

CENTRE FOR
DISABILITY RESEARCH
AND POLICY

FACULTY OF
HEALTH SCIENCES



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

LEFT BEHIND

MONITORING THE SOCIAL INCLUSION
OF YOUNG AUSTRALIANS WITH SELF-
REPORTED LONG TERM HEALTH
CONDITIONS, IMPAIRMENTS
OR DISABILITIES 2001 – 2009

Professor Gwynnyth Llewellyn
Professor Eric Emerson
Dr Anne Honey
Dr Maina Kariuki

Faculty of Health Sciences
University of Sydney

LEFT BEHIND: MONITORING THE SOCIAL INCLUSION OF YOUNG AUSTRALIANS WITH DISABILITIES, 2001-2009

Policy briefing on social inclusion of young disabled Australians

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, June 2011

ISBN: 978-1-74210-245-0

Prepared by:

Professor Gwynnyth Llewellyn, Professor of Family and Disability Studies
Professor Eric Emerson, Professor of Disability Population Health
Dr Anne Honey, Lecturer, and
Dr Maina Kariuki, former Research Associate

Contact details:

Gwynnyth Llewellyn
Director, Centre for Disability Research and Policy
Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney
PO Box 170, Lidcombe NSW 1825, Australia
gwynnyth.llewellyn@sydney.edu.au

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adolescents and young adults with disabilities are at heightened risk of social exclusion. Exclusion leads to poor outcomes in adulthood which in turn affects individuals' health and wellbeing and that of their families and society through loss of productive engagement in their communities.

Australia's *Social Inclusion Indicators Framework* provides indices in domains of participation, resources and multiple and entrenched disadvantage to monitor and report on social inclusion. The *Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia* survey provides data over time on households in Australia. Using these tools we report here on the extent of social inclusion/exclusion of young disabled Australians over the past decade.

Relative to their non-disabled peers, young disabled Australians are significantly less likely to do well on participation indicators.

They are less likely to:

- Be employed
- Be fully engaged in education or work
- Have attained a year 12 or equivalent education

They are more likely to:

- Live in a jobless household
- Experience long-term unemployment

Relative to their non-disabled peers, young disabled Australians are significantly less likely to do well on resources indicators.

They are less likely to:

- Feel they have someone to turn to in time of crisis
- Experience autonomy
- Have a voice in the community

They are more likely to:

- Have low economic resources
- Experience financial stress/ material deprivation
- Have mental illness
- Have fair or poor health
- Have a lower subjective quality of life
- Feel unsafe in their local community
- Report being a victim of crime

The standout finding is that over this decade young disabled Australians were significantly more likely than their non-disabled peers - *to the extent of five times more likely* - each and every year to suffer multiple disadvantage and entrenched disadvantage (the same measure over 2 consecutive years).

Despite social policy interventions the aspiration for young disabled Australians to become more socially included appears even further out of reach than previously, with a **widening** of the gap between the life conditions of disabled and non-disabled young Australians on five critical areas: living in a jobless household, being fully engaged in work or education, low economic resources and financial stress and, most worryingly, multiple disadvantage and entrenched multiple disadvantage. In only one area did the gap narrow – on being a victim of personal crime.

The analyses conducted for this policy briefing confirm that despite the implementation of policies and services related to disability (and at a time when Australia led by example in the development and ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities), this economically prosperous nation has yet to redress the significant and pervasive social exclusion founded on multiple and entrenched disadvantage faced by Australian adolescents and young adults with a self-reported long term health condition, disability or impairment.

POLICY BRIEFING

INTRODUCTION

The social inclusion of people with disabilities is attracting increasing attention. A growing number of nations around the world have ratified the *UN Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities* (UNCRPD). Ratification obliges nations to work to redress the “profound social disadvantage of persons with disabilities and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres with equal opportunities, in both developing and developed countries”(United Nations, 2006, Preamble (y)). Countries are also obligated to report to the UN at regulated intervals on their progress towards the equalisation of opportunity and social inclusion of disabled people.

On June 9th 2011 the World Health Organization and World Bank presented to the United Nations the first-ever *World Report on Disability*, a report which aims to draw recommendations from a synthesis of the best available scientific information in order to promote the well-being, dignity, social inclusion and human rights of people with disabilities around the globe.

The aim of this **Policy Briefing** is to present information on the social inclusion of young disabled Australian adults over a nine year period leading up to Australia’s ratification of the optional protocol of UNCRPD on 21/08/2009.

