

Disability



Moreland
City Council

This brief describes information about people living with a disability in Moreland. Information is drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics population census 2016 and Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2015.

Version 1.0 April 2020

In this brief

Heatmap: People living with severe disability.....	3
Moreland at a glance: People living with severe disability.....	4
People living with a disability by age.....	5
Types of assistance needed in Moreland.....	6
A note on the data source.....	7

Key insights

- At least 9,900 people are living with a severe disability in Moreland and modelling indicates there could be more than double the number living with a broad range of disabilities (approximately 20,500 people).
- The Moreland suburbs with the highest proportion of people living with severe disability are Fawkner (10%), Glenroy (9%), Hadfield (9%), and Coburg North (9%), and nearly half (49%) are 70 years and older.
- Modelling estimates that approximately 12,600 people are living with a disability that requires assistance with household chores or property maintenance, and approximately 10,300 people require assistance with selfcare or health care.

Note: This brief draws on two types of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population Census 2016 and the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) 2015.

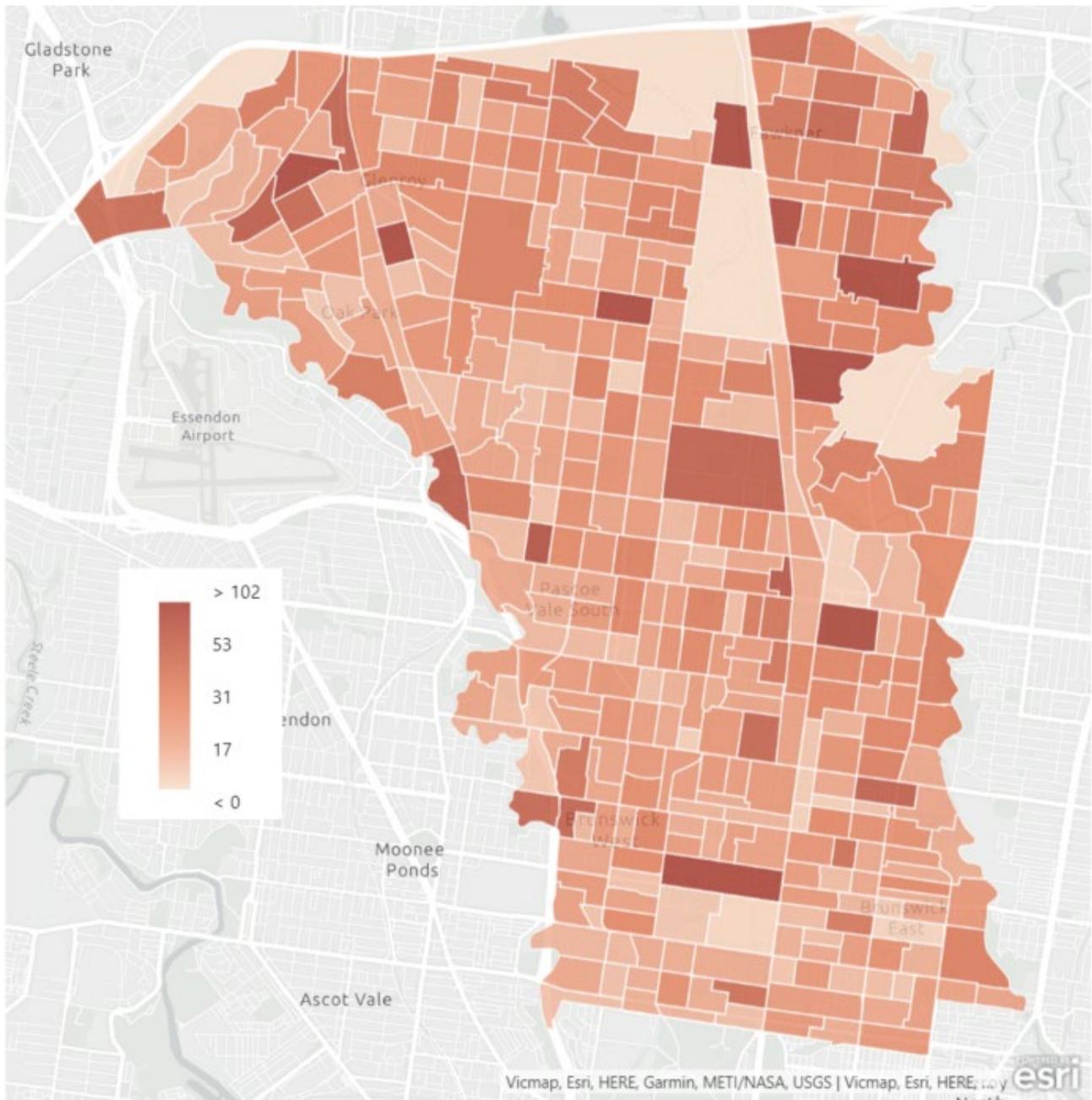
While the ABS Population Census 2016 is considered the most complete public dataset available on disability in the Australian population, it is considered to undercount the total number of people living with disability as it only considers those with severe disability.

