

Community Profile 2021

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Introduction

Introduction

The Nillumbik Community Profile 2021 has been developed to inform a number of strategic documents that Council prepares, including the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and the Council Plan.

It is a legislative requirement of every Victorian council to develop a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) within twelve months of a Council election. The purpose of the MPHWP is to identify priority areas and actions to address to improve the health and wellbeing of the community. The development of this plan requires an examination of the available data on health status and the determinants of health within the municipality.

In addition to supporting the development of the MPHWP and the Council Plan, the Nillumbik Community Profile has been designed so it can be used by Council staff to help plan for a range of initiatives, and to better understand the community from a research and data perspective.

This profile also presents an opportunity for council staff to consider data collection points that align with those in the profile, as a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on projects and programs that have been delivered.

The Nillumbik Community Profile can also be used by our health and wellbeing partners, and community stakeholders, to support the planning of initiatives within the Nillumbik community.

Data Collection Methodology

The data presented in this report is limited to what was available at the local government area level and was current at the time of publication, February 2021. We have also drawn on state and national level data to provide context on specific factors and determinants of health. Data sources include internally provided data (GIS, infrastructure etc.), Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Victorian Population Health Survey, HOSdata (by request), Yarra Valley Water (by request), Victorian Commission for gambling and liquor regulation, AIHW, data.vic.gov.au, Victorian Women's Health Atlas, Crime Statistics Agency and crashstatistics (Vicroads).

Council plan



Liveability Domains							
	Social infrastructure	Food environment	Housing affordability	Public transport	Public open space	Employment	
		Alcohol, tobacco and drugs		Walkability			
Key topic areas							
Disability	Resilience	Gambling	Housing characteristics	Car ownership	Gardens	SEIFA	Communication preferences
Gender equity	Community safety	Mental health	Solar panels	Active transport	Vegetation cover	Income	Research and consultation
Volunteering	Isolation (physical and social)	Family Violence	Utility usage		Climate change	Tourism	Emergency Management
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Art and culture participation	Sexual and reproductive health				Business type	
CALD		Active lifestyles / recreation				Education	
LGBTIQ+		Disease, illness and healthcare					
Carer							

The following table outlines how each section of the document can be useful to Council staff.

Section	How is this useful?
Inclusion	Social inclusion covers factors that determine how well an individual can participate in their community. Social inclusion is one of the main 'social determinants of health' and plays a significant role in our community's wellbeing. It is particularly important from a built environment and service perspective to ensure that people with a disability or physical limitation can physically access services, people who speak a language other than English can source the information they need, people in low income households have equal opportunity to access basic resources, and people of all genders and sexualities have equal opportunities in workplaces and social situations.
Healthy environments	Healthy environments include both built and social aspects of our community that promote health, wellbeing and resilience. These include infrastructure and activities available to residents and visitors that can contribute to improved health outcomes, such as community centres and cultural facilities. Safety is also an important aspect of healthy environments, which has implications for Council through public space management such as vegetation maintenance (sightlines) and lighting.
Health behaviours	There are a range of behaviours that are broadly recognised as contributing to poorer health outcomes for individuals. Council's role includes understanding the incidence of these behaviours in the community, and working to improve built and social structures to help minimise these behaviours. Council can also play an important role in encouraging positive health behaviours through the provision of recreation facilities and promoting healthy behaviours.
Housing	To help maintain the health and wellbeing of the community it is necessary for people to have secure, safe and appropriate housing. Understanding how people live can help identify opportunities to support those who are in insecure or inappropriate housing as well as guide housing development and housing strategies. Knowledge of the particulars of housing in the region can also help identify opportunities for improving sustainability infrastructure at a household level.
Transport	Understanding how people move around can help us plan for future road, bike-path and footpath infrastructure. It can also assist in advocacy to public transport and roads providers, and identify opportunities to encourage an increase in active transport. Planning that results in less congestion (shorter commute times), and greater use of active transport can have significant benefits on peoples' health and wellbeing. Council should also consider community transport for people who are transport disadvantaged.

Section	How is this useful?
Open space & sustainability	Public open spaces play a critical role in local communities as they provide a space that anyone can use without being excluded due to economic or social conditions. Understanding how people use open space can assist in maintenance and infrastructure planning.
Employment and learning	Employment and education has significant impacts on financial capabilities, and in turn effect an individual's capacity to participate in social and health promoting activities. Understanding information about businesses, income, financial position and tourism can help guide Council's economic strategy and service development.
Responsible leadership	It is important to involve the community in Council planning and demonstrate deliberative engagement to support informed decision-making. To do this requires effective communication strategies that best target relevant segments of the community and dissemination of knowledge from Council-led community research and consultation across the organisation.

How to use this document

Department guides

Section headings are hyperlinks

Department	Key sections	How this information might help you.
Community Partnerships	Healthy environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supporting data for grant applications. • Rationale to triage projects. • Information specific to townships. • Evaluate whether a program has made a difference. • Identify communities in need of support (isolation etc.)
	Inclusion	
	Geographic snapshot	
Economic development	Employment and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supporting data for grant applications. • Assisting businesses. • Planning.
Infrastructure	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supporting data for grant applications. • Identify what to advocate for. • Understanding how people use public transport. • Car ownership.
	Employment and learning	
Communications	Communication preferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine-tune targeting of communications. • Develop documents for the CEO. • Enhance content of communications.
	Township personalities	
Strategy and policy	All sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and strategy development. • Provide supporting data for grant applications. • Identify what to advocate for. • Service planning. • Provide supporting data for grant applications. • Annual reporting.
Environment	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supporting data for grant applications. • Project development. • Understanding volunteering. • Utility usage.
	Open Space	
	Township personalities	

Locality and age range categories

Wherever possible this document uses the following localities and age ranges. Use of these categories is encouraged when collecting data for Council for ease of comparability.

Localities		Age ranges
Diamond Creek	St Andrews	Children 0-8
Doreen	Wattle Glen	Early years 5-12
Eltham	Yarrambat	Youth 12-25
Eltham North	Nillumbik Rural East (Bend of Islands, Christmas Hills, Kinglake, Smiths Gully, Strathewen, Watsons Creek)	Positive ageing 55+
Greensborough		
Hurstbridge		
Kangaroo Ground		
North Warrandyte	Nillumbik Rural North West (Arthurs Creek, Cottles Bridge, Kinglake West, Nutfield, Yan Yean)	
Panton Hill		
Plenty		
Research		

A number of data sources used variations of these, as outlined in Appendix 1.

Region definitions

Different data sets use different region definitions. The following table summarises these regions.

Region	Includes	Used by
Melbourne North East - Main Statistical Area (Main ASGS) or Greater Capital City Statistical Area	Banyule, Darebin – North, Nillumbik – Kinglake, Whittlesea - Wallan	Census 2016
North Eastern Melbourne - https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/201610/DHHS_Victoria_Map_Areas-LGAs.pdf	Nillumbik, Whittlesea, Banyule, Darebin	DHHS (Victorian Population Health Survey)
North and West metropolitan - http://www.health.vic.gov.au/regions/northwestern/	Nillumbik, Whittlesea, Banyule, Darebin, Hume, Moreland, Yarra, Melbourne, Moonee Valley, Maribyrnong, Brimbank. Melton, Wyndham, Hobsons Bay.	Victorian Population Health Survey (older measures)
Greater Melbourne and Metropolitan Melbourne	Banyule, Hume, Moreland, Bayside, Kingston, Mornington Peninsula, Boroondara, Knox, Nillumbik, Brimbank, Manningham, Port Phillip, Cardinia, Maribyrnong, Stonnington, Casey, Maroondah, Whitehorse, Darebin, Melbourne, Whittlesea, Frankston, Melton, Wyndham, Glen Eira, Monash, Yarra, Greater Dandenong, Moonee Valley, Yarra Ranges and Hobsons Bay	Census
Interface Councils www.interfacecouncils.com.au	Mitchell, Wyndham, Melton, Hume, Whittlesea, Nillumbik, Yarra Ranges, Cardinia, Casey, Mornington Peninsula.	Generated in Census tablebuilder, id.com.au

Population overview

Population forecast

Measure	Overall population
Source	Forecast.id (discontinued): 65,122 Victoria in Future: 65,370 https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/land-use-and-population-research/victoria-in-future
Update due	2023

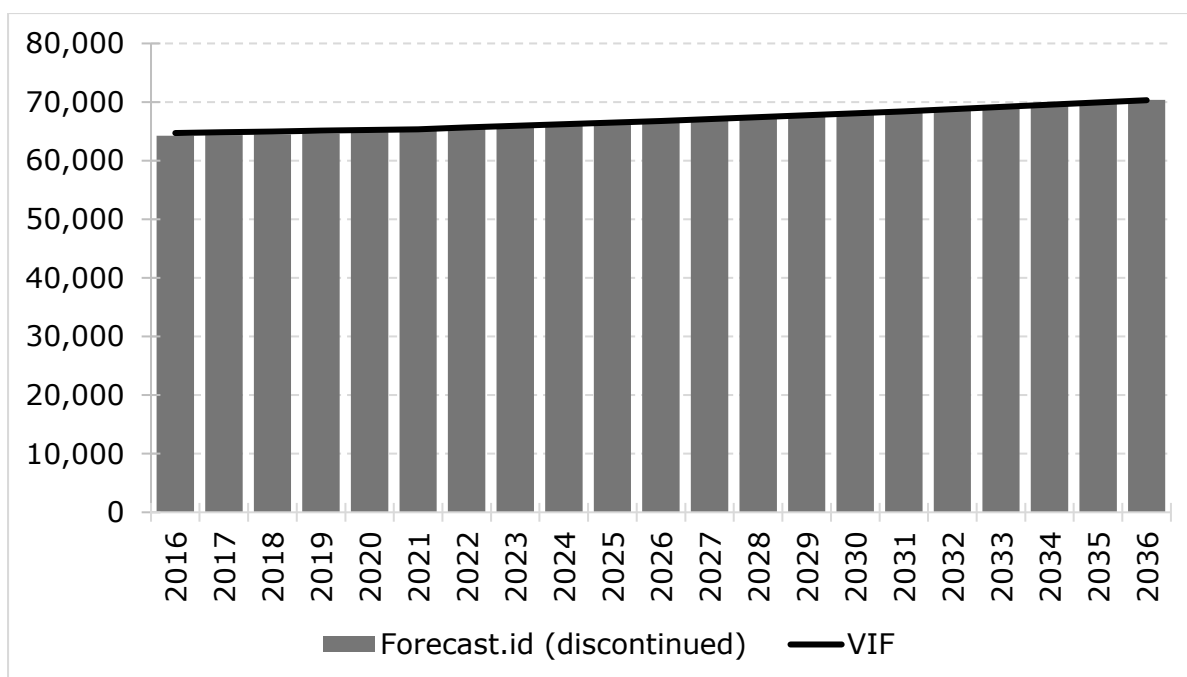


65,370

Nillumbik population as at 2021, Victoria in Future.

The population of Nillumbik is forecast to increase by an average of 0.5% each year. This is lower than the average across interface Councils (1.9% annual population increase 2021-2036) and the neighbouring council areas Whittlesea (3.2%) and Yarra Ranges (0.9%) (Victoria in Future, 2019).

The Nillumbik population is currently estimated to be just over 65,000 (in 2021) and is forecast to reach just over 70,000 by 2036.



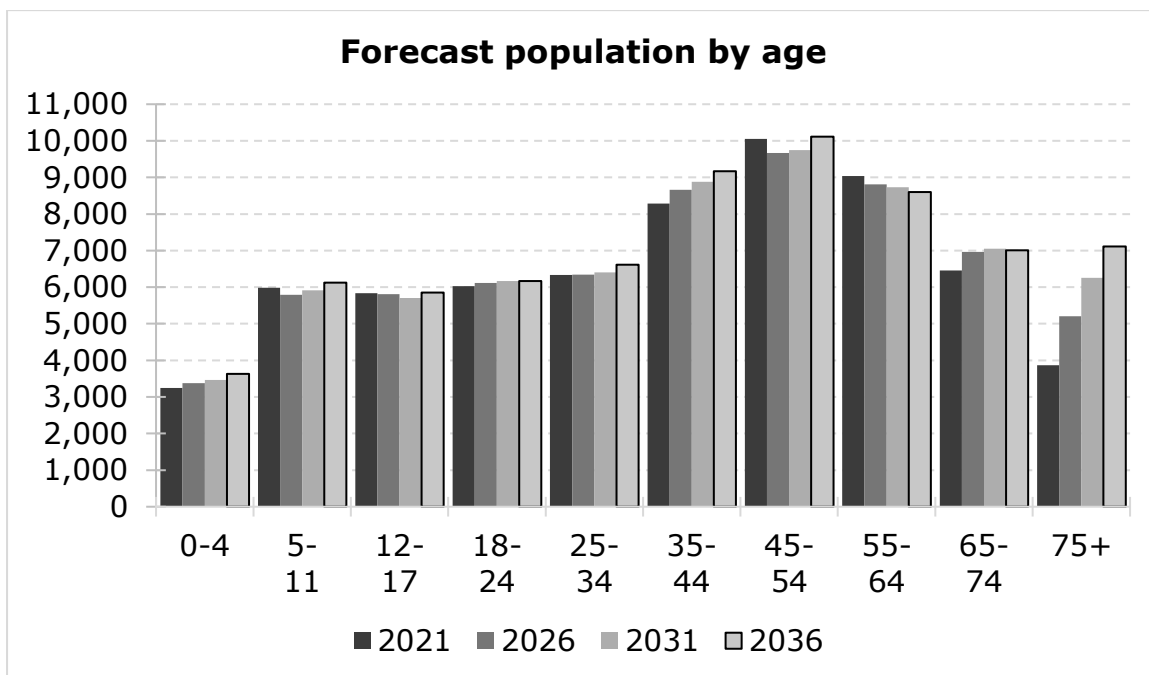
Age ranges

The population forecast by age groups in Nillumbik is driven by the current age of the population, births and deaths, and the age of people migrating into and out of the area. This in turn is driven by the location of existing housing stock, the amount and type of new residential development (same as existing stock, or diversifying) and where the area is in a cycle of change.

Measure	Overall population
Source	Forecast.id (discontinued)
Update due	None

Most of the population increase forecast for the next 15 years is expected to occur amongst older adults (75+ year olds). This increase is primarily expected to be made up of those who already live in Nillumbik, aging in place. It is anticipated that the number of young families will be maintained through children staying in the area as they enter adulthood, and a small migration of young families.

This highlights the need for ensuring that there are structures and facilities in place to cater for adults aging in place.



Forecast population by age	2021		2026		2031		2036		% change 2021-36
	Pop'n	%	Pop'n	%	Pop'n	%	Pop'n	%	
0-4	3246	5%	3374	5%	3468	5%	3633	5%	12%
5-11	5983	9%	5788	9%	5910	9%	6123	9%	2%
12-17	5839	9%	5806	9%	5700	8%	5853	8%	0%
18-24	6027	9%	6115	9%	6171	9%	6171	9%	2%
25-34	6337	10%	6339	9%	6404	9%	6612	9%	4%
35-44	8284	13%	8664	13%	8880	13%	9166	13%	11%
45-54	10048	15%	9670	14%	9745	14%	10117	14%	1%
55-64	9036	14%	8811	13%	8728	13%	8604	12%	-5%
65-74	6454	10%	6963	10%	7048	10%	7006	10%	9%
75+	3868	6%	5206	8%	6255	9%	7110	10%	84%
TOTAL	65122		66736		68309		70395		8%



1 Inclusion

Social inclusion covers factors that determine how well an individual can participate in their community. Social inclusion is one of the main 'social determinants of health' and plays a significant role in our community's wellbeing. It is particularly important from a built environment and service perspective to ensure that people with a disability can physically access services, people who speak a language other than English can source the information they need, people in low income households have equal opportunity to access basic resources, and people of all genders and sexualities have equal opportunities in workplaces and social situations.

1.1 Disability

People with disabilities are more likely to have low income, have lower levels of workforce participation and education, and be socially excluded or marginalised. People who have a disability are more likely to report poorer physical and mental health, have more risk factors, and chronic illness. They may also be more likely to experience violence, abuse and neglect; and discrimination and isolation related to their disability. They may also have difficulty accessing appropriate housing and healthcare.

COVID-19 Considerations In the Together in Nillumbik 2020 COVID-19 survey there were 87 respondents who reported having a disability, health condition or injury that had lasted or is likely to last 6 months or more. This component of the sample showed higher instances of being concerned about themselves or their family contracting COVID-19 (53%, compared to 40% no disability) and a high proportion want assistance with financial relief packages (23%, compared to 12% no disability), support to connect to Federal and State financial relief (15%, compared to 8% no disability), and/or delivery of food packages / ready-made meals (10%, compared to 3% no disability). During COVID-19 people with a disability are more commonly experiencing psychological distress challenges with affording services (22%, compared to 7% no disability) and knowing how to access services (22%, compared to 11% no disability).

1.1.1 Incidence of disability

Question	Variable generated based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self-care activities?• Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities?• Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities?• What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in Questions 20, 21 and 22? [Disability lasting 6 months or more]
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023

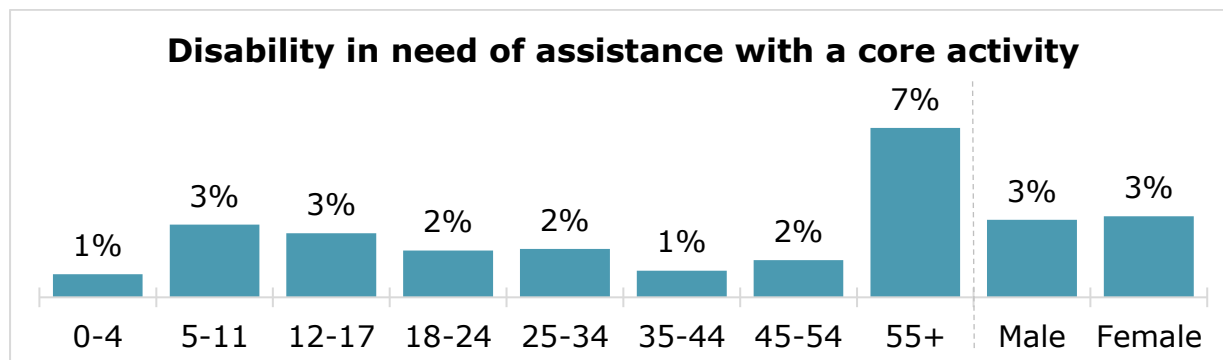


of the Nillumbik population reported having a disability requiring assistance with core activities lasting 6 months or more (1,997 people). The 2016 data shows an increase in this measure when compared to 2% in 2011 (1,473 people). This is in line with 2011 Department of Community Development and Planning projections that estimated 1,469 by 2016 and 2,066 by 2026¹.

¹ Social Statistics page no longer available. Data not available online. Only reference is previous Nillumbik Health and Wellbeing Profile.

The overall proportion of the community reporting a disability in need of assistance with a core activity is lower in Nillumbik than the average across Metropolitan Melbourne (5%).

The incidence of having a disability that requires assistance with a core activity is similar across males and females, and is at 7% amongst those aged 55 years or over.



The majority of people with a disability are in the 55+ age range (59% of those with a disability). Nillumbik’s ageing population has resulted in a steady rise in the proportion of the population reporting that they have a disability. Increases were of a similar proportion across townships - approximately 1% when compared to 2011 figures.

Townships with higher proportions of people reporting a disability in need of assistance were:

- Wattle Glen (7%);
- Greensborough (5%); and
- Yarrambat (4%).

1.1.2 Carers in the community

Question	In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term health condition or problems related to old age?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023

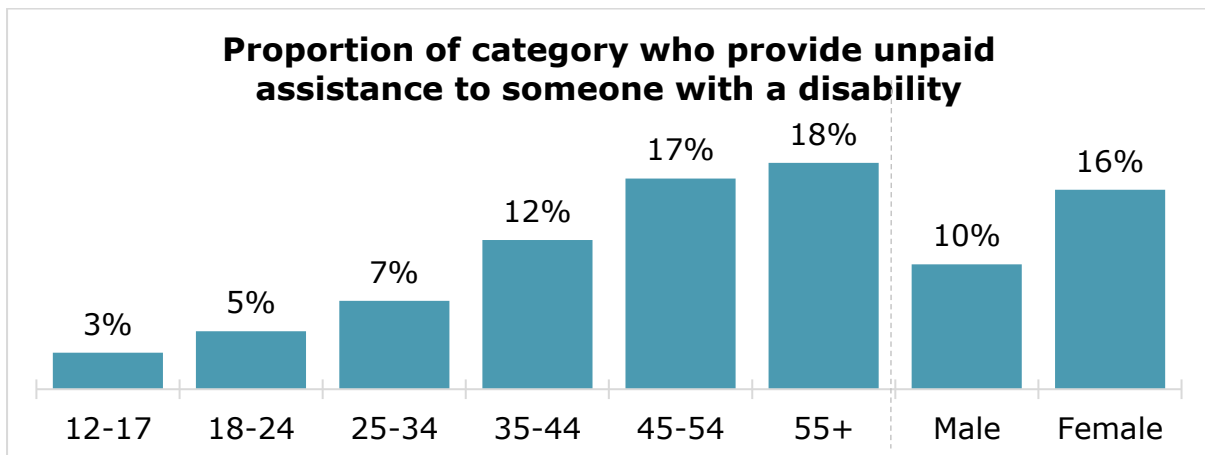


13%

of the Nillumbik population reported providing unpaid care, help or assistance to a person with a disability (6,477 people). This is the same proportion as recorded in 2011.

The incidence of community members providing unpaid care to a person with a disability is higher in Nillumbik (13%) than Greater Melbourne (11%).

Providing assistance is more common amongst older adults and females. Indeed, almost half of those who provide unpaid assistance to someone with a disability were aged 55 years or over (47%) and 62% were female.



1.2 Gender equity

The Royal Commission into Family Violence identified gender inequality as a key area that needs to be addressed in our society. The State Government suggests that there is a need to address the barriers that act as disincentives to the full participation of women in our economy and community².

COVID-19 Considerations In the Together in Nillumbik 2020 COVID-19 survey it was clear that males and females are impacted by the pandemic in different ways. Females more commonly take on the majority of the work managing children in the household which results in higher instances of being concerned about remote learning (26%, compared to 18% males) and mentioning that they have more responsibilities to juggle (home schooling, carer work etc. 11%, compared to 3% males). Males less commonly want support and show lower instances of reporting psychological distress, however they were more commonly heavy drinkers.

1.2.1 Income by gender

Question	What is the total of all income the person usually receives?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	Males 30,266; Females 31,010
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



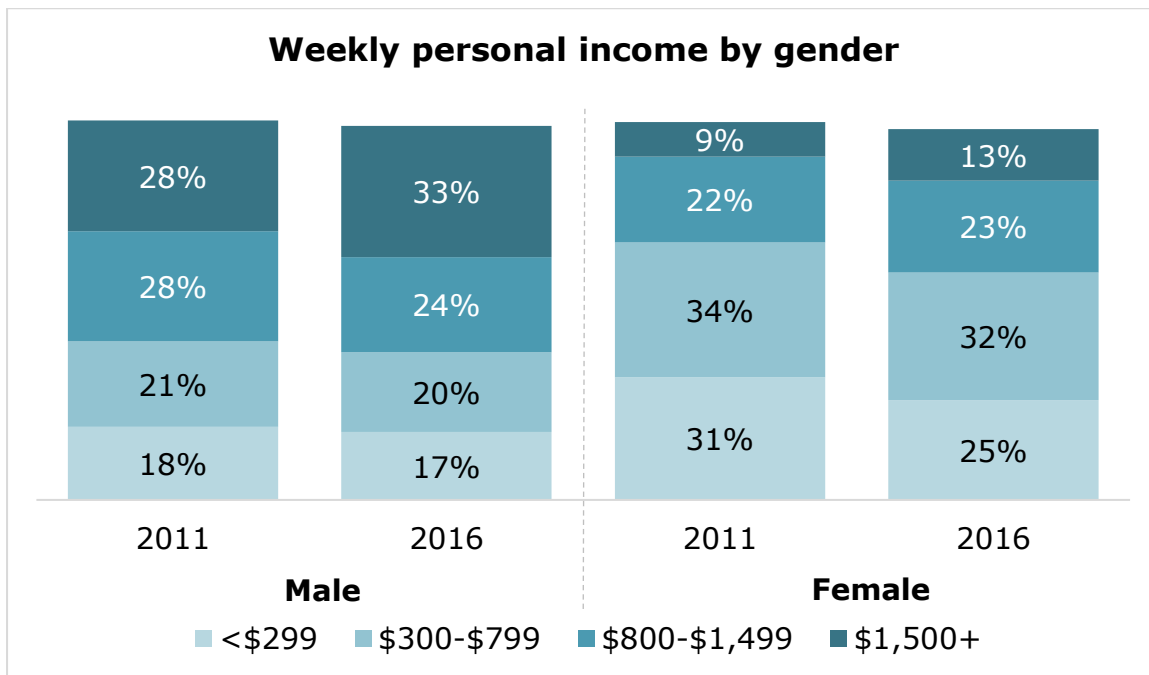
58%

of females earned less than \$800 per week in 2016 compared to 37% of males.

Over time, the incidence of females earning less than \$299 per week has decreased, with an increase in the proportion earning \$1,000 per week or over.

Despite this increase in the proportion of females earning \$1,500 or more per week when comparing 2011 to 2016, in 2016 there is still a notably smaller percentage of females earning this higher income (13%) than males (33%).

² <https://www.vic.gov.au/safe-and-strong-victorian-gender-equality>



There has been little change in the disparity of earnings by gender, with a 25% gap between the proportion of males and females earning \$800 a week or more in 2011 (56% male, compared to 31% female) decreasing slightly to 21% gap in 2016 (57% male compared to 36% female).

When comparing the differences in wages across gender within townships the following insights were evident:

- In Plenty township there has been a marked improvement in wage equality, with the proportion of females earning \$800 or more increasing from 26% in 2011 to 39% in 2016, bringing the gap when compared to males down from 32% in 2011 to 18% in 2016.
- Wattle Glen also shows a decrease in the upper wage gap from 30% in 2011 (53% males on \$800+ compared to 23% females) to just 21% in 2016 (50% males on \$800+ compared to 29% females). However, Wattle Glen also shows a particularly high instance of females earning less than \$300 a week (40%), up from 34% in 2011.
- The smallest upper wage gap was recorded in Doreen (11%; 45% males on \$800+ per week compared to 34% females).

1.2.2 Employment by gender

Question Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs? (less than 40 classified as part time)
In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?

Source 2016 Census household level data.

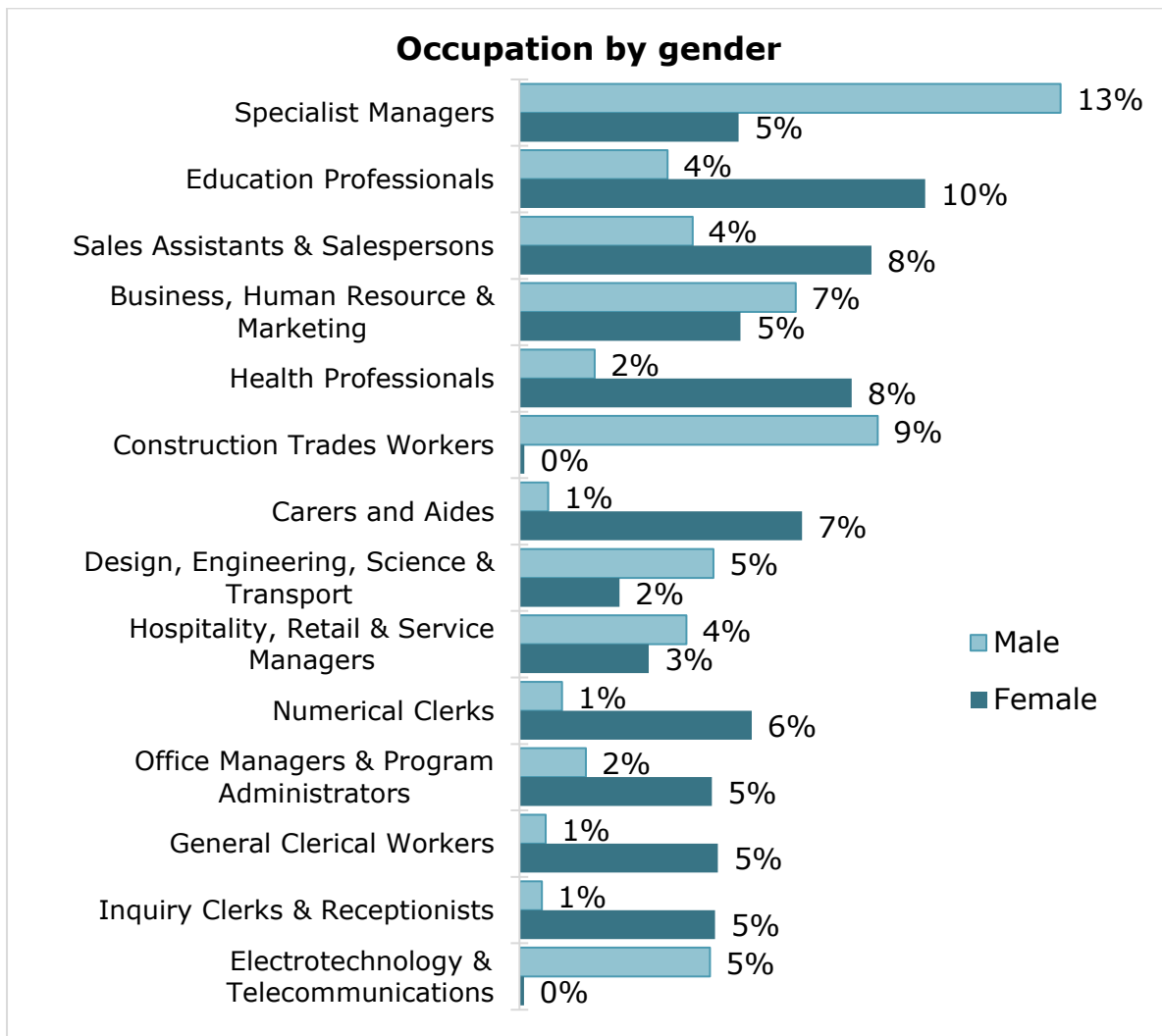
Population Males 16,824, Females 15,761 (applicable)

Update due 2021 Census, available 2023

 **55%**

of employed females are employed part time. This has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years (53% in 2006 and 55% in 2011). The percentage of employed males employed part time is slowly increasing (16% 2006, 18% 2011, 20% 2016).

Females are more often employed in education, health, carer and clerical occupations.



Occupations with a higher proportion of employees who are female often also have a higher proportion of part time employment (less than 40 hours a week) and lower average wages.

	% Female	Average income per week	Hours worked per week		
			<40	40	41+
Specialist Managers	27%	\$ 2,103.90	24%	23%	50%
Education Professionals	72%	\$ 1,273.81	52%	14%	30%
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	66%	\$ 548.34	81%	7%	9%
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	43%	\$ 1,826.35	41%	24%	31%
Health Professionals	81%	\$ 1,405.71	62%	16%	14%
Construction Trades Workers	1%	\$ 1,198.89	27%	41%	29%
Carers and Aides	90%	\$ 665.93	82%	9%	4%
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	33%	\$ 1,774.81	37%	26%	34%
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	42%	\$ 1,349.27	36%	20%	40%
Numerical Clerks	83%	\$1,051.64	69%	15%	10%
Office Managers and Program Administrators	73%	\$ 1,394.03	55%	22%	20%
General Clerical Workers	88%	\$ 865.43	75%	14%	5%
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	89%	\$ 741.28	79%	10%	6%

1.2.3 Education by gender

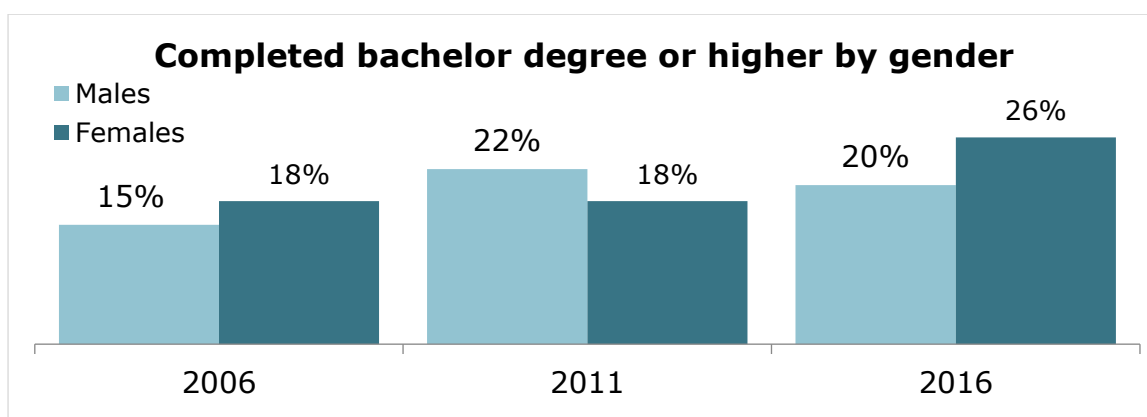
Question	What is the level of the highest qualification the person has completed?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	Males 30,266; Females 31,010
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



26%

of females had attained a bachelor degree or higher level of education, compared to 20% of males in 2016.

The proportion of females who have completed a bachelor degree or higher has increased in the last 10 years. This is encouraging as higher education can lead to employment opportunities that have higher wages.



1.2.4 Unpaid childcare by gender

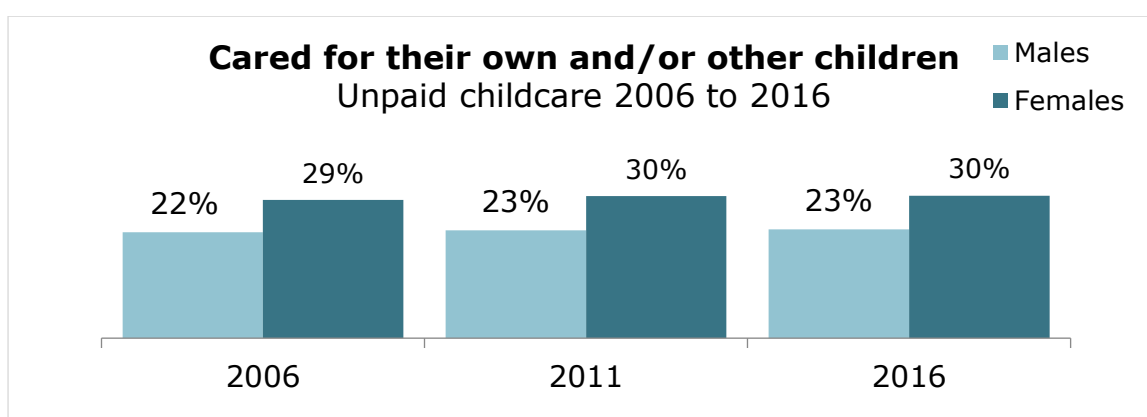
Question	In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	Males 30,266; Females 31,010
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



30%

of females living in Nillumbik had provided unpaid childcare to their own and/or any other children in 2016, compared to 23% of males.

The proportion of males and females providing any form of unpaid childcare has remained relatively consistent since 2006; responsibility for care is more commonly undertaken by females than males.



1.2.5 Unpaid domestic work by gender

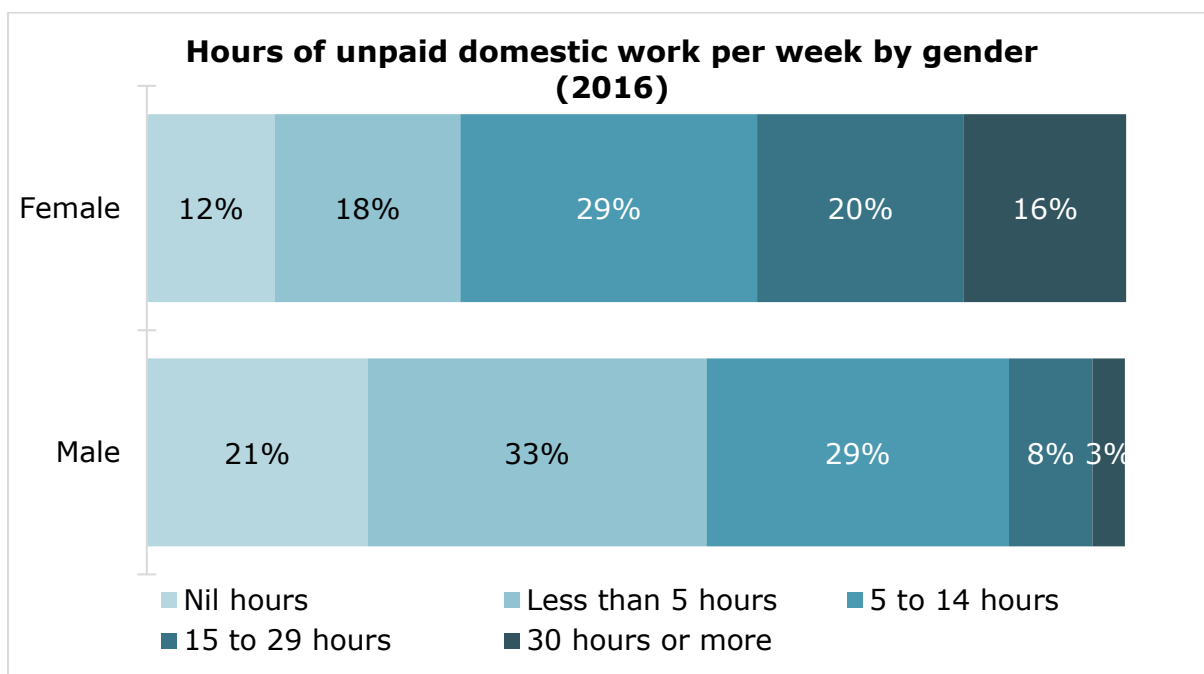
Question	In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?
Details	Includes all housework, food/drink preparation and clean-up, laundry, gardening, home maintenance and repairs, and household shopping and finance management.
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	Males 24,133; Females 25,081 applicable
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



36%

of females living in Nillumbik said they had undertaken more than 15 hours of unpaid domestic work per week in 2016, compared to 11% of males.

Females undertake more unpaid domestic work per week than males.



The proportion of females undertaking 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week decreased from 2011 (39%) to 2016 (36%), whilst the proportion amongst males stayed the same (11%), suggesting that females may be doing less, but males are not necessarily filling the gap.

1.3 Volunteering

Volunteering is a key aspect of community and civic engagement. The Australian Government recognises that volunteering has a range of benefits including bringing meaning and purpose to life, increasing self-esteem and wellbeing, relieving stress, alleviating symptoms of depression, having a positive impact on the community, and improving relationships³.

COVID-19 Considerations In the Together in Nillumbik 2020 COVID-19 survey 3% of respondents put forth a suggestion that volunteering opportunities as a service they think Council or other community organisations could provide to help people manage the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic in Nillumbik.

Question	In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?
Details	Include voluntary work for sporting teams, youth groups, schools or religious organisations. Exclude work in a family business or paid employment. Exclude work to qualify for a government benefit or to obtain an educational qualification or due to a community/court order.
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	49,2013 applicable (18+ year olds)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023

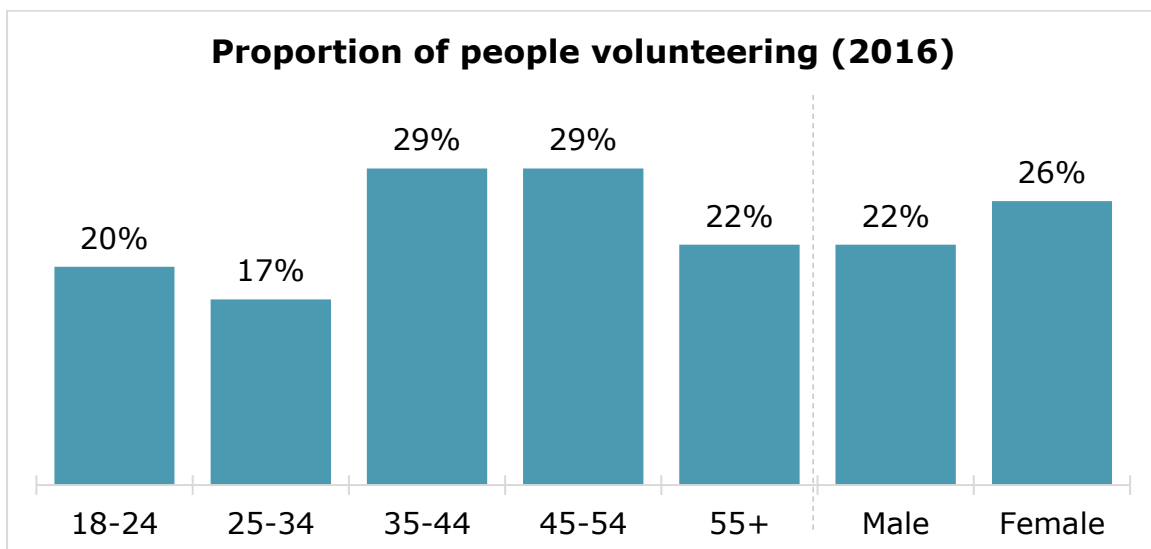


24%

of Nillumbik Shire residents engaged in some form of volunteer activity in 2016; a slight increase from 22% in 2011 and 2006.

A higher proportion of Nillumbik residents volunteer (24%) than is the average across the Melbourne metropolitan area (18%).

The incidence of volunteering is higher amongst 35-54 year olds and females.



³ <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/benefits-of-volunteering>

Kangaroo Ground, Nillumbik Rural East and Doreen showed the highest proportion of residents volunteering, with the latter registering the highest increase in volunteering over time (Doreen, from 23% in 2006 to 31% in 2016). Conversely the incidence of volunteering amongst Nillumbik Rural East residents declined over the same period (from 37% in 2006 to 31% in 2016).

