

# Abbreviations

ABI	acquired brain injury
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAP	Aged Care Assessment Program
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ACCMIS	Aged and Community Care Management Information System
ACFI	Aged Care Funding Instrument
ACOSS	Australian Council of Social Services
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
AHURI	Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute
AIFS	Australian Institute of Family Studies
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
BMI	body mass index
CACP	Community Aged Care Packages
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
CCB	Child Care Benefit
CCR	Child Care Rebate
CCTR	Child Care Tax Rebate
CDC	consumer-directed care
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CH	Community Housing
CNOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COPS	Community Options projects
CPI	consumer price index
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CRS	Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service
CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement

CSHISC	Community Services and Health Industry Council
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
CURF	confidentialised unit record file (ABS)
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DEN	Disability Employment Network
DES	Disability Employment Services
DEST	Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training
DEWR	(former) Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DMS	Disability Management Service
DoHA	Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
DOWG	(National Disability Strategy) Development Officials Working Group
DPRWG	Disability Policy and Research Working Group
DS NMDS	Disability Services National Minimum Data Set
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs
EACH	Extended Aged Care at Home
EACHD	Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia
ESS	Employment Support Service
FaCS	(former) Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services
FaCSIA	(former) Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FaHCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOB	First Home Owners Boost
FHOG	First Home Owners Grant
FHSA	First Home Saver Accounts
FTB-A	Family Tax Benefit A
FTB-B	Family Tax Benefit B
FTE	full-time equivalent
FWA	Fair Work Australia
GDP	gross domestic product
GFC	global financial crisis

GPC	(ABS) Government Purpose Classification
GSS	General Social Survey
GST	goods and services tax
HACC	Home and Community Care
HILDA	Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey
HOIL	Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program
HOP	Home Ownership Program
HPA	Home Purchase Assistance
HREOC	Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
HRSCFCHY	House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family, Community, Housing and Youth
IADL	Instrumental Activity of Daily Living
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICH	Indigenous Community Housing
ICHO	Indigenous Community Housing Organisation
I-CHOSS	Inner City Homelessness Outreach and Support Service
IER	Indigenous expenditure report
JJ NMDS	Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set
LBOTE	language background other than English
MCEECDYA	Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs
MDS	minimum data set
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NBJP	Nation Building and Jobs Plan
NCCP	National Carer Counselling Program
NCSDC	National Community Services Data Committee
NCSIA	National Community Services Information Agreement
NCSIMG	National Community Services Information Management Group
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NDA	National Disability Agreement
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NDS	National Disability Strategy
NEIS	New Enterprise Incentive Scheme
NGCSO	Non-government community service organisation
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHS	National Health Survey
NHSC	National Housing Supply Council

NILS	National Institute of Labour Studies
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement
NMDS	National minimum data set
NPA	National Partnership Agreement
NPAH	National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness
NPASH	National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing
NPARIH	National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing
NRAS	National Rental Affordability Scheme
NRCP	National Respite for Carers Program
NSHS	National Social Housing Survey
NSMHWB	National Survey of Mental Health and Well Being
NYC	National Youth Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBLCI	Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index
PRA	Private rent assistance
RA	Remoteness Area
RCS	Resident Classification Scale
RSE	relative standard error
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SDAC	(ABS) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Index for Areas
SES	socioeconomic status
SMART	SAAP Management and Reporting Tool
SOCX	(OECD's) social expenditure classification
SOMIH	state owned and managed Indigenous housing
SPP	specific purpose payment
TAFE	technical and further education
TCP	Transition Care Program
UN	United Nations
URD	unit record data
VET	vocational education and training
VHC	Veterans Home Care
VRS	Vocational Rehabilitation Services
WEA	Welfare expenditure Australia
WHO	World Health Organization
YPIRAC	Younger People in Residential Aged Care

## Australian jurisdictions

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust	Australia
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

# Glossary

**Accessible** May be entered, used, acquired and enjoyed by a person with activity limitations and/or participation restrictions, on an equal basis with others.

**Adoption** The legal process by which a person legally becomes a child of the adoptive parent(s) and legally ceases to be a child of his/her existing parent(s). Intercountry adoptions are adoptions of children from countries other than Australia who are legally able to be placed for adoption, but who generally have had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parents.

**Aged care home** Refers to Australian government-accredited facilities that provide supported aged care accommodation (low and high care).

**Age-specific rate** A rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator relate to the same age group.

**Age-standardised rate** A method of removing the influence of age when comparing populations with different age structures. The age structures of the different populations are converted to the same 'standard' structure. In this report the standard population is usually the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

**Apparent retention rate** The percentage of full-time students who remain in secondary education from the start of secondary school (Year 7/8) to the given year (usually Year 10 or Year 12).

**Bachelor degree or higher** Attainment of an undergraduate or postgraduate qualification at a university.

**Blended family** A couple family containing two or more children aged 0–17 years, of whom at least one is the biological or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the stepchild of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the biological or adopted children of either parent.

**Capital expenditure** Expenditure on goods which have a life equal to or longer than a year.

**Care and protection orders** Legal orders or arrangements which give child protection departments some responsibility for a child's welfare. The level of responsibility varies with the type of order or arrangement. These orders include guardianship and custody orders, third-party parental responsibility orders, supervisory orders, interim and temporary orders, and other administrative arrangements.

**Cared accommodation** Defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to include hospitals, aged care accommodation such as nursing homes and aged-care hostels, cared components of retirement villages, and other 'homes' such as children's homes.

**Casual/temporary employee** Employed persons who are not entitled to paid leave.

**Community-based supervision** Supervision of a young person in the community by a juvenile justice agency while the young person is either awaiting an initial court appearance for an alleged offence, waiting for a court hearing or outcome, or completing an order following the finalisation of a court case. Includes supervised bail, probation, community service orders, suspended detention and parole.

**Community living** Place of usual residence is a private or non-private dwelling as distinct from residential aged care, hospital or other type of institutional accommodation. Community settings include private dwellings (a person's own home or a home owned by a relative or friend) and certain types of non-private dwelling, for example, retirement village accommodation.

