



Index of Wellbeing for Older Australian (IWOA)

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Team

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Format

- Background and reason for measuring wellbeing
- The Index of Wellbeing for Older Australians (IWOA)
 - Framework and Indicators
 - Method
 - Results
 - what was important in the final index, what wasn't
 - Maps – description of the mapped results
 - What the results mean
 - Limitations and future work

Background

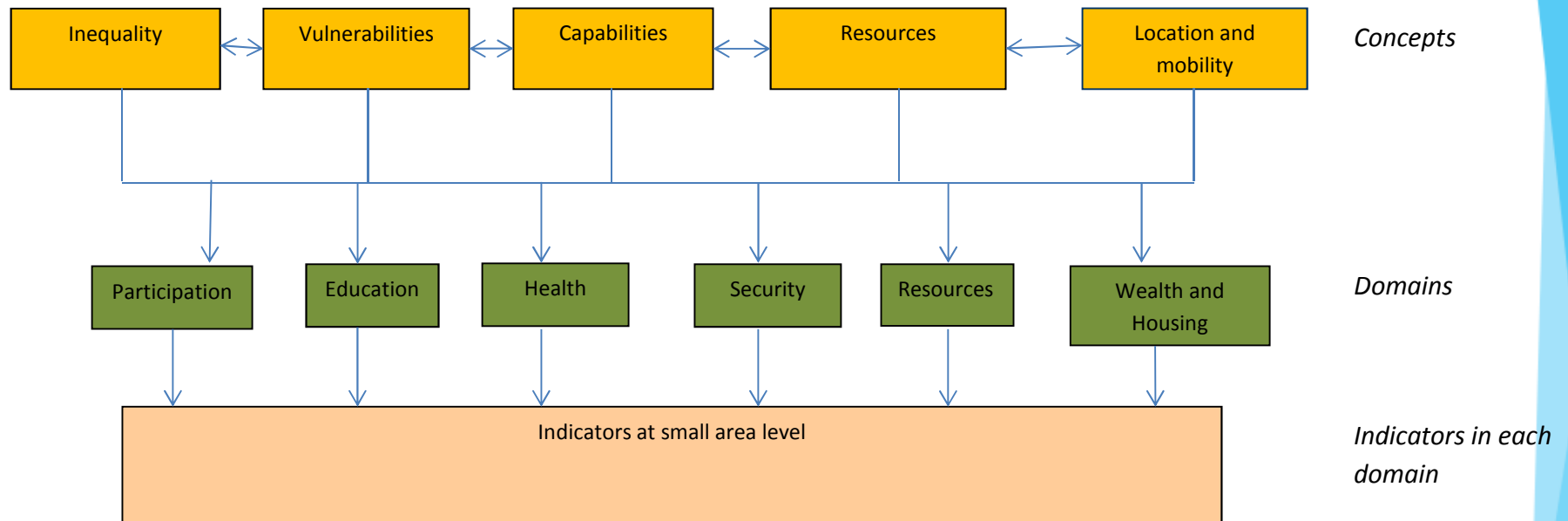
- ABS
 - SEIFA
- NATSEM
 - Child Social Exclusion and Youth Social Exclusion index
 - Identify where children are worse off
 - Why?
 - Service provision
 - Identify main factors contributing to low social exclusion
 - Identify modifiable factors that can improve disadvantaged communities using qualitative work
 - Education

Framework and Indicators

- Data led or framework led?
 - What is the index for?
- Wellbeing framework
 - Multi-Dimensional
 - Both positive and negative aspects of life
 - Capabilities and vulnerabilities

Framework and Indicators

- Operationalising framework



Method

- Data
 - ABS Census
 - NATSEM Spatial Microsimulation Model
 - Published widely
 - Method published in Journal of Royal Statistics Society
 - Small area estimates modelled by ABS
 - Administrative data

Method

- Small areas are ABS Geography SA2
 - Suburbs in capital cities, larger areas in regions
- Indicator summary technique
 - Assess each domain separately
 - Create index for domains with highly correlated indicators using Principal Components Analysis
 - Add indicators where not highly correlated with other indicators

Method

- End up with index for each domain, and final index as average of all domains
- Means can drill down from overall index to domains to indicators
- Indexes are for an area, not an individual
 - Can have high wellbeing people living in low wellbeing areas

Results

- What was important in the final index?
 - Numbers in brackets are weights – contribution to 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)

Results

– Education Domain

- With Qualification (0.58)
- Completed Year 12 (0.57)
- Completed Year 10 (0.58)