BACKGROUND

The relationship between being disabled, socially excluded and poor is well documented (Groce, 2003; World Health Organization and World Bank Group, 2011). Historically, negative social outcomes associated with disability were typically regarded as inevitable consequences of health conditions or impairments. Our current understanding of the nature of disability suggests otherwise. Increasingly over the past three decades, disability has come to be seen as the result of the dynamic interplay between discriminatory social and environmental processes that perpetuate the social exclusion of people with particular health conditions or impairments (Emerson et al., 2011; Honey et al., 2011; Officer & Groce, 2009; Oliver, 1990; Shakespeare, 2006; Thomas, 2007; World Health Organization and World Bank Group, 2011).

Adolescents and young adults with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to these exclusionary processes (Unicef, 2011). They are engaged in the transition to adulthood, marked in our society primarily by educational attainment, employment, family formation and having a voice in the community. Sitting on the margins of or excluded from reaching satisfying outcomes in these important domains of adulthood can further entrench the disadvantage experienced in childhood, multiplying the likelihood of socially excluded status in adulthood (Unicef, 2011).

Current Australian government policy is to build a stronger, fairer nation. 'The Australian Government's social inclusion agenda aims to make sure every Australian has the capability, opportunity and resources to participate in the economy and their community while taking responsibility for shaping their own lives' (*A Stronger, Fairer Australia*, Commonwealth of Australia, 2009, Foreword).

Australia now has an **Indicator Framework for Social Inclusion** (*Social Inclusion in Australia: How Australia is Faring*, Australian Social Inclusion Board, 2010). This tool containing 27 headline and 23 supplementary indicators (pp.17-21) is designed to identify where there may be significant shortfalls in achieving social inclusion and to monitor ongoing progress toward a more socially inclusive Australia.

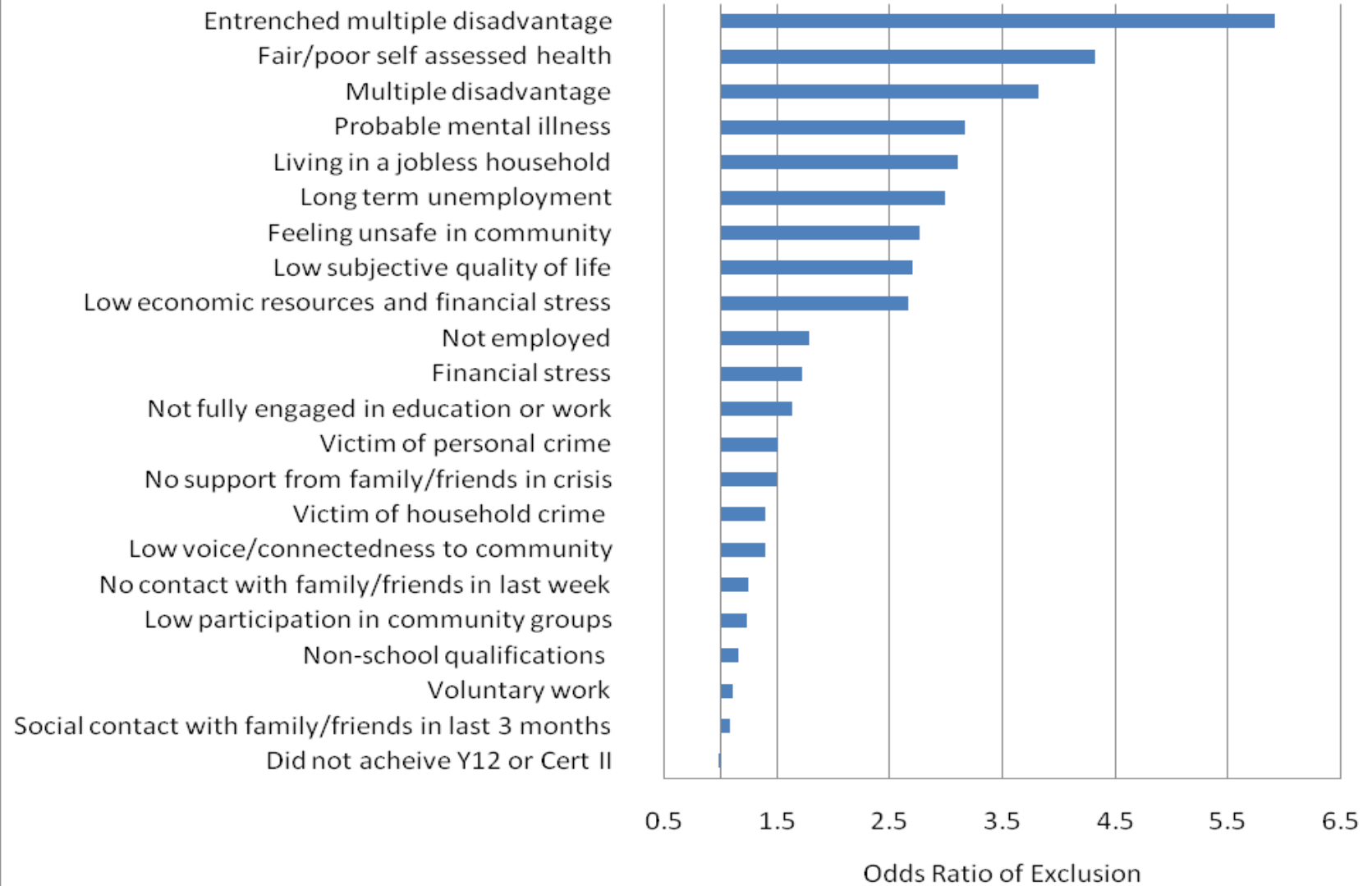
This **Policy Briefing** reports on the social inclusion of young disabled Australians using the above indicator framework for social inclusion in Australia. Full details of the analysis are included in the Technical Appendix. In brief, we analysed nine waves (2001-2009) of the survey of *Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA)* on items that correspond to indicators in the **Indicator Framework for Social Inclusion**, of which there were 22 in total, thirteen of which correspond to headline indicators and nine to the supplementary indicators (see Table 2 in the Technical Appendix).

