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# CARING IN THE COMMUNITY

AUSTRALIA

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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

*Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: User Guide, 1998* (Cat. no. 4431.0); and  
*Caring in Australia* (a special internet article), released in October 1999.

A further publication *Disability and Long-term Health Conditions* (Cat. no. 4433.0) is scheduled for release in October 2000.



## ABBREVIATIONS

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

Brian Pink  
 Acting Australian Statistician

## INTRODUCTION

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### CARING IN THE COMMUNITY

Caring is a culturally defined response to a need arising in the family or community for assistance and support to its members. In its broadest sense, caring encompasses many of the daily interactions that maintain and enhance human relationships. People can provide care to others in any role they play, whether it be as a mother, son, neighbour or care professional. The different faces of caring all demonstrate the reciprocal nature of human relationships, reinforce norms of trust and mutual obligation, and in this way contribute to the cohesion of families, communities and society in general.

The extent to which a society offers support to its more vulnerable and dependent members is a measure of social solidarity. Care can be provided by qualified professionals in the community or in special facilities, but this vital role is more often undertaken by family members or friends, and as such, is a part which most people will play in their lifetime. The assistance provided by friends and family members make it possible for people who are frail aged or have disabilities to live at home, access the services available in the community (for example, health care services), and arrange any other help they need.

This publication focuses on carers who provide informal assistance to older people and/or people with a disability. This assistance must be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months. Primary carers are those carers who provide the *most* assistance with one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility or communication.

## PROVIDERS OF CARE

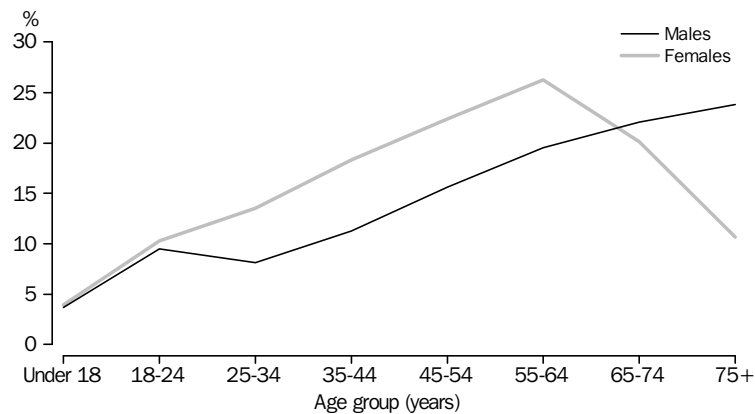
### WHO PROVIDES CARE?

The *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998* identified 2.3 million carers — approximately 13% of people living in households. Of the carers identified, one in five (450,900) were primary carers.

Women are more likely than men to become a carer at some time in their life. In 1998, they accounted for more than half (56%) of all carers, and a greater proportion of primary carers (73% of those under 65, and 62% of those 65 and over) (table 1).

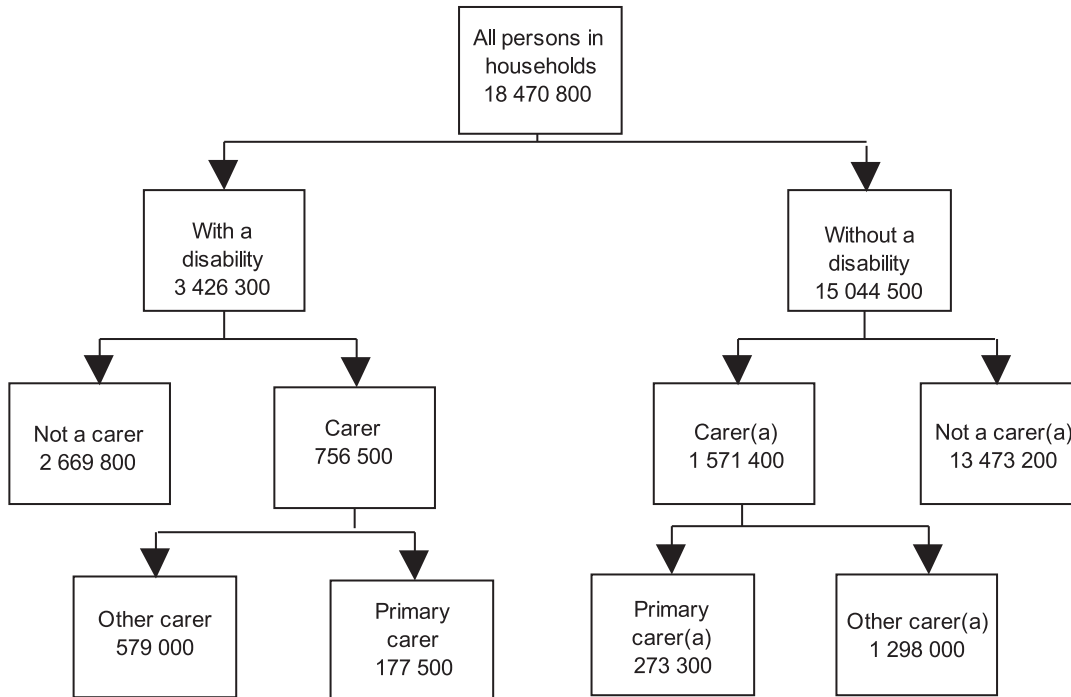
The rates of caring within age groups tend to mirror life stages. Young carers (aged under 35) comprise a relatively small proportion of their age group (6% of men and 8% of women) because most are caring for people whose impairments are not related to old age. Gender-based differences in rates of caring are more apparent in older age groups. In 1998, approximately one in five women in the 35 to 64 year age group (22%) were in a caregiving role, compared with 15% of men. Of people aged 65 years or older, more men than women were carers (214,500 compared with 186,500) with men also more likely to be a carer (23% compared with 16%)(table 1).

CARER RATES—1998



For women, the likelihood that they will be a carer is greatest between the ages of 55 and 64 years (26%) while for men it is over the age of 74 years (24%). This reflects the greater tendency for male carers to be assisting a partner, and for women over 74 to be widowed (table 1).

**PROVIDERS OF CARE** *continued*



(a) Components do not add to total due to rounding.

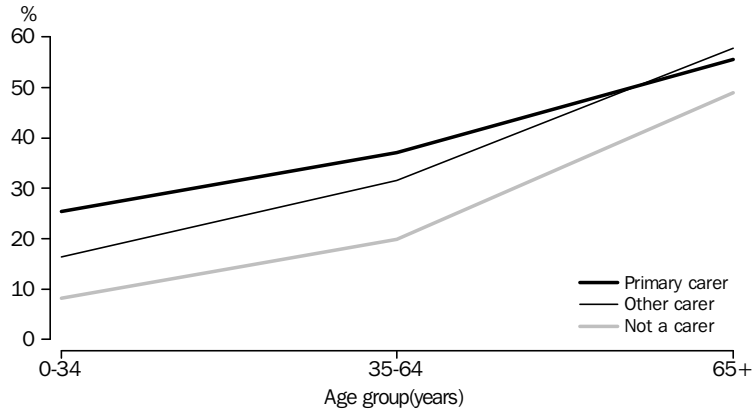
<b>Disability</b>	<b>Main Impairment Type</b>
<p>A person has a disability if he/she has one of the following restrictions, that has lasted or is likely to last for 6 months or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of sight (not corrected by glasses);</li> <li>- Loss of hearing (with difficulty communicating or use of aids);</li> <li>- Speech difficulties, including speech loss;</li> <li>- Chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities;</li> <li>- Breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;</li> <li>- Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;</li> <li>- Difficulty learning or understanding;</li> <li>- Incomplete use of arms or fingers;</li> <li>- Difficulty gripping;</li> <li>- Incomplete use of feet or legs;</li> <li>- A nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities;</li> <li>- Restriction in physical activities or physical work;</li> <li>- Disfigurement or deformity;</li> <li>- Needing help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition;</li> <li>- Head injury, stroke or other brain damage, with long-term effects that restrict everyday activities;</li> <li>- Treatment for any other long-term condition, and still restricted in everyday activities; or</li> <li>- Any other long-term condition that restricts everyday activities.</li> </ul>	<p>A person's main impairment is the restriction which causes them the most problems. Each main impairment type may refer to a single impairment or be comprised of a number of broadly similar impairments.</p> <p>Sight - Loss of sight (not corrected by glasses).            Hearing - Loss of hearing (i.e has difficulty communicating or uses aid(s)).            Speech - Speech difficulties, including speech loss.            Sensory - Loss of sight or loss of hearing.            Intellectual - Difficulty learning or understanding.            Physical - Chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;</li> <li>- Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;</li> <li>- Incomplete use of arms or fingers;</li> <li>- Difficulty gripping;</li> <li>- Incomplete use of feet or legs;</li> <li>- Restriction in physical activities or physical work; and</li> <li>- Disfigurement or deformity.</li> </ul> <p>Psychological - A nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Needing help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition.</li> </ul>

## PROVIDERS OF CARE *continued*

### DISABILITY AMONG CARERS

The likelihood of having a disability increases with age, as do the chances of becoming a carer. It is, therefore, not surprising that carers are twice as likely as those who are not carers to have a disability (32% compared with 17%) (table 3). In fact, many carers are older people, who provide care as part of a reciprocal arrangement which has evolved over many years.

DISABILITY RATES—1998

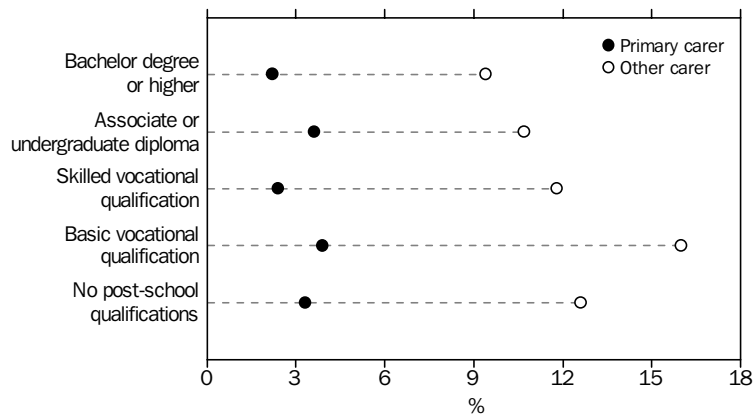


In 1998, there were 147,300 primary carers aged 15 and over with a disability, and the proportion of those with a disability increased with age (from 24% for those aged 15 to 34, to 57% for those aged 65 and over). Of those primary carers who had a disability, 28,700 had a profound or severe core activity restriction and were caring for someone with a similar degree of restriction (table 11).

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In 1998, about 15% of those in the 15 to 64 year age group were carers. Carer rates were the highest for people with basic vocational qualifications (20%), and lowest for those with bachelor degrees or higher (12%). Carer rates across the range of post-school qualifications were more consistent for primary carers (between 2 and 4 per cent) than other carers (between 9 and 16 per cent) (table 6).

CARER RATES BY POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS—1998

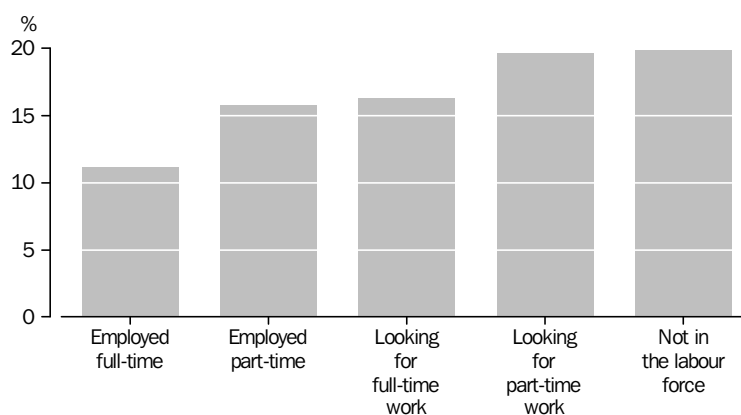


## PROVIDERS OF CARE *continued*

### LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Many people who take on a caring role are affected by the amount of time and energy this role demands of them. For people of working age (15 to 64 years), juggling the competing demands of the caregiving role and the requirements of paid employment can be difficult, and sometimes impossible. Therefore it is not surprising that rates of caring increase as involvement in the labour force decreases. Carers represented 13% of people employed full-time, and 20% of those not in the labour force (table 6).