% Volunteering by Township	2006	2011	2016
Overall Average	22%	22%	24%
Kangaroo Ground	31%	28%	33%
Nillumbik Rural East	37%	32%	31%
Doreen	23%	22%	31%
North Warrandyte	30%	30%	30%
Panton Hill	26%	26%	29%
Nillumbik Rural North West	28%	27%	29%
St Andrews	28%	28%	27%
Hurstbridge	22%	24%	26%
Research	25%	23%	25%
Eltham North	21%	23%	25%
Eltham	21%	21%	24%
Plenty	18%	21%	22%
Wattle Glen	19%	21%	22%
Diamond Creek	20%	20%	21%
Yarrambat	20%	30%	20%
Greensborough	15%	16%	18%

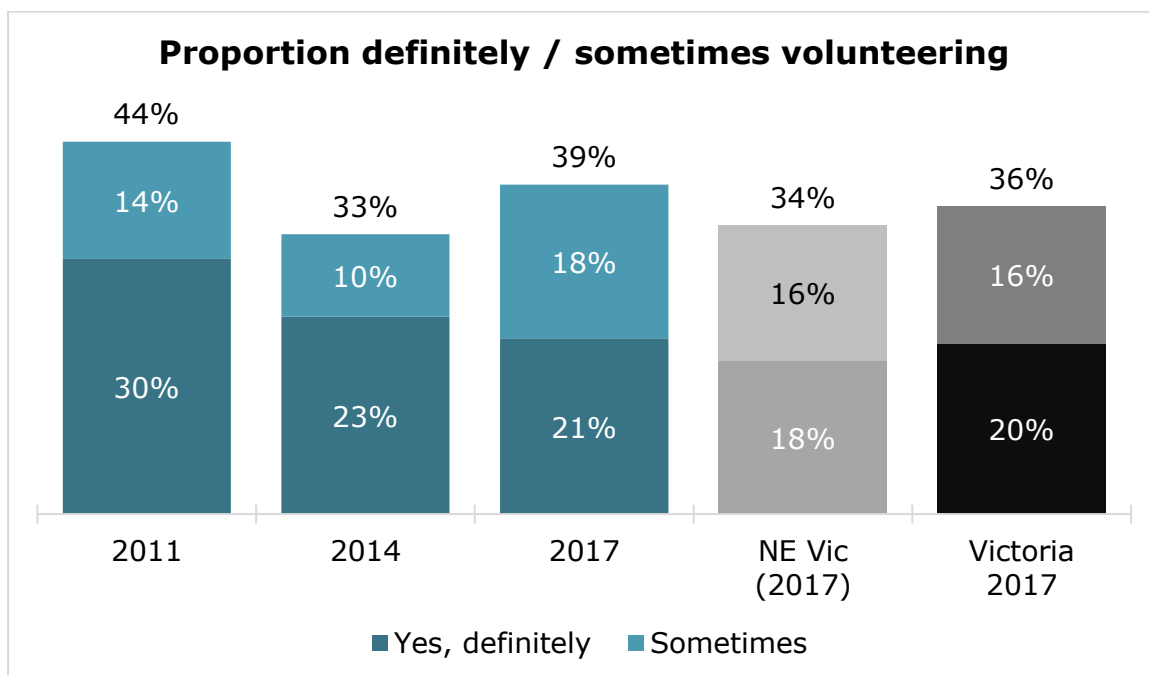
Question	In the last 12 months have you helped out a local group as a volunteer?
Source	Victorian Population Health data 2017
Sample	400
Update due	2021



39%

Said they sometimes or definitely helped out a local group as a volunteer in the 12 months prior to interview.

A notable increase in people saying they sometimes volunteer was recorded in 2017. Future surveys will identify if this is a trend. The incidence of Nillumbik residents volunteering is relatively similar to regional and state-wide averages.



1.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

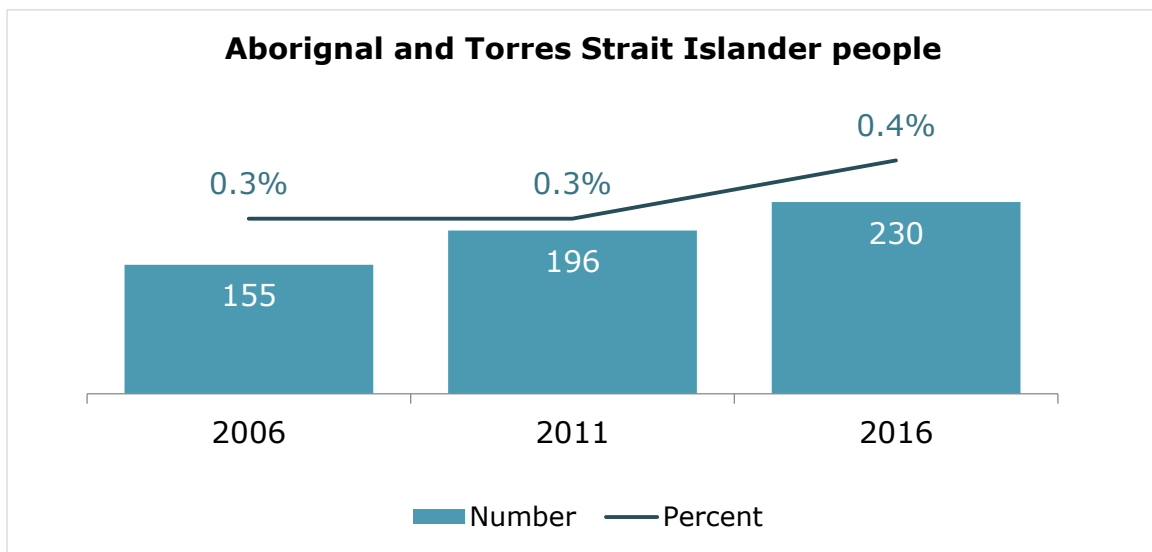
Question	Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



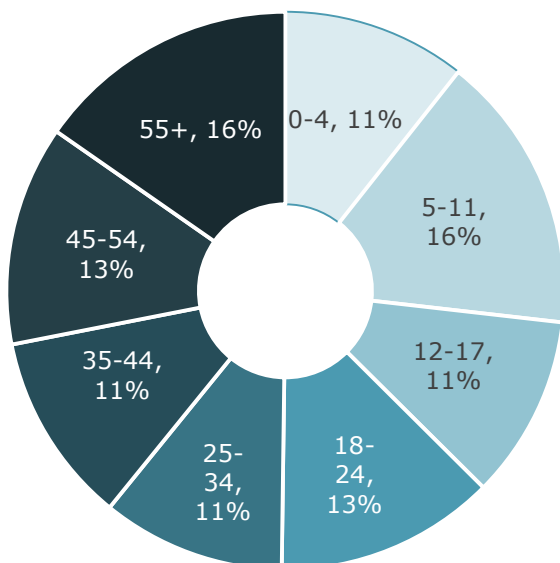
0.4%

of Nillumbik Shire residents indicated they are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

The number of residents in Nillumbik who indicated through the Census that they are of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin has been increasing over the last 10 years.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people age distribution



The distribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is relatively consistent across age groups.

Just over half of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Nillumbik are female (54%, 46% male).

The majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Nillumbik live in Eltham (30%), Diamond Creek (20%), Greensborough (11%), and Hurstbridge (10%).

1.5 Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)

It is important to understand cultural diversity in the region as people from diverse cultures contribute language diversity, introduce new knowledge and ways of thinking, and can have very different life experiences which can impact on their navigation of community spaces and services.

1.5.1 Religion

Question What is the person's religion?

Source 2016 Census individual level data.

Population 61,274

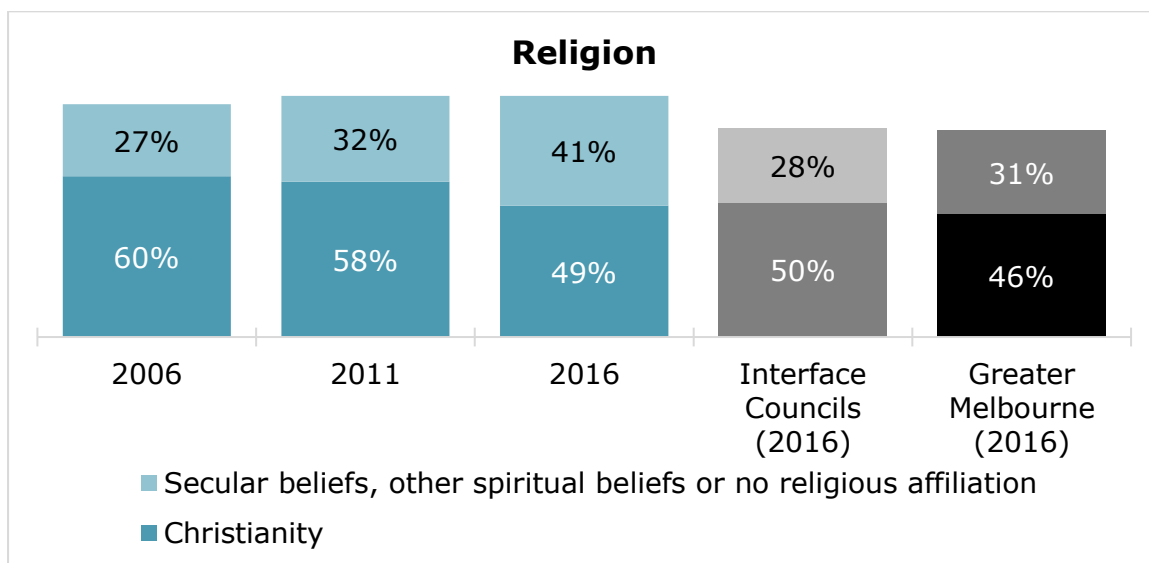
Update due 2021 Census, available 2023



49%

of people in Nillumbik report their religion as Christianity, whereas 41% have indicated that they have secular beliefs, other spiritual beliefs or no religious affiliation.

The proportion of those identifying as Christian has been decreasing since 2006 and has not been replaced by any other religion, as evidenced by an increase in secular beliefs, other spiritual beliefs or no religious affiliation. The proportion stating secular beliefs / no religion is higher in Nillumbik than the average for Interface Councils and Greater Melbourne metropolitan area.



The incidence of reporting secular beliefs, other spiritual beliefs or no religious affiliation is more common in some townships:

- Nillumbik Rural East (57%);
- St Andrews (54%); and
- North Warrandyte (53%).

Conversely, reporting a Christian faith was more common in:

- Plenty (63%);
- Yarrambat (58%);

- Greensborough (58%); and
- Doreen (57%).

Higher instances of other faiths were recorded as follows:

- 1.5% Islam in Greensborough (Nillumbik average 0.4%); and
- 1.4% Buddhism in Doreen and Rural North West, and 1.5% in Rural East (Nillumbik average 0.9%).

1.5.2 Born overseas

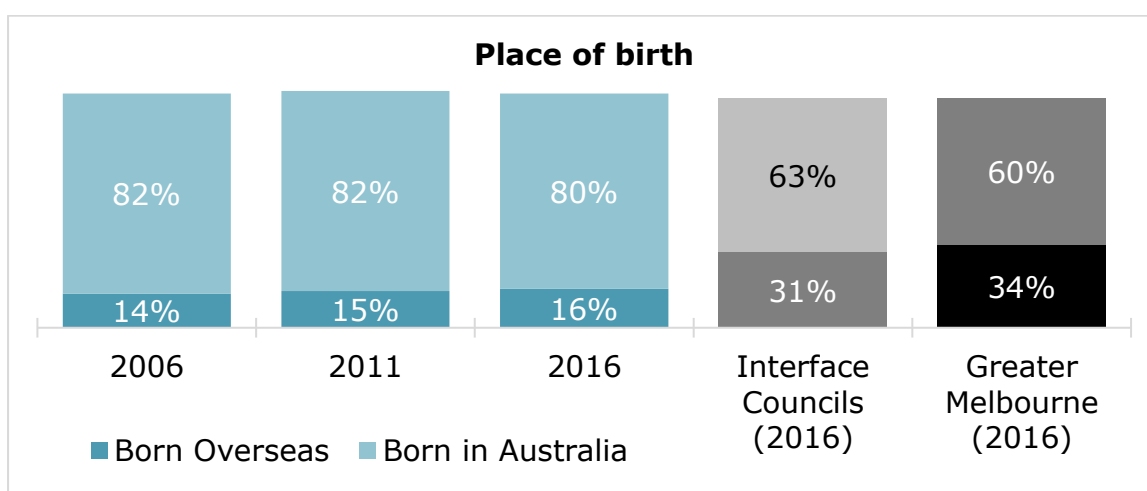
Question	In which country was the person born?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



16%

of Nillumbik Shire residents were born overseas as of 2016, compared to 14% in 2006.

There is very little change over time in the proportion of residents in Nillumbik who are born overseas. The current proportion is significantly lower than the average across Interface Councils and Greater Melbourne.



The main location of birth other than Australia is England (22%), followed by Italy (7%), New Zealand (7%), China (5%) and South Africa (5%).

Greensborough (22%), Eltham (17%) and Eltham North (16%) ranked in the top three townships having residents who were born overseas. Kangaroo Ground and North Warrandyte shared equal fourth place at 15% each.

% Born overseas	2016
Overall Average	16%
Greensborough	22%
Eltham	17%
Eltham North	16%
Kangaroo Ground & North Warrandyte	15%
Diamond Creek & Wattle Glen	14%
Panton Hill, Nillumbik Rural East, Research & Plenty	13%
Yarrambat, Nillumbik Rural North West & Hurstbridge	12%
St Andrews & Doreen	11%

1.5.3 Speaks a language other than English (LOTE)

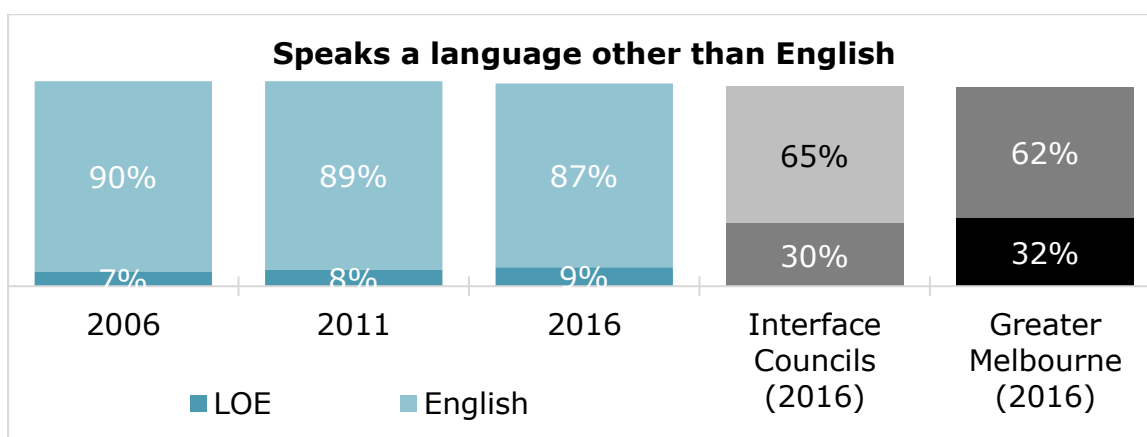
Question	Does the person speak a language other than English at home? How well does the person speak English?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



9%

of people living in Nillumbik Shire speak a language other than English (LOTE) as of 2016, compared to 7% in 2006.

Given that most residents were born in Australia or English speaking countries, a very small proportion of the population speaks a language other than English. The proportion is significantly lower than the average for Interface Councils and the Greater Melbourne area.



Greensborough (20%) and Plenty (13%) ranked in the top two townships for having residents that speak a language other than English.

% Speaks a language other than English	2016
Overall average	9%
Greensborough	20%
Plenty	13%
Eltham, Yarrambat & Eltham North	10%
Doreen & Diamond Creek	8%
North Warrandyte	7%
Research	6%
Wattle Glen & Kangaroo Ground	5%
Panton Hill & Hurstbridge	4%
Nillumbik Rural North West, St Andrews & Nillumbik Rural East	3%

1.5.4 Languages spoken

Question	Languages spoken (including rating of speaking English)?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



92%

of people living in Nillumbik Shire that speak a language other than English, self-reported their English proficiency as well (16%) to very well (76%).

Understanding languages spoken in the community can help identify the need for translation services. In Nillumbik, the main languages spoken other than English are Italian, Greek and Mandarin.

In the top 10 most spoken languages, the majority of people (90% and above) self rated their English proficiency as well to very well with the exception of those who spoke Mandarin (80%), Cantonese (84%) and Croatian (89%).

% Self rated English proficiency by top 10 languages spoken (2016)	Proportion who speak this language	Well to Very well	Not well to Not at all
Overall average	9.1%	92%	8%
Italian	1.7%	95%	4%
Greek	0.9%	95%	5%
Mandarin	0.9%	80%	19%
German	0.4%	94%	4%
Macedonian	0.5%	95%	4%
French	0.3%	95%	5%
Arabic	0.3%	90%	8%
Cantonese	0.3%	84%	16%
Spanish	0.3%	96%	2%
Croatian	0.2%	89%	8%

1.5.5 Migrant settlement

Question	Where did the person usually live five years ago?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	58,008 (applicable)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



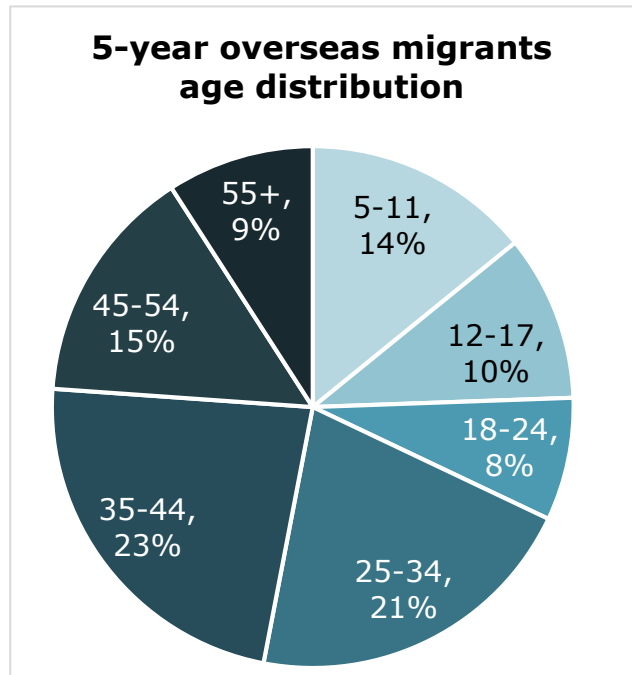
2.2%

of residents had migrated to Nillumbik from overseas within the past 5 years (2011-2016).

Most residents who had migrated from overseas from 2011-2016 (n=1,275) were not Australian citizens at the time of interview in 2016 (59%), up from 49% in 2006.

Most of those migrating from overseas were aged 25-54 years of age (59%).

A quarter (25%) of the 2016 Census residents who said they had lived at an overseas address 5 years prior (n=1,275) were born in Australia and therefore returned citizens. The top three countries of birth amongst recent (last 5 years) overseas migrants were England (16%), China (12%) and New Zealand (5%).



A higher proportion of 5-year overseas migration was recorded in Eltham (3%).

1.5.6 Acceptance of diverse cultures / multiculturalism

Tolerance of diversity or an ability to get along with individuals from different cultural and social backgrounds is a key aspect of social cohesion and an indicator of bridging social capital.

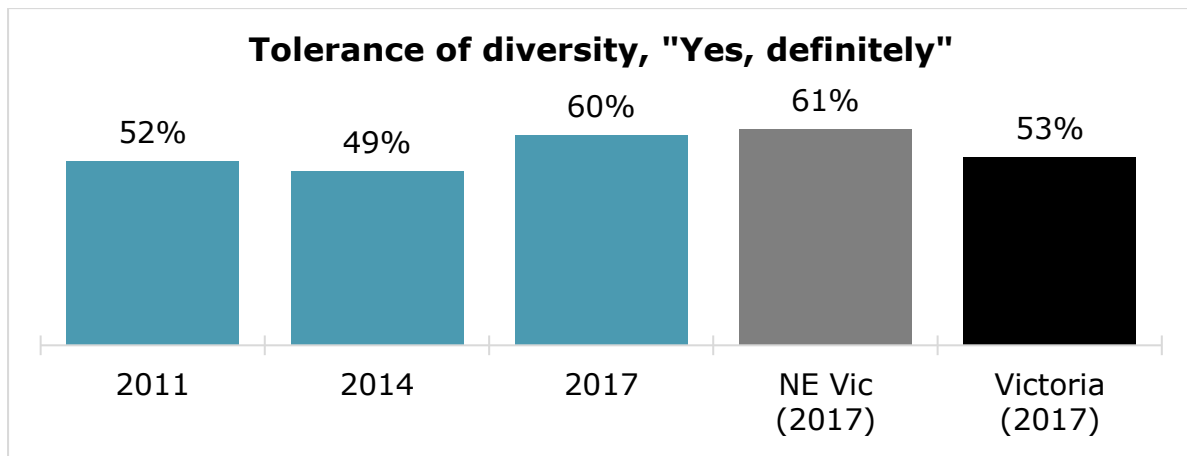
Question	Does multiculturalism make life in your area better?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021



60%

Think that multiculturalism definitely makes life in their area better.

In Nillumbik, tolerance of diversity in 2017 was at a similar level to the North Eastern region average and higher than the average across the state. This is an encouraging result given there are significantly fewer culturally diverse people in the community. This finding suggests an increase in diversity would be welcomed by most of the community.



1.6 LGBTIQ+

Nillumbik Shire Council has committed to ensure that the LGBTIQ+ community is included and engaged in Council activities and initiatives⁴.

LGBTIQ+ stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Intersex, Queer, Asexual and the '+' symbol refers to those who identify as non-binary/questioning gender, non-heterosexual/questioning sexuality and their allies.

This section assists in understanding our LGBTIQ+ community, and provides evidence to confirm that the majority of the community believes that addressing the LGBTIQ+ community's needs is important.

1.6.1 Community

We can estimate how many LGBTIQ+ people there are in the community from a number of sources, however these figures are likely to be under-reported.

Question	Do any members of this household identify as LGBTI?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2018, 2019 and 2020). Weighted using 2018, 2019 and 2020 weights provided by researcher.
Sample size	1,532
Update due	2021



2%

of households include someone who identifies as LGBTIQ+.

The incidence of respondents indicating that their household has a member who identifies as LGBTIQ+ is higher amongst:

- Eltham North households (6%).
- 15-19 year olds respondents (7%).
- Female respondents (3%).

Question	Same sex couple indicator (SSCF)
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023

In 2016 it was estimated that same sex couples lived in approximately 80 households in Nillumbik Shire. Particulars about these households include:

- Most (71%) are female same sex households.
- Higher instances of same sex couple households occur in Rural North East (2%), and Diamond Creek (1%).
- The highest number of same sex couple households occurs in Eltham.

⁴ Nillumbik Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021 6.3. Develop policies, strategies or plans for a more inclusive community including a Disability Action Plan and LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans & gender diverse and intersex) Inclusion Policy

1.6.2 Justification for action

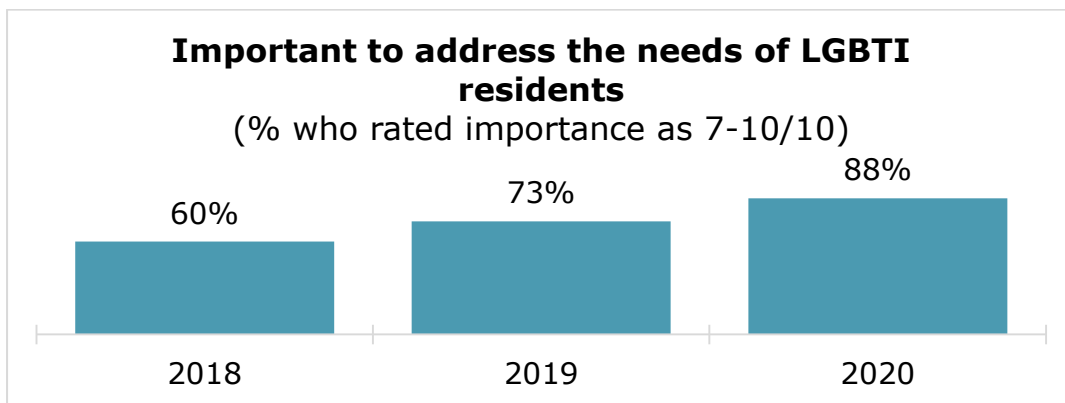
Question	On a scale of zero (very unimportant) to ten (very important) with five being neutral, how important do you believe it is that Council addresses the needs of LGBTI residents?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2018, 2019 and 2020). Weighted using 2018, 2019 and 2020 weights provided by researcher.
Sample size	1,532
Update due	2021



88%

of residents say it is important to address the needs of LGBTI residents (rating of 7-10 out of 10) in 2020.

The incidence of saying this is important (rating of 7-10 out of 10) is increasing over time, showing that the community is becoming more accepting of the need to support LGBTIQA+ residents.



Some sectors of the community show higher instances of rating this as important (7-10/10, combined data from 2018-2020. 2018-2020 average is 74%):

- Those who live in rural areas (83%).
- 15-19 year olds (85%).
- Females (76%).



2 Healthy Environments

Healthy environments include both built and social aspects of our community that promote health, wellbeing and resilience. These include infrastructure and activities available to residents and visitors that can contribute to improved health outcomes, such as community centres and cultural facilities. Safety is also an important aspect of a healthy environment, which has implications for Council through public space management such as vegetation maintenance (sightlines) and lighting.

2.1 Social infrastructure (L)

Social infrastructure provides spaces for community members to socialise, exercise, learn and develop skills. These are important facilities to support the wellbeing of the community.

As at 2021, in Nillumbik there are 7 community centres, a Community Hub (Hurstbridge), 2 golf courses, 15 community halls, 4 living and learning/neighbourhood centres, 2 libraries, and 5 sports and leisure centres.

2.1.1 Community health

Proximity to a health service can impact on mortality rates and is a typical indicator used to contribute towards measuring the liveability of a region.

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 1km of a health service. Health service categorised as a hospital, GP, or allied health services.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



29%

of residential properties are within 1km of a health service.

In Nillumbik, a relatively small proportion of households are in close proximity to a health service, as is expected given that a large proportion of the Shire is rural. A higher proportion of households are within 1km of a health service in the urban areas:

- Research (60%);
- Eltham (43%);
- Diamond Creek (34%); and
- Greensborough (34%).

2.1.2 Schools and childcare

Being in close proximity to childcare and schools can increase the opportunity for active transport, and decrease the amount of travel time for parents; which in turn can decrease crash statistics and increase wellbeing (more time for cooking healthy meals, spending time with family, hobbies etc.)

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 800m of childcare. Childcare service does not include kindergartens but can be public or private.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



45%

of residential properties are within 800m of childcare.

Almost half of households are within 800m of childcare which is a promising result, but has room for improvement. A higher proportion of households are within 800m of a childcare service in:

- Eltham (61%);
- Eltham North (52%);
- Diamond Creek (50%); and
- Greensborough (50%).

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 1,600m of a school. Includes primary or secondary; public or private.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



76%

of residential properties are within 1,600m of a school.

Given the rural pockets in Nillumbik, there are some households who are not in close proximity to schools, however in urban areas most have schools within 1,600m. A higher proportion of households are within 1.6km of a school in:

- Eltham North (100%);
- Diamond Creek (92%);
- Eltham (86%);
- Greensborough (86%); and
- Wattle Glen (82%).

2.1.3 Sport and recreation

Being in close proximity to a sports facility is another key measure of liveability as participating in sport can improve physical and mental wellbeing, and social connection.

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 1km of a sports facility. Sports facility includes ovals, stadiums and swimming pools.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



54%

of residential properties are within 1km of a sports facility.

There are 5 sports and leisure centres in Nillumbik, situated in Eltham, Diamond Creek and Greensborough. Therefore it is understandable that a higher proportion of households are within 1km of a sports facility in:

- Greensborough (82%);
- Hurstbridge (71%);
- Research (68%);
- Plenty (65%); and
- Wattle Glen (62%).

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 3,600m of a cultural facility. Cultural facility is defined as art gallery, museum, cinema, and theatre
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



33%

of residential properties are within 1km of a cultural facility.

A higher proportion of households are within 1km of a cultural facility in:

- Research (97%);
- Eltham (87%); and
- Kangaroo Ground (51%).

2.1.4 Aquatic and leisure centre usage

COVID-19 Considerations Aquatic and leisure centres were closed to visitors during COVID-19 stage 4 lockdowns. Data in this section was collected prior to lockdowns, therefore it wouldn't have been impacted by these closures. Future data may show a change in visitation due to the lockdowns.

Nillumbik has five sport, leisure and community recreation centres, all operated by Aligned Leisure. These include:

- Eltham Leisure Centre.
- Diamond Creek Community Centre.
- Diamond Creek Outdoor Pool.
- Diamond Valley Sports and Fitness Centre.
- Community Bank Stadium.

Aquatic and leisure centres provide residents with facilities to exercise, which can improve physical and mental wellbeing, and social connection.

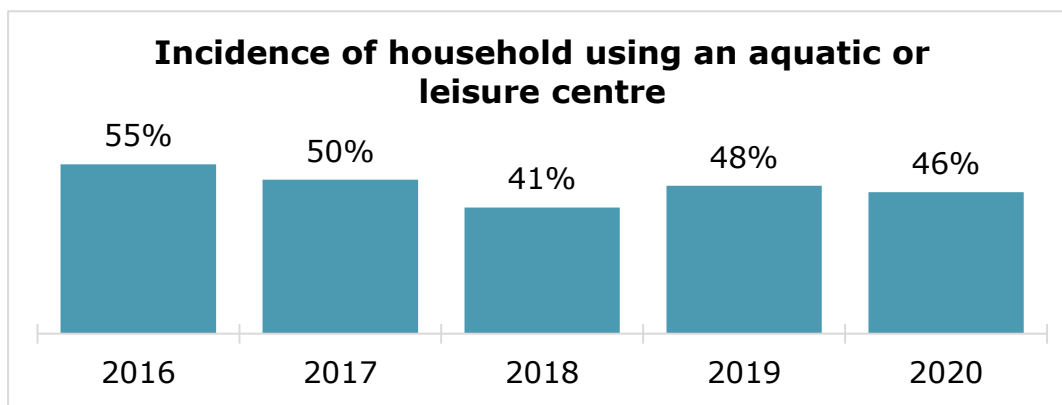
Question	Have you or a family member used an aquatic or leisure centre in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021



48%

of residents in the last 5 years of community surveys say they or a family member have used an aquatic or leisure centre.

Incidence of usage fluctuates slightly over time (variations not statistically significant).



Notable variations in usage are as follows:

- Use of aquatic and leisure centres is higher amongst households in Greensborough/Plenty (53%), Diamond Creek (53%) and Eltham (53%), compared to just 38% of those in the rural areas of the Shire.

- The highest level of usage occurs amongst 15-19 year olds (65%), amongst 20-55 year olds around half use them (52%), then usage drops off significantly amongst those age 56 or over (34%).

2.1.5 Local library

COVID-19 Considerations The local libraries were closed to visitors during COVID-19 stage 4 lockdowns. Data in this section was collected prior to lockdowns, therefore it wouldn't have been impacted by these closures. The Yarra Plenty Regional Library Service was offering click and collect services during the lockdown. Future data collection cycles may need to consider re-framing of the question to capture those who used these click and collect services. Future data may show a change in visitation due to the lockdowns.

The local libraries in Nillumbik are situated in Eltham (Eltham Library), Greensborough (Diamond Valley Library), and Hurstbridge (click and collect outreach service at Hurstbridge Community Hub). Nillumbik's libraries are part of the Yarra Plenty Regional Library Service, which has nine sites across the region. Both library locations have toy libraries, and there is a mobile library that services the region (through the Yarra Plenty Regional Library Service). It is free for residents to join the service.

Public libraries provide accessible and safe environments that people can access for free. As such they serve as an important service to support social and economic participation.

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 1km of a library.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



16%

of residential properties are within 1km of a library.

Given there are only two libraries in the Shire, most households are more than 1km away. A higher proportion of households are within 1km of a library in:

- Panton Hill (39%);
- Greensborough (35%);
- Hurstbridge (32%); and
- St Andrews (27%).

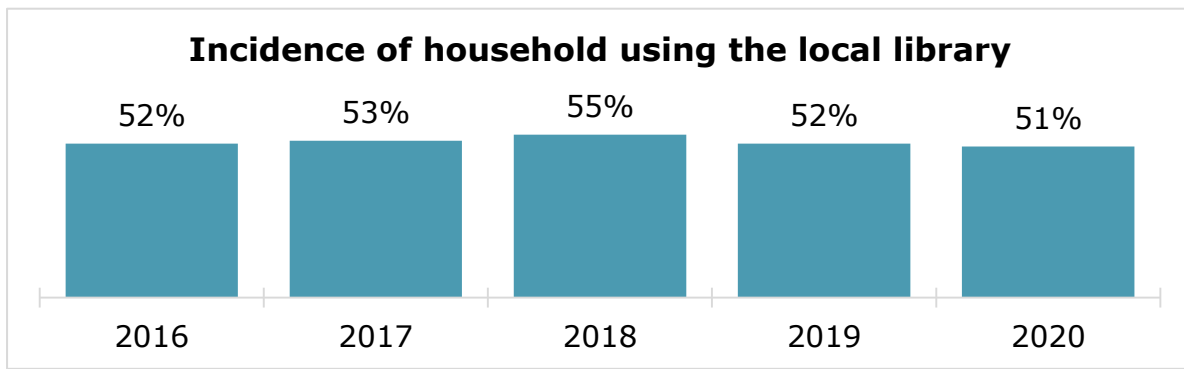
Question	Have you or a family member used the local library in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021



52%

of residents in the last 5 years of community surveys say they or a family member have used a local library.

Despite few households being in close proximity to a library, usage of this service is quite high, and remains relatively constant over time.



Notable variations in usage are as follows:

- Visitation to a local library is more common amongst residents of Eltham (61%) and Eltham North (59%), compared to just 44% of those in Diamond Creek.
- Use of local libraries is more common amongst 15-19 year olds (61%) and 36-45 year olds (61%).
- Use of local libraries is more common amongst females (59%, compared to 46% males).

2.2 Resilience

As described by the Torrens Institute Model and Toolkit for Community Disaster Resilience⁵ there are four essential domains of resilience. The four domains overlap and interact, making relatively equal contributions to building resilience in the community.

⁵ <https://www.flinders.edu.au/content/dam/documents/research/torrens-resilience-institute/community-resilience-report-toolkit.pdf>



The following measures provide insights into community connectedness, vulnerability and resources for residents. This information can assist in identifying opportunities for strengthening resilience in the community.

2.2.1 Help with care in an emergency

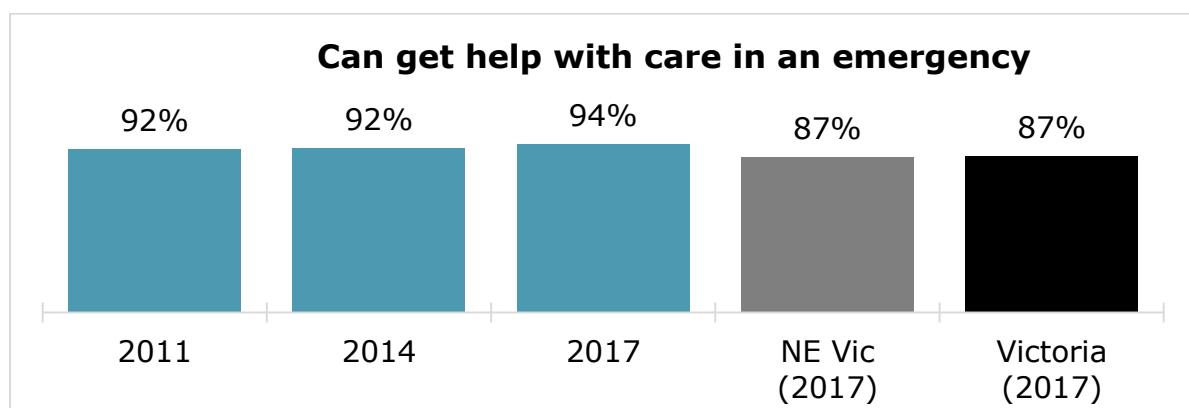
Question	Asked if a friend or relative, who was not living with them, care for them (or their children) in an emergency.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021



94%


Said they have someone who could provide care in an emergency.

Encouragingly, the ability to obtain care from someone in the community is higher in Nillumbik than regional and state-wide averages, suggesting that there are strong local family and social connections. However, there are still 6% of the community who may struggle with assistance for emergency care.



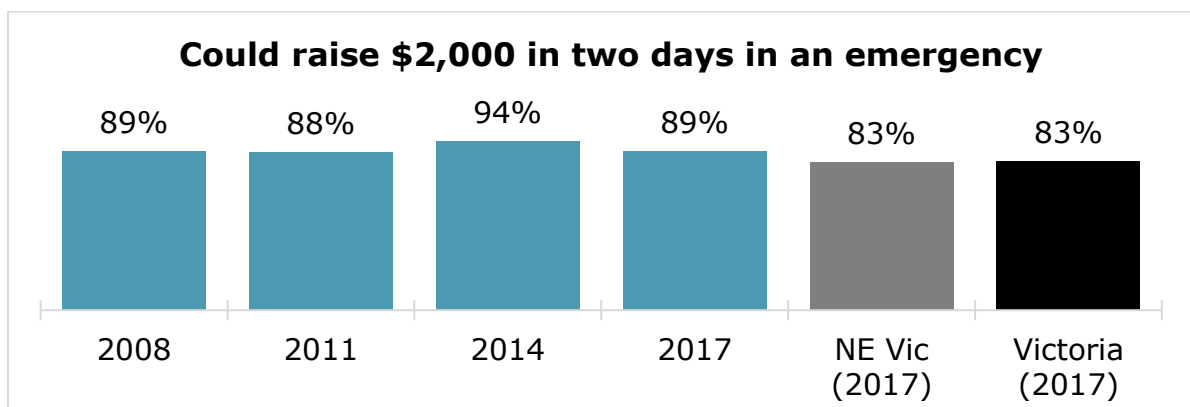
2.2.2 Raise \$2,000 in two days

Question	If you needed to could you raise \$2,000 within two days in an emergency. This includes accessing own savings, borrowing money, or using a credit card / bank card?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021

 **89%** of respondents said they could raise \$2,000 within two days in an emergency.

The incidence of being able to raise \$2,000 in an emergency increased in 2014, however more recently it is at the same level as recorded in previous years.

A higher proportion of Nillumbik residents are able to raise \$2,000 in two days in an emergency that the average for the North Eastern Victoria Region and Victoria. Again, this suggests stronger local networks, although there are still 10% of the community who would struggle in an emergency.



2.2.3 Private health insurance

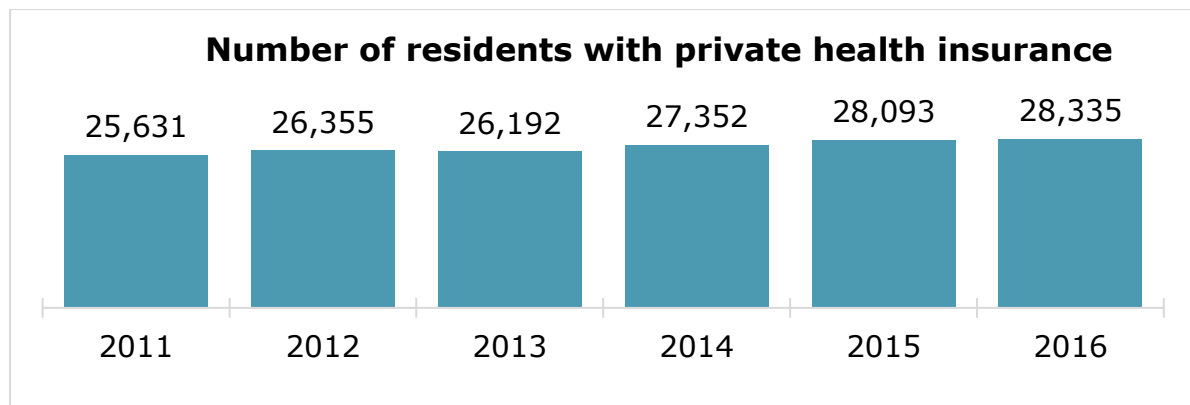
Measure	Taxpayers who report having private health insurance.
Source	ABS: http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/Index.aspx?QueryId=918 . Private health data is sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and relates to taxpayers who report having private health insurance within the financial year.
Population	61,274
Update due	2021

The level of privately insured people in the population is an indicator of households that can afford private healthcare. A high level of private health cover means that the area may be under-represented in government-funded services such as free dental, drug and alcohol, and gamblers help services.

+ 46%

Of residents had private health insurance in 2016, up from 42% in 2011.

The number of residents with private health insurance in Nillumbik is increasing over time.



2.3 Community Safety

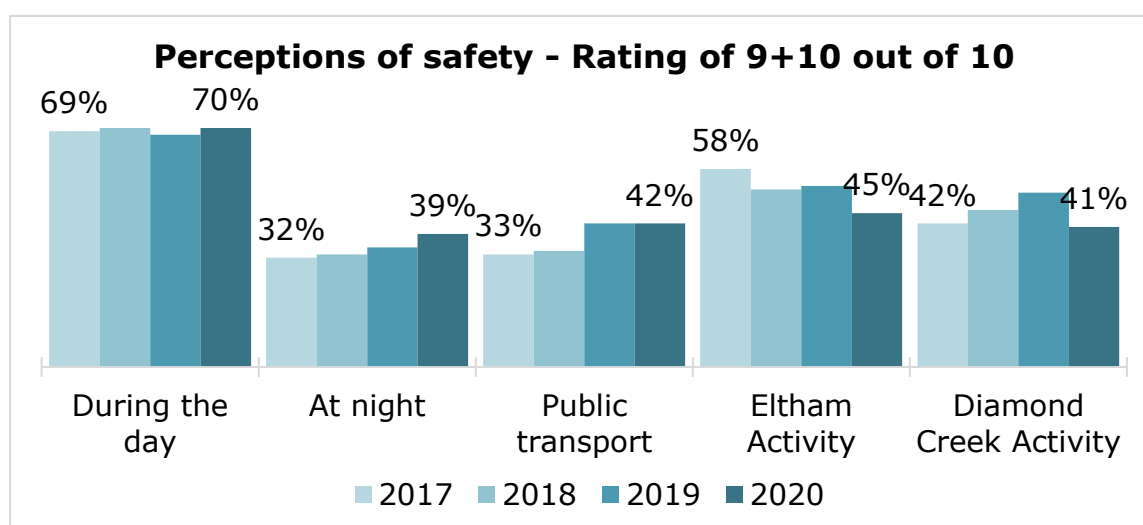
Neighbourhood safety and security are important determinants of people's health and wellbeing. When people feel safe within their communities, they are more likely to connect with friends, engage with other community members and experience greater levels of trust and social connection.

Perceptions of safety can be influenced by a range of factors, including structural (uneven footpaths, dangerous intersections), social (fear of other people, dangerous driving), and environmental (lighting).

2.3.1 Perceptions of safety

Question	On a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), how safe do you feel in public areas of Nillumbik Shire?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021

In the last five years the proportion of residents rating their safety as 9-10 out of 10 has increased at night and in public, but decreased in the Eltham Activity Centre.



Residents from rural areas of the Shire more commonly rate their perceived safety as 9 or 10 out of 10.