**Constant prices** Constant price estimates indicate what expenditure would have been had prices for a given year applied in all years; that is, removing the inflation effect. Changes in expenditure in constant prices reflect changes in volume only. An alternative term usually used in text is 'real expenditure'. Constant price estimates for expenditure have been derived using the annually re-weighted chain price indexes of government final consumption expenditure produced by the ABS.

**Core activity limitation** Needing assistance, having difficulties or using aids or equipment to help with self-care, mobility and/or communication.

**Couple family** A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. A couple family may be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals.

**Current prices** Refers to expenditures reported for a particular year, unadjusted for inflation. Changes in current price expenditures reflect changes in both price and volume.

**Dependent child** A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15 years of age, or a dependent student (see *Dependent student*). To be regarded as a child the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

**Dependent student** A natural, adopted, step or foster child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and for whom there is no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

**Detention-based supervision** Supervision of a young person in a remand or detention centre by a juvenile justice agency while the young person is either awaiting an initial court appearance for an alleged offence, waiting for a court hearing or outcome, or completing an order following the finalisation of a court case. Includes remand and sentenced detention.

**Diploma/certificate or equivalent** Attainment of document certifying completion of an accredited course of post-secondary education.

**Direct community services** Community services provided to individuals/families on an interactive or face-to-face basis or on their behalf.

**Disability** An umbrella term for any or all of: an impairment of body structure or function, a limitation in activities, or a restriction in participation. Disability is a multidimensional concept, and is conceived as an interaction between health conditions and the environment. See Chapter 5.

**Disposable income** Total (gross) income minus income tax, the Medicare levy and the Medicare levy surcharge (if applicable). See Box 3.3.

**Dwelling** A structure or a discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is only a dwelling if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms used as an office or workshop provided the dwelling is in residential use.

**Early intervention** As used in the childhood development sector, programs used among children aged 0–6 years identified with, or at risk of, developmental delay or disability to improve health and developmental outcomes. It may include, among others, physiotherapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy and special education. To distinguish from other forms of early intervention it is sometimes termed Early Childhood Intervention.

**Employed** Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week of the ABS Labour Force Survey worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm, or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). This includes employees who had a job but were not at work and were away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week, or away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of that four week period, those who were away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement, on strike or locked out, on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job, or were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

**Equivalised household income** An indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone-person household it is equal to income received. For a household comprising more than one person, equivalised income is an indicator of the household income that a lone-person household would require in order to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question. See Box 3.3.

**Family** Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

**Family day care** Comprises services provided in the carer's home. The care is largely aimed at 0–5 year olds, but primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school vacations. Central coordination units in all states and territories organise and support a network of carers, often with the help of local governments.

**Formal aged care** Regulated care delivered in either residential or community settings, including the person's own home. Most formal care is funded through government programs but may also be purchased privately.

**Formal child care** Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care.

**Full-time equivalent** A standard measure of the size of a workforce that takes into account both the number of workers and the hours that each works. For example, if a workforce comprises two people working a full-time 35 hours a week and two working half time, this is the same as three working full time.

**Full-time workers** Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week of the ABS Labour Force Survey

**Gross domestic product** A statistic commonly used to indicate national income. It is the total market value of goods and services produced within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.



**Household** A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. Or a single 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.

**Household equivalised income** Equivalised income adjusts household income for household size and composition. For a household comprising more than one person, equivalised income shows how much income a person living alone would need to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

**Incidence** The number of new cases of an event occurring during a given period. Compare with *prevalence*.

**Inclusion** The Australian government's Social Inclusion Board describes social inclusion in terms of having resources, opportunities and capabilities needed to participate in education, training, employment, social and recreational activities, and to have a voice.

**Indigenous** A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

**Indigenous household** One which contains one or more Indigenous persons.

**Indigenous status** Whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

**Individualised funding** A funding arrangement whereby a person with disability, or a nominated person on their behalf, is directly allocated an amount of funding determined by an assessment of their needs. The individual determines how those funds are used to satisfy the assessed needs, exercising independent choice in the purchase of services and support.

**Informal carer** An informal carer is a person, such as a family member, friend or neighbour, who provides regular and sustained care and assistance to a person with disability, a long term health condition, or an older person without payment for the care given.

**Informal child care** Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent or guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. In the context of the ABS Child Care Survey, it may be paid or unpaid.

**Income unit** One person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is shared, or any person living in a non-private dwelling who is in receipt of personal income.

**Intact family** A couple family containing at least one child aged 0–17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, and no child aged 0–17 years who is the stepchild of either partner of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural or adopted children of either parent.

**International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)** The World Health Organization's internationally accepted classification of functioning, disability and health. The classification was endorsed by WHO in May 2001.

**Labour force** Persons who were employed or unemployed (not employed but actively looking for work) during the reference week of the ABS Labour Force Survey.

**Labour force participation rate** The size of the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population. See Box 3.1.

**Life expectancy** An indication of how long a person can expect to live. Technically it is the average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age if death rates do not change.

**Long day care** Comprises services aimed primarily at 0–5 year olds that are provided in a centre usually by a mix of qualified and other staff. Educational, care and recreational programs are provided based on the developmental needs, interests and experience of each child. In some jurisdictions, primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school vacations. Centres typically operate for at least 8 hours per day on normal working days, for a minimum of 48 weeks per year.

**Main condition** If multiple conditions are reported in the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the main condition is the one reported as causing the most problems. If only one condition is reported, this is recorded as the main condition.

**Main English-speaking countries** In the context of people born outside Australia: the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and South Africa. A person born in a main English-speaking country is not necessarily fluent in English.

**Main tenant** The tenant who is party to the residential tenancy agreement. Where this is not clear, it is the person who is responsible for rental payments.

**Mainstream services** Services available to the general population rather than targeting discrete sub-populations in areas including health, welfare, education and employment

**Median** The midpoint of a list of observations that have been ranked from smallest to largest.

**Non-dependent child** A natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, who is aged 15 years and over and is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

**Non-direct community services** Non-direct services include social policy planning and development; group advocacy and social action; community group development and support; service delivery development and support to other organisations; administrative support and fundraising.

