

LOGAN: *City of Choice*



# 2015 Addendum

*to the State of the City 2013*

## Acknowledgements:

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands across Logan City, and extend that respect to the Elders, past, present and emerging for they hold the memories, the traditions, the cultures and hopes of Australia's First Peoples. Logan City Council acknowledges the following active groups who claim Traditional Custodianship over lands within the Logan City Local Government Area (in alphabetical order):

- Turrbal people
- Yagara language speaking people
- Yugambah language speaking people
- Yugara/Yugarapul people.

## Disclaimer:

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The City of Choice Leadership Team acknowledges that the information in this report may not represent local neighbourhoods or select communities within Logan City that experience prosperity and affluence. Our intent is to highlight areas of concern to advocate for the interests of our neighbourhoods and communities experiencing disadvantage and to improve on the city wide performance results outlined in this report.

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LOGAN: *City of Choice*



# Introduction

An initiative of the Logan: City of Choice Leadership Team, the **State of the City 2013** report was officially launched on 7 February, 2014. This report highlights our unique city profile by capturing city wide statistics. We present our city wide results against a range of key performance indicators (KPIs) that relate to the following City of Choice portfolio areas:

- Education
- Employment
- Housing
- Safety
- Social Infrastructure
- Communication and Community Involvement
- Cultures
- Transport

Where data has been available, our progress against each KPI in the portfolio areas are compared with regional, state and national averages. Where available, we have also documented results over consecutive years to track our progress and to monitor trends over the coming years. In addition to KPIs, our long term strategic outcomes and our targets for improved results are also presented.

Copies of the **State of the City 2013** report can be sourced from the Logan City Council website at [www.logan.qld.gov.au/community-support/city-of-choice/city-of-choice-key-documents](http://www.logan.qld.gov.au/community-support/city-of-choice/city-of-choice-key-documents), or by written request to:

Community Services Branch  
Logan City Council  
PO Box 3226 Logan City DC QLD 4114

The purpose of this **2015 Addendum to the State of the City 2013** report is to highlight new and emerging issues that have been identified since the publication of the 2013 report. In this Addendum, we present new emerging areas of interest and new KPIs, and identify the long term targets set against each new KPI. This Addendum should be read in conjunction with the **State of the City 2013** report.





# Our emerging area of interest: Education

## Young people

Demographically, we are a very young city, with 19.4% of our population aged between 12 and 24 years of age. Our young people are our future and youth engagement is crucial to the health of Logan City. Structures and systems (political, social, and cultural) can play a significant part in youth disengagement.<sup>1</sup> Young people who are well resourced have access to education and experience better health outcomes, while those who are marginalised (e.g. Indigenous, culturally and linguistically diverse) are more likely to experience poorer economic, social and health outcomes. Current trends in youth unemployment identify that one in five unemployed Australians is a teenager, with the 15-19 year age group at greatest risk of unemployment.<sup>2</sup>

**“In 2011, there were 53,992 young people between the ages of 12 and 24 years in Logan City”  
- Census, 2011**

### Our local experience – A snapshot

More than 150 delegates from across academic, education, health, government and church sectors came together at the 2014 Pacific Youth Research Symposium to learn new strategies to better engage with Pasifika youth. The symposium was particularly significant for our city, given Samoan is the most frequently spoken non-English language in our community. Pasifika students comprise more than half of the student population at some schools in South East Queensland. This figure includes a significant number of people of Pacific Island heritage who are New Zealand citizens.

1. (2008). Burns, J., et al., *Preventing youth disengagement and promoting engagement*. Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth.

2. (2015). Brotherhood of St Laurence. *The teenage dream unravels: trends in youth unemployment*.

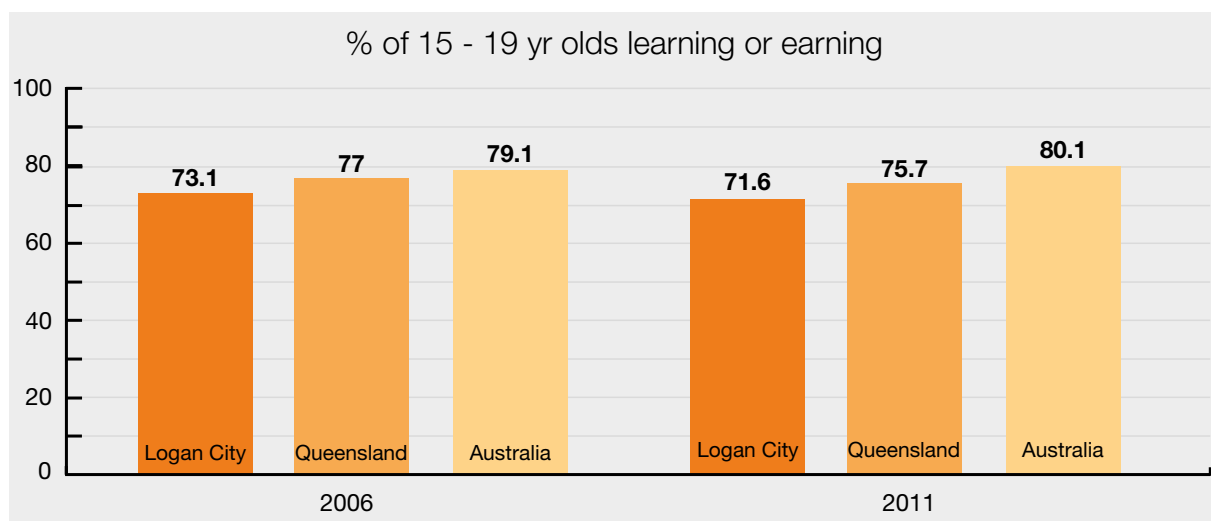
## Our new Education key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against education measures. Where available, we have compared our city results against regional, state and national figures.

### Are our young people learning or earning?

**FACT:** In Logan City (71.6%), our young people (15-19 yrs.) are less likely to be learning or earning compared to state (75.7%) and national (80.1%) counterparts.

**FACT:** Compared with 2006 figures (73.1%), in 2011 (71.6%) the percentage of 15-19 year olds in Logan City engaged in learning or earning decreased slightly.

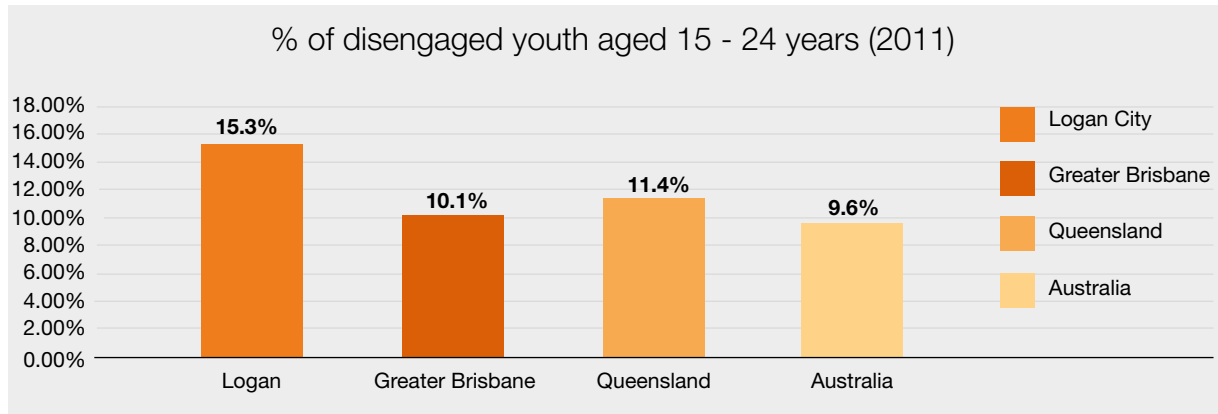




## How engaged are our youth?

**FACT:** Our young people (15.3%) are more likely to be disengaged when compared to our regional (10.1%), state (11.4%) and national (9.6%) counterparts.

**NOTE:** *Disengaged means the person is neither in employment, looking for work nor studying or a combination of these.*



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
Learning or earning	% meets state average	Census
Disengaged youth	% meets state average	Census





**RHINO**  
TOOLBOXES  
MADE IN AUSTRALIA



**SCA**  
25 LITRE  
GALVANISED TOOLBOX  
Made from high strength galvanneal steel  
Powder coated for durability  
04327405101507

## Intergenerational disadvantage

Long term unemployment can result in diminished health, social and educational outcomes. A person experiences long term unemployment when they have been unemployed for more than 52 consecutive weeks.<sup>3</sup> Difficulties in re-entering the workforce are more likely for the long term unemployed. Studies have shown that long term unemployment can have intergenerational consequences, such as poor health, social isolation and economic disadvantage for children and grandchildren of people who experience long term unemployment.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, children in jobless households are at greater risk of experiencing poorer developmental outcomes and economic and social disadvantage as adults. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has indicated that young people whose parents are not in work have lower labour force participation rates and higher unemployment rates than young people with at least one parent at work.

‘Children in families who experienced persistent intergenerational disadvantages fall substantially behind their peers academically and in socio-emotional development.’ - *LSAC Annual Statistical report, 2012*

### Our local experience – A snapshot

The Jobs 4 Logan Workforce Coordination Project is a new initiative to promote local jobs for local people in Logan City. The project uses an integrated approach involving employers, government stakeholders, educational institutions, employment service providers, research agencies and job seekers. Jobs 4 Logan will promote local job growth and job skill training for relevant local industries and develop pathways for current and future job opportunities for citizens of Logan City.

3. (2011). Fowkes, L., *Long - term unemployment in Australia*. Australian Policy Online.

4. (2012). Hancock, K., et al., *The longitudinal study of Australian children: Annual statistical report 2012*. Australian Institute of Family Studies.

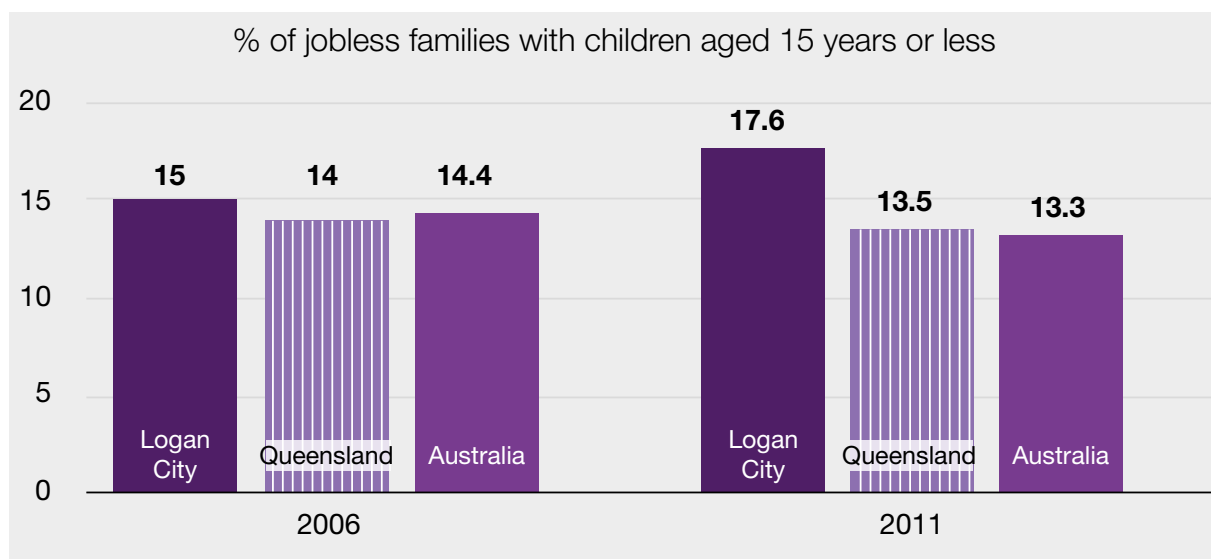
## Our new Employment key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against employment measures. Where available, we have compared our city results against regional, state and national figures.

### How many jobless families do we have?

**FACT:** In Logan City (17.6%), jobless families are more prevalent than state (13.5%) and national (13.3%) averages.

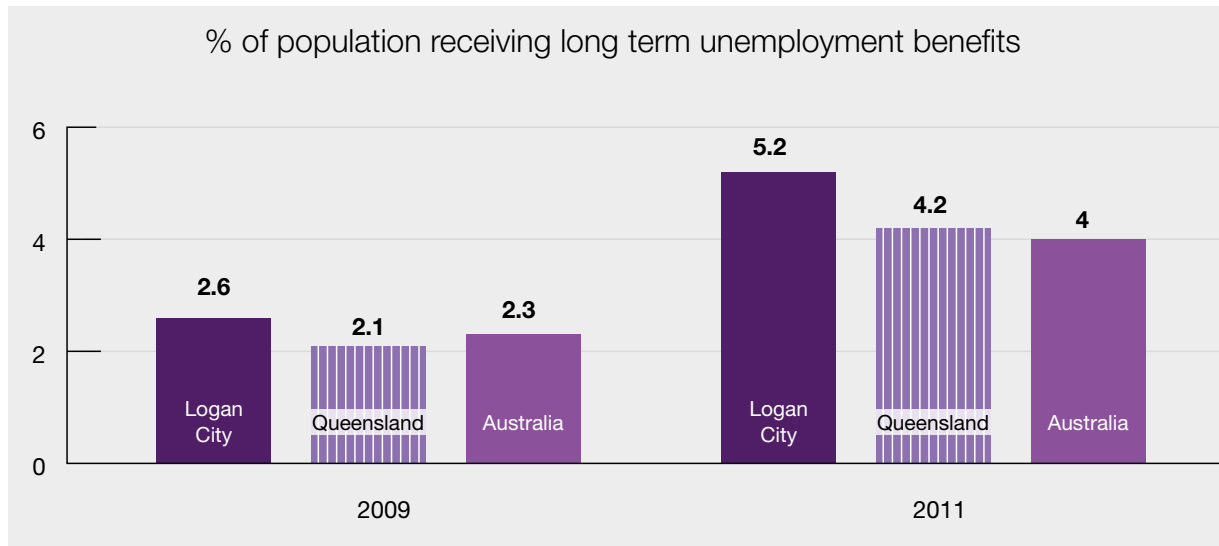
**FACT:** From the period 2006 (15%) -2011 (17.6%), the percentage of jobless families had increased in Logan City.





