Moonee Valley Health Profile 2020

# Executive summary

Some sort of infographic like the previous health tracker

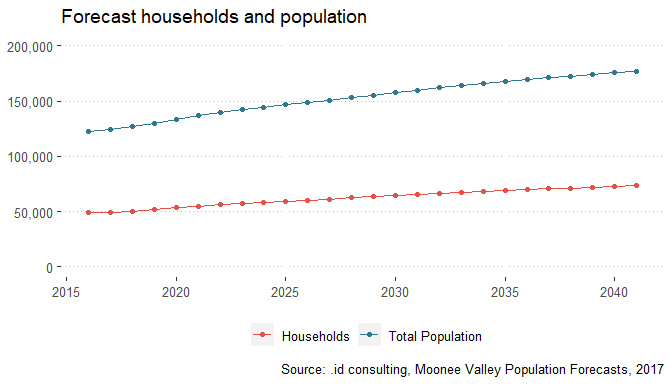
# Introduction

within the document, interleave with diagrams from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-health/australias-health-2016/contents/chapter-3-leading-causes-of-ill-health>

# Population

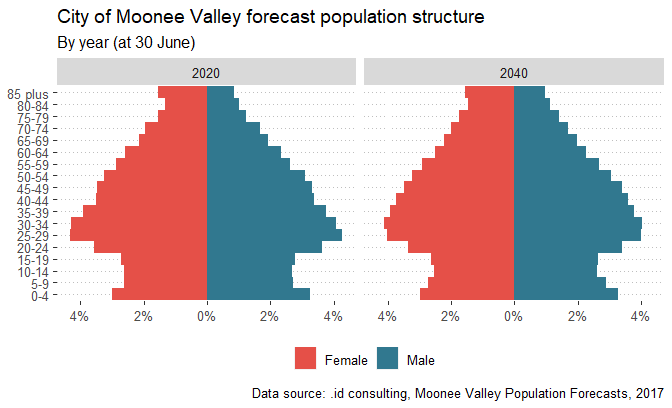
## Current and projected

The population of the City of Moonee Valley is forecast to increase from about 130,000 in 2019, to around 170,000 in 2040.

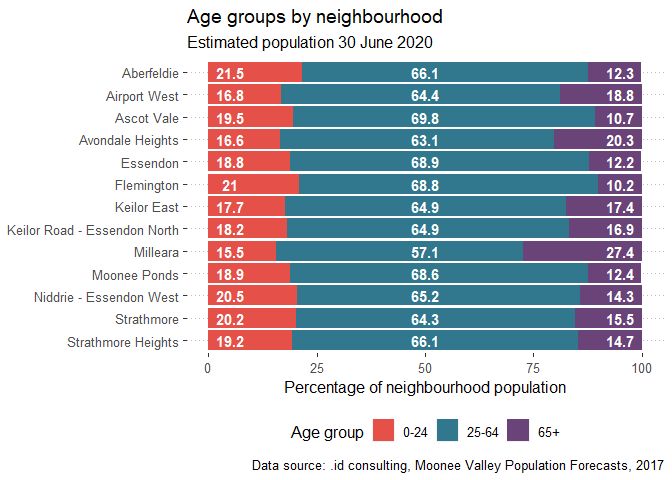


## Age breakdown

The population structure of the City of Moonee Valley is not forecast to change greatly between 2020 and 2040. There will be an increase in all age groups, though there will be a slight increase in the median age and a greater proportion of older residents.

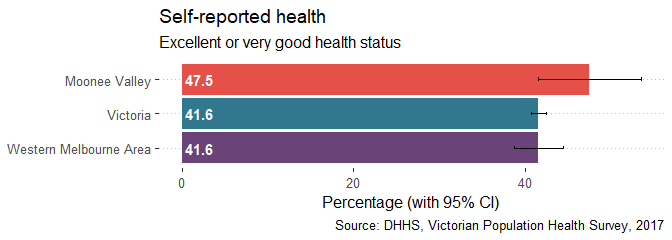


By neighbourhood, we can see that the highest proportions of those aged 65 years and over are in Milleara and Avondale Heights. Aberfeldie and Flemington have the highest proportions of young people.

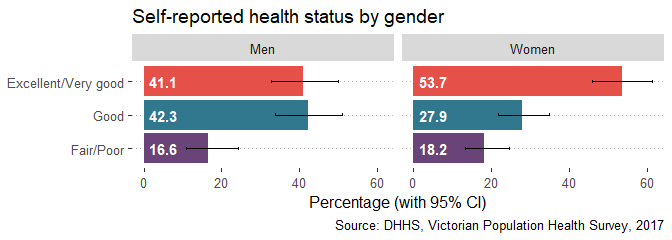


## Self-reported health

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that about 47.5 per cent of Moonee Valley residents reported either ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’ health. This compares to about 42 per cent for Victoria and the Western Melbourne Area.



The same data shows that women in Moonee Valley were more likely to self-report higher levels of health than males.



