



Living local

Moreland City Council Health Profile

Version 1

November 2020

Contents

Key insights	2
Community infrastructure	3
Measure: Access to social infrastructure.....	3
Access to everyday needs.....	4
Measure: Number of daily living destinations present within 1,600m	4
Access and affordability of health services	5
Measure: Access to health services (hospitals & general practitioners).....	5
Data sources.....	6

Key insights

Community infrastructure

- Moreland scores 9.4/15 on the Australian Urban Indicator Social Infrastructure Index, which is a composite measure of the average distance to different community infrastructure items including community centres, culture and leisure facilities, early years facilities, education facilities, health and social services, and sports and recreation.
- Mapping from the Australian Urban Observatory indicates that Brunswick, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, and Coburg have high levels of accessibility to social infrastructure, whereas Hadfield and Oak Park only have moderate levels of accessibility, and Gowanbrae has relatively low accessibility.

Access to everyday needs

- Mapping from the Australian Urban Observatory highlights parts of Glenroy, Hadfield, Oak Park, and Gowanbrae as lacking multiple daily living destinations present within 1,600m.

Access and affordability of health services

- There is a clear North-South divide in terms of accessibility of health services (hospitals and general practitioners).
- Brunswick, Brunswick East, and Brunswick West have very high accessibility of health services whereas portions of Fawkner and Glenroy have moderate accessibility, and portions of Gowanbrae and Oak Park have low levels of accessibility (AURIN 2014).

Community infrastructure

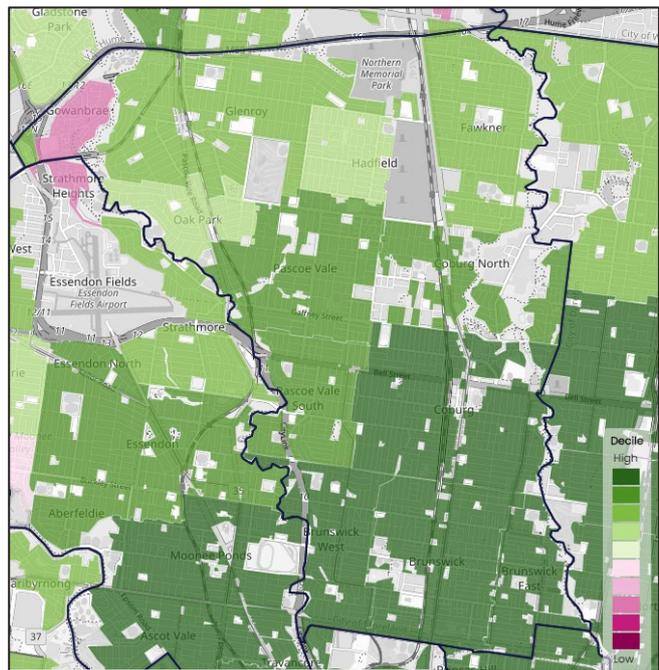
Measure: Access to social infrastructure

Moreland scores 9.4/15 on the Australian Urban Observatory Indicator Social Infrastructure Index, which is a composite measure of the average distance to different community infrastructure items including community centres, culture and leisure facilities, early years facilities, education facilities, health and social services, and sports and recreation. It is important to note that many of these community facility types are not owned by Council. Also, while access (travel time) is one important consideration for social infrastructure, specific facilities have various service catchments, with many extending beyond the local neighbourhood or 20-minute walk catchment.

Mapping from the Australian Urban Observatory indicates that Brunswick, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, and Coburg have high levels of accessibility to social infrastructure, whereas Hadfield and Oak Park only have moderate levels of accessibility, and Gowanbrae has relatively low accessibility.

Table. Social infrastructure index

Suburb	Index Score	Percentile
Brunswick	11.4	98
Brunswick East	10.8	96
Brunswick West	10.1	94
Coburg	11.2	97
Coburg North	8.1	82
Fawkner	7.6	77
Glenroy	7.9	79
Gowanbrae	3.3	27
Hadfield	7	70
Oak Park	6.2	62
Pascoe Vale	8.6	86
Pascoe Vale South	8.7	86



Source: Australian Urban Observatory – Social Infrastructure



PANDEMIC

Access to community infrastructure has become increasingly important throughout the pandemic. The shift to live locally has highlighted certain areas do not have equal access to social infrastructure that benefits health. By creating more connected environments and communities it allows for living locally.



CLIMATE CHANGE

Changes to the climate will impact upon the quality and durability of community infrastructure. The cost of maintaining community infrastructure is forecast to increase due to climate change. Most of Council's community facilities are long lived and require significant on-going investment for maintenance and renewal activities.



URBAN CHANGE

Council must plan for the increased future demand in community infrastructure in an approach to balance community expectations and desired service standards within Council's financial capacity. Much of Council's existing community infrastructure was planned and developed in a different era and had led to a mismatch between the location of current community facilities and future growth locations. Providing contemporary community services from existing facilities can be a challenge, and modification and improvements are necessary to meet current building regulations and standards.