	Average (2016-20, 9-10/10)	Rural (9-10/10)
During the day	69%	80%
At night	35%	49%
Public transport	38%	52%
Eltham activity centre	52%	65%
Diamond Creek activity centre	45%	55%

2.3.2 Feelings of safety when walking alone after dark

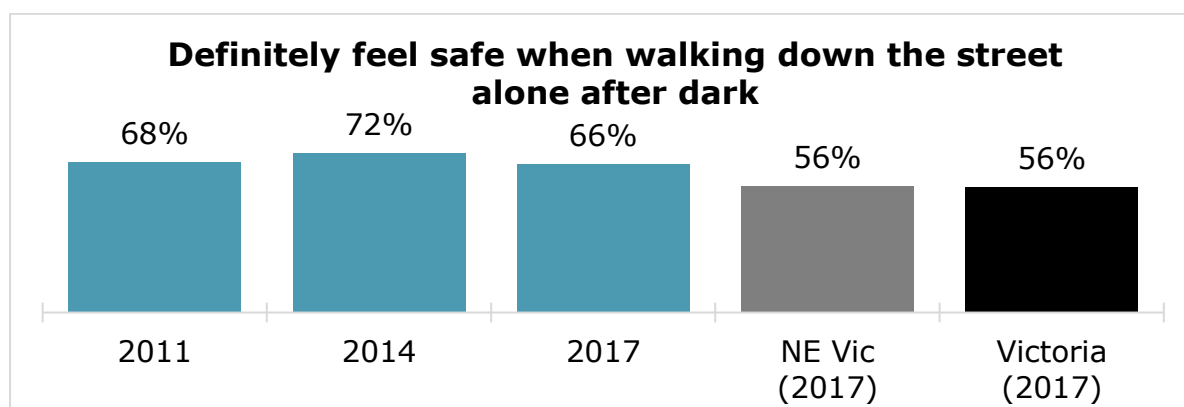
Question	Do you feel safe when walking alone down your street after dark.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021



66%

Said they definitely feel safe when walking down their street alone after dark.

The proportion of the community who definitely feeling safe when walking down the street alone at night has been fluctuating over time. The latest year of measurement shows the incidence of feeling safe in Nillumbik is higher than the North East Region average and the Victorian average. This suggests that whilst there is clearly room for improvement, Nillumbik is performing better than most.



2.3.3 Trust in people

Question	Do you think that most people can be trusted?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021

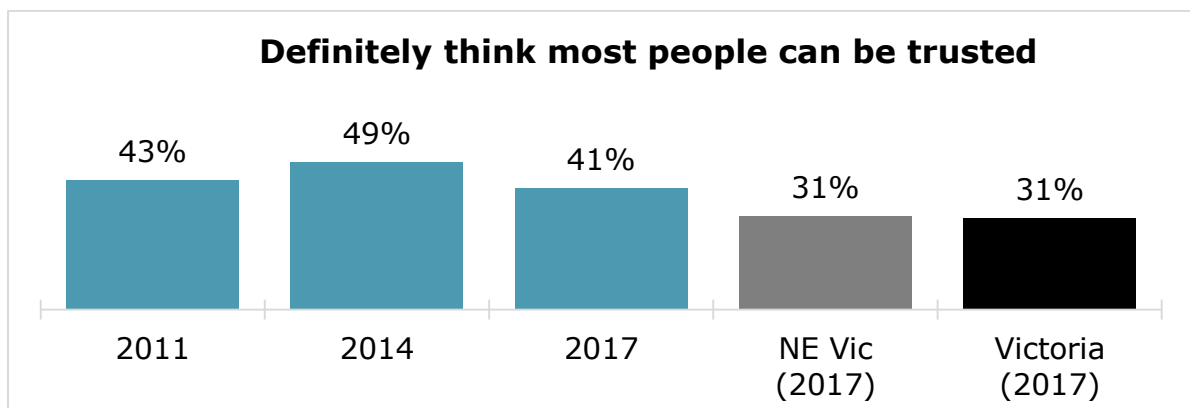
Feelings of trust can also influence perceptions of safety in a community.



41%

Said they definitely think most people can be trusted in 2017, with a further 44% saying people can sometimes be trusted (85% total).

The proportion of the community who definitely think most people can be trusted has been fluctuating over time, although the variations aren't statistically significant. The latest year of measurement shows the incidence of Nillumbik residents trusting people is higher than the North East Region average and the Victorian average.



2.3.4 Assault offences

Source	Crimestats Victoria
Coverage	All crimes registered with police.
Update due	September 2021 (available December 2021)

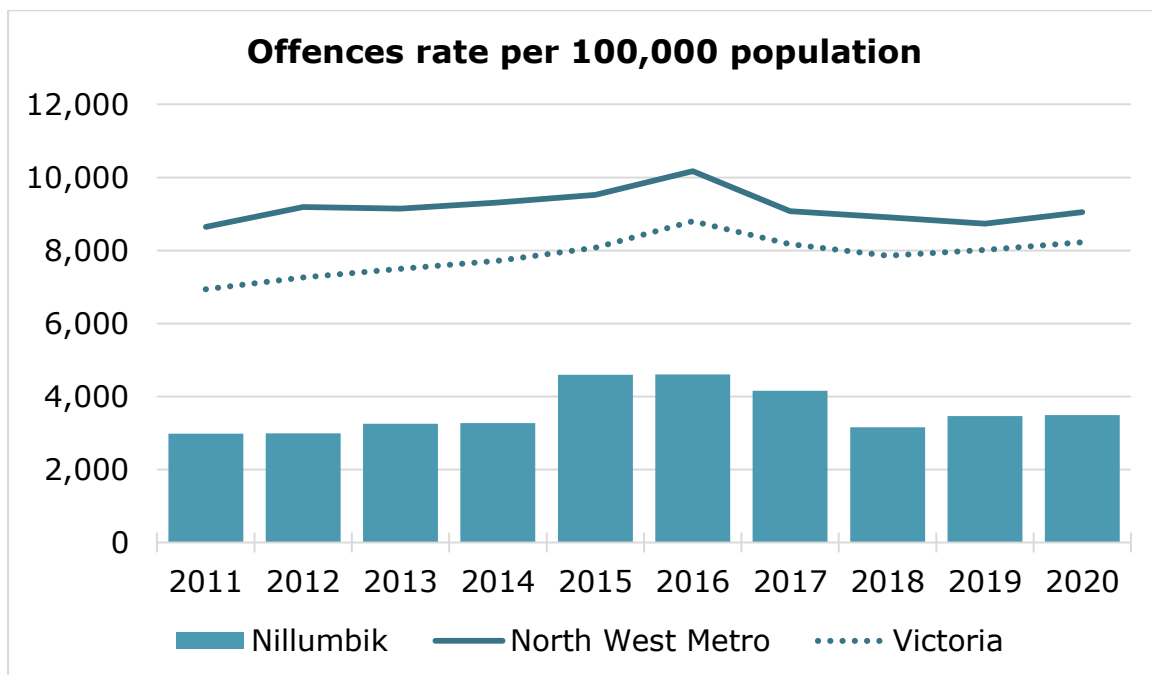
It is important to note that changes to Police programs and focus can influence crime statistics.



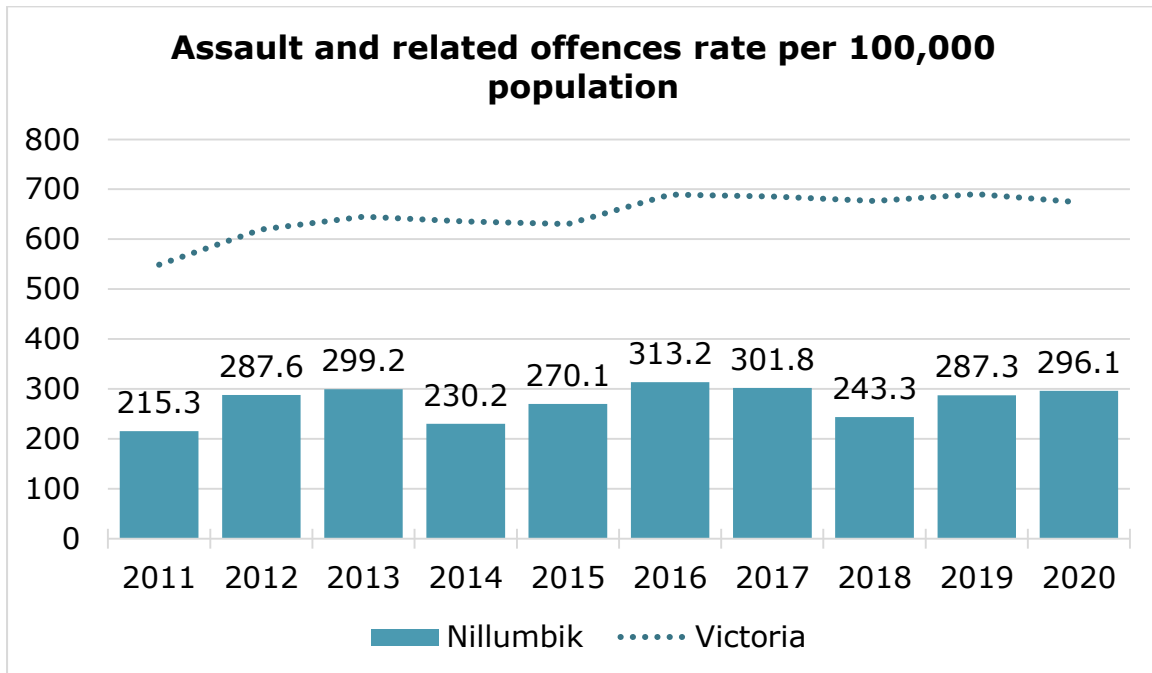
3,942

Offences were recorded in Nillumbik per 100,000 population in 2020.

In Nillumbik, the rate per 100,000 population of offences recorded by police was higher in 2015-2017 before dropping back to 2013 levels in 2018. This trend is reflected in both the regional and state-wide data. The rate of criminal offences is much lower in Nillumbik than regional and state averages, suggesting that it is a safer place to live than neighbouring areas.



The drop in offences in 2018 can also be seen in the assault data. Rates of assault are also much lower in Nillumbik than average.



In 2020, the most commonly recorded offences (rate per 100,000 population) were:

1. Theft (940.6 per 100,000 population).
2. Breaches of orders (506.3 per 100,000 population).
3. Property damage (314.5 per 100,000 population).
4. Deception (314.5 per 100,000 population).
5. Assault and related offences (296.1 per 100,000 population).

2.3.5 Crash statistics

Source	VicRoads crash statistics
Coverage	All crashes registered with VicRoads.
Update due	Unknown. Last update 24 July 2019.

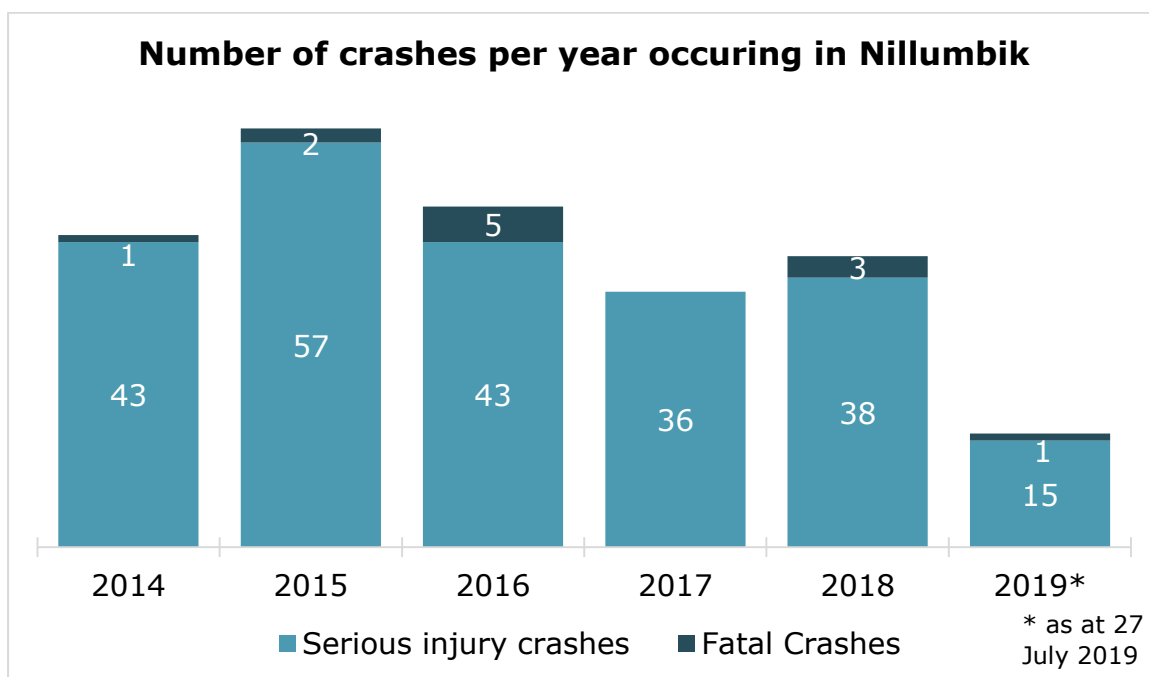
Crash statistics show the number of crashes recorded where the crash itself occurs within the municipality. It doesn't show whether those involved in the crash were residents of the Shire, nor the number of crashes experienced by residents.



41

Crashes occurred within Nillumbik in the last full year of available data (2018). Three of these involved a fatality.

The number of road accidents occurring in Nillumbik fluctuates around 40. There has been little notable change over the last four years, suggesting that either the causes are not something that can be addressed by infrastructure, or there is infrastructure that needs to be improved to reduce crashes.



2.3.6 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **proportion of adolescents who feel safe in their neighbourhood, as well as a range of situations**. The last time this data was available by LGA was in 2009 and therefore it is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found in the Department of Education Nillumbik Adolescent Profile:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/acpnillumbik.pdf>

2.4 Isolation

It is important to understand the extent to which community members are experiencing isolation. Isolation has been linked to poorer mental health outcomes.

2.4.1 Feeling valued by society

Feeling valued by society indicates civic trust, a companion measure to social trust, and is an important component of social capital and wellbeing. It is also often linked to experiences of isolation. The extent to which a person feels valued by others who are important to them is strongly related to psychological wellbeing, and is a source of self-esteem⁶.

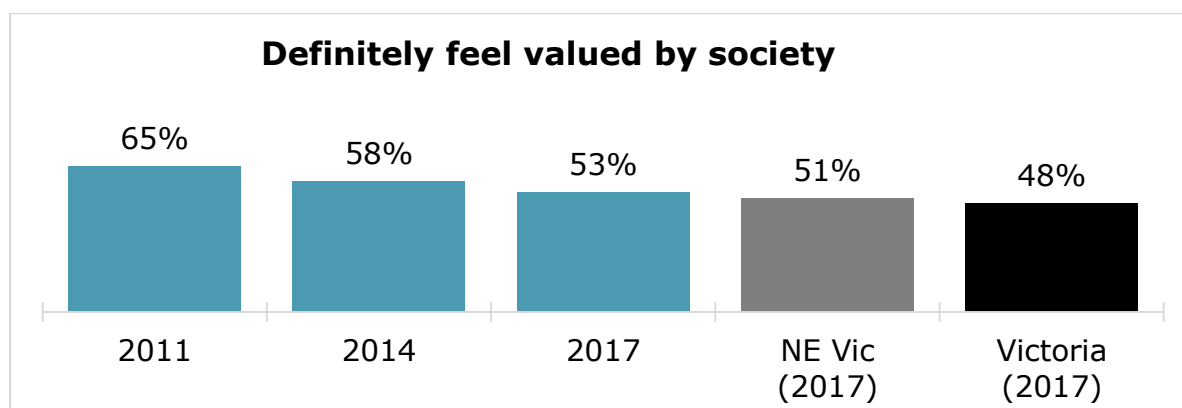
Question	Do you feel valued by society?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021



53%

Said they definitely feel valued by society in 2017, with a further 32% saying they sometimes feel valued (85% total).

The incidence of feeling valued by society is decreasing over time which is of a concern. Although it is currently at a similar level to the North Eastern region and Victoria as a whole it is still evident that only half of the community feel valued, suggesting that there is work to be done to improve civic trust.



⁶ Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework data dictionary
Nillumbik Community Profile

2.4.2 Able to get help from neighbours

Being connected to neighbours can reduce perceptions of isolation.

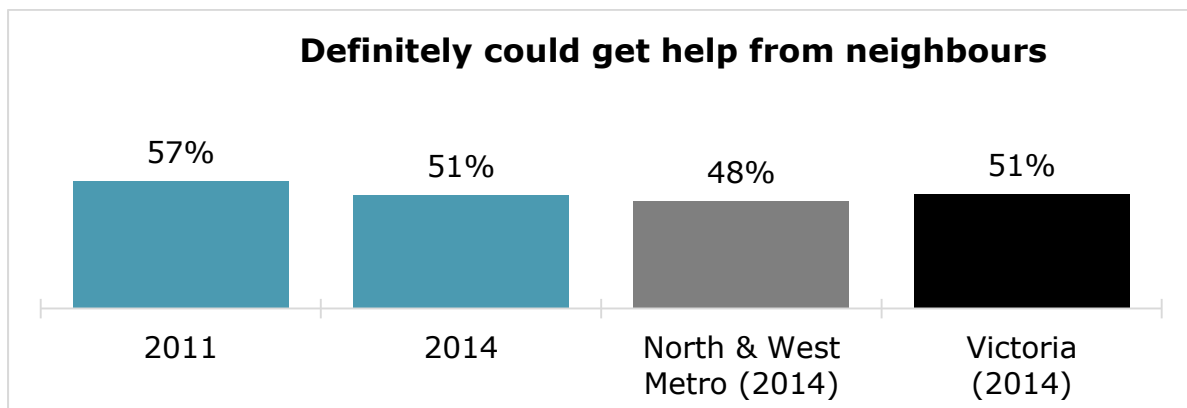
Question	Could you get help from neighbours if you required it?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	No update scheduled



50%

Said they could get help from neighbours if they required it in 2017, with a further 23% saying they sometimes could (74% total).

The incidence of being able to get help from neighbours was last asked in 2014. At the time half said they could, which was a similar proportion to the North and West region and Victoria as a whole.



2.4.3 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **proportion of parents involved in their child's school**. This data was collected in 2009 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found in the Department of Education Nillumbik Adolescent Profile:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/acpnillumbik.pdf>

2.5 Art and Culture Participation

Participation in arts and culture can contribute to community cohesion, reduce social exclusion and isolation, and make communities feel safer and stronger⁷.

2.5.1 Arts and culture participation

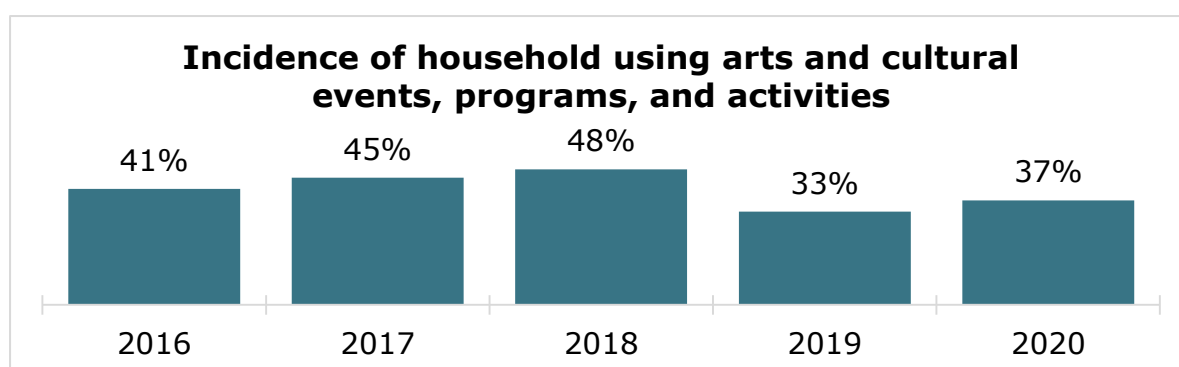
Question	Have you or a family member used arts and cultural events, programs, and activities in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021



41%

of residents in the last 5 years of community surveys say they or a family member have participated in arts and cultural events, programs, and activities.

The proportion of residents participating arts and cultural events, programs, and activities declined in 2019 but since started increasing again.



Notable variations in participation are as follows:

- Participation in arts and cultural events, programs, and activities is more common amongst residents of Eltham (54%) and Eltham North (45%), compared to just 26% of those in Greensborough / Plenty.
- A higher proportion of 36-45 year olds participate in arts and cultural events, programs, and activities (48%), compared to just 30% of 76+ year olds.

⁷ <https://benefitshub.ca/entry/the-value-of-arts-and-culture-to-people-and-society-an-evidence-review>



3 Health Behaviours

Lifestyle choices and behaviours such as smoking, excess consumption of alcohol, consuming an unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity have an impact on health. Psychological distress, intimate partner violence, high blood pressure and high cholesterol also influence health and are also potentially modifiable through behaviour change.

3.1 Food environment (L)

Consuming a nutritious diet is essential for good health. Not eating enough fruit and vegetables can lead to poor nutrition and diet-related health outcomes. Consumption of foods that have poor nutritional value and high levels of fat, sugar and salt contributes to a range of chronic diseases. Improving access to fresh produce and ensure the healthier choices are the easier choices to make, will support positive health and wellbeing outcomes.

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 1km of a supermarket.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



17%

of residential properties are within 1km of a supermarket.

A measure commonly used in liveability assessments is access to a supermarket. Given the structure of the municipality (with large rural regions), few Nillumbik households are within 1km of a supermarket.

A higher proportion of households are within 1km of a supermarket in:

- Research (60%);
- Eltham (27%); and
- Diamond Creek (27%).

3.1.1 Fruit and vegetable consumption

The National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) guidelines⁸ state that a serve of fruit is one medium piece or two small pieces of fruit or one cup of diced pieces and a serve of vegetables is half a cup of cooked vegetables or a cup of salad vegetables.

Question	Calculated fruit and vegetable consumption based on National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption. A serve is one medium piece or two small pieces of fruit or one cup of diced pieces. A serve is half a cup of cooked vegetables or a cup of salad vegetables.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021

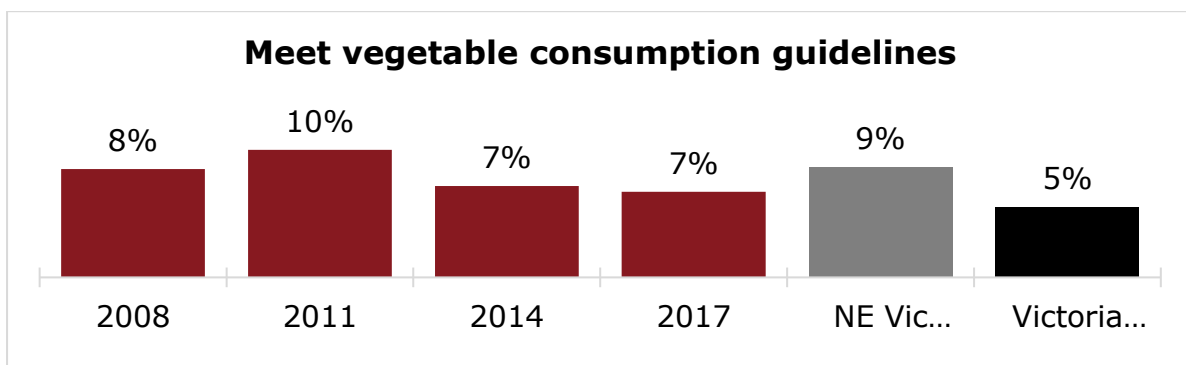
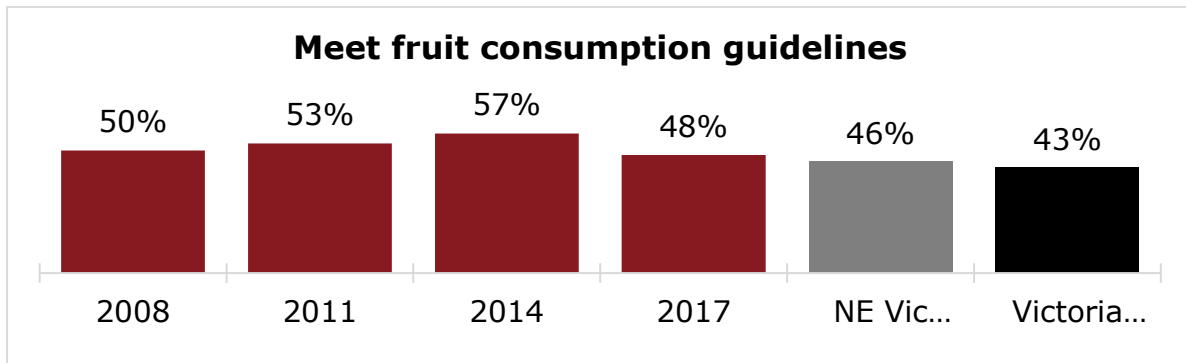


3.4%

Meet both fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines.

⁸ <https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines>

More people meet fruit consumption guidelines than vegetables, and both have declined in recent years. There is clearly potential for encouraging an increase in eating vegetables.



3.1.2 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **proportion of adolescents who are reported to eat at least the minimum recommended serves of fruit and vegetables each day**. The last time this data was available by LGA was in 2009 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found in the Department of Education Nillumbik Adolescent Profile:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/ecprofnillumbik.pdf>

3.2 Alcohol, tobacco and drugs (L)

COVID-19 Considerations The 'Together in Nillumbik' COVID-19 research showed that 43% of residents were drinking more alcohol since COVID-19, with 27% drinking three or more drinks in a sitting. This may have flow on effects on both short term and long term alcohol related harm in the community.

The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for alcohol consumption indicate how to avoid risk through alcohol consumption.

- **Risk of alcohol-related lifetime harm** (alcohol-related disease or injury) can be reduced by drinking no more than two standard drinks any day. The risk includes developing an illness such as cirrhosis of the liver, dementia, other cognitive problems, various cancers and alcohol dependence.
- **Risk of alcohol-related single occasion harm** (injury) can be reduced by drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion. The risk includes road traffic accidents, falls, drowning, assault, suicide and acute alcohol toxicity.
- For **children and young people under 18 years of age** and **pregnant and breastfeeding women** not drinking alcohol is the safest option.

3.2.1 Proximity to alcohol outlet

Measure	Percentage of residential properties with an on/off-licence alcohol outlet within 400m. Defined as a liquor store or restaurant permitted to sell liquor.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



12%

of residential properties have an on/off-licence alcohol outlet within 400m.

One of the commonly used measures in liveability assessments is proximity to an alcohol outlet, with an understanding that the fewer households within close proximity can have improved health outcomes (less easily accessible alcohol). Nillumbik's rural nature is of benefit with regards to this measure, with few households being in close proximity to an alcohol outlet.

A higher proportion of households are within 400m of an alcohol outlet in:

- Eltham (21%);
- Watsons Creek (24%); and
- Hurstbridge (17%).

3.2.2 Alcohol related harm

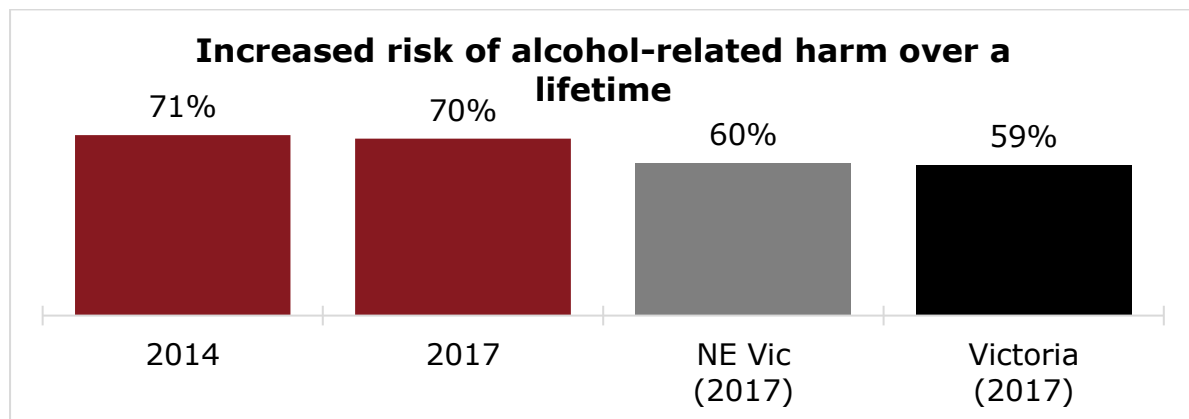
Question	Risk of alcohol-related injury on a single occasion of drinking and risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



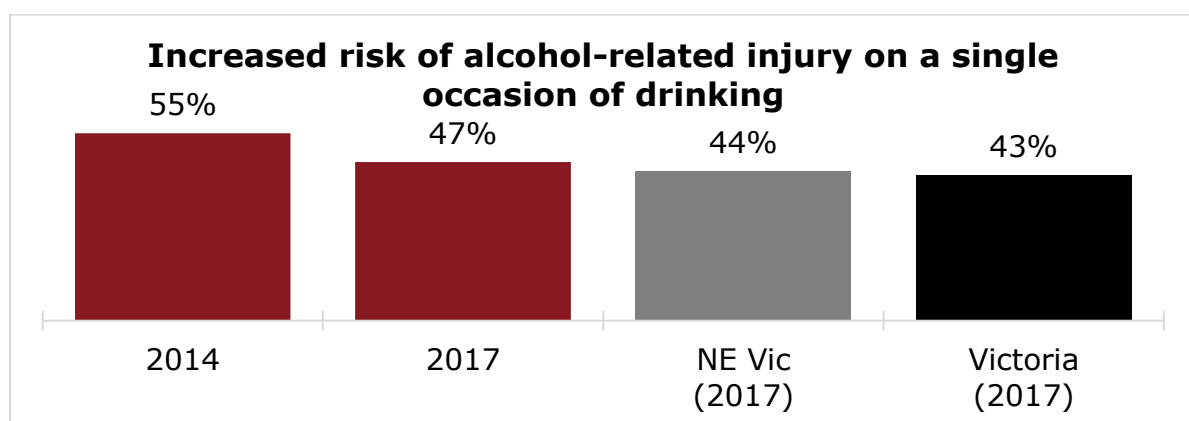
70%

At increased risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime.

The Nillumbik community shows a higher than average incidence of increased risk of lifetime alcohol related harm, meaning that they are drinking more than two standard drinks in a day.



There has been a recent decrease in drinking four or more standard drinks of alcohol in a single sitting, however almost half of the community are still undertaking this behaviour.



3.2.3 Alcohol related ambulance attendances

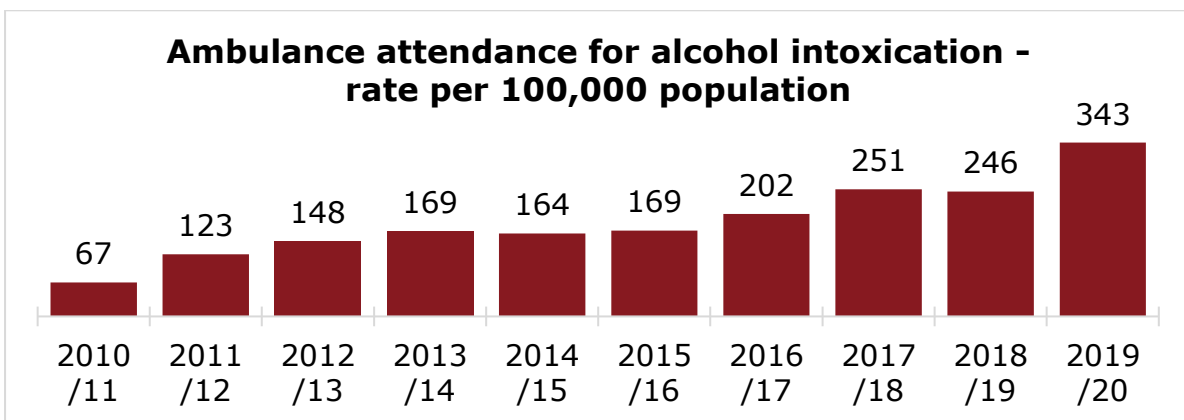
Measure	Ambulance attendances categories as being related to alcohol.
Source	aodstats
Update due	October 2021
Note	Awaiting state-wide and metro/regional figures



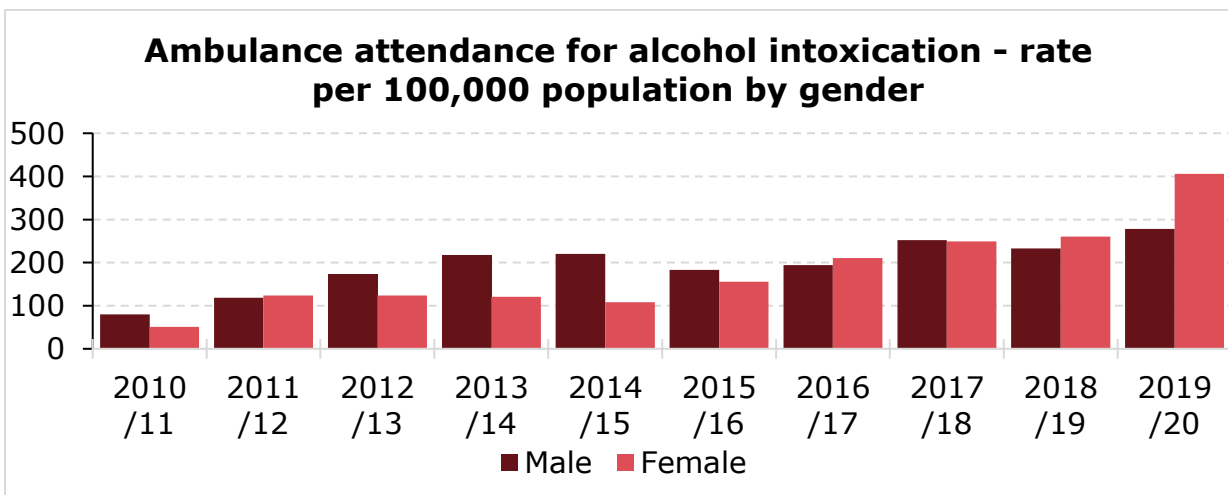
343

Per 100,000 population ambulance attendances for alcohol intoxication occurred for Nillumbik residents in 2019-20.

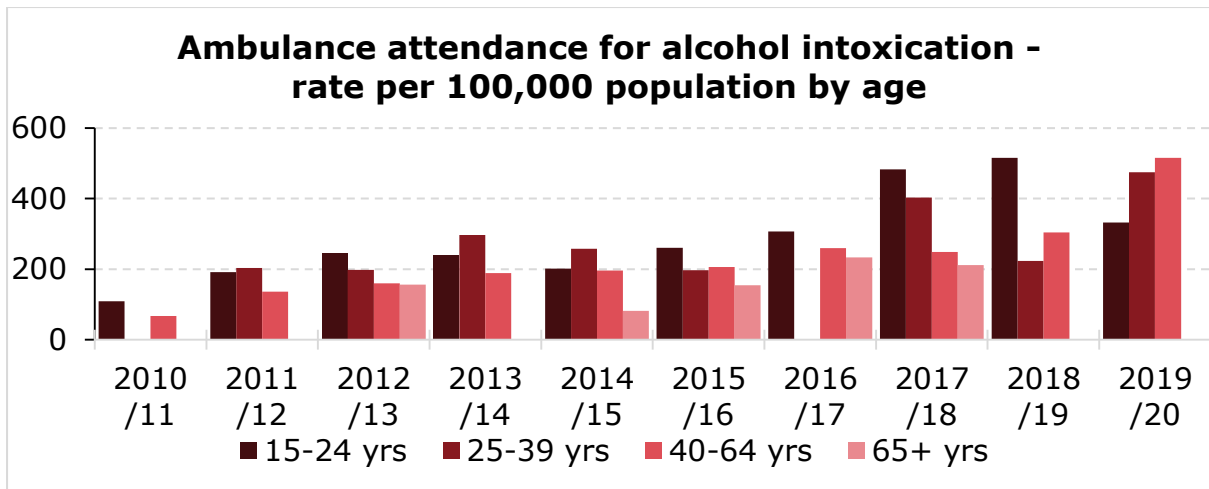
The rate of ambulance attendance for alcohol intoxication has been steadily increasing over the last 10 years.



Ambulance call-outs for alcohol intoxication were more common amongst males for most of the early 2010s, however since 2014/15 call-outs for females have been increasing each year, with the 2019/20 data showing a significantly higher rate amongst females when compared to males.



Ambulance attendance for alcohol intoxication amongst young people (15-24 year olds) has notably increased from 2014/15-2018/19.

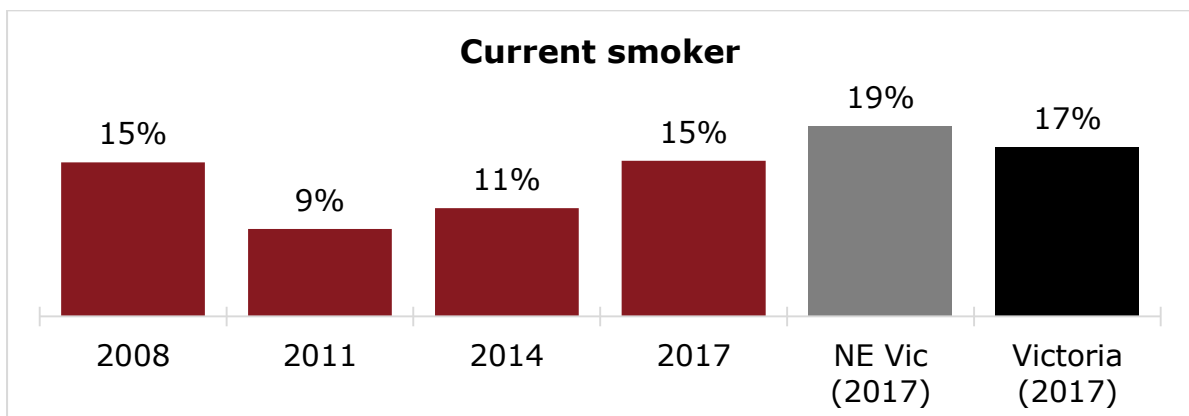


3.2.4 Smoking

Question	How often do you smoke cigarettes? A person who smoked daily, or occasionally, was categorised as a current smoker.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021

 **15%** Current smokers.

Although the proportion of current smokers in Nillumbik is lower than average, it is of concern that the proportion of the population classified as a current smoker increased from 2011 to 2017.



3.2.5 Drug related ambulance attendances

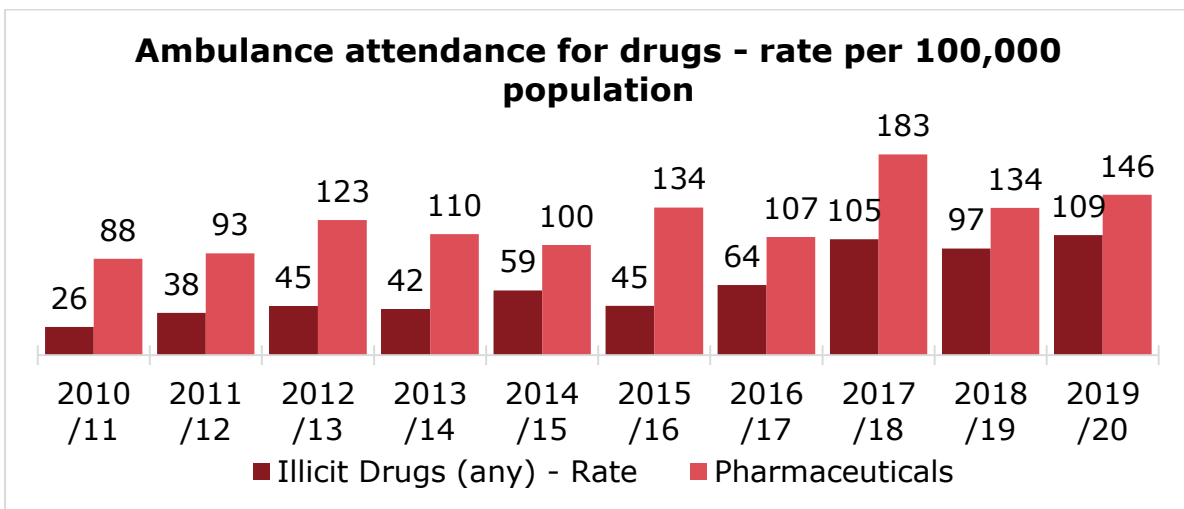
Measure	Ambulance attendances categories as being related to illicit and pharmaceutical drugs.
Source	aodstats
Update due	October 2021
Note	Awaiting state-wide and metro/regional figures



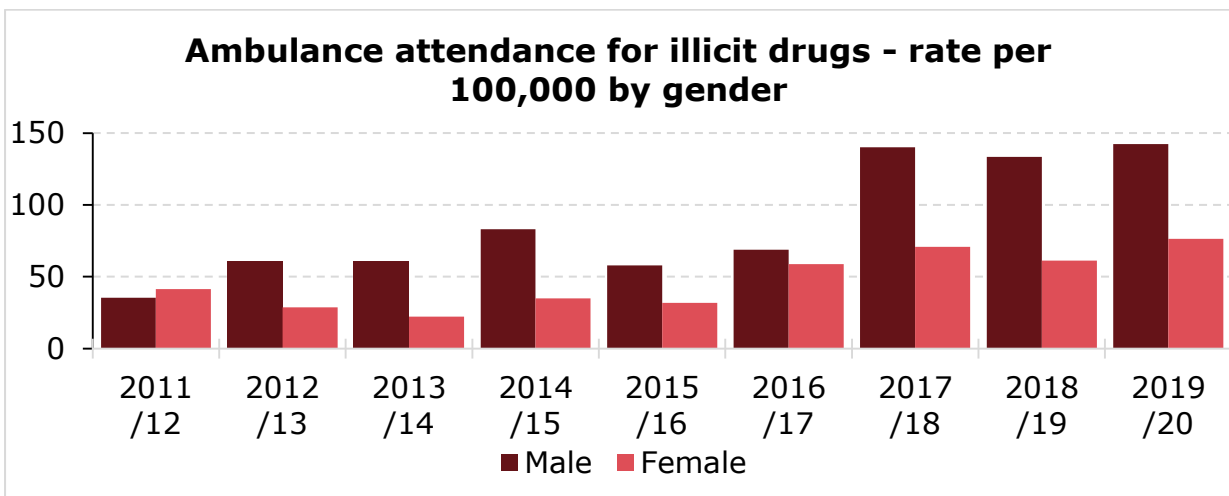
109

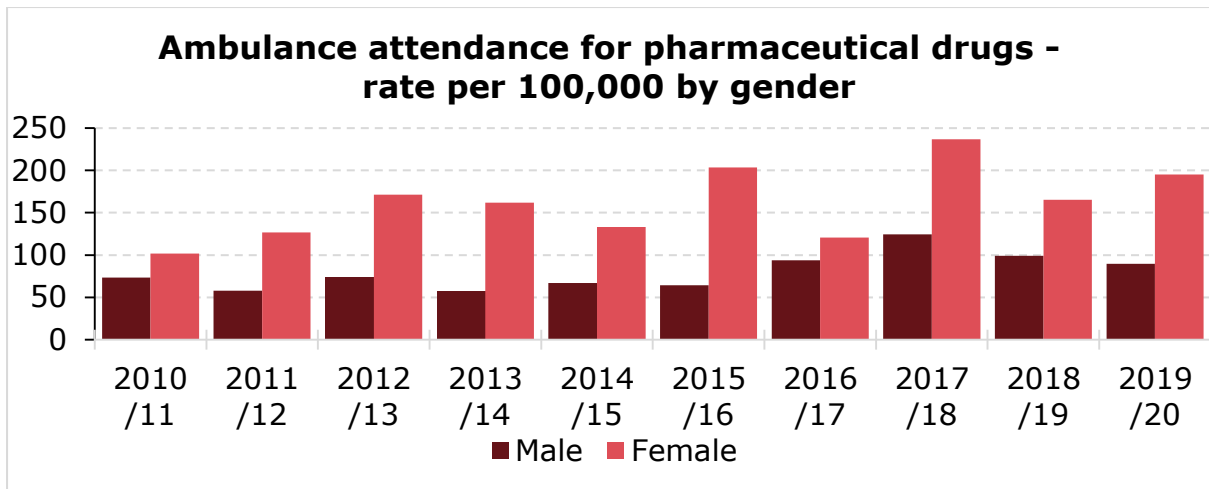
Per 100,000 population ambulance attendances related to illicit drug use occurred for Nillumbik residents in 2019-20.