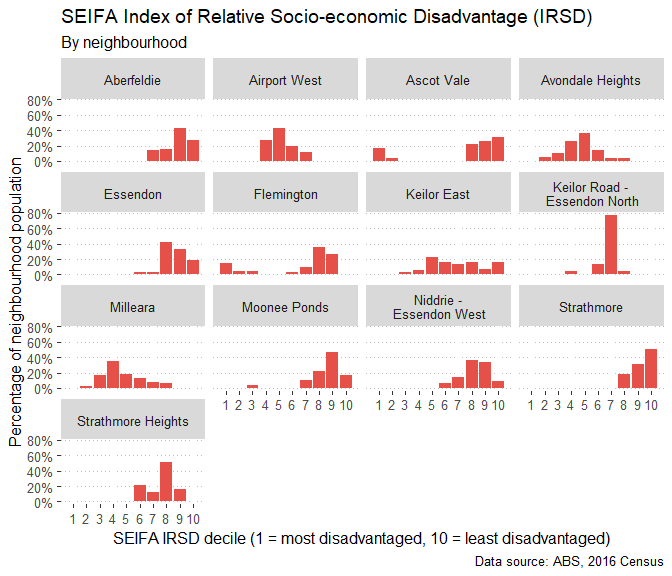
## Long term conditions by age and sex

add prevalance from national health survey with mv pop

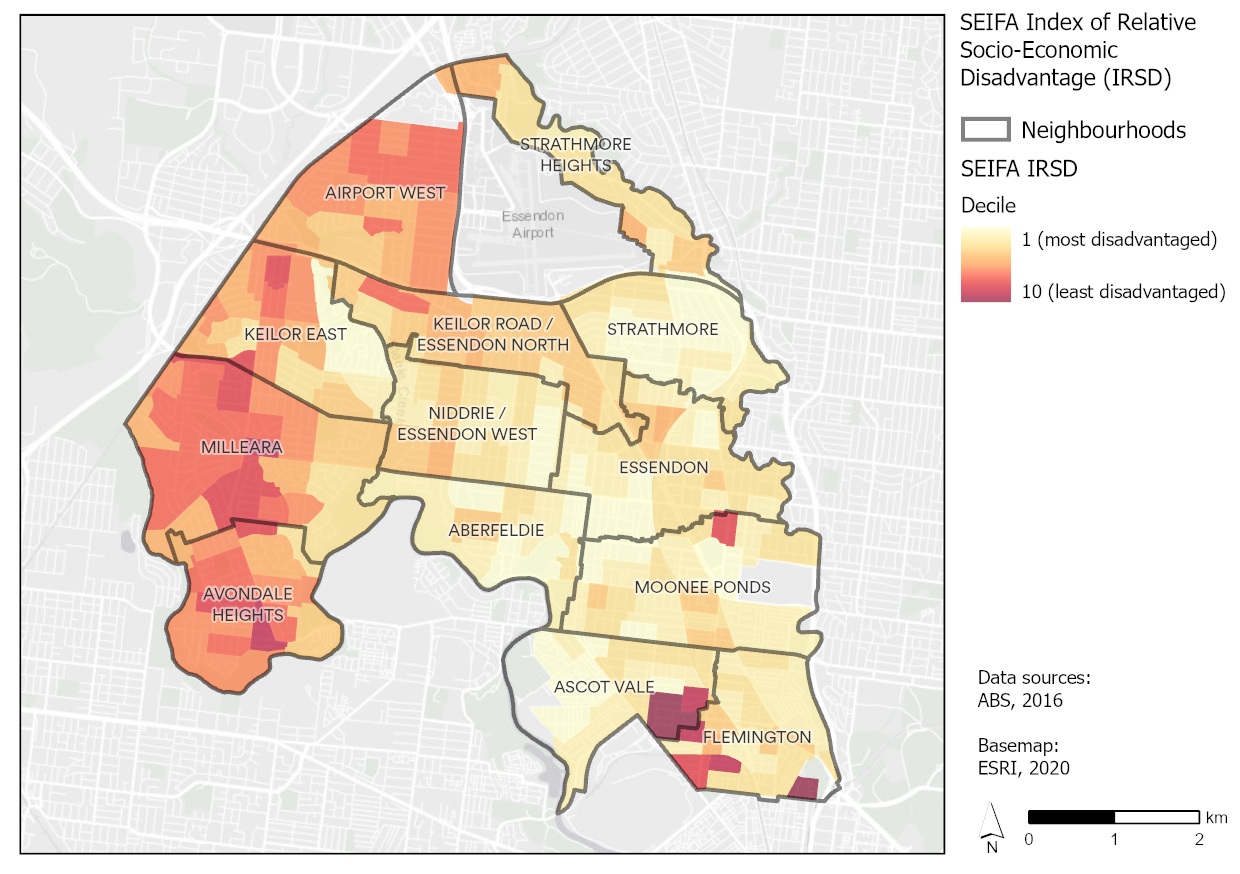
# Environmental factors

## Socio-economic disadvantage

Data from the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) shows that there is great economic diversity in Moonee Valley households. There are pockets of disadvantage in neighbourhoods like Flemington, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights and Milleara. In contrast, Strathmore and Strathmore Heights are the least disadvantaged neighbourhoods.



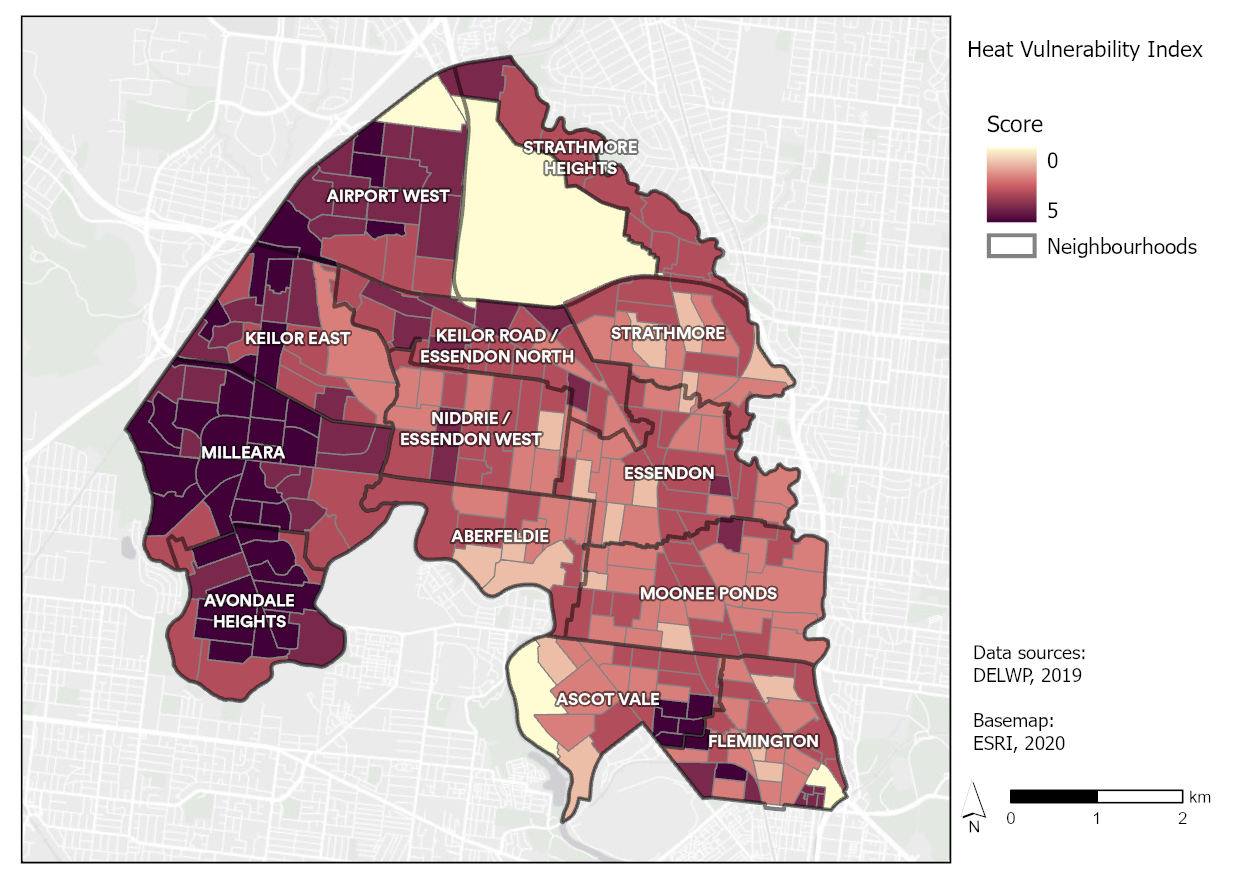
This disparity is shown on the map below. The greatest concentrations of disadvantage are one the public housing estates in Flemington and Ascot Vale.



SEIFA IRSD map

## Heat Vulnerability Index

The Heat Vulnerability Index measures the impact of the Urban Heat Island effect on vulnerable populations. Within Moonee Valley, the most vulnerable areas are in the east of the municipality, where there is a higher concentration of older adults.