How many of us experience long term unemployment?

**FACT:** In Logan City (5.2%), people are more likely to receive long term unemployment benefits when compared with the state (4.2%) and national (4%) average.



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
Jobless families with children	% meets state average	Census
Long term unemployment	% meets state average	Department of Human Services









# Our emerging area of interest: Housing

## Housing stress

An appropriate home provides a stable, secure and private sanctuary and is conducive to overall health and wellbeing.<sup>5</sup> Housing stress is defined as the negative impacts for householders who have insufficient income, housing insecurity and overcrowding.

Studies show that households in housing stress are more likely to be living in lower socio economic areas that have fewer economic resources, education, facilities and services.<sup>6</sup> Demand for social housing continues to increase with expanding waiting lists outstripping supply.

### Our local experience – A snapshot

Logan's social housing system is evolving with the commencement of one of the largest social housing renewal projects in Australia - the Logan Renewal Initiative (LRI). As part of the LRI, the concentration of social housing in some neighbourhoods will be reduced and existing older properties redeveloped. This will provide greater opportunities for people to access social housing in Logan City.

The 20-year initiative is about improving social housing for tenants and building a bright future for the Logan City community. The not for profit organisation, Logan City Community Housing (LCCH), established solely for the LRI, will manage and deliver ongoing renewal and redevelopment of social housing in Logan City to meet the needs of our growing and diverse community. The LRI involves the single largest transfer of social housing stock in Australia.

'The proportion of Australian households in housing stress continues to increase and 42% of households in housing stress were low income households.'

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2013

5. (2013). Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Housing assistance in Australia 2013*.

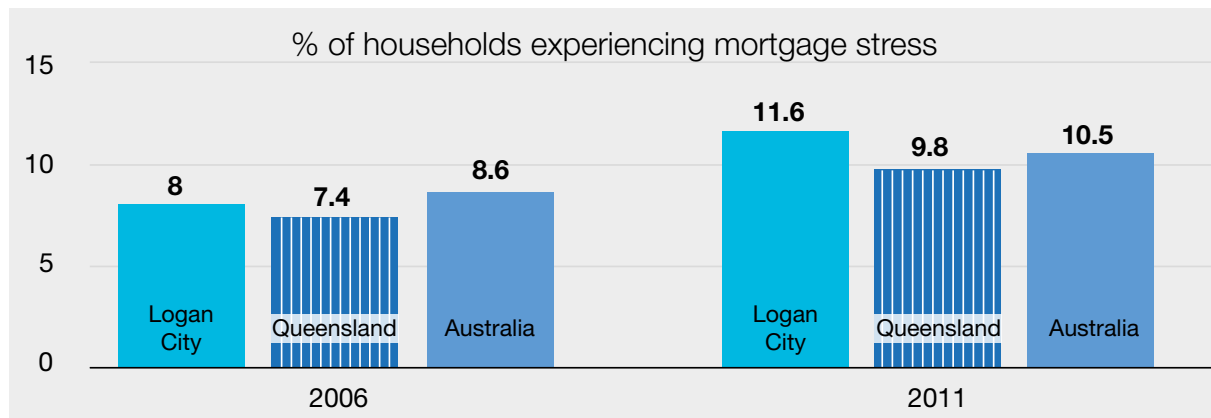
6. (2012). Rowley, S., and Ong, R. *Housing affordability, housing stress and household wellbeing in Australia*. Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute.

## Our new Housing key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against housing measures. Where available, we have compared our city results against regional, state and national figures.

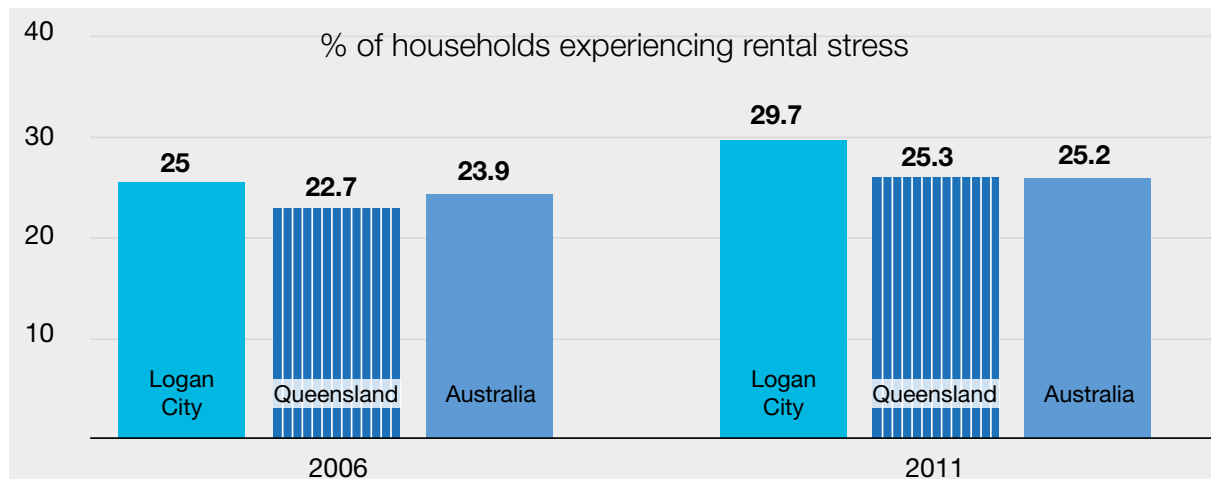
### How many of our households experience mortgage stress?

**FACT:** In Logan City (11.6%), households are more likely to experience mortgage stress when compared with the state (9.8%) and national (10.5%) average.



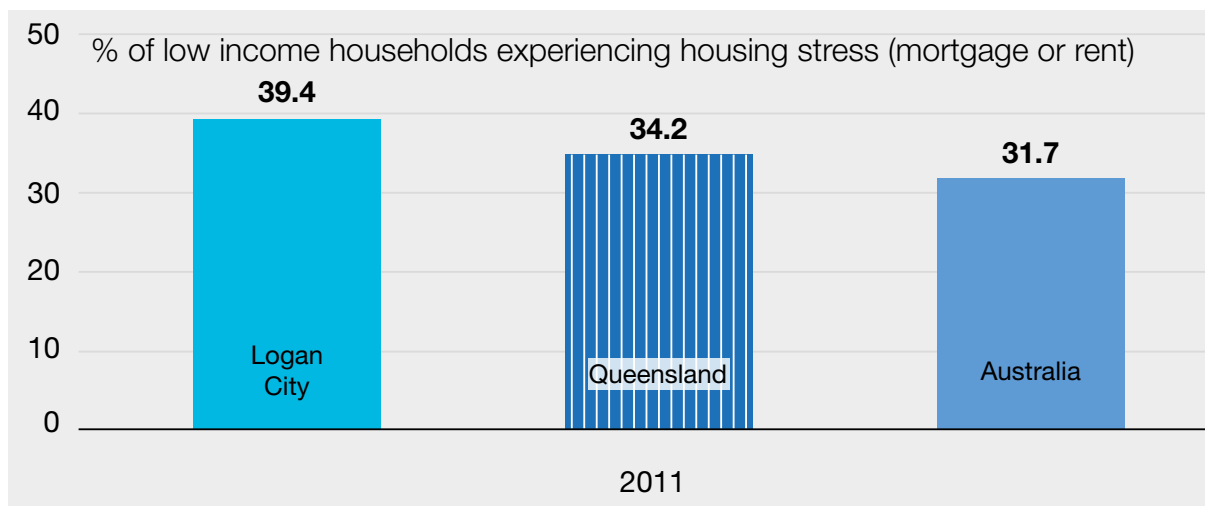
### How many of our households experience rental stress?

**FACT:** In Logan City (29.7%), households are more likely to experience rental stress when compared with the state (25.3%) and national (25.2%) average.



How many of our low income households experience housing stress?

**FACT:** In Logan City (39.4%), there are more low income households experiencing housing stress when compared with state (34.2%) and national (31.7%) figures.



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
Mortgage stress	% meets state average	Census
Rental stress	% meets state average	Census
Housing stress - Low income households	% meets state average	Census







## Domestic violence

The issue of domestic and family violence has emerged as a major area of interest on both the state and national agendas. Domestic and family violence can include controlling behaviour, physical harm, property damage, intimidation, harassment, stalking and abuse.<sup>7</sup>

A Special Taskforce set up by the Queensland Government to define the domestic and family violence landscape in Queensland, has proposed a range of recommendations which are outlined in the 'Not now, not ever' Bryce Report released in February 2015. The report sets a whole of community agenda for addressing and responding to this significant issue.

'Over 180 incidents of domestic and family violence are being reported every day in Queensland and on average one woman is killed by her partner every week.' - *Not now, Not ever, 2015*

## Fire safety

The Australian Fire Authorities Council's (AFAC) 2005 Report indicates that most home fires were caused by electrical faults, smoking materials, heaters, open fires and lamps.<sup>8</sup> The report also indicates that more deaths occurred during the sleeping hours of the cooler months of the year.

In Logan City, since July 2011, there have been 7 house fires where a fatality has occurred. 18 fatalities were recorded in these house fires including the Slacks Creek fire in 2011 that claimed the lives of 11 persons. 5 of the 7 homes had smoke alarms, three of which had ionisation smoke alarms and two had photoelectric smoke alarms installed.

'Smoke alarms were not fitted in most of the homes where deaths occurred and in those that did have them, 31% of them were not working.' - *AFAC, 2005.*



7. (2015). Queensland Government. *Not now, not ever: Putting an end to Domestic and Family violence in Queensland.*

8. (2005). Australasian Fire Authorities Council. *Accidental fire fatalities in residential structures – Who's at risk?*

## Our local experience - A snapshot for domestic violence

A cross-sector working group has come together in Logan City to create a placed-based response to domestic violence. Around 20 government agencies, service providers and community-based organisations (as well as Logan Police) have come together to develop an agreed action plan around awareness and early intervention. The working group is being led by Logan-based service provider YFS and the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services.

Meanwhile, Logan Police have prioritised investigating domestic violence and court imposed domestic violence order breaches. Planning has started to establish a multi-disciplinary domestic violence task force to commence in the latter half of 2015.

The task force will prosecute and then monitor the high risk perpetrators and will work with a number of government and non-government organisations to case manage and support victims of domestic violence in a holistic way. The goal is to enable the victims and their families to live a happy productive life without fear of further violence.

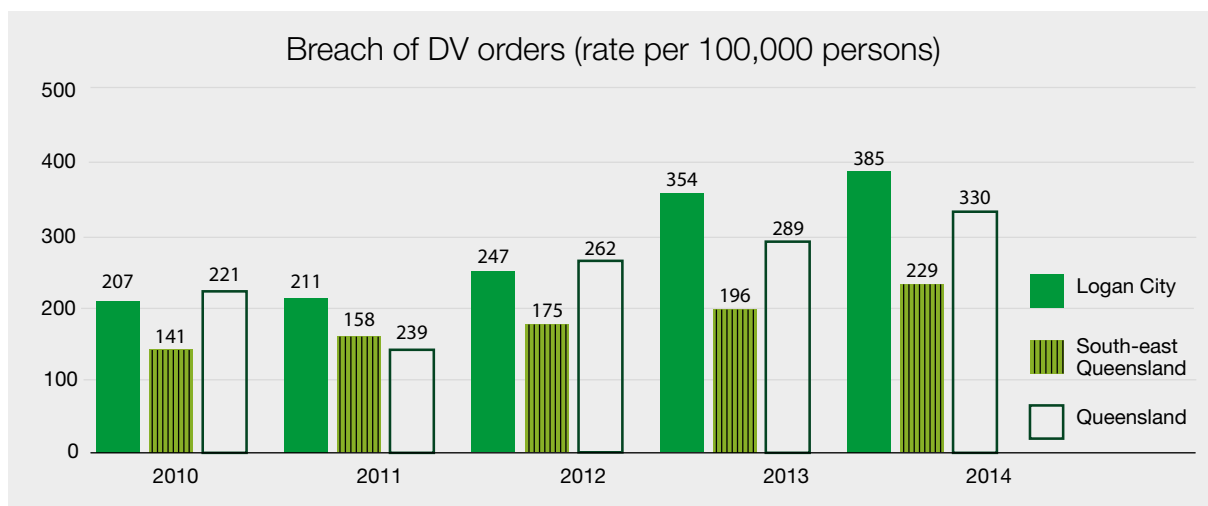
## Our new Safety key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against safety measures. Where available, we have compared our city results against regional, state and national figures.

