



Shaping Whitehorse

Selected Indicators of Health and Wellbeing in Whitehorse 2021



All figures are based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing except where specified.

Prepared by the Community Development Department, Whitehorse City Council.
March 2021

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Introduction

Health and wellbeing mean different things to each of us. It may involve being able to go cycling or walking in our neighbourhood. Or it could be having supportive and nurturing relationships. When there are challenges in life, such as we've all experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic, it could mean our own or collective resilience in the face of difficulties.

As there is no single way of telling whether we have achieved “health and wellbeing” it helps to look at a broad range of things (indicators) that influence this. The diagram below shows how we can think of these influences as surrounding us in everyday life.



Source: Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2019–2023¹

Presented on the following pages are selected² indicators with their detailed measures (the data) to tell us how, as a community, we are faring in the City of Whitehorse. In many ways, Whitehorse is a healthy place to live - most people reporting their health as excellent, very good or good³ – but there is always room for improvement.

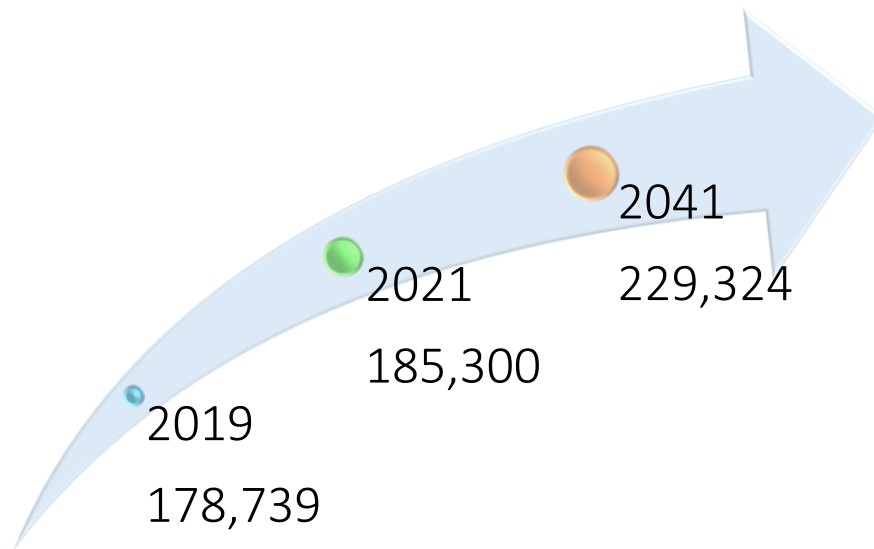
¹ Adapted from original model by Dahlgren G, Whitehead M 1991, *Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health*, Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm. VPHWP available at <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan>

² See [full list of indicators](#)

³ 80.5% of women and 78.5% of men. From Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019), Victorian Population Health Survey 2017.

Demographic Profile

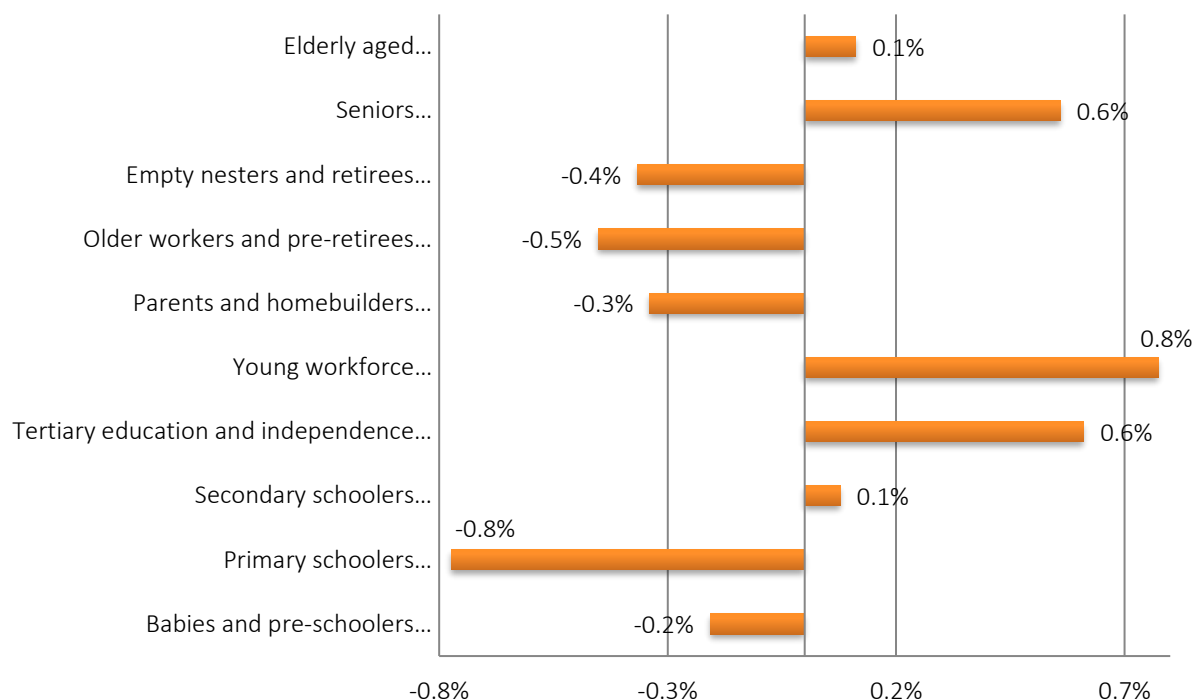
Our changing population⁴



Between the last Census in 2016 and 2041, the population for the City of Whitehorse is forecast to increase by 59,683 persons (35.18% growth), at an average annual change of 1.21%.