**Non-Indigenous** People who have declared that they are not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

**Non-main English-speaking countries** In the context of people born outside Australia: all countries excluding the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and South Africa. A person born in a non-main English-speaking country does not necessarily have poor English speaking skills.

**One-parent family** A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household. Examples of one parent families include a 25-year-old parent with dependent children; and an 80-year-old living with his or her 50-year-old child.

**Occasional care** A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children.

**Older person** For the purposes of this report, a person aged 65 years or over.

**Out-of-home care** Alternative overnight accommodation for children and young people under 18 years of age who are unable to live with their parents, where the child protection department makes (or offers) a financial payment. Children in out-of-home care can be placed in a variety of living arrangements, including foster care, relative/kinship care and residential care.

**Outside school hours care** Comprises services provided for school-aged children (5–12 year olds) outside school hours during term and vacations. Care may be provided on student-free days and when school finishes early.

**Participation** The ICF defines participation in terms of involvement in life situations, from basic learning and applying knowledge, through general tasks and demands, to domestic life, relationships, education and employment, and community life.

**Part-time workers** Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week of the ABS Labour Force Survey, or were not at work in the reference week.

**Permanent employee** Employed persons who are entitled to take paid leave.

**Person-centred care and planning** An approach to supporting people with disability that privileges their voice in identifying goals and aspirations and harnesses the power of personal social networks to achieve them. Services and supports are developed that flow from, rather than drive, the individual's goals and aspirations. Individualised funding is a feature of this approach.

**Prevalence** The number or proportion (of cases, events and so forth) present in a population at a given time. Compare with *incidence*.

**Primary carer** Defined by the ABS as a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities or aged 60 years and over. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least 6 months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility or self-care).

**Private dwelling** A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. A private dwelling can be occupied or unoccupied. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks are treated as occupied private dwellings.

**Projection** Is not a forecast but simply illustrates changes that would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the period in question.

**Quintile** A group derived by ranking a population according to specified criteria (for example, income) and dividing it into five equal parts.

**Recurrent expenditure** Expenditure incurred for services and goods with a life of less than a year.

**Reference person** In the ABS Survey of Income and Housing the reference person for each household is chosen by applying, to all household members aged 15 years and over, the selection criteria below, in the order listed, until a single appropriate reference person is identified:

- one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage, with dependent children
- one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage, without dependent children
- a lone parent with dependent children

- the person with the highest income
- the eldest person.

For example, in a household containing a lone parent with a non-dependent child, the one with the higher income will become the reference person. However, if both individuals have the same income, the elder will become the reference person. See Box 2.4.

**Residential aged care** Low and high care services provided in Australian government-accredited aged care homes. Includes accommodation-related services with personal care services (both low and high care services), plus nursing services and equipment (high care services only).

**Respite services** Services that support community living by people who receive assistance from informal carers. Direct respite consists of the types of respite care arranged where the primary purpose is meeting the needs of carers by the provision of a break from their caring role, and may be delivered in the person's home, in a day centre or community-based overnight respite unit, and in residential aged care homes. Indirect respite is the 'respite effect' achieved by relieving the carer of other tasks of daily living, which may or may not be directly related to their caring responsibility.

**SAAP accompanying child** A person aged under 18 years who: has a parent or guardian who is a SAAP client; and accompanies that client to a SAAP agency any time during that client's support period; and/or receives assistance directly as a consequence of a parent or guardian's support period.

**SAAP client** A person who is homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness who: is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency; or receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally 1 hour or more of a worker's time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day.

**Severe or profound core activity limitation** A person with profound or severe core limitation needs help or supervision always (profound) or sometimes (severe) to perform activities that most people undertake at least daily, that is, the core activities of self-care, mobility and/or communication.

**Social housing** Rental housing which is funded or partly funded by Government and that which is owned or managed by the government or a community organisation and let to eligible persons. This includes public rental housing, State owned and managed Indigenous housing, community housing and Indigenous community housing.

**Specialist disability services** Services provided under the National Disability Agreement for people with intellectual, psychiatric, sensory, physical or neurological impairments that manifest before 65 years of age, and which result in need for assistance with one or more core activities of life. Services currently include accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Compare with *Mainstream services*.

**Stepfamily** A couple family containing one or more children aged 0–17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the stepchild of either member of the couple. A stepfamily may also include other children who are not the natural or adopted children of either parent.

**Tenancy (rental) unit** The unit of accommodation (dwelling or part of a dwelling) to which a rental agreement can be made.

**Tenure** The nature of a person or social group's legal right to occupy a dwelling.

**Total fertility rate (TFR)** The average number of babies that would be born over a lifetime to a hypothetical group of women if they experience the age-specific birth rates applying in a given year.

**Traditional working age** As used in this report, refers to the age group 15–64 years.

**Unemployed** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week of the ABS Labour Force Survey, and had actively looked for full- or part- time work at any time in the previous four weeks, or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks of the end of the reference period.

**Unemployment rate** The number of unemployed people, expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

# Appendix A: Tables

*Note:* All population and appendix tables can be found online at <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)> and are also available on the CD accompanying the printed book.

## Appendix B: Major income support payments

This Appendix provides details of the major income support payments listed at the end of Chapter 3. The list is not exhaustive or definitive, and does not include additional or supplementary payments such as Rent Assistance, Pharmaceutical Allowance or the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. As eligibility rules and payment rates are subject to change, up-to-date information on any of these payments should be sourced from the Centrelink website: <[www.centrelink.gov.au](http://www.centrelink.gov.au)>.

Further statistics, including characteristics of recipients and trends in recipient numbers, are provided throughout *Australia's welfare 2011* as indicated.

