

**Bendigo Loddon
Primary Care Partnership**

Community Health and Wellbeing Profile

Updated 26th November 2012

**** Includes second release of 2011 census data ****



www.blpcp.com.au
Ph: 03 5448 1624
PO Box 1120, Bendigo, 3552

*Prepared by Nancy Vaughan
for the Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership*



www.nancyvaughan.com.au
Ph: 0408 001 710

© Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership, November 2012.

Author: Nancy Vaughan

This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act 1968.

Suggested citation: Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership Population Health Profile - November 2012, Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership, Bendigo, Victoria.

Table of Contents

Table of Figures	6
Glossary	11
Executive Summary	12
Background	12
Population	13
Key Findings.....	14
Population Groups	14
Socio-economic Characteristics	17
Health Behaviours.....	19
Health Status.....	19
Mental Health	21
Crime.....	22
Acknowledgements	23
Data Notes	23
Introduction	24
About the Catchment.....	25
Statistical Local Areas.....	26
Demographic Characteristics.....	27
Population	27
Population.....	27
Population by Town	28
Indigenous Population	29
Population Distribution.....	30
Projected Population Growth	31
Age Structure	32
Family Structure	38
Cultural Diversity.....	39
Social Determinants Of Health	40
Social Gradient	42
Socio-Economic Index for Areas	42
Food Insecurity and Access	45
Welfare Recipients	46
Age Pensioners And Carers.....	46
Newstart Recipients.....	46
Disability Support Pension	47
Single Parenting Payment.....	47
Income.....	48
Personal Income	48
Household Income.....	51
Median Household Weekly Income.....	52
Income by Age	54
Employment.....	57
Labour Force Participation.....	57
Labour Force Participation by Indigenous Status	58
Occupation.....	59
Industry of Employment	60
Unemployment.....	62
Education	63
School Completion.....	63
School Completion by Indigenous Status	64
Non School Qualifications.....	65
Retention Rates	67
School Absent Days.....	67

Access To Health Services	68
GP Services Delivered.....	68
GP Availability	69
Bulk Billing.....	70
Health Behaviours	71
Chronic Disease Risk Factors	71
Smoking	71
Obesity And Body Weight Status	74
Type 2 Diabetes and Body Weight Status.....	75
Health Screening And Checks.....	76
Breast Cancer	76
Cervical Cancer	76
Bowel Cancer	76
Other Health Checks	77
Sun Protective Behaviour	77
Prevalence Of Health Conditions	78
All Conditions	78
Self Reported Health Status.....	78
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC).....	78
Deaths	80
Avoidable Mortality	80
Leading Causes Of Death By LGA (2006 To 2009).....	81
Leading Causes Of Death By Statistical Local Area (SLA) – Greater Bendigo.....	82
Leading Causes Of Death By Statistical Local Area (SLA) – Loddon Shire	83
Life Expectancy At Birth	84
Hospital Separations	85
Selected Health Conditions	87
Diabetes	87
Cancer	88
High Cholesterol	92
Cardiovascular Disease	92
Cerebrovascular Diseases	93
Respiratory System Diseases	94
Musculoskeletal System Diseases.....	95
Reported Notifiable Infectious Diseases.....	96
Enteric Diseases	97
Other Notifiable Conditions.....	98
Reported Sexually Transmitted Infections.....	98
Vaccine Preventable Diseases.....	99
Vector Borne Diseases	99
HIV	100
Dental Health	100
ACSC Admission Rates For Dental Conditions	100
Dental Conditions In Young People	101
Families and Children.....	102
Birth Rate	102
Low Income Families	102
Low Birth Weight Babies	103
Maternal And Child Health Centre Visits	104
Maternal and Child Health Centre – Referrals.....	104
Breastfeeding.....	104
Child Injuries.....	106
Hospital Admissions for Children	108
Immunisation Participation.....	109
The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI).....	109

Young People	110
Teenage Births.....	110
Youth Allowance	110
Youth Engagement.....	110
Post School Destinations.....	111
Older People	112
Proportion of Population Living Alone.....	112
HACC Clients.....	112
Residential Aged Care	113
High Level Residential Aged Care Places	113
Low Level Residential Aged Care Places	113
Total Residential Care Places.....	114
Community Aged Care	114
Falls Among Population Aged 60 Years And Over.....	115
Hospital Admissions.....	115
Emergency Department Presentations.....	116
Mental Health	119
Hospital Separations	119
Intentional Self Harm	119
Emergency Department Presentations.....	119
Deaths.....	120
Avoidable Deaths: 2003 - 2007.....	120
Mental And Behavioural Problems	121
Mood Problems.....	122
Psychological Distress Levels.....	123
GP Mental Health Care Plans Prepared	124
PBS Prescribed Items.....	124
Mental Health Client Figures.....	126
Substance Abuse and Alcohol Consumption.....	127
Alcohol Consumption.....	127
Risk of Alcohol-Related Harm in the Short Term	128
Risk of Alcohol-related Harm in the Long Term.....	129
Drug and Alcohol Clients.....	129
Hospital Admissions For Drug Or Alcohol Problems.....	130
Alcohol Related Harm	130
Social Exclusion and Support.....	131
Disability	131
Language Spoken At Home	132
Migrants.....	132
Refugees	132
People Living Alone.....	133
Gambling Participation.....	134
All Gambling.....	134
Gaming Machine Expenditure	135
Community Strength Indicators	136
Environment.....	137
Road Accidents.....	137
Workplace Accidents.....	138
Injury Claims By Industry Sector	138
Injury Claims By Mechanism Of Injury	139
Farm Accident Hospital Admissions	140
Perception of Safety.....	143
Crime Rates	143
Family Incidents	145

Reported Family Incidents	145
Domestic Violence Hospital Admissions	147
Emergency Department Presentations.....	147
Transport	148
Public Transport.....	148
Motor Vehicle Usage	149
Transport Limitations.....	149
Housing.....	150
Social Housing	150
Public Housing Waiting List.....	150
Homelessness	151
Transitional Housing Clients	151
Household Sizes	152
Median Rent	153
Affordable Lettings	153
Property Values	154
Rental Stress	154
Mortgage Stress.....	155
Housing Loan Repayments	155

Table of Figures

The Bendigo Loddon PCP Catchment Area	25
Bendigo Loddon PCP Statistical Local Areas	26
Estimated resident population (2001 – 2011)	27
Number and proportion of total population that are Indigenous persons (2006 and 2011)	29
Town population map (2011)	30
Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment population forecast (2011 – 2026)	31
Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment population forecast* (2016 – 2026)	31
Age structure of population (2006 and 2011)	32
Age structure of Bendigo Loddon PCP population (2011) - chart	32
Population by age and sex (2011)	33
Median age by town - table (2006 and 2011)	33
Population aged 0 to 4 years (2006 and 2011)	34
Population aged 15 to 19 years (2006 and 2011)	34
Population aged 20 to 24 years (2006 and 2011)	35
Population aged 65 years and over (2006 and 2011)	35
Projected population aged 0-14 Years (2011 – 2026)	36
Projected population aged 15-24 Years (2011 – 2026)	36
Projected population aged 25-64 Years (2011 – 2026)	37
Projected population aged 65 Years and over (2011 – 2026)	37
Family composition (2006 and 2011)	38
Country of birth (2011)	39
Social determinants of health snapshot	41
IRSD scores (2006)	42
Bendigo Loddon PCP highest and lowest SEIFA scores (2006)	42
SEIFA scores for relative socio-economic disadvantage - Greater Bendigo (2006)	43
SEIFA scores for relative socio-economic disadvantage - Loddon (2006)	44
Access to food (2008)	45
Age pension and carer payment (March 2011)	46
Newstart recipients (March 2011)	46
Disability Support Pension recipients (March 2011)	47
Single parenting payments (March 2011)	47
Total personal weekly income by sex and LGA (2011)	48
Gross individual weekly income by town* 2011	49
Median personal weekly incomes – table (2006 and 2011)	50
Median personal weekly incomes – chart (2006 and 2011)	50
Gross household weekly income by LGA (2011)	51
Median household weekly incomes – table (2006 and 2011)	52
Median household weekly incomes – chart (2006 and 2011)	52
Median weekly personal income by Indigenous Status (2006 and 2011)	53
Median household weekly income by Indigenous Status (2006 and 2011)	53
Gross individual weekly income for 15 – 19 years old (2011)	54
Gross individual weekly income for 20 – 24 years old (2011)	54
Gross individual weekly income for 25 – 54 years old (2011)	55
Gross individual weekly income for 65 years and over (2011)	55
Labour force* participation - table (2006 and 2011)	57
Labour force* participation by LGA and Indigenous status - aged 15-64yrs (2006 and 2011)	58
Occupation of employed labour force - table (2006 and 2011)	59
Occupation of employed labour force - chart (2006 and 2011)	59
Industry of employment - table (2006 and 2011)	60
Industry of employment – chart (2006 and 2011)	61
Unemployment for the Bendigo Loddon PCP Catchment (December 2011 quarter)	62

Highest year of school completed - persons aged ≥ 15 yrs (2006 and 2011).....	63
Year left school by Indigenous status - persons aged ≥ 15 yrs (2006 and 2011).....	64
Non school qualifications, persons aged 15 to 64 years – table (2006 and 2011)	65
Non school qualifications, persons aged 15 to 64 years – chart (2006 and 2011)	66
School apparent retention rates (February 2011)	67
Average absence days of students enrolled in government schools (2009)	67
Average absence days of students enrolled in government schools (2009) - chart.....	67
GP Services delivered by location and sex (2009/10).....	68
GP figures by General Practice divisions (as at 30/06/10).....	69
Non referred GP attendances that were bulk-billed (2009/10)	70
Prevalence of smoking, population aged 18 years and over (2008).....	71
Current smokers* 18 years and over (2007/08)	71
Fruit and vegetable intake, population aged 18 years and over (2008).....	72
Usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit* (2007-08).....	72
Physical inactivity, population aged 18 years and over (2008)	73
Physical inactivity [#] persons aged 15 years and over (2007-08).....	73
Overweight and obese ^(a) population, population aged 18 years and over (2008)	74
Overweight and obese males*, 18 years and over (2007/08).....	74
Overweight and obese females - 18 years and over (2007/08)	75
People who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese*, ≥ 18 years (2007/08)	75
Had mammogram in last two years, women ^(a) aged 50-69 years (2008)*	76
Proportion of women screened for cervical cancer (2007-08 and 2008-09)	76
Bowel cancer screening*, population aged 50 years and over (2008).....	76
Self reported health checks (2008).....	77
Sun protective behaviour, 18 years and over (2008)	77
Self reported health status (2008)	78
Total standardised [#] ACSCs admission rates* (2009/10).....	78
Top ten ACSC standardised admission rates by LGA - ranked for each location (2009/10)	79
ACSC Rates [#] By Sex- top ten (2009/10).....	79
Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: all causes (2003 to 2007)	80
Leading causes of death by sex and LGA (2006 to 2009).....	81
Cause of death (top 4) by sex and Statistical Local Areas in Greater Bendigo (2006 to 2009).....	82
Cause of death (top 4) by sex and Statistical Local Areas in Loddon Shire (2006 to 2009)	83
Life expectancy at birth (2007)	84
All hospital separations by major diagnostic category (MDC) – (2010/11)	86
Diabetes prevalence (2001 – 2011)	87
Type 2 Diabetes prevalence* (2008)	87
Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: cancers (2003 to 2007)	88
Cancer new cases by sex and age (2008 – 2010).....	89
Cancer deaths by sex and age (2008 – 2010)	89
Leading cancer sites: new cases and deaths for Greater Bendigo residents (2008 – 2010)	90
Leading cancer sites: new cases and deaths for Loddon residents (2008 – 2010)	91
High cholesterol [#] (2007 – 08)	92
Circulatory system diseases (2007 – 08).....	92
Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: cardiovascular disease (2003 to 2007)	93
Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: cerebrovascular diseases (2003 to 2007)	93
Respiratory system diseases (2007 – 08).....	94
Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: respiratory system diseases (2003 to 2007)	94
Musculoskeletal system diseases [#] (2007 – 08).....	95
Females with Osteoporosis [#] (2007 – 08)	95
Reported notifiable infectious diseases rates (December 2010 to 2011)	96
Blood borne disease rates* (December 2010 – 2011).....	97
Enteric diseases rates* (December 2010 – 2011).....	97

Other notifiable conditions rates* (December 2010 – 2011).....	98
Reported sexually transmitted infection rates* (December 2010 – 2011)	98
Vaccine preventable disease rates* (December 2010 – 2011)	99
Vector borne disease rates* (December 2010 – 2011)	99
Number of new HIV infections* (2007-2008)	100
ACSC standardised admission rates* for dental conditions (2003-04 to 2009-10)	100
ASCS admission rates* for dental conditions – 0 – 14 yrs (2008/09 and 2009/10).....	101
ASCS admission rates* for dental conditions 0 – 14 yrs (2008/09 and 2009/10) – chart	101
Total fertility rate (2005-2007).....	102
Welfare-dependent and other low income families with children* (June 2009).....	102
Proportion of one parent families [#] earning less than \$299 per week (2011)	102
Proportion of couple families [#] with children earning less than \$399 per week (2011)	103
Low birth weight babies (2006 – 2008)	103
Maternal and Child Health Centres - participation rates (%) for key stage visits (2010/11).....	104
Reasons for referral (mother or family) (2010/11).....	105
Count of reasons for referral (child health and wellbeing) (2010/11).....	105
Breastfeeding rates (2010/11)	105
Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children - by year (2005 -10)	106
Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by SLA (2005 -10).....	106
Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by age (2005 -10).....	106
Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by sex (2005 -10).....	107
Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by cause (2005 -10).....	107
Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by location (2005 -10).....	107
Hospital separations for children aged 0 – 8 years [#] (2008 - 2009).....	108
Children fully immunised (December 2011)	109
AEDI results COGB and Loddon (2010)	109
Teenage births (2005 – 2008)	110
Youth Allowance recipients (October 2011)	110
Post year 12 destinations (2006)	110
Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers (2010)	111
Population aged 65 years and over living alone* (2011).....	112
HACC service clients (2009-10)	112
Population aged 70 years and over in high level care residential aged care (June 2010).....	113
Population aged 70 years and over in low level care residential aged care (June 2010).....	113
Population aged 70 years and over in residential aged care (June 2010)	114
Population aged 70 years and over in community care (June 2010).....	114
Fall injury hospital admissions among persons aged 60 years and older (July 2005 to June 2010).....	115
Age breakdown for falls injury hospital admissions (2005 – 2010)	115
Sex breakdown for falls injury hospital admissions (2005 – 2010).....	115
Activity causing falls injury hospital admission (2005 – 2010)	116
Location of falls injury hospital admission (2005 – 2010)	116
Falls Injury ED Presentations (2005 – 2010)	116
Age breakdown of falls Injury ED Presentations (2005 – 2010)	117
Sex breakdown of falls Injury ED Presentations (2005 – 2010).....	117
Activity causing falls injury hospital admission (2005 – 2010)	117
Type of place where injury occurred (2005 – 2010).....	118
Hospital separations for mental diseases and disorders – percent of separations (2010/11).....	119
Hospital separations for mental diseases and disorders – per population (2010/11)	119
Emergency department presentations - intentional self harm (2006/07, 2008/09 and 2010/11) ..	119
Intentional Self Harm Deaths by Residence and Year* (2005 & 2006 and 2007 & 2008).....	120
Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: suicide and self-inflicted injuries (2003 – 2007)	120
Estimated number of people with mental and behavioural problems* (2007-08).....	121
Estimated number of people with mood problems* (2007/08)	122

High or very high levels of psychological distress - persons aged ≥ 18 yrs (2007-08).....	123
Better Access Program - Preparation of Mental Health Care Plan by GPs (2009/10)	124
PBS prescribed items (2010)	125
Mental health clients by LGA and type of service (2010/11)	126
Consumption of alcohol at risky or high risk levels for health in the <i>short term</i> * (2008).....	128
Frequency of drinking alcohol at risky or high risk levels for health in the <i>short term</i> (2008).....	128
Adult population that did not consume alcohol at above <i>long term</i> risk ^(a) levels (2008).....	129
Drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population (2009-10).....	129
People treated for alcohol or drug problem during episode of care (2008/09).....	130
Alcohol-related assault and injuries (2002/03 to 2003/04).....	130
Proportion of population with a core activity need for assistance (2006 and 2011)	131
Only speaks English at home (2006 and 2011)	132
Migrants by main migrations streams (2007 – 2012)	132
Humanitarian refugees residing in Greater Bendigo by country of birth (2007 – 2012).....	132
Proportion of population living alone (2006 and 2011)	133
Proportion of population living alone (2006 and 2011)	133
Gambling participation (2003).....	134
Gaming machine expenditure (2008/09 and 2010/11)	135
Indicators of community strength LGA survey results (2008)	136
Road accident fatalities (2009)	137
Serious road accident injuries (2008)	137
Deaths from road traffic injuries, persons aged 0-74 yrs (2003 – 2007)	137
Injury claims by industry (July 2010 – June 2011)	138
Injury claims by mechanism of injury (July 2010 – June 2011).....	139
Farm accidents – hospital admissions by sex (2005/06 – 2009/10)	140
Farm accidents – hospital admissions by SLA of residence (2005/06 – 2009/10).....	140
Farm accidents – hospital admissions by age (2005/06 – 2009/10).....	140
Farm accidents – hospital admissions by site of injury (2005/06 – 2009/10)	141
Farm accidents – hospital admissions by cause (2005/06 – 2009/10).....	141
Farm accidents – hospital admissions by activity (2005/06 – 2009/10).....	142
Feel safe on street after dark (2008)	143
Crime Rates (2009/10 and 2010/11)	144
Reported family incident rates* (2009/10 and 2010/11).....	145
Sex of aggrieved party and defendant (2007/08).....	145
Age of aggrieved family member at time of family violence incident report (2007/08).....	145
Age of defendant at time of family violence incident report (2007/08)	146
Victim/Offender relationship (2007/08).....	146
Number of children present at time of incident (2007/08).....	146
Offence defendant charged with (1999 – 2006).....	146
Proportion of hospital admissions for domestic violence related injuries/conditions (2008/09)....	147
Emergency department presentations for ‘human Intent’ injuries - by sex (2004-2008).....	147
Emergency Department Presentations for ‘Human Intent’ injuries – by age (2004-2008).....	147
Selected Method of travel to work details (2011).....	148
Number of motor vehicles per dwelling (2006 and 2011).....	149
Experienced transport limitations in last 12 months (2007)	149
Number of private dwellings being rented by landlord type (2006 and 2011)	150
Public housing waiting list for Bendigo (March 2012)	151
Demand for transitional housing by gender (2009 – 2010).....	151
Demand for transitional housing by age (2009 – 2010)	151
Average household sizes (2006 and 2011)	152
Median rents for Loddon Mallee LGAs (September 2010 versus December 2011)	153
Proportion of rental properties classified as affordable* (December 2011).....	153
Median house prices (2006-2010)	154

Households experiencing rental stress (2006).....	154
Households experiencing rental stress (2006).....	155
Mortgage repayments by LGA (2011).....	155

Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACSC	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
Bendigo	Refers to the township area of Bendigo and its urban surrounds that is located within the municipality of City of Greater Bendigo.
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Area Mental Health Services
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DGP	Division of General Practice
DPCD	Department of Planning & Community Development (State Government)
DSE	Department of Sustainability & Environment (State Government)
ERP	Estimated resident population. The population that is estimated to reside in a given location. ERPs are usually conducted between census periods, based on birth and death data and migration estimates.
Family incident	Any situation where the police are requested to attend an incident involving a family. The incident may not involve violence.
FWE	Full-time workload equivalence
Greater Bendigo	Abbreviation of City of Greater Bendigo
HACC	Home and Community Care
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
LGA	Local Government Area. E.g. Loddon Shire
Loddon	Abbreviation of Loddon Shire
MDC	Major diagnostic category
Median	The median is the middle value of an ordered set of values - e.g. the median value of 12, 62, 33, 40 and 20 is 33 - as it is the middle point.
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PCP	Primary Care Partnerships. A partnership of health and related service providers committed to strengthening the planning, co-ordination and delivery of primary care services within a defined region.
SLA	Statistical Local Area. The Australian Bureau of Statistics and some other agencies provide information at the Statistical Local Area level. A Local Government Area (LGA) is typically made up of one or more SLA.
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Index for Areas
VAED	Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset. This is the data from admissions into public or private hospitals in Victoria.
VEMD	Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset. This is data from presentations at Victorian public hospitals within 24-hour Emergency Departments.

