

Health and Wellbeing Profile

-Southern Grampians & Glenelg

Prepared by:

***Department of Human Services-
Barwon-South Western Region
Regional Planning Unit
&
Southern Grampians & Glenelg
Planning Advisory Committee***

Updated September 2009

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1. INTRODUCTION

The BSW-Region area-based planning (ABP) process was conducted taking a helicopter view of a geographical area's

- population health and wellbeing; and
- health and aged care service system.

The approach has been to develop a baseline profile of both aspects and take a "helicopter view" to identify the top priority strategic issues in the three BSW sub regional (PCP) catchment areas.

Further work is to be undertaken to join the Housing, Disability and Children, Youth & Families Service system into the process.

The focus of this paper is on population health and wellbeing for the Southern Grampians and Glenelg Catchment.

Key objectives of Area-based Planning – Population Health & Wellbeing

Producing medium term early intervention and prevention strategies and plans aimed at improving population health and wellbeing outcomes by:

- Reducing the incidence of preventable chronic diseases in the local area populations
- Narrowing the gap between disadvantaged and advantaged groups
- Involving stakeholders both within and beyond the health system e.g. local government, schools, industry

A number of companion papers have also been developed. These include:

- **Area-based Planning Approach – Southern Grampians & Glenelg;**
Describes the methodology used in the planning process
- **Health and Aged Care Service System - Southern Grampians & Glenelg**
Provides a profile of health and aged care services in the Catchment, a review of utilisation of services and assessment of future healthcare demand, summary of issues impacting on agencies etc
- **Data baseline and indicators - Southern Grampians & Glenelg**
Provides a snapshot of key population health and wellbeing and service system indicators extracted from the above profile reports.

2. PURPOSE OF THE PROFILE

The purpose of this health and wellbeing profile is to provide a strong evidence base from which health priorities can be set and strategic actions addressing these priorities formulated.

Sections 7 to 8 of this document provides a comprehensive profile for the Southern Grampians and Glenelg Catchment.

The evidence provided can be used by key stakeholders such as the Southern Grampians & Glenelg Primary Care Partnership, local Government, health and aged care service providers and other member agencies as the foundation for their strategic planning.

The evidence may also inform the identification of key trends and areas experiencing inequalities in health status within the Catchment so that resources can be allocated appropriately.

It also provides baseline information for the purpose of monitoring changes in health and wellbeing across the Catchment. It also provides evidence for the evaluation of the impact of programs aimed at improving health and wellbeing.

3. ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE

The evidence base has been collated using the “Rural, regional and remote health information framework” developed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

The framework identifies the types of information that are important to develop an understanding of, and to monitor, the health of rural, remote and regional populations.

The framework as it relates to population health and wellbeing addresses:

- Determinants of health; and
- Health status and outcomes;

Figure 3: The Rural, regional and remote health information framework and indicators, (AIHW)

Determinants of health Are the factors determining health changing for the better? Is it the same for everyone? Where and for whom are they changing?				
Environmental factors	Socioeconomic factors	Community capacity	Health behaviours	Person-related factors
Physical, chemical and biological factors such as air, water, food and soil quality resulting from chemical pollution and waste disposal. <i>Water, sewerage, food availability, housing, recreational and cultural facilities, the workplace, environmental hazards.</i>	Socioeconomic factors such as education, employment, percapita expenditure on health, and average weekly earnings. <i>Education, employment, aftertax income.</i>	Characteristics of communities and families such as population density, age distribution, health literacy, housing, community support services and transport. <i>Population characteristics, social issues and social capital, services, health literacy, perception of risk, housing, transport, cost of living, regional business health.</i>	Attitudes, beliefs, knowledge and behaviours, e.g. patterns of eating, physical activity, excess alcohol consumption and smoking. <i>Smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drugs, physical activity, nutrition, sexual practices, driving practices.</i>	Genetic-related susceptibility to disease and other factors such as blood pressure, cholesterol levels and body weight. <i>Genetically determined diseases, specific birth defects, blood pressure, cholesterol and body weight.</i>

Health status and outcomes How healthy are BSW residents? Is it the same for everyone? Where is the most opportunity for improvement?			
Health conditions	Human function	Life expectancy and wellbeing	Deaths
Prevalence of disease, disorder, injury or trauma or other healthrelated states <i>Chronic diseases, injury, mental health, oral health, communicable diseases and birth outcomes</i>	Alterations to body, structure or function (impairment), activities (activity limitation) and participation (restrictions in participation). <i>Disability and days away from usual activity sick.</i>	Broad measures of physical, mental, and social wellbeing of individuals and other derived indicators such as disability-adjusted life expectancy (DALE). <i>Disability-adjusted life expectancy, life expectancy, disability-adjusted life years, self-assessed health status and self-assessed happiness</i>	Age- and/or condition-specific mortality rates. <i>Perinatal mortality, age-specific mortality, overall death rates, premature mortality, burden in each area.</i>

4. METHODOLOGY AND NOTES

The health and wellbeing profile is based on a range of data, most of which is publically available. A list of key datasets and sources utilised is provided at the rear of this document.

Where possible and practicable, the most current and readily available data have been used.

Data has been presented predominantly at the local government Area level. Some data has also been provided at the Statistical Local Area level to facilitate identification of pockets of disadvantage and inequality.

The data are presented in such a way to enable the user to make comparisons between local Government areas, the SGG PCP Catchment, the BSW Region and Victoria.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This health and wellbeing profile has been compiled by the Regional Planning Unit of the Department of Human Services (Barwon South Western Region), in partnership with the Southern Grampians & Glenelg Planning Advisory Committee (PAC).

The Regional Office would like to acknowledge the input of members of the PAC who included:

	Name	Position	Organisation
Health & Aged Care agencies	Lisa Hutchins	Manager	Balmoral Bush Nursing Centre
	Owen Stephens	Chief Executive	Casterton Memorial Hospital
	Peter Starick	Chief Executive	Heywood Rural Health
	John O'Neill	Chief Executive	Portland District Health Service
	Jim Fletcher	Chief Executive	Western District Health Service
	Dr Colin Riley	Oral Health Services Manager	Barwon Southwest & Grampians
	Tony Oxford	Group Manager, Southern Grampians District	Ambulance Victoria
Primary Care Partnership	Janette Lowe	Executive Officer (from 2009)	SGG PCP
	Rowena Wylie	Project Officer + A/Executive Officer (mid 2008 - 2009)	
	Rosie Rowe	Executive Officer (up to mid 2008)	
Div of General Practice	Dr Dale Ford	Representative	Otway Division
	Leanne Lehmann	Representative	West Vic Division
Local Govt	Adelle Kenneally	Manager Citizen Services	Glenelg Shire Council
	Kevin O'Brien	Manager Community & Leisure Services	Southern Grampians Shire Council
Department of Human Services	John Hedditch	Manager, Regional Planning	DHS BSW Region
	Anne Fairbairn	Program & Service Advisor, Portland District Hospital & Glenelg Shire	
	Larry Neeson (from mid-2009)	Program & Service Advisor, Western Districts Health Service & Sthn Grampians Shire	
	Marcia Webb (up to mid-2009)		
	Paul Gladigau	Project Officer, Regional Planning	
Other	Cath Williams	Assistant Director (Western Team), Health Strategies Branch	Commonwealth Dept of Health & Ageing

6. SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

The following provides a summary of key issues of note from analysis of health and wellbeing data presented in the appendices section (from page 17 of this document).

Key points

- The SGG Catchment has a mix of regional, coastal, rural and remote communities with a dispersed population. Population growth is predicted over the planning period to 2021, but the proportion of older people in the community will increase more rapidly.
- The Catchment has pockets with a high level of socio-economic disadvantage.
- The ageing and socio-economic status of the population have important implications for the health service system because older people and people who experience socio-economic disadvantage have greater needs for health services.
- The Catchment has high rates of preventable diseases that are causing significant morbidity and mortality for individuals and are creating an unsustainable cost burden for the community.

Population distribution

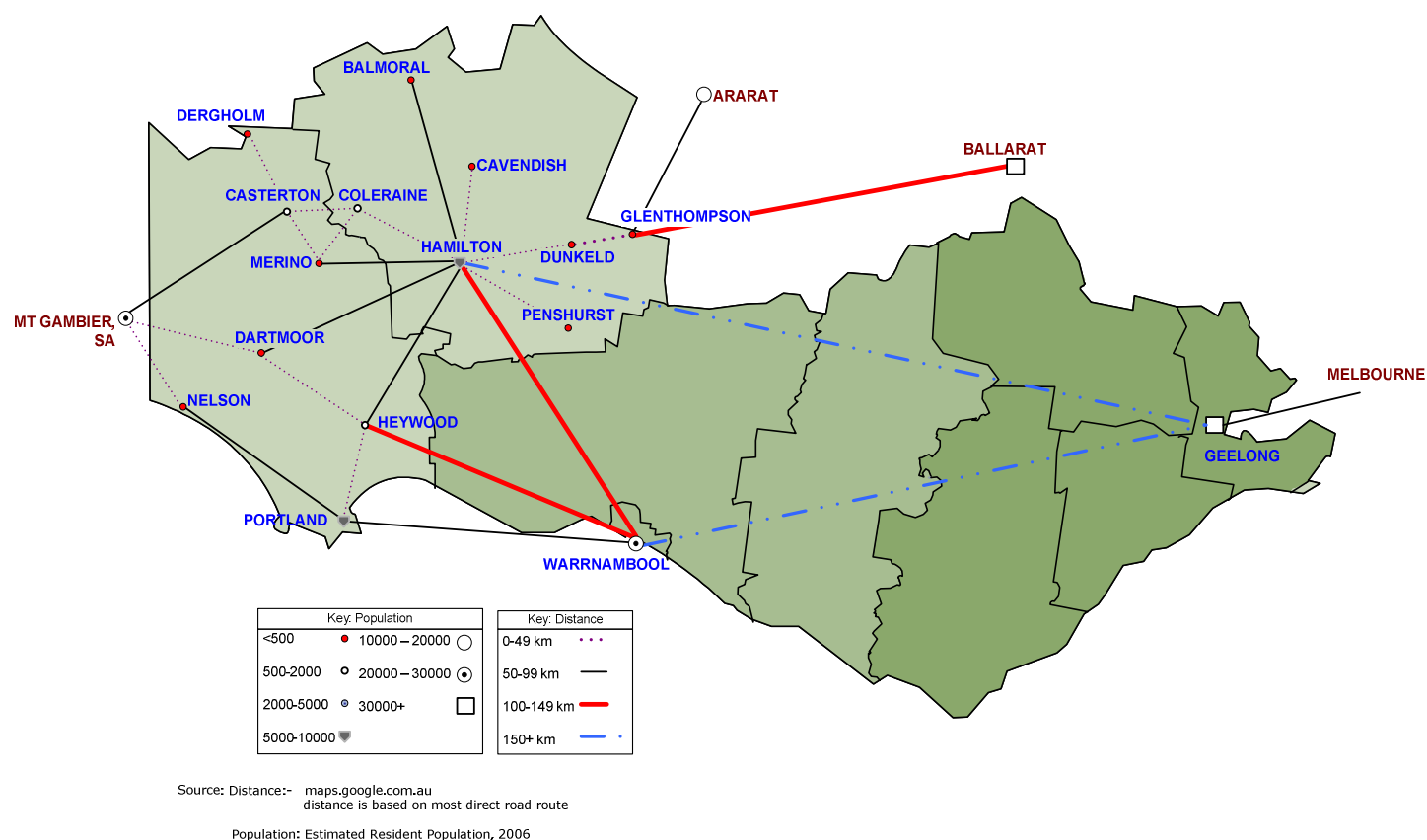
Health and other human service providers across the SGG Catchment deliver services to almost 40,000 people living in towns and small rural communities across 13,000 square kilometres.

The major population centres in the Catchment include Hamilton and Portland where around half of the population are distributed.

Outside of these main centres, many communities in the Catchment are small, creating a tension between the desire to deliver comprehensive services locally and the need to structure services so that they are sustainable. This is a particular challenge for small and/or complex services.

Distance, remoteness and isolation impact on service delivery and the Liveability of the area is an important consideration when recruiting and retaining staff and in supporting people to access the most appropriate services.

Figure 1: Population profile and distance between key localities, SGG Catchment



Population growth and decline

There is expected to be rapid population growth in some parts of the area, while other parts are either stable or declining.

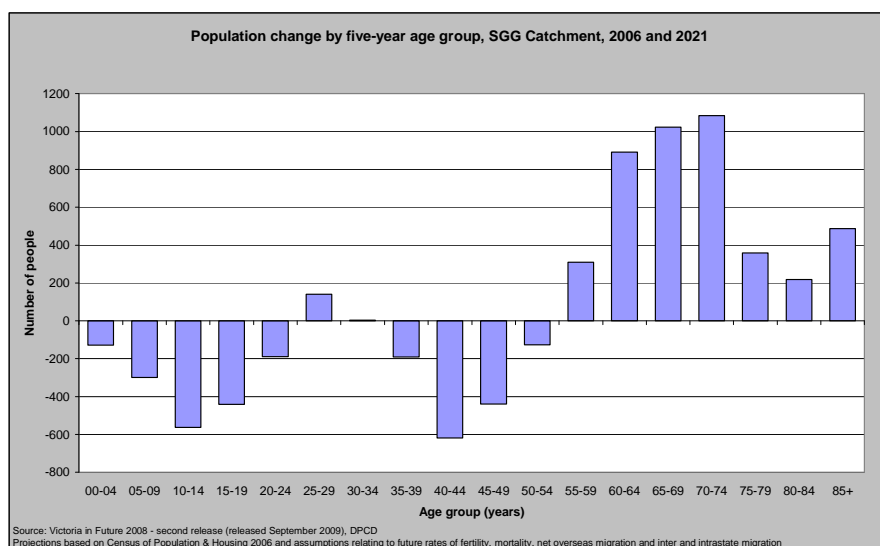
On current projections the SGG population is expected to increase from around 37,000 to 39,000 people in 2021. Most of the population growth is likely to be concentrated in main centres of Hamilton and Portland.

Growth is also predicted for Southern Grampians (2.2%) and Glenelg Shires (5.6%). Within the LGAs however, some areas are expected to grow. The population of some of the more traditional farming or production areas and smaller towns outside the periphery of regional centres is predicted to decline or remain stable.

An ageing population

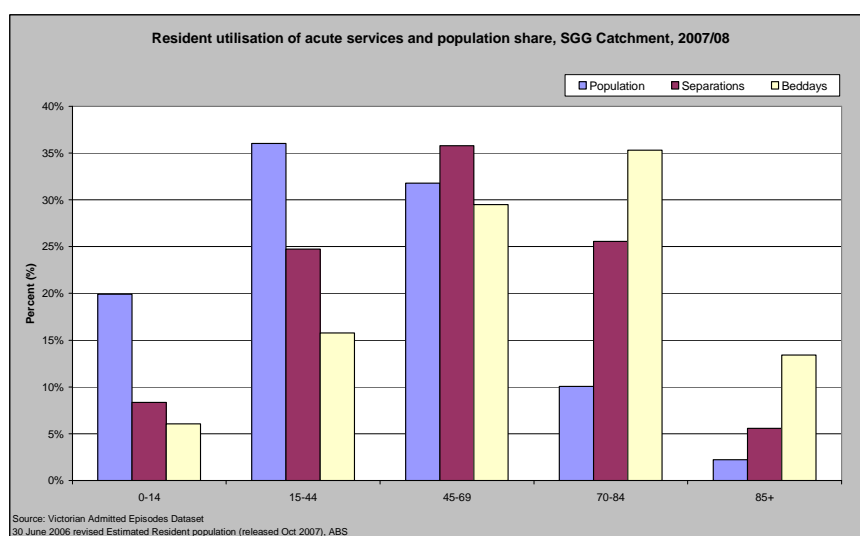
People aged 70 years and older will represent an increasing proportion of the SGG population, rising from 13% in 2006 to around 17% in 2021.

The following chart shows the projected changes in population numbers by age group between 2006 and 2021. While the population is predicted to increase by only 4% overall in the Catchment, there is expected to be considerable growth in the older age groups (55+ age groups) with a decrease in the size of all other age groups.



These changes have important implications for the health and aged care system, because, as demonstrated in the chart below, older people have greater needs for health services. In addition, their needs are more likely to relate to chronic diseases.

In 2007/08, SGG residents aged more than 70 years whilst only accounting for 12% of the population, accounted for almost a third (32%) of separations and almost a half of bed days for acute services (48%).



Population health and wellbeing

Australians continue to live longer although the life expectancy estimate varies between men and women and between rural and metropolitan areas.

Southern Grampians and Glenelg residents on average, have shorter lives and higher death rates than the Victorian average:

- between 2001 and 2005, the average life expectancy at birth of Southern Grampians males was 76.6 years and for females 83.1 years. In Glenelg, Life expectancy was even lower 75.8 years for males and 81.3 years for females, well below the Victorian average of 79.8 years for males and 84.3 years for females; and
- the age standardised mortality rate for the period 2003-2005 in the Catchment was 7.1 per 1,000 population; (Southern Grampians 6.5 per 1000, Glenelg 7.3 per 1000), higher than the Victorian average of 6.1 per 1,000 population.

The highest causes of mortality for the Catchment were attributable to:

- Cancers
- Cardiovascular disease
- Injuries from accidents and intentional self-harm
- Chronic Respiratory diseases.

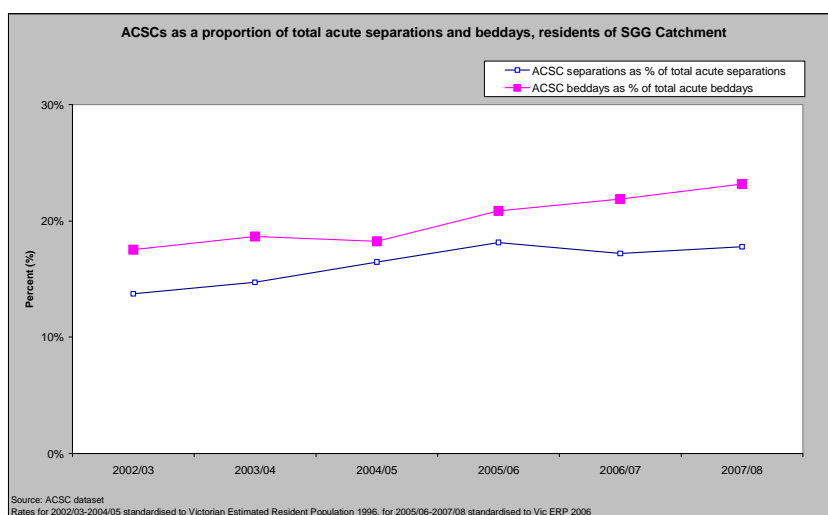
Many of the conditions that are impacting significantly on the health and wellbeing of our community are preventable or their effects can be reduced by active prevention and early intervention strategies – Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs).

The highest cause of ACSCs in 2007/08 include:

- Diabetes complications
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Dental conditions
- Congestive Cardiac Failure

Since 2002/03, ACSC separations and rates have increased substantially from 1982 in 2002/03 to 2709 in 2007/08. (The increase between 2003/04 and 2004/05 may be due, in part to a change in coding practices for diabetes complications).

The following figure highlights the increase in ACSCs. In 2002/03 ACSCs accounted for 13.7% of total acute separations and 17.5% of beddays. In 2007/08, their representation had increased to 18.0% of separations and almost a quarter (23.2%) of beddays.



Diabetes complications remain as the leading cause of ACSC separation. In 2007/08, rates for Glenelg LGA (49.1 per 1000) were substantially higher than for Southern Grampians (22.9 per 1000) and the Victorian measure (24.2 per 1000).

Disadvantaged populations and places

There have been steady improvements over a number of decades in the overall health status of SGG residents. However there is also a persistent health gap between the most and least disadvantaged members of our society.

The SGG Catchment has significant groups of disadvantaged people, including Aboriginal people, people on low incomes, and rural people, who suffer poorer health than the rest of the population.

Based on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSED), the most disadvantaged pockets for the Catchment were in Portland, Heywood and Merino (Glenelg Shire) and in Hamilton and Glenthompson (Southern Grampians Shire).

Glenelg LGA represents the area of highest disadvantage in the BSW region and is also among the highest disadvantaged areas in Victoria (Vic rank = 14 of 80 LGAs in Victoria).

The socio-economic status of the SGG community has important implications for the health care system. People who experience socio-economic disadvantage also experience higher levels of chronic disease.

Cultural diversity

While most residents of the Catchment are Australian born and speak English at home, a large number of overseas born groups are represented by a small number of people. The top countries of origin for residents of Southern Grampians and Glenelg in 2006 were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Netherlands, Germany, South Africa and the Philippines.

Indigenous population

According to the 2006 Census, there were 480 indigenous persons residing in the Catchment representing 1.3% of the total Catchment population. More than three quarters (77%) were located in Glenelg Shire with main communities at Heywood (Winda-Mara) and Portland (Dhauwurd-Wurrung).

Consistent with Victorian trends, the Catchments Indigenous population is young with a higher representation in the lower age groups. More than half (59%) were aged less than 25 years and a third (30%) were aged less than 15 years. By comparison, 32% of the non Indigenous population were aged less than 25 years and 12% less than 15 years.

Conversely, persons aged 65 years or over in the Catchment comprised 7% of the Indigenous population and 17% of the non-Indigenous population.

These differences in age structure reflect a number of factors including a lower life expectancy and higher rates of fertility for indigenous populations.

The poor health and wellbeing status of Indigenous populations is well documented. "Indigenous Victorians experience significantly poorer health than non-Indigenous Victorians, with life expectancy 17 years less. Perinatal and neonatal mortality rates for babies born to Indigenous mothers are twice as high as those for non-Aboriginal mothers and long term illnesses and chronic diseases are more prevalent among Indigenous people" (Vichealth).

The spread of the indigenous population across the SGG catchment, presents issues in terms of providing access to appropriate and culturally sensitive services.

Rural & farming communities

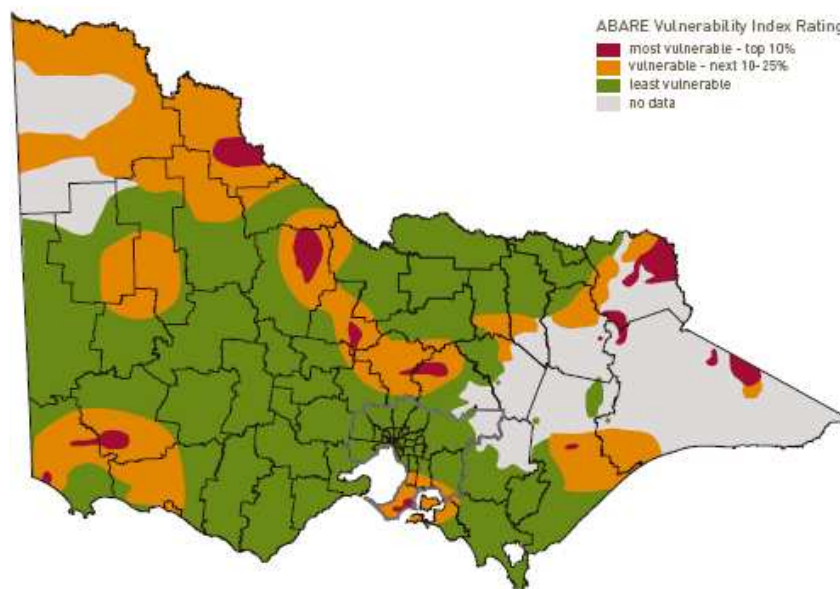
Like many rural regions of Australia, the SGG Catchment has experienced major socio-economic and land use change in recent decades, including farm amalgamation, declining rural population and services, and shifts in employment opportunities.

Rural and farming communities are adjusting to rapid social and demographic changes from among other things, the effect of prolonged drought.

Research undertaken by the Victorian Department of Primary Industries (Neil Barr et al) indicates that some regions in Australia that are highly dependent on agriculture could experience considerable economic losses as a result of climate change. Across the SGG Catchment, agriculture represents the main industry of employment in Southern Grampians (21%) and Glenelg (15%) - areas considered vulnerable to structural adjustment pressure.

According to DPI research, some areas of Southern Grampians and Glenelg have been described as in transition where there has been a shift from wool production to prime lambs, dairying, wind energy farms and notably for SGG, plantation forestry.

Figure 2: Level of community vulnerability in the face of structural adjustment



Source: Australian Bureau of Agriculture Resource Economics

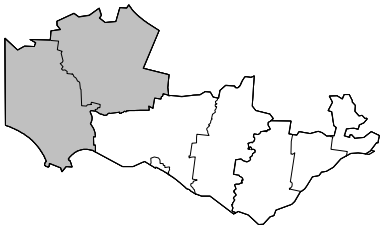
The socio-economic impacts of plantation forestry were identified in a study undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Rural Sciences in the Great Southern region of Western Australia and the South West slopes of New South Wales (1991-2004) ⁽¹⁾.

The study highlighted the large proportion of employment generated in the harvesting, transport and processing of wood products.

The study also highlighted the importance of planning ahead for the training, residential housing and transport needs of a growing plantation industry. Key challenges were identified and that need to be considered in the SGG Catchment. These include ⁽¹⁾:

- Rural population – effect on reducing or stabilising population decline
- Labour shortages - the development and maintenance of a skilled labour force including development of regional training resources (such as accredited training through TAFE).
- Residential accommodation – Planning for the housing needs of plantation sector employees
- Transportation infrastructure – Planning of future transportation needs to ensure adequate infrastructure will be in place as plantation harvesting and processing expand.

⁽¹⁾ Socio-economic impacts of plantation forestry, Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Corporation, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Nov 2005



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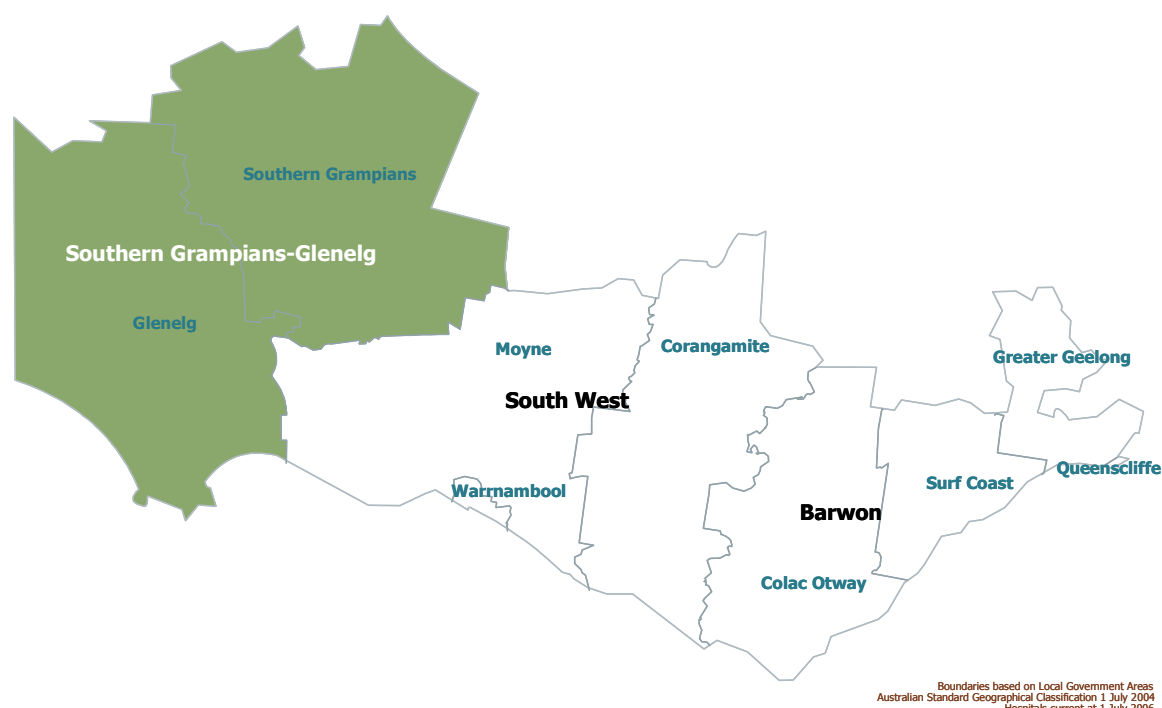
*Are the factors determining health
changing for the better?*

Is it the same for everyone?

Where and for whom are they changing?

Rural, regional and remote health information framework and indicators, AIHW

Physical geography and population distribution



Southern Grampians & Glenelg encompasses a total land area of around 13000 km² including national parks, pine plantations and coastline. The area is a predominantly rural area with major towns in Hamilton and Portland.

Portland has the only deep-sea port between Adelaide and Port Phillip Bay and is a major exporting centre for the produce of SW Victoria and SE South Australia.

The dominant industries for the region include wool production and fat lambs, beef cattle, timber production, and manufacturing.

Table 1 Population distribution, SGG Catchment, 2006

	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Vic
Population	17187	20525	37712	355297	5128310
Area (Sq km)	6809	6224	13033	29635	227767
Pop density (pop per sq km)	2.5	3.3	2.9	12.0	22.5

Source: 30 June 2006 revised Estimated Resident Population figures (released October 2007), ABS.

The SGG Catchment has a mix of regional, coastal, rural and remote communities.

The estimated residential population was 37,712 or 10.6% of the BSW Region population. Around half of the catchment population are distributed across regional centres of Hamilton and Portland.

Population density ranges from 2.4 people per square kilometre in Southern Grampians and 3.2 people per square kilometre in Glenelg, substantially lower than BSW Region and Victorian measures.

Sex and age distribution

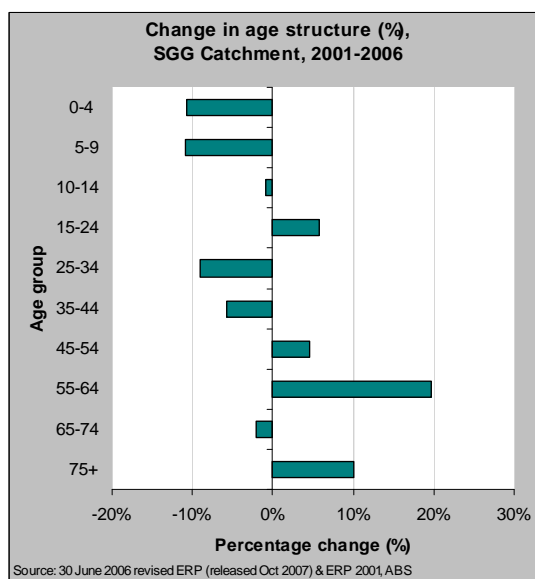
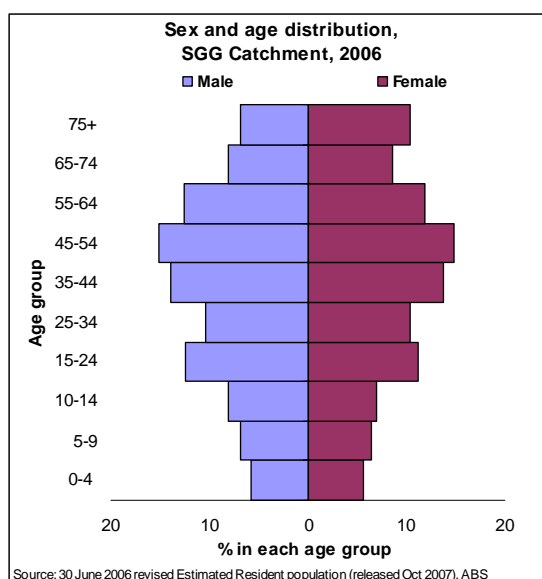


Table 2 Sex and age distribution, SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	18914	18798	37712	18778	18746	37524	136	52	188
0-4	1097	1067	2164	1298	1125	2423	-201	-58	-259
5-9	1304	1204	2508	1490	1326	2816	-186	-122	-308
10-14	1517	1321	2838	1462	1402	2864	55	-81	-26
15-24	2351	2102	4453	2257	1953	4210	94	149	243
25-34	1965	1942	3907	2115	2182	4297	-150	-240	-390
35-44	2631	2593	5224	2784	2752	5536	-153	-159	-312
45-54	2860	2785	5645	2750	2644	5394	110	141	251
55-64	2384	2233	4617	1953	1905	3858	431	328	759
65-74	1522	1610	3132	1583	1613	3196	-61	-3	-64
75+	1283	1941	3224	1086	1844	2930	197	97	294

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1%	0%	1%
0-4	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	-15%	-5%	-11%
5-9	7%	6%	7%	8%	7%	8%	-12%	-9%	-11%
10-14	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	4%	-6%	-1%
15-24	12%	11%	12%	12%	10%	11%	4%	8%	6%
25-34	10%	10%	10%	11%	12%	11%	-7%	-11%	-9%
35-44	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	-5%	-6%	-6%
45-54	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	4%	5%	5%
55-64	13%	12%	12%	10%	10%	10%	22%	17%	20%
65-74	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%	-4%	0%	-2%
75+	7%	10%	9%	6%	10%	8%	18%	5%	10%

Source: 30 June 2006 revised Estimated Resident Population figures (released October 2007) and ERP 2001, ABS.

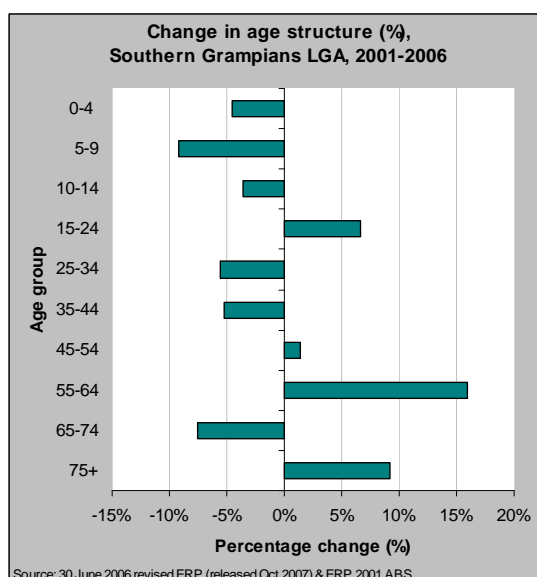
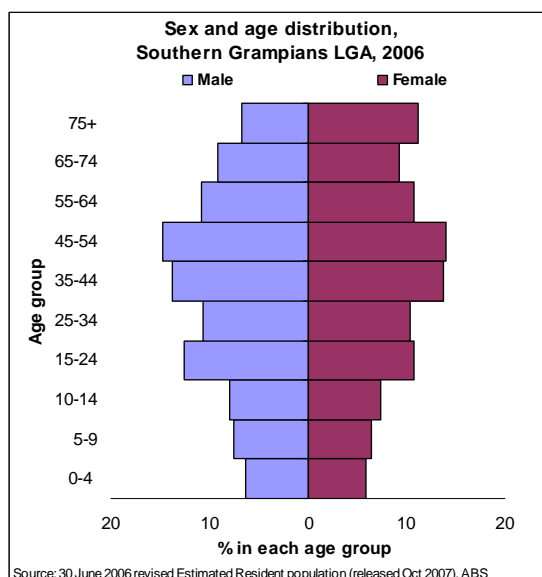


Table 3 Sex and age distribution, Southern Grampians, 2001 & 2006

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	8487	8700	17187	8481	8651	17132	6	49	55
0-4	515	476	991	533	505	1038	-18	-29	-47
5-9	554	537	1091	639	562	1201	-85	-25	-110
10-14	671	593	1264	673	638	1311	-2	-45	-47
15-24	1094	1032	2126	1060	934	1994	34	98	132
25-34	876	825	1701	899	903	1802	-23	-78	-101
35-44	1091	1140	2231	1166	1187	2353	-75	-47	-122
45-54	1247	1249	2496	1243	1219	2462	4	30	34
55-64	1095	1047	2142	919	929	1848	176	118	294
65-74	684	782	1466	779	807	1586	-95	-25	-120
75+	660	1019	1679	570	967	1537	90	52	142

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1%	0%
0-4	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	-3%	-6%	-5%
5-9	7%	6%	6%	8%	6%	7%	-13%	-4%	-9%
10-14	8%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	0%	-7%	-4%
15-24	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%	12%	3%	10%	7%
25-34	10%	9%	10%	11%	10%	11%	-3%	-9%	-6%
35-44	13%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%	-6%	-4%	-5%
45-54	15%	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%	0%	2%	1%
55-64	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	19%	13%	16%
65-74	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	-12%	-3%	-8%
75+	8%	12%	10%	7%	11%	9%	16%	5%	9%

Source: 30 June 2006 revised Estimated Resident Population figures(released October 2007) and ERP 2001, ABS.

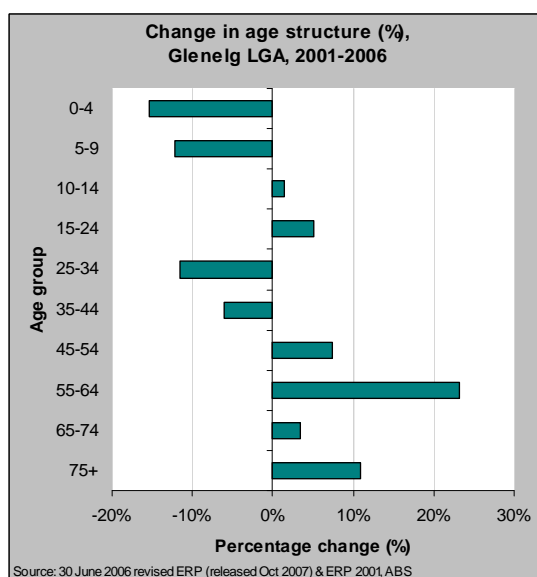
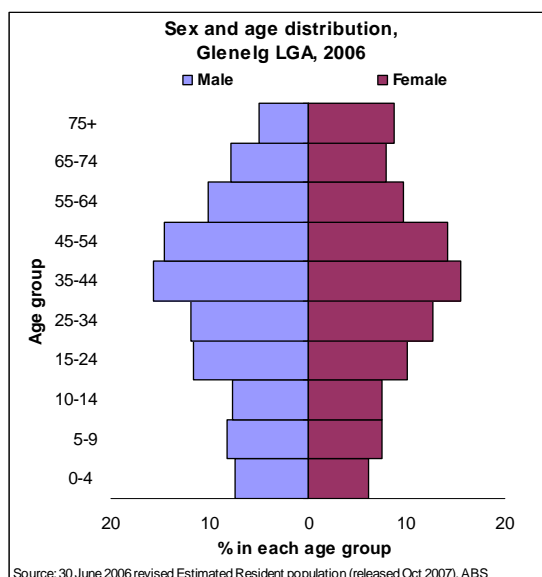
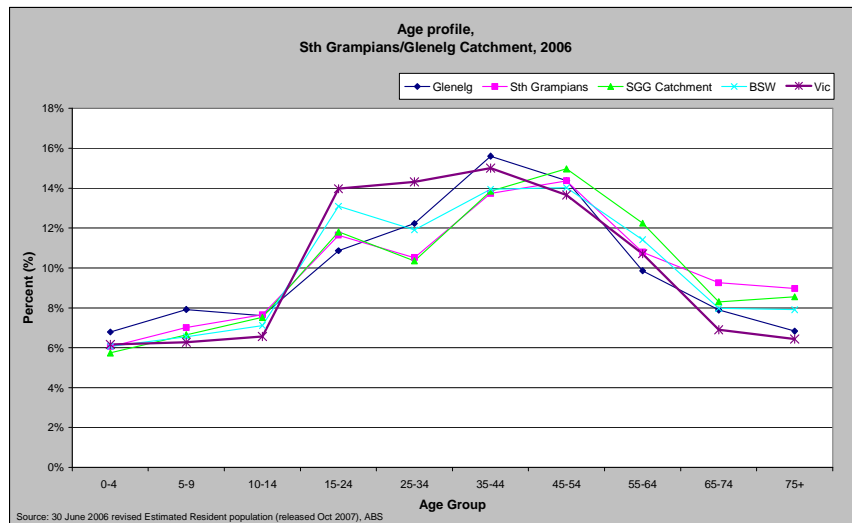


Table 4 Sex and age distribution, Glenelg, 2001 & 2006

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	10427	10098	20525	10297	10095	20392	130	3	133
0-4	582	591	1173	765	620	1385	-183	-29	-212
5-9	750	667	1417	851	764	1615	-101	-97	-198
10-14	846	728	1574	789	764	1553	57	-36	21
15-24	1257	1070	2327	1197	1019	2216	60	51	111
25-34	1089	1117	2206	1216	1279	2495	-127	-162	-289
35-44	1540	1453	2993	1618	1565	3183	-78	-112	-190
45-54	1613	1536	3149	1507	1425	2932	106	111	217
55-64	1289	1186	2475	1034	976	2010	255	210	465
65-74	838	828	1666	804	806	1610	34	22	56
75+	623	922	1545	516	877	1393	107	45	152

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1%	0%	1%
0-4	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	-24%	-5%	-15%
5-9	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	-12%	-13%	-12%
10-14	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	-5%	1%
15-24	12%	11%	11%	12%	10%	11%	5%	5%	5%
25-34	10%	11%	11%	12%	13%	12%	-10%	-13%	-12%
35-44	15%	14%	15%	16%	16%	16%	-5%	-7%	-6%
45-54	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	7%	8%	7%
55-64	12%	12%	12%	10%	10%	10%	25%	22%	23%
65-74	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	4%	3%	3%
75+	6%	9%	8%	5%	9%	7%	21%	5%	11%

Source: 30 June 2006 revised Estimated Resident Population(released October 2007) and ERP 2001, ABS.