### Payments related to ageing, illness, disability and caring

- **Age Pension:** A means tested pension that provides income support to older Australians. The qualifying age as at 30 June 2010 was 65 years for males and 64 years for females. This was the largest income support category in 2010, with almost 2.2 million people receiving a full or part pension. Further information about the Age Pension is provided in Chapter 6.
- **Disability Support Pension (DSP):** A means tested pension that provides support to people with disability aged 16 years or over but below Age Pension age. To be eligible to receive the DSP a person must be assessed as having a permanent impairment that renders them unable to work at or above the minimum wage for at least 15 hours per week or train for such work for at least two years; or be permanently blind. Further information about DSP recipients is provided in Chapter 5.
- **Sickness Allowance:** A means tested benefit that provides assistance to employed people or students who have temporarily suspended their work or study because of a medical condition. It is paid to people aged 21 years or over but below Age Pension age. Further statistics relating to this payment are included in Chapter 5.
- **Mobility Allowance:** A non-means tested payment that contributes to covering the transport costs of people with disability who are unable to use public transport without assistance. It is paid to people aged 16 years or over who are undertaking an approved activity (such as work or study) that requires them to travel to and from their home. Trends relating to this payment are included in Chapter 5.
- **Wife Pension:** A means tested pension paid to the wife of an Age Pensioner or DSP recipient, who was not receiving a pension in her own right. It has been closed to new entrants since 1 July 1995, but women who were granted the Wife Pension prior to this date can continue to receive the payment. Trends relating to this payment are shown in Chapter 5.
- **Carer Payment:** A payment to support people who provide full-time care in the home to another person with a severe disability or medical condition, and whose caring role makes them unable to participate in the workforce. See Chapter 7 for more information about informal carers.
- **Carer Allowance:** A non-means tested supplementary payment to people who provide daily care to someone with a severe disability or medical condition. The care recipient may be an adult or a child. See Chapter 7 for more information about informal carers.

## Student and labour market related programs

- **Austudy Payment:** A means tested payment that provides support to qualifying full-time students undertaking approved courses and full-time apprentices aged 25 years or over undertaking approved courses.
- **ABSTUDY:** An ongoing special measure to assist in addressing the educational disadvantage of Indigenous Australians. It provides a means and income tested living allowance and a range of supplementary benefits to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander full-time students.
- **Youth Allowance:** A payment to people aged 16–24 years who are undertaking full-time study or an Australian Apprenticeship; or who are aged 16–20 years (or, from 1 July 2012, 15–21 years) and unemployed and looking for work, undertaking a combination of approved activities such as part-time work and part-time study; or who are temporarily incapacitated. It is subject to independence and means tests. Participation in education and employment by young people is discussed in Chapter 4.
- **Newstart Allowance:** A means tested payment to people aged between 21 years (or, from 1 July 2012, 22 years) and the Age Pension qualifying age who are unemployed and satisfy the activity test (that is, actively seeking work or undertaking other approved activities such as training or participation in a labour market program). Some recipients of Newstart Allowance are subject to mutual obligation requirements including Work for the Dole.
- **Partner Allowance:** A means tested payment to partners of people in receipt of one of a range of pensions, who were aged 40 years or over and had no recent workforce experience. Partner Allowance was closed to new claimants on 20 September 2003, but continues to be paid to existing recipients who remain eligible.
- **Widow Allowance:** A means tested payment to women aged 50 years or over with no recent workforce experience who were widowed, divorced or separated after the age of 40 years. It was closed to new claimants from 1 July 2006 unless the woman was born on or before 1 July 1955.
- **Special Benefit:** A discretionary means tested payment to people in severe financial hardship due to circumstances beyond their control, and who are unable to receive any other income support payment. The circumstances under which it is granted are determined by the Secretary of the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

## Payments relating to family assistance

The following payments to families to assist with the costs of raising a child are discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

- **Family Tax Benefit A** helps families with the costs of raising children. Payment amounts are dependent upon the age and number of children, as well as overall family income.
- **Family Tax Benefit B** is also available to single income families (sole or two-parent) with children aged under 16 years (18 years if full-time student).
- The **Child Care Rebate** (CCR) and **Child Care Benefit** (CCB) assist families with the cost of child care and to support parental participation in the workforce. The payment rate of CCB varies depending on the type of care and the school status of the child being cared for.



The CCR covers 50% of out-of-pocket expenses of approved child care services up to an annual cap of \$7,500 (per child), after which the rebate ceases. To be eligible for CCR, the parent/s should be eligible for CCB. CCR is not income-tested—parents eligible for CCB, but not receiving any CCB payments due to high income, are still eligible for CCR.

- The **Baby Bonus** is paid to help with the extra costs of a new baby or adopted child in 13 fortnightly instalments. A family income test determines eligibility.
- The *Paid Parental Leave Act 2010* was introduced in January 2011. The Act aims to promote infant and maternal health by enabling working parents to spend more time caring for their newborn child. Eligible recipients can choose to receive either paid parental leave or the Baby Bonus for each child.
- **Parenting Payment** helps to fund the costs of raising a child. This income-tested payment is made to one parent only in a couple relationship with a youngest child aged under six years. For single parents, the payment rate is higher, and the youngest child must be under eight years old.

# Appendix C: Technical notes on welfare expenditure

## C.1 Introduction

Data on welfare expenditure reported in Chapter 11 comprise data from the Australian Government, state and territory governments, local governments, non-government community services organisations (NGCSOs) and households. These data include information on the expenditure on welfare services and cash payments (or social security). Where possible this information is reported for:

- families and children
- older people
- people with disability
- 'other' welfare.

These categories are based on the ABS Government Purpose Classification (GPC):

- family and child welfare services
- welfare services for the aged
- welfare services for people with a disability
- welfare services not elsewhere classified.

For details of what is included in each category see 'C.13 Government finance statistics' at the end of this Appendix.

Chapter 11 also provides data on core concession expenditure by governments (included in state and territory governments' welfare expenditure) and tax expenditures, as well as international comparisons. Estimates of the imputed value of unpaid care, the number of full-time equivalent informal unpaid carers and the number of full-time equivalent people employed to provide and support welfare services have also been included. Chapter 11.9 outlines current data development and reporting issues for welfare expenditure.