Executive Summary

Background

The Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership (BLPCP) is located in North Central Victoria and takes in the local government areas (LGAs) of City of Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire. The region includes the major regional centre of Bendigo as well as other smaller service centres and rural townships. The population, outside of Bendigo, is generally widely dispersed.

The BLPCP Community Health and Wellbeing Profile presents a broad range of data that illustrates the social and health status of the BLPCP population.

The socio-economic and health status of BLPCP residents varies considerably both between and within the two local government areas. However, the rural areas and small towns of the catchment are typified by declining populations, a high proportion of ageing population, high levels of chronic disease and relatively high levels of socio-economic disadvantage. The more urbanised parts of the City of Greater Bendigo are experiencing sustained population growth, which is forecast to continue, with consequent increasing demand for services.

Changes in the way rural areas are used, managed, and owned - as well as other significant rural changes - are altering the demographic and socio-economic profiles of the region's rural areas and traditional service towns. As populations continue to decline in rural areas and small towns, the services are gradually becoming centralised in larger townships and regional centres and this perpetuates the cycle of population and local services decline. These changes are likely to be impacting upon the health and wellbeing of the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment's rural population – particularly with respect to declining accessibility to health and community services and the increasing social isolation in some areas as household sizes as well as town populations decline.

The BLPCP catchment has experienced prolonged and devastating drought conditions in the last decade. In 2011, parts of the area experienced major flooding and this has had substantial impacts upon towns such as Bridgewater and Boort, as well as on farms and communities.

Community strength indicators for both the BLPCP catchment's LGAs suggest that community strength is stronger in the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment than the Victoria average and similar to the Regional Victoria average.

The key findings for health and wellbeing for the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment are presented below.

Population

- **2011 population:** The estimated resident population of the Bendigo-Loddon PCP catchment in 2011 was 109,382. Just over 93% of this population resided in Greater Bendigo. Greater Bendigo had a total estimated resident population of 101,868. Within Greater Bendigo, Greater Bendigo – Inner East SLA had the largest population, followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner West SLA. Loddon had a total estimated resident population of 7,514. Within Loddon, Loddon – South SLA had the largest population.
- **2011 population at township level:** In 2011, the regional city of Bendigo (82,794) had the largest population in the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment. The second largest town was Heathcote, with a population of 1,688, then Boort (760), Inglewood (711), Wedderburn (680) and Elmore (668).
- **Population change:** Between 2006 and 2011 in Greater Bendigo, the greatest proportional population increase as seen in Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye which had a 20.5% increase in population. Greater Bendigo – Central SLA had the smallest population increase (decrease) with a 2.4% decrease in population over this period. Compared to the Victorian average population growth figures, Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye and Greater Bendigo – Inner North populations increased by a greater proportion. Between 2006 and 2011, both Loddon – South and North SLA populations decreased (-6.2% and -8.4%).

Between 2006 and 2011, the populations of Bendigo, Heathcote and Inglewood all increased. The population of Bendigo increased by the greatest percentage (8.9%), followed by Heathcote (7.2%).

Between 2006 and 2011, the populations of Axedale, Boort, Bridgewater on Loddon, Elmore, Goornong, Pyramid Hill and Wedderburn all decreased. The population of Goornong decreased by the greatest percentage (-13.3%), followed by Pyramid Hill (-9.5%) then Bridgewater on Loddon (-7.6%).

- **Age structure of population:** In 2011, the age structure of Greater Bendigo population was similar to that of regional Victoria, with slightly higher proportions of population aged 0 to 4 years and 20 to 34 years and slightly lower proportions of population aged 35 to 44 years and 55 to 84 years. In Greater Bendigo, between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of population increased for population aged 0 to 4 years, 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years; while it decreased for population aged between 5 and 19 years and 35 to 44 years.

In 2011, the age structure of Loddon population was older than the regional Victoria. Compared to regional Victoria, Loddon had a lower proportion of population aged 0 to 44 years and a higher proportion of population aged 45 years and over. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Loddon population aged 0 to 19 years and 25 to 54 years decreased while it increased for population aged 55 years to 74 years.

- **Median Age:** In 2011, compared to Victoria (37), Loddon (50) and Greater Bendigo (38) had a higher median age. Loddon also had a higher median age compared to regional Victoria (41). At the township level, Inglewood (57) had the highest median age, followed by Heathcote (55), then Wedderburn and Boort (both 50). Goornong had the lowest median age (34), followed by Bendigo (37) then Axedale (42). All towns except Goornong and Bendigo had a median age higher than Victoria or regional Victoria.

Between 2006 and 2011, the median age remained the same in Goornong and it decreased in Axedale; while it increased in all other major towns. Median age increased by the greatest amount in Wedderburn (six years), followed by Inglewood (five years).

- **Projected Population Growth:** According to the Victorian Government's 2012 *Victoria in Future* population projections, the population of the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment will reach 130,374 by 2021 and 139,043 by 2026. All of the projected population growth will take place in Greater Bendigo. Between 2011 and 2026, the population of Greater Bendigo is projected to increase by 25,794 people, while the population of Loddon is projected to decrease by 271.

Key Findings

Population Groups

Data collected for this profile indicates that certain population groups within the BLPCP catchment have a higher prevalence of health and wellbeing concerns, compared to Victoria and/or Regional Victoria and to the broader BLPCP population. The key health and wellbeing inequities by main population groups are as follows:

Males

Unfortunately, not all data is available broken down by gender. The data collected in this profile suggests that males are significantly more likely than females to have high risk health behaviours or characteristics (such as smoking or obesity) and to have many chronic diseases.

- **Life expectancy:** Life expectancy for males is much lower in both BLPCP LGAs, particularly Loddon Shire, than the Victoria average and this figure was less than the life expectancy for females in BLPCP.
- **ACSCs:** Across BLPCP males have a significantly higher rate of total ACSC hospital admissions, particularly chronic ACSCs.
- **Chronic disease:** In Loddon Shire in particular males also have a significantly higher level of ACSC admission rate for diabetes complications as well as higher rate of admissions for COPD, congestive cardiac failure and angina.
- **Smoking:** Males are generally more likely than females to be current smokers and the rates across both BLPCP LGAs were generally higher than the Victoria average for males.
- **Obesity:** Males are significantly more likely to be overweight or obese than females. Greater Bendigo males are more likely to be overweight than the Victoria average for males.
- **Cancers:** In both BLPCP LGAs, males made up a higher proportion of total new cancer cases and of total cancer deaths, compared to BLPCP females and to the Victoria average for males.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo males had a higher proportion of all new cancer cases that were cancers of the bowel, kidney and lung.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo males had a higher proportion of all cancer deaths that were cancers of bowel, breast (male), kidney and lung.

Excluding breast cancer, BLPCP males were more likely than females to be diagnosed with every one of the leading cancers.

Compared to Victoria, Loddon males had a higher proportion of all new cancer cases that were cancers of the bowel, head and neck, liver, lung and oesophagus.

Compared to Victoria, Loddon males had a higher proportion of all cancer deaths that were cancers of head and neck, liver, lung, oesophagus and pancreas.

- **GP visits:** Males from SLAs Loddon-North and Greater Bendigo-Strathfieldsaye were significantly less likely to have seen a GP than the Victoria average for males and both BLPCP LGAs' males were significantly less likely than females to have seen a GP in 2009/10.

Females:

- **Teenage pregnancies:** In 2008, Greater Bendigo (19.4 per 1000 births) had a significantly higher rate of teenage pregnancies compared to the Victoria average (10.6 per 1000 births).
- **Smoking:** The rate of current smokers in both BLPCP LGA female populations (except the SLA of Greater Bendigo-Strathfieldsaye) was significantly higher than the average for Victoria females.
- **Obesity:** Compared to the Victoria average, females from the BLPCP catchment were more likely to be obese or overweight, particularly in Greater Bendigo-Central and Loddon-North.
- **Cancer:** Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo females had a higher proportion of all new cancer cases that were cancers of the bowel, kidney and melanoma.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo females had a higher proportion of all cancer deaths that were cancers of bowel, breast, head and neck, kidney, and leukaemia.

Compared to Victoria, Loddon females had a higher proportion of all new cancer cases that were cancers of the breast, liver and oesophagus.

Compared to Victoria, Loddon females had a higher proportion of all cancer deaths that were cancers of breast, liver, lymphoma and pancreas.

- **Mammograms:** Breast cancer screening rates for women 50-69 years are lower than the Victoria average in both BLPCP LGAs and significantly lower in Greater Bendigo.
- **Pap Smears:** Cervical cancer screening rates are lower in both BLPCP LGAs – particularly Loddon – compared to the Victoria average.
- **Mental health:** Within both BLPCP LGAs, females were more likely than males to have mental and behavioural problems (self-assessed data) and in both LGAs females were more likely to have mental and behavioural problems than the Victoria average. Within both BLPCP LGAs, females were more likely than males to have self-assessed mood (affective) problems and females from several SLAs were more likely to have mood (affective) problems than the Victoria average.
- **Family incidents:** The rate of family incidents (76% of aggrieved parties in both LGAs are women) where charges are laid or an IVO was applied for is substantially higher in Greater Bendigo than the Victoria average.

Children

- **Hospital admissions:** In 2008 - 09, the rate of hospital admissions per 1000 children aged 0 – 8 years was slightly higher in Greater Bendigo than the Victoria average.

- **AEDI:** Overall, BLPCP LGAs had higher proportions of children who were developmentally vulnerable or developmentally at risk, across the five AEDI domains, compared to the Victoria average.
- **Immunisation:** Compared to Victoria, rates were lower in Loddon for the 12-15 month immunisation stages.
- **Maternal and Child Health Centre visits:** Greater Bendigo had lower participation rates than the Victoria average for all of the key age and stage visits except the 3.5 years check. Loddon Shire also had lower participation rates for the majority of age and stage visits.
- **Breastfeeding:** Greater Bendigo had a lower rate of infants who were fully or partly breastfed for all key ages compared to the Victoria average; and Loddon had a lower proportion for most key ages.
- **Mental Health:** Compared to Victoria, both BLPCP LGAs had a slightly higher proportion of Child & Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS – State public) clients as a percentage of population
- **Low birth weight:** There was a greater proportion of low birth weight (<2,500 gm) babies in BLPCP than the Victoria average, with the same rate in both LGAs.
- **Projected Population Growth:** Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 0 – 14 years is projected to increase by 4,695 people in Greater Bendigo and to decrease by 327 people in Loddon.

Young People

- **Teenage pregnancies:** In 2008, Greater Bendigo (19.4 per 1000 births) had a significantly higher rate of teenage pregnancies compared to the Victoria average (10.6 per 1000 births).
- **Youth engagement:** In 2006, both Greater Bendigo and Loddon LGAs had a higher proportion of young people who had left school and were disengaged (i.e. not involved in any work or study) than the Victoria average
- **Benefit recipients:** In October 2011, both Bendigo Loddon PCP LGAs had a higher proportion of population aged 15-24 receiving the Youth Allowance than the Victoria average.
- **Bullying:** In 2009, 50.6% of adolescents in Greater Bendigo reported being recently bullied. This was significantly higher than the proportion reported across Victoria (44.6%)
- **Intentional Self Harm:** In 2008-09, the hospitalisation rate for intentional self harm per 1000 adolescents was 0.9 in Greater Bendigo and 1.0 in Loddon. This was greater than the rate in Victoria (0.6)
- **Victims of crime:** In 2009-10, 22.2 per 1000 adolescents in Greater Bendigo were victims of a reported crime and this was significantly higher than the Victoria rate (17.5 per 1000).
- **Projected Population Growth:** Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 15 – 24 years is projected to increase by 1,180 people in Greater Bendigo and to decrease by 16 people in Loddon.

Indigenous

- **Socio-economic status:** Generally speaking, the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment's Indigenous population had a much lower income, was significantly less likely to have completed year 12 and

was significantly less likely to be employed or participating in the labour force (seeking employment) than the non-indigenous population.

Older Population

- **Socio-economic and health factors:** A range of socio-economic and health characteristics that may be linked to or reflect high proportions of ageing population were typical in the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, particularly in Loddon Shire. These included: a high proportion of lone person households, a higher proportion of population (aged 65 yrs plus) earning a low income, decreased labour force participation figures, and certain health conditions appearing to be more prevalent in the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment.
- **Residential aged care places:** Compared to the Victoria average, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over living in high level residential aged care; while the whole BLPCP catchment had a higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over living in low level residential aged care. These figures reflect the age structure of the BLPCP population as well as availability of aged care places at various levels.
- **Home and Community Care (HACC) service clients:** Compared to Victoria, both BLPCP LGAs had a significantly higher rate per 1000 people aged 70 years and over of population that were receiving HACC services. Additionally, Loddon Shire had more than four times the rate of population under 70 years of age who were HACC clients.
- **Projected Population Growth:** Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 11,049 people in Greater Bendigo and by 579 people in Loddon.

Socio-economic Characteristics

- **SEIFA:** Loddon Shire ranked 4th highest out of all regional Victoria local government areas in the 2006 SEIFA index of relative disadvantage (1 = most disadvantaged). City of Greater Bendigo was ranked 33rd. At the township level in Greater Bendigo, Long Gully, California Gully, Heathcote, Bendigo West and Bendigo North were all in the 1st decile of SEIFA scores (most disadvantaged) and in Loddon, Korong Vale, Tarnagulla, Bridgewater and Inglewood were all in the 1st decile.
- **Median Personal Weekly Income:** In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (\$493), Greater Bendigo LGA (\$513) had a higher median personal weekly income and Loddon (\$377) had a lower median personal weekly income. Between 2006 and 2011, the total personal weekly income increased by 27% in Greater Bendigo and 16% in Loddon, compared to an increase of 23% across Victoria and 24% across regional Victoria.

Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment at the township level, Goornong (\$594) had the highest median personal weekly income, followed by Bendigo (\$518) and these were the only towns that had a median personal weekly income higher than the regional Victoria average. Within the catchment, Pyramid Hill (\$349) had the lowest median personal weekly income, followed by Wedderburn (\$352) and Inglewood (\$358).
- **Median Household Weekly Income by Town:** In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (\$945), Greater Bendigo LGA (\$991) had a higher median household weekly income and Loddon (\$686)

had a lower median household weekly income. Between 2006 and 2011, the median household weekly income increased by 19% in Greater Bendigo and 15% in Loddon, compared to an increase of 19% across Victoria and 15% across regional Victoria.

Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, Goornong (\$1,228) had the highest median household weekly income, followed by Bendigo (\$987) and these were the only towns that had median household incomes higher than the regional Victoria average. Within the catchment, Pyramid Hill (\$546) had the lowest median household weekly income, followed by Wedderburn (\$579) and Heathcote (\$630).

- **Year 12 completion:** In 2011, 37% of Greater Bendigo male residents aged 15 years and over and 42% of female residents had completed year 12 or equivalent. Females from Loddon (32%) were also more likely to have completed year 12 or equivalent than males (22%). Compared to Victoria, males and females from Greater Bendigo and from Loddon were much less likely to have completed year 12 and were more likely (particularly in Loddon) to have completed school in years 8, 9, 10 or 11.
- **Post secondary qualifications:** In 2011, compared to regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo males aged 15 to 64 years were more likely to have a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree or advanced diploma or diploma level qualification. Greater Bendigo females were also more likely than the regional Victoria female average to have these qualifications (not including the advanced diploma or diploma). Within Greater Bendigo, females were more likely than males to have the above-mentioned qualifications.

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria, Loddon males and females aged 15 to 64 years were less likely to have a non school qualification. Within Loddon, females were more likely than males to have a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree, advanced diploma or diploma, or a certificate level I and II level qualification; while they were less likely to have a certificate III and IV level qualification.
- **Labour Force Participation:** In 2011, 72% of the Greater Bendigo and 64.3% of the Loddon population aged 15 to 64 years was participating in the labour force*. The Greater Bendigo figure was approximately the same as the Victorian average labour force participation figure and the Loddon figure was much lower. Between 2006 and 2011, labour force participation increased slightly in Greater Bendigo and it decreased slightly in Loddon.
- **Labour Force Participation by Indigenous status:** In 2011, 55.1% of the Greater Bendigo Indigenous population aged 15-64 years was participating in the labour force (as registered unemployed or employed), compared to 72.0% of the total population in this age group. The proportion of Greater Bendigo Indigenous population aged 15-64 years participating in the labour force (as registered unemployed or employed) was slightly lower than the Victorian Indigenous average.
- **Unemployment:** The September 2011 quarter unemployment rate for Greater Bendigo overall was higher than the Victoria average, whilst in Loddon it was lower.
- **Homelessness:** In 2006, a higher proportion of all BLPCP residents (not visitors) than the Victoria average were living in a caravan, cabin, houseboat or in an improvised home, a tent, or were sleeping out.

- **Affordable lettings:** In December 2011, both BLPCP LGAs had a higher proportion of affordable lettings than the Victoria average.
- **Mortgage stress:** in 2006, the percentage of mortgaged households experiencing mortgage stress was higher in Loddon Shire as a whole and in parts of Greater Bendigo compared to Victoria.
- **Rental stress:** Most Greater Bendigo areas had a higher proportion of households experiencing rental stress in 2006, compared to Country Victoria and Victoria whilst in Loddon the proportion was lower than average.

Health Behaviours

- **Smoking:** Compared to Victoria, both BLPCP LGAs had a slightly higher proportion of population aged 18 years and over who described themselves as current smokers. Within the catchment Loddon Shire had the highest proportion of smokers.
- **Nutrition:** Compared to Victoria, in 2008 a higher proportion of BLPCP populations met the vegetable consumption guidelines. However, a lower proportion of all populations met the fruit consumption guidelines than the Victoria average.
- **Physical inactivity:** Compared to Victoria, in 2008 a lower proportion of all BLPCP catchment adult population had sufficient physical activity time and sessions. Residents of Loddon were more likely to be sedentary.
- **Obesity:** Overall, the BLPCP population was more likely to be overweight or obese than the Victoria and Regional Victoria average. BLPCP males were more likely to be overweight or obese than females.
- **Health Checks:** Loddon Shire had the lowest overall rates of blood pressure and cholesterol checks in the BLPCP region in 2008, whilst Greater Bendigo had the lowest rates of blood glucose checks. These rates were all lower than the Victoria average figures.

Health Status

- **Notifiable infectious diseases:** In the 12 months leading to December 2011, the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment had a comparatively high rate of many infectious diseases, with particularly high rates – across both LGAs – of enteric diseases and vector borne diseases. Greater Bendigo also had particularly high rates of chlamydia and pertussis.
- **Diabetes:** The number and proportion of residents with all forms of diabetes in total more than doubled between 2001 and 2011 for both BLPCP LGAs. In 2011, Loddon Shire had a substantially higher proportion of population (6.5%) with diabetes than the Victoria average and Greater Bendigo proportion of 4.5%
- **Type 2 diabetes:** Compared to Victoria (4.8%), Greater Bendigo (5.7%) had a higher proportion of population aged 18 years and over who reported having doctor-diagnosed type 2 diabetes in 2008, whilst the proportion in Loddon (4.6%) was lower than the Victoria average.

