

Surf Coast

Health and Wellbeing Profile

2021



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Population Data

Overview

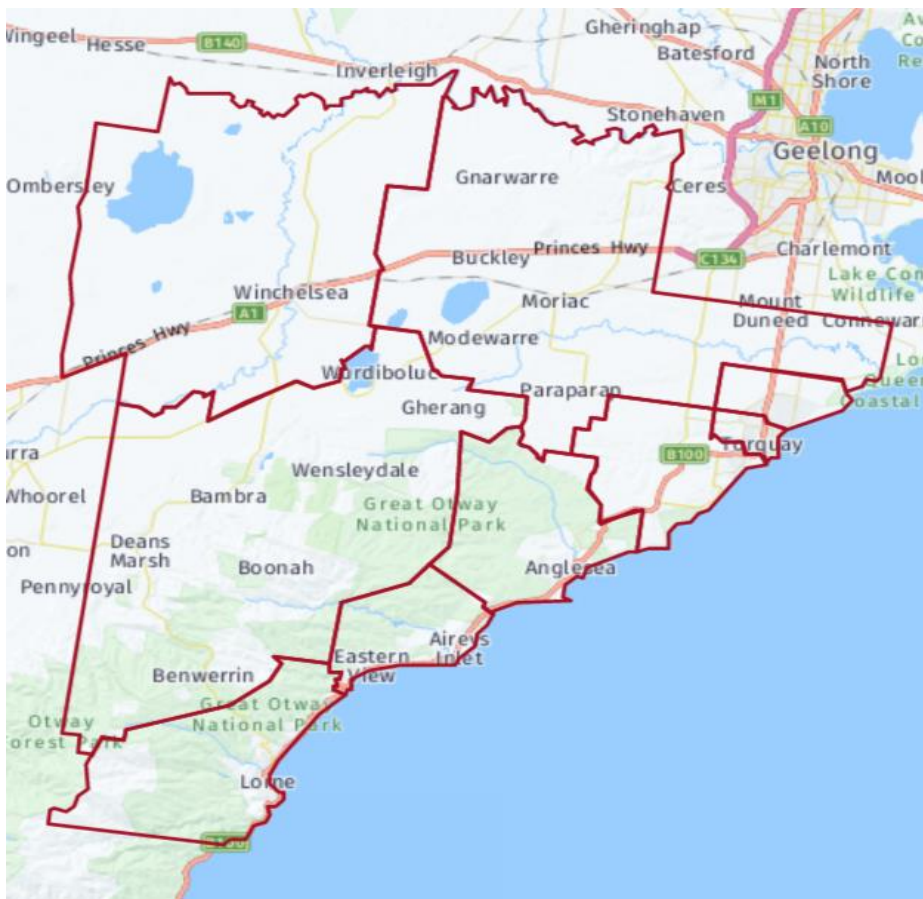
The health and wellbeing of both people individually and communities collectively are affected by many factors, ranging from access to employment and education, their level of social connection, access to healthcare services, the physical environment and much more. Creating environments that enable good health requires action in many domains and collaboration from a range of sectors including community, health organisations and local government. Local government is well positioned to influence many of the factors that determine health for individuals and communities as a whole, and is therefore well positioned to contribute to improving health and wellbeing across the shire.

To better plan for improved health and wellbeing outcomes for our community, it is important that evidence based planning and decision making is a key principal that underpins the identification of priority areas and actions in which Council will work.

This profile document explores key data sets associated with health determinants and behaviours on the Surf Coast. The data indicates how well our community is doing compared with state and national averages as well as national standards for health behaviours.

Surf Coast Shire is located in south western Victoria, between 75 and 125 kilometres from the Melbourne CBD. For the purpose of this profile the majority of data collected is at 'shire level' which is inclusive of all townships in the Shire.

Figure 1. Surf Coast Shire Boundary and townships



Population

The estimated resident population in 2020 is 34,771.

- Males made up 50.03 % of population, Females 49.97%.
- The 3 largest age cohorts are 45 - 49, 40 - 44 & 5 – 9 year olds.
- The proportion of adults aged 20-34 years is lower than the state average, where Surf Coast is slightly above state average in most other age cohorts.

Between 2016 and 2036 it is expected:

- The total population will grow by 49.1%.
- Torquay will experience the greatest growth (11,358 people).
- The most significant change by age will be seen in the increase of 60 -75+ year olds.

Figure 2. Estimated resident population by gender (2019)

Gender	SC		Vic	
	No.	%	No.	%
Male	16,738	50.03%	3,266,931	49.6%
Female	16,718	49.97%	3,329,108	50.4%
Total	33,456	100%	6,596,039	100%

Australian Bureau of Statistics - Population estimates by age and sex, LGA released 28/2/2020

Figure 3. Population change (2016 - 2036)

Location	Total Number			2016-36 change	
	2016	2026	2036	No.	%
Surf Coast	30,470	38,920	45,440	+14,970	49.1%
Victoria	-	-	-	-	41.3%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 4. Projected population by township (2016 - 2036)

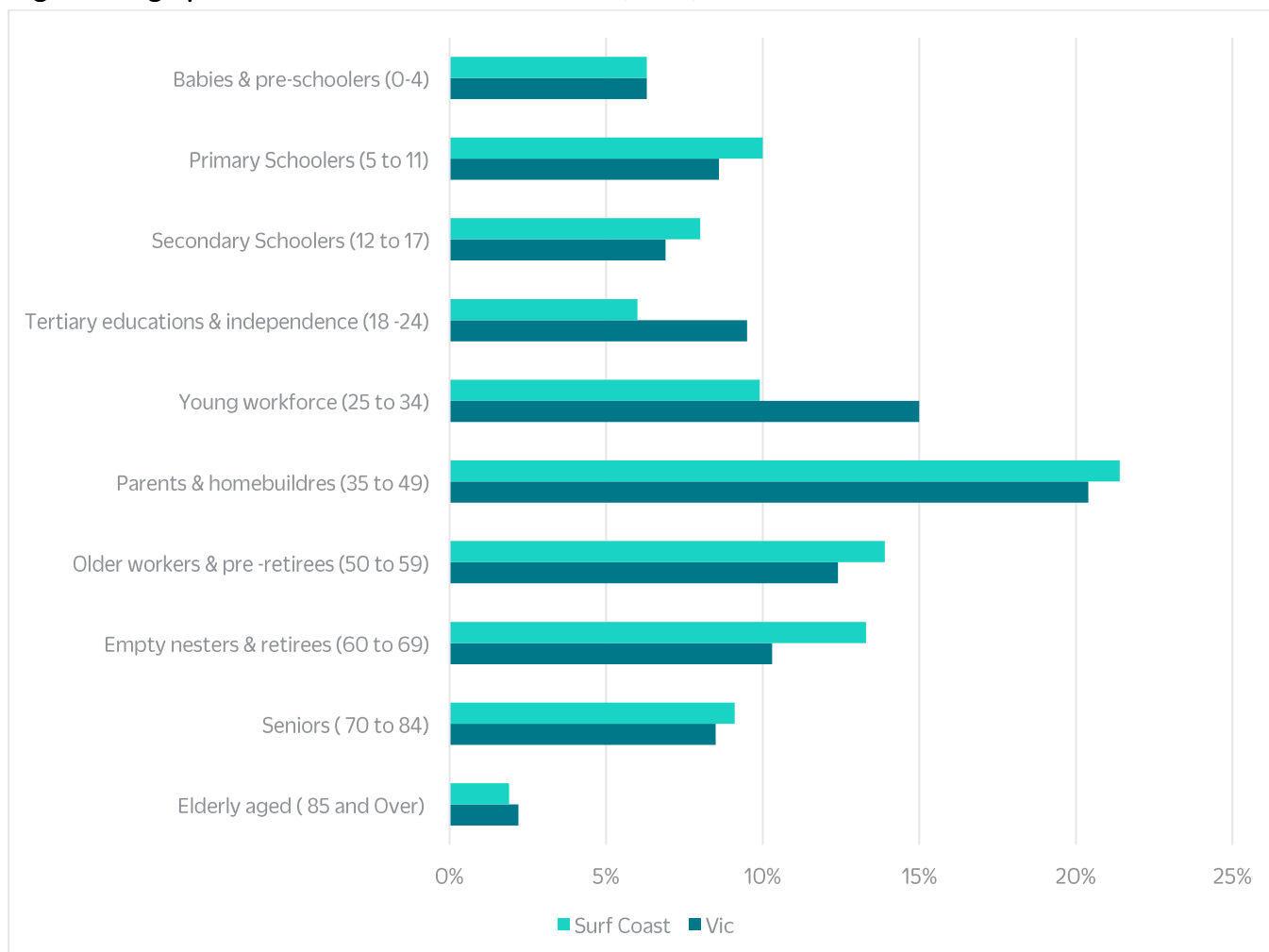
Township	2016	2026	2036	Total Change	Avg. annual change
	No.	No.	No.		
Anglesea	2,660	2,854	2,918	+258	+0.46%
Deans Marsh and Moriac Districts	4,525	4,648	4,906	+381	+0.41%
Jan Juc - Bellbrae - Bells Beach	4,856	5,593	6,448	+1,592	+1.43%
Lorne - Aireys Inlet	2,545	2,856	3,100	+555	+0.99%
Old Torquay - Torquay West	6,392	8,342	10,438	+4,046	+2.48%
Torquay North	7,379	11,021	14,691	+7,312	+3.50%
Winchelsea	2,089	2,632	3,216	+1,127	+2.18%
Torquay	13,771	19,364	25,129	+11,358	+3.05%
Anglesea	2,660	2,854	2,918	+258	+0.46%

Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by [id.](#) (informed decisions), June 2018.

Age

- Surf Coast has a higher proportion of children under 18 and of persons aged 60 and over than the state.
- Between 2011 and 2016 the largest change in age structure was 60 to 69 year olds and 70 to 84 year olds.

Figure 5. Age profile of Surf Coast and Victoria (2016)



Australian Bureau of Statistics - Population estimates by age and sex, LGA released 28/2/2020

Figure 6. Projected population change by age (2016 - 2036)

Location	Total Number			2016-36 change		Vic
	2016	2026	2036	No.	%	%
0 – 14 years	6,330	7,050	7,400	+1,073	16.9%	30.2%
15 – 29 years	4,500	5,960	6,960	+2,460	54.6%	31.7%
30 – 44 years	6,070	7,470	7,830	+1,760	28.9%	43.1%
45 – 59 years	6,410	7,600	8,880	+2,470	38.5%	37.6%
60 – 74 years	5,250	7,280	8,700	+3,450	65.7%	43.1%
75+ years	1,920	3,560	5,670	+3,750	195%	102.9%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

The traditional owners of Surf Coast Shire are the Gadubanud and Gulidjan People of the Eastern Maar and Wadawurrung people.

- In Surf Coast 50.8% of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people are male and 49.2% are female.
- The median age is 20.

Figure 7. People of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (2016)

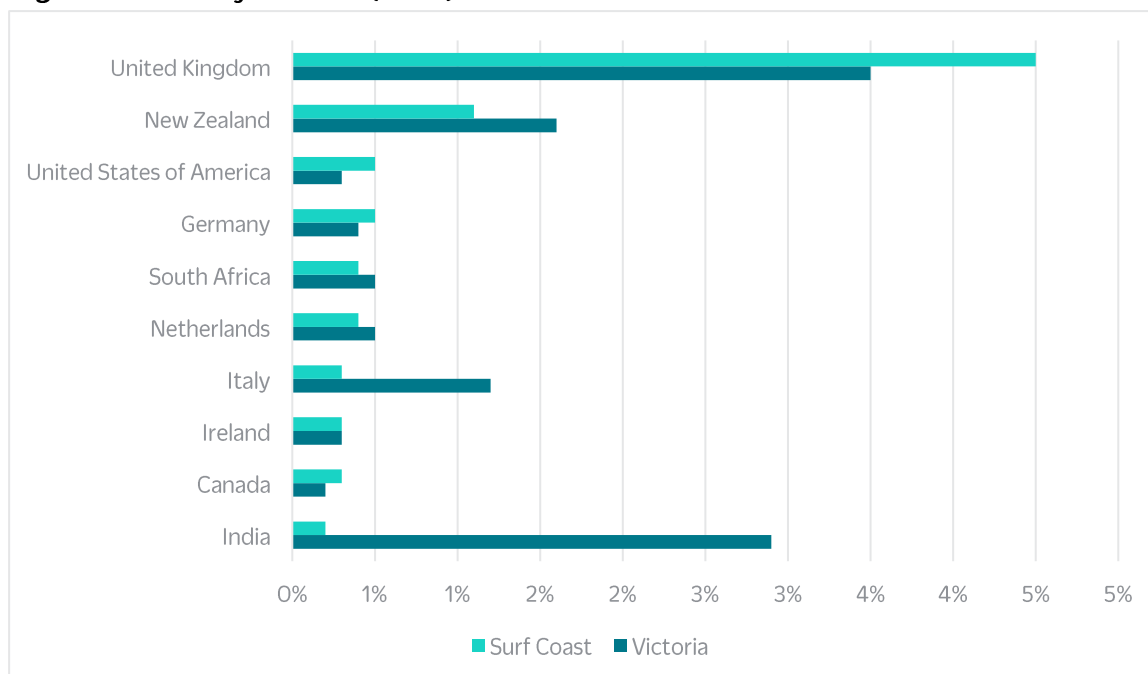
Location	%
Surf Coast	0.6%
Regional Vic	1.6%
Victoria	0.8%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Cultural Diversity

- In 2016, 11.4% of people in the Surf Coast were born overseas, compared to 28.3% in Victoria.
- Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 13.1% (388 people).
- 90.4% of the population speak English only, which is significantly higher than the state average of 67.9%.
- Only 0.3% of the population speaks another language and English 'not well or not at all' as compared to 4.5% state average.

Figure 8. Country of birth (2016)



Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by *.id informed decisions*.

Figure 9. English Proficiency (2016)

English Proficiency	SC		Vic
	No.	%	%
Speaks English only	26,569	90.4%	67.9%
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	1,108	3.8%	21.5%
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	98	0.3%	4.5%
Not stated	1,627	5.5%	6.1%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by *.id informed decisions*.

LQBTIQ+ population

Figure 10. Same and Opposite sex couples (2016)

Family Composition	SC		Vic
	No.	%	%
Opposite Sex Couple	13,284	99	99%
Same Sex Couple	93	0.70%	0.98%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2016*

Living with a disability in our community

- 3.5% of Surf Coast Shire's population need assistance with core activities, slightly lower than the state average of 5.1%.
- The greatest proportion of population needing assistance was those aged 80 and above.
- 11.7% of Surf Coast's population provide unpaid care to a person with a disability, with females providing the greater proportion of care.
- 50 – 59 year olds were the greatest proportion of care givers by age.

