

# City of Greater Bendigo People with a Disability Profile

## Introduction

The City of Greater Bendigo People with a Disability (PWD) Profile provides a snapshot of key trends and indicators relating to the disability population of Greater Bendigo. The profile provides an overview of key demographic data including current population, population forecasts, disadvantage, and profiles of households PWD; as well as health and wellbeing and development statistics.

The profile is based on the most recent publicly available data for each indicator from a range of government agencies and other organisations, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Education, City of Greater Bendigo, the Public Health Information Development Unit, and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. All demographic statistics referring to numbers/percentages of residents are either usual residents or estimated residential population data, unless otherwise stated. Where possible, all Greater Bendigo statistics are compared to Victorian equivalents.

## Key & Emerging Themes

The profile illustrates that Greater Bendigo has a higher proportion of residents with a disability than the Victoria average. This group of residents is predicted to grow in numbers and as a percentage of population over the next two decades.

The 2016 Census recorded 6,546 people or 5.9% of the population of Greater Bendigo reported they needed assistance with core activities. This represents an increase of 0.4% from 2011 and represents an additional 1,031 people.

The largest increase was the 20 - 59 years age group with additional 350 people, representing an increase of 21.6%.

41.7% (1144) of residents aged 85 and over, needed assistance with core activities.

The 2016 Census recorded 11,524 carers or 12.9% providing unpaid assistance to a PWD, long term illness or old age compared to 12.5% in Victoria. This is an increase of 1,272 carers between 2011 and 2016, rising slightly from 12.7% providing care.

## **Social Model of Disability**

The social model of disability contrasts with what is called the medical model of disability.

The social model sees 'disability' is the result of the interaction between people living with impairments and an environment filled with physical, attitudinal, communication and social barriers. It therefore carries the implication that the physical, attitudinal, communication and social environment must change to enable people living with impairments to participate in society on an equal basis with others.

The City of Greater Bendigo adopting a social model perspective does not deny the reality of impairment nor its impact on the individual. However, it does challenge the physical, attitudinal, communication and social environment to accommodate impairment as an expected incident of human diversity.

The social model seeks to change society in order to accommodate people living with impairment; it does not seek to change persons with impairment to accommodate society. It supports the view that people with disability have a right to be fully participating citizens on an equal basis with others.

## **Greater Bendigo PWD Population in 2016**

The population of the City of Greater Bendigo is continuing to grow at a rate above state average, as well as the proportion of people who require assistance because of a disability, long term health problem or old age.

- At the time of the 2016 Census the population of people living with a disability in Greater Bendigo was 6,547, or 5.86% of the population, compared to 5.10% in Victoria.
- This was an increase of 0.4% from 2011 to 2016, or an average annual growth rate of 0.08%, slightly higher than the Victorian growth rate of 0.3% for the same time period.
- 1,970 were in the age group 20 to 59 year olds and 1,144 were 85 and over.
- Greater Bendigo ranks 24th out Victorian Local Government Areas for the percentage of people living with a severe or profound disability in the community (2016 Local Government Area Profiles).
- 6.4% of both the male and female population of PWD in Greater Bendigo require assistance with daily tasks in 2016, compared to the Victorian average at 5.1% and 5.9% respectively.
- Unemployment is at a rate of 15.8%; double that of those without a disability and remaining consistent with the Victorian rate of 15.6%.
- In July 2018, 4.7% of the Greater Bendigo population receive the Disability Support Pension, which is higher than the state average of Victoria of 2.9% or 5360 people.
- The proportion of people living with a disability varies between suburbs significantly.

- Of those with a disability in Greater Bendigo 1% live alone, slightly higher than 0.7% in Victoria.
- It is projected that Greater Bendigo will see a 10.6% increase of a person living with a disability by 2021.
- The proportion of 0 to 9 year olds who require assistance with core activities stands at 6.1% in Greater Bendigo, slightly higher than the Victoria average 5.0%.

### **Disability Population Forecast**

Over recent years the population of PWD in Greater Bendigo has grown and is projected to continue to grow over the next two decades, with some suburbs predicted to grow more in their population of those that require assistance than others.

#### **2021**

- Greater Bendigo's population of PWD is forecast to grow by 12% to 7,322 by 2021 or 5.9% of the overall population.
- This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.4% or 155 residents annually over the 5 years between 2016 and 2021, an additional 774 people with a disability.

