Moonee Valley Health Profile 2020

Indigenous language title

add artwork and council logo

# Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement of country

Other

Other

Women’s health sector

Artist (artwork)

November 2020

# Executive summary

Some sort of infographic like the previous health tracker

# Abbreviations

ABS - Australian Bureau of Statistics

AIHW - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

CI - Confidence interval (to indicate the level of uncertainty in estimates)

DHHS - Department of Health and Human Services (Victoria)

IRSD - Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (this is one of the four SEIFA indices)

SA2 - Statistical Area Level 2 (this is a geographical area that is part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard)

SEIFA - Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas - these are indices created by the ABS

# Background

Legislative requirements

2016 health profile?

MV2040: a neighbourhood approach to health and wellbeing

How to use this document (purpose, aim, approach, data available/LGA/neighbourhood level, gender/COVID/Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health, format, definitions, references)

# Introduction (indigenous language)

within the document, interleave with diagrams from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/australias-health>

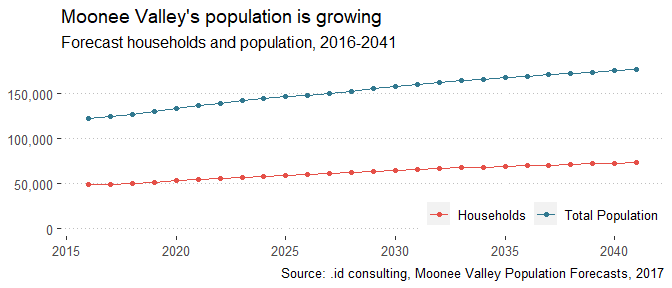
# Location

add map - just take from MV2040 (p 32)

# Population and growth (indigenous language)

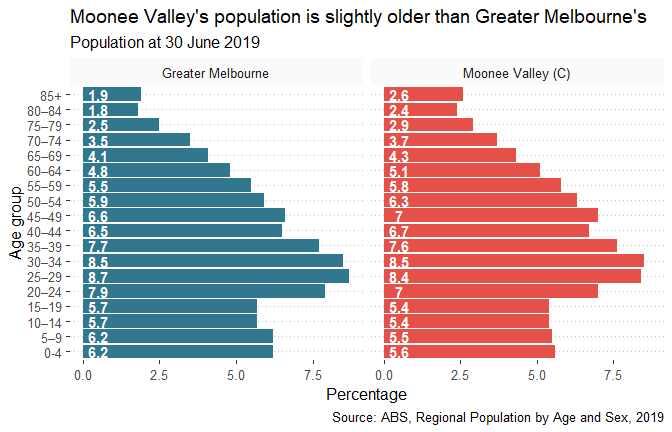
## Current and projected populations

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

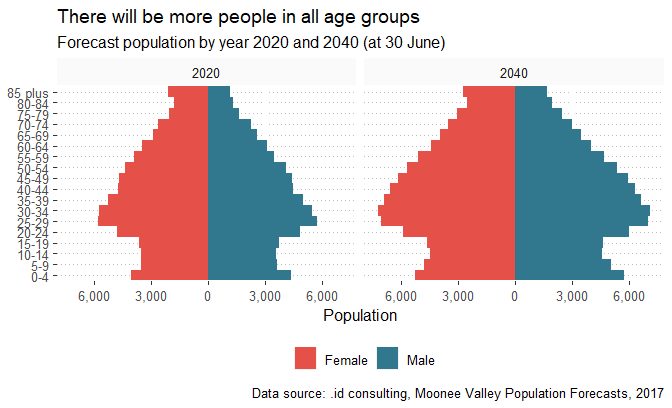


## Age breakdown

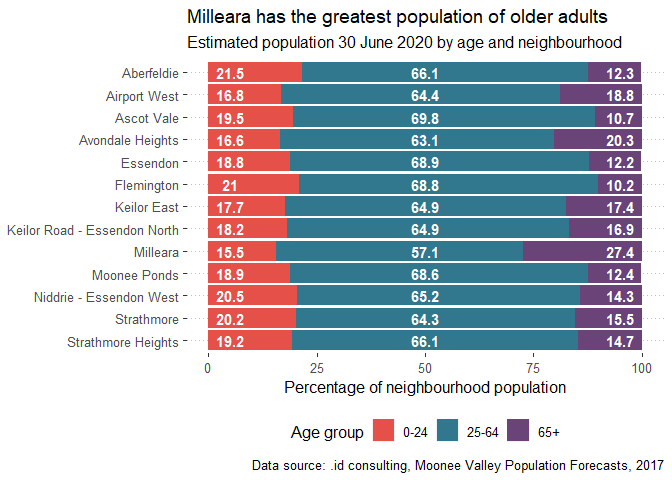
Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics shows that Moonee Valley’s population is slightly older than the population of Greater Melbourne. There are smaller proportions of young people and a higher proportion of older people.

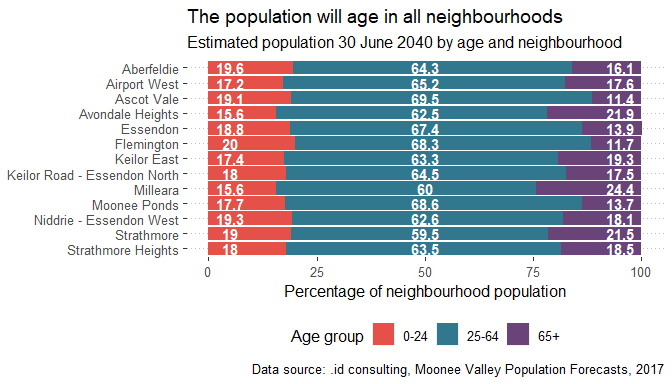


The population structure of the City of Moonee Valley is not forecast to change greatly between 2020 and 2040. However, there will be an increase the population of all age groups. There will be a slight increase in the median age and a greater proportion of older residents. This population increase will require an expansion of service provision to meet the needs of all these people.



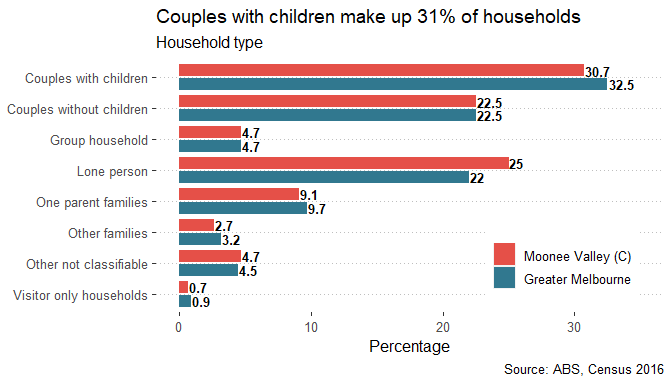
By neighbourhood, we can see that the highest proportions of those aged 65 years and over are in Milleara and Avondale Heights. Aberfeldie and Flemington have the highest proportions of young people.





## Household structure

Data from the 2016 Census shows that the most common household type is couples with children, who account for approximately 31 per cent of households. Lone person households make up about 25 per cent of households.

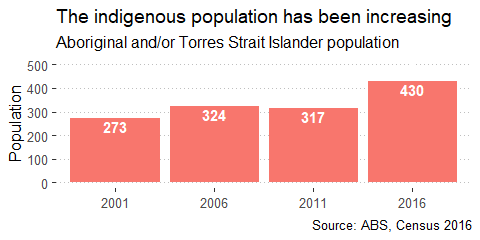


## Cultural and linguistic diversity (Indigenous language)

### Indigenous population

At the 2016 Census, there were 430 residents who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people. This was equal to 0.4 per cent of the Moonee Valley population at the time and is similar to neighbouring municipalities (0.5 per cent in both Moreland and in Maribyrnong). Census data also shows other differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population in Moonee Valley:

* a lower median age (28 years) for the indigenous population compared to the non-Indigenous population (38 years)
* lower Year 12 completion rate (53 per cent compared to 66 per cent)
* a higher proportion renting (59 per cent compared to 32 per cent)



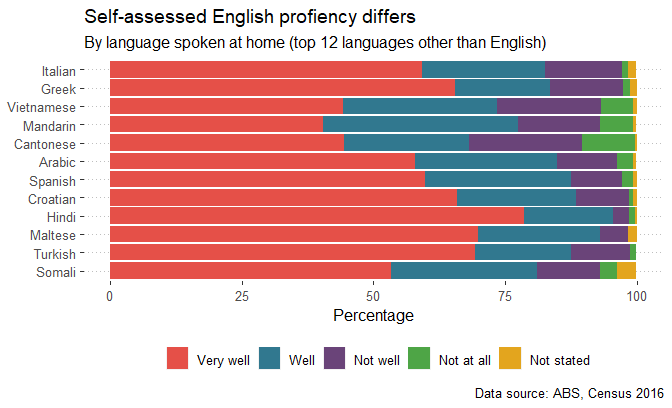
### Languages spoken at home (Indigenous language)

The most common languages spoken at home (other than English) by residents of the City of Moonee Valley are Italian, Greek, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Cantonese and Arabic.