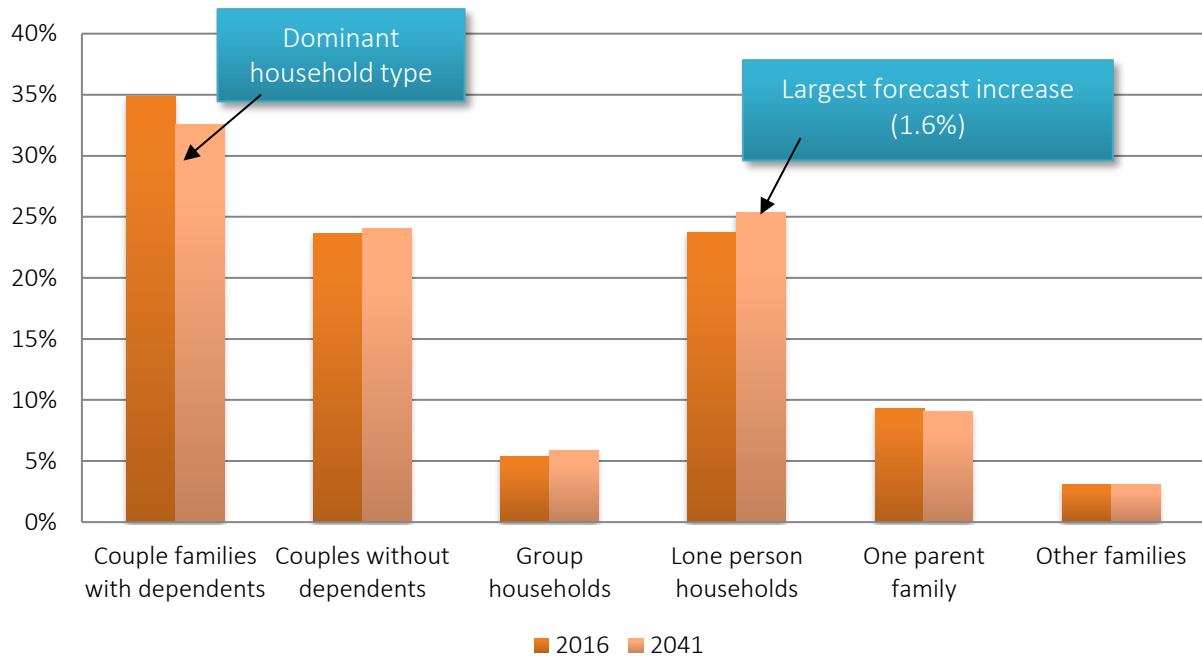
Due to COVID-19 this forecast will be impacted by a number of factors including: closure of borders to overseas migration; greater levels of financial insecurity affecting birth rates and increasing the likelihood of people moving to affordable growth areas, regional centres and peri-urban areas.

Age groups forecast percentage change, 2016 to 2041



⁴ Based on .id Consulting Population Forecasts 2020

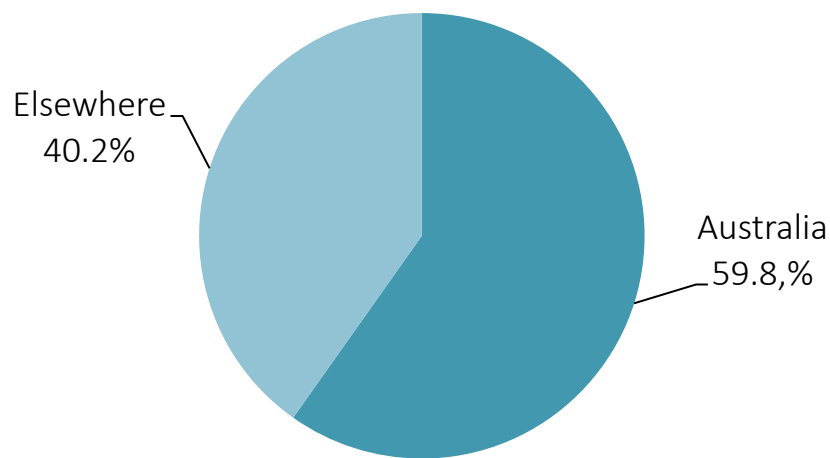
Household types forecast percentage change, 2016 to 2041



At the last Census

Males	78,051	48.2%	< Melbourne
Females	84,032	51.8%	> Melbourne
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	358	0.2%	< Melbourne

Where people were born



Born in Australia	92,759	59.8 %	<Melbourne
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China 11.5%



India 3.0%



United Kingdom 3.0%



Malaysia 2.7%



Hong Kong 1.5%

Language diversity

Speak language other than English at home	59,418	36.7%	>Melbourne
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Mandarin 12.9%