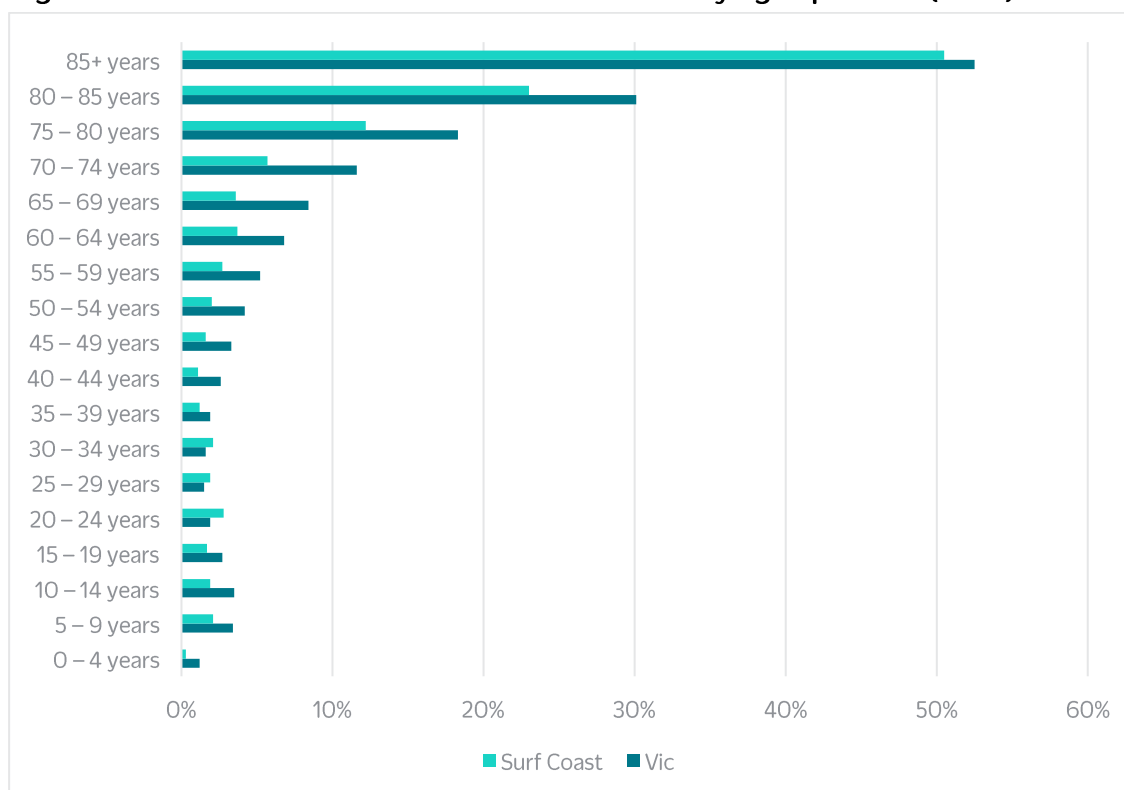
Figure 11. Need for assistance with core activities by gender (2016)

Gender	SC	Vic
	%	%
Male	3.6%	5.2%
Female	3.5%	5.8%
All	3.5%	5.1%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 *Core activity need for assistance

*a person's need for help or assistance in one more of three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age

Figure 12. Need for assistance with core activities by age - persons (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 13. NDIS Participants (September 2020)

NDIS participants (0-64)	
	No.
Surf Coast	445
Victoria	113,529

data.ndis.gov.au

Figure 14. Carers by gender (2016)

Gender	SC	Vic
	%	%
Male	7.1%	8%
Female	11.5%	11.9%
All	11.7%	11.6%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles *Persons who provide unpaid care for a person with a disability

Figure 15. Carers by age – persons (2016)

Age group	SC	Vic
	%	%
15 – 19 years	2.7%	4.9%
20 – 24 years	4.5%	6%
25 – 29 years	6.5%	7%
30 – 34 years	8.5%	9.2%
35 – 39 years	9.3%	11.7%
40 – 44 years	10.1%	13.8%
45 – 49 years	14.5%	16.2%
50 – 54 years	17.2%	18.7%
55 – 59 years	21.6%	20.4%
60 – 64 years	20%	19.5%
65 – 69 years	18.5%	16.7%
70 – 74 years	12.4%	14%
75 – 80 years	13.3%	13.3%
80 – 85 years	10.8%	11.8%
85+ years	8.4%	7.15
All persons	12.7%	12.7%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles *Persons who provide unpaid care for a person with a disability

Economic participation

Employment

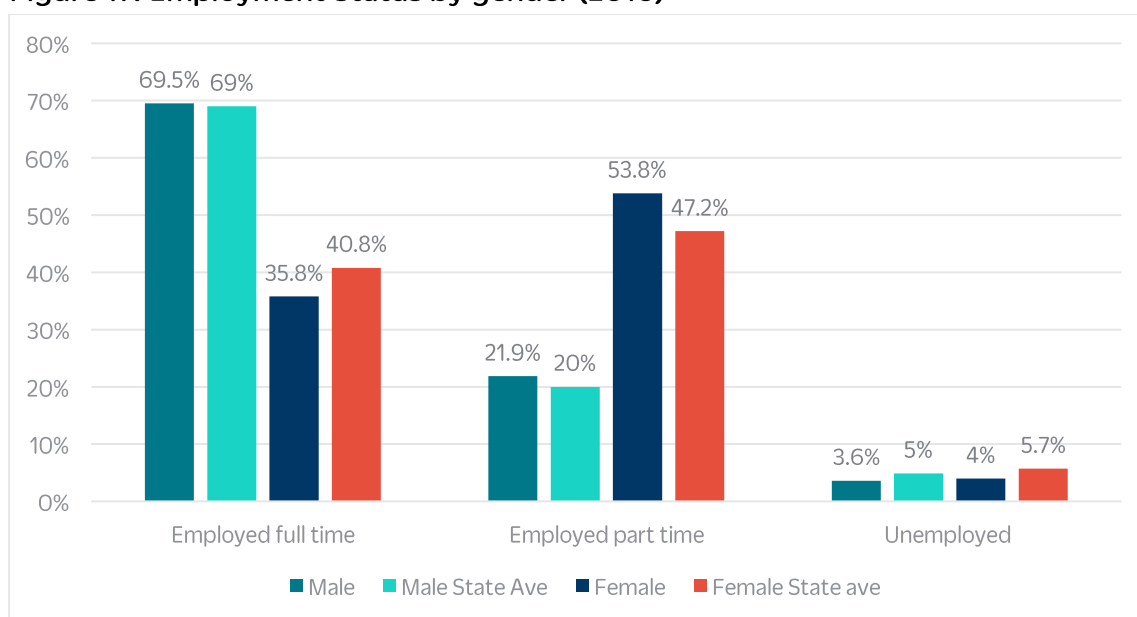
- 96.2% of the Surf Coast population is employed in some capacity.
- Higher proportions of males are employed full time than females, however higher proportion of females are employed part time than males, this is in line with state employment data.
- Health care and social assistance is the most popular industry sector.
- The townships with the highest youth unemployment rate were Lorne (20%) Winchelsea (Township) (19.6%).

Figure 16. Employment Status (2016)

Employment status	SC	Vic
	%	%
Employed	96.2%	93.4%
Employed full -time	53.3%	57%
Employed part - time	41.4%	34.6%
Hours not stated	1.6%	1.8%
Unemployed	3.8%	6.6%
Looking for full-time work	1.9%	3.5%
Looking for part -time work	1.9%	3.1%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by *id informed decisions*.

Figure 17. Employment Status by gender (2016)



ABS Census 2016. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Employment type by Labour Force Status by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over as compiled by *victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au*

Figure 18. Unemployment (smoothed) rates (June 2020)

Unemployment Rate	March 2021	Dec 2020	Change quarter (Mar 2021- Dec 2020)	Change annual (June 2019 – June 2020)
Surf Coast Shire	3.0	1.9	+1.1	+1.5

Small Area Labour Markets - June quarter 2020 www.employment.gov.au

Figure 19. Youth unemployment rate (2016)

Youth unemployment rate	SC	Vic
	%	%
15 – 24 year olds	10.1%	15.2%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2016*. Compiled and presented in *atlas.id* by *id*

Figure 20. Top 5 Occupations of labour force (2016)

Occupation	SC	Vic
	%	%
Professionals	25.1%	23.3%
Managers	16.5%	13.5%
Technicians & trade workers	14.8%	13.1%

Clerical and administrative workers	11.1%	13.3%
Community & personal service workers	10.9%	10.6%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing_2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Figure 21. Top 5 Industries of employment for Surf Coast residents

Sector	SC	Vic
	%	%
Health care and social assistance	12.7%	12.5%
Construction	11.7%	8.3%
Education and training	11.2%	8.6%
Retail trade	9.5%	10.2%
Accommodation and food services	8.4%	6.6%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing_2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Income

- Surf Coast's median personal weekly income is \$78.00 above the State average and the median household weekly income is considerably more at \$152.00 higher than the state average.
- Males and females in Surf Coast earned higher than median State incomes.

Figure 22. Median income (2016)

Median Incomes	SC	Vic
	\$	\$
Median personal weekly income	\$722	\$644
Median household weekly income	\$1,571	\$1,419

2016 Census of Population and Housing, *Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017*

Figure 23. Median income by gender (15 -64 year olds) (2016)

Median Incomes	SC	Vic
	\$	\$
Male	\$1,084	\$929
Female	\$638	\$598

2016 Census of Population and Housing, *Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017*

Figure 24. Personal weekly income (2016)

Income	SC	Vic
	%	%
Neg./Nil	7.7%	10.2%
\$1 - \$149	4.7%	4.5%
\$150 - \$299	6.5%	7.2%
\$300 - \$399	7.4%	8.4%
\$400 - \$499	7.4%	8.1%
\$500 - \$ 649	8.2%	7%
\$650 - \$799	7.9%	7.6%
\$800 - \$999	8.1%	8.3%
\$1,000 - \$1,249	8.7%	8.4%
\$1,250 -1,499	6.5%	5.7%

\$1,500 - \$1,749	5.5%	4.7%
\$1,750 - \$1,999	3.7%	3.2%
\$2,000 - \$2,999	5.4%	5%
>\$3,000	3.7%	3%
Not stated	8.5%	8.7%
Total #	100%	100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 #total may not add up to exactly 100% owing to rounding up of figures

Figure 25. Household weekly income (2016)

Income	SC	Vic
	%	%
Neg./Nil	1.1%	2%
\$1 - \$149	0.7%	0.8%
\$150 - \$299	1.6%	2.1%
\$300 - \$399	2.0%	2.7%
\$400 - \$499	4.9%	6.3%
\$500 - \$649	3.9%	4.3%
\$650 - \$799	6.7%	6.9%
\$800 - \$999	5.9%	6.7%
\$1,000 - \$1,249	8.4%	8.1%
\$1,250 - \$1,499	7.3%	7.4%
\$1,500 - \$1,749	5.8%	6.0%
\$1,750 - \$1,999	5.9%	5.7%
\$2,000 - \$2,499	11.2%	10.5%
\$2,500 - \$3,000	7.4%	6.4%
\$3,000 - \$3,499	4.5%	4%
\$3,500 - \$3,999	4.1%	3.5%
\$4,000 - \$4,499	1.8%	1.8%
\$4,500 - \$4,999	1.8%	1.6%
\$5,000 - \$5,999	1.5%	1.5%
\$6,000 - \$7,999	1.4%	1.3%
\$8000+	0.2%	0.2%
Not stated	11.8%	10.3%
Total #	100%	100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 #total may not add up to exactly 100% owing to rounding up of figures

Education

- Surf Coast has higher than the state average participation in kindergarten.
- Surf Coast has a lower proportion than the State average of children who are vulnerable in *one or more or two or more* domains in the Australian Early Development Census
- 46.7% of females and 40.9% of males have attained year 12 or equivalent

- Higher proportions than the State average of both males and females have completed post high school qualifications.

Figure 26. Kindergarten participation (2018)

Participation rate	SC	Vic
	%	%
Kindergarten participation in the first year of enrolment	103.5%	92.1%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020 * Note: As a result of movement of children in and out of the area during reporting periods, totals may exceed 100%.

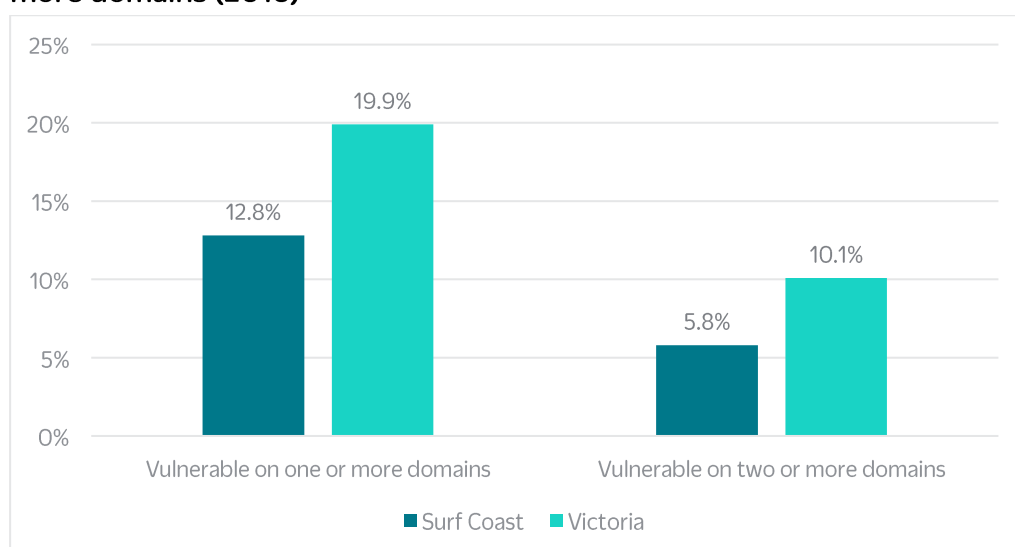
Figure 27. Australian Early Development Census results over time for Surf Coast (2018)

		2009		2012		2015		2018		Significant change	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	2009 vs 2018	2015 vs 2018
Physical health and wellbeing	On track	312	90.7	336	84.6	377	84.7	409	84.2	Significant decrease	No significant change
	At risk	15	4.4	38	9.6	38	8.5	46	9.5	Significant increase	No significant change
	Vulnerable	17	4.9	23	5.8	30	6.7	31	6.4	No significant change	No significant change
Social competence	On track	282	82.0	328	83.2	354	79.6	404	83.1	No significant change	Significant increase
	At risk	49	14.2	47	11.9	52	11.7	57	11.7	No significant change	No significant change
	Vulnerable	13	3.8	19	4.8	39	8.8	25	5.1	No significant change	Significant decrease
Emotional maturity	On track	280	81.4	326	82.1	358	80.4	394	81.1	No significant change	No significant change
	At risk	44	12.8	53	13.4	57	12.8	65	13.4	No significant change	No significant change
	Vulnerable	20	5.8	18	4.5	30	6.7	27	5.6	No significant change	No significant change
Language and cognitive skills (school-based)	On track	296	88.4	356	89.7	398	89.4	430	88.5	No significant change	No significant change
	At risk	27	8.1	26	6.5	19	4.3	37	7.6	No significant change	Significant increase
	Vulnerable	12	3.6	15	3.8	28	6.3	19	3.9	No significant change	Significant decrease
Communication skills and general knowledge	On track	296	86.0	342	86.8	369	82.9	417	85.8	No significant change	No significant change
	At risk	36	10.5	34	8.6	57	12.8	56	11.5	No significant change	No significant change
	Vulnerable	12	3.5	18	4.6	19	4.3	13	2.7	No significant change	No significant change

Significant change has been colour coded: green text represents a positive change, red text represents a negative change. At risk has not been colour coded as any changes should be interpreted in context with changes in the percentage of children who are vulnerable and on track.