The total estimated resident population (ERP) for the SGG Catchment in 2006 was 37,712 persons compared to 37524 persons in 2001, a slight increase of 188 persons or one percent since 2001.

For Southern Grampians, the ERP was 17,187 persons for 2006, compared to 17132 in 2001, an increase of 55 persons or less than one percent.

Specifically for Glenelg, the ERP for 2006 was 20,525 persons, compared to 20392 in 2001, an increase of 133 persons overall or one percent.

The age profile at the Catchment level and by LGA was similar. More than a third (41%) were aged between 35-64 years with a median age of 41 years. Compared to the Victorian profile, the Catchment generally comprises a lower proportion aged 15-34 years and higher proportions at 0-14 years, 45+ and notably higher for the 65+ age group.

By gender within the Catchment and by LGA, there was a similar proportion of males and females overall with a slightly higher representation of females from 75+ years which is indicative of their higher life expectancy.

Whilst there was only slight population growth overall, there were more substantial changes within some age groups reflecting national trends of an ageing population. These include a reduction in numbers of persons at 0-14 year age groups and an increase of those in the 55-64 and 75+ age groups.

Specifically for the Catchment overall:

- 0-9 years age groups have declined by 567 persons or 22%
- 55-64 years age groups have increased by 759 persons or 20%
- 75+ years age group has increased by 294 persons or 10%

For Southern Grampians:

- 0-14 years age groups have declined by 204 persons or 18%
- 55-64 years age groups have increased by 294 persons or 16%
- 75+ years age group has increased by 142 persons or 9%

For Glenelg:

- 0-9 years age groups have declined by 410 persons or 27%
- 55+ years age groups have increased by 673 persons or 37%

Youth and aged dependency ratio

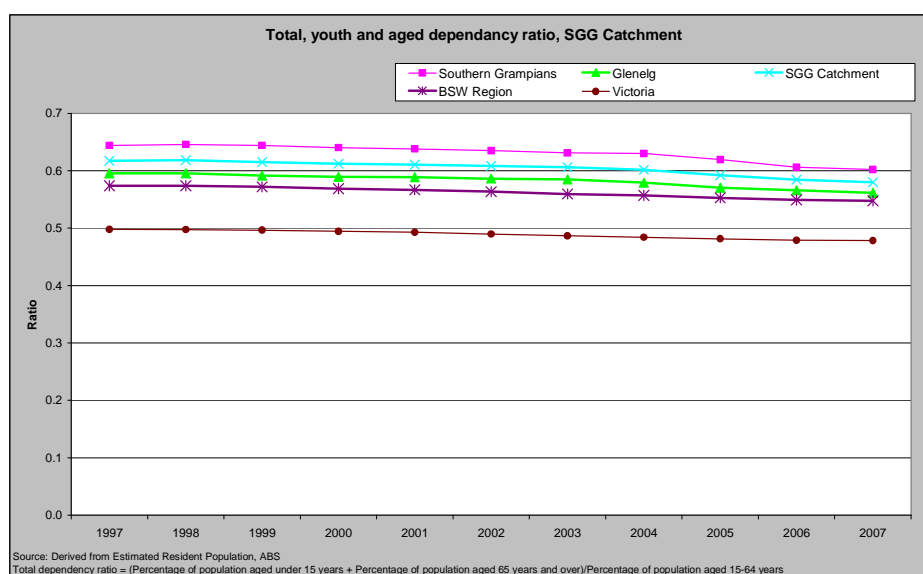


Table 5 Youth and aged dependency ratio, SGG Catchment, 1997 to 2007

LGA	SLA	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Southern Grampians	Hamilton SLA	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61
	Wannon SLA	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.67	0.68
	SG Balance SLA	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56
	Total	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.60
Glenelg	Portland SLA	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.54
	Heywood SLA	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.51
	North SLA	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.75
	Total	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.56
	SGG Catchment	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58
	BSW Region	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.55
	Victoria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48

Source: Based on Estimated Resident Population, ABS

Total dependency ratio = (Percentage of population aged under 15 years + Percentage of population aged 65 years and over)/Percentage of population aged 15-64 years

The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of people aged less than 15 years or more than 65 years compared to the rest of the population (which is classified as 'working age'). It highlights the ratio of economically inactive compared to economically active.

The economically inactive under 15 and over 65 years tend to be bigger recipients of government spending e.g. education, pensions and health care.

The ratio is important because as it increases, there may be an increased cost on the productive part of the population to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependant.

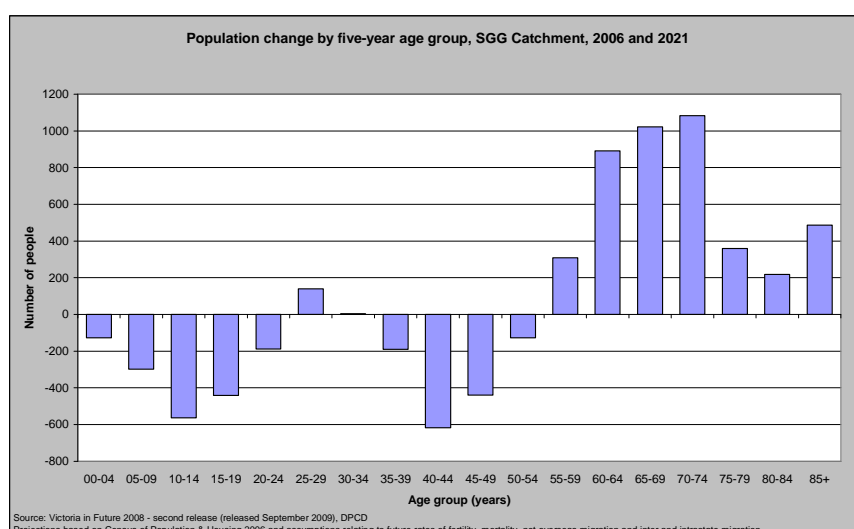
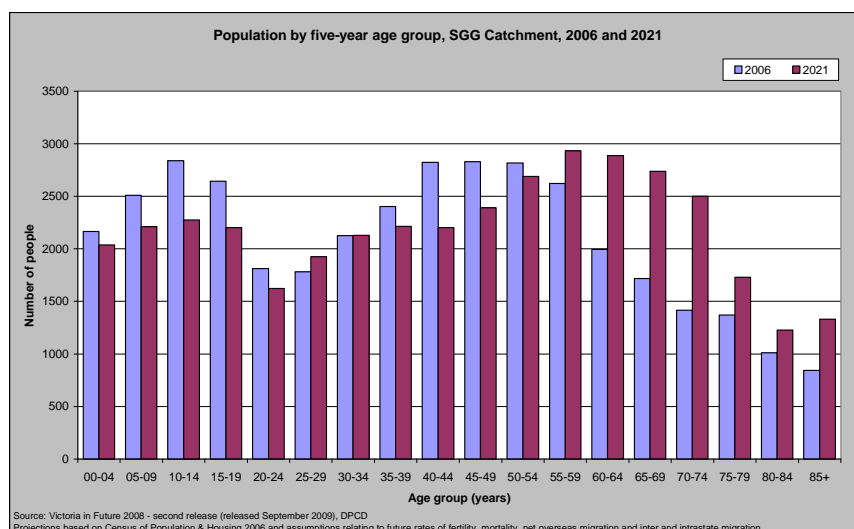
In 2007, the SGG Catchment dependency ratio was 58%, indicating that there were 58 children and elderly people for every 100 persons of working age. By comparison, the dependency ratio for Victoria as a whole was 48%.

For Southern Grampians overall, the ratio was 60% in 2007, slightly higher than the measure for Glenelg (56%).

The ratio was notably higher in Southern Grampians - Wannon SLA (68%) and in particular Glenelg LGA – North SLA (75%), which is influenced by the high proportion of older people in these areas.

This indicates that in Glenelg LGA – North SLA, there were 75 children and elderly people for every 100 persons of working age.

Population projections



The following projections were compiled by the Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development, released September 2009 (Victoria in Future 2008 – Second Release).

Projections are based on analysis from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. (For details of underlying assumptions, refer to DPCD website www.dse.vic.gov.au/victoriainfuture).

Table 8 provides population projections for the SGG Catchment from 2006 to 2021. Data is presented for each LGA and SLA and by age group.

Projections to 2021 indicate continual growth in the Catchment overall and within each LGA. There is also expected to be population change and ageing in the more traditional farming or production areas and in smaller towns outside the periphery of the regional centres

Significant aging is predicted in the Catchment, with the elderly population (aged 70+) increasing by 44% over the fifteen year period to 2021. For Southern Grampians, the increase is expected to be 34% and in Glenelg, the increase is predicted to be even sharper, 54%.

Table 6 Projected change in population, SGG Catchment, 2006 – 2021

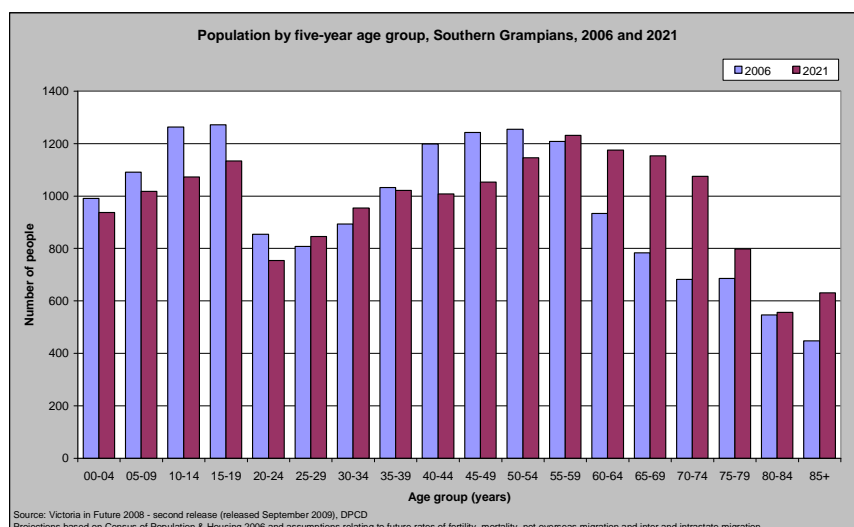
LGA	SLA	Year	Age group (years)									Total
			0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50-59	60-69	70-84	85+	
Southern Grampians	Hamilton SLA	2006	528	1210	1294	1001	1789	1245	892	1171	288	9418
		2021	507.53	1060.8	1136.8	1071.8	1554.4	1200.8	1278.4	1521.88	426.09	9758.5
		% change	-3.9%	-12.3%	-12.2%	7.1%	-13.1%	-3.5%	43.3%	30.0%	47.9%	3.6%
	Wannon SLA	2006	121	329	269	196	518	330	254	301	76	2394
		2021	120.44	189.65	241.37	312.48	354.95	330.76	292.52	250.1	98.96	2191.2
		% change	-0.5%	-42.4%	-10.3%	59.4%	-31.5%	0.2%	15.2%	-16.9%	30.2%	-8.5%
	S. Grampians Balance SLA	2006	342	816	563	504	1166	887	572	442	83	5375
		2021	309.05	839.67	510.18	416.23	1172.9	846.13	757.51	656.91	105.17	5613.7
		% change	-9.6%	2.9%	-9.4%	-17.4%	0.6%	-4.6%	32.4%	48.6%	26.7%	4.4%
	Total	2006	991	2355	2126	1701	3473	2462	1718	1914	447	17187
		2021	937.02	2090.1	1888.3	1800.5	3082.2	2377.7	2328.4	2428.89	630.22	17563
		% change	-5.4%	-11.2%	-11.2%	5.8%	-11.3%	-3.4%	35.5%	26.9%	41.0%	2.2%
Glenelg	Heywood SLA	2006	343	973	693	609	1474	989	623	460	80	6244
		2021	341.02	876.7	496.98	522.75	1284.7	1007.7	1044.7	836.8	175.51	6586.8
		% change	-0.6%	-9.9%	-28.3%	-14.2%	-12.8%	1.9%	67.7%	81.9%	119.4%	5.5%
	North SLA	2006	168	502	300	279	694	499	449	463	89	3443
		2021	119.89	291.93	259.15	294.69	431.62	529.45	547.05	659.27	160.88	3293.9
		% change	-28.6%	-41.8%	-13.6%	5.6%	-37.8%	6.1%	21.8%	42.4%	80.8%	-4.3%
	Portland SLA	2006	662	1516	1334	1318	2412	1488	921	958	229	10838
		2021	638.7	1225.7	1178.2	1432.5	2007	1705.6	1705.1	1531.28	364.99	11789
		% change	-3.5%	-19.1%	-11.7%	8.7%	-16.8%	14.6%	85.1%	59.8%	59.4%	8.8%
	Total	2006	1173	2991	2327	2206	4580	2976	1993	1881	398	20525
		2021	1099.6	2394.3	1934.3	2250	3723.3	3242.7	3296.9	3027.35	701.38	21670
		% change	-6.3%	-19.9%	-16.9%	2.0%	-18.7%	9.0%	65.4%	60.9%	76.2%	5.6%
SGG Catchment		2006	2164	5346	4453	3907	8053	5438	3711	3795	845	37712
		2021	2036.6	4484.4	3822.6	4050.4	6805.5	5620.4	5625.3	5456.24	1331.6	39233
		% change	-5.9%	-16.1%	-14.2%	3.7%	-15.5%	3.4%	51.6%	43.8%	57.6%	4.0%

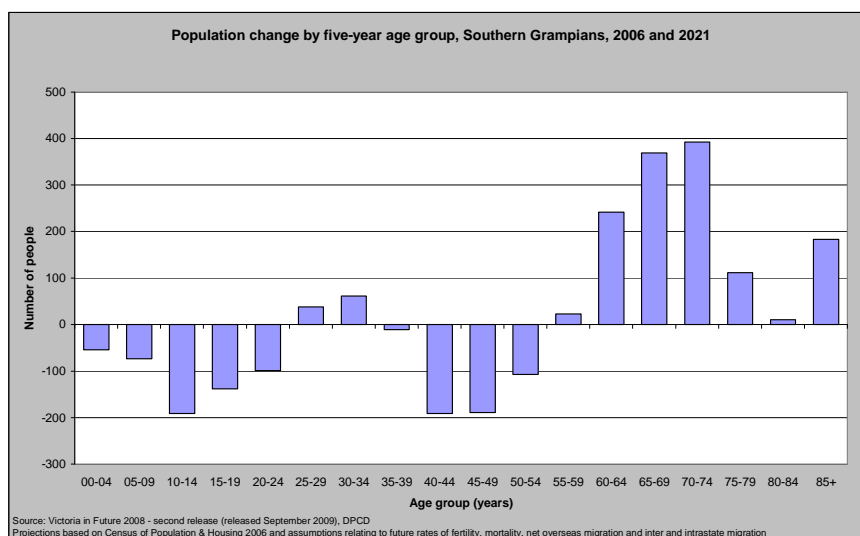
Source: Victoria in Future 2008, second release, DPCD

Projections based on Census of Population & Housing 2006 and assumptions relating to future rates of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and inter and intrastate migration

Within Southern Grampians, slight growth is predicted overall. At the SLA level:

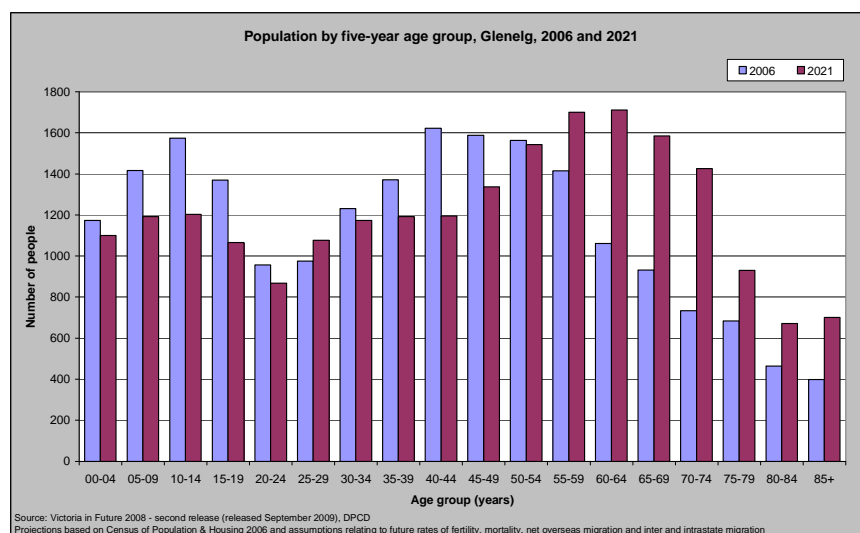
- Growth is predicted for Hamilton township;
- The population of Wannon SLA is expected to decline;
- Whilst population is expected to grow overall in Southern Grampians balance SLA, persons aged more than 70 years are projected to increases substantially (by 45%).

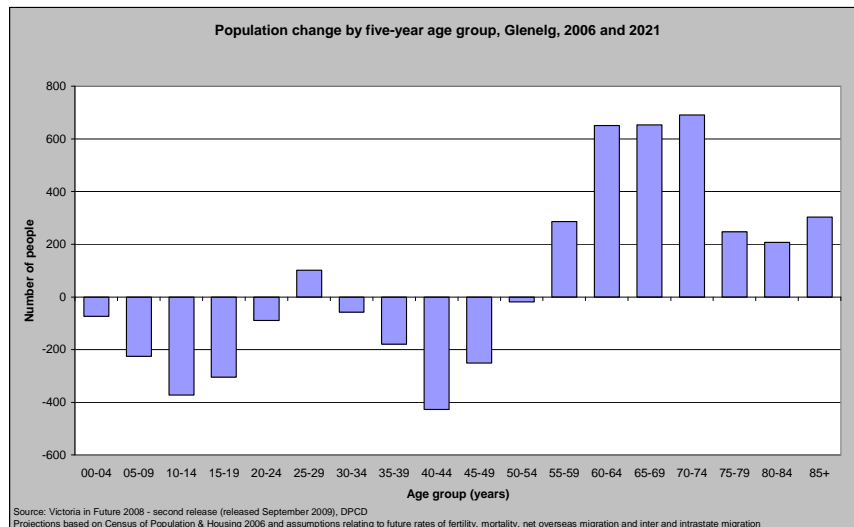




For Glenelg LGA, there is expected to be growth overall. By SLA:

- Portland township is expected to increase and represents the area of highest rate of growth across the Catchment.
- Population levels in Heywood SLA are predicted to increase overall but with substantial ageing - persons aged more than 70 years are projected to increase by 88%.
- Population levels within North SLA are expected to decline overall. Persons aged more than 70 years are expected to increase by almost 50%.





Population movement

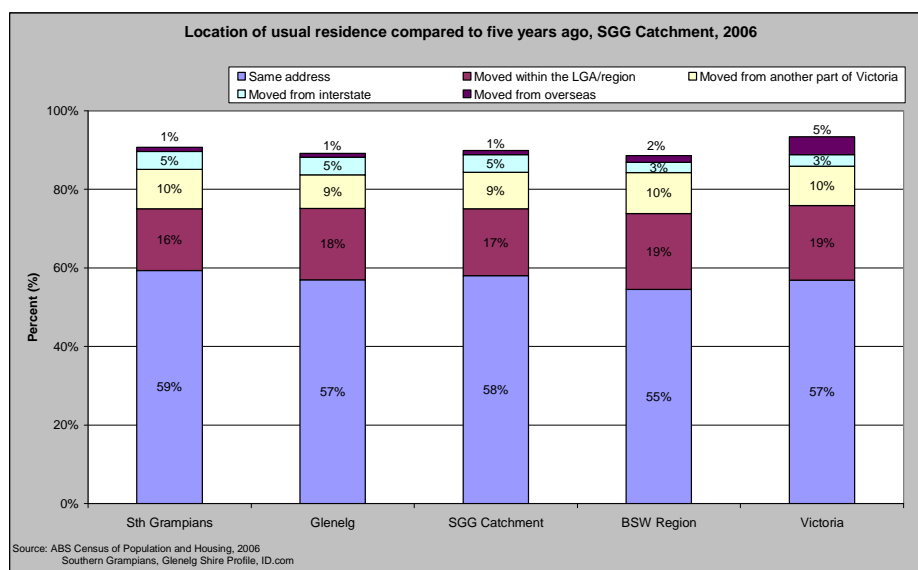


Table 7 Location of usual residence compared to five years ago, SGG Catchment, 2006

Location of residence in 2001	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Same address	9,880	11,250	21,130	59%	57%	58%
Moved within same LGA	2,603	3,592	6,195	16%	18%	17%
Moved from other areas of:						
Victoria	1,678	1,683	3,361	10%	9%	9%
Interstate	757	890	1,647	5%	5%	5%
Overseas	172	190	362	1%	1%	1%
Moved - location not stated	50	87	137	0%	0%	0%
Total who moved	2,657	2,850	5,507	16%	14%	15%
Not stated	543	945	1,488	3%	5%	4%
Not applicable	956	1,122	2,078	6%	6%	6%
Total	16,639	19,759	36,398	100%	100%	100%
Moved to other areas of:						
Victoria	1653	1706	3359			
Interstate	572	945	1517			
Net migration from other areas of Victoria	25	-23	2			
Net migration from interstate	185	-55	130			

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.
SG&G Profile, ID.Com 2008

Compared to their location of residence in 2001, around three quarters of residents still resided in the SGG Catchment in 2006. This proportion was similar by LGA and consistent with BSW Region and Victorian trends.

More than 5500 persons moved in to the Catchment from other areas of Victoria (9%) and interstate (5%). In addition, 362 or 1% had moved from overseas, below the Victorian rate of 5%.

Conversely, 4876 persons moved out of the Catchment to other areas of Victoria and interstate.

Population diversity

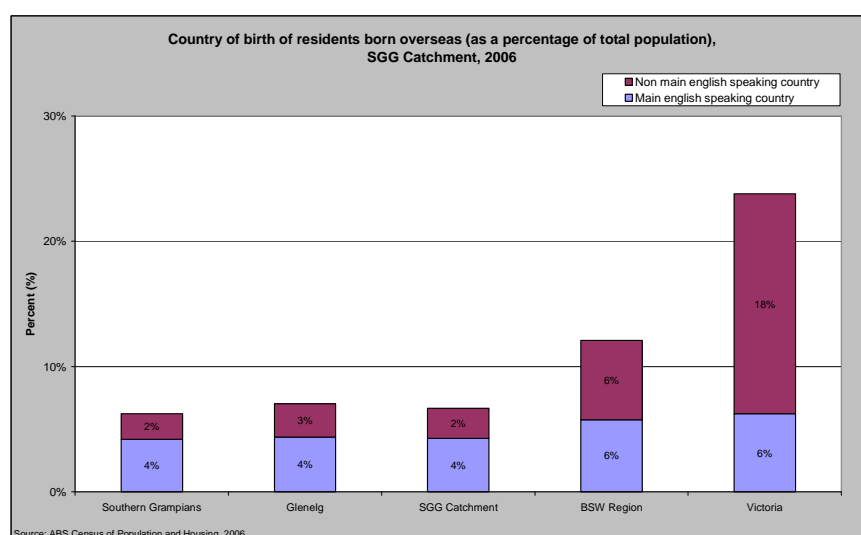
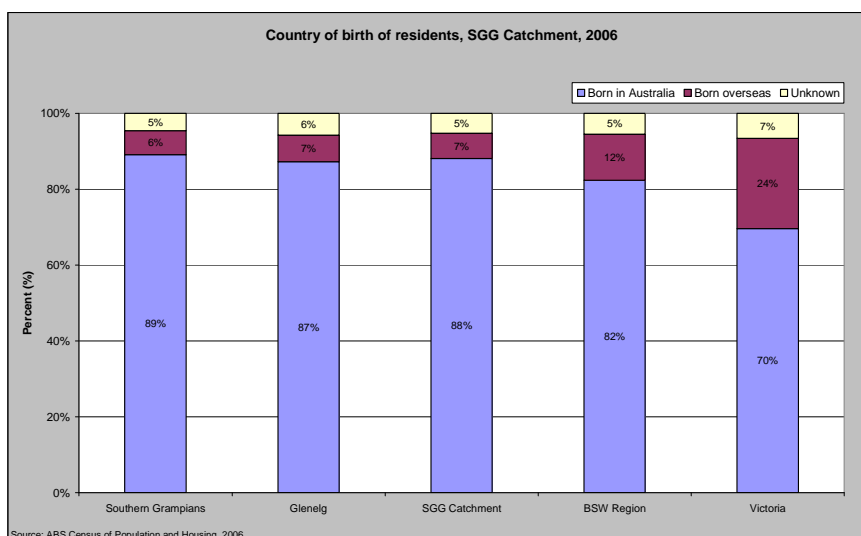


Table 8 Population diversity, SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Summary indicators	2006		2001		Change 2001-2006	
	Persons	% of popn	Persons	% of popn	Persons	% change
Population	36398	100.0%	36291	100.0%	107	0.3%
Australia-born	32072	88.1%	32238	88.8%	-166	-0.5%
Overseas-born	2433	6.7%	2234	6.2%	199	8.9%
Birthplace not stated	1891	5.2%	1819	5.0%	72	4.0%
Overseas-born, MESC ^(a)	1561	4.3%	1452	4.0%	109	7.5%
Overseas-born, NMESC ^(b)	872	2.4%	782	2.2%	90	11.5%
OSB arrived since 2001	318	0.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OSB arrived since 2001 from NMESC	135	0.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	480	1.3%	325	0.9%	155	47.7%
Language other than English	618	1.7%	518	1.4%	100	19.3%
Religious Affiliation	25463	70.0%	27098	74.7%	-1635	-6.0%

(a) Main English-speaking Countries (MESC): UK, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, USA and South Africa

(b) Non Main English-speaking Countries (NMESC): all other countries of birth

Source: Victorian Multicultural Commission, Population Diversity in Local Councils in Victoria: 2006 Census

Table 9 Population diversity, Southern Grampians, 2001 & 2006

Summary indicators	2006		2001		Change 2001-2006	
	Persons	% of popn	Persons	% of popn	Persons	% change
Population	16639	100.0%	16606	100.0%	33	0.2%
Australia-born	14837	89.2%	14954	90.1%	-117	-0.8%
Overseas-born	1040	6.3%	894	5.4%	146	16.3%
Birthplace not stated	759	4.6%	758	4.6%	1	0.1%
Overseas-born, MESC ^(a)	698	4.2%	591	3.6%	107	18.1%
Overseas-born, NMESC ^(b)	342	2.1%	303	1.8%	39	12.9%
OSB arrived since 2001	173	1.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OSB arrived since 2001 from NMESC	59	0.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	111	0.7%	99	0.6%	12	12.1%
Language other than English	279	1.7%	215	1.3%	64	29.8%
Religious Affiliation	12480	75.0%	13127	79.0%	-647	-4.9%

(a) Main English-speaking Countries (MESC): UK, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, USA and South Africa

(b) Non Main English-speaking Countries (NMESC): all other countries of birth

Source: Victorian Multicultural Commission, Population Diversity in Local Councils in Victoria: 2006 Census

Table 10 Population diversity, Glenelg, 2001 & 2006

Summary indicators	2006		2001		Change 2001-2006	
	Persons	% of popn	Persons	% of popn	Persons	% change
Population	19759	100.0%	19685	100.0%	74	0.4%
Australia-born	17235	87.2%	17284	87.8%	-49	-0.3%
Overseas-born	1393	7.0%	1340	6.8%	53	4.0%
Birthplace not stated	1132	5.7%	1061	5.4%	71	6.7%
Overseas-born, MESC ^(a)	863	4.4%	861	4.4%	2	0.2%
Overseas-born, NMESC ^(b)	530	2.7%	479	2.4%	51	10.6%
OSB arrived since 2001	145	0.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OSB arrived since 2001 from NMESC	76	0.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	369	1.9%	226	1.1%	143	63.3%
Language other than English	339	1.7%	303	1.5%	36	11.9%
Religious Affiliation	12983	65.7%	13971	71.0%	-988	-7.1%

(a) Main English-speaking Countries (MESC): UK, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, USA and South Africa

(b) Non Main English-speaking Countries (NMESC): all other countries of birth

Source: Victorian Multicultural Commission, Population Diversity in Local Councils in Victoria: 2006 Census

Tables 8-10 provide a summary of population diversity for the SGG Catchment.

Compared to Victorian and BSW Region measures, the Catchment comprises a higher proportion of residents born in Australia with a lower proportion born overseas.

Overseas born residents of the Catchment were also more likely to have been born in a main English speaking country. Those born in a Non main English speaking Country accounted for two percent of the SGG population compared to BSW Region (6%) and Victoria (18%).

Since 2001, the proportion of residents born overseas has increased overall (by 9%) and substantially in Southern Grampians (16%).

Religious affiliation has declined by around 5% across the Catchment.

Indigenous population

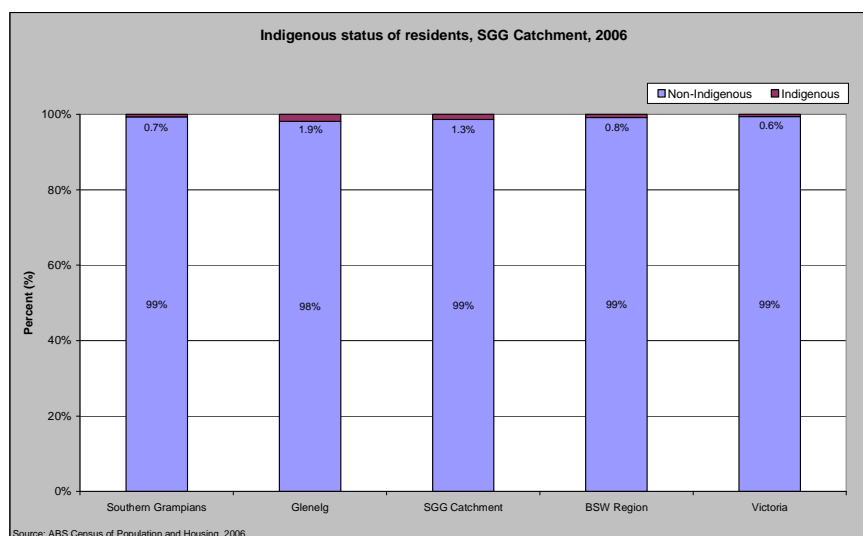


Table 11 Sex and age distribution, Indigenous population, SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	216	264	480	149	176	325	67	88	155
0-4	34	35	69	20	21	41	14	14	28
5-9	36	39	75	25	20	45	11	19	30
10-14	25	26	51	17	22	39	8	4	12
15-24	35	54	89	36	34	70	-1	20	19
25-34	21	25	46	14	24	38	7	1	8
35-44	29	35	64	20	20	40	9	15	24
45-54	19	18	37	7	10	17	12	8	20
55-64	10	6	16	6	18	24	4	-12	-8
65+	7	26	33	4	7	11	3	19	22

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	45%	50%	48%
0-4	16%	13%	14%	13%	12%	13%	70%	67%	68%
5-9	17%	15%	16%	17%	11%	14%	44%	95%	67%
10-14	12%	10%	11%	11%	13%	12%	47%	18%	31%
15-24	16%	20%	19%	24%	19%	22%	-3%	59%	27%
25-34	10%	9%	10%	9%	14%	12%	50%	4%	21%
35-44	13%	13%	13%	13%	11%	12%	45%	75%	60%
45-54	9%	7%	8%	5%	6%	5%	171%	80%	118%
55-64	5%	2%	3%	4%	10%	7%	67%	-67%	-33%
65+	3%	10%	7%	3%	4%	3%	75%	271%	200%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

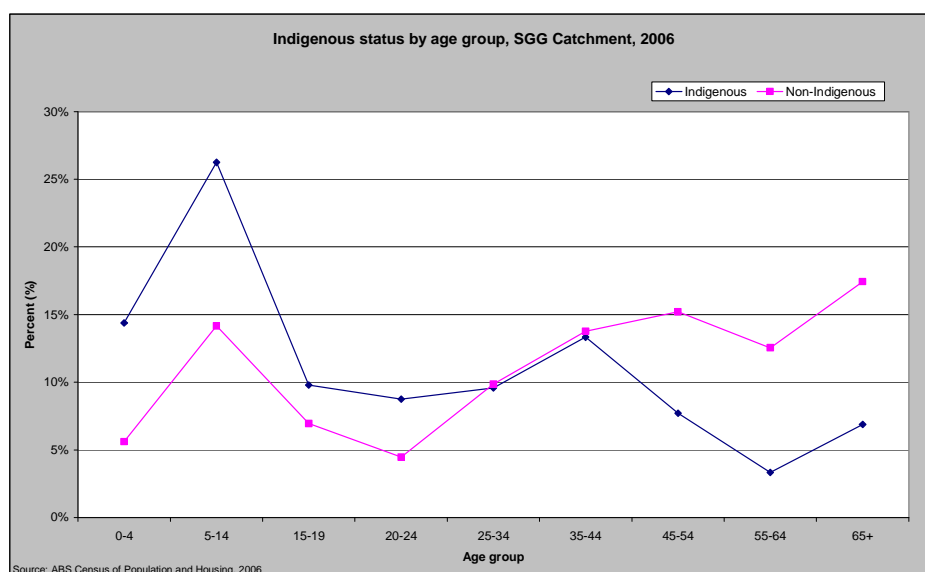


Table 12 Sex and age distribution, Indigenous population, Southern Grampians, 2001 & 2006

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	49	62	111	47	52	99	2	10	12
0-4	7	7	14	6	3	9	1	4	5
5-9	17	9	26	9	7	16	8	2	10
10-14	4	6	10	7	5	12	-3	1	-2
15-24	6	13	19	12	11	23	-6	2	-4
25-34	4	3	7	3	10	13	1	-7	-6
35-44	0	10	10	3	0	3	-3	10	7
45-54	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	2	2
55-64	7	0	7	3	10	13	4	-10	-6
65+	4	9	13	4	3	7	0	6	6

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4%	19%	12%
0-4	14%	11%	13%	13%	6%	9%	17%	133%	56%
5-9	35%	15%	23%	19%	13%	16%	89%	29%	63%
10-14	8%	10%	9%	15%	10%	12%	-43%	20%	-17%
15-24	12%	21%	17%	26%	21%	23%	-50%	18%	-17%
25-34	8%	5%	6%	6%	19%	13%	33%	-70%	-46%
35-44	0%	16%	9%	6%	0%	3%	-100%	n/a	233%
45-54	0%	8%	5%	0%	6%	3%	n/a	67%	67%
55-64	14%	0%	6%	6%	19%	13%	133%	-100%	-46%
65+	8%	15%	12%	9%	6%	7%	0%	200%	86%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Table 13 Sex and age distribution, Indigenous population, Glenelg, 2001 & 2006

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	167	202	369	102	124	226	65	78	143
0-4	27	28	55	14	18	32	13	10	23
5-9	19	30	49	16	13	29	3	17	20
10-14	21	20	41	10	17	27	11	3	14
15-24	29	41	70	24	23	47	5	18	23
25-34	17	22	39	11	14	25	6	8	14
35-44	29	25	54	17	20	37	12	5	17
45-54	19	13	32	7	7	14	12	6	18
55-64	3	6	9	3	8	11	0	-2	-2
65+	3	17	20	0	4	4	3	13	16

Age group (years):	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	64%	63%	63%
0-4	16%	14%	15%	14%	15%	14%	93%	56%	72%
5-9	11%	15%	13%	16%	10%	13%	19%	131%	69%
10-14	13%	10%	11%	10%	14%	12%	110%	18%	52%
15-24	17%	20%	19%	24%	19%	21%	21%	78%	49%
25-34	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	55%	57%	56%
35-44	17%	12%	15%	17%	16%	16%	71%	25%	46%
45-54	11%	6%	9%	7%	6%	6%	171%	86%	129%
55-64	2%	3%	2%	3%	6%	5%	0%	-25%	-18%
65+	2%	8%	5%	0%	3%	2%	n/a	325%	400%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Tables 11-13 provide a summary of sex and age distribution for the indigenous population of SGG Catchment.

According to the 2006 Census, there were 480 indigenous persons residing in the Catchment, most of whom (77%) were from Glenelg.

Proportionately, the indigenous population represented 0.7% of the Southern Grampians and 1.9% of the Glenelg total resident population. This compares to the BSW Region measure of 0.8% and Victoria 0.6%.

Consistent with Victorian trends, the Catchments Indigenous population is young with a higher representation in the lower age groups.

More than half (59%) were aged less than 25 years and a third (30%) were aged less than 15 years. By comparison, 32% of the non Indigenous population were aged less than 25 years and 12% less than 15 years.

Conversely, persons aged 65 years or over in the Catchment comprised 7% of the Indigenous population and 17% of the non-Indigenous population.

These differences in age structure reflect a number of factors including a lower life expectancy and higher rates of fertility for indigenous populations.

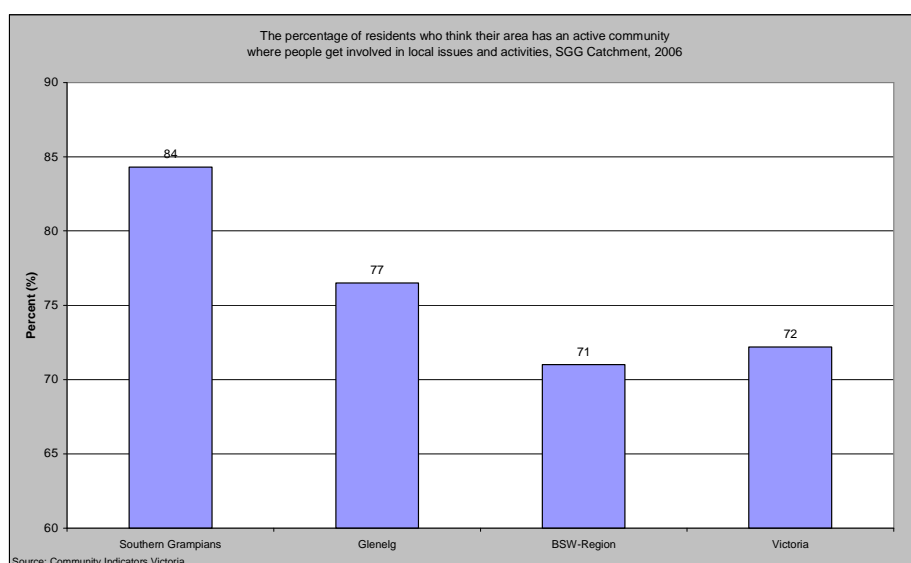


Table 14 Indicators of community strength, SGG Catchment, 2006

	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	BSW Region	Victoria
Community connectedness				
% of adult population who help out as volunteers	63%	67%	54%	53%
% of parents involved in activities at their childrens school	71%	74%	72%	67%
% of people who think their area has an active community where people get involved in local issues and activities	84%	77%	71%	72%

Source: Community Indicators Victoria

CIV Indicators of Community Strength indicate that overall, community strength is higher in Southern Grampians and Glenelg in comparison to the BSW Region and for Victoria as a whole.