## C.2 Australian Government

Total welfare expenditure for the Australian Government was estimated using the following data sources:

- Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) annual reports
- Department of Health and Aging (DoHA) unpublished data
- Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) unpublished data and budget statements
- Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) budget statements
- Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) annual reports
- Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) annual reports
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) annual reports.

## FaHCSIA

Each program identified in FaHCSIA annual reports was assigned a welfare category based on the program's target group and classified as either a welfare service or a cash payment. Programs were also identified as capital or recurrent expenditure.

Departmental administrative costs were allocated to individual programs weighted by the program expenditure. Some programs were split between two or more welfare categories.

Table C.1 lists recent FaHCSIA programs allocated to two or more categories as well as the basis for this. It should be noted that the table is not an exhaustive list of FaHCSIA programs that have been allocated to two or more categories over the decade to 2008–09. It is meant to provide examples only.

**Table C.1: Examples of FaHCSIA programs where expenditure has been allocated to more than one welfare category and the methodology used**

Program <sup>(a)</sup>	Welfare categories' allocation	Methodology used to allocate
Carer Allowance	People with disability (cash payment) Older people (cash payment)	Allocation based on proportions of recipients who are under 65 years old and 65 years old and over from FaHCSIA carer allowance database (unpublished).
Carer Payment	People with disability (cash payment) Older people (cash payment)	Allocation based on proportions of recipients who are under 65 years old and 65 years old and over from FaHCSIA carer payment fact sheet (unpublished).
Bereavement Allowance	Families and children (cash payment)	Allocation based on numbers of social security recipients from FaHCSIA annual reports.
Special Benefit	Older people (cash payment)	
Reimbursement to Great Southern Rail for concessional fares	People with disability (cash payment)	
Utilities Allowance	'Other' (cash payment)	
Extension of Fringe Benefits to pensioners and older long-term allowees and beneficiaries	Families and children (welfare service) Older people (welfare service) People with disability (welfare service) 'Other' (welfare service)	Allocation based on numbers of social security recipients from FaHCSIA annual reports.
Commonwealth State Housing Agreement SPP	Families and children (welfare service—capital) 'Other' (welfare service—capital) Non-welfare	Crisis accommodation assistance expenditure (obtained from Federal Financial Relations budget papers) allocated to families and children and 'other' based on proportions of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) recipients from AIHW data. The remainder of expenditure allocated as non-welfare (housing).

<b>Program<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>Welfare categories' allocation</b>	<b>Methodology used to allocate</b>
Homelessness and Housing	Families and children (welfare service)	Allocation based on numbers of SAAP recipients from AIHW data.
Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme (SAAP)	'Other' (welfare service)	
SAAP Data and Program Evaluation Fund Special Account		
Innovation and Investment Fund SPP (SAAP)		

(a) Expenditure in all programs in each section has been allocated the welfare categories shown in that section.

## DoHA

The welfare expenditure items from DoHA were sourced from DoHA cost centre data provided by the department. Welfare items were identified as capital or recurrent expenditure.

The Home and Community Care (HACC) expenditure was allocated to the older people and people with disability categories based on AIHW data on the number of HACC clients aged 65 years old and over. All other welfare expenditure was classified as welfare services for older people.

## DVA

Unpublished DVA data provided by the department were used to estimate DVA's welfare services expenditure. Welfare services administrative costs were calculated as the proportion of DVA expenditure classified as welfare services expenditure multiplied by the total administrative costs. The welfare services administrative costs were added to DVA's welfare services expenditure to obtain DVA's total welfare services expenditure.

DVA's total welfare services expenditure was then allocated to the following welfare services categories: people with disability, older people, and 'other' recipients of welfare services. It was allocated using a weighted average of the number of recipients of the DVA pensions and allowances listed in Table C.2.

**Table C.2: DVA pensions and allowances and corresponding welfare service category**

<b>DVA pensions and allowances</b>	<b>Welfare service category</b>
Pensions and allowances for veterans and dependants	People with disability
Service pension	Older people
Pensions and allowances for war widows and dependants	'Other'

Additional data were obtained from DVA budget statements and were used to estimate DVA's total welfare cash payments. Pensions and payments identified as welfare cash payments were assigned a category based on the program's target group (Table C.3). Administrative costs were allocated to individual programs weighted by the program expenditure.

**Table C.3: DVA cash payments and welfare category allocated**

<b>DVA pensions and payments</b>	<b>Welfare category (cash payments)</b>
Income Support Pension	Older people
Disability Pension	People with disability
War and Defence Widows Pension	'Other'
Rehabilitation Compensation Acts Payment	People with disability

## DIAC

Data from DIAC budget statements were used to estimate DIAC's welfare expenditure. Welfare categories were assigned to each welfare expenditure item and all welfare items were identified as being recurrent expenditure. Programs and administrative costs were classified as welfare services for families and children or for 'other' recipients based on the target group of the program. To ensure expenditure was net of transfers, fees for services have been subtracted from the 'other' welfare services category.

## DEEWR

Expenditure on welfare programs was obtained from the 'Early childhood education and child care' and 'Labour market assistance' outcomes of DEEWR annual reports. Welfare programs were assigned a category based on their target group and classified as either a welfare service or a cash payment. Items were also identified as capital or recurrent expenditure. Departmental administrative costs were allocated to individual items weighted by the expenditure item.

As the Utilities Allowance was not directly targeted to a specific population, it was allocated to the four welfare categories by using a weighted average of expenditure from the payments listed in Table C.4.

**Table C.4: Items used to allocate Utilities Allowance, 2008–09**

<b>DEEWR or FaHCSIA social security item</b>	<b>Welfare category (cash payments)</b>
Disability Support Pension (FaHCSIA)	People with disability
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (DEEWR)	Families and children
Parenting Payment (Single) (DEEWR)	Families and children
Partner Allowance (Benefit) (DEEWR)	Families and children
Partner Allowance (Pension) (DEEWR)	Families and children
Widow Allowance (DEEWR)	'Other' welfare
Widow B Pension (FaHCSIA)	'Other' welfare
Wife Pension (Age) (FaHCSIA)	Older people
Wife Pension (DSP) (FaHCSIA)	People with disability
Age Pension (FaHCSIA)	Older people

## AIFS

Welfare expenditure by the AIFS was estimated using the Income Statements from AIFS annual reports. All expenditure was allocated to the families and children welfare services category. To ensure expenditure was net of transfers, funding from the Australian Government was subtracted.