Australian Early Development Census 2018, Department of Education and Training, Commonwealth Government 2018

Figure 28. Children who are vulnerable one or more developmental domains or two or more domains (2018)



Australian Early Development Census 2018, Department of Education and Training, Commonwealth Government 2018

Figure 29. Highest year of school completed –20-64 years (2016)

Year Level	SC	Vic
	%	%
Year 12	55.2%	54.4%
Year 11	15.7%	11.6%
Year 10	13.4%	13.2%
Year 9	5.0%	5.8%
Year 8 or below	3.3%	5.6%
Did not go to school	0.2%	1.1%
Not stated	7.2%	8.2%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 2016*. Compiled and presented in atlas.id by [id](#)

Figure 30. Highest qualification achieved (2016)

Qualification	SC	Vic
	%	%
Bachelor or Higher degree	27%	24.3%
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	11.6%	9.2%
Vocational	19.7%	16.9%
No Qualification	32.2%	39.6%
Not stated	9.4%	10%

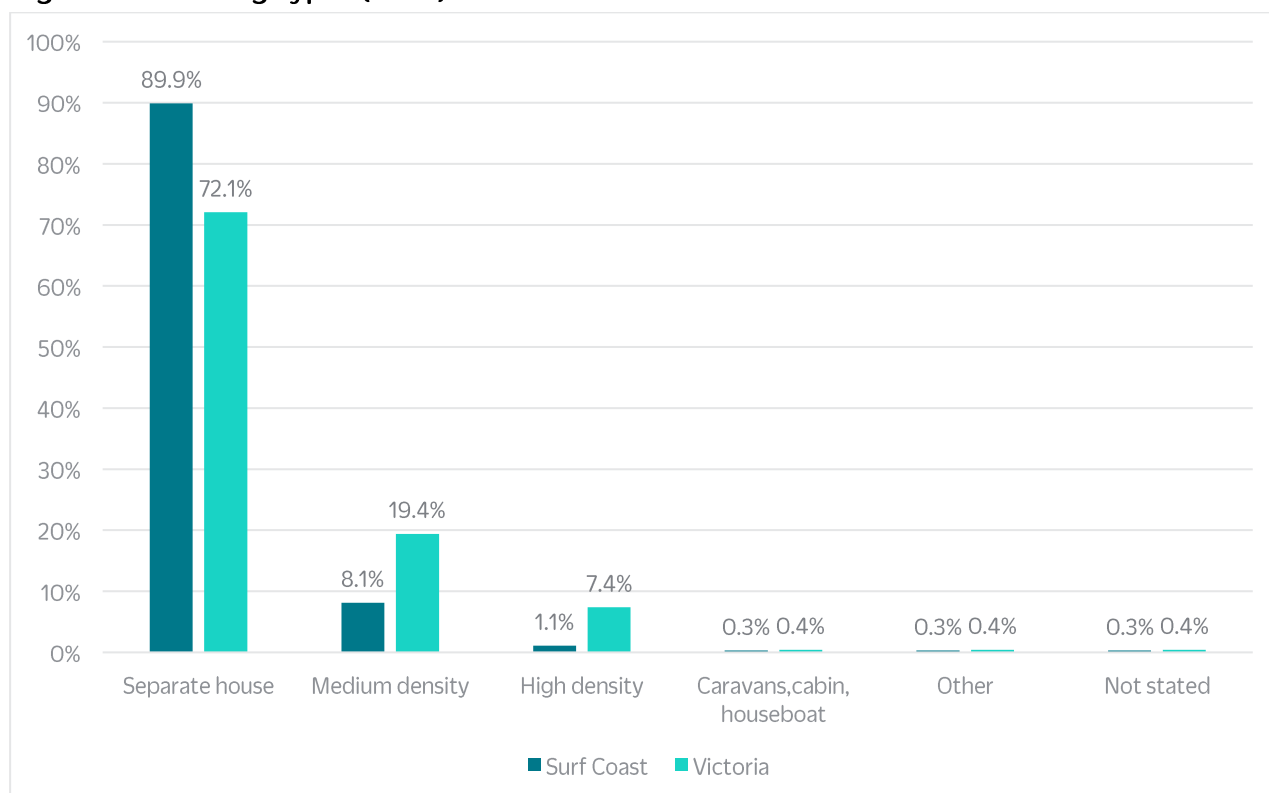
Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 2016*. Compiled and presented in atlas.id by [id](#)

Housing

- 89.9% of all dwellings in Surf Coast are separate houses.
- Torquay North is forecast to have the highest percentage increase (93.4%) of total dwellings by 2036.
- The average household size of 2.6 is in line with State average.
- The most dominant family compositions is 'Couples with no children' (41%).
- Surf Coast has slightly lower than State average proportions of mortgage and rental stress, however it must be noted that this data is based on 2016 Census and pre COVID 19 pandemic.
- Surf Coast has lower rates of homelessness, women in Surf Coast are more likely to experience homelessness than men, which is in line with State trend.

Dwellings

Figure 31. Dwelling types (2016)



Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by *.id informed decisions.*

Figure 32. Total dwelling by township (2016)

Townships	Total dwellings		Change 2017-2036	
	2017	2036	No.	%
Anglesea	2,976	3,238	262	8.8%
Deans Marsh & Moriac district	1,845	2,170	325	17.6%
Jan Juc, Bellbrae, Bells Beach	2,420	3,009	589	24.3%
Lorne, Aireys Inlet	3,714	4,245	531	14.2%
Old Torquay –Torquay West	3,461	5,378	1,917	55.3%
Torquay North	3,391	6,559	3,168	93.4%
Winchelsea	969	1,421	452	46.6%
Surf Coast total	18,776	26,020	7,244	38.5%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by *.id informed decisions.*

Households

Figure 33. Average Household Size (2011 – 2016)

Year	SC	Vic
	No.	No.
2011	2.6	2.6
2016	2.6	2.6

2011 & 2016 Census of Population and Housing, QuickStats, ABS

Figure 34. Family Composition (2016)

Family Composition	SC	Vic
	%	%
Couples with children	33.7%	31.4%
Couples without children	28.8%	24%
One parent families	7.6%	10.1%
Group households	2.7%	4.3%
Lone person	19.8%	23.3%
Other not classifiable household	4%	4.7%
Visitor only households	2.6%	1.1%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2016*. Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id

Household tenure

Figure 35. Households with mortgage and mortgage stress (2016)

Location	SC			Vic
	No.	Total Households	%	%
Households with mortgages	3,845	10,884	35.7%	33.5%
Households in mortgage stress	330	3,845	8.6%	9.9%
Median monthly mortgage repayments	-	\$428	-	\$391

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2016*. Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id

Figure 36. Households renting and rental stress (2016)

Location	SC			Vic
	No.	Total Households	%	%
Households renting privately	2,028	10,884	18.7%	24.9%
Households renting social housing	62	10,884	0.6%	3.2%
Households in rental stress	510	2,090	23.5%	28.1%
Median weekly rent	-	\$367	-	\$330

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2016*. Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id

Figure 37. Homelessness - by gender (2019)

Measure	SC		Vic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019 Rate (per 10,000)	15.3	21.1	75.3	104.9
2018 Rate (per 10,000)	11.9	28.6	74.0	102.2

Victorian Women's Health Atlas - The rate equals the number of clients assisted by specialist homelessness services (SHS), by LGA, in the year period July 2018 to June 2019, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA.

Disadvantage

The Relative Socio – Economic Disadvantage score is based on a range of census characteristics collected (e.g.: unemployment, low income, education levels, lack of internet access) to measure the relative level of disadvantage within a geographic area. The higher the score, the lower the level of disadvantage.

- Overall Surf Coast is ranked the 5th least disadvantaged municipality out of 79 in Victoria.

- Torquay North (1,100.3) had the lowest level of disadvantage in Surf Coast whilst Winchelsea (Township) (922.00) had the highest level of disadvantage in Surf Coast.

Figure 38. Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage score (SEIFA)

SEIFA Score	Score	Rank	Percentile
Surf Coast Shire	1077	5	94.7

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Socio-Economic Indexes for Australia (SEIFA), 2016, ABS 2018 as prepared by Social Statistics
<https://www.greaterdandenong.vic.gov.au/about-us/statistics-and-data>

Health and Wellbeing

Healthy Eating & Active Living

Poor diet has overtaken smoking as the leading cause of preventable and early death in Australia. Poor diet and sedentary lifestyles are associated with a range of preventable health conditions including; overweight and obesity, coronary heart disease, dementia, stroke, high blood pressure, various cancers and type 2 diabetes. Australia is currently experiencing unprecedented levels of overweight and obesity and the Australian Government is currently in the process of developing a 10 year National Obesity Strategy.

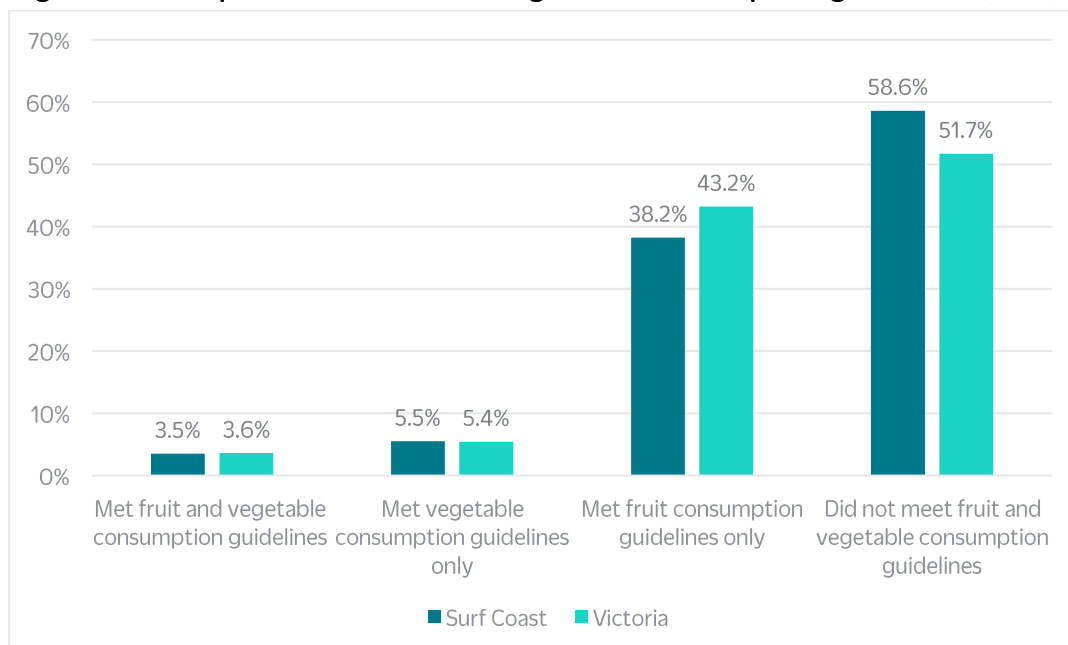
- In Surf Coast Shire 18.7% of residents are obese as compared to the state average of 19.3%.
- 59% of residents are overweight (classified pre-obese or obese) which is 8.2 % higher than the Victorian average.

Healthy Eating

Healthy eating is integral to health and wellbeing. There are many factors that affect an individual's ability to eat healthy and nutritious food, ranging from access, to affordability and knowledge.

- 58.6 % of Surf Coast's population do not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines as compared to the State average of 51.7%.
- A higher proportion of males compared to females do not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines.
- Surf Coast has lower levels of daily soft drink consumption than State averages.
- Surf Coast has higher levels than State average of infants fully breast fed across the four time periods in which data is captured.

Figure 39. Complied with Fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines (2017)



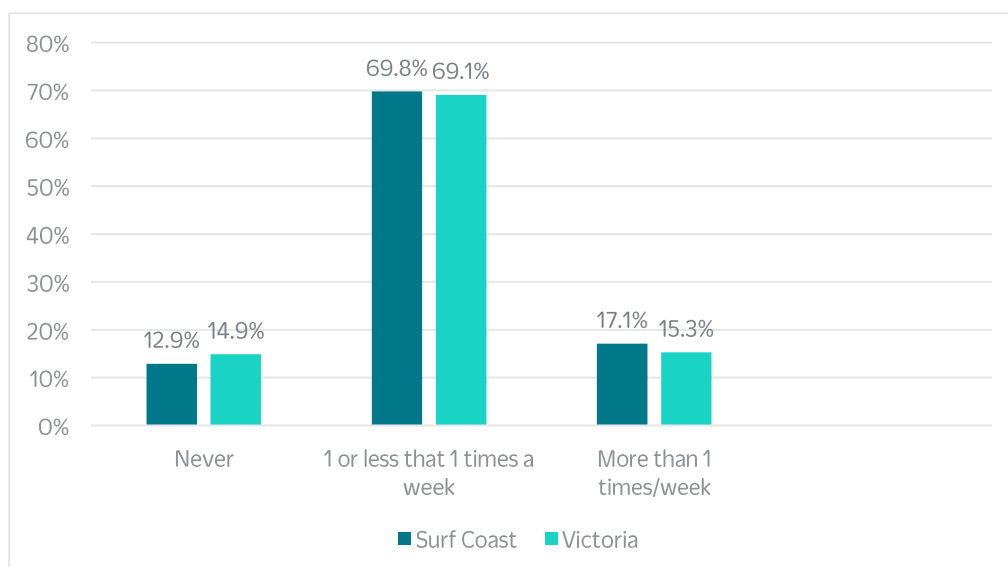
Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018

Figure 40. Gender breakdown of compliance of fruit and vegetable consumption (2017)

Location	Vegetables		Fruit	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Surf Coast	1.4%	9.5%	37.3%	41.3%
Victoria	2.2%	8.4%	39.3%	46.8%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 41. Adults who eat take away meals or snacks (2017)



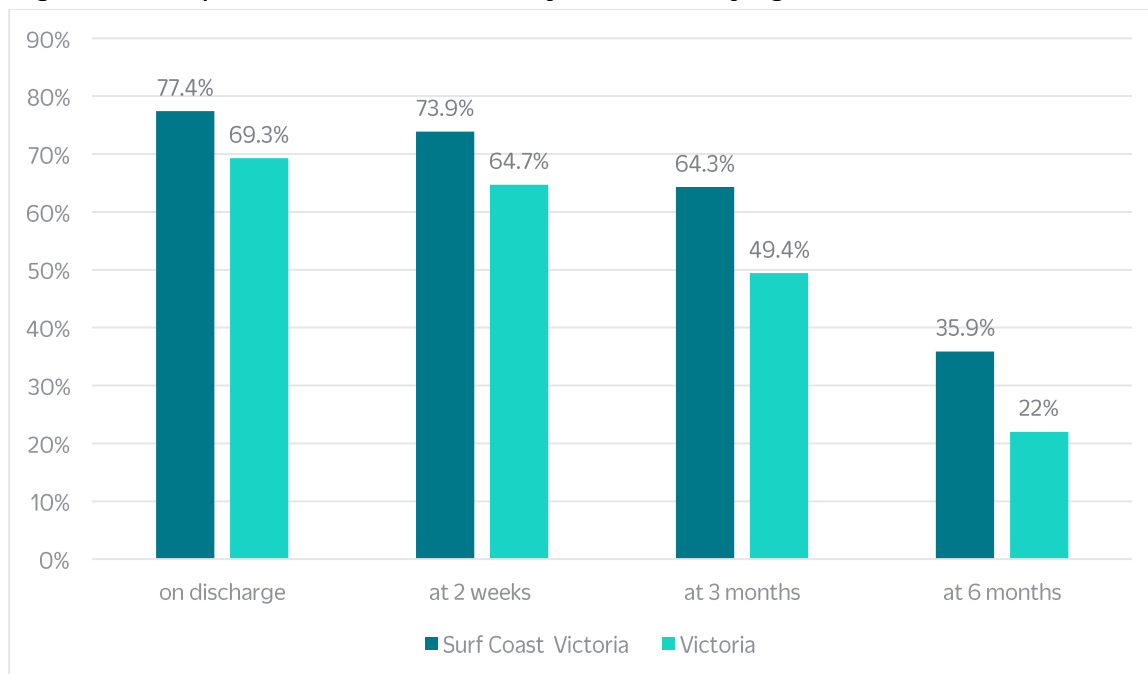
Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 42. Adults that consume sugar-sweetened soft drink daily (2017)

Location	%
Surf Coast	5.3%
Victoria	10.1%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 43. Proportion (%) of infants fully breastfed by ages (2017/2018)



Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Dental Health

- 59 % of people surveyed in Surf Coast indicated they did not delay or avoid dental treatment due to cost.
- The rate of potentially preventable dental related hospitalisations in Surf Coast is higher than the State rate.
- Children aged 12 accessing public dental services had on average 4.16 decayed, missing or filled baby or adult teeth as opposed to the State average of 1.87.