#### **2031**

- Greater Bendigo's population of PWD is forecast to grow by 44% to 9,404 by 2031 or 6.5% of the overall population.
- This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.9% or 190 residents annually over the 15 years between 2016 and 2031, an additional 2,856 people with a disability.

### **Households**

In 2015, for households containing someone with disability, the age of that person and their disability status can be related to the make-up of their household:

- Where a household contained a child aged 14 years or less with disability, 74.2% of carers also lived in the household.
- Where a households containing someone with disability aged 15 years and over, only 44.8% of carers lived in the household.
- 80.0% of households containing someone with a profound or severe limitation also contained a carer, most commonly a primary carer (59.9%).
- Households containing someone with a moderate or mild limitation, 41.1% contained a carer and only 14.9% contained a primary carer.

## **Safety & Domestic Abuse**

A recent report by Women With Disabilities Australia stated, 'compared to their peers, women with disability experience significantly higher levels of all forms of violence more intensely and frequently and are subjected to such violence by a greater number of perpetrators. Their experiences of violence last over a longer period of time, and more severe injuries result from the violence.'

- Women with disabilities are 40% more likely than women without disabilities to be the victims of domestic violence,
- More than 70% of women with disabilities have been victims of violent sexual encounters at some time in their lives.

## **Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander**

Census data shows that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia have higher rates of disability than non-Indigenous people across all age groups. Aboriginal people of all ages are almost twice as likely to need assistance with a core activity.

- Prevalence of severe or profound disability amongst indigenous persons is higher in Greater Bendigo at 10.4% than the Victorian state average of 8.6%.
- The highest rates were found amongst the 65+ age group with 32.4%, higher than the Victorian state average of 24.4%.

## **Carers**

### **Proportion of unpaid aged and disability carers**

In 2016, 12.9% of the City of Greater Bendigo's population aged over 15 years provided unpaid assistance to the aged or disabled compared to 12.5% in Regional VIC.

While the City of Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of unpaid aged and disability carers, it is important to note that this varied across the City. Proportions ranged from a low of 11.9% in Kennington to a high of 15.5% in Study Area - Kamarooka, Hunter and Drummartin.

The five areas with the highest percentages were:

- Kamarooka, Hunter and Drummartin (15.5%)
- Elmore - Rural North (14.9%)
- Marong - Rural West (14.2%)
- Strathdale (14.0%)
- Heathcote and District (14.0%)

The five areas with the lowest percentages were:

- Kennington (11.9%)

- Flora Hill – Quarry Hill – Spring Gully- Golden Gully (12.1%)
- Maiden Gully (12.3%)
- Bendigo (12.4%)
- Huntly (12.5%)

### **Growth in carers across suburbs**

The suburb with the largest growth of residents providing care between 2011 and 2016 was Huntly with an additional 64 residents, a 54.8% increase.

The suburb with least growth of residents providing care between 2011 and 2016 was Kennington with a decrease of 2.7%, 13 less residents providing care.

### **Age of people providing care**

The top three service age groups of carers in Greater Bendigo are:

- 55-64 years (20%),
- 35-54 years (15.6%) and
- 65-79 years (11.7%), of their relative populations providing unpaid care.

These are all higher than the Victoria state average service age groups for unpaid carers:

- 55-64 years (18.5%),
- 35-54 years (13.9%) and
- 65-79 years (11.9%).

### **Disadvantage in Greater Bendigo**

Like other communities in Australia, Greater Bendigo has diverse levels of disadvantage with some suburbs more advantaged than others, and in some areas significant numbers of households experience housing stress.

- In 2016, the most disadvantaged suburb in Greater Bendigo was Long Gully-West Bendigo-Ironbark with a SEIFA score of 855.2, making it more disadvantaged than Greater Bendigo overall with 981 and Victoria with 1010. While the least disadvantaged suburb is Strathfieldsaye with a SEIFA score of 1083.8, meaning it is in the top ten percent most advantaged suburbs in Australia. Overall Greater Bendigo ranks 49<sup>th</sup> out of 79 local government areas in Victoria.
- In 2016, 10.8% of households were living in housing stress, slightly higher than the Victorian average of 11.4%. The suburb with the highest level of housing stress is North Bendigo-California Gully with 16.3%, and the suburb with the lowest level of housing stress is Rural East with 4.2%.