EXTENT OF SOCIAL INCLUSION OF YOUNG DISABLED AUSTRALIANS OVER LAST DECADE

Young Australians with disability (age 15-29) were *less socially included* than their non-disabled peers for *each of the nine years* on 16 of the 22 indicators (73%), including on 12 of the 13 headline indicators (92%). On 11 of these 16 indicators the differences were statistically significant each and every year. For the additional five, the difference was statistically significant in the majority of years. On five of the remaining 6 of 22 indicators, young Australians with disability were less socially included than their non-disabled peers in the majority of years. On only one indicator - volunteering - was there no consistent difference between young disabled Australians and their non-disabled peers with regard to social inclusion.

To demonstrate visually what this means for the situation of disabled young Australians in any one year, the extent of relative *social exclusion* in 2009 is shown below in Figure 1 for the 22 indicators. An odds ratio of one indicates no difference at all between disabled and non-disabled young Australians. An odds ratio of less than one indicates that disabled young Australians are less excluded than their non-disabled peers. An odds ratio of more than one indicates that disabled young Australians are more excluded than their non-disabled peers. An odds ratio of two, for example, indicates that the odds (chances) of exclusion are twice as great for disabled young Australians when compared to their non-disabled peers. In 2009 disabled young Australians were more than five times more likely to experience entrenched multiple disadvantage than their non-disabled peers.

Figure 1: Relative Social Exclusion of Disabled Young Australians 2009



RELATIVE SOCIAL INCLUSION OVER TIME

It is also important to determine the trends in social inclusion of disabled young Australians over time. Between 2001 and 2009, for young disabled Australians, *increasing* social inclusion over time was observed for eight of the 22 indicators – financial strain, feeling safe in the community, achieving Y12 or Certificate II at school, low economic resources and financial strain, living in a jobless household, being a victim of household crime, being a victim of personal crime and contact with family and/or friends in the last three months. While this improvement looks promising, comparison with non-disabled peers is more revealing.

Changes in the *relative* social inclusion of disabled young Australians was observed on six indicators. Between 2001 and 2009 the **gap in social inclusion** between disabled and non-disabled young Australians:

Widened in five areas:

- living in a jobless household
- being fully engaged in work or education
- low economic resources and financial stress
- multiple disadvantage
- entrenched multiple disadvantage

Narrowed in just one area:

- being a victim of personal crime.

CONCLUSIONS

While it is heartening to observe some trends in increasing social inclusion over time for young disabled Australians (e.g., in relation to more having achieved Year 12 or Certificate II at school), the extent of their social inclusion over time *relative to their non-disabled peers* presents a different story. Despite social policy interventions with greater attention given to employment schemes for people in long-term unemployment, income support benefits for those experiencing financial hardship, and disability inclusive policies in community activities and organizations, the aspiration for young disabled Australians to become more socially included appears even further out of reach, with a widening gap between the life conditions on five critical areas: living in a jobless household, being fully engaged in work or education, low economic resources and financial stress and most worryingly multiple disadvantage and entrenched multiple disadvantage. In only one area did the gap narrow – on being a victim of personal crime.

Building on our previous analyses (Emerson, Honey, Madden & Llewellyn, 2009), the analyses presented here confirm that despite the implementation of policies and services related to disability (and at a time when Australia led by example in the development and ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which promotes social inclusion), this economically prosperous nation has yet to redress the significant and pervasive social exclusion founded on multiple and entrenched disadvantage faced by Australian adolescents and young adults with a self-reported long term health condition, disability or impairment.