Cantonese 5.3%

Greek 2.5%

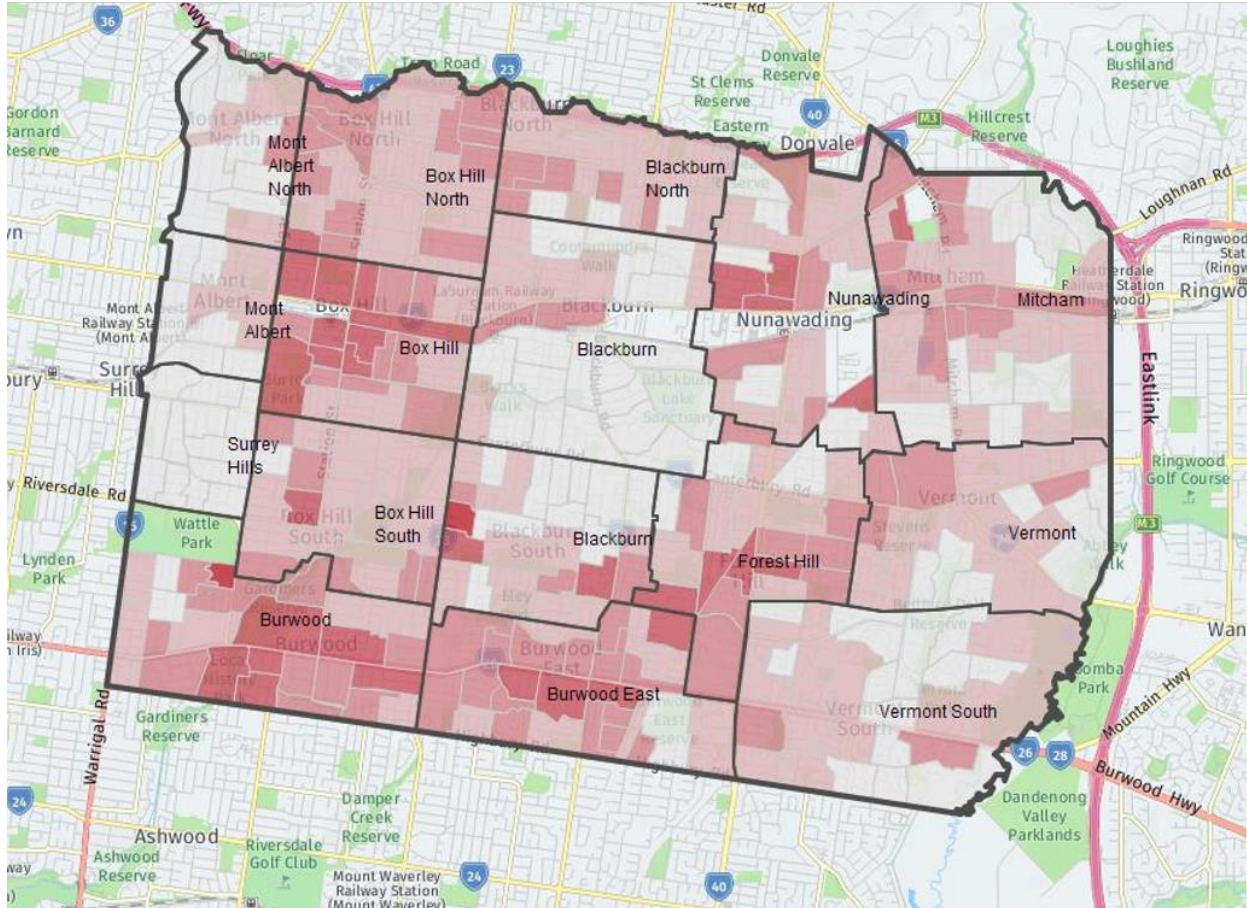
Italian 1.4%

Vietnamese 1.3%

People needing assistance⁵

Need for assistance with core activities	7,628	4.7%	<Melbourne
Caring for others	15,786	11.7%	>Melbourne

Areas of advantage and disadvantage⁶



Lighter red = more advantaged

Darker red = more *dis*advantaged

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2018) *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings*, Australia, 2019.

⁶ Based on .id Consulting Population Forecasts 2020

Ages and Stages

The health and wellbeing needs in Whitehorse reflect the different ages and stages of its people as well as changes in the population⁷ over time.

Early Years: people aged less than 12 years

Forecasts for 2026

0-4 years increase by 1,435

5-11 years increase by 826

- Nurturing family, educational and care settings important for development
- High levels of participation in Council's child health services
- Child abuse reports lower than Victoria

Young People: aged 12-24 years

Forecasts for 2026

12-17 years increase by 2,558

18-24 years increase by 5,436

- Learning relationship and work skills for adulthood
- Over 75% of mental health problems occur before the age of 25
- Education and employment disrupted by COVID-19

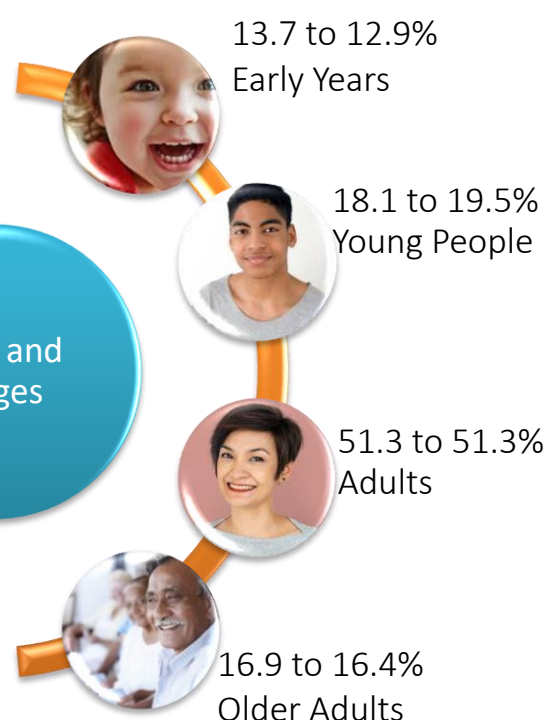
Adults: people aged 25-64 years

Forecasts for 2026

25-39 years increase by 9,053

40-64 years increase by 5,940

- Behaviours influence risk of developing chronic disease
- Nearly half don't do enough exercise and most don't eat enough vegetables
- 1 in 5 experience anxiety or depression



Older Adults: people aged over 65 years

Forecasts for 2026

65-79 years increase by 2,672

80 years and over increase by 1,231

- More than 30 % of people aged 65+ are born overseas
- Active working, learning, volunteering and grand-parenting
- Falls and likelihood of dementia increase with age
- Risk factors for elder abuse exacerbated by COVID-19

⁷ Shown here comparing 2016 population figures to forecasts for 2026. Based on .id Consulting Population Forecasts 2020

Healthy Start in Life

The early years, pregnancy to eight years, are a period of rapid cognitive, biological and social development and the most critical in influencing a person's health and wellbeing throughout life.