Of note, Southern Grampians and Glenelg:

- Had higher levels of participation in activities such as volunteering, community events, organised groups and parental participation in schools
- Had a higher proportion of residents who felt they lived in an active community where people get involved in local issues and activities, and where they were provided opportunities to have a real say on issues of importance.
- Had a high proportion of residents who think their area has good facilities and services such as shops, childcare, schools and libraries and provides easy access to recreation and leisure facilities.

Socio-economic factors Family structure

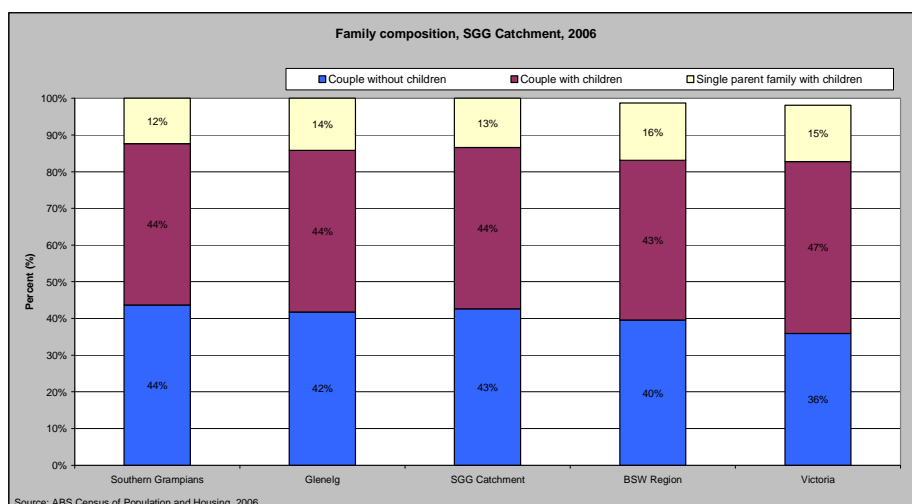


Table 15 Composition of family households, SGG Catchment, 2006

	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
Family composition	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Total	4,398	5,205	9,603	4,380	5,165	9,545	18	40	58
Couple without children	1,922	2,174	4,096	1,917	2,008	3,925	5	166	171
Couple with children	1,931	2,291	4,222	1,944	2,447	4,391	-13	-156	-169
Single parent family with children	545	740	1,285	519	710	1,229	26	30	56

	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
Family composition	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Couple without children	44%	42%	43%	44%	39%	41%	0.3%	8.3%	4.4%
Couple with children	44%	44%	44%	44%	47%	46%	-0.7%	-6.4%	-3.8%
Single parent family with children	12%	14%	13%	12%	14%	13%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

The family composition of households in the SGG Catchment in 2006 was similar between LGAs and in comparison to the BSW Region.

The catchment had a higher proportion of families comprising couples without children (44%), compared to the Victorian measure of 36%. The proportion of families comprising couples with children and single parent families with children were both slightly below rates of Victoria.

Since 2001, the total number of families has remained similar (increasing by 0.6%) but composition has changed. Families composing couples without children have increased by 4% overall and 8% in Glenelg.

Single parent families with children have also increased by around 5%.

Highest level of secondary schooling

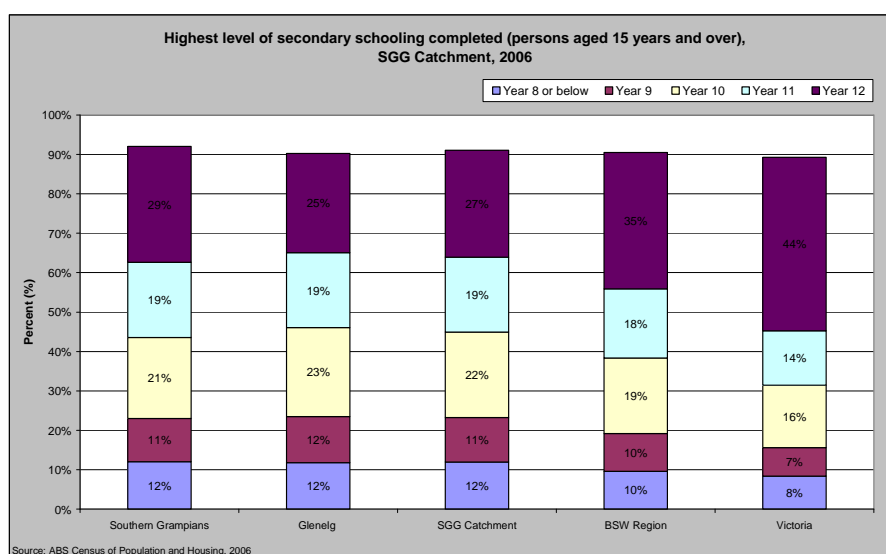


Table 16 Highest level of secondary schooling completed, (persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Education level	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Total	13,380	15,721	29,101	13,130	15,240	28,370	250	481	731
Year 8 or below	1,618	1,854	3,472	1,943	2,230	4,173	-325	-376	-701
Year 9 or equivalent	1,464	1,836	3,300	1,466	1,809	3,275	-2	27	25
Year 10 or equivalent	2,745	3,552	6,297	2,560	3,318	5,878	185	234	419
Year 11 or equivalent	2,552	2,983	5,535	2,314	2,747	5,061	238	236	474
Year 12 or equivalent	3,932	3,963	7,895	3,268	3,213	6,481	664	750	1,414
Did not go to school	47	61	108	49	80	129	-2	-19	-21
Unknown	1,022	1,472	2,494	956	1,267	2,223	66	205	271

Education level	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2%	3%	3%
Year 8 or below	12%	12%	12%	15%	15%	15%	-17%	-17%	-17%
Year 9 or equivalent	11%	12%	11%	11%	12%	12%	0%	1%	1%
Year 10 or equivalent	21%	23%	22%	19%	22%	21%	7%	7%	7%
Year 11 or equivalent	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%	10%	9%	9%
Year 12 or equivalent	29%	25%	27%	25%	21%	23%	20%	23%	22%
Did not go to school	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	-4%	-24%	-16%
Unknown	8%	9%	9%	7%	8%	8%	7%	16%	12%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Secondary schooling attainment for the SGG Catchment was similar between LGAs however the percentage that completed year 12 schooling (27%) was substantially lower than BSW Region (35%) and Victorian (44%) measures.

Almost two thirds (64%) had left school prior to completion of year 12, compared to BSW Region (57%) and Victorian (45%) measures.

Since 2001, the proportion of SGG residents who completed year 12 education has increased substantially by around 20%.

Post-secondary educational qualifications

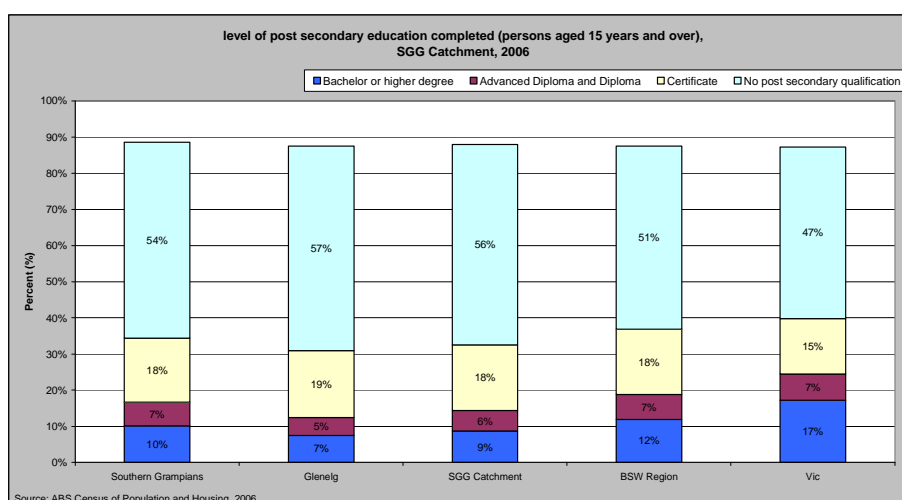


Table 17 Level of post secondary education completed,(persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
Qualification	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Total	13381	15720	29101	12878	14796	27674	503	924	1427
Bachelor or higher degree	1356	1177	2533	1031	933	1964	325	244	569
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	873	771	1644	735	607	1342	138	164	302
Certificate	2366	2909	5275	1985	2408	4393	381	501	882
Inadequately described	153	199	352	146	136	282	7	63	70
Not stated	1378	1761	3139	1291	1526	2817	87	235	322
Total with post secondary qualification	6126	6817	12943	5188	5610	10798	938	1207	2145
No post secondary qualification	7255	8903	16158	7690	9186	16876	-435	-283	-718

	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
Qualification	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4%	6%	5%
Bachelor or higher degree	10%	7%	9%	8%	6%	7%	3%	2%	2%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	7%	5%	6%	6%	4%	5%	1%	1%	1%
Certificate	18%	19%	18%	15%	16%	16%	3%	3%	3%
Inadequately described	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Not stated	10%	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	1%	2%	1%
Total with post secondary qualification	46%	43%	44%	40%	38%	39%	7%	8%	8%
No post secondary qualification	54%	57%	56%	60%	62%	61%	-3%	-2%	-3%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

In 2006, the percentage of SGG residents who completed a post secondary qualification was similar by LGA, however, the Catchment rate of 44% was well below BSW Region (49%) and Victorian (53%) measures.

By qualification, attainment of Bachelor or higher level degrees was substantially lower (9%) compared to BSW Region (12%) and Victoria (17%). Certificate level qualifications (18%) were slightly higher than for Victoria (15%).

Since 2001, the numbers of SGG residents who completed a post secondary qualification has increased by 8% overall across all levels of qualification.

Labour force participation and employment

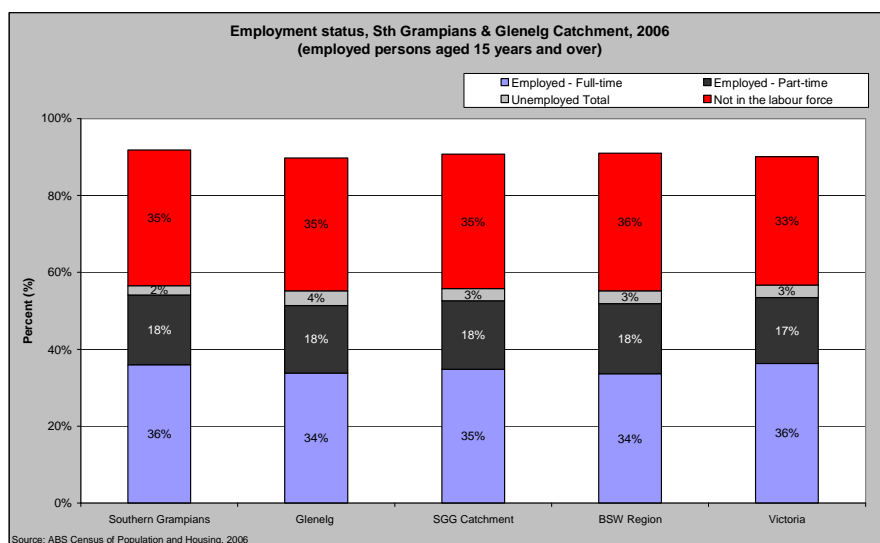


Table 18 Employment status, (Persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Employment status	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	14296	14805	29101	13945	14425	28370	351	380	731
Employed - Full-time(a)	7097	3039	10136	6844	2928	9772	253	111	364
Employed - Part-time	1451	3728	5179	1660	3519	5179	-209	209	0
Employed - Away from work(b)	430	441	871	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed - Hours not stated	311	230	541	328	204	532	-17	26	9
Employed Total	9289	7438	16727	8832	6651	15483	457	787	1244
Unemployed Total	504	426	930	627	479	1106	-123	-53	-176
Total labour force	9793	7864	17657	9459	7130	16589	334	734	1068
Not in the labour force	3858	6298	10156	4024	6546	10570	-166	-248	-414
Labour force status not stated	645	643	1288	462	749	1211	183	-106	77

Employment status	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3%	3%	3%
Employed - Full-time(a)	50%	21%	35%	49%	20%	34%	4%	4%	4%
Employed - Part-time	10%	25%	18%	12%	24%	18%	-13%	6%	0%
Employed - Away from work(b)	3%	3%	3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed - Hours not stated	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	-5%	13%	2%
Employed Total	65%	50%	57%	63%	46%	55%	5%	12%	8%
Unemployed Total	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	-20%	-11%	-16%
Total labour force	69%	53%	61%	68%	49%	58%	4%	10%	6%
Not in the labour force	27%	43%	35%	29%	45%	37%	-4%	-4%	-4%
Labour force status not stated	5%	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	40%	-14%	6%

(a) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

(b) Includes employed persons who did not state their hours worked.

Table 19 Employment status, (persons aged more than 15 years), Southern Grampians, 2001 & 2006

Employment status	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	6449	6932	13381	6395	6735	13130	54	197	251
Employed - Full-time(a)	3311	1506	4817	3178	1442	4620	133	64	197
Employed - Part-time	697	1727	2424	763	1588	2351	-66	139	73
Employed - Away from work(b)	154	175	329	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed - Hours not stated	139	121	260	130	86	216	9	35	44
<i>Employed Total</i>	4301	3529	7830	4071	3116	7187	230	413	643
Unemployed Total	178	152	330	223	165	388	-45	-13	-58
Total labour force	4479	3681	8160	4294	3281	7575	185	400	585
Not in the labour force	1723	2992	4715	1892	3098	4990	-169	-106	-275
Labour force status not stated	247	259	506	209	356	565	38	-97	-59

Employment status	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1%	3%	2%
Employed - Full-time(a)	51%	22%	36%	50%	21%	35%	4%	4%	4%
Employed - Part-time	11%	25%	18%	12%	24%	18%	-9%	9%	3%
Employed - Away from work(b)	2%	3%	2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed - Hours not stated	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	7%	41%	20%
<i>Employed Total</i>	67%	51%	59%	64%	46%	55%	6%	13%	9%
Unemployed Total	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	-20%	-8%	-15%
Total labour force	69%	53%	61%	67%	49%	58%	4%	12%	8%
Not in the labour force	27%	43%	35%	30%	46%	38%	-9%	-3%	-6%
Labour force status not stated	4%	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	18%	-27%	-10%

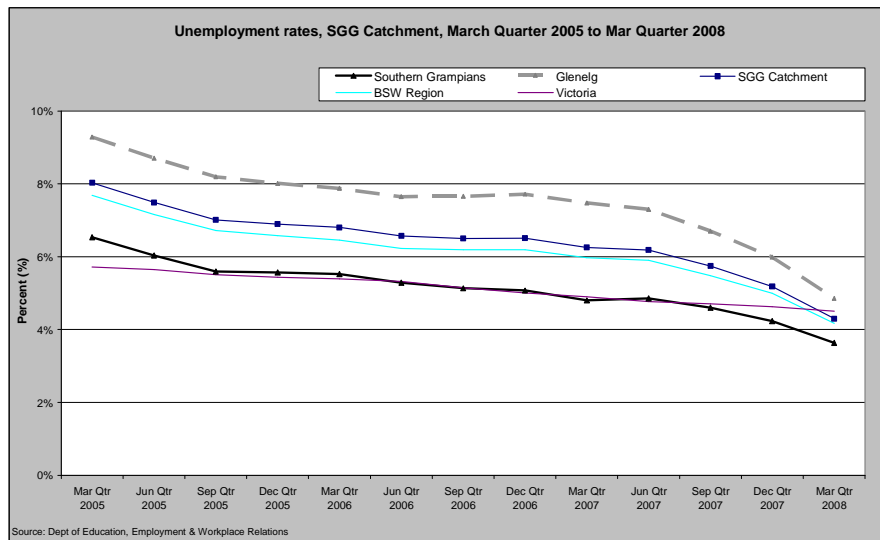
Table 20 Employment status,(persons aged more than 15 years), Glenelg, 2001 & 2006

Employment status	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	7847	7873	15720	7550	7690	15240	297	183	480
Employed - Full-time(a)	3786	1533	5319	3666	1486	5152	120	47	167
Employed - Part-time	754	2001	2755	897	1931	2828	-143	70	-73
Employed - Away from work(b)	276	266	542	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed - Hours not stated	172	109	281	198	118	316	-26	-9	-35
<i>Employed Total</i>	4988	3909	8897	4761	3535	8296	227	374	601
Unemployed Total	326	274	600	404	314	718	-78	-40	-118
Total labour force	5314	4183	9497	5165	3849	9014	149	334	483
Not in the labour force	2135	3306	5441	2132	3448	5580	3	-142	-139
Labour force status not stated	398	384	782	253	393	646	145	-9	136

Employment status	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons	% Males	% Females	% Persons
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4%	2%	3%
Employed - Full-time(a)	48%	19%	34%	49%	19%	34%	3%	3%	3%
Employed - Part-time	10%	25%	18%	12%	25%	19%	-16%	4%	-3%
Employed - Away from work(b)	4%	3%	3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed - Hours not stated	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	-13%	-8%	-11%
<i>Employed Total</i>	64%	50%	57%	63%	46%	54%	5%	11%	7%
Unemployed Total	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	5%	-19%	-13%	-16%
Total labour force	68%	53%	60%	68%	50%	59%	3%	9%	5%
Not in the labour force	27%	42%	35%	28%	45%	37%	0%	-4%	-2%
Labour force status not stated	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%	4%	57%	-2%	21%

(a) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

(b) Includes employed persons who did not state their hours worked.



Tables 18-20 provide a summary of employment patterns for the SGG Catchment.

The employment profile for the Catchment was similar across the LGAs and in comparison to BSW Region and Victorian measures.

Overall, more than half (57%) of persons aged more than 15 years were employed in some capacity- 65% of males and 50% of females.

35% were employed on a full time basis and 18% part time.

By gender, a higher percentage of males (50%) were employed on a full time basis compared to females (21%). Conversely, a higher percentage of females were employed on a part time basis (25%) compared to males (10%).

Since 2001, there has been a change in employment patterns including:

- An increase in the labourforce overall of 6% and for females, an increase of 10%.
- An increase in total females employed (up by 12%) with an increase in both full time and part time hours
- Reduction in the percentage of males who worked part time in favor of full time employment

Since the March quarter 2005, unemployment rates have declined across the Catchment, the BSW Region and Victoria to the March quarter 2008

For Southern Grampians, unemployment has been below rates for the BSW Region but similar to Victoria.

Glenelg has however, consistently experienced rates higher than Victoria and BSW Region, though the gap has narrowed by the March quarter 2008.

Industries of employment

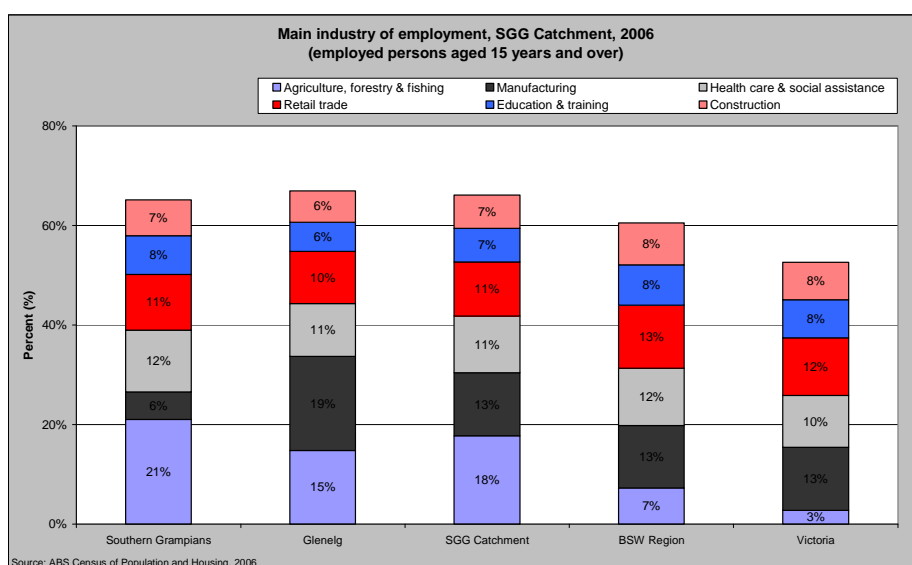


Table 21 Main industry of employment, (employed persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

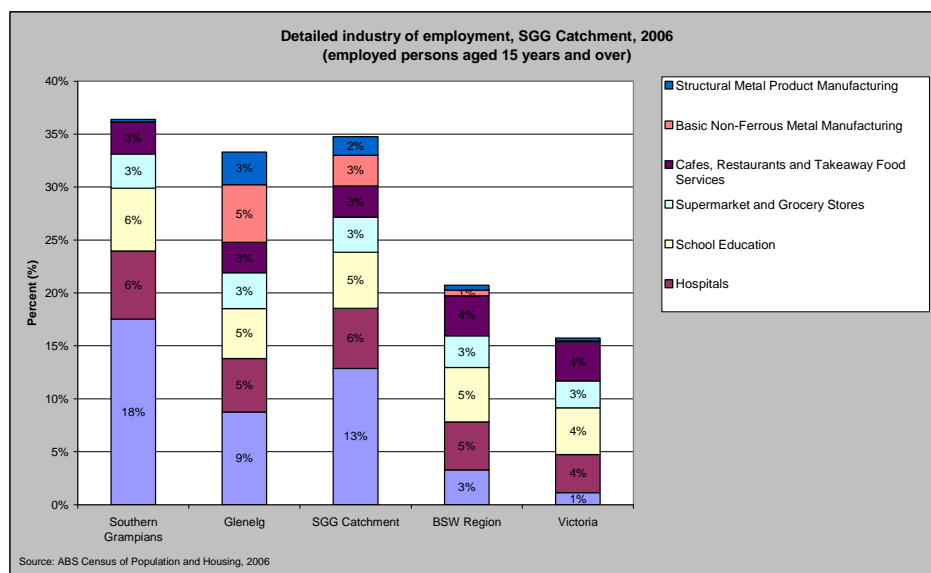
Industry	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Total	7,829	8,895	16,724	7,056	8,098	15,154	773	797	1,570
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,648	1,315	2,963	1,709	1,460	3,169	-61	-145	-206
Manufacturing	434	1,685	2,119	368	1,467	1,835	66	218	284
Health care & social assistance	967	941	1,908	827	757	1,584	140	184	324
Retail trade	881	932	1,813	783	818	1,601	98	114	212
Education & training	607	523	1,130	551	513	1,064	56	10	66
Construction	561	559	1,120	383	479	862	178	80	258
Accommodation & food services	453	497	950	402	445	847	51	52	103
Public administration & safety	473	350	823	277	281	558	196	69	265
Transport, postal & warehousing	218	476	694	200	393	593	18	83	101
Other services	260	269	529	284	248	532	-24	21	-3
Professional, scientific & technical services	252	228	480	272	204	476	-20	24	4
Wholesale trade	214	229	443	266	267	533	-52	-38	-90
Administrative & support services	124	179	303	144	186	330	-20	-7	-27
Financial & insurance services	137	110	247	129	102	231	8	8	16
Mining	155	36	191	12	23	35	143	13	156
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	57	104	161	69	61	130	-12	43	31
Rental, hiring & real estate services	49	90	139	34	82	116	15	8	23
Information media & telecommunications	86	50	136	126	48	174	-40	2	-38
Arts & recreation services	48	73	121	44	67	111	4	6	10
Inadequately described/Not stated	205	249	454	176	197	373	29	52	81

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Table 22 Main industry of employment as a percentage of total,(employed persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Industry	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	10%	10%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	21%	15%	18%	24%	18%	21%	-4%	-10%	-7%
Manufacturing	6%	19%	13%	5%	18%	12%	18%	15%	15%
Health care & social assistance	12%	11%	11%	12%	9%	10%	17%	24%	20%
Retail trade	11%	10%	11%	11%	10%	11%	13%	14%	13%
Education & training	8%	6%	7%	8%	6%	7%	10%	2%	6%
Construction	7%	6%	7%	5%	6%	6%	46%	17%	30%
Accommodation & food services	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	6%	13%	12%	12%
Public administration & safety	6%	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	71%	25%	47%
Transport, postal & warehousing	3%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	9%	21%	17%
Other services	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	-8%	8%	-1%
Professional, scientific & technical services	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	-7%	12%	1%
Wholesale trade	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	-20%	-14%	-17%
Administrative & support services	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	-14%	-4%	-8%
Financial & insurance services	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	6%	8%	7%
Mining	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1192%	57%	446%
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-17%	70%	24%
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	44%	10%	20%
Information media & telecommunications	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	-32%	4%	-22%
Arts & recreation services	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9%	9%	9%
Inadequately described/Not stated	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	16%	26%	22%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.



Tables 21-22 provide an overview of the main industries of employment for the SGG Catchment.

In 2006, key industries for the Catchment included Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(18%), Manufacturing(13%), Health Care and Social Assistance(11%) and Retail trade(11%) which together account for more than half of all industries.

Compared to the BSW Region and Victoria, the Catchment has a substantially higher representation of employment in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Manufacturing.

In Southern Grampians, the main industry was Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(21%) mostly attributed to sheep, beef cattle and grain harvesting (18%). Other industries included Health Care and Social Assistance (12%) and Retail trade (11%).

In Glenelg, main industries were Manufacturing(19%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(15%), Health Care and Social Assistance(11%) and Retail trade (10%)

Since 2001, of the main industries identified above, the Catchment has experienced substantial growth in Construction (30%), Health Care and Social Assistance (20%) and Manufacturing (15%). There was also a notable decline in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (7%).

Other smaller industries which have also experienced substantial growth include Mining (446%) and Public Administration and Safety (47%).

Southern Grampians experienced substantial growth in Mining (1192%), Public Administration and Safety (71%), Construction (46%), Manufacturing (18%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (17%). Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing declined by 4%.

For Glenelg, there was growth in Mining (57%), Public Administration and Safety (25%), Health Care and Social Assistance (24%). Construction (17%), Manufacturing (15%) and Retail trade (14%). Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing declined by 10%.

Occupation

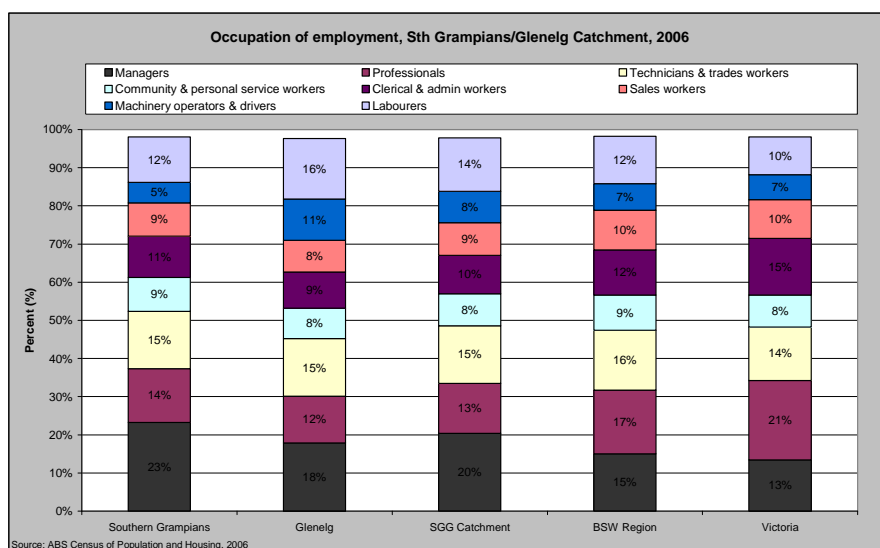


Table 23 Main occupation of employment, (employed persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2001 & 2006

Occupation	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Total	7829	8894	16,723	7058	8098	15,156	771	796	1,567
Managers	1820	1594	3,414	1827	1623	3,450	-7	-29	-36
Professionals	1106	1082	2,188	976	923	1,899	130	159	289
Technicians & trades workers	1176	1344	2,520	1032	1139	2,171	144	205	349
Community & personal service workers	693	708	1,401	606	603	1,209	87	105	192
Clerical & administrative workers	846	843	1,689	724	802	1,526	122	41	163
Sales workers	688	743	1,431	601	646	1,247	87	97	184
Machinery operators & drivers	413	960	1,373	371	912	1,283	42	48	90
Labourers	936	1410	2,346	803	1256	2,059	133	154	287
Inadequately described/Not stated	151	210	361	118	194	312	33	16	49

Occupation	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	10%	10%
Managers	23%	18%	20%	26%	20%	23%	0%	-2%	-1%
Professionals	14%	12%	13%	14%	11%	13%	13%	17%	15%
Technicians & trades workers	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%	18%	16%
Community & personal service workers	9%	8%	8%	9%	7%	8%	14%	17%	16%
Clerical & administrative workers	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	17%	5%	11%
Sales workers	9%	8%	9%	9%	8%	8%	14%	15%	15%
Machinery operators & drivers	5%	11%	8%	5%	11%	8%	11%	5%	7%
Labourers	12%	16%	14%	11%	16%	14%	17%	12%	14%
Inadequately described/Not stated	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	28%	8%	16%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Table 23 details the occupations of employment for the working population of the SGG Catchment.

In 2006, the majority of the working population aged more than 15 years, were working in management roles(20%). Other main occupations included technicians and trades workers(15%), Labourers(14%) and Professionals (13%).

Compared to BSW Region and Victorian measures, the Catchment has a higher proportion of Managers and a lower proportion of Professionals. The representation of other occupations was similar.

In Southern Grampians, Managers accounted for 23% of occupations followed by technicians and trades workers(15%), Professionals(14%) and Labourers (12%). Similarly for Glenelg, key occupations included Managers(18%), Labourers (16%) and technicians and trades workers (15%).

Since 2001, there has been growth in all occupation groups with the exception of Management roles.

In Southern Grampians, most growth was in occupations of labourers and Clerical & Administrative Workers (both 17%).

For Glenelg, key growth occurred among technicians and trades workers(18%), Professionals and Communiy & Personal Workers(both 17%)

Socio-economic factors

Household income

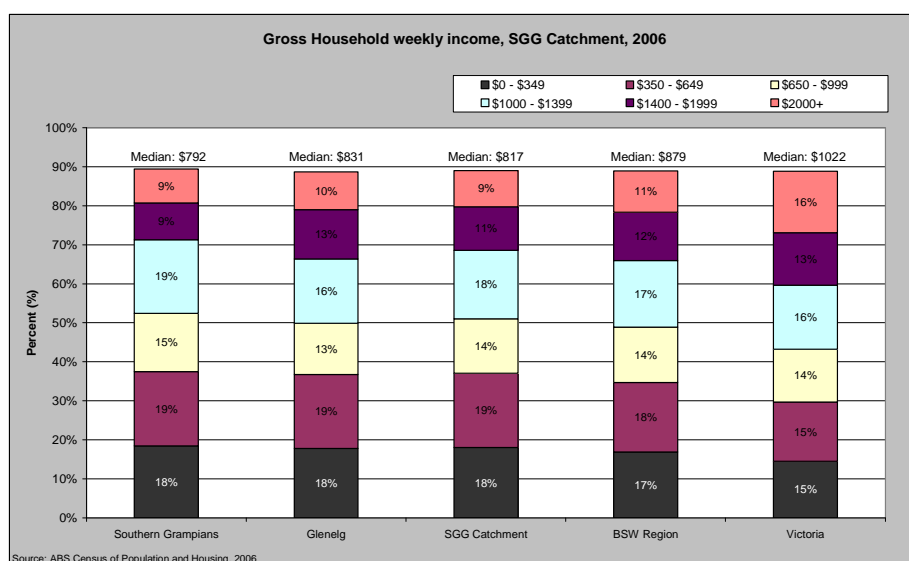


Table 24 Household weekly income ,(employed persons aged more than 15 years), SGG Catchment, 2006

Weekly income	Annual range	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Total		6443	7515	13958	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Negative/Nil income		73	63	136	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%
\$1-\$149	\$1-\$7,799	109	99	208	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%
\$150-\$249	\$7,800-\$12,999	401	480	881	6.2%	6.4%	6.3%
\$250-\$349	\$13000-\$18199	603	692	1295	9.4%	9.2%	9.3%
\$350-\$499	\$18200-\$25199	356	483	839	5.5%	6.4%	6.0%
\$500-\$649	\$26000-\$33799	874	943	1817	13.6%	12.5%	13.0%
\$650-\$799	\$33800-\$41599	489	491	980	7.6%	6.5%	7.0%
\$800-\$999	\$41,600-\$51,999	469	496	965	7.3%	6.6%	6.9%
\$1,000-\$1,199	\$52,000-\$62399	799	838	1637	12.4%	11.2%	11.7%
\$1,200-\$1,399	\$62400-72799	422	400	822	6.5%	5.3%	5.9%
\$1,400-\$1,699	\$72800-88399	327	545	872	5.1%	7.3%	6.2%
\$1,700-\$1,999	\$88400-103999	280	404	684	4.3%	5.4%	4.9%
\$2,000-\$2,499	\$104000-\$129999	232	327	559	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%
\$2,500-\$2,999	\$130000-\$155999	188	227	415	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%
\$3,000 or more	\$156000+	138	176	314	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Not stated		683	851	1534	10.6%	11.3%	11.0%
Median household income (\$)		792	831	817			

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

The median household income for SGG Catchment in 2006 was \$817. For Southern Grampians, median income was \$792 and for Glenelg, \$831 which were lower than BSW Region (\$879) and substantially lower than the Victorian measure (\$1022).

In the Catchment, more than a third (37%) of households had a weekly income of less than \$650 per week compared to Victoria (30%).

Conversely, 20% of Catchment households (18% Southern Grampians, 23% Glenelg) earned more than \$1400 per week compared to Victoria (31%).

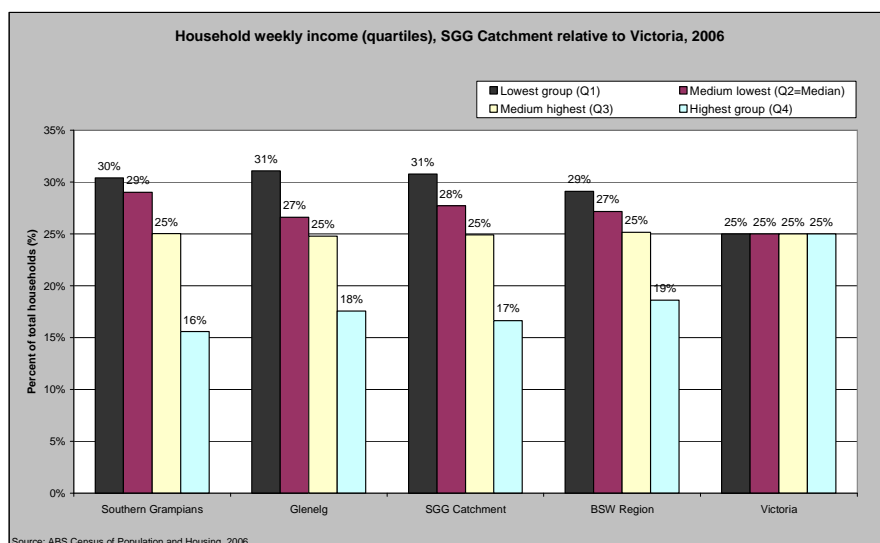


Table 25 Number of households in income quartiles – SGG Catchment relative to Victoria, 2001 & 2006

Quartile	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Lowest group (Q1)	2004	2366	4370	2140	2403	4543	-136	-37	-173
Medium lowest (Q2=Median)	1913	2025	3938	1921	2078	3999	-8	-53	-61
Medium highest (Q3)	1650	1887	3537	1437	1764	3201	213	123	336
Highest group (Q4)	1027	1337	2364	881	1143	2024	146	194	340
Total	6594	7615	14209	6379	7388	13767	215	227	442

Quartile	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Lowest group (Q1)	30%	31%	31%	34%	33%	33%	-6%	-2%	-4%
Medium lowest (Q2=Median)	29%	27%	28%	30%	28%	29%	0%	-3%	-2%
Medium highest (Q3)	25%	25%	25%	23%	24%	23%	15%	7%	10%
Highest group (Q4)	16%	18%	17%	14%	15%	15%	17%	17%	17%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3%	3%	3%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Quartiles calculated by Housing Affordability and Forecasting Section, Dept of Planning and Community Development

Analysis of the distribution of household by income quartiles for the SGG Catchment indicates that relative to Victoria, there was a larger proportion of households in the lowest income quartile and a lower proportion in the highest income quartile.

Around 30% of households in the Catchment are in lowest income quartile and 17% are in the highest income quartile compared to the Victorian measure of 25%.

Compared to the income quartile distribution of 2001, there has been a decline in the number of households in the lowest and medium lowest quartiles. There has also been an increase in those at the medium highest and highest income quartile groups.

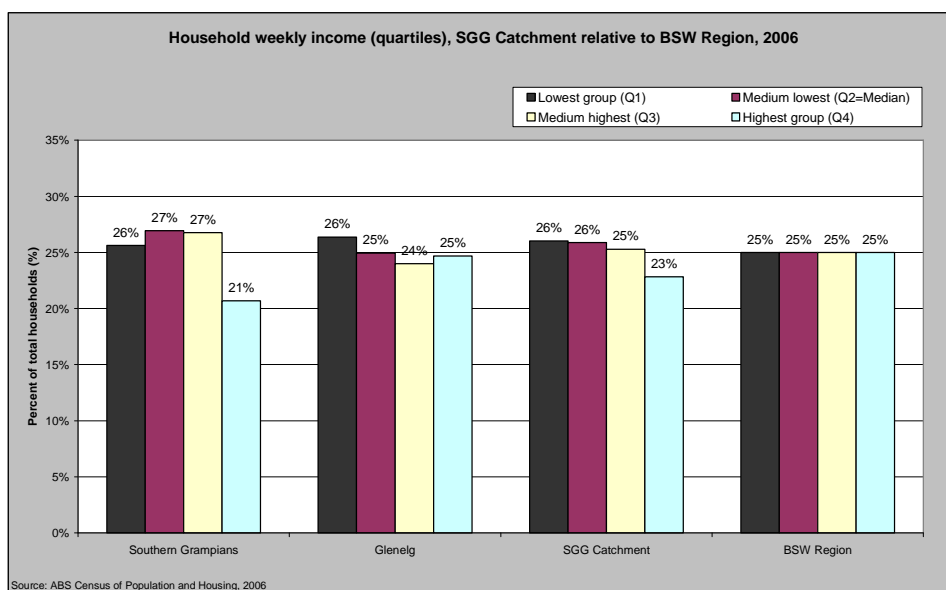


Table 26 Number of households in income quartiles – SGG Catchment relative to BSW Region, 2001 & 2006

Quartile	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Lowest group (Q1)	1689	2007	3696	1739	1949	3688	-50	58	8
Medium lowest (Q2=Median)	1776	1900	3676	1713	1891	3604	63	9	72
Medium highest (Q3)	1765	1828	3593	1608	1845	3453	157	-17	140
Highest group (Q4)	1364	1880	3244	1319	1703	3022	45	177	222
Total	6594	7615	14209	6379	7388	13767	215	227	442

Quartile	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006		
	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Lowest group (Q1)	26%	26%	26%	27%	26%	27%	-3%	3%	0%
Medium lowest (Q2=Median)	27%	25%	26%	27%	26%	26%	4%	0%	2%
Medium highest (Q3)	27%	24%	25%	25%	25%	25%	10%	-1%	4%
Highest group (Q4)	21%	25%	23%	21%	23%	22%	3%	10%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3%	3%	3%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006.

Quartiles calculated by Housing Affordability and Forecasting Section, Dept of Planning and Community Development

Relative to the BSW Region however, the distribution of household by income quartiles for the SGG are more comparable. There was a slightly lower proportion of households in the highest income quartile and a similar proportion in other income quartiles.