HVI map

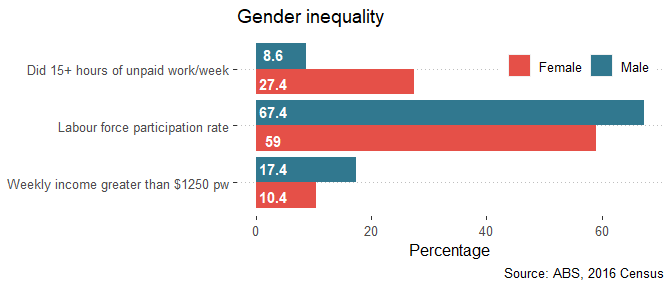
## Walkability

* See what Evie has done. Otherwise, just use the ones from MV2040

# Gender inequality

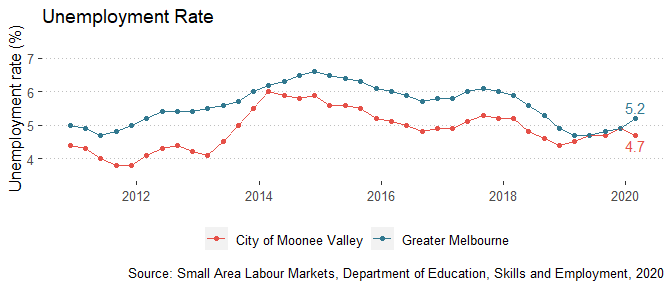
* also from this <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FGender%20Equality%2FMoonee%20Valley%2FVWHAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Gender%20Equality%20Moonee%20Valley.pdf>

Data from the 2016 Census shows that females do more unpaid work (housework), while having lower incomes and being less likely to be in the labour force.

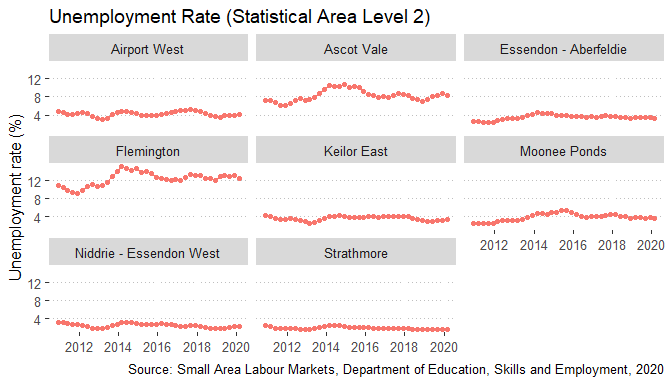


## Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the City of Moonee Valley has generally been lower than the rate for Greater Melbourne.

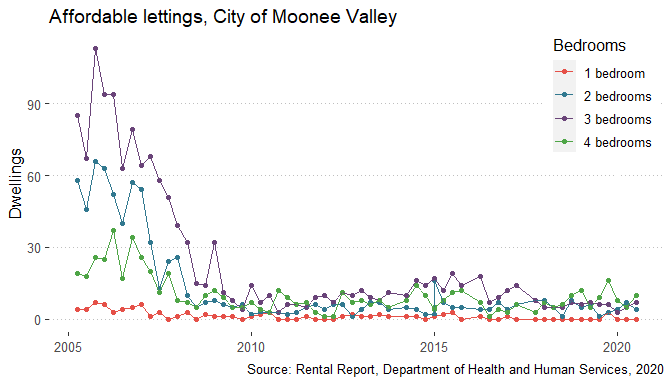


The unemployment rate is highest in the Flemington and Ascot Vale Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) geographical areas.



# Affordable housing

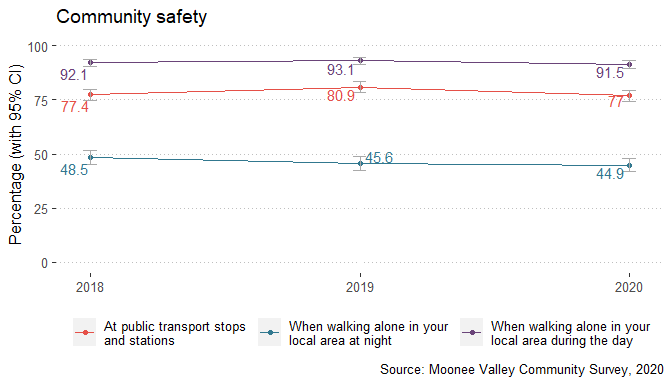
According to the Rental Report from the Department of Health and Human Services, there were 21 affordable lettings in Moonee Valley in June 2020. These are private rental properties (newly leased) affordable to households on statutory incomes by bedroom number. There have been fewer than 30 affordable lettings in Moonee Valley since 2015.



* add the prices as well by suburb and the amounts perhaps

# Community Safety

Data from the Community Survey shows that about less than half of all residents feel safe walking alone in their local area at night. About 80 per cent feel safe at public transport stops and stations, while almost all residents feel safe when walking alone in their local area during the day.



# Health workforce

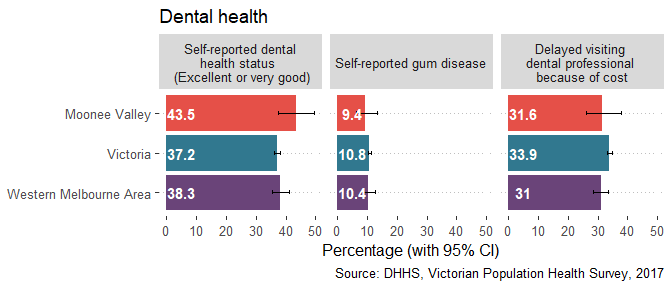
Data from the National Health Workforce Data Set shows that there were over 1,500 health professionals working in Moonee Valley in 2017. About one-third of these were nurses and midwives.

| **Health Workforce, Moonee Valley, 2017** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Professions** | **Practitioners** | **Practitioners per 1,000 pop.** |
| Chiropractors | 35 | 0.3 |
| Chinese Medicine Practitioners | 33 | 0.3 |
| Dental Practitioners | 130 | 1.0 |
| Medical Practitioners | 247 | 2.0 |
| Medical Radiation Practitioners | 40 | 0.3 |
| Nurses and Midwives | 524 | 4.2 |
| Occupational Therapists | 40 | 0.3 |
| Optometrists | 21 | 0.2 |
| Osteopaths | 46 | 0.4 |
| Pharmacists | 106 | 0.8 |
| Physiotherapists | 100 | 0.8 |
| Podiatrists | 44 | 0.4 |
| Psychologists | 141 | 1.1 |
| **Total** | **1,507** | **12.0** |
| Derived from: AIHW, National Health Workforce Data Set, 2017;  ABS, Estimated Resident Population, 2017 | | |

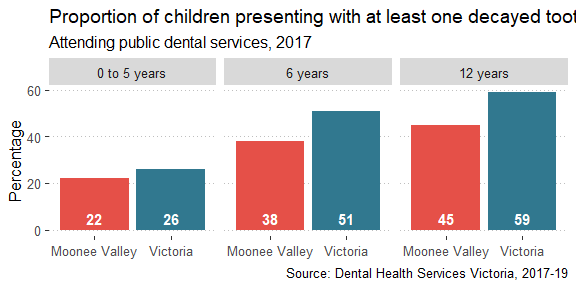
# Health Status

## Oral health

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey shows that Moonee Valley residents have better self-reported dental health, lower incidence of gum disease when compared to the Western Melbourne Area and Victoria. Moonee Valley residents are also less likely to delay visiting a dental professional because of cost when compared to Victoria.



Data from Dental Health Services Victoria shows that children in Moonee Valley are also less likely to present at public health dental services with a decayed tooth when compared to Victoria at all age groups.



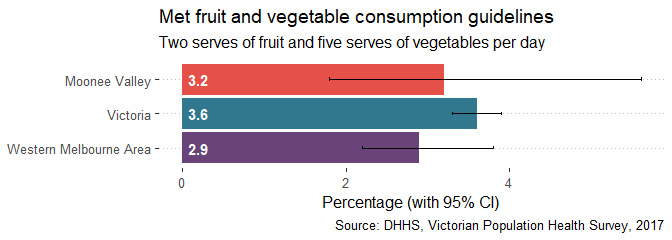
## Immunisation

add from vcams data

## Healthy eating and food security

* map of fast food/supermarkets?