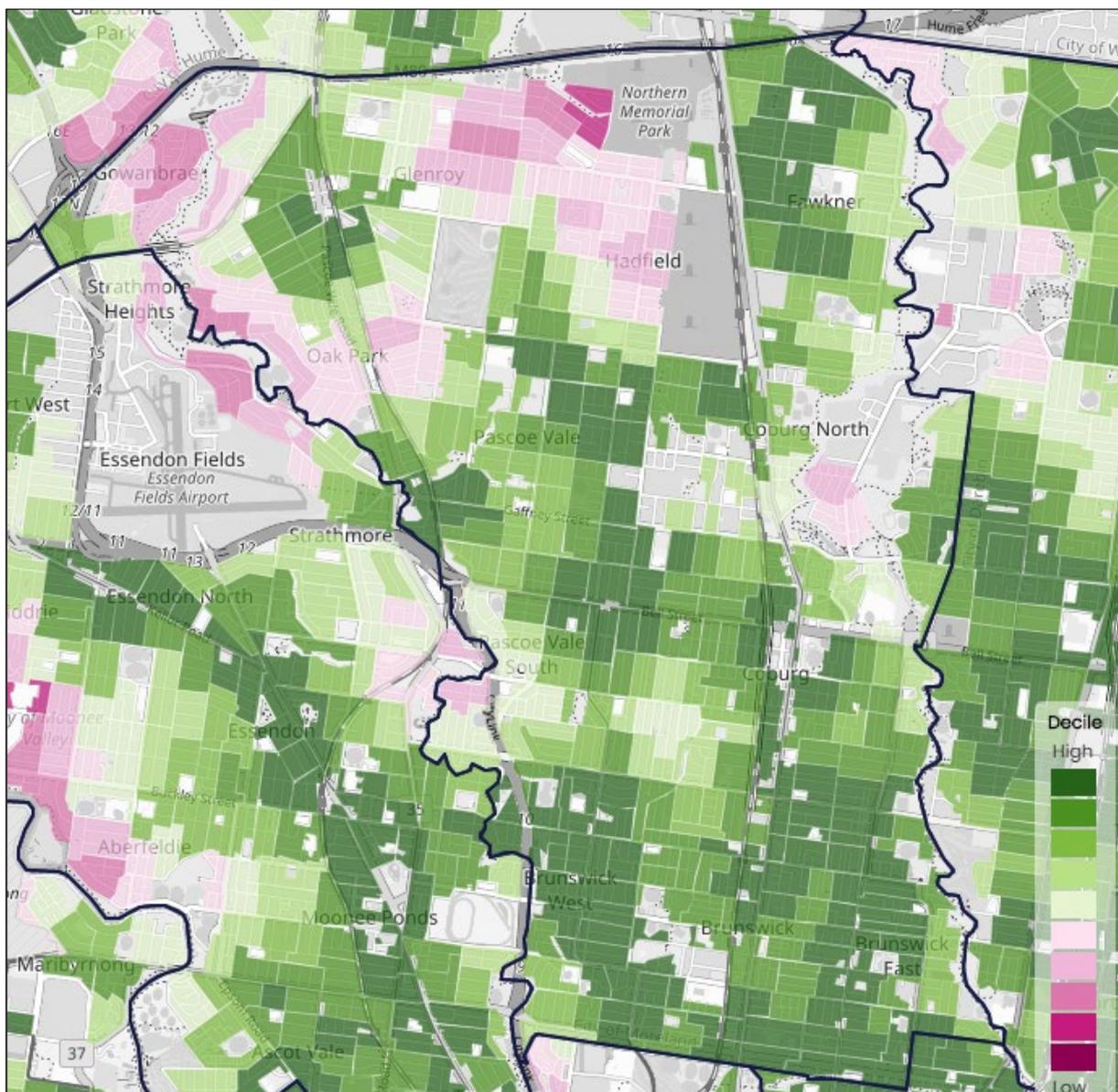
Access to everyday needs

Measure: Number of daily living destinations present within 1,600m

According to the Australian Urban Observatory, daily living destinations includes three types of destinations: supermarkets, public transport stops, and convenience, which together allow people to meet their daily needs locally.

Mapping from the Australian Urban Observatory highlights parts of Glenroy, Hadfield, Oak Park, and Gowanbrae as lacking multiple daily living destinations present within 1,600m.