## AIHW

Welfare expenditure by the AIHW was estimated using the Income Statements from AIHW annual reports. Half of AIHW expenditure was allocated to the 'other' welfare services category while the remainder was assumed to be health expenditure. To ensure expenditure was net of transfers, funding from the Australian Government was subtracted.

## Changes to federal financial arrangements

From 1 January 2009 some specific purpose payments (SPPs) previously made by line agencies were made by Treasuries. This expenditure was obtained from Treasury final budget outcomes papers.

## Economic stimulus payments

Economic stimulus payments of \$7.4 billion were classified as 'other' welfare cash payments. This was obtained from the Commissioner of Taxation's Annual Report (ATO 2009).

## Accuracy

Data from annual reports, budget statements, and unpublished data provided by agencies are considered to be accurate. Allocation to welfare categories based on program functions is considered accurate to the extent the program is directed as outlined. Allocations to welfare categories based on client numbers and, where relevant, based on expenditure to target groups is considered a satisfactory way of allocating expenditure to two or more welfare categories.

## Scope

Where changes to payment arrangements and responsibilities were known, these expenditures were included in estimates. These include SPPs made by the Treasury from January 2009 and Economic Stimulus payments made by the Australian Taxation Office. It is possible however that not all welfare-related expenditure has been captured, and consequently this may result in an underestimation.

## Coherence

The AIHW considers the Australian Government data from 1998–99 to 2008–09 to be comparable across the decade. Departmental restructures (for example the Disability Support Pension moving from DEEWR to FaHCSIA and the Child Care Tax Rebate and Child Care Benefit from FaHCSIA to DEEWR) has meant that the source data for some programs have changed over the years, however expenditure for these programs has been included.

## C.3 State and territory governments

Total welfare expenditure by state and territory governments was estimated using ABS Government Finance Statistics (GFS) unpublished data for welfare services and data from the Indigenous Expenditure Report (IER).

For years up to and including 2005–06, ABS GFS data at the 4-digit level were used. The 4-digit level indicated the appropriate welfare categories for each type of expenditure. For each state and territory, the welfare expenditure was taken as the sum of welfare expenditure net of transfers for each welfare service category. Using expenditure net of transfers ensures that expenditure provided by the Australian Government and expended by the states or territories has not been double counted. Due to data quality concerns these data were no longer available at the 4-digit level after 2005–06.

Data for 2008–09 were estimated using a combination of ABS GFS data (at the 3-digit level) and data from the IER. The total expenditures for each of families and children, older people and people with disability were from the IER. The total for the 'other' category was obtained by subtracting the total of expenditure for families and children, older people and people with disability from the ABS GFS total welfare services expenditure. The IER, published for the first time for 2008–09, uses data from state and territory treasuries provided at the 4-digit level. A reliable method for estimating expenditure for 2006–07 and 2007–08, for each welfare service category, has not been developed.

### Accuracy

ABS GFS state and territory government data at the 4-digit level for years up to and including 2005–06, and estimations for 2008–09 for the four welfare categories based on IER data are considered to be accurate.

### Scope

Data on cash payments (or social security) were not included as historically these payments have only been made by the Australian Government. Increasingly however, state and territory governments are becoming involved in these activities, most notably with respect to payments to people to assist them in disaster recovery.

### Coherence

It has not been possible to use the same methodology for the 11-year period due to ABS GFS 4-digit data not being available for the whole period. However, the published estimates are considered to be reasonably comparable.

## C.4 Local governments

Total welfare expenditure by local governments was estimated using ABS GFS unpublished data. This provided recurrent and capital welfare expenditure net of transfers for local governments, as well as client fees for services for local governments.

The estimate of local government recurrent welfare expenditure is net of transfers and total client fees (revenue) have been subtracted. Using welfare expenditure net of transfers ensures that expenditure provided by the Australian Government and state and territory governments and expended by local governments has not been double counted.

## Accuracy

ABS GFS local government data are considered accurate.

## Coherence

AIHW considers the time series data comprising local government expenditure from 1998–99 to 2008–09 to be comparable.

## C.5 Non-government community services organisations

The estimate of total welfare expenditure by non-government community services organisations (NGCSOs) comprises government-funded NGCSO expenditure, NGCSO self-funded expenditure and funding paid to NGCSOs in the form of client fees.

### Government funding of NGCSOs

AIHW estimated the government-funded amount of NGCSO expenditure for each financial year by collecting information on grants to NGCSOs from the Australian Government, state and territory governments, and local governments. Both the state and territory government and local government information were sourced from ABS GFS unpublished data. However, as the ABS GFS figures were considered unrealistically low for Victoria, figures published by the Department of Human Services, Victoria, were used to estimate Victoria's state government grants to NGCSOs. Data on Australian Government grants to NGCSOs were collected by AIHW as the ABS GFS figures were considered unreliable for the Australian Government. The Australian Government data have instead been collected from annual reports and unpublished data from the following government departments: DoHA, FaHCSIA, DEEWR, DVA and DIAC.

Total grants to NGCSOs were estimated by adding grants from the Australian Government departments listed previously to grants for NGCSOs provided by state and territory governments.

### NGCSOs self-funding

For years up to and including 2005–06, AIHW made estimates of NGCSOs self-funded expenditure based on the Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS) database and a sample of NGCSO financial reports (from both small and large organisations). For years 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09 the ACOSS data were not available and time constraints precluded collecting data from the NGCSOs themselves. NGCSOs self-funded expenditure for these years was estimated using the ratio of NGCSOs self-funded expenditure to government grants from *Community services, Australia, 2008–09* (ABS 2010a). This ratio was applied to estimate figures for 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09.



## Client fees

For years 1998–99 to 2005–06, AIHW estimated client fees based on the Aged and Community Care Management Information System and ACOSS data.