Figure 44. Self – rated dental health (2017)

Location	Excellent/Very Good	Good	Fair/Poor
	%	%	%
Surf Coast	40%	38%	19%
Victoria	37%	34%	24%

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS Jan 2021

Figure 45. Delayed or avoided visiting a dental professional due to cost (2017)

Location	Yes	No
	%	%
Surf Coast	37%	59%
Victoria	34%	66%

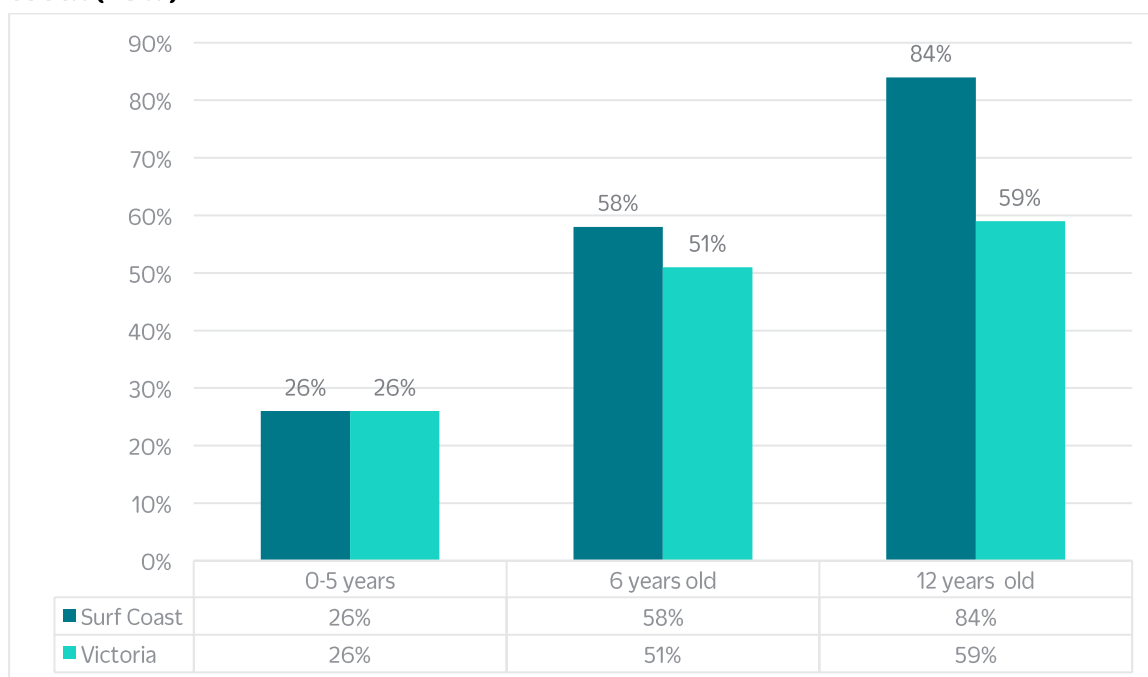
LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS Jan 2021

Figure 46. Potentially preventable hospitalisation rates for dental conditions (2019/2020)

Location	Rate
Surf Coast	3.3
Victoria	2.3

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online Jan 2021. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population

Figure 47. % of children that have at least one decayed, missing or filled baby or adult tooth (2017)



LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS Jan 2021 – dental health of children attending public dental service

Figure 48. Average number of decayed, missing or filled baby or adult teeth (2017-19)

Age	SC	Vic
	No.	No.
0-5	0.81	1.11
6	2.44	2.36
12	4.16	1.87

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS Jan 2021 – dental health of children attending public dental service

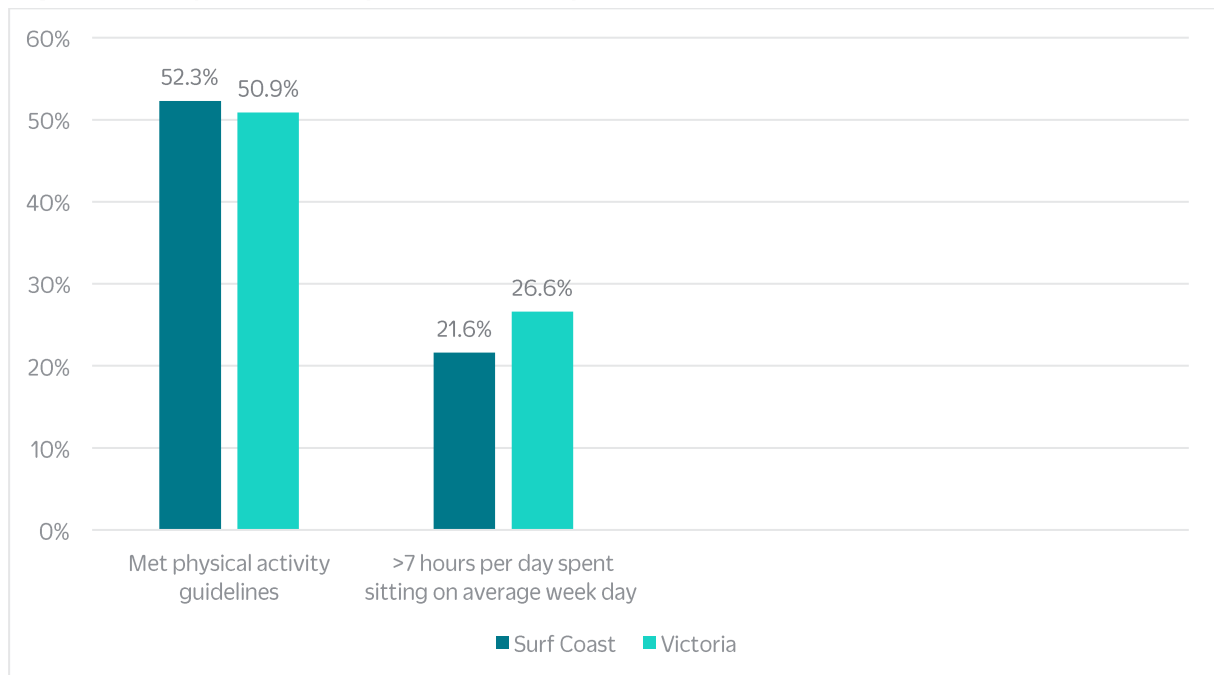
Active Living

Data suggests that Surf Coast Shire residents are doing comparatively well against Victorian physical activity indicators; however it should be noted that State averages are not the benchmark for excellence and just over 50% of Surf Coast met physical activity guidelines in the last survey period.

- Participation in sporting clubs by females in Surf Coast declines significantly between the age of 15 and 39 and is below State average.
- A high proportion of Surf Coast travel to work by car with less than 10% of people using active travel (walking or cycling) to travel to work.
- 64% of households in Surf Coast had access to two or more motor vehicles as compared to State average of 52%.

Physical Activity

Figure 49. Physical activity and sedentary behavior (2017)



Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 50. Physical activity by gender (2017)

Gender	SC	Vic
	%	%
Male	56.6%	52.8%
Female	51.3%	49%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 51. Participation in Sporting Clubs by gender (selected sports) (2019)

Gender	SC	Vic
	%	%
Male	33%	20.6%
Female	20.1%	13%
Persons	26.5%	16.8%

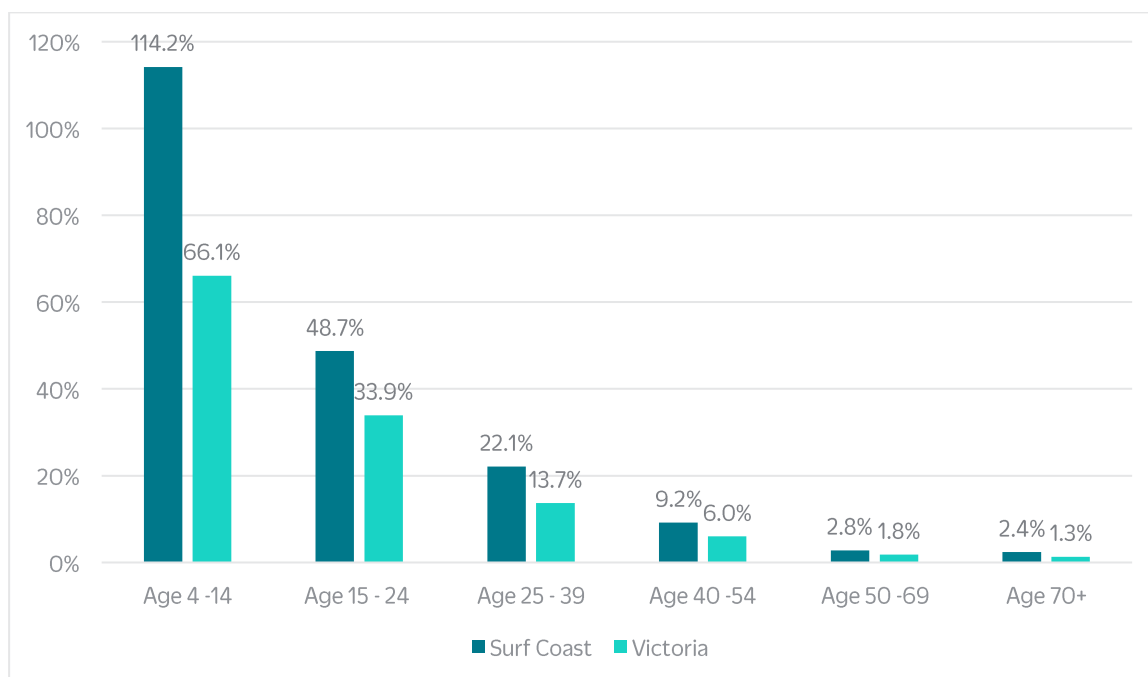
Source: Eime, R., Charity, M., Pankowiak, A. and Westerbeek, H. (2021). Sport Participation in Victoria according to Local Government Areas: 2015-2019. Federation University, Victoria University and Sport and Recreation Spatial. Based on registered members of clubs affiliated with any of ten major State Sport Associations (SSAs): Australian football, Basketball, Cricket, Football (Soccer), Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Sailing, Swimming, and Tennis.

Figure 52. Participation in sporting clubs by age (selected sports) (2019)

Age	SC	Vic
	%	%
4 -14	97.9%	66.1%
15 -24	40.2%	33.9%
25 - 39	17%	13.7%
40 - 54	8.7%	6.0%
50 - 69	3.5%	1.8%
70+	2%	1.3%

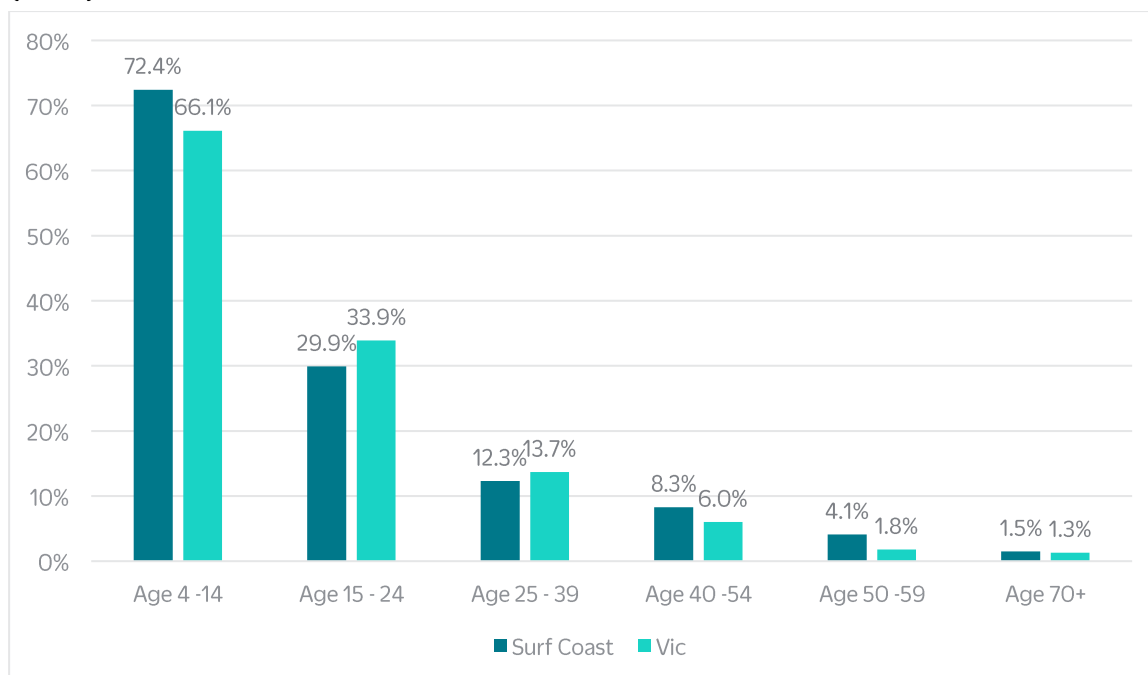
Source: Eime, R., Charity, M., Pankowiak, A. and Westerbeek, H. (2021). Sport Participation in Victoria according to Local Government Areas: 2015-2019. Federation University, Victoria University and Sport and Recreation Spatial. Based on registered members of clubs affiliated with any of ten major State Sport Associations (SSAs): Australian football, Basketball, Cricket, Football (Soccer), Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Sailing, Swimming, and Tennis.

Figure 53. Participation in sporting clubs by age and gender - male (selected sports) (2019)



* Sport participation rates may be greater than 100 where participants play more than one sport

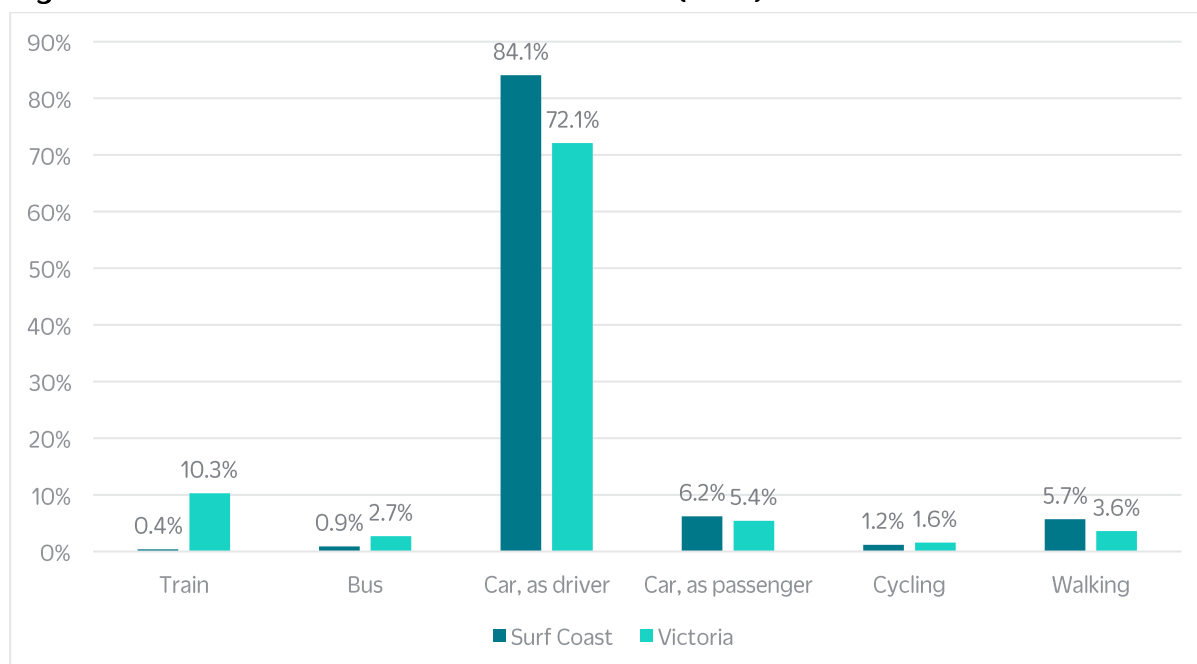
Figure 54. Participation in sporting clubs by age and gender - female (selected sports) (2019)



Source: Eime, R., Charity, M., Pankowiak, A. and Westerbeek, H. (2021). Sport Participation in Victoria according to Local Government Areas: 2015-2019. Federation University, Victoria University and Sport and Recreation Spatial. Based on registered members of clubs affiliated with any of ten major State Sport Associations (SSAs): Australian football, Basketball, Cricket, Football (Soccer), Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Sailing, Swimming, and Tennis.

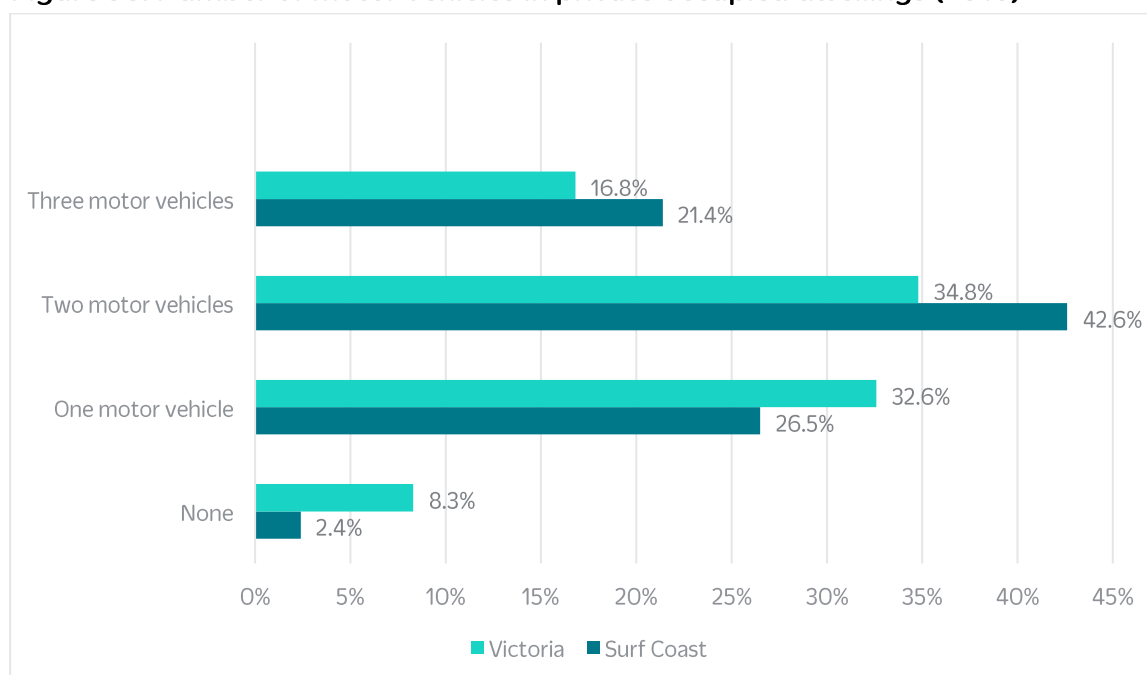
Transport Mode

Figure 55. Methods of travel to work - #selected (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017 # Excludes ferry, tram and taxi due to very low/nil values *That went to work on day of census and stated their method of travel

Figure 56. Number of motor vehicles in private occupied dwellings (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017 * Excludes motorcycles/scooters

Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs

Harms from alcohol and other drugs affect all Australian communities, families and individuals, either directly or indirectly. Alcohol and other drug related harm is defined as a pattern of use that causes negative health, social and economic impacts. Health harms that arise from alcohol and other drugs include preventable chronic diseases, injuries and road trauma. Social harms caused by alcohol and other drug use include crimes, assaults, family violence, childhood trauma and intergeneration

trauma. Economic harms include health care and law enforcement costs, decreased productivity, marginalisation and disadvantage.

