



Creating  
an inclusive  
community  
together

# Australia's Disability Strategy 2021 – 2031

## Data Improvement Plan






Creating  
an inclusive  
community  
together

# Australia's Disability Strategy 2021 – 2031

## Data Improvement Plan



This document, Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031: Data Improvement Plan, is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, with the exception of:

- The Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 logo and branding
- Any third-party material
- All images and/or photographs.

More information on this CC By licence is set out at the Creative Commons website:  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

### **Attribution**

Use of all or part of this document must include the following attribution:

© Commonwealth of Australia ([Department of Social Services](#)) 2022

Enquiries about copyright arrangements and any use of this information can be sent to the Department of Social Services:

By email:

[copyright@dss.gov.au](mailto:copyright@dss.gov.au)

By post:

Communications and Media  
Department of Social Services  
GPO Box 9820  
Canberra ACT 2601

---

# Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Background	1
<b>Table 1: Outcome Areas of the Strategy</b>	<b>2</b>
1.3 Development	2
<b>2. Objectives</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Scope	3
2.2 Review Points	4
<b>Table 2: Review Points</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Data Management</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Data Governance	5
3.2 Data Quality	5
<b>Table 3: Data Quality Dimensions</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. Diversity and Intersectionality</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5. Closing the Gap and Australia's Disability Strategy</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6. Data</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC)	10
6.2 Administrative Data Collections	10
6.3 Australia's Disability Strategy Survey	10
6.4 Other Survey Data	11
6.5 Data Linkage	11
6.6 National Disability Data Asset	12
6.7 Data Dictionary	12
<b>7. Future Measures in the Outcomes Framework</b>	<b>13</b>
7.1 Availability	13
<b>Table 4: Future Measures with known availability dates</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Table 5: Future Measures requiring complex data linkage</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Table 6: Future Measures requiring survey data</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Table 7: Future Measures requiring further collaborative work</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>8. Launch Measures in the Outcomes Framework</b>	<b>24</b>
8.1 Improving Launch Measures through Linkage	24
<b>Table 8: Launch Measures amenable to data linkage</b>	<b>25</b>
8.2 Improving Launch Measures through Collaborative Work	27
<b>Table 9: Launch Measures amenable to collaborative work</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>9. Australian, State and Territory Government Commitments</b>	<b>29</b>
9.1 Australian Government	29
9.2 State and Territory Governments	29

# 1. Introduction

---

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of [Australia's Disability Strategy](#) (the Strategy) Data Improvement Plan (DIP) is to improve the data needed to track progress against the [Strategy Outcomes Framework](#) (Outcomes Framework), with a focus on collecting data for future measures.

The Outcomes Framework consists of 85 measures across 7 Outcome Areas. Forty-one are systems measures, 40 are population measures and 4 are community attitudes measures. Launch measures already have data available to report against them. Future measures require data to be developed or linked in order to report against them. Some launch measures will be replaced by future measures that report against the same outcome.

The data used to report against the Outcomes Framework will support evaluations to inform policy and program development. The DIP outlines the data improvement activities all levels of governments have agreed to undertake to measure the impact of the Strategy on improving outcomes for people with disability.

This document will be updated in line with the review points detailed in section 2.2.

---

## 1.2 Background

On 3 December 2021, the Strategy was launched by all levels of government. The Strategy's vision is for an inclusive Australian society that ensures people with disability can fulfil their potential as equal members of the community.

The Outcomes Framework is a key part of the Strategy. It tracks, reports and measures the outcomes for people with disability across all 7 Outcome Areas of the Strategy. All levels of government are committed to collecting and sharing data to better monitor and report outcomes for people with disability in order to drive change.

The Outcome Areas are based on areas people with disability have said need improvement to achieve the Strategy's vision. They set out where governments at all levels, working with people with disability, the community and business, will focus to deliver the required change.

By delivering against the policy priorities under each Outcome Area, governments will help ensure all aspects of Australian life become more inclusive of people with disability.