The approach taken in this study utilized the social indicators framework suggested by the Australian Social Inclusion Board as an alternative and relevant framework to that provided by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for assessing and subsequently monitoring the social inclusion of people with disabilities in Australia. We successfully aligned indicators with items in HILDA, an easily accessible, robust national longitudinal panel survey of Australian households. Given the commitment of the Australian government to the equalization of opportunities for people with disabilities, this framework then provides a useful tool to assist in monitoring the effectiveness of policy and service initiatives introduced under the social inclusion program to progress toward a stronger and fairer Australia. The framework also offers an approach to monitor Australia's progress toward meeting the nation's obligations under the UNCRPD.

The results demonstrate how the common set of drivers of social exclusion noted in many studies worldwide play out in the lives of young Australians with a long term health condition, impairment or disability and at a critical point in their lives as they emerge into adulthood. These drivers include poverty, low income and income inequality, lack of access to the job market, poor educational outcomes, poor health and wellbeing, lack of access to social supports and networks, exclusion from services and discrimination. As noted in the *A Stronger, Fairer Australia* report "These drivers are often inter-related. When they combine, they can have a compounding effect, deepening disadvantage and creating a vicious cycle that undermines people's resilience and reduces their ability to participate" (p. 5). As Osgood, Foster and

Courtney (2010) note “From the social inclusion perspective, the reason for meeting the needs of vulnerable groups is not simply to improve their lives, but to help them to become fully contributing members of society and therefore to benefit the lives of all” (p. 220).

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Analysis Questions

1. To examine trends in social inclusion over the last decade for Australian adolescents and young adults with disabilities
2. To analyse these trends in comparison with trends in the relative social inclusion of their non-disabled peers over the same time span.

Method

Our results are based on a secondary analysis of data extracted from Wave 1 (2001) to Wave 9 (2009) of the survey of *Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia* (HILDA: <http://melbourneinstitute.com/hilda/>). Full details of HILDA are available in a series of technical reports and annual reports (Headey, Warren, & Harding, 2006; HILDA, 2006; Watson, 2008). Briefly, HILDA is a panel survey originating from a national probability sample of approximately 7,500 Australian households in 2001 (Wave 1). Continuing panel members include all panel members of Wave 1 households, any children subsequently born to or adopted by panel members and all new entrants to a household who have a child with an existing panel member. In addition, information is collected on temporary panel members (people who share a household with a continuing panel member in wave 2 or later) as long as they share a household with a continuing panel member. All household members aged 15 or above are invited to participate in a personal interview.

Identification of Participants with a Self-Reported Long-term Health Condition, Impairment or Disability

Participants were identified as having a long-term health condition, impairment or disability if they answered in the positive to a question '*Do you have any impairment, long-term health condition or disability such as these [shown list] that restricts you in your everyday activities and has lasted or is likely to last for 6 months or more?*

The examples provided are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Examples provided of “long-term condition, impairment or disability”

Sight problems not corrected by glasses / lenses
Hearing problems
Speech problems
Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness
Difficulty learning or understanding things
Limited use of arms or fingers
Difficulty gripping things
Limited use of feet or legs
A nervous or emotional condition which requires treatment
Any condition that restricts physical activity or physical work (e.g., back problems, migraines)
Any disfigurement or deformity
Any mental illness which requires help or supervision
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
Chronic or recurring pain
Long term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage
A long-term condition or ailment which is still restrictive even though it is being treated or medication being taken for it
Any other long-term condition such as arthritis, asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer’s disease, dementia etc

Indicators

The Monitoring and Reporting Framework – Headline and Supplementary Indicators of Social Inclusion (Australian Social Inclusion Board, 2010, p. 18-21) consists of 12 Domains under the three broad headings of Participation, Resources and Multiple Entrenched Disadvantage. For each of the first two broad headings there are a number of domains, each with at least one headline indicator and a varying number of supplementary indicators. Under Participation, there are four domains. These are: work; learn; engage (social participation); and, have a voice (political, civic, community participation). The domains within the Resources section are: material/economic resources; health and disability; education and skills; social resources; community and institutional resources; housing; and personal safety. In the final section, Multiple and Entrenched Disadvantage, there is only one domain of the same name. The headline indicators are for (i) Multiple disadvantage: three or more of six selected areas of disadvantage (covering income, work, health, education, safety and support) and for (ii) Entrenched disadvantage: three or more disadvantages (as above) for two years or more.