- **Cancers:** Between 2008 and 2010, in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon, the 60 – 79 years age bracket had the highest proportion of new cancer cases and cancer deaths.

In Greater Bendigo, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all new cancer cases were cancers of the bowel, kidney, lung, and melanoma. The most common new cancer cases (of all cancers) were prostate, followed by bowel and then breast.

In Greater Bendigo, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all cancer *deaths* were cancers of the bowel, breast, kidney, and leukaemia. The most common cancers causing death (of all cancers) were lung and bowel (equal highest) cancers, followed by breast and prostate (equal 2nd highest).

In Loddon, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all new cancer cases were cancers of the bowel, head and neck, liver, lung, oesophagus and prostate. The most common new cancer cases (of all cancers) were prostate, followed by bowel and then breast.

In Loddon, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all cancer deaths were cancers of the breast, head and neck, liver, lung, oesophagus, pancreas and prostate. The most common cancers causing death (of all cancers) were lung, prostate and breast (equal 2nd highest).

- **Cardiovascular disease:** In 2007-08, most Greater Bendigo and all Loddon Shire SLA populations had a higher rate of circulatory system diseases compared to Victoria. Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo – Central SLA had the highest rate.
- **Hypertensive disease:** In 2007-08, most Greater Bendigo and all Loddon Shire SLA populations had a higher rate of hypertensive diseases compared to Victoria. Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo – Central SLA had the highest rate.
- **High cholesterol:** In 2007-08, most of Greater Bendigo and all Loddon Shire SLA populations had a higher rate of high cholesterol compared to Victoria and non-metropolitan Victoria and Greater Bendigo - Central SLA had the highest rate.
- **Respiratory diseases:** In 2007-08, all BLPCP LGA and SLA populations had a higher rate of respiratory system diseases compared to Victoria. Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo-Central, Eaglehawk and Inner East SLAs had the highest rate. Both BLPCP LGAs populations had a higher rate of asthma and COPD compared to Victoria, with the highest rates of both conditions seen in Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk SLA.
- **Musculoskeletal system diseases:** In 2007-08, all BLPCP LGA and SLA populations had a higher rate of musculoskeletal system diseases compared to Victoria. Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo - Central SLA had the highest rate.
- **Dental conditions:** In 2009-10, compared to Victoria and Regional Victoria averages, the hospital admission rate for dental conditions (as an ACSC) was higher in both BLPCP LGAs. The rate for Greater Bendigo residents was the highest since 2005-06 whilst the rate in Loddon has decreased markedly over the same period.

In 2009-10, the admission rate for dental conditions for all BLPCP residents aged 0 – 14 years was higher than the Victoria average. Within the catchment, Loddon Shire had the highest admission rate although it had decreased markedly from the year before.

Mental Health

- **Avoidable deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries:** Between 2003 and 2007, compared to the Victoria average, both BLPCP LGAs had a higher rate of deaths from suicide or self-inflicted injuries in the population aged 0 – 74 years. The rate was more than double the state average in the Greater Bendigo - Inner North SLA and also significantly higher in Greater Bendigo - Eaglehawk SLA.
- **Mental and behavioural problems:** Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo-Eaglehawk and Loddon-South SLAs had the highest rate of female and male population who reported having mental and behavioural problems in 2007-08. Compared to the Victoria average, all BLPCP SLAs except Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsay had a higher rate of male population who reported having mental and behavioural problems; while most SLAs also had a higher than Victoria average rate of females who reported having mental and behavioural problems.
- **Mood (affective) problems:** Within both BLPCP LGAs in 2008, females were more likely than males to have self-assessed mood (affective) problems and females from several SLAs were more likely to have mood problems than the Victoria average. Rates for mood problems in males were also generally higher than the Victoria average across most SLAs.
- **Psychological distress:** Across the BLPCP catchment in 2007-08, residents were less likely to report having a high or very high level of psychological distress compared to the Victoria average. Highest rates in the catchment of reported psychological distress were in Greater Bendigo-Eaglehawk and Loddon-South which were above the Victoria average.
- **Mental Health Care Plans:** In 2009-10, the rate of Mental Health Care Plans prepared by GPs (based on Medicare Benefits Schedule claims) per 100,000 population was significantly lower than the Regional Victoria and Victoria average for a number of BLPCP SLAs. The lowest rate was in Loddon-North.
- **PBS prescribed items:** The BLPCP area is included in the regions covered by two Divisions of General Practice – Murray-Plains DGP and the Central Victoria GP Network. In 2010, compared to the Australian average figures, Murray-Plains region had a significantly higher percentage of all classes of psycholeptics (medication which produces calming effects) prescribed per population and a higher dollar value per population. Central Victoria GPN had higher than Australian average figures for some psycholeptics – namely antipsychotics and anxiolytics.

Both Divisions of GP regions also had a significantly higher percentage of antidepressants and anti-dementia drugs prescribed per population with a correspondingly higher dollar value per population.
- **Mental health clients:** In 2010-11 there were 1963 State public mental health clients who were BLPCP residents, representing 1.75% of the 2010 estimated resident population. Compared to averages for Victoria, both BLPCP LGAs had a higher rate per population of total public mental health clients – adult, aged and child & adolescent.
- **Alcohol consumption:** In 2008, both BLPCP catchment LGAs had a higher proportion of population that had consumed alcohol at risky or high risk levels for health in the short term compared to the Victoria average. Both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population that had consumed alcohol *at least weekly* at risky or high risk levels for health in₂₁

the short term compared to the Victoria average. Rates of consumption across all short term measures were highest in Loddon.

Crime

- In 2010-2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire had a lower rate of all main crime categories compared to the Victoria average figures. However rates for particular crimes were higher than Victoria in the following cases – Greater Bendigo for rape, sex crimes (non rape), theft (shop steal), theft of bicycle, regulated public order; and Loddon for homicide, sex crimes (non rape), arson, property damage, burglary (other), regulated public order, weapons/explosions and behaviour in public.
- Between 2009-10 and 2010-11 overall crime rates reduced in Greater Bendigo and across Victoria, but increased in Loddon Shire.
- Between 2009-10 and 2010-11 the rate of family incidents per 100,000 population increased in both BLPCP LGAs, although the rates were both lower than the Victoria average. The rate of family incidents where charges are laid or an IVO was applied for is substantially higher in Greater Bendigo than the Victoria average.

Acknowledgements

The Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership Community Health and Wellbeing Profile could not have been developed without the generous support (provision of information, resources, time and advice) of a wide range of agencies and organisations, including: the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Workcover, The Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Centrelink – Strategic Information Division, Monash University Accident Research Centre, Victoria Police, Community Indicators Victoria, Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Diabetes Victoria, the Public Health Information Development Unit, Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, Cancer Council Victoria, Department of Health - Mental Health, Drugs & Regions Division, and the Department of Human Services - Housing & Community Building Division.

Data Notes

All data contained in this report should be used strictly as a guide only and should be used in conjunction with further investigation, including consultation with local and regional health agencies.

Data for locations and population groups with smaller populations, should be interpreted with particular caution. In many instances, actual numbers are very low and/or data has been aggregated over a number of years. Many agencies, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, use random errors for small numbers, to ensure privacy of individuals is protected. For this reason, small numbers (e.g. under 20) should be treated as a preliminary indicator only and should be subject to further investigation at the local level.

Within the document, some per population rates are not standardised. In these cases, prevalence of disease or other wellbeing data are very likely to be affected by the age and gender structure of the local population.

Some data provides an indicator of how often a condition or disease is reported (e.g. sexually transmitted infections) rather than actual prevalence of the condition or disease. Additionally, figures for hospital separations, screening of various diseases and GP service delivery may be affected by accessibility (geographic, financial, cultural and other potential barriers) and not only prevalence of a disease, condition or behaviour.

It has not always been possible to include trend data (comparing figures over time) in this profile, as methodology and geographic boundaries have changed.

Some data in the profile, sourced from the PHIDU, is based on estimates using data from the 2007-08 National Health Survey (NHS), conducted by the ABS: a description of the synthetic estimation process is at http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data_online/notes_estimates_Aust_2007-08.pdf.

In some tables, figures have been highlighted using red text. This red text denotes where the figure represents a health or wellbeing outcome that is worse than the regional Victoria or Victoria average.

Data was correct and current at the time of writing, however much of the information contained in this profile is subject to regular change and review by the relevant agencies. When interpreting data, it is strongly recommended to refer to the original source of the data where possible. Please refer to data notes, where applicable, for each data set.

Introduction

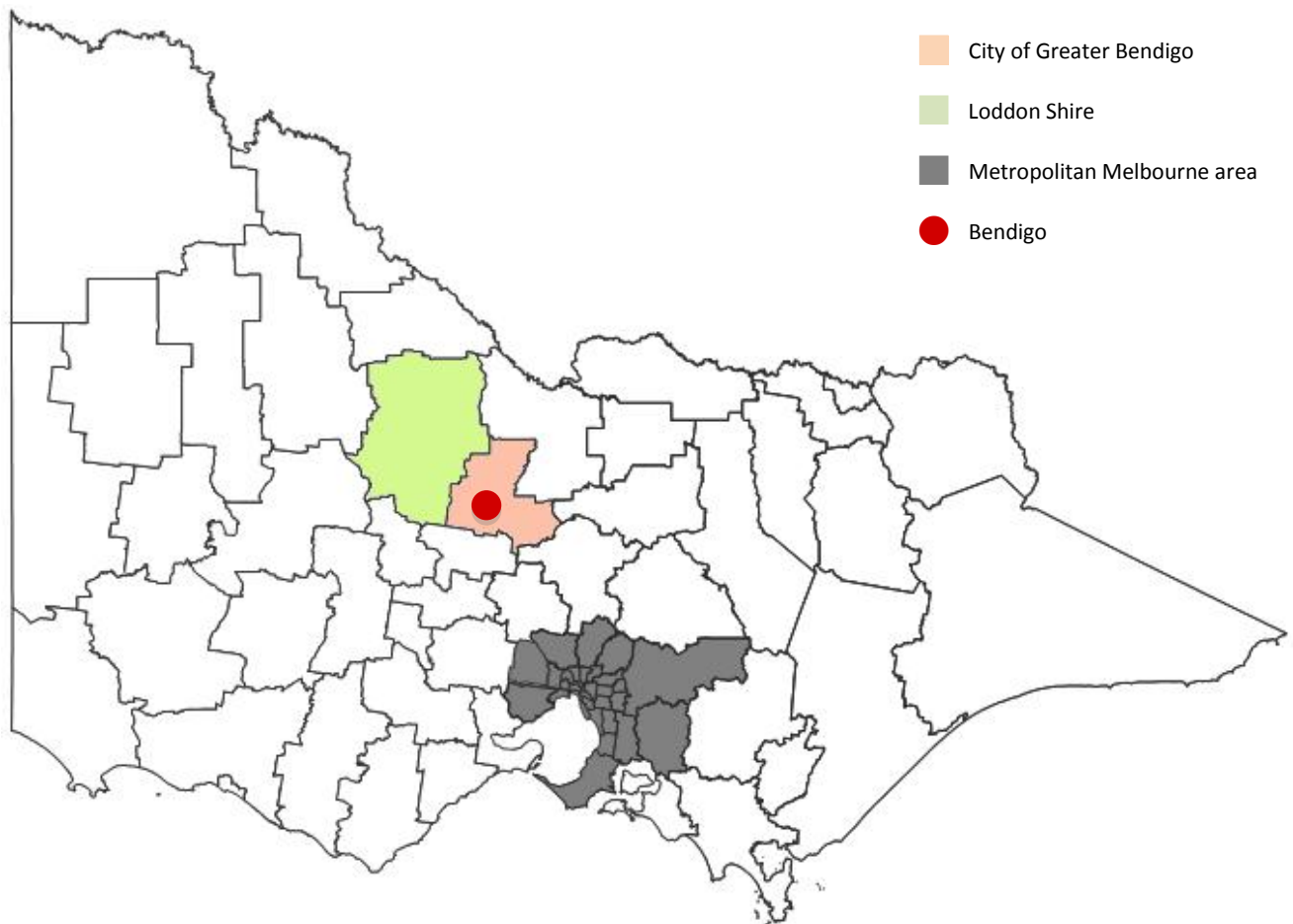
The Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership is a network of health and community service organisations and local governments in the City of Greater Bendigo and the Loddon Shire. This group of organisations formed a voluntary alliance in 2000 to improve the health and wellbeing of people in the area by working in partnership. Our Partnership covers a broad landscape, encompassing the two Local Government areas of Greater Bendigo and Loddon and 9,700 square kilometres of rural and regional Victoria. Our partnership provides services to a estimated resident population of 109,382 within our catchment.

The Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership Community Health and Wellbeing Profile has been developed to provide information and statistics about the health and wellbeing of our catchment's residents. The information can be used by members as a resource in the planning of health priorities, to assist in submission writing, to gauge the development and success of long term health promotion projects, and to lobby Governments for funding to improve health outcomes in our community.

About the Catchment

The Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment is located in North Central Victoria and takes in the local government areas of City of Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire. In total, the catchment covers 9,700 square kilometres. The catchment includes the major regional centre of Bendigo as well as other smaller service centres and rural townships. The two local government areas are divided into a number of Statistical Local Areas.

The Bendigo Loddon PCP Catchment Area



LGA Boundaries taken from maps provided on the www.abs.gov.au website (at May 2012)

Statistical Local Areas

Some data in this profile is provided at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. The Australian Bureau of Statistics and some other agencies collate and present information at SLA level. A Local Government Area (LGA) is typically made up of one or more SLA. Note: (S) = Shire and (C) = City.

Bendigo Loddon PCP Statistical Local Areas



Statistical Local Area boundaries taken from maps provided on the www.abs.gov.au website (at May 2012)

Demographic Characteristics

The Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership (PCP) catchment comprises the Local Government areas of Loddon Shire and City of Greater Bendigo. The catchment spans an area of approximately 9,700 square kilometres and, in 2011, had a usual resident population of 109,382. The population, outside of Bendigo, is widely dispersed and takes in a number of small towns.

Population

Population

The estimated resident population of the Bendigo-Loddon PCP catchment in 2011 was 109,382. Just over 93% of this population resides in Greater Bendigo.

Greater Bendigo had a total estimated resident population of 101,868. Within Greater Bendigo, Greater Bendigo – Inner East SLA had the largest population, followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner West SLA. Between 2006 and 2011 in Greater Bendigo, the greatest proportional population increase was seen in Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsay which had a 20.5% increase in population. Greater Bendigo – Central SLA had the smallest population increase (decrease) with a 2.4% decrease in population over this period. Compared to the Victorian average population growth figures, Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsay and Greater Bendigo – Inner North populations increased by a greater proportion.

Loddon had a total estimated resident population of 7,514. Within Loddon, Loddon – South SLA had the largest population. Between 2006 and 2011, both Loddon – South and North SLA populations decreased (-6.2% and -8.4%).

Estimated resident population (2001 – 2011)

	2006	2011	2006 – 11 change	
			No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	18,449	17,997	-452	-2.4%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	8,901	9,122	221	2.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	24,317	24,437	120	0.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	10,006	11,761	1,755	17.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	16,480	18,238	1,758	10.7%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	6,730	8,111	1,381	20.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	11,660	12,202	542	4.6%
Loddon (S) - North	3,293	3,016	-277	-8.4%
Loddon (S) - South	4,794	4,498	-296	-6.2%
<i>Greater Bendigo</i>	96,543	101,868	5,325	5.5%
<i>Loddon</i>	8,087	7,514	-573	-7.1%
<i>Bendigo – Loddon PCP Total</i>	104,630	109,382	4,752	4.5%
Victoria	5,126,540	5,534,526	729,800	15.2%

Regional Population Growth, Australia 3218.0 (ABS July, 2012)

Population by Town

In 2011, the regional city of Bendigo (82,794) had the largest population in the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment. The second largest town was Heathcote, with a population of 1,688, then Boort (760), Inglewood (711), Wedderburn (680) and Elmore (668).

Between 2006 and 2011, the populations of Bendigo, Heathcote and Inglewood all increased. The population of Bendigo increased by the greatest number of people (6,743), followed by Heathcote which increased by 114 people. The population of Bendigo also increased by the greatest percentage (8.9%), followed by Heathcote (7.2%).

Between 2006 and 2011, the populations of Axedale, Boort, Bridgewater on Loddon, Elmore, Goornong, Pyramid Hill and Wedderburn all decreased. The population of Pyramid Hill decreased by the greatest number of people (44), followed by Goornong (40) then Bridgewater on Loddon (30). The population of Goornong decreased by the greatest percentage (-13.3%), followed by Pyramid Hill (-9.5%) then Bridgewater on Loddon (-7.6%).

Bendigo Loddon PCP town[#] populations - table (2006 and 2011)

Location	2006 population	2011 population	2006 – 2011 number change	2006 – 2011 % change
Axedale	231	216	-15	-6.5%
Bendigo (township not LGA)	76,051	82,794	6743	8.9%
Boort	772	760	-12	-1.6%
Bridgewater on Loddon	393	363	-30	-7.6%
Elmore	693	668	-25	-3.6%
Goornong	301	261	-40	-13.3%
Heathcote	1574	1,688	114	7.2%
Inglewood	687	711	24	3.5%
Pyramid Hill	463	419	-44	-9.5%
Wedderburn	704	680	-24	-3.4%

2006 and 2011 Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012 #Based on Urban Centre Locality geographic areas

Bendigo Loddon PCP town populations - chart (2006 and 2011)



Indigenous Population

In 2011, an estimated 1.4% of the Greater Bendigo total population and 1.4% of the Loddon total population were Indigenous (of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin) compared to 0.7% across Victoria and 1.5% across regional Victoria. At the township level, Bendigo (1,248) had the highest number of Indigenous residents, followed by Boort (22) then Heathcote(18). As a proportion of total population, Boort (2.9%) had the highest proportion, followed by Bridgewater on Loddon (2.5%).