**Table 1: Outcome Areas of the Strategy**

1. Employment and Financial Security	5. Education and Learning
2. Inclusive Homes and Communities	6. Health and Wellbeing
3. Safety, Rights and Justice	7. Community Attitudes
4. Personal and Community Support	

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) will design, host and update the [Outcomes Framework webpages](#) (including a dashboard) to manage and present the data and to produce annual reports. The AIHW is working with disability access and user experience specialists to ensure the data is as accessible and interactive as possible. The webpages will track changes in outcomes over time for people with disability through quarterly updates as additional data is available.

An extensive design and testing process including input from people with disability has been completed. The Outcomes Framework webpages will be publicly launched in December 2022. A combined baseline and first annual report is scheduled for release in February 2023.

---

## 1.3 Development

The Department of Social Services (DSS) has developed the DIP in consultation with people with disability and Australian, state and territory government agencies.

The DIP has been endorsed by Disability Reform Ministers.

Revisions of the DIP will be developed and endorsed through the same mechanisms.

## 2. Objectives

As part of the Strategy, governments agreed to work collaboratively to develop a comprehensive DIP in 2022. The DIP will:

- ensure data needed to measure outcomes for people with disability is collected, shared and improved over the life of the Strategy
- identify where data needs to be linked between systems to improve our understanding of the impact of the Strategy
- consider how linked, de-identified data can help develop data for future measures and deliver deeper insights into pathways taken and outcomes achieved.

The DIP has been developed in consultation with Australian, state and territory governments and [Disability Representative Organisations](#).

---

### 2.1 Scope

Actions under the DIP include:

- identifying data sources for the Outcomes Framework future measures
- identifying data developments needed to maintain and improve the quality of data over the life of the Strategy
- assessing and enacting data linkage to better address measures
- considering and collecting new data
- improving consistency and clarity of disability data
- identifying gaps in data holdings.

The DIP will be updated over the life of the Strategy, so the scope of the DIP may change over time. This may be influenced by our learnings from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as work including the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Review, the Specialist Disability Accommodation Pricing Review, the National Autism Strategy, and work under the Data and Digital Ministers Meeting.



## 2.2 Review Points

The following milestones provide opportunities to review the Outcomes Framework measures and improve and update them if needed. This may include updating existing measures based on more accurate or robust data.

Any new measures will be considered at these review points. A revised DIP will be published following each review point to update the status of improvement activities and list any new activities.

**Table 2: Review Points**

Date	Key Review Points
End of 2023	Release of the findings from the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability. The Strategy will be reviewed following this report.
	First revision of the DIP, incorporating outcomes from workshops to agree on data for future measures (see section 7.1 & Table 7).
2025	First evaluation of the Strategy (report to be released in 2026).
2029	Final evaluation of the Strategy.

# 3. Data Management

---

## 3.1 Data Governance

Data governance is the process of managing the availability, usability, integrity and security of the data in systems, based on data standards and policies. Effective data governance ensures that data is consistent, trustworthy, securely stored and not misused.

High-quality data governance will improve decision-making and enable collaboration across Australian, state and territory governments. It will help governments measure the impact of the services they deliver for people with disability.

Data used in the Outcomes Framework comes from a variety of collections. The custodians of these collections are Australian, state and territory government agencies. All data custodians are responsible for ensuring that the data supplied for Outcome measures is, as far as possible, of high quality with respect to the dimensions in Table 3.

It is important that all custodians of data used for the Outcomes Framework comply with legislative privacy obligations and data storage and security policies. Data custodians will work with the AIHW to ensure the ongoing privacy and security of the data.

People with disability are central to the Strategy and this DIP. Engagement will continue with people with disability and intersectional groups such as First Nations people with disability, people with disability from culturally and linguistically diverse communities and women with disability. [Disability Representative Organisations](#) are key to this process.

Multi-jurisdictional arrangements are needed to deliver data for the Outcomes Framework. Final decisions regarding data improvement sit with Disability Reform Ministers.

---

## 3.2 Data Quality

Data used to report against the Outcomes Framework will be of high quality. To ensure this, data will be assessed against the [Australian Bureau of Statistics' \(ABS\) Data Quality Framework](#). A data dictionary in the [Outcomes Framework webpages](#) and in the Outcomes Framework annual reports will provide additional data quality information.

The ABS Data Quality Framework helps custodians make informed decisions about the quality of their data. It provides standards for assessing and reporting on the quality of statistical information.

