People and Community

Strategic Indicators – Wyndham city plan 2017-21

Arts and Culture

**Community Satisfaction with Arts and Cultural Services, 2013 to 2016[[1]](#footnote-1)**

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|  | Community satisfaction with arts and cultural services increased gradually between 2013 and 2015. In 2016, there was a **slight decrease in overall satisfaction** rating, from 7.86 out of 10 to 7.45. |

Physical Wellbeing

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| **Proportion (%) Adult Population That is Obese, 2014** | **Average Serves per day of Vegetables, 2014[[2]](#footnote-2)** |
| **A quarter of Wyndham adults** are obese (25%), compared to 19% of adults Victoria wide. | Wyndham adults eat on average **2.1 vegetables per day,** which is only **slightly less than the average across Victoria (2.2),** and less than the recommended amount of 5 per day. |

**Percentage of Adults that Engage in Sufficient Amount of Physical Activity Each Week, 2014[[3]](#footnote-3)**

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|  | The proportion of adults engaging in sufficient amounts of physical activity each week was lower in Wyndham, than the North West Metro area and Victoria.  In 2014**, 35% of Wyndham adults engaged in the recommended amount of physical activity each week,** compared to39% of adults in the North West Metro area and 41% of adults Victoria wide. |

Childhood Immunisation

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| **Proportion of Fully Immunised Children, 2015[[4]](#footnote-4)** |  |
|  | There are a **slightly smaller proportion of immunised children in Wyndham** compared to Victoria across all age groups. |

Substance Abuse

**Lifetime Risk of Alcohol-Related Harm in Adults, 2014[[5]](#footnote-5)**

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|  | Just **over half the adult** population of Wyndham (52%) **face an increased risk of alcohol-related harm due to drinking behaviour,** compared to 54% of adults in the North West Metro area, and 59% of adults Victoria wide. |

**Proportion of Adults who are Current Smokers, 2008 to 2014[[6]](#footnote-6)**

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|  | Similarly to rates across Victoria and the North West Metro area, **around 13% of Wyndham adults smoke.**  Between 2008 and 2014, the proportion of smokers in Wyndham has **decreased by 10%.** |

Mental Health

**Lifetime Prevalence of Depression and Anxiety, 2014[[7]](#footnote-7)**

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|  | The lifetime prevalence rate of depression and anxiety amongst adults in Wyndham has increased between 2011/12 and 2014.  In 2014, **23% of Wyndham adults had been diagnosed with depression or anxiety, compared to 19% of adults in 2011/12.**  The rate of depression and anxiety in Wyndham is only slightly lower than across the North and West Metro area and Victoria. |

Electronic Gaming Machines

**Number of Electronic Gaming Machines per 1,000 Adults, 2015-16[[8]](#footnote-8)**

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|  | **In Wyndham, there are approximately 5.7 Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs**) **per 1,000 adults**. This is higher than other growth areas across Greater Melbourne, including Hume (5.5), Casey (4.0) and Melton (5.0). |

Crime and Safety

**Wyndham Residents' Perception of Safety in Public Areas of Wyndham During the Day[[9]](#footnote-9)**

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|  | Wyndham residents’ overall perception of safety in public areas has decreased since 2015. **In 2016, residents rated public safety in Wyndham as 7.95 out of 10,** down marginally from 2015 (8.37). |

**Recorded Incidents of Family Violence in Wyndham, 2016/17[[10]](#footnote-10)**

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| Family violence is a serious issue in Wyndham. **The number of recorded family violence incidents increased at a greater rate than population growth between the years 2012/13 and 2015/16.**  In 2012/13, 1,936 **family violence incidents were recorded for Wyndham, this figure increased by over 50%** to reach 2,947 in 2015/16. In the year 2016/17, the number of family violence incidents decreased by 2.4% (72 incidents). |

**Recorded Incidents of Family Violence per 100,000 Population, 2016/17[[11]](#footnote-11)**

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| In 2016/17 the **rate of family violence in Wyndham was slightly lower than the Victorian rate**, and was decreasing as opposed to increasing. Compared to other growth areas, Wyndham had the lowest rate of family violence per 100,000 people, and the second fastest decreasing rate. |

1. Wyndham City Council. (2013 to 2016). Annual community satisfaction survey [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Department of Health. (2014). Victorian Population Health Survey: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease in Victoria [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). [Victorian Population Health Survey: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease in Victoria.](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Department of Health - Australian Childhood Immunisation Registry (ACIR). (2010 to 2015). Immunisations. Retrieved from the Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System, [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Victorian Population Health Survey: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease in Victoria. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Victorian Population Health Survey: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease in Victoria [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation. (2015-16). Pokies in your local government area [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Wyndham City Council. (2014 to 2016). Annual community satisfaction survey [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Crime Statistics Agency. (2016/17). Family incidents [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Crime Statistics Agency. (2016/17). Family incidents [↑](#footnote-ref-11)