The Victorian population health survey collects data at local government level based on guidelines set out on the level of drinking the will enable healthy adults to keep their risk of alcohol – related accidents, injuries , diseases low in both the short and long term.¹

- For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces your risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury over a lifetime.
- Drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion.

A standard drink contains 10 grams of pure alcohol. The type of alcohol makes no difference, 10 grams of alcohol is 10 grams of alcohol, whether it is in beer, wine or spirits. It does not matter whether it is mixed with soft drink, fruit juice, water or ice.

In Surf Coast:

- 74.1% of Surf Coast residents aged 18 years and over are drinking at levels that put them at 'lifetime risk of alcohol related' harm. Lifetime risk of alcohol related harm refers to the cumulative risk of experiencing injury, accidents, preventable chronic disease and early death. This rate is of significant concern given that it is 14.6% higher than the Victorian average (59.5%).
- Surf Coast is ranked 5th out of 79 Local Governments for increased life time risk of alcohol related harm.
- 59.2% of Surf Coast Shire residents are at increased risk of alcohol – related harm on a single occasion of drinking; otherwise known as binge drinking. These figures are significantly higher than the Victoria average which is 43%.
- Surf Coast is ranked 2nd out of 79 Local Governments for increased risk from single occasion drinking.

Alcohol

Figure 57. Life time risk of alcohol related harm (2017)



Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016

Figure 58. Life time risk of alcohol related harm by gender (2017)

Location	Yearly		Monthly		Weekly	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Surf Coast	8%	16.3%	19.7%	21.8%	60.1%	24.4%
Victoria	16.9%	19.5%	17.6%	15.7%	50.6%	34.5%

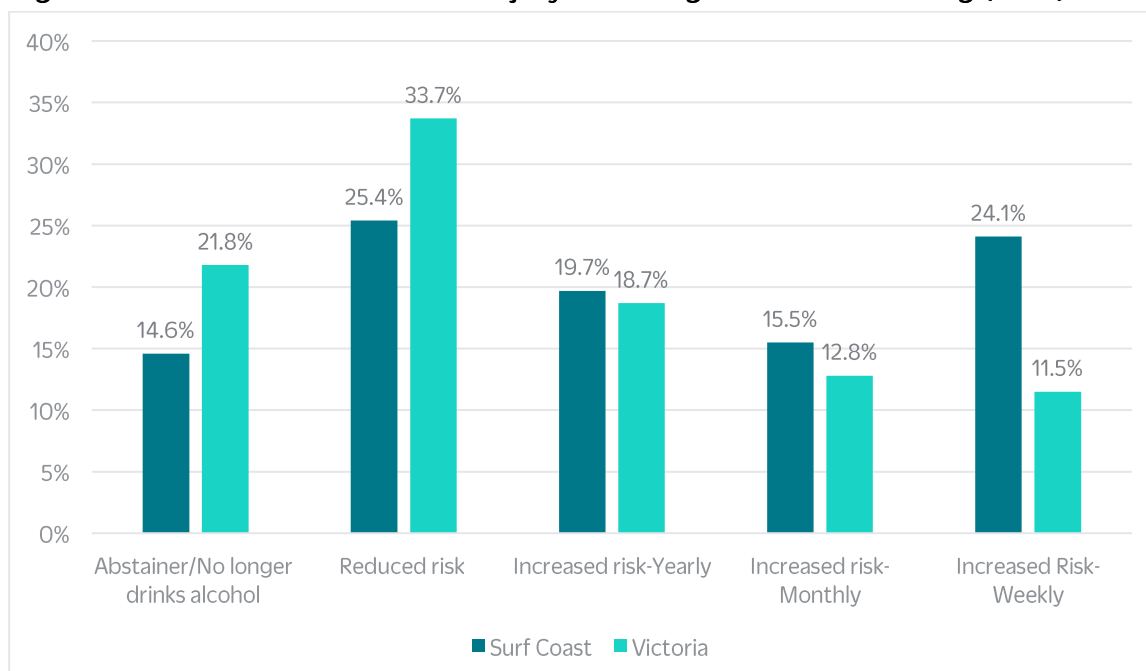
Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 59. Adult at no/lower risk of life time alcohol related harm - by gender (2017)

Location	Abstainer		Reduced risk	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Surf Coast	6.5%	19.9%	5.4%	16.4%
Victoria	16.8%	26.4%	12%	21%

Victorian Population Health Survey (2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 60. Risk of alcohol –related injury from single occasion drinking (2017)



Victorian Population Health Survey (2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 61. Population at risk of injury from a single occasion of drinking - by gender (2017)

Location	Yearly		Monthly		Weekly	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Surf Coast	17.5%	22.3%	19.9%	13.5%	40.4%	**
Victoria	19.7%	17.7%	16.4%	9.3%	18.1%	5.2%

** Unreliable so not reported

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 62. Adult at no/lower risk of injury from single occasion of drinking - by gender (2017)

Location	Abstainer		Reduced risk	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Surf Coast	6.5%	19.9%	15.3*	35.6%
Victoria	16.8%	26.4%	27.3%	40%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 63. Frequency of risky drinking (four or more drinks on a single occasion (2017)

Frequency of exceeding 4 drinks on a single occasion, among people who exceed 4 standard drinks on single occasion weekly	SC	Vic
	%	%
1 – 2 days a week	75.7%	60.2%
3 – 4 days a week	5.3%	12.4%
5 – 7 days a week	9.9%	13.8%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 64. Alcohol – related hospital admission, death and injury (2021)

Indicator	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Alcohol related Hospital admission (2017/18)	57.05	56.46
Alcohol only– related ambulance attendance (2019-2020)	313.85	375.48
Rate of assaults that occurred in high alcohol hour (2017/2018)	6.38	10.02
Rate of serious road injury that occurred in high alcohol hours (2017/18)	2.23	2.36
Rate of AOD treatment episodes of care delivered (2018/2019)	26.67	25.29
Rate of DirectLine telephone counselling services delivered (2018)	13.33	17.27

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, *Rate per 10,000. <https://www.aodstats.org.au/>

Illicit Drugs

Figure 65. Drug related– related hospital admission, death and injury (2021)

Indicator	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Illicit drug-related hospitalisations (2018/2019)	20.77	29.66
Illicit drug-related ambulance attendance rates (2019-2020)	98.4	246.54
Rate of AOD treatment episodes of care delivered (2018/2019)	20.15	37.82
Rate of DirectLine telephone counselling services delivered for illicit drug use (2018)	5.58	15.26

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health *Rate per 10,000. <https://www.aodstats.org.au/>

Tobacco

Due to effective long term health promotion interventions, smoking rates in Australia have been on a downward trend for over a decade. In Victoria, smoking claims 4,400 lives each year. To reduce avoidable deaths, the Victorian Public Health Plan 2019-2023 has identified 'Reducing tobacco related harm' as a focus area for the next four years.

- 17.7% of Surf Coast residents are current smokers.
- Surf Coast has a 7.9% higher percentage of 'occasional smokers' than the State average.

Figure 66. Adults over 18 Smoking status (2017)

Status	SC	Vic
	%	%
Current smoker	17.7%	16.7%
Ex-smoker	27.2%	24.4%
Non - smoker	54.8%	58.1%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 67. Adults over 18 Smoking frequency (2017)

Status	SC	Vic
	%	%
Daily smoker	5.5%	12.4%
Occasional smoker	12.2%	4.3%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Overall Health Status

- Surf Coast has a higher percentage of both men and women reporting Excellent/very good health status compared to state averages.

Figure 68. Median age at death (2013-2017)

Location	Male	Female	Persons
	Age	Age	Age
Surf Coast	80	85	83
Victoria	79	85	82

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020

Figure 69. Avoidable mortality - by gender (2017)

Location	Male	Female	Persons
	Rate	Rate	Rate
Surf Coast	70	78	73
Victoria	89	91	90

*Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons.*

Figure 70. Premature mortality - by gender (2017)

Location	Males	Females	Persons
	Rate	Rate	Rate
Surf Coast	71	75	73
Victoria	91	93	92

*Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons.*

Figure 71. Self-reported health status- by gender (2017)

Location	Excellent /very good		Good		Fair/poor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Surf Coast	60.1%	61%	30.5%	25.1%	9.4%	13.9%
Victoria	41.8%	41.5%	37.9%	37.2%	19.7%	20.8%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Hospital Admissions

- *Dental conditions* is the number one preventable hospitalisation for Surf Coast.
- *Falls* are the number 1 one cause of unintentional injury hospitalisations.
- *Home* is where the highest number of unintentional injuries occur followed by Roads. Streets and highways.

Figure 72. All hospitalisations - by gender (2017/2018). Rates per 100,000 people

Location	Male	Female	Persons
	Rate	Rate	Rate
Surf Coast	94	99	96
Victoria	106	106	90

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Figure 73. Potentially preventable hospitalisation rate totals (2019/ 2020). Rates per 1,000 people

Condition type	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Chronic	8.9	13.19
Vaccine preventable	1.4	2.2
Acute	11.0	11.5
Total	21.3	27.4

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online Jan 2021 Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population

Figure 74. Rates (per 1,000 people) for top ten potentially preventable hospitalisations (2019-2020)

Condition	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Dental Conditions	3.3	2.3
Cellulitis	2.2	2.8
Iron deficiency anemia	2.2	3.7
Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis	1.7	2.4
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.5	1.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.5	1.5
Congestive cardiac failure	1.5	2.4
Asthma	1.2	
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	1.2	2.2
Angina	1.4	1.1

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online Jan 2021 Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population

Figure 75. Unintentional injury hospitalisations (2018)

Location	%	Rate
Surf Coast	52.9%	1832.4
Victoria	51.6%	1838.9

Injury Atlas Unintentional, Admission year 2018, <https://vicinjuryatlas.org.au/unintentional/#> Unintentional causes: Transport, Cutting/piercing, Overexertion and/or strenuous movements, Poisoning, Fall, Fires/burns/scalds, Natural/environmental/animals, Hit/struck/crush, Machinery, All other.

Figure 76. Unintentional injury hospitalisations by age (2018)

Age Group	SC %	Vic %
0 – 14	19.7%	13%
15 -24	10.6%	12.2%
25 - 64	40.8%	39.3%
65 - 84	19.6%	22.2%
85+	9.4%	13.3%

Injury Atlas Unintentional, Admission year 2018, <https://vicinjuryatlas.org.au/unintentional/#>

Figure 77. Unintentional injury hospitalisations by gender (2018)

Gender	SC %	Vic %
Females	43.9%	49.5%
Males	56.1%	54.1%

Injury Atlas Unintentional, Admission year 2018, <https://vicinjuryatlas.org.au/unintentional/#>

Figure 78. Unintentional injury hospitalisations by selected broad cause (2018)

Cause	SC %	Vic %
Transport	19.4%	13.5%
Poisoning	2.5%	1.9%
Fall	46.6%	47.4%
Fire/burns/scalds	1%	0.9%
Nature/environment/animals	5.9%	3.2%
Hit/struck/crush	12.6%	8.7%
Machinery	1.3%	1%
Cutting/piercing	7.5%	6.7%
Overexertion and /or strenuous movements	3.2%	3.1%

Injury Atlas Unintentional, Admission year 2018, <https://vicinjuryatlas.org.au/unintentional/#>

Figure 79. Unintentional injury hospitalisations by injury settings (2018)

Cause	SC	Vic
	%	%
Home	25.5%	26%
Residential Institution	5.5%	6.6%
School, public buildings	3.3%	3.1%
Sports & athletic areas	9.7%	6.7%
Road, street & highway	11.6%	11.2%
Trade & service area	3.1%	2.8%
Industrial & construction	0.8%	1%
Farm	1.5%	0.7%
Other specified places	8%	3.5%
Unspecified places	31%	38.4%

Injury Atlas Unintentional, Admission year 2018, <https://vicinjuryatlas.org.au/unintentional/#>

COVID Cases

Figure 80. COVID -19 cases (Jan 2020 – June 2021)

Location	No
Surf Coast	14
Victoria	20,677

<https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/victorian-coronavirus-covid-19-data>

Health checks and screening

In most screening and health checks Surf Coast has higher than State averages for participation in testing, except for Cholesterol and Blood Glucose testing where testing is below State average.

Figure 81. Population that had selected health tests in past two years (2017)

Location	Blood-lipids (cholesterol)	Blood Pressure	Blood Glucose
	%	%	%
Surf Coast	46.2%	82%	38.4%
Victoria	56.8%	79.6%	50.7%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 82. Population that had a mammogram in past two years (2017)

Location	%
Surf Coast	84.2%
Victoria	79.2%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 83. Population that had a bowel cancer test (2017)

Location	Complete fecal occult blood test kit (FOBT)	Bowel examination in last 5 years
	%	%
Surf Coast	65.7%	47.2%
Victoria	60.1%	46.8%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Chronic Disease

- Surf Coast has a lower percentage of adults with two or more chronic diseases and preventable hospitalisations for chronic disease than the State average.
- Surf Coast has a lower percentage of doctor diagnosed asthma, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, stroke, arthritis and osteoporosis than the state average.

Figure 84. Adult population with two or more chronic diseases (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	17.7%
Victoria	25.5%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population.

Figure 85. Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions (2019/2020)

Location	
	Rate
Surf Coast	8.95
Victoria	13.90

*Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.*

Figure 86. Adult population doctor – diagnosed asthma (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	14.6%
Victoria	20%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population.

Figure 87. Diabetes – by population and gender (2019)

Diabetes prevalence	SC	Vic
	%	%
People	4.1%	5.3%
Male	4.8%	5.7%
Female	3.7%	5.1%

*Map of National Diabetes Support Scheme Registrants, NDSS updated January 2019 *NDSS advises that it is possible that some persons with diabetes other than Type 1 and not requiring ongoing treatment may not be registered.*

Figure 88. Adult population doctor – diagnosed heart disease (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	6.5%
Victoria	6.7%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population.

Figure 89. Adult population doctor – diagnosed stroke (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	1.4%
Victoria	2.4%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population.

Figure 90. Adult population doctor – diagnosed cancer (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	7%
Victoria	8.1%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 91. Adult population doctor – diagnosed arthritis (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	17.9%
Victoria	20.6%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 92. Adult population doctor – diagnosed osteoporosis (2017)

Location	
	%
Surf Coast	4.2%
Victoria	5.7%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Immunisation

- Surf Coast has above 90% of children fully immunised at key age stages and is in line with State immunisation averages.

Figure 93. Children Fully Immunised (2020)

Location	12 <15 months	20<27 months	60<63 months
	%	%	%
Surf Coast	93.3%	94%	96.7%
Victoria	95.1%	93%	96%

Department of Health – Australian Immunisations Register Coverage report (Dec 2020)

Mental wellbeing and social connection

Mental health is defined as ‘a state of wellbeing in which every individual realises his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to their community’. Each year, one in five Victorians will experience a mental health condition, with 45 per cent of Victorians experiencing that in a lifetime (Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019 -2023).