**Table 3: Data Quality Dimensions**

Dimension	Description
Institutional Environment	The institutional and organisational factors, including privacy considerations, that may have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of the agency producing the statistics.
Relevance	How well the statistical product or release meets the needs of users in terms of the concept(s) measured and the population(s) represented.
Timeliness	The delay between the reference period (to which the data pertains) and the date at which the data becomes available; and the delay between the advertised date and the date at which the data becomes available.
Accuracy	The degree to which the data correctly describes the phenomenon it is designed to measure.
Coherence	The internal consistency of a statistical collection, product or release, as well as its comparability with other sources of information, within a broad analytical framework and over time.
Interpretability	The availability of information to help provide insight into the data.
Accessibility	The ease of access to data by users, including the ease with which the existence of information can be ascertained, as well as the suitability of the form or medium through which information can be accessed.

## 4. Diversity and Intersectionality

The Strategy recognises the importance of understanding, acknowledging and celebrating the diversity of the disability community. This includes an understanding of intersectionality, meaning the potential for people to experience disadvantage due to the intersection of their sex, age, race, culture, gender identity, sexual orientation, impairment, disability status, socioeconomic status, religion and other dimensions. These dimensions are connected; each informs the other and they have overlapping and compounding effects.

The purpose of the Outcomes Framework is to provide comprehensive and visible data to track the progress of the Strategy. It is important that this data can be disaggregated by sociodemographic group and other dimensions. This is also a priority for this DIP.

At present, the ability to disaggregate data for the launch measures in the Outcomes Framework is limited. This is due to decisions made prior to the Strategy about what information was to be captured on various groups, and sample sizes for survey data. However, data linkage will allow better disaggregation of some of these measures.

Some data linkage will be possible through existing resources, such as the Multi-Agency Data Integration Project (MADIP). More will become possible with new assets such as the National Disability Data Asset (NDDA). See section 6.6 for more details.

The ability to disaggregate data in as many ways as possible will be a priority for future measures. This allows data to be used to track progress for sub-groups within the community of people with disability as well as the community as a whole.

For example, Australia's Disability Strategy Survey (Strategy Survey) on community attitudes is the first new data collection to be commissioned to provide data for the Outcomes Framework. Subject to sample size, it will be possible to disaggregate data from this survey by numerous dimensions, including:

- disability status
- disability type
- disability severity
- carer status
- location
- gender
- age
- First Nations identification
- cultural and linguistic diversity
- sexual orientation
- household composition
- education level
- employment status
- industry of employment.

For more information see section 6.3.

# 5. Closing the Gap and Australia's Disability Strategy

The National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the National Agreement) and the Strategy have been endorsed by all levels of government. The Strategy and the Outcomes Framework are consistent with the National Agreement. The Outcomes Framework will improve access to data and data capabilities for First Nations people, organisations and communities.

The National Agreement has been developed to enable First Nations people and governments to work together to overcome the inequality experienced by First Nations people and achieve life outcomes equal to all Australians.

The National Agreement is built around 4 Priority Reforms. The DIP will address Priority Reform Four, '**Shared Access to Data and Information at a Regional Level**'. The desired outcome of Priority Reform Four is that First Nations people have access to, and the capability to use, locally relevant data and information to set priorities and monitor the implementation of efforts to close the gap, and drive their own development.

Parties to the National Agreement have committed to undertake the following actions under Priority Reform Four:

- Share available, disaggregated regional data and information with First Nations people, organisations and communities on Closing the Gap, subject to meeting privacy and ethical requirements.
- Establish partnerships between First Nations people and government agencies to improve collection, access, management and use of data, including identifying improvements to existing data collection and management.
- Make data more transparent by working with First Nations people to identify and access existing data assets.
- Build capacity of First Nations people, organisations and communities to collect and use data.
- Include information in annual reports on action taken to improve access to data and information by First Nations people and organisations.

# 6. Data

---

## 6.1 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC)

The [SDAC](#) is the most comprehensive source of disability survey data in Australia. The survey is designed to:

- measure disability prevalence
- quantify the need for support of older people and those with disability
- provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of people with disability, older people and carers
- provide information about and estimate the number of people who provide unpaid care to people with disability and older people.

