



# Demographics & Health Indicators Mapping

**Banyule, Darebin & Nillumbik**

**February 2010**

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## 1. Background

In January 2010, changes to PCP boundaries were approved for the North West region to take effect from July 2010. The changes result in the formation of a new PCP comprising Banyule, Darebin & Nillumbik local government areas. This formation will involve the development of new partnerships, member agencies and planning. This document has been compiled to assist in the transition and planning process and serve as information for member agencies within the new configuration. The document is aimed to collate demographic and health indicator information from across the 3 local government areas. The data identifies commonalities between the 3 LGA's along with place based features. The information contained in this document has been primarily sourced from the following:

- ABS Census Population & Housing (2006)
- Social Health Atlas of Australian Local Government Areas (2009)
- Health & Wellbeing Profile for the City of Banyule March 2009 Brendan Cairns consulting
- Nillumbik Health & Wellbeing profile June 2009 Brendan Cairns consulting
- Darebin City Council Community Health & Wellbeing Plan 2009-13
- City of Darebin Demographic and Health Indicators Mapping December (2009) North Central Metro PCP

## 2. Geography

The size of the area combined covers 548 sq kilometers with Nillumbik having the largest geographical area, covering 433 sq km.

Land area <sup>1</sup> (sq kilometers)	
Banyule	62sq km
Darebin	53sq km
Nillumbik	433sq km

Below is a list of suburbs within each LGA:

### Darebin

Alphington (part), Bundoora (part), Coburg, Fairfield, Keon Park, Kingsbury, Macleod, Northcote, Preston, Regent West, Reservoir and Thornbury.

### Banyule

Bellfield, Briar Hill, Bundoora, Eaglemont, Eltham North, Greensborough, Heidelberg, Heidelberg Heights, Heidelberg West, Ivanhoe, Ivanhoe East, Lower Plenty, Macleod, Montmorency, Rosanna, St Helena, Viewbank, Watsonia, Watsonia North and Yallambie.

### Nillumbik

Arthurs Creek, Bend of Islands, Christmas Hills, Cottles Bridge, Diamond Creek, Doreen (part), Eltham, Eltham North (part), Greensborough (part), Hurstbridge, Kangaroo Ground, Kinglake (part), Kinglake West (part), North Warrandyte, Nutfield, Panton Hill, Plenty, Research, Smiths Gully, Strathewen, St Andrews, Watsons Creek, Wattle Glen, Yan Yean (part) and Yarrambat

Banyule is primarily residential; Darebin is a combination of residential, industrial and retail areas, whilst Nillumbik is primarily urban to the South and the north end of the municipality having significant natural features such as Kinglake National Park and Sugarloaf reservoir.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Planning & Community Development- Local Government Victoria

### 3. Population

The population of the three LGA's at the time of the 2006 census are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Banyule</b>	55,812	59,054	114,866
<b>Darebin</b>	62,223	65,840	128,063
<b>Nillumbik</b>	29,661	30,131	59,792

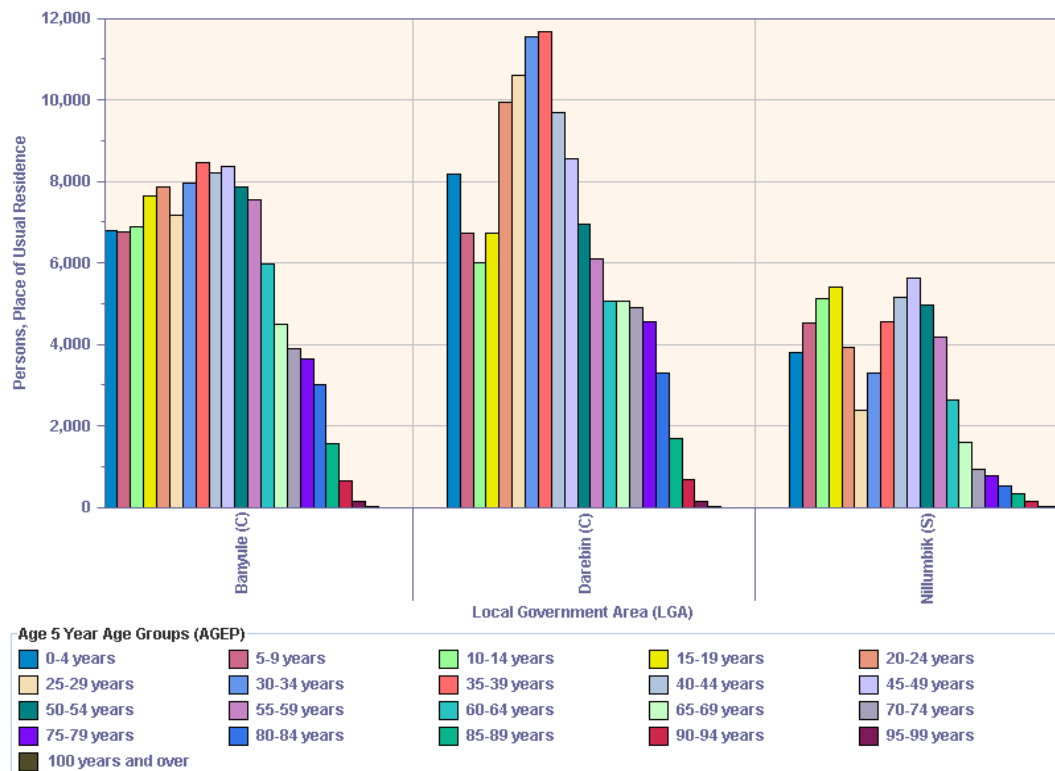
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

Based on 2006 Census data the combined population of Banyule, Darebin and Nillumbik LGA's was 303, 721 and is estimated to have increased to approximately 321, 280 in 2009.<sup>2</sup>

Using the data from 'Victoria in the Future 2008' Population Projections it is estimated that in 2009 the populations for each LGA were **121,355** for **Banyule**, **136,940** for **Darebin** and **62,985** for **Nillumbik**. In line with the National trend, there are a higher proportion of females within each of the three LGA's.

#### 3.1 Age Profile

##### Population by Age: 5 year intervals



Graph: Population by Age 5 year intervals 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Using the 2006 ABS data, the 3 communities have similar age profiles from age 65 and over. Banyule has a slightly older population, which is also the case if compared with the MSD. For Nillumbik the age profile was slightly younger in comparison to the MSD. Within the Nillumbik shire there are a higher proportion of people within the age range 35-49 years comprising 25.69% of the population compared to the MSD average of 22.61%. As a result, Nillumbik also consists of a greater proportion of 0-17 year cohort particularly age range from 15-19 years<sup>3</sup>. Darebin has a higher proportion of 20-39 years olds, 34.15%, in comparison to Banyule and Nillumbik (27.33% and 23.64 respectively).

<sup>2</sup> Department of Planning & Community Development 'Victoria in the Future 2008 Projections - Estimated resident population

<sup>3</sup> Nillumbik Health & Wellbeing Profile (2009) Brendan Cairns

The age profile in 5 year intervals is represented as percentages in the table below.

5 year age groups	Banyule (%)	Darebin (%)	Nillumbik (%)	Total (%)
0-4	5.92	6.39	6.35	6.20
5-9	5.88	5.25	7.54	5.94
10-14	6.00	4.69	8.59	5.94
15-19	6.66	5.26	9.03	6.54
20-24	6.84	7.75	6.56	7.17
25-29	6.23	8.28	3.97	6.65
30-34	6.91	9.02	5.48	7.52
35-39	7.35	9.10	7.63	8.15
40-44	7.14	7.56	8.63	7.61
45-49	7.28	6.67	9.43	7.45
50-54	6.85	5.43	8.31	6.54
55-59	6.57	4.75	6.98	5.88
60-64	5.19	3.95	4.42	4.52
65-69	3.91	3.95	2.65	3.68
70-74	3.39	3.83	1.53	3.21
75-79	3.17	3.55	1.26	2.96
80-84	2.62	2.58	0.85	2.25
85-89	1.35	1.32	0.55	1.18
90-94	0.58	0.52	0.24	0.49
95-99	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.11
100+	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.2 Estimated Population projections <sup>4</sup>

The data from the Department of Planning & Community Development (DPCP) 'Victoria in the Future 2008' provides an insight into the future populations within the catchment.

