

The Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework: data, data gaps, and policy implications

Nicola Fortune,¹ Hannah Badland,² Shane Clifton,¹ Eric Emerson,³ Jerome Rachele,⁴ Roger J. Stancliffe,¹ Qingsheng Zhou,¹ Gwynnyth Llewellyn¹

People with disability experience poorer health and higher rates of health risk factors compared with people without disability.¹⁻⁹ They also have higher rates of health service use, are less likely to use preventive healthcare and experience greater barriers to accessing health services.^{5,8,10-14} People with disability also experience greater disadvantage with respect to their exposure to well-established social determinants of health: the upstream factors that affect health through the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, and that are, in turn, shaped by political, social and economic forces.¹⁵ Evidence shows that people with disability are more likely than those without disability to experience poverty,¹⁶⁻¹⁹ violence,^{20,21} social exclusion,¹⁶ housing insecurity,^{17,18} unemployment and economic inactivity.^{17,18,22}

Differences between people with and without disability on measures of health and social determinants demonstrate the existence of inequalities. National and international reports recommend monitoring social, economic and health outcomes for people with and without disability to identify areas for policy and political action to reduce socially produced disadvantage.^{7,23,24} The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), ratified by Australia in 2008, requires States Parties to monitor implementation of the Convention and report

Abstract

Objective: To develop a framework and indicators to monitor inequalities in health and the social determinants of health for Australians with disability.

Methods: The development drew on existing frameworks and input from people with lived experience of disability.

Results: The Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework has 19 domains. Australian national data are available for 73% of the 128 indicators in these domains. Data gaps and limitations include the absence of national data and the absence of disability identifiers in some data sources.

Conclusions: The framework will be used to report baseline data for people with and without disability and to monitor inequalities over time in Australia. It will also be used to locate policy priorities and focus efforts to address data gaps.

Implications for public health: Inequality between people with and without disability in relation to health and the social determinants of health is a public health issue that warrants greater attention than it has received to date. The framework provides a robust, evidence-informed tool to address the health inequalities of people with disability, inform the development of effective policy and practice responses, and monitor change over time.

Key words: disability, indicators, health and wellbeing, inequalities, social determinants of health

on progress.²⁴ Australia's National Disability Strategy 2010–2020 provides a framework for Australia to meet its CRPD obligations. The Strategy identifies indicators within six areas for policy action and acknowledges the importance of monitoring and reporting progress.²³

Despite Australia's undertakings, there is no national, systematic monitoring system in place to determine whether life is improving

for people with disability and whether inequalities between people with and without disability are reducing. A review of the implementation of the National Disability Strategy found that "the Strategy has not closed data gaps in important areas" and identified the need for "a stronger evidence base for measuring and reporting implementation progress", including to assess the impact of government initiatives on the

1. Centre for Disability Research and Policy, University of Sydney, New South Wales

2. Centre for Urban Research, RMIT University, Victoria

3. Centre for Disability Research, Faculty of Health & Medicine, Lancaster University, UK

4. Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Victoria

Correspondence to: Dr Nicola Fortune, NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health, University of Sydney, 75 East St, Lidcombe, NSW 2141; e-mail: nicola.fortune@sydney.edu.au

Submitted: October 2019; Revision requested: February 2020; Accepted: February 2020

The authors have stated they have no conflict of interest.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

Aust NZ J Public Health. 2020; 44:227-32; doi: 10.1111/1753-6405.12983

lives of people with disability and to identify emerging policy priorities.^{25(p35)} Without timely and effective reporting, there is a lack of public transparency and accountability concerning Australia's progress towards achieving an inclusive society.²⁶

An estimated 4.4 million Australians (18%) live with disability, including 2.1 million aged 15-64 years (13% of Australians in this age group). Disability-related inequalities in health and social determinants of health are important issues that have not received the level of attention they warrant in mainstream public health discourse.²⁷⁻²⁹ Despite the prominence social determinants of health have achieved in the academic literature, there remain barriers to the implementation of social determinants policy approaches to improving health and reducing inequalities.³⁰ Effective policy responses are urgently needed to reduce inequalities between people with and without disability through action on the social determinants of health.