The SDAC provides governments with significant data for evidence-based policy-making and accurate budgets and forecasts to support Australians, particularly people with disability, older Australians and their carers. SDAC is a critical data source for the Outcomes Framework, providing the data for approximately one-third of launch measures. SDAC is funded to run every 6 years.

---

## 6.2 Administrative Data Collections

A range of administrative data collections are used to report against the Outcomes Framework. Sources of administrative data include:

- disability service providers such as the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)
- Disability Employment Services
- state and territory government collections on health, education and other subjects
- Australian Government collections on employment, education and other subjects.

Further details can be found in the Outcomes Framework.

---

## 6.3 Australia's Disability Strategy Survey

DSS has commissioned the Australian National University to deliver the first 2 waves of the Strategy Survey to measure community attitudes towards people with disability.

The Strategy Survey will collect and provide the data needed for reporting on the Community Attitudes Outcome Area of the Strategy, seeking to measure changes in attitudes towards people with disability. Currently it is not possible to measure or report on this Outcome Area as no data sources are available.

The Strategy Survey will also collect data for other future measures that cannot be collected or provided through other mechanisms such as the NDDA.

Wave 1 of the Strategy Survey is being conducted in 2022 and 2023, and Wave 2 is expected to be conducted in 2024 (Year 3 of the Strategy). Waves after 2024 are expected to be conducted every 2–3 years (2026–2031).

The Australian Government has dedicated \$12.5 million to the Strategy Survey over the life of the Strategy.

---

## 6.4 Other Survey Data

Other sources of survey data used to report against the Outcomes Framework include:

- the National Health Survey
- the Personal Safety Survey
- the Survey of Income and Housing.

Further details can be found on the [Outcomes Framework webpages](#).

---

## 6.5 Data Linkage

Data linkage is a method of using data contained in 2 or more data sets to gain a more detailed view of an individual or group's characteristics or experiences. Currently, disability data is largely fragmented. This means data linkage will be essential to improve data and better measure the progress of the Strategy. See Tables 4, 5 and 8 for more detail on how data linkage will improve reporting against the Outcomes Framework.

Several ways to link data that are already available in Australia, include:

- the [Multi-Agency Data Integration Project \(MADIP\)](#)
- the [Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment \(BLADE\)](#)
- the National Integrated Health Services Information Analysis Asset (NIHSI AA) – an enduring linked data asset that brings together de-identified information on hospital care, deaths, residential aged care services, prescription medication and services under the Medical Benefits Schedule
- the [Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority \(ACARA\)](#)
- the [Australian Early Development Census \(AEDC\)](#)
- data collections held by the [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare \(AIHW\)](#) and the [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(ABS\)](#).



There are also new linkage projects underway, including:

- the [National Disability Data Asset \(NDDA\)](#).

Data linkage, particularly through the NDDA, will be required to develop the data to report against a number of future measures.

---

## 6.6 National Disability Data Asset

The NDDA is being designed as a long-term national asset containing linked, de-identified data from across Australia, state and territory government service systems. It is planned that more than 200 datasets will eventually be linked through the NDDA.

The purpose of the NDDA is to solve the problem of fragmented and poor-quality data on disability. This will help better understand how people with disability are supported and will provide a person-centred view of the pathways people with disability take through service systems.

The development of the NDDA through a pilot project has been supported by Disability Reform Ministers since 2019 and has included significant consultation with the disability community. Australian, state and territory governments will continue negotiating participation, funding and administration of the NDDA as the technical design progresses.

Pending negotiations, the NDDA will provide a unique opportunity to link and analyse data to report on outcomes experienced by people with disability. The NDDA will play a pivotal role in underpinning the data needed to report against the Outcomes Framework.

DSS is responsible for delivering the NDDA in partnership with the ABS and the AIHW. The NDDA will be co-designed and co-governed with state and territory governments and the disability sector.

Once the design and governance of the NDDA is agreed, a number of future measures in this DIP will use data from this source for reporting. It may also be possible to improve some launch measures through the NDDA. For further information, see section 8.1.

---

## 6.7 Data Dictionary

A data dictionary will be developed and maintained as part of the [Outcomes Framework webpages](#). This dictionary will help data custodians:

- indicate the source systems (databases)
- document data contents and format, including gaps in data and data quality issues
- document the process for accessing data
- document any data transformation steps before data can be used in calculating the Outcomes Framework measures.