	Population (2006)	Est. Popln growth (2012)	Est. Popln growth (2020)
Banyule	120,196	123,282	128,425
Darebin	137,181	139,953	147,884
Nillumbik	62,022	63,960	66,847

The projected population for the Banyule, Darebin & Nillumbik PCP in 2020 is **343,156**. This is an increase of 23,757 people from 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Planning & Community Development 'Victoria in the Future 2008 Projections - Estimated resident population

**Estimated population growth by age - 5 year intervals (2009-2019)**  
**Banyule**

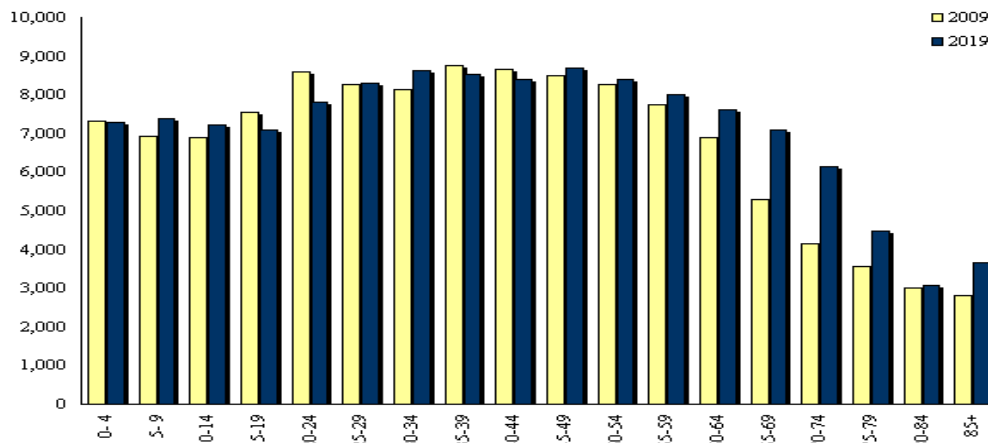


Figure 1: Banyule

**Darebin**

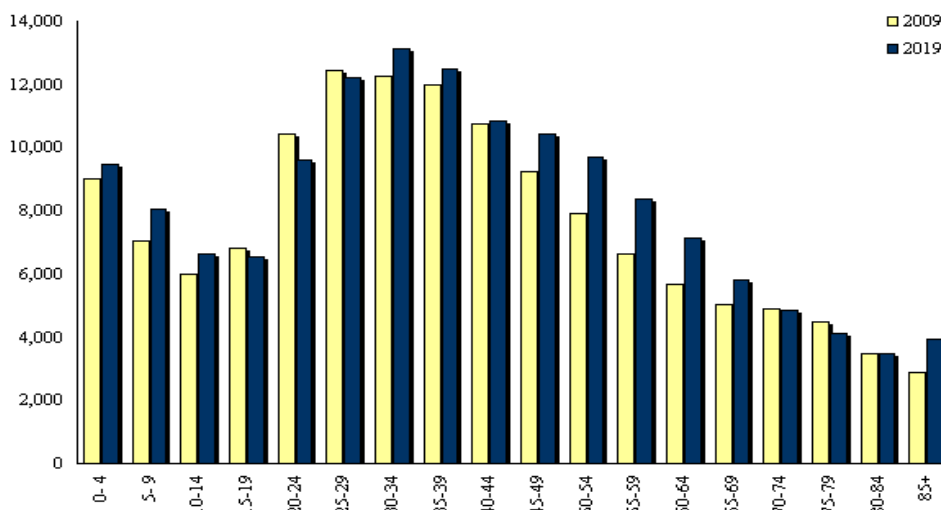
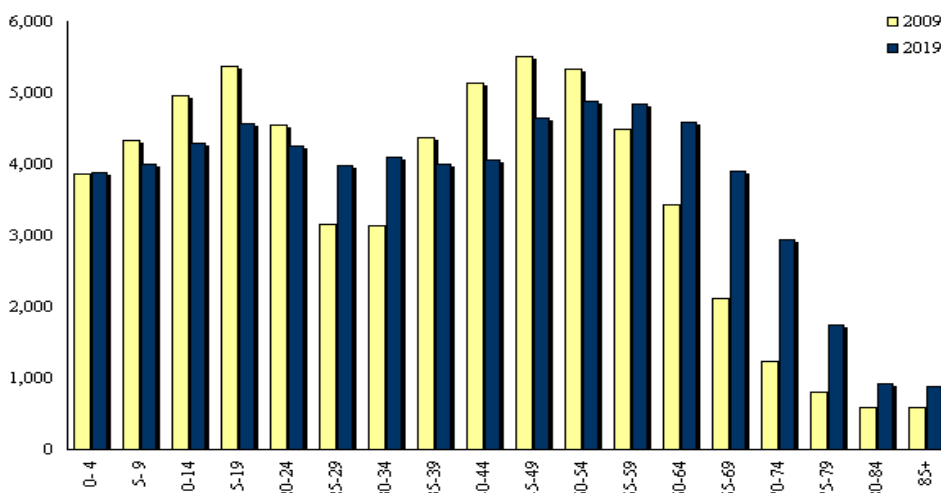


Figure 2: Darebin

**Nillumbik**



The fertility rate, that is the number of babies a women could expect to give birth to in her lifetime is she experience current age-specific fertility rates, nationally is 1.8. This rate is closely mirrored across Banyule at 1.7, Nillumbik 1.8 & Darebin 1.64<sup>5</sup>.

### 3.3 Indigenous Population

This group is of significance because of its experience of health and social disadvantage and issues for targeting and accessing services.

	No. of ATSI persons 2006 (ABS 2006)	Percentage of pop
<b>Banyule</b>	514	0.4
<b>Darebin</b>	1111	0.9
<b>Nillumbik</b>	151	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1776</b>	<b>1.6</b>

*Data Source: Social Health Atlas Australia, Local Government Areas 2009*

### Indigenous Population Age Profile <sup>6</sup>

Age	Banyule		Darebin		Nillumbik	
	Number	% of whole pop	Number	% of whole pop	Number	% of whole pop
<b>0-4</b>	71	13.8	130	11.7	11	7.1
<b>5-14</b>	114	22.1	232	20.9	44	28.2
<b>15-24</b>	110	21.3	217	19.5	39	25
<b>25-44</b>	127	24.6	319	28.7	38	24.4
<b>45-64</b>	73	14.1	175	15.8	24	15.4
<b>65+</b>	21	4.1	37	3.3	0	0

*Data Source: Social Health Atlas Australia, Local Government Areas 2009*

Darebin currently has the largest ATSI community in the Melbourne metropolitan area. <sup>7</sup> Across the catchment there is a high percentage of indigenous population are within the age ranges of 5-14 years and 25-44 years, all above 20% of the population. This would suggest that services targeting young families across the catchment would reach a significant percentage of the indigenous population.

### 3.4 Cultural Population

The catchment is diverse in its cultural population. Darebin particularly, has one of the most diverse communities in Victoria. Darebin has the highest percentage of people born in Non English backgrounds (28%) and likewise the highest reported poor proficiency in English (7.7%).

<sup>5</sup> Brendan Cairns Consulting Health & Wellbeing Reports (Banyule & Nillumbik)

<sup>6</sup> Social Health Atlas of Australia Local Government Areas 2009

<sup>7</sup> Darebin City Council Community Health & Wellbeing plan 2009-13

### Country of Birth & NESB -2006<sup>8</sup>

Country	Banyule	Darebin	Nillumbik	Total
Not stated	5990	10545	2531	19066
Supplementary Codes	54	88	10	152
Oceania & Antartica	87522	78300	49350	215172
North West Europe	5991	4042	4150	14183
Southern & Eastern	6686	18220	1853	26759
North Africa & Middle East	1135	3168	258	4561
South East Asia	1982	4111	435	6528
North-East Asia	2158	3772	207	6137
Southern and Central Asia	1503	3713	275	5491
Americas	764	983	396	2143
Sub-Saharan	1082	1121	326	2529

The table below provides an indication of the predominant languages spoken in countries of birth and reported difficulties with English.