| **Top languages spoken at home, Moonee Valley** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Language spoken at home** | **Residents** | **Percentage** |
| English | 75,216 | 64.5 |
| Italian | 7,916 | 6.8 |
| Greek | 3,631 | 3.1 |
| Vietnamese | 2,732 | 2.3 |
| Mandarin | 2,078 | 1.8 |
| Cantonese | 1,819 | 1.6 |
| Arabic | 1,723 | 1.5 |
| Spanish | 1,208 | 1.0 |
| Croatian | 981 | 0.8 |
| Hindi | 898 | 0.8 |
| Maltese | 645 | 0.6 |
| Turkish | 634 | 0.5 |
| Source, ABS, Census 2016 | | |

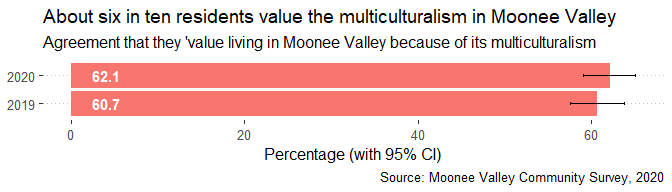
### Proficiency in spoken English

Those who spoke Hindi at home were more likely to also have good levels of spoken English. Census data shows that for Moonee Valley residents, for the most common languages other than English, those who spoke Hindi, Maltese, and Turkish were the most likely to also speak English ‘Very well’.



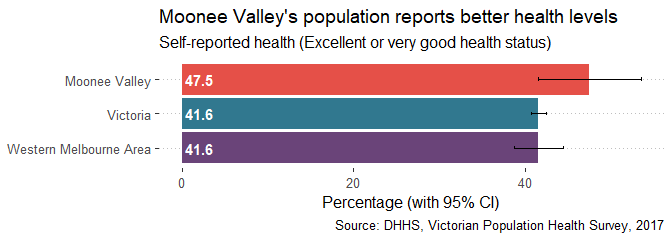
### Multiculturalism makes Moonee Valley a better place to live

Data from the Moonee Valley Community Survey shows that about six in ten residents value the multiculturalism in Moonee Valley. This was higher amongst females than males, and also higher in areas like Flemington and Ascot Vale where the population is more culturally diverse.

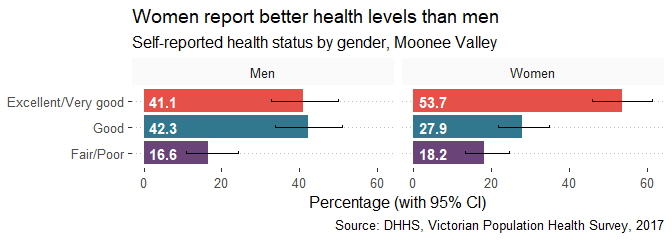


## Self-reported health

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 is higher than for Victoria and the Western Melbourne Area (approximately 42 per cent).



The same data shows that women in Moonee Valley were more likely to self-report higher levels of health than males. About 42 per cent of men and 54 per cent of women reported ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’ levels of health.



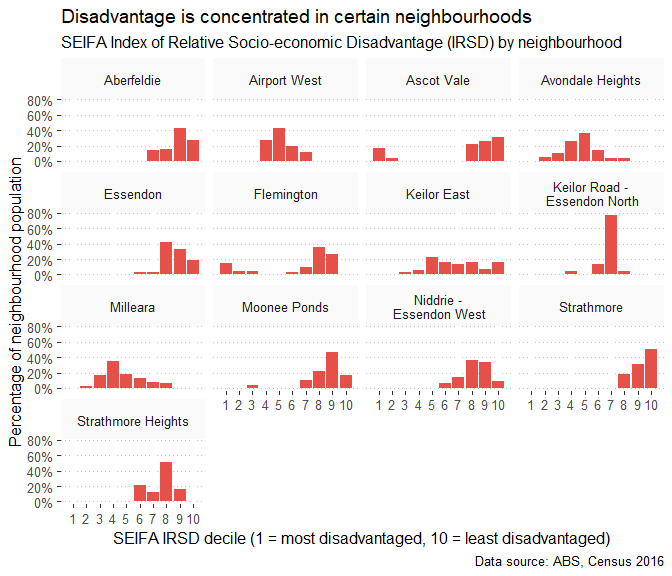
# Environmental factors (Indigenous language)

## Socio-economic disadvantage

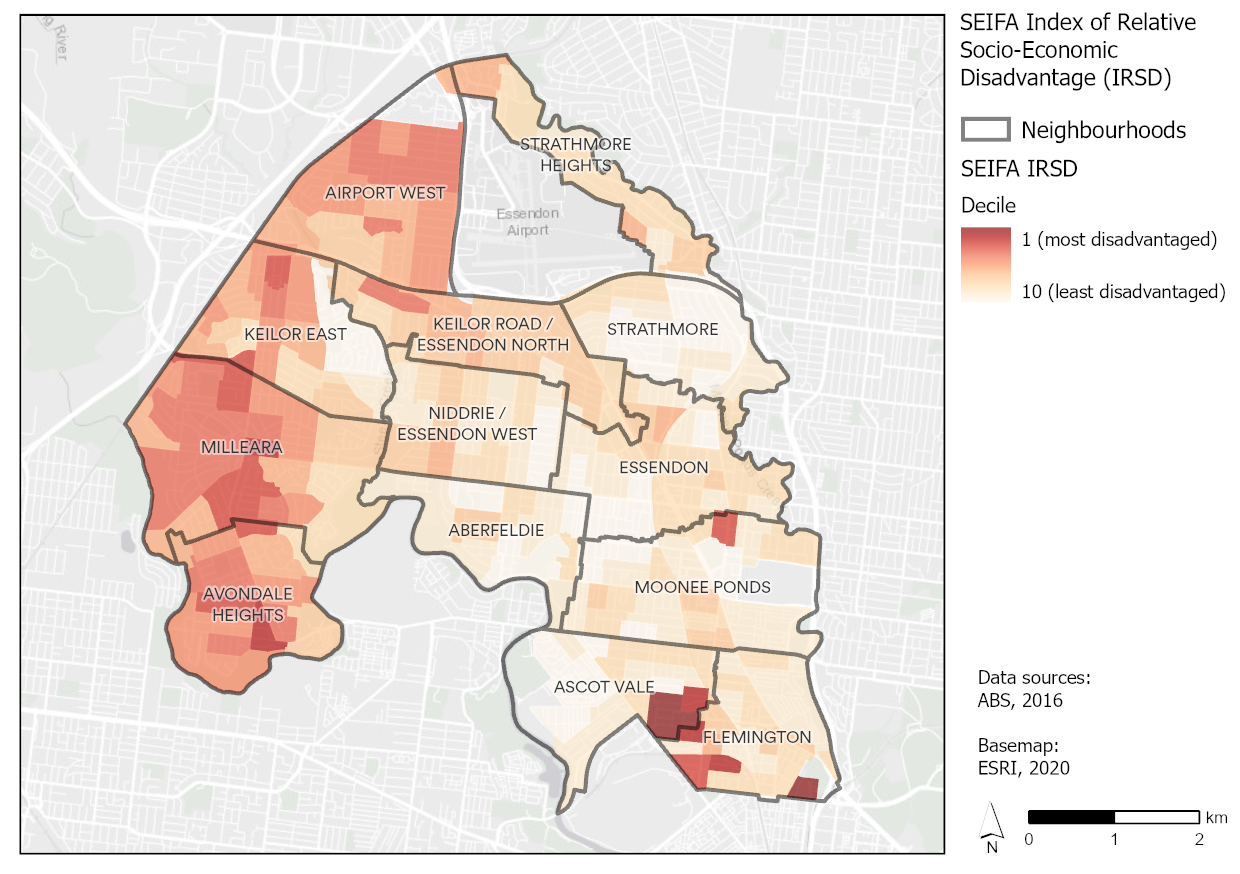
Data from the various Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) indices show that overall Moonee Valley is fairly well advantaged when we compare it to other local government areas in Victoria. Moonee Valley is in ninth decile (ten equal groups, with decile 1 being the most disadvantaged) for the Index of Education and Occupation and the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage. Moonee Valley is also in the eighth decile on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage and the seventh decile for the Index of Economic Resources.

| **Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) indices, Moonee Valley** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Index** | **Score** | **Rank** | **Decile** | **Percentile** |
| Education and Occupation | 1059 | 66 | 9 | 82 |
| Economic Resources | 1000 | 49 | 7 | 61 |
| Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage | 1046 | 65 | 9 | 81 |
| Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage | 1035 | 62 | 8 | 77 |
| Source: ABS, Census 2016; (comparisons with other municipalities in Victoria) | | | | |

However, the SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) also shows that there is great economic diversity in Moonee Valley households. Here the scores are split in to deciles (each comprising ten per cent of scores, with decile 1 being the most disadvantaged). There are pockets of disadvantage in neighbourhoods like Flemington, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights and Milleara with many area in the most disadvantaged deciles. In contrast, Strathmore and Strathmore Heights are the least disadvantaged neighbourhoods with all of the population in the least disadvantaged deciles. Some areas in Flemington and Ascot vale (the public housing estates) are some of the most disadvantaged in Victoria.