– Resources Domain

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

Results

– Housing Domain

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

– Functional Ability

- 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)

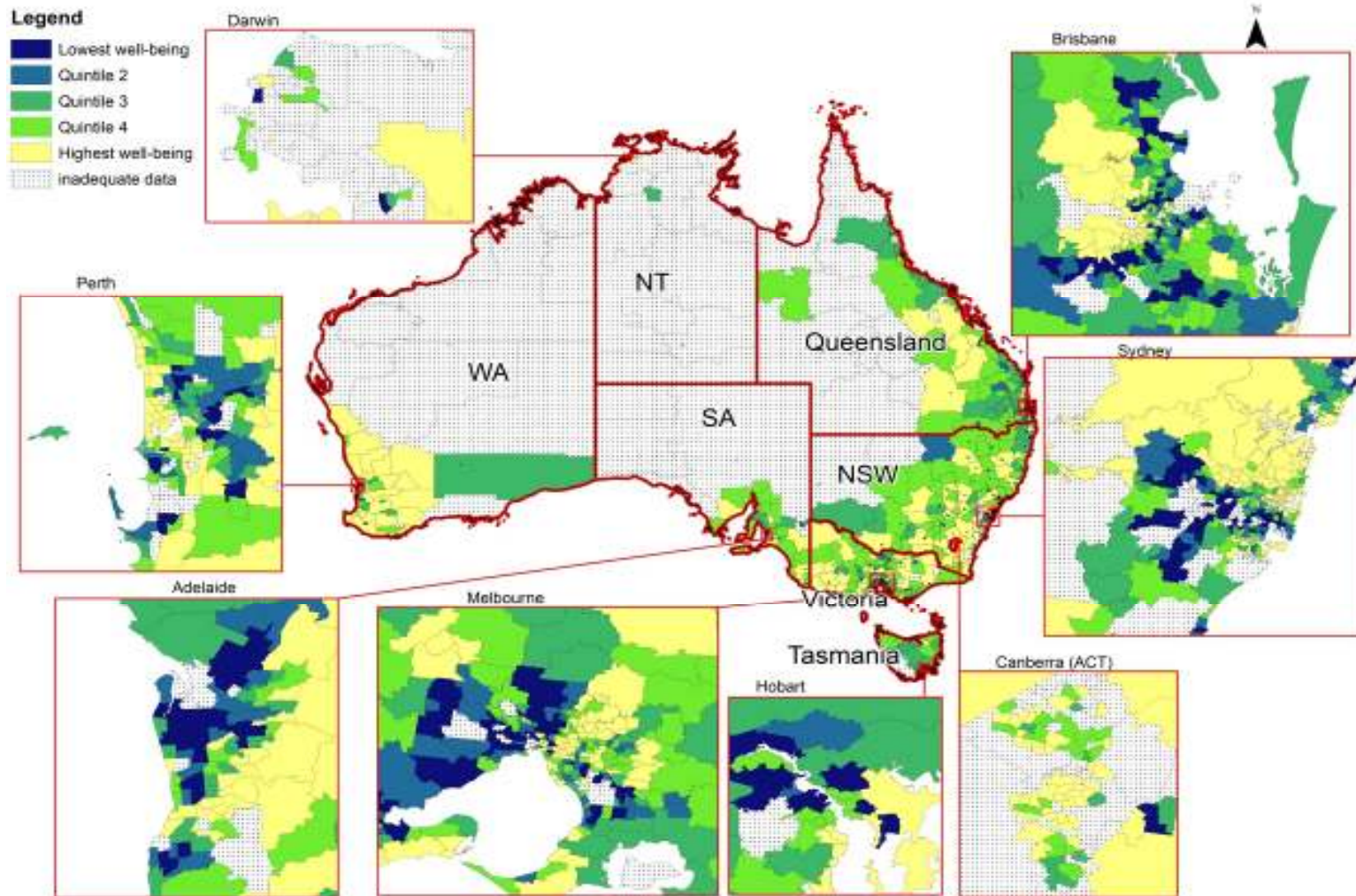
Results

- Importance of Housing as vulnerability and Education as capability (protective)
 - Highest weights

Maps

- Population weighted quintiles
 - Equal number of older people in each quintile rather than equal number of areas in each quintile