CARER RATES BY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS—1998



Employment opportunities for some carers could be limited by their need to find flexible and/or part-time work to accommodate their caring responsibilities. Most carers (59%) combined their caring role with full or part-time work, with the majority of employed carers in full-time work (63%). However, of the 158,200 primary carers who were employed in 1998, less than half (48%) were in full-time employment. This compares with a full-time employment rate of 66% for other carers, and 72% for those not in a caring role (table 6).

The majority of employed primary carers (71%), reported their caring duties had not affected the number of weekly hours they work. However, a sizeable minority (34,400 or 22%) stated their weekly hours in paid work had been reduced since taking on the caring role, and 38,000 (24%) required time off work, as often as once a week, on average, to perform caring duties (table 17).

In 1998, almost one-third (31%) of people of working age were either unemployed or not in the labour force. Of those who were not employed, people without caring responsibilities were twice as likely as primary carers, to be looking for work (21% compared with 11%) (table 6). The most commonly perceived barrier to employment, among primary carers, was a lack of alternative or suitable care arrangements (29%) and this is reflected in the discrepancy between the number of primary carers who expressed a desire to work (76,800) and the number of primary carers actively looking for work (21,100) (tables 6 and 18).

## PROVIDERS OF CARE *continued*

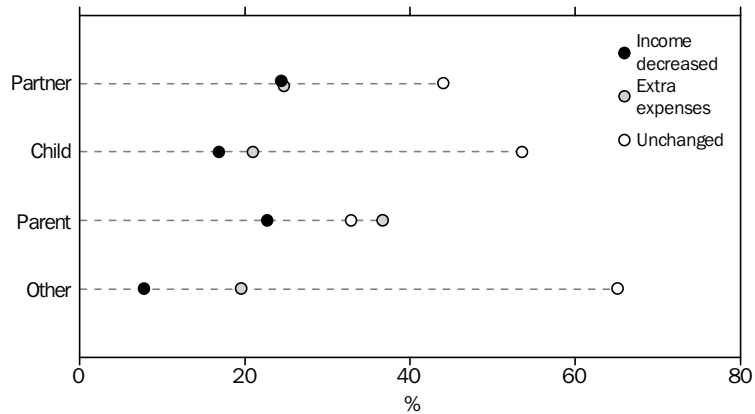
### INCOME

As primary carers are restricted in their labour force participation, a relatively high proportion of them are reliant on a government pension or allowance as their principal source of cash income. In 1998, almost half the primary carers (49%) were dependent on the government for income support, compared with 20% of those who were not providing care (table 6).

There were 207,100 primary carers (46%) who reported that the caring role had adversely affected their financial situation, with the majority reporting it was primarily due to extra expenses.

Parents providing primary care were most adversely affected. More than one-third (37%) reported this was mainly due to an increase in expenses; with a further 23% citing a decrease in income as the main effect. Those caring for someone other than a partner, child or parent, were the most likely to report an unchanged financial situation (65%) (table 19).

EFFECTS OF CARING ON FINANCIAL SITUATION—1998



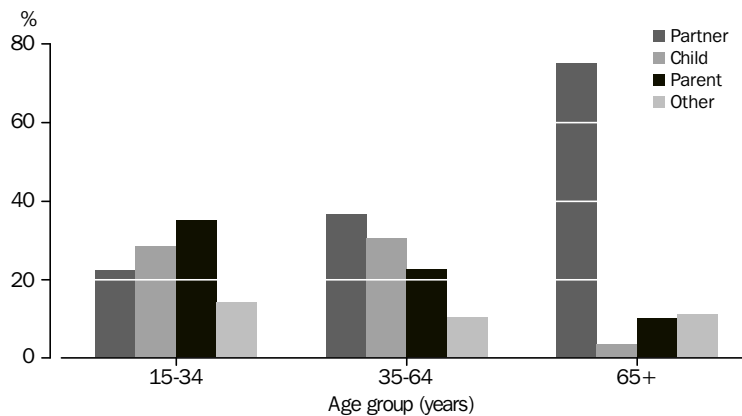


## RECIPIENTS OF CARE

### RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE

Most informal care arrangements exist between family members, resulting in caring relationships that reflect the respective life stages of carers and those they care for. Primary carers aged between 15 to 34 were most likely to be caring for a child (35%) or parent (28%); those aged between 35 to 64 were most likely to be caring for a partner (36%) or parent (30%); with the majority of primary carers aged 65 and over caring for a partner (75%). Of the primary carers identified in 1998, almost two-thirds (65%) of men and one-third (34%) of women were caring for their partner (table 10).

PRIMARY CARER RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT—1998



### WHERE IS CARE PROVIDED?

A carer may provide assistance within or outside their own home, and to more than one person. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be living with a person they care for (81% compared with 74%), with women more likely than men to provide care to someone living elsewhere, or to take on dual caring roles. In 1998, women comprised 69% of all people providing assistance to someone outside their own home, and 62% of carers with both a co-resident and external care recipient. There were 69,100 carers in the 35 to 64 year age group who provided care to both a co-resident and someone living elsewhere (table 9).

The amount of assistance provided by primary carers depended on whether the recipient of care was living with them or elsewhere. In situations where the main recipient of care was living elsewhere, the majority (79%) of primary carers were providing less than 20 hours of care per week. In contrast, almost half (44%) of those caring for someone in their own home provided 40 or more hours of care per week (table 12).

### MAIN IMPAIRMENT TYPE OF MAIN RECIPIENT

There were 352,200 primary carers who were living with the main recipient of their care in 1998. The majority of those receiving care (218,200 or 62%) were most restricted by a physical impairment (table 12). Care provision to people in this category comprised 70% of all care provided by men and 58% of all care provided by women. While a larger proportion of male carers provided assistance of a physical nature, women were twice as likely as men to be caring for someone who was most restricted by an intellectual impairment (15% compared with 7%) (table 14). Caring for someone with a speech or psychological impairment often involved a huge commitment of time, with almost two-thirds (63%) requiring more than 40 hours of care per week (table 12).

## RECIPIENTS OF CARE *continued*

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MAIN IMPAIRMENT TYPE  
OF MAIN RECIPIENT  
*continued*

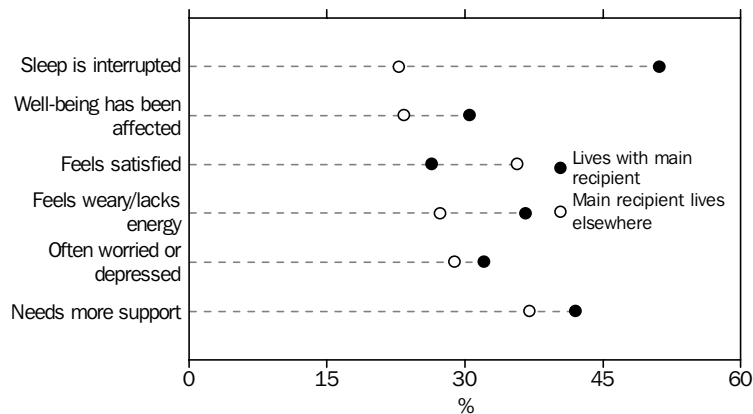
The types of assistance provided by primary carers tended to closely reflect the particular restrictions (and resultant needs) of their care recipients. For example: assistance with mobility was received by 88% of those whose main impairment was loss of sight and 80% of those whose main impairment was physical; communication assistance was most commonly received by people whose main impairment was speech difficulty (88%), loss of hearing (85%) or intellectual (79%). Assistance with transport was received by most care recipients, but most commonly by those whose main impairment was intellectual (94%) or psychological (93%) (table 13).

## PRIMARY CARERS: THE EFFECTS OF CARING

### WELL-BEING

Carers, particularly those who live with their recipient, may lack the time and space to physically recuperate and/or engage in activities that maintain personal well-being. Sleep interruption was the most commonly reported effect of caring, and was more often reported by those carers who were living with the main recipient of their care (51%) than those who were not (23%). Those caring for someone with a psychological impairment were most likely to have had sleep interrupted due to caring (62%) and/or to require more support (61%) (table 15).

EFFECTS OF CARING—1998



People caring for someone living elsewhere were more likely to report feeling satisfied with caring, than those whose recipient was a co-resident (36% compared with 26%). Those caring for someone whose main impairment was psychological or intellectual were most likely to have experienced depression (48% and 35% respectively) (table 15).

### RELATIONSHIPS

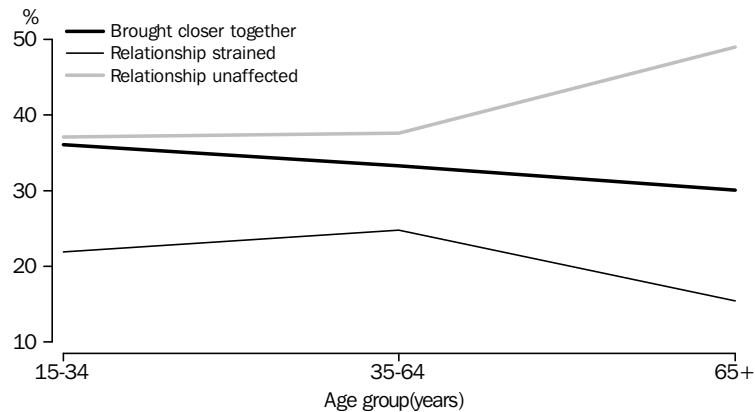
Many primary carers claimed that their friendships and relationships with other family members had not been affected by the caregiving role (56% and 31% respectively). Of those affected, more than half (61%) felt they had lost or were losing touch with existing friends, and 47% said they had less time to spend with other family members. Younger carers were more likely to acknowledge an effect on their friendships (41% of those aged 15 to 64 compared with 35% of those aged 65 and over).

When asked about the effects of caregiving on their relationship with the main recipient of care, 179,300 (or 40%) of primary carers reported there had been none. Of those who reported an effect on this relationship, 60% said it had been strengthened (table 16).

# PRIMARY CARERS: THE EFFECTS OF CARING *continued*

## RELATIONSHIPS *continued*

EFFECTS OF CARING ON RELATIONSHIP WITH MAIN RECIPIENT—1998



The caregiving role can involve constant pressure and may lack public recognition and/or wider community support. While the majority of primary carers (54%) did not express a general need for more support, a considerable number (183,400) did (table 15).

## NEED AND USE OF RESPITE CARE

Respite care services provide alternative care arrangements to allow carers a short-term break from their care commitments. Most primary carers (376,100 or 84%) said they did not need (or need more) access to respite care, with the majority (92%) stating they had never used it (table 21). The most commonly reported reasons for not using respite care were: does not need it (65%); does not know enough about the service or service not available (14%); and main recipient or primary carer does not want it (13%) (table 22).

Primary carers aged 35 to 64 accounted for the bulk (67%) of those requiring (more) access to respite care. They were also the biggest users of respite care in the preceding three months (78%). Of the 71,900 primary carers who required (more) access to respite care, most (77%) expressed a need for access at short notice or on an irregular basis (table 21).

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ALL PERSONS (a), Age—By Carer Status

	Less than 18 years	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 years and over	Total
MALES ('000)									
Carer									
Primary carer	**2.5	*3.8	*6.3	22.9	34.7	27.1	17.9	18.3	133.5
Other carer	87.9	86.1	109.4	139.1	157.5	129.9	116.3	62.0	888.2
All Carers	90.4	89.9	115.7	162.0	192.2	157.0	134.2	80.3	1 021.7
Not a carer	2 335.8	852.3	1 320.7	1 273.4	1 039.7	646.9	473.1	257.1	8 199.1
Total	2 426.2	942.2	1 436.4	1 435.4	1 231.9	804.0	607.3	337.4	9 220.8

FEMALES ('000)									
Carer									
Primary carer	*3.4	*6.7	42.0	73.2	79.3	52.4	45.2	15.2	317.3
Other carer	87.2	86.0	151.9	190.3	190.9	156.5	88.2	37.8	988.9
All Carers	90.7	92.6	193.9	263.4	270.2	208.9	133.5	53.0	1 306.2
Not a carer	2 216.6	811.0	1 243.6	1 179.9	935.7	583.9	531.7	441.6	7 943.8
Total	2 307.3	903.6	1 437.5	1 443.3	1 205.8	792.7	665.1	494.6	9 250.1

PERSONS ('000)									
Carer									
Primary carer	*5.9	10.4	48.3	96.0	114.0	79.5	63.2	33.5	450.9
Other carer	175.2	172.1	261.4	329.4	348.3	286.4	204.5	99.8	1 877.0
All Carers	181.1	182.5	309.6	425.4	462.4	365.9	267.7	133.3	2 327.9
Not a carer	4 552.5	1 663.3	2 564.3	2 453.3	1 975.4	1 230.8	1 004.8	698.6	16 142.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 733.5</b>	<b>1 845.8</b>	<b>2 873.9</b>	<b>2 878.7</b>	<b>2 437.8</b>	<b>1 596.7</b>	<b>1 272.4</b>	<b>832.0</b>	<b>18 470.8</b>

MALES (%)									
Carer									
Primary carer	**0.1	*0.4	*0.4	1.6	2.8	3.4	3.0	5.4	1.4
Other carer	3.6	9.1	7.6	9.7	12.8	16.2	19.1	18.4	9.6
All Carers	3.7	9.5	8.1	11.3	15.6	19.5	22.1	23.8	11.1
Not a carer	96.3	90.5	91.9	88.7	84.4	80.5	77.9	76.2	88.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FEMALES (%)									
Carer									
Primary carer	*0.1	*0.7	2.9	5.1	6.6	6.6	6.8	3.1	3.4
Other carer	3.8	9.5	10.6	13.2	15.8	19.7	13.3	7.7	10.7
All Carers	3.9	10.3	13.5	18.3	22.4	26.3	20.1	10.7	14.1
Not a carer	96.1	89.8	86.5	81.8	77.6	73.7	79.9	89.3	85.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERSONS (%)									
Carer									
Primary carer	*0.1	0.6	1.7	3.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.4
Other carer	3.7	9.3	9.1	11.4	14.3	17.9	16.1	12.0	10.2
All Carers	3.8	9.9	10.8	14.8	19.0	22.9	21.0	16.0	12.6
Not a carer	96.2	90.1	89.2	85.2	81.0	77.1	79.0	84.0	87.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 (a) Living in households.