### How many domestic violence (DV) orders are being breached?

**FACT:** Domestic violence order breaches are more likely to occur in Logan City (385) compared to regional (229) and state (330) figures.

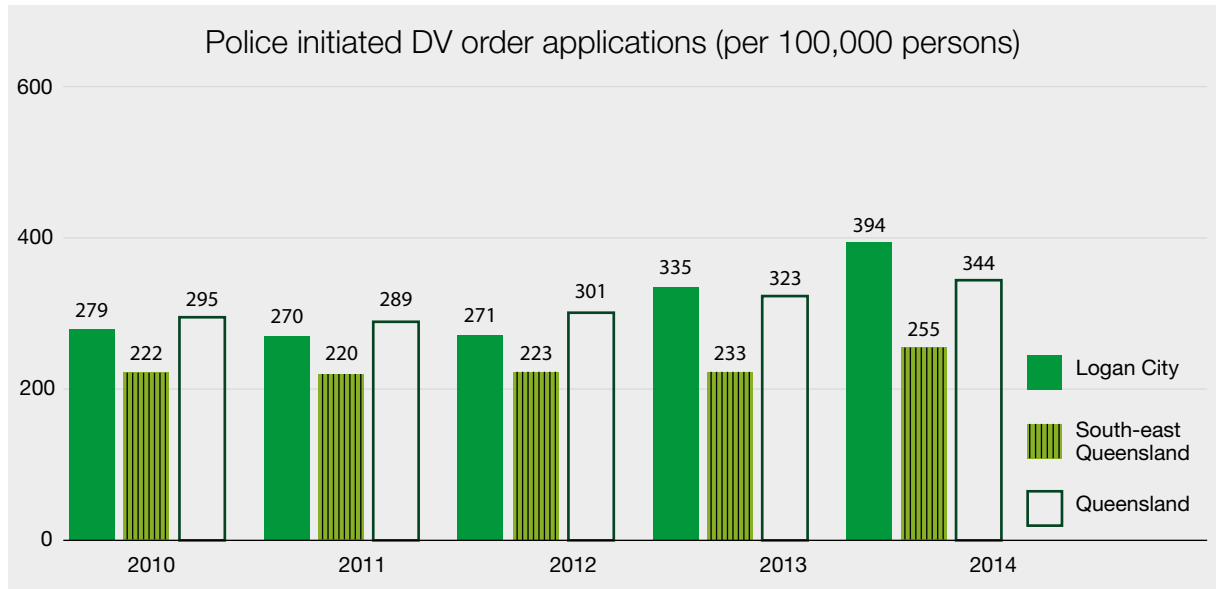
**TREND:** There has been an increase in domestic violence breaches at the local (385), regional (229) and state (330) level. A Queensland Police Service (QPS) representative suggests that this may be a result of an increased awareness of domestic violence and the need to report it.





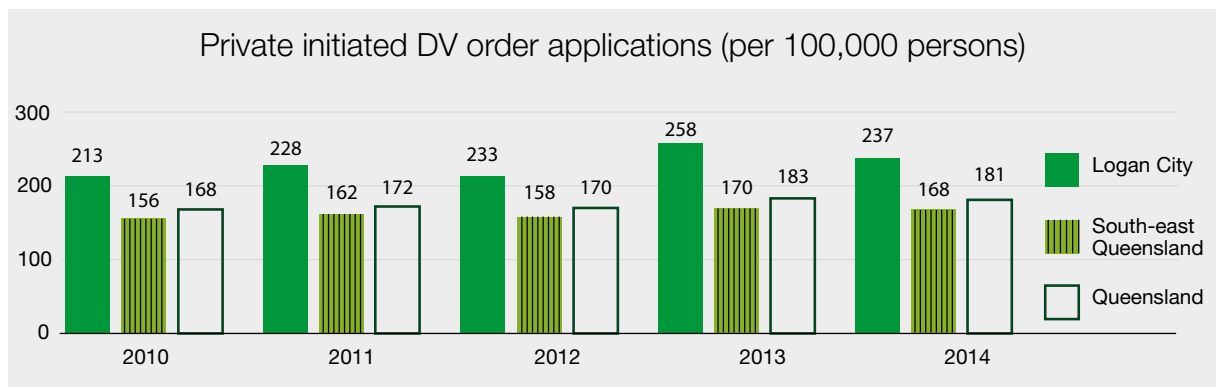
How many DV order applications are filed by the Queensland Police Service?

**FACT:** There are more police initiated domestic violence order applications in Logan City (394) compared to regional (255) and state (344) figures.



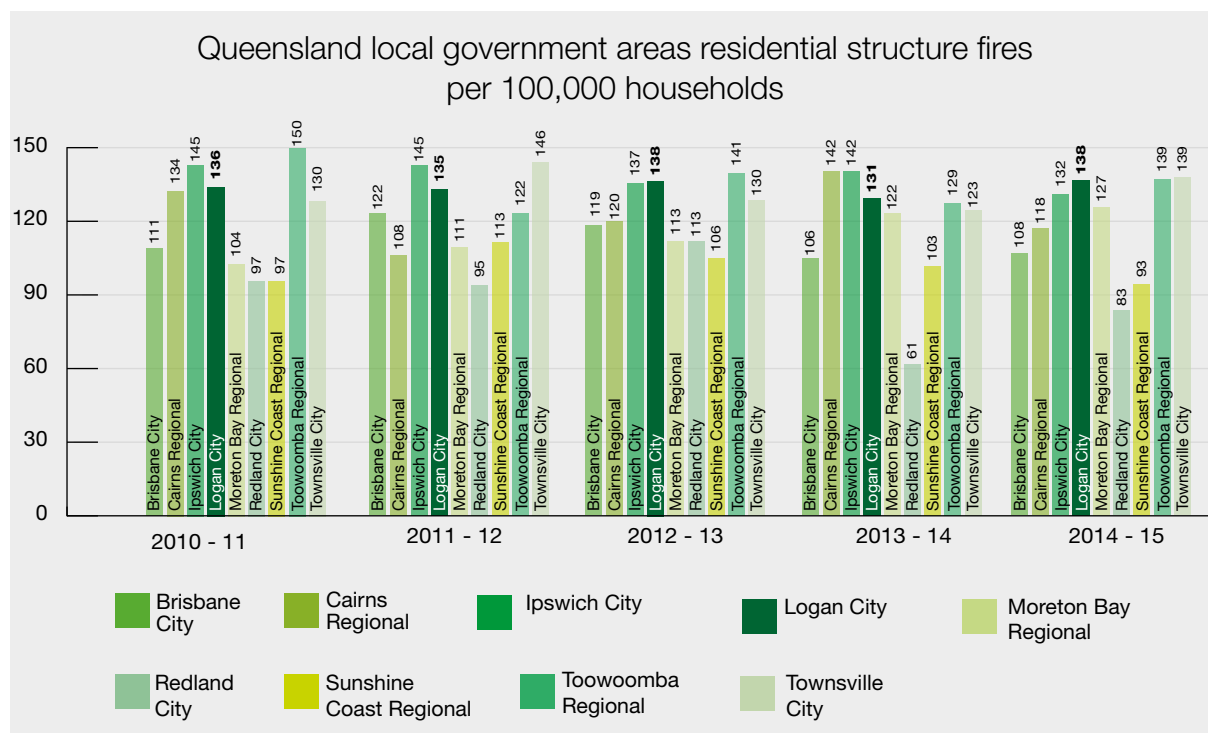
How many DV order applications are filed by a private party?

**FACT:** There are more private domestic violence order applications in Logan City (237) compared to regional (168) and state (181) figures.



## How many household fires do we have?

**FACT:** In Logan City (138), the number of household fires has remained relatively stable.



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
DV Order breaches	% meets state average	Queensland Police Service
Police DV applications	% meets state average	Queensland Police Service
Private DV applications	% meets state average	Queensland Police Service
Household fires per 100,000	% meets regional average	Queensland Fire & Emergency Service







## Childhood development

The early years of a child's life are crucial to setting the foundations for achieving one's full potential as an adult. A whole of community responsibility is needed to support a child to achieve his or her potential.<sup>9</sup>

A child's development is determined by a range of factors including the characteristics of the child, the family and care environment and the social environment in which the child lives and interacts.<sup>10</sup> Use of intervention in the early childhood stages is the most effective in improving the life outcomes of a person.<sup>11</sup>

### Our local experience – A snapshot

The Logan Together collective impact initiative is a key project in the Logan: City of Choice Two-Year Action Plan 2013-2015. Logan Together aims to close the gap so that, by the age of eight, Logan children will be as healthy as any other group of Australian children and reach agreed health, education and social milestones.

The initiative brings together representatives from all three levels of government, government agencies, community organisations, and a wide range of child development service providers in a whole of community approach.

It is based on the collective impact framework, which enables organisations across a particular sector to focus on a common agenda to achieve large-scale social change.

'The benefits of investing in children and families flow through to the entire population, with outcomes as diverse as greater productivity, lower burden of disease, stronger families and safer and more connected communities.' -  
*Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2012*

9. (2012). Australian Government. *A picture of Australia's Children 2012*. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

10. (2004). Vimpani, G., et al. *The relevance of child and adolescent development for outcomes in education, health and life success*. Children's health and development: New research directions in Australia (8), Australian Institute of Family Studies.

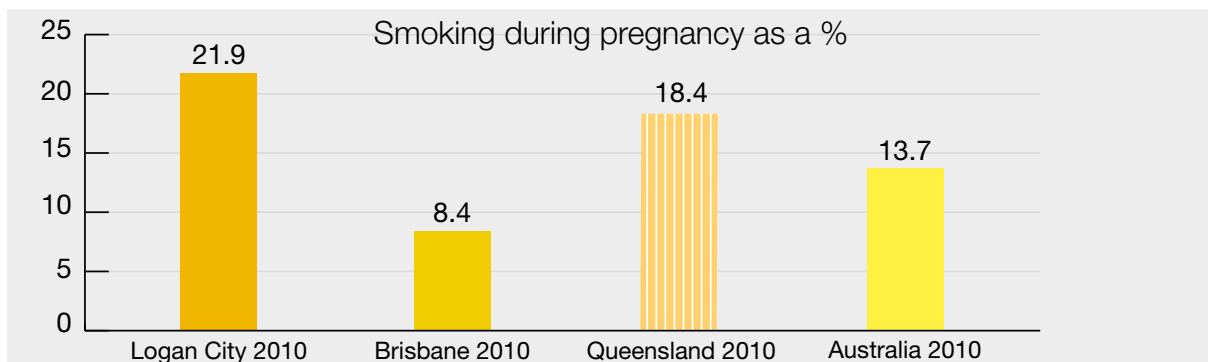
11. 2006), Moore, T., *Early childhood and long term development: The importance of the Early Years*. Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth.

## Our new Social Infrastructure key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against social infrastructure measures. Where available, we have compared our city results against regional, state and national figures.

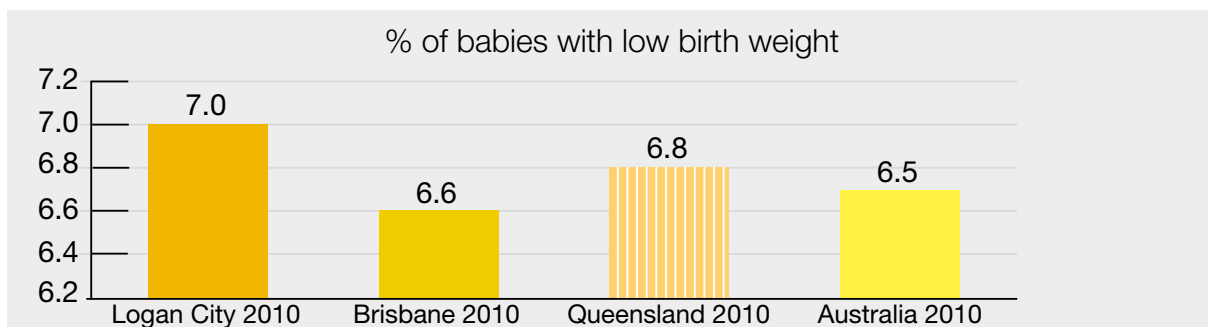
### What are the smoking rates of our pregnant mothers?

**FACT:** In Logan City (21.9%), we are more likely to smoke during pregnancy when compared to Brisbane (8.4%), Queensland (18.4%) and Australian (13.7%) figures.