The SDAC is a national survey that includes data on disability by age and type but does not produce municipal-level population statistics. Using the relationship between age and disability identified in the SDAC, modelling was conducted by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council to estimate the total number of people living with a disability in Moreland by age group.

Further information

This brief has been developed by the Moreland City Council Research Team. It is based on the most recent data available at the time of publication. This brief may be updated in the future, please check our website for the latest version. For further information email research@moreland.vic.gov.au or phone 9240 1111.

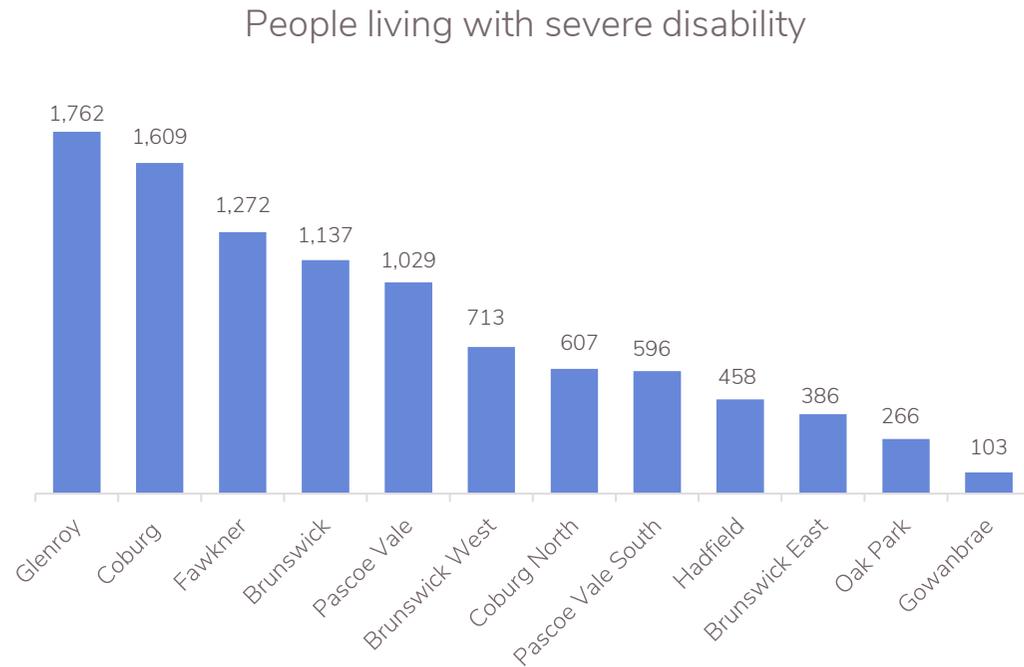
Heatmap: People living with severe disability (need for assistance with core activities)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics population census 2016, People with core activity need for assistance by statistical area 1 (SA1). Map prepared in Power Bi by Moreland Research Team.