It is in this context that the Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health (CRE-DH), funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council, set out to develop a monitoring framework supported by indicators to identify and track inequalities by comparing measures of health status and exposure to social determinants of health between people with and without disability. The aims of this work were to:

1. Generate knowledge of the extent, magnitude and distribution of inequalities in social, economic and health outcomes experienced by Australians with disability aged 15-64 years;
2. Create a monitoring framework and indicators to identify opportunities for policy interventions and track progress in reducing socially-produced inequalities;
3. Identify what national data are available and what data gaps need to be addressed.

In this paper, we describe the development process and introduce the Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework and indicators. In discussing the potential utility of the framework, we also consider data gaps, limitations, and implications.

Method

We drew on various sources of expert knowledge when developing the Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework³¹: existing frameworks and indicator sets,

themselves informed by research evidence and the knowledge of those involved in their development; collective knowledge and experience of CRE-DH researchers and the CRE-DH Partner Advisory Group; and knowledge and expertise of people with lived experience of disability. For information about the CRE-DH and its Partner Advisory Group see www.credh.org.au

An Expert Panel of Advice provided detailed input on all aspects of the framework via two rounds of consultation. The Panel comprised 17 people with lived experience of disability. Our definition of 'lived experience of disability' encompasses people with disability and people who have a close family member with disability. Ethical approval for the Expert Panel of Advice consultation process was granted by the University of Sydney Human Research Ethics Committee (Project number 2018/884). Several members of the CRE-DH research team and the Partner Advisory Group also have lived experience of disability.

The main steps in developing the framework were: developing a draft framework drawing on existing frameworks and indicator sets; consulting with the Expert Panel of Advice on the draft framework; revising the framework based on feedback; identifying national data sources and developing potential indicators; consulting with the Expert Panel of Advice on the revised framework and indicators; and refining the framework and indicator list based on feedback and indicator selection criteria.

The Australian Health Performance Framework (AHPF) was used as the starting point for developing the framework structure.³² The AHPF has been agreed by Australian and state/territory health ministers for assessing the health of Australia's population and performance of the health system. Structural consistency with the AHPF was considered desirable because of its policy currency in Australia. In all, 20 existing Australian and international frameworks were drawn upon – 10 rights-based, disability-focused indicator frameworks, five social determinants of health frameworks, and five broader health and wellbeing frameworks (see Supplementary File 1). Among these, key sources were the CRPD and the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).³³ Domains, themes and indicators identified in each of the sources were mapped to the structure of the AHPF. From this base, the research team undertook an iterative process

to develop a structure of domains (headings) and topics (sub-headings). Input from the Expert Panel of Advice was crucial during this process, informing the high-level domain structure, content of topics within domains and the terminology used.³⁴ Further detail about the process is provided in a technical report available upon request from the first author.

An initial list of potential indicators was based on: i) indicators in the existing frameworks and indicator lists reviewed; ii) indicators suggested by the Expert Panel of Advice; and iii) data items from key Australian national data sources that aligned with indicator topics in the framework. This list was refined in light of feedback from the Expert Panel of Advice. The refinement process was aided by applying indicator selection criteria, based on criteria used by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.³⁵ In selecting indicators, the emphasis was on including those likely to indicate socially-produced inequalities, rather than inequalities that may be produced directly by impairment of body structure or function. The majority of indicators were chosen to enable measurement of inequality between people with and without disability aged 15-64, but some indicators relating specifically to the experiences of people with disability were also included.

Four categories of national data sources were considered: the Australian Census, surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), other national surveys, and administrative data collections. Where more than one national data source was available for an indicator, ABS data sources were chosen over other sources (e.g. the Household Income and Labour Dynamics Australia survey) because of the consistent approach to disability identification across ABS sources and the expectation of stability and future replication of data capture methodology over time. Most indicators require a data source allowing comparison between people with and without disability to enable inequalities to be quantified. The ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is Australia's national source of disability prevalence data. For many questions in this survey, data are only collected for people with disability, carers, and people aged 65 years or over, so it is not possible to make comparisons between people with and without disability. Nonetheless, SDAC is a rich source of information on the experiences of people with disability and can complement

data sources that allow comparison between people with and without disability.