For years 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09, the ACOSS data were not available. Client fees paid to NGCSOs were estimated using the ratio of client fees to government grants from *Community services, Australia, 2008–09* (ABS 2010a). This ratio was applied to estimate figures for 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09.

## Accuracy

AIHW considers data gathered from annual reports and unpublished data sent by line agencies to accurately reflect Australian Government grants to NGCSOs. AIHW considers the state and territory data reported in the ABS GFS to underestimate state and territory government grants to NGCSOs. This was particularly apparent in Victoria. The detail published by the Victorian Department of Human Services enabled estimates of grants to NGCSOs to be made based on its published figures. The same level of detail was not available for other jurisdictions. AIHW considers the methodology used to make estimates of NGCSOs' own source funding and client fees to be the most appropriate option available for estimating these figures, and to be of reasonable accuracy.

## Coherence

The method used to estimate NGCSOs' own source funding and client fees for 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09 resulted in a reasonable trend. When back-cast, the ratio obtained from *Community services, Australia, 2008–09* (ABS 2010a) produced estimates very close to the 2004–05 and 2005–06 published estimates (that is, using the previous method). NGCSOs' own source funding and client fees time series data are therefore considered comparable across the time period.

## C.6 Households (client fees)

The estimate of total fees paid by households comprised fees paid for services that the government and NGCSOs respectively provided. In addition, fees are paid by clients for some services provided by informal carers in the household sector; however, no data on the fees paid for informal carers are available. The only client fees data available are for child care services.

### Government

Client fees for government services were estimated as the sum of Australian Government fees for services, state and territory government fees for services and local government fees for services, from ABS GFS unpublished data.

### NGCSOs

See 'Client fees' subsection of 'C.5 non-government community services organisations'.

## Households (as providers of informal child care)

Households' client fees figures for informal child care were estimated using data from *Childhood education and care, Australia, June 2008* (ABS 2009a), a survey which is carried out every three years. Information from this survey provides the number of children in informal care and the cost of this care per week. The annual cost of informal care was estimated as 48 times the total weekly cost of care for the number of children receiving this care. For years between the ones in which the survey was conducted growth rates from *Consumer price index, Australia, June 2009* (ABS 2010b) were applied to obtain estimates of households' client fees for those years.

### Accuracy

The methodology used to estimate NGCSOs' client fees is considered the most appropriate option available for estimating these figures, and is of reasonable accuracy.

Only client fees data for informal child care services were available. It is possible that informal care provided to older people and people with disability may also attract fees. No data are available on these and they are not captured in the reported expenditure data, therefore the estimate of client fees is likely to be conservative.

### Coherence

AIHW considers the government services' client fees and households' client fees to be directly comparable over the years 1998–99 to 2008–09. The method used to estimate NGCSOs' own source funding and client fees for 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09 resulted in a reasonable trend. When back-cast, the ratio obtained from *Community services, Australia, 2008–09* (ABS 2010a) produced estimates very close to the 2004–05 and 2005–06 published estimates (that is, using the previous method). The estimates are therefore considered comparable.

## C.7 Core government concessions

Estimates of concessions considered as core concessions, that is for energy, public transport, water and sewerage, council rates and motor vehicles, were obtained from:

- New South Wales Treasury Budget statements
- Department of Human Services Victoria State concessions and hardship programs
- Queensland Treasury Budget Strategy and Outlooks papers
- Western Australia Treasury Budget papers
- South Australia Department for Families and Communities, unpublished data
- Tasmania Department of Treasury and Finance, unpublished data
- ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services, unpublished data
- Northern Territory (NT) Department of Health and Community Services, unpublished data.

AIHW was only able to obtain unpublished data from NT for the years up to and including 2005–06, so the average growth rate between 2000–01 and 2005–06 has been used to estimate NT concessions for years 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09.

An estimate of core concessions funded by the Australian Government through SPPs to states and territories for extension of concessions to part-pensioners was made using data sourced from Federal Financial Relations budget papers. The estimate of core concessions funded by the Australian Government was subtracted from total core concession expenditure to obtain an estimate of core concessions funded by state and territory governments.

## Accuracy

AIHW considers the estimates of core government concessions to be accurate. The methodology used to estimate core concessions funded by the Australian Government through SPPs to states and territories for extension of concessions to part-pensioners is considered appropriate.

## C.8 Tax expenditures

All tax expenditure data are from Treasury tax expenditures statements and comprised all tax expenditures in the category 'Social security and welfare'. Each item was allocated to a welfare category and the AIHW made no estimations.

The tax expenditure figures for each year are the most recent published figures by Australian Treasury. Table C.5 lists the tax expenditures statement that published the most recent figures for each year.

**Table C.5: Tax expenditures statement that published the most recent figures for years 1998–99 to 2008–09**

Year	Treasury tax expenditures statement
1998–99	2002
1999–00	2003
2000–01	2004
2001–02	2005
2002–03	2006
2003–04	2007
2004–05	2008
2005–06	2009
2006–07	2010
2007–08	2010
2008–09	2010

## Accuracy

AIHW considers tax expenditure data to be accurate.

## Coherence

The tax expenditure data are directly comparable for years 1998–99 to 2008–09.

## C.9 International comparisons

All international comparisons data for 2007 are sourced from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) 2010. This included voluntary private social expenditure, mandatory private social expenditure and public social expenditure for the following categories: old age, survivors, incapacity-related, families and other. These data were obtained for 34 OECD countries. Note that the categories of health, active labour market programs, unemployment and housing were excluded.

The purchasing power parities (PPP) for GDP in the national currency per US dollar, population data and gross domestic product (GDP) data in the national currency unit were obtained from the OECD SOCX database for each of the 34 countries of interest.

Total social expenditure was calculated for each country as the sum of each country's voluntary private social expenditure, mandatory private social expenditure and public social expenditure. Total social expenditure was calculated for each category (old age, survivors, incapacity-related, families and other) and converted to Australian dollars by dividing the total social expenditure by the US PPP and multiplying by the Australian PPP per US dollar.