# 7. Future Measures in the Outcomes Framework

---

## 7.1 Availability

The Outcomes Framework includes future measures as part of the commitment to improve measures and to refine the Outcomes Framework over the life of the Strategy.

There are 38 future measures. Data for some have become available since the launch of the Strategy. Others will require further work before it is possible to report against them. An overview is provided here and further details of the measures and timeframes are in Tables 4 to 7.

Two measures are now available and will be published on the [Outcomes Framework webpages](#) at the first update in mid-2023. These measures relate to employment among NDIS participants, and public sector employees with disability.

Four measures will be derived from the Strategy Survey addressing the Community Attitudes Outcome Area. Data collection for the Strategy Survey commenced in September 2022 and will conclude in January 2023. Data will be compiled from the start of 2023, followed by analysis from March to June 2023 and integration into the [Outcomes Framework webpages](#) by September 2023.

A further 4 measures will be available in late 2023 or 2024. These 4 measures may be reported through linkage with MADIP. These measures relate to length of time and re-substantiations in the child protection system, avoidable deaths in hospital and involuntary hospital admissions.

One measure will use NDIS data and relates to the success of linkages of NDIS participants to mainstream and community services and systems. Reporting on this measure will likely be available from 2026.

Data for a further 7 measures will require complex data linkage through the NDDA or similar cross-jurisdictional data assets. It is expected that this data will become available between 2024 and 2025.

Data from new survey questions will be required to report on and track 12 measures. This data will be collected by adding questions to an existing survey, such as the SDAC or the Strategy Survey, or through a new survey.

Collaboration on definitions, methodology and administration is needed to address the remaining 8 future measures. Working groups will be convened by DSS in partnership with relevant Australian Government agencies and state and territory governments. Planning for the working groups has commenced. The working groups are expected to conclude by the end of 2023. This will be followed by a period of data collection and reporting.

Table 4: Future Measures with known availability dates

Outcome Area	Measure	Availability	Notes
Employment and Financial Security	% of NDIS participants with employment goal in receipt of employment income in last 12 months	Current	Expected to be published on the <a href="#">Outcomes Framework webpages</a> at the first update in mid-2023 and in the annual Outcomes Framework reporting from December 2023.
	% of public sector employees with disability	Current	
Safety, Rights and Justice	Average length of time a child with disability remains in the child protection system compared to children without disability	2023–24	Data linkage with MADIP, or a similar broad linked data asset, will be required to provide disability status.
	Rate of children with disability aged 0–17 years who were the subject of a child protection re-substantiation in a given year	2023–24	
Personal and Community Support	% of NDIS participants who report systems accessed through their individual support package were effective	2026	New data from NDIA due from 2026.
Health and Wellbeing	Number of potentially avoidable deaths in hospital for people with disability compared to people without disability	2023–24	Data linkage with MADIP, or a similar broad linked data asset, will be required to provide disability status.
	Number of involuntary hospital admissions	2023–24	
Community Attitudes	% of employers who value the contribution and benefits of employing people with disability	Late 2023	Data will come from the Strategy Survey. Data collection is occurring between September 2022 and January 2023. Data compilation will occur at the start of 2023, followed by analysis from March to June 2023 and integration into the <a href="#">Outcomes Framework webpages</a> by September 2023. This will be reflected in the Outcomes Framework annual reporting from December 2023.
	Key professionals are disability confident and respond positively to people with disability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of educators</li> <li>% of health professionals</li> <li>% of personal and community support workers</li> <li>% of justice/legal sector workers</li> </ul>	Late 2023	
	% of people with disability who report feeling represented in leadership roles	Late 2023	
	% of people with disability who report feeling valued and respected in their community	Late 2023	

**Table 5: Future Measures requiring complex data linkage**

Outcome Area	Measure
Employment and Financial Security	% of school leavers with disability who are not in employment/education/training 12 months later
Safety, Rights and Justice	% of people with disability returning to corrective services within two years compared to % of people without disability
	% of people with disability detained in prisons and forensic facilities compared to people without disability
Education and Learning	% of students with disability attending school 90% or more of the time
	% of students with disability in Year 9 achieving at or above the national minimum standard for reading
	% of children with disability who meet school readiness indicators in first year of school
Health and Wellbeing	Rates of restraint of people with disability in acute mental health hospital services

