



## Comparing the 2015 and 2018 Collaborative Planning Resource NLAS indicators and priority groups

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This note has been prepared to provide clarification for the sector on whether data from the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales' (the Foundation) 2015 and 2018 Collaborative Planning Resources (CPR) can be compared, and conclusions drawn from these comparisons.

### The Collaborative Planning Resource

In 2015, the Foundation developed the CPR in support of the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services 2015-2020 between the Commonwealth of Australia and the states/territories.<sup>1</sup> The *2015 CPR* brought together information on service design and data to support planning and delivery of legal assistance services and was produced in two parts:

- The ***Collaborative Planning Resource – Jurisdictional Data (CPR-JD)*** which provided information on the geographic distribution of the NPA priority groups and those most likely to be in need of legal assistance services (based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census data), and the prevalence of experiencing legal problems for each priority group;<sup>2</sup> and
- The ***Collaborative Planning Resource – Service Planning (CPR-SP)*** which summarised the research evidence on legal need and access to justice and the implications for planning legal service delivery.<sup>3</sup>

In 2018, the Foundation updated the data in the CPR-JD and produced the 2018 CPR which uses 2016 ABS Census data and provides counts of the distribution of potential need for not-for-profit legal assistance services through the Foundation's NLAS indicators and priority groups. In particular, the update incorporated an increase to \$26,000 as the new financial limit for these indicators to reflect increases in cost of living and the 2016 SEIFA index.

The data is available on the Foundation's **website** and interactively on **Tableau Public** at five different geographic levels (Local Government Area, Postcode and Statistical Area Level 1, 2 and 3).

### Comparing the 2015 and 2018 CPR NLAS indicators and priority groups

#### ***NLAS indicators***

Due to changes in definitions, comparisons should **not** be made between the 2015 and 2018 CPR NLAS indicators. See Table A1 in the Appendix for further detail on why comparisons for the CPR priority groups can or cannot be made.

#### ***Priority groups***

Comparisons can be made between the following 2015 and 2018 CPR priority groups:

- Population (all)
- Population (15 and over)
- Unemployed people (15 and over)

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<sup>1</sup> This work undertaken by the Foundation was requested and supported by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

<sup>2</sup> Mirrlees-Black & Williams (2015).

<sup>3</sup> Coumarelos et al. (2015).



- Single parents (15 and over)
- Children and youth (0-24)
- Disengaged youth (15-24)
- Older people (65 and over)
- People with a disability (14 and under)
- People with a disability (15-64)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people (14 and under)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people (15 and over)
- Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people (15 and over)
- People with poor English proficiency (15 and over)

Due to changes in the definitions, comparisons should **not** be made between the following 2015 and 2018 CPR priority groups:

- People with a personal income <\$26,000 (15 and over)
- People with a household income <\$26,000 (all ages)
- People with a lower education (15-64)

See Table A2 in the Appendix for further detail on why comparisons for the CPR priority groups can or cannot be made.

## Geographies

The CPR provides the NLAS and priority group data at a range of geographies including local government area, postcode and statistical area. Due to changes to each level of geography between the 2011 Census and the 2016 Census in both number (see Table 1) and boundary, the Foundation recommends drawing comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 CPR priority groups (which are able to be compared) at the **state level** and for all but one **Statistical Area Level 4** (SA4). Statistical Area Levels 3 and 2 (SA3 and SA2) can be compared, but care should be taken due to changes (such as splits to areas and boundaries) to these geography levels.

Other geographical areas, including local government areas (LGAs) and postcodes should not be compared between the 2015 and 2018 CPR. Table A3 in the Appendix details the changes between the different types of geographies which are available in the CPR, by each state or territory and census year.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1: Change in numbers of ABS geographies used in the CPR from 2011-2016 ABS Census**

ASGS Edition	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	LGA	Postcode
2011	54,791	2,209	346	103	575	2504
2016	57,501	2,304	352	104	560	2650
Change between 2011 - 2016	+2,710	+95	+6	+1	-15	+146

<sup>4</sup> To compare the boundaries of the range of geographies across censuses visit <http://stat.abs.gov.au/itt/r.jsp?ABSMaps>



## References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016, *Census of Population and Housing*, ABS, Canberra.
- Coumarelos, C, McDonald, HM, Forell, S & Wei, Z 2015, ***Collaborative planning resource – service planning***, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney.
- Mirrlees-Black, C & Williams, SA 2015, ***Collaborative planning resource – jurisdictional data: NSW***, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney.



