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 2016/17.**  In 2012/13, 1,995 **family violence incidents were recorded for Wyndham, this figure increased by over 50%** to reach 3,014 in 2015/16. In the year 2016/17, the number of family violence incidents decreased by 9.9% (297 incidents) when 2,717 incidents were recorded in 12 months. |

**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 at a greater rate than Victoria and the North West Metro area. 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)