It is important that data relating to mental wellbeing is interpreted with caution given that current data was collected pre COVID 19. The impacts of life changes experienced during the COVID lockdowns such as long periods of isolation, unemployment and financial insecurity are yet to be fully captured at local government level. While there is limited research on the impacts of COVID-19 on community health and wellbeing, there is some data that provides valuable insights. The VicHealth Corona Virus Victorian Wellbeing Impact Study included findings that²

- 1 in 6 Victorians experienced high levels of psychological distress in the first lockdown.
- 1 in 4 young Victorians experienced high psychological distress.

² Source: <https://www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/media-and-resources/publications/coronavirus-victorian-wellbeing-impact-study>

- Nearly half of Victorians had lower levels of life satisfaction.
- 23% of Victorians did not feel connected with others.

Surf Coast Shire Council also conducted a COVID Impact Survey amongst community members. The highest areas of concern for Surf Coast residents as a result of COVID were;

- Financial situation (financial challenges, income security, future financial prospects);
- Concern for the wellbeing of dependents/children;
- Mental Health – not feeling relaxed, anxiety about health and finances; and
- Engagement – a lack of connection to community and concerns about what they were achieving in life.

Mental health and wellbeing

- 18.7% of adults in Surf Coast Shire have been diagnosed with anxiety and/or depression which is 8.7% less than the State average of 27.4%.
- Surf Coast has a lower proportion of its population (9.1%) experiencing psychological distress compared to Victoria (15.4%).
- Data indicates that a higher proportion of females than males experience doctor diagnosed anxiety or depression in Surf Coast and a higher proportion of females sought help than males.

Figure 94. Population (%) with doctor - diagnosed anxiety or depression – by gender (2017)

Principal diagnosis	SC		Vic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Depression or anxiety	12.4%	30.6%	21%	33.6%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 95. Adult population with doctor – diagnosed anxiety or depression (2017)

Location	%
Surf Coast	18.7%
Victoria	27.4%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 96. Psychological distress levels (2017)

Level of stress	SC		Vic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Low (K10<16)	60%	48.6%	58.1%	46.9%
Moderate (16 -21)	30.5%	39.7%	23.5%	25.9%
High, or very high (K10 22+)	**	9.8%	12.8%	18%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population.

Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.

**unreliable sample size, not reported

Figure 97. Adult population that sought professional help for a mental health related problem – by gender (2017)

Gender	SC	Vic
	%	%
Male	8.5%	14.1%
Female	25.8%	21.2%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 98. Hospital admission rates for mental health conditions – male (2017/2018)

Principal Diagnosis	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Mood health related conditions	50	92
Mood affective disorders	33	106

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Figure 99. Hospital admission rates for mental health conditions – female (2017/2018)

Principal Diagnosis	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Mood health related conditions	71	101
Mood affective disorders	52	116

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Figure 100. Life satisfaction by gender (2017)

Indicator	SC			Vic		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Low or medium (0 – 6)	14.5%	16.9%	8.5%	20.5%	20.8%	20.1%
High (7 – 8)	51.2%	48.3%	60.4%	50.9%	51.2%	50.8%
Very high (9 – 10)	34%	34.6%	30.7%	27%	26.6%	27.4%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 101. Feeling of life being worthwhile - by gender (2017)

Indicator	SC			Vic		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Low or medium (0 – 6)	6.6%	5.5%	9%	16.7%	18.6%	14.9%
High (7 – 8)	45.1%	42.8%	48.8%	46.2%	47.3%	45.2%
Very high (9 – 10)	47%	51.1%	40.4%	34%	31.3%	36.5%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population

Figure 102. Satisfaction with life (adult population) - by gender (2017)

Location	Low/Medium		High		Very High	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Surf Coast	16.9%	8.5%	48.3%	60.4%	34.6%	30.7%
Victoria	20.8%	20.1%	51.2%	50.8%	26.6%	27.4%

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population

Figure 103. Avoidable deaths from suicide and intentional self –inflicted injuries 0-74 years old (2013-2017)

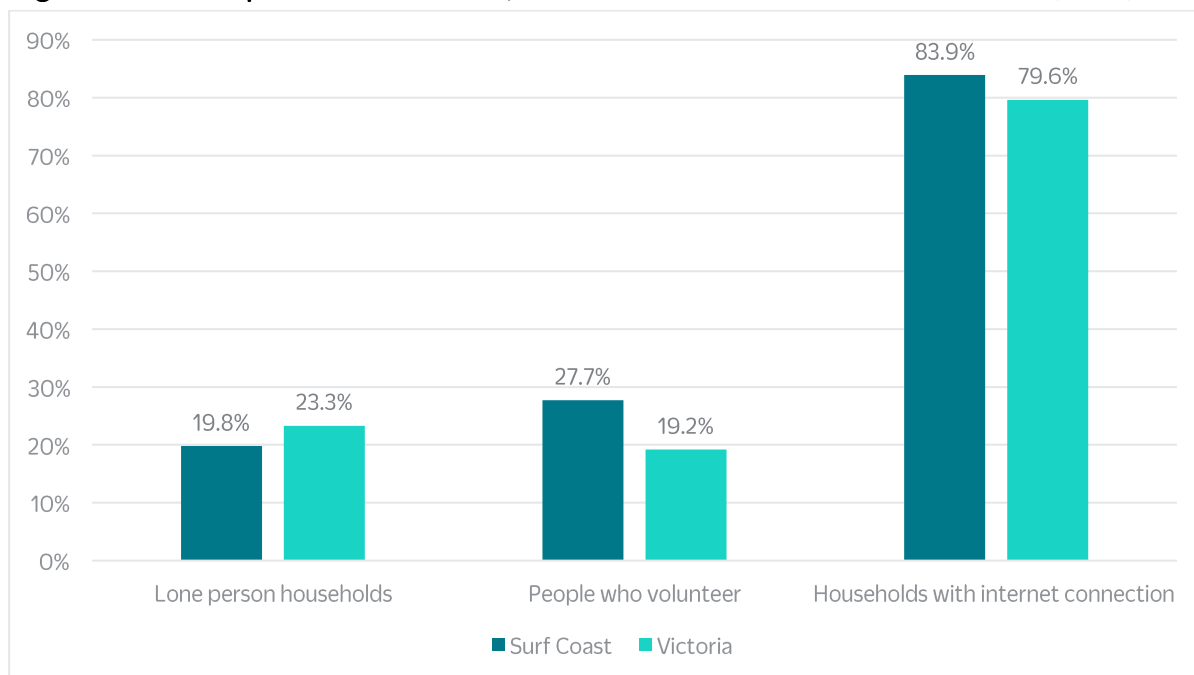
Indicator	SC	Vic
	Rate	Rate
Avoidable Mortality (suicide /self-inflicted injury)	61	83

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Social Connection

- Surf Coast has slightly lower lone person households than the State average, Winchelsea (township) had the highest proportion of lone households (29.2%)
- 27.7% of Surf Coast volunteer in some capacity, with Lorne township having the highest proportion of people who volunteer.
- Surf Coast has a higher than State average percentage of households with internet connection.

Figure 104. Lone person households, volunteerism and internet connection (2016)



Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016*. Compiled and presented by *.id informed decisions*.

Criminal Offences

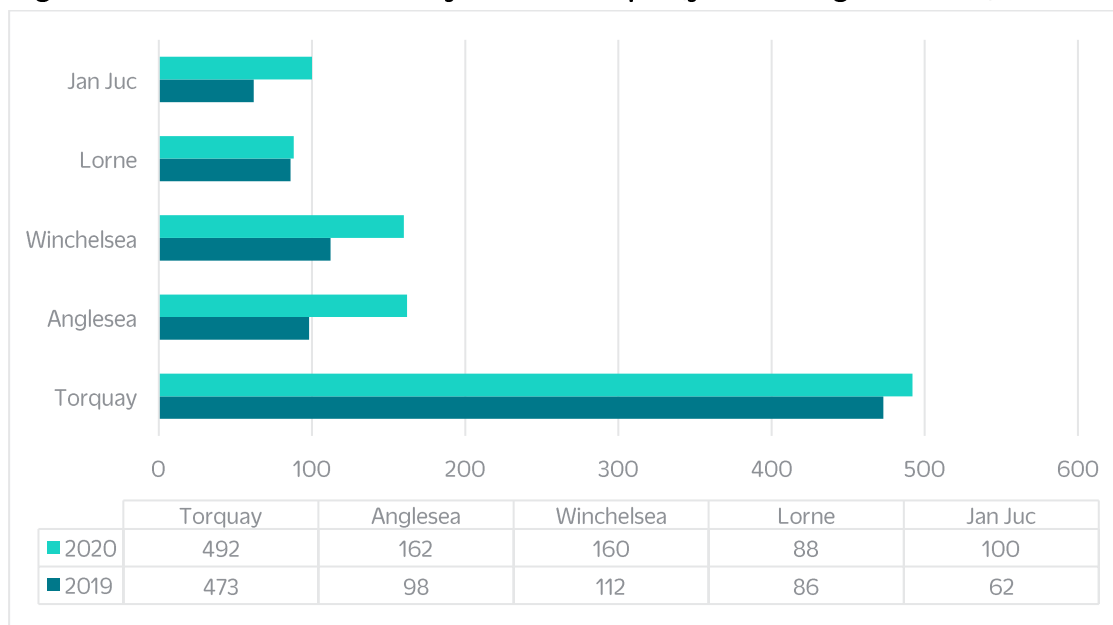
- There has been increase of total criminal incidents in Surf Coast from 2019 to 2020 of 19.6%.
- *Home* and *Street/Lane/Pathways* are the top two locations for criminal incidents to occur in Surf Coast.
- *Other theft* and *Stealing from a motor car* are the principal offences.

Figure 105. Criminal Incidents (year ending Dec 2020)

Year	SC	Vic
	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
2019	2,998	6,009.5
2020	3,500.1	6,019.7

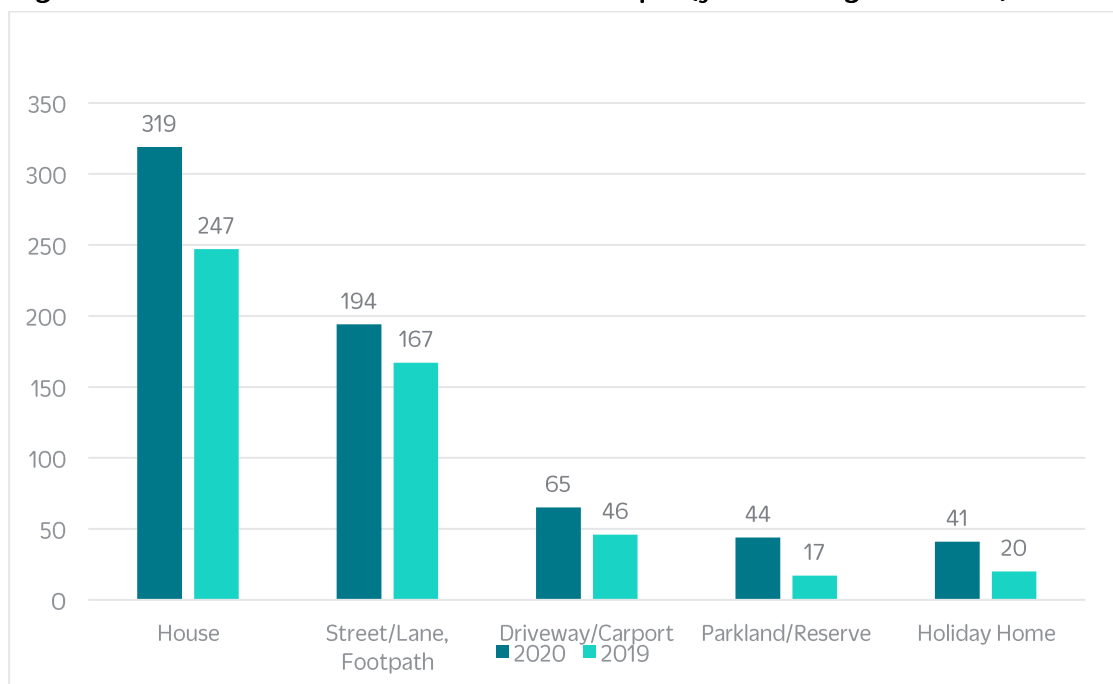
Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and Over

Figure 106. Criminal Incidents by suburb – top 5 (year ending Dec 2020)



Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 107. Location of criminal incidents – top 5 (year ending Dec 2020)



Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 108. Principal offence groups – top 5 (year ending Dec 2020)

Principal Offence	2019	2020
	No	No
Other theft (B49)	132	144
Steal from a motor vehicle (B42)	111	132
Criminal damage (B21)	127	122
Breach family violence order (E21)	51	82
Public health and safety offences	1	79

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Road Safety

- A higher number of males compared to females were recorded as road accident fatalities in the past 10 years.
- The highest number of fatalities occurred on a Sunday (9).
- The highest number of fatalities were recorded between the hours of 12:00am and 2:00am (5).

Figure 109. Road accident fatalities – by gender, age and road user (Jan 1 2011 – Jan 1 2021)

Road User Characteristics		SC
		No
Total		25
Gender	Female	7
	Male	18
Age of Road User	0 to 4	1
	5 to 15	0
	16 to 17	0
	18 to 20	2
	21 to 25	4
	26 to 29	2
	30 to 39	4
	40 to 49	3
	50 to 59	7
	60 to 69	1
	70 and over	1
	Unknown	0

Road Trauma Statistics for Fatalities Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020
Jan 1 2011 – Jan 1 2021

Figure 110. Road accident fatalities – by road user (Jan 1 2011 – Jan 1 2021)

Mode of transport	SC
	No
Bicyclist	1
Driver	15
Motorcyclist	4
Passenger	4
Pedestrian	1
Unknown	0

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Fatalities Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020

Gender Equality

Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men by recognising diversity and disadvantage and directing resources accordingly to create equal outcomes. Equity denotes the series of actions needed to be taken before equality can be achieved. Gender equality, the absence of discrimination based on one's gender, is attained through gender equity. By acknowledging the cultural, social and economic factors that disadvantage women, gender equitable policies can be supported by allocating extra resources and targeted policies to bridge the gap in order to achieve equality³

³ <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/>

In Victoria the full time gender pay gap is 9.6%, women constitute 37.5% of all full time employees and 67.9% of all part-time employees in Australia.

- 35.8% of women in Surf Coast are full time employees and 53.8% are part time.
- 32.9% of females in Surf Coast Shire earn above the minimum wage which is higher than the state average of 29.3%.

Women are more likely to have unpaid caring responsibilities and still do the bulk of unpaid labour including having informal caring responsibilities to people with a disability, a long-term illness or to those that have health issues related to old age⁴

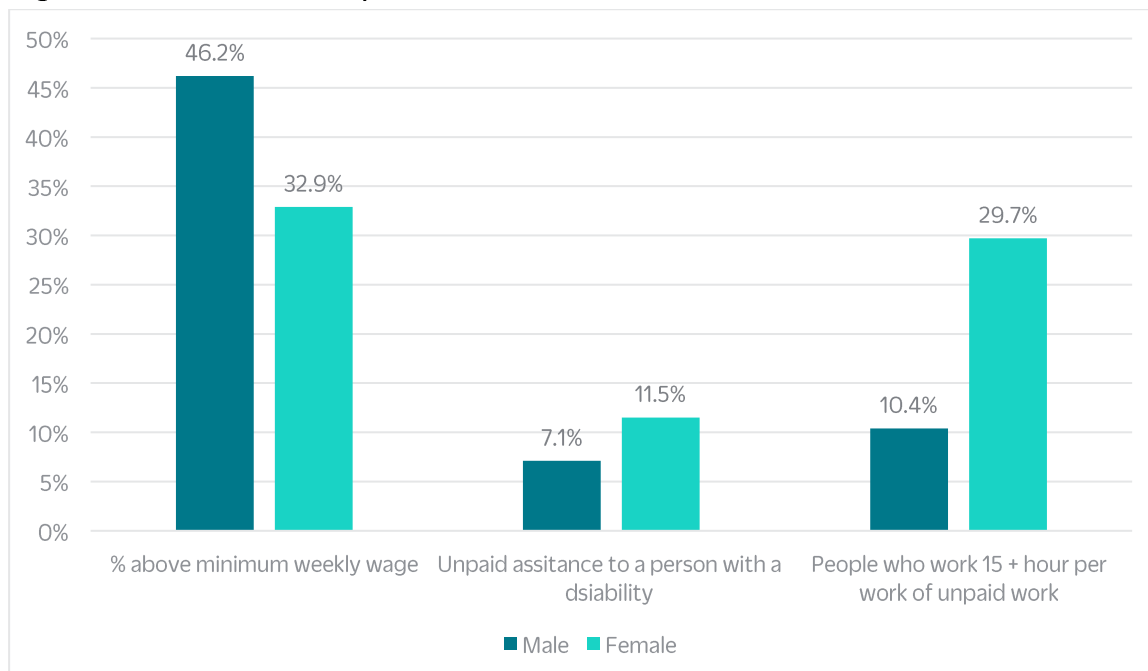
- 29.7% females in Surf Coast Shire undertake 15 hours or more of unpaid work a week as opposed to 10.4% of males.
- 11.5% of females in Surf Coast Shire provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, which is in line with the State average of 11.9%.