A set of area-level indicators was also developed to fit within the structure of the framework. This work was informed by the national liveability indicators developed for monitoring spatial factors associated with health and wellbeing across Australia's cities.³⁶ The area indicators will be discussed in a subsequent paper.

Results

The Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework has a hierarchical structure. The top level of this structure comprises three elements: Health, Social determinants of health, and Service system. The next level is domains, which are broad areas of information grouped within the three elements (Figure 1). At the next level down (not shown in Figure 1), each domain has one or more topics, within which relevant indicators are specified. As an example, topics and indicators for domain 16 'Justice and safety' are shown in Box 1.

Indicators

The framework has 128 indicators in total, and for 93 of these (73%) an Australian national data source is available; this includes 12 indicators for which only data for people with disability are currently available, but comparison data for people without disability are needed (Table 1). For the remaining 35 indicators (27%), national data are not currently available; about half of these are indicators identified for national reporting in the AHPF. For some indicators, SDAC data for people with disability can be used to complement data from a source that allows comparison by disability status. For example, for the indicator 'Feelings of safety at home', the ABS General Social Survey provides data on the percentage of people who feel safe at home alone after dark, by disability status, while the SDAC provides data on the percentage of people with disability who feel safe at home alone during the day. In future, it would be desirable to have data on feeling safe at home alone during the day for people with and without disability.

Of the 113 indicators that require a comparison between people with and without disability, data by disability status can be reported for 70 indicators. For the remaining 43 indicators, either population

Figure 1: The three elements and 19 domains of the Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework.

HEALTH	
Subjective health and wellbeing	Lifestyle factors
Morbidity	Personal biomedical factors
Mortality	
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH	
Physical environment	Employment
Transport	Education
Food	Family and relationships
Information and communications	Social and civic participation
Income and material resources	Justice and safety
Housing	
SERVICE SYSTEM	
Health services	Mainstream services
Disability services and supports	

Box 1: The framework domain 'Justice and safety', showing topics (numbered), indicators (listed under topics) and Australian national data sources^{a,b} (in right-hand column).

16.1 Experience of discrimination

Experience of discrimination or being treated unfairly	GSS – % of people who experienced discrimination or had been treated unfairly
Experience of disability-related discrimination	SDAC – % of people with disability who had experienced discrimination due to disability in the last 12 months

16.2 Experience of violence and abuse

Experience of bullying or harassment	Current data gap: % of people who have experienced bullying or harassment
Experience of partner violence	PSS – % of people who experienced violence by a current partner and/or previous partner since age 15
Experience of physical violence	GSS – % of people who were a victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months
Experience of sexual violence	PSS – % of people who experienced sexual violence since age 15
Experience of emotional abuse	PSS – % of people who experienced emotional abuse by a current partner and/or previous partner since age 15 Future aim: get data on emotional abuse more broadly than partner abuse
Experience of financial abuse	Current data gap: % of people who have experienced financial abuse

16.3 Feelings of safety

Feelings of safety at home	GSS – % of people who feel safe or very safe at home alone after dark SDAC – % of people with disability who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day Future aim: to get comparable data for people with and without disability on feelings of safety at home during the day
Feelings of safety in neighbourhood	GSS – % of people who feel safe or very safe walking alone in local area after dark
Feelings of safety on public transport	Current data gap: % of people who feel safe or very safe on public transport

16.4 Involvement with criminal justice system

Incarceration rate	National Prisoner Health Data Collection – % of prison entrants with disability
--------------------	---

16.5 Disaster preparedness

	No indicators for this topic currently
--	--

Notes:

a. GSS = General Social Survey;⁴⁰ PSS = Personal Safety Survey;⁴¹ SDAC = Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.⁴²

b. Data for all measures can be broken down by disability status, allowing comparison between people with and without disability, except those worded as '% of people with disability...!'

data exist but cannot be disaggregated by disability status (N=17), data are available only for people with disability (N=12), or there is no national data source (N=14). There are 15 indicators that relate specifically to the experiences of people with disability, for which comparison with people without disability is not needed, for example, 'Experience of disability-related discrimination'.