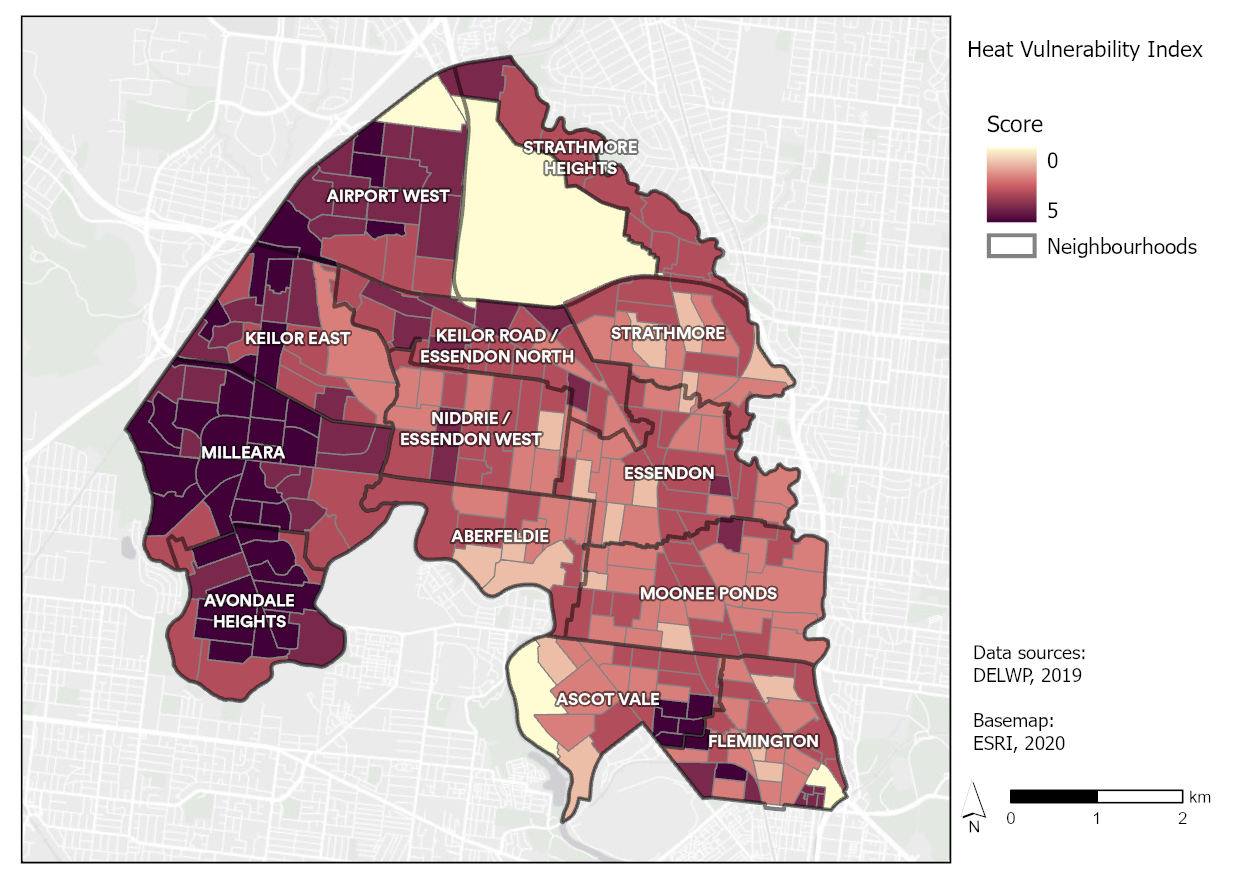


This disparity disadvantage is shown in the map below. The greatest concentrations of disadvantage in Moonee Valley are one the public housing estates in Flemington and Ascot Vale.



## 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.



## Open space

refer to new strategy when it is available - speak to Julie Fr

## Tree canopy cover

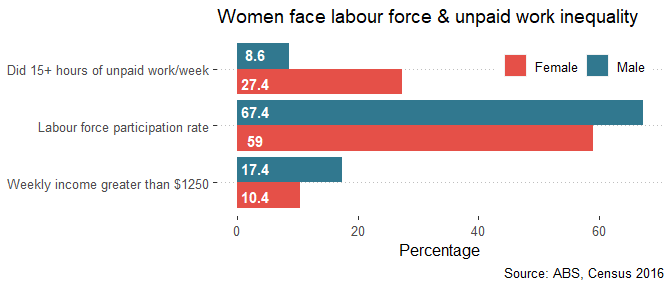
perhaps Evie has a map

## Walkability (Indigenous language)

* See what Evie has done. Otherwise, just use the ones from MV2040 (page 65 - but also page 86 perhaps?)

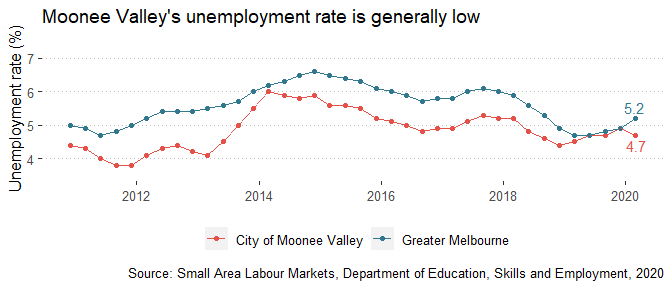
# Gender inequality (Indigenous language)

Data from the 2016 Census shows that females do more unpaid work (housework), while having lower incomes and being less likely to participate in the labour force. The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that are in the labour force (i.e. either in work, or looking for work).

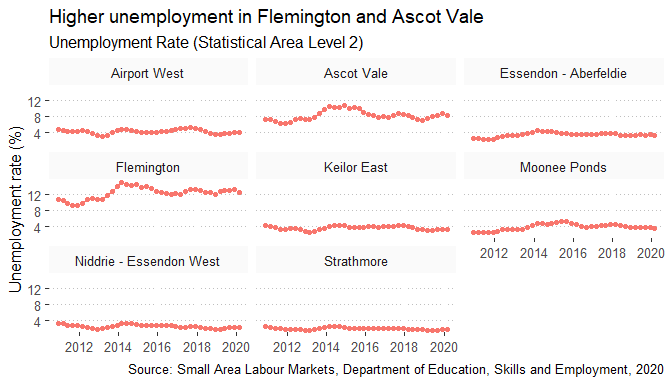


# Unemployment (Indigenous language)

The unemployment rate in the City of Moonee Valley has generally been lower than the rate for Greater Melbourne. The dataset runs to March 2020 and only reflects the impacts from the pandemic social restrictions.

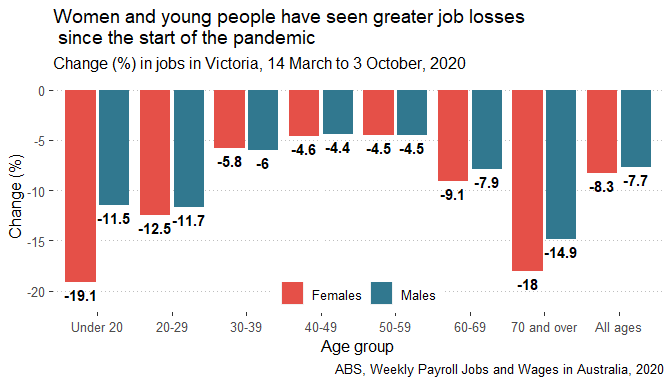


The unemployment rate is highest in Flemington and Ascot Vale and lowest in Strathmore.



While the unemployment rate across the municipality has generally remained lower that of Greater Melbourne, women, young people and those aged 70 years and over have experienced the greatest job losses since the pandemic began. Job losses across these groups could be explained by the fact that women and young people make up a greater proportion of the Accommodation and Food Services as well as the Retail Trade sectors which were hardest hit when by the pandemic.

Shelley to add more narrative around women and young people – mental health, caring duties, gender inequality. Predicted stunt to entering workforce !!!

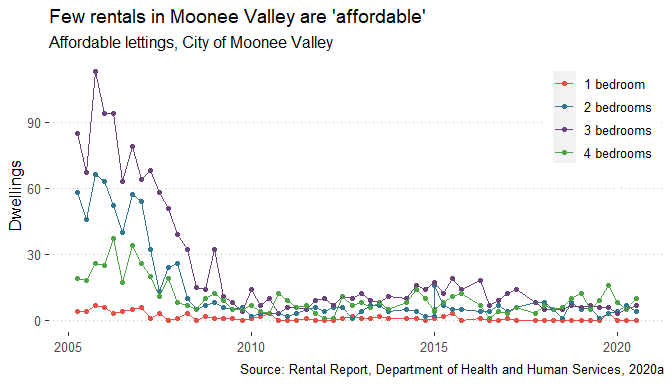


Shelley - When home becomes the workplace - Women losing jobs and unpaid domestic labour

# Housing (Indigenous language)

## Affordable housing

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



## Homelessness

Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics shows show little change in the number of homeless persons in Moonee Valley between 2011 and 2016. Across the country, the number of homeless persons has risen, but in Moonee Valley, there was a slight decline, with 403 homeless persons in 2016, compared to 409 in 2011. The figure for 2016 (403 persons) is 1.6 per cent of the all homeless persons in Victoria (24,828).