Achievement of education is key to advancing the status of women. It contributes to more women in professions, better health outcomes and health literacy, better financial situations, and increased political representation.⁵

- A higher percentage of females (46.7%) in Surf Coast have attained year 12 or equivalent than males (40.9%), year 12 attainment is also higher than the State average 40.4%.
- 21.4% of females in Surf Coast are Chief Executives, General Managers or Legislators which is slightly lower than the State average of 26.2%, and considerably lower than 78.6% of men in Surf Coast who are in leadership roles.

Income and unpaid assistance

Figure 111. Income and unpaid work (2016)

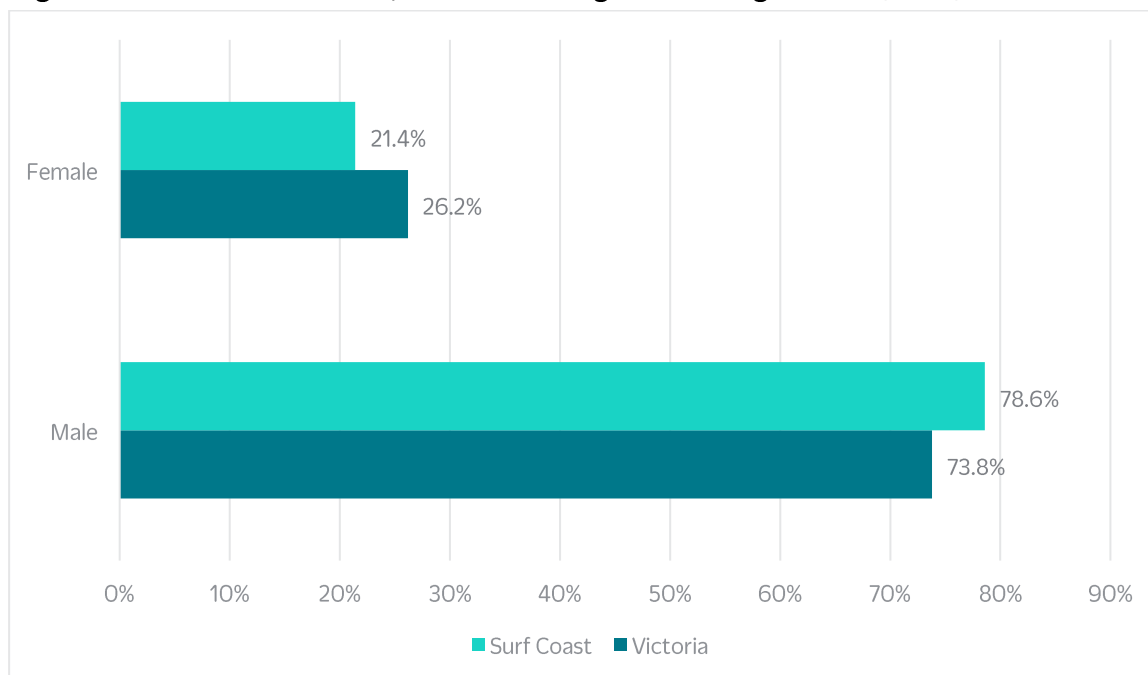


ABS Census 2016

⁴ <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/>

⁵ <https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/>

Figure 112. Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators (2016)



ABS Census 2016. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Occupation by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Family Violence

1 in 3 women in Australia have experienced some form of violence. Violence against women is experienced by a significant number of women in Australia despite it being preventable. For Victorian women aged between 15 and 44 years, intimate partner violence is the leading cause of preventable death, disability and illness. The impact of violence against women is widespread and long-standing, generating profound personal, social and economic costs to individuals, the community and our nation.⁶

- There were 288 family violence incidents in Surf Coast from July 2019 to June 30 2020 this was an increase of 21.5% on the previous year, when there were 237 incidents recorded.
- 5 in 10 family incidents that occurred in Surf Coast were between current or former partners.
- 89.2% (257) of incidents were recorded as taking place at a residential location.
- The most frequently recorded types of abuse/violence was Verbal (166), emotional (103), and physical (55).

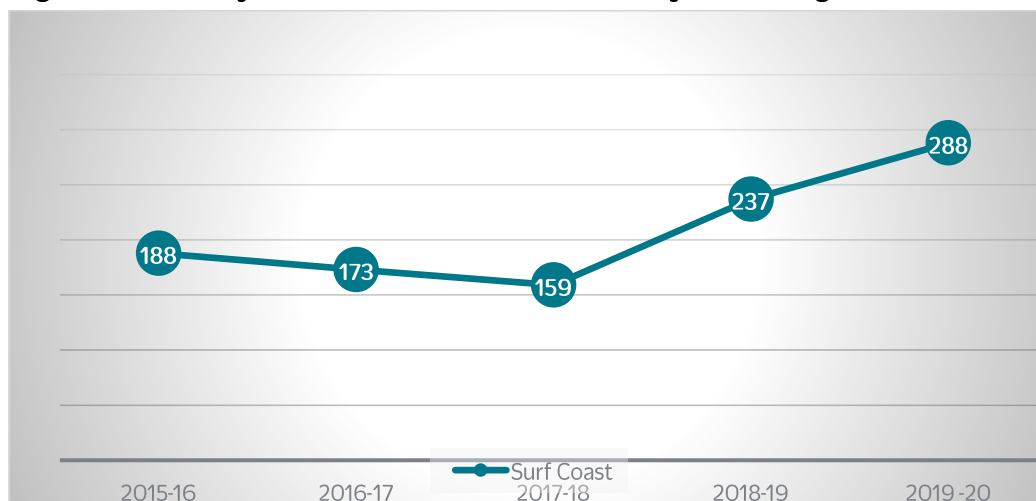
Figure 113. Family Violence Incidents (year ending June 2020)

Year	SC		Vic
	No	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
2019	237	708.4	1253.0
2020	288	840.0	1315.4

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

⁶ victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/

Figure 114. Family Violence Incidents over time (year ending June 2020)



Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time.

Sexual and reproductive health

- Surf Coast has higher rates of Chlamydia than the State average and there is a higher than State average occurrence of Gonorrhoea in the male population of Surf Coast.
- Surf Coast has a lower rate of teenage births than the State average.
- Cervical screening rates for women in Surf Coast are 15.1 % higher than the State average.

Figure 115. Sexually transmitted disease infection rate (2018/2019)

Disease	SC Rate	Vic Rate
Chlamydia (2018)		
Male	24.15	20.8
Female	32.32	18.1
Gonorrhoea (2019)		
Male	4.76	6.4
Female	1.70	2.4
Hepatitis B (2019)		
Male	0.0	1.1
Female	0.85	1.0
HIV (2019)		
Male	0.85	0.4
Female	0.0	0.1

Victoria. Department of Health and Human Services. Interactive infectious disease reports # rate per 10,000

Figure 116. Fertility, contraception and screening rates (2016/2018)

Indicator	Year	SC Rate	Vic
Teenage birth aggregate two year (rate per , 1000)	2018	2.13	9.5
Total fertility rate (lifetime)	2018	1.94	2.0
Contraceptive implant (rate per 1,000)	2018	8.17	9.3
Contraceptive IUD (rate per 1,000)	2018	6.55	5.7
Estimated two year cervical screening rates for women	2016	72.9%	57.8%

Women's Health Atlas – victorianwomenshealthatlas

Gambling

The following forms of gambling are legal in Victoria:

- Poker machines;
- Casino games;
- Wagering;
- Online sports betting;
- Keno;
- Lotteries; and
- Bingo.

All of these forms of gambling are regulated in Victoria. Data indicates participation in gambling increases with age and with income. The most popular gambling products among Victorian adults are Lottery tickets, raffle tickets, wagering (horse racing/greyhound betting) and Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs). Gambling harm is considered any negative consequence or side effect that comes from gambling. The study *'Assessing gambling –related harm in Victoria'* identified seven types of gambling harm:

- relationship difficulties;
- health problems;
- emotional or psychological distress;
- financial problems;
- issues with work or study;
- cultural problems; and
- criminal activity.

While we know there are many forms of gambling, the only data currently available at Local Government level is data related to Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs).

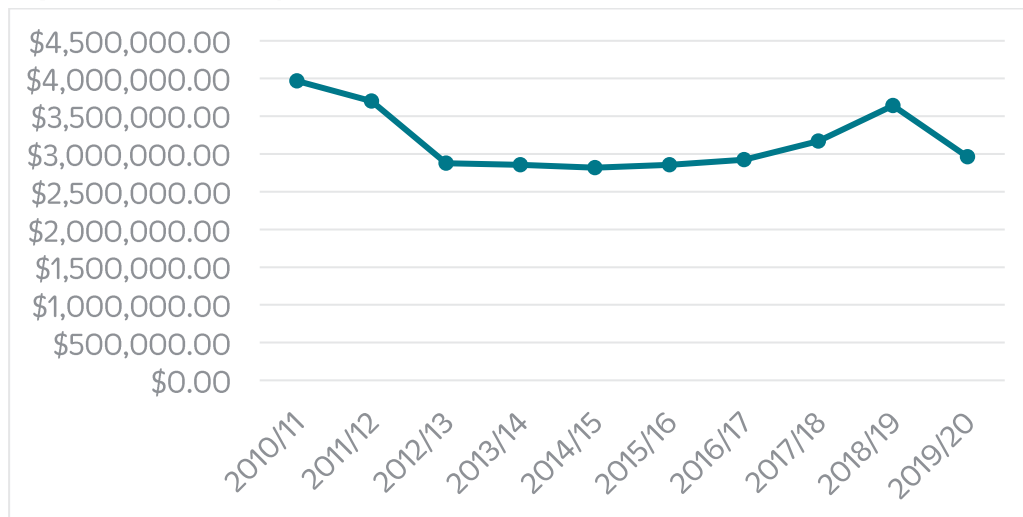
- Surf Coast has lower rates of EGMs per 1,000 adults than the state average.
- \$133 is the Surf Coast average loss per adult compared to the State average of \$377.57.

Figure 117. Gambling loss (2019/20)

Gambling activity	SC	Vic
Gaming Venues (2020)	3	492
Gaming Machines (2020)	89	26,458
EGMs per 1,000 adults	3.4	5
Loss per adult as at June	\$113	\$377.57
Gaming expenditure annually	\$2,960,696.56	\$1,988,190,589.84

Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation - <https://www.vcglr.vic.gov.au>

Figure 118. EGM Player loss over time (2020)



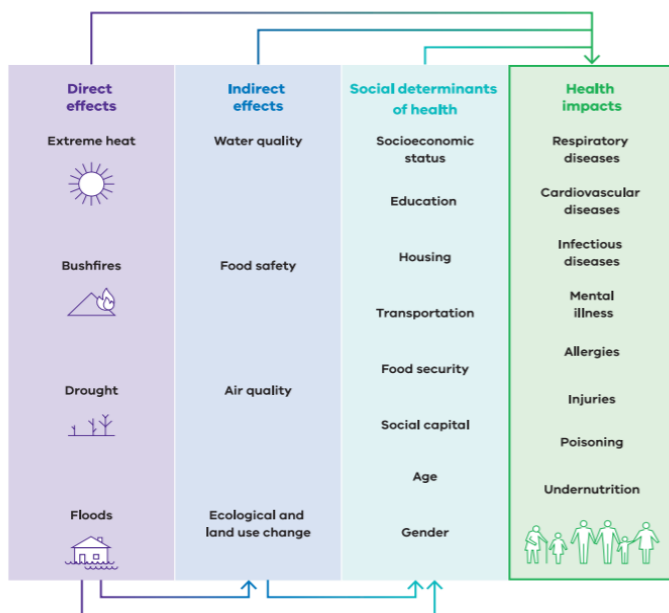
Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation - <https://www.vcglr.vic.gov.au/>

Climate impact and health

Climate change has been described as the greatest threat to public health in the 21st century⁷. In future Victoria can expect:

- The average annual temperature to increase by 2.4 degrees;
- Double the number of very hot days;
- Longer fire seasons, with 60% more very high fire danger days;
- Sea levels will rise around 24cm;
- More intense downpours;
- Decline in cool season rainfall; and
- Decline in alpine snowfall 35-75%.⁸

Figure 2: Direct and indirect effects of climate change on health and wellbeing



Adapted from Watts et al. 2015, The Lancet, Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health⁷

⁷ World Health Organization. Climate change and human health: WHO; 2015 [Available from: <https://www.who.int/globalchange/global-campaign/cop21/en/>]

⁸ 'Tackling Climate Change and its impact on health through municipal health and wellbeing planning' Guidance for local government, Department of Health and Human Services, 2020

In 2019 Surf Coast Shire Council declared a climate emergency and committed to developing a Climate Emergency Response. An action plan has been developed with three key directions:

- 1. Reduce emissions;
- 2. Adapt to changing climates; and
- 3. Engage and mobilise people.

As part of Surf Coast Shire’s Council Climate Emergency declaration a survey was conducted and completed in January 2021 (402 respondents), the data presented in this profile was collated as part of the that survey.

- 74.5% of respondents indicated they are already experiencing climate change.
- 93.7% of survey respondents identified that Natural hazards and extreme weather events were climate impacts they were already experiencing.
- 79.4% of survey respondents indicated Natural hazards and extreme weather events are the most relevant climate change impacts in the future.
- Electricity use by households and businesses is the dominate source of emissions in Surf Coast, followed closely by transport emissions due to significant reliance on private car use.