The environment in which a child spends these early years – the family, educational and care settings as well as the broader community – strongly shapes whether or not they have strong foundations for their future health, wellbeing and development.

In Whitehorse, the majority of our children get a great start to life. For some though, their damaging early childhood experiences leave lasting effects.

What do we observe?



% early years learning



% MCH attendance



Child abuse cases

In Whitehorse, participation of three and a half year old children in Maternal Child Health (MCH) childhood services was 67.8% in 2015 compared to the Victorian rate of 66.1%.⁸

Early Learning participation in Whitehorse is 100.6%⁹, compared to Victoria at 98.1%.¹⁰

Across Australia children are present in between 36 – 59% of family violence incidents.¹¹

In 2014 Whitehorse had a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children of substantiated child abuse cases for children aged 1-17 years, compared with 9.2/1,000 for Victoria.¹²

⁸ Department of Health and Human Services (2015) Whitehorse Community Profile.

⁹ This figure is higher than 100% reflecting participation in Whitehorse kindergartens by children living outside the municipality.

¹⁰ Department of Health and Human Services (2015) Whitehorse Community Profile.

¹¹ Richards K 2011. Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia. Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice, no. 419. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi419>

¹² City of Greater Dandenong and the Victorian Local Government Association (2020). Statistical data for Victorian communities. <https://www.greaterdandenong.vic.gov.au/about-us/statistics-and-data>

Healthful Behaviours

Often referred to as lifestyle, the things we do every day have a powerful influence on our physical health and mental wellbeing.

Adequate physical activity, consumption of fresh food, particularly fruit and vegetables, and maintaining a healthy weight, avoidance of smoking and moderate or low use of alcohol all contribute to a healthy lifestyle and reduce the risk of chronic disease. Cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes and many cancers are largely preventable.

In Whitehorse, as for the rest of Victoria, chronic disease is the most significant health challenge for the population overall.

What do we observe?



Sport participation



Alcohol & medication admissions



% inactivity

In Whitehorse, more than one in four residents suffered from at least one chronic disease (45.6%).¹³ In 2017, 46.9% of adults in Whitehorse were considered overweight or obese, compared to 38.7% in 2014.¹⁴ Nearly half of people living in Whitehorse (46.6%) were insufficiently active for good health in 2017 compared to 44.1% of Victorians overall. Only 5.3% of people eat enough vegetables.

The rate of participation in sport in Whitehorse in 2017 was 16.95% compared to the Victorian rate of 15.4%.¹⁵ In the financial year 2018/2019, 1,633,693 people visited Whitehorse City Council aquatic facilities.¹⁶

Our alcohol and pharmaceutical drug hospitalisation admission rates in 2017/2018 were higher than Victoria's and were higher than those for the previous financial year.¹⁷ More than half the population (55.3%) have an increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm.¹⁸

¹³ Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019). Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

¹⁴ Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019). Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

¹⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016). Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, Cat. No.3235.0. 28 August 2017.

¹⁶ Whitehorse City Council 2018/2019 Annual Report

¹⁷ Turning Point Victoria (2020). AOD Stats. <https://www.aodstats.org.au/index.php>

¹⁸ Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019). Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

Healthy Relationships

Effective parenting and healthy family and peer relationships provide the foundations for young people to develop and grow and enjoy a full, active and rewarding life.

Learning effective social skills at home, school, sport and other settings is essential for young people as they embark into the workforce and intimate relationships. Young people's participation in education is vital for their future prospects.

Parents are continually learning skills in communicating and responding to their children and understanding the issues facing young people today.

What do we observe?



% school participation



Attend parenting programs



Family violence rates

Secondary school retention rates are higher in Whitehorse, with 97.4% of 19 year olds having completed Year 12, in comparison to the Victorian State average of 88.2%.¹⁹

Parenting forums held by Whitehorse City Council were attended by 466 people in 2018 and 387 in 2019.

In Whitehorse, 1,302 family violence incidents were reported in 2019/2020; an average of 25 incidents every week.²⁰ It is estimated that only 25% of family violence incidents are reported to police.²¹ Therefore the number of family violence incidents in Whitehorse may be closer to more than 5,200 per year (or 100 incidents per week).

¹⁹ Department of Health and Human Services (2015). Whitehorse Community Profile.

²⁰ Crime Statistics Agency (2020). <https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/family-violence-data-portal/family-violence-data-dashboard/victoria-police>

²¹ Hutcheson, E. (2017). Family Violence in the Southern Metropolitan Region – a data analysis. Executive Summary. Southern Metropolitan Region Integrated Family Violence Executive Committee.

Mental Health and Wellbeing

Mental health is an essential ingredient of individual and community wellbeing and significantly contributes to the social, cultural and economic life of Whitehorse.

Resilience is the ability to cope with the usual stressors of life and is critical to good mental health. Psychological distress is a measure for the overall mental health and wellbeing of the population.

The COVID-19 pandemic and necessary restrictions on community life over 2020 have had a profound impact on people's mental health and wellbeing. In the months and years ahead we are likely to see significant changes in current measures.

What do we observe?



% women anxiety/depression



Self-rated health



% men suicide

In Whitehorse 80.5% of women and 78.5% of men rated their health as “excellent”, “very good” or “good” in 2017.²²

In Whitehorse, 20.6% of people experience anxiety or depression; 23.6% are female and 17.2% are male.²³

Suicide continues to be the leading cause of death for young Australians.²⁴

The suicide rate for males is approximately three times that of females, and is markedly higher across all age groups.²⁵

The resilience measure [range 0–8] for Whitehorse in 2015 in terms of ‘ability to adapt to change’ and ‘tendency to bounce back after illness or hardship’ was 6.1 compared to 6.4 for Victoria.²⁶

²² Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019). Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

²³ Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019). Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

²⁴ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2020). Suicide and intentional self-harm.