It is important to note that operational definitions of disability vary between data sources.³⁷ Differences in the number and wording of questions used to identify disability can affect the size and characteristics of the population identified as having disability (ABS 2018).³⁸ Possible implications of this for data comparability should be acknowledged when indicator data from different sources are presented together.

Future indicator development

There are 17 topics in the framework that do not currently have indicators. In some cases, this is because no relevant indicators could be identified. In others, existing indicators were deemed unsuitable. For example, life expectancy at birth is commonly reported as a high-level health outcome indicator (e.g. in comparing health outcomes among OECD countries³⁹). However, interpreting life expectancy for people with and without disability presents challenges because of the differing ages at which people acquire disability and the health conditions associated with some types of disability that influence life expectancy. Topics without indicators are retained in the framework as

Table 1: Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework indicators by current national data availability.

	N
Indicators for which national data can be reported:	
Data available to report indicator by disability status	70
Data available for people with disability only; comparison data needed	12
Data available for people with disability; comparison not needed ^a	11
Indicators for which national data cannot be reported:	
Data available, but no disability identifier	17
No national data available; data with disability identifier needed	14
No national data available; data needed for people with disability only ^a	4
Total	128

Note:

a: Of the 128 indicators, 15 are relevant only to people with disability, e.g. 'Experience of disability-related discrimination'.

'placeholders'; further work is needed to develop appropriate indicators for these topics.

Input from the Expert Panel of Advice identified three additional factors relevant to people with disability: community attitudes, access to opportunities, and advocacy and empowerment. These factors influence the extent to which people with disability, individually and collectively, can achieve good health and wellbeing outcomes within the context of an ableist society. Some indicators speak to these factors, for example, 'Experience of disability-related discrimination in the workplace'. Further consultation is needed to determine if and how these factors could be meaningfully represented in the framework.

Data gaps

In the course of developing the framework and indicators, four types of data gaps were identified. The first is the absence of any national data source for some indicators. For example, no national data on the experience of bullying and harassment are currently available for people aged 15–64 years. The second is the absence of disability identifiers in some national data sources. For example, the National Hospital Morbidity Database does not include a disability identifier, so potential inequalities cannot be determined (e.g. for rates of hospitalisation for injury and poisoning).

The third type of data gap concerns national data sources that include disability identification, however certain groups of people with disability are not represented. This is because the survey sample frames for many ABS surveys do not cover people living in Very Remote Areas, in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, or in non-private dwellings. The ABS list of non-private dwellings includes boarding houses, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals or institutions, hostels for the disabled, nursing homes, accommodation for people who are homeless, prisons, and other welfare institutions (including group homes for people with disability).⁴³

The fourth type of data gap concerns inadequate representation of people with disability who are not able to answer survey questions themselves. ABS survey user guides advise that, in the case of a selected adult not being able to answer for themselves due to significant long-term illness or disability, a person responsible for them was interviewed

on their behalf, provided the interviewer was assured that this was acceptable to the selected person.⁴⁴ Where an acceptable proxy person is not available, the interview may not go ahead. Use of proxy respondents can compromise data validity,⁴⁵ and the Expert Panel of Advice expressed concern about the potential for misrepresentation of a person's situation and views when someone else answers questions on their behalf.

Discussion

Drawing on the expertise of people with lived experience of disability as well as existing frameworks and indicator sets, we have produced a new monitoring framework and set of indicators to measure inequalities between people with and without disability in Australia. Work is under way to report national data for people aged 15–64 years. This will provide a baseline for monitoring progress on reducing inequalities and improving health and wellbeing for people with disability into the future. The aim will be to produce an informative and empowering resource that highlights areas where action is needed.