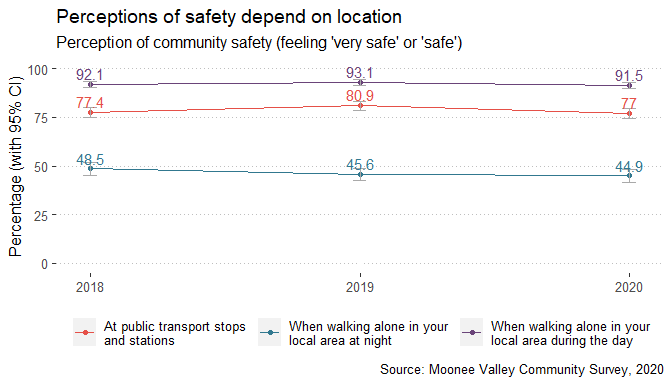
| **Homelessness estimates, 2016** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **2011** | **2016** | **Change (#)** | **Change (%)** |
| Australia | 102,439 | 116,427 | 13,988 | 14% |
| Victoria | 22,259 | 24,828 | 2,569 | 12% |
| Moonee Valley (C) | 409 | 403 | -6 | -1% |
| Source: ABS, Census 2016 | | | | |

The largest concentrations of homeless residents are in Flemington, Ascot Vale and the Essendon - Aberfeldie area.

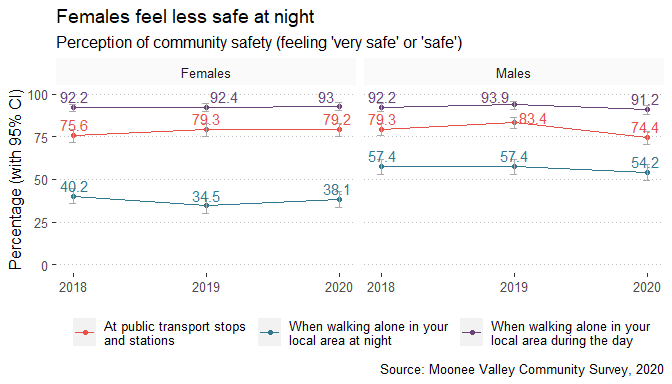
| **Homelessness estimates by SA2, 2016** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SA2** | **2011** | **2016** | **Change (#)** |
| Flemington | 130 | 126 | -4 |
| Ascot Vale | 81 | 112 | 31 |
| Essendon - Aberfeldie | 71 | 76 | 5 |
| Moonee Ponds | 59 | 43 | -16 |
| Keilor East | 41 | 18 | -23 |
| Airport West | 5 | 13 | 8 |
| Strathmore | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Niddrie - Essendon West | 17 | 4 | -13 |
| Essendon Airport | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Source: ABS, Census 2016 | | | |

# Community Safety (Indigenous language)

Data from the Council’s annual community survey shows that about 45 per cent of all residents feel safe walking alone in their local area at night. About eight in ten residents feel safe at public transport stops and stations, while about nine in ten residents feel safe when walking alone in their local area during the day.



Perceptions of safety of walking alone in the local area at night are much lower for females than for males. In 2020, only 38 per cent of females reported feeling either ‘very safe’ or ‘safe’ compared to 54 per cent for males. There is little difference between males and females for perceptions of safety at public transport stops as well as walking alone 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** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Profession** | **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 (Indigenous language)

## Oral health

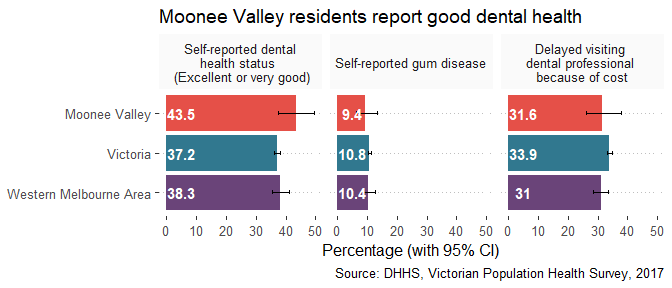
general for Victoria - Shelley –

• Poor oral health is the single highest cause of preventable admissions to hospital for children and adolescents under 25 years and the second highest cause for all ages in Victoria. • Most oral diseases are amenable to prevention, however improving oral health requires access to healthy diets, fluoride in water and toothpaste, good oral hygiene and regular preventive care. • The major oral disease that cause poor oral health are tooth decay, gum disease and oral cancers. Oral diseases are among the most common and costly health problems experienced by Australians. Tooth decay is the most common health problem in Victoria with half of all children and adolescents3 and over 90 per cent adults affected.

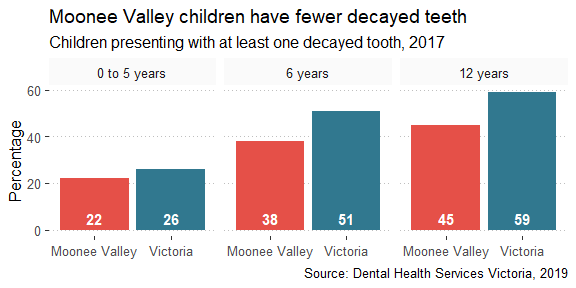
–

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey shows that Moonee Valley residents have better self-reported dental health and 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.

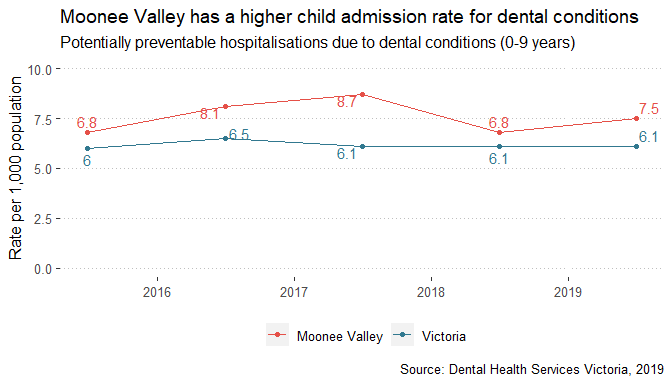
Shelley to include narrative around the preventable presentations for oral health



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 in all age groups.



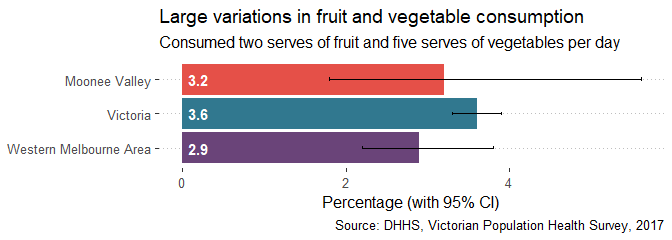
However, potentially preventable hospital admissions due to dental health conditions are consistently higher among children in Moonee Valley when compared to Victoria.



## Healthy eating and food security

* map of fast food/supermarkets?

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey shows that only 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.



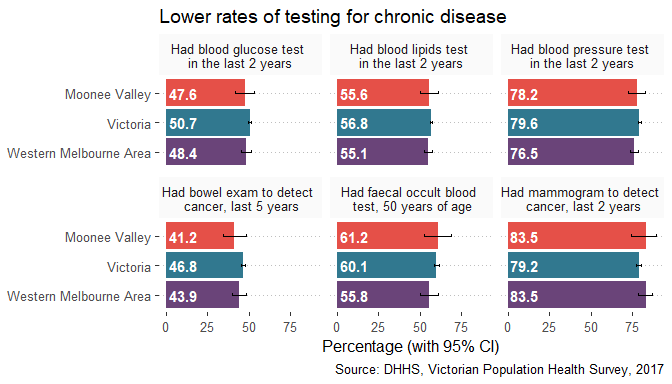
* food relief? Gender breakdown for those accessing food relief

Shelley to include narrative around local food relief and state-wide trends during pandemic !!!