## Appendix

**Table A1: NLAS indicators**

Indicator	Can 2015 and 2018 be compared?	Why?
NLAS(Capability)	No	The measures which make up NLAS(Capability) were revised to take into account changes to the cost of living and to reflect trends in educational attainment.
NLAS(ATSI)	No	The income measure in NLAS(ATSI) was revised to take into account changes to the cost of living.
NLAS(CALD)	No	The income measure in NLAS(ATSI) was revised to take into account changes to the cost of living.
NLAS(65+)	–	Introduced in 2018.
NLAS(\$52K)	–	Introduced in 2018.

**Table A2: Priority groups**

Priority Group	Can 2015 and 2018 be compared?	Why?
Population (all)	Yes	This is a count of the general population and was not revised between versions.
Population (15 and over)	Yes	This is a count of the general population and was not revised between versions.
Population (15-64)	Yes	This is a count of the general population and was not revised between versions.
People with a personal income <\$26k (15 and over)	No	The income measure was revised to take into account changes to the cost of living. However, the use of banded income amount categories in the census means this cannot be precisely accounted for.
People with a personal income <\$52k (15 and over)	–	Introduced in 2018.
People with a household income <\$26K (all ages)	No	The income measure was revised to take into account changes to the cost of living. However, the use of banded income amount categories in the census means this cannot be precisely accounted for.
People with a lower education (15-64)	No	The measures which make up this priority group were revised to reflect trends in educational attainment.
Unemployed people (15 and over)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
Single parents (15 and over)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
Children and youth (0-24)	Yes	This is a count of the general population and was not revised between versions.
Disengaged youth (15-24)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.



Priority Group	Can 2015 and 2018 be compared?	Why?
Older people (65 and over)	Yes	This is a count of the general population and was not revised between versions.
People with a disability (14 and under)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
People with a disability (15-64)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people (14 and under)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people (15 and over)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people with personal income <\$52K (15 and over)	–	Introduced in 2018.
Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people (15 and over)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
People with poor English proficiency (15 and over)	Yes	The measures which make up this priority group remained the same.
People who did not access internet from dwelling (15 and over)	–	Introduced in 2018.

**Table A3: Change between the different types of geographies available in the CPR, by state and Census year**

Geography type	State	2011	2016	Change between 2011 and 2016
LGA	NSW	154	132	-22
	VIC	81	82	1
	Qld	76	80	4
	SA	72	73	1
	WA	141	139	-2
	Tas	31	31	0
	NT	18	20	2
	ACT	2	3	1
POA	NSW	604	618	14
	VIC	665	695	30
	Qld	422	436	14
	SA	318	342	24
	WA	334	386	52
	Tas	109	116	7



Geography type	State	2011	2016	Change between 2011 and 2016
SA4	NT	28	34	6
	ACT	24	23	-1
	NSW	30	30	0
	VIC	19	19	0
	Qld	21	21	0
	SA	9	9	0
	WA	11	12	1
	Tas	6	6	0
	NT	4	4	0
	ACT	3	3	0
SA3	NSW	93	94	1
	VIC	67	68	1
	Qld	82	84	2
	SA	30	30	0
	WA	35	36	1
	Tas	17	17	0
	NT	11	11	0
	ACT	11	12	1
SA2	NSW	540	578	38
	VIC	435	464	29
	Qld	528	530	2
	SA	172	174	2
	WA	252	254	2
	Tas	100	101	1
	NT	70	70	0
	ACT	112	133	21
SA1	NSW	17,895	18,399	504
	VIC	13,339	14,073	734
	Qld	11,043	11,563	520
	SA	4,091	4,245	154
	WA	5,512	5,984	472
	Tas	1450	1464	14
	NT	541	626	85
	ACT	920	1147	227