Following the approach used in Emerson, Honey and Llewellyn (2008) and Emerson, Honey, Madden and Llewellyn (2009) in our work using the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to understand the well-being of young disabled Australians, we identified items

contained within Waves 1-9 of HILDA that could be employed as indicators of social inclusion identical or very similar to the headline and supplementary indicators of social inclusion in *The Monitoring and Reporting Framework – Headline and Supplementary Indicators of Social Inclusion* (Australian Social Inclusion Board, 2010, p. 18-21). We identified 22 indicators in all, thirteen of which correspond to headline indicators, nine to supplementary indicators. Two indicators (multiple disadvantage and entrenched multiple disadvantage) include self-assessed health as one component in an overall index. Given the inherent association between health conditions or impairments and disability, we have presented two versions of these indicators, one including the health component, the other excluding it.

Relative social exclusion of disabled young Australians in 2009

The extent of relative *social exclusion* faced by disabled young Australians in 2009 is included in Figure 1. An odds ratio of one indicates no difference at all between disabled and non-disabled young Australians. An odds ratio of less than one indicates that disabled young Australians are less excluded than their non-disabled peers. An odds ratio of more than one indicates that disabled young Australians are more excluded than their non-disabled peers. An odds ratio of two, for example, indicates that the odds (chances) of exclusion are twice as great for disabled young Australians when compared to their non-disabled peers. In 2009 disabled young Australians were more the five times more likely to experience entrenched multiple disadvantage than their non-disabled peers.

Social inclusion of disabled young Australians over time

Trends in the social inclusion of disabled young Australians over time were evaluated by determining the statistical significance of the non-parametric correlation coefficient between the year and the percentage score of the disabled group. This identifies areas in which the social inclusion of young people with disabilities is improving over time. It does not involve any comparison with the non-disabled population. Due to the very small sample size (n=9 years), and the potential policy relevance of the results a significance of <0.1 was used.

Relative social inclusion over time

Trends in relative social inclusion were evaluated by determining the statistical significance of the non-parametric correlation coefficient between the year and the odds ratio of the *relative* social inclusion of young Australians with disabilities when compared with their non-disabled peers. This identifies areas in which the situation of young people with disabilities is converging with or diverging from the situation of their peers over time. Again, due to the very small sample size (9), and the potential policy relevance of the results a significance of <0.1 was used.

Results

Table 2 provides a summary of the findings of the statistical analysis.

Table 2: Trends in social inclusion

Social Inclusion Domain	Indicator (Shaded Cells = Headline Indicator)		2001 n= 3,903; 14.2% disabled	2002 n= 3,532; 11.1% disabled	2003 n= 3,455; 14.9% disabled	2004 n= 3,419; 15.7% disabled	2005 n= 3,519; 16.9% disabled	2006 n= 3,632; 14.1% disabled	2007 n= 3,640; 13.5% disabled	2008 n= 3,643; 13.3% disabled	2009 N=3,954 15.3% disabled
Work	Employment rate:	D	57%	58%	61%	58%	64%	62%	61%	63%	58%
		Not	69%	71%	72%	74%	74%	73%	75%	74%	71%
		OR/p CI	0.60*** 0.49-0.72	0.57*** 0.46-0.71	0.60*** 0.49-0.73	0.47*** 0.39-0.57	0.62*** 0.51-0.76	0.61*** 0.49-0.75	0.51*** 0.42-0.61	0.58*** 0.47-0.72	0.56*** 0.46-0.68
	Jobless households:	D	18%	17%	17%	16%	13%	14%	13%	15%	16%
		Not	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%
		OR/p CI	2.68*** 2.10-3.43	2.27*** 1.71-3.02	2.33*** 1.80-3.02	2.38*** 1.83-3.11	2.17*** 1.64-2.87	2.74*** 2.04-3.67	2.86*** 2.19-3.72	3.38*** 2.48-5.59	3.10*** 2.36-4.07
	Long-term unemployment:	D	5%	6%	3%	6%	4%	3%	4%	2%	4%
		Not	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
		OR/p CI	2.74*** 1.58-4.74	2.77*** 1.62-4.76	2.01* 1.01-4.03	4.04*** 2.21-7.40	3.04** 1.56-5.92	3.13** 1.51-6.49	2.36** 1.33-4.20	3.21* 1.22-8.42	2.99** 1.61-5.57

Learn	Young people fully engaged in education or work:	D	59%	62%	58%	58%	63%	55%	56%	61%	62%
		Not	68%	66%	68%	66%	71%	71%	74%	73%	73%
		OR/p CI	0.68** 0.55-0.85	0.84 0.64-1.10	0.64*** 0.51-0.81	0.73** 0.58-0.91	0.70** 0.56-0.87	0.49*** 0.38-0.62	0.46*** 0.37-0.56	0.59*** 0.46-0.75	0.61*** 0.48-0.76
	Percentage of 15–24 year olds fully engaged in education and/or work										
	Year 12 or equivalent attainment:	D	61%	57%	61%	73%	69%	64%	65%	64%	78%
		Not	75%	75%	80%	79%	79%	79%	78%	79%	78%
OR/p CI		0.53*** 0.37-0.74	0.45*** 0.29-0.70	0.39*** 0.27-0.56	0.71 0.47-1.05	0.59** 0.41-0.84	0.48** 0.33-0.70	0.51*** 0.37-0.71	0.48*** 0.32-0.70	1.02 0.68-1.52	
Percentage of 20–24 year olds attaining Year 12 or Certificate II											