Ambulance attendances for illicit drug use has been increasing in the last four years, however the rate for pharmaceuticals remains higher.



Ambulance call-outs for illegal drugs are more common amongst males than females. However call-outs for pharmaceuticals are more common amongst females than males.





Most illicit drug ambulance attendance attendances occur within age ranges 15-24 (300 per 100,000 population in 2019/20) and 25-39 (242.6 per 100,000 population in 2019/20). For pharmaceutical ambulance attendances most occur within the same age ranges: 15-24 (268 per 100,000 population in 2019/20) and 25-39 (252.7 per 100,000 population in 2019/20).

3.2.6 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **incidence of young people smoking or drinking alcohol**. This data was collected in 2009 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found in the Department of Education Nillumbik Adolescent Profile:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/ecprofnillumbik.pdf>

3.3 Gambling

There are two venues in the Shire of Nillumbik with electronic poker machines: Diamond Creek Hotel (50 machines) and Eltham Hotel (40 machines). The number of machines decreased from 97 to 80 in 2011-12 and then increased from 80 to 90 in 2016-17.

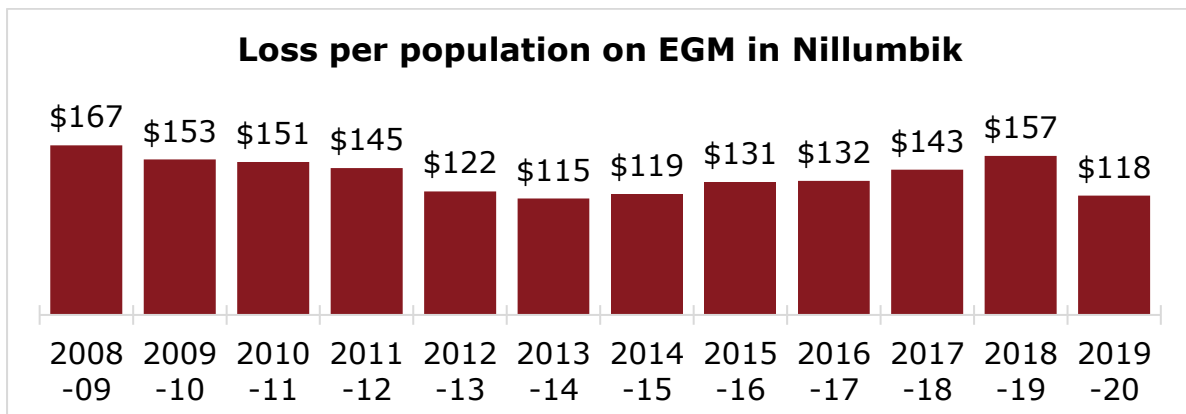
Measure	Annual EGM loss per population. Calculated as annual expenditure divided by population.
Source	Victorian Commission for gambling and liquor regulation. ABS estimated residential population by LGA and year. http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ABS_ERP_LGA2018
Update due	Annual (financial year)



\$117.63

Amount lost per head of population in 2019/20 financial year. This is compared to an average of \$301.42 per head of population for Victoria.

Prior to 2019-20 the loss per person on EGMs in Nillumbik was steadily increasing since the increase in the number of machines in 2016/17, however there was a decrease in 2019-20. The 2020-21 data is likely to be lower again given COVID-19 restrictions resulting in EGM venues being closed.



3.4 Mental health

Mental health includes emotional, psychological and social wellbeing, affecting quality of life, life choices, education, employment, and relationships. There is strong evidence that the affective disorders of depression and anxiety are associated with heart disease, stroke, diabetes, asthma, cancer, arthritis and osteoporosis.

COVID-19 Considerations In the 'Together in Nillumbik' COVID-19 research piece, mental health was one of the primary impacts of the pandemic, with 28% rating one of the mental health measures as 'all of the time'. A quarter (25%) said they want mental health support. The mental health impacts of the pandemic are likely to increase mental health challenges in the municipality.

3.4.1 Depression / anxiety

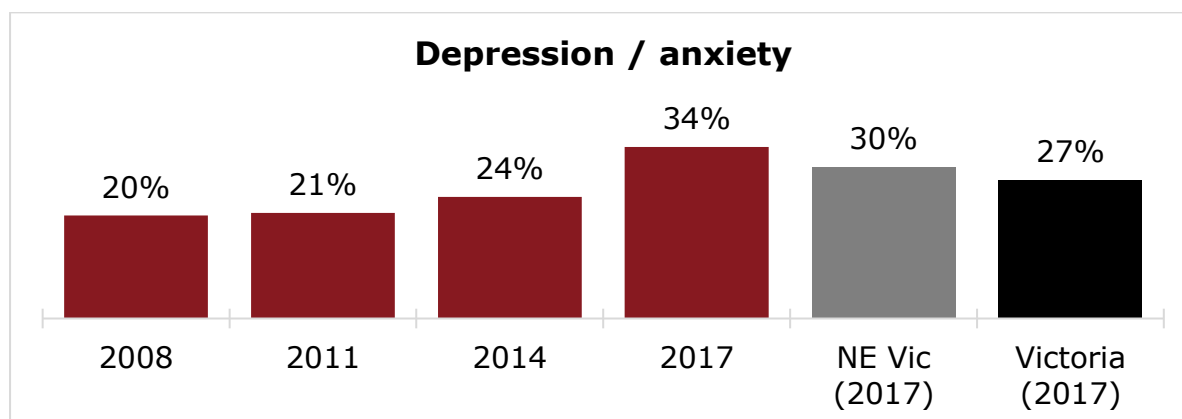
Question	Have you ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety by a doctor?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



34%

Of Nillumbik residents have been diagnosed with depression or anxiety.

The incidence of experiencing depression and anxiety increased from 2011 to 2017. Given the impacts of COVID on mental health, this is likely to increase significantly by the time this report is finalised.



Incidence of being diagnosed with depression or anxiety is higher amongst females (39%) than males (26%).

3.4.2 Prevalence of psychological distress

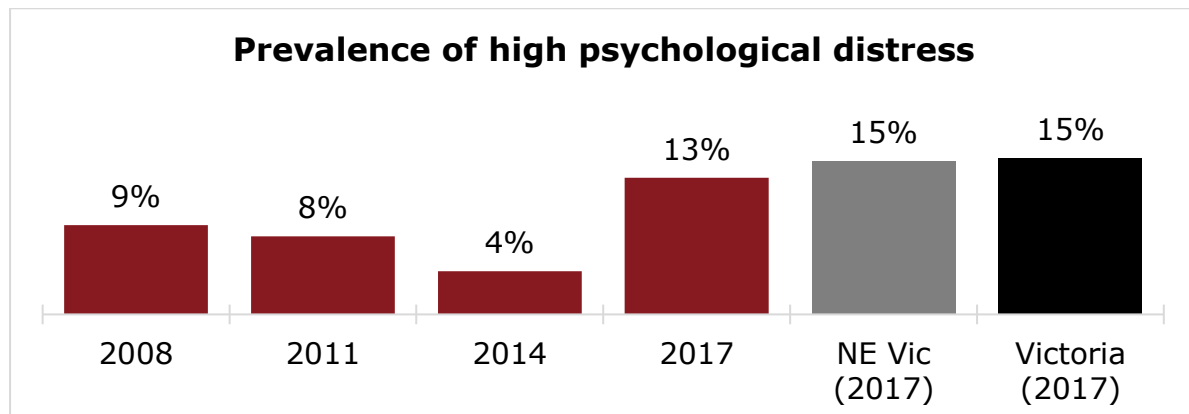
Question	'Kessler 10' Psychological Distress Scale Level of psychological distress, based on 'Kessler 10' Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Individuals are categorised to three levels of psychological distress based on their score: low (10-15) moderate (16-21) high or very high (>=22).
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



13%

High / very high psychological distress.

The incidence of experiencing psychological distress was notably high in 2013, although it sits at a similar level to regional and state averages.



3.4.3 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **young people satisfied with quality of life**. The last time this data was available by LGA was in 2009 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found in the Department of Education Nillumbik Adolescent Profile:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/ecprofnillumbik.pdf>

3.5 Family violence

The Family Violence Protection Act 2008 defines family violence as behaviour by a person towards a family member that is physically or sexually abusive, emotionally or psychologically abusive, economically abusive, threatening, coercive, or in any other way controls or dominates the family member causing them fear for their safety or wellbeing or that of another family member; or behaviour by a person that causes a child to hear or witness, or otherwise be exposed to the effects of behaviour referred to above.

3.5.1 Incidence of family violence

Source	Crimestats Victoria
Coverage	All crimes registered with police.
Update due	Annual (financial year)
Note	Awaiting child data (on request)

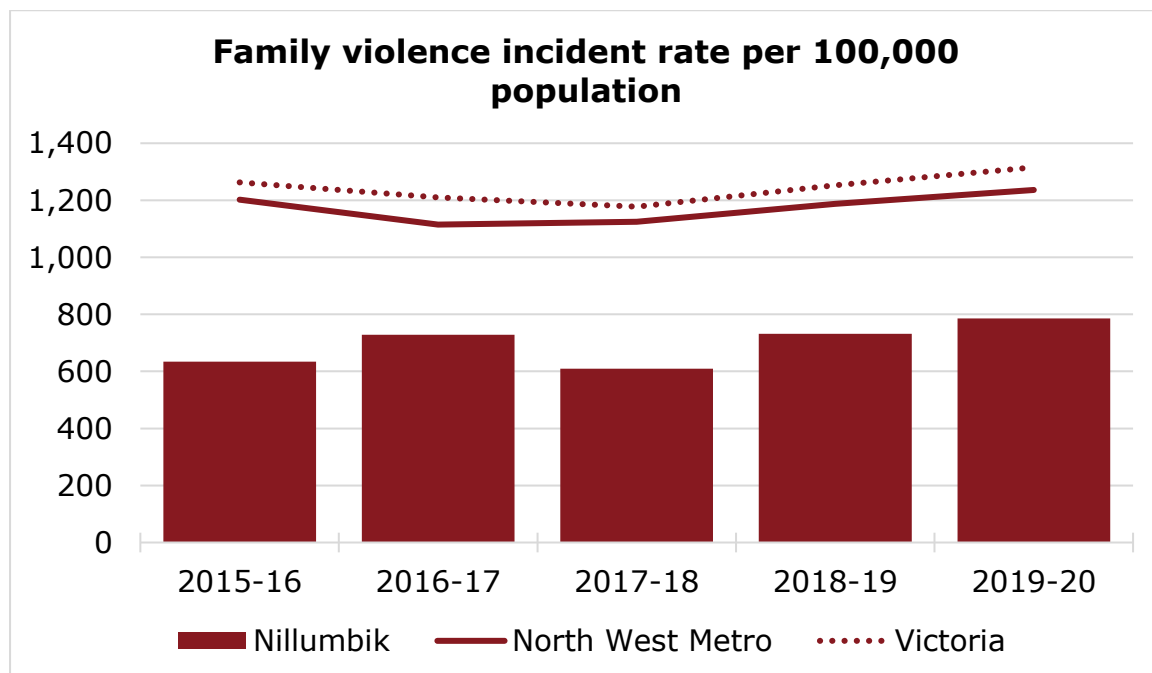
It is important to note that reported incidents underrepresent incidence in the community.



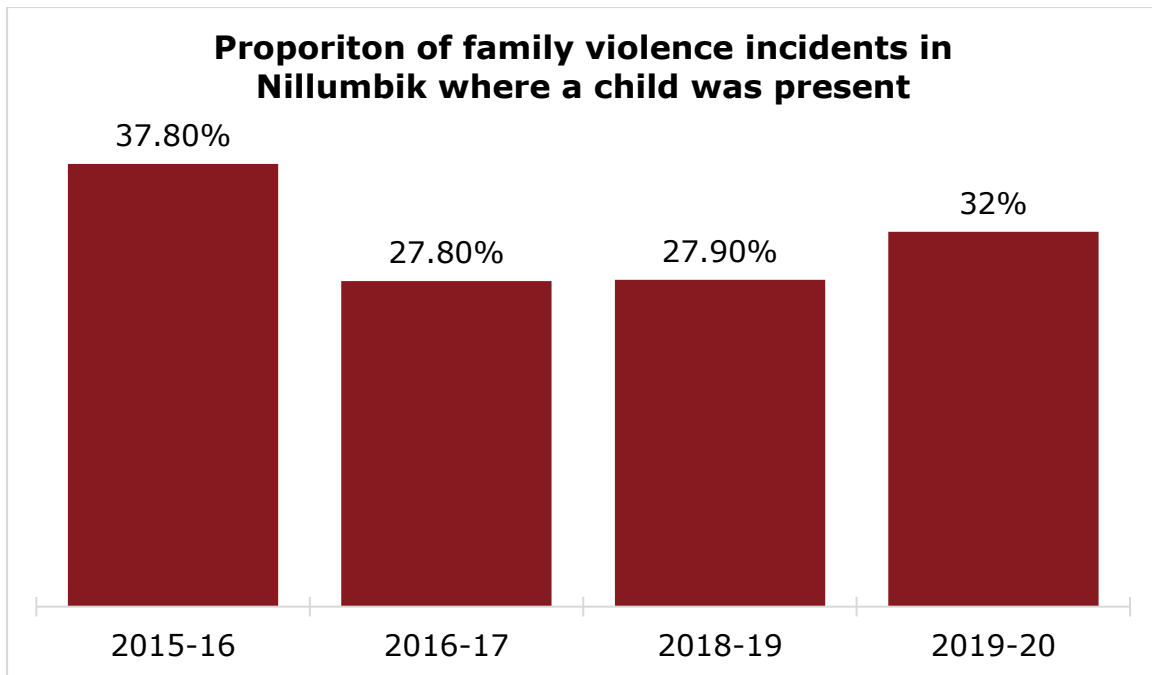
785.6

Family violence incidents per 100,000 population were recorded in Nillumbik in 2019/20.

In Nillumbik, the rate per 100,000 population of family violence incidents recorded by police has been steadily increasing since 2017/18. This increase is also occurring across the region and the state.



The data shows that a child is present in around a third of family violence incidents.



3.5.2 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **rate of substantiated child abuse**. This data was last collated in 2010/11 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found on the VCAMS indicator page: <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamsindicator.aspx>

3.6 Sexual and reproductive health

Sexual and reproductive health refers to a person's ability to experience physical, mental and social wellbeing in all matters related to their reproductive system.⁹

3.6.1 Teenage births

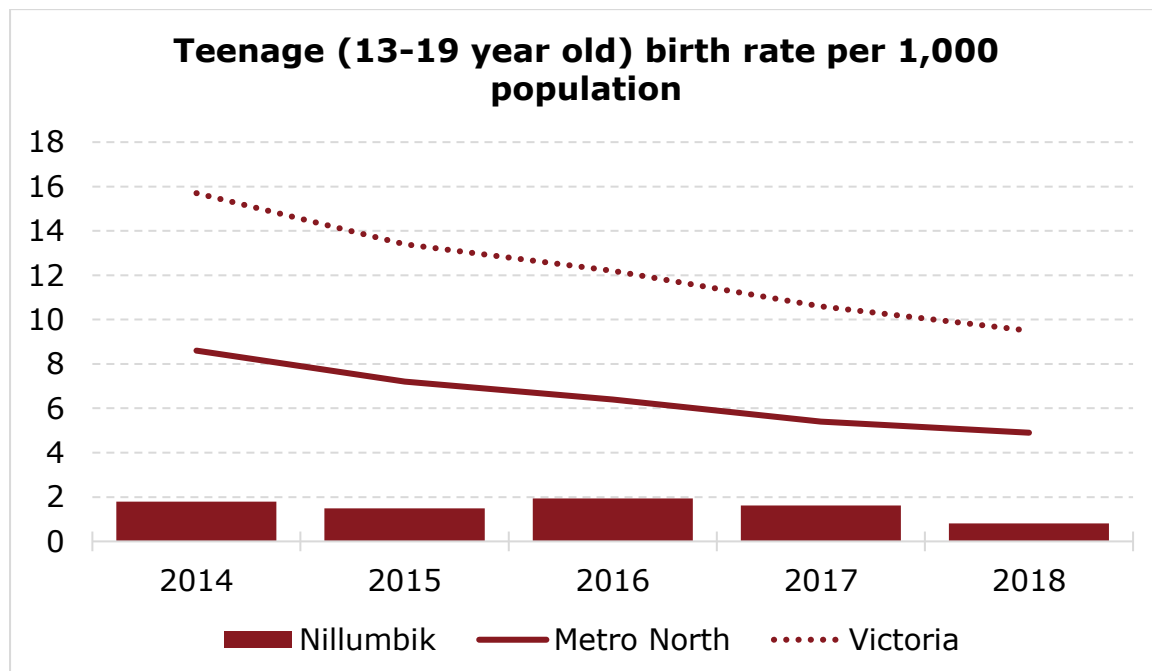
Question	Rate per 1,000 population of live births to women aged 13-19 years in the two-year period prior to December in the stated year.
Source	Women's Health Atlas Department of Health and Human Services. Consultative Council on Obstetric & Paediatric Mortality & Morbidity (CCOPMM). De-identified custom report via Safer Care Victoria. https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FSexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%2FNillumbik%2FVWHATlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Sexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%20Nillumbik.pdf
Sample	population
Update due	unknown



0.81

Per 1,000 13-19 year old females gave birth in the 2 years from January 2017 to December 2018.

The teenage birth rate is notably lower than regional and state averages, and was lower in 2018 than any of the preceding years of data.



⁹ <https://www.unfpa.org/sexual-reproductive-health>

3.6.2 Female fertility rate (lifetime)

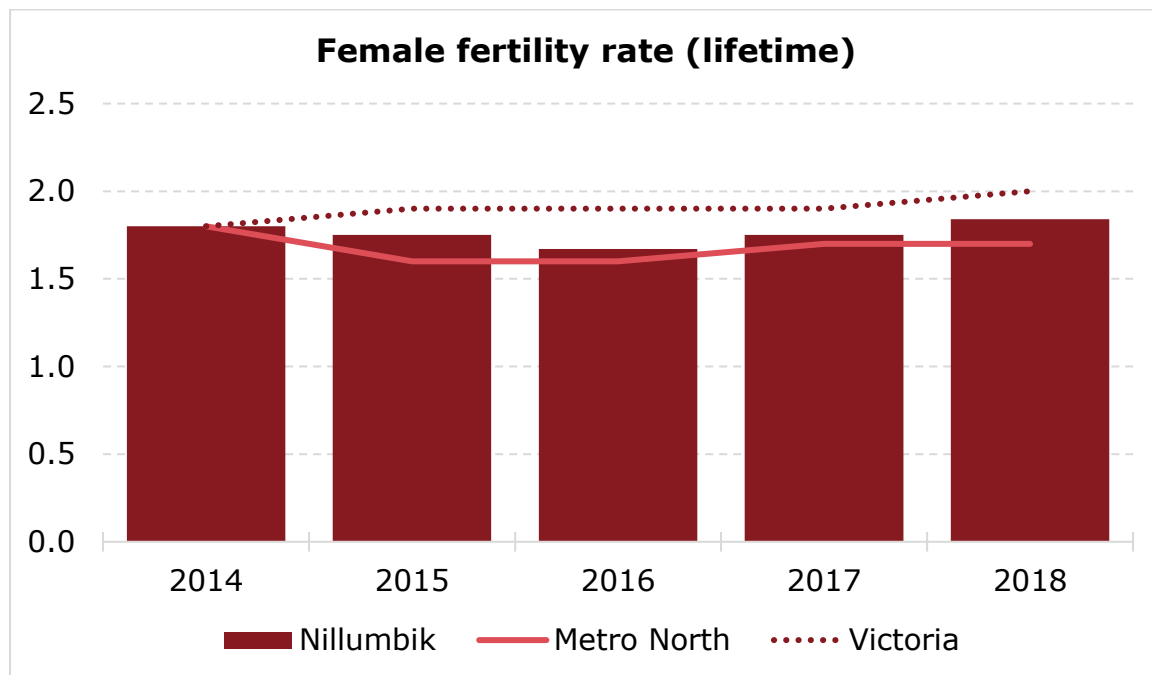
Question	The average number of children that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime if current fertility rates in that LGA continue.
Source	Women's Health Atlas Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3301.0 - Births, Australia, 2018. https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FSexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%2FNillumbik%2FVWHAAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Sexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%20Nillumbik.pdf
Sample	population
Update due	unknown



1.84

Children per female is expected for Nillumbik residents.

The female fertility rate has varied very little over time, and is at a similar level to regional and state-wide measures.



Whilst no LGA level data is available, state-wide data shows that in 2018 38.5% of mothers giving birth were aged 30-43, and 24.9% were 25-29. 1.2% were under 20 years and 4.9% were 40 and over¹⁰.

¹⁰ <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/mothers-babies/australias-mothers-babies-data-visualisations/contents/demographics-of-mothers-and-babies/maternal-age>

3.6.3 Birth rate

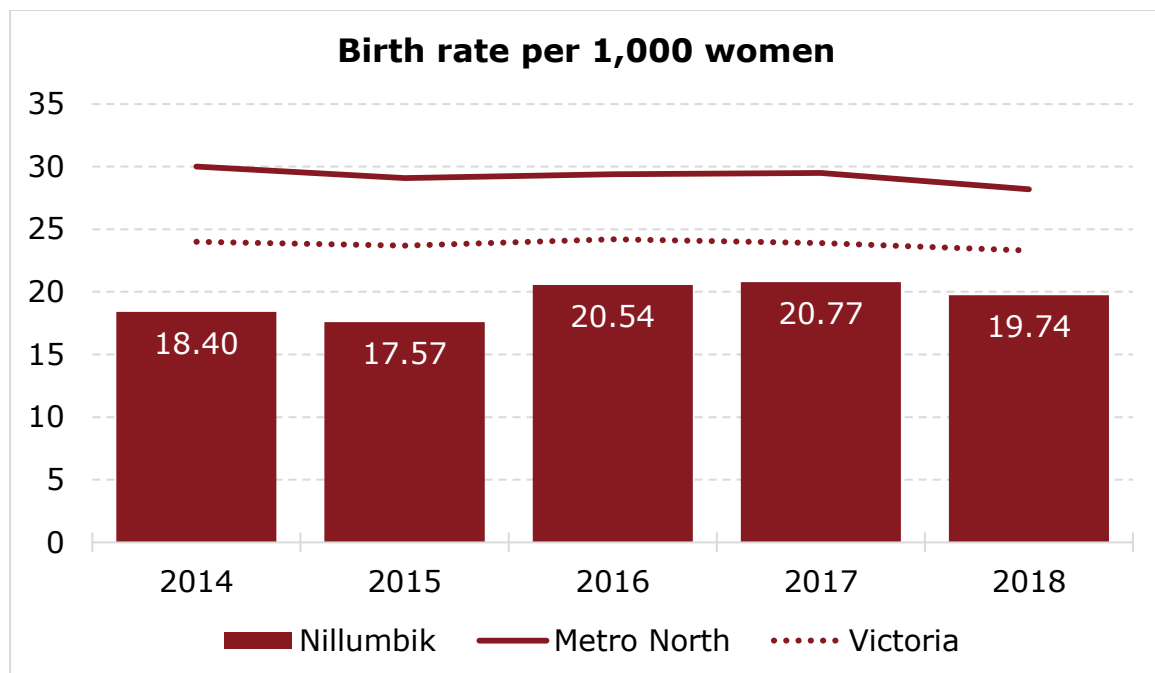
Question	Number of live births in per 1,000 women.
Source	Women's Health Atlas Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3301.0 - Births, Australia, 2018. https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FSexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%2FNillumbik%2FVWHAAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Sexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%20Nillumbik.pdf
Sample	population
Update due	unknown



19.74

Per 1,000 women had live births in 2018.

The birth rate can have an impact on population growth in a region. In Nillumbik, the birth rate has remained relatively constant over the last three years of data.



3.6.4 Chlamydia rate

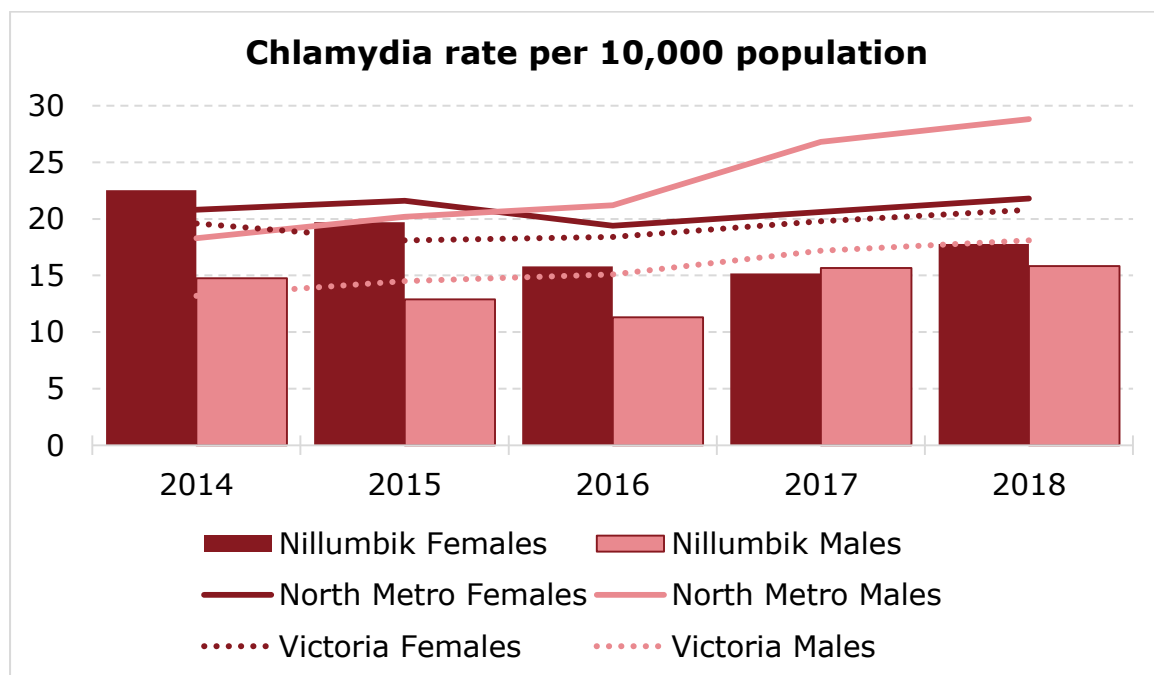
Question	Number of Chlamydia cases per 10,000 population.
Source	Women's Health Atlas Department of Health and Human Services. Interactive infectious disease. report https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/reports%2Ffactsheets%2FSexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%2FNilumbik%2FVWHAtlas%20Fact%20Sheet%20Sexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%20Nilumbik.pdf
Sample	population
Update due	unknown



17.79

Per 1,000 women had chlamydia in 2018.

Rates of Chlamydia declined from 2014 to 2016 and have since been increasing. The rate in Nillumbik is slightly lower than regional and state-wide rates.



3.7 Active lifestyles and recreation

COVID-19 Considerations The 'Together in Nillumbik' COVID-19 research, 52% reported that they were doing a lot less exercise. This was likely due to restrictions and may no longer be the case once restrictions are lifted.

3.7.1 Physical activity

Physical inactivity is a major modifiable risk factor for a range of conditions, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, osteoporosis, depression, anxiety and falls among the elderly. Moreover, physical activity improves cognitive function in the elderly and can support a healthy weight.. The evidence suggests that health benefits accrue with increasing levels of physical activity and that this protective effect occurs even if adopted in middle and later life.

The national Physical Activity Guidelines recommend limiting the amount of time spent sitting, and doing a minimum of 30 minutes of accumulated physical activity each day for adults, three hours a day for toddlers and pre-schoolers, and 60 minutes a day for children and teens.

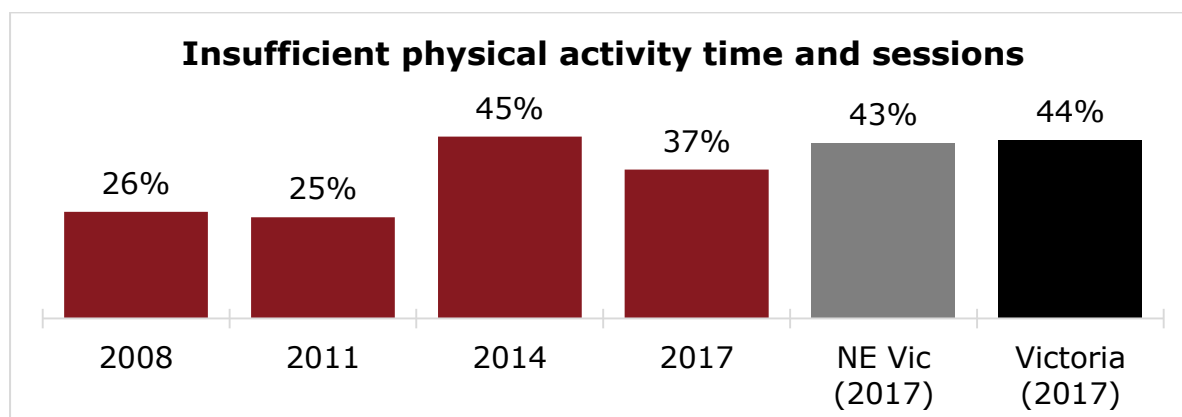
Question	Calculated physical activity based on Department of Health (2014) guidelines.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



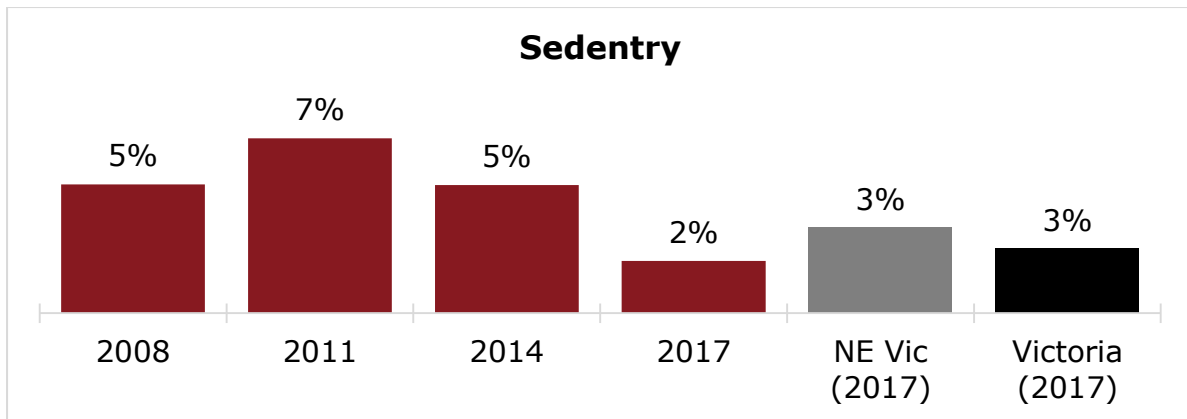
37%

Engage in insufficient physical activity, in terms of time and sessions.

The proportion of the Nillumbik community who do not engage in sufficient physical activity has increased since 2014 and is currently at a level similar to regional and state-wide averages.



However, the proportion who are sedentary has been decreasing, suggesting that more people are doing some exercise, but not as much as is advised.



3.7.2 Horse riding

Nillumbik is home to 12 trail, adult, pony and all-abilities clubs (Equine in Nillumbik).

Question	Have you or a family member used a horse riding trail in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2019-2020). Weighted using 2019 and 2020 weights provided by researcher.
Sample size	1,000
Update due	2021



5%

of residents in the last 2 years of community surveys say they or a family member have used a horse riding trail.

Higher horse riding trail usage is evident amongst:

- Those living in rural areas of the Shire (12%).
- 46-55 year olds (9%).
- 76+ year olds (11%).

3.8 Disease, illness and healthcare

COVID-19 Considerations The 'Together in Nillumbik' COVID-19 research, 47% reported a decrease in satisfaction with their health. This may have eased since restrictions have lifted, however there may also be an increase in long-term health impacts as a result on people not engaging with health care professionals as often as they normally would during the COVID-19 period.

3.8.1 Self-reported health status

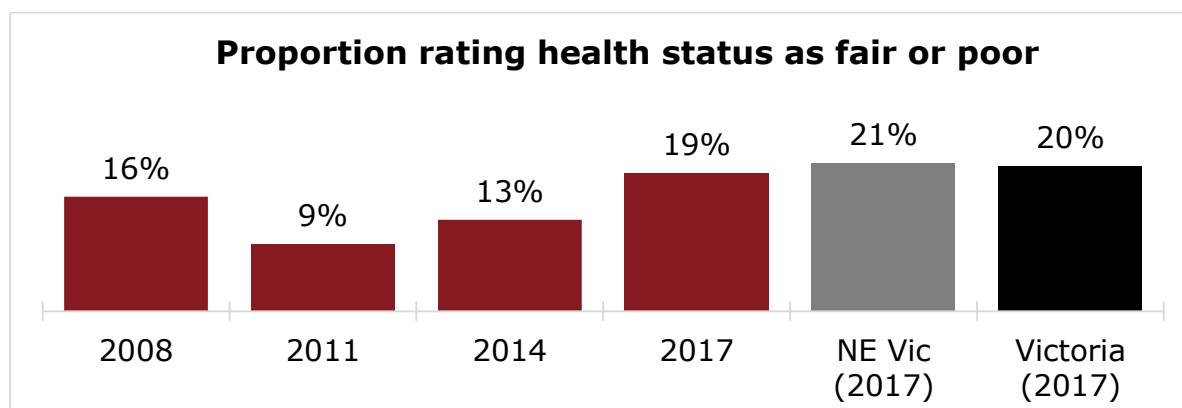
Question	In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	No update scheduled



19%

Rated their health status as fair or poor in 2017, the highest it has been since surveying started in 2008.

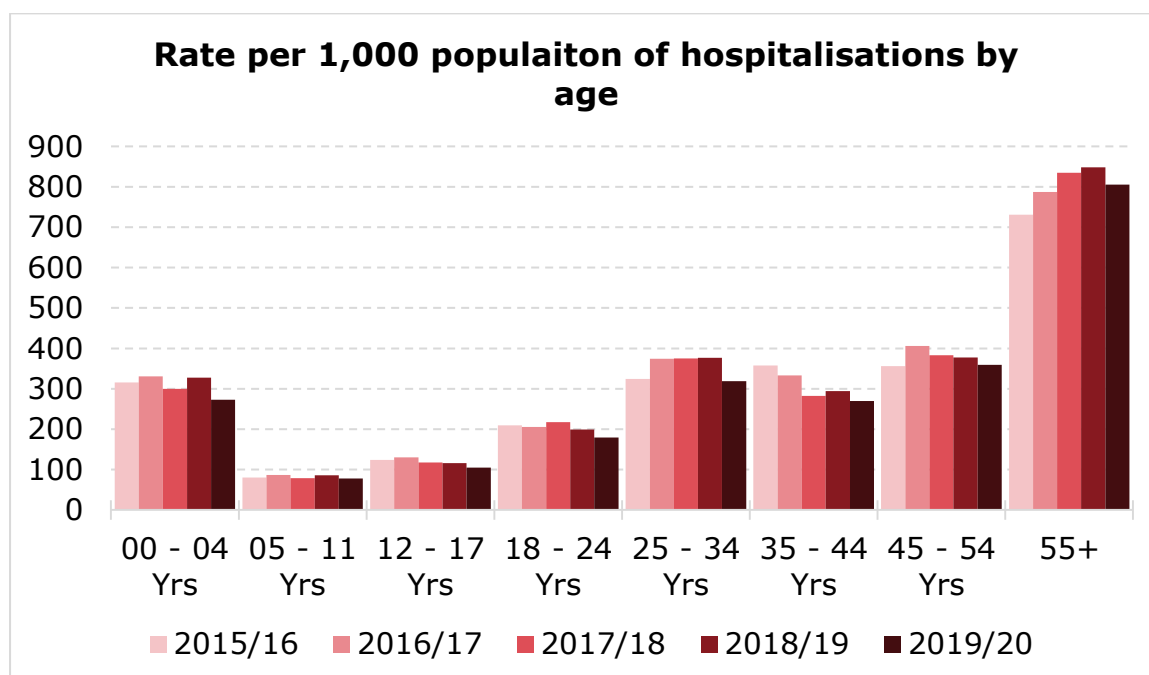
The incidence of Nillumbik adults rating their health status as poor has been increasing since 2011. However, the most recent measure shows it to be at the same level as regional and state-wide averages.



Measure	Hospitalisations of residents of Nillumbik grouped by Major Diagnostic Category and financial year
Source	Victorian Agency for Health Information (VAHI), ABS Estimated Residential Population by age (June 2015 to June 2019), ABS Census population by age for 2016.
Population	Residents admitted to hospital
Update due	On request (paid)

The rate of hospitalisation fell in 2019/20 in all age groups in Nillumbik, likely due to COVID-19 meaning less people were in situations where they might get injured, and/or some were more reluctant to go to a hospital for fear of getting sick.

Prior to 2019/20 the rate per 1,000 of hospitalisation was steadily increasing for 55+ year olds, and reducing amongst 35-44 year olds.



Insights by age group are as follows:

Age group	Main diagnostic areas	Changes over time
0-4	Diseases & Disorders of the Respiratory System. Diseases & Disorders of the Ear, Nose, Mouth & Throat.	Diseases & Disorders of the Ear, Nose, Mouth & Throat has been decreasing since 2016/17. Factors Influencing Health Status & Other Contacts with Health Services was notably lower in 2019/20 (half the number recorded in the previous year), perhaps due to COVID.
5-11	Diseases & Disorders of the Ear, Nose, Mouth & Throat. Diseases & Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue.	Diseases & Disorders of the Digestive System has been steadily increasing over time.
12-17	Diseases & Disorders of the Ear, Nose, Mouth & Throat. Diseases & Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue.	Diseases & Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue was increasing from 2016/17 to 2018/19 but dropped off in 2020, perhaps due to COVID-19.

Age group	Main diagnostic areas	Changes over time
18-24	Diseases & Disorders of the Digestive System. Diseases & Disorders of the Ear, Nose, Mouth & Throat.	Injuries, Poisonings & Toxic Effects of Drugs has been increasing since 2017/18. Diseases & Disorders of the Nervous System has been steadily increasing since 2016/17.
25-34	Diseases & Disorders of the Digestive System. Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract.	Mental Diseases & Disorders has been increasing throughout the records available (2015/16 to 2019/20). Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract was steadily increasing from 2015/16 to 2018/19 then dropped off in 2019/20, perhaps due to COVID-19).
35-44	Diseases & Disorders of the Digestive System. Diseases & Disorders of the Female Reproductive System.	Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract decreasing significantly over time. Mental Diseases & Disorders increasing over time.
45-54	Diseases & Disorders of the Digestive System. Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract.	Factors Influencing Health Status & Other Contacts with Health Services decreasing since 2016/17. Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract increasing over time.
55+	Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract. Diseases & Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue.	Factors Influencing Health Status & Other Contacts with Health Services has decreased from 76 per 1,000 population in 2016/17 to 50 per 1,000 population in 2019/20. Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract has increased from 124 per 1,000 population in 2015/16 to 165 per 1,000 population in 2019/20.

3.8.2 Avoidable mortality

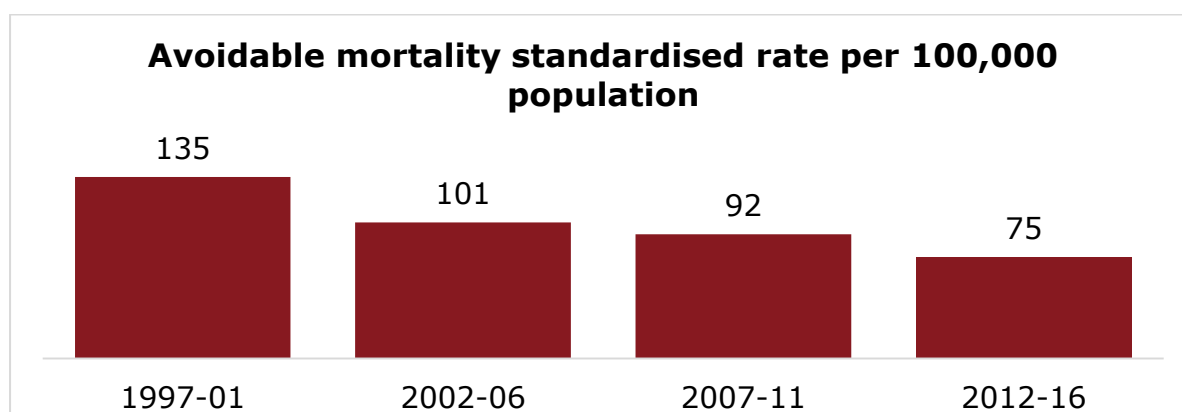
Avoidable mortality (AM) is a simple and practical population-based method of counting untimely and unnecessary deaths from diseases for which effective public health and medical interventions are available. An excess of deaths due to preventable causes should suggest shortcomings in the healthcare system that warrant further attention.

Measure	Total avoidable mortality
Source	Victorian Health Information Surveillance System http://vhiss.reporting.dhhs.vic.gov.au/ReportParameter.aspx?ReportID=28&TopicID=1&SubtopicID=16
Sample	Population
Update due	Unknown

+ 75

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population were recorded in Nillumbik between 2012-2016.

Avoidable deaths in Nillumbik have been declining over the years.



The top causes of avoidable mortality are:

- Ischaemic Heart Disease (IHD).
- Lung cancer.
- Colorectal cancer.
- Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.
- Breast cancer.
- Cerebrovascular diseases.

3.8.3 Immunisation

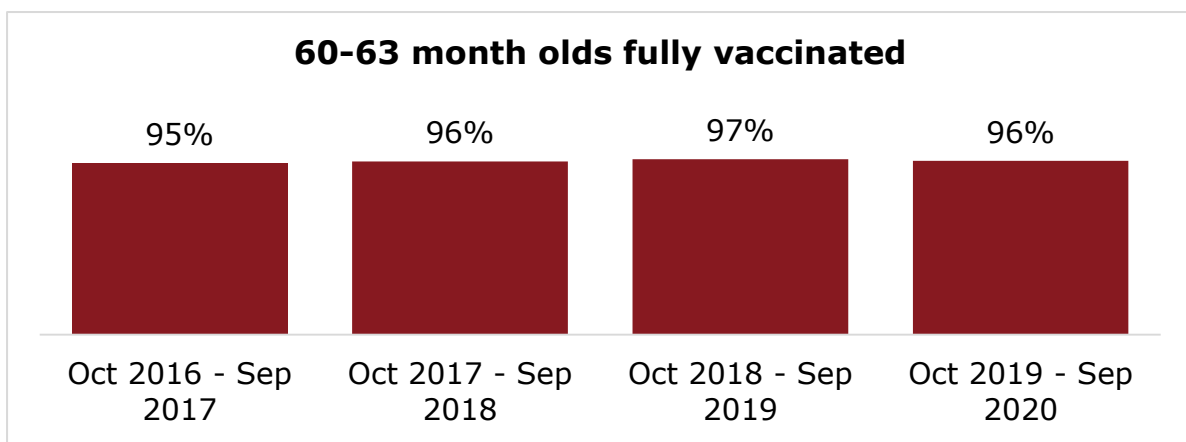
Question	Completed immunisations at 60-<63 Months
Source	VIC childhood immunisation coverage data https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/vic-childhood-immunisation-coverage-data-by-sa3
Sample	Population
Update due	2021



96%

Of 60-63 month olds had been fully immunised in 2018. This is in line with the state average (96.03%).