ALL PERSONS(a), Disability Status—By Carer Status

CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION(b) . . . . .								
Age group (years)	Profound/severe '000	Moderate '000	Mild '000	Schooling or employment restriction '000	All with specific restrictions(c) '000	All with disability(d) '000	No disability '000	Total '000
PRIMARY CARER								
Males								
0-34	—	np	np	**2.5	*3.3	*3.9	*8.6	12.5
35-64	*4.1	14.1	10.2	27.6	33.4	35.2	49.6	84.7
65 and over	*4.8	*7.3	*7.5	..	19.6	21.6	14.6	36.3
Total	*8.9	22.3	19.1	30.1	56.2	60.8	72.8	133.5
Females								
0-34	*3.8	—	*6.4	*8.0	10.7	12.5	39.6	52.1
35-64	19.9	15.7	22.1	49.1	65.4	72.2	132.6	204.8
65 and over	*8.9	10.7	9.3	..	29.0	32.1	28.3	60.4
Total	32.6	26.4	37.8	57.0	105.1	116.8	200.6	317.3
Persons								
0-34	*3.8	np	*7.9	10.4	14.0	16.4	48.2	64.6
35-64	24.0	29.8	32.3	76.7	98.8	107.4	182.2	289.6
65 and over	13.7	18.0	16.8	..	48.5	53.7	43.0	96.7
Total	41.5	48.7	56.9	87.1	161.3	177.5	273.3	450.9
OTHER CARER								
Males								
0-34	14.6	10.2	*7.1	31.6	36.4	48.9	234.6	283.5
35-64	29.5	38.0	40.2	108.6	124.4	148.3	278.2	426.5
65 and over	18.9	28.9	43.7	..	91.5	110.7	67.5	178.2
Total	63.0	77.2	91.0	140.2	252.2	307.8	580.3	888.2
Females								
0-34	12.6	*8.7	10.8	33.4	41.2	50.8	274.4	325.1
35-64	41.4	39.5	41.6	112.4	140.2	155.1	382.5	537.7
65 and over	19.8	17.2	20.3	..	57.3	65.3	60.8	126.1
Total	73.8	65.4	72.6	145.7	238.7	271.2	717.7	988.9
Persons								
0-34	27.2	18.9	17.9	64.9	77.6	99.6	509.0	608.6
35-64	71.0	77.6	81.8	221.0	264.6	303.4	660.7	964.1
65 and over	38.7	46.1	63.9	..	148.8	176.0	128.3	304.3
Total	136.9	142.6	163.6	285.9	491.0	579.0	1 298.0	1 877.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)  
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 .. not applicable  
 (a) Living in households.  
 (b) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.  
 (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.  
 (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.



ALL PERSONS(a), Disability Status—By Carer Status *continued*

Age group (years)	CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION(b) . . . . .			Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific restrictions(c)	All with disability(d)	No disability	Total
	Profound/severe	Moderate	Mild					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NOT A CARER								
Males								
0-34	144.4	37.6	105.8	289.3	365.4	432.3	4 076.5	4 508.8
35-64	139.4	126.2	175.6	448.2	525.0	602.5	2 357.6	2 960.1
65 and over	93.7	74.0	141.3	..	308.9	357.7	372.5	730.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>377.4</b>	<b>237.8</b>	<b>422.7</b>	<b>737.4</b>	<b>1 199.3</b>	<b>1 392.5</b>	<b>6 806.6</b>	<b>8 199.1</b>
Females								
0-34	86.8	26.1	63.4	183.5	230.2	280.8	3 990.4	4 271.2
35-64	138.1	116.2	147.2	366.3	452.0	520.5	2 178.9	2 699.4
65 and over	180.2	85.9	174.2	..	440.3	475.9	497.3	973.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>405.1</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>384.8</b>	<b>549.9</b>	<b>1 122.5</b>	<b>1 277.3</b>	<b>6 666.6</b>	<b>7 943.8</b>
Persons								
0-34	231.2	63.7	169.2	472.8	595.5	713.2	8 066.9	8 780.1
35-64	277.4	242.4	322.8	814.5	977.1	1 123.0	4 536.5	5 659.5
65 and over	273.9	159.9	315.4	..	749.2	833.6	869.8	1 703.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>782.5</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>807.4</b>	<b>1 287.3</b>	<b>2 321.8</b>	<b>2 669.8</b>	<b>13 473.2</b>	<b>16 142.9</b>
TOTAL								
Males								
0-34	158.9	48.7	114.4	323.3	405.0	485.2	4 319.7	4 804.8
35-64	173.0	178.3	226.0	584.4	682.8	785.9	2 685.3	3 471.3
65 and over	117.4	110.2	192.4	..	420.0	490.0	454.7	944.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>449.4</b>	<b>337.2</b>	<b>532.8</b>	<b>907.7</b>	<b>1 507.8</b>	<b>1 761.1</b>	<b>7 459.7</b>	<b>9 220.8</b>
Females								
0-34	103.2	34.8	80.6	224.9	282.1	344.1	4 304.4	4 648.4
35-64	199.5	171.4	210.9	527.8	657.7	747.8	2 694.1	3 441.9
65 and over	209.0	113.8	203.8	..	526.6	573.3	586.4	1 159.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>511.6</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>495.2</b>	<b>752.7</b>	<b>1 466.3</b>	<b>1 665.2</b>	<b>7 584.8</b>	<b>9 250.1</b>
Persons								
0-34	262.1	83.5	195.0	548.2	687.1	829.2	8 624.0	9 453.3
35-64	372.5	349.7	436.9	1 112.2	1 340.5	1 533.8	5 379.4	6 913.2
65 and over	326.4	224.0	396.1	..	946.5	1 063.3	1 041.1	2 104.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>961.0</b>	<b>657.2</b>	<b>1 028.0</b>	<b>1 660.4</b>	<b>2 974.1</b>	<b>3 426.3</b>	<b>15 044.5</b>	<b>18 470.8</b>

.. not applicable  
 (a) Living in households.  
 (b) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.  
 (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.  
 (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

## ALL PERSONS(a), Whether has a Disability—By Carer Status

Age group (years)	DISABILITY . . . . .			NO DISABILITY . . . . .			TOTAL . . . . .		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
<b>PRIMARY CARER</b>									
Less than 18	np	np	np	**1.9	*2.8	*4.7	**2.5	*3.4	*5.9
18–24	**2.3	np	*3.3	**1.4	*5.7	*7.1	*3.8	*6.7	10.4
25–34	np	10.9	11.9	*5.3	31.1	36.4	*6.3	42.0	48.3
35–44	*9.0	20.8	29.8	13.9	52.4	66.3	22.9	73.2	96.0
45–54	11.3	28.4	39.7	23.4	50.9	74.3	34.7	79.3	114.0
55–64	14.9	23.0	37.9	12.2	29.3	41.6	27.1	52.4	79.5
65–74	9.3	22.7	32.0	*8.6	22.6	31.2	17.9	45.2	63.2
75 and over	12.3	9.4	21.7	*6.0	*5.8	11.8	18.3	15.2	33.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>317.3</b>	<b>450.9</b>
<b>OTHER CARER</b>									
Less than 18	19.1	11.7	30.9	68.8	75.5	144.3	87.9	87.2	175.2
18–24	12.2	12.0	24.2	73.9	74.0	147.9	86.1	86.0	172.1
25–34	17.5	27.1	44.6	91.9	124.9	216.8	109.4	151.9	261.4
35–44	35.9	42.5	78.5	103.2	147.7	250.9	139.1	190.3	329.4
45–54	55.8	53.7	109.4	101.7	137.2	238.9	157.5	190.9	348.3
55–64	56.6	58.9	115.5	73.3	97.6	170.9	129.9	156.5	286.4
65–74	67.1	43.0	110.0	49.2	45.3	94.5	116.3	88.2	204.5
75 and over	43.6	22.4	66.0	18.4	15.5	33.9	62.0	37.8	99.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>307.8</b>	<b>271.2</b>	<b>579.0</b>	<b>580.3</b>	<b>717.7</b>	<b>1 298.0</b>	<b>888.2</b>	<b>988.9</b>	<b>1 877.0</b>
<b>NOT A CARER</b>									
Less than 18	214.0	120.0	334.1	2 121.8	2 096.6	4 218.4	2 335.8	2 216.6	4 552.5
18–24	73.4	58.7	132.1	778.9	752.3	1 531.2	852.3	811.0	1 663.3
25–34	144.9	102.1	247.0	1 175.8	1 141.5	2 317.3	1 320.7	1 243.6	2 564.3
35–44	178.4	145.4	323.8	1 095.0	1 034.5	2 129.6	1 273.4	1 179.9	2 453.3
45–54	205.6	191.5	397.0	834.1	744.2	1 578.3	1 039.7	935.7	1 975.4
55–64	218.5	183.7	402.2	428.4	400.1	828.5	646.9	583.9	1 230.8
65–74	203.6	208.6	412.2	269.5	323.0	592.5	473.1	531.7	1 004.8
75 and over	154.0	267.3	421.3	103.1	174.2	277.3	257.1	441.6	698.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 392.5</b>	<b>1 277.3</b>	<b>2 669.8</b>	<b>6 806.6</b>	<b>6 666.6</b>	<b>13 473.2</b>	<b>8 199.1</b>	<b>7 943.8</b>	<b>16 142.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Less than 18	233.8	132.4	366.1	2 192.4	2 174.9	4 367.4	2 426.2	2 307.3	4 733.5
18–24	88.0	71.6	159.5	854.3	832.0	1 686.3	942.2	903.6	1 845.8
25–34	163.4	140.1	303.5	1 273.0	1 297.4	2 570.4	1 436.4	1 437.5	2 873.9
35–44	223.3	208.7	432.0	1 212.1	1 234.6	2 446.7	1 435.4	1 443.3	2 878.7
45–54	272.7	273.5	546.2	959.3	932.3	1 891.6	1 231.9	1 205.8	2 437.8
55–64	290.0	265.7	555.6	514.0	527.1	1 041.1	804.0	792.7	1 596.7
65–74	280.0	274.2	554.3	327.2	390.9	718.1	607.3	665.1	1 272.4
75 and over	209.9	299.1	509.0	127.4	195.5	322.9	337.4	494.6	832.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 761.1</b>	<b>1 665.2</b>	<b>3 426.3</b>	<b>7 459.7</b>	<b>7 584.8</b>	<b>15 044.5</b>	<b>9 220.8</b>	<b>9 250.1</b>	<b>18 470.8</b>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 (a) Living in households.