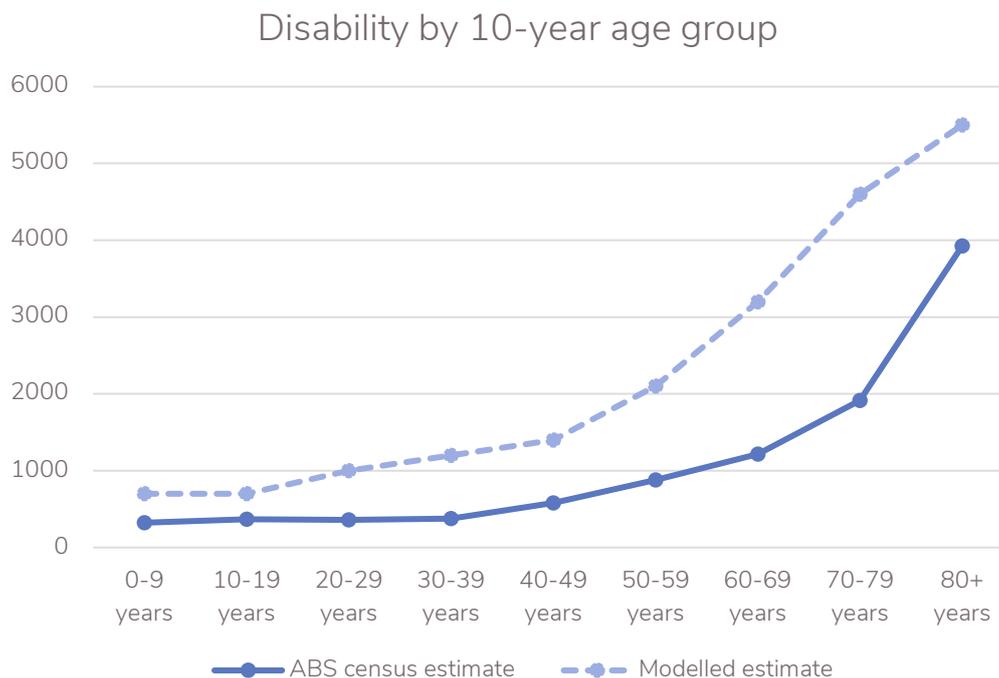
Moreland at a glance: People living with severe disability (need for assistance with core activities)

Suburb	People living with severe disability (needing assistance with core activities)	People living with severe disability as % of total suburb populations
Glenroy	1,762	9%
Coburg	1,609	7%
Fawkner	1,272	10%
Brunswick	1,137	5%
Pascoe Vale	1,029	7%
Brunswick West	713	6%
Coburg North	607	9%
Pascoe Vale South	596	6%
Hadfield	458	9%
Brunswick East	386	4%
Oak Park	266	4%
Gowanbrae	103	7%
Total	9,937	7%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics population census 2016; number of people with core activity need for assistance by suburb

People living with a disability by age



Age	Persons living with severe disability (ABS census estimate)*	Persons living with disability (modelled estimate)^
0-9	323	700
10-19	370	700
20-29	358	1,000
30-39	375	1,200
40-49	582	1,400
50-59	880	2,100
60-69	1,216	3,200
70-79	1,916	4,600
80+	3,925	5,500
Total	9,937	20,500

Source:

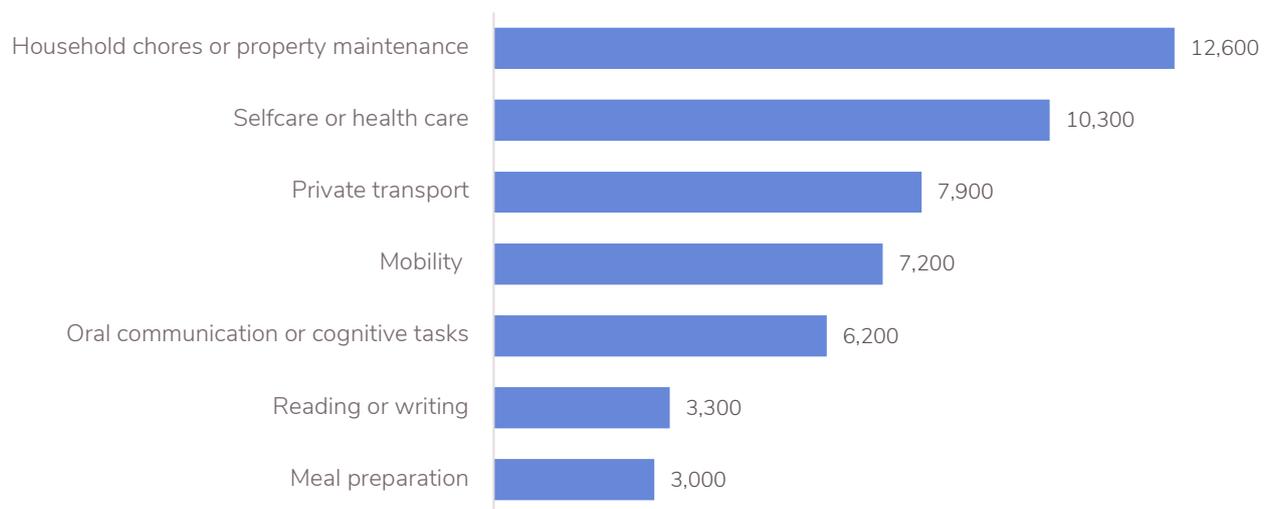
*Australian Bureau of Statistics population census 2016;