²⁵ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2020). Suicide and intentional self-harm.

²⁶ VicHealth (2016). VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Selected findings, VicHealth, Melbourne.

Health Protection

Due to our experience with the COVID-19 pandemic we've all learned more about how easily germs can spread and that public health measures are important.

Individuals and communities can take actions to help protect themselves from diseases and other harms in the environment.

Good hygiene, correct food storage, reducing the use of antibiotics, being immunised against infectious diseases, using sun protection, condoms and having regular health screening checks all help to reduce our risks.

What do we observe?



Primary care access



% immunisation



Chlamydia reports

Children fully immunised at one, two and five years across Whitehorse in 2020 was higher than Victoria as a whole. 96.8% of 5 year olds in Whitehorse are fully immunised.²⁷

People in Whitehorse have good access to primary care with 0.3 General practice clinics per 1,000 population (equal to Victorian ratio) and 1.1 Allied health service sites per 1,000 population (compared to Victoria with 0.9/1,000).²⁸

In Whitehorse communicable diseases reported during 2019 included 444 cases of chlamydia (223 male and 221 female).²⁹ Victoria disease trends in notifications of chlamydia show that cases have continued to increase and for the first time, in 2017 there were more male than female cases notified.³⁰

²⁷ Australian Government (2021). Victorian Childhood Immunisation Data by SA3, Department of Health.

²⁸ Victorian Government (2015). LGA Profile 2015. Department of Health and Human Services

²⁹ Victorian Government (2020). [Health.vic](#) interactive infectious disease reports

³⁰ Victorian Government (2017). Victorian Annual Surveillance Factsheet, 2017: Sexually transmissible infections: Chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis, Department of Health and Human Services.

Personal Safety

Feelings or perceptions of safety affect how people move around and freely access all aspects of the municipality – transport, open spaces, activities and facilities. Whitehorse is a relatively safe community, and crime rates in Whitehorse are lower than the Eastern Metropolitan and State averages.

Falls are the leading cause of unintentional injury in older Australians. As our population ages and the number of older people grows, the likelihood of more falls and fall-related hospitalisation increases.

What do we observe?



% crime



% falls



Feeling safe

Ninety-six per cent of people feel safe on Whitehorse streets, walking alone during the day.³¹ However people in Whitehorse feel less safe walking alone at night, particularly women and older people, than during the day. 56.8% of residents felt safe or very safe when walking alone at night.³²

The rate of alleged crimes against the person in Whitehorse in 2020 was 513.2 per 100,000 people, which is also lower than for Metropolitan Melbourne (571.3/100,000).³³

In Whitehorse the percentage of unintentional injuries caused by falls is the third highest in the state (45.9% compared to the Victorian average of 38.7%).³⁴ In Victoria, falls were the leading cause of injury among admissions (47.3%) and emergency department presentations (37.3%). Females accounted for more of these presentations than males in the 65 years and older group.³⁵

³¹ VicHealth (2016). VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Selected findings, VicHealth, Melbourne.

³² VicHealth (2016). VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Selected findings, VicHealth, Melbourne.

³³ Crime Statistics Agency (2020). Recorded Offences by LGA.

³⁴ Victorian Government (2015). LGA Profile 2015. Department of Health and Human Services

³⁵ Hayman J, Berecki-Gisolf J. (2020). Unintentional Hospital Treated Injury Victoria 2018/19 E-bulletin Edition 21 April 2020.

Healthy Ageing

Older people in Whitehorse are busy working, volunteering, learning and grand-parenting; they have a wealth of knowledge, experience and active contribution to the wellbeing of the community. The interconnectedness of physical and mental health plays out strongly for older people.

Discrimination, known as ageism, is the biggest hurdle to a positive experience of older age.

Ageism, along with other factors, puts older people at risk of elder abuse which may be physical, financial or emotional. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk factors for elder abuse.

What do we observe?



% volunteering



Learning participation



Abuse risks

In Whitehorse, more than 1 in 5 people in Whitehorse report volunteering (22.4%), compared with 19.2% for Victoria. Over 21% of Victorians aged 65 to 74 years volunteer.³⁶

U3A Nunawading (the largest in Whitehorse and further afield) membership reached a peak of 2,112 members in March 2020 just before classes were closed due to COVID-19.³⁷

Risk factors of elder abuse such as social isolation, less access to health care and exercise, more reliance on the use of technology, financial stress and carer stress have increased due to the COVID-19 response.³⁸ In Whitehorse in 2020 there were 804 violent crime victim *reports* for persons aged 55+.³⁹

³⁶ Volunteering Victoria (2018). Information sheet: Key facts and statistics about volunteering in Victoria, 2016 Census Update (January 2018)

³⁷ U3A Nunawading (2020). Annual Report 2019-2020.

³⁸ Parkinson, D., O'Halloran, K. & Dinning, J. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 pandemic response on older people. Melbourne, Victoria: Respect Victoria.

³⁹ Crime Statistics Agency (2020), Victim Reports

Fair and Equal Society

The City of Whitehorse is a wonderful place to live, work, study and do business. We enjoy some of the best living conditions in the world.

However, not everyone enjoys equal access to employment, safe and secure housing and health services. Things many of us take for granted. Housing plays a critical role in ensuring people can fully engage in community life, both economically and socially.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing social disparities, such as the lack of access to digital information.

What do we observe?



% digital access



% youth employment



% housing affordability

Whitehorse has greater social disparity with more high income earners and more low income earners than other local government areas.

In December 2020, only 1.4% of rental housing in Whitehorse was considered affordable, in comparison to the Victorian average of 11.4%.⁴⁰

The median weekly incomes in Whitehorse are \$498 for females and \$798 for males.