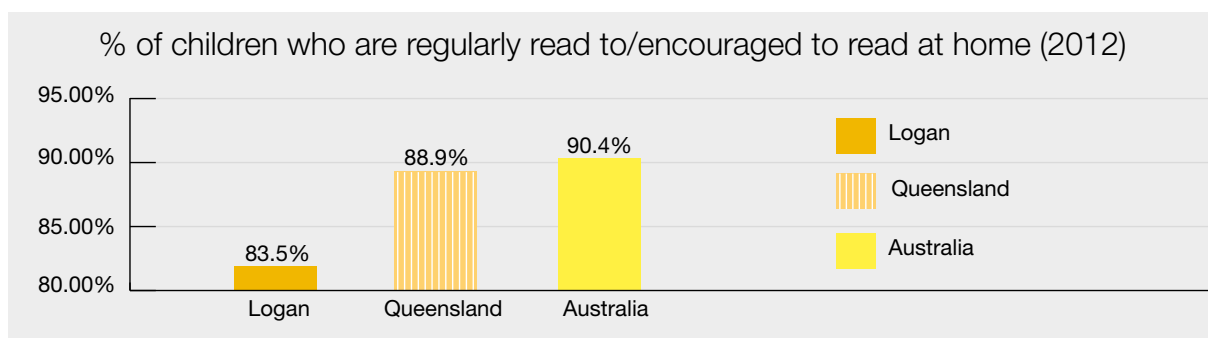
### How many of our babies are born with low birth weights?

**FACT:** In Logan City (7%), we are more likely to give birth to low weight babies when compared with Brisbane (6.6%), Queensland (6.8%) and Australian (6.5%) averages.



### Are our children engaged to read at home?

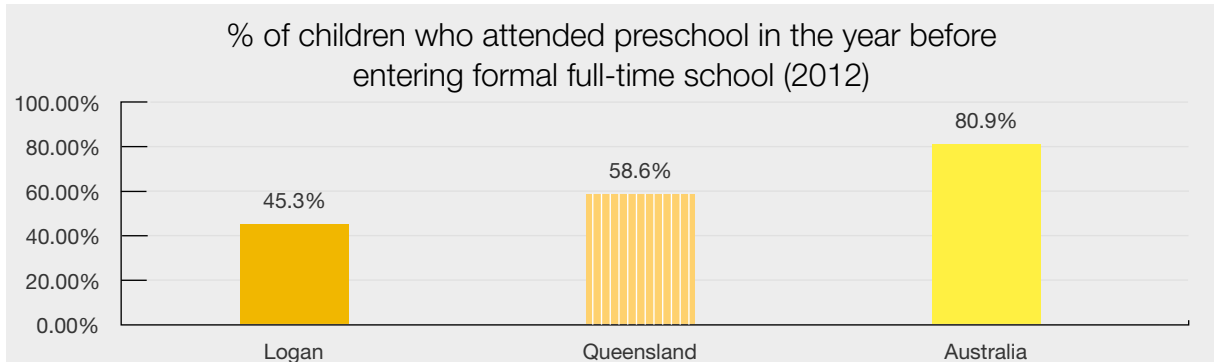
**FACT:** In Logan City (83.5%), our children are less likely to be read to or encouraged to read, when compared with the state (88.9%) and national (90.4%) averages.





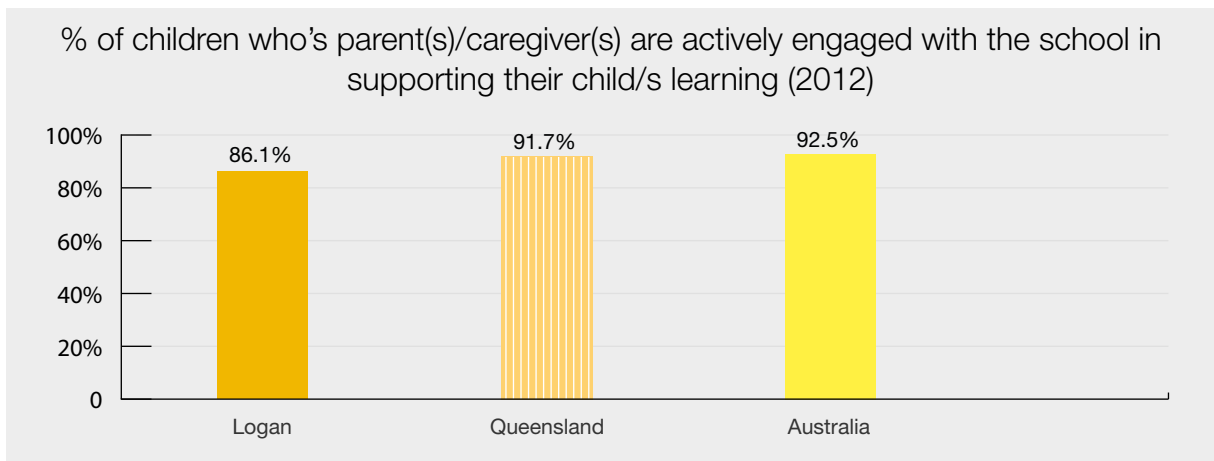
Do our children attend preschool prior to entering formal full time school?

**FACT:** In Logan City (45.3%), our young children are less likely to attend preschool in the year before entering full time schooling, when compared with the state (58.6%) and national (80.9%) averages.



Are our parents actively engaged in their child's learning?

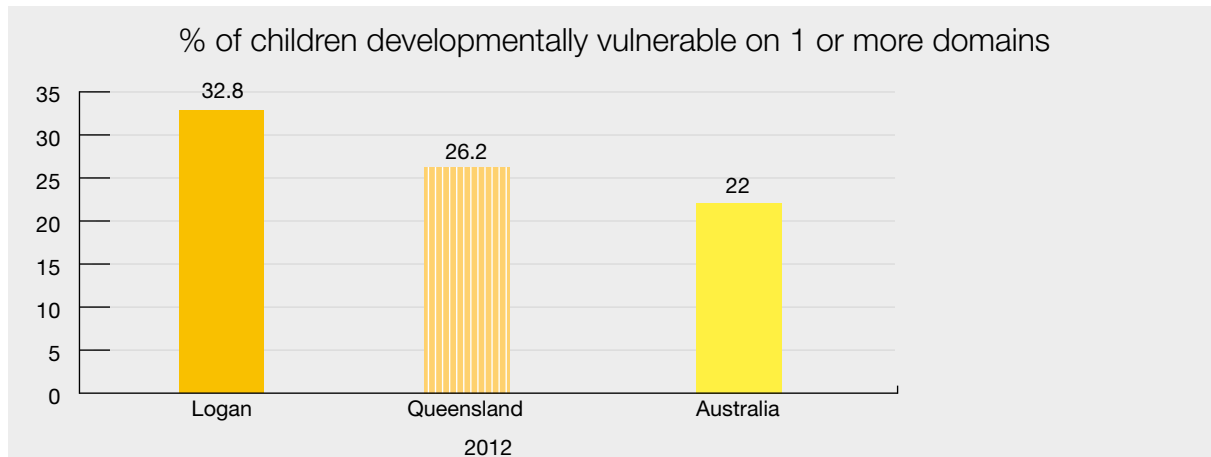
**FACT:** In Logan City (86.1%), our parents/caregivers are less likely to be actively engaged with their child's learning compared to state (91.7%) and national (92.5%) figures.



## How vulnerable are our children?

**FACT:** In Logan City (32.8%), our children are more likely to be developmentally vulnerable when compared to state (26.2%) and national (22%) figures.

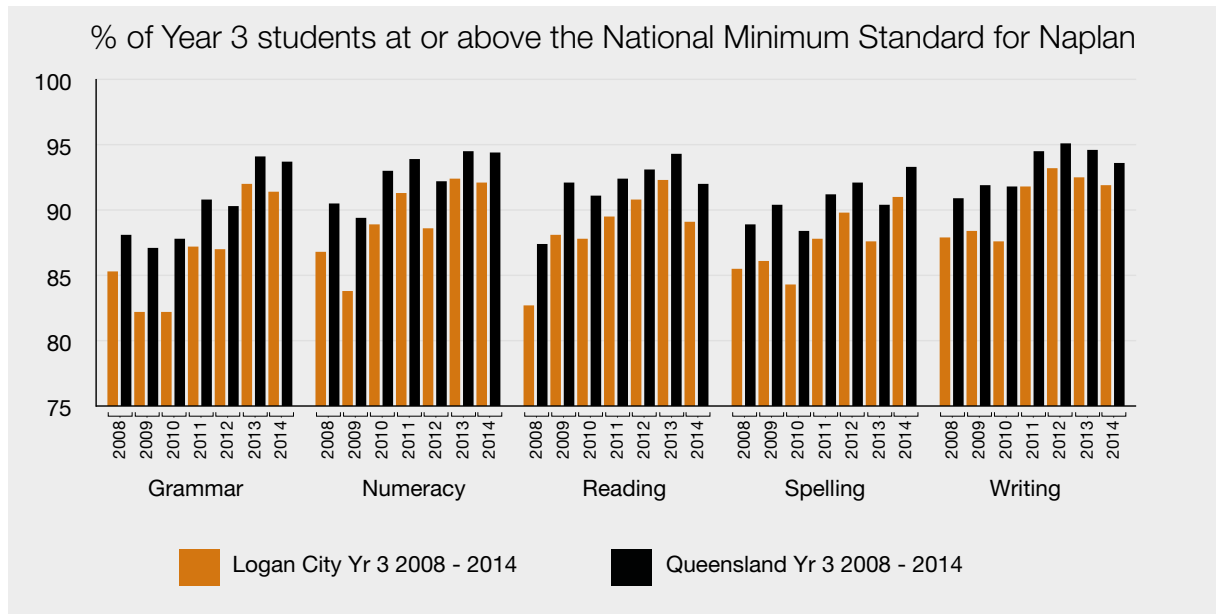
**NOTE:** *The Australian Early Development Index is used to measure how well young children are developing and identifies whether a child may be developmentally vulnerable.*



## What are our Naplan results for Year 3 students?

**FACT:** The majority of Logan City children are at or above the National Minimum Standard but fall below the Queensland average across all NAPLAN domains for Year 3 students.

**NOTE:** NAPLAN is an annual assessment to test the skills that are essential for every child to progress through school and life. (Data has been analysed by individual school at the Local Government Level).



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
Smoking during pregnancy	% meets state average	Australian Institute of Health & Welfare
Low birth weights	% meets state average	Australian Institute of Health & Welfare
Children reading at home	% meets state average	Australian Early Development Census
Preschool attendance	% meets state average	Australian Early Development Census
Parent engagement in learning	% meets state average	Australian Early Development Census
Child development vulnerability	% meets state average	Australian Early Development Census
Naplan Yr 3	% meets state average	Queensland Studies Authority



# Our emerging area of interest: Communication and Community Involvement

## City image

A positive city image is critical for the future health and success of a city. A positive image can be built around existing features and strengths of the city and through the promotion of cultural and other city events.<sup>12</sup> A city image can be further promoted through the development and promotion of existing iconic places and spaces, landmarks and structures.

Cities that have focused on city image strategies have, over the long term, seen negative perceptions shift to positive perceptions for both residents and non-residents.<sup>13</sup>

### Our local experience – A snapshot

Strategy commenced rollout in 2014 including the City Pride Program, City Image Campaign and City Products. The City Pride Program's emotive video, photography book, swatch booklet and buy local campaign inspired and enabled brand ambassadors to spread positive messages through social media and word-of-mouth. The City Image Strategy was supported by extensive local, state and national media coverage.

The City Image Campaign delivered compelling creativity through outdoor, radio print and digital channels, highlighting appealing city attributes to influence perception of South East Queensland residents. City Products included the popular Eats and Beats food truck and music series and events including Global Food Village Markets and Jazz and Shiraz to draw people to the city for positive experiences.

'Achieving a positive image is still important for all cities and if they are to develop or maintain a successful image, identity or 'brand' into the future, they also need to understand, leverage and address their strengths and weaknesses – as perceived by an external audience as well as by their own communities.'  
- *The importance of competitive identity, 2011.*

12 (2013). Fulker, M., *The importance of competitive identity: Examining the world's top 10 City Brands*. Committee for Perth Limited.

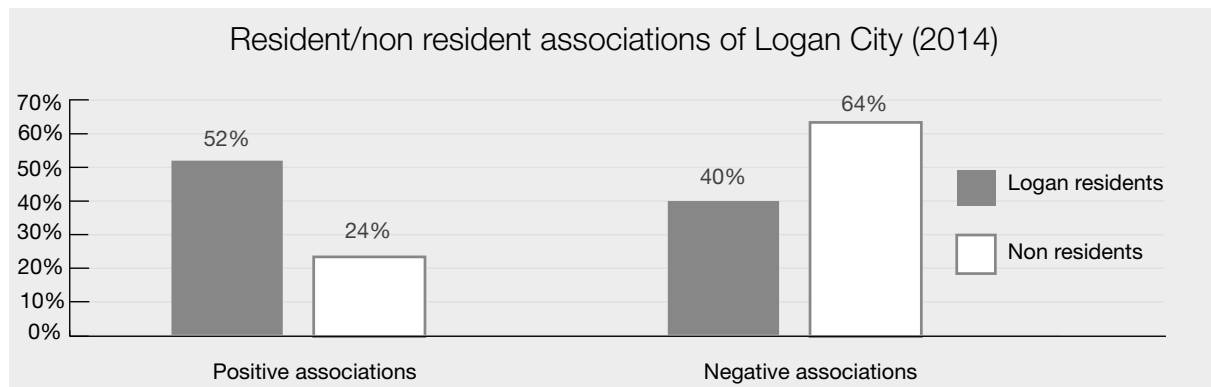
13 (2012). Forman, B., & Creighton, T. *Building Vibrancy: Creative Place making Strategies for Gateway City Growth and Renewal*.