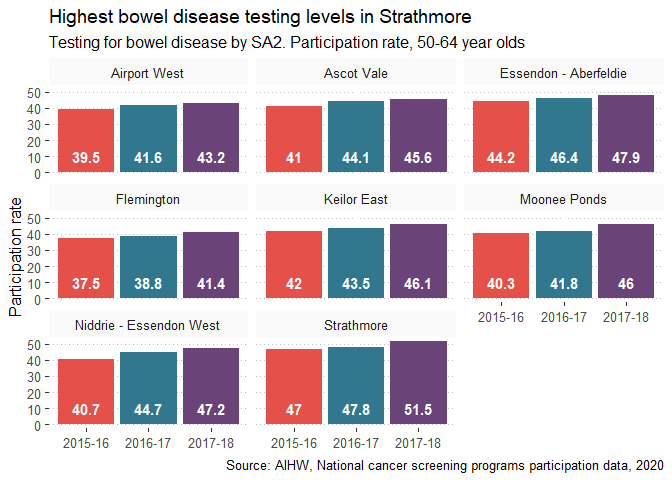
## Chronic disease (Indigenous language)

### 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, though these differences are not statistically significant.



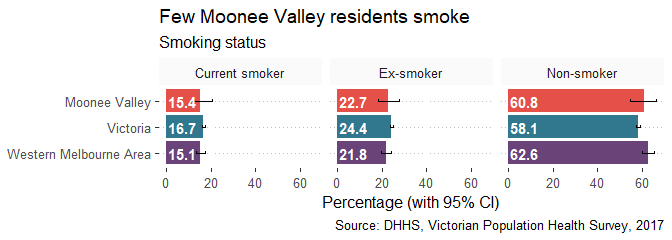
Data on testing for bowel disease from the Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing shows that testing for bowel disesae has increased in all SA2 over the last few years.



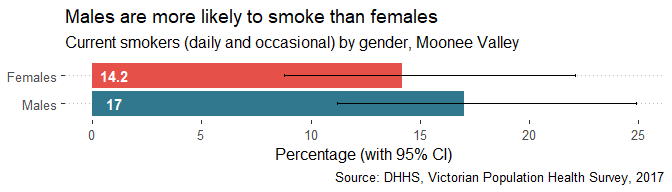
## Modifiable risk factors (Indigenous language)

### 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 Moonee Valley residents are current smokers.

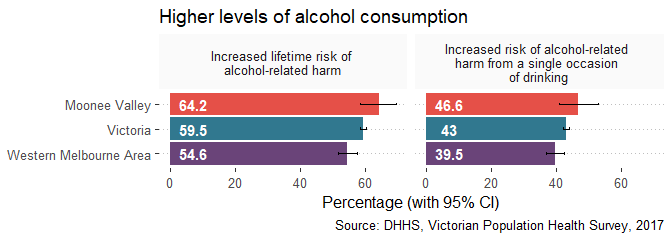


Smoking levels are higher for men (17 per cent), than for women (14 per cent), though again the confidence interval is quite large.

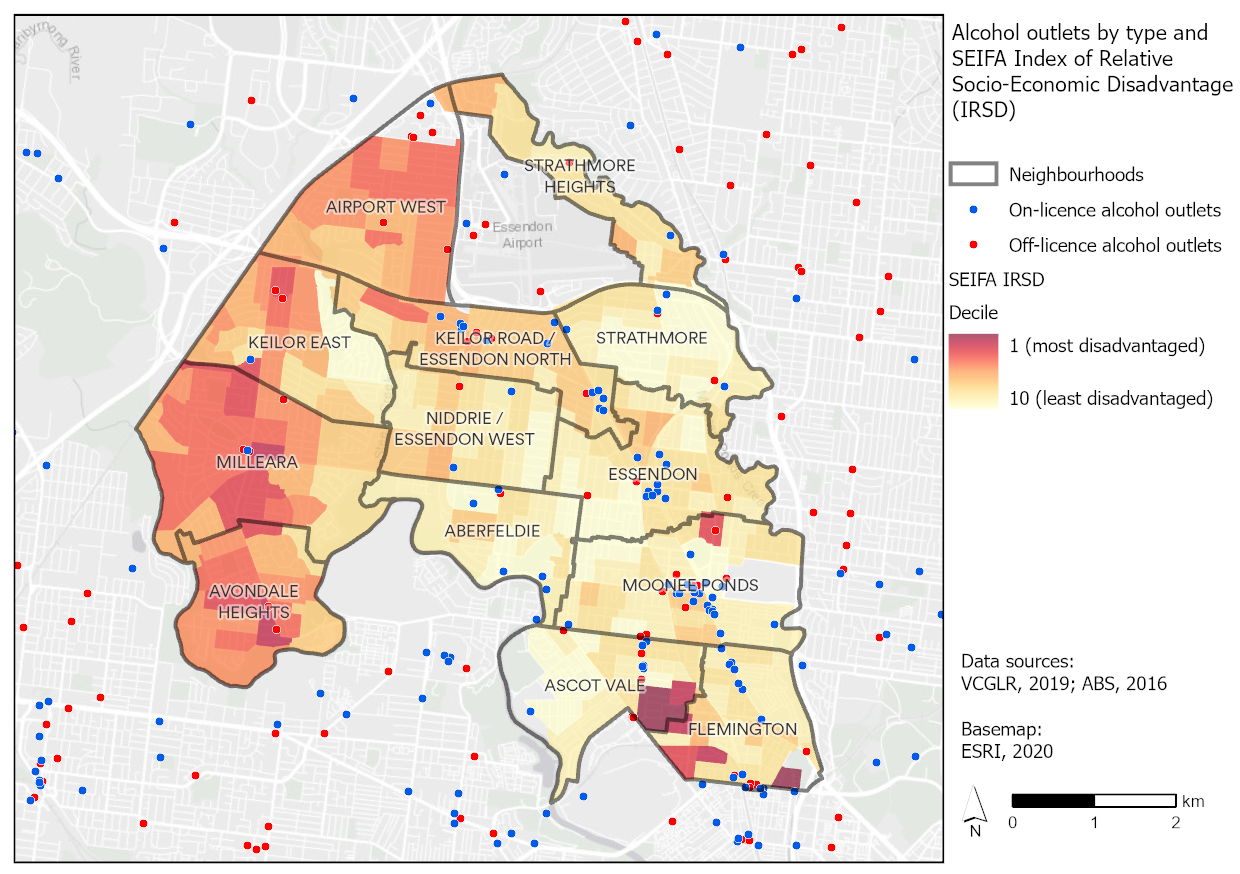


### Alcohol

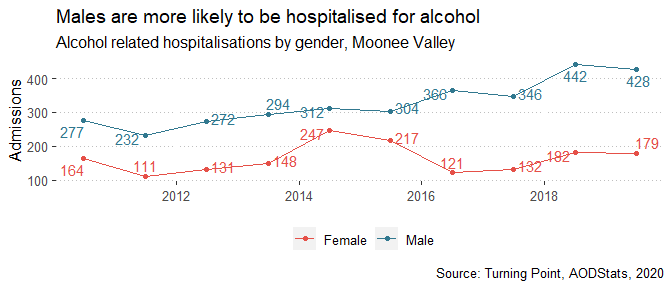
Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that Moonee Valley residents are more likely to have increased alcohol related harm when compared to Western Melbourne and Victoria. This is true for both lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm, as well as for alcohol related harm from a single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



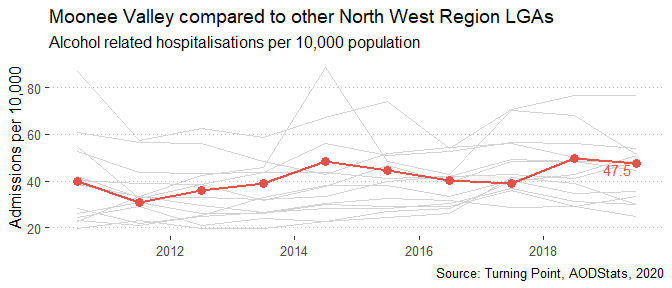
Both on-licence (such as restaurants and pubs) and off-licence (such as bottle shops) alcohol outlets are generally located in activity centres in Moonee Valley. These are most concentrated in the east of the municipality. There are few on-license outlets in the western part of the municipality.



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, who were admitted at twice the rate of females.

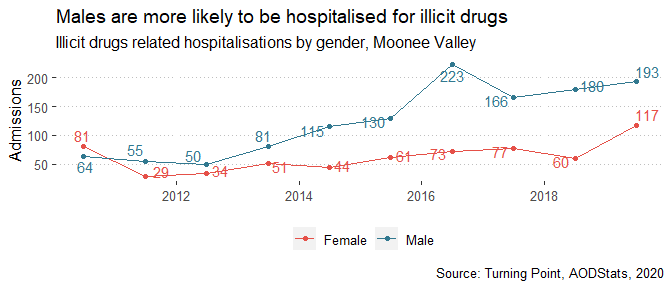


Moonee valley has a higher rate of alcohol related hospitalisations than many other local government areas in the North West region, though it is not the highest.

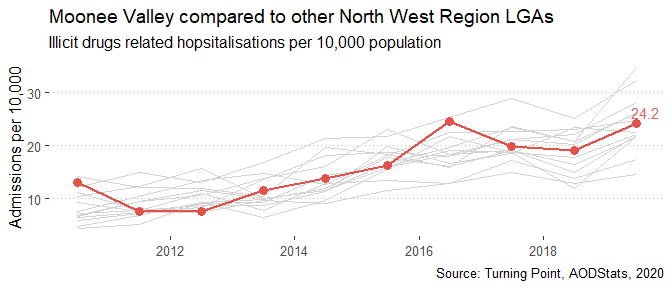


### Drugs

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. Similar to trends in alcohol, males were admitted to hospital at 1.6 times the rate of females.