	Banyule		Darebin		Nillumbik	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Predominately non English speaking	16,139	14.1	35,888	28.0	4206	7.0
Predominately non English speaking & reporting poor proficiency in English	2048	1.9	9243	7.7	197	0.4
predominately English speaking country	6559	5.7	5096	4.0	4294	7.2
Australia	86,174	75.0	76,530	59.8	48,760	81.5

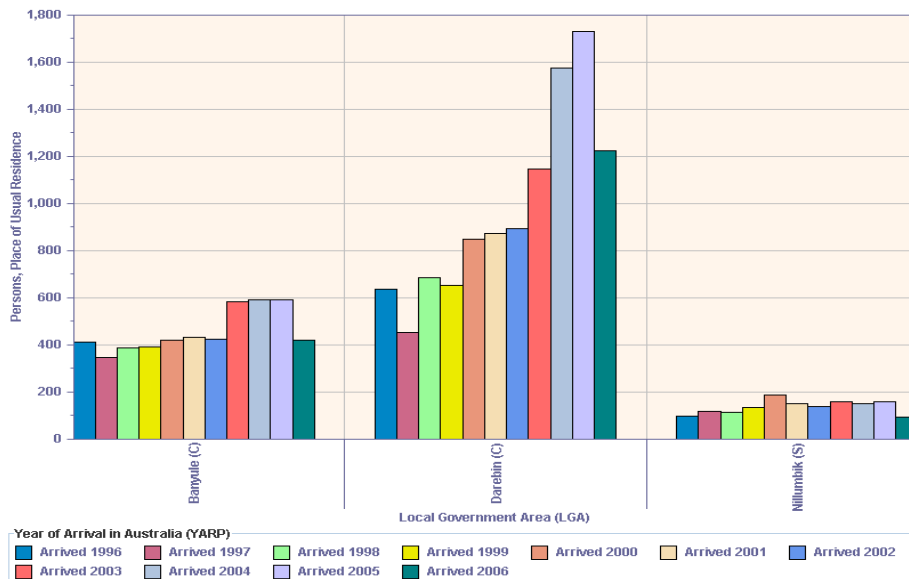
### Year of Arrival in Australia (10 year period from 1996-2006)

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Banyule (C)	412	343	387	390	417	432	421	583	591	588	419
Darebin (C)	635	450	684	650	848	870	892	1,144	1,574	1,729	1,224
Nillumbik (S)	96	115	113	131	186	147	136	159	151	157	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>1,733</b>

Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

In the 10 year period until 2006, there has been a yearly increase of arrival to Australia across the whole catchment.

<sup>8</sup> Census of Population and Housing 2006



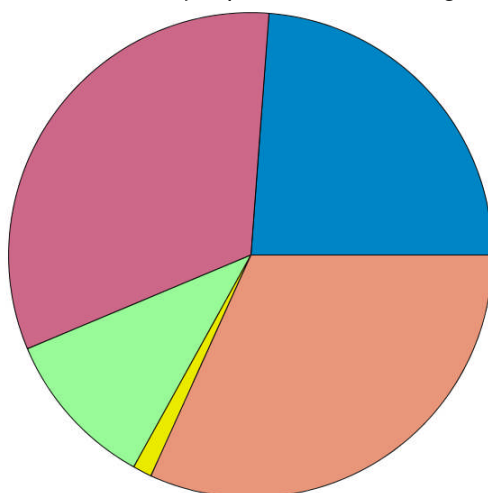
### Settlement Arrival Dates 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2007- 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2010<sup>9</sup>

From the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007 to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010, a total of 5268 people settled in the area. The vast majority were under the Family or Skilled stream and 230 under the humanitarian stream. A total of 1731 persons migrated to Banyule. This included 69 under the Humanitarian stream and the remainder under the Family & Skilled streams. In Darebin the total number is higher at 3229, with 153 being under the humanitarian stream. Within Nillumbik there were a total of 316, with 8 of those entering under the humanitarian stream and the remainder under family and skilled.

#### 4. Family Composition

	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Not applicable	Total
Banyule	10,867	14,880	4,862	578	14,521	45,708
Darebin	11,470	14,022	5,640	951	22,298	54,381
Nillumbik	4,281	10,053	1,787	128	3,915	20,164
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,618</b>	<b>38,955</b>	<b>12,289</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>40,734</b>	<b>120,253</b>

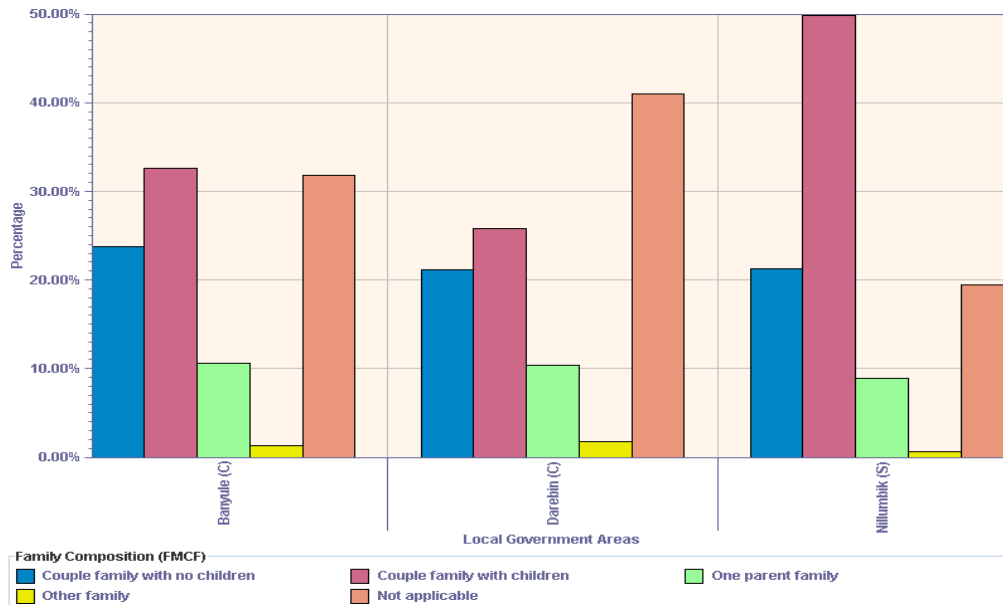
Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing



Families with children make up the largest composition type across the region. All three LGA's have higher numbers compared to the Victorian average of 30.76%. Banyule & Darebin have very similar percentages of one parent families, 10.64% and 10.37% respectively.



<sup>9</sup> Department of Immigration & Citizenship Settlement Report



Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

## 5. Disability

Across the three LGA's 13,552 people indicated they required assistance with core activities.

Across the catchment the top 5 causes of disability are:

1. Mental Disorders
2. Neurological & sense disorders
3. cancer
4. Chronic Respiratory disease
5. Cardiovascular disease (Banyule & Darebin) & Musculo-skeletal diseases (Nillumbik)<sup>10</sup>

The Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rates per 1000 population are as follows<sup>11</sup>:

Banyule	Males: 135.5	Females: 124
Darebin	Males: 146	Females: 130
Nillumbik	Males: 131	Females: 124
Victoria	Males: 143	Females: 129.1

### Unpaid assistance to people with a disability

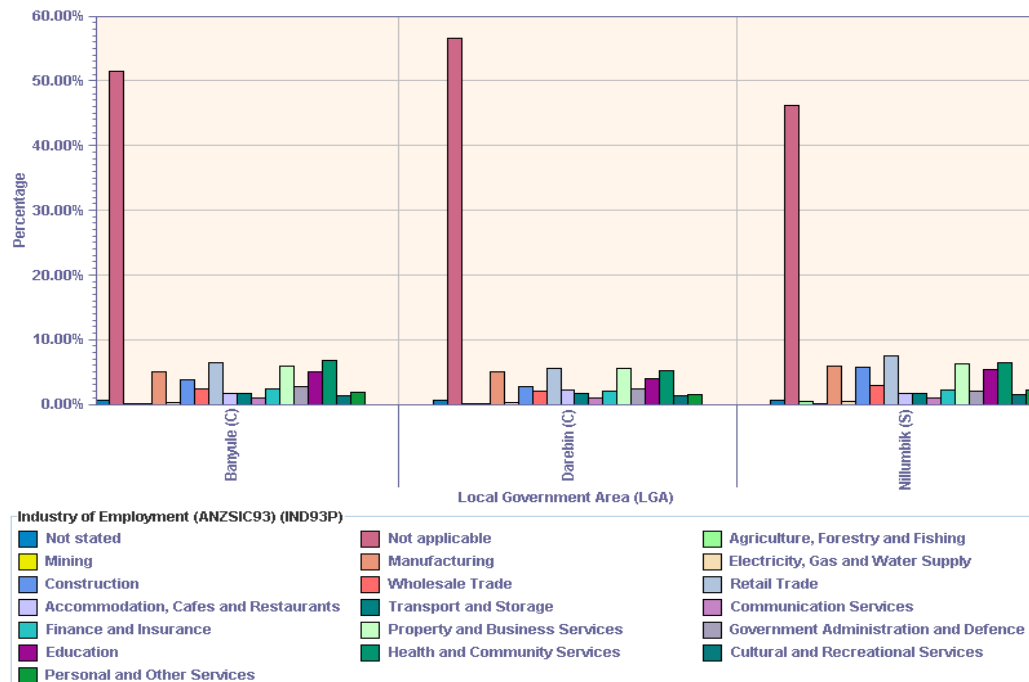
According to ABS (2006) data 26,397 individuals identified as providing unpaid care to a person with a disability. The percentages across all three areas are in line with one another at approximately 10.5%

<sup>10</sup> Planning for Healthier North Key Planning indicators

<sup>11</sup> Victorian Burden of Disease data, Department of Health

## 6. Employment

According to ABS (2006), the main industries of employment across the catchment are manufacturing, retail and health and community services. Nillumbik also has a high number of people employed in construction.