Around 26% of households in the Catchment are in lowest income quartile and 23% are in the highest income quartile compared to the BSW Region measure of 25%.

Compared to the income quartile distribution of 2001, the number of households in the lowest income quartile was similar. Numbers of households in all other income quartiles increased slightly.

Table 27 describes income support provided to residents of the SGG Catchment in June 2006. (Refer to Notes, page 52).

Aged pensioners:

Two thirds of Catchment males aged more than 65 years and females aged more than 63 years were in receipt of an aged pension in June 2006 – consistent with Victorian measure of 67%.

There was variation across the catchment however. By LGA, measures were 64% for Southern Grampians and 69%, Glenelg. Proportions were highest in Southern Grampians balance (78%) and Heywood SLA (75%).

Disability support pensioners:

1327 (6%) of Catchment males aged 16-64 years and females aged 16-62 years were in receipt of a disability support pension in June 2006. This proportion was similar across LGA's and consistent with Victorian trends.

Female sole parent pensioners:

606 (6%) of Catchment females aged 15-54 years were in receipt of a sole parent pension in June 2006. This proportion was similar across LGA's and consistent with Victorian trends. By SLA, the measure for Portland SLA (Glenelg LGA) was slightly higher than that of Victoria (9%).

Unemployment benefits:

954 (4%) of Catchment males aged 15-64 years and females aged 15-62 years were in receipt of unemployment benefits. This proportion was similar across LGA's and consistent with Victorian trends. The proportion for Portland SLA (Glenelg LGA) was slightly higher than that of Victoria (7%).

Of those receiving unemployment benefits, 540 (82%) persons had been unemployed for more than 180 days.

Welfare dependant and other low income families:

Analysis undertaken by the Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide indicates that there were 739 welfare dependant and other low income families in the SGG Catchment in June 2006. This represents 8% of total families in the Catchment – compared to 5% in Southern Grampians and 9% for both Glenelg and Victoria. The highest proportion was recorded for Portland SLA (12%).

In terms of numbers of children, there were 1443 children aged less than 16 years residing in these welfare dependant and other low income families. This figure represents 18% of all children aged less than 16 years in the Catchment.

Socio-economic factors

Income support

Table 27 Income support provided to residents, SGG Catchment, June 2006

	Southern Grampians				Glenelg							
	Hamilton SLA	Wannon SLA	SG Balance	Total	Heywood SLA	North SLA	Portland SLA	Total	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
Age pensioners ⁽¹⁾												
Age pensioners	1159	337	634	2129	658	535	1187	2381	4510	43707	163817	485702
Males aged 65 years and over and females aged 63 years and over	1960	537	811	3308	874	824	1728	3426	6734	61481	229452	730018
% age pensioners	59%	63%	78%	64%	75%	65%	69%	69%	67%	71%	71%	67%
Disability support pensioners ⁽²⁾												
Disability support pensioners	314	81	134	529	231	132	435	798	1327	13605	56749	170469
Males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-62	5592	1359	3309	10260	3963	1894	6719	12576	22836	231125	852141	3353182
% disability support pensioners	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	5%
Female sole parent pensioners ⁽³⁾												
Female sole parent pensioners	148	27	39	214	92	37	263	392	606	7050	27616	91152
Females aged 15-54	2387	538	1328	4253	1577	758	2806	5141	9394	97716	360209	1459395
% female sole parent pensioners	6%	5%	3%	5%	6%	5%	9%	8%	6%	7%	8%	6%
People receiving an unemployment benefit ⁽⁴⁾												
People receiving an unemployment benefit	206	35	54	295	164	42	452	659	954	9098	34427	124157
Males aged 15-64 and females aged 15-62	5731	1407	3403	10541	4069	1939	6881	12889	23430	234810	873394	3422171
% people receiving an unemployment benefit	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	7%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
People receiving an unemployment benefit long-term ⁽⁵⁾												
People receiving an unemployment benefit long-term	157	40	41	238	144	43	353	540	778	6849	26905	90957
Males aged 15-64 and females aged 15-62	5731	1407	3403	10541	4069	1939	6881	12889	23430	234810	873394	3422171
% people receiving an unemployment benefit	3%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Welfare-dependent and other low income families with children ⁽⁶⁾												
Welfare-dependent and other low income families	160	42	42	244	120	47	329	495	739	8614	35022	119681
Total families	2359	626	1461	4446	1659	903	2693	5255	9701	94761	355926	1294412
% welfare dependent and other low income families	7%	7%	3%	5%	7%	5%	12%	9%	8%	9%	10%	9%
Children in welfare-dependent and other low income families ⁽⁷⁾												
Children in welfare-dependent and other low income families	291	75	134	500	243	132	567	943	1443	15934	66643	216205
Children under 16 years	1884	500	1257	3641	1440	711	2342	4493	8134	79590	301932	1043340
% children in welfare-dependent and other low income families	15%	15%	11%	14%	17%	19%	24%	21%	18%	20%	22%	21%

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide. (Refer notes below)

Notes on data: Income support

- Age pensioners

Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink, June 2006; Department of Veterans' Affairs, 1 July 2006; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2006

People eligible for an Age Pension from Centrelink comprise females aged 63 years and over and males aged 65 years and over: the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) provides a Service Pension (Age) to eligible males at age 60 years and females at age 55 years.

Note: the data show a number of SLAs as having proportions in excess of 100 per cent: these are clearly not accurate. The reason for this is not clear, but this indicates that it is possible that other percentages of less than 100 per cent may also be overstated. It is unlikely to be the result of people claiming both the Age Pension and a DVA Service Pension (Age), as checks are made each year to ensure that such events do not occur; however, a contributing factor could be the process of conversion from postcode to SLA, using a converter produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

- Disability support pensioners

Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink, June 2006; Department of Veterans' Affairs, 1 July 2006; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2006

Details of males under 65 years of age and females under 60 years of age receiving the DVA Service Pension (permanently incapacitated) – an income support pension – have been combined with the Disability Support Pension (DSP) data: people above these ages receive an Age Pension/Service Pension (Age).

- Female sole parent pensioners

Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink, June 2006; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2006

People eligible for a Parenting Payment Single paid by Centrelink comprise female and male sole parents with at least one child under 16 years of age (who meet certain qualifications, or the child attracts a child disability allowance). Only female sole parent pensioners have been included because females comprise the majority of sole parent pensioners.

- Unemployment beneficiaries

Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink, June 2006; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2006

People receiving an unemployment benefit are shown as a percentage of the eligible population (of males aged 15 to 64 years and females aged 15 to 62 years). The data shown are the proportion of the population receiving 'unemployment benefits': they include the Newstart or Youth Allowance (other)¹ paid by Centrelink.

¹ Youth Allowance (other) is largely comprised of: people aged 16-24 and studying part-time (including undertaking an apprenticeship full-time); or aged 16-20 and looking for work full-time.

- Long-term unemployment beneficiaries

Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink, June 2006; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2006

People receiving an unemployment benefit for longer than 180 days are shown as a percentage of the eligible population (of males aged 15 to 64 years and females aged 15 to 62 years). The data shown are the proportion of the population receiving 'unemployment benefits' for more than 180 days: they include the Newstart or Youth Allowance (other)¹ paid by Centrelink.

¹ Youth Allowance (other) is largely comprised of: people aged 16-24 and studying part-time (including undertaking an apprenticeship full-time); or aged 16-20 and looking for work full-time.

Notes on data: Income support (cont)

- Children in welfare-dependent and other low income families

Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink, June 2006; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2006

- Welfare-dependent and other low income families with children

Compiled by PHIDU using data from 1) Low income families: Centrelink, June 2006; and 2) Families: ABS Census 2006

The level of income used for these analyses was based on the *Poverty Lines: Australia, June Quarter 2006*, which contains a weekly income for a single parent with two children, including housing costs. *Poverty Lines: Australia* is a quarterly newsletter that updates the Henderson Poverty Line as defined in the 1973 Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty. Poverty lines are presented for a range of family sizes, in order to avoid situation of poverty. The updated Poverty Lines take into account changes in the average income level of all Australians, reflecting the idea that poverty is relative.

[For further information, see: *Poverty Lines: Australia* (ISSN 1448-0530), Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, available from: <http://melbourneinstitute.com/labour/inequality/poverty/default.html>.]

For 2006, families included are those with children and with incomes under \$22,966 p.a. in receipt of the Family Tax Benefit (A) (whether receiving income support payments or not). These families would all receive the Family Tax Benefit (A) at the maximum level.

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide. (Refer notes below)

Table 28 provides a summary of government housing and mortgage and rental stresses experienced by low income households in the SGG Catchment in 2006.

Government housing:

According to the 2006 census, 504 dwellings were rented from the Government housing authority in the SGG Catchment in 2006. This equates to 4% of total dwellings and was similar across LGA's and consistent with Victorian trends. Proportions were highest in the main population centres of Hamilton (5%) and Portland (6%).

Low income households with mortgage stress:

Analysis undertaken by the Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide measures mortgage stress across the SGG Catchment in 2006. Mortgage stress is based on low income households in bottom 40% of income distribution who spend more than 30% of income on mortgage repayments.

Data indicates that there were 307 low income households experiencing mortgage stress across the SGG Catchment in 2006. This equates to 7% of all mortgaged private dwellings, similar to LGA and Victorian trends.

Low income households with rental stress:

Analysis undertaken by the PHIDU also measured rental stress across the SGG Catchment which is based on low income households in bottom 40% of income distribution who spend more than 30% of income on rent.

Data indicates that there were 637 low income households experiencing rental stress across the SGG Catchment in 2006. This equates to 21% of all rented private dwellings. By LGA, rates were lowest in Southern Grampians (18%) compared to Glenelg (24%) and Victorian measures (25%). The highest percentage was recorded for Portland SLA (27%).

Table 28 Government housing rental and household stress, SGG Catchment, 2006

	Southern Grampians				Glenelg				SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
	Hamilton SLA	Wannon SLA	SG Balance	Total	Heywood SLA	North SLA	Portland SLA	Total				
Government housing ⁽¹⁾												
Dwellings rented from the government housing authority	190	20	12	222	28	0	254	282	504	4477	18491	54523
Total dwellings	3614	927	1907	6448	2195	1335	3987	7517	13965	133533	498360	1781664
% dwellings rented from the government housing authority	5%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	6%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Low income households with mortgage stress ⁽²⁾												
Low income households	68	26	44	138	55	34	80	169	307	3764	15925	58238
Mortgaged private dwellings	1049	199	529	1777	768	375	1348	2491	4268	44785	167673	634802
% mortgage stress	6%	13%	8%	8%	7%	9%	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%
Low income households with rental stress ⁽³⁾												
Low income households with rental stress	189	26	38	253	58	23	303	384	637	8080	31151	109633
Rented private dwellings	929	178	302	1409	324	175	1107	1606	3015	31020	116233	447070
% rental stress	20%	15%	13%	18%	18%	13%	27%	24%	21%	26%	27%	25%

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide.

Note:

⁽¹⁾ ABS Census 2006

⁽²⁾ ABS Census 2006 (unpublished). Data represents low income households in bottom 40% of income distribution (with less than 80% of median income) spending more than 30% of income on mortgage repayments

⁽³⁾ ABS Census 2006 (unpublished). Data represents low income households in bottom 40% of income distribution (with less than 80% of median income) spending more than 30% of income on rent

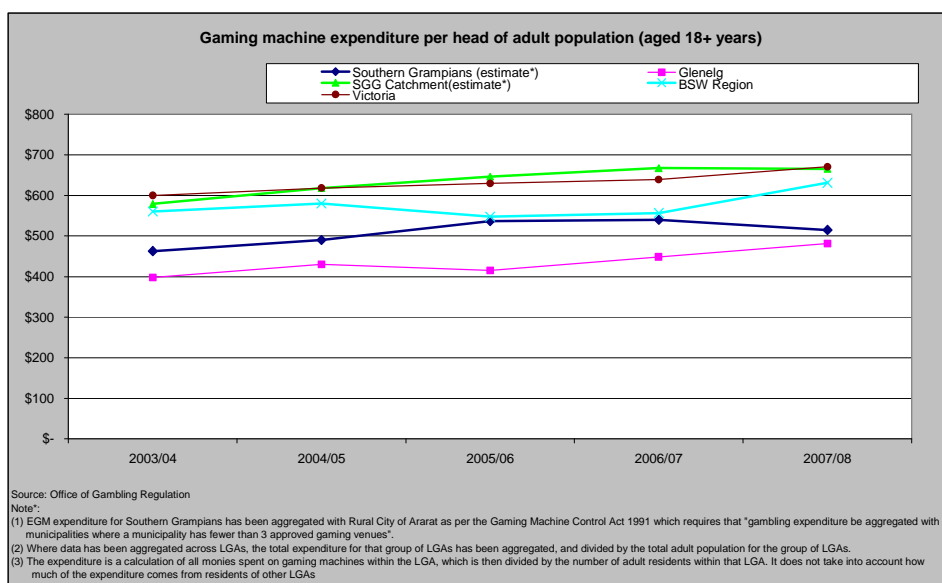


Table 29 Electronic gaming machine expenditure, SGG Catchment

LGA	Fin Year	No of Venues	No of EGMs	Net Expenditure	Adults/ Venue	EGM/ 1000 Adults	Expenditure/ Adult
Southern Grampians	2003/2004*	2	75	\$ 10,046,342	6336.0	5.9	\$ 463
	2004/2005*	2	75	\$ 10,645,775	6336.0	5.9	\$ 490
	2005/2006*	2	75	\$ 11,677,435	6336.0	5.9	\$ 537
	2006/2007*	2	75	\$ 11,770,864	6329.6	5.9	\$ 540
	2007/2008*	2	75	\$ 11,221,530	6329.6	5.9	\$ 515
Glenelg	2003/2004	4	113	\$ 5,958,570	3745.3	7.5	\$ 398
	2004/2005	4	105	\$ 6,459,924	3757.0	7.0	\$ 430
	2005/2006	4	105	\$ 6,269,744	3774.0	7.0	\$ 415
	2006/2007	4	105	\$ 6,805,334	3793.0	6.9	\$ 449
	2007/2008	4	105	\$ 7,299,734	3793.1	6.9	\$ 481
SGG Catchment	2003/2004*	6	188	\$ 16,004,912	4606.7	6.8	\$ 579
	2004/2005*	6	180	\$ 17,105,699	4614.5	6.5	\$ 618
	2005/2006*	6	180	\$ 17,947,180	4625.9	6.5	\$ 647
	2006/2007*	6	180	\$ 18,576,197	4638.5	6.5	\$ 667
	2007/2008*	6	180	\$ 18,521,264	4638.6	6.5	\$ 665
BSW Region	2003/2004	49	2058	\$ 141,741,645	5159.2	8.1	\$ 561
	2004/2005	48	2006	\$ 148,620,807	5333.7	7.8	\$ 581
	2005/2006	50	2091	\$ 149,233,109	5446.7	7.7	\$ 548
	2006/2007	51	2126	\$ 153,790,619	5414.9	7.7	\$ 557
	2007/2008	51	2113	\$ 174,315,377	5414.9	7.7	\$ 631
Victoria	2003/2004	530	27132	\$ 2,290,929,976	7201.5	7.1	\$ 600
	2004/2005	523	27124	\$ 2,393,030,966	7400.6	7.0	\$ 618
	2005/2006	521	27147	\$ 2,472,451,853	7532.9	6.9	\$ 630
	2006/2007	522	27279	\$ 2,543,175,356	7622.9	6.9	\$ 639
	2007/2008	520	26797	\$ 2,667,993,352	7652.3	6.7	\$ 670

Source: Office of Gambling Regulation

Note*:

1. EGM expenditure for Southern Grampians has been aggregated with Rural City of Ararat as per the Gaming Machine Control Act 1991 which requires that "gambling expenditure be aggregated with municipalities where a municipality has fewer than 3 approved gaming venues".
2. Where data has been aggregated across LGAs, the total expenditure for that group of LGAs has been aggregated, and divided by the total adult population for the group of LGAs.
3. The expenditure is a calculation of all monies spent on gaming machines within the LGA, which is then divided by the number of adult residents within that LGA. It does not take into account how much of the expenditure comes from residents of other LGAs

Analysis of data from the Office of Gambling Regulation highlights that electronic gaming machine expenditure has increased substantially over the last five years in the SGG Catchment, BSW Region and Victoria as a whole.

It should be noted that the expenditure figures presented represents monies spent on gaming machines located within each LGA. It does not necessarily reflect the expenditure generated by residents of each LGA.

In 2007/08, expenditure for the SGG Catchment was estimated at \$18.5m (refer note 1 on previous page), an increase of approximately \$2.5m or 16% since 2003/04. Per capita expenditure has increased from \$647 per adult to \$665.

For Southern Grampians, expenditure was estimated at \$11.2m (refer note 1 on previous page), an increase of more than \$1m or 12% since 2003/04. Per capita expenditure has increased from \$463 per adult to \$515.

In Glenelg, 2007/08 expenditure was \$7.3m, an increase of more than \$1m or 22% since 2003/04. Per capita expenditure has increased from \$398 per adult to \$481.

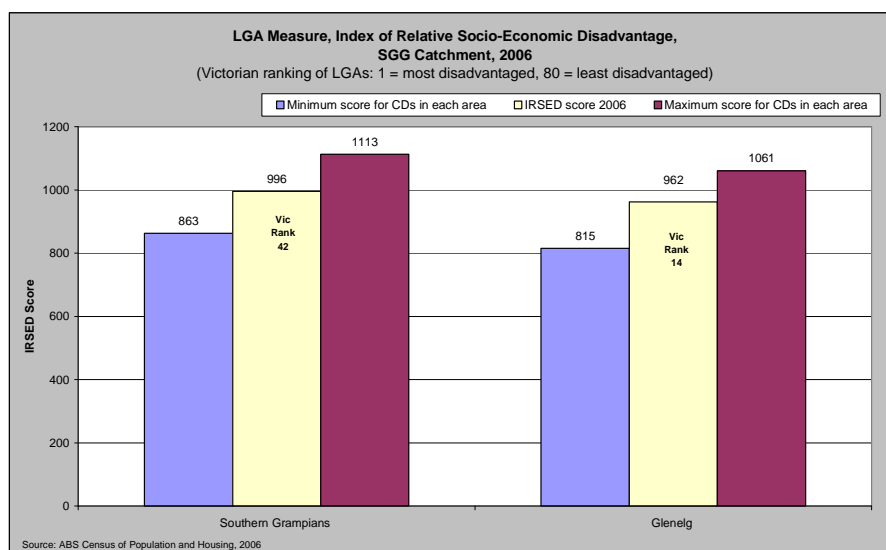


Table 30 Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage by Local Government Area (LGA) and Statistical Local Area (SLA), Southern Grampians & Glenelg, 2006

LGA/SLA	Usual resident population	IRSED score 2006	Ranking within Victoria 2006	Decile	Minimum score for CDs in each area	Maximum score for CDs in each area
Southern Grampians LGA	16637	996	42	6	863	1113
Hamilton SLA	9114	975	60	3	882	1085
Wannon SLA	2318	981	70	4	905	1094
SG Balance SLA	5205	1039	150	8	863	1113
Glenelg LGA	19759	962	14	2	815	1061
North SLA	3330	947	23	2	875	1057
Portland SLA	10372	949	27	2	815	1051
Heywood SLA	6057	992	87	5	863	1061

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Note: LGA rank out of 80 Vic LGAs, SLA rank out of 204 SLAs

The Index of Relative Socio-economic disadvantage (IRSED), summarises a wide range of information about the economic and social resources of people and households within an area. It is derived from Census variables related to disadvantage, such as low income, low educational attainment, unemployment, unskilled occupations and dwellings without motor vehicles.

To aid in the assessment of disadvantage, the distribution of IRSED scores is divided into ten equal groups. The lowest scoring 10% of areas are given a decile number of 1, the second-lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 2 and so on, up to the highest 10% of areas which are given a decile number of 10.



Recognising that levels of disadvantage vary within an area, IRSED data is presented at the Local Government Area, Statistical Local Area (SLA) and at Collection District (CD). The CD represents the smallest area for which IRSED is available.

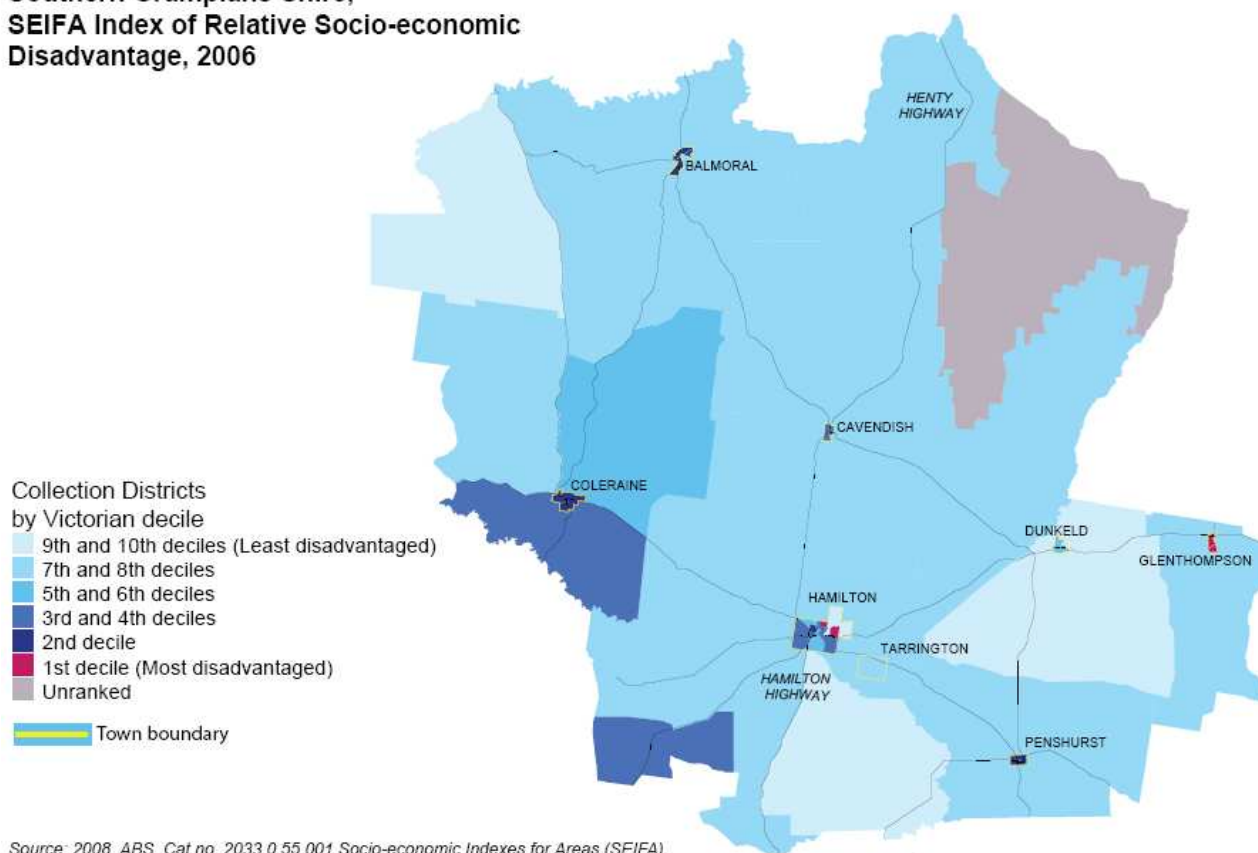
Table 30 provides a summary of IRSED at Local Government Area and Statistical Local Area level. Table 31 provides a further detailed breakdown by Collection District.

Glenelg represents the LGA of highest disadvantage in the BSW region and is also among the highest disadvantaged areas in Victoria (Vic rank = 14 of 80 LGAs in Victoria). Levels of disadvantage varied within the LGA with North and Portland SLAs identified as most disadvantaged (decile = 2). By Collection District, the most disadvantaged pockets were in Portland, Heywood and Merino (decile=1).

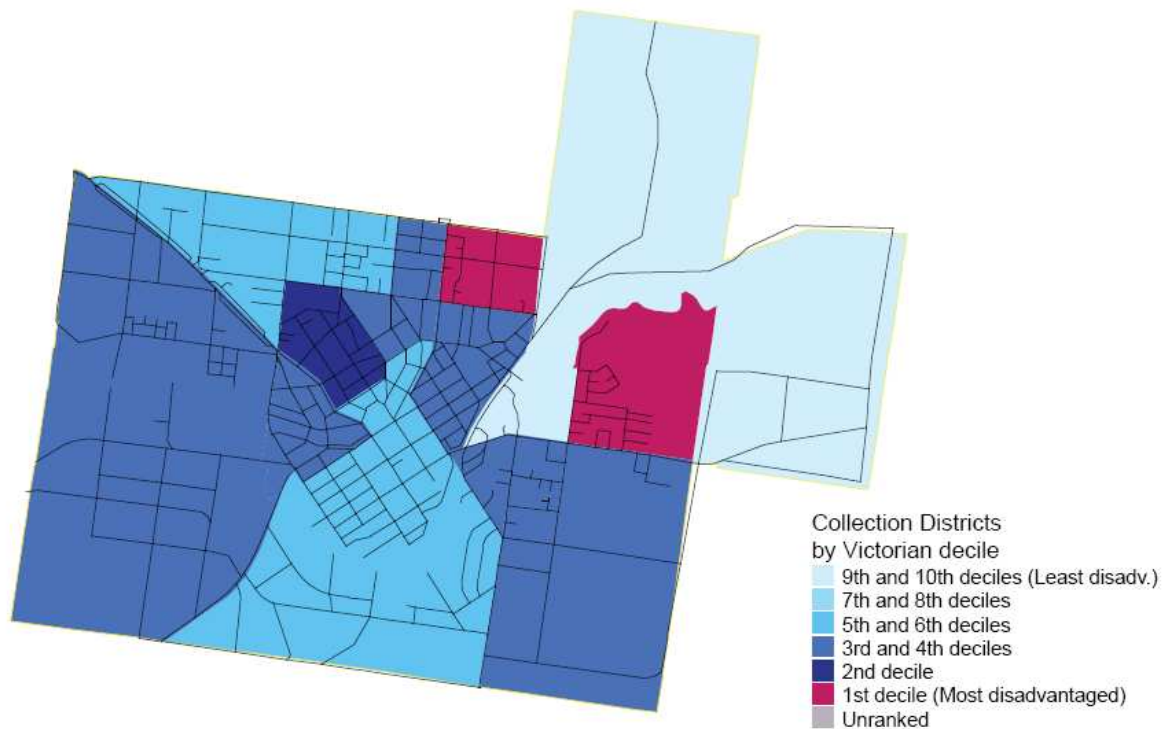
In comparison, Southern Grampians LGA was ranked 42 overall with a decile score of 6. Levels of disadvantage also varied within the LGA with Hamilton SLA identified as most disadvantaged (decile = 3). By Collection District, the most disadvantaged pockets were in Glenthompson and Hamilton (decile=1).

The following maps highlight the distribution of IRSED scores across the Southern Grampians and Glenelg Catchment where areas of highest disadvantage (decile=1) are highlighted in red. Maps are provided for Southern Grampians Shire, Hamilton township, Glenelg Shire and Portland township.

**Southern Grampians Shire,
SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic
Disadvantage, 2006**

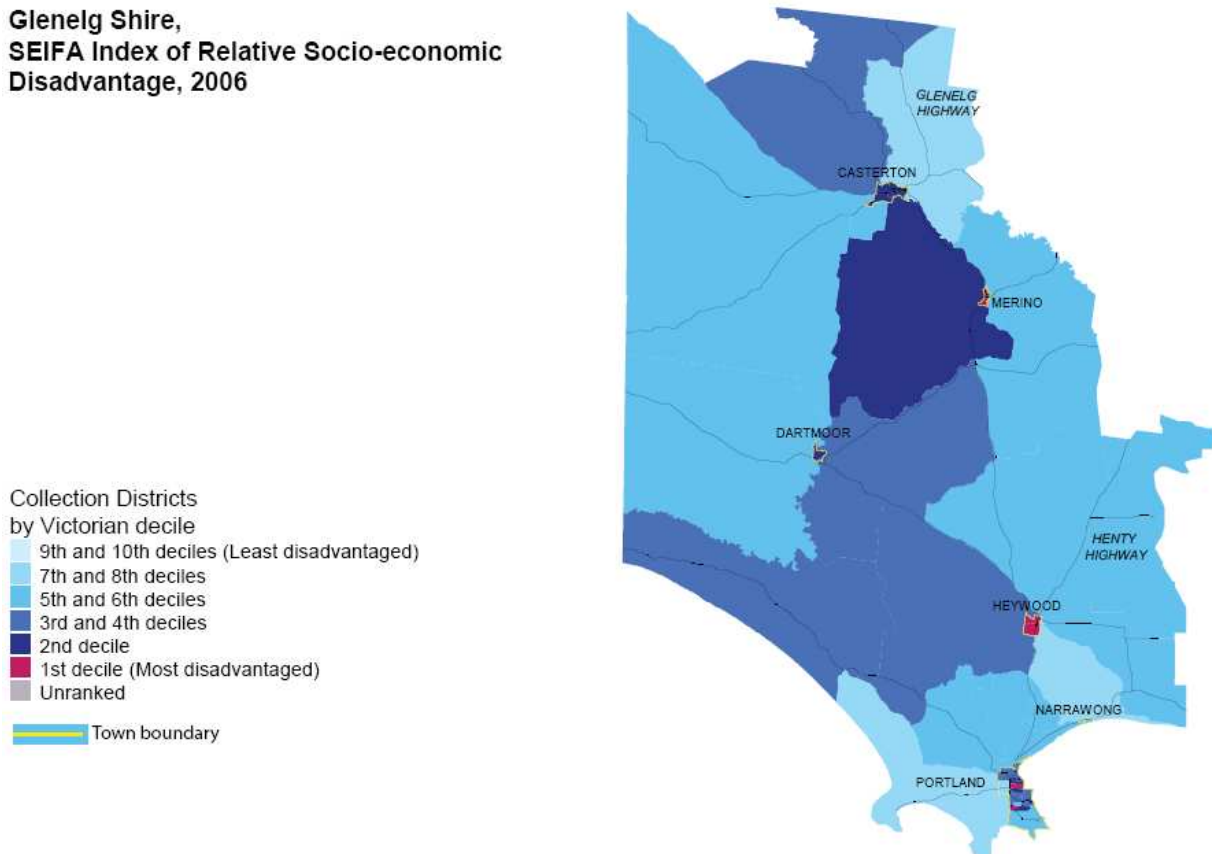


Hamilton, SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2006



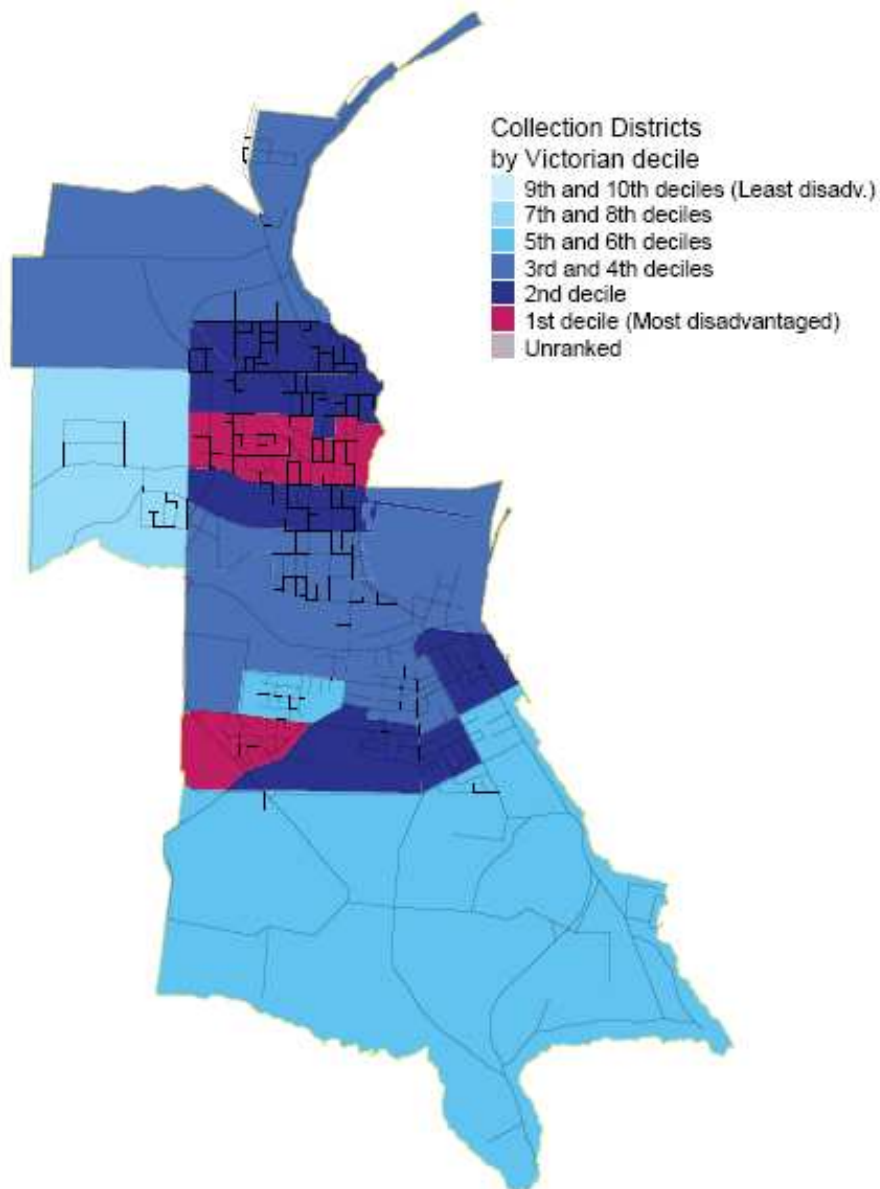
Source: 2008, ABS, Cat no. 2033.0.55.001 Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Data only, 2006; DPCD, 2008, Towns in Time

Glenelg Shire, SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2006



Source: 2008, ABS, Cat no. 2033.0.55.001 Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Data only, 2006; DPCD, 2008, Towns in Time

Portland,
SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2006



Source: 2008, ABS, Cat no. 2033.0.55.001 Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA),
Data only, 2006; DPCD, 2008, Towns in Time

Table 31 Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage by Collection District, Southern Grampians & Glenelg, 2006

Interpretation of Deciles –
Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Most Disadvantaged Least Disadvantaged →

Southern Grampians					
2006 Census Collection District	Location	Usual Resident Population	IRSED Score	Rank within Victoria ⁽¹⁾	Decile
2092505	Glenthompson	139	863	565	1
2090901	Hamilton	460	882	783	1
2090908	Hamilton	822	885	815	1
2091007	Coleraine	524	905	1075	2
2092501	Penshurst	460	910	1153	2
2091008	Coleraine	470	917	1254	2
2091003	Balmoral	189	933	1551	2
2090805	Hamilton	717	943	1791	2
2090907	Hamilton	149	950	1930	3
2090903	Hamilton	524	962	2230	3
2090801	Hamilton	943	967	2415	3
2090709	Branxholme	235	968	2434	3
2090806	Hamilton	636	973	2584	3
2090804	Hamilton	143	977	2685	3
2090905	Hamilton	502	981	2803	4
2091006	Coleraine	143	981	2807	4
2090808	Hamilton	435	981	2812	4
2090906	Hamilton	774	981	2821	4
2090705	Cavendish	144	994	3180	4
2092502	Dunkeld	398	1007	3691	5
2090904	Hamilton	629	1013	3959	5
2090807	Hamilton	704	1014	4005	5
2090803	Hamilton	381	1021	4347	5
2090802	Hamilton	994	1025	4524	5
2091005	Melville Forest	240	1036	5042	6
2092504	Penshurst	335	1048	5635	7
2090710	Hamilton	298	1049	5674	7
2091009	Coleraine	246	1057	6029	7
2090701	Cavendish	307	1060	6218	7
2092509	Hamilton	426	1061	6253	7
2090707	Hamilton	509	1064	6381	8
2092511	Tarrington	191	1067	6529	8
2091004	Balmoral	351	1067	6546	8
2092506	Glenthompson	134	1069	6616	8
2090702	Yulecart	371	1071	6711	8
2090703	Victoria Valley	196	1075	6900	8
2090706	Bulart	281	1079	7097	8
2092503	Dunkeld	288	1085	7334	9
2090902	Hamilton	301	1085	7362	9
2091001	Nareen	155	1094	7685	9
2092508	Hamilton	266	1096	7779	9
2092507	Gazette	227	1113	8356	10
Southern Grampians LGA		16637	996	42 ⁽²⁾	6

⁽¹⁾ LGA Rank out of 80 Vic LGAs

⁽²⁾ CD Rank out of 9094 Vic CDs

Glenelg					
2006 Census Collection District	Location	Usual Resident Population	IRSED Score	Rank within Victoria ⁽¹⁾	Decile
2091403	Portland	704	815	240	1
2091503	Portland	681	818	254	1
2091406	Portland	345	844	405	1
2091302	Heywood	705	863	568	1
2091108	Merino	202	875	681	1
2091301	Heywood	581	883	789	1
2091105	Casterton	615	895	943	2
2091104	Casterton	507	902	1032	2
2091203	Dartmoor	216	902	1035	2
2091106	Casterton	534	912	1183	2
2091404	Portland	488	913	1203	2
2091402	Portland	544	922	1337	2
2091507	Portland	662	925	1410	2
2091102	Sandford	286	932	1529	2
2091505	Portland	551	934	1586	2
2091401	Portland	410	934	1587	2
2091504	Portland	527	943	1783	2
2091408	Portland	417	943	1792	2
2091509	Portland	284	946	1847	3
2091107	Dunrobin	176	958	2115	3
2091502	Portland	640	962	2235	3
2091304	Nelson	227	976	2657	3
2091204	Digby	166	981	2797	4
2091407	Portland North	461	982	2840	4
2091501	Portland	589	995	3244	4
2091303	Heywood	399	999	3400	4
2091405	Portland	460	1001	3451	4
2091308	Wallacedale	343	1009	3819	5
2091508	Portland	718	1013	3983	5
2091314	Narrawong	176	1017	4144	5
2091201	Mumbannar	256	1017	4152	5
2091205	Digby	202	1019	4231	5
2091101	Merino	197	1021	4361	5
2091506	Portland	567	1023	4447	5
2091202	Condah	269	1027	4609	6
2091309	Allestree	314	1030	4744	6
2091109	Strathdownie	189	1035	4990	6
2091311	Gorae	373	1036	5030	6
2091312	Tyrendarra	244	1038	5150	6
2091310	Bolwarra	551	1040	5208	6
2091306	Gorae West	598	1040	5251	6
2091110	Strathdownie	118	1042	5310	6
2091409	Portland	773	1051	5748	7
2091103	Casterton	304	1057	6053	7
2091305	Portland West	800	1059	6135	7
2091307	Heywood	390	1061	6270	7
Glenelg LGA		19759	962	14 ⁽²⁾	2

⁽¹⁾ LGA Rank out of 80 Vic LGAs

⁽²⁾ CD Rank out of 9094 Vic CDs

Source: ABS SEIFA 2006, Census of Population & Housing, 2006

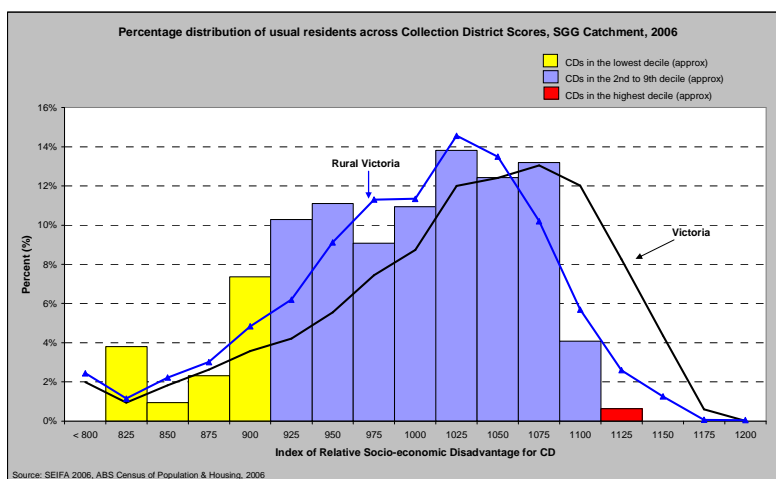


Table 32 Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage – Distribution of usual residents across Collection Districts, Southern Grampians & Glenelg, 2006

Decile	Census Collection District (CD) Score	S Grampians		Glenelg		SGG Catchment	
		number of people	% of total population	number of people	% of total population	number of people	% of total population
Lowest	< 800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	800 to < 825	0	0.0%	1,385	7.0%	1,385	3.8%
	825 to < 850	0	0.0%	345	1.7%	345	0.9%
	850 to < 875	139	0.8%	705	3.6%	844	2.3%
	875 to < 900	1,282	7.7%	1,398	7.1%	2,680	7.4%
2nd to 9th	900 to < 925	1,454	8.7%	2,289	11.6%	3,743	10.3%
	925 to < 950	906	5.4%	3,137	15.9%	4,043	11.1%
	950 to < 975	2,487	14.9%	816	4.1%	3,303	9.1%
	975 to < 1000	2,141	12.9%	1,842	9.3%	3,983	10.9%
	1000 to < 1025	2,112	12.7%	2,919	14.8%	5,031	13.8%
	1025 to < 1050	1,867	11.2%	2,656	13.4%	4,523	12.4%
	1050 to < 1075	2,535	15.2%	2,267	11.5%	4,802	13.2%
	1075 to < 1100	1,487	8.9%	0	0.0%	1,487	4.1%
Highest	1100 to < 1125	227	1.4%	0	0.0%	227	0.6%
	1125 to < 1150	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1150 to < 1175	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1175 to < 1200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1200 to < 1225	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1225 to < 1250	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1250 to < 1275	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1275 to < 1300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	> 1300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	16,637	100.0%	19,759	100.0%	36,396	100.0%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006

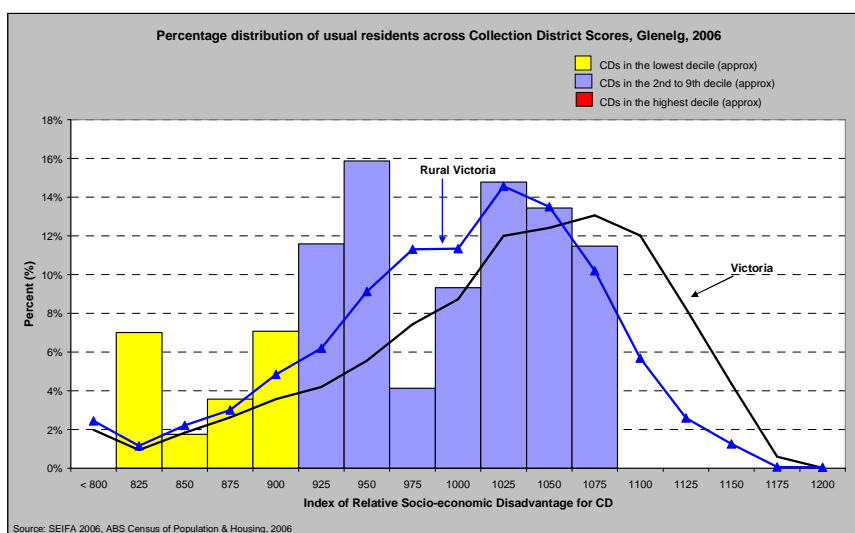
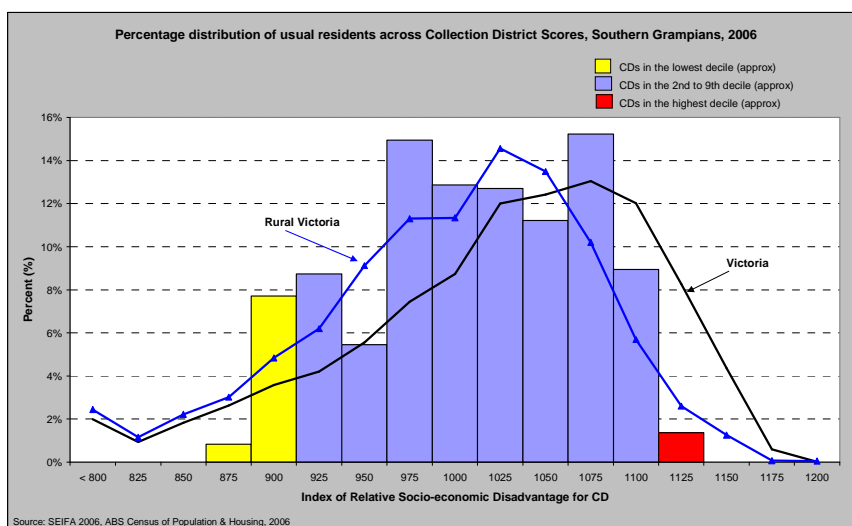


Table 32 describes the distribution of the SGG population across Collection District scores.