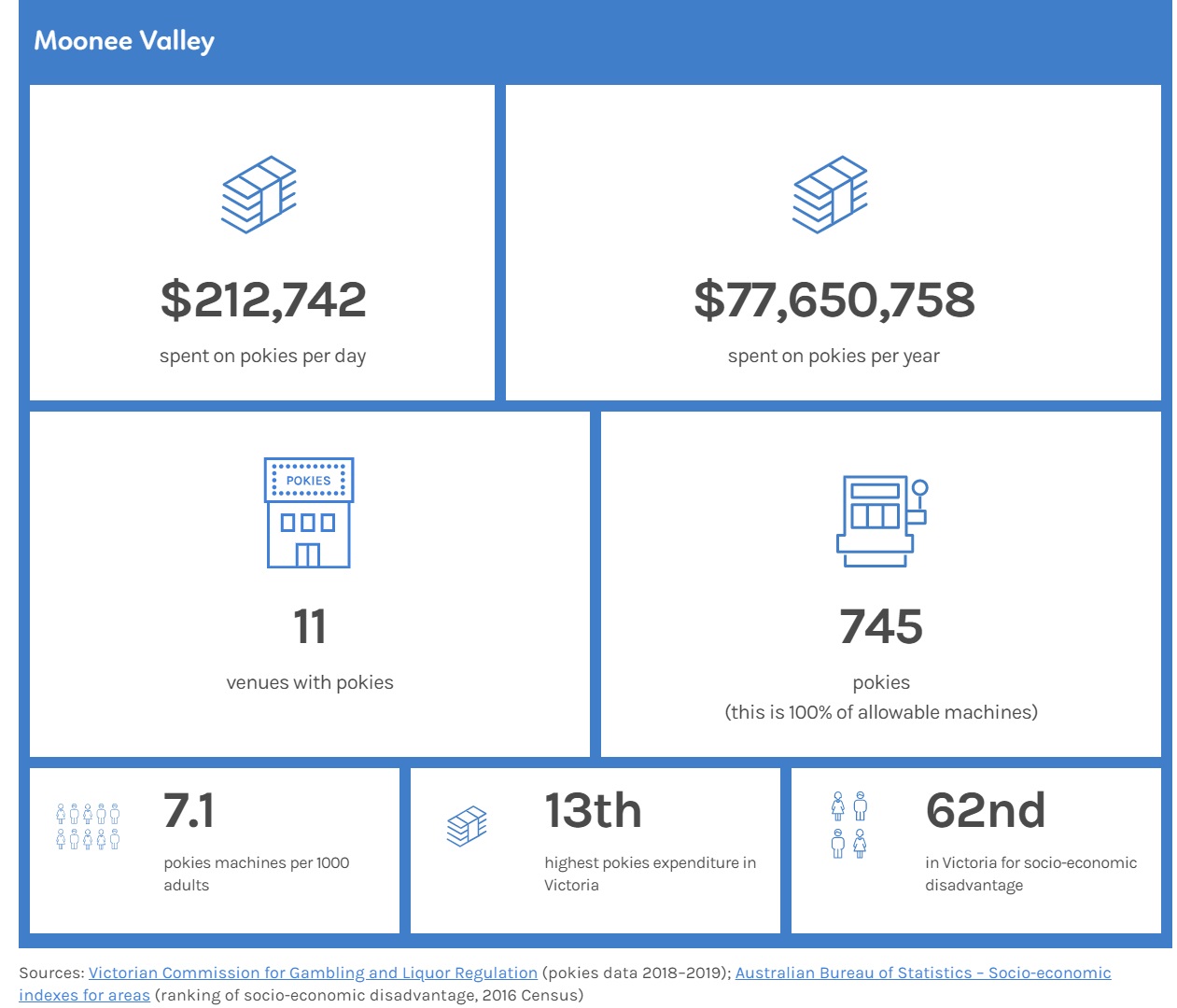


Moonee Valley has a higher rate of illicit drugs related hospitalisations than many other local government areas in the North West region, though it is not the highest. Alarmingly, it can also be seen that illicit drug related hospitalisations for both males and females have been increasing steadily since 2012, more than doubling for males, and almost doubling for females.

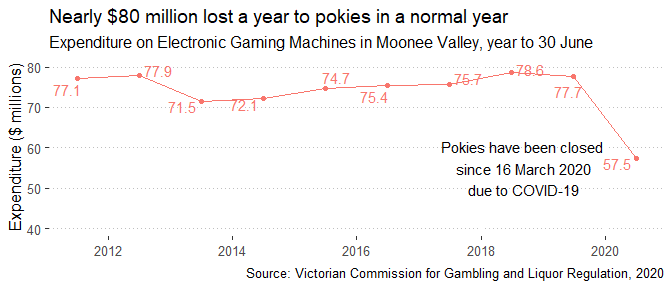


### Gambling

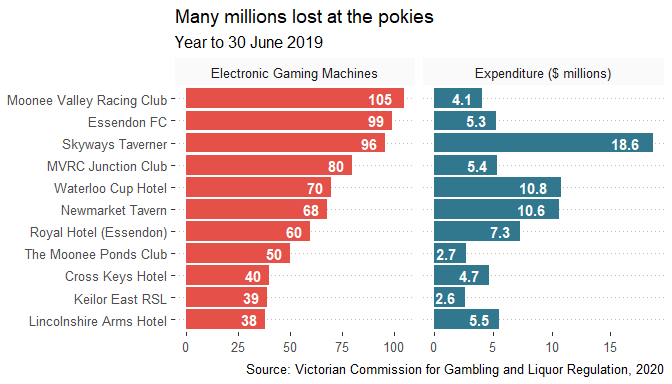
Data from the Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation shows that over $77.6 million was spent on pokies in Moonee Valley in 2018-19, equating to $212,742 per day across 11 venues with pokies.



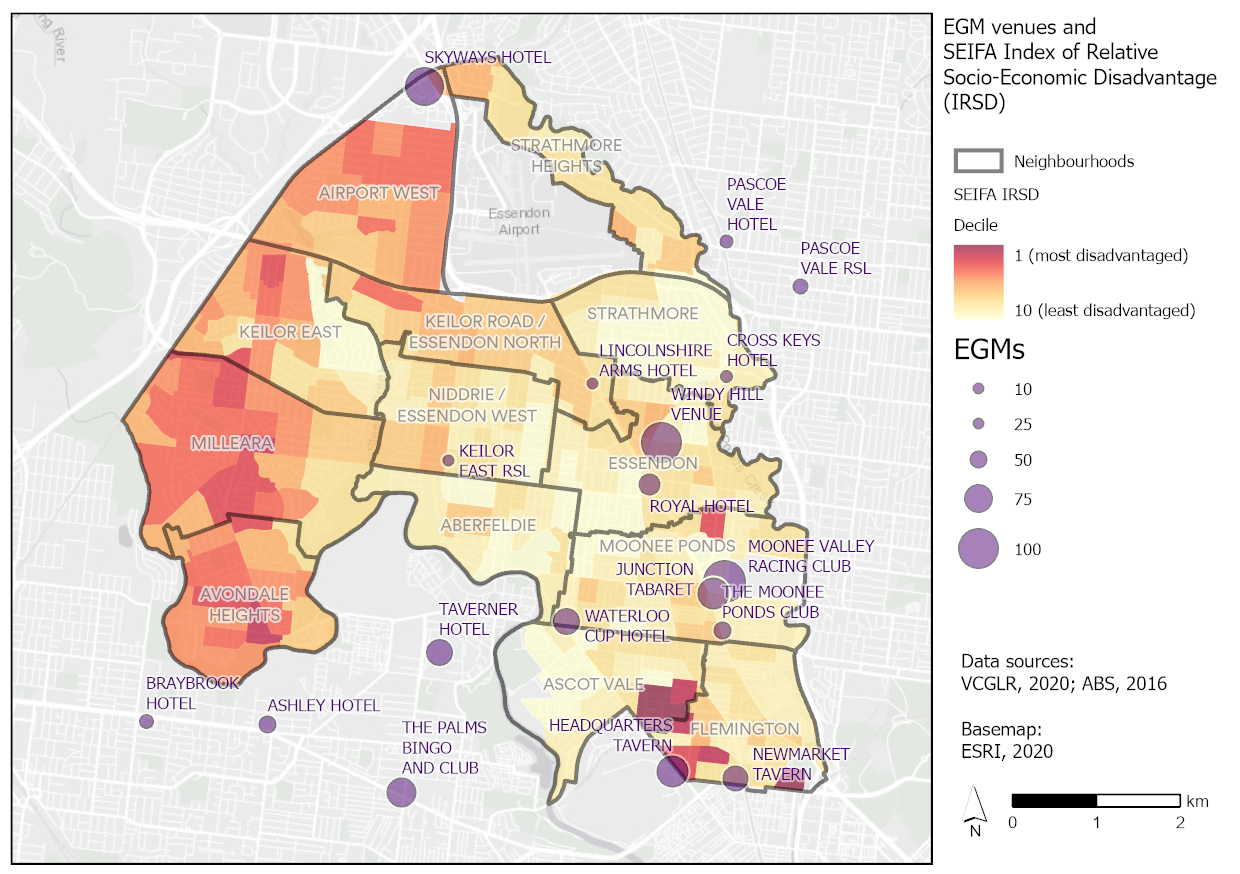
In a usual year, almost $80 million is lost through pokies in the City of Moonee Valley. However, this figure was only $58 million in the 2019-20 financial year as pokies venues have been closed temporarily due to COVID-19.