- In 2016, the suburb with the highest proportion of PWD was North Bendigo – California Gully with 9.9%, and the suburb with the lowest proportion was Strathfieldsaye with 2.6%.
- The suburb with the largest growth of PWD between 2011 and 2016 was Epsom-Ascot with an additional 89 people, an increase of 54.6%, and the suburb with least growth was East Bendigo with a decrease of 6.8%.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Legislative and policy context**

#### **Federal**

#### **National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)**

The NDIS is a change to the way disability services are funded and delivered to those who suffer debilitating and permanent disabilities. It stems from the recommendation of the Productivity Commission report on Disability Care and Support.

The scheme aims to support the independence and social and economic participation of people with a disability by providing reasonable and necessary supports. The scheme covers a variety of support services including accommodation, respite, domestic help, community activities, therapies and aids including prosthetics and vehicle modifications. The NDIS is not intended to be an income replacement and will not take over from services that are already being provided by other existing Government support agencies including Medicare and Centrelink. Unlike current support systems, individuals have the opportunity and freedom to choose what care and support they receive and control the employment and payment of service providers.

Importantly the scheme is an insurance based scheme, rather than a welfare based model. Two vital policies of the scheme is that eligibility is not means-tested and funding is not capped. The NDIS will fund the necessary care requirements based on individual circumstances, rather than providing a flat rate of support payments.

The NDIS is being rolled out in stages in Victorian over 3 years, from July 2016, and more than 100,000 Victorians are expected to have transitioned to the scheme by 2019. People currently receiving disability support through the Victorian Government will move to the NDIS at different times depending on where they live and the type of support they receive.

#### **Department of Human Services**

Centrelink have a number of financial support services available for people with a disability or for employers who employ someone with a disability. These include:

- Disability Employment Assistance Services - provides specialised employment help for people with a disability, injury or illness. To use this service a person does not have to be receiving a payment from Centrelink.
- Disabled Apprenticeship Wage Support Program - is a payment that assists employers of eligible Australian Apprentices with disabilities.
- Disability Support Pension - Financial help if you have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric condition that stops you from working.

## **State**

### **Department of Human Services (DHHS)**

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) started rolling out in Victoria in July 2016.

In Victoria, the National Disability Insurance Agency estimates the disability workforce will grow by around 76 per cent as the NDIS rolls out. The amount of funding for disability supports will double under the NDIS.

By the time the scheme is fully operational, around 105,000 people in Victoria are expected to receive support as part of the NDIS. This includes approximately 76,000 clients from the existing Victorian specialist disability and mainstream systems. With time, these systems will be replaced by the NDIS.

Victoria NDIS statistics as at 31 March 2019

- 71,770 people in Victoria are benefiting from the NDIS
- 14,698 people are now receiving support for the first time
- 5,895 children are being supported by the ECEI program

In August 2018, the Victorian Government announced it will transfer government operated disability accommodation (also known as Supported Independent Living) and respite (Short Term Accommodation and Assistance) services to five not-for-profit providers.

This transfer is part of ensuring the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) operates in the interests of people with disability, including a new model of housing. This transfer delivers on the government's promise to help expand Victoria's disability services while maintaining quality, safety and the rights of people with disability, and building the workforce of the future.

### **The Victorian Disability Amendment Act 2017**

The Victorian Disability Amendment Act 2017 enacts a new legislative scheme for persons with a disability which reaffirms and strengthens their rights and responsibilities and which is based on the recognition that this requires support across the government sector and within the community.

Part 4, section 38 of the Victorian Disability Amendment Act 2017 states:

- (1) A public sector body must ensure that a Disability Action Plan is prepared for the purpose of-
  - (a) Reducing barriers to persons with a disability accessing goods, services and facilities;
  - (b) Reducing barriers to persons with a disability obtaining and maintaining employment;
  - (c) Promoting inclusion and participation in the community of person with a disability;
  - (d) Achieving tangible changes in attitudes and practices which discriminate against persons with a disability.
- (2) Any plan lodged by a public sector body or a Council with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission in compliance with Part 3 of the Commonwealth Discrimination Act

1992 is to be taken to be a Disability Action Plan prepared by that public sector body or Council for the purposes of this section.

- (3) A public sector body must report on the implementation of their Disability Action Plan in its annual report.
- (4) If a Council determines to prepare a Disability Action Plan, the Disability Action Plan is to be prepared for the purposes referred to in subsection (1).
- (5) If a Council determines not to prepare a Disability Action Plan or is taken to have prepared a Disability Action Plan under subsection (2), the Council must report on the implementation of the Disability Action Plan in its annual report under section 131 of the Local Government Act 1989.

