# National Healthcare Agreement: PI 11–Proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, 2021

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY4.0 (CC BY4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

## National Healthcare Agreement: PI 11–Proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, 2021

## Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Progress measure
Short name:	PI 11–Proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, 2021
METEOR identifier:	725807
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 03/07/2020
Description:	Proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress.
Indicator set:	National Healthcare Agreement (2021) Health!, Standard 19/11/2020
Outcome area:	Prevention <u>Health!</u> , Standard 07/07/2010

## Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	Derived from the <u>Kessler Psychological Distress Scale</u> , with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; lower scores indicate a low level of distress.
	A ten item scale is currently employed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in general population collections (i.e. K10), while a modified five item scale is included in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population collections (K5).
	Total scores from the K10 scale will be grouped as follows:
	<ul> <li>10–15 Low</li> <li>16–21 Moderate</li> <li>22–29 High</li> <li>30–50 Very high.</li> </ul>
	Total scores from the K5 scale will be grouped as follows:
	<ul> <li>5–11 Low/moderate</li> <li>12–25 High/very high.</li> </ul>
	Presented as a percentage. Rates are directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population. 95% confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for rates.
Computation:	100 × (Numerator ÷ Denominator)
Numerator:	Number of people aged 18 and over with a very high distress score as measured by the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale.

#### -Data Element / Data Set-

Person-age

Data Source

ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### – Data Element / Data Set-

Person—Kessler Psychological Distress Scale score

Data Source

ABS 2017-18 National Health Survey (NHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### -Data Element / Data Set-

Person-age

Data Source

ABS 2018-19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### Data Element / Data Set-

Person-Kessler Psychological Distress Scale score

Data Source

ABS 2018-19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)

#### Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

**Denominator:** 

Population aged 18 and over.

#### - Data Element / Data Set

Person-age

Data Source

ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### -Data Element / Data Set-

Person-age

Data Source

ABS 2018-19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

**Disaggregation:** 

#### State and territory by sex.

Nationally by:

- remoteness (Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS 2016) Remoteness Structure)
- 2016 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) quintiles and deciles
- sex by 2016 SEIFA IRSD quintiles
- remoteness (Major cities, other) by 2016 SEIFA IRSD deciles.
- disability status

Grouped high/very high levels of psychological distress—State and territory by:

- Indigenous status
- remoteness (ASGS 2016 Remoteness Structure)
- 2016 SEIFA IRSD quintiles
- disability status

Grouped high/very high levels of psychological distress—Nationally by:

- sex by remoteness (ASGS 2016 Remoteness Structure)
- remoteness (ASGS 2016 Remoteness Structure) by 2016 SEIFA IRSD deciles

Some disaggregations may result in numbers too small for publication.

Disaggregation data elements:	Data Element / Data Set
	Person—disability status
	Data Source
	ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)
	Guide for use
	Data source type: Survey

Data Element / Data Set

Person-Indigenous status

Data Source

ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### -Data Element / Data Set-

Person-sex, code N

Data Source

ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### – Data Element / Data Set-

Person—area of usual residence, statistical area level 2 (SA2) code (ASGS 2016) N(9)

Data Source

ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

Used for disaggregation by state/territory, remoteness and SEIFA

#### -Data Element / Data Set-

Person—area of usual residence, statistical area level 2 (SA2) code (ASGS 2016) N(9)

#### Data Source

ABS 2018-19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)

#### Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

Used for disaggregation by state/territory

Comments:

Most recent data available for the 2021 National Healthcare Agreement performance reporting: 2017–18 (total population, non-Indigenous: NHS); 2018–19 (Indigenous only: NATSIHS).

NO NEW DATA FOR 2021 REPORTING.

The modified K5 scale from the 2018–19 NATSIHS was used with the corresponding 5 questions from the 2017–18 NHS to compare the psychological distress levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous peoples.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) or National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) data may be used for analysis, dependent upon which survey is most recent.

## **Representational attributes**

Representation class:	Percentage
Data type:	Real
Unit of measure:	Person
Format:	N[NN].N

#### Data source attributes

Data sources:	Data Source
	ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)
	Frequency
	Every 3 years
	Data custodian
	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	Data Source
	ABS 2018-19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)
	Data custodian
	Australian Bureau of Statistics

## Accountability attributes

Reporting requirements:	National Healthcare Agreement
Organisation responsible for providing data:	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Further data development / collection required:	Specification: Final, the measure meets the intention of the indicator.

## Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Reference documents:	ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2012. Information Paper: Use of the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale in ABS Health Surveys, Australia, 2007–08, ABS cat.no. 4817.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 27 September 2019, https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/ B9ADE45ED60E0A1CCA256D2D0000A288?OpenDocument

## **Relational attributes**

Related metadata references:

Supersedes National Healthcare Agreement: PI 11–Proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, 2020 Health!, Standard 13/03/2020

Has been superseded by <u>National Healthcare Agreement: PI11–Proportion of</u> adults with very high levels of psychological distress, 2022 <u>Health!</u>, Standard 24/09/2021

See also Australian Health Performance Framework: PI3.3.1–Proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress, 2019 Health!, Standard 09/04/2020