Number and proportion of total population that are Indigenous persons (2006 and 2011)

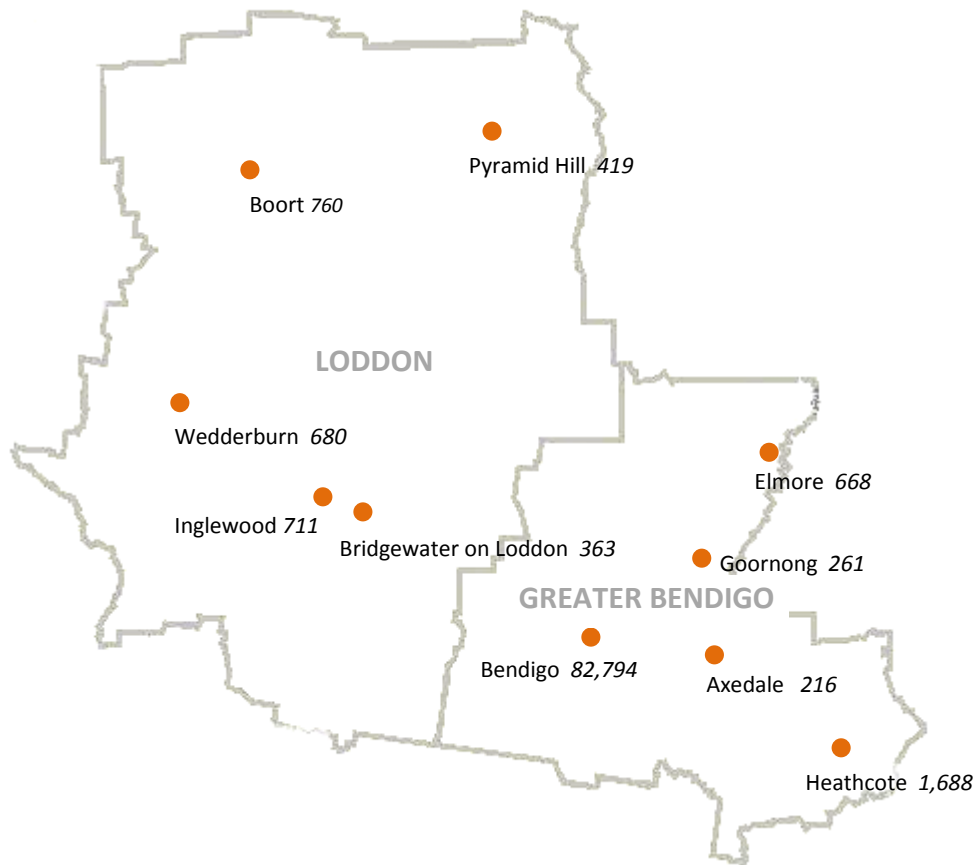
Location	2006		2011		
	Number	%	Number	Total Pop	%
Axedale	0	0.0%	**	216	**
Bendigo (regional city area)	906	1.2%	1,248	82,794	1.5%
Boort	20	2.6%	22	760	2.9%
Bridgewater on Loddon	**	**	9	363	2.5%
Elmore	**	**	**	668	**
Goornong	**	**	**	261	**
Greater Bendigo LGA	1,020	1.1%	1,442	100,617	1.4%
Heathcote	9	0.6%	18	1,688	1.1%
Inglewood	16	2.3%	11	711	1.5%
Loddon Shire LGA	80	1.0%	101	7,459	1.4%
Pyramid Hill	**	**	**	419	**
Wedderburn	10	1.4%	**	680	**
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	15,925	1.2%	19,682	1,345,715	1.5%
Victoria	30,140	0.6%	37,988	5,354,042	0.7%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS * Figure are for Urban Centre Locality geographic areas ** Number too small to be statistically reliable

Population Distribution

In 2011, around 85% of the Greater Bendigo and 40% of the Loddon usual resident populations lived in medium to large sized towns. The map below sets out how the catchment's population was distributed across its major towns.

Town population map (2011)



2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles at Urban Centre Locality level, ABS

Projected Population Growth

According to the Victorian Government's 2012 *Victoria in Future* population projections, the population of the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment will reach 130,374 by 2021 and 139,043 by 2026. All of the projected population growth will take place in Greater Bendigo. Between 2011 and 2026, the population of Greater Bendigo is projected to increase by 25,794 people, while the population of Loddon is projected to decrease by 271.

Between 2011 and 2026, at the SLA level, Greater Bendigo – Inner North population is projected to increase by the greatest number of people (7,318), followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner West (7,272). As a proportion of 2011 population, the Greater Bendigo – Inner North population is forecast to increase by the greatest amount (60.6%), followed by Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye (50.2%).

Between 2011 and 2026, the Loddon – South population is projected to decrease by 159 people (3.4% decrease), and the Loddon – North population is projected to decrease by 112 people (3.5%).

Note that these projections are scheduled to be updated again by DPCD in 2013, to reflect the 2011 census results.

Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment population forecast (2011 – 2026)

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2011-2026 change	
					No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	19,123	19,708	20,180	20,690	1,567	8.2%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	9,508	10,198	10,802	11,416	1,908	20.1%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	25,430	25,984	26,667	27,440	2,010	7.9%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	12,073	14,544	16,999	19,391	7,318	60.6%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	18,662	20,962	23,463	25,934	7,272	39.0%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	8,138	9,438	10,808	12,225	4,087	50.2%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	12,629	13,116	13,683	14,261	1,632	12.9%
Greater Bendigo – TOTAL LGA	105,563	113,950	122,602	131,357	25,794	24.4%
Loddon (S) - North	3,235	3,211	3,158	3,123	-112	-3.5%
Loddon (S) - South	4,722	4,685	4,613	4,563	-159	-3.4%
Loddon – TOTAL LGA	7,957	7,896	7,771	7,686	-271	-3.4%
<i>Bendigo – Loddon PCP Total</i>	<i>113,520</i>	<i>121,844</i>	<i>130,374</i>	<i>139,043</i>	<i>25,523</i>	<i>22.5%</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>1,483,781</i>	<i>1,584,097</i>	<i>1,691,817</i>	<i>1,805,693</i>	<i>321,912</i>	<i>21.7%</i>
Victoria	5,621,210	6,067,702	6,500,653	6,924,141	1,302,931	23.2%

*Victorian in Future 2012, DPCD April 2012 *The figure for 2011 is the usual resident population taken from the 2011 household census. # Figures for 2016, 2021 and 2026 are from the Victoria In Future 2008 population projections*

The City of Greater Bendigo has commissioned an independent population forecast. Based on this forecast, the population of the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment would reach 143,657 by 2026.

Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment population forecast* (2016 – 2026)

Area	2016	2021	2026
Greater Bendigo	115,235	125,777	135,883
Loddon	7,874	7,799	7,774
Total (PCP Catchment)	123,109	133,576	143,657

*Victorian in Future 2008, second release, DPCD 2009 and www.id.com.au/bendigo/forecastid/ Accessed August 2012 *(based on Victoria in Future 2008 population projections for Loddon and i.d. consulting population projections for City of Greater Bendigo)*

Age Structure

In 2011, the age structure of Greater Bendigo population was similar to that of regional Victoria, with slightly higher proportions of population aged 0 to 4 years and 20 to 34 years and slightly lower proportions of population aged 35 to 44 years and 55 to 84 years. In Greater Bendigo, between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of population increased for population aged 0 to 4 years, 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years; while it decreased for population aged between 5 and 19 years and 35 to 44 years.

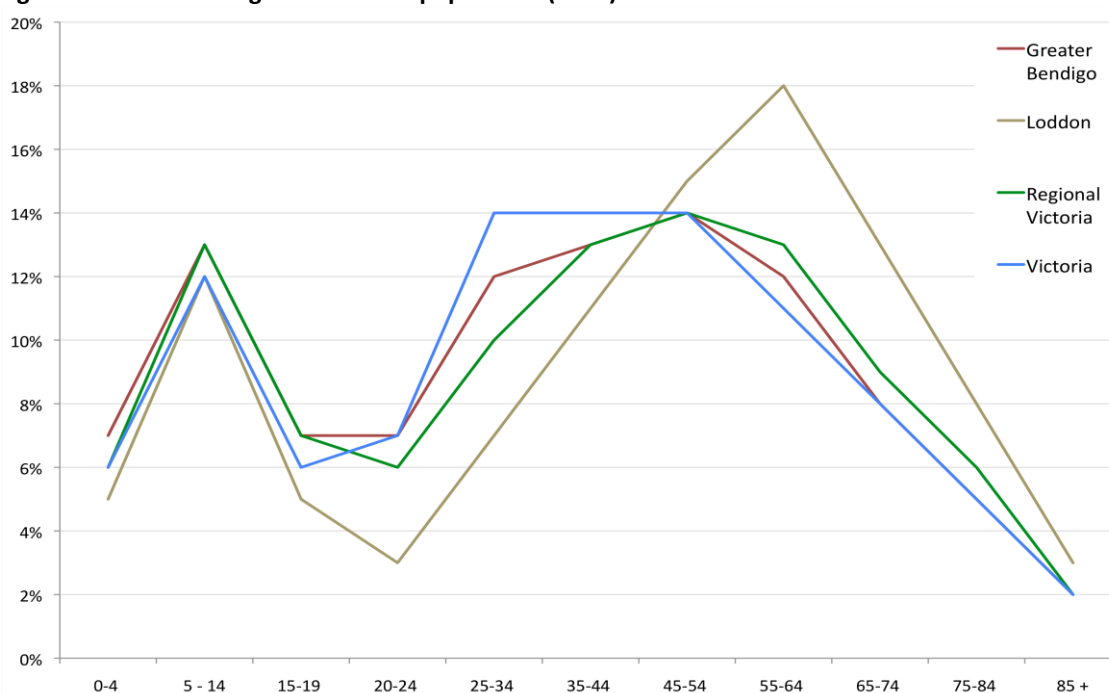
In 2011, the age structure of Loddon population was older than the regional Victoria. Compared to regional Victoria, Loddon had a lower proportion of population aged 0 to 44 years and a higher proportion of population aged 45 years and over. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Loddon population aged 0 to 19 years and 25 to 54 years decreased while it increased for population aged 5 years to 74 years.

Age structure of population (2006 and 2011)

Age	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
0-4	6%	7%	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
5-14	14%	13%	13%	12%	14%	13%	13%	12%
15-19	8%	7%	6%	5%	7%	7%	7%	6%
20-24	7%	7%	3%	3%	5%	6%	7%	7%
25-34	11%	12%	8%	7%	11%	10%	14%	14%
35-44	14%	13%	12%	11%	14%	13%	15%	14%
45-54	14%	14%	16%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%
55-64	11%	12%	15%	18%	12%	13%	11%	11%
65-74	8%	8%	11%	13%	8%	9%	7%	8%
75-84	5%	5%	8%	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%
85 +	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Population	93,253	100,61	7,836	7,459	1,333,436	1,345,715	4,932,423	5,354,042

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Age structure of Bendigo Loddon PCP population (2011) - chart



2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Population by Age and Sex

In 2011, the Greater Bendigo population had more females (52%) than males (48%) and the Loddon population had more males (51%) than females (49%). In the Greater Bendigo population, females made up a larger proportion of the population aged 15 years and over, with a particularly high proportion of females in the 75 years and older age groups (reflecting the regional Victoria and Victoria averages). In the Loddon population, females made up a larger proportion of the population aged 0 – 14 years, 25 – 34 years, and 75 years and over.

Population by age and sex (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4 years	52%	48%	50%	50%	52%	48%	51%	49%
5-14 years	51%	49%	49%	51%	51%	49%	51%	49%
15-19 years	49%	51%	50%	50%	52%	48%	51%	49%
20-24 years	49%	51%	57%	43%	51%	49%	51%	49%
25-34 years	48%	52%	46%	54%	49%	51%	50%	50%
35-44 years	48%	52%	52%	48%	48%	52%	49%	51%
45-54 years	47%	53%	51%	49%	49%	51%	49%	51%
55-64 years	49%	51%	53%	47%	50%	50%	49%	51%
65-74 years	48%	52%	56%	44%	49%	51%	48%	52%
75-84 years	44%	56%	48%	52%	45%	55%	45%	55%
85 years and over	34%	66%	46%	54%	34%	66%	35%	65%
% All population	48%	52%	51%	49%	49%	51%	49%	51%
Total number	48,776	51,841	3,810	7,459	661,409	684,306	2,632,619	2,721,423

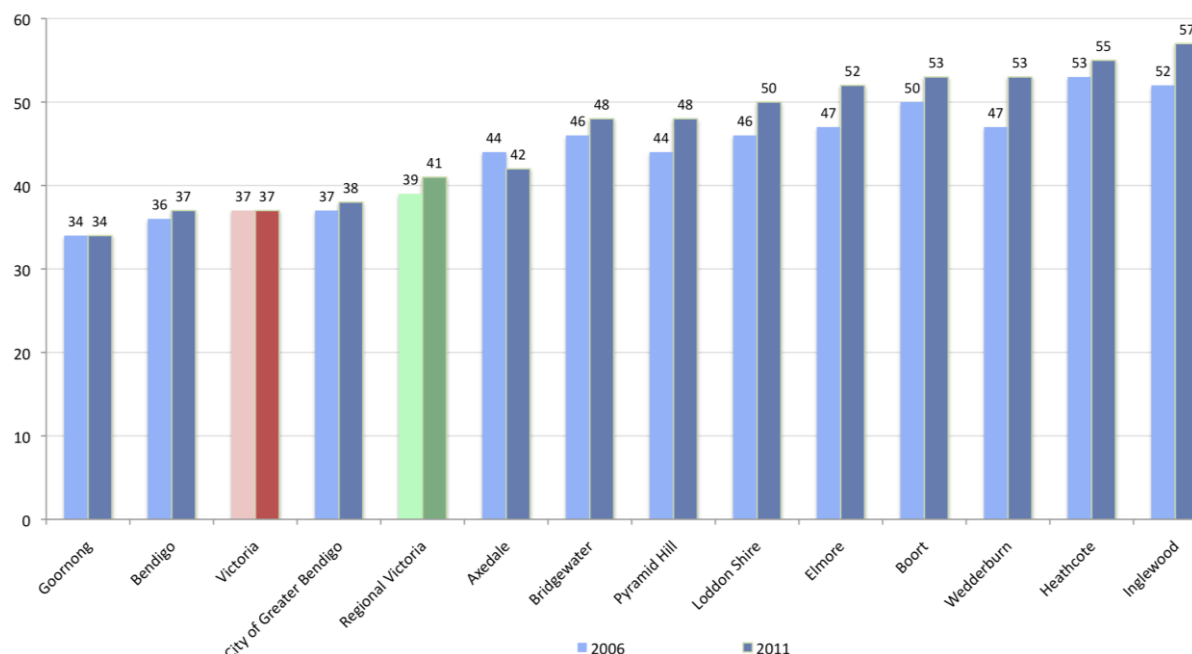
2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Median Age

In 2011, compared to Victoria (37), Loddon (50) and Greater Bendigo (38) had a higher median age. Loddon also had a higher median age compared to regional Victoria (41). At the township level, Inglewood (57) had the highest median age, followed by Heathcote (55), then Wedderburn and Boort (both 50). Goornong had the lowest median age (34), followed by Bendigo (37) then Axedale (42). All towns except Goornong and Bendigo had a median age higher than Victoria or regional Victoria.

Between 2006 and 2011, the median age remained the same in Goornong and it decreased in Axedale; while it increased in all other major towns. Median age increased by the greatest amount in Wedderburn (six years), followed by Inglewood (five years).

Median age by town - table (2006 and 2011)



2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Age Structure By Town

Population aged 0 to 4 years

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (6.3%), Loddon (5.5%) and Greater Bendigo (6.7%) had a similar proportion of population aged 0-4 yrs. Within the PCP catchment, Bendigo (5,755) had the greatest number of population in this age group, followed by Heathcote (70), then Boort (45). Compared to regional Victoria (6.3%), Goornong (7.7%) and Axedale (7.4%) had a particularly high proportion of population in this age group.

Population aged 0 to 4 years (2006 and 2011)

	2006		2011		2006 – 2011 change	
	Number	% of Pop.	Number	% of Pop.	Number	%
Axedale	7	3.0%	16	7.4%	9	128.6%
Bendigo	4,899	6.4%	5,755	7.0%	856	17.5%
Boort	35	4.5%	45	5.9%	10	28.6%
Bridgewater	18	4.6%	22	6.1%	4	22.2%
Elmore	38	5.5%	34	5.1%	-4	-10.5%
Goornong	24	7.9%	20	7.7%	-4	-16.7%
Heathcote	57	3.6%	70	4.1%	13	22.8%
Inglewood	36	5.3%	37	5.2%	1	2.8%
Pyramid Hill	27	5.8%	12	2.9%	-15	-55.6%
Wedderburn	42	6.0%	26	3.8%	-16	-38.1%
Gr. Bendigo (LGA)	5,779	6.2%	6,740	6.7%	961	16.6%
Loddon Shire (LGA)	434	5.5%	410	5.5%	-24	-5.5%
Regional Victoria	80,873	6.0%	84,656	6.3%	3,783	4.7%
Victoria	305,938	6.2%	344,733	6.4%	38,795	12.7%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Population aged 15 to 19 years

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (6.8%), Loddon (5.4%) had a lower proportion of population and Greater Bendigo (7.2%) had a higher proportion of population aged 15 to 19 years. Within the PCP catchment, Bendigo (5,902) had the greatest number of population in this age group, followed by Heathcote (91), then Boort (40). Compared to regional Victoria, Bendigo (7.1%) was the only town with a higher proportion of population in this age group.

Population aged 15 to 19 years (2006 and 2011)

	2006		2011		2006 – 2011 change	
	Number	% of Pop.	Number	% of Pop.	Number	%
Axedale	19	8.2%	11	5.1%	-8	-42.1%
Bendigo	5,740	7.5%	5,902	7.1%	162	2.8%
Boort	49	6.4%	40	5.3%	-9	-18.4%
Bridgewater	27	6.9%	16	4.4%	-11	-40.7%
Elmore	31	4.5%	33	4.9%	2	6.5%
Goornong	14	4.6%	15	5.7%	1	7.1%
Heathcote	85	5.4%	91	5.4%	6	7.1%
Inglewood	29	4.2%	29	4.1%	0	0.0%
Pyramid Hill	19	4.1%	28	6.7%	9	47.4%
Wedderburn	33	4.7%	39	5.7%	6	18.2%
Gr. Bendigo (LGA)	7,013	7.5%	7,230	7.2%	217	3.1%
Loddon Shire (LGA)	461	5.9%	404	5.4%	-57	-12.4%
Regional Victoria	94,095	7.1%	91,752	6.8%	-2343	-2.5%
Victoria	335,181	6.8%	345,342	6.5%	10161	3.0%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Population aged 20 to 24 years

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (5.5%), Loddon (2.6%) had a lower proportion of population and Greater Bendigo (7.0%) had a higher proportion of population aged 20 to 24 years. Within the PCP catchment, Bendigo (6,290) had the greatest number of population in this age group, followed by Heathcote (62), then Elmore (29). Compared to regional Victoria, Bendigo (7.6%), Goornong (6.9%) and Axedale (6.0%) were the only towns with a higher proportion of population in this age group.

Population aged 20 to 24 years (2006 and 2011)

	2006		2011		2006 – 2011 change	
	Number	% of Pop.	Number	% of Pop.	Number	%
Axedale	4	1.7%	13	6.0%	9	225.0%
Bendigo	5,825	7.7%	6,290	7.6%	465	8.0%
Boort	15	1.9%	19	2.5%	4	26.7%
Bridgewater	14	3.6%	6	1.7%	-8	-57.1%
Elmore	19	2.7%	29	4.3%	10	52.6%
Goornong	18	6.0%	18	6.9%	0	0.0%
Heathcote	55	3.5%	62	3.7%	7	12.7%
Inglewood	24	3.5%	17	2.4%	-7	-29.2%
Pyramid Hill	15	3.2%	9	2.1%	-6	-40.0%
Wedderburn	26	3.7%	6	0.9%	-20	-76.9%
Gr. Bendigo (LGA)	6,454	6.9%	7,004	7.0%	550	8.5%
Loddon Shire (LGA)	245	3.0%	194	2.6%	-51	-20.8%
Regional Victoria	71,653	5.4%	74,216	5.5%	2,563	3.6%
Victoria	338,715	6.9%	375,107	7.0%	36,392	10.7%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Population aged 65 years and over

Compared to regional Victoria (17.6%), Loddon (23.9%) had a higher proportion of population and Greater Bendigo (15.8%) had a lower proportion of population aged 65 years and over. Within the PCP catchment, Bendigo (13,072) had the greatest number of population in this age group, followed by Boort (271), then Inglewood (235). Compared to regional Victoria (17.6%); Boort (35.7%), Bridgewater (25.1%), Elmore (31.9%), Heathcote (34.2%), Inglewood (33.1%), Pyramid Hill (29.8%) and Wedderburn (30.7%) had a substantially higher proportion of population in this age group.