Engage	Contacted family/friends: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who contacted family/friends in past week	D	76%	72%	71%	71%	70%	66%	69%	72%	74%
		Not	79%	79%	80%	77%	76%	77%	77%	75%	78%
		OR/p CI	0.82 0.64-1.06	0.68** 0.51-0.91	0.60*** 0.47-0.78	0.74* 0.57-0.97	0.76* 0.59-0.97	0.59*** 0.45-0.76	0.68** 0.54-0.86	0.83 0.62-1.12	0.80 0.61-1.05
	Participation in community groups: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who were involved in a community group in the last 12 months	D	36%	31%	36%	30%	28%	30%	35%	36%	33%
		Not	38%	39%	39%	39%	38%	34%	35%	38%	38%
		OR/p CI	0.90 0.72-1.13	0.71* 0.53-0.93	0.88 0.69-1.12	0.69** 0.53-0.89	0.65** 0.50-0.83	0.80 0.61-1.04	0.97 0.78-1.21	0.92 0.69-1.21	0.81 0.63-1.04

Engage	Got together socially with family or friends: Percentage of people who get together socially with friends or relatives not living with at least once every three months ⁱⁱ	D	95%	96%	95%	96%	98%	95%	96%	97%	98%
		Not	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%	98%	99%	98%	98%
		OR/p CI	0.39*** 0.23-0.66	0.53 0.27-1.03	0.48* 0.27-0.85	0.64 0.35-1.18	1.61 0.68-3.80	0.31*** 0.17-0.60	0.31*** 0.17-0.59	0.59 0.26-1.36	0.93 0.41-2.11
	Voluntary work: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who undertook voluntary work in past 12 months	D	15%	11%	14%	9%	10%	10%	11%	9%	10%
		Not	13%	9%	12%	11%	9%	11%	9%	10%	11%
		OR/p CI	1.16 0.85-1.58	1.16 0.75-1.79	1.12 0.79-1.61	0.87 0.56-1.35	1.07 0.73-1.56	0.96 0.64-1.43	1.25 0.89-1.75	0.88 0.56-1.41	0.90 0.60-1.36

Material & Economic Resources	Low economic resources and financial stress/material deprivation: Percentage of population in income poverty (< 60% median equivalised household income) and hardship (one or more out of seven possible items) ⁱⁱⁱ	D	17%	22%	17%	19%	16%	12%	17%	15%	13%
		Not	12%	11%	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	5%
		OR/p	1.58**	2.47***	2.14***	2.36***	2.04***	1.72**	2.64***	2.60***	2.66***
		CI	1.22-2.04	1.85-3.29	1.61-2.84	1.77-3.15	1.52-2.73	1.22-2.44	2.00-3.84	1.81-3.74	1.88-3.74
	Financial stress/material deprivation: Percentage of population with one or more out of seven possible financial stress / deprivation items ^{iv}	D	55%	47%	45%	40%	38%	38%	42%	36%	33%
		Not	40%	32%	30%	27%	26%	26%	25%	22%	23%
		OR/p	1.82***	1.84***	1.86***	1.77***	1.77***	1.75***	2.23***	2.05***	1.72***
		CI	1.50-2.20	1.46-2.32	1.51-2.29	1.42-2.20	1.43-2.19	1.39-2.19	1.83-2.72	1.59-2.65	1.37-2.16

Health	People with mental illness: Percentage of people with probable mental illness ^v	D	24%	21%	25%	19%	22%	25%	23%	23%	23%
		Not	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%
		OR/p	3.12***	2.93***	3.20***	2.13***	2.70***	3.28***	3.51***	3.46***	3.16***
		CI	2.45-3.97	2.17-3.95	2.47-4.14	1.61-2.82	2.08-3.50	2.51-4.29	2.73-4.50	2.57-4.68	2.41-4.13
	Self-assessed health: Percentage of population with fair or poor self-assessed health	D	27%	23%	21%	19%	21%	20%	20%	23%	16%
		Not	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%
		OR/p	7.57***	4.59***	4.11***	3.33***	4.59***	4.57***	4.35***	5.99***	4.32***
		CI	5.78-9.89	3.37-6.26	3.09-5.46	2.48-4.47	3.44-6.13	3.35-6.24	3.31-5.72	4.34-8.26	3.10-6.01
	Subjective quality of life: Percentage of population reporting overall satisfaction with their lives (score 7+ on 0-10 scale) ^{vi}	D	75%	78%	80%	78%	83%	75%	78%	80%	78%
		Not	88%	89%	90%	90%	89%	90%	91%	92%	90%
		OR/p	0.38***	0.44***	0.40***	0.39***	0.56***	0.33***	0.33***	0.36***	0.37***
		CI	0.31-0.48	0.33-.057	0.31-0.52	0.30-0.50	0.44-0.73	0.26-0.42	0.26-0.41	0.28-0.48	0.30-0.48