For each country and category, per person expenditure in Australian dollars was calculated as the total social expenditure (for each country and category) in Australian dollars divided by the population of that country. Total expenditure as a proportion of GDP was estimated to be the country's total social expenditure (in national currency units) divided by their GDP in Australian dollars.

Each country's GDP was also calculated in Australian dollars by dividing GDP (in each country's national currency unit) by the US PPP and multiplying the Australian PPP per US dollar.

The OECD per person expenditure averages are weighted by the population of each country, and the OECD average total expenditure as a proportion of GDP is weighted by each country's GDP.

### Accuracy

AIHW considers international comparisons data to be accurate. No estimations have been made.

## C.10 Unpaid care

The number of people providing unpaid care and the value of this care was imputed for 2008–09. This included child-care-related activities as well as the hours spent on voluntary work, and care for the community and for others.

*How Australians use their time, 2006* (ABS 2008) provided the total hours men and women spent providing unpaid care in 2006. To estimate these figures for 2008–09, the 2006 figures were multiplied by the growth rates in the available hours (for providing unpaid care) of employed men and women in the labour force (aged 15–64). Growth rates in available hours were estimated based on data from *Labour force, Australia, January 2009* (ABS 2009c). The number of available hours in the year was estimated as the population multiplied by 24 (hours in a day) multiplied by 365 (days in a year) less the estimated total hours worked per year (the number of employed people multiplied by 48 times the average hours worked per week).

The number of full-time equivalent carers was calculated using the total hours spent providing unpaid care divided by average hours per year a community and personal service worker works. This was obtained from *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, August 2008* (ABS 2009b). To obtain the value of unpaid care, the number of hours was multiplied by the average hourly rate for a community service worker.

### Accuracy

This method for estimating the imputed value of unpaid care and full-time equivalent workers providing unpaid care is considered to be satisfactory.

## C.11 Welfare services workforce

The number of full-time equivalent workers employed in the welfare sector was estimated using data from the *Community services, Australia, 2008–09* (ABS 2010a). The survey provided the wage and salary costs and total expenses for aged care residential services, other residential care services, child care services and other social assistance services. The proportion of total expenses spent on wage and salary costs was multiplied by the estimated total welfare services expenditure (from Table A11.1) to obtain an estimate of expenditure on wage and salary costs for welfare services.

The estimate of expenditure on wage and salary costs for welfare services was divided by the average yearly salary for community and personal service workers to obtain the estimate of the number of full-time equivalent welfare workers. Note that the average yearly salary for community and personal service workers was estimated as their average weekly rate multiplied by 52 (weeks in a year). The average weekly rate was assumed to be 35 (standard weekly hours) multiplied by the average hourly rate for community and personal service workers. The average hourly rate was obtained from *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, August 2008* (ABS 2009b).

### Accuracy

This method for estimating the number of full-time equivalent workers in the welfare sector is considered to be satisfactory.

## C.12 Deflators

Most data in the chapter have been converted to constant prices, to remove the effect of inflation. The deflator used for data presented in constant prices, with the exception of GDP data, is the ABS Government Final Consumption Expenditure General Government deflator with reference year 2008–09.

The GDP constant price data was from *Australian national accounts: national income, expenditure and product, December 2010* (ABS 2011).

## C.13 Government finance statistics

Government finance statistics refer to statistics that measure the financial activities of governments and reflect the impact of those activities on other sectors of the economy. The ABS GPC is used to classify expense transactions according to the government purpose.

## Welfare services (GPC 062)

Welfare services are defined as assistance delivered to clients, or groups of clients with special needs such as the young, the aged or the disabled.

### Family and child welfare services (GPC 0621)

Child care services and services for children which are developmental in nature.

This classification includes outlays on:

- long day care centres, family day care, occasional care/other
- centres and outside school hours care
- subsidies for child care assistance and child care cash rebate
- child, youth and family welfare services which are protective (children), developmental (youth), and supportive (families) in nature.

It also includes outlays on:

- substitute care (short term and permanent)
- information, advice and referral, particularly in adoption
- development and monitoring of family/household management skills
- SAAP for youth
- protective investigation, protective supervision, statutory guardianship management, protective accommodation
- services delivered by residential institutions, such as centres, villages, shelters, hostels, orphanages, youth refuges, juvenile hostels, campus homes and family group homes
- marriage and child/juvenile counselling
- assessment and evaluation of offenders by non-judicial bodies.

### Welfare services for the aged (GPC 0622)

Welfare services for the aged are programs providing services primarily intended for persons aged 65 and over.

This classification includes outlays on:

- respite care
- domestic and personal assistance, for example services provided through the HACC Program
- services delivered by residential institutions, e.g. hostels, villages, group homes
- financial assistance not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity, e.g. concessions for aged persons (transport and material assistance, etc.)
- community centres, e.g. senior citizens centres.

It excludes outlays on nursing homes for the aged which are classified to GPC 0530.

## Welfare services for people with a disability (GPC 0623)

This classification includes outlays on:

- respite care
- development care
- substitute care
- domestic and personal assistance, e.g. services provided through the HACC delivered by residential institutions (such as hostels and group homes), and other services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement
- transport other than public transport
- supported employment and rehabilitation, e.g. sheltered employment, training centres for people with a disability
- community centres, e.g. day care centres for people with a disability
- nursing homes for people with a disability and financial assistance not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity, e.g. concessions specifically for people with a disability (transport and material assistance, etc.).

## Welfare services not elsewhere categorised (GPC 0629)

This classification includes outlays on:

- homeless persons' assistance, e.g. SAAP for people other than youth
- information, advice and referral services
- prisoners' aid
- care of refugees
- premarital education
- Aboriginal welfare services
- women's shelters
- general casework services which lead to the determination of eligibility for income assistance or welfare services
- multi-client services (food and clothing) in times of personal and family emergencies and relief for victims of man-made disasters
- departments, bureaux or program units which serve the welfare services system including those that disseminate information, prepare budgets, policy and research financial assistance (other than for the aged and the disabled) not primarily related to inadequate earning capacity
- community and management support.

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