The voices and perspectives of people with disability were integral in shaping the framework and indicators, through input from the Expert Panel of Advice as well as those members of the CRE-DH research team and Partner Advisory Group who have lived experience of disability. A distinctive feature of the framework is that it includes both indicators relating to aspects of life that are important to the population broadly, which are key for measuring inequalities, and indicators of particular relevance to people with disability, such as experience of disability-related discrimination and access to job design modifications. While this framework focuses specifically on people aged 15 to 64 years, disability-related disadvantage also affects people aged under 15 and people aged 65 and over. Future work needs to address socially produced inequalities for these age groups, and the current framework could be used as a starting point for this.

The analysis of data availability for the indicators (Table 1) shows that Australia has a strong foundation of national data sources that enable comparison between people with and without disability. However, for 43 indicators that require comparison between people with and without disability, national

data are not available. For such indicators, it is not possible to: know whether people with disability are disadvantaged relative to non-disabled people; measure the magnitude of inequality; track change over time; or identify factors that might inform effective policy responses.

Regarding the 17 indicators for which population data exist but cannot be disaggregated by disability status, all involve an administrative data source without a disability identifier. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare has developed a standard 'disability flag' for use in administrative data collections related to mainstream services, but to date, this has only been implemented in the Specialist Homelessness Services Collection and the National Prisoner Health Data Collection.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸ Data linkage offers a potential alternative to including a disability identifier in all data collections.⁴⁹

The impact of incomplete representation of some groups of people with disability in key national data sources requires exploration. This may not have a large effect on overall measures of inequality between people with and without disability, because relatively small numbers of people live in geographic areas and dwelling types excluded from survey sample frames. However, data sources that exclude particular groups of people with disability (e.g. people living in supported accommodation) cannot be used to identify inequalities for those groups in order to inform policy responses. Work is needed to find meaningful ways to capture data on health, wellbeing and social determinants for all people with disability.

The capacity of the framework to comprehensively monitor inequalities between people with and without disability is hampered by the data gaps identified. However, by highlighting these data gaps, the framework will have an important role to play in expounding the need to address deficiencies in national data. Other future uses for the framework include investigation of the effects of intersectionality and multiple disadvantage, the mechanisms and causal pathways by which social determinants influence health outcomes for people with and without disability, and the most effective ways to intervene to reduce inequalities.

In addition to presenting national data to quantify inequalities between people with and without disability, we plan to conduct analyses of spatial data for area-level indicators that have been developed to fit

within the framework structure. This will enable us to explore how area-level factors related to social determinants of health vary geographically, and identify associations between local area characteristics (e.g. local area employment rate, local food environment, access to health services) and health and wellbeing outcomes for people with and without disability. Social and physical environmental factors are recognised to play a central role in the experience of disability,³³ and in individual- and population-level health outcomes. Area-level indicator data will be of particular value for informing geographically targeted policy responses to address inequalities.

We recognise that people with disability are not a homogeneous group. As well as presenting broad comparisons between people with and without disability for each indicator, it will be important to explore differences among people with disability associated with factors such as type and severity of impairment, life-course stage, age at onset of disability, socioeconomic status, and geography (e.g. people living in urban versus rural and remote areas). Understanding this variation will inform effective policy responses.

Implications for public health

Inequalities between population groups are a major concern for public health, and having an understanding of inequalities is essential for informing the development of effective policy and practice responses. Disability-related inequalities in health and wellbeing warrant greater attention than they currently receive.^{27,28} The framework provides the much-needed tool for measuring inequalities for Australians with disability aged 15–64 years, and for exposing gaps in the evidence base to be addressed. The use of robust indicators provides a systematic approach to utilising existing national data to track Australia's progress towards redressing disability-related inequalities in health and wellbeing.

The Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework has been developed in an Australian context, informed by a range of Australian and international frameworks and indicator sets, and with expert guidance from people with lived experience of disability. There is an opportunity to adapt this framework and indicator set for use in other countries or internationally – with

modification as needed to suit country requirements and data sources – to monitor inequalities between people with and without disability, to drive improvements to data, and in a range of related research and policy applications.