## Our new key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against communication and community measures.

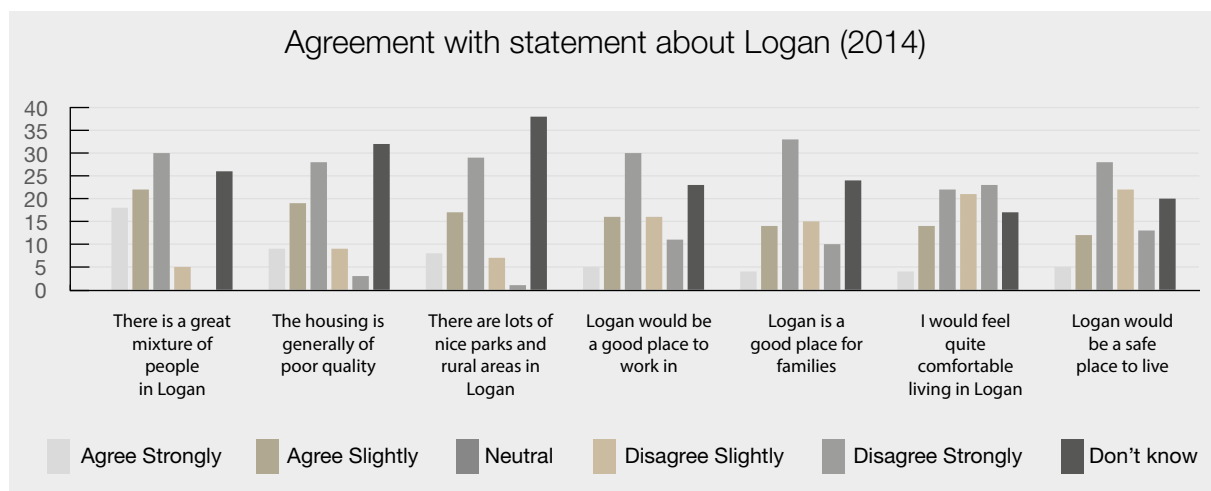
### What do residents and non-residents associate with Logan City?

**FACT:** Our residents (52%) are more likely to have a positive perception of our city, compared to non-residents (24%).



### How do we and others feel about our city?

**FACT:** Of those interviewed, many are unaware or don't know about many positive aspects of Logan.



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
Positive/negative associations	% increase in positive associations	Woolcott Research
Perceptions of city image dimensions	% increase in positive perceptions	Woolcott Research
	% decrease in 'don't know' responses	Woolcott Research



# Communication and Community Involvement







## Closing the Gap - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Closing the Gap aims to reduce disadvantage in Australia for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (A&TSI) peoples. In 2008, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to a range of targets addressing Indigenous disadvantage in the areas of education, health and employment.<sup>14</sup>

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) was formalised to signify government commitment to Indigenous reform and is underpinned by fundamental building blocks endorsed by COAG and includes early childhood, schooling, health, economic participation, healthy homes, safe communities and governance and leadership.<sup>15</sup>

'Taken together, these reforms, and the increased focus on performance, will ensure the Commonwealth and the States work together with renewed vigour on Closing the Gap in Indigenous disadvantage.' - NIRA, 2012.

### Our local experience – A snapshot

Operating for over four years now, the Reading for Reconciliation Book Club is an A&TSI literacy initiative. The Reconciliation book club is a free event that meets on a monthly basis at the Logan Central Library. This book club is committed to raising awareness of the shared history of A&TSI peoples.

The group does this by reading texts written by or which present the views of Indigenous Australians. It is also an important way for people to learn about the oral history of the Indigenous culture – whether participants are Indigenous or not. Current and previous years' books for the book club can be found by going to the Reading for Reconciliation Book Club web page at [www.loganlibraries.org/libraryinformation/reading-for-reconciliation-book-club](http://www.loganlibraries.org/libraryinformation/reading-for-reconciliation-book-club).

14 (2011) COAG. *Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage*. Retrieved July 31, 2015 from [www.coag.gov.au/closing\\_the\\_gap\\_in\\_indigenous\\_disadvantage](http://www.coag.gov.au/closing_the_gap_in_indigenous_disadvantage)

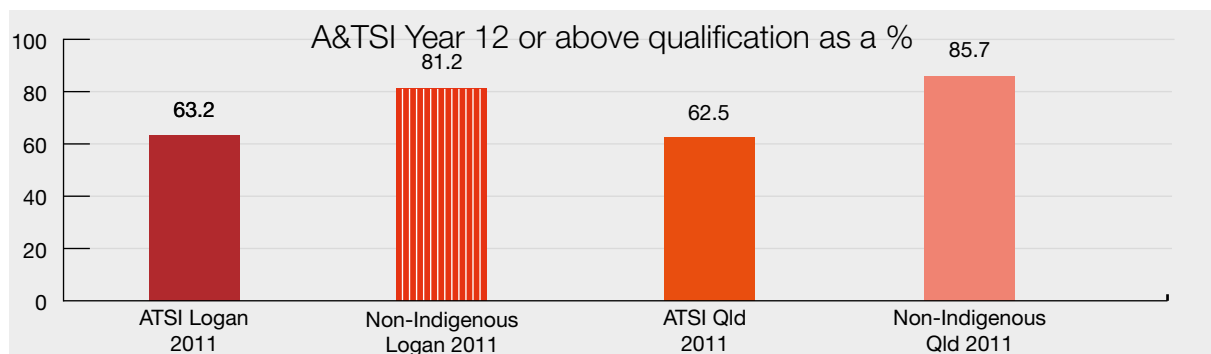
15 (2012) COAG. *National Indigenous reform agreement: Closing the Gap*. Retrieved July 31, 2015 from [www.coag.gov.au/node/264](http://www.coag.gov.au/node/264)

## Our new key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against culture measures. Where available, we have compared our City results against regional, state and national figures.

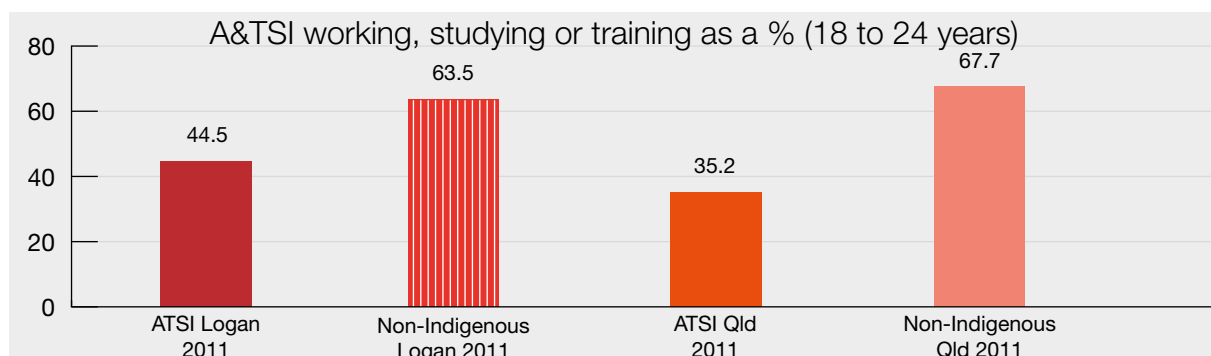
### How does our A&TSI community compare in qualifications?

**FACT:** In Logan City (63.2%) our A&TSI community is achieving above the A&TSI state average (62.5%) but there is a gap when compared with the non-Indigenous average for Logan City (81.2%) and Queensland (85.7%).



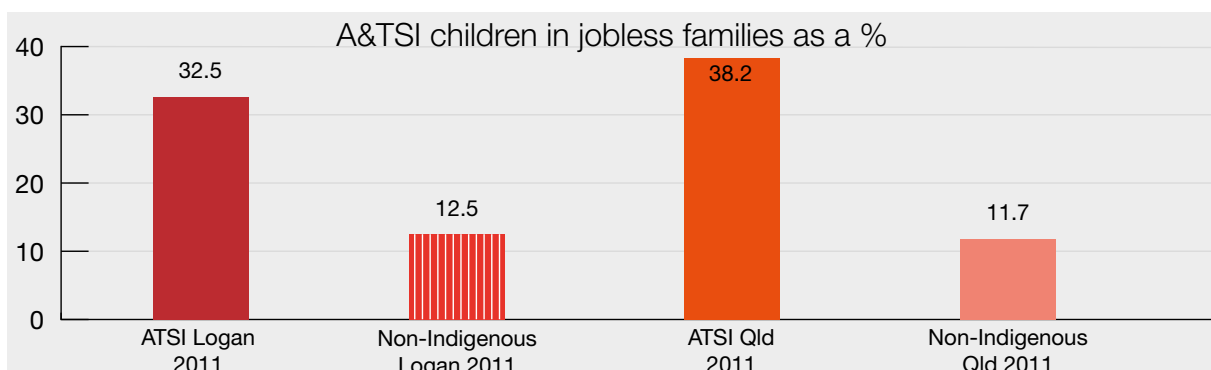
### How engaged are our A&TSI young people?

**FACT:** In Logan City (44.5%), our A&TSI young people are significantly more engaged than the A&TSI state average (35.2%) but there is a gap when compared with the non-Indigenous average for Logan City (63.5%) and Queensland (67.7%).



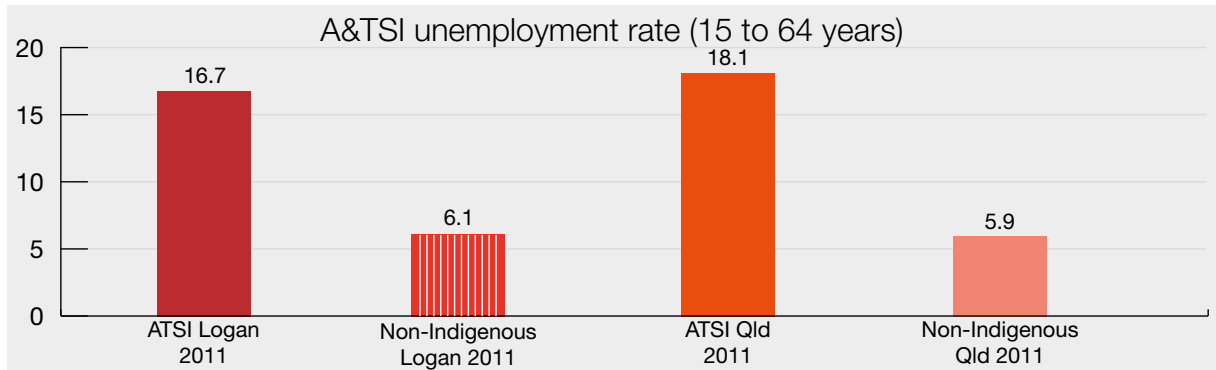
### How do A&TSI jobless households compare?

**FACT:** In Logan City (32.5%), our A&TSI community is less likely to be living in jobless households when compared with the A&TSI state average (38.2%), but there is a gap when compared with non-Indigenous households in Logan City (12.5%) and Queensland (11.7%).



## What is the unemployment rate of our A&TSI people?

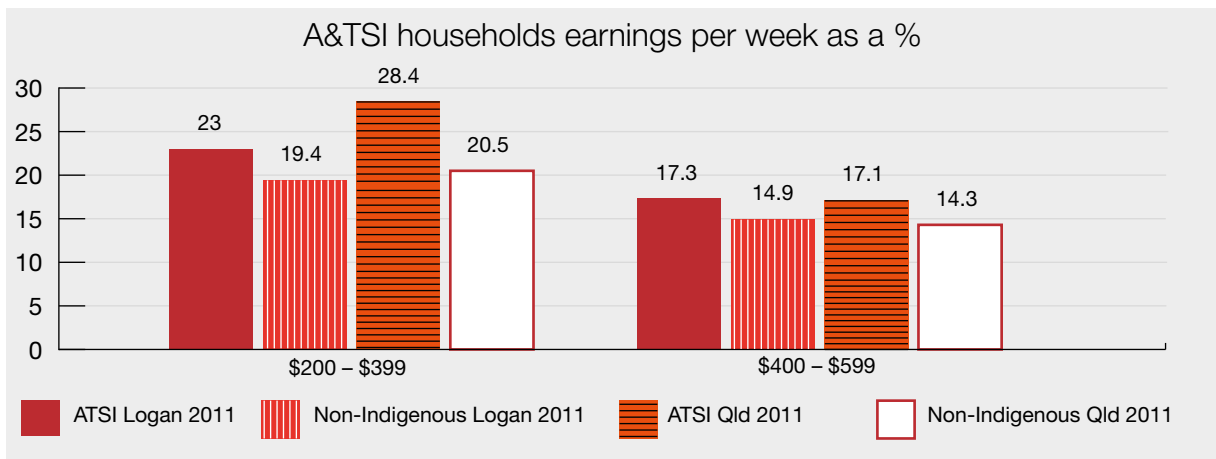
**FACT:** In Logan City (16.7%), our A&TSI community is less likely to be unemployed when compared with the A&TSI state average (18.1%), but there is a gap when compared with non-Indigenous averages in Logan City (6.1%) and Queensland (5.9%).