Timeline	Notes
<p><b>It is expected that this data will commence becoming available between 2024 and 2025</b></p>	<p>This will require complex data linkage through the NDDA, which requires data from all states and territories.</p>

**Table 6: Future Measures requiring survey data**

Outcome Area	Measure	Timeline	Notes
Inclusive Homes and Communities	Number of community, political, social, recreational, sporting, religious and cultural groups that have active inclusion policies for people with disability	Data expected 2026	Data from an organisational survey will be required – DSS to lead development.
	% of people with disability whose home is suitable and accessible		
	% of people with disability who can access public or private transport when needed		
	% of people with disability reporting the internet sites and apps they want to use are accessible		
Safety, Rights and Justice	% of people with disability who reported having equal access to justice compared to people without disability	Data expected 2024 or 2026	Data from a population survey, such as the Strategy Survey or the SDAC will be required.
Personal and Community Support	% of people who report that they can access mainstream support services when they need them		
	% of people with disability who can access the assistive technology they need		
Education and Learning	% of people with disability who reported satisfaction with their access to Adult Community Education (ACE)		
	% of people with disability who report having participated in an informal learning activity in the last 12 months		
Health and Wellbeing	% of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of care provided by the allied and community health sector		
	% of people with disability who accessed prevention and early intervention services in the last 12 months without difficulty compared to people without disability		
	% of people with disabilities reporting satisfaction in the accessibility of emergency, disaster preparedness and response information and services		

Table 7: Future Measures requiring further collaborative work

Outcome Area	Measure	Timeline	Notes
Inclusive Homes and Communities	Number and % of homes that are built to standards according to the National Construction Code (NCC) and the Livable Housing Design, Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) Standard	Administrative work and agreement on collection due by end of 2023	Require administrative work.
	% of compliance with the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport		
	% of Australian, state and territory, and local government websites that meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 accessibility standard or above		
	% of social housing dwellings that meet Livable Housing Design silver accessibility standards		
Safety, Rights and Justice	% of domestic and family violence services that are accessible and inclusive for women with disability	Definitional and methodological work and agreement on collection due by end of 2023	Require definitional and methodological work.
	Number of services for people with disability use a trauma informed approach		
	% of people with disability supported to communicate and participate when interacting with police or judicial officers at court		
Health and Wellbeing	% (and number) of disaster management services that have disability inclusive plans in place		





# 8. Launch Measures in the Outcomes Framework

---

## 8.1 Improving Launch Measures through Linkage

As well as developing data for future measures, linked data should also help improve some launch measures by:

- improving the quality of data used in analysis of the measures
- offering new insights that were not previously available
- increasing the frequency for reporting on the measures
- allowing people to access data on measures more relevant to them – for example, based upon their geography, type of disability, use of disability supports.

Some of this will be through the NDDA when it is established, and some will be through existing data linkages. For a list of launch measures that may be improved through data linkage, see Table 8.