Population aged 65 years and over (2006 and 2011)

	2006		2011		2006 – 2011 change	
	Number	% of Pop.	Number	% of Pop.	Number	%
Axedale	22	9.5%	35	16.2%	13	59.1%
Bendigo	11,665	15.3%	13,072	15.8%	1,407	12.1%
Boort	247	32.0%	271	35.7%	24	9.7%
Bridgewater	87	22.2%	91	25.1%	4	4.6%
Elmore	173	24.9%	213	31.9%	40	23.1%
Goornong	39	12.9%	25	9.6%	-14	-35.9%
Heathcote	521	33.1%	578	34.2%	57	10.9%
Inglewood	221	32.3%	235	33.1%	14	6.3%
Pyramid Hill	108	23.3%	125	29.8%	17	15.7%
Wedderburn	191	27.2%	209	30.7%	18	9.4%
Gr. Bendigo (LGA)	13,830	14.8%	15,935	15.8%	2,105	15.2%
Loddon Shire (LGA)	1,667	21.3%	1,782	23.9%	115	6.9%
Regional Victoria	212,971	16.0%	236,532	17.6%	23,561	11.1%
Victoria	674,904	13.7%	761,580	14.2%	86,676	12.8%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Projected Change To Population Age Structure

0 - 14 Years

Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 0 – 14 years is projected to increase by 4,695 people in Greater Bendigo and to decrease by 327 people in Loddon. At the SLA level, the greatest increase in population of this age group is projected to take place in Greater Bendigo – Inner North (1,985 people or 78.5%), followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner East (822 people or 19.8%) and Greater Bendigo – Inner West (813 people or 20.3%). Loddon – South is projected to have the greatest decrease in population of this age group (decrease of 215 people or 27.8%), followed by Loddon – North (decrease of 112 people or 17.3%)

Projected population aged 0-14 Years (2011 – 2026)

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2011-2026 change	
					No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	3,431	3,727	3,880	4,006	575	16.8%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,818	1,808	1,838	1,889	71	3.9%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	4,143	4,550	4,843	4,965	822	19.8%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	2,529	3,284	4,029	4,514	1,985	78.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	3,998	4,286	4,644	4,811	813	20.3%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	2,128	2,365	2,486	2,491	363	17.1%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	2,337	2,346	2,360	2,403	66	2.8%
Greater Bendigo – TOTAL LGA	20,384	22,366	24,080	25,079	4,695	23.0%
Loddon (S) - North	647	608	580	535	-112	-17.3%
Loddon (S) - South	772	677	618	557	-215	-27.8%
Loddon – TOTAL LGA	1,419	1,285	1,198	1,092	-327	-23.0%
<i>Bendigo Loddon PCP TOTAL</i>	<i>21,803</i>	<i>23,652</i>	<i>25,279</i>	<i>26,172</i>	<i>4,369</i>	<i>20.0%</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>282,811</i>	<i>293,598</i>	<i>310,498</i>	<i>322,525</i>	<i>39,714</i>	<i>14.0%</i>
Victoria	1,027,386	1,094,347	1,168,083	1,213,812	186,426	18.1%

Victorian in Future 2012, DPCD April 2012

15 – 24 Years

Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 15 – 24 years is projected to increase by 1,180 people in Greater Bendigo and to decrease by 16 people in Loddon. At the SLA level, the greatest increase in population of this age group is projected to take place in Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye (710 people or 79.5%), followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner West (683 people or 29.2%) and Greater Bendigo – Inner North (654 people or 39.1%). Greater Bendigo – Inner East is projected to have the greatest decrease in population of this age group (decrease of 754 people or 15.7%), followed by Greater Bendigo – Part B (decrease of 196 people or 14.6%)

Projected population aged 15-24 Years (2011 – 2026)

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2011-2026 change	
					No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	3,120	3,019	3,161	3,239	119	3.8%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,284	1,348	1,289	1,248	-36	-2.8%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	4,816	4,071	4,007	4,062	-754	-15.7%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	1,671	1,748	1,830	2,325	654	39.1%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	2,338	2,543	2,664	3,021	683	29.2%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	893	988	1,284	1,603	710	79.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,343	1,138	1,165	1,147	-196	-14.6%
Greater Bendigo – TOTAL LGA	15,465	14,855	15,400	16,645	1,180	7.6%
Loddon (S) - North	285	317	315	327	42	14.7%
Loddon (S) - South	402	426	366	344	-58	-14.4%
Loddon – TOTAL LGA	687	743	681	671	-16	-2.3%
<i>Bendigo Loddon PCP TOTAL</i>	<i>16,152</i>	<i>15,599</i>	<i>16,080</i>	<i>17,316</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>7.2%</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>190,545</i>	<i>194,369</i>	<i>193,344</i>	<i>203,907</i>	<i>13,362</i>	<i>7.0%</i>

Victoria	785,578	794,426	803,384	851,260	65,682	8.4%
-----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	-------------

Victorian in Future 2012, DPCD April 2012

25 – 64 Years

Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 25 - 64 years is projected to increase by 8,872 people in Greater Bendigo and to decrease by 507 people in Loddon. At the SLA level, the greatest increase in population of this age group is projected to take place in Greater Bendigo – Inner West (2,945 people or 30.5%), followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner North (2,934 people or 29.2%). Loddon - South is projected to have the greatest decrease in population of this age group (decrease of 340 people or 13.9%), followed by Loddon – North (decrease of 167 people or 10.3%).

Projected population aged 25-64 Years (2011 – 2026)

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2011-2026 change	
					No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	9,526	9,646	9,514	9,606	80	0.8%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	4,699	5,023	5,296	5,510	811	17.3%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	12,001	12,498	12,400	12,321	320	2.7%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	6,427	7,510	8,540	9,361	2,934	45.7%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	9,661	10,646	11,639	12,606	2,945	30.5%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	4,472	5,146	5,613	6,215	1,743	39.0%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	6,876	7,025	6,975	6,915	39	0.6%
Greater Bendigo – TOTAL LGA	53,662	57,494	59,977	62,534	8,872	16.5%
Loddon (S) - North	1,625	1,577	1,502	1,458	-167	-10.3%
Loddon (S) - South	2,450	2,309	2,194	2,110	-340	-13.9%
Loddon – TOTAL LGA	4,075	3,886	3,696	3,568	-507	-12.4%
<i>Bendigo Loddon PCP TOTAL</i>	<i>57,739</i>	<i>61,381</i>	<i>63,672</i>	<i>66,102</i>	<i>8,363</i>	<i>14.5%</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>762,676</i>	<i>796,808</i>	<i>832,552</i>	<i>864,793</i>	<i>102,117</i>	<i>13.4%</i>
Victoria	3,026,319	3,244,389	3,439,627	3,601,630	575,311	19.0%

Victorian in Future 2012, DPCD April 2012

65 Years and Over

Between 2011 and 2026, the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 11,049 people in Greater Bendigo and by 579 people in Loddon. At the SLA level, the greatest increase in population of this age group is projected to take place in Greater Bendigo – Inner West (2,831 people or 106.2%), followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner North (1,744 people or 120.6%). Loddon - North is projected to have the smallest increase in population of this age group (125 people or 18.4%), followed by Loddon – South (454 people or 41.3%).

Projected population aged 65 Years and over (2011 – 2026)

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2011-2026 change	
					No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	3,046	3,315	3,625	3,840	794	26.1%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,707	2,018	2,380	2,770	1,063	62.3%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	4,470	4,865	5,418	6,091	1,621	36.3%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	1,446	2,001	2,600	3,190	1,744	120.6%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	2,665	3,487	4,515	5,496	2,831	106.2%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	644	938	1,425	1,917	1,273	197.7%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	2,073	2,607	3,183	3,796	1,723	83.1%
Greater Bendigo – TOTAL LGA	16,051	19,231	23,146	27,100	11,049	68.8%
Loddon (S) - North	678	709	762	803	125	18.4%
Loddon (S) - South	1,098	1,272	1,435	1,552	454	41.3%
Loddon – TOTAL LGA	1,776	1,981	2,197	2,355	579	32.6%
<i>Bendigo Loddon PCP TOTAL</i>	<i>17,826</i>	<i>21,213</i>	<i>25,343</i>	<i>29,454</i>	<i>11,628</i>	<i>65.2%</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>247,748</i>	<i>299,322</i>	<i>355,424</i>	<i>414,469</i>	<i>166,721</i>	<i>67.3%</i>
Victoria	781,927	934,540	1,089,558	1,257,439	475,512	60.8%

Victorian in Future 2012, DPCD April 2012

Family Structure

In 2011, compared to Victoria, Loddon had a much higher proportion of couple families with no children and Greater Bendigo had a slightly higher proportion. Greater Bendigo also had a much higher proportion of families that were one parent families with children. Both Loddon and Greater Bendigo had a lower proportion, compared to Victoria, of families that were couple families with children.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of couple families with no children increased slightly in Greater Bendigo and by a significant amount in Loddon, while the proportion of couple families with children decreased in both LGAs.

Family composition (2006 and 2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
	% of all families		% of all families		% of all families	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Couple family with no children	38%	39%	47%	52%	36%	37%
Couple family with children	42%	41%	39%	35%	47%	46%
<i>Couple family with children under 15</i>	30%	29%	27%	24%	31%	31%
<i>Couple family with no children under 15</i>	12%	12%	12%	11%	15%	15%
One parent family with children	18%	18%	13%	12%	15%	15%
<i>One parent family with children under 15</i>	11%	10%	7%	7%	8%	8%
<i>One parent family with no children under 15</i>	7%	8%	6%	5%	7%	8%
Other family	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total families	24,599	26,645	2,104	2,001	-	-

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Cultural Diversity

In 2011, most Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment residents were born in Australia. Compared to regional Victoria (84.3%) and Victoria (68.6%), both Greater Bendigo (88.3%) and Loddon (85.7%) had a higher proportion of population born in Australia. After Australia, the most common countries of birth for Greater Bendigo residents were United Kingdom (2.4%), New Zealand (0.7%), India (0.3%), Netherlands (0.3%) and Philippines (0.3%). The most common country of birth for Loddon residents, after Australia, were United Kingdom (3.0%), New Zealand (0.9%), Germany (0.4%), Netherlands (0.4%) and Philippines (0.4%).

Country of birth (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Australia	88,828	88.3%	6,393	85.7%	84.3%	68.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Cambodia	11	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Canada	79	0.1%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(b)	212	0.2%	6	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%
Croatia	39	0.0%	6	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Egypt	48	0.0%	7	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Fiji	55	0.1%	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Germany	244	0.2%	32	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Greece	58	0.1%	8	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(b)	25	0.0%	6	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
India	325	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.4%	2.1%
Indonesia	59	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Iraq	22	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Ireland	127	0.1%	8	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Italy	158	0.2%	16	0.2%	0.6%	1.4%
Japan	26	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Korea, Republic of (South)	24	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Lebanon	16	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Malaysia	147	0.1%	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%
Malta	58	0.1%	14	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Netherlands	297	0.3%	31	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
New Zealand	665	0.7%	70	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%
Philippines	253	0.3%	30	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%
Poland	36	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Singapore	38	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
South Africa	169	0.2%	8	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
South Eastern Europe, nfd(c)	22	0.0%	16	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Sri Lanka	142	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Thailand	182	0.2%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Turkey	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of	2,385	2.4%	223	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%
United States of America	133	0.1%	13	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Vietnam	47	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%
Born elsewhere(e)	909	0.9%	61	0.8%	1.4%	4.3%
Country of birth not stated	4,757	4.7%	489	6.6%	5.0%	5.2%
		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100,619	100.0%	7,459	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Social Determinants Of Health

Ten social determinants of health were developed by the World Health Organisation in 2000, based on an increasing understanding of the significant sensitivity of health to the social environment. The ten social determinants are listed below.

1. The Social Gradient - <i>"Life expectancy is shorter and most diseases are more common further down the social ladder in each society."</i>
2. Stress - <i>"Stressful circumstances, making people feel worried, anxious and unable to cope, are damaging to health and may lead to premature death."</i>
3. Early life - <i>"A good start in life means supporting mothers and young children: the health impact of early development and education lasts a lifetime."</i>
4. Social exclusion - <i>"Life is short where its quality is poor. By causing hardship and resentment, poverty, social exclusion and discrimination cost lives."</i>
5. Work - <i>"Stress in the workplace increases the risk of disease. People who have more control over their work have better health."</i>
6. Unemployment - <i>Job security increases health, well-being and job satisfaction. Higher rates of unemployment cause more illness and premature death.</i>
7. Social Support - <i>"Friendship, good social relations and strong supportive networks improve health at home, at work and in the community."</i>
8. Addiction - <i>"Drug use is both a response to social breakdown and an important factor in worsening the resulting inequalities in health."</i>
9. Food - <i>"A good diet and adequate food supply are central for promoting health and well-being. A shortage of food and lack of variety cause malnutrition and deficiency diseases."</i>
10. Transport - <i>"Healthy transport means less driving and more walking and cycling, backed up by better public transport. Cycling, walking and the use of public transport promote health in four ways. They provide exercise, reduce fatal accidents, increase social contact and reduce air pollution."</i>

Social Determinants of Health: the Solid Facts - 2nd edition - World Health Organization 2003
www.health.vic.gov.au/healthpromotion/foundations/determinants.htm

The table on the follow page sets out some key indicators that provide a snap shot of some social determinants of health for the Bendigo Loddon area. Most of the data is presented and discussed in more detail in other areas of this report. Much of the data relates to more than one of the social determinants of health. For instance, unemployment (to varying degrees) has an impact on: the social gradient, stress, social exclusion, work, unemployment and the social support determinants. Data is collated from multiple sources and from different dates and should only be used as a general guide.

Social determinants of health snapshot

Indicator	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
% of 2011 workforce working as professionals (occupation)	19%		10%		17%		22%	
% of 2011 workforce working as labourers	12%		13%		12%		9%	
% of 2011 population working on full time basis	41%		38%				43%	
Unemployment rate for June 2011 quarter	6.4%		4.4%		5.9%		5.1%	
% of 2011 households earning \$399 or less per week	13%		23%		15%		12%	
% of 2011 adult population completed year 12 or equivalent	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	37%	42%	22%	32%	34%	40%	50%	53%
% of adult* population with university grad. or post grad. qualification	12%		6%		10%		19%	
% of lone households in 2011	11%		14%		12%		10%	
% of population who slept in caravan, cabin, houseboat, tents, improvised home, tent, sleepers out on night of 2006 census	0.57%		1.09%				0.29%	
% of single parent households (of all family households) in 2011	18%		12%				15%	
% of children aged 12-15 mnths fully immunised (March 2011)	92.5%		100%				91.6%	
% of children aged 24-27 mnths fully immunised (March 2011)	96.6%		94.4%				93.5%	
% of children aged 60-63 mnths fully immunised (March 2011)	93.2%		84.0%				91.1%	
Proportion of teenage births (out of all births) 2007	5.5%		1.1%				2.6%	
% of 2011 workforce that used public transport, walked or cycled	6.3%		9.1%				14.4%	
Perceived safety in community	62%		73%		65%		59%	
Family Incident Report Rates per 100,000 Population (2010/11)	722.7		571.6				732.1	
Crime against person - rate per 100,000 population (2010/11)	791.8		795.3				868.5	
Crime against property - rate per 100,000 population (2010/11)	3441.7		310.6.7				4519.1	
Drug offences - rate per 100,000 population (2010/11)	176.6		111.8				264.8	
SEIFA LGA rating 2006 (high value indicate less disadvantage)	984.4		941.6		986		1010	
% of hospital admissions treated for alcohol problem (08/09)	0.8%		1.2%				1.3%	
% of hospital admissions treated for drug problem (08/09)	0.6%		0.6%				0.9%	

Data is taken from information contained in this profile together with additional data from the 2006 census which is available at www.abs.gov.au * aged 25 yrs and over in 2006

Social Gradient

Socio-Economic Index for Areas

The 2006 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is based on social and economic data from the 2006 Census, providing a socio-economic snapshot of a geographical area. SEIFA 2006 consists of four separate indexes that each concentrate on a different aspect of the social and economic conditions in an area. The following table sets out the scores for the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD). The index is a continuum of advantage to disadvantage with low values indicating areas of disadvantage and high values indicating areas of advantage. The IRSD score for overall Victoria is 1010. Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire each had an IRSD score lower than the Victoria and regional Victoria average, indicating a higher level of relative socio-economic disadvantage.

Updated (2011) SEIFA figures will be released by the ABS in 2013.

IRSD scores (2006)

Location	IRSD score
Loddon (S)	941.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	984.4
Regional Victoria	986
Victoria	1010

Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) 2009, ABS

IRSD scores by towns and suburbs

The tables on the following pages set out the SEIFA scores (high scores = lower relative socio-economic disadvantage) for many towns and suburbs within the Bendigo Loddon PCP area. Within City of Greater Bendigo, Strathfieldsaye had the highest SEIFA score, followed by Mandurang, Sedgwick, Junortoun and Maiden Gully, indicating a low level of relative socio-economic disadvantage. Long Gully had the lowest SEIFA score, followed by California Gully, Heathcote, Bendigo West and Bendigo North, indicating a high level of socio-economic disadvantage.

Within Loddon Shire, Yarrawalla had the highest SEIFA score, followed by Shelbourne, Serpentine, Calivil, and Bridgewater indicating a low level of relative socio-economic disadvantage. Korong Vale had the lowest SEIFA score followed by Tarnagulla, Bridgewater on Loddon and Inglewood, indicating a high level of socio-economic disadvantage.