Data Source: Census of Population and Housing 2006

## Unemployment Rates

Statistical Local Area	Unemployment Rate
<b>Banyule – Heidelberg</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Banyule – North	2.6
Darebin – Northcote	4.1
<b>Darebin – Preston</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Nillumbik – South	1.4
Nillumbik – South West	1.7
<b>Nillumbik – Bal</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Victoria	5.5
Australia	5.3

For the September Quarter 2009, the Australian unemployment rate was 5.3%. For the same reporting period the following table identifies unemployment rates for Statistical Local Areas (SLA) across the catchment. Within Darebin, Preston (SLA) had the highest rate, followed by Heidelberg (SLA) in Banyule. Within catchment areas, there is difference between SLA, identifying pockets in each area with higher unemployment.<sup>12</sup>

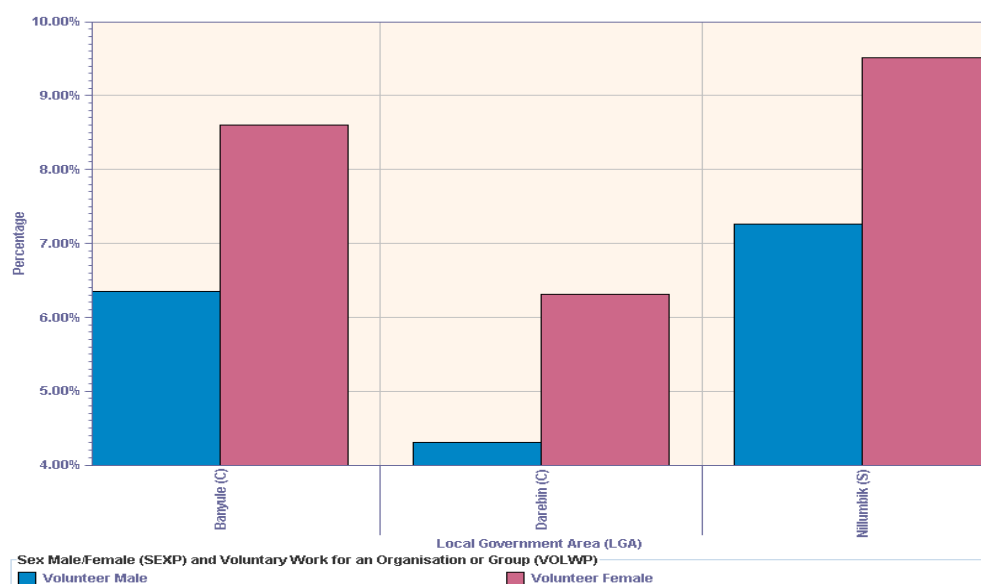
## 7. Housing

Data from the 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing demonstrated that across the catchment almost a quarter of those living their reported they experienced rental stress. 25.7% of persons living in Darebin reported rental stress, 21.5% in Banyule and 20% in Nillumbik. This trend follows those living in the catchment who are receiving rental assistance from Centrelink, Darebin (16%), Banyule (8.8%) & Nillumbik (4.8%). The largest proportion of persons renting from a government housing authority is in Darebin with 5.1%. Banyule has 4% of its residents renting from government housing authority and Nillumbik has only 0.6%.

<sup>12</sup> Small Area Labour Markets September Quarter (2009), Department of Education, Employment & Workplace relations

## 8. Voluntary Work for an organization

Females reported higher involvement in volunteer activity compared to males. The total number of volunteers across the catchment is approximately 40,793. It is estimated that approximately 34% of the adult population in Australian volunteer and the figures for the catchment demonstrate a high level in involvement in volunteer activity. Nillumbik has the highest percentage (45%)<sup>13</sup>. Banyule & Darebin also report strong levels of volunteer activity in comparison to state averages with 40.9% and 32.3% respectively.

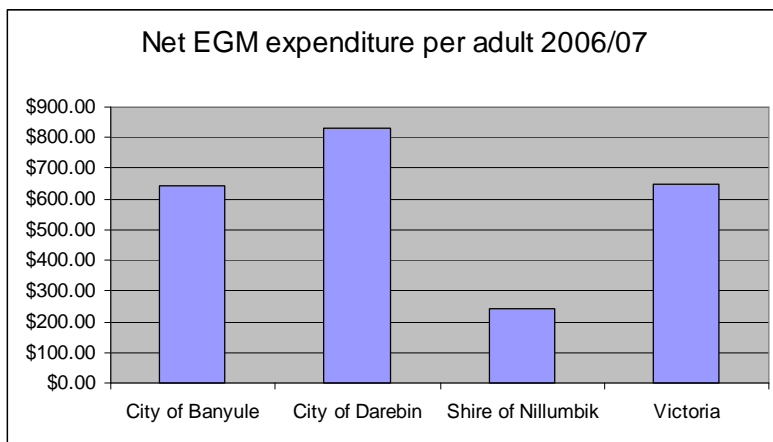
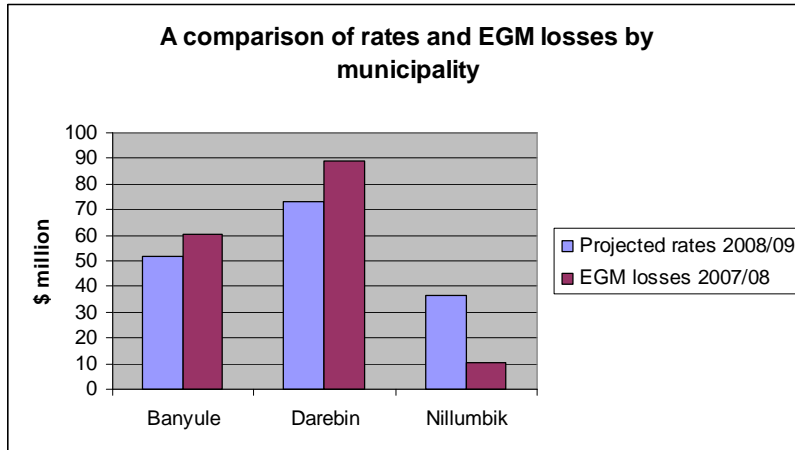


Data Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing

A recent Australian Bureau of Statistics report into voluntary work in Australia found people who volunteer are more likely to be between the age of 35 to 44 years, Australian born, with a higher level of educational achievement and higher incomes than non-volunteers. It is recognised that volunteering has a number of benefits for individuals, communities and health and well-being.

<sup>13</sup> ABS *Voluntary Work, Australia Survey (2006)*

## 9. Electronic Gaming Machine Losses



## 10. Child Health <sup>14</sup> Immunisation

Immunisation rates for children up to 12 months of age being fully immunized is highest in Banyule at 91.3% and 89.1% and 87.7% in Darebin and Nillumbik respectively. The Victorian rate of children being fully immunized at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009, between the ages 12-15 months was 91.9%.<sup>15</sup>

The percentage of low birth rates is similar across the three LGA's. Banyule at 6.5% and Darebin at 6.8% with Nillumbik lower at 5.9%.

## 11. SEIFA index (2006):

Darebin	971.6
Banyule	1047.4
Nillumbik	1104.4

The three local government areas fall across the broad spectrum of the SEIFA index, Darebin being amongst the most disadvantaged and Nillumbik ranked as the second least disadvantaged within the Melbourne statistical division.

Within Banyule, Heidelberg West & Bellfield are ranked the most disadvantaged suburbs with SEIFA of 825.4. In Darebin, disadvantage is more prominent in the northern part of the municipality. Nillumbik displays little variation of SEIFA index between suburbs indicating less difference on socioeconomic criteria across the municipality. Despite this, it is useful to note that Hurstbridge and Eltham Central are the areas within Nillumbik with the highest level of disadvantage.