## How does the earning capacity of our A&TSI community compare with others?

**FACT:** In Logan City (23%), our A&TSI community is less likely to be earning a lower income when compared with the state A&TSI averages (28.4%), but is more likely when compared with non-Indigenous people in Logan City (19.4%) and Queensland (20.5%).

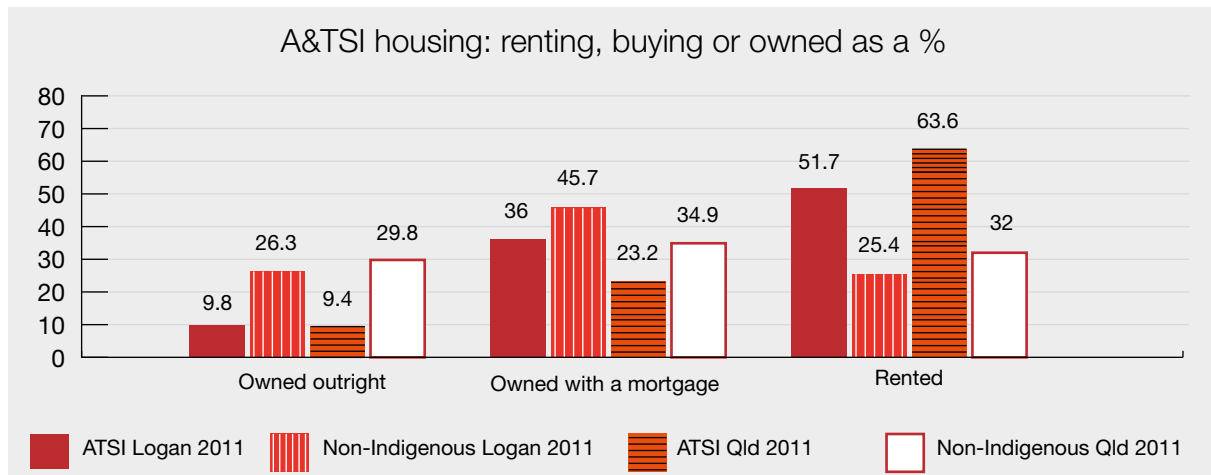
**FACT:** In Logan City (17.3%), our A&TSI community is more likely to be earning between \$400-\$599 per week when compared with A&TSI state figures (17.1%) and non-Indigenous rates for Logan City (14.9%) and Queensland (14.3%).





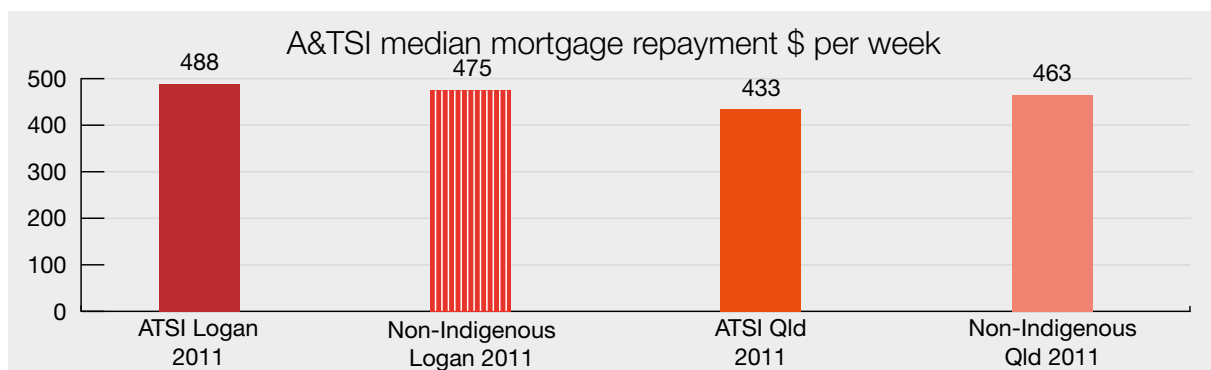
## What is the housing tenure rental/buy/own of our A&TSI community?

**FACT:** In Logan City, the housing tenure of our A&TSI community is more likely to be a rental arrangement (51.7%) rather than mortgage (36%) or owned outright (9.8%).



## What are the medium weekly mortgage repayments for our A&TSI households?

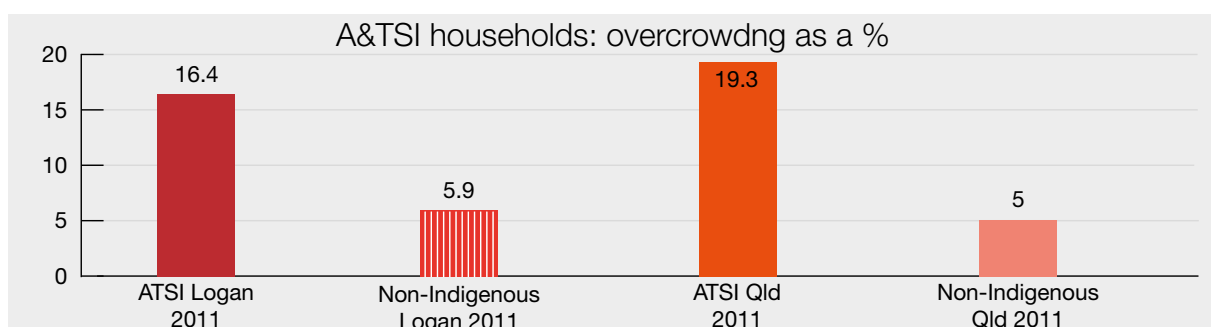
**FACT:** In Logan City (\$488 per week), our A&TSI community is paying more in weekly mortgage repayments compared with Logan City non-Indigenous households (\$475 per week), state A&TSI figures (\$433 per week) and state non-Indigenous figures (\$463 per week).



## Are our A&TSI households overcrowded?

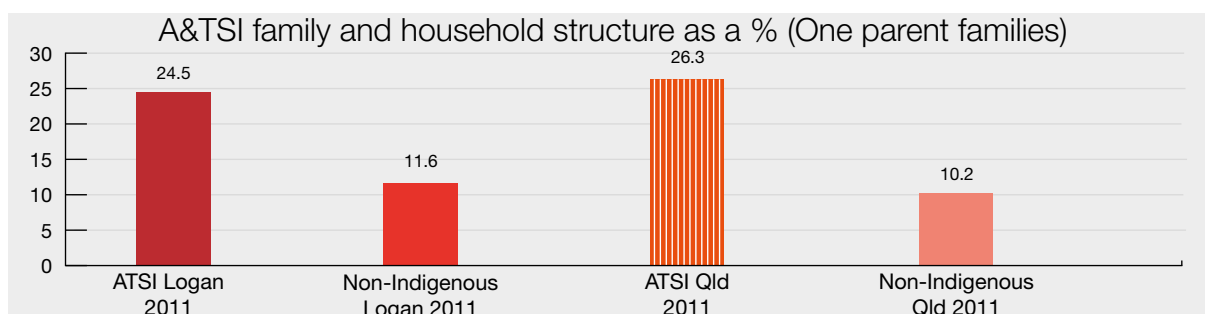
**FACT:** In Logan City (16.4%), our A&TSI households are more likely to be overcrowded compared to non-Indigenous households in Logan City (5.9%) and the state average (5%) for non-Indigenous households.

**NOTE:** Overcrowding is households with at least two people more than the number of bedrooms.



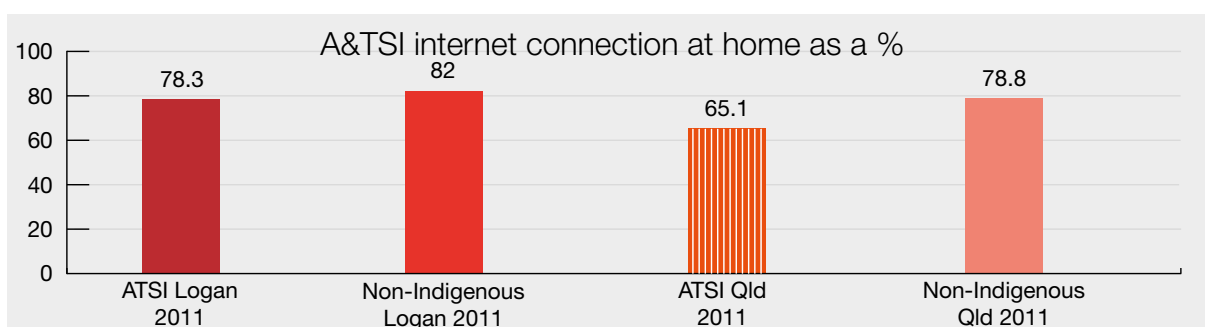
## How many of our A&TSI households are one parent families?

**FACT:** In Logan City (24.5%), our A&TSI households are more likely to be one parent families compared to non-Indigenous households in Logan City (11.6%) and the state average (10.2%) for non-Indigenous households.



## Do our A&TSI households have internet connection?

**FACT:** In Logan City (78.3%), our A&TSI households are less likely to be connected to the internet when compared with non-Indigenous households in Logan City (82%) and the state averages (78.8%) for non-Indigenous households.



## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
A&TSI Yr 12 or above	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI working, studying or training	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI jobless households with children	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI unemployment	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI household earnings per week	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI housing tenure	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI median mortgage repayments	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI household overcrowding	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI one parent households	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census
A&TSI internet connection	% meets Logan City non-Indigenous average	Census







## Health inequalities

Good health is an enabler for social and economic prosperity. Health inequalities can occur as a result of determinants such as where a person resides, the field of employment in which they are engaged and the earning capacity of their households.<sup>16</sup> People who experience health inequalities are more likely to die prematurely or are susceptible to poorer health outcomes.

Significant gains in health have seen an increase in life expectancy and a sharp reduction of preventable diseases for Australians. The health of the Australian population is ranked in the top ten of OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) nations and yet there are certain subgroups of the Australian population that have higher mortality rates and poorer health outcomes due to health inequalities.<sup>17</sup>

‘Socioeconomically disadvantaged groups experienced more ill health, and were more likely to engage in behaviours or have a risk factor profile consistent with their poorer health status. Their use of health care services suggested that they were less likely to act to prevent disease.’ – QUT & AIHW, 2006

### Our local experience – A snapshot

The Logan Homelessness Community Action Plan forum held in December 2013 brought together several government and non-government organisations that provide services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

The need for a service directory or similar tool to provide information about available services for people at risk in the Logan District was identified.

A working party was established to support the development of the Logan Street Services Guide which was launched in July 2015. The project was funded by Brisbane South PHN (Primary Health Network) and Metro South Health.

16 (2006). QUT and the Australian Health and Welfare Institute. *Health inequalities in Australia: morbidity, health behaviours, risk factors and health service use*.

17 (2004). QUT and the Australian Health and Welfare Institute. *Health inequalities in Australia: mortality*.



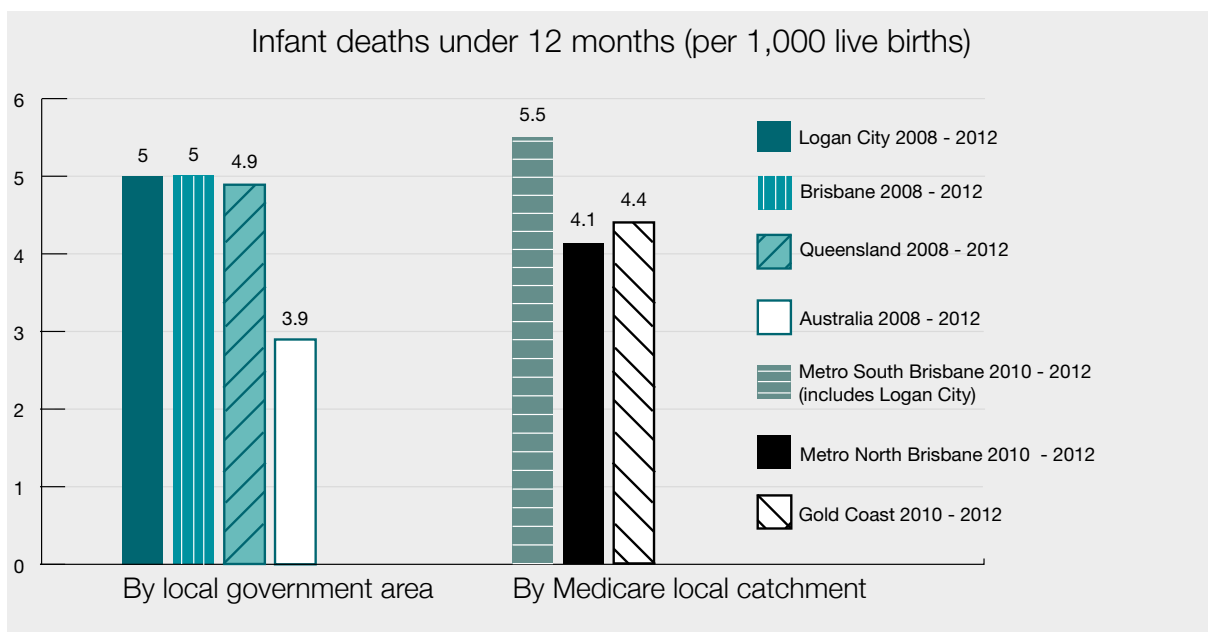
## Our new key performance indicators

The following information presents our city-wide results against health measures. Where available we have compared our City results against regional, state and national figures.