The most disadvantaged population (CDs in the lowest decile) account for 14.4% of the total population for the SGG Catchment, 8.5% for Southern Grampians and 19.4% in Glenelg.

In comparison, the proportion in total BSW Region was 10.1% Rural Vic, 14.0% and Victoria, 11.0%.

Conversely, the least disadvantaged population (CDs in the highest decile) account for only 0.6% of the total population for the SGG Catchment, 1.4% for Southern Grampians and 0% in Glenelg.

For BSW Region, this proportion was 4.5%, for Rural Victoria, 4.0% and Victoria, 13.2%.

Broad category of offence

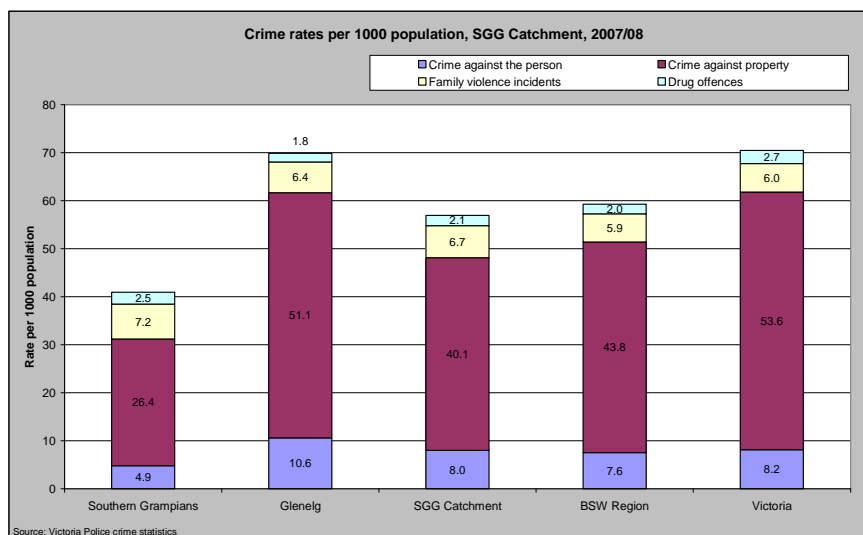


Table 33 Crime statistics, SGG Catchment, 2007/08

	Offences recorded				Rates per 1000 population			
	Crime against the person	Crime against property	Family violence incidents	Drug offences	Crime against the person	Crime against property	Family violence incidents	Drug offences
Southern Grampians	84	457	124	43	4.9	26.4	7.2	2.5
Glenelg	219	1055	132	38	10.6	51.1	6.4	1.8
SGG Catchment	303	1512	256	81	8.0	40.1	6.7	2.1
BSW Region	2685	15579	2087	703	7.6	43.8	5.9	2.0
Victoria	42947	281134	31676	14204	8.2	53.6	6.0	2.7

Source: Victoria Police crime statistics

Note: Rates calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 31/12/2006, (ABS Cat 3101.0)

According to crime statistics reported to police in 2007/08, offences in the SGG Catchment for crimes against property were substantially higher than crime against the person or recorded incidents of family violence or drug offences.

In the Catchment, rates for crimes against property were substantially higher in Glenelg (51.1 per 1000) compared to Southern Grampians (26.4 per 1000) and similar to the Victorian measure (53.6 per 1000).

Overall, there were 303 offences reported for crimes against the person which equates to a rate of 8.0 per 1000 population, ranging from 4.9 per 1000 for Southern Grampians and 10.6 in Glenelg. By comparison, rates were 7.6 per 1000 for BSW Region and 8.2 in Victoria.

Rates for family violence equated to 7.2 per 1000 in Southern Grampians, slightly above the Glenelg rate of 6.4 and above rates for BSW Region (5.9 per 1000) and Victoria (6.0 per 1000).

Family violence

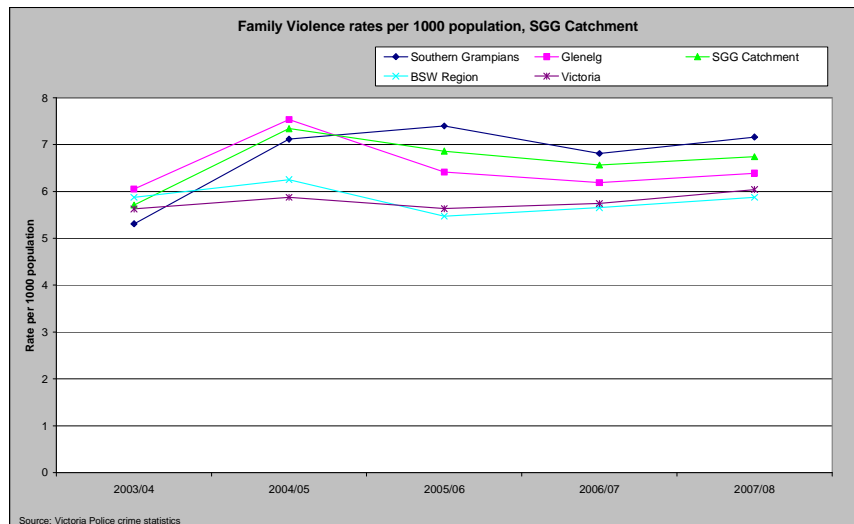


Table 34 Family Violence statistics, SGG Catchment, 2003/04 to 2007/08

	Offences recorded					Rates per 1000 population				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Southern Grampians	90	120	125	117	124	5.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.2
Glenelg	122	152	130	127	132	6.0	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.4
SGG Catchment	212	272	255	244	256	5.7	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.7
BSW Region	2040	2189	1939	2009	2087	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.9
Victoria	27664	29157	28294	29652	31676	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.0

Source: Victoria Police crime statistics

Note: Rates calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 31/12 for each year, (ABS Cat 3101)

A further detailed analysis of family violence statistics indicates that whilst the number of offences recorded and rates per 1000 population for BSW Region and Victoria has fluctuated, figures for SGG Catchment have tended to increase.

A substantial increase between 2003/04 and 2004/05 may be attributable in part to the introduction of the Victoria Police Code of Practice for the Investigation of Family Violence in late 2004. This resulted in an increase in numbers of offences reported as victims of family violence gained more confidence to tell someone what has happened and to receive help (Vic Police).

Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, the number of offences has increased by 21% in the Catchment. In comparison, the number of offences recorded for Victoria increased by 15% and for the BSW Region 23%.

Rates for family violence in Southern Grampians increased from 5.3 per 1000 in 2003/04 to 7.2 per 1000 in 2007/08. For Glenelg, rates were 6.0 per 1000 in 2003/04 and 6.4 per 1000 in 2007/08.

Socio-economic factors

Use of internet and motor vehicle

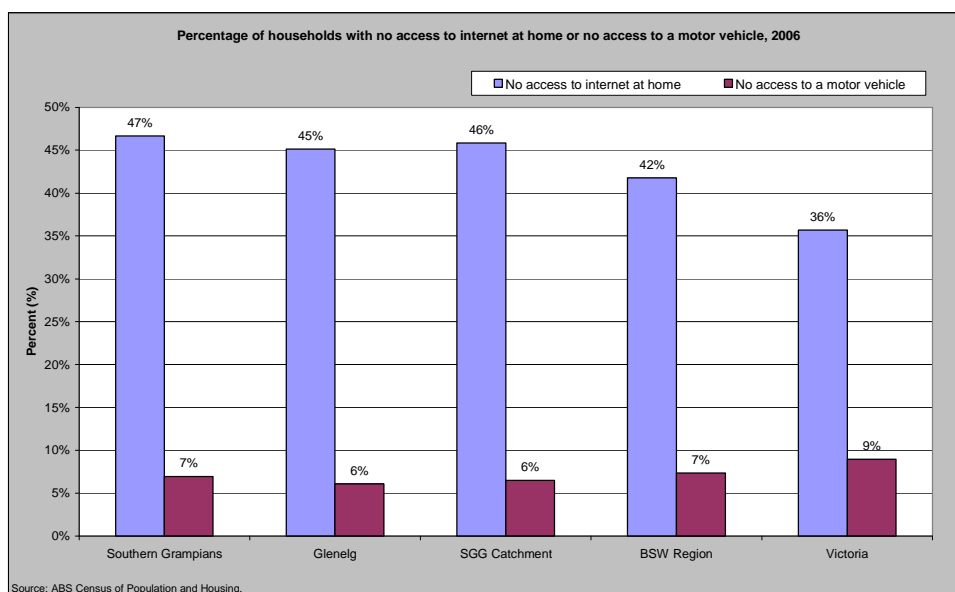


Table 35 Access to internet and use of a motor vehicle, SGG Catchment, 2006

				% of total households		
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
No access to internet at home	3008	3391	6399	46.7	45.1	45.8
No access to a motor vehicle	447	457	904	6.9	6.1	6.5

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006

According to the 2006 Census, almost half (46%) of SGG residents had no access to the internet at home. This proportion was similar by LGA and slightly above BSW region measure but substantially above the Victorian measure (36%).

The census also indicated that 904 households or 6.5% of total households in the SGG Catchment did not have access to a motor vehicle. This proportion was similar to BSW Region and slightly lower than the Victorian measure of 9%.

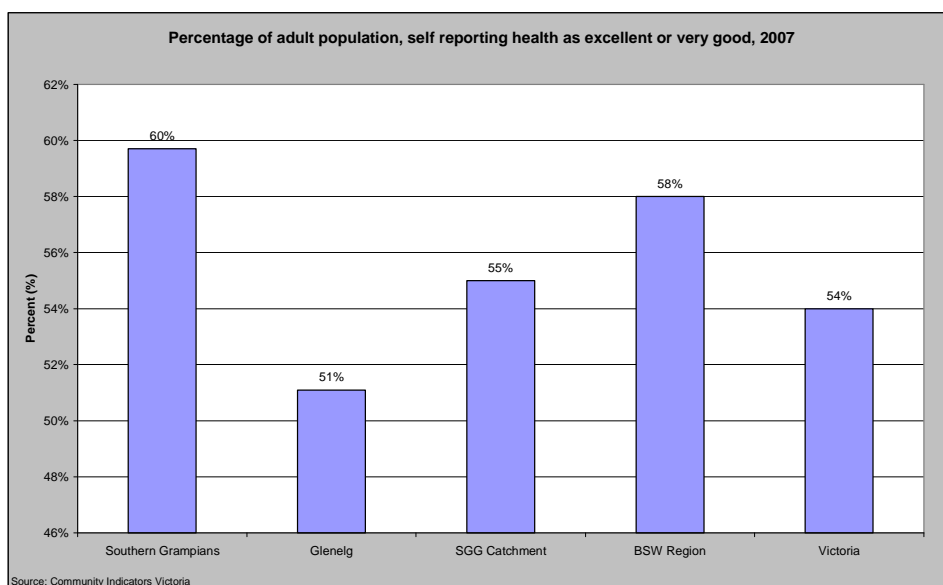


Table 36 Personal health & Wellbeing, SGG Catchment, 2007

Indicator	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
% of adult population, self reporting health as excellent or very good, 2007	60%	51%	55%	58%	54%
Personal Wellbeing Index score, 2007	80.2	79.5	80.0	78.2	76.4

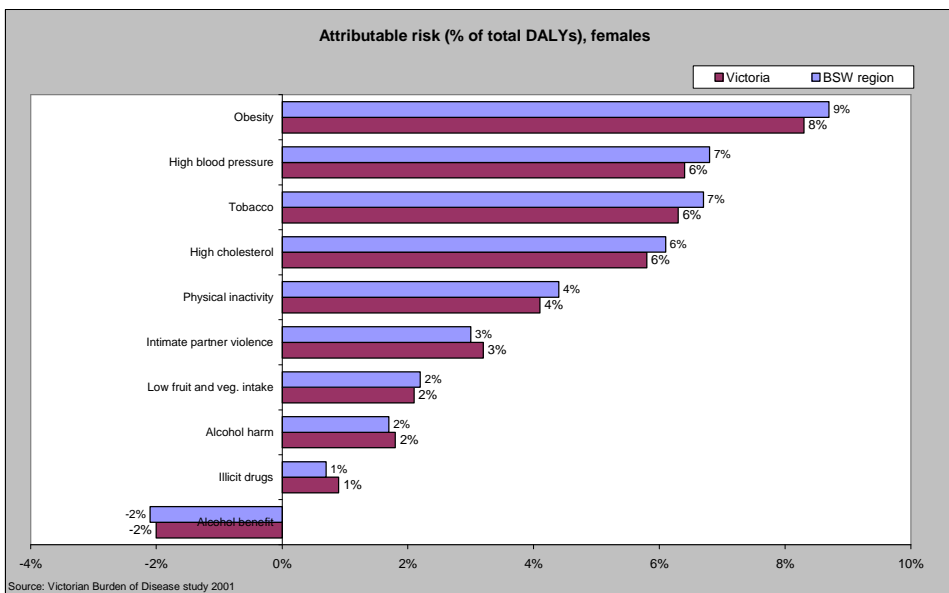
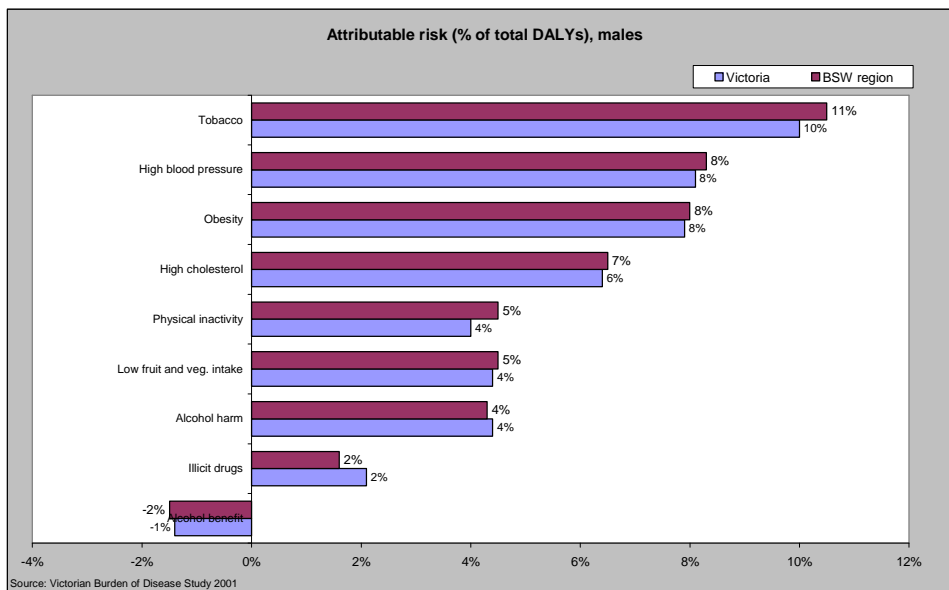
Source: Community Indicators Victoria 2007

CIV Indicators of personal health and wellbeing indicate that 60% of the adult population of Southern Grampians and 51% of Glenelg residents reported that their health was either excellent or very good compared to 58% in the BSW Region and the Victorian State average of 54%.

In addition, Subjective Wellbeing was measured using the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index (AUWBI) where respondents rated satisfaction with their lives on a number of domains resulting in an aggregated Personal Wellbeing Index ranging between 0-100.

For residents of the SGG Catchment, the average Personal Wellbeing Index score for 2007 was slightly higher than BSW Region and Victoria measures.

Wellbeing and lifestyle



The Burden of Disease Study 2001 identifies that a large proportion of the total burden of disease in the BSW Region and Victoria are related to modifiable lifestyle risk factors including:

- Tobacco smoking
- Risky and high-risk alcohol use
- Physical inactivity
- Poor diet and nutrition
- Excess weight
- High blood pressure
- High blood cholesterol

In addition, the Victorian Population Health Survey (only available at the BSW Region level), provides a further analysis of these risk factors.

Table 36 summarises key findings from the 2007 Population Health Survey.

Key findings indicate:

- One in six males (18%) in the BSW Region were current smokers, compared with 14% of females.
- 18% of adult males in the region reported drinking at risky or high levels at least weekly—significantly higher than for females (7%).
- 38% of adults in the BSW Region were overweight and 16% were obese, similar to results for Victoria.
- Females from the region were significantly more likely to meet the dietary guidelines for fruit (2 or more serves) and vegetable intake (5 or more serves) than males (fruit: 54% females vs 34% males; vegetables: 13% females vs 6% males).
- Males (69%) from the region were more likely to meet the physical activity guidelines (sufficient time and sessions) than females (61%).
- Females from the region were significantly more likely to have had a blood pressure check than males (85% vs 80%). The difference between males (49%) and females (50%) in the region for blood cholesterol checks was not significant.

Table 37 Summary findings, Victorian Population Health Survey 2007, BSW Region and Victoria

	BSW Region		Victoria	
Smoking status	Males	Females	Males	Females
Current smoker	18%	14%	22%	18%
Ex smoker	27%	22%	26%	21%
Non-smoker	55%	64%	52%	62%
Alcohol consumption				
Risky or high risk at least weekly	18%	7%	14%	7%
Daily vegetable consumption				
None	5%	2%	5%	4%
1-2 serves	61%	40%	64%	45%
3-4 serves	27%	44%	23%	38%
5 or more serves	6%	13%	7%	13%
Daily fruit consumption				
None	21%	10%	19%	11%
1 serve	43%	36%	41%	36%
2 or more serves	34%	54%	39%	52%
Physical activity				
Sedentary	5%	5%	5%	5%
Insufficient time and sessions	24%	29%	28%	30%
Sufficient time and sessions	69%	61%	64%	61%
Health checks in last 2 years				
Blood pressure check	80%	85%	75%	83%
Cholesterol check	49%	50%	54%	53%

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2007

Alcohol and drug use

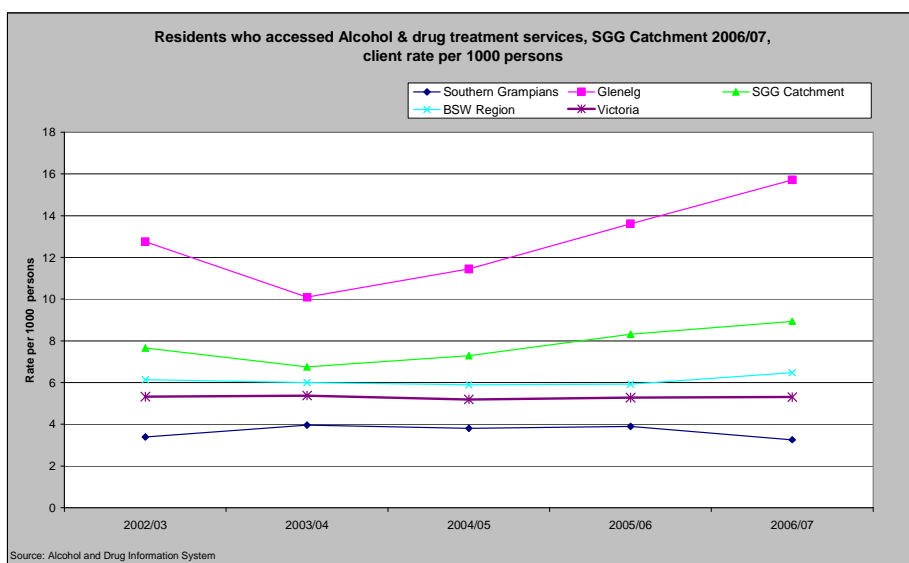


Table 38 Residents who accessed Alcohol & drug treatment services, SGG Catchment 2002/03 to 2006/07

	Year	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
Clients	2002/03	69	217	286	2115	25860
	2003/04	80	171	251	2085	26447
	2004/05	77	193	270	2063	25794
	2005/06	79	230	309	2097	26540
	2006/07	67	270	337	2300	27202
Client rate per 1000 persons	2002/03	3.4	12.8	7.7	6.1	5.3
	2003/04	4.0	10.1	6.8	6.0	5.4
	2004/05	3.8	11.4	7.3	5.9	5.2
	2005/06	3.9	13.6	8.3	5.9	5.3
	2006/07	3.3	15.7	8.9	6.5	5.3

Source: Alcohol and Drug Information System

In the SGG Catchment, there has been an increase in the numbers of residents accessing alcohol and drug treatment services over the last five years. Rates have increased from 7.7 clients per 1000 persons in 2002/03 to 8.9 per 1000 in 2006/07.

The increase was most prevalent in Glenelg with rates around 3-times higher than those for Victoria. In Glenelg, rates have increased from 12.8 clients per 1000 in 2002/03 to 15.7 per 1000 in 2006/07.

Table 39 Primary drug for residents who accessed Alcohol & drug treatment services, SGG Catchment 2006/07

Primary Drug	Southern Grampians			Glenelg			SGG Catchment		
	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons
Alcohol	11	30	41	23	57	80	34	87	121
Cannabis	7	9	16	18	21	39	25	30	55
Morphine	0	0	0	15	24	39	15	24	39
Analgesics n.f.d.	0	0	0	17	9	26	17	9	26
Nicotine	0	0	0	11	8	19	11	8	19
Methadone	0	1	1	4	13	17	4	14	18
Opioid Analgesics n.f.d.	0	1	1	5	10	15	5	11	16
Buprenorphine	0	1	1	3	8	11	3	9	12
Amphetamines	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	6	9
Benzodiazepines	1	0	1	5	4	9	6	4	10
Total top-10	19	42	61	104	160	264	123	202	325
Total	20	47	67	108	164	272	128	211	339

Primary Drug: Top 10	Southern Grampians			Glenelg			SGG Catchment		
	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons
Alcohol	16%	45%	61%	8%	21%	29%	10%	26%	36%
Cannabis	10%	13%	24%	7%	8%	14%	7%	9%	16%
Morphine	0%	0%	0%	6%	9%	14%	4%	7%	12%
Analgesics n.f.d.	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	10%	5%	3%	8%
Nicotine	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	7%	3%	2%	6%
Methadone	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	6%	1%	4%	5%
Opioid Analgesics n.f.d.	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%	1%	3%	5%
Buprenorphine	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	1%	3%	4%
Amphetamines	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Benzodiazepines	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Total top-10	28%	63%	91%	38%	59%	97%	36%	60%	96%
Total	30%	70%	100%	40%	60%	100%	38%	62%	100%

Source: Alcohol and Drug Information System

Note: Clients can be counted in more than one age group if they completed more than one Course of treatment during that time period and had a birthday between them.

The primary drug for which residents of SGG Catchment accessed alcohol and drug treatment services for in 2006/07 included, alcohol (36%), Cannabis (16%) and Morphine (12%).

By gender, females accounted for a more than a third of all admissions (38%). Primary drugs for admission included Alcohol (27%) and Cannabis (20%).

For males, the top primary drug was alcohol which accounted for almost half of all admissions (41%). Cannabis(14%) and Morphine(11%) followed as the next highest.

Alcohol also accounted for almost two thirds (61%) of Southern Grampians and almost one third (29%) of Glenelg resident admissions.

Risk factors for chronic disease

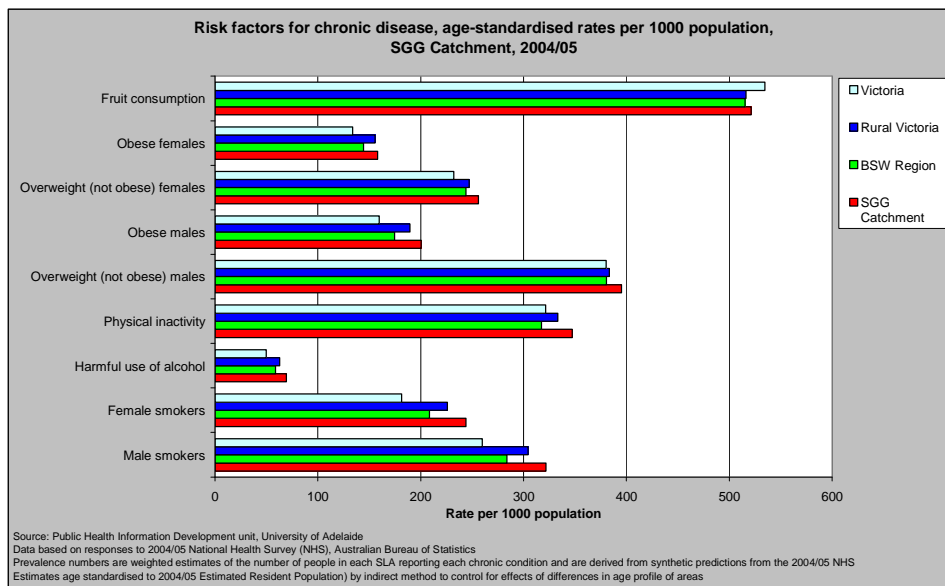


Table 40 and 41 provide an estimate of the prevalence of risk factors for chronic disease for the SGG Catchment in 2004/05. Estimates are based on responses to the 2004/05 National Health Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Of note:

- Age-standardised rates per 1000 persons for residents of the SGG Catchment were well above Victorian rates for most risk factors examined.
- Rates of male smoking were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Southern Grampians-Hamilton SLA and in Glenelg-North and Portland SLAs.
- Rates of female smoking were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Southern Grampians-Hamilton SLA and in Glenelg-North SLA.
- Rates for harmful use of alcohol were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Southern Grampians-Hamilton and Wannon SLAs and in Glenelg-North and Portland SLAs.
- Rates of physical inactivity were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Southern Grampians-Wannon SLA and in Glenelg-North SLA.
- Rates of obesity (for both males and females) were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Southern Grampians-Hamilton and Wannon SLAs and in Glenelg-North SLA.
- Rates for persons with at least one of four major health risk factors were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Southern Grampians-Wannon SLA and in Glenelg-North and Portland SLAs.
- Rates for persons with who had asthma and were smokers well above Victorian rates, across both LGAs.
- Rates for persons with type-2 diabetes and who were overweight/obese were similar to the Victorian measure.
- Rates for persons in the normal weight range were well below Victorian rates with the exception of Southern Grampians –balance SLA. This SLA also reported the highest rates for consumption of fruit across the Catchment.

Table 40 health risk factors for chronic disease, estimated prevalence, SGG Catchment, 2004/05

Estimate of health risk factors	Southern Grampians				Glenelg				SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
	Hamilton SLA	Wannon SLA	SG Balance	Total	Heywood SLA	North SLA	Portland SLA	Total				
Male smokers, aged 18 years+	1041	236	509	1786	676	412	1314	2402	4188	36810	145522	487710
Female smokers, aged 18 years+	892	194	369	1455	491	312	935	1738	3193	28156	111783	356814
Harmful use of alcohol, persons aged 18 years+	514	133	250	897	298	200	488	986	1883	15949	63004	190852
Physical inactivity, persons aged 15 years+	2684	753	1350	4787	1700	1097	3067	5864	10651	94386	366554	1301117
Overweight (not obese) males, aged 15 years+	1409	388	873	2670	979	560	1616	3155	5825	54252	203467	752809
Obese males, aged 15 years+	718	209	377	1304	527	304	847	1678	2982	24904	101076	315080
Overweight (not obese) females, aged 15 years+	1061	269	534	1864	584	390	1101	2075	3939	36845	137678	479886
Obese females, aged 15 years+	660	168	255	1083	395	243	711	1349	2432	21795	86859	275924
Persons in normal weight range, aged 15 years+	2839	691	1732	5262	1669	975	2944	5588	10850	108754	393353	1649292
Usual daily consumption of 2 or more serves of fruit, persons aged 12 years+	4337	1128	2569	8034	2615	1577	4526	8718	16752	160755	598505	2270339
Persons with at least one of four health risk factors, aged 18 years+	4349	1135	2137	7621	2766	1690	5145	9601	17222	154411	603066	2110057
Had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese, persons aged 15 years+	212	59	114	385	124	89	216	429	814	8149	29666	101383
Had asthma and were smokers, persons aged 18 years+	217	51	111	379	145	81	266	492	871	7459	30069	86486

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide

Data for chronic conditions and risk factors are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004/05 National Health Survey (NHS), Australian Bureau of Statistics

Prevalence numbers are weighted estimates of the number of people in each SLA reporting each chronic condition and are derived from synthetic predictions from the 2004/05 NHS

Estimates age standardised (to 2004/05 Estimated Resident Population) by indirect method to control for effects of differences in age profile of areas

Table 41 Health risk factors for chronic disease, age-standardised rates per 1000 population, SGG Catchment, 2004/05

Estimate of health risk factors	Southern Grampians				Gleneilg				SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
	Hamilton SLA	Wannon SLA	SG Balance	Total	Heywood SLA	North SLA	Portland SLA	Total				
Male smokers, aged 18 years+	334.4	287.0	274.7	308.6	298.7	365.8	342.6	332.5	321.8	283.8	304.4	259.8
Female smokers, aged 18 years+	264.5	258.1	204.6	245.5	230.0	273.6	240.3	242.5	243.9	208.6	225.9	181.5
Harmful use of alcohol, persons aged 18 years+	76.5	79.1	64.8	73.2	65.1	82.0	62.3	66.4	69.4	59.1	63.1	49.8
Physical inactivity, persons aged 15 years+	338.0	372.2	316.5	336.4	346.4	377.6	355.7	356.8	347.4	317.6	333.2	321.3
Overweight (not obese) males, aged 15 years+	399.9	394.3	406.1	401.1	384.8	404.9	388.4	390.1	395.1	380.6	383.3	380.3
Obese males, aged 15 years+	207.4	211.1	170.7	195.8	200.4	218.9	202.6	204.7	200.7	174.6	189.5	159.6
Overweight (not obese) females, aged 15 years+	259.6	278.3	252.7	260.1	244.3	267.6	252.2	252.6	256.1	244.1	247.2	232.3
Obese females, aged 15 years+	164.7	174.8	118.5	152.1	161.9	166.0	163.4	163.4	158.2	144.6	155.7	133.7
Persons in normal weight range, aged 15 years+	375.6	375.3	433.2	392.7	355.0	371.8	352.8	356.7	373.3	376.5	369.4	407.2
Usual daily consumption of 2 or more serves of fruit, persons aged 12 years+	527.8	537.5	565.3	540.7	498.0	522.6	502.1	504.4	521.2	515.4	516.1	534.7
Persons with at least one of four health risk factors, aged 18 years+	607.8	628.3	544.6	591.5	606.1	646.6	641.2	631.6	613.2	559.1	591.3	549.1
Had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese, persons aged 15 years+	23.1	23.5	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.3	25.3	24.5	25.1
Had asthma and were smokers, persons aged 18 years+	33.6	33.5	31.8	33.0	34.3	37.2	35.1	35.2	34.2	28.4	31.3	22.5

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide

Data for chronic conditions and risk factors are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004/05 National Health Survey (NHS), Australian Bureau of Statistics

Prevalence numbers are weighted estimates of the number of people in each SLA reporting each chronic condition and are derived from synthetic predictions from the 2004/05 NHS

Estimates age standardised (to 2004/05 Estimated Resident Population) by indirect method to control for effects of differences in age profile of areas

Data notes: health risk factors

- Male current smokers, 18 years and over
- Female current smokers, 18 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS. A current smoker is an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week.

- Harmful use of alcohol, persons aged 18 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS. The level of health risk was based on estimated alcohol consumption in the seven days prior to interview using two components – the number of days on which the respondent reported consuming alcohol in the previous week; and the quantity consumed in the most recent days on which they consumed alcohol. For people who drank on no more than three days in the last week, their daily consumption was simply the total consumed divided by seven. High risk to health (harmful use of alcohol) is defined as average daily consumption of more than 75 ml (three standard drinks) for males and 50 ml (two standard drinks) for females.

- Physical inactivity, persons aged 15 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS. Physical inactivity is defined as those aged 15 years and over who did not exercise in the two weeks prior to interview for the 2004-05 NHS, through sport, recreation or fitness (including walking).

- Overweight (not obese) males, 15 years and over
- Obese males, 15 years and over
- Overweight (not obese) females, 15 years and over
- Obese females, 15 years and over
- Persons in normal weight range, 15 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS. The BMI was calculated from self-reported height and weight information and grouped as follows to allow reporting against both WHO and NHMRC guidelines – normal range: 18.5 to less than 20.0 and 20.0 to less than 25.0; overweight: 25.0 to less than 30.0; obese: 30.0 and greater.

- Usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit, persons aged 12 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS. Data includes respondents reporting usually consuming two or more serves of fruit (excluding drinks and beverages) each day. A serve is approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit.

- Persons with at least one of four major health risk factors, 18 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS.

- Had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/obese, persons aged 15 years and over
- Had asthma and were smokers, persons aged 18 years and over

Compiled by PHIDU using data estimated from the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2004 and 2005

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004-05 NHS.

Source:
Public Health
Information
Development
unit,
University of
Adelaide.

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide.