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey shows that about 3.2 per cent of Moonee Valley residents met the fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, though the margin of error for this indicator is large.

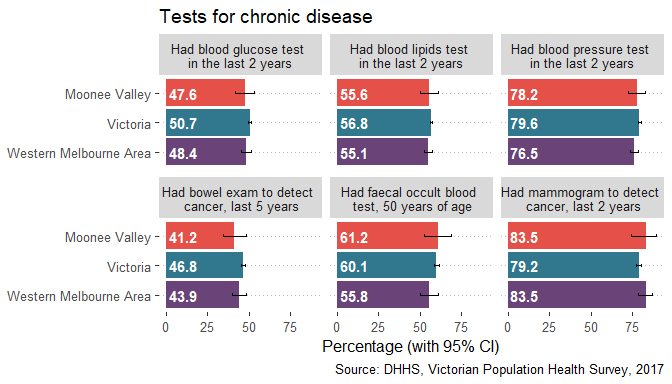


## Chronic disease

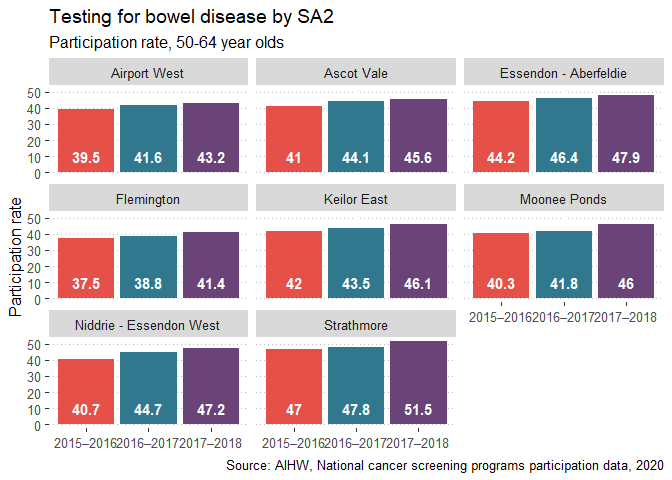
* add more here
* cancer from here <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FCancer%2FMoonee%20Valley%2FVWHAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Cancer%20Moonee%20Valley.pdf>
* ahpc data - diabetes and other things?

### Tests for chronic disease

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that testing for chronic disease in Moonee Valley is similar to levels in Western Melbourne. Bowel examinations are lower, and faecal blood occult tests are higher than for Western Melbourne, but these differences are not statistically significant.



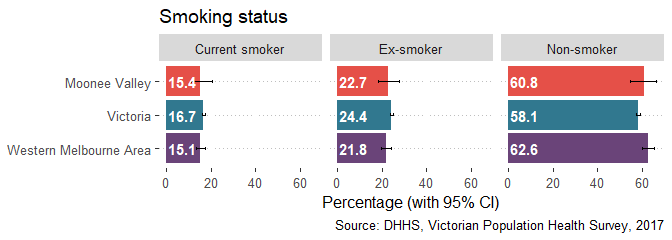
Data on testing for bowel disease from the Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing shows that testing for bowel disesae has increased in all SA2 over the last few years.



## Modifiable risk factors

### Smoking

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that smoking levels in Moonee Valley are similar to those in Western Melbourne and Victoria. About 15 per cent of the population are current smokers.

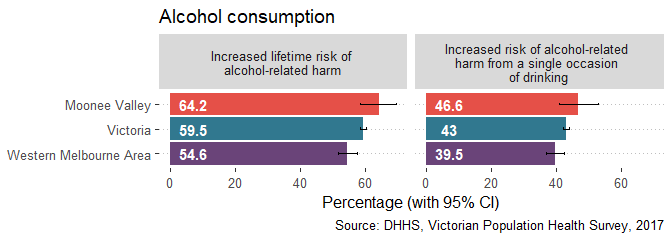


Smoking levels are higher for men, than for women, though again the confidence interval is quite large.

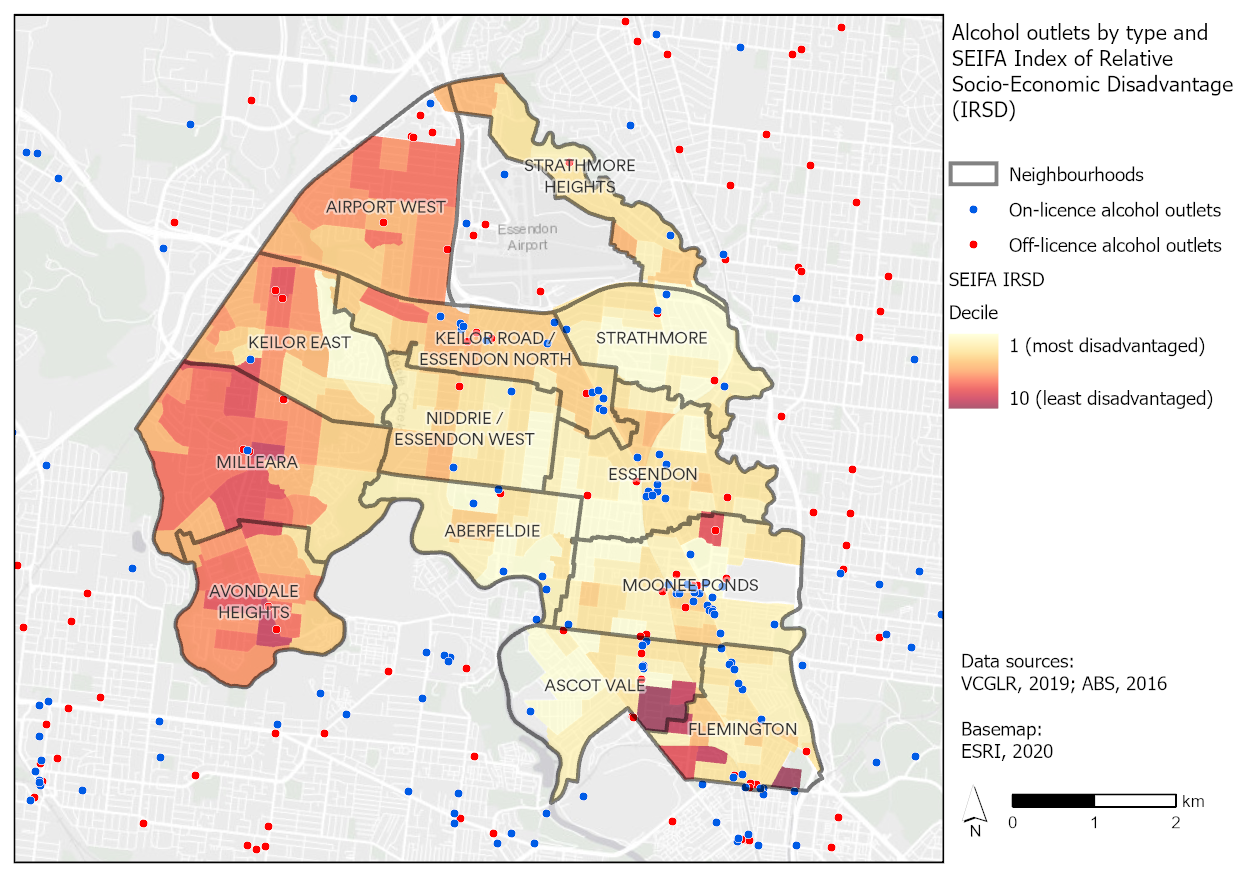
| **Current smokers (daily and occasional) by gender, Moonee Valley** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **Percentage** | **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** |
| Women | 14.2 | 8.8 | 22.1 |
| Men | 17.0 | 11.2 | 24.9 |
| Source: DHHS, Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017 | | | |

### Alcohol

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that Moonee Valley residents are more likely to have increased alcohol related harm when compared to Western Melbourne and Victoria. This is for both lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm, as well as for alcohol related harm from a single occasion of drinking.