### What are our infant death rates?

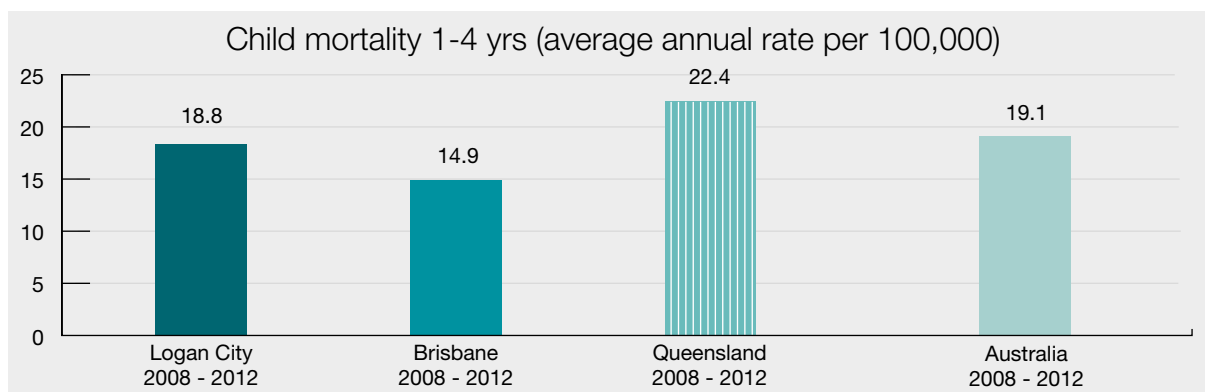
**FACT:** In Logan City (5 per 1,000), our infant death rates are higher than the state (4.9) and national (3.9) average.

**FACT:** Metro South Medicare local catchment (5.5) have a higher infant death rate when compared with Metro North (4.1) and the Gold Coast (4.4).

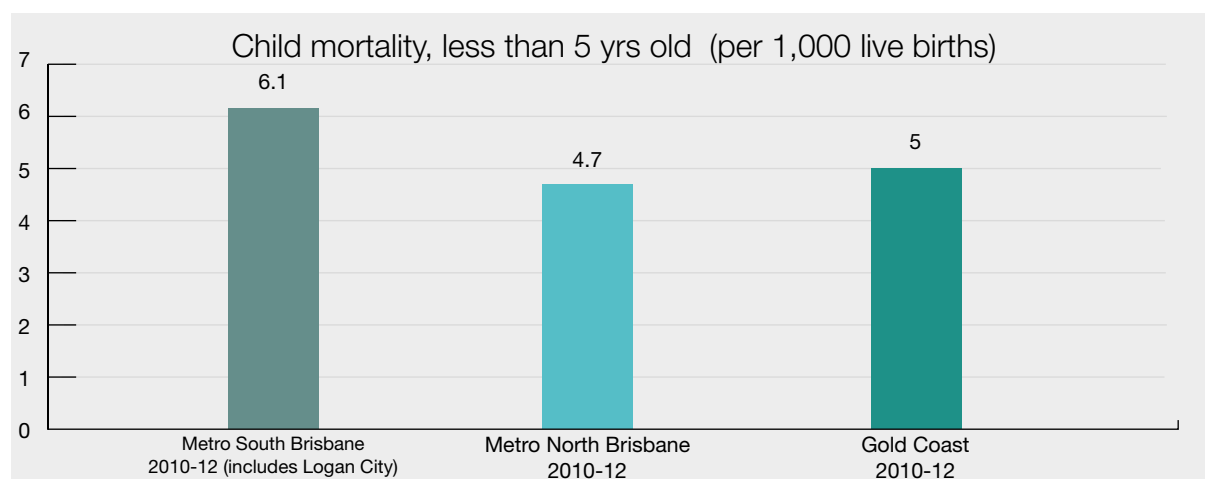


## What are our child mortality rates?

**FACT:** In Logan City (18.8 per 100,000 people), our child mortality rates are higher than the Brisbane region (14.9) and lower than the state (22.4) and national (19.1) average.

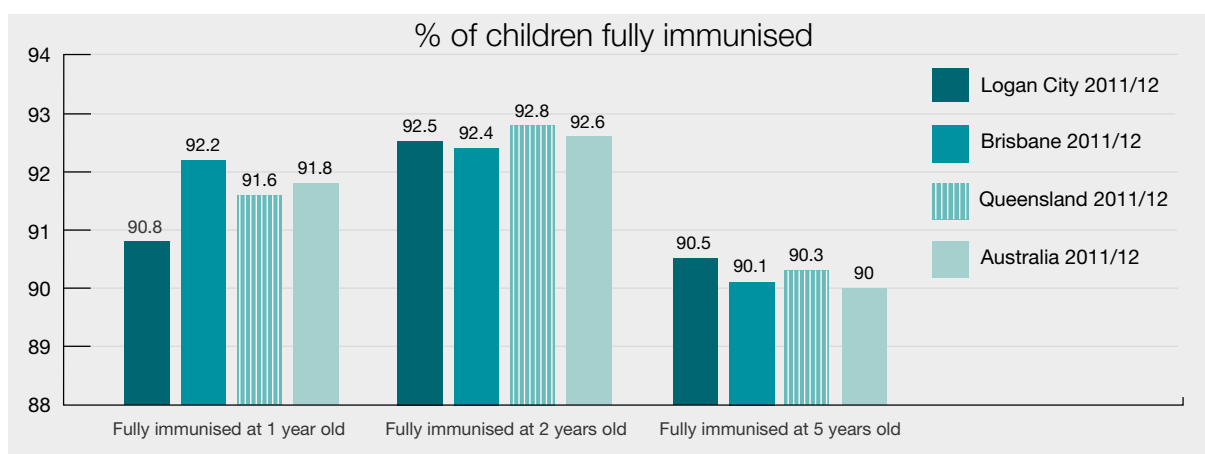


**FACT:** The Metro South Brisbane medicare local catchment area (includes Logan City) (6.1) have a higher child mortality rate when compared to Metro North (4.7) and Gold Coast (5) medicare local catchment.



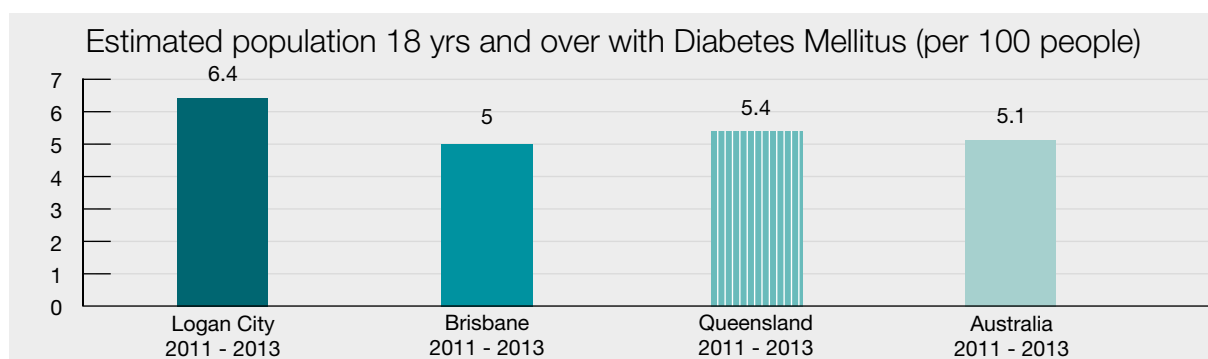
## What are the immunisation rates for our children?

**FACT:** In Logan City, our children are less likely to be fully immunised by 1 year old (90.8%), but have the highest immunisation rates by 5 years old (90.5%) when compared to Brisbane (90.1%), Queensland (90.3%) and Australian (90%) averages.



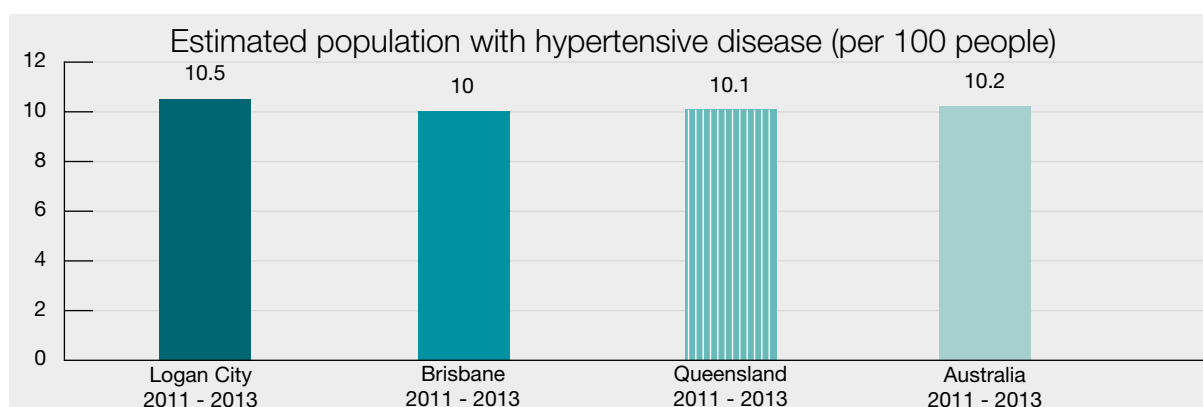
## How many of us have diabetes?

**FACT:** In Logan City (6.4 per 100), we are more likely to have diabetes when compared with Brisbane (5), Queensland (5.4) and Australia (5.1).



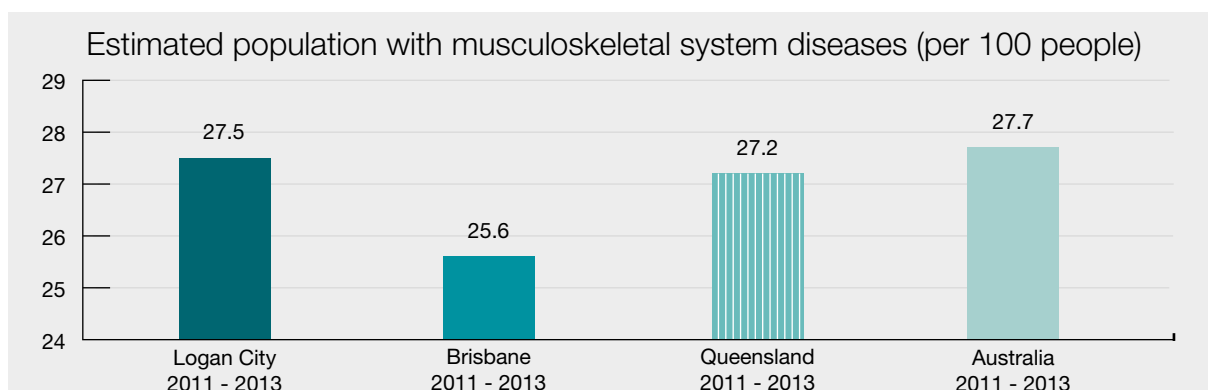
## How many of us have heart related diseases?

**FACT:** In Logan City (10.5 per 100), we are more likely to be diagnosed with hypertensive disease when compared with Brisbane (10), Queensland (10.1) and Australia (10.2).



## How many of us are diagnosed with muscle, bone or joint conditions?

**FACT:** In Logan City (27.5 per 100), we are more likely to have musculoskeletal system diseases when compared with Brisbane (25.6) and Queensland (27.2), but our rates fall slightly below the Australian (27.7) average.