References

1. World Health Organization. *WHO Global Disability Action Plan 2014-2021. Better Health for All People with Disability*. Geneva (CHE): WHO; 2015.
2. Allerton L, Emerson E. Individuals with impairments face significant barriers to accessing health services in the United Kingdom. *Public Health*. 2012;126(11):920-7.
3. Emerson E, Madden R, Graham H, Llewellyn G, Hatton C, Robertson J. The health of disabled people and the social determinants of health. *Public Health*. 2011;125(3):145-7.
4. Emerson E. Health status and health risks of the "hidden majority" of adults with intellectual disability. *J Intellect Dev Disabil*. 2011;49(3):155-65.
5. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Health of Australians with Disability: Health Status and Risk Factors*. Bulletin 83. Catalogue No.: AUS 132. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2010.
6. Emerson E, Madden R, Robertson J, Graham H, Hatton C, Llewellyn G. *Intellectual and Physical Disability, Social Mobility, Social Inclusion and Health: Background Paper for the Marmot Review*. Lancaster (UK): Lancaster University Centre for Disability Research; 2009.
7. World Health Organization, World Bank. *World Report on Disability*. Geneva (CHE): WHO; 2011.
8. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *People with Disability in Australia 2019: In Brief*. Catalogue No.: DIS 74. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2019.
9. Emerson E, Vick B, Graham H, Hatton C, Llewellyn G, Madden R, et al. Disablement and health. In: Watson N, Thomas C, Roulstone A, editors. *Routledge Handbook of Disability Studies*. London (UK): Routledge; 2012. p. 253-70.
10. Llewellyn G, Balandin S, Poulos A, McCarthy L. Disability and mammography screening: Intangible barriers to participation. *Disabil Rehabil*. 2011;33(19-20):1755-67.
11. Chen L, Chou Y, Tsay J, Lee C, Chou P, Huang N. Variation in the cervical cancer screening compliance among women with disability. *J Med Screen*. 2009;16(2):85-90.
12. Horner-Johnson W, Dobbertin K, Andresen E, Iezzoni L. Breast and cervical cancer screening disparities associated with disability severity. *Womens Health Issues*. 2014;24(1):e147-53.
13. Ramjan L, Cotton A, Algosio M, Peters K. Barriers to breast and cervical cancer screening for women with physical disability: A review. *Women Health*. 2015;56(2):141-56.
14. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Access to Health Services by Australians with Disability*. Catalogue No.: DIS 70. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2017.
15. Commission on Social Determinants of Health. *Closing The Gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health. Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health*. Geneva (CHE): World Health Organization; 2008.
16. Emerson E, Honey H, Llewellyn G. *Left Behind: 2013. Monitoring the Social Inclusion of Young Australians with Self-reported Long Term Health Conditions, Impairments or Disabilities 2001 – 2011*. Technical Report 1, February 2013. Sydney (AUST): University of Sydney Centre for Disability Research and Policy; 2013.
17. Kavanagh A, Krnjacki L, Aitken Z, LaMontagne A, Beer A, Baker E, et al. Intersections between disability, type of impairment, gender and socio-economic disadvantage in a nationally representative sample of 33,101 working-aged Australians. *Disabil Rehabil*. 2015;8(2):191-9.
18. Kavanagh AM, Krnjacki L, Beer A, Lamontagne AD, Bentley R. Time trends in socio-economic inequalities for women and men with disabilities in Australia: Evidence of persisting inequalities. *Int J Equity Health*. 2013;12:73.

