

Index of Wellbeing for Older Australians

AAG-ACS Regional Conference, Dubbo, April 2016 Sarah Fogg



About The Benevolent Society

What we do

- · Support families
- · Deliver home care and support services
- · Community development
- Advocacy

Who we help

- · Children
- · Families
- · Older people
- · People with disability









The research team

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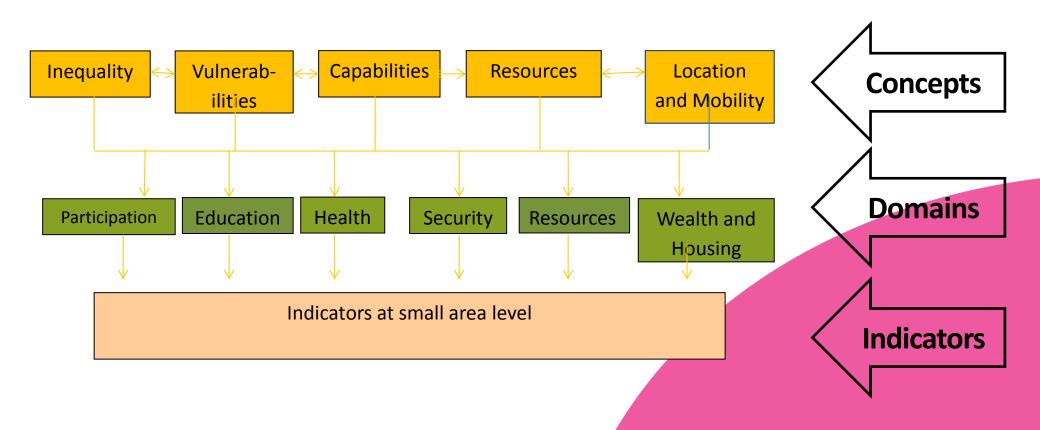
Starting point

Wellbeing Framework

- Multi-dimensional
- Both positive and negative aspects of life
 - Capabilities and vulnerabilities
- People aged 65 and older



Framework





Data sources

- ABS 2011 Census
- spatial microsimulation modelling by NATSEM
- small area estimate modelled by ABS
- administrative data (DSS)
- Indicators collected, or derived, for Statistical Area 2 (SA2)
 - suburbs in capital cities,
 - larger areas in regional and remote Australia.
 - excluded any SA2 Areas with <30 people aged 65 and above



What was important in the final index?

Participation domain

- Employment rate (0.40)
- No car (-0.37)
- No internet (-0.36)
- Couldn't speak English well or not at all (-0.52)
- Volunteer (0.54)

Education domain

- Completed Year 10 (0.58)
- Completed Year 12 (0.57)
- With a qualification (0.58)



Resources domain

- Poverty rate (-0.54)
- Receiving age pension (-0.53)
- No superannuation (-0.49)
- Paying rent and in bottom quintile of income distribution (-0.44)

Housing domain

- In housing stress (-0.68)
- Receiving rent assistance (-0.57)
- Still paying mortgage (-0.32)
- In public housing (-0.33)

Functional ability domain

- Need for assistance (Census) (-0.41)
- Need assistance for 1 4 activities (-0.51)
- Need assistance for 5 or more activities (-0.50)
- Unmet need for 1 to 4 activities (-0.33)
- Unmet need for 5 or more activities (-0.46)