## ALL PERSONS (a), Carer Status—By State or Territory of Residence

	Primary carer	Other carer	All carers	Not a carer	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
DISABILITY					
New South Wales	66.3	195.8	262.1	890.0	1 152.0
Victoria	42.3	136.6	178.9	610.6	789.5
Queensland	29.4	106.5	135.9	518.8	654.6
South Australia	16.0	54.3	70.2	247.7	317.9
Western Australia	15.3	56.2	71.5	267.8	339.3
Tasmania	*6.0	17.0	23.0	77.7	100.7
Northern Territory(b)	np	**1.5	**2.1	18.5	20.5
Australian Capital Territory	**1.8	11.1	12.9	38.8	51.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>579.0</b>	<b>756.5</b>	<b>2 669.8</b>	<b>3 426.3</b>
NO DISABILITY					
New South Wales	96.0	440.2	536.2	4 566.4	5 102.6
Victoria	62.2	335.9	398.1	3 410.2	3 808.3
Queensland	54.2	223.5	277.6	2 483.8	2 761.4
South Australia	25.8	120.8	146.7	1 004.5	1 151.1
Western Australia	20.0	108.1	128.1	1 336.5	1 464.5
Tasmania	9.8	34.3	44.2	322.0	366.1
Northern Territory(b)	**1.9	*8.4	10.3	124.1	134.4
Australian Capital Territory	*3.4	26.8	30.2	225.8	256.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>1 298.0</b>	<b>1 571.4</b>	<b>13 473.2</b>	<b>15 044.5</b>
TOTAL					
New South Wales	162.2	636.0	798.3	5 456.3	6 254.6
Victoria	104.5	472.5	577.0	4 020.8	4 597.8
Queensland	83.6	329.9	413.5	3 002.5	3 416.1
South Australia	41.8	175.1	216.9	1 252.2	1 469.1
Western Australia	35.2	164.3	199.6	1 604.3	1 803.8
Tasmania	15.9	51.3	67.2	399.7	466.8
Northern Territory(b)	**2.5	9.9	12.4	142.6	154.9
Australian Capital Territory	*5.2	38.0	43.1	264.6	307.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>1 877.0</b>	<b>2 327.9</b>	<b>16 142.9</b>	<b>18 470.8</b>

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

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

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

(a) Living in households.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See Explanatory Notes.

## ALL PERSONS(a), Carer Status and Disability Rate—By Country of Birth (grouped)(b)

	<i>Primary carer</i>	<i>Other carer</i>	<i>All carers</i>	<i>Not a carer</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Disability rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>						
Australia	336.0	1 402.1	1 738.1	12 632.7	14 370.8	17.8
New Zealand	*6.8	28.7	35.4	295.9	331.3	15.7
Other Oceania and Antarctica(c)	*3.7	13.9	17.5	89.9	107.5	12.8
<i>Total</i>	346.4	1 444.7	1 791.1	13 018.5	14 809.6	17.7
<b>North-West Europe</b>						
United Kingdom and Ireland(d)	41.5	141.4	182.9	992.4	1 175.3	25.9
Western Europe	10.6	39.5	50.0	217.9	267.9	26.6
Northern Europe	—	**2.5	**2.5	20.7	23.1	39.4
<i>Total</i>	52.0	183.4	235.4	1 230.9	1 466.3	26.3
<b>Southern and Eastern Europe</b>						
Southern Europe	16.5	48.9	65.4	292.3	357.7	32.3
South Eastern Europe	11.5	61.0	72.4	281.7	354.1	28.8
Eastern Europe	*3.8	23.3	27.1	117.8	145.0	32.8
<i>Total(e)</i>	32.0	133.6	165.5	692.0	857.5	30.9
<b>North Africa and the Middle East</b>						
South-East Asia	*5.9	23.1	29.0	159.3	188.3	21.1
South-East Asia	*6.0	43.9	49.9	376.9	426.8	9.2
North-East Asia	*2.8	10.7	13.5	222.1	235.6	3.9
Southern and Central Asia	**2.5	12.7	15.2	183.9	199.1	9.6
Americas	**1.9	12.6	14.5	140.3	154.8	15.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	**1.4	12.4	13.8	114.4	128.2	15.4
<b>Total(f)</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>1 877.0</b>	<b>2 327.9</b>	<b>16 142.9</b>	<b>18 470.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Living in households.

(b) Data was collected in accordance with the ASCCSS (Cat. no. 1269.0, 1990). Where possible it has been reagggregated in accordance with the SACC (Cat. no. 1269.0, 1998).

(c) Includes Antarctica, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (excluding Hawaii).

(d) United Kingdom and Ireland were collected in aggregate.

(e) Includes Southern and Eastern Europe, not further defined.

(f) Includes not stated/inadequately described, and at sea.

	Primary carer . . .		Other carer . . .		All carers. . . .		Not a carer. . . .		Total. . . . .	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Educational attainment										
With post-school qualification										
Bachelor degree or higher	38.6	2.2	167.0	9.4	205.6	11.5	1 580.3	88.5	1 785.9	100.0
Associate or undergraduate diploma	35.4	3.6	107.0	10.7	142.4	14.3	853.5	85.7	995.9	100.0
Skilled vocational qualification	55.1	2.4	275.2	11.8	330.3	14.1	2 007.7	85.9	2 338.0	100.0
Basic vocational qualification	24.6	3.9	101.3	16.0	126.0	19.9	507.7	80.1	633.7	100.0
All with post-school qualifications(b)	153.7	2.7	651.1	11.3	804.8	14.0	4 956.1	86.0	5 760.9	100.0
No post-school qualifications	196.9	3.3	761.1	12.6	958.0	15.9	5 058.6	84.1	6 016.6	100.0
Still at school	np	np	57.9	8.5	58.5	8.6	619.0	91.4	677.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employed										
Full-time	75.6	1.2	608.6	10.0	684.2	11.2	5 427.5	88.8	6 111.7	100.0
Part-time	82.6	3.3	315.6	12.5	398.2	15.8	2 126.6	84.2	2 524.9	100.0
Total	158.2	1.8	924.2	10.7	1 082.4	12.5	7 554.1	87.5	8 636.6	100.0
Unemployed										
Looking for full-time work	17.9	3.0	79.7	13.3	97.6	16.3	500.7	83.7	598.3	100.0
Looking for part-time work	*3.2	*1.8	32.5	17.9	35.7	19.7	145.6	80.3	181.3	100.0
Total	21.1	2.7	112.3	14.4	133.3	17.1	646.2	82.9	779.6	100.0
Not in the labour force(c)	172.0	5.7	433.7	14.3	605.6	19.9	2 433.2	80.1	3 038.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total cash income(d)										
First quintile(e)	65.1	2.6	282.6	11.4	347.7	14.0	2 142.1	86.0	2 489.8	100.0
Second quintile	90.4	5.4	276.9	16.5	367.2	21.9	1 306.7	78.1	1 674.0	100.0
Third quintile	87.2	4.1	272.7	12.8	359.9	17.0	1 762.4	83.0	2 122.3	100.0
Fourth quintile	55.3	2.0	311.6	11.5	367.0	13.6	2 340.9	86.4	2 707.9	100.0
Fifth quintile	35.1	1.4	228.3	9.2	263.5	10.6	2 216.6	89.4	2 480.1	100.0
Income not known	18.1	1.8	98.0	10.0	116.1	11.8	864.8	88.2	980.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Principal source of cash income										
Wages or salary	116.8	1.7	730.4	10.3	847.2	12.0	6 221.0	88.0	7 068.2	100.0
Own business or partnership income	23.0	2.2	114.3	11.1	137.3	13.3	895.0	86.7	1 032.3	100.0
Other private income(f)	16.9	5.3	57.5	18.0	74.5	23.3	244.9	76.7	319.4	100.0
Government pension or allowance	171.2	6.2	434.9	15.7	606.0	21.9	2 159.3	78.1	2 765.4	100.0
Not stated	23.4	1.8	133.1	10.5	156.5	12.3	1 113.4	87.7	1 269.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(a) Living in households.

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

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

(d) Only a proportion of the Australian population is used therefore distribution across quintiles is not even.

(e) Includes people with nil income or no source of income.

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

	Primary carer	Other carer	All carers	Not a carer	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Status in employment</b>					
Employee	128.6	781.9	910.5	6 542.5	7 453.0
Employer	*8.2	39.3	47.4	322.1	369.6
Own account worker	20.8	94.4	115.2	621.9	737.1
Contributing family worker	np	*8.6	9.3	67.6	76.9
<i>Unemployed or not in the labour force(b)</i>	193.0	545.9	739.0	3 079.5	3 818.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>
<b>Occupation</b>					
Managers and administrators	12.7	56.7	69.4	556.5	625.9
Professionals	32.9	155.0	188.0	1 363.2	1 551.2
Associate professionals	10.2	93.5	103.7	787.3	891.0
Tradespersons and related workers	11.9	117.6	129.5	1 075.6	1 205.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	12.8	45.9	58.6	332.8	391.4
Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	40.1	180.2	220.3	1 226.1	1 446.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	*6.9	87.8	94.7	700.9	795.5
Elementary clerical sales and service workers	12.6	90.6	103.2	780.2	883.4
Labourers and related workers	17.9	95.8	113.6	725.3	839.0
<i>All occupations(c)</i>	158.2	924.2	1 082.4	7 554.1	8 636.6
<i>Unemployed or not in the labour force(b)</i>	193.0	545.9	739.0	3 079.5	3 818.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.6	35.9	45.5	320.9	366.4
Mining	np	*5.3	*5.4	87.6	93.1
Manufacturing	14.2	111.4	125.6	1 002.0	1 127.6
Electricity gas and water supply	**2.6	*5.6	*8.1	45.8	53.9
Construction	*5.9	59.2	65.1	569.7	634.8
Wholesale trade	*8.2	55.3	63.4	436.0	499.4
Retail trade	16.6	132.9	149.4	1 147.7	1 297.2
Accommodation cafes and restaurants	*6.6	38.5	45.1	358.5	403.6
Transport and storage	**2.2	36.7	38.9	366.0	404.9
Communication services	**1.3	12.6	13.9	133.8	147.7
Finance and insurance	*8.4	36.4	44.8	263.0	307.8
Property and business services	17.7	116.9	134.5	806.8	941.3
Government administration and defence	*8.2	46.1	54.3	314.4	368.7
Education	23.7	67.4	91.0	532.7	623.7
Health and community services	23.4	107.4	130.8	678.7	809.5
Cultural and recreational services	*4.0	19.3	23.3	192.0	215.2
Personal and other services	*5.7	36.8	42.4	293.0	335.4
<i>All industries(c)</i>	158.2	924.2	1 082.4	7 554.1	8 636.6
<i>Unemployed or not in the labour force(b)</i>	193.0	545.9	739.0	3 079.5	3 818.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>
<b>Industry Sector</b>					
Government sector	36.9	173.6	210.5	1 337.4	1 547.9
Private sector	117.4	713.9	831.4	5 980.2	6 811.5
Not known	*3.9	36.7	40.6	236.5	277.1
<i>Unemployed or not in the labour force(b)</i>	193.0	545.9	739.0	3 079.5	3 818.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>1 470.2</b>	<b>1 821.4</b>	<b>10 633.6</b>	<b>12 455.0</b>

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

(a) Living in households.

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

(c) Includes not stated.

## ALL PERSONS (a), Carer Status—By Living Arrangements

	Primary carer	Other carer	All carers	Not a carer	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0–34 YEARS					
Lives in a private dwelling					
With a partner	38.2	173.0	211.3	1 909.5	2 120.7
With relatives	24.1	389.5	413.6	5 955.4	6 369.0
With non-relatives	np	26.9	28.1	537.5	565.6
Alone	np	13.8	14.7	276.2	291.0
Total	64.4	603.2	667.7	8 678.6	9 346.3
Lives in a non-private dwelling(b)	np	*5.4	*5.6	101.5	107.0
Total	64.6	608.6	673.2	8 780.1	9 453.3
35–64 YEARS					
Lives in a private dwelling					
With a partner	225.1	777.7	1 002.9	4 303.4	5 306.3
With relatives	53.3	112.6	165.9	533.0	698.9
With non-relatives	*3.0	14.0	17.0	146.0	163.1
Alone	*5.8	52.7	58.4	630.7	689.1
Total	287.2	957.0	1 244.2	5 613.2	6 857.3
Lives in a non-private dwelling(b)	**2.4	*7.1	9.5	46.3	55.8
Total	289.6	964.1	1 253.7	5 659.5	6 913.2
65 YEARS AND OVER					
Lives in a private dwelling					
With a partner	82.5	247.1	329.6	862.6	1 192.3
With relatives	*8.4	17.5	25.8	181.6	207.4
With non-relatives	**1.4	*3.8	*5.2	24.9	30.1
Alone	*3.3	28.7	32.0	594.3	626.3
Total	95.6	297.1	392.7	1 663.4	2 056.1
Lives in a non-private dwelling(b)	np	*7.2	*8.3	40.0	48.3
Total	96.7	304.3	401.0	1 703.4	2 104.4
TOTAL					
Lives in a private dwelling					
With a partner	345.9	1 197.9	1 543.8	7 075.5	8 619.3
With relatives	85.7	519.6	605.3	6 670.0	7 275.3
With non-relatives	*5.6	44.7	50.3	708.4	758.7
Alone	10.0	95.2	105.2	1 501.2	1 606.4
Total	447.2	1 857.4	2 304.5	15 955.1	18 259.7
Lives in a non-private dwelling(b)	*3.7	19.7	23.3	187.8	211.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>1 877.0</b>	<b>2 327.9</b>	<b>16 142.9</b>	<b>18 470.8</b>

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

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

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

(a) Living in households.

