

Appendix 6

Summary of useability

Wellbeing indicators across the life cycle

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Domain: Economic

Domain: economic – all population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household gross income Household disposable income Household equivalised disposable income Poverty 	High	Medium to High, depending on specification and context	High	High
Individual income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average gross annual earnings of full-time employees Average gross annual earnings of part-time employees Average gross annual earnings of casual employees Source of main income (for example, superannuation, age pension). 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Financial hardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding it quite or very difficult to get by financially Households spend more money than it gets Could not raise \$2000 within a week Could not pay electricity on time Could not pay registration insurance on time Pawned or sold something Went without meals Could not afford to heat home Sought assistance from welfare/community organisations Sought financial help from friends/family High household debt 	Medium	High	High	High
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of the employed to the working age population (15-64 years age) 	High	Medium	High	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For older people • Employment rates for older people 				
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate / Ratio of the employed to the working age population (15-64) • Long term unemployment rate (<i>Those who have been unemployed for one year or more over the labour force of the same age</i>) • Probability of becoming unemployed (<i>The annual inflow into unemployment</i>) 	High	High	High	High
Working hours (or health domain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of employees working more than a specific threshold in a week (for example 50 hours). 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Job satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reported satisfaction with work • Satisfaction with component of jobs such as: • (pay hours of work, future prospect such as promotion and job security, difficulty of the job, • job content such as interest, prestige and independence and interpersonal relationships (with co-workers and with management). 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Household Wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net household financial wealth/net worth per capita • Median wealth per household, including pension wealth 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Inflation rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation rate (as measured by the Consumer Prices Index) 	Low	Medium	High	Medium

Domain: Home

Domain: Home – All population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Overcrowding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average number of rooms per person • Ratios of persons to rooms • The number of more bedrooms required (usually one more or two more bedrooms required) 	High	High	High	High
Housing affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing expenditure • Percentage of household gross adjusted disposable income spent on housing and house maintenance • Housing stress • Rental costs as a proportion of household income for low income rental households 	High	Medium	High	High
Homelessness (can be also under domain Safety)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless rate (all population) • Youth homelessness (12-18, or 12-24 years) • % of population in Transitional Housing • is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or • has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or • does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations 	Medium	Medium to High	High	High
Sanitary facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling without basic sanitary facilities 	Low	Low	Low	Low
Access to key services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average minimum travel time to reach the nearest key services 	Low	Low	High	Low

Domain: Health

Domain: Health – All population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Life expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth Healthy life expectancy at birth (male/female) 	Medium	High	High	High
Self-reported health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of people reporting excellent/very good/good/fair/poor 	High	Medium	High	High
Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population who reported a disability Proportion of population who reported profound or severe disability Labour force participation rate for people with disability Experience of discrimination for people with disability 	High	High	High	High
Smoking behaviours (please also see Environmental Tobacco Smoking in children and youth only indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population who currently smoke tobacco by age and sex Frequency of use (daily vs non-daily, and units per day) Type of product used 	Low	High	High	High
Overall life satisfaction/Self-rated happiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life evaluation (life as a whole) Affect (typically measured with reference to a particular point in time. Capture how people experience life rather than how they remember it. Positive affect captures emotions such as the experience of happiness, joy and 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium

	<p>contentment. Negative affect comprises the experience of unpleasant emotional states such as sadness, anger, fear and anxiety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eudaimonia (good psychological functioning, flourishing) 				
Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health: been a nervous person, felt so down, been a happy person etc. SF 36: mental health, vitality, emotional role functioning Levels of psychological distress: measured by the Kessler 10 (K10) scale Prevalence of mental disorders among young people aged 16–24 years Health service (GP, hospitalisation, community health service) use for mental health problems Diagnosed with serious illness - Depression or anxiety Takes prescription medication for - Depression or anxiety Depression / Anxiety 	Medium	High	High	High
Leisure activities (sports participation) (can be also under Social and Community domain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in 30 mins of moderate intensity sport, once per week 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Time devoted to leisure and personal care (can be also under Social and Community domain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time use for recreation and leisure as time or % of total time 	Low	Medium	High	Medium