Bendigo Loddon PCP highest and lowest SEIFA scores (2006)

Highest scores (least disadvantaged)				Lowest scores (most disadvantaged)		
	Town/suburb	score	State percentile	Town/suburb	score	State percentile
Greater Bendigo	Strathfieldsaye	1102	95	Long Gully	846	2
	Mandurang	1098	94	California Gully	871	3
	Sedgwick	1097	93	Heathcote	914	7
	Junortoun	1082	89	Bendigo West	920	8
	Maiden Gully	1079	87	Bendigo North	924	9
Loddon Shire	Yarrawalla	1036	61	Korong Vale	788	1
	Shelbourne	1032	57	Tarnagulla	825	2
	Serpentine	1031	56	Bridgewater on Loddon	885	4
	Calivil	1030	55	Inglewood	872	4
	Bridgewater	1027	54			

Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) 2009, ABS

SEIFA scores for relative socio-economic disadvantage - Greater Bendigo (2006)

Greater Bendigo	SEIFA Score	State Rank	State Decile	State Percentile
Ascot (3551)	1073	1236	9	84
Axe Creek (3551)	1053	1068	8	73
Axedale (3551)	972	325	3	23
Bagshot (3551)	1027	788	6	54
Bagshot North (3551)	924	122	1	9
Bendigo (3550)	972	326	3	23
Bendigo East (3550)	997	514	4	35
Bendigo North (3550)	924	122	1	9
Bendigo West (3550)	920	111	1	8
Big Hill (3555)	996	512	4	35
California Gully (3556)	871	44	1	3
Eaglehawk (3556)	928	134	1	10
Elmore (3558)	942	187	2	13
Eppalock (3551)	1058	1111	8	76
Epsom (3551)	1019	700	5	48
Flora Hill (3550)	975	346	3	24
Golden Gully (3555)	1010	622	5	43
Golden Square (3555)	967	301	3	21
Goornong (3557)	1011	624	5	43
Heathcote (3523)	914	102	1	7
Huntly (3551)	998	522	4	36
Ironbark (3550)	952	229	2	16
Jackass Flat (3556)	1031	818	6	56
Junortoun (3551)	1082	1298	9	89
Kangaroo Flat (3555)	945	207	2	15
Kennington (3550)	1008	598	5	41
Knowsley (3523)	1000	539	4	37
Lockwood (3551)	1021	722	5	49

Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) 2009, ABS

Greater Bendigo	SEIFA Score	State Rank	State Decile	State Percentile
Lockwood South (3551)	1048	1020	7	70
Long Gully (3550)	846	28	1	2
Longlea (3551)	1051	1053	8	72
Maiden Gully (3551)	1079	1281	9	87
Mandurang (3551)	1098	1377	10	94
Marong (3515)	969	310	3	22
Mount Camel (3523)	968	305	3	21
Myers Flat (3556)	1038	905	7	62
Neilborough (3570)	988	440	3	30
Quarry Hill (3550)	1017	679	5	47
Raywood (3570)	1013	647	5	44
Redesdale (3444)	944	203	2	14
Sailors Gully (3556)	970	319	3	22
Sedgwick (3551)	1097	1369	10	93
Shelbourne (3463)	1032	829	6	57
Spring Gully (3550)	1032	834	6	57
Strathdale (3550)	1040	936	7	64
Strathfieldsaye (3551)	1102	1393	10	95
Toolleen (3551)	995	498	4	34
White Hills (3550)	963	275	2	19
Woodvale (3556)	1002	548	4	38

SEIFA scores for relative socio-economic disadvantage - Loddon (2006)

Loddon Shire	SEIFA Score	State Rank	State Decile	State Percentile
Bealiba (3475)	903	82	1	6
Boort (3537)	989	447	4	31
Bridgewater (3516)	1027	791	6	54
Bridgewater on London (3516)	885	55	1	4
Calivil (3573)	1030	808	6	55
Dingee (3571)	974	341	3	24
Fentons Creek (3518)	972	329	3	23
Inglewood (3517)	872	45	1	4
Korong Vale (3520)	788	6	1	1
Laanecoorie (3463)	949	221	2	15
Leitchville (3567)	1008	605	5	42
Mitiamo (3573)	892	67	1	5
Mysia (3518)	980	378	3	26
Newbridge (3551)	987	436	3	30
Pyramid Hill (3575)	904	85	1	6
Rheola (3517)	912	96	1	7
Serpentine (3517)	1031	823	6	56
Shelbourne (3463)	1032	829	6	57
Tarnagulla (3551)	825	16	1	2
Wedderburn (3518)	881	50	1	4
Wychitella (3525)	961	267	2	19
Yarrawalla (3575)	1036	885	7	61

Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) 2009, ABS

Food Insecurity and Access

Compared to Victoria, in 2008 there was a higher proportion of Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire population aged 18 years and over that stated they ran out of food in the previous 12 months and could not afford to buy more. The food insecurity figure for Loddon was double the Victorian average.

Compared to Victoria, in 2008, there was a much higher proportion of Loddon Shire population aged 18 years and over that reported not being able to access the quality or variety of foods they wanted to because: foods are too expensive, they couldn't always get the right quality and/or variety, they couldn't always get culturally appropriate food and they did not have access to adequate or reliable public transport.

Compared to Victoria, in 2008, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 18 years and over that reported they didn't always have the quality or variety of foods they wanted because foods were too expensive.

Access to food (2008)

	Ran out of food in the previous 12 months and couldn't afford to buy anymore	Stated reasons why people don't always have the quality or variety of foods they want:				
		Some foods are too expensive	Can't always get right quality	Can't always get right variety	Can't always get culturally appropriate	Inadequate and unreliable public transport
Greater Bendigo	7.6	30.6	20.8	10.7	6.2	7.7
Loddon	11.2	35.2	40.0	17.6	10.2	13.2
Rural Victoria	6.0	30.2	27.3	11.7	6.1	8.4
Victoria	5.6	28.3	25.5	10.9	6.8	8.0

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 ^(a) Proportion of persons who ran out of food in the previous 12 months and couldn't afford to buy anymore

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that across Victoria:

- Females are more likely to have experienced food insecurity than males in the last 12 months
- Persons aged 25–34 years reported the highest rate of food insecurity, and
- Most common reason stated for why people don't always have the quality or variety of foods they want was that some foods are too expensive.

Welfare Recipients

Age Pensioners And Carers

The Age Pension is an income support payment for people who have reached retirement age. Men must be aged 65 years or over and women must be 63 and a half years or over. In March 2011, both Loddon and Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 65 years and over that was receiving the Age Pension compared to the Victorian average.

The Carer Payment is an income support payment for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce because they are caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition or who is aged and frail. In March 2011, compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population aged 15 years and over receiving the Carer Payment.

Age pension and carer payment (March 2011)

Location	Age Pension			Carer Payment		
	No.	Pop.* 65yrs & over	%	No.	Pop.* 15yrs & over	%
Greater Bendigo	11,294	16,243	69.5%	1,215	85,190	1.4%
Loddon Shire	1,258	1,763	71.4%	134	6,656	2.0%
Victoria	548,229	790,018	69.4%	46,086	4,533,702	1.0%

Commissioned data from Centrelink October 2011 * based on 2011 population in Victoria in Future projections (2008)

Newstart Recipients

Newstart is an income support payment for people who are looking for work. It allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. A person must be aged 21 to 64 to qualify. In March 2011, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire had a higher proportion of population aged 20 to 65 years who were receiving a Newstart allowance.

Newstart recipients (March 2011)

Location	No.	Pop.* 20 - 65yrs	%
Greater Bendigo	3,127	60,989	5.1%
Loddon Shire	245	4,381	5.6%
Victoria	134,284	3,384,421	4.0%

Commissioned data from Centrelink October 2011 * based on 2011 population in Victoria in Future projections (2008)

Disability Support Pension

The purpose of the Disability Support Pension is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. In March 2011, Loddon Shire and Greater Bendigo had a much higher proportion of population aged 15 years and over receiving the disability support pension, compared to Victoria.

Disability Support Pension recipients (March 2011)

Location	No.	Pop.* 15yrs & over	%
City of Greater Bendigo	5277	85,190	6.2%
Loddon Shire	510	6,656	7.7%
Victoria	196706	4,533,702	4.3%

Commissioned data from Centrelink October 2011 * based on 2011 population in Victoria in Future projections (2008)

Single Parenting Payment

In March 2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population aged 15 to 65 years receiving the single parenting payment compared to the Victorian average. Greater Bendigo had a particularly high proportion.

Single parenting payments (March 2011)

	No.	Pop.* 15 – 65yrs	%
City of Greater Bendigo	2,132	68,947	3.1%
Loddon Shire	112	4,893	2.3%
Victoria	73,717	3,743,684	2.0%

Commissioned data from Centrelink October 2011 *based on 2011 population in Victoria in Future projections (2008)

Income

Personal Income

In 2011, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of individuals that earned between \$1 and \$999 per week and a lower proportion of individuals that earned more than \$1000 per week or that earned a negative/nil income. Loddon, compared to Victoria, had a much higher proportion of population that earned between \$1 and \$799 per week and a much lower proportion of individuals that earned more than \$800 per week or that earned a negative/nil income.

In both Greater Bendigo and in Loddon, males were more likely than females to earn an income more \$600 per week and less likely to hear an income of less than \$600.

Total personal weekly income by sex and LGA (2011)

	Greater Bendigo			Loddon			Regional Victoria			Victoria		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Neg./Nil	5.0%	6.4%	5.7%	6.4%	8.1%	7.2%	5.7%	7.4%	6.6%	7.3%	10.0%	8.7%
\$1-\$199	6.4%	10.4%	8.5%	6.8%	9.5%	8.2%	6.0%	10.0%	8.0%	5.8%	9.8%	7.8%
\$200-\$299	10.5%	13.5%	12.1%	15.6%	18.8%	17.2%	10.9%	13.9%	12.5%	9.1%	11.8%	10.5%
\$300-\$399	9.4%	14.7%	12.1%	16.2%	18.5%	17.3%	9.7%	15.1%	12.5%	7.4%	12.0%	9.8%
\$400-\$599	11.6%	16.6%	14.2%	14.0%	15.3%	14.6%	11.4%	16.6%	14.1%	9.4%	13.7%	11.6%
\$600-\$799	12.7%	11.8%	12.2%	12.0%	9.5%	10.8%	11.9%	11.2%	11.5%	10.5%	10.6%	10.6%
\$800-\$999	10.0%	7.1%	8.5%	8.2%	5.0%	6.6%	9.8%	6.5%	8.1%	9.5%	7.4%	8.4%
\$1,000-\$1,249	9.7%	5.6%	7.6%	6.0%	3.5%	4.8%	9.1%	5.2%	7.1%	9.5%	6.6%	8.0%
\$1,250-\$1,499	6.3%	3.1%	4.6%	2.6%	1.7%	2.1%	5.9%	2.9%	4.3%	6.8%	4.1%	5.4%
\$1,500-\$1,999	6.6%	2.8%	4.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%	6.4%	2.5%	4.4%	8.0%	3.9%	5.9%
≥\$2,000	4.7%	1.2%	2.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	5.1%	1.3%	3.1%	8.8%	2.7%	5.7%
not stated	7.3%	6.8%	7.0%	8.5%	7.4%	7.9%	8.2%	7.3%	7.7%	8.0%	7.4%	7.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Personal Income by Town

In 2011, across the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment towns, personal weekly incomes varied significantly. However, generally speaking, all towns except Bendigo (and not including Goornong or Axedale as the income bracket figures were too small to be statistically reliable) were more likely to be earning an income in the very low and low income brackets and less likely to be earning an income in the high and very high income brackets compared to the regional Victoria average.

Compared to the regional Victoria figure (27.1%), all towns except Bendigo (not including Goornong or Axedale) had a higher proportion of population that earned between zero and \$299 per week. Pyramid Hill (37.4%), followed by Wedderburn (32.9%) had the highest proportion of population in this income range. Compared to regional Victoria (38.1%), all towns in the catchment were also more likely to be earning an income of between \$300 and \$799 per week. Inglewood (49.6%), followed by Wedderburn (46.4%) had the highest proportion of population in this income bracket.

Conversely, compared to regional Victoria (15.2% and 11.8% respectively), all towns except Bendigo had a lower proportion of population that earned either between \$800 and \$1,249 per week and more than \$1,250 per week. Wedderburn (8.1%) followed by Heathcote (8.6%) had the lowest proportion of population that earned between \$800 and \$1,249 per week; while Inglewood (1.5%) followed by Pyramid Hill (2.7%) had the lowest proportion of population that earned more than \$1,250 per week.

Gross individual weekly income by town* 2011

	Bridgewater	Boort	Wedderburn	Pyramid Hill	Inglewood	Axedale	Heathcote	Goornong	Elmore	Bendigo	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Negative/Nil	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	7.0%	5.8%	**	5.1%	**	5.4%	5.4%	6.6%	8.7%
\$1-\$199	5.9%	7.1%	6.7%	15.5%	4.7%	**	6.9%	**	8.6%	8.4%	8.0%	7.8%
\$200-\$299	19.5%	16.8%	20.4%	14.9%	20.6%	**	18.9%	**	16.6%	11.9%	12.5%	10.5%
\$0 to \$299 sub-total	30.7%	29.5%	32.9%	37.4%	31.1%		30.9%		30.6%	25.7%	27.1%	27.0%
\$300-\$399	19.1%	19.3%	23.9%	18.1%	24.9%	**	18.0%	**	19.8%	12.3%	12.5%	9.8%
\$400-\$599	12.9%	14.9%	14.6%	15.2%	15.5%	**	14.0%	**	17.2%	14.4%	14.1%	11.6%
\$600-\$799	8.6%	9.6%	7.9%	9.1%	9.2%	**	9.9%	**	6.8%	12.5%	11.5%	10.6%
\$300 - \$799 sub-total	40.6%	43.8%	46.4%	42.4%	49.6%		41.9%		43.8%	39.2%	38.1%	32.0%
\$800-\$999	7.9%	7.2%	4.9%	7.6%	5.2%	**	3.8%	**	5.1%	8.6%	8.1%	8.4%
\$1,000-\$1,249	4.3%	5.3%	3.2%	2.3%	3.7%	**	4.8%	**	4.7%	7.6%	7.1%	8.0%
\$800 - \$1,249 sub-total	12.2%	12.5%	8.1%	9.9%	8.9%		8.6%		9.8%	16.2%	15.2%	16.4%
\$1,250-\$1,499	3.3%	2.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	**	2.2%	**	1.9%	4.7%	4.3%	5.4%
\$1,500-\$1,999	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	1.8%	0.5%	**	2.1%	**	3.5%	4.6%	4.4%	5.9%
\$2000 or more	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**	0.9%	**	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	5.7%
≥ \$1,250 sub-total	6.3%	7.1%	3.3%	2.7%	1.5%		5.2%		7.7%	12.1%	11.8%	17.0%
not stated	10.2%	7.2%	9.2%	7.6%	8.9%		13.3%		8.1%	7.0%	7.7%	7.7%
Pop. aged ≥ 15 yrs	303	638	568	342	618	175	1,484	204	571	66,539	na	na

2011 Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012 *Urban Centre Localities used as town geography ** Figures too small to be statistically reliable

Median Personal Weekly Income

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (\$493), Greater Bendigo LGA (\$513) had a higher median personal weekly income and Loddon (\$377) had a lower median personal weekly income. Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment at the township level, Goornong (\$594) had the highest median personal weekly income, followed by Bendigo (\$518) and these were the only towns that had a median personal weekly income higher than the regional Victoria average. Within the catchment, Pyramid Hill (\$349) had the lowest median personal weekly income, followed by Wedderburn (\$352) and Inglewood (\$358).

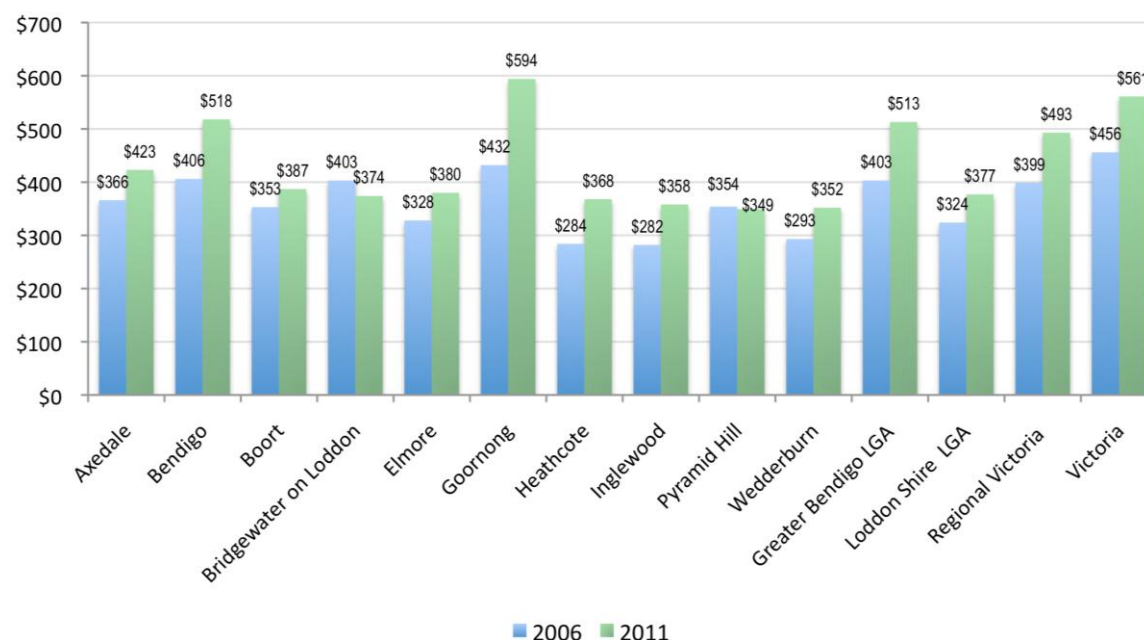
Between 2006 and 2011, the median personal weekly income increased by 27% in Greater Bendigo and 16% in Loddon, compared to an increase of 23% across Victoria and 24% across regional Victoria. Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, median personal weekly incomes increased by the greatest amount in Goornong (38%), followed by Heathcote (30%) and then Bendigo (28%). Median personal weekly incomes decreased by the greatest amount in Bridgewater on Loddon (-7%) followed by Pyramid Hill (-1%).

Median personal weekly incomes – table (2006 and 2011)

	2006	2011	% change
Axedale	\$366	\$423	16%
Bendigo	\$406	\$518	28%
Boort	\$353	\$387	10%
Bridgewater on Loddon	\$403	\$374	-7%
Elmore	\$328	\$380	16%
Goornong	\$432	\$594	38%
Heathcote	\$284	\$368	30%
Inglewood	\$282	\$358	27%
Pyramid Hill	\$354	\$349	-1%
Wedderburn	\$293	\$352	20%
Greater Bendigo LGA	\$403	\$513	27%
Loddon Shire LGA	\$324	\$377	16%
Regional Victoria	\$399	\$493	24%
Victoria	\$456	\$561	23%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Median personal weekly incomes – chart (2006 and 2011)



Household Income

In 2011, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion (60.0%) of population that earned between \$200 and \$1,499 per week and a lower proportion of individuals that earned more than \$1500 per week (27.7%) or an income between nil and \$199 per week (2.3%). Loddon, compared to Victoria, had a much higher proportion of population that earned between \$1 and \$999 per week (62.6%) and a much lower proportion of individuals that earned more than \$1000 per week (26.5%).

Gross household weekly income by LGA (2011)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Negative/Nil income	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%
\$1-\$199	1.5%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%
\$200-\$299	3.2%	5.2%	3.5%	2.7%
\$300-\$399	7.9%	12.7%	8.5%	6.1%
\$400-\$599	11.9%	15.7%	12.4%	9.3%
\$600-\$799	10.7%	13.5%	10.6%	8.5%
\$800-\$999	9.4%	10.7%	9.4%	8.0%
\$1,000-\$1,249	9.0%	7.4%	8.5%	8.2%
\$1,250-\$1,499	7.9%	5.7%	7.5%	7.4%
\$1,500-\$1,999	11.1%	6.7%	10.3%	11.4%
\$2,000-\$2,499	7.5%	3.5%	6.8%	8.2%
\$2,500-\$2,999	4.5%	1.2%	4.5%	7.4%
\$3,000-\$3,499	2.6%	1.0%	2.5%	4.3%
\$3,500-\$3,999	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	2.0%
\$4,000 or more	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	3.1%
Partially stated/ not stated	9.9%	11%	10.7%	10.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS, 2012

Median Household Weekly Income

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria (\$945), Greater Bendigo LGA (\$991) had a higher median household weekly income and Loddon (\$686) had a lower median household weekly income. Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, Goornong (\$1,228) had the highest median household weekly income, followed by Bendigo (\$987) and these were the only towns that had median household incomes higher than the regional Victoria average. Within the catchment, Pyramid Hill (\$546) had the lowest median household weekly income, followed by Wedderburn (\$579) and Heathcote (\$630).