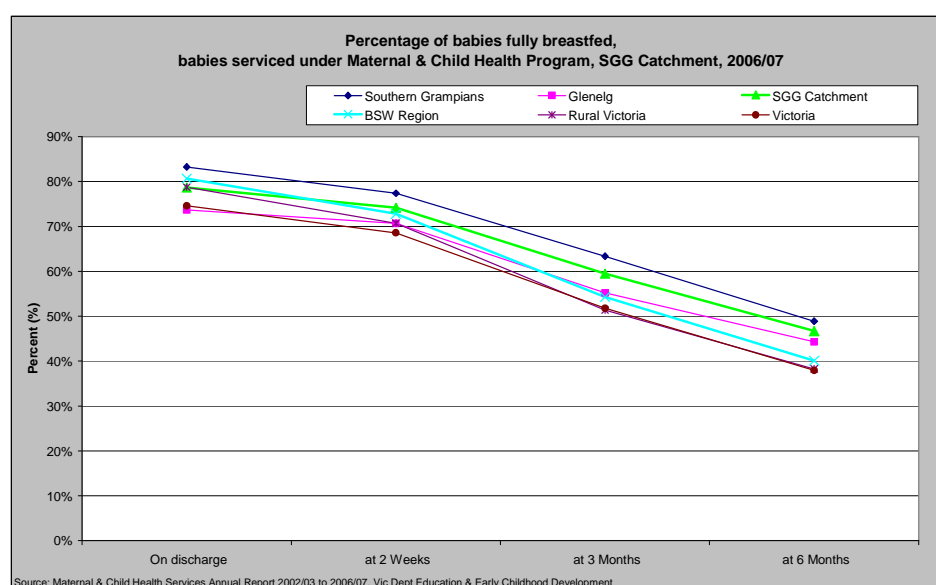


Table 42 Number of babies fully breastfed, babies serviced under maternal and child health program, SGG Catchment, 2006/07

	No. of record cards	Number				% of total records			
		On discharge	at 2 Weeks	at 3 Months	at 6 Months	On discharge	at 2 Weeks	at 3 Months	at 6 Months
Southern Grampians	221	184	171	140	108	83%	77%	63%	49%
Glenelg	201	148	142	111	89	74%	71%	55%	44%
SGG Catchment	422	332	313	251	197	79%	74%	59%	47%
BSW Region	4226	3410	3075	2293	1694	81%	73%	54%	40%
Rural Victoria	16977	13368	12003	8717	6498	79%	71%	51%	38%
Victoria	67682	50486	46402	35037	25692	75%	69%	52%	38%

Source: Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report 2006/07, Vic Dept Education & Early Childhood Development

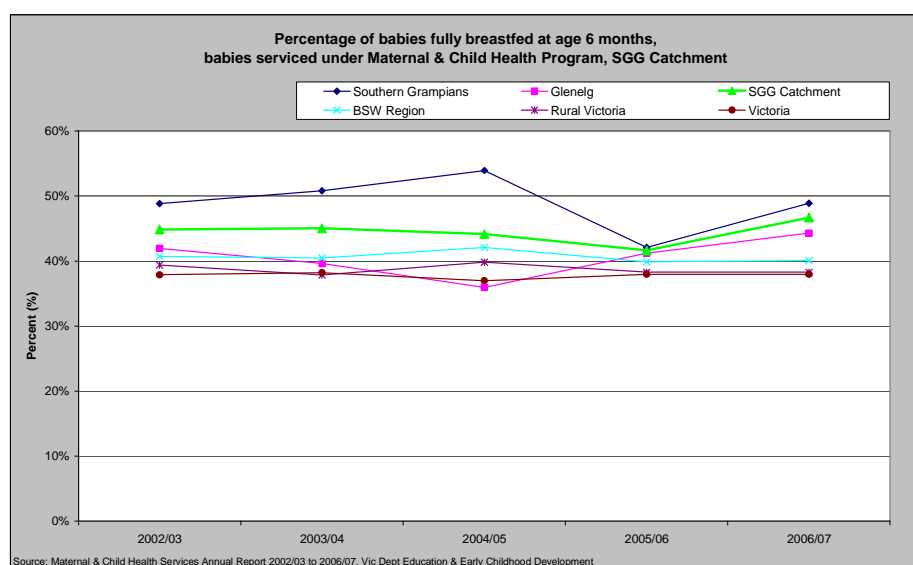
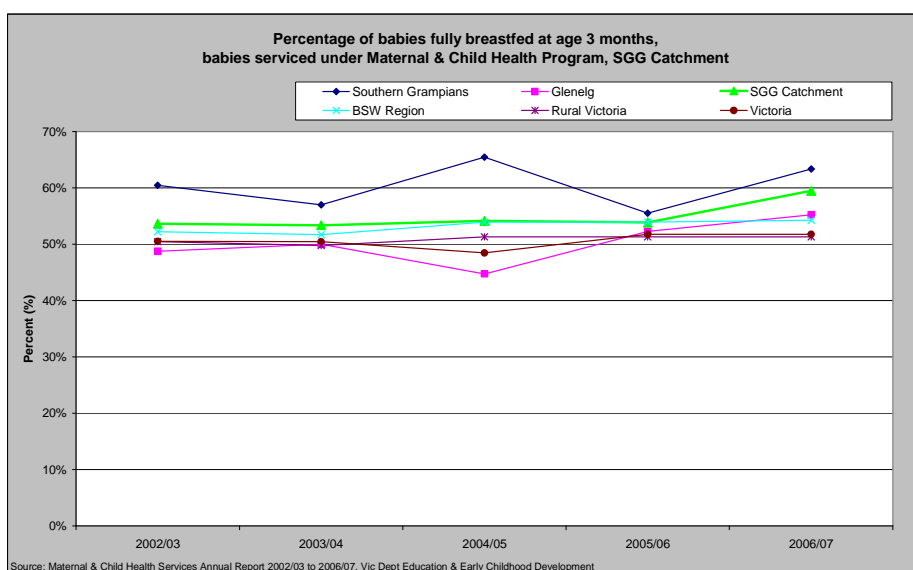
Breastfeeding rates in the SGG Catchment for 2006/07 at age 3 months and at six months were generally above those of BSW Region, Rural Victoria and Victoria.

Almost two thirds of Southern Grampians and more than half (55%) of Glenelg babies (serviced by Maternal and child Health Services), were fully breastfed at age 3 months – compared to BSW Region (54%) and Victoria (52%).

By 6 months of age, the proportion had decreased to 49% in Southern Grampians and 44% in Glenelg, BSW Region, 40% and Victoria 38%.

Over the last five years, with the exception of Southern Grampians, breastfeeding rates have remained relatively stable.

Rates for southern Grampians have remained consistently higher than Glenelg, BSW Region and Victorian rates. There was however a decline recorded in 2005/06 at both the 3 month and 6 month period although rates again increased for 2006/07.



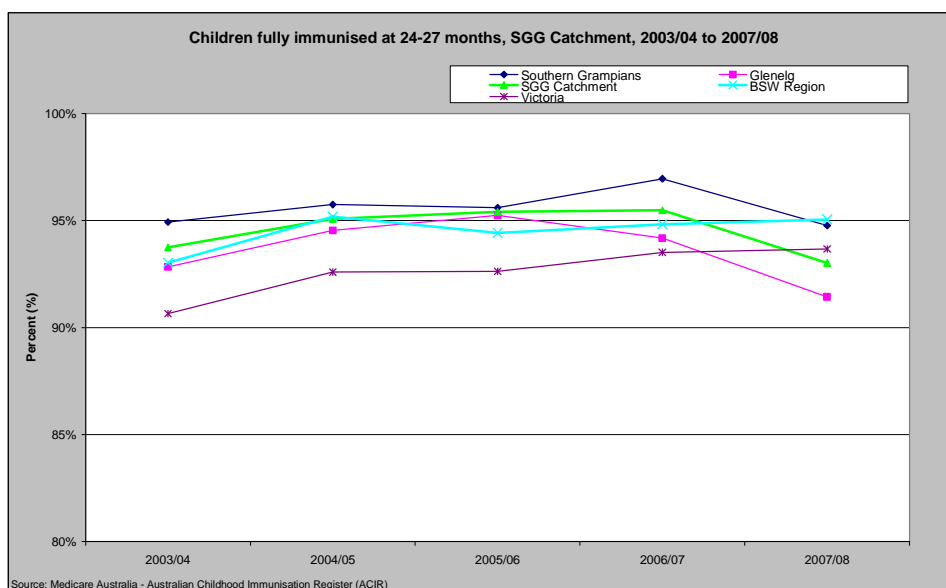


Table 43 describes childhood immunisation rates across the SGG Catchment.

Immunisation rates were high across the catchment and were similar to those of BSW Region and Victoria as a whole.

Over the last five years, rates have generally increased across all areas.

In 2007/08, 92% of SGG Catchment babies had been fully immunised by age 75 months. In Southern Grampians, the percentage was 94% and Glenelg 91% compared to BSW Region (93%) and Victoria (92%).

Table 43, Childhood immunisation, SGG Catchment

LGA	Age Group	Average number of children					Average no. children fully immunised					% of children fully immunised				
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Southern Grampians	12-15 months	46	57	49	47	56	44	55	47	44	52	95%	96%	96%	94%	94%
	24-27 months	49	47	57	49	48	47	45	54	48	45	95%	96%	96%	97%	95%
	72-75 months	58	56	56	53	53	51	51	51	50	49	87%	91%	91%	94%	93%
	Total	153	160	161	149	156	141	151	152	142	147	92%	94%	94%	95%	94%
Glenelg	12-15 months	60	61	56	52	55	55	58	53	46	48	92%	95%	95%	88%	89%
	24-27 months	63	60	63	56	53	58	56	60	53	48	93%	95%	95%	94%	91%
	72-75 months	73	67	63	71	63	61	61	55	63	58	83%	91%	88%	89%	93%
	Total	195	187	182	178	170	174	175	168	161	154	89%	93%	93%	90%	91%
SGG Catchment	12-15 months	106	117	105	99	110	99	112	100	90	101	93%	96%	96%	91%	91%
	24-27 months	112	107	120	105	100	105	101	114	100	93	94%	95%	95%	95%	93%
	72-75 months	131	123	119	123	115	111	112	106	113	107	85%	91%	89%	91%	93%
	Total	348	347	343	327	326	315	325	320	303	301	90%	94%	93%	93%	92%
BSW Region	12-15 months	1062	1035	1033	1049	1066	990	961	961	965	988	93%	93%	93%	92%	93%
	24-27 months	1048	1080	1063	1055	1066	975	1028	1004	1000	1013	93%	95%	94%	95%	95%
	72-75 months	1165	1161	1148	1095	1106	1020	1029	1011	973	1021	88%	89%	88%	89%	92%
	Total	3274	3275	3244	3199	3237	2985	3017	2976	2939	3021	91%	92%	92%	92%	93%
Victoria	12-15 months	15223	15326	15566	15896	16831	14006	14031	14265	14509	15437	92%	92%	92%	91%	92%
	24-27 months	15293	15461	15579	15760	16090	13863	14315	14430	14737	15071	91%	93%	93%	94%	94%
	72-75 months	16054	15900	16108	15991	15957	13756	13627	13940	14041	14522	86%	86%	87%	88%	91%
	Total	46570	46687	47253	47647	48877	41625	41972	42635	43287	45030	89%	90%	90%	91%	92%

Source: Medicare Australia - Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR)
Quarterly data averaged to obtain annual figures

Table 44 Water, waste management and household waste recycling

Indicator	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	BSW Region	Victoria
Water: waste water recycling				
% of adult population in households collecting waste water, 2007	85%	39%	78%	75%
Waste-management: Household waste generation				
Non-recyclable garbage generated by households, kg per house hold, 2005/06	365	484	-	490
Household waste recycling				
Recyclables and green organics re-cycled as a % of total recyclables, green organics and garbage collected, 2005/06	27%	21%	-	40%
Non-organic recyclable waste generated by households, kg per house hold, 2005/06	181	144	-	270

Source: Community Indicators Victoria

Household Water Conservation was measured in the 2007 Community Indicators Victoria Survey. Respondents were asked if their household had engaged in a list of water conservation methods, including the collection of waste water from washing machines, showers or sinks.

85% of persons living in Southern Grampians and 39% of persons living in Glenelg were in households that collect waste water, compared to 78% in the Barwon South West Region and the Victorian State average of 75%.

Data on Household Waste Recycling are obtained from an annual survey conducted by Sustainability Victoria which collects information on the kerbside service activities provided by local government. In 2005/06, an average of 365kg of garbage was collected per household from kerbside collections in Southern Grampians, 484kg in Glenelg. For Victoria as a whole, the measure was an average of 490kg per household.

27% of household waste collected in kerbside collections in Southern Grampians and 21% in Glenelg was recycled in 2005-06, compared to the Victorian State average kerbside recycling rate of 40%.

Water fluoridation in Victoria



Source: Environmental Health Section, Vic Department of Human Services

Table 45 Water fluoridation, current status, SGG Catchment

Township	Water supply fluoridated
Casterton	No
Coleraine	No
Hamilton	Scheduled to commence in 2009
Portland	Yes – natural fluoride in water

Source: Environmental Health Section, Vic Department of Human Services

The Victorian Government is committed to extending water fluoridation to regional communities.

Table 45 describes the current status of fluoridation in the main townships of the SGG Catchment.

The water supply of Hamilton is scheduled to be fluoridated in 2009.

To date, water supplies for Casterton and Coleraine remain unfluoridated.

8. HEALTH STATUS AND OUTCOMES

1. HEALTH CONDITIONS

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How healthy are SGG residents?

Is it the same for everyone?

*Where is the most opportunity
for improvement?*

Rural, regional and remote health information framework and indicators, AIHW

The BOD study 2001 provides an assessment on the health status of Victorians. The study identified the highest causes of mortality in the SGG Catchment as, Cancer (33%), Cardiovascular disease (31%), injuries (10%) and Chronic respiratory diseases (6%).

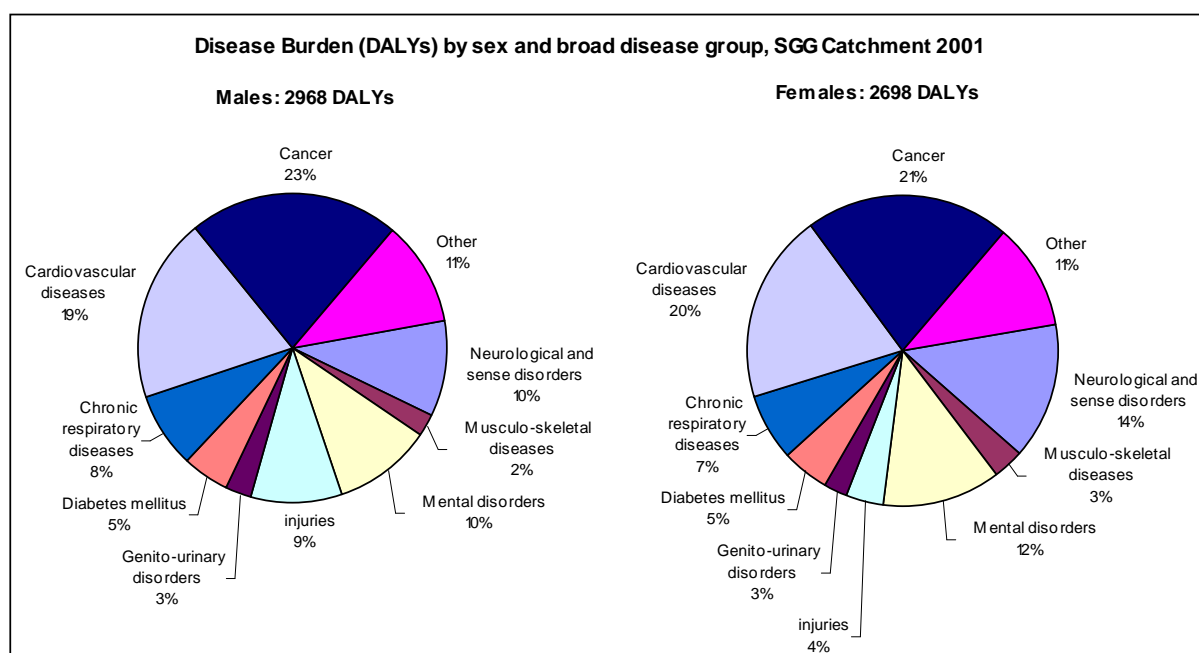
The most common causes of disability were identified as Mental disorders (22%), Neurological and sense disorders (20%), cancer (9%) and Chronic respiratory diseases (9%).

Table 46 Burden of disease for major disease groups, males and females, SGG Catchment 2001

Major disease group	Years of Life Lost (YLLs)	YLLs (%)	Years of Life Lost due to disability (YLDs)	YLDs (%)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)	DALYs (%)
Cancer	973	33%	252	9%	1225	22%
Cardiovascular diseases	896	31%	214	8%	1110	20%
Neurological and sense disorders	129	4%	551	20%	680	12%
Mental disorders	23	1%	610	22%	633	11%
Chronic respiratory diseases	165	6%	255	9%	421	7%
Injuries	280	10%	102	4%	382	7%
Diabetes mellitus	85	3%	201	7%	287	5%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	22	1%	135	5%	158	3%
Genito-urinary disorders	55	2%	94	3%	150	3%
Digestive disorders	87	3%	40	1%	127	2%
Congenital abnormalities	32	1%	62	2%	93	2%
Other endocrine and metabolic disorders	40	1%	36	1%	76	1%
Oral health	0	0%	72	3%	72	1%
Other	140	5%	113	4%	253	4%
Total	2928	100%	2737	100%	5666	100%

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001

The overall size of the burden of disease and injury in the SGG catchment was 5666 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) with males experiencing 10% more burden than females.



Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001

Health conditions

Burden of disease

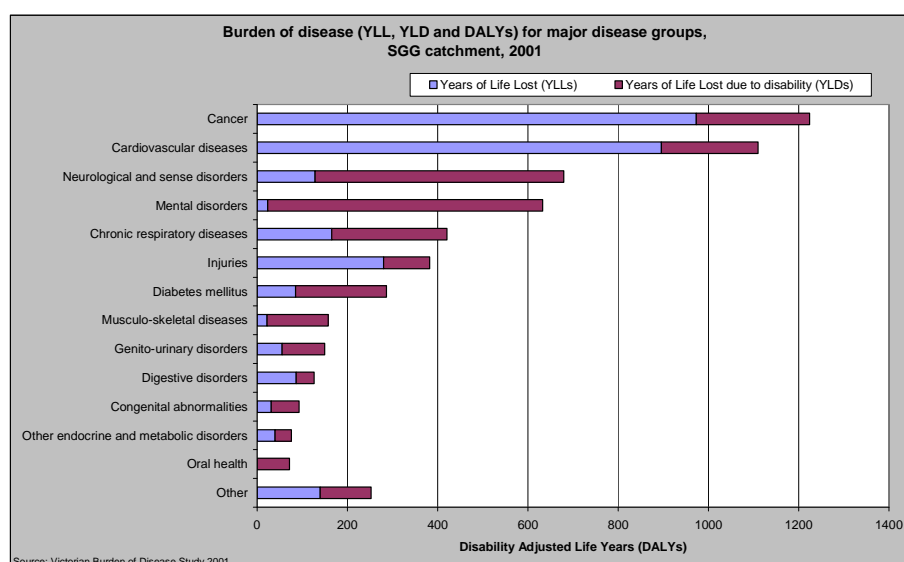
By broad disease grouping, cancer, cardiovascular disease, neurological and sense disorders and mental disorders contributed to almost two thirds (65%) of the total burden in both males and females. Males experienced double the burden from injuries compared to females, while for neurological and sense disorders, females experienced a higher disease burden. In other disease groupings the burden was similar for both genders.

Specifically, Ischaemic heart disease is the leading cause of the disease burden in both males and females (12% and 10% respectively). For males, the next leading cause of the disease burden is diabetes and for females dementia, stroke and breast cancer.

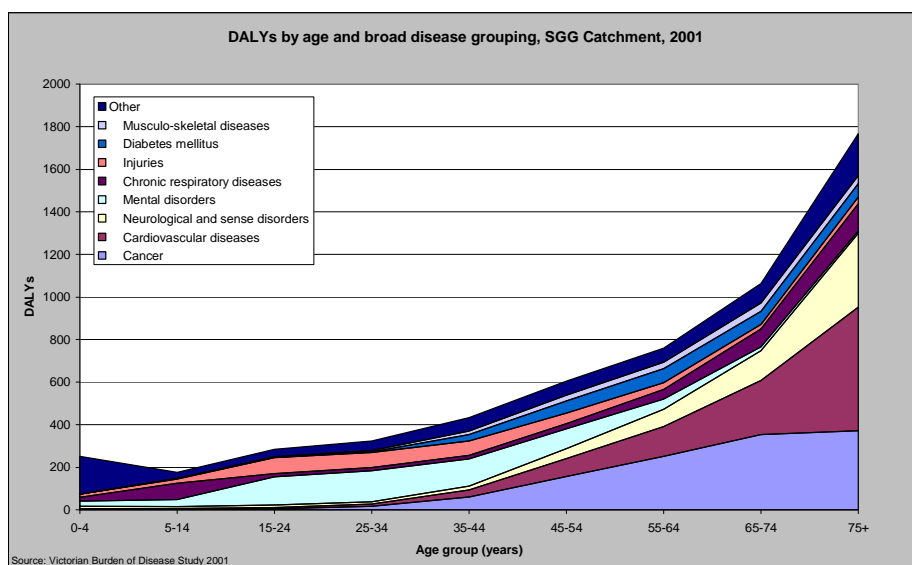
Table 47 Top ten causes of Disease Burden (DALYs) by sex and condition, SGG Catchment 2001

Males				Females			
Rank	Disease	DALYs	% of total	Rank	Disease	DALYs	% of total
1	Ischaemic heart disease	343	12%	1	Ischaemic heart disease	257	10%
2	Diabetes mellitus-NIDDM	144	5%	2	Dementia	190	7%
3	Stroke	132	4%	3	Stroke	176	7%
4	Cancer lung	130	4%	4	Cancer breast	135	5%
5	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	118	4%	5	Depression	134	5%
6	Cancer prostate	112	4%	6	Diabetes mellitus-NIDDM	121	4%
7	Dementia	105	4%	7	Cancer colon/rectum	83	3%
8	Cancer colon/rectum	93	3%	8	Cancer lung	81	3%
9	Depression	90	3%	9	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	77	3%
10	Road and traffic accidents	86	3%	10	Asthma	72	3%
Total: top-10 diseases		1353	46%	Total: top-10 diseases		1323	49%
Total: all diseases		2968		Total: all diseases		2698	

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001



The total burden from disease and injury increases considerably with age. Mental disorders are the most important single group of causes of total disease burden for 15-34 year olds and account for the increase in total burden in early adulthood, after which the contribution from these disorders decreases at older ages. The contribution from cardiovascular disease and cancer becomes important from the age of 35 and increases exponentially thereafter to over half the burden in the elderly.



Disease burden by Local Government areas

Table 48 to 51 summarise the burden of disease for Southern Grampians and Glenelg.

Similar to results for the SGG Catchment, the highest causes of mortality in both the Glenelg and Southern Grampians LGAs, were for Cancer, Cardiovascular disease, injuries and Chronic respiratory diseases.

The most common causes of disability were identified as Mental disorders, neurological and sense disorders, Chronic respiratory diseases and cancer.

Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of the disease burden in both males and females and in both LGAs.

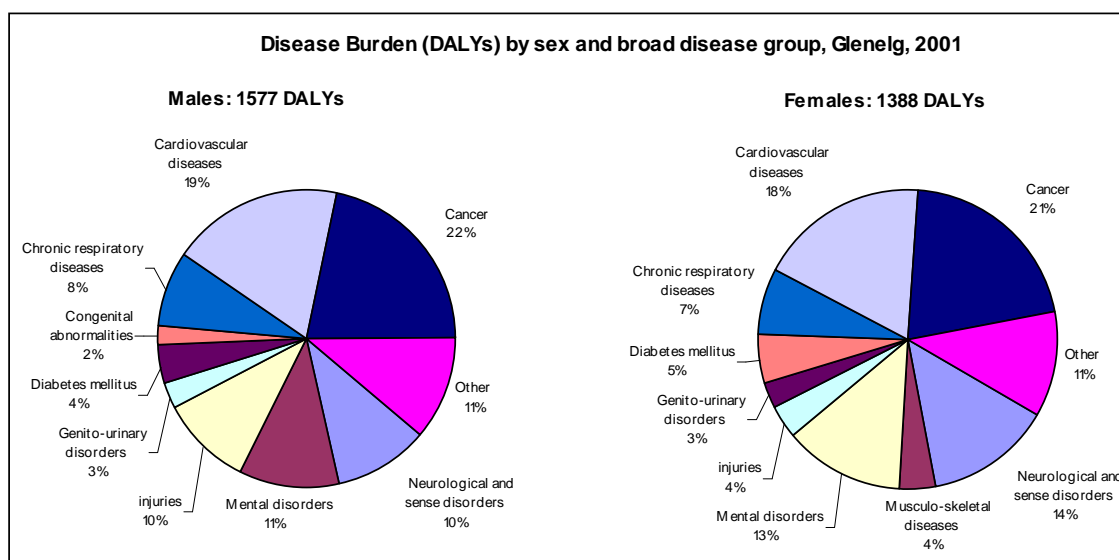
Specifically in Glenelg LGA, lung cancer and stroke are the next leading cause of the disease burden in males and for females, dementia and stroke.

In Southern Grampians LGA, diabetes, stroke and lung cancer are the next leading causes of the disease burden in males. For females, dementia, stroke and breast cancer.

Table 48 Burden of disease for major disease groups, males and females, Glenelg 2001

Major disease group	Years of Life Lost (YLLs)	YLLs (%)	Years of Life Lost due to disability (YLDs)	YLDs (%)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)	DALYs (%)
Cancers	500	33%	128	9%	629	21%
Cardiovascular diseases	447	30%	108	7%	555	19%
Mental disorders	13	1%	342	23%	355	12%
Neurological and sense disorders	66	4%	286	20%	352	12%
Chronic respiratory diseases	84	6%	142	10%	226	8%
Injuries	152	10%	58	4%	210	7%
Diabetes mellitus	44	3%	97	7%	141	5%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	11	1%	73	5%	84	3%
Genito-urinary disorders	26	2%	52	4%	78	3%
Digestive disorders	48	3%	22	1%	70	2%
Congenital abnormalities	19	1%	35	2%	54	2%
Other endocrine and metabolic disorders	21	1%	19	1%	39	1%
Oral health	0	0%	39	3%	39	1%
Other	71	5%	62	4%	133	4%
Total	1502	100%	1463	100%	2965	100%

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001



Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001

Table 49 Top ten causes of Disease Burden (DALYs) by sex and condition, Glenelg 2001

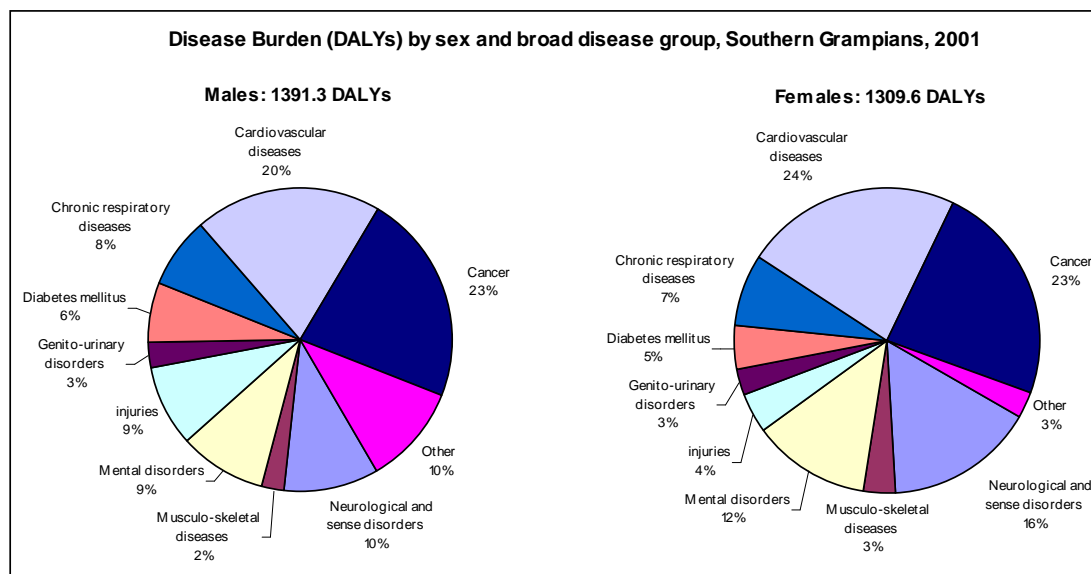
Males				Females			
Rank	Disease	DALYs	% of total	Rank	Disease	DALYs	% of total
1	Ischaemic heart disease	180	10	1	Ischaemic heart disease	122	10
2	Cancer lung	68	5	2	Dementia	93	5
3	Stroke	66	5	3	Stroke	85	5
4	Diabetes mellitus-NIDDM	63	4	4	Depression	72	4
5	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	60	4	5	Diabetes mellitus-NIDDM	68	4
6	Cancer prostate	55	4	6	Cancer breast	67	4
7	Dementia	53	3	7	Cancer colon/rectum	42	3
8	Depression	53	3	8	Asthma	41	3
9	Cancer colon/rectum	49	3	9	Cancer lung	40	3
10	Road and traffic accidents	47	2	10	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	39	2
Total: top-10 diseases		695	44%	Total: top-10 diseases		669	48%
Total: all diseases		1576		Total: all diseases		1388	

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001

Table 50 Burden of disease for major disease groups, males and females, Southern Grampians 2001

Major disease group	Years of Life Lost (YLLs)	YLLs (%)	Years of Life Lost due to disability (YLDs)	YLDs (%)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)	DALYs (%)
Cancers	473	33%	124	10%	596	22%
Cardiovascular diseases	450	32%	106	8%	555	21%
Neurological and sense disorders	63	4%	265	21%	328	12%
Mental disorders	10	1%	268	21%	278	10%
Chronic respiratory diseases	82	6%	113	9%	195	7%
Injuries	128	9%	44	3%	172	6%
Diabetes mellitus	41	3%	104	8%	146	5%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	11	1%	62	5%	73	3%
Genito-urinary disorders	29	2%	43	3%	72	3%
Digestive disorders	39	3%	18	1%	57	2%
Congenital abnormalities	13	1%	26	2%	39	1%
Other endocrine and metabolic disorders	19	1%	18	1%	37	1%
Oral health	0	0%	33	3%	33	1%
Other	69	5%	51	4%	120	4%
Total	1426	100%	1275	100%	2701	100%

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001



Source: Victorian Burden of Disease Study 2001

Table 51 Top ten causes of Disease Burden (DALYs) by sex and condition, Southern Grampians 2001

Males				Females			
Rank	Disease	DALYs	% of total	Rank	Disease	DALYs	% of total
1	Ischaemic heart disease	164	11	1	Ischaemic heart disease	135	11
2	Diabetes mellitus-NIDDM	81	6	2	Dementia	96	6
3	Stroke	66	6	3	Stroke	90	6
4	Cancer lung	61	5	4	Cancer breast	68	5
5	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	59	4	5	Depression	62	4
6	Cancer prostate	57	4	6	Diabetes mellitus-NIDDM	54	4
7	Dementia	52	4	7	Cancer lung	41	4
8	Cancer colon/rectum	44	3	8	Cancer colon/rectum	41	3
9	Road and traffic accidents	39	3	9	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	37	3
10	Suicide	38	2	10	Asthma	31	2
Total: top-10 diseases		659	47%	Total: top-10 diseases		654	50%
Total: all diseases		1391		Total: all diseases		1310	

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 2001

The rate of disease burden per 1,000 persons

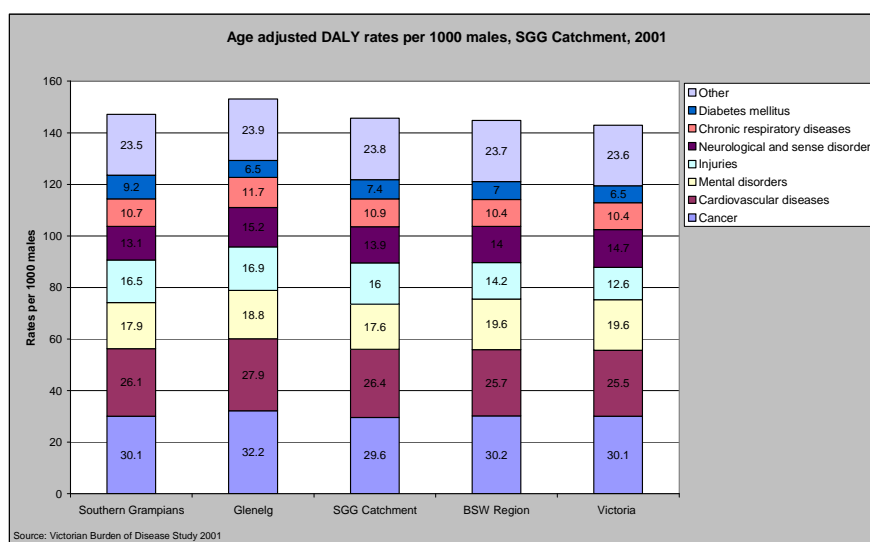


Table 52 Age-adjusted DALY Rates per 1000 Male population, SGG Catchment, 2001

Disease	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
All causes	147.1	153.1	145.6	144.8	143
Cancer	30.1	32.2	29.6	30.2	30.1
Cardiovascular diseases	26.1	27.9	26.4	25.7	25.5
Mental disorders	17.9	18.8	17.6	19.6	19.6
Injuries	16.5	16.9	16	14.2	12.6
Neurological and sense disorders	13.1	15.2	13.9	14	14.7
Chronic respiratory diseases	10.7	11.7	10.9	10.4	10.4
Diabetes mellitus	9.2	6.5	7.4	7	6.5
Genito-urinary disorders	3.8	4	3.8	3.9	4
Musculo-skeletal diseases	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4
Digestive disorders	2.9	3.2	3	3	3.1
Congenital abnormalities	3	3.2	3	2.9	2.9
Other endocrine and metabolic disorders	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Oral health	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Benign neoplasms	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Skin diseases	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other diseases	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.2

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 2001.
Rates standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population, 2001

For males, Southern Grampians and Glenelg LGAs experienced higher standardised rate of DALYs per 1000 population for all disease causes compared to the Victorian and BSW measures.

Rates for injuries and diabetes (Southern Grampians) were notable higher than Victoria measure.

Rates for Males were higher than those of females for Cancer, Cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease and were substantially higher for injuries.

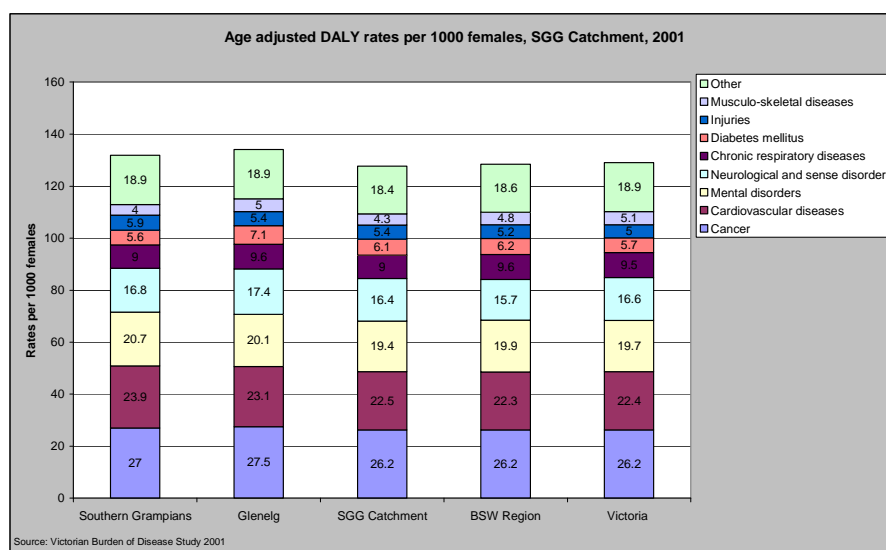


Table 53 Age-adjusted DALY Rates per 1000 Female population, SGG Catchment, 2001

Disease	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
All causes	131.8	134.1	127.7	128.5	129.1
Cancer	27	27.5	26.2	26.2	26.2
Cardiovascular diseases	23.9	23.1	22.5	22.3	22.4
Mental disorders	20.7	20.1	19.4	19.9	19.7
Neurological and sense disorders	16.8	17.4	16.4	15.7	16.6
Chronic respiratory diseases	9	9.6	9	9.6	9.5
Diabetes mellitus	5.6	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Injuries	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5
Musculo-skeletal diseases	4	5	4.3	4.8	5.1
Genito-urinary disorders	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8
Digestive disorders	2.8	3.4	3	3	3
Congenital abnormalities	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Oral health	2	2	1.9	2	2
Other endocrine and metabolic disorders	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Skin diseases	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Benign neoplasms	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other diseases	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 2001.

Rates standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population, 2001

For females, Southern Grampians and Glenelg LGAs also experienced higher standardised rate of DALYs per 1000 population for "all causes" compared to the Victorian and BSW measures.

With the exception of Diabetes for Glenelg, rates for other conditions were similar to Victorian measures.

Rates for Diabetes in Glenelg were 7.1 per 1000 compared to 5.6 per 1000 in Southern Grampians and 5.7 per 1000 in Victoria.

Table 54 Changes in the rank of the burden of disease in DALYs for major disease groups, by sex, SGG Catchment, 1996 & 2001

	Males		Females	
	1996	2001	1996	2001
Cardiovascular diseases	1	2	1	2
Cancer	2	1	2	1
Mental disorders	3	3	3	4
Chronic respiratory diseases	4	6	5	5
Injuries	5	5	7	7
Neurological and sense disorders	6	4	4	3
Diabetes mellitus	7	7	8	6
Musculo-skeletal diseases	8	9	6	8
Digestive disorders	9	10	9	10
Genito-urinary disorders	10	8	10	9

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 1996, 2001

Table 55 Changes in the rank of the burden of disease in DALYs for major disease groups, by sex, Southern Grampians, 1996 & 2001

	Males		Females	
	1996	2001	1996	2001
Cardiovascular diseases	1	2	1	2
Cancer	2	1	2	1
Chronic respiratory diseases	3	6	5	5
Mental disorders	4	4	3	4
Neurological and sense disorders	5	3	4	3
Injuries	6	5	7	7
Diabetes mellitus	7	7	8	6
Digestive disorders	8	10	9	10
Musculo-skeletal diseases	9	9	6	8
Genito-urinary disorders	10	8	10	9

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 1996, 2001

Table 56 Changes in the rank of the burden of disease in DALYs for major disease groups, by sex, Glenelg, 1996 & 2001

	Males		Females	
	1996	2001	1996	2001
Cardiovascular diseases	1	2	1	2
Cancer	2	1	2	1
Mental disorders	3	3	3	4
Chronic respiratory diseases	4	6	5	5
Injuries	5	5	7	7
Neurological and sense disorders	6	4	4	3
Diabetes mellitus	7	7	8	6
Musculo-skeletal diseases	8	11	6	8
Digestive disorders	9	10	9	10
Genito-urinary disorders	10	8	10	9

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 1996, 2001

Due to methodological changes introduced, it is not possible to directly compare DALY rates of 2001 with rates of 1996 for several diseases (including oral health, diabetes, neurological and sense conditions and Cardiovascular disease).

Instead, tables 54 – 56 summarise the change in rankings of the major disease groups contributing to the overall burden of disease in 1996 and 2001 for the SGG Catchment.

Across the Catchment and LGAs, there were notable improvement for males for Chronic Respiratory diseases and Cardiovascular disease and a worsening for Cancer, Neurological and Sense disorders and injuries (Southern Grampians).

For females, there were improvements in Cardiovascular disease, mental disorders and Musculo-skeletal diseases. Cancer, diabetes and Neurological *and* sense disorders have worsened.

It should be noted, that the increase in diabetes may be attributable to improved data sources.

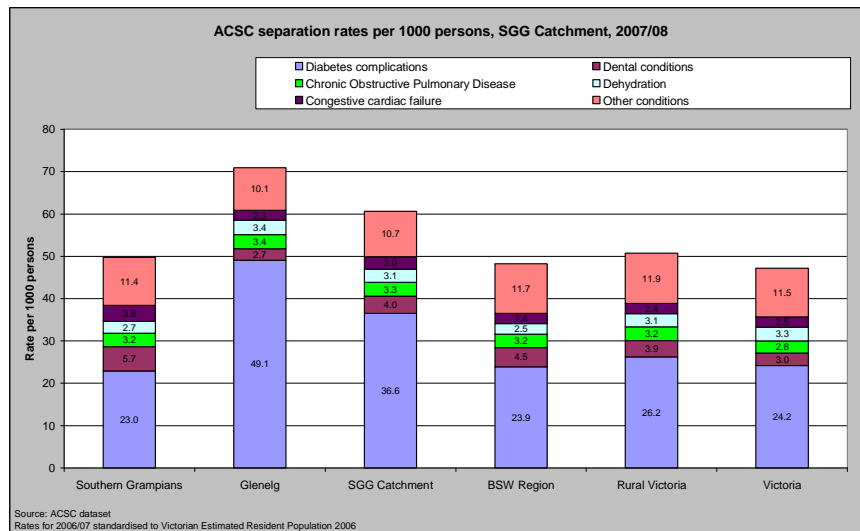


Table 57 Summary top-ten ACSC separation rates per 1000 persons, SGG Catchment, 2007/08

Condition	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
Diabetes complications	23.0	49.1	36.6	23.9	26.2	24.2
Dental conditions	5.7	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8
Dehydration	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.3
Congestive cardiac failure	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Angina	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9
Pyelonephritis	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.6
ENT infection	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6
convulsions	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Asthma	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8
Other conditions	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2
Total ACSC	49.7	70.9	60.7	48.3	50.7	47.2

Source: ACSC dataset

Rates for 2006/07 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 2006

Table 57 provides a summary of the top-10 ACSC separation rates for the SGG Catchment for 2006/07.

Diabetes complications, particularly for Glenelg is the most prevalent ACSC for the Catchment. Rates were substantially higher than BSW Region, Rural Victoria and Total Victorian measures.