<sup>14</sup> Vic 2004-06 Social Health atlas Aus 2009

<sup>15</sup> Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (2009)

## 12. Community Indicators Victoria

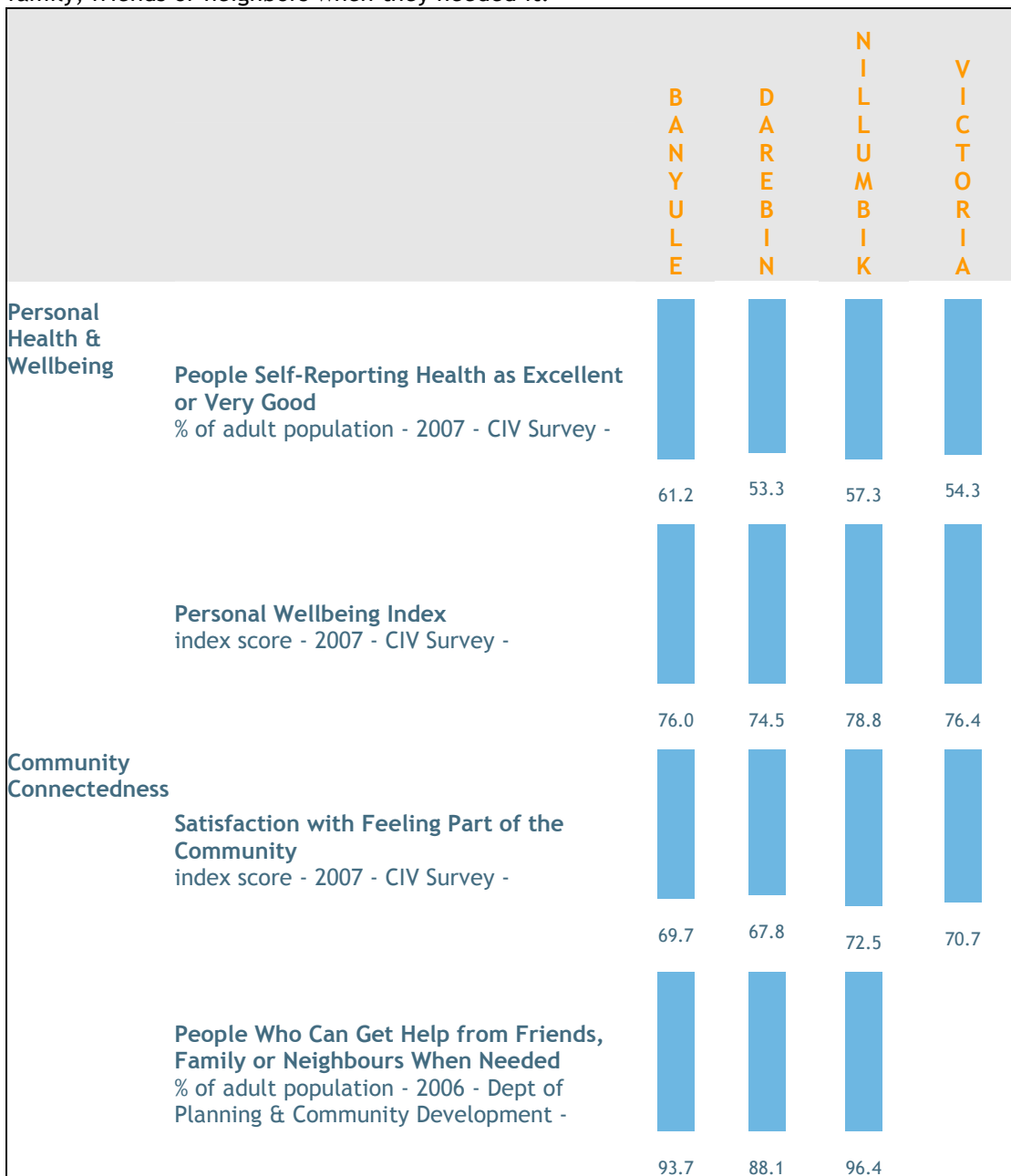
The following information is taken from the Community Indicators Victoria Survey (2007).

### Healthy, Safe & Inclusive Communities

In the Community Indicators Survey (2007) persons living across the catchment mostly reported their health as excellent or very good and in all LGA's, self reported health was rated higher than the state average of 54.3%. Subjective Wellbeing was measured using the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index (AUWBI).

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with their lives on a number of domains. Generally, people living in the catchment rated their personal wellbeing as high. Darebin is the only LGA with lower score (74.5) than the state average (76.4).

The majority of people living across the catchment reported they could get assistance from family, friends or neighbors when they needed it.



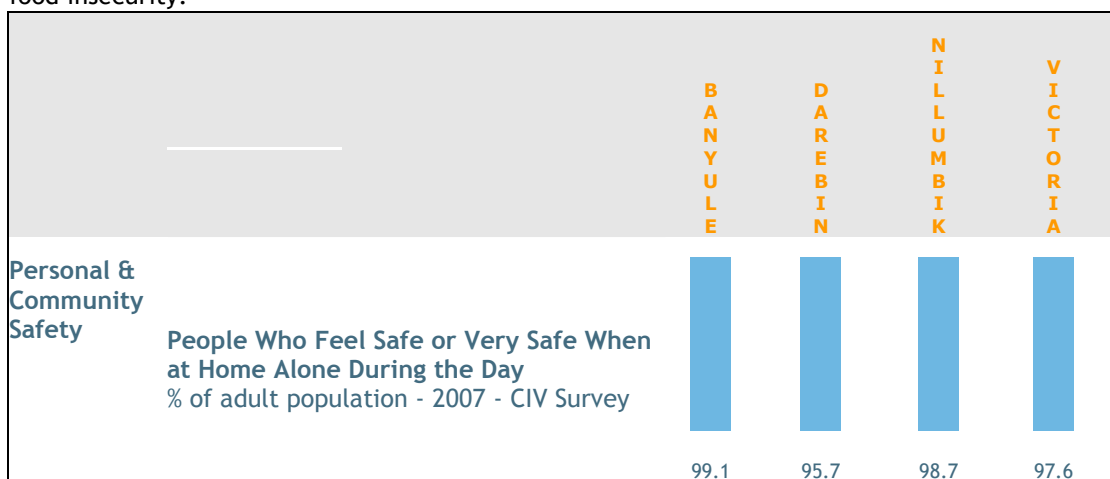


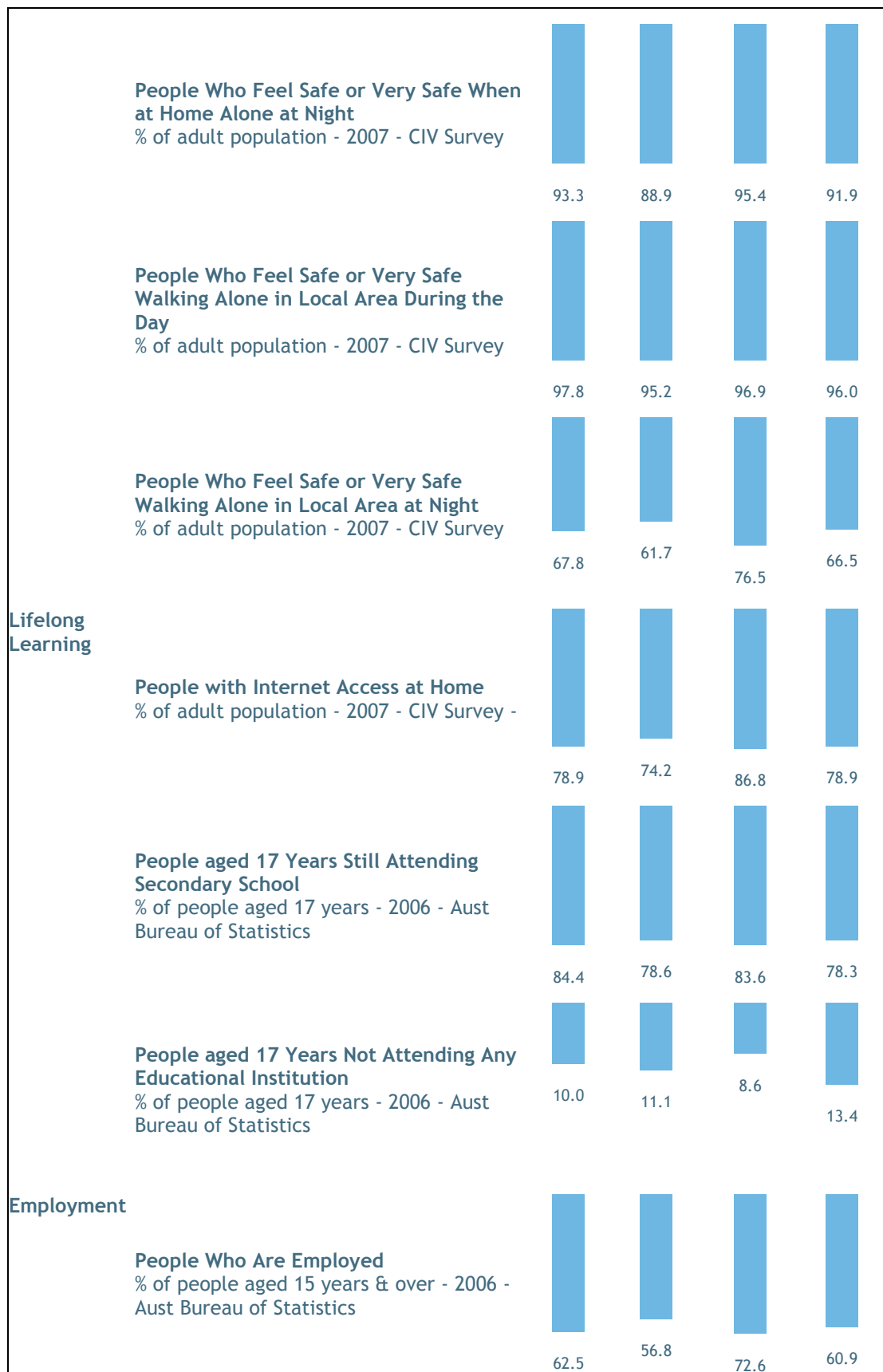
### Healthy, Safe, Dynamic & Resilient Communities