Immunisation rates are relatively high, and remain fairly constant over time.



3.8.4 Asthma

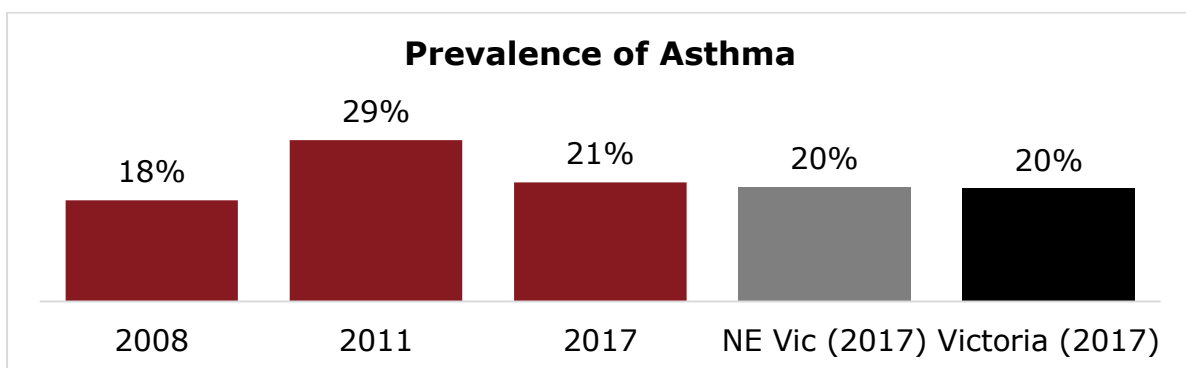
Question	Reported having been diagnosed with asthma by a doctor (ever)
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



21%

Have ever been diagnosed with asthma.

The prevalence of asthma in Nillumbik is at a similar level to regional and state-wide averages, and fluctuates over time.



3.8.5 Body weight status

Obesity is a significant risk factor for several health conditions including heart disease, stroke, osteo-arthritis, type 2 diabetes, and some cancers (WHO, 2015). Body Mass Index (BMI) is used as an indicator of overweight (BMI>25) and obesity (BMI>30), calculated from self-reported height and weight.

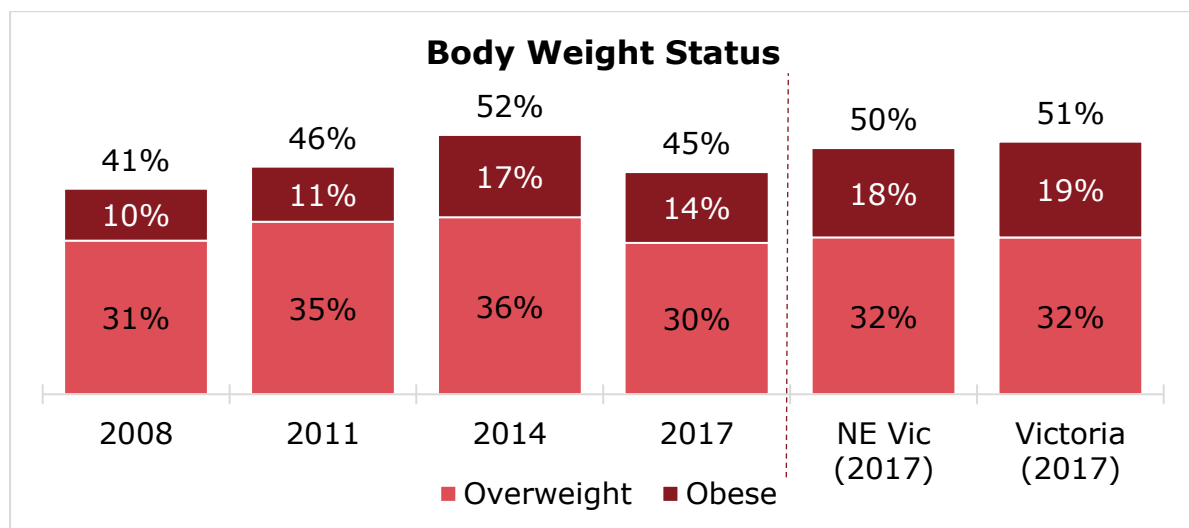
Question	Determined by calculation of body mass index (BMI = weight (kg) / height (m ²)) from self-reported height and weight.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



21%

Of the Nillumbik population are classified as obese.

From 2008 to 2014 the proportion of residents classified as overweight or obese was increasing in Nillumbik, however there was a reduction in the most recent measure (2017), making the current rate lower than average. However it is still the case that almost half of the population in Nillumbik is overweight or obese, which can have flow-on effects for the health system and personal wellbeing.



3.8.6 Diabetes

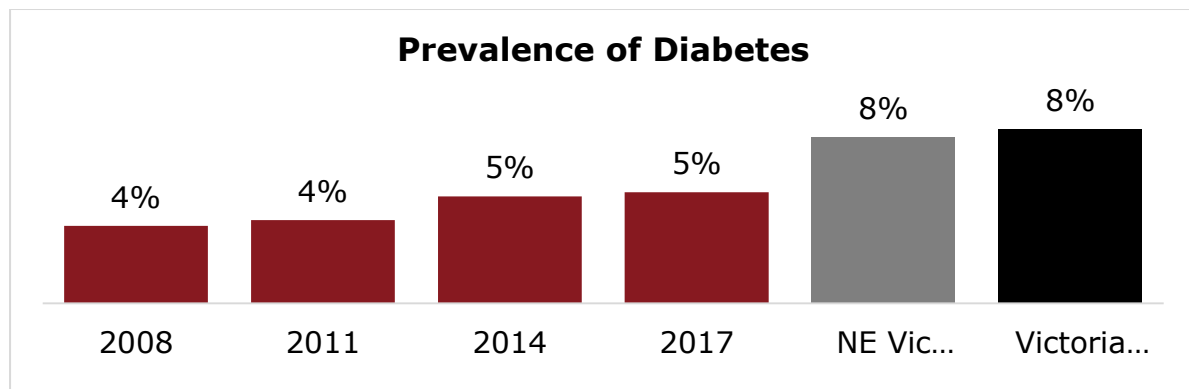
Question	Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes and if so, the type of diabetes?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021



5%

Have ever been diagnosed with diabetes.

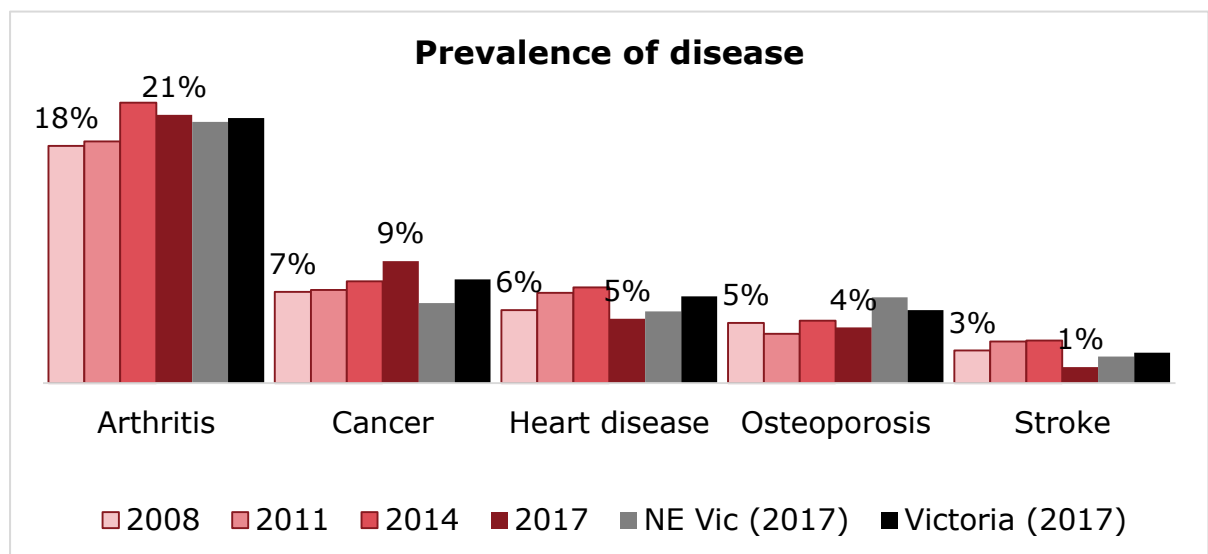
There has been little change in the proportion of the Nillumbik population with diabetes over the years, and the rate in Nillumbik is lower than regional and state averages.



3.8.7 Prevalence

Question	Have you been diagnosed by a doctor with...? Arthritis, Cancer, Heart disease, Osteoporosis, Stroke.
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021

In the 10 years from 2008 to 2017 Nillumbik experienced an increase in prevalence of arthritis (understandable in line with ageing population) and cancer. Indeed, the prevalence of cancer in Nillumbik is higher than regional and state averages.



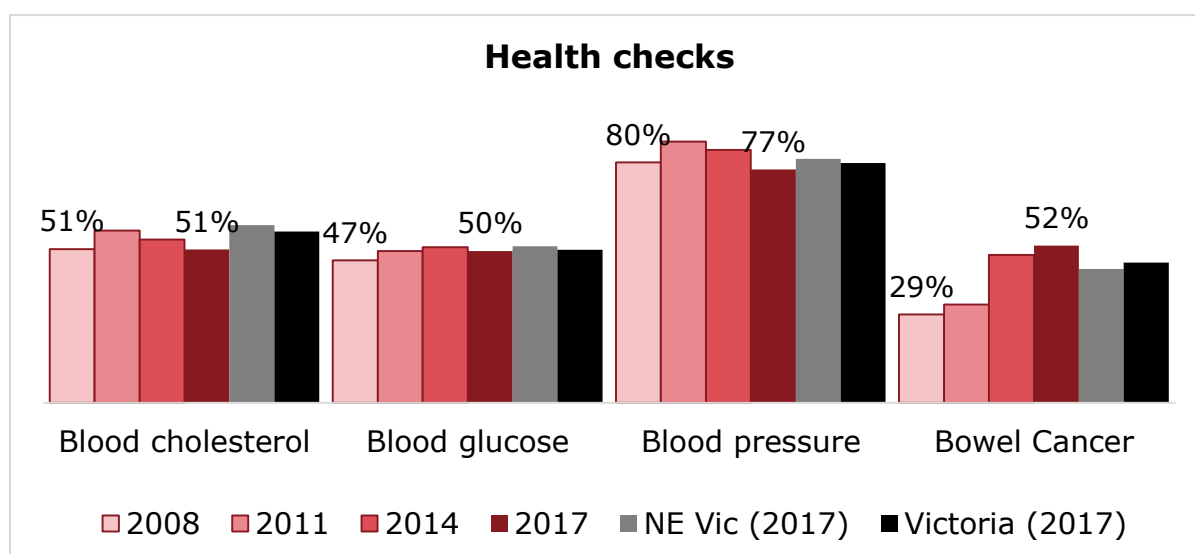
3.8.8 Health checks

Elevated blood cholesterol is an important risk factor for coronary heart disease stroke and peripheral vascular disease.

High blood pressure or hypertension is an important risk factor for cardiovascular disease and the risk of disease increases with increasing blood pressure levels.

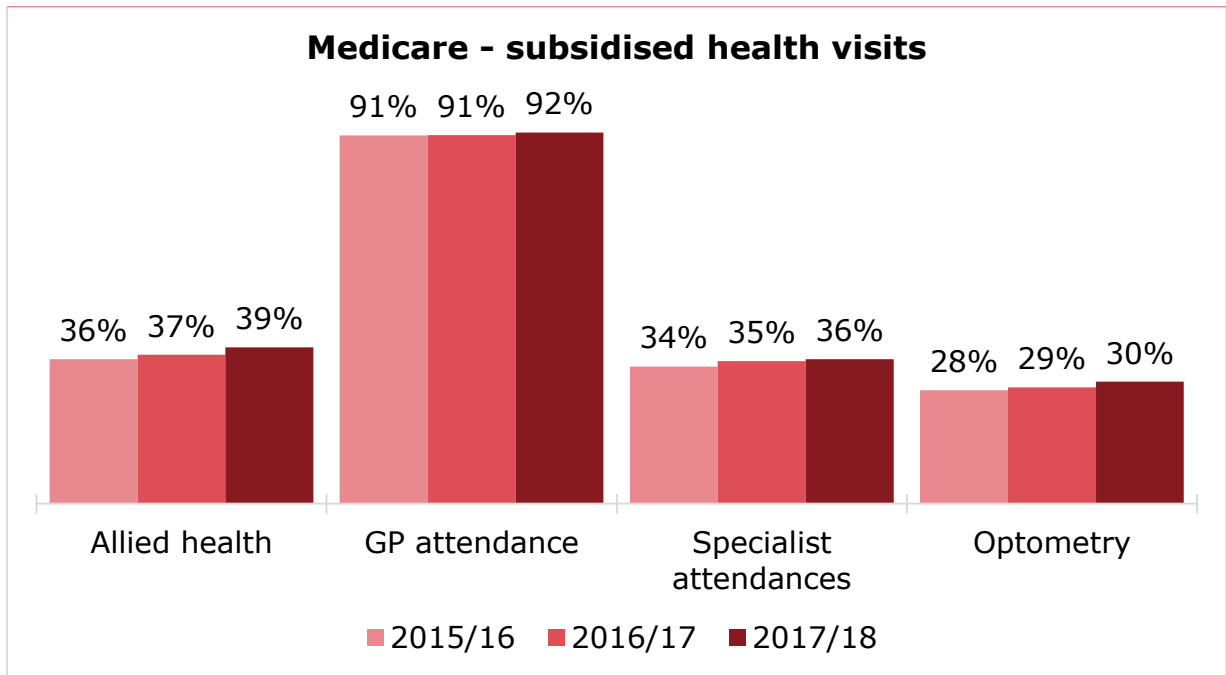
Question	Have you undertaken health checks for...? [Blood cholesterol, Blood glucose, Blood pressure, Bowel Cancer]
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey
Sample size	400
Update due	2021

The proportion of the population undergoing health checks for a range of diseases has remained relatively constant over time, with the exception of bowel cancer, for which the proportion undergoing checks has increased. This could be due to the bowel cancer screening campaign that sends screening kits to residents over the age of 50 years.



Question	Medicare recorded health visits – proportion of population
Source	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)
Sample	Population
Update due	2021

Incidence of visiting allied health providers, doctors, specialists and optometrists has remained relatively constant over time, with most attending a GP at least once in any given year. This may be impacted by COVID-19 in future data as some people were reluctant to visit doctors for fear of getting sick.



3.8.9 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **burden of disease**. This data was last collated in 2001 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found on the VCAMS indicator page:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamsindicator.aspx>

3.9 Child and youth development

3.9.1 Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding provides babies with the best start in life and is a key contributor to infant health. Australia's dietary guidelines recommend exclusive breastfeeding of infants until six months of age, with the introduction of solid foods at around six months and continued breastfeeding until the age of 12 months – and beyond, if both mother and infant wish. There is established evidence showing that there are immediate and long-term positive health benefits associated with breastfeeding for both mothers and babies.

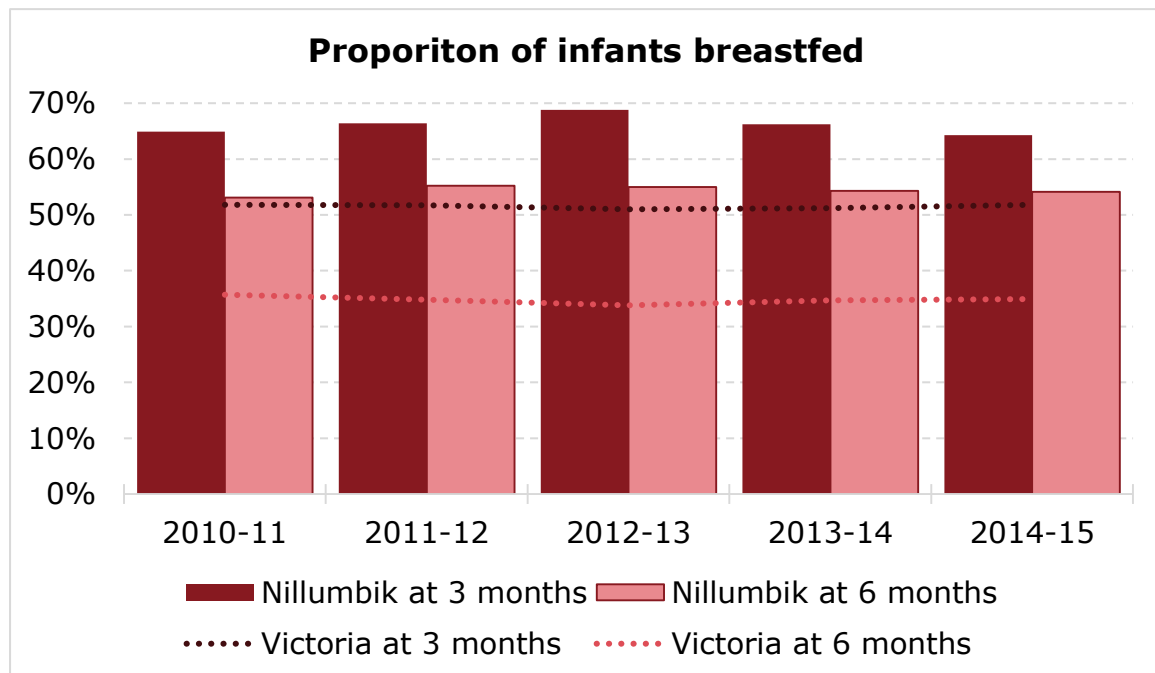
Measure	Proportion of infants breastfed
Source	VCAMS Portal https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx
Sample	Population of children
Update due	Unknown
Notes	Data out of date



64%

Of 3 month old infants in Nillumbik were breastfed in 2014-15.

Incidence of breastfeeding is relatively constant over time, and is higher in Nillumbik than the state average.



3.9.2 Developmentally vulnerable

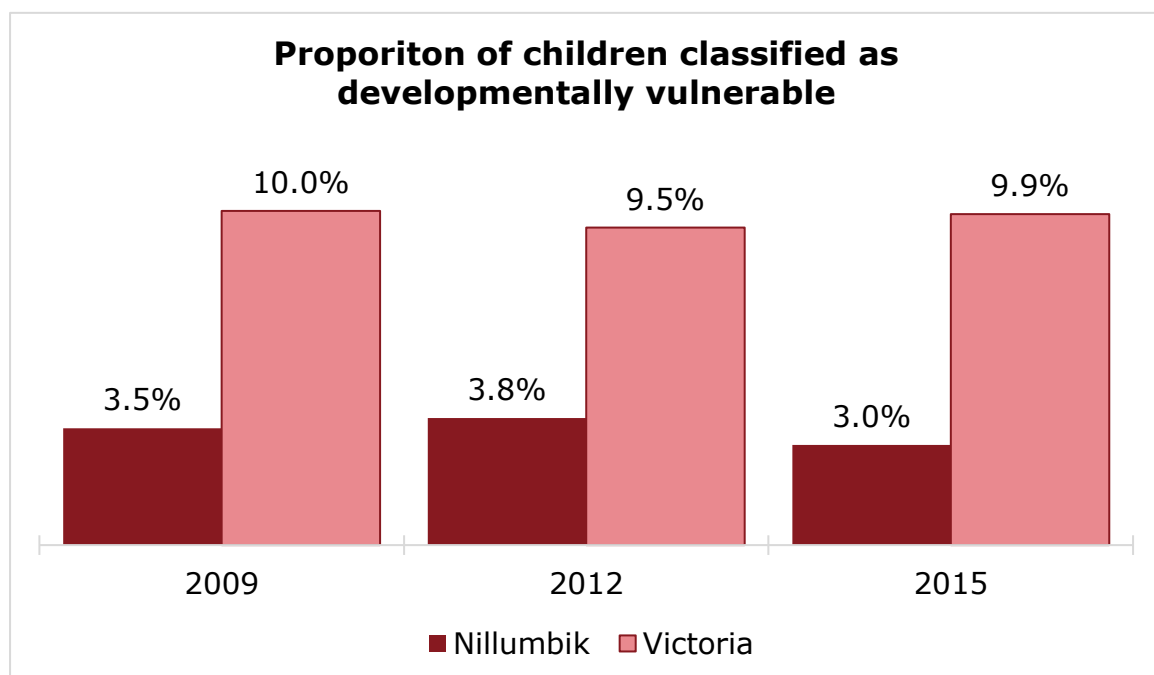
Measure	Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable on individual domains and one or more, or two or more domains. The domains measured are physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills and communication skills and general knowledge. A variable is calculated based on how well the child scores on these domains, showing the percent who score poorly in the test results.
Source	VCAMS Portal https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcams-tableau.aspx
Sample	Population of children
Update due	Unknown
Notes	Data out of date (2015)



3%

Of Nillumbik children were classified as developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains in 2015.

The proportion of children classified as developmentally vulnerable in Nillumbik is lower than the state average.



3.9.3 Children with emotional or behavioural difficulties

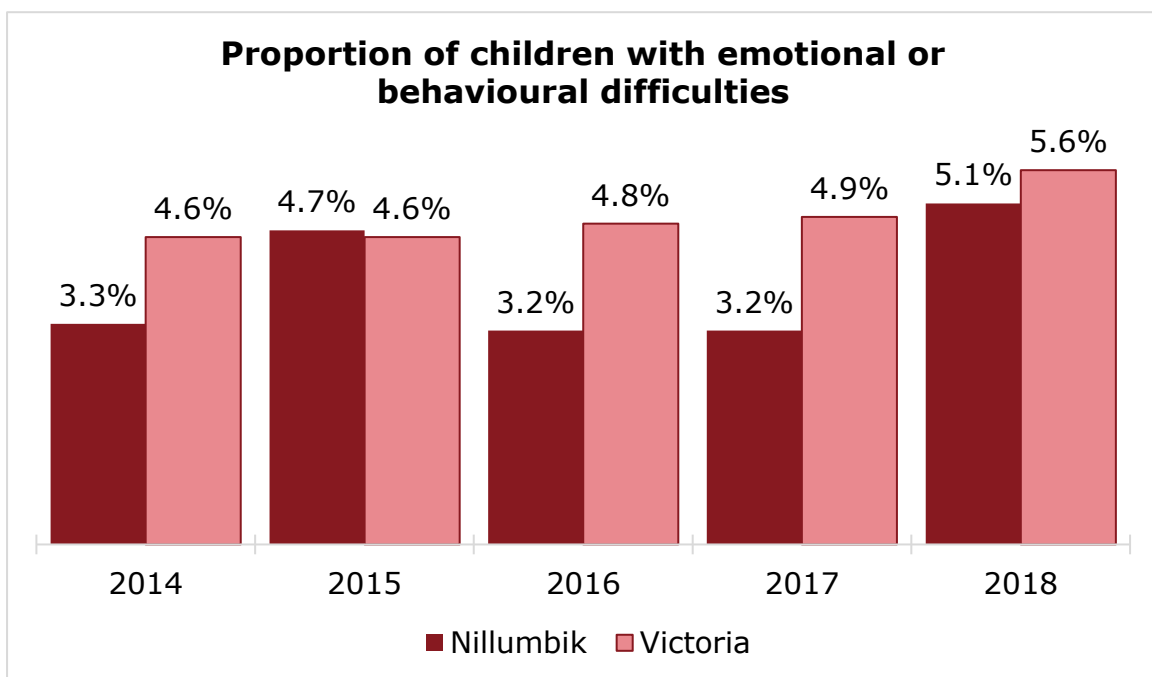
Measure	Proportion of children with emotional or behavioural difficulties
Source	VCAMS Portal https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx
Sample	Population of children
Update due	Unknown



5%

Of Nillumbik children were classified as having emotional or behavioural difficulties in 2018.

The proportion of children classified as having emotional or behavioural difficulties in Nillumbik is lower than the state average.



3.9.4 Children who are bullied

Bullying can have a negative impact on the mental health of children, both in the short and the long term.

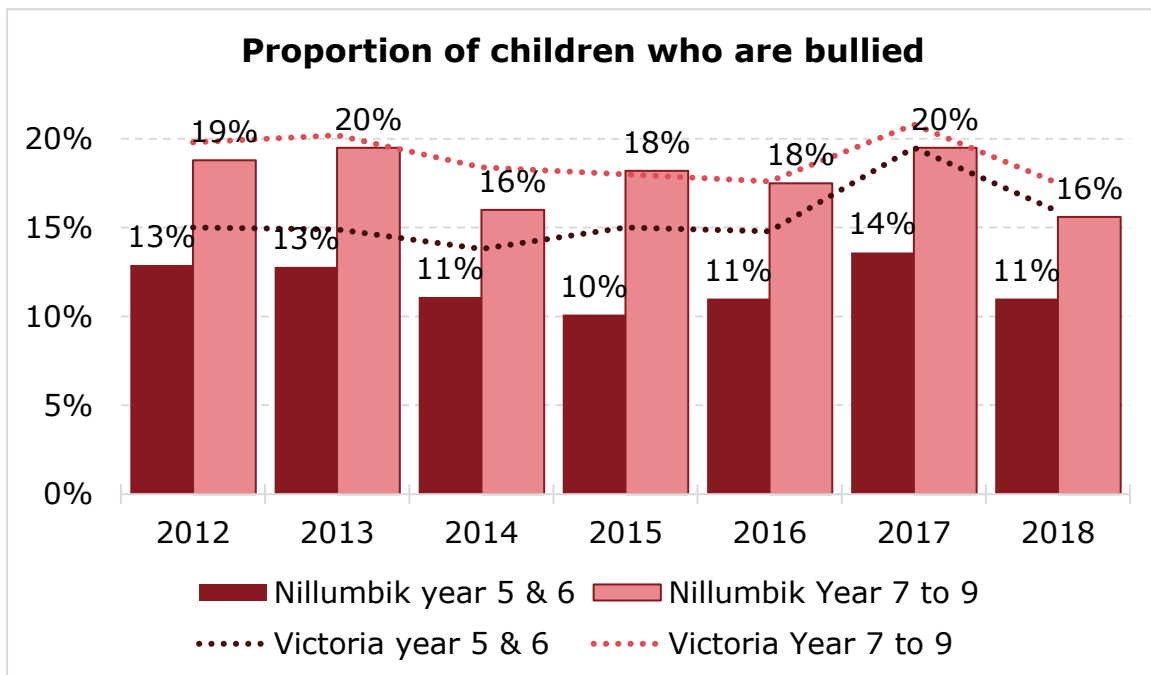
Measure	Proportion of children who are bullied
Source	VCAMS Portal https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx
Sample	Population of children
Update due	2021



16%

Of year 9 students in Nillumbik reported being bullied in 2018.

The proportion of children in Nillumbik being bullied fluctuates slightly over time, in line with state averages. Current proportions are lower than the state average, but still of concern.



3.9.5 Children in households with parents not working

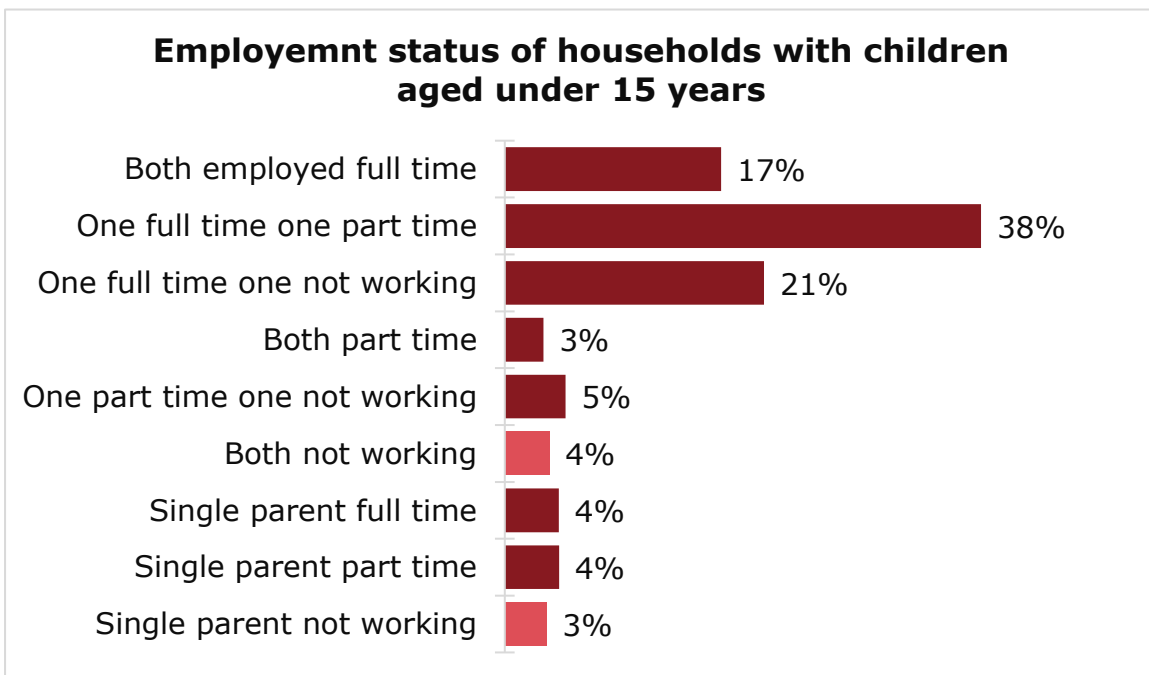
Question	Last week, did the person have a job of any kind?
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Sample	5,519
Update due	2021



7%

Of households in Nillumbik with children under 15 have both (for couples) or one (for singles) parent not working.

The majority of households in Nillumbik with children under the age of 15 years have at least one parent who is employed full time.





4 Housing

To help maintain the health and wellbeing of the community it is necessary for people to have secure, safe and appropriate housing. Understanding how people live can help identify opportunities to support those who are in inappropriate housing as well as guide housing development and housing strategies. Knowledge of the particulars of housing in the region can also help identify opportunities for improving sustainability infrastructure at a household level.

4.1 Housing affordability (L)

4.1.1 Housing stress

One of the measures of housing stress is when a household is spending more than a third of the household income on housing costs.

Variables	HIND Household income weekly crossed with MRERD Mortgage Repayments (monthly) and RNTRD Rent (weekly) with TEND Tenure Type filter
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	9761 households who provided tenure, household income and mortgage/rent details
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023
Notes	Due to changes to income range categories, low income households are calculated as under \$400 a week in 2011 and under \$500 a week in 2016.

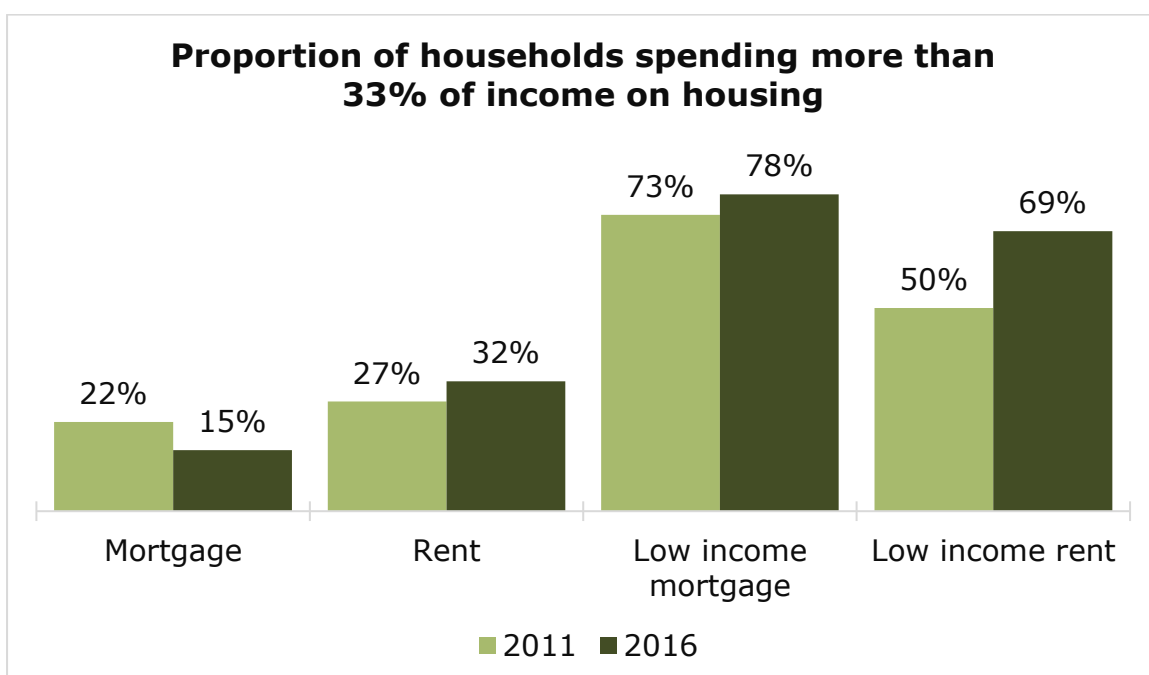


32%

of households in Nillumbik Shire who are renting are spending more than 30% of their income on rent.

In Nillumbik renters are more commonly experiencing housing stress than those who own their homes. When looking at low income households (earning less than \$500 a week in 2016 (n=329) and less than \$400 a week in 2011 (n=350)) a much higher proportion are under housing stress, with this being more common amongst those with a mortgage.

Whilst only 2 points of data are available to date, findings suggest that overall the proportion of those with a mortgage under housing stress is decreasing, whereas the proportion of renters under housing stress is increasing.

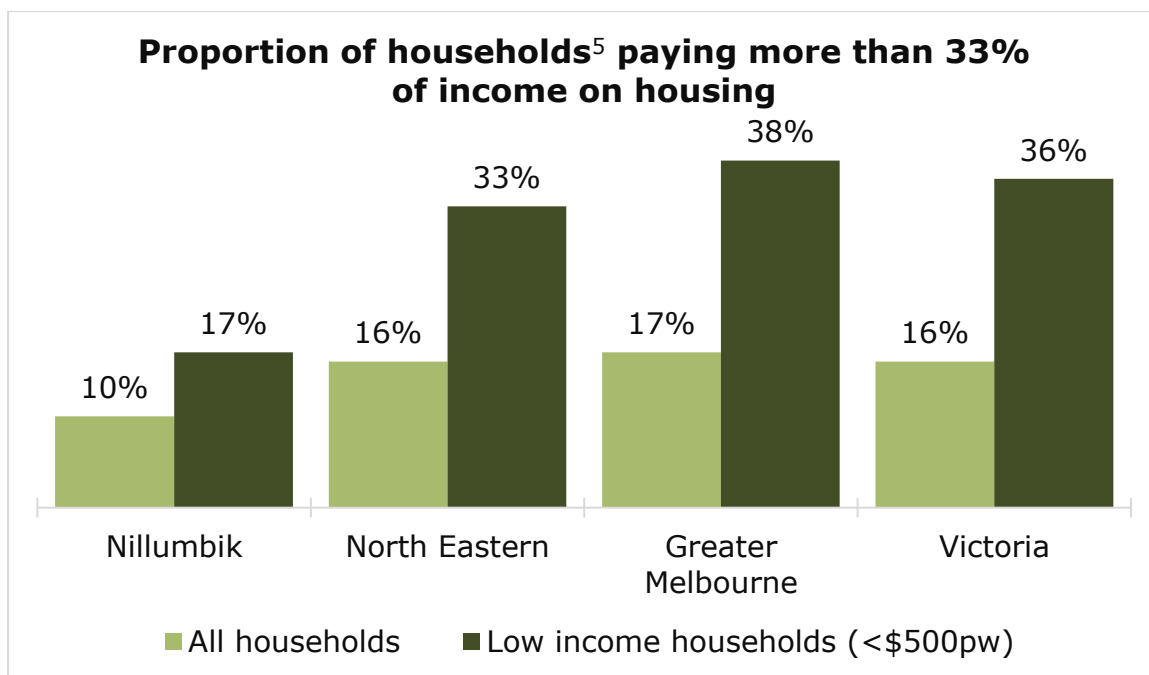


Diamond Creek, Panton Hill and St Andrews showed the highest proportion of low income households spending more than a third of their household income on rent or mortgage costs.

% households paying more than 33% of income on housing costs in 2016	Overall	Low income (<\$500 per week)	Total number of qualifying households*¹¹
Diamond Creek	9%	11%	3,324
Hurstbridge	9%	9%	1,016
Eltham (Vic.)	9%	10%	5,472
Nillumbik Rural North West	6%	0%	358
Greensborough	6%	0%	1,574
Yarrambat	6%	0%	401
Eltham North	5%	0%	1,273
Panton Hill	5%	12%	296
Wattle Glen	5%	8%	505
Research	5%	0%	719
North Warrandyte	4%	0%	829
Kangaroo Ground	4%	0%	273
St Andrews (Vic.)	4%	10%	338
Nillumbik Rural East	3%	0%	348
Plenty (Vic.)	2%	0%	593
Doreen	0%	0%	84

The proportion of qualifying households⁵ in Nillumbik spending more than a third of their household income on housing costs is much lower than averages across the region and the state.

¹¹ Qualifying households were those who stated a tenure and a household income.



4.1.2 Affordable rentals

Variables	Quarterly affordable rentals by LGA
Source	Department of Health and Human Services Rental Report https://discover.data.vic.gov.au/dataset/rental-report-quarterly-affordable-lettings-by-lga
Update due	March 2021
Notes	The method used in this section measures the supply of affordable new lettings based on the Residential Tenancies Bond Authority data. The affordability benchmark used is that no more than 30 per cent of gross income is spent on rent. Lower income households are defined as those receiving Centrelink incomes. The major source for the statistics presented in the Rental Report is the Residential Tenancies Bond Authority which collects data on all rental bonds lodged under the Residential Tenancies Act 1997.

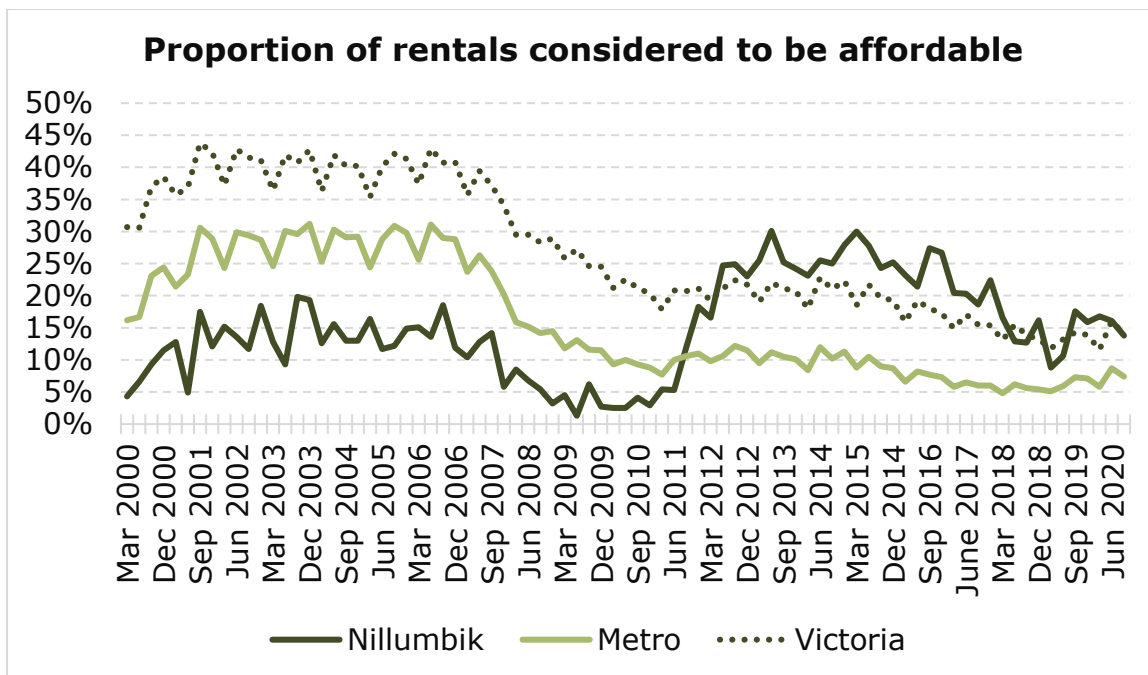


14%

of rental properties available for rent in Nillumbik in the September 2020 quarter were considered to be affordable.

Over time, the availability of affordable rentals within Nillumbik has fluctuated. There was a reduction in the proportion of rentals considered to be affordable in the late '00s, in line with both metro and state trends. Nillumbik showed a notable recovery in the early 2010s, to a much greater extent than experienced across metropolitan Melbourne or the state.

In recent years the availability of affordable rentals in Nillumbik has been higher than the metropolitan average, although this has been declining slightly since 2016.

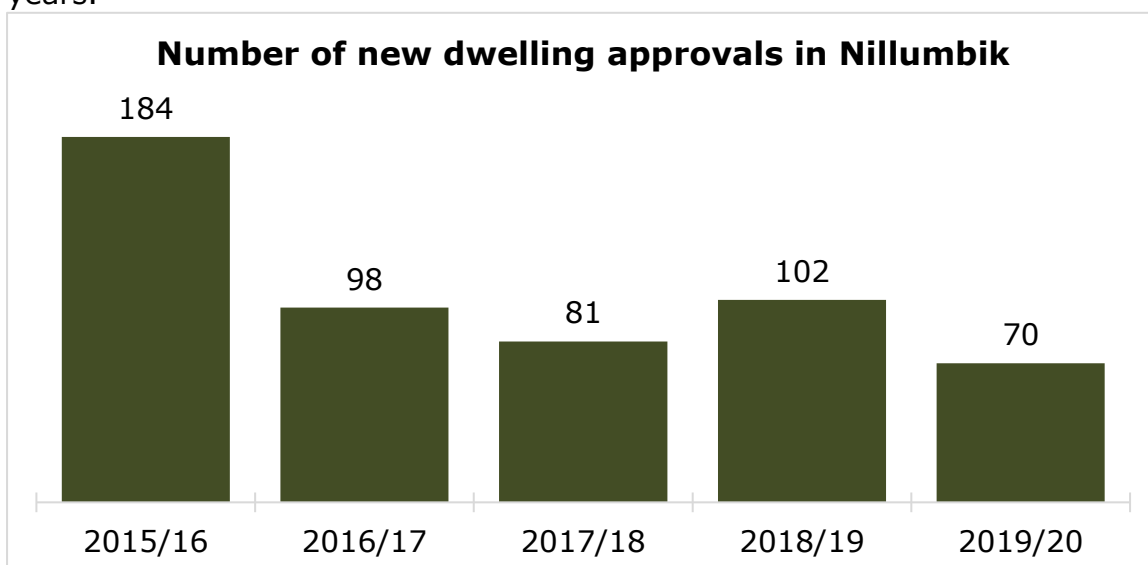


4.2 Housing characteristics

4.2.1 New Dwelling Approvals

Variables	Number of new dwellings approved by Council in Nillumbik
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council planning department Data by financial year
Update due	July 2021

New dwelling approvals was significantly higher in 2015/16 than subsequent years.