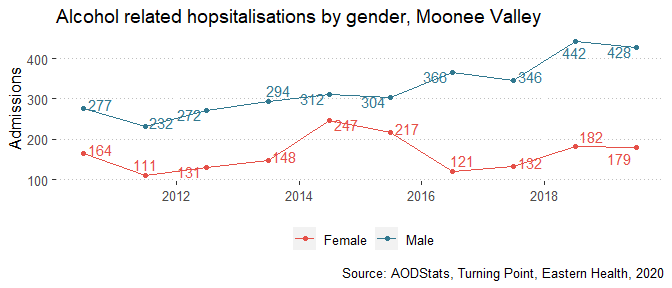


On and off licence alcohol outlets are generally distributed in the activity centres in Moonee Valley. These are generally in the east of the city.



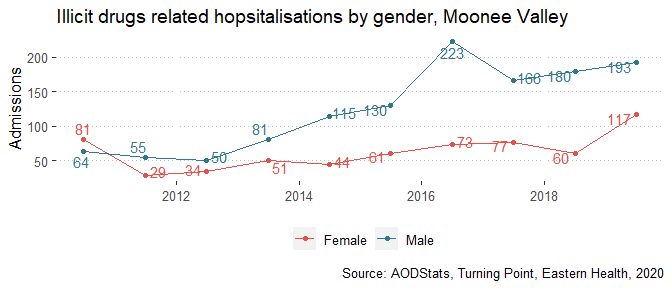
Alcohol venues map

Data from Turning Point shows that there were over 600 alcohol related hospital admissions for Moonee Valley residents in 2018-19. The majority of these were males.



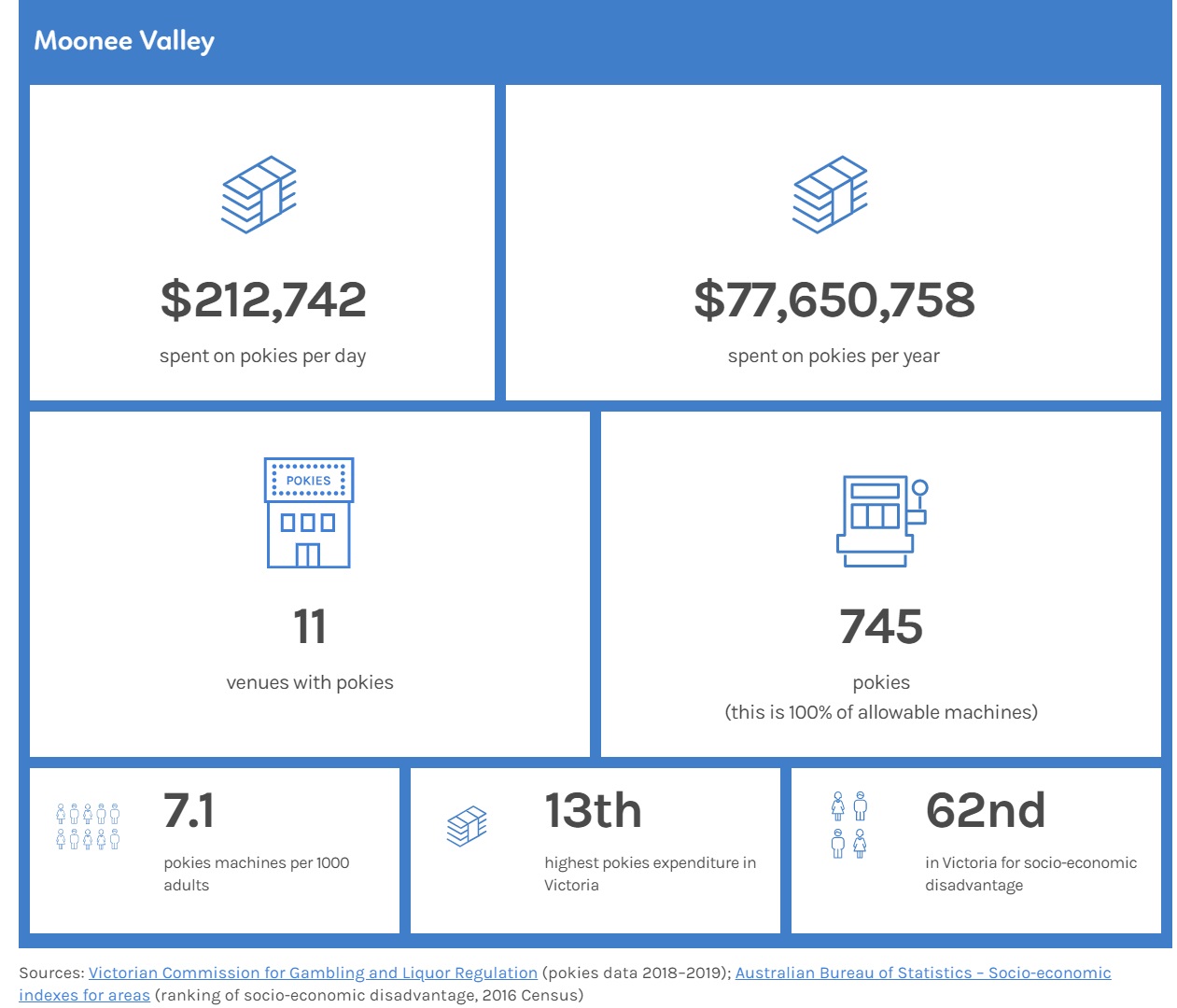
### Drugs

Data from Turning Point shows that there were over 300 illicit drugs related hospital admissions for Moonee Valley residents in 2018-19. The majority of these were males.



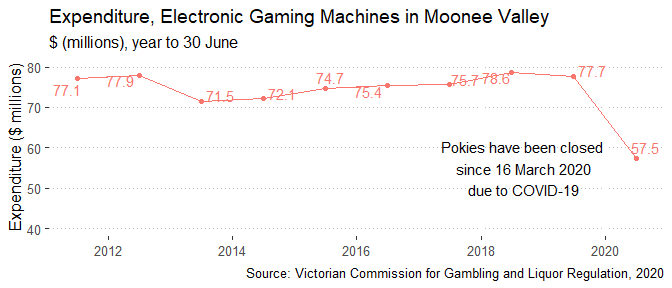
### Gambling

Data from the Victorian Responsible Gaming Foundation shows that over $77.6 million was spent on pokies in Moonee Valley in 2018-19.