Exposure to air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual exposure to fine particulate matter (PM) air pollution • Average air quality index for capital cities 	Low	High	Medium – possibly admin data	Medium
Climatic variability and climatic change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 emissions from motor vehicles, industry and agriculture • Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 	Low	Medium	Medium – possibly admin data	Medium
Waste from households that is recycled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste/capita • Sewage/capita • Harzardous waste 	Low	Low	Medium – possibly admin data	Low

Domain: Empowerment

Domain: Empowerment – All population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Voter turn-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of votes casted over the voting-age population• Number of votes casted over the population registered to vote• Number of spoiled ballots?	Medium	Medium	High	Medium

Domain: Education and skills

Domain: Education and skills – All population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Educational attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of adults with at least upper secondary education Proportion of people aged 25-64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification Mean Years of Schooling (UNDP uses this indicator as an HDI component) The average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for the population aged 25 years and older. % of older people who completed Year 12 % of older people who completed Year 10 	High	Medium	High	High
Student's cognitive skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science NAPLAN– Literacy and Numeracy International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMMS) and Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) and Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) – Language and Cognitive Skills component 	High	Medium	High	High
Those not in education, employment or training (NEET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of the population of a given age group and gender who is not employed and not involved in further education or training. 	Low	Medium	High	Medium

Domain: Social and community

Domain: Social and community – All population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Trust in Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population in certain age group who report trust in government (local/federal?)/the parliament/politicians/the judicial system 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Perceived social network support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of people who have relatives or friends they can count on Percentage of people who report having to lean on in times of trouble / someone to confide in 	High	Medium	High	High
Relationship with partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who report satisfied with their partner 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Feelings of loneliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who report often feeling lonely 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Volunteering (more than once in the last 12 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who volunteer 	Medium	High	High	High
Feeling of sense of belonging to their neighbourhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who feel belong to their community/neighbourhood 	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Engagement with / participation in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % people attending events such as fetes, shows, festivals or other community events 	Low	Medium	High	Medium

arts or cultural activities					
Energy consumption from renewable sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy as % of total energy production • Geothermal energy as % of total energy production • Wind energy as % of total energy production • Hydropower energy as % of total energy production 	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Accessing natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months 	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium

Domain: Safety

Domain: Safety – All population (See appendix 1)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Self-reported victimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of people who declare that they have been victim of an assault crime in the last 12 months. The data presented here are drawn from the Gallup World Poll. Physical assault victimisation rate Malicious property damage victimisation 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Crimes against people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against the person (per 1,000 adults) The number of police-recorded intentional homicides reported each year, per 100,000 people Death due to assaults 	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Feeling fairly/very safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population (demographic?) who report feeling safe walking alone after dark 	Low	Medium	High	Medium

Domain: Health – Children

Domain: Health – Children (See appendix 2)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Smoking in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of women smoking during pregnancy 	Low	High	High	High
Birthweight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of live born infants of low birthweight Low birth weight 	Low	High	High	High
Breastfeeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed at 4 months of age Increased rate of breastfeeding 	Low	High	High	High
Alcohol and drug use in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of pregnant women with self-reported substance use during pregnancy Proportion of women with a positive toxicology screen during pregnancy 	Low	High	Medium	Medium
Immunisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of immunisation (per/1000 children) 	Low	High	High	High
Parental substance use (alcohol and illicit drugs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of parents engaging in risky and high risk drinking patterns % of parents with self-reported substance use 	Low	High	High	High
Injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age-specific death rates from all injuries for children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years Decreased rate of unintentional injury 	High	High	Medium	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wearing protective gear such as bicycle helmets, seatbelts 				
Environmental tobacco smoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased rate of children exposed to tobacco smoke in the home 	Low	High	High	High
Oral health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning teeth at least twice a day Ratio of dentists: Statistical proportion based on number of dentists divided by total population (000 s) 	High	High	High	High
Overweight and obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children who are overweight and obese for their age and gender 	Low	High	High	High
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security: Proportion of families who are food insecure Eating 5 portions of fresh fruit and vegetables a day 	High	High	High	High
Sleep habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate sleep hours/night 	Low	High	High	High