Figure 119. Surf Coast Community – What climate change impacts are you *already* experiencing? (2021)

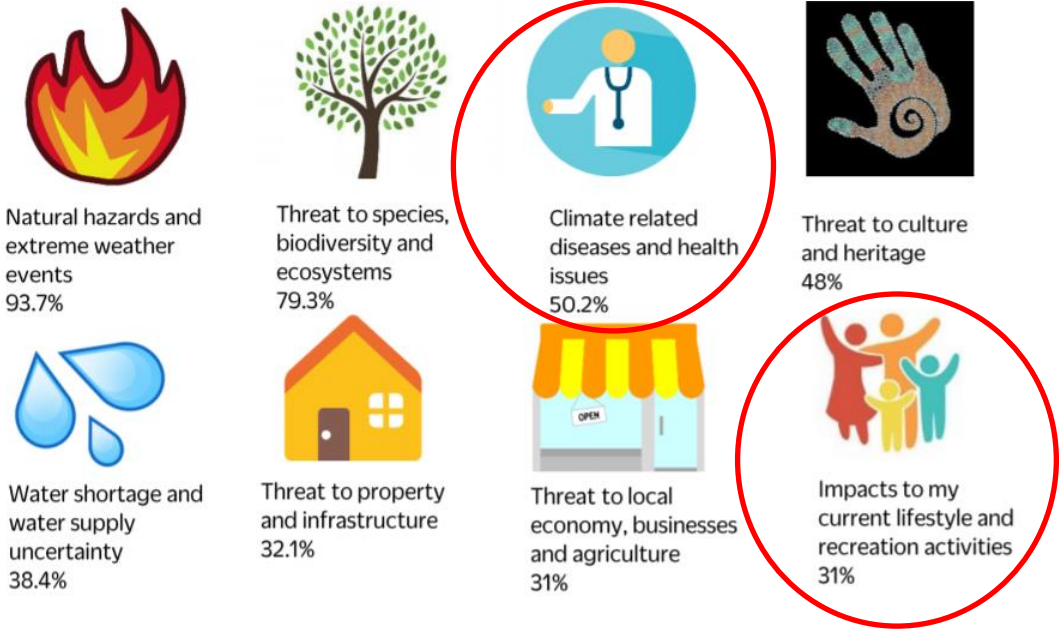
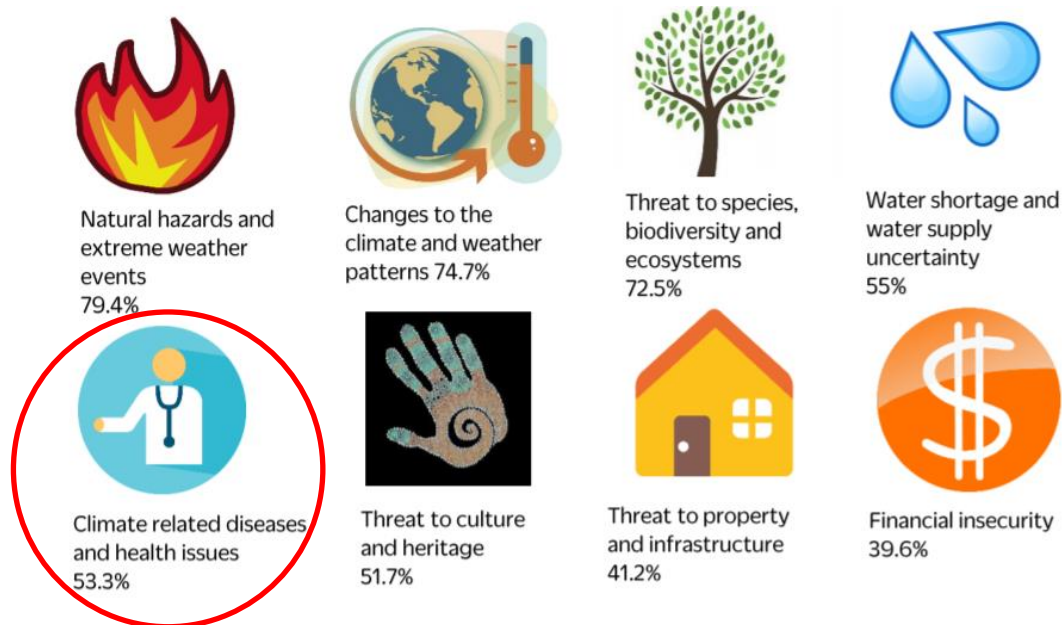
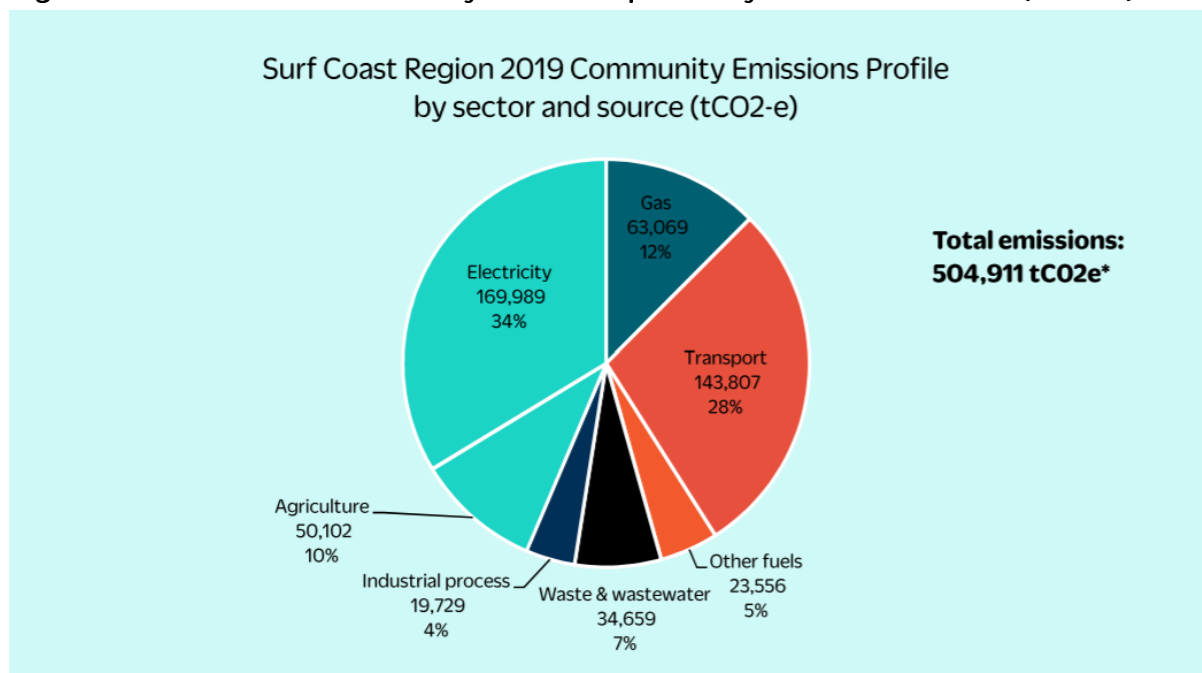


Figure 120. Surf Coast Community – What are the most relevant climate change impacts in the *future*? (2021)



Community Emissions

Figure 121. Surf Coast Community emissions profile by sector and source (tCO₂-e)

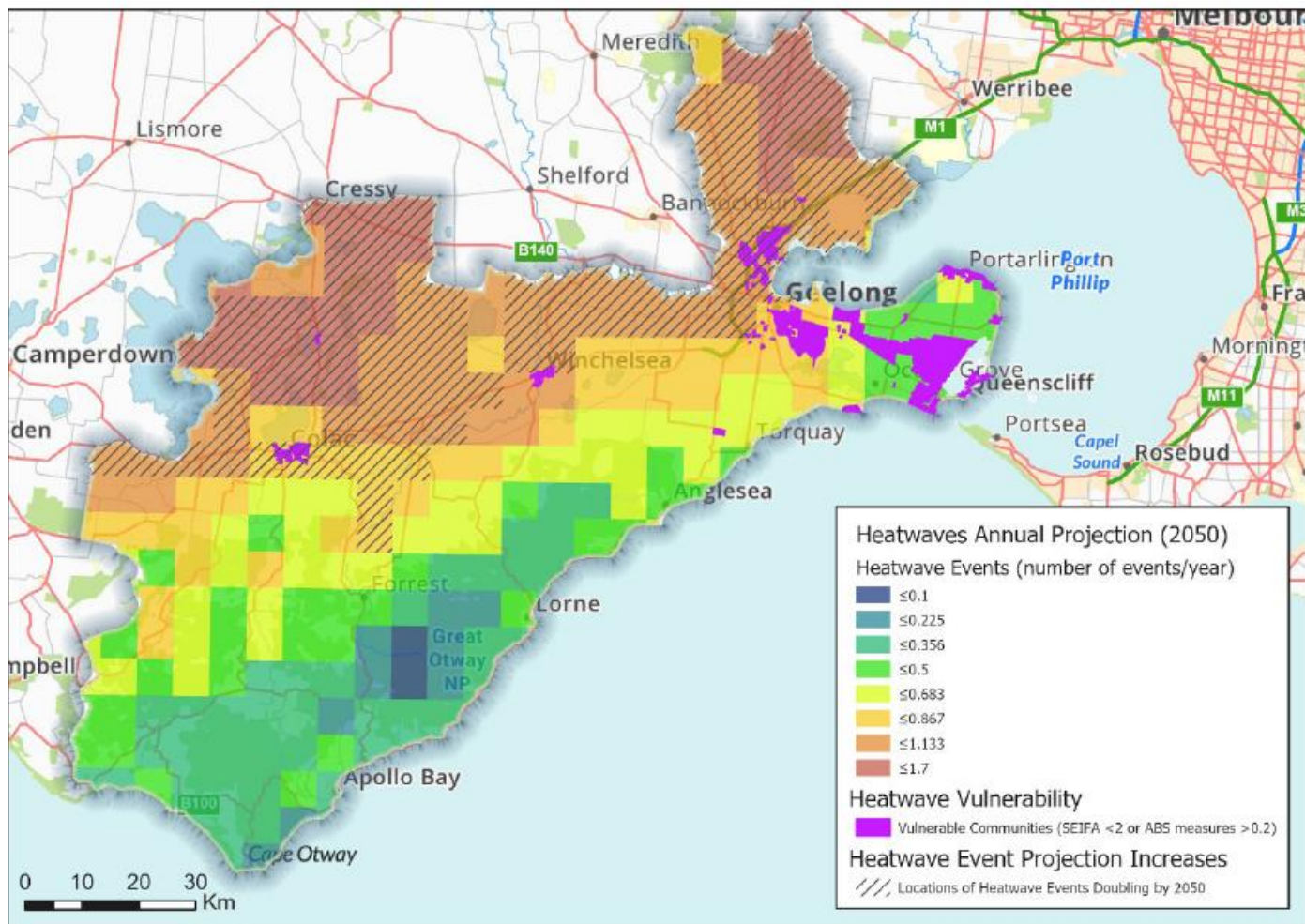


Heat Waves

Climate change is predicted to worsen heatwave events on the Surf Coast Shire, particularly our inland regions. Increased frequency and intensity of heat events is predicted to impact already vulnerable people and industries more significantly, particularly in regional areas.

Figure 122. Heatwaves Annual Projections (2020)

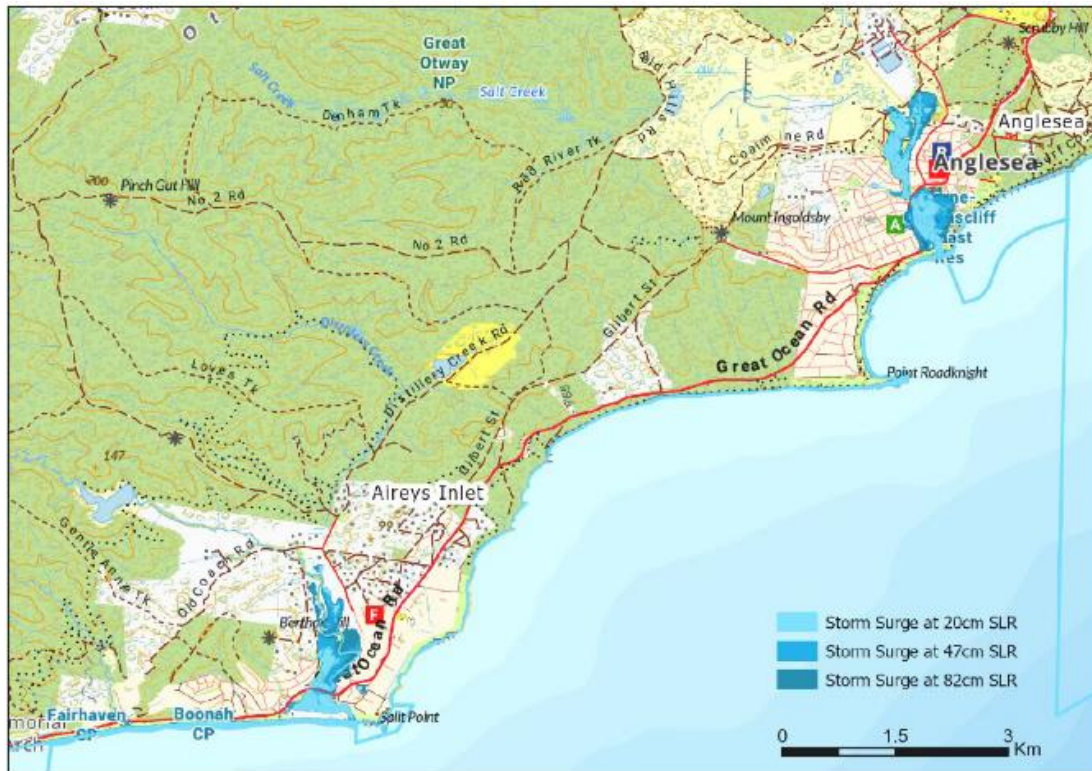
DELWP – Extreme Weather Spatial case Study Report Heatwaves (2020)



Coastal inundation

Coastal inundation, storm surge and flash flooding in coastal areas will worsen with our changing climate and this will impact how we live on coastlines. *Source DELWP Extreme Weather Spatial Case Study Report Inundation (2020)*

Figure 123 . Coast inundation (Great Ocean Road) (2020)



DELWP Extreme Weather Spatial Case Study Report Inundation (2020)

Figure 124. Coastal inundation (Anglesea) (2020)



DELWP Extreme Weather Spatial Case Study Report Inundation (2020) NOTE – SLR = Sea Level Rise

Water security

Water security is a concern for our region with its growing population. As shown in Figure 120, Barwon Water has recorded declining inflows at key reservoirs. Since 1997, West Barwon Reservoir in the Otway's, which supplies drinking water to much of Surf Coast Shire including Torquay, Winchelsea and Moriac, has experienced a 32 per cent reduction in annual inflows. Allen Reservoir, which supplies drinking water to the Lorne Township, has experienced a 54 per cent reduction in annual inflows.

Figure 125. West Barwon Reservoir Yearly Inflows

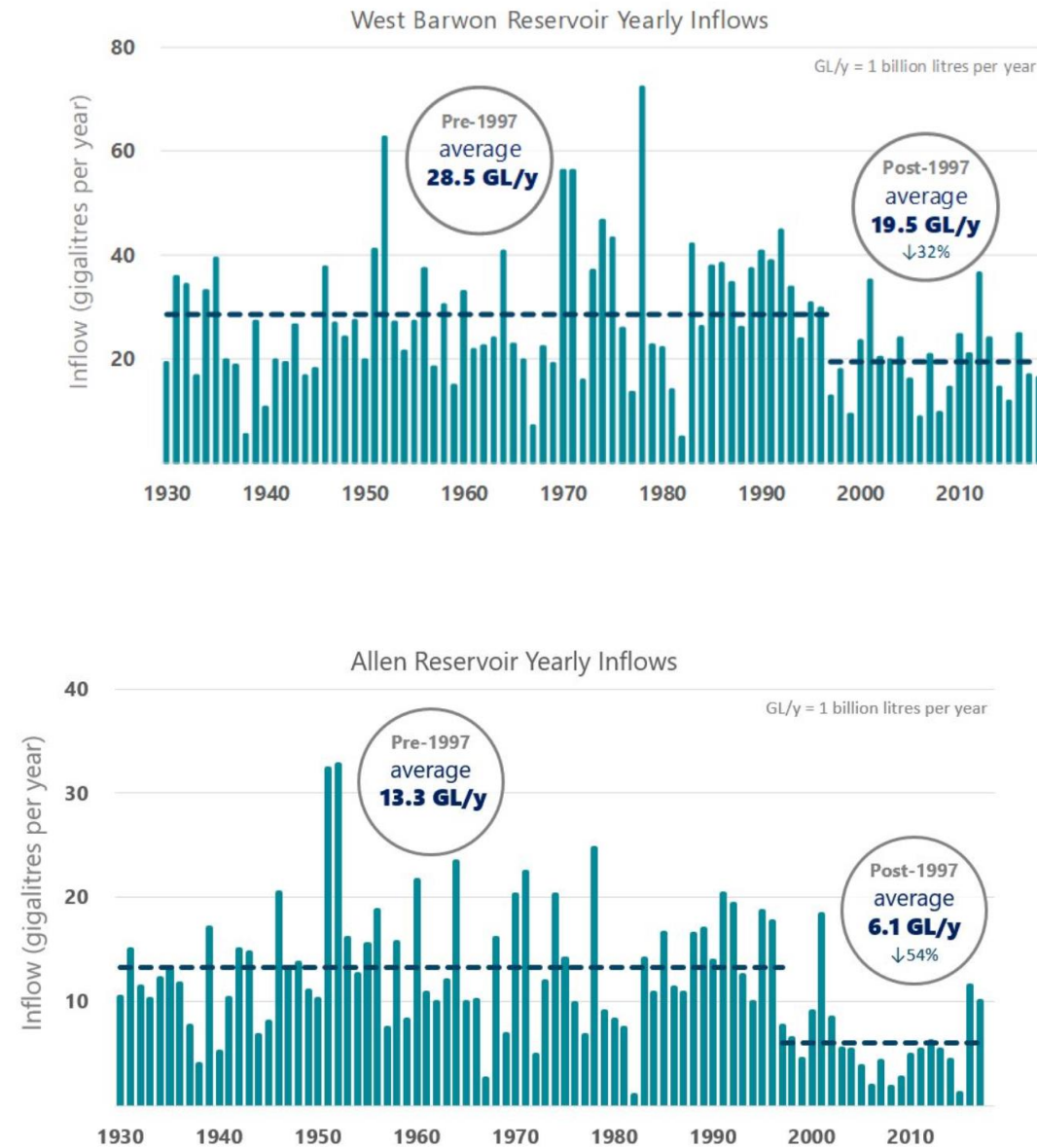


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