The pages that follow provide a detailed trend analysis of ACSC separations for the Catchment from 2002/03 to 2006/07.

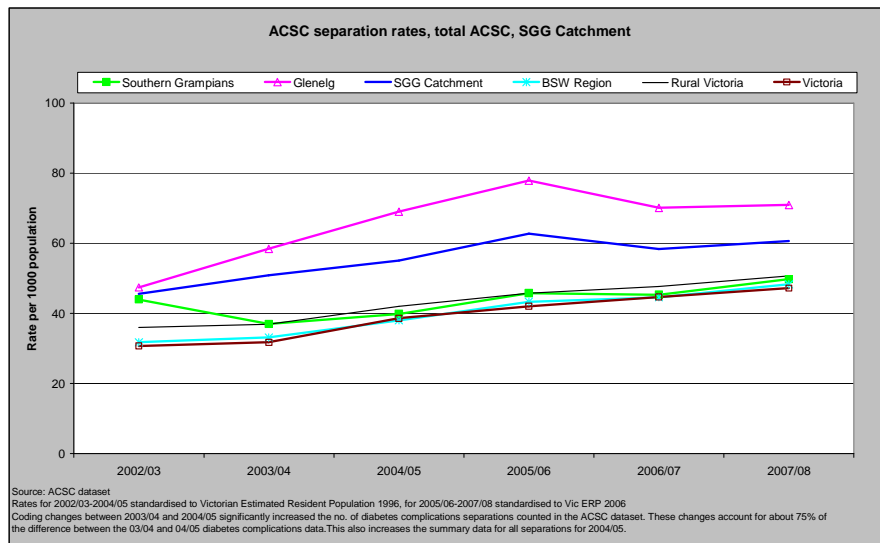


Table 58 ACSC separations and beddays, SGG Catchment, 2003/04 to 2007/08

	Year	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
ACSC Separations	2003/04	788	1361	2149	13211	57433	168151
	2004/05	862	1630	2492	15755	67440	209183
	2005/06	932	1783	2715	16919	69075	215668
	2006/07	939	1603	2542	17509	72013	229172
	2007/08	1046	1663	2709	18721	77698	245574
Separation rate per 1,000 persons	2003/04	37.0	58.4	50.9	33.6	37.5	32.3
	2004/05	39.8	69.0	55.0	38.0	42.0	38.6
	2005/06	45.8	77.9	58.4	43.3	45.8	42.1
	2006/07	45.3	70.1	58.4	44.6	47.6	44.7
	2007/08	49.7	70.9	60.7	48.3	50.7	47.2
ACSC separations as % of total acute separations	2003/04	11.4%	17.7%	14.7%	13.4%	15.0%	14.1%
	2004/05	12.1%	20.4%	16.5%	11.5%	13.8%	10.9%
	2005/06	13.5%	22.1%	18.1%	12.3%	13.1%	10.8%
	2006/07	13.7%	20.2%	17.2%	12.4%	13.2%	11.0%
	2007/08	15.0%	20.1%	17.8%	13.2%	13.9%	11.5%
Beddays as % of total acute beddays	2003/04	18.8%	18.6%	18.7%	19.0%	19.8%	19.3%
	2004/05	16.3%	20.3%	18.2%	17.7%	19.5%	16.4%
	2005/06	18.4%	23.3%	20.9%	18.3%	18.2%	16.9%
	2006/07	20.2%	23.6%	21.9%	18.6%	18.8%	17.2%
	2007/08	19.0%	27.4%	23.2%	18.9%	19.2%	17.6%

Source: ACSC dataset

Rates for 2003/04 to 2004/05 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 1996

Rates for 2005/06 to 2007/08 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 2006

Overall, ACSC separations and rates have increased substantially over the last 5 years across Victoria. The increase between 2003/04 and 2004/05 may be due, in part to a change in coding practices for diabetes complications.

For the SGG Catchment, separations have increased from 2149 in 2002/03 to 2709 in 2007/08 (26%). Rates have increased from 50.9 per 1000 persons in 2002/03 to 60.7 per 1000 in 2007/08.

This increase is due predominantly to recorded increases in Diabetes Complications particularly in Glenelg which remains as the leading cause of ACSC separation for the Catchment.

Health conditions

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

As a percentage of total acute separations for residents of the catchment, total ACSCs have increased from 14.7% in 2003/04 to 17.8% in 2007/08.

ACSCs also accounted for 18.7% of total acute bed days in 2003/04, increasing to 23.2% in 2007/08.

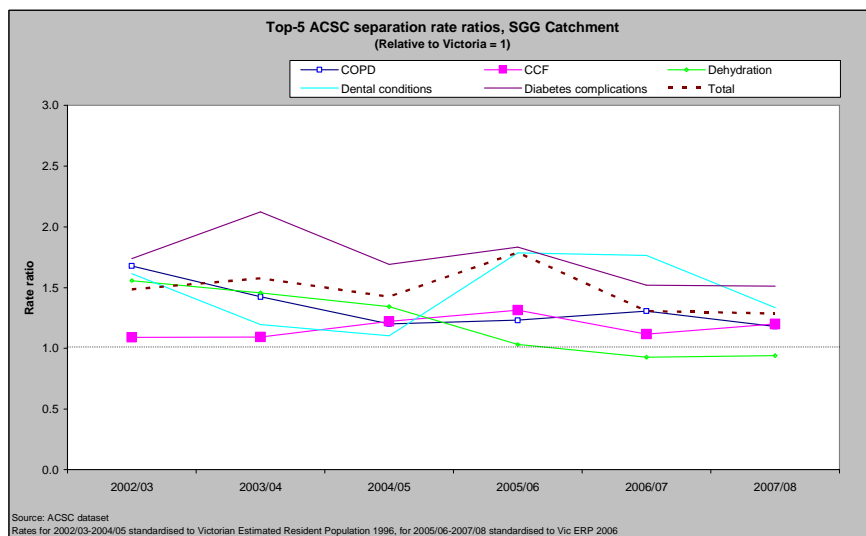
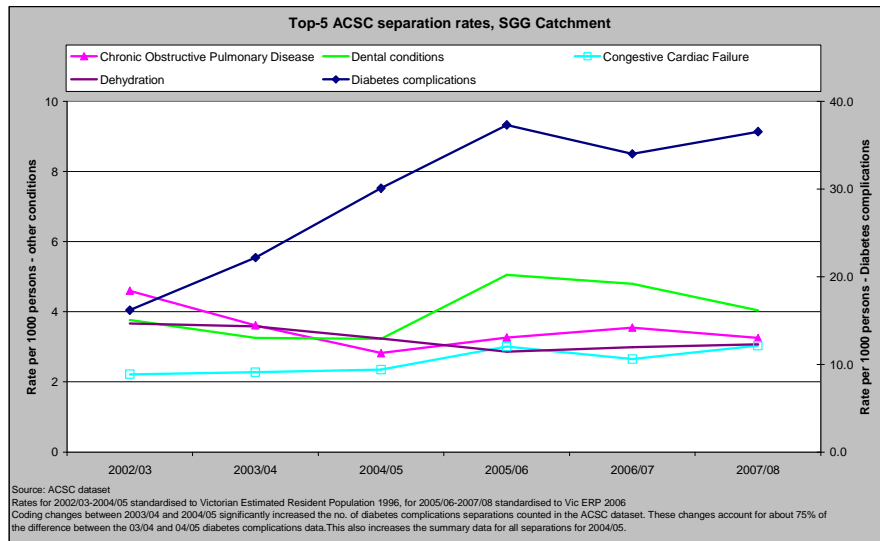


Table 59 Top-ten ACSC separations, SGG Catchment

Condition	Separations					Separation rate per 1,000 persons				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Diabetes complications										
- All diagnoses	675	1453	1673	1538	1705	22.2	30.1	37.3	34.0	36.6
- Principal diagnoses		141	153	122	207		2.8	3.5	2.8	4.6
COPD	193	146	152	166	153	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.3
Dental conditions	120	117	193	186	152	3.3	3.2	5.1	4.8	4.0
CCF	125	135	146	128	148	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.0
Dehydration	139	126	111	119	123	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1
Angina	120	104	105	77	95	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
Pyelonephritis	50	78	78	85	76	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7
Convulsions	79	75	69	46	61	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.6
Asthma	88	88	85	67	60	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.6
ENT infection	75	69	45	56	59	0.7	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.6
Total ACSC	2149	2492	2715	2542	2709	50.9	55.0	62.7	58.4	60.7

ACSC seps as % of total acute seps	14.7%	16.5%	18.1%	17.2%	17.8%
ACSC beddays as % of total acute beddays	18.7%	18.2%	20.9%	21.9%	23.2%

Source: ACSC dataset

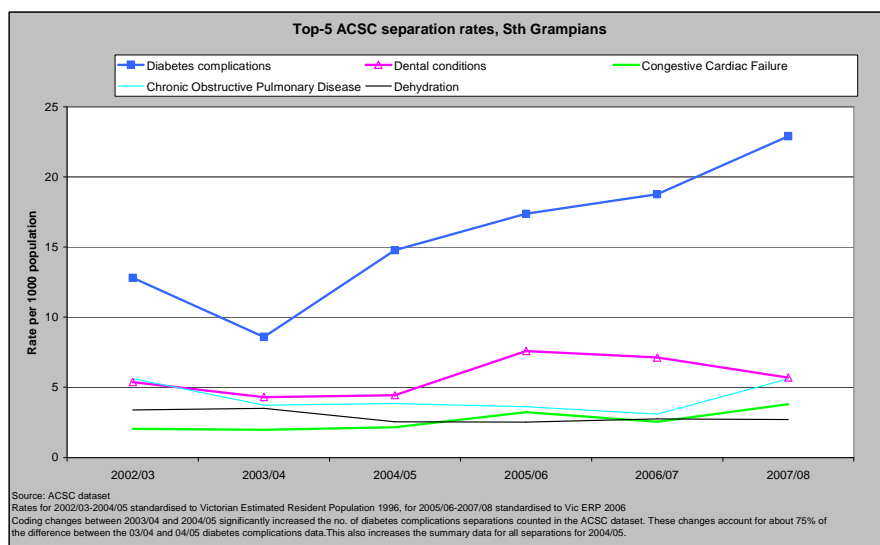
Rates for 2002/03 to 2004/05 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 1996

Rates for 2005/06 to 2006/07 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 2006

Table 59 summarise key indicators for the top-10 ACSC conditions for the SGG Catchment from 2003/04-2007/08.

Diabetes Complications remain as the leading cause of ACSC separation for the Catchment. Rates have increased from 22.2 per 1000 in 2003/04 to 36.6 per 1000 in 2007/08.

This is also reflected in separation rate ratios for Diabetes complications which have been significantly higher than the Victorian average over the last 5 years. From 2005/06 there was also an increase in separations for Dental conditions



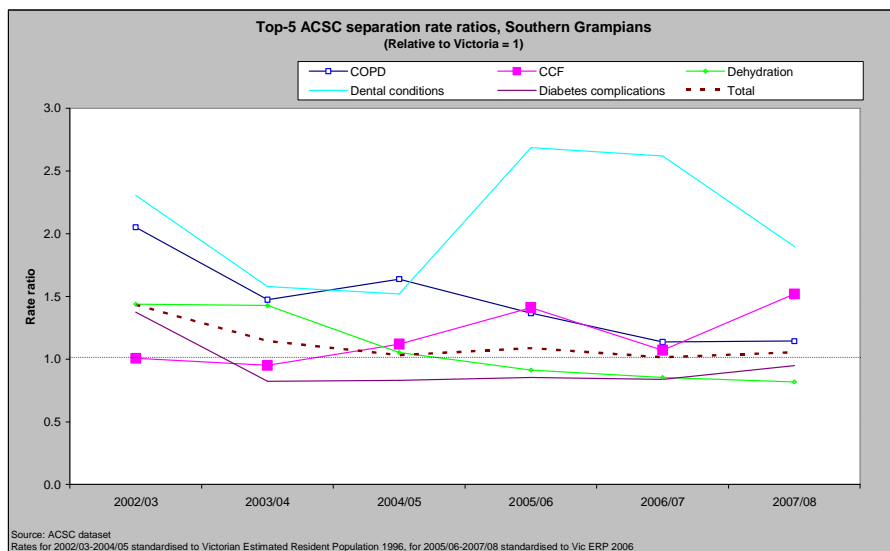


Table 60 Top-ten ACSC separations, Southern Grampians

Condition	Separations					Separation rate per 1,000 persons				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Diabetes complications										
- All diagnoses	220	373	387	423	516	8.6	14.8	17.4	18.8	22.9
- Principal diagnoses		75	64	53	85		3.5	4.2	4.2	4.1
Dental conditions	65	69	132	127	99	4.3	4.4	7.6	7.1	5.7
CCF	57	62	79	64	92	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.5	3.8
COPD	97	96	81	69	72	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.1	5.6
Dehydration	61	44	45	52	53	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7
Angina	79	55	55	40	51	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.3
Pyelonephritis	22	36	39	44	38	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8
Convulsions	40	37	30	25	34	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.9
ENT infection	26	22	21	21	28	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.6
Asthma	44	33	33	34	25	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4
Total ACSC	788	862	932	939	1046	37.0	39.8	45.8	45.3	49.8

ACSC seps as % of total acute seps	11.4%	12.1%	13.5%	13.7%	15.0%
ACSC beddays as % of total acute beddays	18.8%	16.3%	18.4%	20.2%	19.0%

Source: ACSC dataset

Rates for 2002/03 to 2004/05 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 1996

Rates for 2005/06 to 2006/07 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 2006

Table 60 summarise key indicators for the top-10 ACSC conditions for Southern Grampians from 2003/04-2007/08.

Overall, separations have increased slightly from 788 in 2003/04 to 1046 or 33% in 2007/08.

As a percentage of total acute separations for residents of Southern Grampians, total ACSCs have increased from 11.4% in 2003/04 to 15.0% in 2007/08. In terms of bed days, ACSCs accounted for 18.8% of acute bed days in 2003/04, increasing to 19.0% in 2007/08.

Overall, the separation rate for total ACSC has also increased from 37.0 per 1000 persons in 2003/04 to 49.8 per 1000 in 2007/08.

Diabetes Complications was the leading cause of ACSC separation with rates increasing from 8.6 per 1000 in 2003/04 to 22.9 per 1000 in 2007/08. However, rates were still below the Victorian measure.

Separation rate ratios for Dental conditions were significantly higher than the Victorian average following a spike in separations from 2005/06.

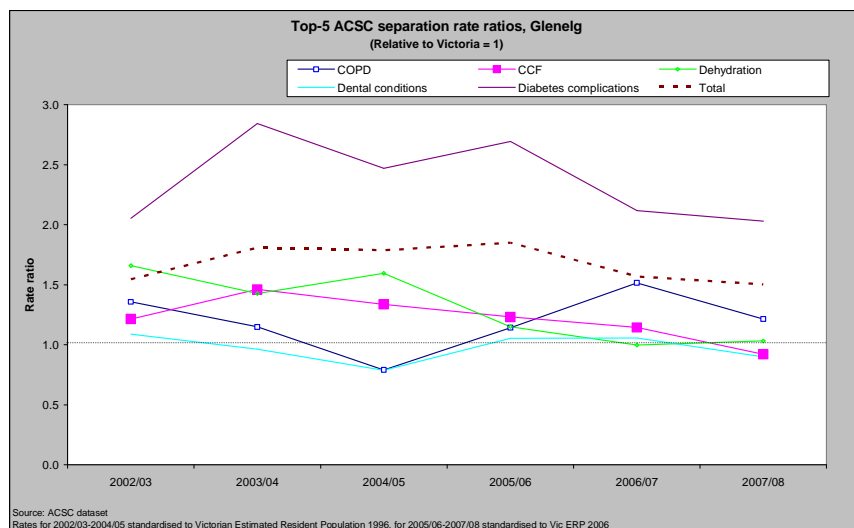
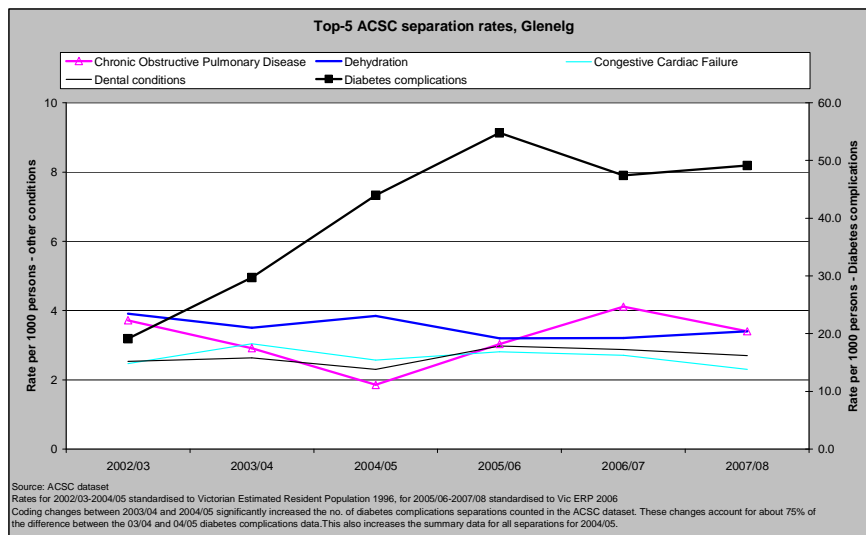


Table 61 Top-ten ACSC separations, Glenelg

Condition	Separations					Separation rate per 1,000 persons				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Diabetes complications										
- All diagnoses	455	1080	1286	1115	1189	29.7	44.0	54.8	47.4	49.1
- Principal diagnoses		66	89	69	122		2.6	4.0	3.1	5.1
COPD	96	50	71	97	81	2.9	1.9	3.0	4.1	3.4
Dehydration	78	82	66	67	70	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.4
CCF	68	73	67	64	56	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3
Dental conditions	55	48	61	59	53	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7
Angina	41	49	50	37	44	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8
Pyelonephritis	28	42	39	41	38	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Asthma	44	55	52	33	35	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.7
ENT infection	49	47	24	35	31	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.6
Convulsions	39	38	39	21	27	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.3
Total ACSC	1361	1630	1783	1603	1663	58.4	69.0	77.9	70.1	70.9

ACSC seps as % of total acute seps	17.7%	20.4%	22.1%	20.2%	20.1%
ACSC beddays as % of total acute beddays	18.6%	20.3%	23.3%	23.6%	27.4%

Source: ACSC dataset

Rates for 2002/03 to 2004/05 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 1996

Rates for 2005/06 to 2006/07 standardised to Victorian Estimated Resident Population 2006

Table 61 summarises key indicators for the top-10 ACSC conditions for Glenelg from 2003/04-2007/08.

For Glenelg, separations have increased substantially from 1361 in 2003/04 to 1663 or 22% in 2007/08. Rates have increased from 58.4 per 1000 persons in 2003/04 to 70.9 per 1000 in 2007/08.

This increase is due predominantly to recorded increases in Diabetes Complications whose Rates have increased from 29.7 per 1000 in 2003/04 to 49.1 per 1000 in 2007/08.

This is also reflected in separation rate ratios for Diabetes complications which have been significantly higher than the Victorian average over the last five years.

As a percentage of total acute separations for residents of Glenelg, total ACSCs have increased from 17.7% in 2003/04 to 20.1% in 2007/08.

In terms of bed days, ACSCs accounted for 18.6% of acute bed days in 2003/04, increasing to 27.4% in 2007/08.

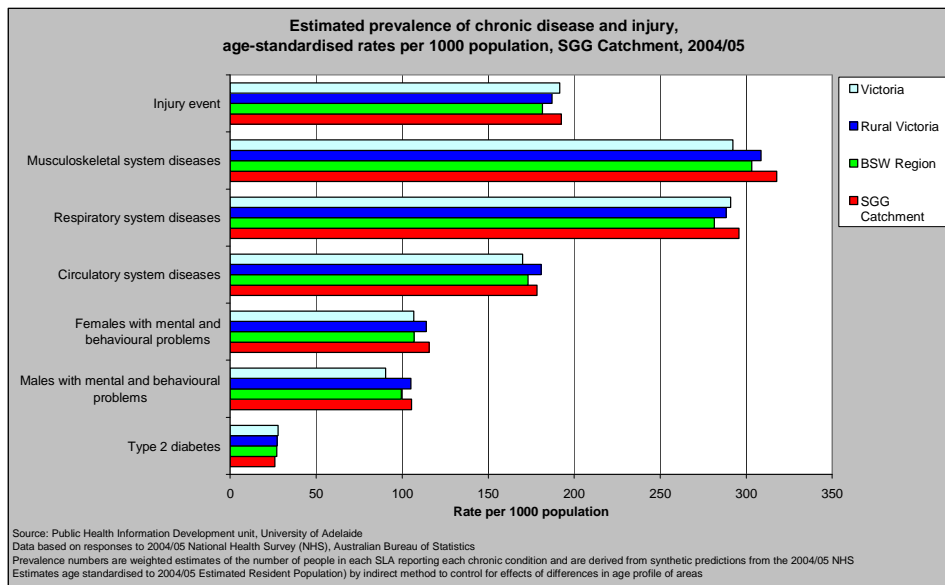


Table 62 and 63 provide an estimate of the prevalence of chronic disease and injury for the SGG Catchment in 2004/05. Estimates are based on responses to the 2004/05 National Health Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Of note:

- The highest prevalence was reported for musculoskeletal system diseases, respiratory system diseases, circulatory system diseases and injury events.
- Age-standardised rates per 1000 persons for mental and behavioural problems (both male and female) were well above Victorian rates.
- Rates per 1000 persons for circulatory system diseases were well above Victorian rates, particularly for Hamilton SLA.
- Rates per 1000 persons for respiratory system diseases were well above Victorian rates in Southern Grampians LGA and Glenelg North SLA.
- Rates per 1000 persons for musculoskeletal system diseases were well above Victorian rates.
- Rates per 1000 persons for injury events were similar to Victorian rates overall. By SLA however, rates were higher in Hamilton and Wannon SLAs (Southern Grampians) and Portland SLA (Glenelg).

Table 62 Estimated prevalence of chronic disease, SGG Catchment, 2004/05

Estimate of chronic disease and injury	Southern Grampians				Glenelg				SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
	Hamilton SLA	Wannon SLA	SG Balance	Total	Heywood SLA	North SLA	Portland SLA	Total				
Type 2 diabetes	292	113	162	567	166	124	287	577	1144	10963	41435	141069
High cholesterol	639	187	341	1167	365	276	612	1253	2420	21304	82547	331334
Males with mental and behavioural problems	480	127	264	871	320	198	595	1113	1984	17986	70918	223864
- Males with mood (affective) problems	201	51	107	359	127	76	254	457	816	7772	30467	100098
Females with mental and behavioural problems	620	148	280	1048	338	216	541	1095	2143	19646	77558	271774
- Females with mood (affective) problems	323	75	156	554	188	109	382	679	1233	12300	46582	169008
Circulatory system diseases	2240	563	907	3710	1040	812	1976	3828	7538	68148	265686	857667
- Hypertensive disease	1248	352	585	2185	714	512	1408	2634	4819	40030	158317	511561
Respiratory system diseases	2766	730	1598	5094	1792	1039	3073	5904	10998	102545	390282	1461804
- Asthma	1100	281	552	1933	702	403	1244	2349	4282	40256	154273	511327
Musculoskeletal system diseases	3258	891	1858	6007	1964	1297	3400	6661	12668	115058	436399	1472050
- Arthritis	1962	548	1005	3515	1062	800	1936	3798	7313	61631	243257	730547
- Rheumatoid arthritis	336	93	185	614	209	138	351	698	1312	11618	44130	114287
- Osteoarthritis	913	277	395	1585	392	309	778	1479	3064	30502	115979	363083
- Females with osteoporosis	329	65	95	489	84	88	187	359	848	9853	34992	126222
Injury event	1772	443	924	3139	1156	626	2065	3847	6986	65259	250282	959573

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide

Data for chronic conditions and risk factors are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004/05 National Health Survey (NHS), Australian Bureau of Statistics

Prevalence numbers are weighted estimates of the number of people in each SLA reporting each chronic condition and are derived from synthetic predictions from the 2004/05 NHS

Estimates age standardised (to 2004/05 Estimated Resident Population) by indirect method to control for effects of differences in age profile of areas

Table 63 Estimated prevalence of chronic disease, age-standardised rates per 1000 population, SGG Catchment, 2004/05

Estimate of chronic disease and injury	Southern Grampians				Glenelg				SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
	Hamilton SLA	Wannon SLA	SG Balance	Total	Heywood SLA	North SLA	Portland SLA	Total				
Type 2 diabetes	24.8	35.2	26.4	26.9	25.2	25.9	24.9	25.2	26.0	27.1	27.3	28.0
High cholesterol	56.4	60.5	55.6	56.8	54.9	59.9	53.9	55.4	56.1	53.4	55.2	65.8
Males with mental and behavioural problems	106.9	102.9	96.9	103.1	97.8	114.1	111.1	107.4	105.5	99.4	104.9	90.4
- Males with mood (affective) problems	45.9	42.0	39.9	43.4	39.4	45.5	48.4	45.1	44.3	43.6	45.9	40.3
Females with mental and behavioural problems	129.1	130.3	108.2	122.9	113.4	127.8	101.7	109.6	115.7	107.0	114.1	106.8
- Females with mood (affective) problems	67.9	67.9	61.7	66.0	64.3	65.6	72.5	68.9	67.6	67.5	69.3	66.3
Circulatory system diseases	200.6	188.0	153.5	184.8	161.1	184.0	174.7	172.6	178.4	173.0	180.8	170.1
- Hypertensive disease	107.5	111.6	95.3	104.5	108.3	109.4	122.9	115.9	110.4	99.6	105.2	101.5
Respiratory system diseases	295.8	307.5	304.2	300.1	290.9	304.3	289.2	292.2	295.8	281.5	288.4	290.9
- Asthma	118.1	119.3	105.1	114.2	113.6	119.2	117.0	116.3	115.4	110.4	113.7	102.0
Musculoskeletal system diseases	318.4	329.9	328.9	323.3	308.1	327.1	310.6	312.9	317.8	303.3	308.8	292.3
- Arthritis	175.2	180.3	165.8	173.1	160.8	177.2	171.2	169.3	171.1	155.6	163.9	145.1
- Rheumatoid arthritis	30.9	31.4	30.7	30.9	31.5	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.1	29.6	30.0	22.7
- Osteoarthritis	78.8	88.0	64.4	76.0	59.4	66.1	68.1	65.1	70.3	76.0	77.1	72.1
- Females with osteoporosis	48.5	38.3	32.5	42.9	28.0	35.8	30.4	30.9	36.9	46.8	45.2	49.1
Injury event	195.7	196.4	180.1	190.9	190.1	194.5	196.0	193.9	192.6	181.5	187.2	191.7

Source: Public Health Information Development unit, University of Adelaide

Data for chronic conditions and risk factors are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2004/05 National Health Survey (NHS), Australian Bureau of Statistics

Prevalence numbers are weighted estimates of the number of people in each SLA reporting each chronic condition and are derived from synthetic predictions from the 2004/05 NHS

Estimates age standardised (to 2004/05 Estimated Resident Population) by indirect method to control for effects of differences in age profile of areas

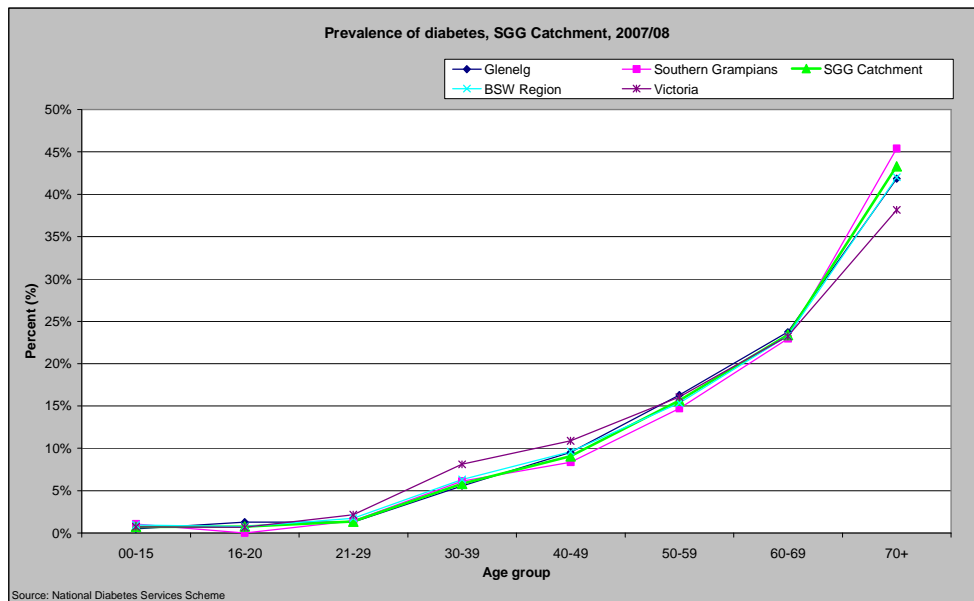


Table 64 Prevalence of Diabetes, SGG Catchment, 2007/08

	Glenelg	Southern Grampians	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria	Glenelg	Southern Grampians	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
Diabetes type										
Gestation	58	36	94	923	17,603	5%	4%	4%	6%	8%
Other	5		5	98	753	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Type 1	165	155	320	2281	29677	13%	18%	15%	14%	14%
Type 2	1012	659	1671	13158	165281	82%	78%	80%	80%	77%
Total	1240	850	2090	16460	213314	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age group (years)										
00-15	6	9	15	154	1,569	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
16-20	16	0	16	127	1,429	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
21-29	16	12	28	286	4,584	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
30-39	69	52	121	1040	17,316	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%
40-49	118	71	189	1581	23,207	10%	8%	9%	10%	11%
50-59	202	125	327	2524	34,231	16%	15%	16%	15%	16%
60-69	294	195	489	3833	49,562	24%	23%	23%	23%	23%
70+	519	386	905	6915	81416	42%	45%	43%	42%	38%
Total	1240	850	2090	16460	213314	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender										
Female	616	434	1050	8401	110,311	50%	51%	50%	51%	52%
Male	624	416	1040	8059	103,003	50%	49%	50%	49%	48%
Total	1240	850	2090	16460	213314	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Concession card holders										
Concession	622	436	1058	7988	89,641	50%	51%	51%	49%	42%
SafetyNet	67	55	122	1295	14,855	5%	6%	6%	8%	7%
DVA	67	54	121	746	6,280	5%	6%	6%	5%	3%
Total	756	545	1301	10029	110776	61%	64%	62%	61%	52%

Source: National Diabetes Services Scheme (released Nov 2008)

Figures released by Diabetes Australia highlight the prevalence rate of diabetes across the SGG Catchment.

In 2007/08, 2090 residents of the SGG Catchment Across had registered with the National Diabetes Services Scheme. More than three quarters (80%) had type 2 diabetes and 15%, Type 1. These proportions were similar to BSW Region and Victorian rates.

The gender split of persons was similar – around 50% males and 50% females.

Two thirds (66%) were aged more than 60 years and almost half (43%) were aged more than 70 years.

Almost two thirds (62%) were concession card holders, compared to Victorian measure (52%).

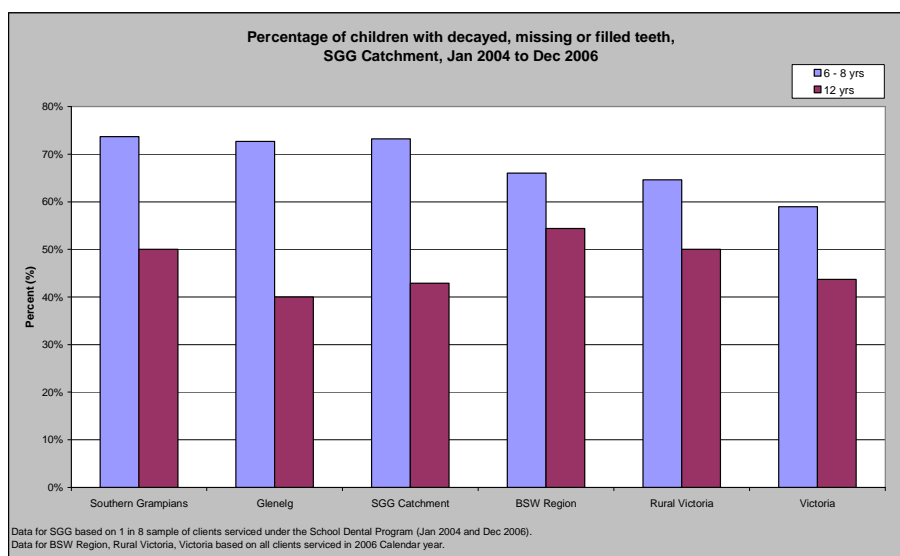


Table 65 Percentage of children (serviced under School Dental Program) with decayed, missing or filled teeth, SGG Catchment, Jan 2004 to Dec 2006

Age							Sample size (number)	
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria*	Victoria*	Southern Grampians	Glenelg
6 yrs	57%	78%	69%	63%	65%	58%	7	9
6 - 8 yrs	74%	73%	73%	66%	65%	59%	19	22
9 - 11 yrs	42%	67%	52%	28%	40%	37%	24	18
12 yrs	50%	40%	43%	54%	50%	44%	4	10
							54	59

Table 66 Average number of teeth per child, decayed, missing or filled, SGG Catchment, Jan 2004 to Dec 2006

Age	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region*	Rural Victoria*	Victoria*
6 yrs	2.0	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8
6 - 8 yrs	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.6
9 - 11 yrs	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
12 yrs	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.2

Source: DHSV Clinical Analysis & Evaluation Unit

Data for SGG based on 1 in 8 sample of clients serviced under the School Dental Program (Jan 2004 and Dec 2006).

Data for BSW Region, Rural Victoria, Victoria based on all clients serviced in 2006 calendar year.

DHSV statistics indicate that children of the SGG Catchment experience worse oral health compared with BSW Region and Victorian measures.

In both Southern Grampians and Glenelg LGAs, almost three quarters of children aged 6-8 years had decayed, missing or filled teeth.

Of the 6-11 year age group, almost half of Southern Grampians children(42%) and two thirds of Glenelg children (67%) had decayed, missing or filled teeth.

Glenelg children aged 6-8 years had an average of 3.6 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to BSW Region and Victorian averages (2.9 and 2.6 respectively).

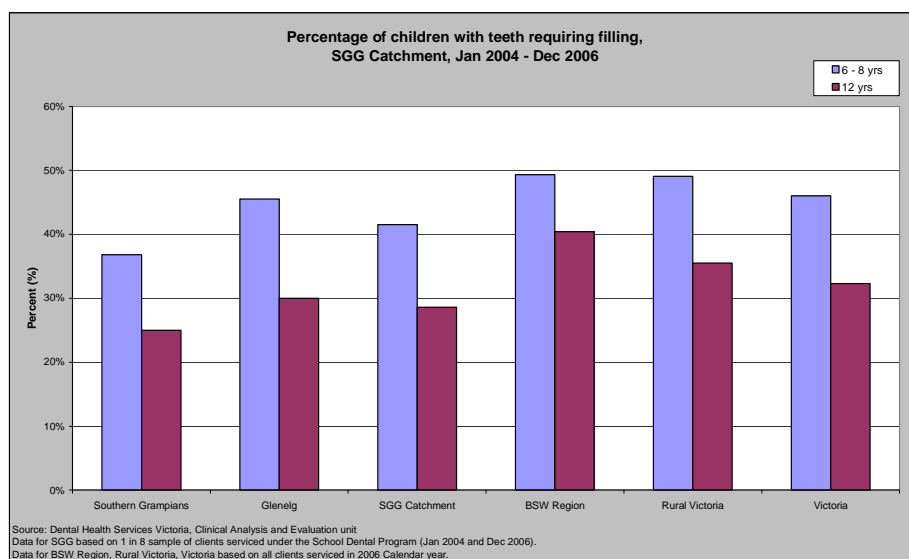


Table 67 Percentage of children (serviced under School Dental Program) with teeth requiring filling, SGG Catchment, Jan 2004 to Dec 2006

Age	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
6 yrs	0%	44%	25%	50%	52%	48%
6 - 8 yrs	37%	46%	42%	49%	49%	46%
9 - 11 yrs	29%	39%	33%	28%	25%	26%
12 yrs	25%	30%	29%	40%	36%	32%

Table 68 Average number of teeth per child requiring filling, SGG Catchment, Jan 2004 to Dec 2006

Age	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Rural Victoria	Victoria
6 yrs	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.9	2.1	1.7
6 - 8 yrs	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
9 - 11 yrs	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
12 yrs	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8

Source: DHSV Clinical Analysis & Evaluation Unit

Data for SGG based on 1 in 8 sample of clients serviced under the School Dental Program (Jan 2004 and Dec 2006).

Data for BSW Region, Rural Victoria, Victoria based on all clients serviced in 2006 calendar year.

Data also highlights the high proportion of children with teeth requiring filling.

Almost half (46%) of Glenelg children aged 7-8 years, and 37% of Southern Grampians Children have teeth requiring filling, similar to Victorian and BSW Region measure of 49% and 46% respectively.

Birth rates and total fertility rates

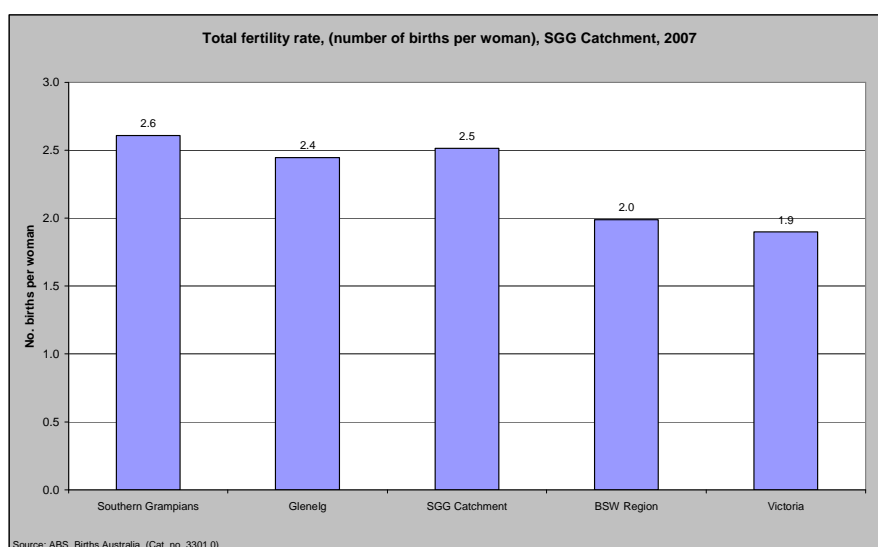


Table 69 Age specific birth rates (number of births per thousand women), and total fertility rates (number of births per woman), SGG Catchment, 2003 to 2007.

Age of mother	Number of births					Age specific birth rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
15-19	18	12	14	17	22	14.1	18.3	17.1	13.5	17.4
20-24	83	69	58	74	84	101.5	85.6	72.7	90.7	104.8
25-29	136	110	110	104	120	157.7	132.4	133.2	131.7	152.3
30-34	159	143	128	133	150	143.5	133.3	123.4	132.7	155.1
35-39	64	43	60	52	77	49.5	39.9	52.9	43.5	66.2
40-44	11	3	10	13	9	8.8	3.9	12.0	9.8	6.9
Total	480	403	402	393	462	70.6	60.6	61.5	61.4	73.5
Total Fertility rate:						2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5

Source: ABS, Births Australia, (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Age specific birth rates are expressed as the number of livebirths per 1000 estimated residential population at each specific age group and for each LGA

TFR- Average rate calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

During 2007 there were 462 births registered to mothers who were resident of the SGG Catchment.

In 2007, the total fertility rate (TFR) for the SGG Catchment was 2.5 babies per woman which represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime, assuming current age-specific rates fertility rates apply.

By LGA, TFR were similar (2.6 per woman Southern Grampians, 2.4 Glenelg) compared to BSW Region (2.0 per woman) and Victoria (1.9 per woman).