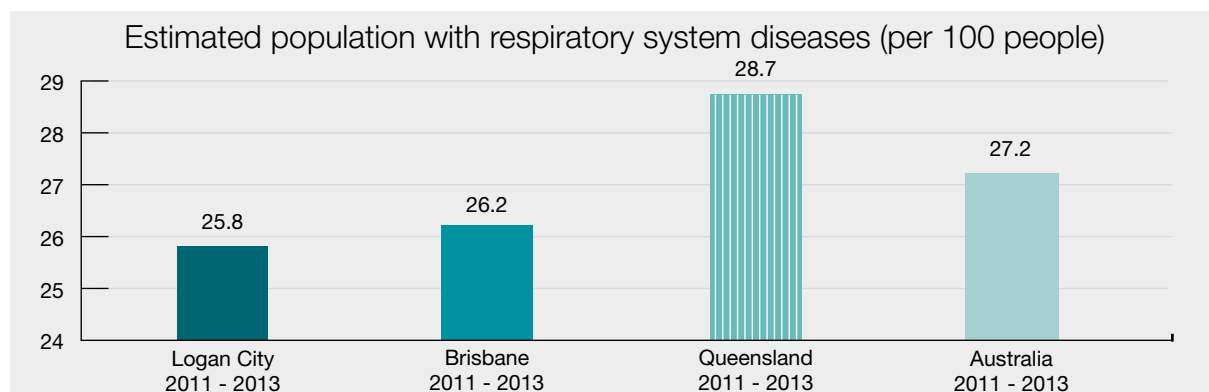




## How many of us have respiratory related diseases?

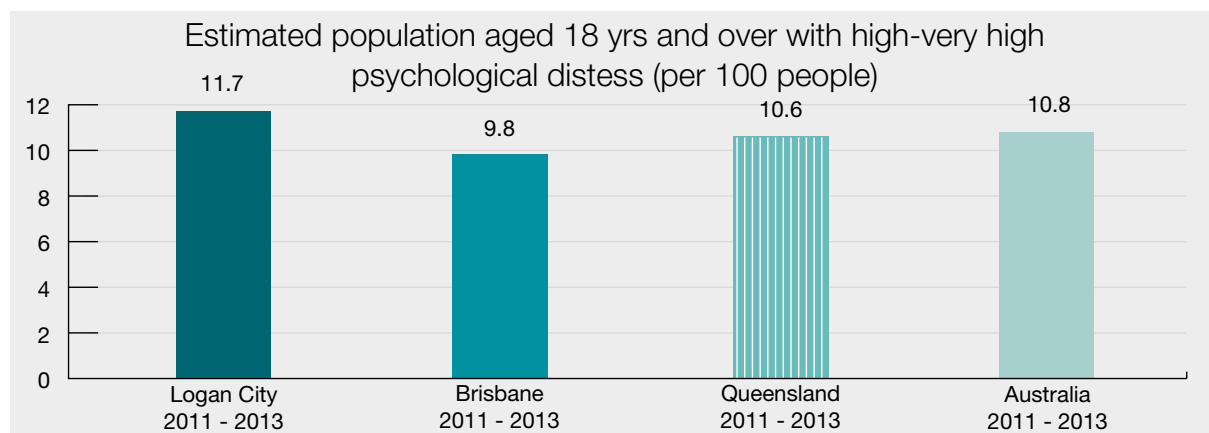
**FACT:** In Logan City (25.8%), we are less likely to suffer from respiratory illnesses when compared with the regional (26.2%), state (28.7%) and national (27.2%) averages.

**NOTE:** Chronic respiratory system diseases can include asthma, lung diseases and breathing disorders. They often persist over many years.



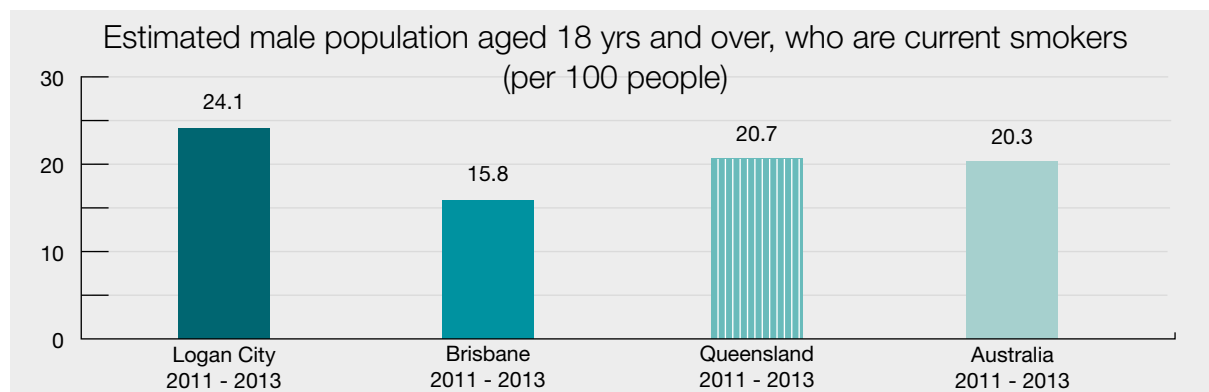
## How many of us experience high-very high psychological distress?

**FACT:** In Logan City (11.7 per 100), we are more likely to experience high - very high psychological distress when compared to Brisbane (9.8), Queensland (10.6) and the Australian average (10.8).



## How many male smokers do we have?

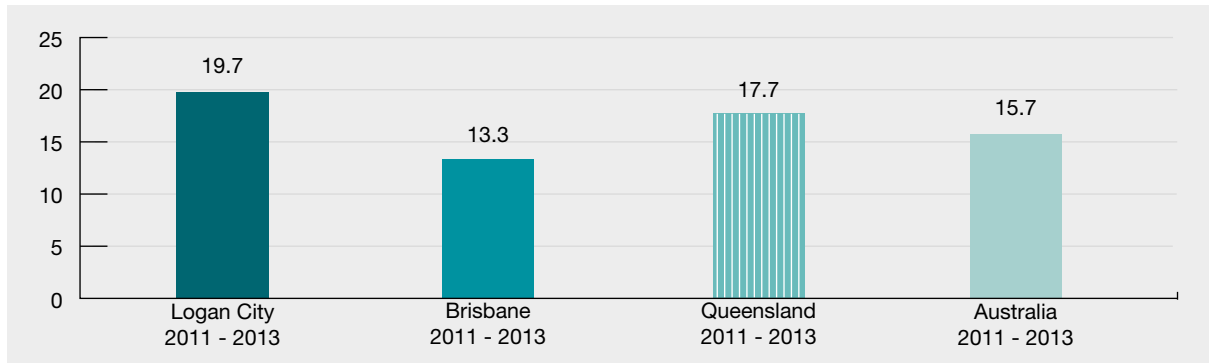
**FACT:** In Logan City (24.1 per 100), our male population is more likely to smoke when compared to Brisbane (15.8), Queensland (20.7) and Australian averages (20.3).





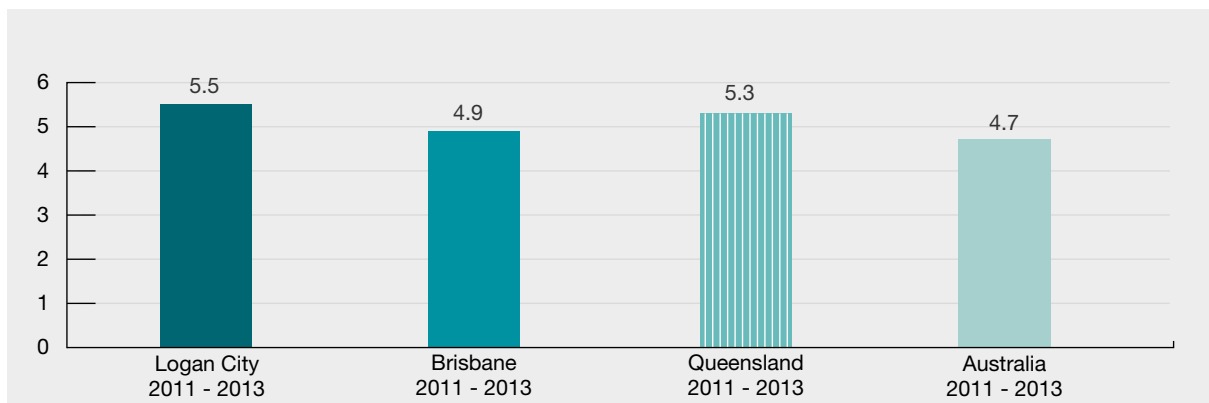
## How many female smokers do we have?

**FACT:** In Logan City (19.7 per 100), our female population is more likely to smoke when compared to Brisbane (13.3), Queensland (17.7) and Australian averages (15.7).



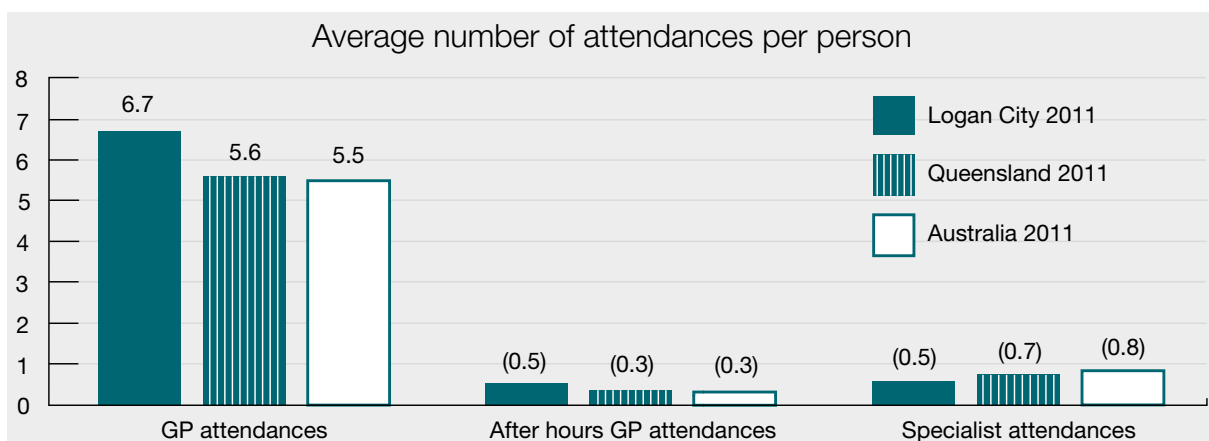
## Does our population engage in high risk alcohol consumption?

**FACT:** In Logan City (5.5 per 100), we are more likely to engage in unhealthy alcohol consumption when compared with Brisbane (4.9), Queensland (5.3) and Australian averages (4.7).



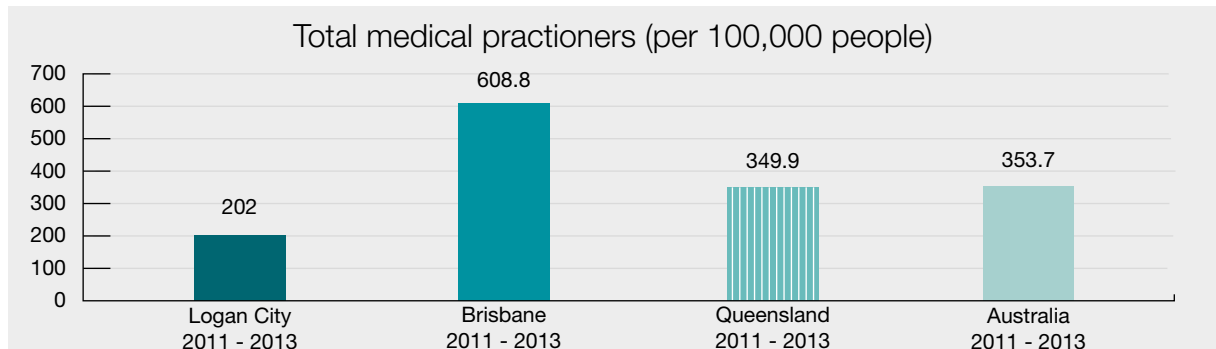
## How often do we access medical attention?

**FACT:** In Logan City (6.7 visits per person), we are more likely to visit our General Practitioner when compared to the Queensland (5.6) and Australian (5.5) average, but are less likely to visit specialists when compared with the State and National average.



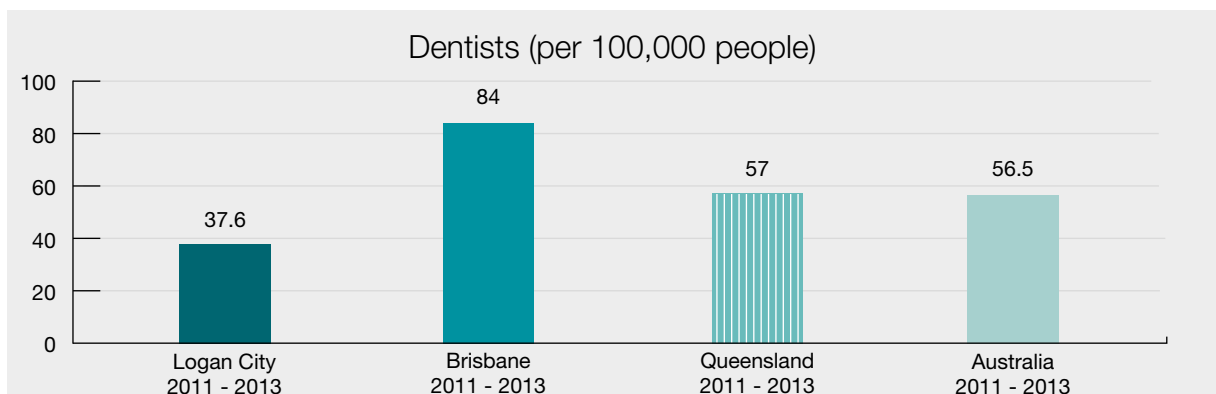
How many medical practitioners do we have in our city?

**FACT:** In Logan City (202 per 100,000), we have significantly fewer medical practitioners when compared with Brisbane (608.8), Queensland (349.9) and Australian rates (353.7).



Do we have access to good oral health services?

**FACT:** In Logan City (37.6 per 100,000), we have less access to dentists when compared with Brisbane (84), Queensland (57) and Australian rates (56.5).





## Measuring our progress

Over the next 10 to 20 years, we hope to achieve the following long term targets:

MEASURE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE
Infant deaths	% meets national average	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
Child mortality	% meets regional average	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
Child immunisation	% meets state average at Yr 1 and Yr 2	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Diabetes Mellitus	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Hypertensive disease	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Musculoskeletal system diseases	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
High-very high psychological distress	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Male smokers	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Female smokers	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
High risk alcohol consumption	% meets state average	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Attendance to GP/specialist	% meets state average	National Health Performance Authority
Medical practitioners	% meets state average	Health Workforce Australia
Dentists	% meets state average	Health Workforce Australia