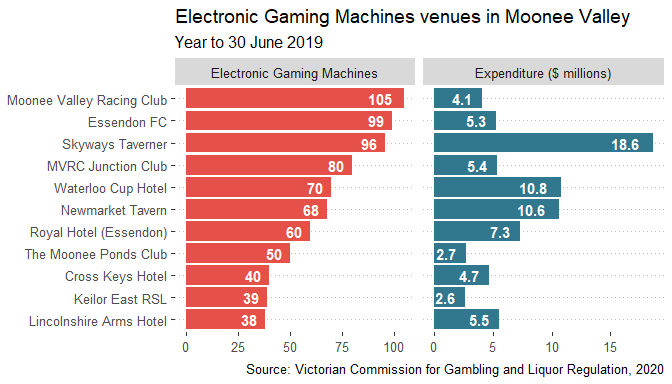


pokies chart

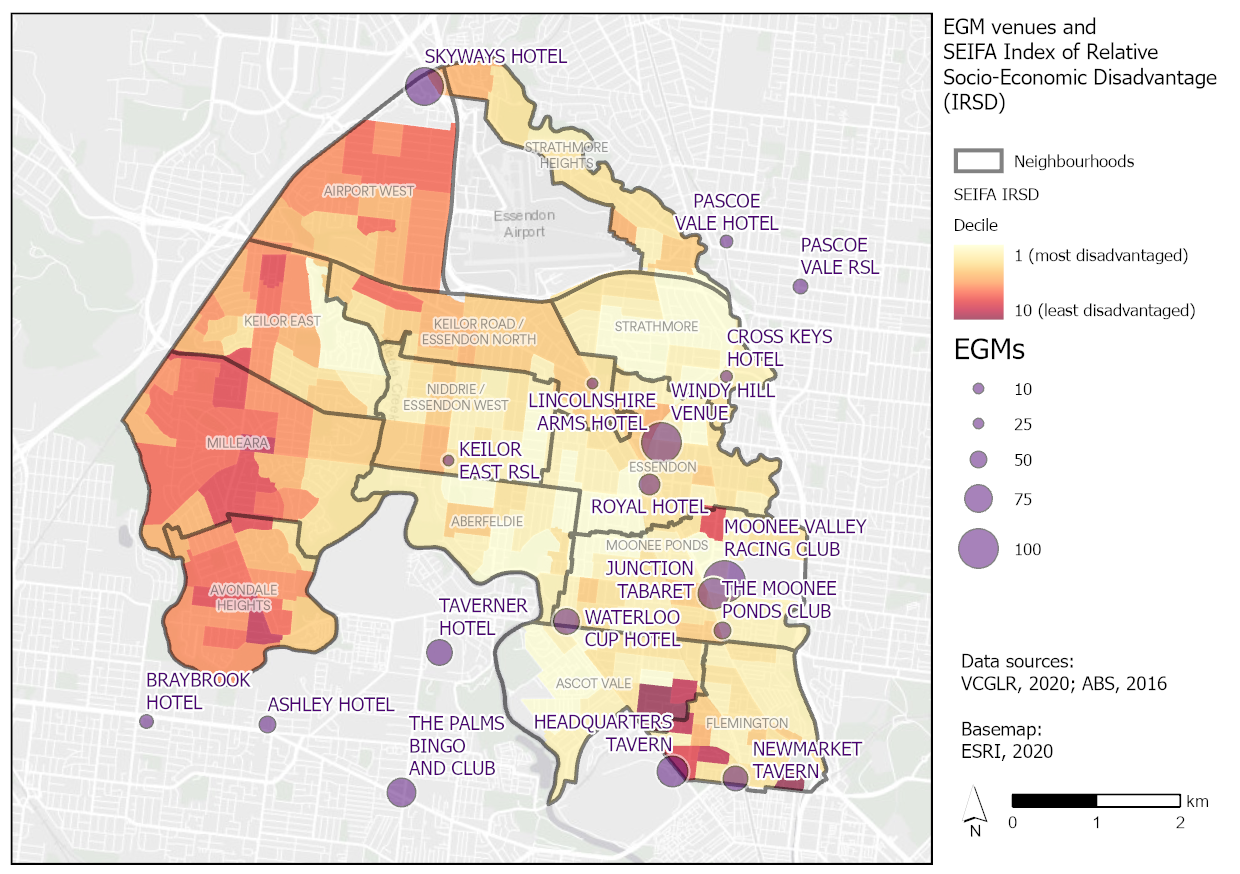
In a usual year, almost $80 million is lost at pokies in venues in the City of Moonee Valley. This of course has been reduced as pokies venues have been closed temporarily due to COVID-19.



Nearly $19 million was lost at the Skyways Taverner in the year to 30 June 2019, one of the highest in Victoria.



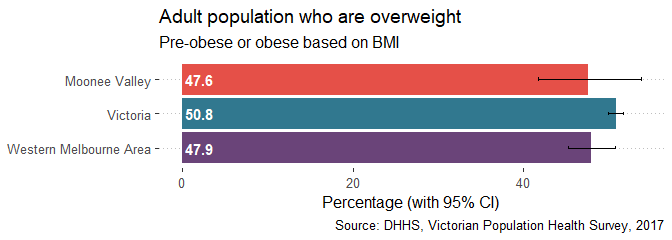
When looking at the distribution of Electronic Gaming Machines in Moonee Valley, we can see that they are concentrated in the east of the municipality.



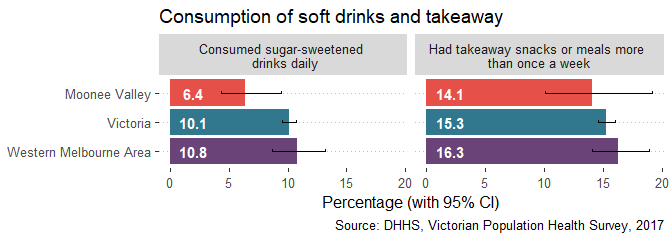
Pokies venues map

### Obesity

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that the proportion of residents who are overweight is similar to the proportion in the Western Melbourne Area.

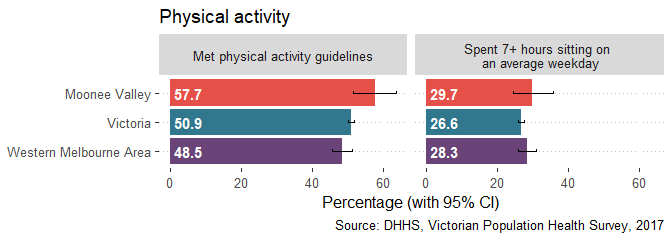


Residents in Moonee Valley have lower consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages though; 6.4 per cent of residents consume these drinks daily.



### Physical activity

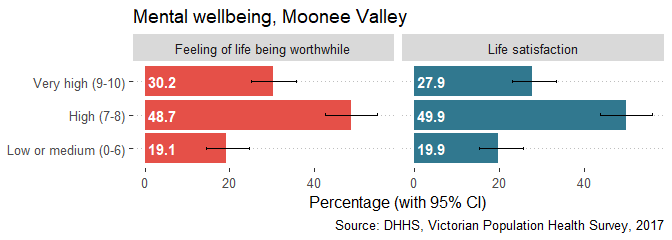
Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that about 58 per cent of Moonee Valley residents complied with the physical activity, compared to 48.5 per cent in the Western Melbourne Area. About 30 per cent of residents spent 7 or more hours sitting on an average weekday.