In the five years from 2016/16 to 2019/20 there were eight subdivisions of five or more new dwellings. Half of these were 5-6 dwelling subdivisions in Diamond Creek in 2015/16. The largest was a 26 dwelling subdivision in Greensborough in 2015.

Number of new dwelling approvals 2015/16 to 2019/20

Diamond Creek	293
Eltham	49
Greensborough	38
Plenty	29
Hurstbridge	21
Yarrambat	19
Eltham North	18
North Warrandyte	15
Nillumbik Rural East	9
Research	9
Wattle Glen	9
Kangaroo Ground	7
St Andrews	7
Nillumbik Rural North West	5
Panton Hill	5
Doreen	2

4.2.2 Dwelling structure

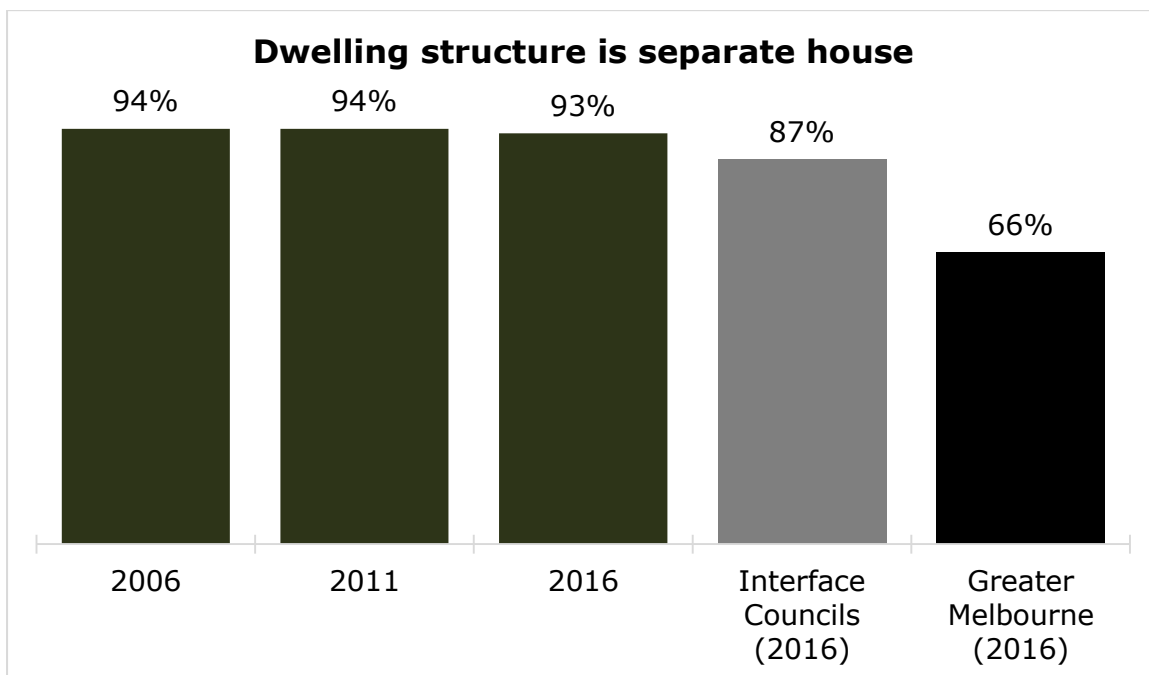
Measure	Building structure
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	21,742
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023
Notes	Medium density is all semi-detached, townhouses, units and flats up to two stories. High density covers flats and apartments with 3 or more stories.



93%

of occupied private dwellings in Nillumbik are separate houses.

Residential properties in Nillumbik are predominantly separate houses. There has been little change in this over time. Nillumbik has a higher proportion of housing stock as separate houses than the average for Interface Councils and the Greater Melbourne area.



The only high density dwellings occur in Eltham, and medium density is more common in Eltham (13% of properties are medium density), Greensborough (9%), Diamond Creek (6%) and Hurstbridge (3%).

4.2.3 Number of rooms in dwelling

Having a variety of house sizes can assist with providing a range of household types with accommodation. In particular, smaller houses in rural townships are required for older adults to downsize to a more manageable property without having to leave their local community.

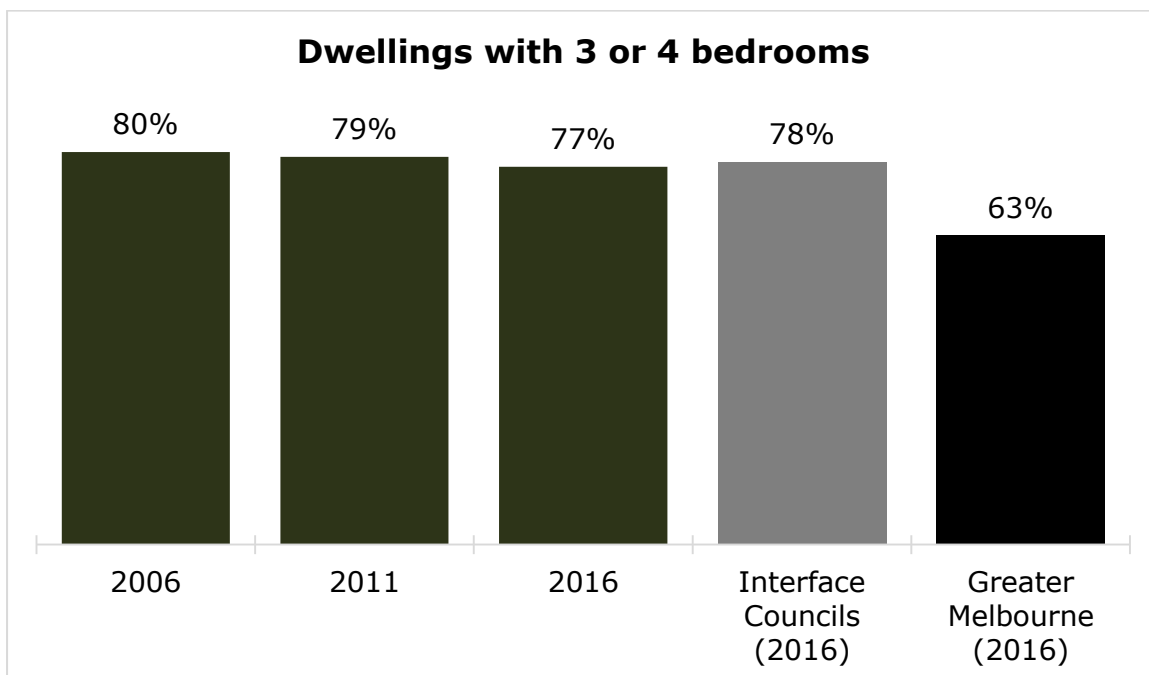
Question	How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	21,742
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



77%

of occupied private dwellings in Nillumbik have 3 or 4 bedrooms.

Most properties in Nillumbik have 3-4 bedrooms which has been decreasing slightly over time in favour of larger properties (5+ bedrooms increased from 7% in 2011 to 10% in 2016). The proportion of dwellings in Nillumbik with 3-4 bedrooms is on par with the average for Interface Councils, although it is higher than the Greater Melbourne average.



As at 2016, townships with a higher proportion of smaller houses were:

- Nillumbik Rural East (18%).
- St Andrews (17%).
- Panton Hill (14%).

Conversely, townships with higher proportions of larger houses (5+ bedrooms) in 2016 were:

- Plenty (20%).
- Kangaroo Ground (17%).
- Doreen (16%).
- Research (15%).

4.2.4 Homelessness

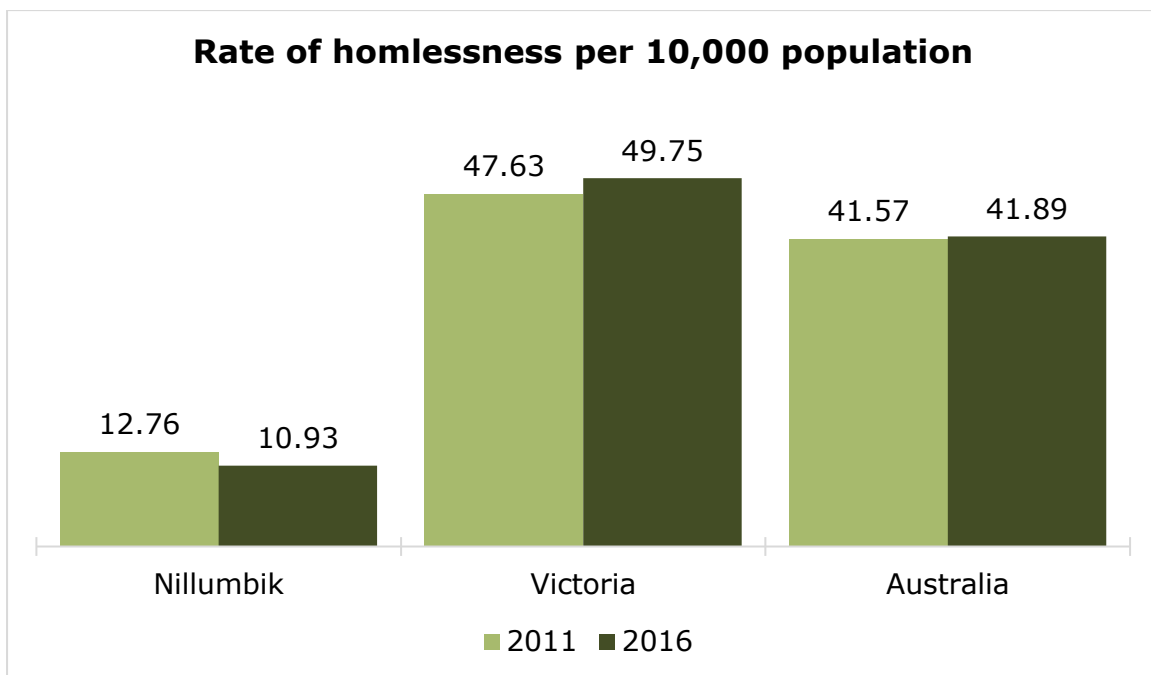
Measure	ABS measure of homelessness as calculated from Census results.
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	63,345
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



10.93

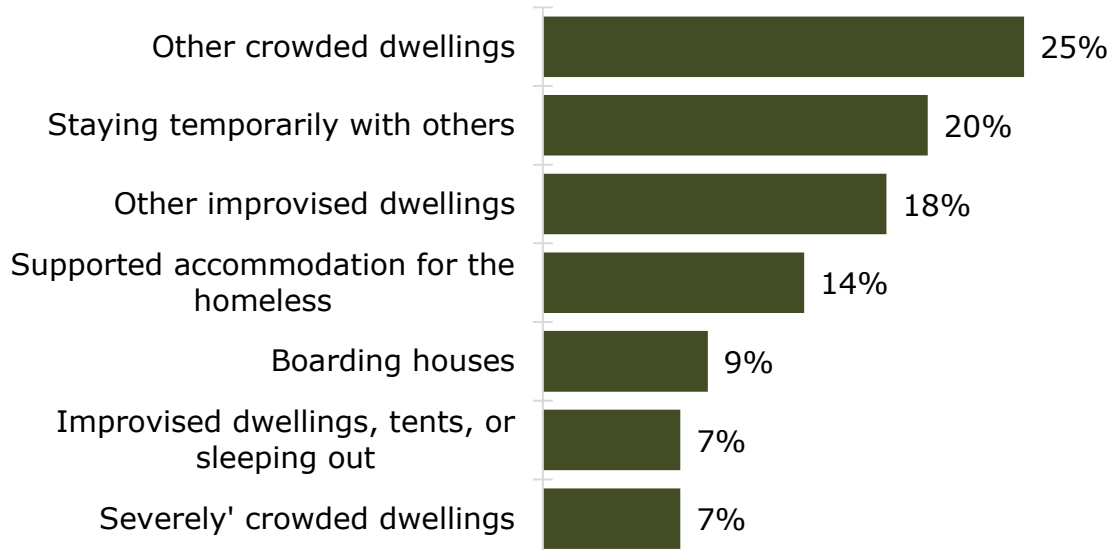
Per 10,000 population in Nillumbik were classified as homeless in 2016.

The rate per 10,000 population classified as homeless is lower in Nillumbik decreased from 2011 to 2016 and is lower than state and national averages.



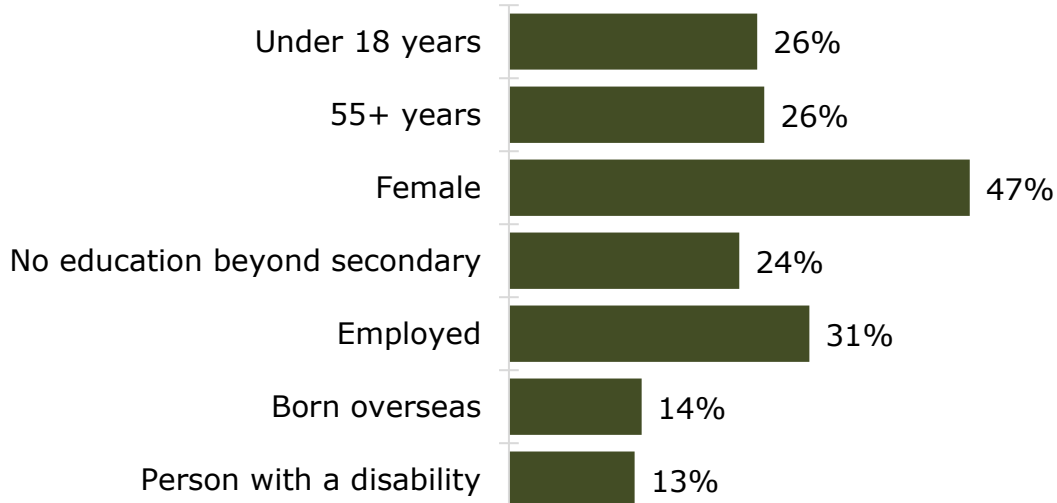
In the Nillumbik – Kinglake region, those that fall within this ‘homeless’ classification (n=139) are mostly in crowded dwellings or staying temporarily with others.

Classificaiton of homeless



Characteristics of those defined as homeless within the Nillumbik – Kinglake region show half are either under 18 or over 55, and almost a third are employed.

Proportion of those defined as homeless falling within demographic categories



4.2.5 Household mobility

The Census collects information about where each individual in the household lived 1 and 5 years prior. This information helps understand household mobility in the region.

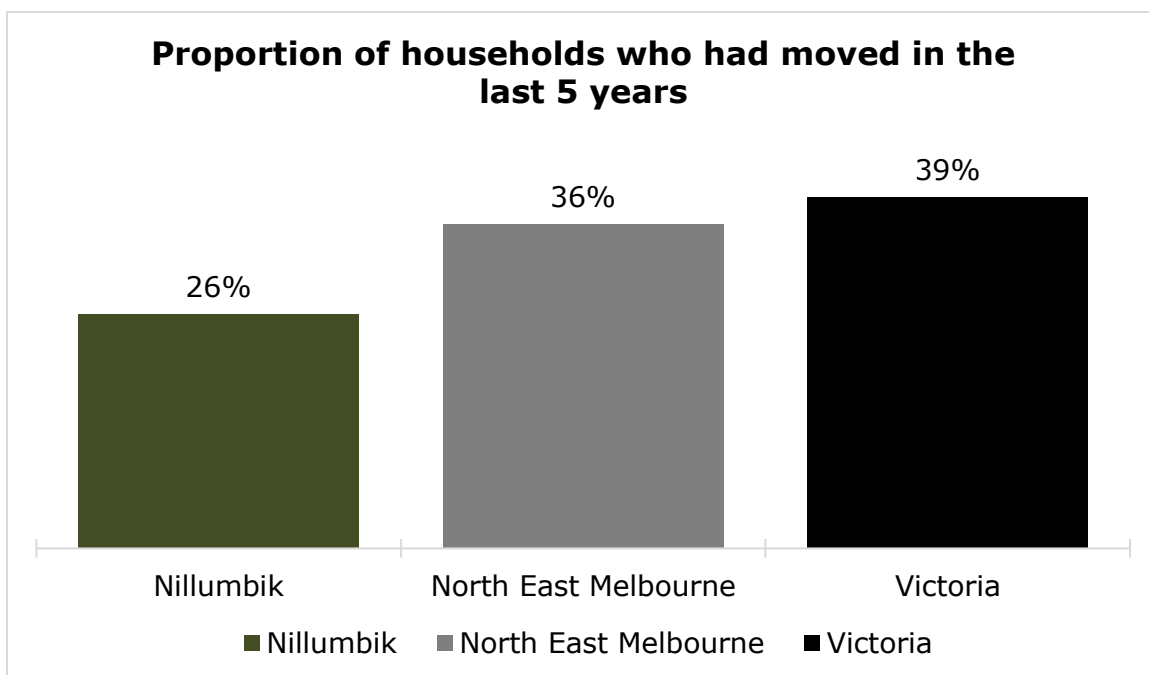
Measure	Where did the person usually live one year ago? And where did the person usually live five years ago?
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	63,345
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023
Note	The format for 2011 and 2006 data provision is not compatible with 2016.



67%

Of Nillumbik households indicated that no household members had moved in the last 5 years.

Nillumbik has a lower rate of household mobility than the broader region and the state.



Townships with the highest rate of household mobility were:

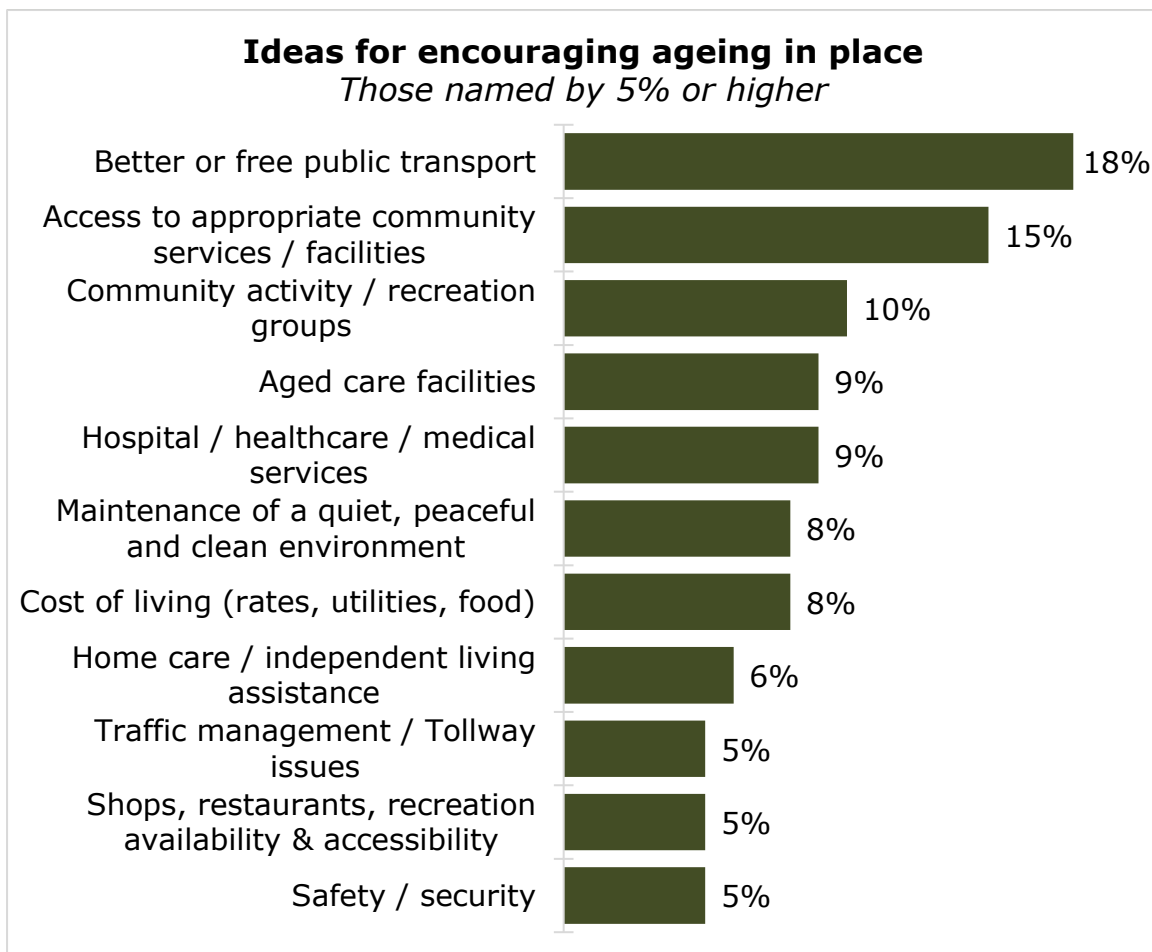
- Diamond Creek (29%).
- Plenty (29%).
- Greensborough (28%).
- Kangaroo Ground (28%).

4.2.6 Ageing in place

As people age, being able to continue to live in the local area can help maintain social and health connections that can lead to healthier and happier lives into retirement.

Question	What would encourage or assist people to stay in Nillumbik as they get older? (this may include things Council or other levels of government could do as well as other improvements in the community). <i>Recorded verbatim and then coded for analysis. Codeframes from provided data file.</i>
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey 2020. Weighted using 2018, 2019 and 2020 weights provided by researcher.
Sample size	245 (who answered the question in 2018-20)
Update due	Unknown

When residents were asked to put forth ideas to encourage people to stay in Nillumbik as they get older, the main ideas put forth relate to transport and community services/activities.



Only 3% named appropriate housing for the elderly.



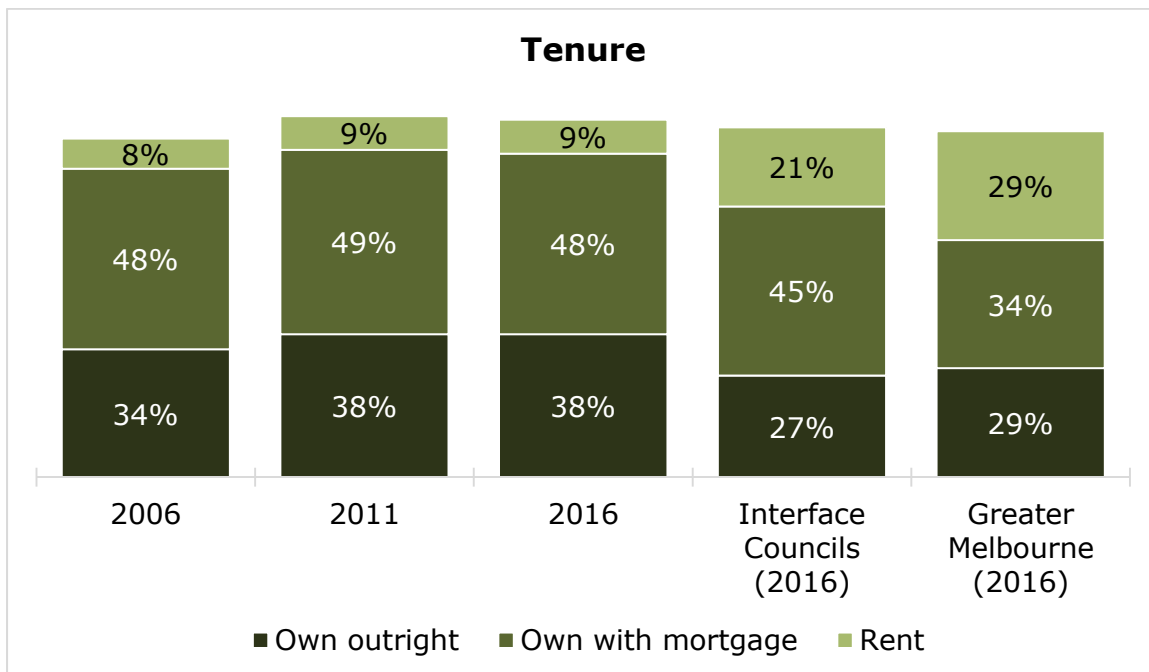
4.2.7 Tenure

Question	Is this dwelling...? [Owned outright, owned with a mortgage, being purchased under a shared equity scheme, being rented, being occupied rent free, being occupied under a life tenure scheme, other]
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	21,742
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023

 **38%**

of occupied private dwellings in Nillumbik are owned outright.

The mix of household ownership status within Nillumbik has remained relatively constant over the last 10 years. There is a much lower incidence of renters in Nillumbik when compared to other Interface Councils and Greater Melbourne.



In 2016, 0.6% of households were social housing, compared to 1.5% across Interface councils and 2.6% in Greater Melbourne. These were situated in Hurstbridge (2% social housing), Research (1.2%), Diamond Creek (0.7%) and Greensborough (0.3%).

4.2.8 Household composition

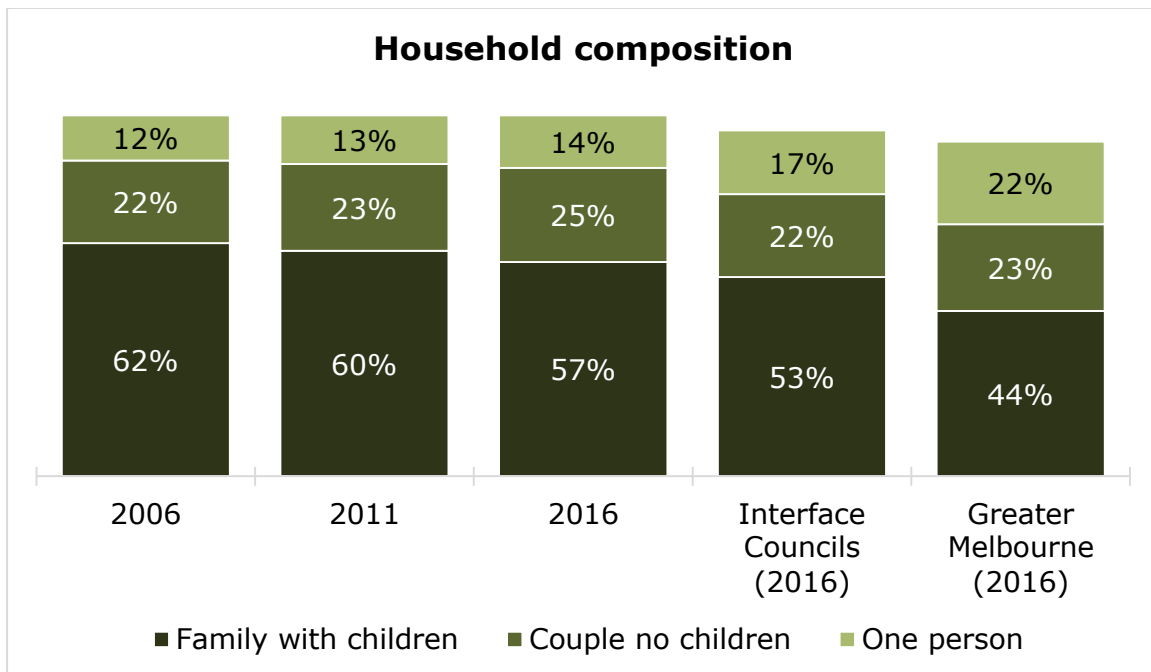
Measure	Generated based on individual section answers: What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	21,742
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



57%

of households within Nillumbik have children present.

The proportion of households in Nillumbik with children has been decreasing over time, yet is still higher than the average across Interface Councils and Greater Melbourne.



As per the 2016 Census, townships with the highest proportion of families with children are:

- Plenty (66%).
- Eltham North (65%).
- Diamond Creek (60%).

There is a notably high proportion of one person households in Eltham (17%) and St Andrews (16%).

4.2.9 Data gaps

A major data gap is the incidence of homelessness and couch surfing amongst adolescents.

4.3 Solar panels

Measure	Solar Panel Small Generation Unit installs
Source	Clean energy regulator. http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/RET/Forms-and-resources/Postcode-data-for-small-scale-installations#Postcode-data-files
Population	Census household count by postcode, 21,755
Update due	Annual data up to November 2020
Note	RET legislation allows a 12 month creation period for registered persons to create their certificates. Therefor the 2020 figures will continue to rise due to the 12 month creation period.



22%

of households within Nillumbik are estimated to have solar panels (see dot point 4 of process below).

Solar panel installation data is available by postcode. To assess this data the following analysis has been undertaken:

1. Filter for Nillumbik postcodes
2. Use Census 2016 household data to identify the proportion of households within each postcode considered to be within Nillumbik
3. Apply the proportion calculated in step 2 to the solar panel install data.
4. Calculate proportion of households with solar panels (crude calculation) by dividing number of installs by number of households.

Using this process there have been an estimated 4,772 solar generation unit / solar panel (SCU) installations in Nillumbik since 2001, 461 of these occurred in 2020 and 512 occurred in 2019. Overall these SGUs generate an estimated 22,134kw of output.

Furthermore, there have been approximately 817 installations of air source heat pumps in Nillumbik since 2001 and 1,255 solar water heaters.

Postcodes with the highest proportion of solar panel installs by dwelling are:

- 3759 (Panton Hill) 42%
- 3760 (Smiths Gully) 38%
- 3761 (St Andrews) 36%
- 3091 (Yarrambat) 35%

The lowest proportion of solar panel installs by dwelling is in 3088 (Greensborough, 15%)

4.4 Utility usage

4.4.1 Internet connection

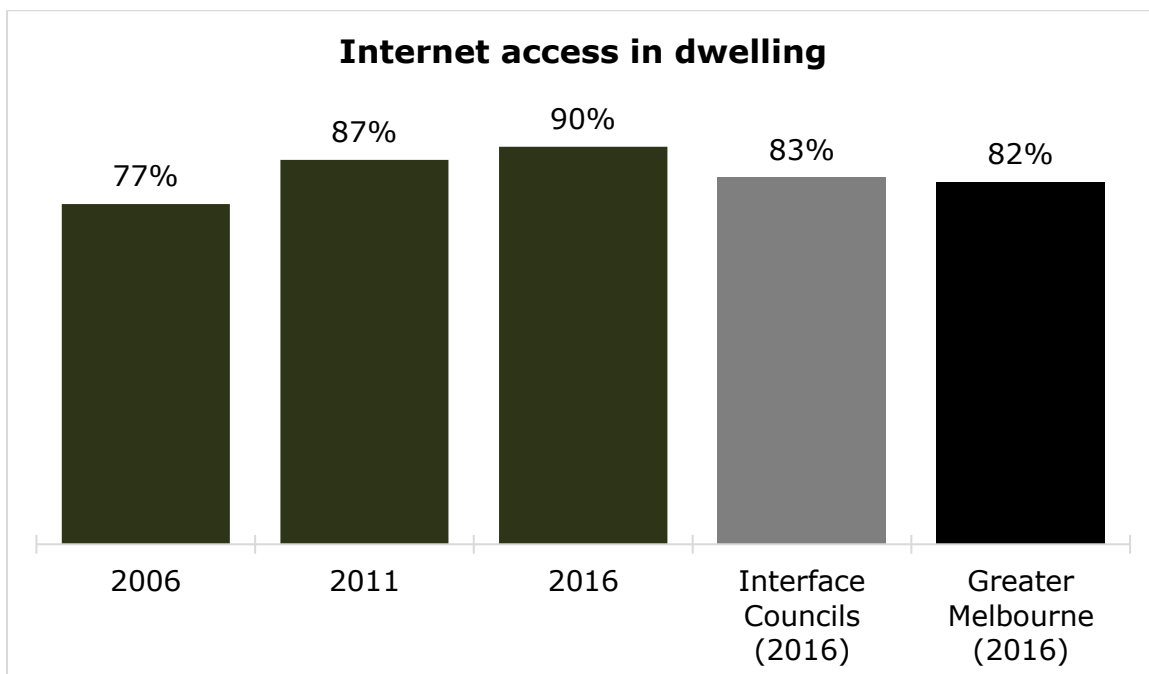
Question	Does any member of this household access the internet from this dwelling? Include internet access using desktop/laptop computers, mobile or smart phones, tablets, music or video players, gaming consoles, smart TVs etc. Include internet access through any type of connection including ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G)
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	21,742
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



90%

of occupied private dwellings in Nillumbik have internet access from the dwelling.

Internet access amongst Nillumbik households is becoming more common over time and is more common than the average for Interface Councils and Greater Melbourne. In the past this has been mostly through fixed line broadband, although in recent years there is a greater uptake of accessing the internet through mobile data; the 2016 figure includes specific reference to mobile data.



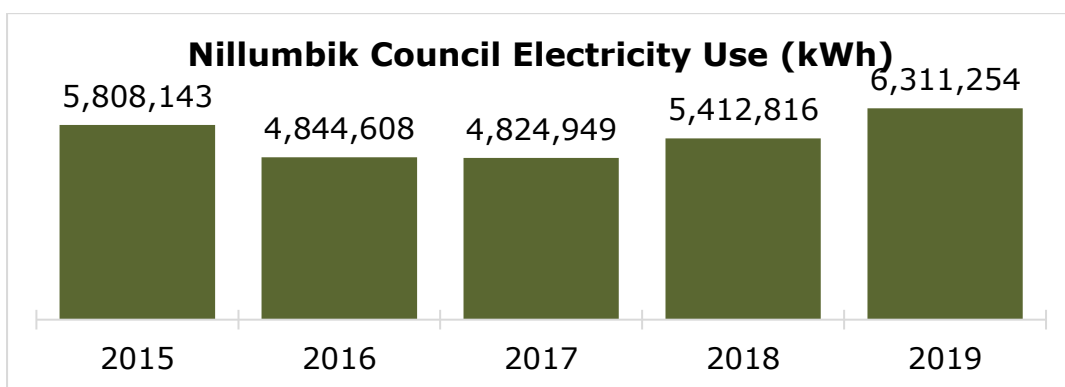
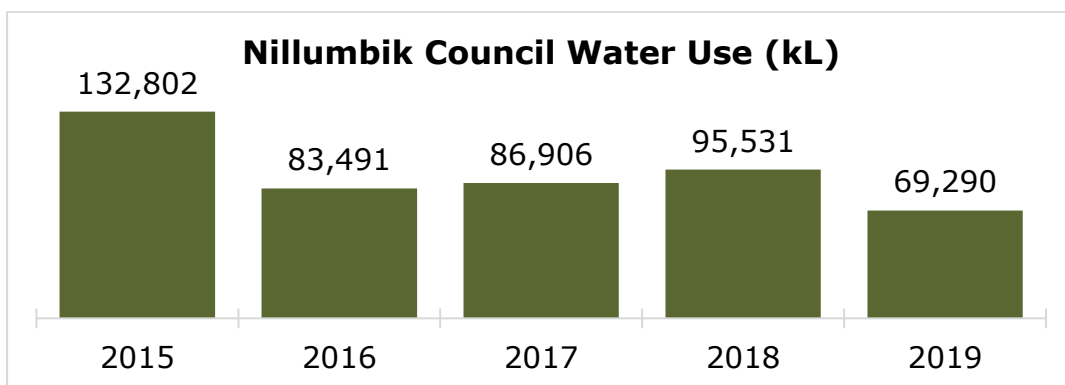
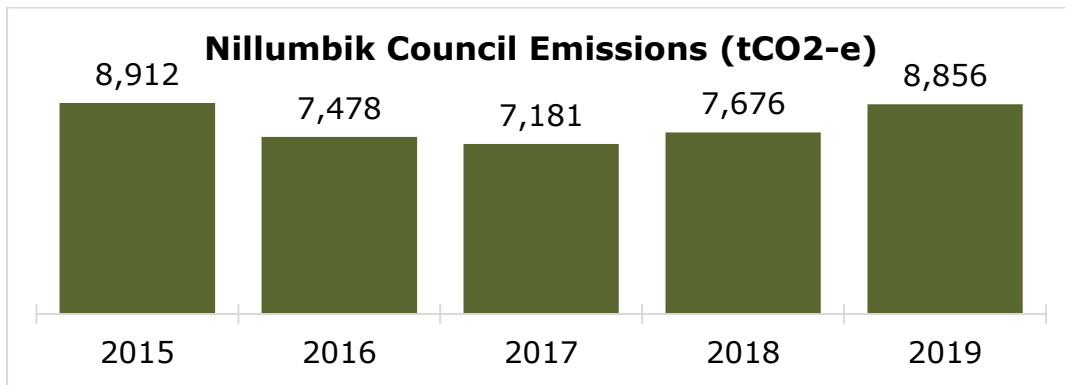
In 2016 relatively low instances of internet access were recorded in Nillumbik Rural East (82%) and St Andrews (83%).

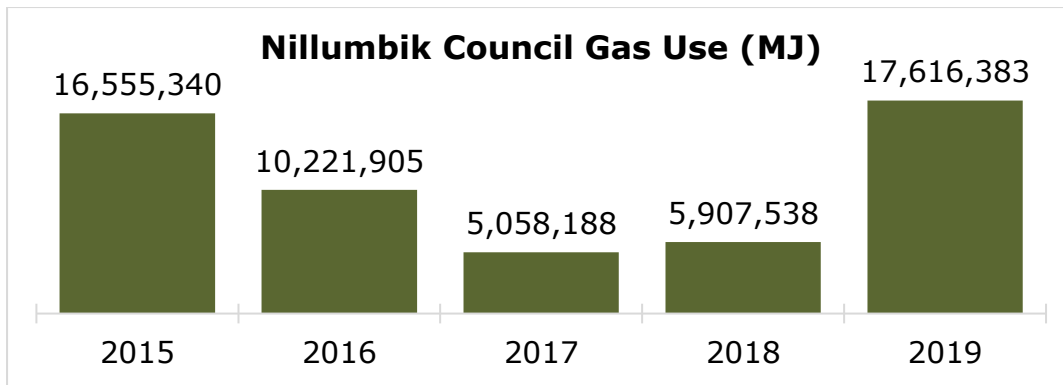
4.4.2 Council utility usage

Measure	Council resource usage
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council Sustainability unit
Update due	On request

Nillumbik Shire Council represents, on average, about 1.5% of the Shire's total emissions.

In recent years Council electricity use and emissions have increased, yet water use has decreased.





4.4.3 Community water usage

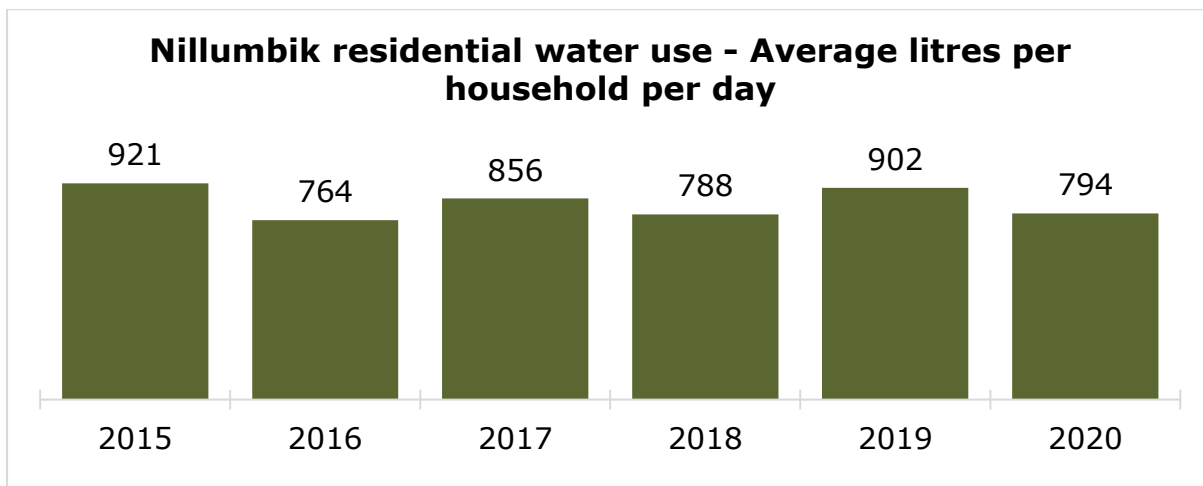
Measure	Average litres of water use per household per day
Source	Yarra Valley Water
Update due	On request (July 2021)



794L

Average water used per Nillumbik household per day in 2020 (calendar year).

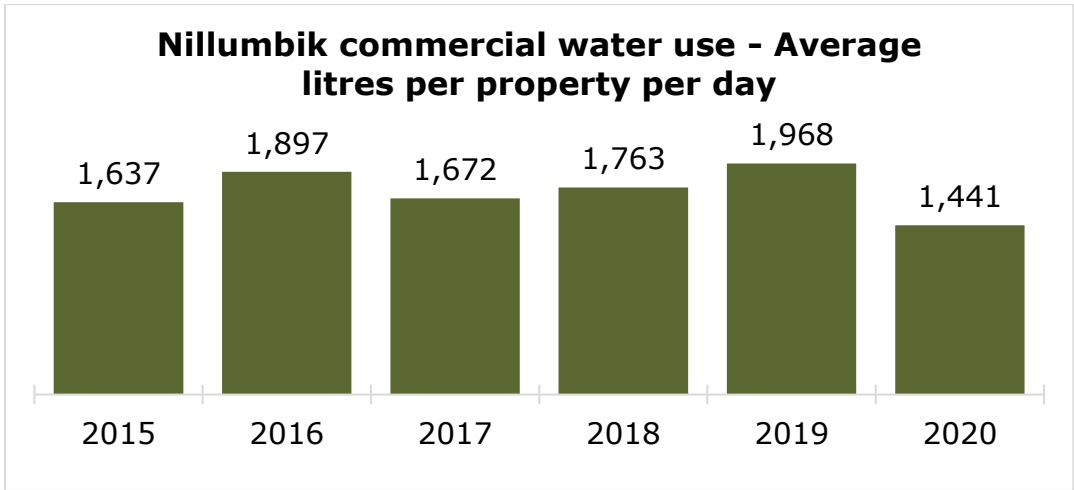
Household water usage in Nillumbik fluctuates each year, averaging around 840L per household per day. Assuming that the average household size is 2.96 (2016 Census) this equates to 282L usage per person per day, which far exceeds the target 155L.



Townships that use the highest average daily litres of water use per household are:

- Yan Yean (average 2,492L per household per day in 2020).
- Doreen (average 1,119L per household per day in 2020).
- Nutfield (average 1,033L per household per day in 2020).

Use of potable water amongst commercial properties in Nillumbik was steadily increasing from 2017-2019, however this fell in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, when many businesses were closed.





5 Transport

Understanding how people move around can help us plan for future road, bike-path and footpath infrastructure. It can also assist in advocacy to public transport and roads providers, and identify opportunities to encourage an increase in active transport. Planning that results in less congestion (shorter commute times), and greater use of active transport can have significant benefits on peoples' health and wellbeing.

5.1 Public transport (L)

Usage of public transport can reduce congestion and pollution from car travel. Nillumbik Shire has 68 bus shelters.

5.1.1 Proximity to public transport

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 400m of public transport.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



38%

of residential properties are within 400m of public transport.