(b) Excludes people living in cared accommodation. See Household in Glossary.

## ALL CARERS (a), Whether lives with Recipient(s) of Care—By Type of Carer

	<i>Lives with recipient(s)</i>	<i>Does not live with recipient(s)</i>	<i>Has care recipient(s) both in and outside household</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000
0-34 YEARS				
Primary carer				
Males	10.4	**0.9	**1.2	12.5
Females	10.5	9.5	*2.9	52.1
Persons	50.1	10.4	*4.1	64.6
Other carer				
Males	234.3	44.7	*4.4	283.5
Females	229.0	84.9	11.3	325.1
Persons	463.3	129.6	15.7	608.6
35-64 YEARS				
Primary carer				
Males	63.8	12.9	*8.1	84.7
Females	131.5	53.0	20.3	204.8
Persons	195.3	65.9	28.4	289.6
Other carer				
Males	319.4	91.9	15.2	426.5
Females	296.8	215.4	25.6	537.7
Persons	616.2	307.2	40.7	964.1
65 YEARS AND OVER				
Primary carer				
Males	34.1	np	**1.7	36.3
Females	50.4	*8.0	**2.0	60.4
Persons	84.5	*8.5	*3.7	96.7
Other carer				
Males	149.2	21.0	*8.1	178.2
Females	86.6	37.6	**1.9	126.1
Persons	235.7	58.6	10.0	304.3
TOTAL				
Primary carer				
Males	108.3	14.2	11.0	133.5
Females	221.6	70.6	25.2	317.3
Persons	329.9	84.8	36.2	450.9
Other carer				
Males	702.9	157.6	27.6	888.2
Females	612.3	337.8	38.7	988.9
Persons	1 315.3	495.4	66.4	1 877.0
<b>All carers</b>	<b>1 645.2</b>	<b>580.2</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>2 327.9</b>

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(a) Living in households.



## PRIMARY CARERS(a), Relationship to Main Recipient of Care

	<i>Partner</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Parent</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....					
15-34 YEARS					
Males	*4.2	*4.6	np	**2.0	11.3
Females	9.6	12.9	21.1	*6.7	50.4
<i>Persons</i>	13.8	17.5	21.6	*8.7	61.7
Main recipient of care lives with carer	13.8	10.6	21.6	*3.0	49.0
Main recipient of care lives elsewhere	—	*6.9	—	*5.8	12.7
<i>All Primary Carers</i>	13.8	17.5	21.6	*8.7	61.7
.....					
35-64 YEARS					
Males	47.0	21.9	9.6	*6.3	84.7
Females	58.4	66.4	55.9	24.1	204.8
<i>Persons</i>	105.3	88.2	65.5	30.4	289.6
Main recipient of care lives with carer	105.0	36.9	62.2	11.6	215.7
Main recipient of care lives elsewhere	np	51.4	*3.3	18.8	73.8
<i>All Primary Carers</i>	105.3	88.2	65.5	30.4	289.6
.....					
65 YEARS AND OVER					
Males	34.4	—	np	**1.0	36.3
Females	38.2	*3.5	*8.8	9.9	60.4
<i>Persons</i>	72.6	*3.5	9.7	10.9	96.7
Main recipient of care lives with carer	72.0	np	*8.9	*5.1	87.4
Main recipient of care lives elsewhere	np	**2.0	np	*5.8	9.3
<i>All Primary Carers</i>	72.6	*3.5	9.7	10.9	96.7
.....					
TOTAL					
Males	85.5	26.4	11.1	9.3	132.3
Females	106.2	82.8	85.8	40.8	315.6
<b>Persons</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Main recipient of care lives with carer	190.9	49.0	92.7	19.6	352.2
Main recipient of care lives elsewhere	**0.9	60.2	*4.2	30.4	95.8
<b>All Primary Carers</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Aged 15 years and over, living in households.

Age group of primary carers (years)	CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION(b) . . . . .			Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific restrictions(c)	All with disability(d)	No disability	Total
	Profound/severe	Moderate	Mild					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PROFOUND CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION								
15–34	np	—	*3.1	*2.8	*4.3	*4.3	18.0	22.3
35–64	*8.8	14.3	14.7	37.8	44.7	49.2	74.5	123.8
65 years and over	*5.8	15.0	10.0	..	30.8	34.5	24.1	58.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>204.7</b>
SEVERE CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION								
15–34	np	np	**2.2	*3.0	*4.3	*6.1	16.3	22.3
35–64	*7.7	*9.0	10.0	24.4	30.8	33.6	46.6	80.2
65 years and over	*4.5	**1.4	*4.4	..	10.4	11.3	11.0	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>124.8</b>
ALL MAIN RECIPIENTS OF CARE (e)								
15–34	**2.5	np	*5.9	*6.9	9.8	11.6	37.5	49.0
35–64	17.5	24.6	25.5	65.4	78.9	86.3	129.4	215.7
65 years and over	11.6	17.3	15.9	..	44.8	49.4	38.0	87.4
<b>Total(f)</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>352.2</b>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)  
 \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 .. not applicable  
 \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 (a) Aged 15 years and over, living in households with main recipient of care.  
 (b) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.  
 (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.  
 (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.  
 (e) Living with their primary carer. Includes those who do not have a specific restriction or disability.  
 (f) Includes those caring for someone with a moderate or mild core activity restriction and/or schooling or employment restriction.

PRIMARY CARERS(a), Time Spent Caring for Main Recipient of Care

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF CARE .

	Less than 20	20-39	40 or more	All primary carers(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Main impairment type(c)</b>				
Sight	*6.6	*4.7	*7.7	19.7
Hearing	*7.1	**1.8	*4.1	14.0
All with sensory impairment	13.6	*6.4	11.8	33.7
Speech	**1.3	*3.1	9.6	15.2
Intellectual	12.2	*6.1	21.7	42.4
Physical	79.9	40.0	89.4	218.2
Psychological	*2.8	*3.7	15.8	25.0
Other(d)	9.2	np	*6.8	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>352.2</b>
<i>Main recipient of care lives elsewhere</i>	76.0	10.5	*6.2	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>447.9</b>
<b>Disability status(c)</b>				
Profound core activity restriction(e)	38.6	37.1	116.8	204.7
Severe core activity restriction(e)	67.0	18.6	34.6	124.8
Moderate or mild core activity restriction, schooling or employment restriction(e)	10.6	*4.2	*3.7	19.7
All with specific restrictions(f)	116.1	59.9	155.1	349.3
All with a disability(g)	119.0	59.9	155.1	352.2
<i>Main recipient of care lives elsewhere</i>	76.0	10.5	*6.2	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>447.9</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 (a) Aged 15 years and over, living in households.  
 (b) Includes not stated. See paragraph 38 of Explanatory Notes.  
 (c) This information was only collected for main recipients of care who were living with their primary carer.  
 (d) Includes main impairment not specified.  
 (e) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.  
 (f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.  
 (g) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE PROVIDED . . . . .

	Self care	Mobility	Communica- tion	Health care	Paper-work	Trans- port	House-work	Property main- tenance	Meal pre- paration	All Primary Carers(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....										
Main impairment type(c)										
Sight	12.0	17.3	*8.0	13.8	13.2	15.3	12.4	10.8	12.0	19.7
Hearing	*4.7	*5.5	11.9	*6.0	*7.7	*6.9	*5.3	*2.9	*5.3	14.0
All with sensory impairment	16.7	22.8	19.9	19.9	21.0	22.1	17.8	13.8	17.3	33.7
Speech	11.1	*7.5	13.4	*8.1	*3.7	9.3	*4.3	*2.9	*3.5	15.2
Intellectual	29.5	19.4	33.7	31.7	18.9	39.8	13.4	10.0	12.4	42.4
Physical	166.4	174.1	56.2	164.2	108.4	184.9	178.2	138.0	141.5	218.2
Psychological	16.0	17.0	17.8	20.6	15.1	23.2	17.0	12.5	14.1	25.0
Other(d)	12.6	12.3	*7.9	13.0	*9.1	15.3	10.9	9.8	*8.8	17.7
All providing assistance	252.4	253.1	148.9	257.4	176.1	294.7	241.6	187.0	197.5	352.2
Main recipient of care lives elsewhere	27.6	79.3	53.2	42.6	61.2	88.4	60.3	36.4	30.6	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>300.1</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>383.1</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>223.4</b>	<b>228.2</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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

- (a) Aged 15 years and over, living in households.
- (b) The total is less than the sum of the components as the same primary carer may provide assistance with more than one activity.
- (c) This information was only collected for main recipients of care who were living with their primary carer.
- (d) Includes main impairment not specified.

PRIMARY CARERS(a), Sex—By Main Recipient's Main Impairment Type(b)

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
.....			
Main impairment type(b)			
Sight	*4.9	14.8	19.7
Hearing	*4.5	9.4	14.0
All with sensory impairment	9.4	24.3	33.7
Speech	**1.3	13.9	15.2
Intellectual	*7.5	34.9	42.4
Physical	81.1	137.1	218.2
Psychological	*8.2	16.7	25.0
Other(c)	*7.6	10.1	17.7
Total	115.2	237.0	352.2
Main recipient of care lives elsewhere	17.1	78.6	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>315.6</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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

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

(a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

(b) This information was only collected for main recipients of care who were living with their primary carer.

(c) Includes main impairment not specified.

	MAIN IMPAIRMENT TYPE . . . . .					<i>All with impairments(c)</i>	<i>Main recipient of care lives elsewhere</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Sensory and speech</i>	<i>Intellectual</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Psychological</i>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000			
<b>Effect of caring role on sleep</b>								
<b>Sleep is interrupted—</b>								
Frequently	11.5	11.0	56.6	*6.0	89.4	*8.6	98.0	
Occasionally	10.6	*7.4	54.0	9.4	86.6	13.3	99.9	
<i>All with sleep interruption(d)</i>	22.2	18.7	113.4	15.4	180.1	21.8	201.9	
Sleep is not interrupted	24.9	21.3	95.9	*7.3	156.4	70.8	227.2	
<b>All Primary Carers(e)</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>447.9</b>	
<b>Physical and emotional effects</b>								
Well-being has been affected	13.1	19.9	57.5	11.5	107.3	22.4	129.7	
Feels satisfied	14.2	*8.8	63.1	*5.0	93.0	34.2	127.2	
Feels weary/lacks energy	16.0	17.2	79.0	11.7	129.0	26.2	155.3	
Often worried or depressed	13.1	15.0	67.6	11.9	113.0	27.7	140.8	
Often feels angry or resentful	*7.4	*6.9	34.6	*8.0	61.4	15.9	77.2	
Has a stress-related illness	*4.5	*5.5	20.7	*4.7	38.0	*7.2	45.2	
<i>All experiencing these effects(f)</i>	33.2	30.2	143.9	21.1	239.8	72.8	312.5	
None of these effects	13.9	9.8	63.7	**1.5	95.0	19.8	114.8	
<b>All Primary Carers(e)</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>447.9</b>	
<b>Support needs</b>								
Needs more support	21.8	18.0	85.8	15.2	147.9	35.4	183.4	
Does not need more support	25.1	22.0	122.1	7.5	187.0	56.6	243.5	
<b>All Primary Carers(e)</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>447.9</b>	

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 (a) Aged 15 years and over, living in households.  
 (b) This information was only collected for main recipients of care who were living with their primary carer.  
 (c) Includes main impairment not specified.  
 (d) Includes sleep interruption where frequency was not specified.  
 (e) Includes not stated. See paragraph 38 of Explanatory Notes.  
 (f) Total is less than the sum of the components as a person may report more than one effect.