Table 8: Launch Measures amenable to data linkage

Outcome Area	Measure	Linkage pathway / timeline	Improvement expected from linkage
Employment and Financial Security	% of NDIS young people (15–24 years) in employment	MADIP – 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved context for why a person may not be in employment (e.g. in education)</li> <li>Potential to examine by types and duration of employment</li> </ul>
	% of VET graduates with disability who are employed on completion of training	MADIP – 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved disability identification</li> <li>Measure can be analysed based on type / complexity of disability</li> </ul>
	Gap in % of people with disability in the labour force who are unemployed compared to % of people without disability	MADIP – 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved frequency of data updates</li> <li>Data for Australian population</li> </ul>
	% of young people (15–24 years) with disability in the labour force who are employed	MADIP – 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved frequency of data updates</li> <li>Data for Australian population</li> </ul>
	Gap in median gross income for a person with disability aged 15–64 years compared to people without disability	MADIP – 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved frequency of data updates</li> <li>Data for Australian population</li> </ul>
	Number of people supported to achieve at least 12 months employment at their work capacity in Disability Employment Services	Complex linkage through NDDA – 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results can be analysed based by type / complexity of disability</li> </ul>
	% of people with disability in the labour force who use jobactive and successfully find employment within 12 months	Complex linkage through NDDA – 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results can be analysed based by type / complexity of disability</li> </ul>
Inclusive Homes and Communities	Average wait time for social housing for people with disability	Linkage through NDDA – 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved consistency of definition of disability</li> <li>Measure can be analysed based on type / complexity of disability</li> </ul>
Safety, Rights and Justice	% of people with disability experiencing domestic and family violence who are assisted into safe and secure housing when requested	Linkage through NDDA – 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved consistency of definition of disability</li> <li>Measure can be analysed based on type / complexity of disability</li> </ul>
	% of people with disability 15 years and above who have experienced violence compared to people without disability	Complex linkage through NDDA – 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved frequency of data updates</li> <li>Data for Australian population</li> </ul>
	% of females with disability 15 years and above who have experienced family or domestic violence compared with women without disability	Complex linkage through NDDA – 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved frequency of data updates</li> <li>Data for Australian population</li> </ul>
Health and Wellbeing	Number of people with disability with GP-type emergency department presentations	Linkage through NDDA – 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved frequency of data updates</li> <li>Data for Australian population</li> <li>Analysed according to standardised definition of GP-type emergency department presentation</li> </ul>

## 8.2 Improving Launch Measures through Collaborative Work

There are also launch measures that could be improved through collaboration between Australian, state and territory governments. This includes agreeing on standard definitions and collection practices that would allow comparisons across the nation.

Work on standardising data and data collections is led by the relevant Australian Government agencies for the subject matter. For a list of launch measures that may be improved through collaboration, see Table 9.

**Table 9: Launch Measures amenable to collaborative work**

Outcome Area	Measure
Employment and Financial Security	Number of people supported to achieve at least 12 months employment at their work capacity in Disability Employment Services
	% of people with disability in the labour force who use jobactive and successfully find employment within 12 months
Inclusive Homes and Communities	Average wait time for social housing for people with disability
	% of people with disability actively involved in community, cultural, or religious groups in the past 12 months or have taken part in an activity they organised
	% difference in digital inclusion between people with disability and the Australian population
Safety, Rights and Justice	Number of complaints related to abuse and neglect per 1,000 NDIS participants
	% of people with disability 15 years and above who have experienced violence compared to people without disability
	% of people with disability experiencing domestic and family violence who are assisted into safe and secure housing when requested
	% of females with disability 15 years and above who have experienced family or domestic violence compared with women without disability
	% of complaints related to disability discrimination lodged with the Australian Human Rights Commission/relevant state and territory bodies that are investigated and resolved

Outcome Area	Measure
<b>Personal and Community Support</b>	% of informal carers of people with disability who report that alternative care arrangements are available and affordable
	% utilisation of NDIS participants' plans on assistive technology supports
<b>Education and Learning</b>	% of children with disability enrolled in a pre-school program the year before full-time schooling vs representation in community
	% of students with disability who complete Year 10 (or equivalent)
	% of students with disability who complete Year 12 (or equivalent)
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	Number of people with disability with GP-type emergency department presentations

# 9. Australian, State and Territory Government Commitments

All levels of government in Australia have endorsed the Strategy and the Outcomes Framework. The DIP, under the Outcomes Framework, has also been endorsed by the Australian, state and territory governments.

All levels of government have agreed to work closely with people with disability over the life of the Strategy. The views of people with disability, disability sector stakeholders and diverse groups within the sector will be heard and considered. Engagement with groups such as First Nations people with disability, people with disability from culturally and linguistically diverse communities and women with disability will ensure a broad range of views are included and considered.

---

## 9.1 Australian Government

The following key Australian Government agencies have developed or are developing their own disability data improvement plans (DIPs):

- Attorney-General's
- Education
- Health and Aged Care
- Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
- Social Services
- Prime Minister and Cabinet (Office for Women)
- Treasury
- Industry, Science and Resources.

Input from these individual agency DIPs has informed the development of this national DIP.

---

## 9.2 State and Territory Governments

State and territory governments have contributed to developing this DIP and will continue to work with the Australian Government to develop future measures and improve the quality and usability of data about people with disability. State and territory data is critical to measuring the progress of the Strategy.