A higher proportion of households are within 400m of public transport in:

- Greensborough (55%);
- Diamond Creek (55%);
- Eltham North (49%); and
- North Warrandyte (49%).

5.1.2 Public transport to travel to work

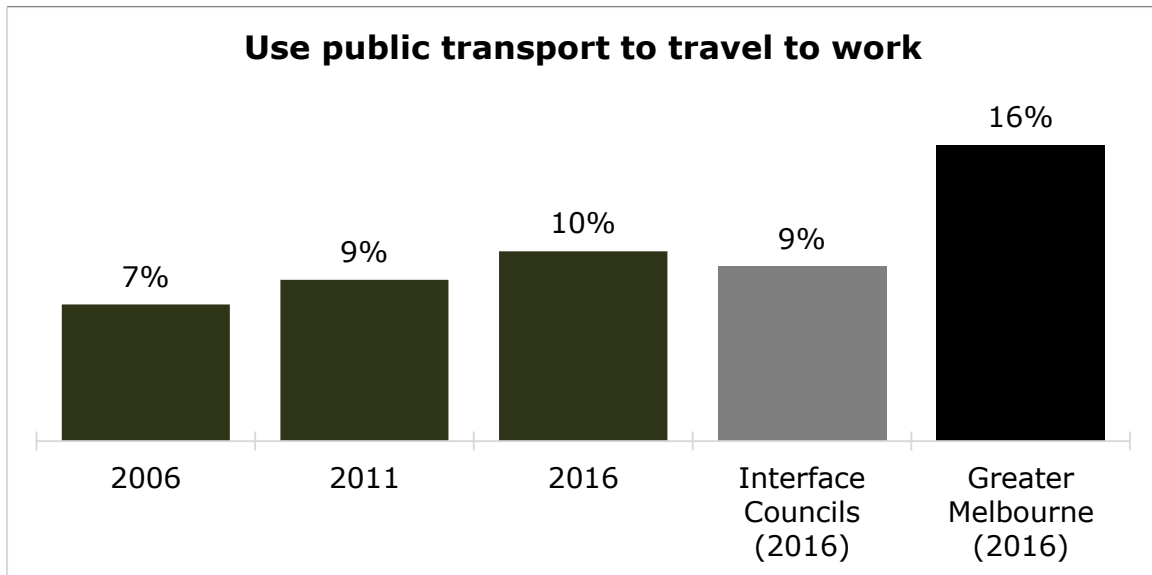
Question	How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 9 August 2016? (multiple responses allowed) Public transport includes train, bus, tram and taxi.
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	Employed persons 15 years and over, 32,579
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



9.7%

of employed people use public transport to travel to work.

The proportion of Nillumbik workers who catch public transport to work has been slowly increasing over time, and is currently at a similar level to the average for Interface Councils. The primary mode of public transport used is the train (8.8%).



Usage of public transport is higher amongst residents in Eltham, Eltham North and Greensborough (12%). Relatively few residents in Kangaroo Ground (4%), Doreen, Nillumbik Rural East and Yarrambat (each 5%) use public transport.

5.2 Walkability (L)

Nillumbik has 431,513m² of footpaths and 106,134m² of shared trails. The highest walk scores (better walkability) are for Hurstbridge (60), Greensborough (55) and Eltham (51), whilst the lowest occur in St Andrews (2) and Plenty (9)¹².

5.2.1 Proximity to walking trails

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 100m of a footpath.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request

 **69%** of residential properties are within 100m of a footpath.

A higher proportion of households are within 100m of a footpath in:

- Greensborough (95%);
- Diamond Creek (91%);
- Eltham North (83%); and
- Eltham (80%).

¹² <https://www.walkscore.com>

5.3 Car ownership

As a general principle, a reduction in car dependency is encouraged for both human and environmental health benefits. However this requires the infrastructure to support getting around without a car. Nillumbik households are clearly very car dependent, particularly those in the more regional areas.

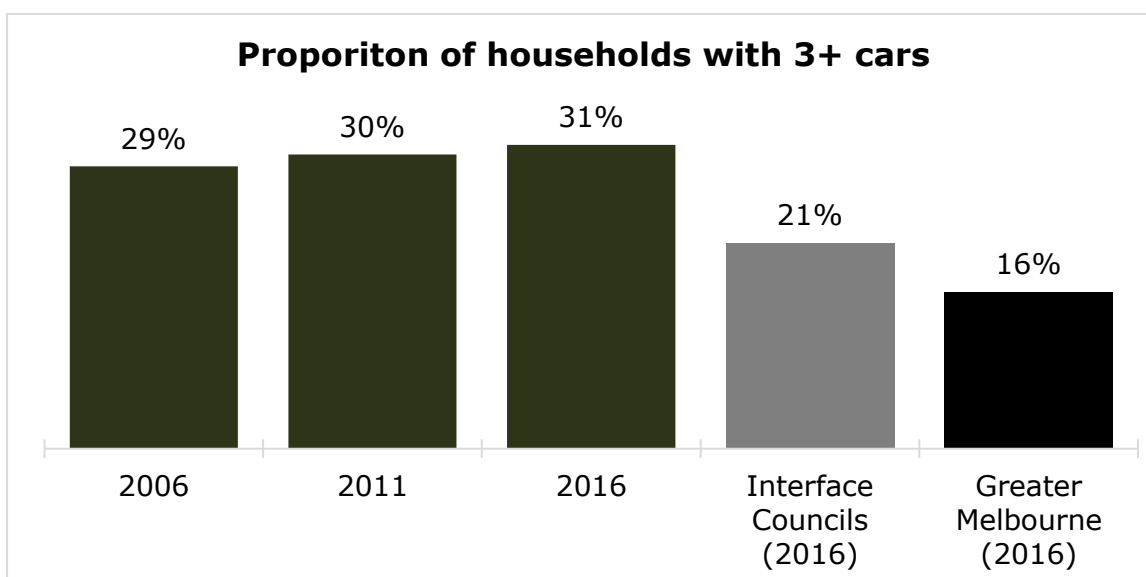
Question	How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of the Census? Include vans and company vehicles kept at home. Exclude motorbikes and motor scooters.
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	20,439
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



31%

of Nillumbik households have 3 or more cars.

The proportion of households with 3 or more cars has been slowly increasing over time. Notably more Nillumbik households have 3+ cars than the average for Interface Councils or Greater Melbourne.



Townships with notably high proportions of households with 3+ cars are:

- Yarrambat (52%)
- Doreen (51%).
- Nillumbik Rural North West (48%).
- Kangaroo Ground (46%).

5.4 Active transport

COVID-19 Considerations COVID-19 stage 4 lockdowns placed limitations on the distance residents were allowed to travel from home (5km), limitations on the amount of outdoor exercise permitted each day (1 hour initially, then extended to 2 hours) and limitations on non-essential workplace capacity (resulting on many people switching to working from home). Data in this section was collected prior to lock-downs, therefore the COVID-19 restrictions wouldn't have been impacting on behaviours at the time of surveying. Future data may show a change in usage of bike paths due to the lockdowns and working from home.

5.4.1 Active transport to travel to work

Question	How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 9 August 2016? (multiple responses allowed) Bicycle or walk only
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	Employed persons 15 years and over, 32,579
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



2%

of employed people use active transport (walk or cycle) to travel to work.

It is common for the incidence of using active transport to travel to work to be low amongst Interface Councils (average 1.3%). Indeed, across the whole metropolitan area the average is only 4%.

5.4.2 Availability of bike paths

Nillumbik has 106,134m² of off-road shared bike paths (as at October 2020).

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 200m of a bike path.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



36%

of residential properties are within 500m of a bike path.

A higher proportion of households are within 1km of a health service in:

- Greensborough (76%);
- Research (59%);
- Watsons Creek (53%); and
- Eltham (49%).

5.4.3 Use of bike paths

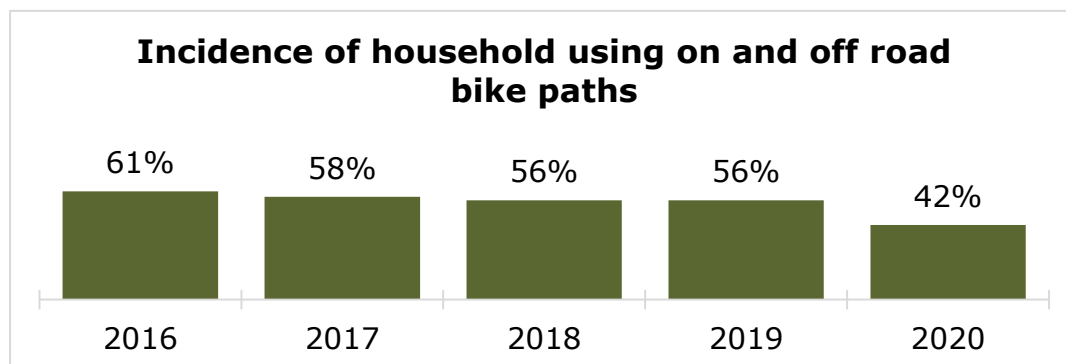
Question	Have you or a family member used on or off road bike paths in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021



42%

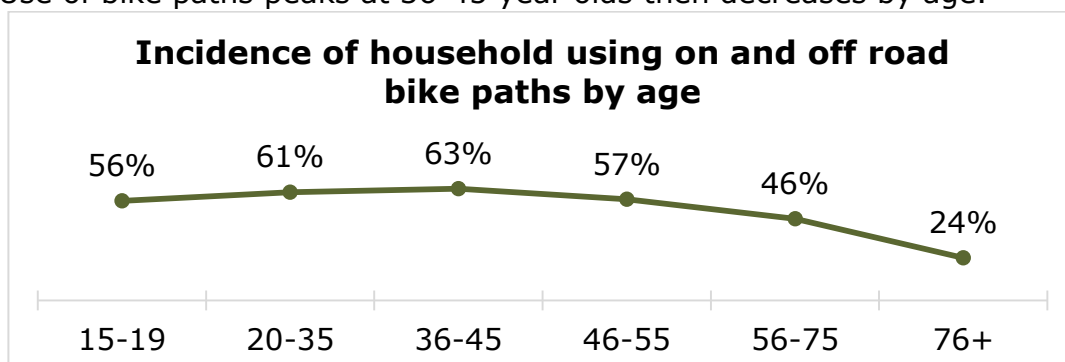
of residents in the 2020 community survey said they or a family member had used on or off road bike paths.

The proportion of residents using on or off road bike paths has been declining over the last 5 years, with a significant drop in usage in 2020.



Notable variations in use are as follows:

- Usage of on and off road bike paths is more common amongst residents of Diamond Creek (61%) and Eltham (60%), compared to just 45% of those in rural areas of the Shire.
- Use of bike paths peaks at 36-45 year olds then decreases by age.



- Males more commonly use on and off road bike paths (57%) than females (52%).



6 Open space and sustainability

Public open spaces play a critical role in local communities as they provide a space that anyone can use without being excluded due to economic or social conditions. They also play an important role in cleaning the environment. Understanding how people use open space can assist in maintenance and infrastructure planning.

6.1 Public open space (L)

As at October 2020 there were 379 parks in Nillumbik. Most of these are in Eltham (23%) and Diamond Creek (21%). There are 44 shade structures in open space across the municipality.

Measure	Percentage of residential properties within 400m of public open space. Public open space is defined as parks, ovals, playgrounds, and bushland
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council GIS (October 2020)
Population	21,382 households
Update due	On request



74%

of residential properties are within 400m of public open space.

A higher proportion of households are within 1km of open space in:

- Greensborough (98%);
- Eltham North (93%);
- Diamond Creek (87%); and
- Eltham (84%).

6.1.1 Use of sports ovals

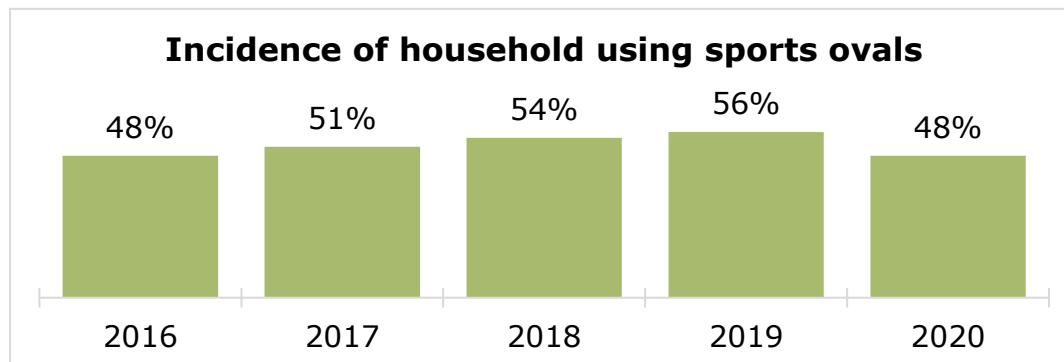
Question	Have you or a family member used a local sports oval in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021



52%

of residents in the last 5 years of community surveys say they or a family member have used a sports oval.

The proportion of residents using a sports oval has remained relatively constant over the last 5 years.



Notable variations in visitation are as follows:

- Visitation to a sports oval is more common amongst residents of Diamond Creek (58%), compared to just 48% of those in rural areas of the Shire.
- Use of a sports oval is more common amongst 15-19 year olds (72%).

6.2 Gardens

No data available at present.

6.3 Vegetation cover

Measure	Tree canopy cover
Source	Planning Victoria Mapping and analysis of vegetation, heat and land use. https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/policy-and-strategy/planning-for-melbourne/plan-melbourne/cooling-greening-melbourne/mapping-and-analysis-of-vegetation,-heat-and-land-use
Update due	2022



30%

of Nillumbik has tree canopy cover.

Tree canopy cover is more extensive in Nillumbik than the average for metropolitan areas (16.2%).

6.4 Climate change

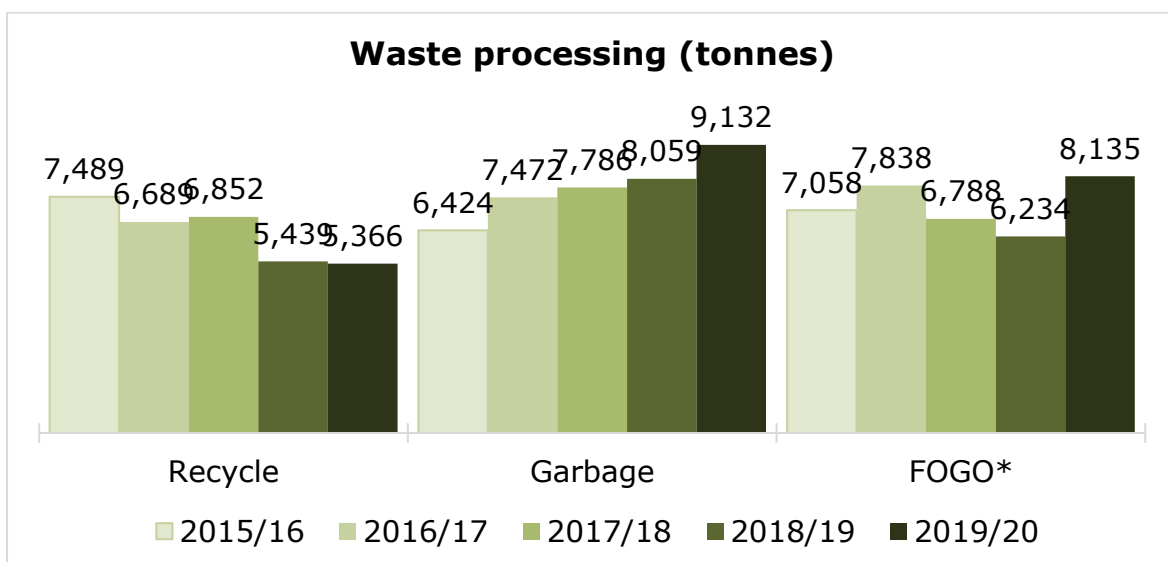
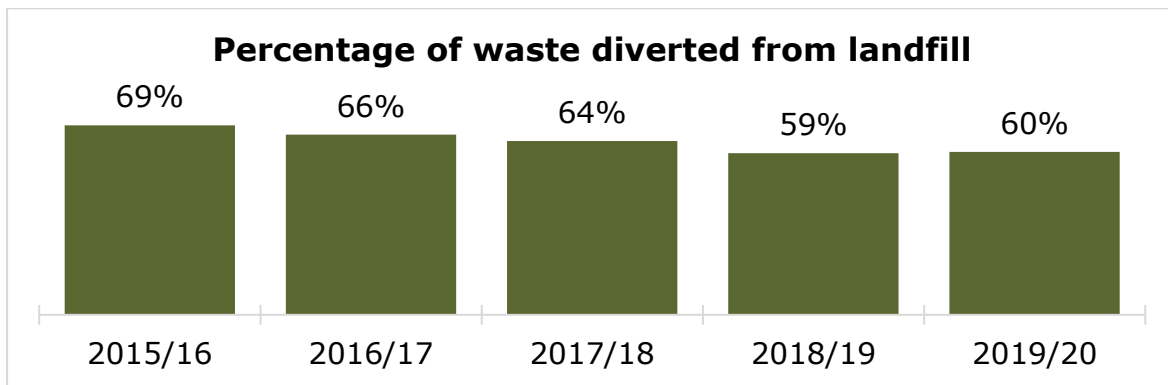
Measure	Proportion of waste diverted from landfill.
Source	Nillumbik Shire Council Waste Management unit (October 2020)
Update due	On request



60%

of waste was diverted from landfill.

Over time, the proportion of waste diverted from landfill has remained relatively constant, although the amount of waste being processed has been steadily increasing.



* food and garden organics collection



7 Employment and learning

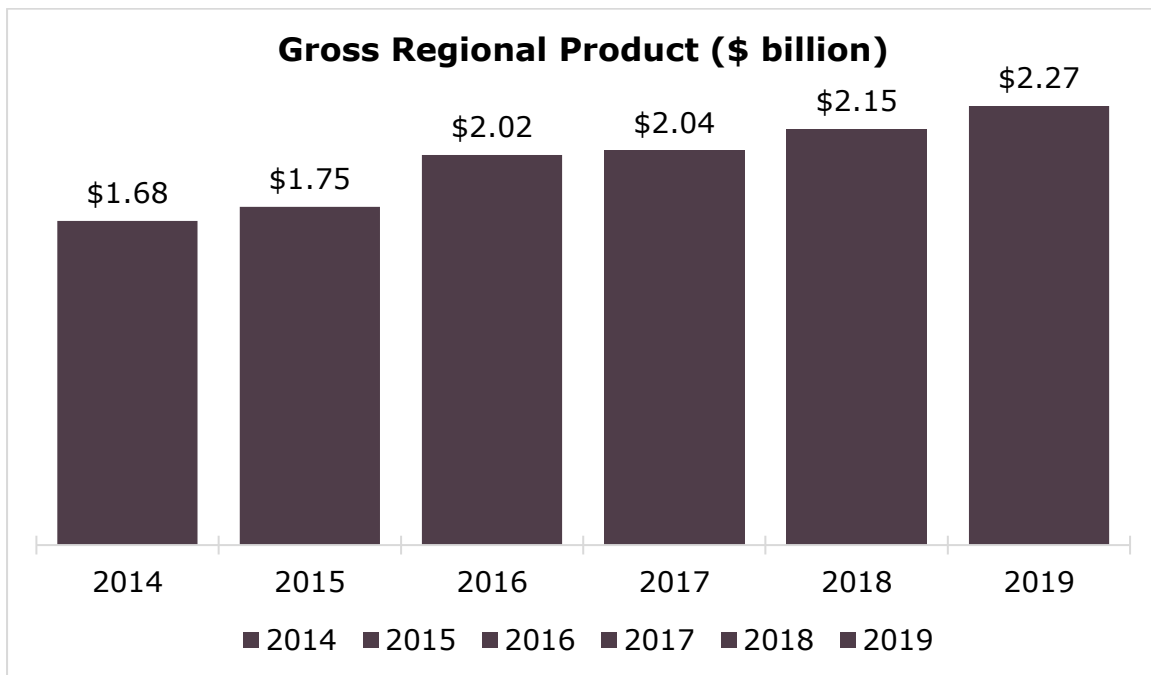
Employment and education can have significant impacts on financial capabilities, and in turn effect an individual's capacity to participate in social and health promoting activities. Understanding information about businesses, income, financial position and tourism can help guide Council's economic strategy and service development.

COVID-19 Considerations The restrictions introduced to manage the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on employment for many residents. The Together in Nillumbik COVID-19 research piece shows that almost half (48%) switched to working from home, 8% were unable to work at all and 43% experienced a decrease in income. In Nillumbik 25% were receiving Jobkeeper or Jobseeker as a result of the pandemic. The long term impact this will have on businesses and employment in the region is yet to be seen, however there may be permanent business closures, and the Gross Regional Product for the pandemic period will likely be impacted.

7.1 Gross Regional Product

Measure	Gross regional product
Source	REMPLAN https://app.remplan.com.au/nillumbik-lga/economy/summary
Update due	2021 (Annual)

The gross regional product is a measure of the market value of all goods and services produced in the region. In Nillumbik, this has been steadily increasing over time.



The construction industry sector contributes the most to this output (26%, \$1 billion).

7.2 Employment (L)

7.2.1 Employment status

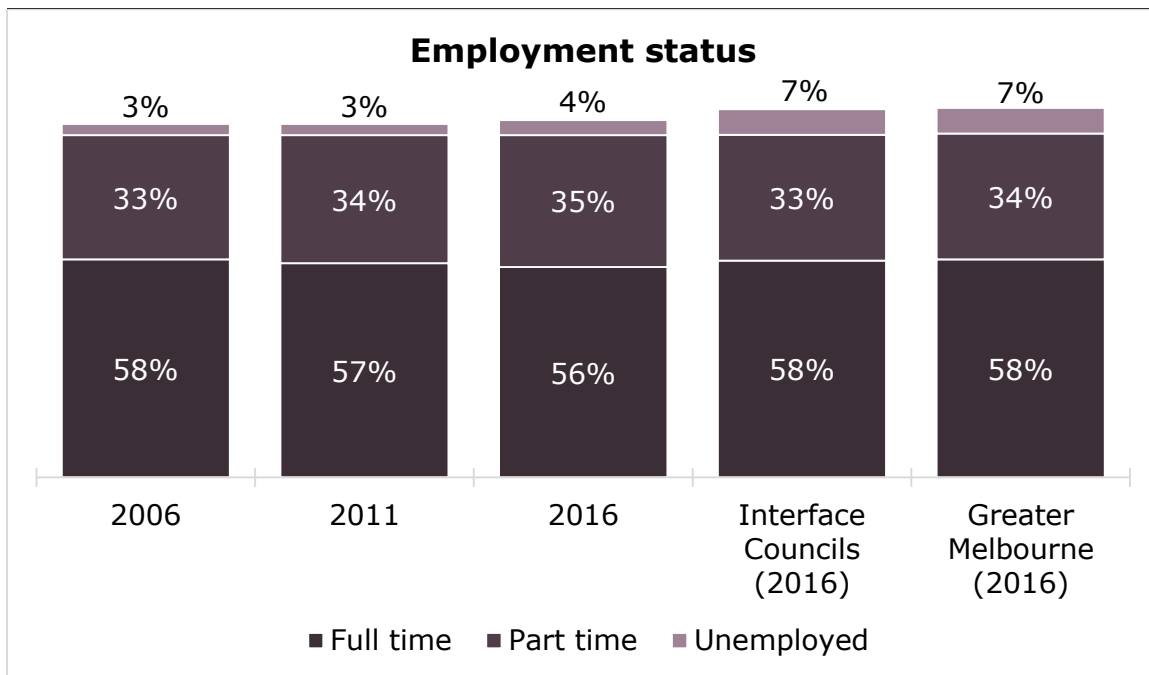
Question	Last week, did the person have a job of any kind? Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	34,034 (in the labour force)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



56%

of 15+ year olds in Nillumbik are in the labour force.

Over time the proportion of the labour force in full time work is slowly decreasing, with a switch towards part time work. Unemployment is lower in Nillumbik than the average for interface Councils or Greater Melbourne.



A detailed analysis of employment by gender can be found in section 2.2 Gender Equity.

7.2.2 Occupation

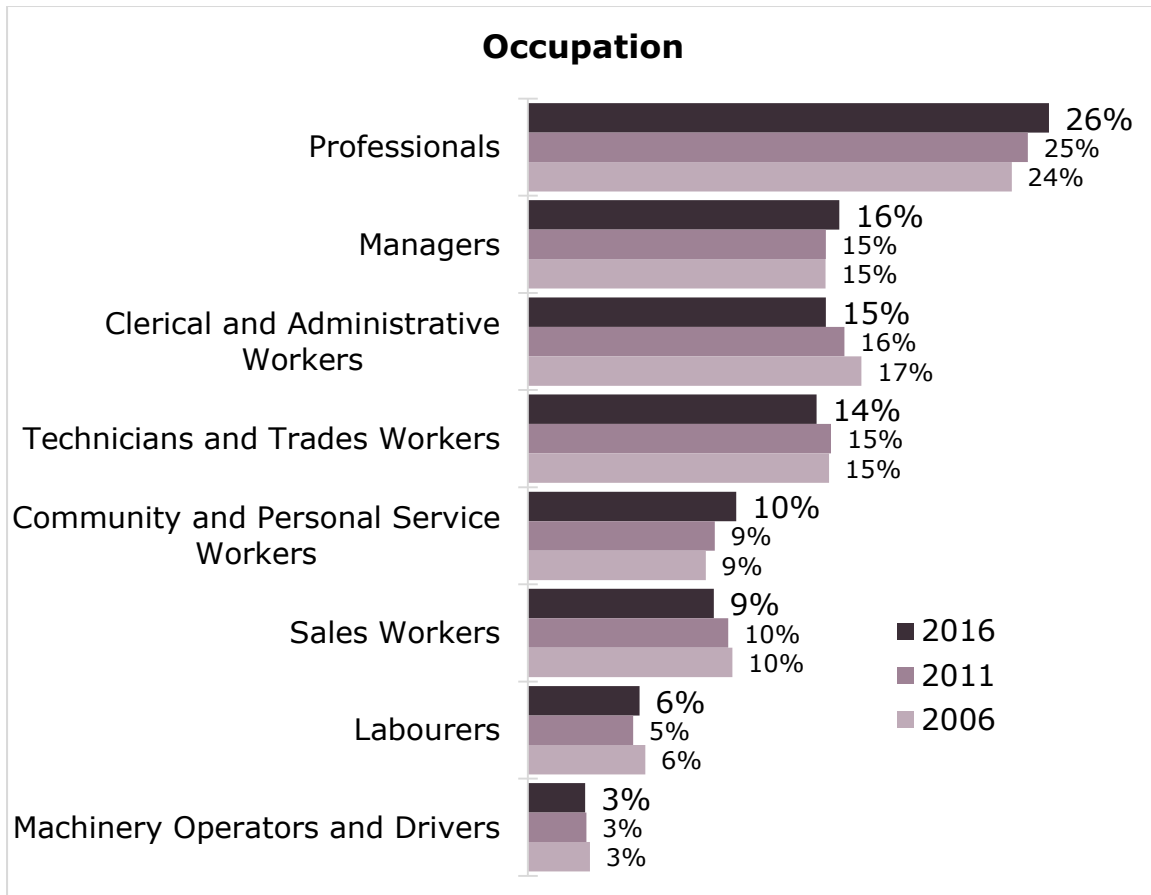
Question	Last week, did the person have a job of any kind? Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	32,579 (15+ year olds)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



26%

of workers in Nillumbik are in professional occupations.

Over the last 10 years the proportion of workers in Nillumbik who work in a professional or community/personal services occupation has been increasing, coupled with a decrease in clerical, administrative and sales workers.



Interface Councils typically show a higher share of labourers (10%) and machinery operators (8%) and fewer professionals (16.7%), highlighting Nillumbik's uniqueness.

7.2.3 Industry

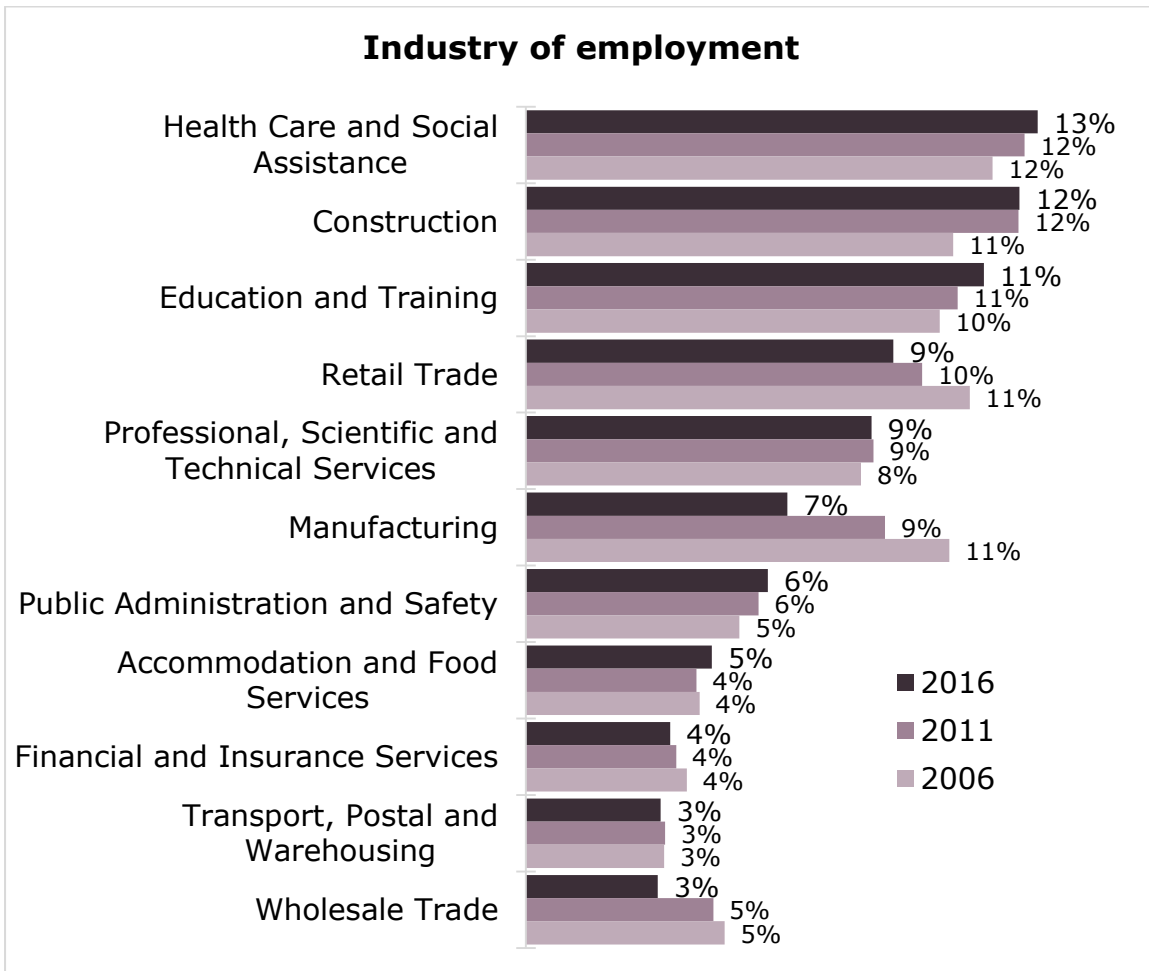
Question	What best describes the industry or business of the employer at the location where the person works?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	32,579 (15+ year olds)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



13%

of workers in Nillumbik work in the healthcare and social assistance industry.

Over the last 10 years the proportion of workers in Nillumbik who work in manufacturing, wholesale trade and retail trade has been declining. Instead, there has been a steady increase in workers in the healthcare, social assistance, public administration and safety industries.



7.2.4 Unemployment

Measure	Smoothed unemployment rate (calculation that smooths out / averages month-to-month sampling variability)
Source	Labour Market Information Portal - https://lmip.gov.au/default.aspx?LMIP/Downloads/SmallAreaLabourMarketsSALM/Estimates
Population	32,579 (15+ year olds)
Update due	June 2021

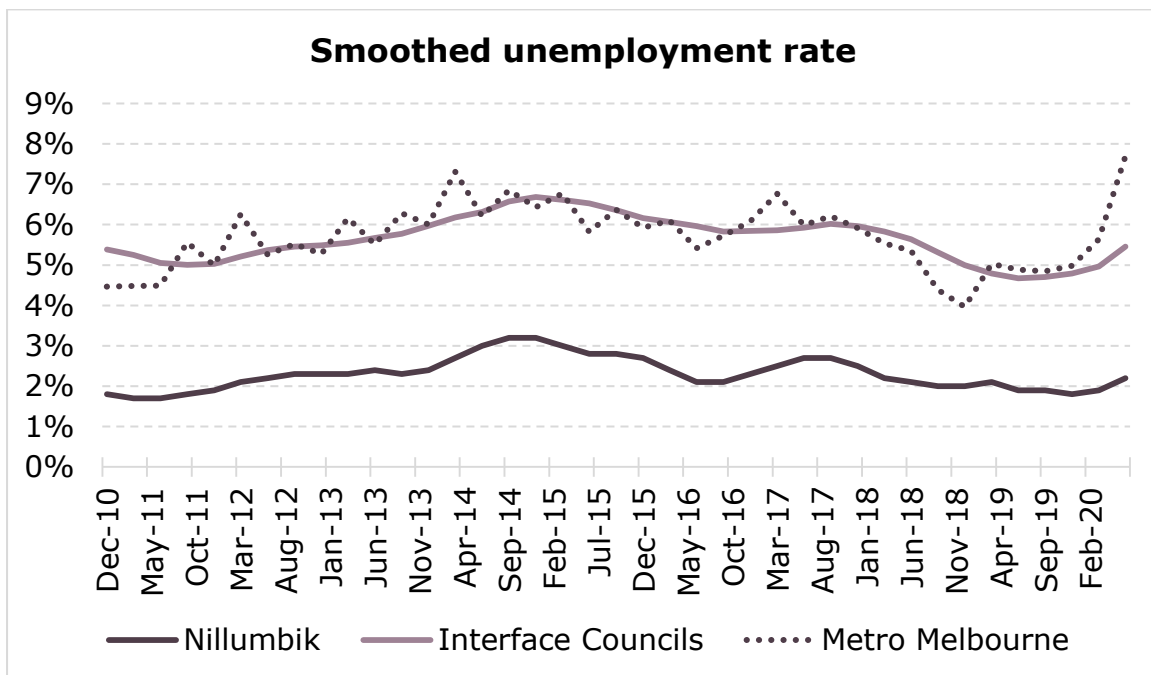


2.2%

was the smoothed unemployment rate in June 2020.

The smoothed unemployment rate in Nillumbik increased slightly in 2014-15 and late 2017, which is a similar pattern to the Melbourne metropolitan rate.

The impact of COVID-19 restrictions can be seen in the metropolitan Melbourne and Interface Council data for early 2020, yet is not evident in the Nillumbik data, likely due to the high instance of workers in jobs that could transition to working from home (professionals and managers).



7.2.5 Centrelink

Measure	Centrelink payment recipients
Source	Department of Social Services payment data - https://data.gov.au/data/dataset/dss-payment-demographic-data
Update due	June 2021



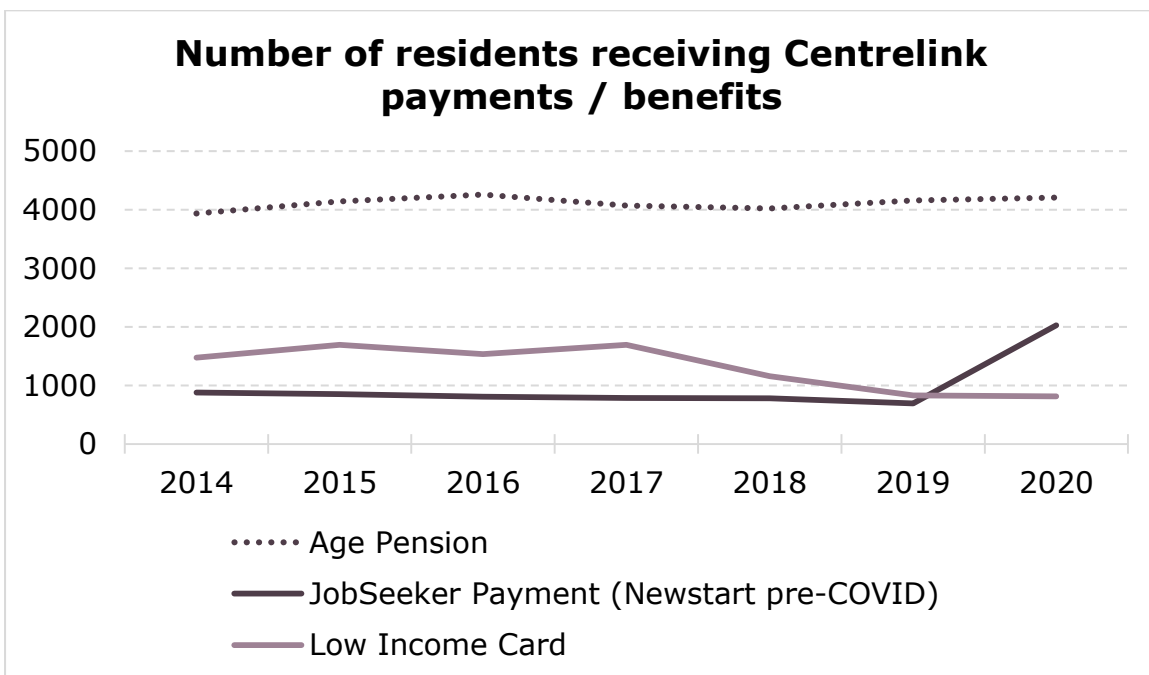
2,026

Nillumbik residents were on Jobseeker in June 2020. This is up significantly from the number who were on Newstart pre-COVID (692 in June 2019)

Over the last four years the number of residents receiving a low income card has been declining. The last Census conducted in 2016 shows that low income households hadn't changed in 10 years, so it will be important to explore this data in the next census to see if it is declining.

The number of residents on the aged pension has remained relatively stable over time.

The impact of COVID-19 can be seen in the Jobseeker / NewStart data, with the number of recipients tripling in early 2020.



7.2.6 Disengagement

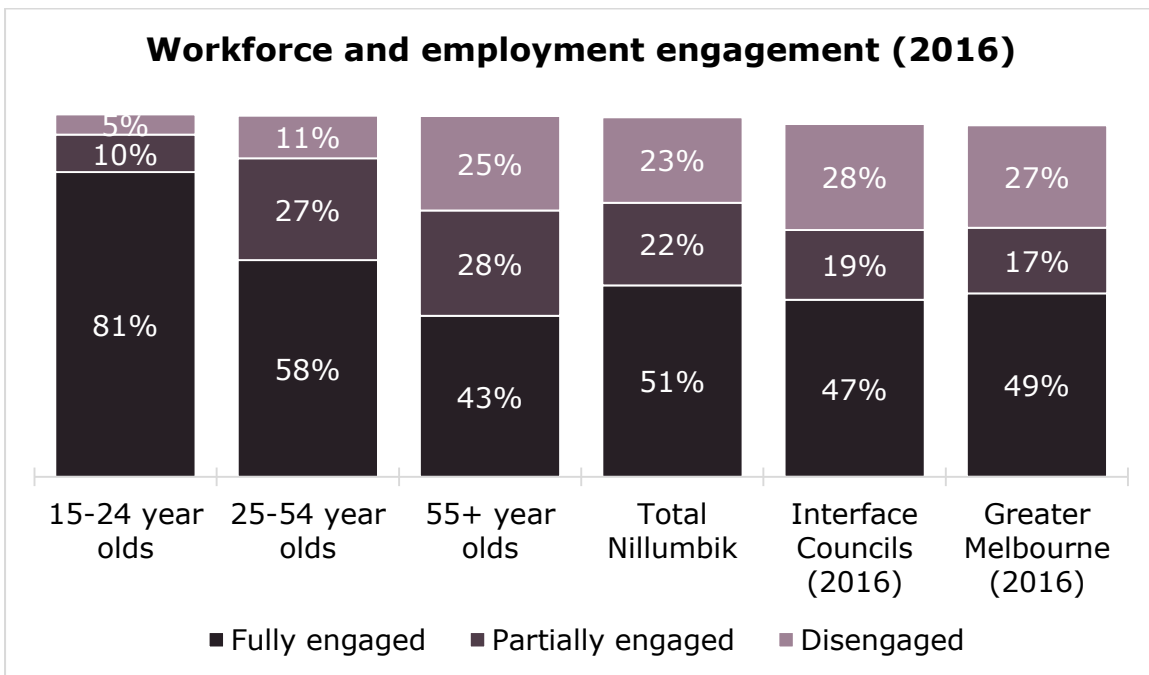
Measure	In 2016 Census introduced a measure for engagement in employment and education. Fully engaged persons are those who are in full time work, full time study, or part time work and study. If a person is employed in only part time study they are classified as partially engaged.
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	49,213 (15+ year olds)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



51%

of 15+ year olds in Nillumbik are fully engaged in the workforce and education.

Engagement is highest in the younger age groups, when people are studying and entering the workforce. It reduces as people start families and then enter retirement. In Nillumbik disengagement with the workforce and education is lower than the average for both Interface Councils and metropolitan Melbourne.



7.2.7 Where workers live

Question	For the main job held last week, what was the person's workplace address?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	13,294 who work in Nillumbik and 32,370 Nillumbik residents who work.
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



55%

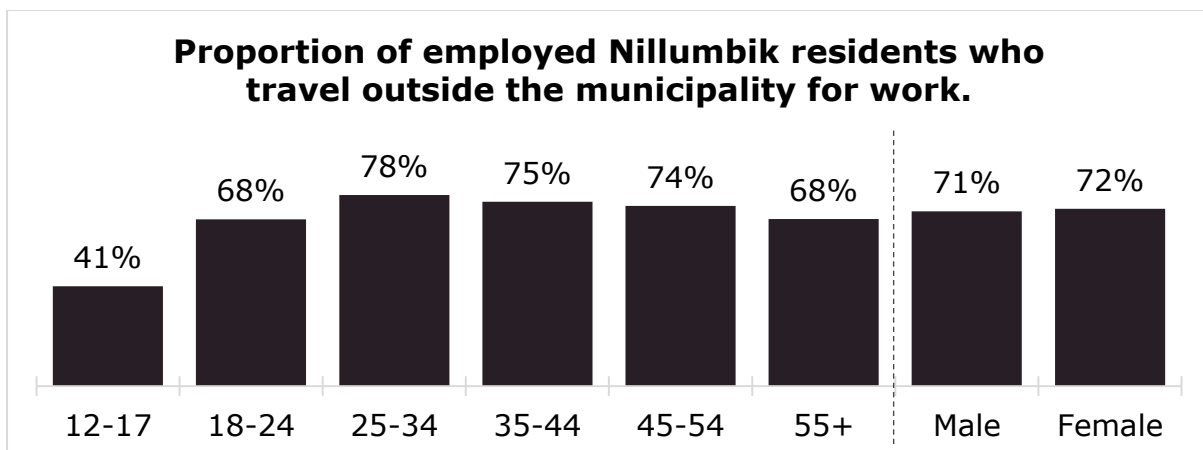
of those who work in Nillumbik also live in Nillumbik. The main other locations that people travel from to work in Nillumbik are Banyule (13%) and Whittlesea (13%).