^Propensity for disability based on Census core activity need for assistance and Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Using the relationship between age and disability identified in the SDAC, modelling was conducted to estimate the total number of people living with a disability in Moreland by age group. The SDAC propensity modelling was undertaken by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council in 2019.

Types of assistance needed in Moreland (modelled estimates)

Type of assistance needed	Population living with disability (modelled estimate)	Type of assistance needed as a % of total needing assistance in one or more category
Household chores or property maintenance	12,600	62%
Selfcare or health care	10,300	50%
Private transport	7,900	39%
Mobility*	7,200	35%
Oral communication or cognitive tasks	6,200	30%
Reading or writing	3,300	16%
Meal preparation	3,000	15%
Total[^]	20,500	100%

Types of assistance needed



Source: Propensity for disability based on Census core activity need for assistance and Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Using the relationship between age and disability identified in the SDAC, modelling was conducted to estimate the total number of people living with a disability in Moreland by age group. The SDAC propensity modelling was undertaken by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council in 2019.

*Mobility excludes walking 200m, stairs and picking up objects

[^]Total needing assistance in one or more categories. Note: A person may need assistance in more than one category and therefore this column will not add up to the total.

A note on the data source

This brief draws on two main data sources:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population Census 2016

The population census defines severe disability based on the concept of 'needing assistance with core activities'. More specifically, it counts the number of people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following core activities – self care, mobility or communication because of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

This dataset is considered the most complete public dataset available on disability in the Australian population. However, it is widely recognised as limited, as it counts those with severe disabilities, and therefore is considered to underestimate the total number of people living with other types of disability.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) 2015 and propensity modelling for Moreland

The SDAC is a national survey that includes data collection on disability by age and type. However, the SDAC does not produce municipal-level population statistics. The survey is conducted every three years. The most up-to-date data at the time of propensity modelling was 2015. The survey is based on a sample of approximately 25,500 private dwellings and 1,000 health care establishments.

Using the relationship between age and disability identified in the SDAC, modelling was conducted to estimate the total number of people living with a disability in Moreland by age group. These estimates have also been adjusted based on the age and disability relationship identified through the ABS population census question (above).

The SDAC propensity modelling was undertaken by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council in 2019.

For further information and to request a copy of the SDAC modelling for Moreland please contact the Moreland City Council research team email: research@moreland.vic.gov.au or phone 9240 1111

Limitations

There are several limitations to the data sources used to inform this brief which are noted below:

- The modelled SDAC estimates of people living with a disability in Moreland are generally higher than the estimates based on the ABS population census primarily due to broader definition and wider range of disabilities covered in the SDAC than the ABS 2016 population census question (above).
- The questions asked by the ABS may prevent many people from identifying with a disability, including many with a severe disability (e.g. people with visual or hearing impairment). There are many people with severe disability that consider themselves to be relatively independent and therefore will not answer "yes" to requiring assistance with core activities.
- These sources do not ask about disability type (e.g. physical, sensory, intellectual, cognitive, etc.) and do not ask about barriers to accessing services, information, or the community.