	AGE GROUP . . . . .			
	15-34	35-64	65 and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Main effect on friendships				
Circle of friends has increased	*2.9	*7.0	*3.7	13.7
Circle of friends has changed	*7.6	36.1	11.0	54.7
Lost or losing touch with existing friends	16.1	73.0	19.2	108.3
<i>Total</i>	26.6	116.1	33.9	176.6
Friendships unaffected	32.1	160.7	58.7	251.5
<b>All primary carers(b)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Main effect on relationship with main recipient of care				
Brought closer together	22.3	96.6	29.1	148.1
Relationship strained	13.5	71.7	14.9	100.1
<i>Total</i>	35.8	168.4	44.0	248.1
Relationship unaffected	22.9	109.0	47.4	179.3
<b>All primary carers(b)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Main effect on relationship with partner(c)				
Brought closer together	*4.1	14.2	np	19.2
Lack time alone together	*6.1	23.0	np	29.3
Relationship strained	*5.6	28.3	np	34.3
<i>Total</i>	15.8	65.5	**1.6	82.8
Relationship unaffected	14.1	51.1	*9.0	74.2
Has no partner	14.1	43.6	10.6	68.3
Cares for partner	13.8	105.3	72.6	191.8
<b>All primary carers(b)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Main effect on relationship with other family members(d)				
Brought closer together	*3.4	22.1	*6.4	31.9
Less time to spend with them	12.5	55.5	*4.0	72.1
Relationships strained	*8.3	33.7	*4.2	46.2
Relationships affected in other way(s)	np	**2.2	np	*4.2
<i>Total</i>	25.6	113.6	15.2	154.4
Relationships unaffected	21.0	86.3	29.8	137.1
Has no other family members living in the same household	12.0	75.9	46.2	134.1
<b>All primary carers(b)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use  
 (a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.  
 (b) Includes not stated. See paragraph 38 of Explanatory Notes.  
 (c) Only asked of primary carers whose main recipient of care was not a partner.  
 (d) Living in the same household.

	AGE GROUP		
	15-34	35-64	Total
	'000	'000	'000
.....			
Employed full-time			
Often needs time off work(b)	**2.5	16.2	18.7
Does not need time off work	10.1	46.8	56.9
Total	12.6	63.0	75.6
Employed part-time			
Often needs time off work(b)	*4.7	14.6	19.3
Does not need time off work	12.0	51.4	63.4
Total	16.6	66.0	82.6
Unemployed			
Looking for full-time work	*4.3	13.6	17.9
Looking for part-time work	**1.4	**1.8	*3.2
Total	*5.7	15.4	21.1
Not in the labour force(c)	26.8	145.1	172.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>351.3</b>
Employed			
Effect on weekly hours worked			
Hours are unchanged	21.7	90.2	111.9
Hours are reduced	*6.1	28.3	34.4
Hours have increased	np	10.6	11.9
Total	29.2	129.0	158.2
Unemployed or not in the labour force(c)	32.5	160.5	193.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>351.3</b>

.....

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

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

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

(a) Aged 15 to 64, living in households.

(b) Includes primary carers who need time off at least once a week or more, on average.

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



	AGE GROUP		
	15-34	35-64	Total
	'000	'000	'000
.....			
Employed			
Has had to leave work for at least three months	**1.9	*8.8	10.7
Has not had to leave work for at least three months	27.3	120.3	147.5
Total	29.2	129.0	158.2
Has left work			
To commence care	**2.0	18.5	20.4
To increase care	**2.6	19.0	21.6
For other reasons(b)	*5.4	37.6	43.0
Total	10.0	75.0	85.1
Did not work prior to caring role(c)	22.5	85.5	108.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>351.3</b>
Unemployed or not in the labour force			
Would like to work			
Full-time	*5.3	12.6	17.9
Part-time	14.5	44.4	58.9
Total	19.7	57.1	76.8
Would not like to work(c)(d)	12.8	103.5	116.3
Total	32.5	160.5	193.0
Employed	29.2	129.0	158.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>351.3</b>
Unemployed or not in the labour force			
Would like to work			
Main barriers to employment			
No alternative care available/suitable	*6.5	16.0	22.4
Difficulty arranging working hours	**1.3	*7.0	*8.3
Loss of skills from being out of workforce	**1.4	*2.8	*4.2
Age	**1.3	*3.1	12.8
Not specified	*8.8	15.9	24.7
No barriers anticipated	np	3.2	*4.4
Total	19.7	57.1	76.8
Would not like to work(c)(d)	12.8	103.5	116.3
Total	32.5	160.5	193.0
Employed	29.2	129.0	158.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>351.3</b>

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

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

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

(a) Aged 15 to 64, living in households.

(b) Includes primary carers who have retired or become eligible for a pension or benefit.

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

(d) Includes those who are retired.

## PRIMARY CARERS(a), Main effect of Caring on Financial Situation

	RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE				
	<i>Partner</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Parent</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Financial situation has changed					
Income has decreased					
Has no difficulty meeting living costs	*7.5	*7.6	*7.4	np	22.9
Has difficulty meeting living costs	39.5	11.0	14.6	*3.5	68.6
<i>Total</i>	47.0	18.5	22.0	*3.9	91.4
Has extra expenses					
Has no difficulty meeting living costs	22.1	13.8	14.6	*4.9	55.4
Has difficulty meeting living costs	25.3	*9.1	21.0	*4.9	60.3
<i>Total</i>	47.4	22.9	35.6	9.8	115.7
Income has increased	*2.9	*3.3	*3.0	**1.5	10.7
Financial situation is unchanged	84.3	58.4	31.9	32.6	207.1
<b>All primary carers(b)</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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

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

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

(a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

(b) Includes not stated. See paragraph 38 of Explanatory Notes.

## PRIMARY CARERS(a), Ability to use Public Transport with Main Recipient of Care

	AGE GROUP . . . . .			
	15-34	35-64	65 and over	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Able to use public transport				
With difficulty(b)	*6.9	28.2	*8.5	43.7
Without difficulty	20.0	91.7	29.1	140.9
<i>All who are able to use public transport(c)</i>	28.6	123.2	38.8	190.6
Not able to use public transport				
Does not need or want to use public transport	13.1	96.9	37.7	147.7
	17.0	58.1	15.3	90.4
<b>All primary carers(d)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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

(a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

(b) Refers to difficulty experienced by primary carer when accompanying their main recipient of care.

(c) Includes people with difficulty not specified.

(d) Includes not stated. See paragraph 38 of Explanatory Notes.

PRIMARY CARERS(a), Need for Respite Care

	AGE GROUP . . . . .			
	15-34	35-64	65 and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Needs more access to respite care				
Has used respite care in the last three months	**1.9	15.4	**2.5	19.8
Has not used respite care in the last three months	np	*4.8	**2.6	*8.4
Has never used respite care	*6.4	28.0	9.3	43.8
<i>Total</i>	9.2	48.3	14.5	71.9
Does not need more access to respite care				
Has used respite care in the last three months	np	10.8	*3.8	15.7
Has not used respite care in the last three months	**0.9	*9.1	*5.2	15.2
Has never used respite care	50.6	221.4	73.2	345.1
<i>Total</i>	52.5	241.3	82.2	376.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Needs more access to respite care on weekdays				
At least once a month	*4.2	29.9	*7.7	41.8
Less than once a month	np	*4.2	*4.6	*9.1
<i>Total</i>	*4.6	34.0	12.3	50.9
Needs more access to respite care, but not on weekdays	*4.6	14.2	**2.2	21.0
Does not need more access to respite care	52.5	241.3	82.2	376.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Needs more access to respite care on weeknights				
At least once a month	*3.7	14.9	*3.4	22.0
Less than once a month	—	np	np	**1.8
<i>Total</i>	*3.7	15.5	*4.6	23.8
Needs more access to respite care, but not on weeknights	*5.5	32.7	9.9	48.1
Does not need more access to respite care	52.5	241.3	82.2	376.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Needs more access to respite care on weekends				
At least once a month	*7.8	24.3	*3.1	35.1
Less than once a month	np	*3.6	*4.8	*8.5
<i>Total</i>	*7.9	27.8	*7.9	43.7
Needs more access to respite care, but not on weekends	**1.2	20.4	*6.6	28.2
Does not need more access to respite care	52.5	241.3	82.2	376.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>
Frequency of need for access to respite care				
At short notice or on an irregular basis	*7.6	37.9	10.2	55.7
On a planned or regular basis	**1.6	10.3	*4.2	16.1
<i>Total</i>	9.2	48.3	14.5	71.9
Does not need more access to respite care	52.5	241.3	82.2	376.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution  
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)  
 (a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

	AGE GROUP . . . . .			
	15-34	35-64	65 and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....				
Has used respite care				
In the last three months	*2.9	26.2	*6.3	35.4
Not in the last three months	**1.8	14.0	*7.9	23.6
Total	*4.7	40.2	14.2	59.0
Has never used respite care				
Does not need it	37.5	161.4	54.6	253.5
Does not know enough/service not available	10.6	31.9	11.5	54.1
Available respite not affordable/suitable	**1.7	*5.5	**1.9	*9.1
Currently trying to arrange respite care(b)	—	*3.5	—	*3.5
Main recipient/primary carer does not want it	*5.4	33.2	12.9	51.5
Other reason(s) for non-use	**1.7	13.8	**1.6	17.2
Total	57.0	249.4	82.5	388.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>447.9</b>

.....

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

(b) Includes people with their names on waiting lists.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents data on informal care from the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), which was conducted in Australia, from 16 March to 29 May 1998.
- 2** The aims of the survey were to:
  - measure the prevalence of disability in Australia and the consequent need for support;
  - provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of people with disabilities and older people compared with the general population; and
  - provide information about people who provide care to those with disabilities and/or older people.
- 3** The survey collected information:
  - from people with a disability about their long-term health conditions, need and receipt of assistance, use of aids and equipment such as wheelchairs and hearing aids, and participation in community activities;
  - from older people about their need and receipt of assistance and participation in community activities; and
  - from people who cared for an older person and/or a person with a disability about the type of care they provide, the support available to them, and the effect that the caring role has on their lives.

### PEOPLE INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

#### *Geographical areas*

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

#### *Dwellings*

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

#### *Persons*

- 6** The scope of the survey was all persons except:
  - prisoners;
  - non-Australian diplomatic personnel; and
  - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### COVERAGE

- 7** Coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person eligible for inclusion in scope was associated with only one dwelling and thus had only one chance of selection. The household component and the cared accommodation component of the survey each had their own coverage rules, as follows.
- 8** Usual residents of selected private dwellings were included in the survey unless they were away on the night of enumeration, and had been away or were likely to be away for three months or more. This was designed to avoid multiple selection of a person who might be spending time, for instance, in a nursing home, and be eligible for selection there.
- 9** Visitors to private dwellings were excluded as the expectation was that most would have their chance of selection at their usual residence.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### COVERAGE *continued*

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

**11** People living in cared accommodation were included in the survey if they had been, or were expected to be, a usual resident of the establishment for at least three months. Persons who did not meet the three months residence criterion, such as patients in short-stay emergency care hospitals, were excluded from the cared accommodation component.

### *Sample design*

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

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

### DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

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

The household component covered people in:

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

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

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

### *Household component*

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

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

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

**19** A personal interview was conducted with people identified in any of the above populations. Proxy interviews were conducted for children under 15, and for those aged 15–17 whose parents did not permit them to be personally interviewed.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY *continued*

**20** Persons with a disability were asked questions relating to help and assistance needed and received for self care, mobility, communication, health care, housework, property maintenance, meal preparation, paperwork (reading and writing tasks) and transport activities. Those aged 5–20 years were asked about schooling restrictions, and those aged 15–64 years about employment restrictions.

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

**22** Primary carers of a person with a disability were interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the assistance they provided, the assistance they could call on, and their employment experience. They were also given a self-enumeration form about their attitudes to, and experience of, their caring role. This self-enumeration form was completed by the carer during the interview.

**23** Basic demographic and socioeconomic information was collected for all other people. This information was provided by ARA in the household.

#### *Cared accommodation component*

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

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

**26** The second stage required the nominated contact officer to select occupants, following the instructions provided. A separate questionnaire was completed for each person meeting the coverage requirements.