Map. Average number of daily living destinations (0-3) present within 1,600m by Statistical Area 1



Source: Australian Urban Observatory – Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600m



PANDEMIC

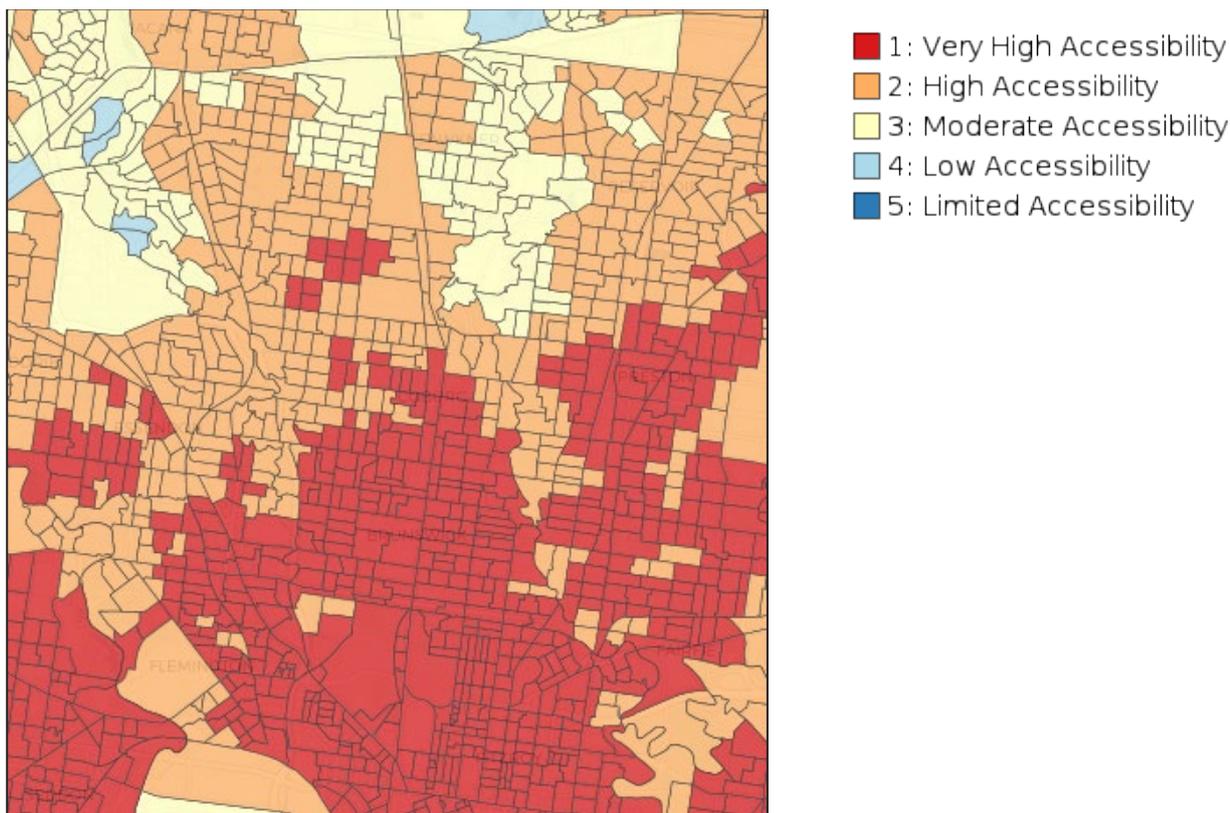
Living locally during the pandemic has become increasingly significant for many as restrictions on movement and services were enforced.

Access and affordability of health services

Measure: Access to health services (hospitals & general practitioners)

The Metropolitan Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (Metro ARIA) dataset provides data on ease of difficulty people face accessing health services (hospitals and general practitioners). Findings are classified into five accessibility levels graded from low to high (AURIN 2014).

There is a clear North-South divide in terms of accessibility of health services (hospitals and general practitioners). Brunswick, Brunswick East, and Brunswick West have very high accessibility of health services whereas portions of Fawkner and Glenroy have moderate accessibility, and portions of Gowanbrae and Oak Park have low levels of accessibility (AURIN 2014).



Source: AURIN Map, Metro Health ARIA 2014



CLIMATE CHANGE

People who live with chronic conditions are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Heat stress, bacterial infections, asthma attacks and respiratory complications are all set to increase in frequency with current climate projections. This increased need for health services to monitor these conditions will mean that having ease of access and ensuring affordability, especially for priority groups, is essential to adapting to climate change.



PRIORITY GROUPS

People who identify as LGBTQIA+ experience much higher rates of discrimination when using health services. 25.2% of LGBTQIA+ people had been discriminated against by a doctor, nurse or other staff member at a hospital or doctors surgery, whereas non-LGBTQIA+ people's rate of of discrimination was 9.8% (Victorian Agency for Health Information, 2017).

Data sources

Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network (AURIN)

AURIN is an initiative of the Australian Government under the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) and associated programs.

The most recent data is 2014.

Australian Urban Observatory

The Australian Urban Observatory is a digital platform that transforms complex urban data into easily understood liveability maps across Australia's 21 largest cities. The Observatory maps key liveability indicators found to be associated with health and wellbeing and provides a clear understanding of the liveability of cities.

The most recent data is 2018.

Victorian Agency for Health Information 2017

Safer Care Victoria and VAHI were created as a part of government reforms to improve quality and safety across Victoria's public healthcare system.