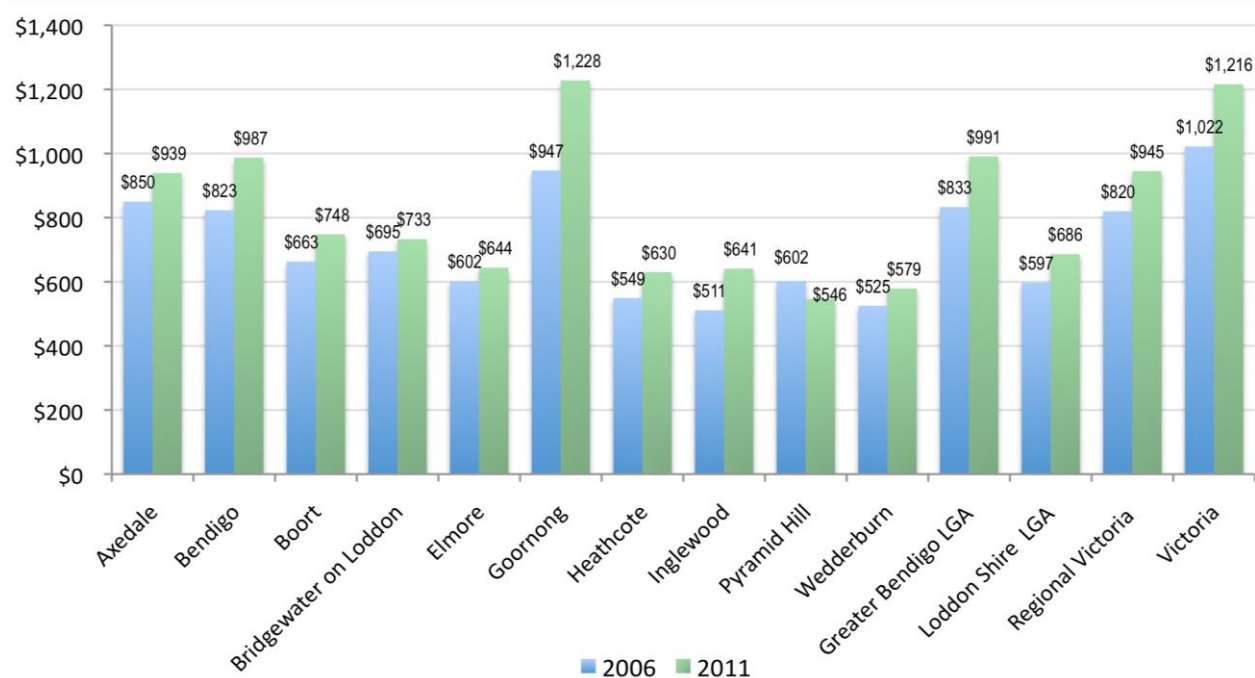
Between 2006 and 2011, the median household weekly income increased by 19% in Greater Bendigo and 15% in Loddon, compared to an increase of 19% across Victoria and 15% across regional Victoria. Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, median household weekly incomes increased by the greatest amount in Goornong (30%), followed by Inglewood (25%) and then Bendigo (20%). Median household weekly incomes decreased by the greatest amount in Pyramid Hill (-9%).

Median household weekly incomes – table (2006 and 2011)

	2006	2011	% change
Axedale	\$850	939	10%
Bendigo*	\$823	987	20%
Boort	\$663	748	13%
Bridgewater on Loddon	\$695	733	5%
Elmore	\$602	644	7%
Goornong	\$947	1,228	30%
Heathcote	\$549	630	15%
Inglewood	\$511	641	25%
Pyramid Hill	\$602	546	-9%
Wedderburn	\$525	579	10%
Greater Bendigo LGA	\$833	\$991	19%
Loddon Shire LGA	\$597	\$686	15%
Regional Victoria	\$820	\$945	15%
Victoria	\$1,022	\$1,216	19%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Median household weekly incomes – chart (2006 and 2011)



2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Personal Income by Indigenous Status

In 2011, within Greater Bendigo and Loddon, median personal incomes for the Indigenous population were significantly lower than those of the non-Indigenous population.

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria figures for Indigenous population (\$358), the Greater Bendigo Indigenous population had a higher median weekly personal income (\$374) while the Loddon Indigenous population had a lower median weekly personal income (\$266).

Between 2006 and 2011, the median weekly personal income for Greater Bendigo Indigenous population increased by 21% and the income for Loddon Indigenous residents increased by 3%. The gap between Indigenous and non Indigenous population incomes increased between 2006 and 2011 in both LGAs.

Median weekly personal income by Indigenous Status (2006 and 2011)

	Greater Bendigo			Loddon			Regional Victoria			Victoria		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap
2006	\$309	\$404	31%	\$259	\$325	25%	\$296	\$401	35%	\$332	\$457	38%
2011	\$374	\$514	37%	\$266	\$378	42%	\$358	\$495	38%	\$390	\$562	44%
Change	21%	27%	22%	3%	16%	65%	21%	23%	8%	17%	23%	17%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Household Income by Indigenous Status

In 2011, within Greater Bendigo and Loddon, median weekly household incomes for the Indigenous population were significantly lower than those of the non-Indigenous population.

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria figures for Indigenous population (\$784), the Greater Bendigo Indigenous population had a higher median weekly household income (\$828) while the Loddon Indigenous population had a lower median weekly household income (\$645).

Between 2006 and 2011, the median weekly household income for Greater Bendigo Indigenous population increased by 28% and the income for Loddon Indigenous residents increased by 22%. The gap between Indigenous and non Indigenous population incomes decreased between 2006 and 2011 in both LGAs.

Median household weekly income by Indigenous Status (2006 and 2011)

	Greater Bendigo			Loddon			Regional Victoria			Victoria		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Gap
2006	\$645	\$836	30%	\$528	\$598	13%	\$639	\$824	29%	\$763	\$1,023	34%
2011	\$828	\$994	20%	\$645	\$690	7%	\$784	\$947	21%	\$962	\$1,218	27%
Change	28%	19%	-32%	22%	15%	-47%	23%	15%	-28%	26%	19%	-22%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Income by Age

In 2011, in Greater Bendigo, population aged 15 to 19 years were most likely to have a personal weekly income of between \$1 and \$149 per week, followed by a negative or nil income. Compared to Victoria, the Greater Bendigo population aged 15 to 19 years was less likely to have a personal weekly income of negative/nil and were more likely to have an income in any of the other income brackets.

Loddon population aged 15 to 19 years were most likely to have a negative/nil personal weekly income and this figure was similar to the Victorian average figure. Compared to Victoria, the Loddon population aged 15 to 19 years was less likely to have a personal weekly income of \$1 to \$199 and were more likely to have an income of \$200 to \$299 and \$400 to \$499.

Note: Consistent comparison to 2006 figures was not possible due to changes to the income brackets.

Gross individual weekly income for 15 – 19 years old (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Negative/Nil income	2,080	28.8%	160	39.5%	32.6%	39.3%
\$1-\$199	2,674	37.0%	113	27.9%	34.7%	32.6%
\$200-\$299	699	9.7%	29	7.2%	7.5%	6.6%
\$300-\$399	456	6.3%	17	4.2%	6.2%	4.5%
\$400-\$599	421	5.8%	21	5.2%	5.6%	4.1%
\$600-\$799	173	2.4%	**	**	2.2%	1.8%
\$800-\$999	41	0.6%	**	**	0.6%	0.5%
\$1,000-\$1,249	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
\$1,250-\$1,499	**	**	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
\$1,500-\$1,999	**	**	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
\$2,000 or more	**	**	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
not stated	655	9.1%	53	13.1%	10.2%	10.1%
Total	7,230	100.0%	405	100.0%	100%	100%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS ** number too small to publish

In 2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon population aged 20 to 24 years were most likely to be earning a personal weekly income between \$400 and \$799 per week. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population earning between \$300 and \$800 per week, while they had a much lower proportion of population that had a negative/nil personal weekly income and a lower proportion of population with a personal weekly income of between \$1 to \$199.

Gross individual weekly income for 20 – 24 years old (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Negative/Nil income	326	4.7%	11	5.7%	5.2%	12.2%
\$1-\$199	759	10.8%	22	11.3%	9.5%	11.9%
\$200-\$299	1,032	14.7%	19	9.8%	12.5%	11.6%
\$300-\$399	743	10.6%	27	13.9%	10.4%	9.4%
\$400-\$599	1,324	18.9%	32	16.5%	18.7%	14.6%
\$600-\$799	1,259	18.0%	35	18.0%	18.7%	15.2%
\$800-\$999	605	8.6%	24	12.4%	9.4%	9.0%
\$1,000-\$1,249	350	5.0%	**	**	5.6%	5.6%
\$1,250-\$1,499	112	1.6%	**	**	1.8%	1.8%
\$1,500-\$1,999	63	0.9%	0	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%
\$2,000 or more	31	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
not stated	399	5.7%	14	7.2%	6.8%	7.4%
Total	7,003	100.0%	194	100.0%	100%	100%

In 2011, in Greater Bendigo and Loddon, residents aged 25 to 54 years were most likely to be earning an income between \$400 and \$799 per week. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a lower proportion of population in this age range that earned a negative/nil income but had a higher proportion that earned an income of between \$1 and \$199 per week. Generally speaking, Greater Bendigo population in this age group were more likely to have a personal weekly income of between \$1 and \$1,249 per week and were less likely to have a personal weekly income of \$1,250 or over; while Loddon population in this age group were more likely to have a personal weekly income of between \$1 and \$799 per week and were less likely to have a personal weekly income of \$800 or over.

Gross individual weekly income for 25 – 54 years old (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Negative/Nil income	1,278	3.3%	112	4.5%	4.1%	5.6%
\$1-\$199	1,900	5.0%	157	6.4%	5.3%	4.9%
\$200-\$299	2,707	7.1%	280	11.4%	7.5%	6.1%
\$300-\$399	2,959	7.7%	309	12.5%	8.0%	6.0%
\$400-\$599	5,033	13.2%	392	15.9%	13.1%	10.4%
\$600-\$799	5,788	15.1%	388	15.8%	14.4%	12.3%
\$800-\$999	4,590	12.0%	236	9.6%	11.5%	11.1%
\$1,000-\$1,249	4,489	11.7%	198	8.0%	10.8%	11.4%
\$1,250-\$1,499	2,878	7.5%	93	3.8%	7.0%	8.2%
\$1,500-\$1,999	2,884	7.5%	80	3.2%	7.1%	9.0%
\$2,000 or more	1,650	4.3%	41	1.7%	4.8%	8.4%
not stated	2,050	5.4%	177	7.2%	6.5%	6.5%
Total	38,206	100.0%	2,463	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

In 2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon population aged 65 years and over were most likely to be earning an income between \$200 and \$399 per week. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo population in this age range were less likely to have: a negative/nil personal weekly income, an income between \$1 and \$299 per week, and an income of \$1000 or more per week. Loddon population in this age range were also less likely to have a negative/nil personal weekly income, compared to Victoria, as well as an income of more than \$399 per week.

Gross individual weekly income for 65 years and over (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Negative/Nil income	283	1.8%	56	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%
\$1-\$199	761	4.8%	107	6.0%	4.6%	5.1%
\$200-\$299	3,690	23.2%	491	27.6%	24.3%	23.5%
\$300-\$399	4,166	26.1%	521	29.3%	25.8%	23.6%
\$400-\$599	2,968	18.6%	246	13.8%	17.8%	16.3%
\$600-\$799	1,058	6.6%	95	5.3%	6.6%	6.6%
\$800-\$999	502	3.2%	45	2.5%	3.0%	3.4%
\$1,000-\$1,249	245	1.5%	18	1.0%	1.9%	2.4%
\$1,250-\$1,499	143	0.9%	11	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
\$1,500-\$1,999	126	0.8%	18	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%
\$2,000 or more	141	0.9%	**	**	1.0%	1.8%
not stated	1,853	11.6%	168	9.4%	10.7%	11.1%
Total	15,936	100.0%	1,779	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Employment

Labour Force Participation

In 2011, 72% of the Greater Bendigo and 64.3% of the Loddon population aged 15 to 64 years was participating in the labour force*. The Greater Bendigo figure was approximately the same as the Victorian average labour force participation figure and the Loddon figure was much lower. Between 2006 and 2011, labour force participation increased slightly in Greater Bendigo and it decreased slightly in Loddon.

In 2011, the proportion of population aged 15 to 64 years that was employed and working full-time was 40.8% in Greater Bendigo and 37.5% in Loddon, compared to 43.1% across Victoria. Full-time employment increased slightly in Greater Bendigo between 2006 and 2011, reflecting the state average figures, while it decreased slightly in Loddon.

Labour force* participation - table (2006 and 2011)

	Greater Bendigo				Loddon				Victoria	
	2006		2011		2006		2011		2006	2011
	No.	% #	No.	% #	No.	% #	No.	% #	No.	% #
Worked full-time(a)	24,141	40.0%	26,494	40.8%	1,873	40.0%	1,645	37.5%	43.0%	43.1%
Worked part-time	13,228	21.9%	15,015	23.1%	858	18.3%	836	19.1%	19.8%	20.9%
Employed, away from work(b)	1,571	2.6%	1,951	3.0%	106	2.3%	109	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
Hours not stated	1,090	1.8%	872	1.3%	86	1.8%	54	1.2%	1.9%	1.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>40,030</i>	<i>66.3%</i>	<i>44,332</i>	<i>68.2%</i>	<i>2,923</i>	<i>62.5%</i>	<i>2,644</i>	<i>60.3%</i>	<i>67.1%</i>	<i>68.1%</i>
Total labour force*	42,869	71.0%	46,811	72.0%	3,116	66.6%	2,821	64.3%	71.0%	72.1%
Not in the labour force	15,201	25.2%	15,686	24.1%	1,404	30.0%	1,361	31.0%	23.7%	23.3%
Labour force status not stated	2,272	3.8%	2,478	3.8%	157	3.4%	203	4.6%	5.3%	4.6%
Total	60,342	100%	64,975	100%	4,677	100%	4,385	100%	100%	100%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012 *Employed or looking for employment. # of total population aged 15-64 years (a) 'Employed, worked full-time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night. (b) Comprises employed persons who did not work any hours in the week prior to Census Night.

Labour Force Participation by Indigenous Status

In 2011, 55.1% of the Greater Bendigo Indigenous population aged 15-64 years was participating in the labour force (as registered unemployed or employed), compared to 72.0% of the total population in this age group.

The proportion of Greater Bendigo Indigenous population aged 15-64 years participating in the labour force (as registered unemployed or employed) was slightly lower than the Victorian Indigenous average.

Labour force* participation by LGA and Indigenous status - aged 15-64yrs (2006 and 2011)

		Indigenous Population				All Population			
		2006	2006	2011	2011	2006	2006	2011	2011
		No.	% [#]	No.	% [#]	No.	% [#]	No.	% [#]
Greater Bendigo	Total Labour force	326	58.1%	462	55.1%	42,869	71.0%	46,811	72.0%
	Not in labour force	215	38.3%	345	41.2%	15,201	25.2%	15,686	24.1%
	Not stated	25	4.4%	31	3.7%	2,272	3.8%	2,478	3.8%
	Total	566	100%	838	100.0%	60,342	100%	64,975	100%
Loddon	Total Labour force	**	**	**	**	3,116	66.6%	2,821	64.3%
	Not in labour force	**	**	**	**	1,404	30.0%	1,361	31.0%
	Not stated	**	**	**	**	157	3.4%	203	4.6%
	Total	**	**	**	**	4,677	100%	4,385	100%
Victoria	Total Labour force	na	56.4%	na	56.5%	na	71.0%	na	72.1%
	Not in labour force	na	38.3%	na	39.2%	na	23.7%	na	23.3%
	Not stated	na	5.3%	na	4.2%	na	5.3%	na	4.6%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles and Indigenous Community Profiles, ABS 2012 ** data not reliable due to low numbers *Employed or looking for employment. # of total population aged 15-64 years

Occupation

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria, the Greater Bendigo employed labour force was more likely to be working as a professional and slightly more likely to be working as a community and personal service worker, clerical and administrative worker, or sales worker. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of the labour force that was employed as a professional or a community and personal service worker increased; while the proportion of managers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers decreased.

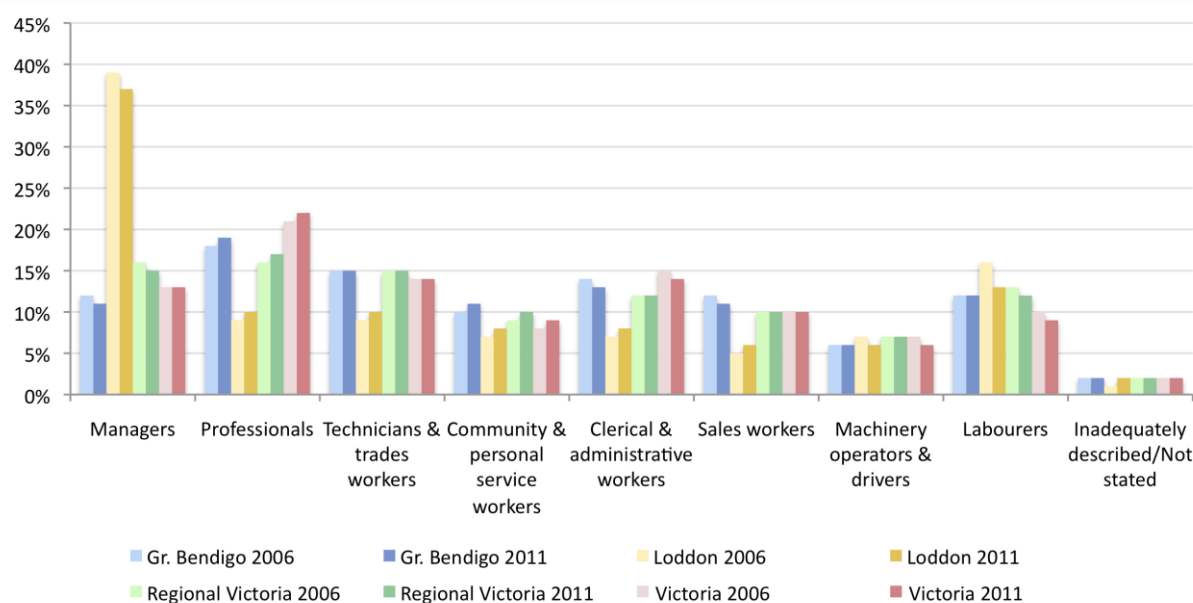
Compared to regional Victoria, the Loddon employed labour force was significantly more likely to be working as a manager and slightly more likely to be working as a labourer; while the labour force was much less likely to be employed as a professional, technician or trade worker, community and personal service worker, clerical and administrative worker, or sales worker. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of the labour force that worked as a manager, machine operator/ driver, or labourer decreased; whereas the proportion of professionals, technicians and trades workers, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers, and sales workers increased.

Occupation of employed labour force - table (2006 and 2011)

	Gr. Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Managers	12%	11%	39%	37%	16%	15%	13%	13%
Professionals	18%	19%	9%	10%	16%	17%	21%	22%
Technicians & trades workers	15%	15%	9%	10%	15%	15%	14%	14%
Community & personal service workers	10%	11%	7%	8%	9%	10%	8%	9%
Clerical & administrative workers	14%	13%	7%	8%	12%	12%	15%	14%
Sales workers	12%	11%	5%	6%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Machinery operators & drivers	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%
Labourers	12%	12%	16%	13%	13%	12%	10%	9%
Inadequately described/Not stated	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total no.	40,955	45,746	3,176	2,939	585,989	600,189	2,274,447	2,530,633
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Occupation of employed labour force - chart (2006 and 2011)



2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Industry of Employment

In 2011, the Greater Bendigo employed labour force was most likely to work in the health care and social assistance industry sector (15.1%), followed by the retail trade (12.9%) then the manufacturing (10.2%) sectors. Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo workers were generally equally as likely to work in many sectors – however they were notably more likely to work in the: mining; retail trade; financial and insurance services; and health care and social assistance sectors.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Greater Bendigo workers employed in the: agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; retail trade; and information media and telecommunications industry sectors decreased notably; while the proportion of workers employed in the: construction; professional scientific and technical services; and health care and social assistance sectors increased notably.

The Loddon employed labour force was most likely to work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry sector (37.1%), followed by the health care and social assistance (10.3%) and manufacturing (7.4%) sectors. Compared to regional Victoria, Loddon workers were much more likely to be working in the: agriculture, forestry and fishing industry sector while they were less likely to work in any of the other industry sectors.