Domain: Safety – Children

Domain: Safety – Children (See appendix 2)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Child abuse and neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of children who were the subject of child protection substantiation in a given year Child protection: Decreased rate of re-notifications to child protection 	Low, possibly due to lack of data	High	High	High
Safe schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> safe from bullying, discrimination, crime % of children having been bullied 	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium

Domain: Education and skills – Children

Domain: Education and skills – Children (See appendix 2)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Parental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest level of education attained by the parent/s or carers 	High	Medium	High	High
Cognitive/ developmental resources (books, phone, internet, magazines, newspapers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of dependent children aged 0–15 living in household with no internet access 	Low	High	High	High

Domain: Economic – Children

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Parental employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steady parental employment and adequate income/benefits • Working age parents/guardians employment/unemployed/inactivity • Proportion of dependent children aged 0-15 in family where no parent is working 	High	High	High	High

Domain: Social and community – Children

Domain: Social and community – Children (See appendix 2)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Relationships at school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of children who self-report a sense of belonging at school and peer acceptance 	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Organised child/youth /recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of school-aged children participating in school clubs and extracurricular activities in school % of school-aged children participating in organized recreation activities and activities at community organisations/institutions 	Low	High	High	High

Domain: Health – Youth

Domain: Health – youth (See appendix 3)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Injury and poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury and poisoning death rate for young people aged 12–24 years • Road transport accident death rate for young people aged 12–24 years • Assault death rate for young people aged 12–24 years • Suicide rate for young people aged 15–24 years • Accidental poisoning death rate for young people aged 12–24 years • Injury and poisoning hospitalisation rate for young people aged 12–24 years 	Medium	High	High	High
Chronic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of long-term conditions among young people aged 12–24 years • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years with asthma as a long-term condition • Incidence of diabetes among young people aged 15–24 years • Incidence of cancer per 100,000 young people aged 12–24 years 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases among young people aged 12–24 years • Hepatitis A, B, and C notification rates for young people aged 12–24 years • HIV infection notification rate for young people aged 12–24 years 	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of notifiable sexually transmissible infections among young people aged 12–24 years 				
Oral health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of young people aged 12 and 15 years decay-free • Mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMFT) at 12 and 15 years • A statistical proportion based on the number of dentists, divided by the total population (000s) 	High	High	High	High
Overweight and obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of young people who are overweight or obese 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years meeting Australian Dietary Guidelines 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Sun protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years using sun protection 	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported rate for substance use disorders for young people aged 16–24 years • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years who are daily smokers • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years who drink at risky or high-risk levels in the short or long term • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years who had used an illicit drug within the last 12 months 	Medium	High	High	High
Sexual and reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of young people in Year 10 and Year 12 who have had sexual intercourse • Age-specific birth rate for 15–19-year-old women • Teenage pregnancies: Proportion of females aged 15–19 with at least one child ever born 	High	High	High	High
Parental health and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of parents rating their health as ‘fair’ or ‘poor’ • Proportion of young people aged 15–24 years living with a parent with disability • Proportion of youth aged 15–19 living in households where someone needs assistance with core activities 	High	Medium	High	High