### **State Government Disability Plan**

**Absolutely everyone** is the state disability plan 2017–2020 for the whole of the Victorian Government. We are committing to a range of action for achieving greater inclusion, in partnership with the community. Our plan tackles the negative attitudes and barriers that more than one million Victorians with a disability deal with on a daily basis. It sets out our priorities and actions for achieving inclusion under four key pillars:

- inclusive communities
- health, housing and wellbeing
- fairness and safety
- contributing lives

## **Appendix 2**

### **Definition and Description of Disability**

Disability results from the interaction of three factors; medical condition, bodily functions and the social and physical environment.

Medical conditions affect the ability of a person to undertake physical and cognitive activities.

Disability can occur at any time in life. Some disabilities, called 'congenital disability' occurs at birth. However the great majority of people with a disability acquire their disability as an adult.

The rate of disability among Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse populations is higher than the Australian average. Disability can occur suddenly through accident or illness or it can occur gradually over a period of time. Some forms of disability are episodic such as depression or epilepsy, or are temporary, for example someone who breaks a leg or an arm. Some disabilities are obvious, such as when we see someone using a wheelchair, others are hidden such as hearing impairment, diabetes, epilepsy. Some people have more than one disability, for example someone with cerebral palsy may also have a hearing impairment.

Disability can affect other people; most obviously family members. It is important to remember that people with a disability can also be carers.

## **Defining disability**

A comprehensive definition of disability appears in the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.

Disability, in relation to a person, means:

- (a) total or partial loss of the person's bodily or mental functions; or
- (b) total or partial loss of a part of the body; or
- (c) the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illnesses; or
- (d) the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing disease or illness; or
- (e) the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; or
- (f) a disorder or malfunction that results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or
- (g) a disorder illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality; emotions or judgement or that results in disturbed behaviour;

And includes a disability that:

- (h) presently exists; or
- (i) previously existed but no longer exists; or
- (j) may exist in the future (including because of a genetic predisposition to that disability); or
- (k) is imputed to a person.

## **Categories of impairment<sup>1</sup>**

### ***Physical Impairment***

Physical Impairment includes people with spinal cord injuries, cerebral palsy, and with numerous other physical conditions which affect mobility. This type of impairment affects a person's mobility and limits their ability to move about. This means the physical environment, like footpaths, steps and public transport, can be difficult for them to access and negotiate. This then impacts on their opportunity to access goods and services and contribute to the life of the community. According to the ABS around 14% or 2.6 million people in Australia have a physical impairment.

### ***Sensory Impairment***

A sensory impairment affects one or more of the five senses, most commonly hearing and sight. Vision impairment affects about 80,000 Victorians and around 90% of people who are blind have some useable vision. Hearing impaired people have a mild to moderate degree of deafness yet are able to communicate through speech. Age-onset hearing impairment affects communication and access to telecommunications and media. Deaf people are those with a severe to profound degree of deafness. Most deaf people communicate in sign language known as Auslan. It is estimated that around 6,500 people in Australia use Auslan as a form of communication.

<http://www.auslan.org.au/about/community/>

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009 ADAPting to Disability *A Guide to disability action plans in Victoria, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*

### ***Intellectual and Cognitive Impairment***

People with this type of impairment experience difficulty with comprehension and learning. Cognitive impairment can be acquired from a brain injury or neurological condition. People with this impairment may have difficulty controlling, communicating or coordinating their thoughts and actions. Autism and neurological conditions also fall under this category. People with an intellectual disability represent a very significant client group of disability services in Australia, with approximately 3% of Australians having an intellectual disability.

<https://bit.ly/2wgfx5w>

### ***Characteristics of Psychiatric Disability that Affect Functioning***

**The irregular nature of mental illness** – The irregular nature of mental illness may create problems in establishing or maintaining consistent work or school patterns. Some individuals may need time off for medical appointments or to recuperate. The irregular nature of mental illness might also impair an individual's performance.

**Stress associated with non-disclosure** – Anxiety often accompanies the effort to hide an illness and its symptoms. Many individuals do not disclose an illness for fear of stigma and discrimination. This fear may be compounded if an employee feels that a job is in jeopardy or a student worries that admission may not be offered.