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

#### *Sampling Error*

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

#### *Non-sampling error*

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

#### *Interpretation of results*

- 31** Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection, however, every effort has been made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by:
- careful questionnaire design;
  - automated tailoring of the form in the computerised instrument to lead each respondent through the relevant questions;
  - intensive training and supervision of interviewers; and
  - extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.
- 32** Disability is a difficult concept to measure because it depends on the respondent's perception of their ability to perform a range of actions associated with daily living. The following factors should also be considered when interpreting the estimates contained in this publication.
- 33** 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' are affected by the proxy interview method.
- 34** A number of people may not have reported certain conditions because of:
- the sensitive nature of the condition (e.g. alcohol and drug-related conditions, schizophrenia, mental retardation or mental degeneration);
  - the episodic or seasonal nature of the condition (e.g. asthma, epilepsy);
  - a lack of knowledge or understanding of the correct medical terminology for their condition; or
  - in the case of proxy interviews, a lack of awareness of the presence of the condition (e.g. mild arthritis).
- 35** As certain conditions may not have been reported, data collected from the survey may have underestimated the number of people with certain disabilities.
- 36** The need for help may have been underestimated, as some people may not have admitted needing help because of such things as pride, or may not have realised help was needed with a task because help had always been received with that task.
- 37** 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.
- 38** Primary carers were asked to complete an additional self-enumeration form about their attitudes to, and experience of, their caring role. Due to the sensitive nature of some questions, the completion of these questionnaires was not compulsory. Tables 12,15,16, 19 and 20 in this publication contain data obtained from this source, and therefore have a proportion of 'not stated' responses.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CHANGES BETWEEN SURVEYS

#### *Identification of populations*

#### DISABILITY

**39** Efforts to improve the criteria for identifying disability may contribute to changes in the results between surveys. Enhancements to the 1998 SDAC disability screening questions, following consultation with user groups, included:

- the separate identification of people who are restricted by their hearing loss (a full count of people with hearing impairment is still available);
- the separate identification of people with chronic pain and/or breathing difficulties; and
- an increased emphasis on restriction in relation to *everyday* activities.

#### PRIMARY CARERS

**40** The name of this carer population has been changed from principal carer (used in 1993) to primary carer to reflect a different method of identification. The 1998 primary carer population has a greater concentration of carers whose recipients have high frequency care needs.

**41** In 1998, primary carers for persons within and outside selected households, were identified by ARA in the household and self-confirmed by the carer. In 1993, principal carers for care recipients in another household were identified in this way, but co-resident principal carers were only identified by the care recipients in the course of their personal interviews.

**42** The 1993 method of carer identification was burdensome for both respondents and interviewers, so a change was made in 1998. Under the old (1993) method, personal interviews with carers could only be arranged after people with disabilities had been interviewed. This was often inconvenient for members of the selected household. With the ARA method of identification used in 1998, it was more likely that interviews could be conducted with all members of a household in a single visit. Another benefit of this approach is that it could be used to identify primary carers independently of a disability survey.

**43** The 1998 method of primary carer identification produced a lower count of primary carers than would have been produced had the 1993 recipient identification method been used. In 1998, people who provided assistance with mobility only, particularly mobility away from the home, were much less likely to be identified as primary carers. See the following tables for a comparison of assistance provided by principal and primary carers over the last two surveys.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### PRIMARY CARERS (a), Activities where assistance provided—1993–1998(b)

	MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE LIVES WITH CARER		MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE LIVES ELSEWHERE		TOTAL	
	1993	1998(b)	1993	1998(b)	1993	1998(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
One activity						
Self care only	42.6	44.5	*4.0	np	46.6	45.0
Mobility only						
Away from the home only	44.2	22.7	66.6	22.4	110.8	45.1
In the home only	17.5	9.6	np	—	18.1	9.6
Within and away from the home	17.4	15.2	*5.7	*5.3	23.1	20.4
Total	79.1	47.4	73.0	27.7	152.1	75.1
Communication only	6.8	34.0	*5.9	14.2	12.7	48.2
Teaching living skills only	np	..	—	..	np	..
Two activities						
Self care and mobility	115.9	111.4	9.2	14.4	125.1	125.8
Self care and communication	*6.8	20.6	np	**1.7	*7.4	22.3
Self care and teaching living skills	*2.3	..	—	..	*2.3	..
Mobility and communication	11.4	18.4	23.4	26.3	34.8	44.6
Mobility and teaching living skills	*5.0	..	9.6	..	14.6	..
Communication and teaching living skills	*1.9	..	*2.4	..	*4.3	..
Three activities						
Self care, mobility and communication	17.3	75.9	*6.1	11.0	23.4	86.9
Self care, mobility and teaching living skills	20.4	..	*2.1	..	22.5	..
Self care, communication and teaching living skills	*2.6	..	—	..	*2.6	..
Mobility, communication and teaching living skills	11.1	..	9.8	..	20.8	..
All activities						
Self care, mobility, communication and teaching living skills	36.8	..	*6.1	..	42.9	..
Does not assist with these activities	28.2	—	—	—	28.2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.9</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>541.2</b>	<b>447.9</b>
All providing assistance with —						
Self care tasks	244.7	252.4	28.1	27.6	272.8	280.0
Mobility tasks	296.9	253.1	139.3	79.3	436.2	332.4
Communication tasks	94.6	148.9	54.3	53.2	148.9	202.1
Teaching living skills	81.0	..	30.0	..	110.9	..
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>388.9</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>541.2</b>	<b>447.9</b>

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

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

(a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

(b) Teaching living skills was not collected as a separate activity in 1998. Some elements of this activity may be covered by assistance with guidance and/or paperwork.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may provide assistance with more than one activity.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### PRIMARY CARERS (a), Activities where assistance provided—1993–1998(b)

	MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE LIVES WITH CARER		MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE LIVES ELSEWHERE		TOTAL	
	1993	1998(b)	1993	1998(b)	1993	1998(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
One activity						
Self care only	11.0	12.6	*2.6	np	8.6	10.0
Mobility only						
Away from the home only	11.4	6.4	43.8	23.4	20.5	10.1
In the home only	4.5	2.7	np	—	3.4	2.1
Within and away from the home	4.5	4.3	*3.8	*5.5	4.3	4.6
Total	20.3	13.5	48.0	28.9	28.1	16.8
Communication only	1.7	9.6	*3.9	14.9	2.3	10.8
Teaching living skills only	np	..	—	..	np	..
Two activities						
Self care and mobility	29.8	31.6	6.1	15.0	23.1	28.1
Self care and communication	*1.7	5.8	np	**1.8	*1.4	5.0
Self care and teaching living skills	0.6	..	—	..	*0.4	..
Mobility and communication	2.9	5.2	15.4	27.4	6.4	10.0
Mobility and teaching living skills	*1.3	..	6.3	..	2.7	..
Communication and teaching living skills	*0.5	..	*1.6	..	*0.8	..
Three activities						
Self care, mobility and communication	4.4	21.6	*4.0	11.5	4.3	19.4
Self care, mobility and everyday living skills	5.3	..	*1.4	..	4.2	..
Self care, communication and teaching living skills	*0.7	..	—	..	*0.5	..
Mobility, communication and teaching living skills	2.8	..	6.4	..	3.8	..
All activities						
Self care, mobility, communication and teaching living skills	9.5	..	*4.0	..	7.9	..
Does not assist with these activities	7.2	—	—	—	5.2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All providing assistance with —						
Self care tasks	62.9	71.7	18.4	28.8	50.4	62.5
Mobility tasks	76.3	71.9	91.5	82.2	80.6	74.2
Communication tasks	24.3	42.3	35.7	55.6	27.5	45.1
Teaching living skills	20.8	..	19.7	..	20.5	..
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

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

(a) Aged 15 and over, living in households.

(b) Teaching living skills was not collected as a separate activity in 1998. Some elements of this activity may be covered by assistance with guidance and/or paperwork.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may provide assistance with more than one activity.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CHANGES BETWEEN SURVEYS

*continued*

### CHANGES IN ACTIVITY DEFINITIONS

**44** Some activities and related items have been more precisely defined, to avoid ambiguity, and some have been expanded:

- need for assistance with transport refers to the need to be driven in order to go somewhere;
- paperwork has replaced 'personal affairs' (managing money, such as checking bank statements, paying bills) with a focus on reading and writing skills required for everyday living, such as checking bills or bank statements, writing letters and filling in forms;
- health care has been extended from helping with medication, dressing wounds and foot care, to include assistance with medical equipment and with manipulating or exercising muscles or limbs.

### METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

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

- an additional set of modified questions on core activity restrictions (for children under 5 years) to determine severity of restriction;
- a re-ordering of the disability screening questions in order to accommodate the new questions on breathing difficulty and chronic pain;
- a re-ordering of the need for assistance and difficulty questions in relation to specific tasks; and
- specific prompting to improve data on receipt of formal assistance.

### DATA DISSEMINATION

#### *Publications*

**46** Further information about and from the SDAC can be found in:

*Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1998*

(Cat. no. 4430.0)

*Disability, Ageing and Carers: State Summary Tables, Australia, 1998*

(Cat. no's. 4430.1 — 4430.8)

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

**47** *Disability and Long-term Health Conditions* (Cat. no. 4433.0), scheduled for release in October 2000.

#### *Microdata*

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

#### *Special tabulations*

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

#### *Related information sources*

**50** Other ABS data sources which may be of interest include:

- the Disability Ageing and Carers theme page — accessed via ABS home page, [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au); and
- a special internet article: *Caring in Australia*.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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DATA DISSEMINATION *continued*

- 51** Related publications, available from ABS libraries, include:
- Australian Social Trends, 2000* (Cat. no. 4102.0)
  - Children, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (Cat. no. 4119.0)
  - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1993*  
(Cat. no. 4430.0)
  - Focus on Families: Caring in Families: Support for Persons who are Older or have Disabilities, 1995* (Cat. no. 4423.0)
  - Focus on Families: Family Life, 1995* (Cat. no. 4425.0)
  - How Australians Use Their Time, 1997* (Cat. no. 4153.0)
  - Income Distribution, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 6523.0)
  - Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0)
  - Older People, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (Cat. no. 4109.0)

## APPENDIX RESTRICTION, ACTIVITIES AND TASKS

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

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

## TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES  
*continued*

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

CALCULATING STANDARD  
ERRORS

*Standard error of an estimate*

**8** An example of the calculation and use of SEs is given below. Table 2 on page 16 shows that the estimated number of primary carers with a moderate core activity restriction in 1998 was 48,700. The SE for this size of estimate is calculated as follows:

the estimate lies between 40,000 and 50,000. The corresponding SE for these two numbers in the table are 4,150 and 4,500.

The SE for 48,700 is calculated by interpolation using the following formula:

$$SE = \text{lower SE} + \left( \frac{\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower size}}{\text{upper size} - \text{lower size}} \right) \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE})$$

$$SE = 4,150 + \left( \frac{(48,700 - 40,000)}{(50,000 - 40,000)} \right) \times (4,500 - 4,150)$$

$$SE = 4,150 + \left( \frac{8,700}{10,000} \right) \times (350)$$

$$SE = 4,455, \text{ or approximately } 4,500.$$

**9** Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the actual number of primary carers with a moderate core activity restriction was within the range 44,200 to 53,200 and about 19 chances in 20 that it was within the range 39,700 to 57,700.