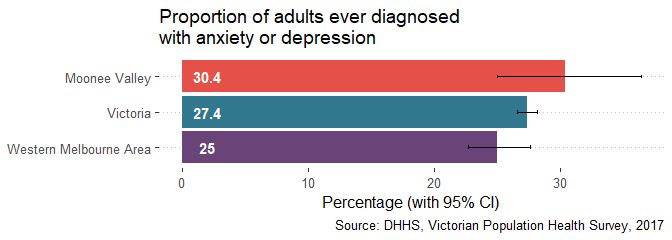
### Mental health

* more from here: <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FMental%20Health%2FMoonee%20Valley%2FVWHAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Mental%20Health%20Moonee%20Valley.pdf>

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that about three in ten residents rated their life satisfaction and their feeling of life being worthwhile as ‘very high’.



Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that about 30 per cent of Moonee Valley residents had ever been diagnosed with anxiety of depression. This compares with 25 per cent for Western Melbourne.



Females in Moonee Valley were more likely to seek professional help for mental health problems than males.

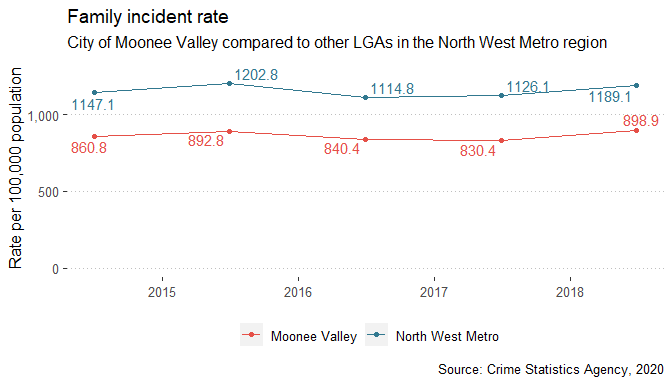
| **Adults who sought rofessional help for a mental health problem within the last year by gender, Moonee Valley** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **Percentage** | **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** |
| Males | 18.0 | 12.1 | 26.0 |
| Females | 21.1 | 14.5 | 29.7 |
| Source: DHHS, Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017 | | | |

# Sexual and reporductive health

perhaps from the 2015 health dataset <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles>

# Family violence

* and more from here: <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FViolence%20Against%20Women%2FMoonee%20Valley%2FVWHAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Violence%20Against%20Women%20Moonee%20Valley.pdf>



# Births

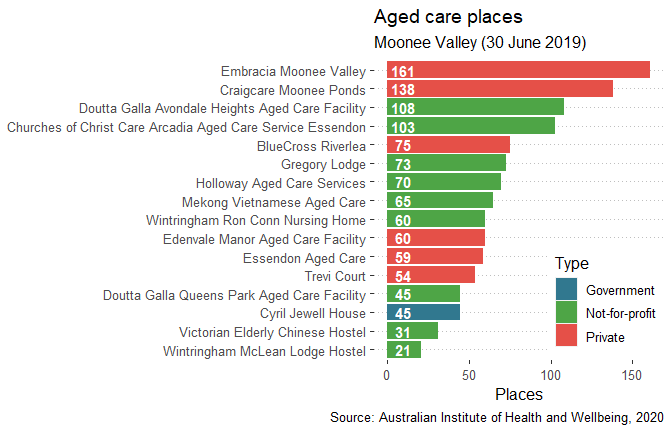
Data from Moonee Valley’s Maternal Child and Health (MCH) team show that there were 1,487 births in the municipality in the 2019-20 financial year. This is higher than in 2018-19, but lower than in earlier years. The highest number of births are recorded at the Strathmore and Milleara Integrated Learning and Development Centre (MILD) Maternal and Child Health centres.

| **Births by Maternal Child Health Centre** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCH** | **2015-16** | **2016-17** | **2017-18** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** |
| Aberfeldie | 96 | 111 | 83 | 91 | 99 |
| Airport West | 116 | 116 | 132 | 122 | 130 |
| Ascot Vale | 154 | 161 | 176 | 161 | 150 |
| Avondale Heights | 147 | 124 | 124 | 125 | 134 |
| Hopetoun | 167 | 167 | 177 | 162 | 152 |
| MILD | 254 | 227 | 238 | 222 | 230 |
| Montgomery Park | 160 | 131 | 111 | 117 | 129 |
| Shuter Street | 117 | 135 | 119 | 118 | 139 |
| Strathmore | 253 | 261 | 281 | 234 | 233 |
| Wingate | 95 | 104 | 102 | 98 | 91 |
| **Total** | **1559** | **1537** | **1543** | **1450** | **1487** |
| Source: Moonee Valley City Council, 2020 | | | | | |

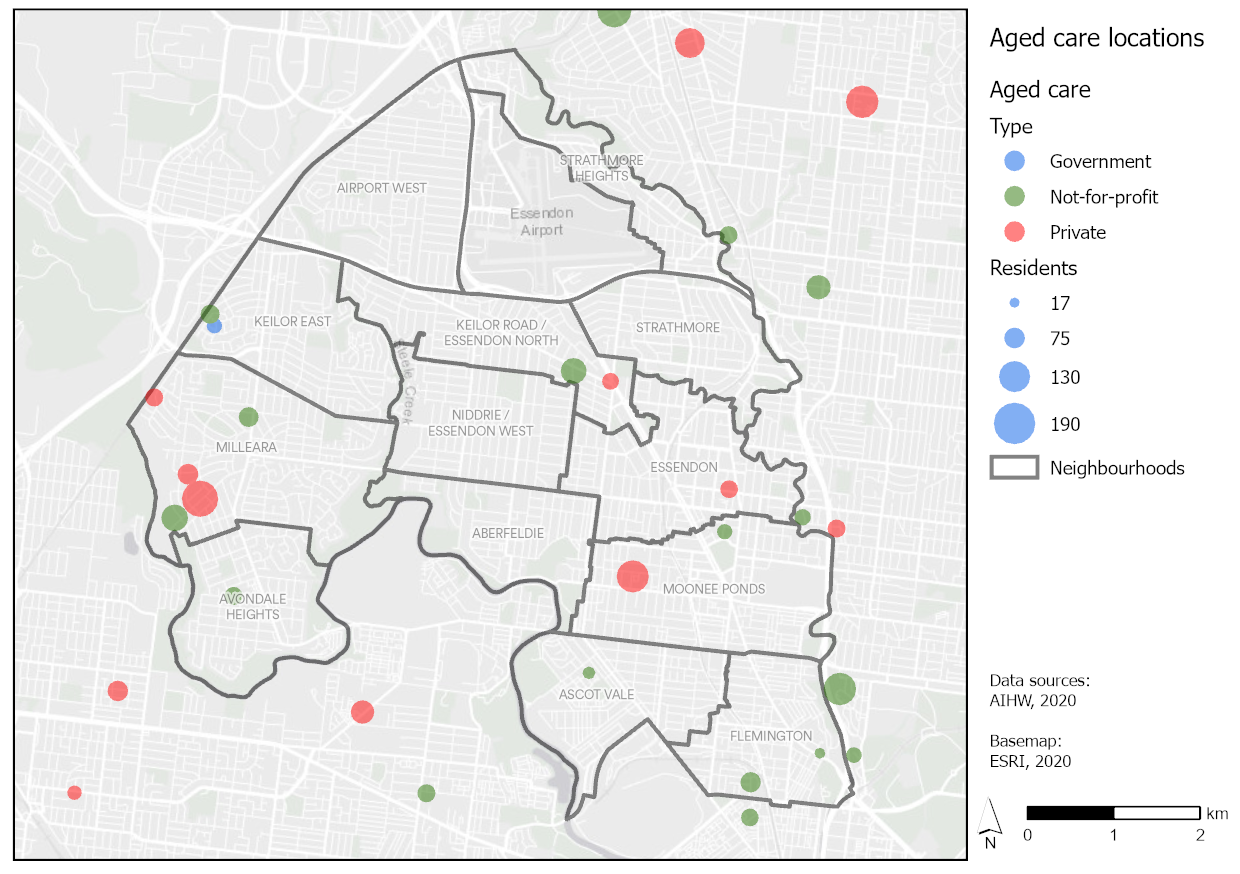
# Aged care

Data from the Australian Institure of Health and Wellbeing shows that in June 2019, there were 1,168 residential aged care places in the City of Moonee Valley. The majority of aged care facilities in Moonee Valley are not-for profit facilities or private facilities.