Results



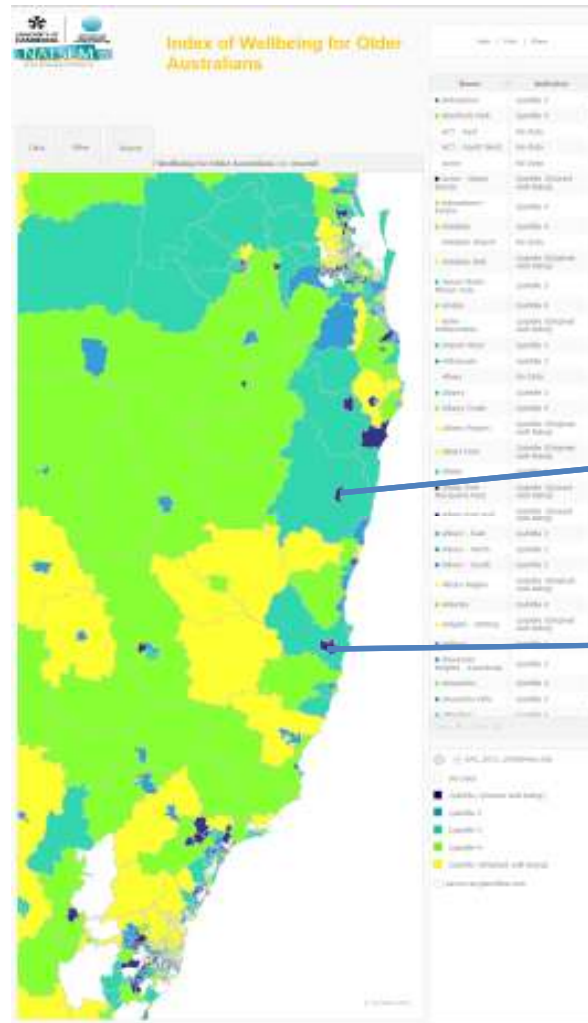
IWOA Online Maps

- http://web.natsem.canberra.edu.au/maps/AUS_OSE/atlas.html

Results

- Extremes of high and low wellbeing are in capital cities
 - Diversity in cities
 - Services provided to older people in cities