Unemployment is highest among our young people aged 15 to 24 years. In 2016, 5% of 15-24-year-olds in Whitehorse were not in employment or education. During the height of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions between March and November 2020 the number of JobSeeker and youth allowance recipients in Whitehorse increased by 159% (4,291 recipients).⁴¹

Eleven per cent of households in Whitehorse have no internet connection.

⁴⁰ Victorian Government (2020). DHHS Rental Report, December Quarter, 2020.

⁴¹ Department of Social Services (2020). JobSeeker and Youth Allowance recipients - monthly profile on <https://www.dta.gov.au/>

Social Cohesion

Social cohesion means we all feel connected to our community and have a sense of belonging. Helping others and contributing to the community is a valued way of life in Whitehorse.

During the COVID-19 pandemic neighbours and local community faith and volunteer organisations have responded by providing support, food and material aid. In the City of Whitehorse people have good access to sport, recreation and leisure, educational and cultural opportunities that bring us together to share interests and make new friends.

We know that discrimination and abuse of others weaken community cohesion and a sense that we are all welcome in Whitehorse.

What do we observe?



% helpful & trustworthy



% volunteer work



Racist incidents

In Whitehorse people believe others are willing to help each other (77.2%) and can be trusted (76.2%), higher than Victorian rates.⁴² The pandemic may increase these measures.

Nearly a quarter of people living in Whitehorse (22.4%) did voluntary work through an organisation or group in the last 12 months. This is significantly higher than metropolitan Melbourne overall (17.6%).

Racist incidents have risen in Australia under COVID-19. At the start of the pandemic in February 2020, the Australian Human Rights Commission recorded more complaints under the Racial Discrimination Act than at any time during the previous twelve months.⁴³

⁴² Victorian Agency for Health Information (2019). Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

⁴³ Australian Human Rights Commission (May). <https://humanrights.gov.au/about/news/opinions/wheres-alldata-covid-19-racism>

Neighbourhood Liveability

A liveable neighbourhood is one that is safe, accessible and attractive, and provides good connectivity so that we can easily get to the services and places we want to go – for example, schools, shops, health care and transport.

The natural bushlands, parks and open spaces of Whitehorse make it a highly attractive place to live. It offers places where people can connect with nature and each other.

People benefit from access to public transport and good quality walking and cycling tracks, which in turn reduces the impact on our environment.

What do we observe?



% open space



Infrastructure access



Walkable for transport

Whitehorse has a Social Infrastructure Indexⁱ of 7.5 (this score is in the 59th percentileⁱⁱ; range from 2.2 to 11.2 out of a maximum score of 16).⁴⁴

Half of the dwellings in Whitehorse are within 400m of public space larger than 1.5 hectares in 2018 (59th percentile; Range from 0.0 to 100.0%).⁴⁵

Whitehorse is attractive, with approximately 64 square kilometres in area, and almost 10% of that area is managed by Council as community open space; including parks and gardens, streetscapes and community facilities.⁴⁶

Whitehorse has a Walkability for Transport Index of 0.4 (this is in the 65th percentile; range from -2.1 to 1.7) and 26.7% of people both live and work in Whitehorse and many more do so in the surrounding municipalities. ⁴⁷ Working from home as a result of the pandemic is likely to significantly change this measure.

⁴⁴ Australian Urban Observatory (2018). <https://auo.org.au/>

⁴⁵ Australian Urban Observatory (2018). <https://auo.org.au/>

⁴⁶ Whitehorse City Council (2014). Urban Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2024.

⁴⁷ Australian Urban Observatory (2018). <https://auo.org.au/>

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change affects our health in many ways; directly by increases in extreme weather events such as long heatwaves and indirectly through worsening air quality, changes in the spread of infectious diseases, risks to food safety and drinking water quality and mental health problems.

Reducing waste as well as recycling and composting materials helps to reduce the generation of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane.

Tree cover canopy can help to reduce the urban heat island effect and the health impacts of heat waves, as well as reducing UV exposure.

What do we observe?



% waste



% tree canopy



% asthma

Existing canopy cover in Whitehorse has been estimated at between 22 and 26%. Below 30% there is generally not enough canopy cover to fully achieve all the benefits of the urban forest.⁴⁸

In 2019/20 3,307 new trees were planted by Council in the municipal area.⁴⁹

The Whitehorse community diverted approximately 51% of kerbside waste from landfill for a number of years leading up to 2018, which is well above the state average of 45%.⁵⁰

People of Asian or Indian background may be at higher risk of future thunderstorm asthma hospital admissions.⁵¹ In Whitehorse 19.9% of the adult population have been diagnosed with asthma at some time in their life.

⁴⁸ Whitehorse City Council (2018). Urban Forest Strategy 2018-2021.

⁴⁹ Whitehorse City Council (2019). Whitehorse City Council Annual Report, 2019/20.

⁵⁰ Whitehorse City Council (2018). Waste Management Strategy 2018 – 2028.

⁵¹ Thien F, Beggs P, Csutoros D et al (2018). The Melbourne epidemic thunderstorm asthma event 2016: an investigation of environmental triggers, effect on health services, and patient risk factors. Lancet Planet Health 2018; Vol 2 June 2018 e255