19. Banks LM, Kuper H, Polack S. Poverty and disability in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(12). e0189996.
20. Krnjacki L, Emerson E, Llewellyn G, Kavanagh AM. Prevalence and risk of violence against people with and without disabilities: Findings from an Australian population-based study. *Aust N Z J Public Health*. 2016;40(1):16-21.
21. Hughes K, Bellis MA, Jones L, Wood S, Bates G, Eckley L, et al. Prevalence and risk of violence against adults with disabilities: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *Lancet*. 2012;379(9826):1621-9.
22. Milner A, LaMontagne A, Aitken Z, Bentley R, Kavanagh A. Employment status and mental health among persons with and without a disability: Evidence from an Australian cohort study. *J Epidemiol Community Health*. 2014;68(11):1064-71.
23. The Council of Australian Governments. *2010–2020 National Disability Strategy. An Initiative of the Council of Australian Governments*. Canberra (AUST): Government of Australia; 2011.
24. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. Geneva (CHE): United Nations; 2006.
25. Davy L, Fisher KR, Wehbe A, Purcal C, Robinson S, Kayess R, et al. *Review of Implementation of the National Disability Strategy 2010-2020. Final Report*. Sydney (AUST): University of New South Wales Social Policy Research Centre; 2018.
26. The Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health. *A Fair Go? Measuring Australia's Progress in Reducing Disadvantage for Adults with Disabilities (2001-2016)*. Melbourne (AUST): University of Melbourne; 2017.
27. Kuper H, Heydt P. *The Missing Billion: Access to Health Services for 1 Billion People with Disabilities*. London (UK): London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine; 2019.
28. Krahn GL, Walker DK, Correa-De-Araujo R. Persons with disabilities as an unrecognized health disparity population. *Am J Public Health*. 2015;105:S198-S206.
29. Lollar DJ, Crews JE. Redefining the role of public health in disability. *Annu Rev Public Health*. 2003;24:195-208.
30. Baker P, Friel S, Kay A, Baum F, Strazdins L, Mackean T. What enables and constrains the inclusion of the social determinants of health inequities in government policy agendas? A narrative review. *Int J Health Policy Manag*. 2018;7(2):101-11.
31. Salvador-Carulla L, Fernandez A, Madden R, Lukersmith S, Colagiuri R, Torkfar G, et al. Framing of scientific knowledge as a new category of health care research. *J Eval Clin Pract*. 2014;20(6):1045-55.
32. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Australia's Health 2018*. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2018.
33. World Health Organization. *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health*. Geneva (CHE): WHO; 2001.
34. Clifton S, Fortune N, Stancliffe RJ, Williamson P, Llewellyn G. Inclusive research and the development of a framework for tracking progress on the social determinants of health for Australians with disability. Unpublished Observations.
35. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Australia's Welfare 2005*. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2005.
36. Arundel J, Lowe M, Hooper P, Roberts R, Rozek J, Higgs C, et al. *Creating Liveable Cities in Australia: Mapping Urban Policy Implementation and Evidence-based National Liveability Indicators*. Melbourne (AUST): RMIT University Centre for Urban Research; 2017.
37. The Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health. *Disability and Health Data Compendium*. Melbourne (AUST): University of Melbourne; 2019.
38. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *4431.0.55.002 - ABS Sources of Disability Information, 2012 - 2016*. Canberra (AUST): ABS; 2018.
39. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Health at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*. Paris (FR): OECD Publishing; 2017.
40. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *4159.0 - General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014*. Canberra (AUST): ABS; 2015.
41. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *4906.0 - Personal Safety, Australia, 2016*. Canberra (AUST): ABS; 2017.
42. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *4430.0 - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2015*. Canberra (AUST): ABS; 2016.
43. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *2901.0 - Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*. Canberra (AUST): ABS; 2016.
44. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *4363.0 - National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2017-18*. Canberra (AUST): ABS; 2019.
45. Andresen E, Vahle V, Lollar D. Proxy reliability: Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) measures for people with disability. *Qual Life Res*. 2001;10:609-19.
46. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Standardised Disability Flag: Data Collection Guide*. Catalogue No.: DAT 6. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2016.
47. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Specialist Homelessness Services Annual Report 2017-18*. Catalogue No.: HOU 299. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2019.
48. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *The Health of Australia's Prisoners 2018*. Catalogue No.: PHE 246. Canberra: AIHW (AUST); 2019.
49. Madden R, Madden R. Disability services and statistics: past, present and future. In: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, editor. *Australia's Welfare 2019 Data Insights*. Canberra (AUST): AIHW; 2019.

Supporting Information

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article:

Supplementary File 1: Sources reviewed to inform development of the Disability and Wellbeing Monitoring Framework.