72%

Of those who live in Nillumbik travel to other areas to work, mostly Melbourne city (14%), Banyule (12%) and Whittlesea (8%).

When younger, residents tend to have jobs within the local community, then this becomes less common as people age, highlighting the lack of job opportunities locally for the types of jobs undertaken by older residents.



High instances of travelling outside of Nillumbik for work occur amongst employed residents in:

- Greensborough (81%).
- North Warrandyte (76%).

Relatively high instances of working within the municipality occur amongst employed residents in:

- St Andrews (35%).
- Nillumbik Rural East and North West (32%).
- Panton Hill (31%).

7.3 SEIFA

Measure	Index of relative socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage
Source	ABS index generated using Census data - http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SEIFA_SS_C
Population	61,273
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023
Note	The higher the SEIFA score the more advantaged the area. Low scores mean less advantaged. The score is standardised against a mean of 1,000 with a standard deviation of 100, so you can assume that any area with a score above 1,000 is more advantaged than average, and the middle two-thirds of scores will fall within the range of 900 to 1,100.



1,093

Is the index of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage for Nillumbik Shire in 2016, down slightly from 1,099 in 2011.

In 2016 Nillumbik was ranked 76 highest SEIFA score out of 80 LGAs in the state. Given that a higher score means better socio-economic outcomes, this shows that it is one of the best performing regions from a socio-economic perspective. Almost all (99%) Nillumbik residents fall within decile 10, which is the highest 10% of SEIFA scores.

Townships with the highest SEIFA index scores (most advantaged) are:

- Kangaroo Ground – 1,135.
- North Warrandyte – 1,130.
- Plenty – 1,116.
- Research – 1,111

The lowest SEIFA index scores (most disadvantaged areas) occurred in:

- Kinglake – 989.
- Kinglake West – 1,013.
- Yan Yean – 1,019.

When comparing 2011 SEIFA scores to 2016, the biggest changes occurred in:

- Bend of Islands where the score increased by 30 (1,062 to 1,092)
- Doreen where the score decreased by 50 (1,093 to 1,041)

7.4 Income

7.4.1 Personal income

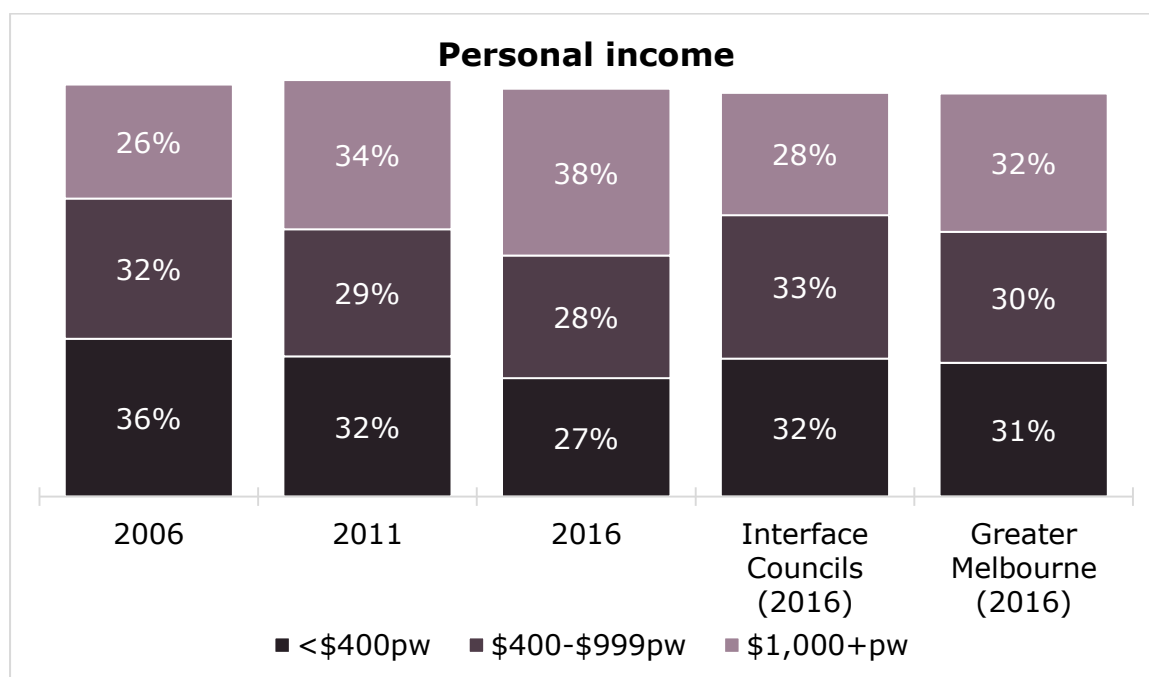
Measure	What is the total of all income the person usually receives?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	49,213 (applicable)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



38%

of residents who receive an income earn over \$1,000 per week.

The proportion of Nillumbik residents who earn under \$400 per week has been decreasing over time, whilst the proportion earning over \$1,000 per week has been increasing. There has been minimal change in the proportion earning \$400-\$999 per week. Nillumbik has a higher proportion of residents earning over \$1,000 a week than the average for Interface Councils and Greater Melbourne.



As per the 2016 Census, a number of townships have a notably high proportion of residents earning over \$2,000 per week:

- Kangaroo Ground (18%).
- Research (15%).
- Plenty (15%).
- North Warrandyte (15%).

The townships with the highest proportion of residents earning under \$400 per week are Wattle Glen (33%) and Plenty (29%). Plenty clearly has a greater rich-poor divide than other townships.

7.4.2 Household income

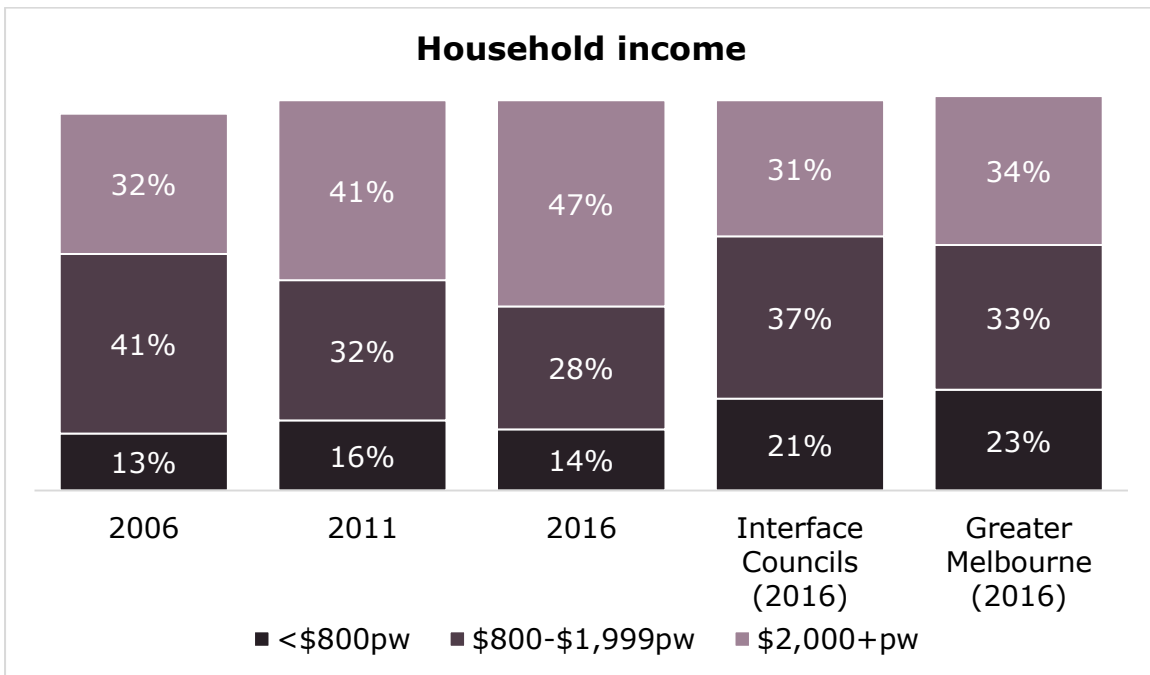
Measure	Sum of all persons on the Census form for What is the total of all income the person usually receives?
Source	2016 Census household level data.
Population	19,858 (applicable)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



21%

of households within Nillumbik earn less than \$800 per week.

Over time the proportion of households in the upper income range has been increasing, yet the proportion of lower income households has remained relatively constant. Nillumbik is generally more affluent than is the average across Interface Councils or the metropolitan Melbourne region.



As per the 2016 Census, townships with the highest proportion of lower income households are:

- St Andrews (19%).
- Doreen (18%).

The townships with the highest proportion of higher income households are Plenty and Eltham North (both with 54% of households earning over \$2,000 per week).

7.5 Tourism

Supporting and encouraging tourism, particularly international tourism can have positive financial impact for the region.

Measure	Tourism employment and output
Source	REMPAN Nillumbik - https://app.rempln.com.au/nillumbik-lga/economy/tourism/employment
Update due	2021

In Nillumbik tourism represents 5.3% of total employment (749 jobs), a similar proportion to the average for Greater Melbourne (5.7%). The largest sector of tourism employment is accommodation and food services.

The financial output from tourism is estimated to be \$135 million per year, representing 3.4% of Nillumbik's total economic output.

It is estimated that day visitors to Nillumbik spend an average of \$66 on their visit. Overnight visitors spend more, particularly when they are travelling domestically (\$110 per visit, \$85 for international visitors). However, international visitors will tend to stay longer (20 nights, compared to 3 nights domestic) so spend more in the region (\$1,723 for the whole visit, versus \$339 for domestic).

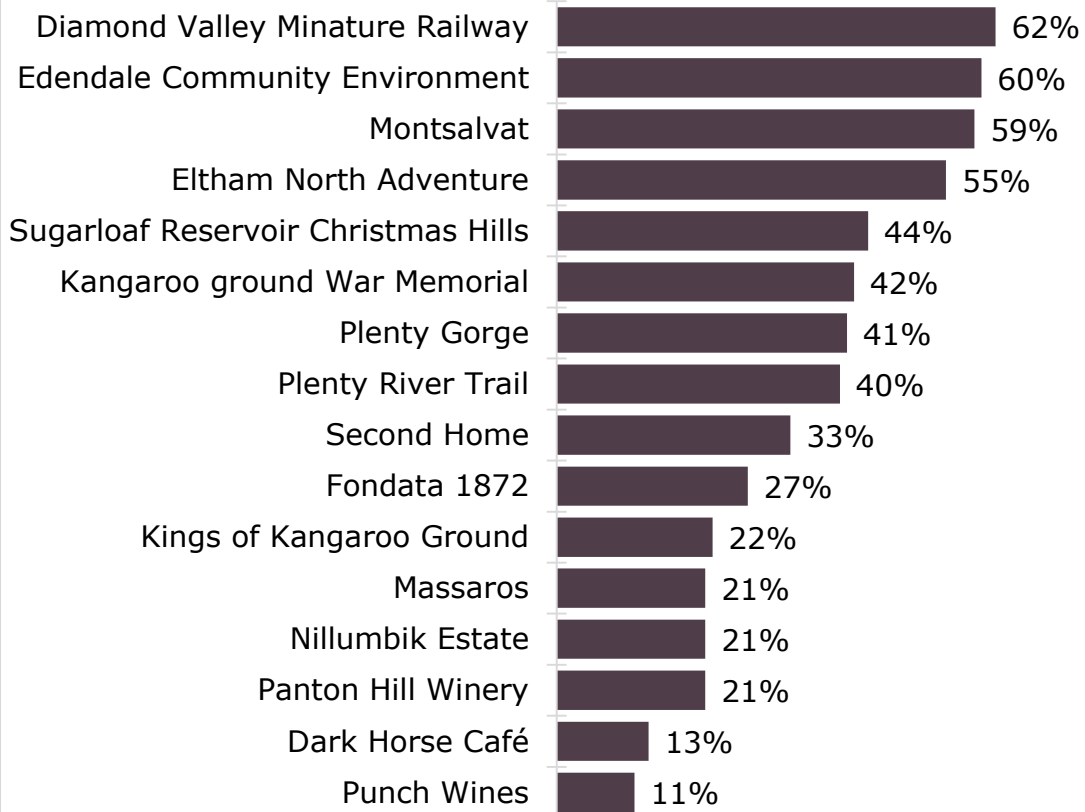
Tourism spending primarily benefits the accommodation and food services, transport, arts and recreation and retail industries in the municipality.

7.5.1 Visitation to tourist locations

Question	Which of the following have you visited in the last 5 years?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2018-2020). Weighted using 2018, 2019 and 2020 weights provided by researcher.
Sample size	1,447
Update due	2021

The most popular tourist locations amongst residents are the miniature railway, Edendale and Monsavat.

Visited in last 5 years



7.6 Business type

Measure	Employment in Nillumbik
Source	REMPLAN Nillumbik - https://app.remplan.com.au/nillumbik-lga/economy/industries/employment
Update due	2021

It is estimated that there are 14,164 jobs available in Nillumbik, with most in the construction and education and training sectors.

Working locally can help with reducing travel time, which in turn reduces environmental impact and increases time available for family and personal pursuits (and therefore has the potential for improving wellbeing).

The following table shows the number of jobs available in Nillumbik in each industry, compared to the number of residents who say they work in the industry within and outside of Nillumbik. This shows us the industries where an increase in jobs could best help serve the local skillset.

	Number of jobs	Number of residents working in jobs in Nillumbik	Number of residents working in jobs outside of Nillumbik	% capacity filled by locals	Left over number of jobs	Proportion of workers who are going elsewhere who could be working locally
Construction	2327	1,006	3,000	43%	1,321	44%
Education & training	2034	862	2,854	42%	1,172	41%
Health care & social assistance	1631	633	3,520	39%	998	28%
Retail trade	1443	724	2,253	50%	719	32%
Accommodation & food services	1209	607	901	50%	602	67%
Professional, scientific & technical services	1208	836	1,971	69%	372	19%
Other services	766	372	886	49%	394	44%
Public administration & safety	687	238	1,728	35%	449	26%
Administrative & support services	506	273	667	54%	233	35%

	Number of jobs	Number of residents working in jobs in Nillumbik	Number of residents working in jobs outside of Nillumbik	% capacity filled by locals	Left over number of jobs	Proportion of workers who are going elsewhere who could be working locally
Arts & recreation services	505	260	496	51%	245	49%
Manufacturing	452	289	1,830	64%	163	9%
Transport, postal & warehousing	307	155	942	50%	152	16%
Wholesale trade	259	145	923	56%	114	12%
Rental, hiring & real estate services	234	128	371	55%	106	29%
Financial & insurance services	225	140	1,025	62%	85	8%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	158	102	107	65%	56	52%
Information media & telecommunications	121	82	551	68%	39	7%
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	88	25	309	28%	63	20%
Mining	4	6	72	150%	-2	-3%

The main industries where an increase in local employment would best serve residents skillsets are manufacturing (available jobs not filled by locals only covers 9% of the working base currently going outside of the municipality for work), financial and insurance services (capacity covers 8% of potential), and information media and telecommunications (capacity covers 7% of potential). Furthermore, in terms of numbers, increases in the construction, education and health care industries would provide capacity for larger numbers to work locally.

7.7 Education

In Nillumbik in 2020 there are 28 primary and secondary schools, as follows¹³:

	Primary & secondary	Primary	Secondary	Special
Catholic	-	3	1	-
Government	-	17	2	1
Independent	3	1	-	-

In February 2020 there were 7,089 enrolments in schools in Nillumbik: 1,442 in Catholic schools, 1,308 in Independent schools, and 9,839 in Government schools.¹⁴

7.7.1 Kindergarten participation rate

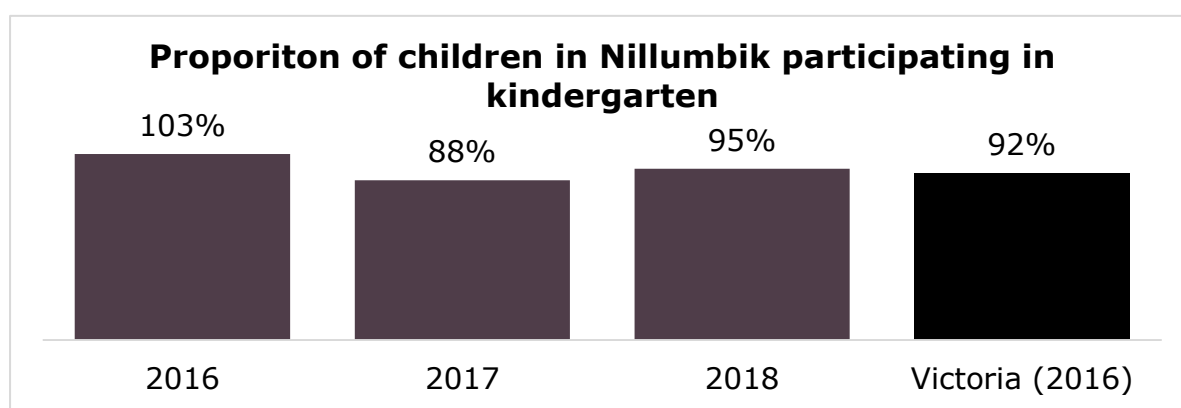
Measure	Kindergarten participation
Source	Department of education and training - https://discover.data.vic.gov.au/dataset/vcams-kindergarten-participation-rate
Update due	Unknown
Notes	A proportion greater than 100% occurs when the ABS estimated residential population data used to calculate the percentage (3 and 4 year old children) does not reflect the true population.



95%

of 3-4 year olds in Nillumbik attended kindergarten in 2018.

The 2018 kindergarten participation rate was higher than the Victoria average, but lower than the recorded participation rate in 2016.



¹³ <https://discover.data.vic.gov.au/dataset/school-locations-2020>

¹⁴ <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/departments/Pages/factsandfigures.aspx>

7.7.2 NAPLAN literacy

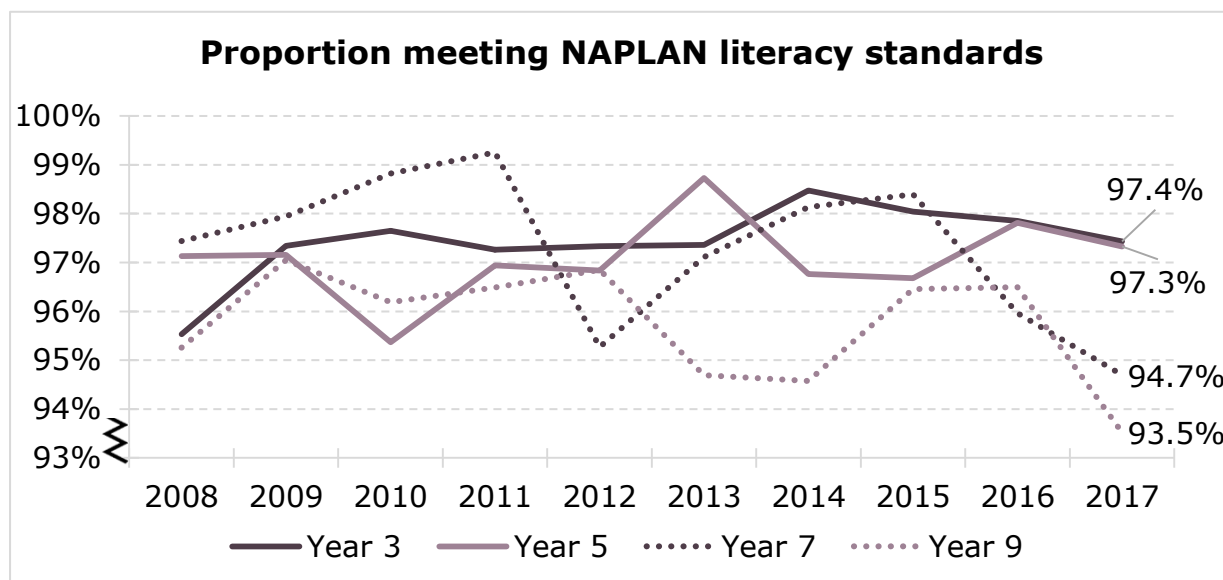
Measure	Proportion of students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy (Government and Non-Government)
Source	Department of education and training - https://discover.data.vic.gov.au/dataset/vcams-percentage-of-students-achieving-national-benchmark-in-literacy
Update due	Unknown



93.5%

Of year 9's in Nillumbik met literacy standards in 2017.

From 2015 to 2017 the proportion of year 7s meeting the NAPLAN literacy standards in Nillumbik was declining, although the lowest proportion (93%) is still higher than the state average (92%).



2017 Literacy scores were similar within Nillumbik to the State average.

NAPLAN Literacy	Nillumbik 2017	Victoria 2017
Year 3	97.4%	95.8%
Year 5	97.3%	95.2%
Year 7	94.7%	94.9%
Year 9	93.5%	92.0%

7.7.3 Highest level of schooling

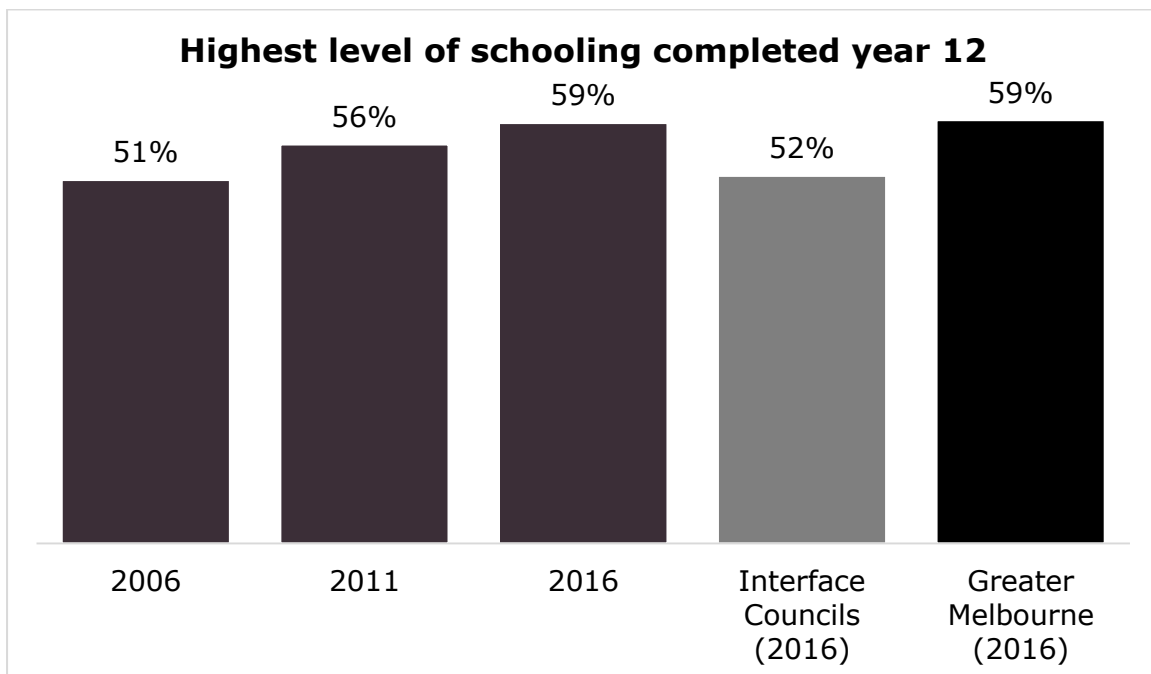
Question	What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	49,213 (over 18 years)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



59%

of 18+ year olds in Nillumbik indicated that they had completed a year 12 level of education.

Over time the proportion of residents who have completed year 12 schooling has been increasing. The current level is higher than the average for Interface Councils, and on par with the metropolitan Melbourne average.



Townships with higher levels of year 12 completion amongst residents are:

- North Warrandyte (68%).
- Eltham North (64%).
- Kangaroo Ground (64%).
- Eltham (63%).

Relatively low incidences of year 12 completion are evident in Doreen (45%) and Yarrambat (48%).

7.7.4 Highest level of qualification

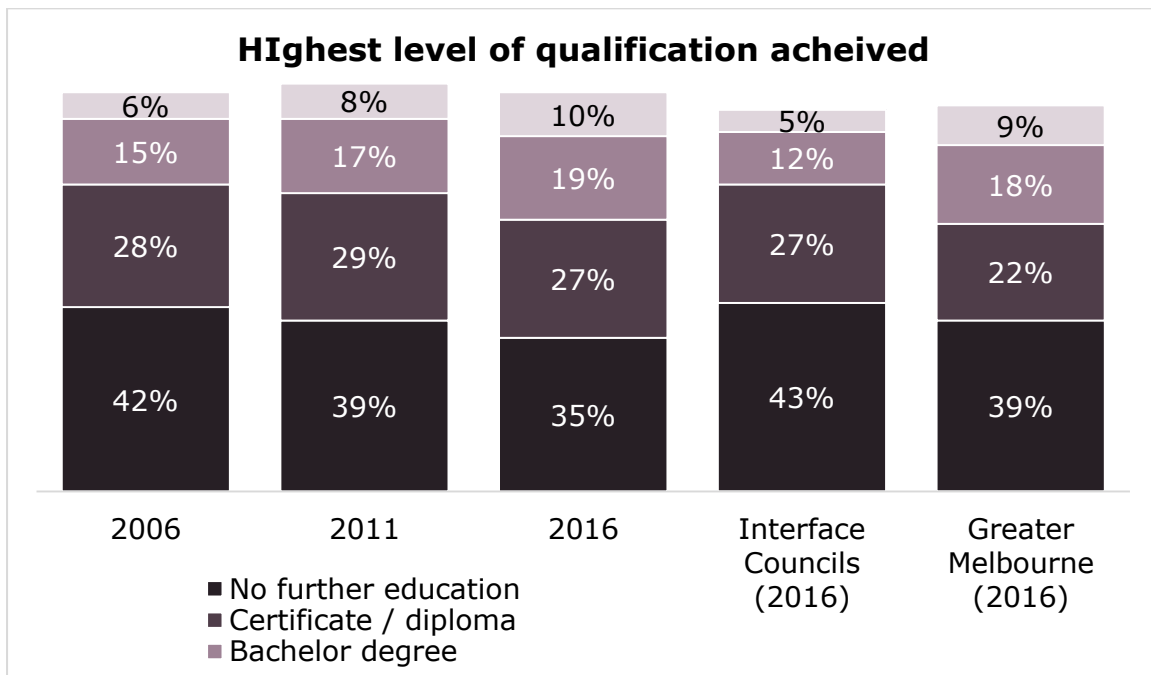
Question	Has the person completed any educational qualification (including a trade certificate)?
Source	2016 Census individual level data.
Population	49,213 (over 18 years)
Update due	2021 Census, available 2023



10%

of 18+ year olds in Nillumbik indicated that they had completed post-graduate level education, including graduate certificates and diplomas, as well as masters and doctoral degrees.

The proportion of Nillumbik residents completed university level education is increasing over time. In 2016 it was higher than the average for Interface Councils, and similar to the Melbourne metropolitan average.



Townships with higher levels of university education amongst residents are:

- North Warrandyte (36%).
- Kangaroo Ground (33%).
- Eltham (33%).

Relatively low incidences of university level education is evident in Doreen (17%) and Yarrambat (19%).

7.7.5 Education and learning

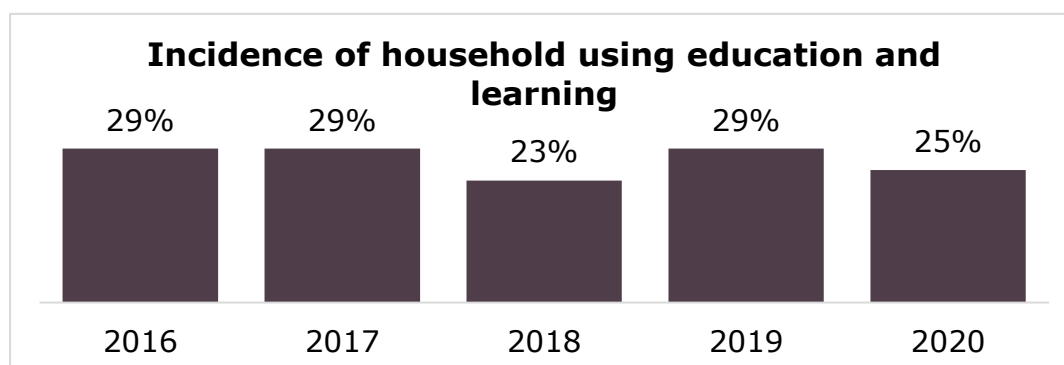
Question	Have you or a family member used education and learning in the past 12 months?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021



27%

of residents in the last 5 years of community surveys say they or a family member have participated in education and learning.

The proportion of residents participating in education and learning has remained relatively constant over the last five years.



Notable variations in participation are as follows:

- Participation in education and learning is more common amongst residents of Diamond Creek (32%), compared to just 21% of those in Greensborough / Plenty.
- A higher proportion of 15-19 year olds participate in education and learning (42%), compared to just 17% of 76+ year olds.
- Females show a higher instance of participating in education and learning (29%) than males (25%).

7.7.6 Data gaps

An outdated measure that is often used is the **young people meeting education standards**. This data was collected in 2009 and therefore is too far out of date to prove useful. It can be found in the Department of Education Nillumbik Adolescent Profile:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/ecprofnillumbik.pdf>



8 Responsible leadership

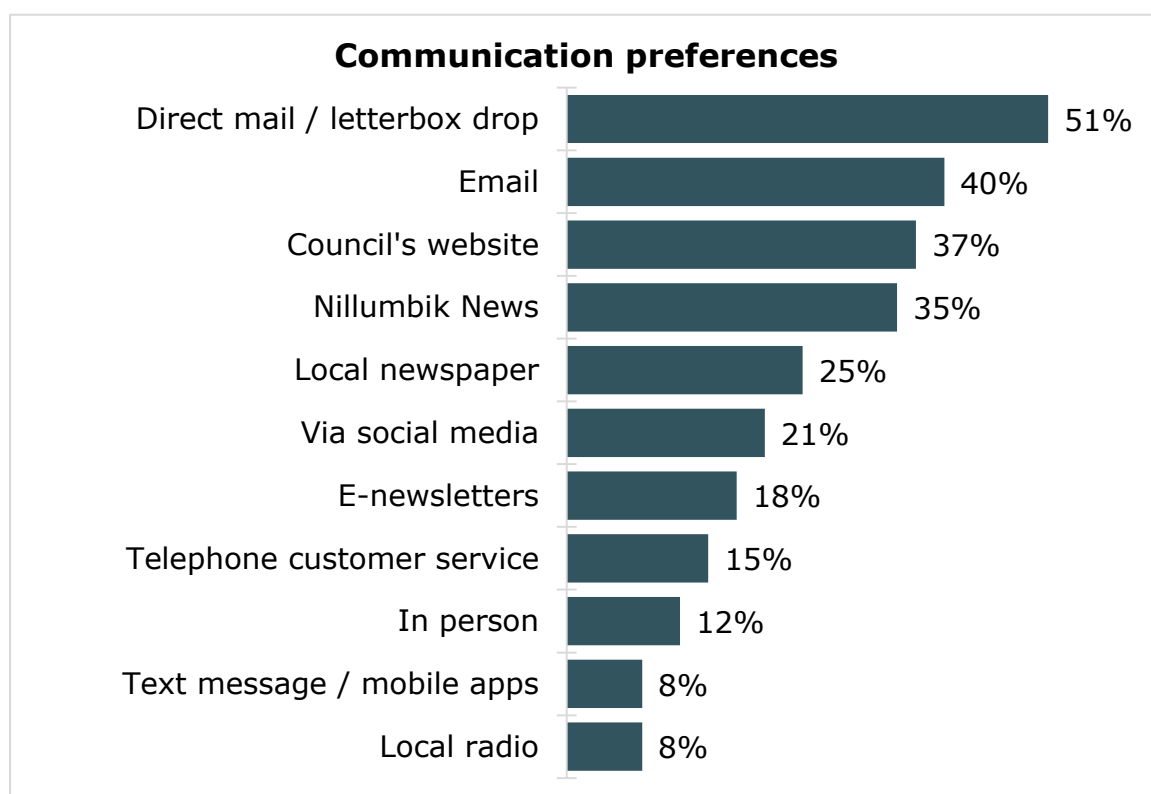
It is important to involve the community in Council planning and demonstrate informed decision-making. To do this requires effective communication strategies that best target relevant segments of the community and dissemination of knowledge from Council-led community research and consultation across the organisation.

8.1 Communication preferences

8.1.1 Communication preferences

Question	From the following list, please identify all the methods by which you would prefer to receive information from or interact with Council?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,413
Update due	2021

The most preferred way to receive communications from Council is through letterbox drops / direct mail or email.



Preferences vary by age group. The following table will assist in identifying the optimal way to communicate with different age range target markets.

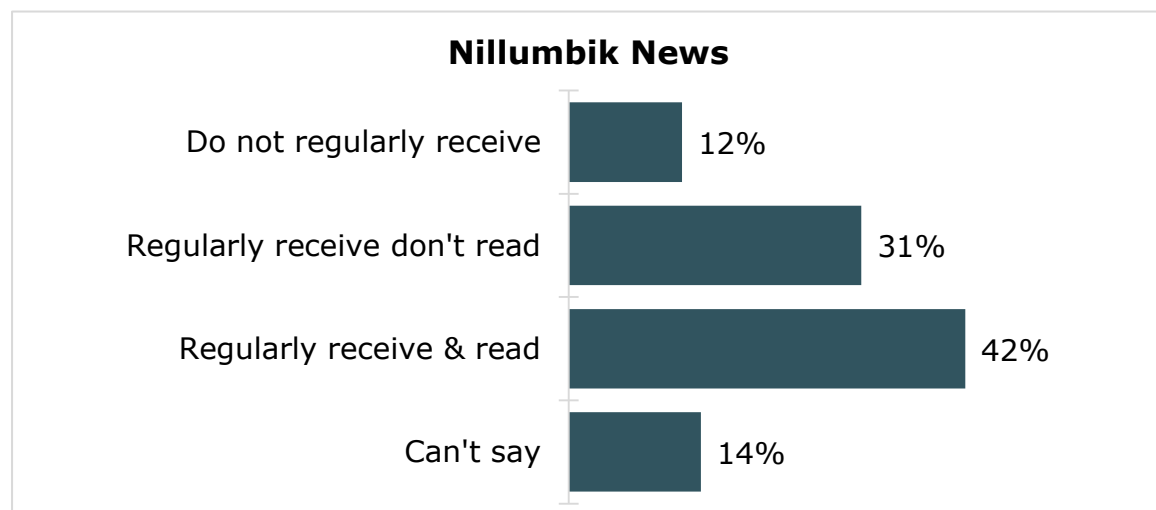
	15 - 19 years	20 - 35 years	36 - 45 years	46 - 55 years	56 - 75 years	76 + years
Direct mail / letterbox drop of information	44%	47%	51%	53%	54%	63%
Email	48%	44%	45%	41%	33%	21%
Council's website	13%	39%	48%	40%	36%	21%
Council's regular publication Nillumbik News	13%	30%	35%	35%	44%	51%
Council column / articles in local newspaper	21%	20%	22%	25%	30%	33%
Via social media (Twitter / Facebook)	40%	32%	22%	19%	11%	4%
E-newsletters	8%	17%	22%	19%	19%	12%
Telephone customer service	2%	14%	12%	14%	21%	26%
In person at the Civic Centre and other locations	5%	12%	9%	10%	17%	14%
Local radio	19%	9%	6%	8%	5%	7%
Text message / mobile apps	2%	7%	10%	9%	9%	6%

8.1.2 Nillumbik News

The Nillumbik News is a quarterly magazine produced by Council that is distributed in hard copy to all households in the region. It provides information on Council activities and community services and resources. It is also available as an electronic version online.

Question	Thinking about Council's regular publication Nillumbik News, do you? [regularly receive and read, regularly receive and don't read, do not regularly receive, can't say]
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using interlocking location, age and gender.
Sample size	2,505
Update due	2021

Communicating with the community through the Nillumbik News would reliably reach only 42% of the community. Therefore it is not recommended as a way to distribute information that needs to be seen by all residents.

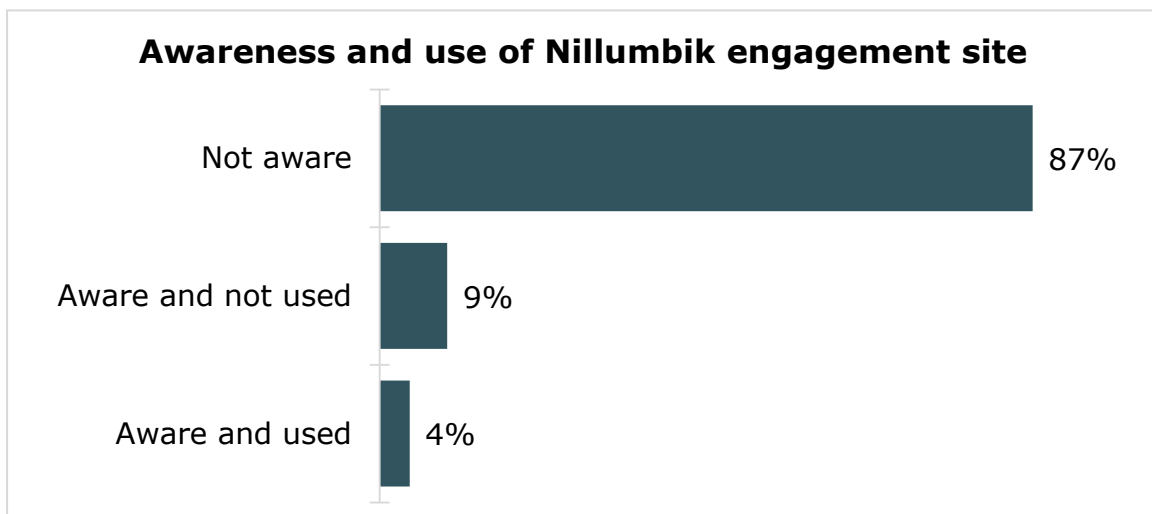


8.2 Research and consultation

8.2.1 Participation in community engagement website

Question	Are you aware of Nillumbik Shire Council's online community engagement site 'Participate Nillumbik'?
Source	Nillumbik Annual Community Survey (2016-2020). Weighted using 2019 and 2020 weights provided by researcher.
Sample size	1,000
Update due	2021

Awareness of the Nillumbik engagement site is limited, therefore it is not recommended that this site alone be used to promote engagements, additional communication channels will be required for broad reach.



8.2.2 Opportunity to have a say

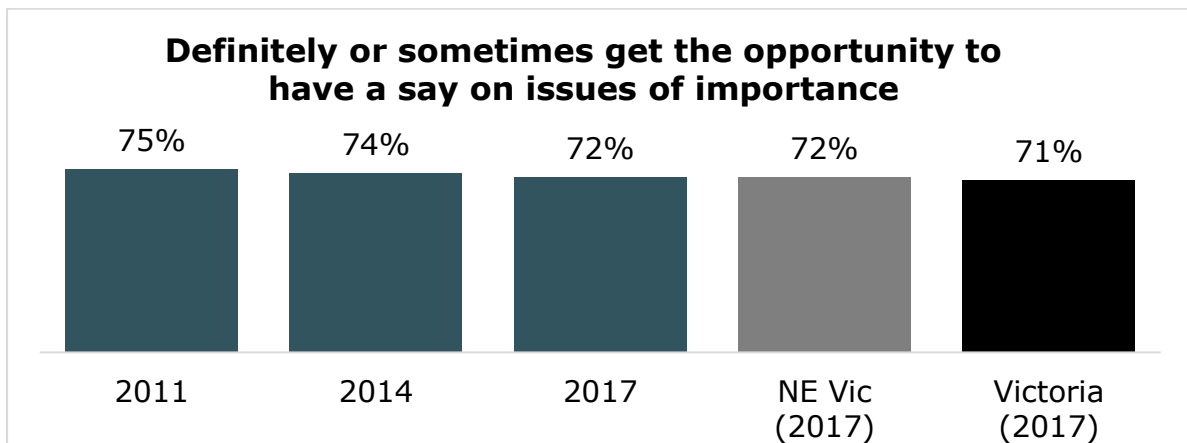
Question	Do you have an opportunity to have a say on issues on issues that are important to you?
Source	Victorian Population Health Survey.
Population	400
Update due	2021



72%

said they definitely or sometimes have an opportunity to have a say on issues that are important to them.

The incidence of feeling as though they get a say in things that are important has remained relatively constant from 2011 to 2017, and is in line with regional and state averages.



8.3 Emergency management

Please see the [Resilience section](#).

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Locality and age range variations

The following data sources use locality and age range categories that vary from the standard categories used wherever possible.

Nillumbik Annual Community Survey

Localities	Age ranges
Greensborough / Plenty	15-19 years
Diamond Creek	20-35 years
Eltham	36-45 years
Eltham North	46-55 years
Rural	56-75 years
	76 years and over

Nillumbik COVID-19 Survey

Locality was collected by postcode, which doesn't align for all localities.

Postcode	% in Nillumbik	Nillumbik locality	Matching township	Match*	Sample
3088	19%	Greensborough	Greensborough	Yes	n=37
3089	100%	Diamond Creek	Diamond Creek	Yes	n=50
3090	100%	Plenty	Plenty	Yes	n=10
3091	100%	Yarrambat	Yarrambat	Yes	n=8
3095	100%	Eltham	Eltham	No	n=131
		Eltham North	Eltham North		
		Research	Research		
3096	100%	Wattle Glen	Wattle Glen	Yes	n=7
3097	100%	Kangaroo Ground	Kangaroo Ground		n=10
		Watsons Creek	Rural East		
		Bend of Islands	Rural East		
3099	100%	Hurstbridge	Hurstbridge	No	n=41
		Nutfield	Rural North West		
		Strathewen	Rural East		
		Cottles Bridge	Rural North West		
		Arthurs Creek	Rural North West		
3113	100%	North Warrandyte	North Warrandyte	Yes	n=9
3754	100%	Doreen	Doreen	Yes	n=11
3755	8%	Yan Yean	Rural East	Yes	n=0

Postcode	% in Nillumbik	Nillumbik locality	Matching township	Match*	Sample
3759	100%	Panton Hill	Panton Hill	Yes	n=6
3760	100%	Smiths Gully	Rural East	Yes	n=1
3761	100%	St Andrews	St Andrews	Yes	n=5
3775	9%	Christmas Hills	Rural North West	Yes	n=2

*This indicates whether the postcode could be accurately matched to a township or not. If there is more than one township within a postcode it can't be matched.

It was determined that there was no opportunity to analyse the COVID-19 survey results by township due to low sample sizes in the areas that could be matched.

The age ranges used in the COVID-19 survey only allowed for breaking out the data by the 55+ ages and stages category.

Appendix 2 - Weighting

The Annual Community Survey data has been weighted to adjust for age ranges with low representation in the data. Where measures were only included in a subset of the 5 years of data (not all years), the associated weights for each of those years as provided by the researcher have been applied. For measures that occur across all 5 years of surveying a new weight has been generated using interlocking precinct, age and gender.