**Side effects of medications** – Despite their effectiveness for many people, medications also can have side effects that create difficulties at work or in school. Each person has an adjustment period after starting, changing the dose of, or stopping medication.

**Interrupted education or training** – Many people first develop symptoms of mental illnesses between the ages of 15 and 25 and traditional educational or vocational training may be delayed. This may affect their credentials for jobs or educational programs.

**Co-morbidity** – The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) reports that 30% of adults with a mental illness also have had a diagnosable alcohol and/or drug abuse disorder during their lives. In addition, 53% of adults who have had substance abuse disorders have had one or more mental illnesses during their lifetimes. Treatment and accommodation in these cases address both the effects of substance abuse as well as the effects of the person's mental illness.

## City of Greater Bendigo Disability Data Profile

This data snapshot is based on the most recent publically available data for each measure from a range of government departments and agencies. All demographic figures referring to numbers/percentages of residents are either usual residents or estimated residential population data, unless otherwise stated. All Greater Bendigo statistics are compared where possible to Victorian data.

Category	Indicator	CoGB Measure	Vic Measure
<b>Greater Bendigo Profile</b>			
<b>Greater Bendigo Population Demographics (ABS 2016 Census of Population &amp; Housing – Usual Residents)<sup>2</sup></b>	Total population	110,477	5,926,637
	Change in population 2011 to 2016	+9,866 increase	+572,614 increase
	Average annual growth rate between 2011 and 2016	+1.96% per annum	+2.1% per annum
	Population of residents with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage	1,847	47,788
	Percentage of residents with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage	1.7%	0.8%
	Proportion born overseas	8.0%	28.3%
	Proportion from non-English speaking background	4.6%	21.9%
	Proportion who require assistance	5.9%	5.1%

<sup>2</sup> Atlas id, *City of Greater Bendigo Social Atlas*, ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011 & 2016: <http://atlas.id.com.au/bendigo> and Profile Id, *City of Greater Bendigo Community Profile*, ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2016: <http://profile.id.com.au/bendigo> and <sup>2</sup> ABS, Census of Population and Housing 2016, Cat 2071.0, *Stories from the Census 2016*, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2071.0~2016~Main%20Features~Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20Population%20Data%20Summary~10>

Category	Indicator	CoGB Measure	Vic Measure
	with core activities		
<b>Population Forecasts 2036 (Estimated Residential Population)<sup>3</sup></b>	Population forecast for 2036	155,596	8,298,926
	Change in population 2016 to 2036	39.2% increase 43,813 people	+2,372,289 increase
	Average annual growth rate between 2016 and 2036	+1.9% per annum	+1.86% per annum
	Suburb forecast to grow the most by 2036	Huntly: +190.5% increase 7,438 people	--
	Suburb forecast to grow the least by 2036	Long Gully – West Bendigo - Ironbark: +5.7% increase 279 people	--
<b>Disadvantage<sup>4</sup></b>	Level of relative disadvantage (SEIFA) in 2016	981	1010
	Most disadvantaged suburb (SEIFA) in 2016	Long Gully / West Bendigo / Ironbark: 855.2	--
	Least disadvantaged suburb (SEIFA) in 2016	Strathfieldsaye: 1083.8	--
	Number of households in housing stress in 2016 (Enumerated)	5,232	255,657

<sup>3</sup> Forecast id, *City of Greater Bendigo, Population Forecasts*, 2017: <http://forecast.id.com.au/bendigo> and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, *Victoria in the Future 2016, Major Regions ERP Five Year Age Groups and Sex 2011 to 2051*: <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/land-use-and-population-research/victoria-in-future-2016/victoria-in-future-data-tables>

<sup>4</sup> Atlas id, *City of Greater Bendigo Social Atlas*, ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011 & 2016: <http://atlas.id.com.au/bendigo> and Profile Id, *City of Greater Bendigo Community Profile*, ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011 & 2016: <http://profile.id.com.au/bendigo>