Education & Skills	Non-school qualifications: Percentage of people aged 25–29 years with non-school qualifications	D	62%	61%	66%	49%	55%	56%	66%	63%	63%
		Not	62%	68%	68%	68%	67%	70%	66%	69%	67%
		OR/p CI	1.01 0.74-1.39	0.73 0.52-1.03	0.93 0.66-1.31	0.45*** 0.32-0.64	0.59** 0.42-0.81	0.56** 0.40-0.79	0.98 0.72-1.34	0.77 0.52-1.12	0.86 0.62-1.19
Social Resources	Support from family/friends in time of crisis: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who feel that they have someone to turn to in crisis ^{vii}	D	75%	80%	78%	78%	77%	74%	79%	75%	81%
		Not	83%	84%	86%	87%	85%	84%	86%	88%	87%
		OR/p CI	0.63*** 0.49-0.81	0.78 0.56-1.08	0.61** 0.46-0.82	0.54*** 0.40-0.73	0.60*** 0.45-0.79	0.54*** 0.41-0.72	0.60*** 0.46-0.79	0.41*** 0.30-0.57	0.67* 0.49-0.92
	Autonomy—having a voice in the community: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who report being satisfied in belonging to their local community ^{viii}	D	50%	57%	59%	59%	57%	61%	57%	49%	59%
		Not	61%	64%	65%	66%	64%	65%	68%	69%	66%
OR/p CI		0.66*** 0.53-0.81	0.73** 0.57-0.93	0.76* 0.61-0.95	0.73** 0.58-0.91	0.75** 0.61-0.93	0.84 0.67-1.06	0.62*** 0.51-0.76	0.42*** 0.33-0.54	0.72** 0.58-0.89	

Personal Safety	Feelings of safety: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who feel unsafe in their local community ^{ix}	D	22%	19%	13%	13%	12%	14%	11%	12%	10%
		Not	11%	9%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	4%
		OR/p CI	2.33*** 1.79-3.05	2.32*** 1.69-3.19	2.02*** 1.44-2.82	2.51*** 1.76-3.59	1.84*** 1.32-2.58	2.69*** 1.88-3.84	2.19*** 1.58-3.03	2.87*** 1.94-4.26	2.76*** 1.89-4.04
	Victim of personal crime: Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who report having been the victim of violence in last year ^x	D		10%	7%	7%	5%	6%	6%	7%	3%
		Not		3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%
		OR/p CI		3.55*** 2.17-5.80	3.20*** 1.91-5.36	2.89*** 1.68-4.95	1.74* 1.02-2.97	2.88*** 1.64-5.04	2.36** 1.43-3.89	2.47** 1.40-4.35	1.51 0.77-2.96
	Victim of household crime: % of people aged 18+ reporting being victim of property crime in last year ^{xi}	D		12%	10%	7%	7%	6%	8%	6%	7%
		Not		10%	8%	8%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%
		OR/p CI		1.29 0.86-1.92	1.16 0.78-1.72	0.81 0.50-1.31	1.02 0.66-1.59	0.94 0.56-1.57	1.61* 1.05-2.45	1.09 0.61-1.95	1.40 0.87-2.27

Multiple & entrenched disadvantage	Multiple disadvantage: Three or more of six selected areas of disadvantage (covering income, work, health, education, safety & support) ^{xii}	D	16%	16%	13%	12%	14%	14%	10%	17%	7%
		Not	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
		OR/p CI	3.65*** 2.62-5.10	4.54*** 3.03-6.81	3.21*** 2.18-4.72	3.31*** 2.19-5.01	4.93*** 3.30-7.38	5.03*** 3.31-7.66	4.40*** 2.92-6.63	8.88*** 5.61-14.06	3.44*** 2.05-5.76
	Multiple disadvantage (excluding health): Three or more of five selected areas of disadvantage (covering income, work, education, safety & support, but excluding health)	D	11%	10%	8%	8%	8%	10%	6%	12%	6%
		Not	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
		OR/p CI	2.70*** 1.85-3.96	3.30*** 2.04-5.31	2.70*** 1.70-4.31	2.39*** 1.49-3.85	3.41*** 2.08-5.60	4.89*** 2.98-8.03	3.22*** 1.97-5.28	9.07*** 5.22-15.78	3.82*** 2.09-6.99