Consistent with national trends, there has been a shift in the peak fertility age associated with the tendency for women to have their babies at older ages.

For SGG Catchment, this pattern is illustrated by the shift in peak fertility from women aged 25-29 years in 2003 to 30-34 years in 2007. This trend was similar by LGA.

Table 70 Age specific birth rates (number of births per thousand women), and total fertility rates (number of births per woman), Southern Grampians, 2003 to 2007.

Age of mother	Number of births					Age specific birth rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
15-19	8	0	3	5	8	12.9	11.4	8.1	8.2	13.2
20-24	36	31	18	33	31	98.9	89.1	53.7	94.6	91.0
25-29	50	45	54	51	56	141.4	129.3	146.5	142.3	158.6
30-34	79	74	63	70	72	168.2	161.4	140.7	160.3	169.0
35-39	32	15	27	27	41	59.5	43.8	64.5	54.2	84.1
40-44	7	0	4	5	3	15.1	5.1	15.6	8.8	5.4
Total	218	188	183	191	211	73.6	64.3	63.7	67.6	76.2
Total Fertility rate:						2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6

Source: ABS, Births Australia, (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Age specific birth rates are expressed as the number of livebirths per 1000 estimated residential population at each specific age group and for each LGA

TFR- Average rate calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

Table 71 Age specific birth rates (number of births per thousand women), and total fertility rates (number of births per woman), Glenelg, 2003 to 2007.

Age of mother	Number of births					Age specific birth rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
15-19	10	12	11	12	14	15.2	18.3	24.5	18.4	21.2
20-24	47	38	40	41	53	103.5	82.9	86.4	87.7	114.9
25-29	86	65	56	53	64	169.1	134.7	122.6	122.9	147.2
30-34	80	69	65	63	78	125.2	112.3	110.2	111.4	144.2
35-39	32	28	33	25	36	42.4	38.1	46.0	35.8	53.3
40-44	4	3	6	8	6	5.1	3.9	10.4	10.5	8.1
Total	262	215	219	202	251	68.2	57.8	59.8	56.5	71.4
Total Fertility rate:						2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4

Source: ABS, Births Australia, (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Age specific birth rates are expressed as the number of livebirths per 1000 estimated residential population at each specific age group and for each LGA

TFR- Average rate calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

Low birthweight babies

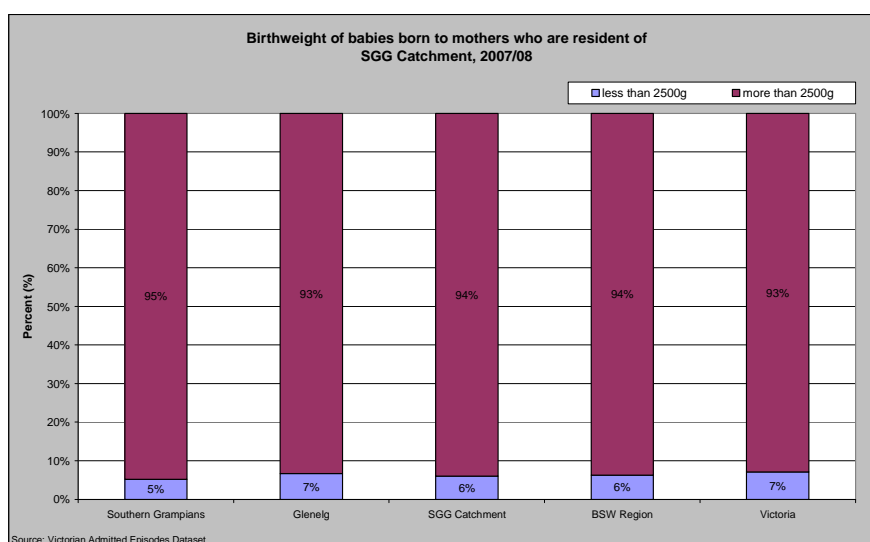


Table 72 Birthweight of babies born to mothers who are residents of SGG Catchment, 2007/08

LGA	Birth weight		Total births	Percent of total(%)		Average weight (grams)
	Less than 2500g	More than 2500g		Less than 2500g	More than 2500g	
Southern Grampians	13	183	196	7%	93%	3361
Glenelg	10	186	196	5%	95%	3459
SGG Catchment	23	369	392	6%	94%	3409
BSW Region	263	3318	3581	7%	93%	3339
Victoria	4161	48304	52465	8%	92%	3291

Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes dataset

In 2007/08, 392 babies were born to mothers who were resident of the SGG Catchment in Victorian public and private hospitals.

Excluding those infants for whom birthweight was not reported, on average, babies born in the Catchment weighed 3409 grams compared to the BSW Region (3339 grams) and Victoria (3291 grams).

6% of babies born in the catchment were low birthweight (less than 2500 grams), which was similar by LGA and with BSW Region and Victorian measures.

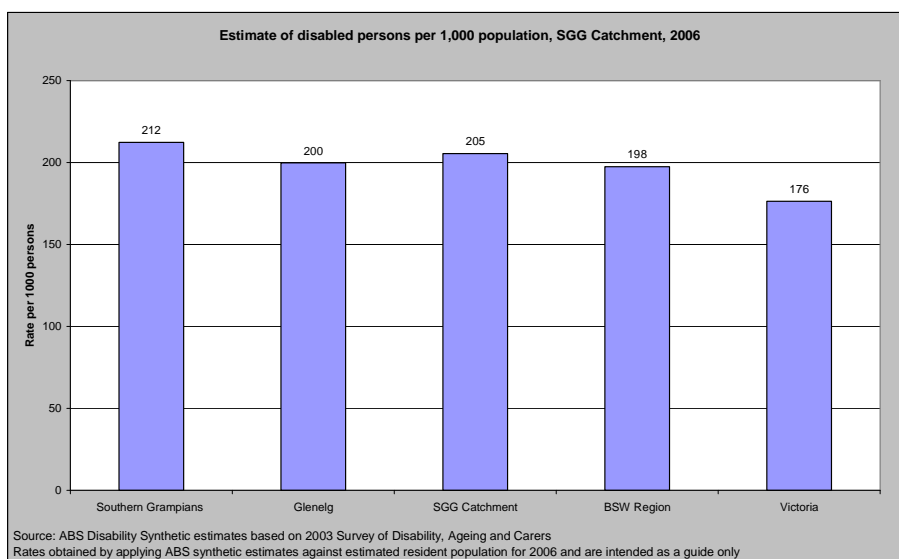


Table 73 Estimate of disabled persons per 1,000 population, SGG Catchment, 2006

Level of disability	Estimated numbers of persons with a disability				
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
Profound / Severe	1091	1196	2287	20653	262929
Moderate	668	745	1413	12788	163801
Mild	1042	1137	2180	19729	250426
Any Disability	3648	4098	7746	70190	904178

Level of disability	Rate per 1000 persons				
	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	BSW Region	Victoria
Profound / Severe	63	58	61	58	51
Moderate	39	36	37	36	32
Mild	61	55	58	56	49
Any Disability	212	200	205	198	176

Source: ABS Disability Synthetic estimates based on 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
Rates obtained by applying ABS synthetic estimates against estimated resident population for 2006 and are intended as a guide only

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Disability Synthetic Estimates are based on the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers conducted in 2003. These provide a percentage estimate for each level of disability which have been applied to the 2006 Estimated Resident Population to provide an indication of levels of disability within the SGG Catchment.

Based on these estimates, the number of SGG residents with a disability is approximated to be 3648 or 20% of the total catchment population. 1091 or around a third of these (30%) are estimated to have a profound or severe disability.

As a rate, estimates for levels of disability were higher in rural areas compared to the Victorian measure – 212 per 1000 persons in Southern Grampians and 200 per 1000 in Glenelg compared to 198 per 1000 for BSW Region and 176 per 1000 for Victoria.

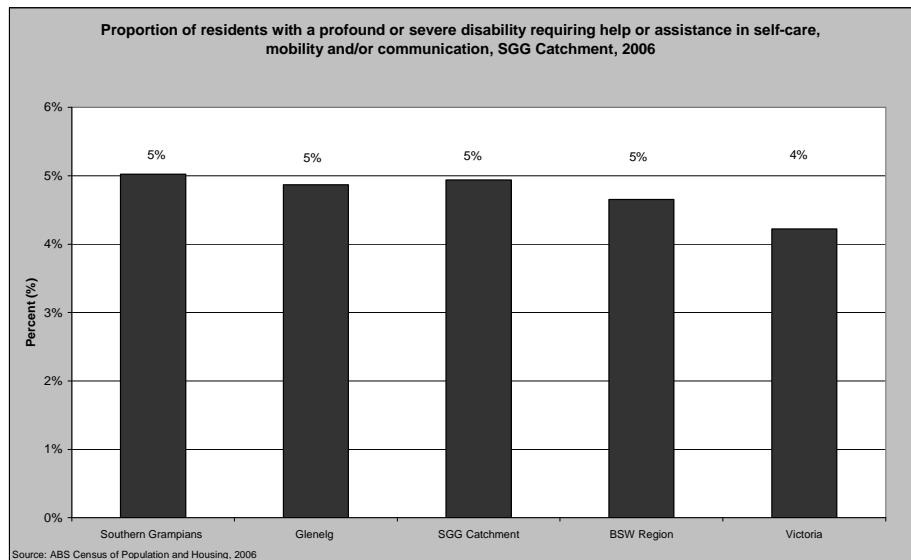


Table 74 Residents with a profound or severe disability requiring help or assistance in self-care, mobility and/or communication, SGG Catchment, 2006

Age group (years)	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
0-4	3	7	10	0%	1%	0%
5-14	43	49	92	2%	2%	2%
15-24	40	38	78	4%	3%	4%
25-34	26	34	60	2%	2%	2%
35-44	47	72	119	2%	3%	2%
45-54	70	113	183	3%	4%	3%
55-64	71	113	184	3%	5%	4%
65-74	94	113	207	6%	7%	7%
75-84	235	230	465	19%	20%	20%
85 +	206	193	399	47%	49%	48%
Total assistance needed	835	962	1797	5%	5%	5%
No need for assistance	15248	17869	33117	92%	90%	91%
Not stated	552	927	1479	3%	5%	4%
Total	16635	19758	36393	100%	100%	100%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006

In addition, the 2006 Census also indicates that 1797 (5%) SGG residents had a profound or severe disability requiring help or assistance in self-care, mobility and/or communication.

The proportion was similar by LGA and consistent with BSW Region and Victorian rates.

The need for assistance increased substantially with age. 20% of persons aged 75-84 years and almost half of persons aged 85+ highlighted the need for help or assistance.

Life expectancy & wellbeing

Life expectancy

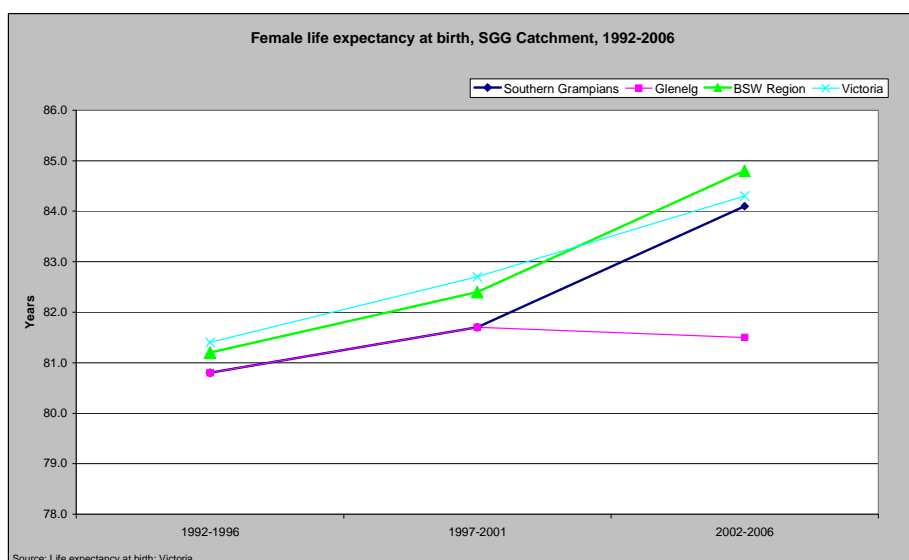
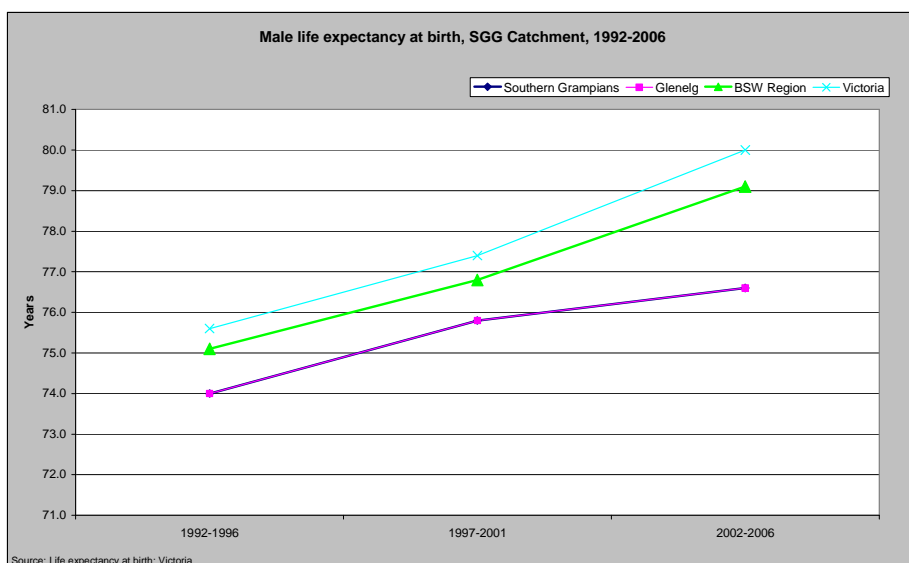


Table 75 Life expectancy at birth, SGG Catchment, 1992-2006

	1992-1996	1997-2001	2002-2006	Change 1992-2006	
				Years	%
Males					
Southern Grampians	74.0	75.8	76.6	2.6	4%
Glenelg	74.0	75.8	76.6	2.6	4%
BSW Region	75.1	76.8	79.1	4.0	5%
Victoria	75.6	77.4	80.0	4.4	6%

	1992-1996	1997-2001	2002-2006	Change 1992-2006	
				Years	%
Females					
Southern Grampians	80.8	81.7	84.1	3.3	4%
Glenelg	80.8	81.7	81.5	0.7	1%
BSW Region	81.2	82.4	84.8	3.6	4%
Victoria	81.4	82.7	84.3	2.9	4%

Source: Life expectancy at birth: Victoria

Table 75 provides a summary of life expectancy trends for the SGG Catchment between 1992 and 2006.

Consistent with Victorian trends, life expectancy has increased for residents of Southern Grampians and Glenelg and varies between males and females and between BSW Region and Victorian trends.

In the period 2002-2006, life expectancy for Glenelg was estimated at 76.6 years for males and 81.5 years for females which were significantly lower than the Victorian average of 80.0 years for males and 84.3 years female.

For Southern Grampians, life expectancy at birth in 2006 was 76.6 years for males and 84.1 years for females.

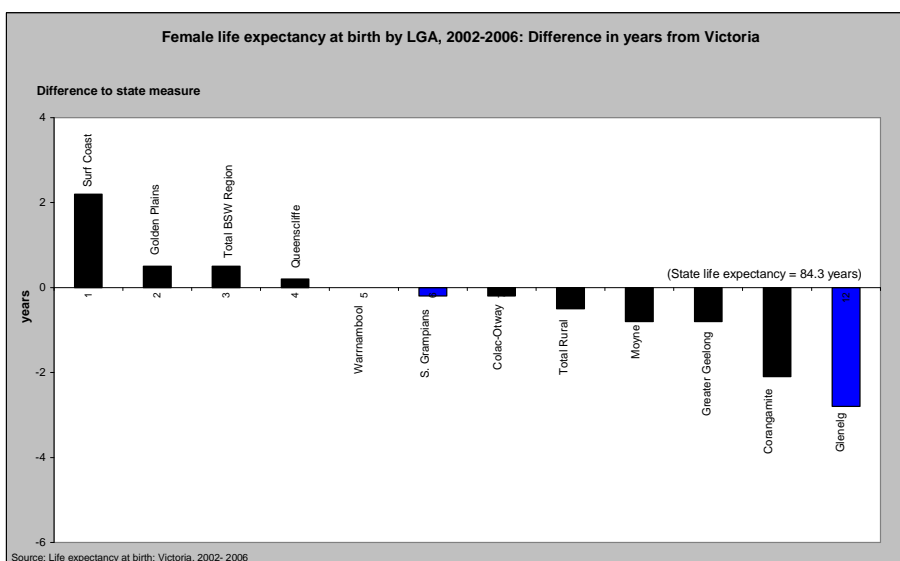
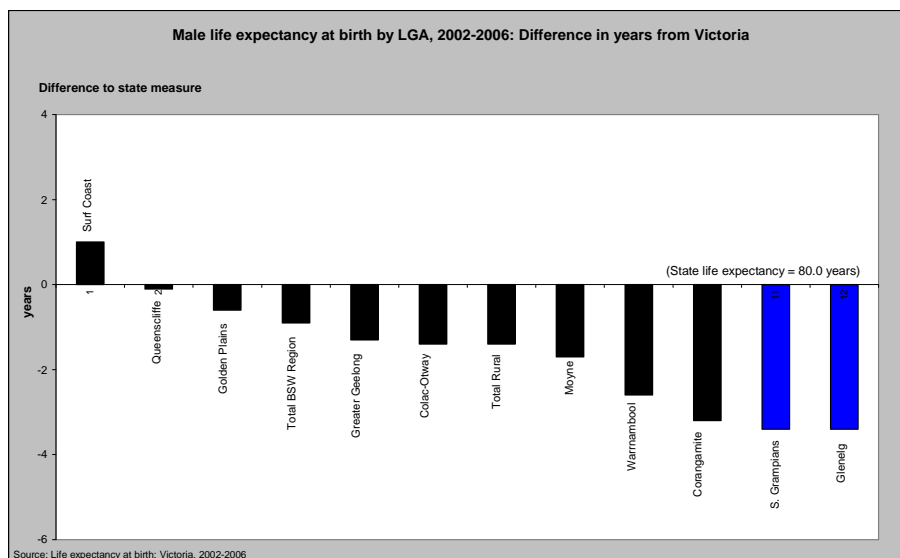


Table 76 Ranking of health status (DALY rates per 1000 population): Comparison of BSW Region with Victoria, 2001 (1=best health status, 80=poorest health status)

LGAs within the region	LGA Ranking - Victoria			LGA Ranking - BSW Region	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Queenscliff	8th	1st		1st	1st
Surf Coast	11th	2nd		2nd	2nd
Moyne	20th	3rd		3rd	3rd
Greater Geelong	31st	34th		4th	4th
Southern Grampians	42nd	47th		5th	5th
Colac-Otway	47th	44th		6th	6th
Corangamite	52nd	48th		7th	7th
Glenelg	56th	53rd		8th	8th
Warrnambool	64th	66th		9th	9th

Source: Victorian Burden of Disease study 2001

Table 76 highlights the health status of Southern Grampians and Glenelg LGAs in comparison to Victorian and BSW Region LGAs.

Based on a ranking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) from the 2001 BOD study, Glenelg was highlighted as the second-highest LGA with the poorest health status in the BSW Region and among those LGAs with poorest health status of all Victorian LGAs.

Glenelg is ranked 8th for both males and females for BSW LGAs and 56th (Males) and 53rd (Females) compared to all Victorian LGAs.

Southern Grampians is ranked 5th for both males and females for BSW LGAs and 42nd (Males) and 47th (Females) compared to all Victorian LGAs.

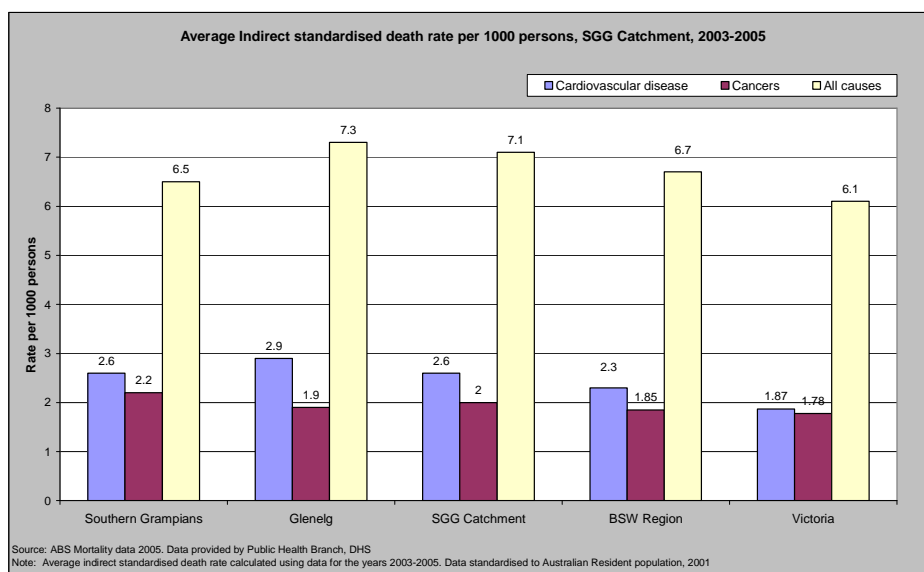


Table 77 Cause of death by category, SGG Catchment 2005

Category	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Cardiovascular disease	72	82	154	44%	43%	44%
Cancers	53	51	104	33%	27%	30%
Injuries	7	11	18	4%	6%	5%
Chronic respiratory disease	8	10	18	5%	5%	5%
Neurological and sense disorders	8	7	15	5%	4%	4%
Diabetes mellitus	7	5	12	4%	3%	3%
Other causes	8	23	31	5%	12%	9%
All causes	163	189	352	100%	100%	100%

Average Indirect standardised death rate per 1000 persons ⁽¹⁾	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment
Cardiovascular disease	2.6	2.9	2.6
Cancers	2.2	1.9	2
All causes	6.5	7.3	7.1

Table 78 Cause of death by condition, SGG Catchment 2005

Condition	Southern Grampians	Glenelg	SGG Catchment	% Southern Grampians	% Glenelg	% SGG Catchment
Ischaemic heart disease	35	39	74	21%	21%	21%
Stroke	20	21	41	12%	11%	12%
Lung cancer	6	12	18	4%	6%	5%
Colorectal cancer	11	6	17	7%	3%	5%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease	5	9	14	3%	5%	4%
Other conditions	86	102	188	53%	54%	53%
Total conditions	163	189	352	100%	100%	100%

Source: ABS Mortality data 2005. Data provided by Public Health Branch, DHS

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Deaths registered in calendar year, 2005

⁽²⁾ Average indirect standardised death rate calculated using data for the years 2003-2005. Data standardised to Australian Estimated residential population 2001.

Tables 77 and 78 describe the main causes of death for residents of the SGG Catchment for 2005.

352 deaths were registered in 2005 for residents of the SGG Catchment.

During the period 2003-2005, the age-adjusted death rate was 7.1 per 1000 population for SGG Catchment compared to the BSW Region (6.7 per 1000) and Victorian averages (6.1 deaths per 1000).

Cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death followed by cancer accounting for around three quarters of all deaths. Injuries, chronic respiratory diseases and neurological and sense disorders were the next leading causes of death.

By specific condition, Ischaemic heart disease accounted for 21% of all deaths across the catchment, followed by stroke (12%), lung cancer and colorectal cancer (both 5%).

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10. GLOSSARY

Accessibility	<p>The extent to which a place or service is available to everyone in a community. Accessibility can be determined by mental and emotional health status affected by factors such as lack of confidence, language and culture.</p> <p>Accessibility differs from mobility. Mobility refers to the movement of goods and people whereas accessibility refers to the ease with which individuals and communities are able to source basic needs such as health care, affordable food, affordable housing.</p> <p>Accessibility is a function of the extent to which a service or facility is affordable, appropriate, within easy walking or commuting distance.</p>
Admissions	Admission to hospital. In this report, the number of separations has been taken as the number of admissions, hence an admission rate is the same as a separation rate.
Admitted patient	A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process.
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition	ACSCs are those conditions for which hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable with the application of Public Health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services.
Baseline data	<p>Baseline data describe the status quo. They are usually collected at the commencement of a research project, serving as a reference point. They describe a range of social, economic and environmental characteristics of communities such as age, health status, employment, education, air quality.</p> <p>They may be compared to a 'you are here' sign on a map, indicating where communities are at with regard to their health and wellbeing status. Baseline data consist of a range of indicators that are derived from both quantitative and qualitative data and information sourced from statistics and feedback from the community.</p>
Benchmark data	A standard or point of reference for measuring quality or performance.
Burden of Disease	The burden of disease is a measurement of the gap between a population's current health and the optimal state where all people attain full life expectancy without suffering major ill-health
Casemix	<p>The range and types of patients (the mix of cases) treated by a hospital or other health service. This provides a way of describing and comparing hospitals and other services for planning and managing health care.</p> <p>Casemix classifications put patients into manageable numbers of groups with similar conditions that use similar health-care resources, so that the activity and cost-efficiency of different hospitals can be compared. See also diagnosis Related Group.</p>
Catchment	<p>The geographic area that are the subject of the data collection and strategy formulation processes. In the BSW Region, there are three Catchments which comprise a number of local government shires (LGA). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Southern Grampians & Glenelg Catchment - LGAs of Southern Grampians and Glenelg ○ South West Catchment - LGAs of Warrnambool, Corangamite and Moyne ○ G21 Catchment - LGAs of Greater Geelong, Colac-Otway, Surf Coast, Queenscliffe and Golden Plains <p>The BSW Region represents the DHS Administrative region which encompasses all LGAs above (with the exception of Golden Plains)</p>

Chronic Disease	Health problems such as heart disease, cancer and arthritis, where treatment focuses on long term management of symptoms rather than cure.
Community profile	A community profile is a set of data that describes the socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics of a community.
Data (demographic)	<p>Data refers to the facts and figures that describe the community and its characteristics. The data can be quantitative or qualitative.</p> <p>Quantitative data is derived predominantly from statistics and uses numbers and values as descriptors.</p> <p>Qualitative data is derived predominantly from people, and uses words, texts and stories as descriptors. Anecdotal data, which are a subset of qualitative data, describe people's emotions, needs and aspirations.</p>
Decile	A group derived by ranking the population according to specified criteria and dividing it into ten equal parts.
Diagnosis Related Group	A widely used type of casemix classification system. In the case of Australian acute hospitals, AR-DRGs (Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups) classify admissions into groups with similar clinical conditions (related diagnoses) and similar resource usage. This allows the activity and performance of hospitals to be compared on a common basis. See also casemix.
Disability adjusted life years (DALY)	Years of healthy life lost through premature death or living with disability due to illness or injury.
Disadvantage	A measure of equity regarding access to goods and services, social and financial wellbeing.
Environments for Health	The Environments for Health Framework is framed within the Social Model of Health which acknowledges that optimal health and wellbeing is determined by factors other than individual genetics and biology. The Environments for Health Framework was developed by the Department of Human Services and the Municipal Association of Victoria to assist Councils achieve maximum health and wellbeing for their communities. The framework is based on the principle that the four environments for health, namely the social, economic, natural and built environments are key determinants of individual and community health and wellbeing
Estimated resident population	The population that is estimated to reside in a given location. The ERP is based on the census usual residence counts with required adjustments.
Family violence	Domestic or family violence occurs when one partner in a relationship attempts to dominate and control the other by physical or psychological means. This type of violence may involve a wide range of behaviours, including physical, sexual, spiritual, verbal, emotional, social or economic abuse. It is conceptualised as an abuse of power within a relationship, or after separation ¹⁰
Health	<p>Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as:</p> <p>".. a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without discrimination of race, religion, political belief or economic and social condition".</p>
Health priority	Health priorities traditionally reflect the major health challenges that frame the resource allocation and strategic planning processes. They are understood to be aspects of health selected for special attention.
Health promotion	Activities to improve health and prevent disease, often described as the process that helps individuals and communities to increase control over the determinants of health. Social marketing is an integral part of health promotion strategies. Effective awareness campaigns are based on sound evidence, target vulnerable groups and involve collaborative inter-agency planning.
Health status	An individual's or population's overall level of health, taking into account various aspects such as life expectancy, amount of disability, levels of disease risk factors and so on.
Indicators	A key statistical measure selected to help describe (indicate) a situation concisely, track progress and performance, and act as a guide to decision making. Being expressed as rates and percentages, indicators are useful in providing good comparative information such as the difference between the rates of heart disease between men and women, or the different recycling rates between local government areas.
Integrated health promotion	A process whereby agencies and organisations from a wide range of sectors and communities in a catchment work in a collaborative manner using a mix of health promotion interventions and capacity building strategies to address priority health and wellbeing issues.

Length of stay	Duration of hospital stay, calculated by subtracting the date the patient is admitted from the day of separation. All leave days, including the day the patient went on leave, are excluded. A same-day patient is allocated a length of stay of one day.
Life expectancy	The average number of years an individual of a given age is expected to live, if current mortality rates continue to apply.
Local Government Area (LGA)	An administrative geographic area defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification – For example, Glenelg Shire or City of Greater Geelong. A Local Government Area (LGA) comprises one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLA).
Low birthweight	Weight of a baby at birth that is less than 2,500 grams
Major Clinical Related Group (MCRG)	A high level of groupings of patients used in the AR-DRG classification. See also diagnosis related groups.
Mental health	Mental health refers to emotional, psychological and spiritual wellbeing. A mental disorder is a diagnosable illness that significantly interferes with an individual's thought processes, feelings or ability to socialise. Examples of some common illnesses are depression, anxiety, substance use disorders, eating disorders, psychosis and dementia
Municipal Public Health Plan	Municipal Public Health Plans identify and assess the actual and potential public health dangers and issues affecting a community. They include strategies and actions that seek to prevent or minimise these dangers and issues, in order to enable people living, working or studying in in a municipality to achieve optimal health and wellbeing
Non-admitted patient	A patient who receives care from a recognised non-admitted patient service/clinic of a hospital, including emergency departments and outpatient clinics
Occasion of service	Occurs when a patient receives some form of service from a functional unit of a hospital, but is not admitted.
Patient days	The number of full or partial days of stay for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who underwent separation during the reporting period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day.
Place based disadvantage	Socio-economic and socio-demographic disadvantage that is manifest at a local level due to a range of factors such as poor public transport, poor access to services and facilities, inadequate access to affordable housing and food insecurity. In many circumstances the measure of disadvantage within the locality does not reflect the overall measure of disadvantage for the municipality with a result that the place based disadvantage may be easily overlooked.
Primary Care Partnership (PCP)	A partnership of health and related service providers within a defined region.
Risk factor	Any factor which represents a greater risk of a health disorder or other unwanted condition or event. Some risk factors are regarded as causes of disease, others are not necessarily so. Along with their opposites, protective factors, risk factors are known as determinants.
Same-day patient	Admitted patients who are admitted to hospital and separated on the same day.
Separation	The formal process by which a hospital records the completion of treatment and/or care for an admitted patient.
Social capital	Community networks and activities build assets for societies. These assets, otherwise know "social capital" provide a community with the personal, relational and organisation resources that improve the quality of life and address social problems. Strong social capital is evident in communities with informal networks, organisations that are action-oriented and activities that foster community engagement and participation. Where social capital is strong trust, mutual obligation and cooperation create a sense of belonging, responsibility and common motivation to solve common problems
Socio-economic Indices for Small Areas (SEIFA) index	The SEIFA measures the level of disadvantage in any given area is used to identify "pockets" of disadvantage in a local government area. The indices are based on a range of social and economic factors such as household income, rent and mortgage payments, education levels, occupation, household and dwelling size. The index is derived from the most current ABS Census of Population and Housing. The lower the score, the higher the level of disadvantage. The Australia wide average has been fixed at approximately 1000. In general, areas with scores below 1000 are relatively disadvantaged and those above 1000 are relatively advantaged.
Social determinants of health	Factors that influence health that are outside the health/medical field. The 'causes of the causes' of ill health. It involves looking beyond sedentary lifestyles as the cause of heart disease, and determining why modern westernised culture is characterised by such lifestyle behaviours. Also understood to be the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age, and the systems put in place to deal with illness. These circumstances are in turn shaped by a wider set of forces such as economics, social policies and politics

Statistical Local Area (SLA)	An administrative geographic area defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. A Local Government Area (LGA) comprises one or more SLAs.
Upstream Interventions	Strategies and actions that deal with population wide influences on health, such as policies surrounding income distribution, education, housing, social networks, work environments, food supply transport and pollution
Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED)	This is the data from admissions into public or private hospitals in Victoria.
Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD).	This is data detailing presentations at Victorian public hospitals within 24-hour Emergency Departments
Years lived with a disability (YLD)	Years Lived with Disability are the morbidity component of the DALY that captures the burden in a population due to years lived in less than full health. It represents the years of healthy life lost due to living with disability, disease or injury, adjusted for severity.
Years of life lost (YLL)	Years of Life Lost are the mortality component of the DALY determined by the remaining Life Expectancy at the age of death

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACSC	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health & Wellbeing
BOD	Burden of Disease
BSW	Barwon South Western Region
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DALE	Disability Adjusted Life Expectancy
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Years
DHS	Department of Human Services
EGM	Electronic Gaming Machine Expenditure
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
PCP	Primary Care Partnership
PHIDU	Public Health Information Development Unit (University of Adelaide)
SGG	Southern Grampians & Glenelg Catchment

11. KEY DATA SOURCES

The following provides a summary of key data and sources utilised in the compilation of the Population Health and Wellbeing profile.

DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Dimension 1: Community capacity

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Estimated Resident Population & Indigenous Estimated Resident Population	ERP in each age group: numbers and percentages of total ERP	LGA, SLA, Postcode	Aust Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	www.abs.gov.au
Population projections	Population projections by age and sex	LGA, SLA	Department of Planning & Community Development, Victoria in Future 2008	http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au
Population residing in same LGA as 5 years ago	Current place of residence compared to 5 years ago	LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au
Population diversity	Profile of indigenous status, Australian born / overseas born population, speak language other than english	LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au
Composition of family households	Profile of households comprising, single parent family, couple with children, couple without children	LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	
Indicators of community strength	A range of indicators such as levels of volunteering, parent involvement in schools, resident involvement in local issues and activities in their community	LGA	Victorian Dept of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria	www.communityindicators.net.au www.dvc.vic.gov.au/indicators_of_community_strength

Note ⁽¹⁾: LGA = Local Government Area, SLA = Statistical Local Area

Dimension 2: Socio-economic factors

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Educational attainment – secondary schooling	Highest level of secondary schooling of population aged more than 15 years	LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au
Educational attainment – Post secondary	Levels of post-secondary education of population aged more than 15 years	LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au
Labourforce participation	Profile of working population aged more than 15 years - full-time, part-time, casual basis, industry of employment, Occupation Unemployment rates	LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS Department of Employment, Workplace, & Relations	www.abs.gov.au www.workplace.gov.au/
Income	Median income per household for the area Number and percentage of households in the lowest and highest income quartiles relative to the lowest 25% and highest 25% for Victoria and relative to BSW Region measure	LGA, SLA LGA, SLA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS Income quartiles calculated by Housing & Affordability and Forecasting section, DPCD	www.abs.gov.au
Income support	Profile of income support such as aged pensions, disability support pensions, sole parent pensions, unemployment benefits, welfare dependant and other low income families	LGA, SLA	Public Health Information Development Unit (University of Adelaide)	www.publichealth.gov.au
Government housing, rental and household stress	Profile of dwellings rented from government housing authority Profile of low income households experiencing mortgage stress and those experiencing rental stress	LGA, SLA LGA, SLA	Public Health Information Development Unit (University of Adelaide)	www.publichealth.gov.au
Electronic Gaming Machine expenditure	Profile of EGM expenditure by area	LGA	Office of Gambling Regulation	www.vcgr.vic.gov.au/
Disadvantage	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSED) Scores, ranking relative to Victoria	LGA, SLA, CD, Postcode	Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) IRSED, Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au/Seifa

Crime	Number of incidents and rates per 1000 persons as reported to Police for crimes against person, crimes against property, family violence incidents	LGA	Victorian Police Crime statistics	www.police.vic.gov.au/statistics
Access to internet at home	Profile of household access to internet	LGA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au
Access to motor vehicle	Profile of household access to motor vehicle	LGA	Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au

Dimension 3: Health behaviours

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Self reported health status	People Self-Reporting Health as Excellent or Very Good: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	LGA	Community indicators Victoria	www.communityindicators.net.au
Personal wellbeing index score	<i>Personal Wellbeing Index score from 0-100 where: 0=completely dissatisfied, 100 = completely satisfied</i>	LGA	Community indicators Victoria	www.communityindicators.net.au
Lifestyle risk factors	Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey	BSW Region	Vic DHS	www.health.vic.gov.au
Access to community based alcohol and drug treatment services	The number of clients and rate per 1000 persons accessing alcohol and drug treatment services	LGA	Alcohol & Drug Information System, A&D Policy Branch DHS	
Risk factors for chronic disease	Estimated prevalence and rates per 1000 persons of risk factors for chronic disease, derived from National Health Survey	LGA, SLA	Survey conducted by Australian Bureau of Statistics Analysis undertaken by Public Health Information Development Unit (University of Adelaide)	www.abs.gov.au www.publichealth.gov.au
Breastfeeding	Number of babies fully breastfed	LGA	Vic Dept of Education & Early Childhood Development	Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report www.education.vic.gov.au
Childhood immunisation	Number of children fully immunised	LGA	Medicare Australia, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	

Dimension 4: Environmental factors

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Water, waste management and household water recycling	Household population collecting waste water Non-recyclable garbage generated by households Non-organic recyclable waste generated by households	LGA	Community indicators Victoria	www.communityindicators.net.au
Water fluoridation	Fluoridated water supplies across Victoria	Victoria	Environmental Health, DHS	www.dhs.vic.gov.au

HEALTH STATUS AND OUTCOMES

Dimension 1: Health conditions

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Burden of disease	<i>Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) and rates per 1000 population by condition</i>	LGA	Burden of Disease Study 2001	www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/bod.htm
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions	<i>ACSC separations, bed days and rates per 1000 population by condition</i>	LGA, SLA	ACSC dataset (subset of the VAED – sourced from DHS Public Health Branch)	
Prevalence of chronic disease	Estimated prevalence and rates per 1000 persons of chronic disease conditions, derived from National Health Survey	LGA, SLA	Survey conducted by Australian Bureau of Statistics Analysis undertaken by Public Health Information Development Unit (University of Adelaide)	www.abs.gov.au www.publichealth.gov.au
Diabetes prevalence	Numbers of persons registered with the National Diabetes Services Scheme	LGA, SLA, Postcode	Diabetes Australia	www.ndss.com.au
Oral health	Children serviced under the school dental program with decayed, missing or filled teeth Children serviced under the school dental program with teeth requiring filling	LGA	Dental Health Services Victoria	

Birth outcomes	<i>Age specific birth rates and total fertility rates per woman</i> Mean birthweight of baby Low birthweight babies	LGA, SLA	ABS Births Aust (Cat 3301.0) Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset	www.abs.gov.au
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Dimension 2: Human function

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Disabled population	<i>Number of disabled persons (based on ABS Synthetic estimates applied against Estimated Resident popn) expressed as a rate per 1000</i> Population with a disability requiring help or assistance	LGA	ABS Survey of disability, Ageing and Carers 2003 Census of Population & Housing, ABS	www.abs.gov.au

Dimension 3: Life expectancy

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Life expectancy	<i>Life expectancy at birth 2001-2005 by LGA and sex</i>		<i>Life expectancy at birth Victoria</i>	www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/bod.htm

Dimension 4: Death

Data	Description	Geography level ⁽¹⁾	Source	Web resource
Cause of death	<i>Cause of death by category and condition and rates per 1000 population</i>		ABS Mortality data (Sourced through DHS Public Health Branch) ABS Deaths Aust (Cat 3302.0)	www.abs.gov.au