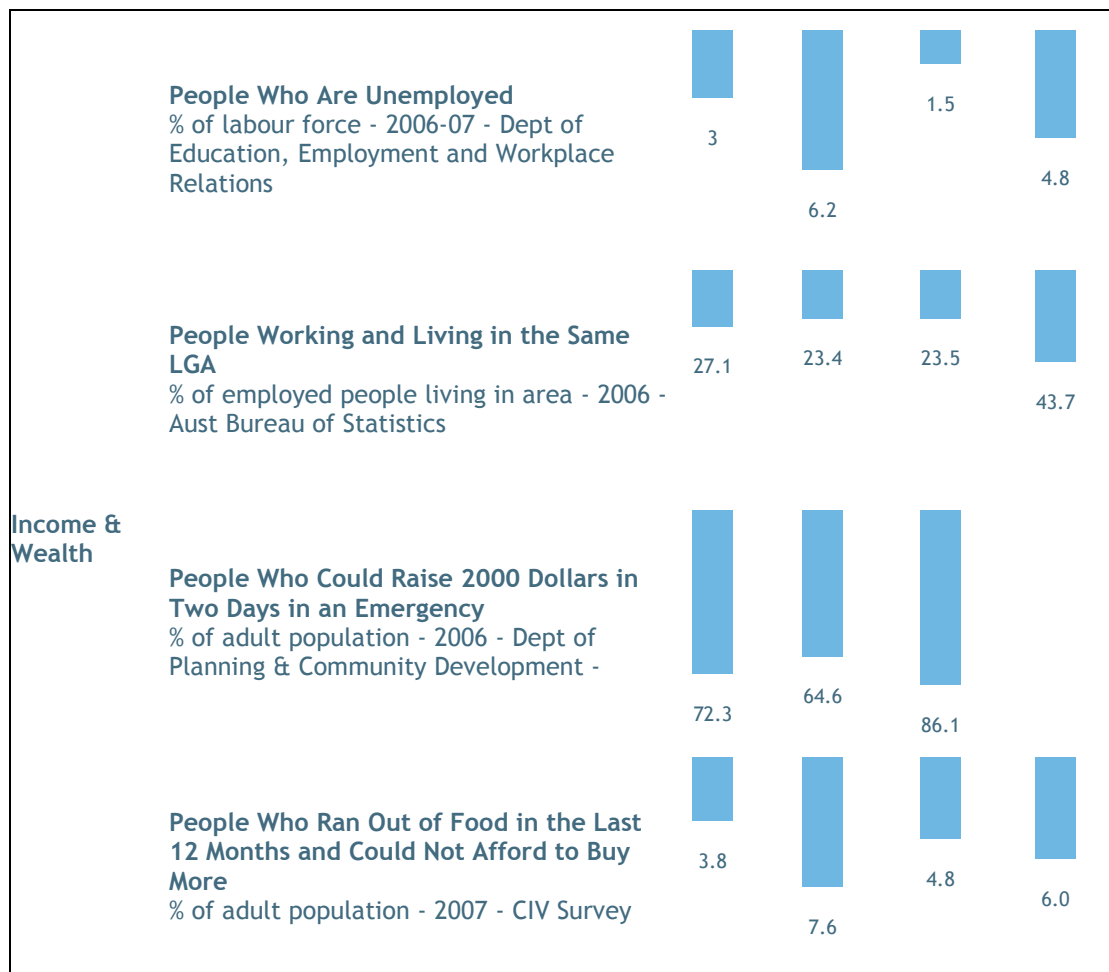
The majority of persons living across the catchment reported feeling safe when alone, both when walking in the local area and whilst at home. In Darebin, a lower proportion of people reported feeling safe when walking alone at night in the local area, 61.7%. This compares to the state figure of 66.5%.

When asked if they could raise \$2000 in two days for an emergency, a number of people across the catchment indicated they would be unable to do this. Most significantly in Darebin with 35.4% of respondents reporting they would be unable to, followed by Banyule (27.7%) and Nillumbik (13.9%).

A number of households have further reported experiencing food insecurity where they had run out of food and could not afford to buy more. Across Darebin this was reported as 7.6% which is higher than the state average of 6.0%. 4.8% of persons in Nillumbik also indicated experiencing food insecurity.







## Sustainable Built & Natural Environment

	B A N Y U L E	D A R E B I N	N I L L U M B I K	V I C T O R I A
<b>Housing</b>				
<b>Households with Housing Costs 30% or More of Gross Income</b> % of all households - 2006 - Aust Bureau of Statistics	14.7	19.3	13.7	17.7
<b>Median House Price</b> dollars (thousands) - 2005 - Land Victoria	350	350	380	281
<b>Transport</b>				
<b>People Who Experienced Transport Limitations in the Last 12 Months</b> % of adult population - 2007 - CIV Survey	21.3	27.6	17.2	20.3
<b>People Who Used Public Transport to Travel to Work on Census Day (LGA of Residence)</b> % of employed people living in area - 2006 - Aust Bureau of Statistics	12.2	18.5	7.3	9.3
<b>People Who Rode a Bicycle or Walked to Work on Census Day (LGA of Residence)</b> % of employed people living in area - 2006 - Aust Bureau of Statistics	3.4	5.8	1.7	4.7
<b>People Who Rode a Bicycle or Walked to Work on Census Day (LGA of Workplace)</b> % of people working in area - 2006 - Aust Bureau of Statistics	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.8

### Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities

Across the three LGA's the majority of people agree that it is a good thing for a society to be made of people from different cultures. In all instances this was higher than the state average which is 89.4%. The figures also suggest that people living in the catchment feel they are provided with good opportunities to participate in arts activities in their local area. Despite this however, in Nillumbik 43.6% of people reported they had participated in arts related activities which is lower than both Banyule & Darebin and the state average.



### 13. Crime Statistics

Police statistics<sup>16</sup> indicate that reported crimes have dropped slightly in Darebin from 2007/2008 across to 208/2009 reporting period. Crimes against the person dropped by 3.9%, per 100,000 population. This trend is reported across crimes against property, other crime (weapons, harassment, behavior in public) and most notable in reported drug offences which was down by 18.4% per 100,00 population.

Whilst the reported crime statistics for Banyule reflect a slight increase in most crimes from 2007/08 - 2008/09, reported drug offences dropped by 4.3%. Nillumbik also reported a decrease in reported drug offences however this was more significant at 20.1%. A decrease of 27.5% was reported in Nillumbik for other crime such as weapons, harassment, and behavior in public.

<sup>16</sup> Victorian Police 2008/09 Crime Statistics by LGA

These statistics however only report figures of crime which is reported to police and should be considered in conjunction with the other data in this report. It should also be interpreted in the local context of police activity or key campaigns conducted by police.

#### **14. Family Violence**

Banyule and Darebin have a relatively high rate of reported family violence. In 2005/06 Banyule reported 479 incidents per 100,000 population and Darebin 432 incidents. These rates are significantly lower in Nillumbik by approximately 50%. In the same reporting period Nillumbik reported 218 incidents of family violence per 100,000 population.