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

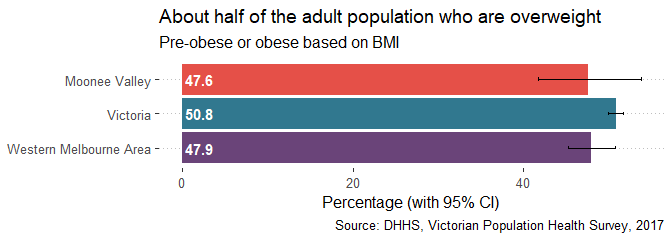


When looking at the distribution of Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) in Moonee Valley, we can see that they are concentrated in the east of the municipality (mostly in Moonee Ponds and Essendon).

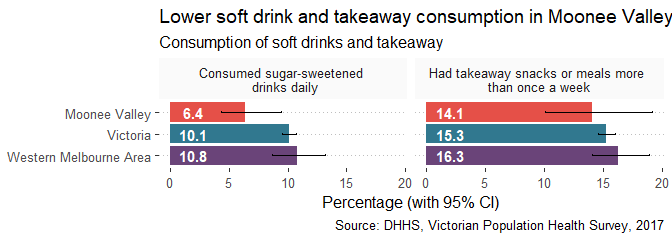


### Obesity

Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that the almost half (48 per cent) of Moonee Valley residents are overweight. This is similar to the proportion in the Western Melbourne Area and slightly lower than the rate for Victoria (51 per cent).



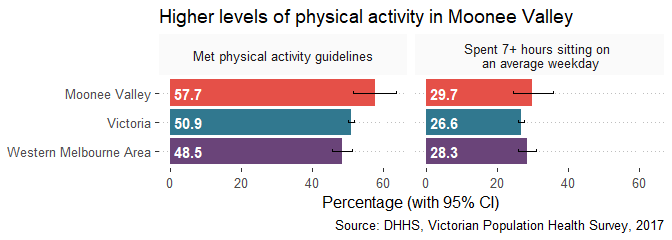
Residents in Moonee Valley have lower consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages with 6.4 per cent of residents consuming these drinks daily, compared to 10.1 per cent for Victoria and 10.8 per cent for the Western Melbourne Area. Moonee Valley residents also consume takeaway snacks or meals less often when compared against both Western Melbourne and Victoria.



### Physical activity

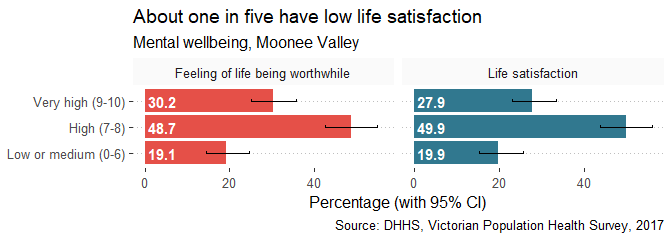
Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that approximately 58 per cent of Moonee Valley residents complied with the physical activity guidelines, compared to 48.5 per cent in the Western Melbourne Area. Approximately 30 per cent of residents spent seven or more hours sitting on an average weekday, higher than both the Western Melbourne Area (28 per cent) and Victoria (27 per cent).

Shelley to add covid narrative – see recent webinar notes and research findings !!!

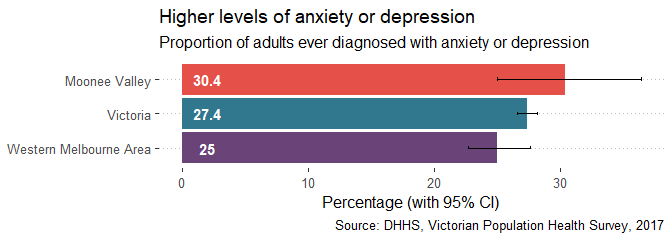


## Mental health (Indigenous language)

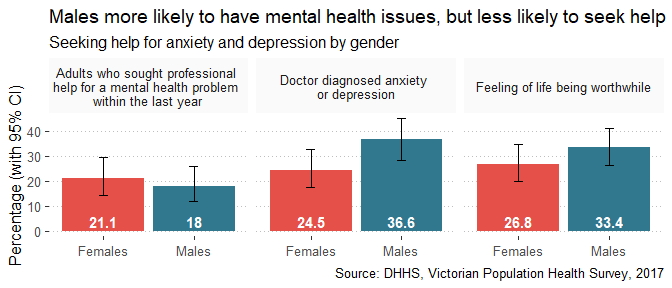
Data from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 shows that approximately eight in ten residents rated their feeling of life being worthwhile (79 per cent) and life satisfaction (78 per cent) as ‘very high’ or ‘high’.



The Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 also shows that approximately 30 per cent of Moonee Valley residents had ever been diagnosed with anxiety of depression. This figure is higher than both Western Melbourne (25 per cent) and Victoria (27 per cent).



Looking at the data by sex, the 2017 survey also shows that males in Moonee Valley were more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety or depression, but were less likely to seek professional help for mental health problems than females.



When home becomes the workplace – practitioner wellbeing / mental helahthealth

Inw pcp env scan

Vichealth covid impacts survey

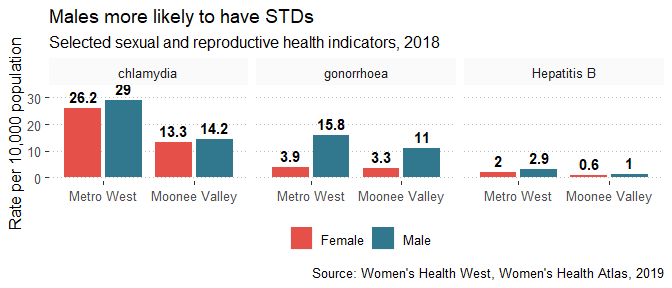
# Sexual and reporductive health (Indigenous language)

Narrative from WHW 2020 report

WISE doc

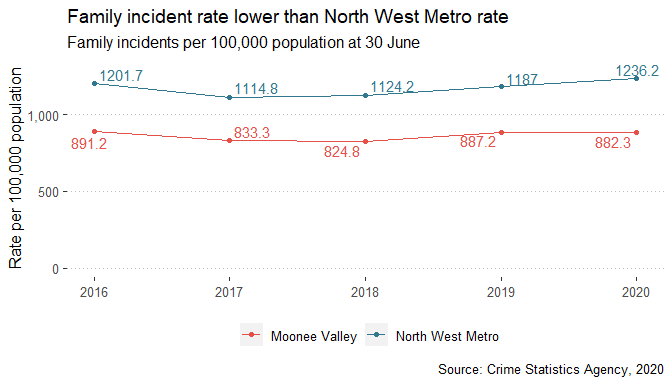
Rates of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and hepatitis B are lower in Moonee Valley than for the Metro West region, and are lower for females than males.

Narrative – the need for more education and awareness raising, particular with males.



# Family violence (Indigenous language)

Data from the Crime Statistics Agency shows that family violence rates in Moonee Valley are lower when compared with the municipalities in the North West Metro region.



Include pandemic narrative

Not to Violence

Vic Pol

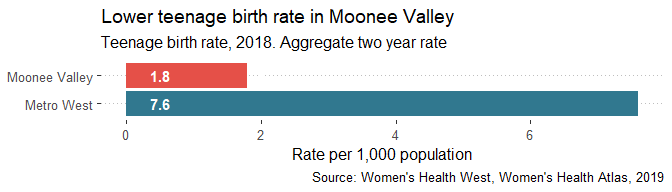
Women’s health agency data – women’s health west

# Births (Indigenous language)

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.

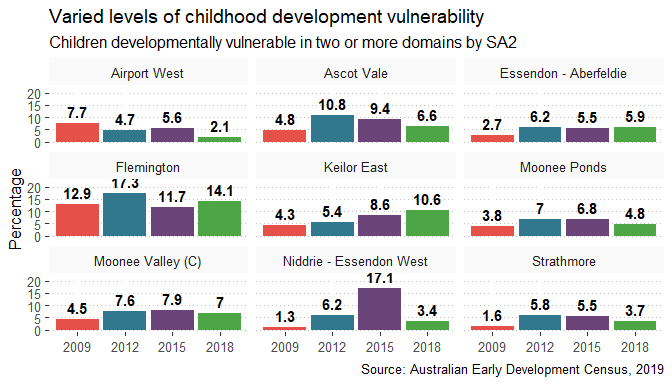
| **Births by Maternal Child Health Centre** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCH** | **2015-16** | **2016-17** | **2017-18** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** |
| Aberfeldie | 96 | 111 | 83 | 91 | 99 |
| Airport West | 116 | 116 | 132 | 122 | 130 |
| Ascot Vale | 154 | 161 | 176 | 161 | 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 | | | | | |

The teenage birth rate in Moonee Valley is lower than the rate for the Metro West region. The rate was 1.83 per 1,000 population compared to 7.6 per 1,000.