*Standard error of a proportion*

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

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

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

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

**13** An example from table 1 is the proportion of male carers that are primary carers. The numerator, the number of males who are primary carers is 133,500. The denominator, the number of males who are carers, is 1,021,700.

$$SE \text{ for } 133,500 = 6,487 \text{ or } 5.0\% \text{ RSE.}$$

$$SE \text{ for } 1,021,700 = 12,917 \text{ or } 1.3\% \text{ RSE.}$$

$$\text{The difference of the RSE squares} = 23.3$$

$$\text{The square root of the difference is } 4.8\%, \text{ the RSE of the proportion.}$$



CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS

*continued*

*Standard error of a difference*

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

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

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

## TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES, All Persons Living in Households

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

### RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR (%)

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

## GLOSSARY

<b>Activity</b>	<p>An activity comprises one or more tasks associated with daily living. In this survey tasks have been grouped into the following nine activities. See Appendix for summary table of restriction, activities and tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ communication;</li><li>■ health care;</li><li>■ housework;</li><li>■ meal preparation;</li><li>■ mobility;</li><li>■ paperwork;</li><li>■ property maintenance;</li><li>■ self care;</li><li>■ transport.</li></ul>
<b>Aids and equipment</b>	<p>Any devices used by persons with one or more disabilities to assist them with performing tasks, but not help provided by a person or an organisation.</p>
<b>Cared accommodation</b>	<p>Non-private dwellings such as: hospitals; homes for the aged; nursing homes; aged care hostels; disability hostels and children's homes. Independent living units located within retirement villages are excluded.</p>
<b>Carer</b>	<p>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). The 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 care recipient lives in the same household, the assistance is for one or more of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ communication;</li><li>■ health care;</li><li>■ housework;</li><li>■ meal preparation;</li><li>■ mobility;</li><li>■ paperwork;</li><li>■ property maintenance;</li><li>■ self care;</li><li>■ transport.</li></ul> <p>See also Other carer and Primary carer.</p>
<b>Child</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Communication</b>	<p>This activity is comprised of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ understanding family or friends;</li><li>■ being understood by family or friends;</li><li>■ understanding strangers; and</li><li>■ being understood by strangers.</li></ul>
<b>Contributing family worker</b>	<p>A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.</p>
<b>Core activities</b>	<p>Core activities are self care, mobility and communication.</p>
<b>Core activity restriction</b>	<p>Four levels of core activity restriction are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the activities (communication, mobility or self care). A person's overall level of core activity restriction is determined by their highest level of restriction in any one of these activities.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Core activity restriction</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>The four levels of restriction are:</p> <p>profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core activity task.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ severe — the person meets one or more of the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the person sometimes needs help with a core activity task;</li><li>■ has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or</li><li>■ can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication.</li></ul></li><li>■ moderate — the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task.</li><li>■ mild — the person meets one or more of the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or,</li><li>■ cannot easily walk 200 metres;</li><li>■ cannot walk up and down stairs without a handrail;</li><li>■ cannot easily bend to pick up an object from the floor;</li><li>■ cannot use public transport;</li><li>■ can use public transport but needs help or supervision; or</li><li>■ needs no help or supervision but has difficulty using public transport.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Country of birth</b>	<p>Data on country of birth was collected using the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (ASCCSS) (Cat. no. 1269.0, 1990). Wherever possible, data has been reclassified to meet the more recent <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries</i> (SACC) (Cat. no. 1269.0, 1998).</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>In the context of health experience, the World Health Organisation (WHO) defines disability as any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.</p> <p>In this survey a person has a disability if he/she has a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses);</li><li>■ loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid is used;</li><li>■ speech difficulties, including speech loss;</li><li>■ shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction;</li><li>■ chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction;</li><li>■ blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness;</li><li>■ difficulty learning or understanding things;</li><li>■ incomplete use of arms or fingers;</li><li>■ difficulty gripping or holding things;</li><li>■ incomplete use of feet or legs;</li><li>■ nervous or emotional condition causing restriction;</li><li>■ restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work;</li><li>■ disfigurement or deformity;</li><li>■ mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision;</li><li>■ long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction;</li><li>■ receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still restricted;</li><li>■ any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.</li></ul>
<b>Disability rate</b>	<p>The proportion of people with a disability, in any given population.</p>
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<p>The highest level of qualification obtained. Educational attainment is classified according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications</i> (ABSCQ) (Cat. no. 1262.0, 1993). See also Post-school qualifications.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 years or over who worked for one hour or more during the reference week for pay, profit, commission, payment-in-kind or without pay in a family business, or who had a job but were not at work.
<b>Employee</b>	An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer 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.
<b>Employer</b>	An employer is 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.
<b>Employment restriction</b>	<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"><li>■ are permanently unable to work;</li><li>■ are restricted in the type of work they can/could do;</li><li>■ need/would need at least one day a week off work on average;</li><li>■ are restricted in the number of hours they can/could work;</li><li>■ require/would require an employer to provide special equipment, modify the work environment or make special arrangements;</li><li>■ need/would need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision;</li><li>■ would find it difficult to change jobs or get a better job.</li></ul> <p>This information was collected for persons aged 15–64 years with one or more disabilities, living in households.</p>
<b>Formal assistance</b>	<p>Help provided to persons with one or more disabilities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ organisations or individuals representing organisations (whether profit making or non-profit making, government or private);</li><li>■ 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.</li></ul>
<b>Full-time/part-time status</b>	<p>Full-time work is defined as 35 hours or more per week.</p> <p>For employed persons, full-time/part-time status is determined by the actual and/or usual number of hours worked in all jobs during the reference period.</p> <p>For unemployed persons, full-time/part-time status is determined by whether the work sought is full-time or part-time.</p>
<b>Health care</b>	<p>This activity is comprised of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ foot care;</li><li>■ taking medication, or administering injections;</li><li>■ dressing wounds;</li><li>■ using medical machinery;</li><li>■ manipulating muscles or limbs.</li></ul>
<b>Hearing impairment</b>	Loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used. See also Main impairment type.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.</p> <p>Thus a household may consist of related or unrelated individuals, or a combination of both.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Household</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>The household component comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ private dwellings: houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey; and</li><li>■ non-private dwellings, including: hostels for the homeless, hotels, motels, educational and religious institutions, construction camps, boarding houses, staff quarters, guest houses, short-stay caravan parks, youth camps and camping grounds, and self care units in a retirement village which has cared accommodation on-site.</li></ul>
<b>Housework</b>	<p>This activity is comprised of a single task 'household chores', examples of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ washing;</li><li>■ vacuuming;</li><li>■ dusting.</li></ul>
<b>Impairment</b>	<p>In the context of health experience, an impairment is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function. Examples of impairment are loss of sight or of a limb, disfigurement or deformity, impairment of mood or emotion, impairments of speech, hallucinations, loss of consciousness and any other lack of function of body organs.</p>
<b>Income</b>	<p>See Principal source of income and Total cash income.</p>
<b>Industry</b>	<p>Classified to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification</i> (ANZSIC) (Cat. no. 1292.0, 1993).</p>
<b>Informal assistance</b>	<p>Informal assistance is unpaid help or supervision that is provided to older persons (aged 60 years or over) or persons with one or more disabilities, by someone who may or may not be living with them in a household. It includes only assistance that is provided for one or more of the specified tasks comprising an activity because of a person's disability or because they are older. Informal assistance may be provided by family, friends or neighbours. For this survey, any assistance received from family or friends living in the same household was considered to be informal assistance even if the provider was paid. It does not include providers whose care is privately organised for profit.</p>
<b>Intellectual impairment</b>	<p>Difficulty learning or understanding things. See also Main impairment type.</p>
<b>Labour force status</b>	<p>A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years or over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.</p>
<b>Living arrangements</b>	<p>Whether the person lives alone, with other family members or with other unrelated individuals; or the type of dwelling they live in (i.e. private or non-private).</p>
<b>Long-term condition</b>	<p>A disease or disorder which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months; or a disease, disorder or event (e.g. stroke, poisoning, accident etc.) which produces an impairment or restriction which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months.</p> <p>Long-term conditions have been coded to a classification based on the World Health Organisation's <i>International Classification of Diseases, version 10</i> (ICD 10).</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Main impairment type</b>	<p>A person's main impairment is the restriction which causes them the most problems (see Impairment). Where there is only one impairment reported, this is recorded as the main impairment. Main impairment type may refer to a single impairment or be comprised of a number of broadly similar impairments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Sight loss (not corrected by glasses);</li><li>■ Hearing loss (i.e. has difficulty communicating or uses aid(s));</li><li>■ Sensory: sight loss or hearing loss (as outlined above);</li><li>■ Speech difficulties, including speech loss;</li><li>■ Intellectual: difficulty learning or understanding things;</li><li>■ Physical: chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities; breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities; blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness; incomplete use of arms or fingers; difficulty gripping; incomplete use of feet or legs; restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; or disfigurement or deformity;</li><li>■ Psychological: a nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities; or the need for help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition.</li></ul> <p>The linked information on primary carers and their main recipient's impairment(s) only exists for caring relationships within a single household (i.e. in instances where the primary carer was living with the main recipient of care).</p>
<b>Main recipient of care</b>	<p>Where a primary carer is caring for more than one person, the main recipient of care is the person receiving 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 self care, mobility or communication.</p>
<b>Meal preparation</b>	<p>Meal preparation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ preparing ingredients;</li><li>■ cooking food.</li></ul>
<b>Mild core activity restriction</b>	<p>See Core activity restriction.</p>
<b>Mobility</b>	<p>Mobility comprises the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ getting into or out of a bed or chair;</li><li>■ moving about the usual place of residence;</li><li>■ going to or getting around a place away from the usual residence;</li><li>■ walking 200 metres;</li><li>■ walking up and down stairs without a handrail;</li><li>■ bending and picking up an object from the floor; and</li><li>■ using public transport.</li></ul>
<b>Moderate core activity restriction</b>	<p>See Core activity restriction.</p>
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	<p>Persons who, during the reference period, were neither employed nor unemployed. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference period was jury service or unpaid voluntary work.</p>
<b>Occupation</b>	<p><i>Classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO, Cat. no. 1220.0, 1997), second edition.</i></p>
<b>Other carer</b>	<p>A person who provides informal assistance, but who is not the main (or primary) source of assistance. See also Carer and Primary carer.</p>
<b>Own account worker</b>	<p>A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Paperwork</b>	This includes reading or writing tasks such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ checking bills or bank statements;</li><li>■ writing letters; and</li><li>■ filling in forms.</li></ul>
<b>Parent</b>	A natural, step, adoptive or foster mother or father.
<b>Partner</b>	A person in a couple relationship i.e. registered married or defacto partner.
<b>Physical impairment</b>	People are classified as having a physical impairment if they have one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities;</li><li>■ breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;</li><li>■ blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;</li><li>■ incomplete use of arms or fingers;</li><li>■ difficulty gripping;</li><li>■ incomplete use of feet or legs;</li><li>■ restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; or</li><li>■ disfigurement or deformity.</li></ul> See also Main impairment type.
<b>Post-school qualifications</b>	An award for attainment as a result of formal learning from an accredited tertiary institution. Post-school qualifications are classified according to the ABS <i>Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0, 1993).  In this publication post-school qualifications have been aggregated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Bachelor Degree or higher — includes doctorates, masters degrees, graduate diplomas, and graduate certificates;</li><li>■ Associate or Undergraduate Diploma;</li><li>■ Skilled Vocational Qualifications; and</li><li>■ Basic Vocational Qualifications.</li></ul>
<b>Primary carer</b>	A primary carer is a person of any age 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 of self care, mobility or communication. See also Carer and Other carer.
<b>Principal source of cash income</b>	Refers to that source from which the greatest amount is received.
<b>Profound core activity restriction</b>	See Core activity restriction.
<b>Property maintenance</b>	This includes light maintenance and gardening tasks, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ changing light bulbs, tap washers, car registration stickers;</li><li>■ making minor home repairs;</li><li>■ mowing lawns, watering, pruning shrubs, light weeding, planting; and</li><li>■ removing rubbish.</li></ul>
<b>Psychological impairment</b>	People are classified as having a psychological impairment if they have either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ a nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities; or</li><li>■ a need for help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition.</li></ul>
<b>Receipt of assistance</b>	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.



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Respite care</b>	Respite care services provide alternative care arrangements 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.
<b>Restriction</b>	A person has a restriction if he/she has difficulty doing a particular activity, needs assistance from another person or uses an aid.
<b>Schooling restriction</b>	A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5–20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ are unable to attend school;</li><li>■ attend a special school;</li><li>■ attend special classes at an ordinary school;</li><li>■ need at least one day a week off school on average; or</li><li>■ have difficulty at school.</li></ul>
<b>Self care</b>	This activity is comprised of the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ showering or bathing;</li><li>■ dressing;</li><li>■ eating;</li><li>■ toileting; and</li><li>■ bladder or bowel control.</li></ul>
<b>Sensory impairment</b>	A person is classified as having a sensory impairment if they have one of the following restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ sight loss (not corrected by glasses); or</li><li>■ hearing loss (has difficulty communicating or uses aid(s)).</li></ul> See also Main impairment type.
<b>Severe core activity restriction</b>	See Core activity restriction.
<b>Sight impairment</b>	Loss of sight (not corrected by glasses). See also Main impairment type.
<b>Specific restriction</b>	A restriction in core activities, schooling or employment. This corresponds with the concept of 'handicap' used in previous ABS publications on disability.
<b>Speech impairment</b>	Speech difficulties, including total loss of speech. See also Main impairment type.
<b>Status in employment</b>	Status in employment classifies an employed person's position, in the enterprise in which he or she works, in relation to their main job.
<b>Task</b>	A component of an activity, which represents the specific level at which information was collected.
<b>Total cash income</b>	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.  Gross income is the sum of the income from all sources before income tax or Medicare levy are deducted.
<b>Transport</b>	A single task activity referring to travel to places away from the usual place of residence.
<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference period, but who had actively looked for work and were available to start work.
<b>Working age</b>	In this survey, people of working age have been defined as those in the 15–64 year age group. Data was collected for all persons aged 15 and over, but very few of those aged 65 and over were still in paid employment so their employment information has not been included in this publication.





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