The Victorian Department of Human Services notes that intimate partner violence has a greater impact on the health of Victorian women under the age of 45 than any other risk factor. Whilst these reported incidents provide an insight, it is recognized that there are a significant amount of incidents which go unreported.

#### **15. Health Data**

Life expectancy <sup>17</sup> within each local government area is as follows from 2002 -2006

Banyule 80.2 years male; 84.1 females

Darebin 78.2 years male; 84.2 female

Nillumbik 82.8 years male; 85 years

These figures overall do not vary significantly from the Victorian average.

#### **GP's**

The number of GP's per 1000 of the population is 2.62 in Banyule, 1.06 in Darebin and 0.8 in Nillumbik. The lower number of GP services in Darebin & Nillumbik creates barriers for sufficient access to health services.

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<sup>17</sup> [http://www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/downloads/le\\_tables\\_2006.xls](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/downloads/le_tables_2006.xls)

**DALY rates** <sup>18</sup>**Mental Health & Suicide**

The DALY rates are per 1000 population. High DALY rates indicate poor health status.

*DALY Rates for **Males** with Mental Disorders and Suicide*

Causes	Banyule Rate	Darebin Rate	Nillumbik Rate	Vic Rate
Mental Disorders	18.9	21.6	17.3	19.6
Alcohol abuse/dependence	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.6
Heroin abuse/dependence	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5
Schizophrenia	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Depression	5.9	6.4	4.9	5.9
Bipolar disorder	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.7
Social phobia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Generalised anxiety disorder	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Borderline personality disorder	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
<b>Intentional Injury</b>	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.6
Suicide	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.9

*DALY Rates for **Females** with Mental Disorders and Suicide*

Causes	Banyule Rate	Darebin Rate	Nillumbik Rate	Vic Rate
Mental Disorders	18.2	21.1	18.1	19.7
Alcohol abuse/dependence	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Heroin abuse/dependence	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Schizophrenia	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Depression	6.0	8.1	5.6	7.1
Bipolar disorder	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Social phobia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Generalised anxiety disorder	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Borderline personality disorder	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6
<b>Intentional Injury</b>	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Suicide	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3

Depression rates as the highest within the mental disorders across all three LGA's. For both males and females, Darebin's DALY rate for depression is higher than the state rate. The rate of suicide is significantly higher in men across the catchment and across Victoria.

<sup>18</sup> Burden of Disease data (2001) Department of Human Services

Chronic Disease <sup>19</sup> (2004-2005)

Health issue	Banyule		Darebin		Nillumbik		Total
	Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #
Type 2 diabetes	3385	26.7	5333	38.7	1017	21.0	9735
High cholesterol	8137	64.7	10741	79.7	3255	63.6	22133
Males with mental & behavioural problems	5139	89.1	6183	97.9	2464	79.0	13786
Males with Mood affected problems	2385	40.8	3183	48.7	705	23.1	6273
Females with mental & behavioural problems	6078	99.6	8173	120.9	3778	121.7	18029
Female with mood affected problems	4100	66.8	5446	79.0	1768	57.3	11314
People with circulatory system disease	20397	162.9	25511	185.9	7816	151.8	53724
Hypertensive activity	11733	92.7	15255	112.1	3860	77.7	30848
Respiratory system disease	37262	313.7	38082	287.8	20071	328.7	95415
Asthma	12472	106.3	13397	103.8	6116	98.4	31985
Musculoskeletal system disease	37011	301.3	40120	296.1	16171	288.8	93302
Arthritis	18486	147.3	21404	158.5	6267	121.0	46157
Pheumatoid Arthritis	2599	20.9	2808	20.9	993	18.7	6400
Osteoarthritis	9987	78.9	11896	87.6	3326	66.7	25209
Females with Osteoarthritis	3557	53.7	3885	53.0	1070	49.8	8512
Injury events	24525	211.3	25335	196.9	13004	205.5	62864

Data Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia (2009) LGA areas

Health Behaviours (2004-2005)

Behaviour	**Number per 1000		
	Banyule	Darebin	Nillumbik
Male smokers 18+	217.3	285.8	202.8
Female smokers 18+	166.7	191.2	160.0
High risk alcohol consumption	46.9	41.7	68.2
Physically inactive 15+	277.6	383.0	227.9
Overweight males 18+	410.2	379.0	410.7
Obese males 18+	138.3	172.2	134.9
Overweight females 18+	246.4	245.1	237.4
Obese females 18+	108.9	166.7	101.3
Normal weight 15+	469.8	400.3	456.2
2 services of fruit daily	578.6	560.2	570.9
1 of 4 major risk factors	497.9	607.7	472.6

Data Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia (2009) LGA areas

<sup>19</sup> Social Health Atlas of Australia Local Government Areas 2009 Public Health Information Development Unit, University of Adelaide

### Deaths (2002-2006)

Description	Banyule		Darebin		Nillumbik	
	Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #	Rate per 1000
15-65 yrs						
Cancer	319	77.0	301	77.7	123	57.3
Circulatory sys	107	26.2	158	40.6	41	19.0
Respiratory sys	20	4.8	30	7.6	#	
External causes	115	28.9	157	34.7	55	26.0
Other causes	114	28.0	154	37.9	26	12.0

#replaces numbers between 1-4

Data Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia 2009 LGA areas

### Preventable -Avoidable deaths 0-74 years (2002-2006)

Banyule		Darebin		Nillumbik	
Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #	Rate per 1000	Actual #	Rate per 1000
478	83.0	697	108.7	160	67.4

Data Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia 2009 LGA areas

## 16. Austin Health Data

**Austin Health - Inpatient Separations - Primary and secondary catchments only**  
for separation dates from 01-Jul-2009 to 31-Jan-2010

### SLA - Postcode

Fin Year	2009-10
Dialysis	(All)
LOS Type	(All)

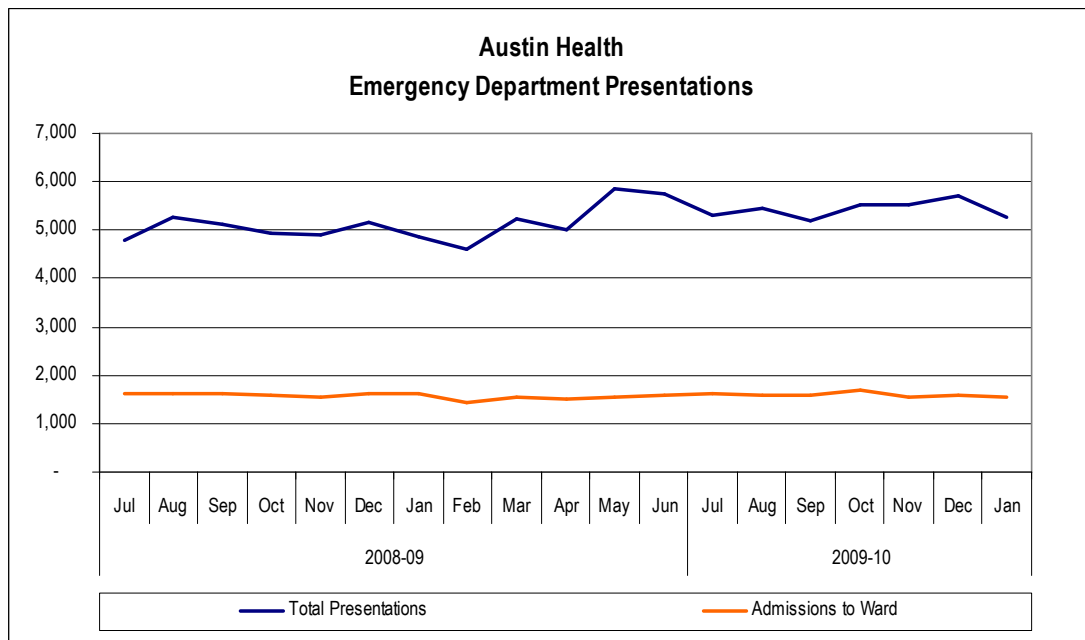
Inpatient Separations				
All Data	Austin Catchment	SLA	Postcode	Total
All	Primary	Banyule (C) - Heidelberg		8,185
		Banyule (C) - North		6,667
		Darebin (C) - Preston		8,716
		Nillumbik (S) - South		1,344
		Nillumbik (S) - South-West		1,029
		Nillumbik (S) Bal		517
	Primary Total			26,458
	Secondary	Darebin (C) - Northcote		2,659
Secondary Total			2,468	
Total Episodes				28,927