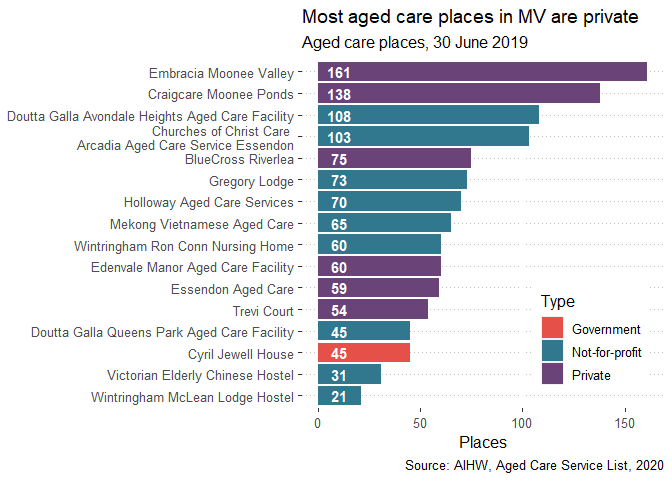
# Early childhood development (Indigenous language)

Data from the Australian Early Development Census shows that about seven per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains in 2018. This was lower than 2015 (eight per cent). There seems to be a lot of variation in the data at the SA2 level.

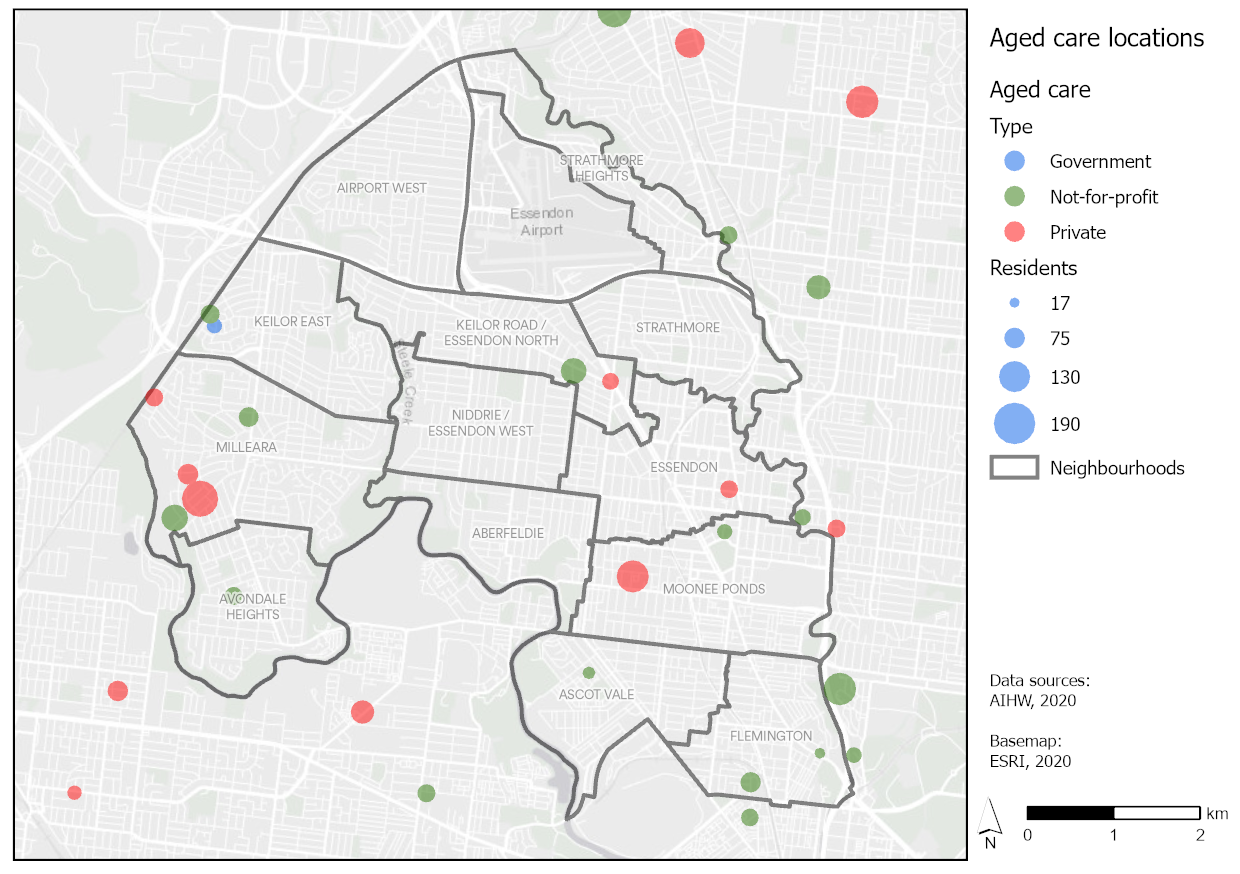


# Aged care (Indigenous language)

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



Cyril Jewell House, located in Keilor East, is the only government aged care facility in the municipality.



Most of the deaths due to COVID-19 in Victoria have occurred in aged care facilities. Data from the Department of Health and Human Services shows that (up to 20 October 2020,) Within the municipality, there were:

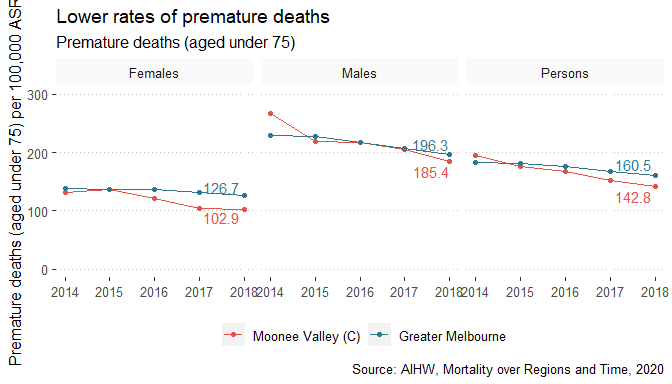
* 84 cases and nine deaths at the Embracia Moonee Valley facility in Avondale Heights
* 71 cases and 15 deaths at the Gregory Lodge facility in Flemington
* 68 cases and seven deaths at the Menarock Life facility in Essendon
* 22 cases and four deaths at Arcadia Aged Care in Essendon

## 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.

ADD covid 19 data if available by LGA !!!



### Top causes of death

The most common causes of death in for Moonee Valley in 2018 was coronary heart disease, responsible for 489 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 | | |

Leading underlying causes of death by age - add to narrative !!!

As well as differences by sex, the leading causes of death also vary by age. Chronic diseases feature more prominently among people aged 45 and over, while the leading causes of death among people aged 1–44 are external causes, such as accidents and suicides (Figure 3.2).

<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/life-expectancy-death/deaths-in-australia/contents/leading-causes-of-death>

A spotlight on Indigenous health and wellbeing (Indigenous Profile 2016 / 2020, inform RAP 2021-25?)

# Glossary and definitions

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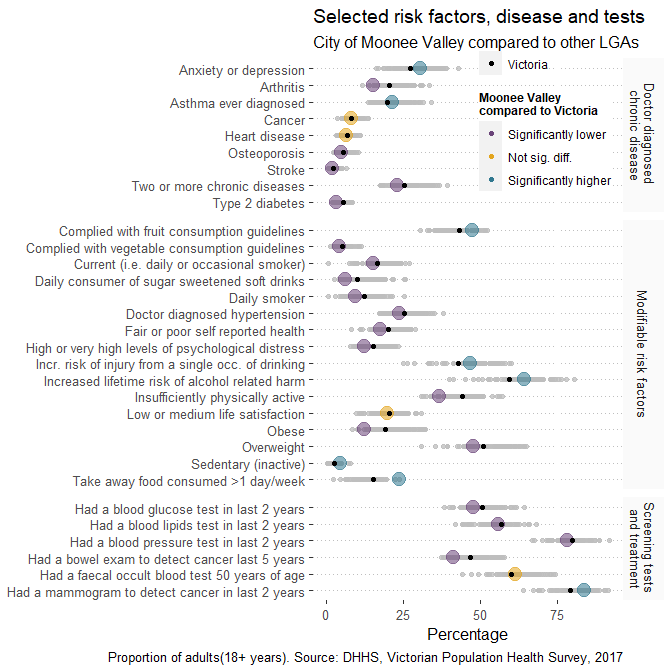
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# Appendices

## 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 | | | |