

National Disability Agreement: PI e-Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided, 2013 QS

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Quality Statement
METEOR identifier:	561637
Registration status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Services (retired), Standard 23/05/2013

Data quality

Institutional environment: The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 and the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.

For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](#).

Timeliness: The SDAC is currently conducted every three years. Results from the 2009 survey were released in April 2011.

Accessibility: See [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](#) (cat. no. 4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request.

Interpretability: Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data - see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](#), on the ABS website.

Relevance: The SDAC contains the most comprehensive and accurate measure of disability produced by the ABS, using 125 questions to collect information on any conditions people may have, whether these conditions cause restrictions, and the nature and severity of any restrictions.

A range of need and receipt of assistance data are collected in the SDAC from persons with a disability. These include asking about whether people need assistance and receive assistance with activities of daily living (self-care, mobility, communication, property maintenance, meal preparation, household chores, reading and writing, cognitive and emotional tasks and transport). Persons who reported needing more formal assistance with at least one of the nine considered daily activities are included in this indicator.

Accuracy: The 2009 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.9 per cent, and for establishments was 90.9 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.

The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories including people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments) but excluding those in gaols and correctional institutions and very remote areas. The exclusion of persons usually resident in very remote areas has a small impact on estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas would not be available even if the same disability module was used in each survey. For more information on SDAC scope and coverage, see the Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide on the ABS website.

Being drawn from sample surveys, data for this indicator is subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because a proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.

This indicator has acceptable levels of sampling error (relative standard errors less than 25 per cent) for the larger states for most tables, however data for some smaller jurisdictions have some RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are not considered reliable enough for general use.

Coherence: The SDAC and NATSISS collect a range of demographic, financial and other information that can be analysed in conjunction with the disability status and labour force participation rate of respondents.

The SDAC and NATSISS can be used to assess changes in disability status over time for the total and Indigenous populations, respectively. Due to the different modules used to collect disability status, however, these surveys cannot be used to compare disability rates in the total population with those in the Indigenous population.

The labour force information collected in SDAC is designed to be comparable with data collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey and other surveys.

Data products

Implementation start date: 28/06/2009

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: The Australian Bureau of Statistics

Steward: [Disability Policy and Research Working Group \(DPRWG\)](#)

Origin: SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2012, National Agreement Performance Information 2011-12: National Disability Agreement, Productivity Commission, Canberra.