Environmental tobacco smoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with a young person aged 12–17 years where a household member smoked inside the home 	Medium	High	High	High
Potentially preventable hospitalisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially preventable hospitalisation rate for young people aged 12–24 years 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Survival for melanoma of the skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-year relative survival rate for melanoma of the skin for young people aged 12–24 years 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Cervical cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical screening rates among women aged 20–24 years Cervical cancer vaccination rates among women aged 12–24 years 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Appropriate use of antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of upper respiratory tract infections managed for which oral antibiotics were prescribed 	Medium	Low	High	Medium
Delivery by caesarean section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caesarean sections as a proportion of all deliveries for young women aged 15–24 years who gave birth 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
General practice consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of general practice encounters for young people aged 12–24 years Ration of GPs: A statistical proportion based on the number of General Practitioners (GPs), divided by the total population (000s) Ratio of Dentists: A statistical proportion based on the number of dentists, divided by the total population (000s) 	High	Medium	High	High

Emergency department waiting times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of patients aged 12–24 years who are treated within national benchmarks for waiting times across triage categories in public hospital emergency departments 	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Adverse events treated in hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of hospitalisations for young people aged 12–24 years where an adverse event was treated and/or occurred 	Medium	Low	High	Medium

Domain: Social and community – Youth

Domain: Social and community – Youth (See appendix 3)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Family functioning - Note about this, useability medium but the data is not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not clear 	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium

Domain: Safety – Youth

Domain: Safety – Youth (See appendix 3)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
School relationships and bullying - Note about this, useability medium but the data is not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not clear 	Medium	High	Low	Medium
Child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of young people aged 12–17 years who were the subject of a substantiation of a child protection notification received in a given year Rate of young people aged 12–17 years who are the subject of care and protection orders 	Medium	High	High	High

Domain: Economic – Youth

Domain: Economic – Youth (Appendix 3)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Socioeconomic status of parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years whose parents did not complete secondary school (Year 10 or above) • Proportion of young people aged 12–24 years living in jobless families • Proportion of youth aged 15–19 in families where no parent is working 	High	Medium	High	High

Domain: Economic – Older adults

Domain: Economic – Older adults (See appendix 4)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Underemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">% of older people working fewer hours than desired	Low	Medium	High	Medium

Domain: Social and community – Older adults

Domain: Social and community – Older adults (See appendix 4)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Caring duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of older people who provided care to children who were not their grandchildren • % of older people who provided care to children who were their grandchildren • % of older people who provided care to their children and/or grandchildren (daily and several days a week). • % of older people providing care to others 	High	Medium	High	High
Access to transportation (or domain can also be Safety)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of older people who had no access to car • % of older people who access public transport (bus, ferry, rail or taxi) 	High	Medium	High	High

Domain: Education and skills - Older adults

Domain: Education and skills – Older adults (See appendix 4)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">% of older people who have no Internet in the household	High	Medium	High	High
Language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">% of older people who cannot speak English well or not at all	Low	Low	High	Low

Domain: Home – Older adults

Domain: Home – Older adults (See appendix 4)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Home Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of older people who are still paying mortgages• % of older people who are private renters• % of older people living in public housing	High	Medium	High	High
Rent assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of older people receiving rent assistance	High	Medium	High	High

Domain: Health – Older adults

Domain: Health – Older adults (See appendix 4)

Indicator	Measurement options	Frequency	Statistical/academic evidence (reliability)	Availability of NSW data	Assessment of useability
Assistance needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of older people who need assistance with core activities • % of older people who need assistance for 1 to 4 activities of daily living • % of older people who need assistance for 5 or more activities • % of older people who have an unmet need for assistance for 1 to 4 activities • % of older people who have an unmet need for assistance for 5 or more activities 	High	Medium	High	High
Using aged care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of older people who use aged care services 	High	Medium	High	High
Home and community care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of older people who are Home and Community Care clients 	High	Medium	High	High
Community care hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours of assistance for Home and Community Care per older person 	High	High	Medium	High
Community packaged care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of older people with low level community packaged care • % of older people with high level community packaged care • % of older people in the community with packaged care 	High	Medium	High	High
Dementia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of Dementia 	High	Medium	High	High