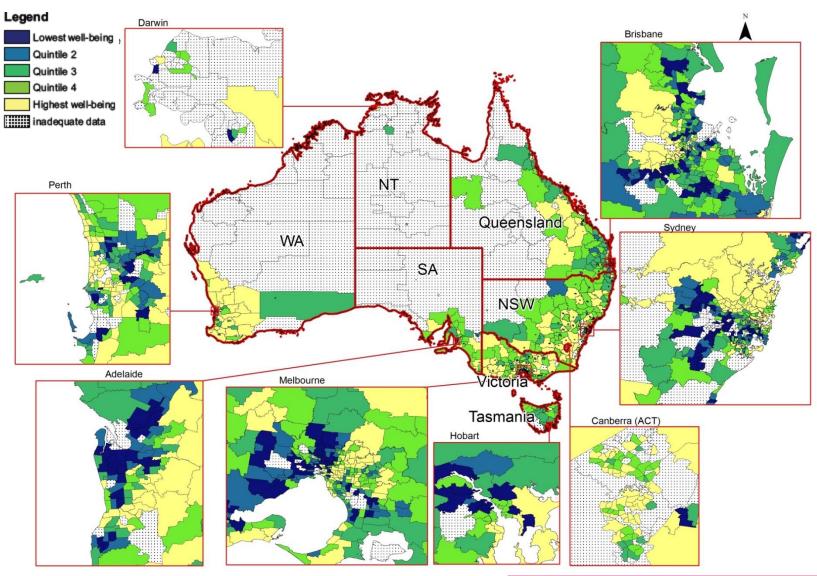


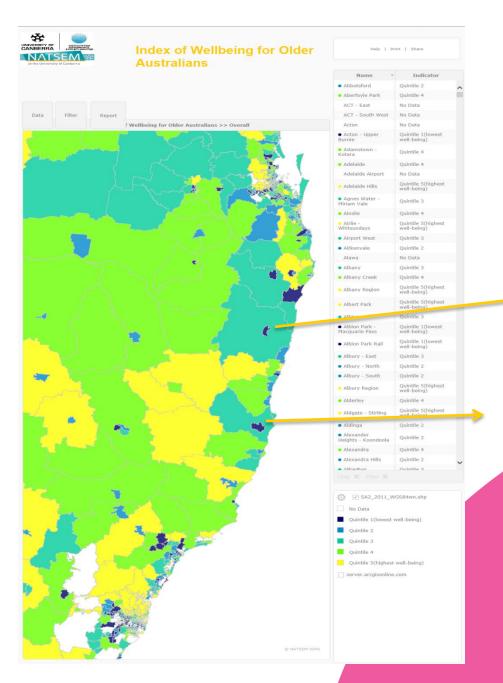
Maps

http://web.natsem.canberra.edu.au/maps/AUS OSE/atlas.html

- Population weighted quintiles
 - Equal number of older people in each quintile
- Overall summary index
- Domain indexes
- SEIFA





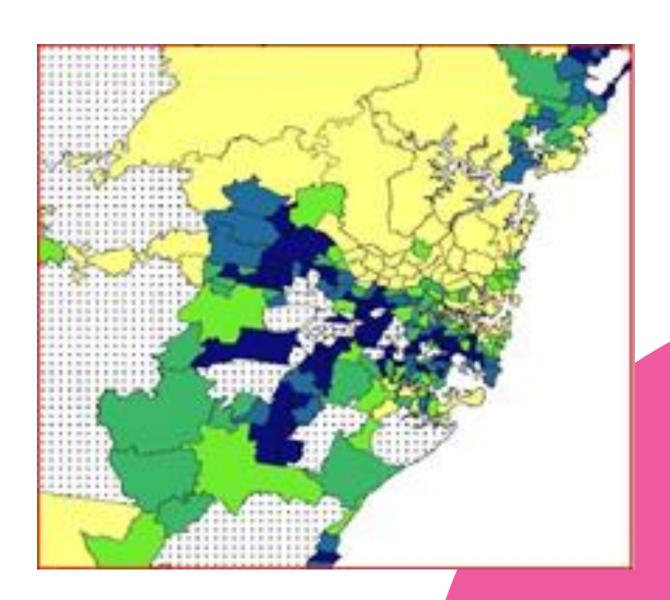




Grafton

Kempsey







Areas with the highest and lowest wellbeing in NSW

Lowest wellbeing	Highest wellbeing
Cabramatta - Lansvale	North Sydney - Lavender
	Bay
Liverpool - Warwick	Terrey Hills - Duffys Forest
Farm	
Fairfield - East	Wahroonga - Warrawee
Guildford - South	St Ives
Granville	
Lakemba - Wiley Park	Pymble



Comparison with the SEIFA index

- Geographical patterns of wellbeing/ disadvantage shown by the IWOA index and SEIFA index are similar
- Three quarters of older people live in an area in the same quintile or one quintile above or below.
- But around 1 in 4 older people live in an area that is in a very different quintile in the two indexes.



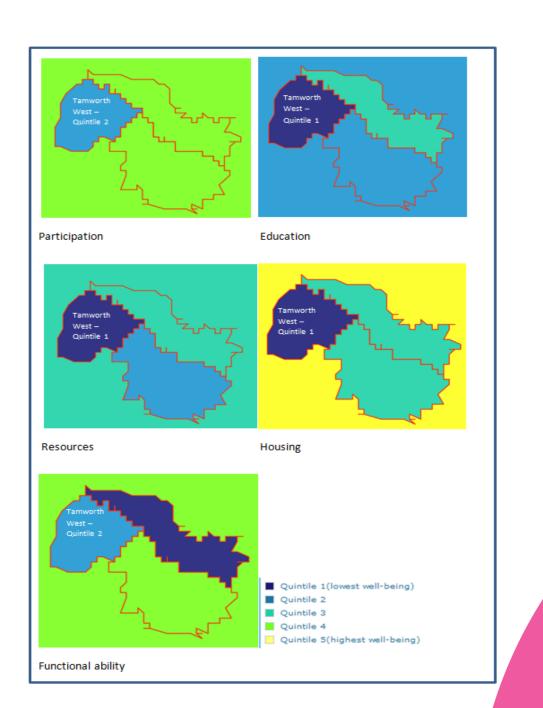
Analyse the online maps to

- Identify areas of overall low wellbeing
- Look at the domain indexes to explore the reasons underlying low wellbeing scores in a particular area
- Compare with the SEIFA



An example









Using the index for program and service planning

- Identify areas of low wellbeing and contributing factors
- Identify areas where additional resources may be needed and/or policies reviewed
- Compare the effectiveness of policies and programs across different areas
- Enable policy-makers, planners and service providers to
 - more effectively target service provision to low wellbeing areas
 - address any weaknesses in the provision of core universal services to older people
 - tailor services to local older people's circumstances
- Potentially, monitor the wellbeing of the older population within local areas over time



Policy implications

- HOUSING
- Importance of housing to older people's wellbeing
- Need for comprehensive strategies to address for older people on low incomes who do not own a home



Limitations

- Constrained by availability of data at small areas level, especially in aspects of
 - Health
 - Safety and Security
- Some areas not able to be scored reliably
- Does not differentiate between sub-groups within the older population on the basis of gender, indigenous status or cultural and linguistic background.
- Indexes are area based, represent average for that area
 - There can be high wellbeing older people living in a low wellbeing area



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