List of Health and Wellbeing Indicatorsⁱⁱⁱ

Theme/Outcome	Indicator	Measure/s	Reference
Mental Health and Wellbeing	Self-rated health	Fair or poor self-reported health	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Self-rated health - women	Excellent, very good or good	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Self-rated health - men	Excellent, very good or good	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Community resilience	Resilience [range 0–8]; ‘ability to adapt to change’ and ‘tendency to bounce back after illness or hardship’.	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results
	Psychological distress	High, or very high, levels of psychological distress	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Anxiety or depression	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Sought help for a mental health related problem	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Suicide	Intentional self-harm standardised death rate per 100,000 people	2019 ABS Causes of Death, Australia, Cat. No. 3303.0
Social Cohesion	Connection to culture and communities	Perceptions of neighbourhood – this is a close-knit neighbourhood	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results
		Perceptions of neighbourhood – people are willing to help each other	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results
		Perceptions of neighbourhood – people can be trusted	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results
	Discrimination or unfair treatment	Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who, in the past 12 months, felt that they had experienced discrimination or have been treated unfairly by others (per 100)	2014 PHIDU Social Health Atlases of Australia
	Acceptance of other cultures	Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who disagree/strongly disagree with acceptance of other cultures (per 100)	2014 PHIDU Social Health Atlases of Australia
	Volunteer participation	Did voluntary work through an organisation or group (last 12 months)	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
Personal Safety	Perceptions of safety	Perceptions of safety – walking alone during day	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results

Healthy Relationships		Perceptions of safety – walking alone after dark	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results
	Crime against the person	Rate of recorded crimes against a person per 100,000	2020 Crime Statistics Agency, Recorded Offences by LGA
	Unintentional injuries	Unintentional injuries treated in hospital per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
		Unintentional injuries due to falls	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Family violence/intimate partner violence	Family violence incidents per 100,000 population	2019 Crime Statistics Agency, Family Violence Data Portal
	Elder abuse	Victim reports for persons aged 55+ (violence against the person)	2020 Crime Statistics Agency, Victim Reports
Neighbourhood Liveability	Child abuse	Child Abuse reports	City of Greater Dandenong and the VLGA (2020). Statistical data for Victorian communities. https://www.greaterdandenong.vic.gov.au/about-us/statistics-and-data
	Safety	Criminal incident rate per 100,000 population	2020 Crime Statistics Agency, Criminal Incidents Rate per 100,000
		Death rate due to road traffic crashes	2018 Vic Roads Road Trauma Statistics by Local Government Area
		Pedestrian fatalities 2014-2018	2018 Vic Roads Road Trauma Statistics by Local Government Area
	Social connection and inclusion	Rate of recorded crimes against a person per 100,000 (ref. Personal Safety)	-
		Family violence incidents per 100,000 population (ref. Healthy Relationships)	-
		See measures for Social Cohesion	-
	Walkability	Average street connectivity per square kilometre	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
		Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600m	2018 Australian Urban Observatory

	Walkability for Transport Index - calculated as the sum of standardised scores of local neighbourhood attributes including street connectivity, dwelling density and the index of access to services of daily living.	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Average distance to closest activity centre	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Both live and work in Whitehorse	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
Green and open space	Number of public drinking fountains (data not sourced)	-
	Number of new trees planted	2019/20 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
	Urban tree canopy coverage	2014 Benchmarking Australia's Urban Tree Canopy: An i-Tree Assessment. Prepared for Horticulture Australia Limited by the Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney
	Percentage of people who rated their community as a pleasant environment	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Ratio of open space	Whitehorse City Council (2014). Urban Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2024.
Access to public open space	Percentage of dwellings within 400m or less distance of public open space	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Percentage of dwellings within 400m of public space larger than 1.5 hectares	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Average distance to closest public open space larger than 1.5 hectares within 3200 metres	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
Environmental sustainability	Total residual waste collected (annual tonnes collected)	2018/19 Sustainability Victoria Kerbside Waste Data
	Total commingled recyclables collected (annual tonnes collected)	2018/19 Sustainability Victoria Kerbside Waste Data
	Total garden organics collected (annual tonnes collected)	2018/19 Sustainability Victoria Kerbside Waste Data
Housing diversity & affordability	Percentage of households in housing stress	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
	Percentage of available affordable lettings	2020 Rental Report December Quarter

Food security (access)	Percentage of households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing costs	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Percentage of dwellings within 1km of a supermarket	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Percentage of dwellings without any food outlet within 3.2km	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Average distance to closest healthy food outlet (supermarket or greengrocer)	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Average distance to closest fast food outlet	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
Health and community services	Social Infrastructure Index (access to social infrastructure calculated based on six measures: Community Centres, Culture and Leisure, Early Years, Education, Health and Social Services and Sport and Recreation. These are measured by 16 individual service types which are used to calculate the presence of service mix within a threshold distance.	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
Leisure and cultural opportunities	People who could definitely access community services and resources	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	General practice clinics per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Pharmacies per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Attendance at Council's festivals and events	2018/19 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
	Visitors to aquatic facilities	2018/19 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
Public transport	Visitors to libraries	2018/19 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
	Visitors to Box Hill Community Arts Centre	2018/19 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
	Visitors to Whitehorse ArtSpace	2018/19 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
	Average distance to closest public transport stop	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Percentage of dwellings within 400m of a public transport stop with a regular service at least every 30 minutes on weekdays between 7am and 7pm	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Percentage of dwellings with access to bus stop <400m	2018 Australian Urban Observatory

Fair and Equal Society

Fair and Equal Society	Alcohol availability	Average number of off-licences within 800m	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
		Average number of on-licences within 400m	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
		Average distance to closest off-licence alcohol outlet	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
		Average distance to closest on-licence alcohol outlet	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
	Cycling infrastructure	km of off-road shared paths	Whitehorse City Council
		km of on-road bike lanes	Whitehorse City Council
		km of on-road bike connections	Whitehorse City Council
	Employment/labour market participation	Percentage of employed persons who live and work in the local area (SA1 in SA3)	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
		Smoothed unemployment rate	Small Area Labour Markets Dec Qtr 2020
	Education	Percentage who completed a higher education qualification	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Percentage of Year 9 students achieving national benchmark in literacy	2017 Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) Indicators
		Percentage of Year 9 students achieving national benchmark in numeracy	2017 Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) Indicators
	Social cohesion/inclusion	Perceptions of neighbourhood – this is a close-knit neighbourhood (Ref. Connection to culture and communities)	-
		Perceptions of neighbourhood – people are willing to help each other (Ref. Connection to culture and communities)	-
		Perceptions of neighbourhood – people can be trusted (Ref. Connection to culture and communities)	-
	Access to social support	Social Infrastructure Index: measured by 16 individual service types including Community Centres, Culture and Leisure, Early Years, Education, Health and Social Services and Sport and Recreation which were used to calculate the presence of service mix within a threshold distance.	2018 Australian Urban Observatory
		People who could definitely access community services and resources	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile

Healthy start in life	Financial security	Percentage of households in the lowest equivalised household income quartile	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Percentage of households in housing stress	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		People who delayed medical consultation, unable to afford	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
		People who delayed purchasing prescribed medication, unable to afford	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Food security (affordability)	% of population experiencing food insecurity and hygiene insecurity (data not sourced)	-
		% of every \$1 spent on discretionary food (data not sourced)	-
	Gender equity	Low gender equality score (level of agreement that 'men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household' and 'women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship')	2015 Vic Health Indicators Survey Results
		Female median weekly income	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Male median weekly income	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Females undertaking 30+ hours of unpaid domestic work each week	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Males undertaking 30+ hours of unpaid domestic work each week	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Females employed full-time	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Males employed full-time	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Percentage of females in a managerial position	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
		Percentage of males in a managerial position	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
	Digital access	Percentage of households with no internet connection	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
	Developmental vulnerability	Children developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains	2018 Australian Early Development Census
		Children developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains	2018 Australian Early Development Census
	Birth weight	Babies with low birth weight	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile

	Participation in MCH	Children attending 3.5 year old maternal and child health checks	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Participation in Kindergarten	Kindergarten participation	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Participation in Primary School	Number of full-time equivalent students enrolled in schools	2020 Department of Education and Training, Summary Statistics Snapshot Victorian Schools, February 2019
Healthy ageing	Ageism	No data defined	-
	Elder abuse	Victim reports for persons aged 55+ (ref. Healthy Relationships)	-
	Independent living	Need for assistance with core activities	2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing
Healthful behaviours	Healthy eating	Complied with vegetable consumption guidelines	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Complied with fruit consumption guidelines	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Daily consumer of sugar sweetened soft drinks	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Take-away food consumed > 1 day/week	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Pre-obese or obese	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Active living	Insufficiently physically active	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Sedentary (inactive)	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Smoking	Current (i.e. daily or occasional) smoker	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Alcohol misuse	Increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Increased risk of injury from a single occasion of drinking	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Alcohol hospitalisation admission rate	2017/2018 AODStats Victoria
	Prescription medications misuse	Pharmaceutical Drugs (any) hospital admission rate	2017/2018 AODStats Victoria
	Illicit drug use	Drug usage and possession offences per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
		Illicit drugs (any) hospital admission rate	2017/2018 AODStats Victoria
	Oral health care	Proportion of adult population with excellent or very good self-reported dental health status	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		Dental service sites per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
		Poor dental health	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile

Health protection	Presence of chronic disease	People reporting arthritis	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		People reporting cancer	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		People reporting type 2 diabetes	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		People reporting heart disease	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		People reporting stroke	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		People reporting osteoporosis	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
		More than one in five residents suffered from two or more chronic diseases	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Access to primary care	General practice clinics per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
		Allied health service sites per 1,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
	Immunisation	Children who were fully immunised at 12-15 months	2016/17 Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, Immunisation rates for children in 2016–17, Cat. no: HPF 16
		Number of vaccinations delivered to children in public immunisation program	2018/19 Whitehorse City Council Annual Report
	Communicable diseases	% of population with flu vaccination (data not sourced)	-
		Notifications of chlamydia per 100,000 population	2015 DHHS Whitehorse Community Profile
		Rate of sexually transmissible infections in young people aged 12-17	2012 Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) Indicators
		Rate of newly acquired Hepatitis B cases per 100,000	2020 DHHS Local Government Areas Surveillance Report
	Emergency management / preparedness	Number of Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA) risk treatments completed	Whitehorse City Council
	Drug resistance	Antibiotic prescription rates (LGA data not available)	-
	Food safety	Rate of salmonellosis (salmonella food poisoning) per 100,000 residents	2020 DHHS Local Government Areas Surveillance Report
	Hygiene measures / social distancing	No data defined	-

Climate change mitigation

Health impacts	Excess deaths during extreme heat and heatwaves (LGA data not available)	The Health Impacts of the January 2014 Heatwave in Victoria
	Proportion of adult population ever diagnosed with asthma	2017 Victorian Population Health Survey
	Levels of high or very high psychological distress (ref. Mental Health and Wellbeing)	-
	Anxiety or depression (ref. Mental Health and Wellbeing)	-
Urban greening	Tree canopy/ shade (ref. Neighbourhood Liveability)	-
	Ratio open space (ref. Neighbourhood Liveability)	-
Renewable energy use	Solar panel installation (LGA data not available)	-

ⁱ Well-planned social infrastructure supports the liveability of communities by promoting walking and community social interaction. It is associated with improved physical and mental health and resident's satisfaction with the area in which they live. The Social Infrastructure Index (SII) developed by the Australian Urban Observatory measures 16 individual service types including Community Centres, Culture and Leisure, Early Years, Education, Health and Social Services and Sport and Recreation which were used to calculate the presence of service mix within a threshold distance.

ⁱⁱ **Percentiles** indicate the percentage of scores that fall below a particular value. They tell you where a score stands relative to other scores. For example, if street connectivity average is at the 56th **percentile**, this indicates this street connectivity average is higher than 56 percent of other scores – in this case other municipalities in Metropolitan Melbourne.

ⁱⁱⁱ Further information about the List of Indicators and Measures is available from the Whitehorse City Council, Community Development Department: CDEnquiries@whitehorse.vic.gov.au