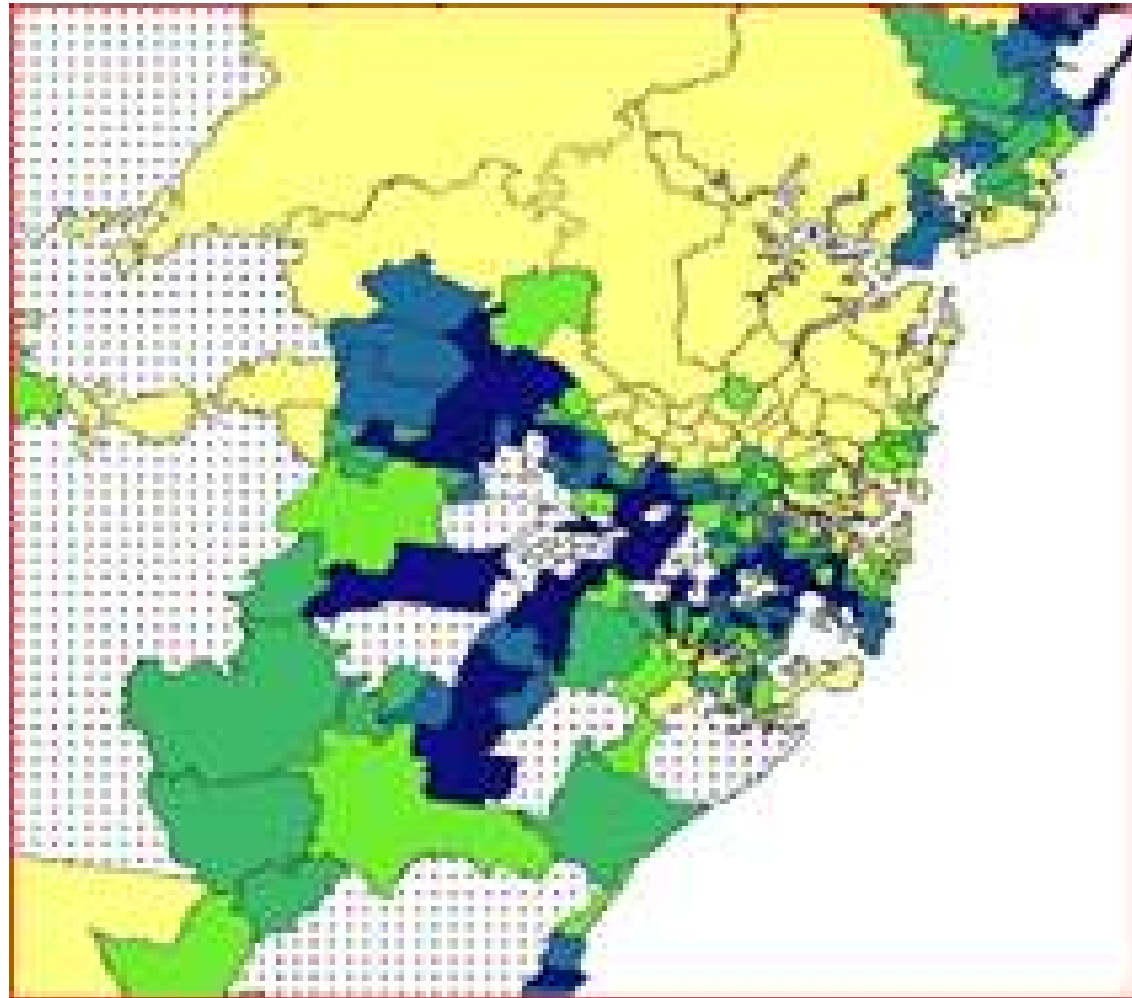
Low Wellbeing



Grafton

Kempsey

Sydney



Results

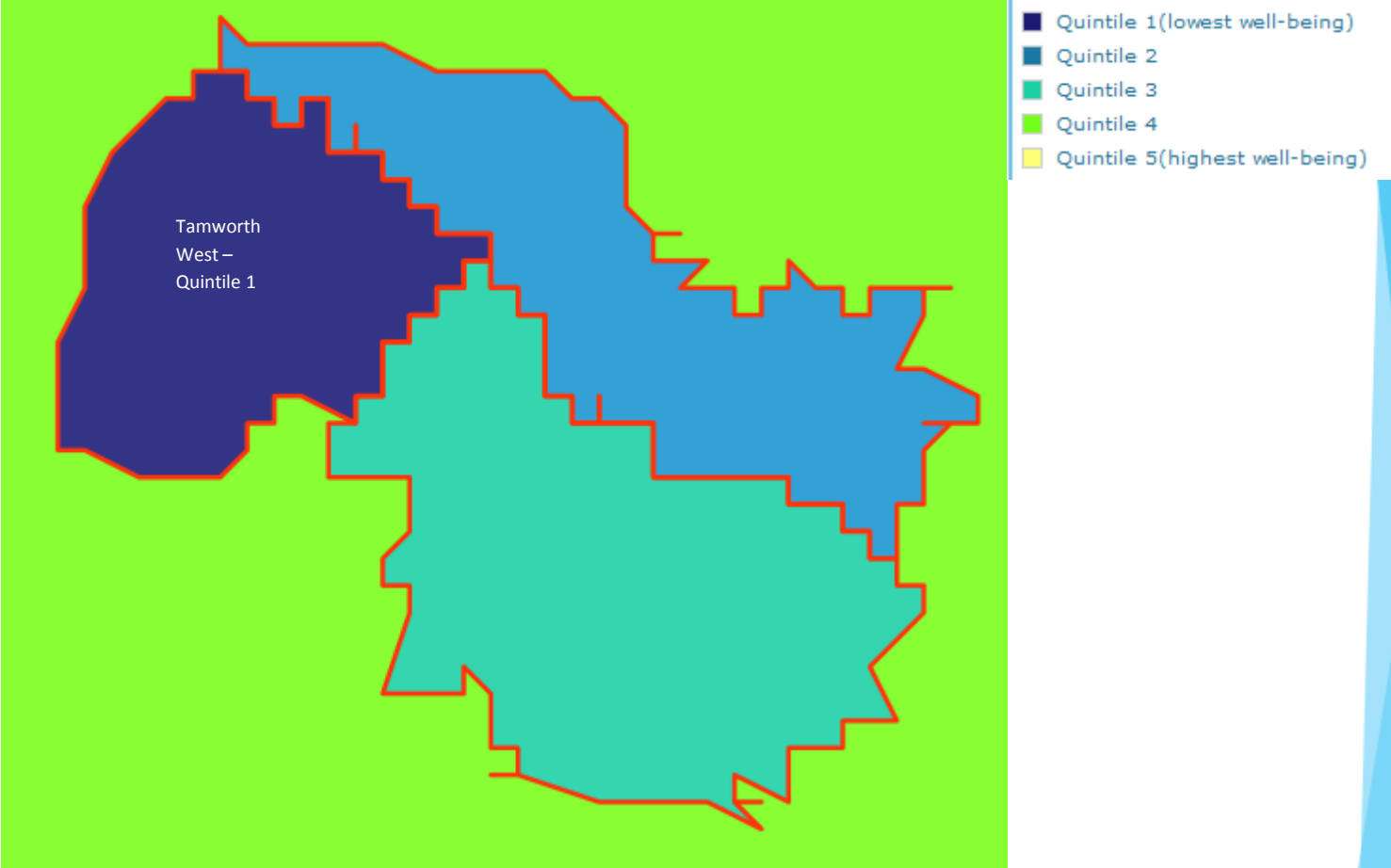
- Comparison with SEIFA

SEIFA 2011	Index of Wellbeing for older Australians (IWOA)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	10.19	4.71	3.52	2.53	0.21
2	4.29	4.86	4.60	4.91	2.22
3	1.86	4.50	5.53	4.60	3.46
4	0.93	2.33	4.81	6.93	4.29
5	0.10	0.31	1.45	4.14	12.72

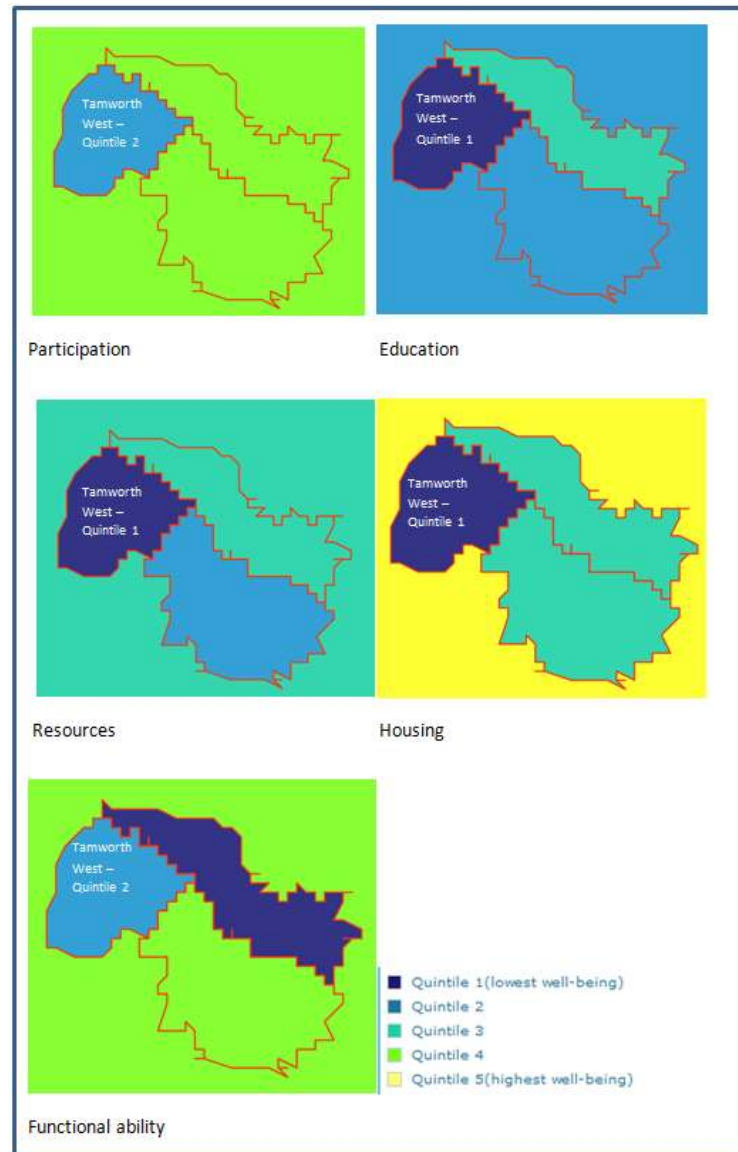
Analysing the online maps

- Finding areas of low wellbeing and digging down into the domains and indicators

Area of general low wellbeing



What contributed to this?



Limitations

- Wanted more complex indicators than can get from Census so use modelled data
 - Many areas not available
 - Other domains with no modelled data are available using online maps
 - Still no data for where few older people or Census data unreliable
- Can't differentiate for other groups
 - Data for sub-groups not available

Limitations

- Indexes are area based
 - Represent average for that area
 - There can be high wellbeing older people living in a low wellbeing area

Further work

- Compare IWOA with CSE, YSE and SEIFA
 - What areas are low for all 3 groups?
- Investigate disadvantaged SEIFA areas that are not low for IWOA
 - Why?
- Investigate further clusters on outskirts of cities
- Add Health and Security domains
 - Need small area self assessed health

Thanks

- Benevolent Society
- Project team
- Advisory Group

Questions?