Category	Indicator	CoGB Measure	Vic Measure
	Percentage of households in housing stress in 2016 (Enumerated)	11.9%	11.4%
	Suburb with the highest level of housing stress in 2016	North Bendigo /California Gully: 16.3%	--
	Suburb with the lowest level of housing stress in 2016	Rural East: 4.2%	--
<b>Disability by gender (male)<sup>5</sup></b> <b>% of total age group</b>	0-4 years	2.0%	1.4%
	5-9 years	6.1%	4.3%
	10-19 years	5.5%	3.7%
	20-59 years	3.8%	2.5%
	60-64 years	6.2%	6.1%
	65-69 years	8.1%	7.9%
	70-74 years	11.0%	10.6%
	75-79 years	12.4%	14.9%
	80-84 years	17.7%	23.5%
	85+ years	34.6%	39.8%
<b>Disability by gender (female)<sup>6</sup></b> <b>% of total age group</b>	0-4 years	1.0%	0.8%
	5-9 years	2.9%	2.0%
	10-19 years	3.0%	2.0%
	20-59 years	3.3%	2.5%

<sup>5</sup> <https://profile.id.com.au/bendigo/assistance?SeifaKey=40002&BMID=40&WebID=10&Sex=1>

<sup>6</sup> <https://profile.id.com.au/bendigo/assistance?SeifaKey=40002&BMID=40&WebID=10&Sex=2>

Category	Indicator	CoGB Measure		Vic Measure
	60-64 years	6.1%		6.6%
	65-69 years	7.5%		7.7%
	70-74 years	9.3%		10.8%
	75-79 years	14.2%		18.4%
	80-84 years	25.0%		30.6%
	85+ years	45.7%		51.2%
<b>Disabled Persons Forecasts<sup>7</sup></b>  *Projections of the approximate number of disabled residents by age, based on findings of the 2016 census		<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2031</b>
	0-4 years	84	92	107
	5-9 years	284	305	366
	10-14 years	255	283	329
	15-19 years	182	191	222
	20-24 years	163	172	192
	25-29 years	143	173	185
	30-34 years	170	189	228
	35-39 years	158	185	232
	40-44 years	247	260	332
	45-49 years	246	256	312
	50-54 years	322	324	350
	55-59 years	368	384	399
	60-64 years	493	540	571
	65-69 years	499	577	665

<sup>7</sup> City of Greater Dandenong, 2014 *Statistical Data for Victorian Municipalities*, Disability Forecasts, <https://bit.ly/1m1091pkOO2>

Category	Indicator	CoGB		Vic
		Measure		Measure
	70-74 years	479	615	789
	75-79 years	538	650	972
	80-84 years	587	689	1091
	85+ years	1,328	1,437	2061
<b>% of people needing assistance<sup>8</sup></b>	0-4 years	1.5%		1.1%
	5-9 years	4.6%		3.2%
	10-19 years	4.3%		2.9%
	20-59 years	3.5%		2.5%
	60-64 years	6.3%		6.4%
	65-69 years	7.8%		7.8%
	70-74 years	10.0%		10.7%
	75-79 years	13.3%		16.8%
	80-84 years	21.6%		27.5%
	85+ years	41.7%		47.0%
<b>Employment rates of PWD<sup>9</sup></b>	Unemployment rate	15.8%		15.6%
	Employed	9.3%		7.9%
	Labour Force Participation Rate	11.0%		9.3%
<b>Receive the Disability Support Pension<sup>10</sup></b>	Population 15 years and over receiving the Disability Support Pension	6.2%		4.3%

<sup>8</sup> Profile ID: <https://bit.ly/2VHsP5j>

<sup>9</sup> City of Greater Dandenong, 2014 *Statistical Data for Victorian Municipalities*, Disability Forecasts, <https://bit.ly/1mpkOO2>

<sup>10</sup> Department of Health, 2012, *Local Government Area Profiles*; Greater Bendigo <https://bit.ly/2K1nHH1>

Category	Indicator	CoGB Measure	Vic Measure
<b>Age groups of carers</b> <sup>11</sup>	15-17 years	4.4%	4.0%
	18-24 years	6.1%	5.4%
	25-34 years	9.8%	7.5%
	35-54 years	15.6%	13.9%
	55-64 years	20%	18.5%
	65-79 years	11.7%	11.9%
	80+ years	8.4%	7.7%
<b>Lone person in households</b> <sup>12</sup>	15-24 years	0.01%	0.01%
	25-64 years	0.4%	0.2%
	65+ years	0.6%	0.5%

<sup>11</sup> Profile ID: <https://bit.ly/2VMVV38>

<sup>12</sup> City of Greater Dandenong, 2014 *Statistical Data for Victorian Municipalities*, Disability Forecasts, <https://bit.ly/1mpk002>

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