## [1] 1168



There is one government facility (Cyril Jewell House) in Keilor East.

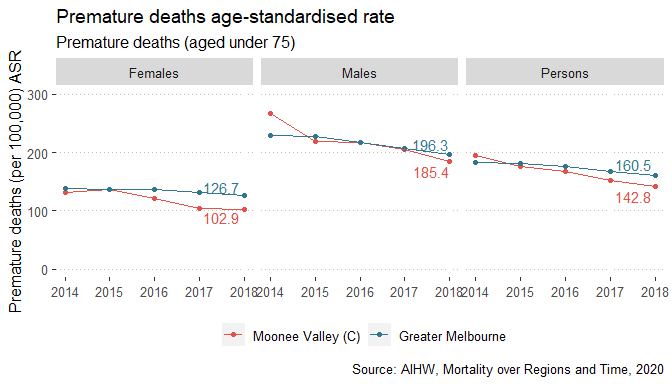


Aged care map

## Death

### Premature deaths

Premature deaths in Moonee Valley declined between 2014 and 2018. There were 142.8 premature deaths per 100,000 in Moonee Valley in 2018, compared to 160.5 for Greater Melbourne.



### Top causes of death

The most common causes of death in 2018 were Coronary heart disease, responsible for 289 deaths.

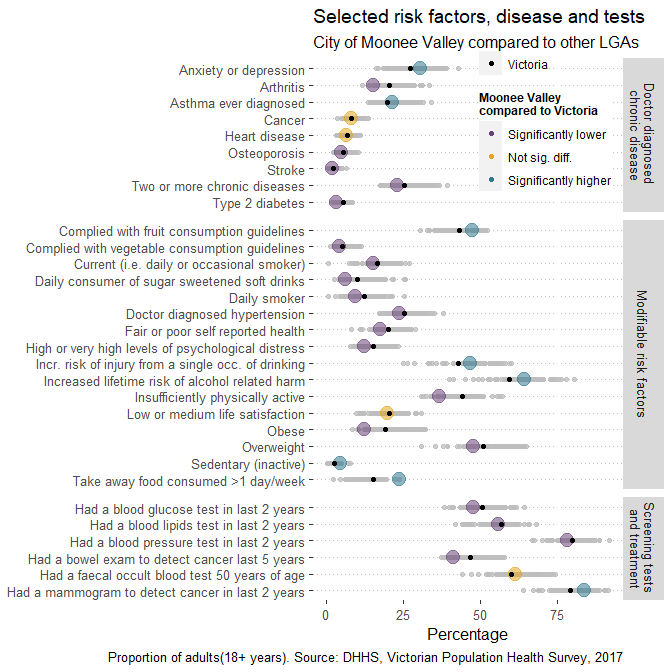
| **Top ten causes of death in Moonee Valley, 2018** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Deaths** | **Per cent of all causes** |
| Coronary heart disease | 489 | 12.8 |
| Dementia including Alzheimer disease | 295 | 7.7 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 241 | 6.3 |
| Lung cancer | 173 | 4.5 |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 146 | 3.8 |
| Colorectal cancer | 145 | 3.8 |
| Diabetes | 122 | 3.2 |
| Accidental falls | 118 | 3.1 |
| Influenza and pneumonia | 83 | 2.2 |
| Prostate cancer | 76 | 2.0 |
| Source: AIHW, Mortality over Regions and Time, 2020 | | |

# To add (possibly)

* ahpc
* vichealth indicators
* vcams

# Appendices

## Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 data, comparison against other local government areas



| **Modifiable risk factors, Moonee Valley** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Percentage** | **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** |
| Obese | 12.5 | 9.3 | 16.8 |
| Overweight | 47.6 | 41.7 | 53.7 |
| Daily consumer of sugar sweetened soft drinks | 6.4 | 4.3 | 9.4 |
| Take away food consumed >1 day/week | 23.7 | 17.9 | 30.7 |
| Sedentary (inactive) | 4.7 | 2.3 | 9.3 |
| Insufficiently physically active | 36.7 | 31.0 | 42.7 |
| Complied with vegetable consumption guidelines | 4.4 | 2.8 | 6.9 |
| Complied with fruit consumption guidelines | 47.5 | 41.6 | 53.4 |
| Daily smoker | 9.3 | 6.3 | 13.6 |
| Current (i.e. daily or occasional smoker) | 15.3 | 11.2 | 20.7 |
| Increased lifetime risk of alcohol related harm | 64.2 | 58.5 | 69.5 |
| Incr. risk of injury from a single occ. of drinking | 46.6 | 40.7 | 52.7 |
| Fair or poor self reported health | 17.7 | 13.7 | 22.5 |
| Low or medium life satisfaction | 19.9 | 15.3 | 25.6 |
| High or very high levels of psychological distress | 12.4 | 8.9 | 17.1 |
| Doctor diagnosed hypertension | 23.8 | 19.9 | 28.3 |
| Source: DHHS, Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017 | | | |

| **Doctor diagnosed chronic disease, Moonee Valley** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Percentage** | **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** |
| Anxiety or depression | 30.4 | 25.0 | 36.4 |
| Arthritis | 15.2 | 12.5 | 18.5 |
| Asthma ever diagnosed | 21.5 | 17.0 | 26.7 |
| Cancer | 8.0 | 6.0 | 10.7 |
| Type 2 diabetes | 3.3 | 2.0 | 5.2 |
| Heart disease | 6.6 | 4.8 | 9.0 |
| Osteoporosis | 4.8 | 3.5 | 6.5 |
| Stroke | 2.1 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Two or more chronic diseases | 23.0 | 19.0 | 27.6 |
| Source: DHHS, Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017 | | | |

| **Screening tests and treatment, Moonee Valley** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Percentage** | **Lower limit** | **Upper limit** |
| Had a blood lipids test in last 2 years | 55.6 | 50.0 | 61.2 |
| Had a blood pressure test in last 2 years | 78.2 | 72.6 | 82.9 |
| Had a blood glucose test in last 2 years | 47.6 | 41.8 | 53.5 |
| Had a faecal occult blood test 50 years of age | 61.2 | 52.6 | 69.1 |
| Had a bowel exam to detect cancer last 5 years | 41.2 | 34.6 | 48.1 |
| Had a mammogram to detect cancer in last 2 years | 83.5 | 74.5 | 89.7 |
| Source: DHHS, Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017 | | | |