Multiple & entrenched disadvantage	Entrenched multiple disadvantage: As above for 2 consecutive years	D	9%	7%	8%	12%	16%	6%	14%	8%
		Not	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
		OR/p CI	4.81*** 2.57-9.00	4.93*** 2.42-10.05	4.24*** 1.96-9.14	7.19*** 3.37-15.35	12.62*** 5.19-30.70	6.68*** 2.11-21.12	9.77*** 3.14-30.40	5.89* 1.28-27.06
	Entrenched Multiple disadvantage (excluding health): As above for 2 consecutive years	D	4%	5%	5%	7%	8%	3%	14%	7%
		Not	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
		OR/p CI	2.44* 1.08-5.51	3.90** 1.71-8.91	2.75* 1.16-6.65	4.15** 1.71-10.05	9.96*** 3.19-31.15	3.85 0.91-16.34	14.73*** 4.14-52.38	5.92* 1.29-27.19

D = Disabled young people
 Not= Non-disabled young people
 OR = Odds ratio
 CI= Confidence interval
 * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

- i. ASIB indicator is age range 15-64
- ii. ASIB indicator is 'in the last three months'
- iii. ASIB indicator yet to be defined
- iv. ASIB indicator based on 5 or more out of 15 items
- v. ASIB indicator also based on employment rate of people with mental health problems
- vi. ASIB indicator uses variety of scales and reporting methods
- vii. ASIB indicator based on support from 'persons living outside the household'
- viii. ASIB indicator based on people reporting that 'they have a say in the community on issues that are important to them'
- ix. ASIB indicator based on 'feeling unsafe at home alone or in their local community at night (excluding family violence)'
- x. ASIB indicator based on set of specific crimes
- xi. ASIB indicator based on set of specific crimes
- xii. Some minor changes made to two of the constituent indicator

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper uses unit record data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (MIAESR). The findings and views reported in this paper, however, are those of the authors and should not be attributed to either FaHCSIA or the MIAESR. This paper was produced under ARC Discovery Project DP0984936, *Improving the life chances of young disabled Australians*, 2009-2011.

REFERENCES

Australian Social Inclusion Board. (2010). *Social Inclusion in Australia: How Australia is Faring*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.

Commonwealth of Australia. (2009). *A stronger fairer Australia*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.

Emerson, E., Honey, A., & Llewellyn, G. (2008). The well-being and aspirations of Australian adolescents and young adults with a long-term health condition, disability or impairment. Canberra: Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth.

Emerson, E., Honey, A., Madden, R., & Llewellyn, G. (2009). The well-being of Australian adolescents and young adults with self-reported long-term health conditions, impairments or disabilities: 2001 and 2006. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 44(1), 39-53.

Emerson, E., Madden, R., Graham, H., Llewellyn, G., Hatton., C., & Robertson, J. (2011). The health of disabled people and the social determinants of health. *Public Health* 125, 145-7.

Groce, N. E. (2003). The social context of disability. In Y. Anderson (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Disability*. New York: Sage.

Headey, B., Warren, D., & Harding, G. (2006). *Families, incomes and jobs: A statistical report of the HILDA survey*. . Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne.

HILDA. (2006). *HILDA survey annual report 2006*. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne.

Honey, A., Kariuki, M., Emerson, E., & Llewellyn, G. (2011). The mental health of young people with disabilities: Impact of social conditions. *Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology* 46, 1-10.

Officer, A., & Groce, N. E. (2009). Key concepts in disability. *The Lancet*, 374, 1795-1796.

Oliver, M. (1990). *The politics of disablement: Critical texts in social work and the welfare state*. London: The Macmillan Press.

Osgood, D. W., Foster, E. M., & Courtney, M. E. (2010). Vulnerable populations and the transition to adulthood, *CYC-Online* (Vol. 136): International Child and Youth Care Network.

Shakespeare, T. (2006). *Disability rights and wrongs*. New York: Routledge.

Thomas, C. (2007). *Sociologies of disability and illness. Contested ideas in disability studies and medical sociology*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Unicef (2011). *The State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence an Age of Opportunity*. New York: Unicef.

United Nations. (2006). *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. New York: United Nations.

Watson, N. (Ed.). (2008). *HILDA user manual: Release 6*. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne.

World Health Organisation, & The World Bank. (2011). *World Report on Disability*. Geneva: WHO.