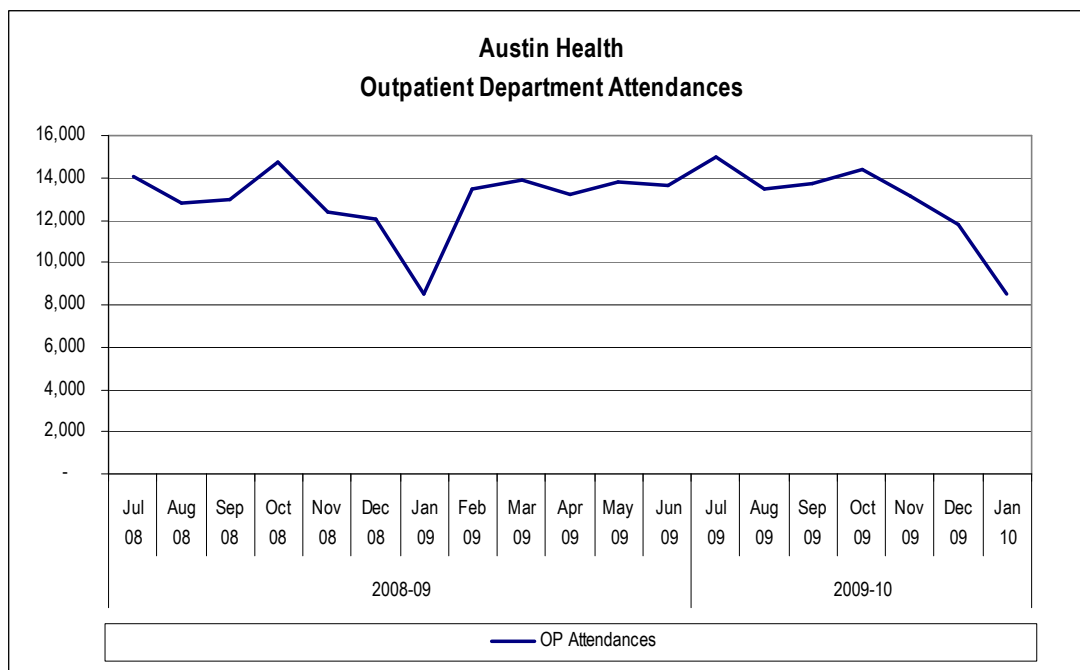
### SLA - Specialty

Fin Year	2009-10
Dialysis	(All)
LOS Type	(All)

Inpatient Separations				
All Data	Austin Catchment	SLA	Specialty	Total
All	Primary	Banyule (C) - Heidelberg		8,185
		Banyule (C) - North		6,667
		Darebin (C) - Preston		9,102
		Nillumbik (S) - South		1,363
		Nillumbik (S) - South-West		1,029
		Nillumbik (S) Bal		524
		<b>Primary Total</b>		<b>26,870</b>
	Secondary	Darebin (C) - Northcote		2,660
		Manningham (C) - East		198
		Manningham (C) - West		4,321
		Whittlesea (C) - North		1,460
		Whittlesea (C) - South		4,401
	<b>Secondary Total</b>		<b>13,040</b>	
	<b>Total Episodes</b>			

### Austin Health: ED presentation & Outpatient attendees July 2008-Jan 2010





### 17. Community Health Integrated Health Promotion Priorities 2009-12

The following are the priority areas for the 3 community health centres in the new catchment.

Banyule	Darebin	Nillumbik
Healthy & Active Living Wellbeing & Social Inclusion Alcohol & Other Drugs	Capacity Building Physical Activity and Active Communities Accessible Nutritious Food Mental Health	Physical Activity & Nutrition Mental Health & Wellbeing Capacity Building

### 18. Municipal Public Health Plans 2009-13

Banyule	Darebin	Nillumbik (2006-09)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and support good health</li> <li>• Develop a connected and involved community</li> <li>• Provide services to people at critical life stages</li> <li>• Promote community safety</li> <li>• Celebrate Banyule's cultural heritage</li> <li>• Protect public health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting mental health &amp; social wellbeing</li> <li>• Improving physical health</li> <li>• Creating safe, supportive &amp; sustainable environments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment (natural, built and cultural)</li> <li>• Health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Community assets</li> <li>• Governance and community engagement</li> </ul>

## 19. Key Findings

The age profile across the catchment follows a similar trend which is primarily ageing and will this ageing population will continue to increase. The ageing of the population is one of the major transformations being experienced by Australia's population, and is a current focus for both economic and social policy. Much of the discussion around population ageing focuses on issues associated with an increasing proportion of older people; for example, expenditure associated with income support, the provision of health and disability services, and family and community care<sup>20</sup>.

Along with National trends, limited physical activity and overweight and obesity are key health issues for the catchment. The last two decades have seen fewer Australians taking up smoking and more quitting. The largest fall in smoking rates occurred in the 18-24 age group, with 23% now smoking compared with 36% in 1990. However, obesity has increased with more than two thirds of Australian men and over half of all women now considered overweight or obese; a 29% increase since 1995. Interventions which create safe and supportive environments for physical activity and the provision of health and accessible food will go a way to address these issues.

The Health promotion priorities for the three community health services in the catchment have all identified the following common priority areas:

*Physical Activity Food & Nutrition Mental Health & Wellbeing*

These common priorities provide opportunities for partnership projects along with sharing of research and learning's from evidence based practice.

Difficulties in using public transport and the availability of appropriate public transport are reported consistently across the catchment. Advocacy for improvements to public transport, like integration between rail and bus services, and improving access to community transport are key ongoing concerns for the Banyule, Darebin & Nillumbik catchment.

Both Darebin and Banyule have Neighbourhood Renewal sites in East Reservoir and West Heidelberg respectively. These areas demonstrate high levels of disadvantage and high concentrations of public housing.

The reported rates of Family Violence are high in both Banyule & Darebin providing opportunities to develop partnership around this issue. The work of the state plan to prevent violence against women 2010-2020, VicHealth and Women's Health in the North (WHIN) supports a focus on prevention of violence against women.

## 20. Place Based

While partnerships and joint initiatives are a core element of the PCP it is critical to recognize and incorporate the differences between the three local government areas. Further within municipalities there are vast differences between suburbs with some of the most disadvantaged in close proximity to least disadvantaged.

### **Banyule**

Whilst the health status of Banyule appears overall quite good, data demonstrates there are particular communities which are significantly more disadvantaged. In particular postcode 3081, Heidelberg West, Bellfield and Heidelberg Heights. This has impacts on planning for services across the municipality or advocating for increased funding into the municipality.

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<sup>20</sup> ABS National Trends -Ageing Population

## **Darebin**

The municipality of Darebin is one of the most diverse in the region. There are larger numbers of residents born overseas and the largest proportion of people reporting poor proficiency in English.

Darebin currently has the largest ATSI community in the Melbourne metropolitan area. A large proportion of this population are young families. This diversity across the municipality raises challenges to providing responsive and accessible services which meet the needs of the people living in the municipality.

Disadvantage is more prominent across the northern part of the municipality. The percentages of persons experiencing rental stress, food insecurity and housing costs higher than 30% or more of gross income are consistently higher than the remainder of the catchment. Darebin also reported a high unemployment rate.

## **Nillumbik**

Nillumbik is an interface council which lies at the interface of metropolitan Melbourne and rural Victoria therefore sharing both aspects of urban and rural communities. Whilst Nillumbik is classified as a 'Metropolitan Council' a vast amount of their geographical area comprises of typical urban communities such as Eltham and Diamond Creek, to small rural townships, farms, remote bush and National Park. This classification of Nillumbik as metropolitan determines the council's eligibility to grants and funding streams.

Given that Nillumbik covers a significantly larger land area than Banyule & Darebin combined, there are undoubtedly unique issues facing the municipality that require localized responses. The spatial distribution of the population in Nillumbik suggests that affordable and locational access to community and health services is an important factor in achieving positive health outcomes. This is particularly the case for the northern areas of the municipality.

In February 2009, Nillumbik was significantly impacted by the Victorian Bushfires, now referred to as 'Black Saturday'. Over 40 lives were lost and 135 houses destroyed. Approximately 23% of the shires land area was burnt. Agencies within the municipality have been responding to this disaster by providing a range of response, relief and recovery strategies to affected families and communities. Evidence indicates that this affected population will be at a high risk of developing or exacerbating health problems<sup>21</sup>.

Data from the Community Indicators Victoria Survey indicated that in Nillumbik particularly, there was a lower proportion of the population who had participated in arts related activities. This was despite the majority of people reporting that there were plenty of opportunities to participate. It would be useful to explore this further and identify ways to increase this participation.

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<sup>21</sup> Nillumbik Community Health Service Integrated Health Promotion Strategic Plan 2009-12