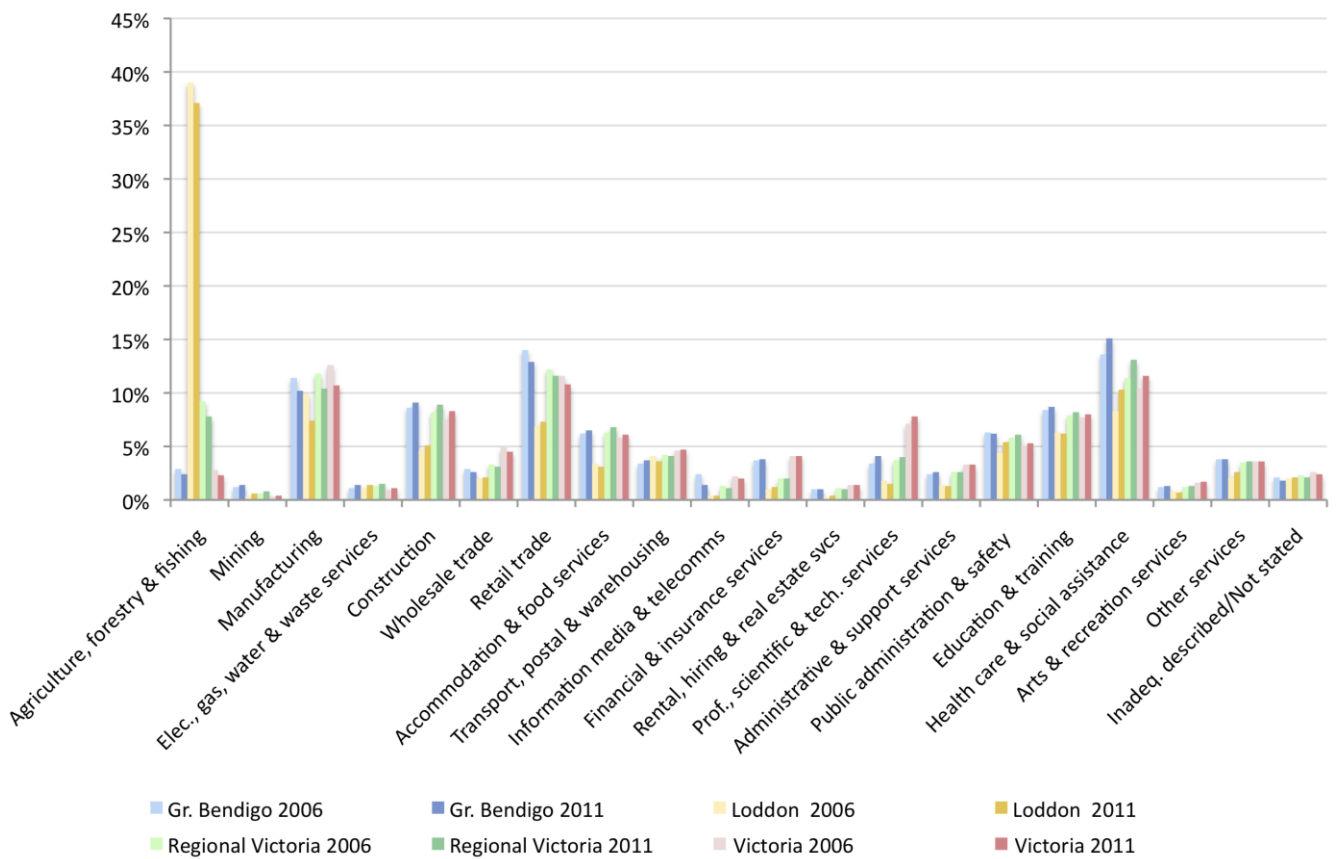
Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Loddon workers who were employed in the: agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; and transport, postal and warehousing sectors decreased notably while the proportion employed in the: construction; retail trade; public administration and safety; and health care and social assistance sectors increased notably.

Industry of employment - table (2006 and 2011)

	Gr. Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2.9%	2.4%	39.0%	37.1%	9.2%	7.8%	2.8%	2.3%
Mining	1.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Manufacturing	11.4%	10.2%	9.9%	7.4%	11.8%	10.4%	12.6%	10.7%
Elec., gas, water & waste services	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%
Construction	8.6%	9.1%	4.6%	5.1%	8.2%	8.9%	7.5%	8.3%
Wholesale trade	2.9%	2.6%	2.0%	2.1%	3.3%	3.1%	4.9%	4.5%
Retail trade	14.0%	12.9%	6.9%	7.3%	12.2%	11.6%	11.6%	10.8%
Accommodation & food services	6.2%	6.5%	3.4%	3.1%	6.3%	6.8%	5.8%	6.1%
Transport, postal & warehousing	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	3.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.6%	4.7%
Information media & telecomms	2.4%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	2.2%	2.0%
Financial & insurance services	3.7%	3.8%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%	4.1%
Rental, hiring & real estate svcs	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Prof., scientific & tech. services	3.4%	4.1%	1.8%	1.5%	3.7%	4.0%	7.1%	7.8%
Administrative & support services	2.4%	2.6%	1.4%	1.3%	2.6%	2.6%	3.3%	3.3%
Public administration & safety	6.3%	6.2%	4.4%	5.4%	5.8%	6.1%	5.1%	5.3%
Education & training	8.4%	8.7%	6.3%	6.2%	7.9%	8.2%	7.7%	8.0%
Health care & social assistance	13.6%	15.1%	8.3%	10.3%	11.4%	13.1%	10.4%	11.6%
Arts & recreation services	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Other services	3.8%	3.8%	2.1%	2.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Inadeq. described/Not stated	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%
Total no.	40,952	45,743	3,175	2,938	585,993	600,188	2,274,447	2,530,632
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Industry of employment – chart (2006 and 2011)



2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Unemployment

In the December 2011 quarter, compared to regional Victoria average, Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner East and Inner West SLAs, together with Loddon – South SLA, had higher unemployment rates. Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo - Eaglehawk had the highest rate, followed by Greater Bendigo – Central. Between December 2010 and December 2011, unemployment rates decreased in all SLAs.

Unemployment for the Bendigo Loddon PCP Catchment (December 2011 quarter)

Location	Unemployment – number		Unemployment - rate		Total labour force	
	December 2010	December 2011	December 2010	December 2011	December 2010	December 2011
Gr. Bendigo – Central	706	589	7.2	5.7	9,780	10,347
Gr. Bendigo - Eaglehawk	387	348	9.0	7.6	4,310	4,562
Gr. Bendigo – Inner East	1,049	843	7.4	5.6	14,121	14,929
Gr. Bendigo – Inner North	323	274	5.4	4.4	5,941	6,291
Gr. Bendigo – Inner West	545	500	5.8	5.0	9,427	9,979
Gr. Bendigo – Part B	262	266	4.2	4.0	6,306	6,681
Gr. Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye	136	121	3.2	2.7	4,227	4,474
Greater Bendigo LGA total	3,408	2,941	6.3%	5.1	54,112	57,263
Loddon - North	77	57	4.2	2.9	1,850	1,962
Loddon - South	128	120	5.6	4.9	2,292	2,430
Loddon LGA total	205	177	4.9%	4.0	4,142	4,392
Regional Victoria	45,200	36,300	5.9	4.7	771,400	774,300
Victoria	148,800	152,000	4.9	5.0	3,018,200	3,034,400

Small Area Labour Markets - December quarter 2011

Education

School Completion

In 2011, 37% of Greater Bendigo male residents aged 15 years and over and 42% of female residents had completed year 12 or equivalent. Females from Loddon (32%) were also more likely to have completed year 12 or equivalent than males (22%). Compared to Victoria, males and females from Greater Bendigo and from Loddon were much less likely to have completed year 12 and were more likely (particularly in Loddon) to have completed school in years 8, 9, 10 or 11.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Greater Bendigo males and females aged 15 years and over that had completed year 12 or equivalent increased by 6%. In Loddon, the proportion increased by 2% for males and 5% for females.

Highest year of school completed - persons aged ≥15 yrs (2006 and 2011)

		Greater Bendigo				Loddon				Regional Victoria		Victoria	
Year (or equivalent) finished school		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Year 12	2006	11,032	31%	13,980	36%	648	20%	842	27%	29%	34%	43%	45%
	2011	13,535	37%	17,117	42%	680	22%	917	32%	34%	40%	50%	53%
Year 11	2006	5,814	16%	6,092	16%	528	16%	548	18%	17%	17%	14%	13%
	2011	5,683	15%	5,899	15%	477	16%	475	17%	17%	16%	13%	12%
Year 10	2006	7,909	22%	7,593	20%	819	25%	630	20%	22%	20%	17%	15%
	2011	7,969	22%	7,428	18%	724	24%	567	20%	22%	18%	15%	13%
Year 9	2006	3,911	11%	3,792	10%	456	14%	349	11%	11%	10%	8%	7%
	2011	3,486	10%	3,275	8%	414	14%	272	10%	10%	8%	6%	6%
Year 8 or below	2006	3,356	9%	3,618	9%	514	16%	424	14%	10%	10%	8%	9%
	2011	2,926	8%	3,229	8%	419	14%	354	12%	9%	8%	6%	7%
Did not go to school	2006	128	0%	108	0%	13	0%	8	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	2011	152	0%	124	0%	10	0%	8	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
not stated	2006	3,180	9%	3,666	9%	275	8%	292	9%	10%	9%	10%	9%
	2011	3,040	8%	3,305	8%	318	11%	267	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Total	2006	35,330	100%	38,849	100%	3,253	100%	3,093	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	2011	36,791	100%	40,377	100%	3,042	100%	2,860	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS, 2012

School Completion by Indigenous Status

In 2011, Indigenous population aged 15 years and over from Greater Bendigo and Loddon were significantly less likely to have finished school at year 12 or equivalent, compared to the non-Indigenous population. Indigenous population from both LGAs were also less likely to have completed school in Year 11 or equivalent. Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over that had completed school in Year 12 and Year 11 increased.

Year left school by Indigenous status - persons aged ≥15 yrs (2006 and 2011)

	Greater Bendigo				Loddon			
	Indig.		Non Indig.		Indig.		Non Indig.	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
	%		%		%		%	
Year 12 or equivalent	17.6%	22.6%	33.7%	39.7%	17.0%	20.8%	23.5%	27.1%
Year 11 or equivalent	11.6%	12.7%	16.1%	15.0%	6.4%	13.2%	17.0%	16.1%
Year 10 or equivalent	27.9%	28.5%	20.9%	20.0%	21.3%	24.5%	22.8%	21.9%
Year 9 or equivalent	16.9%	13.3%	10.4%	8.8%	8.5%	11.3%	12.7%	11.6%
Year 8 or below	14.3%	13.6%	9.4%	8.0%	27.7%	18.9%	14.8%	13.1%
<i>Did not go to school</i>	1.6%	0.9%*	0.3%	0.4%	6.4%	5.7%	0.3%	0.4%
<i>not stated</i>	10.1%	8.5%	9.2%	8.2%	12.8%	5.7%	8.9%	9.9%
Total	100%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total number	614	822	-	-	47	53	-	

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Indigenous Profiles, ABS, 2012

from count of persons aged 15 yrs and over.

Non School Qualifications

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo males aged 15 to 64 years were more likely to have a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree or advanced diploma or diploma level qualification. Greater Bendigo females were also more likely than the regional Victoria female average to have these qualifications (not including the advanced diploma or diploma). Within Greater Bendigo, females were more likely than males to have the above-mentioned qualifications but less likely to have a certificate III or IV level qualification.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Greater Bendigo males and females aged 15 to 64 years that had a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree or advanced diploma or diploma level qualification increased.

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria, Loddon males and females aged 15 to 64 years were less likely to have any of the non school qualifications listed in the table below. Within Loddon, females were more likely than males to have a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree, advanced diploma or diploma, or a certificate level I and II level qualification; while they were less likely to have a certificate III and IV level qualification.

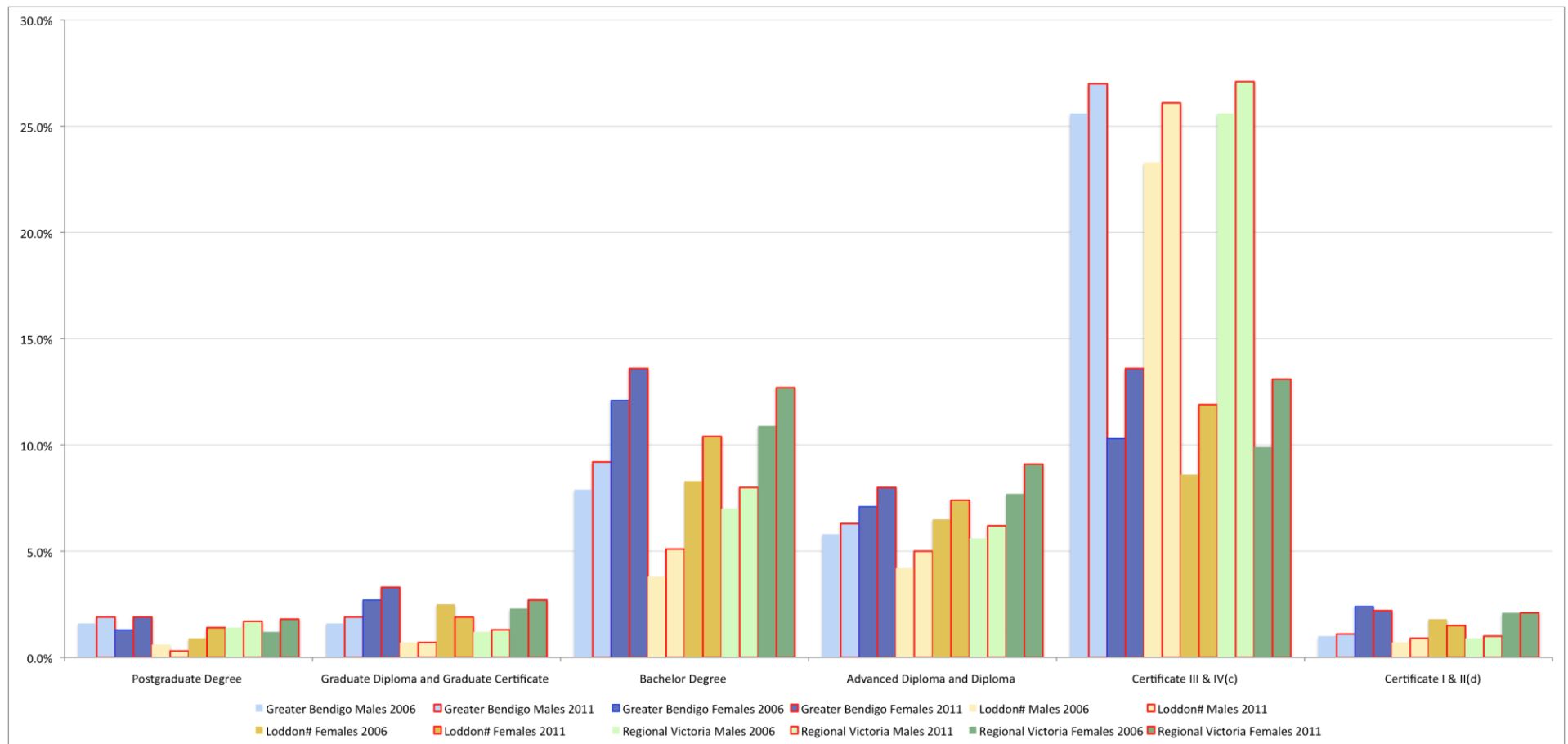
Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Loddon males and females aged 15 to 64 years that had a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree, advanced diploma or diploma level, or a certificate level III and IV level qualification increased.

Non school qualifications, persons aged 15 to 64 years – table (2006 and 2011)

	Greater Bendigo				Loddon [#]				Regional Victoria			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Postgraduate Degree	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	1.6%	1.9%	2.7%	3.3%	0.7%	0.7%	2.5%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%	2.3%	2.7%
Bachelor Degree	7.9%	9.2%	12.1%	13.6%	3.8%	5.1%	8.3%	10.4%	7.0%	8.0%	10.9%	12.7%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	5.8%	6.3%	7.1%	8.0%	4.2%	5.0%	6.5%	7.4%	5.6%	6.2%	7.7%	9.1%
Certificate:	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Certificate nfd	1.1%	1.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Certificate III & IV(c)	25.6%	27.0%	10.3%	13.6%	23.3%	26.1%	8.6%	11.9%	25.6%	27.1%	9.9%	13.1%
Certificate I & II(d)	1.0%	1.1%	2.4%	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	2.1%
<i>Total</i>	27.7%	29.2%	14.6%	17.8%	25.1%	28.5%	11.9%	16.5%	27.5%	29.2%	13.9%	17.2%
Level of education inadequately described	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%
Level of education not stated	8.1%	7.3%	7.7%	6.5%	7.0%	8.9%	8.1%	8.8%	8.9%	8.4%	8.5%	7.3%
Total number with non School qualification	53.7%	56.6%	46.7%	52.2%	42.1%	49.4%	39.7%	47.8%	52.7%	55.6%	45.8%	51.9%
Total pop. aged 15 years and over.	29,288	31,458	31,060	33,518	2,416	2,249	2,262	2,135	na	na	na	na

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012 (c) Includes 'Certificate III & IV Level, nfd'. (d) Includes 'Certificate I & II Level, nfd'. #Numbers for Loddon were very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Non school qualifications, persons aged 15 to 64 years – chart (2006 and 2011)



2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012 (c) Includes 'Certificate III & IV Level, nfd'. (d) Includes 'Certificate I & II Level, nfd'. #Numbers for Loddon were very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Retention Rates

The most recent school apparent retention figures available on the Department of Education website are for February 2011. The apparent retention rate for schools of the Loddon Mallee Region in February 2011 was 75.7% for years 10-12, and 72.6% for years 7 – 12. Both of these rates were lower than the Victorian average. Between February 2008 and February 2011, the apparent retention rate for Loddon Mallee schools decreased for years 10 – 12 and for years 7 – 12.

School apparent retention rates (February 2011)

Region	February 2011				February 2008			
	Schools	Students (FTE)	ARR		Schools	Students (FTE)	ARR	
			10-12	7-12			10-12	7-12
Western Metropolitan	138	75,320.6	82.8%	86.1%	143	69,511.7	81.1%	82.3%
Northern Metropolitan	189	80,037.3	93.9%	94.8%	199	77,983.0	88.0%	87.0%
Eastern Metropolitan	244	103,656.2	90.4%	89.8%	248	104,729.4	85.3%	84.5%
Southern Metropolitan	249	122,364.6	82.1%	85.8%	247	118,206.0	79.5%	82.8%
Barwon South Western	129	38,655.3	72.6%	70.4%	140	40,255.3	72.2%	68.5%
Grampians	129	25,051.4	73.9%	69.6%	131	25,556.1	71.6%	66.2%
Loddon Mallee	156	37,238.2	75.7%	72.6%	166	39,562.8	78.0%	72.8%
Hume	155	30,311.5	71.1%	64.3%	162	32,468.7	67.6%	61.4%
Gippsland	150	29,356.9	77.0%	75.0%	151	29,843.2	69.9%	64.1%
Metropolitan	820	381,378.7	87.0%	88.9%	837	370,430.1	83.3%	84.1%
Non-metropolitan	719	160,613.3	74.0%	70.4%	750	167,686.1	72.2%	67.0%
Total	1,539	541,992.0	82.8%	82.6%	1587	538,116.2	79.7%	78.2%

Summary Statistics from Victorian Schools, July 2012

School Absent Days

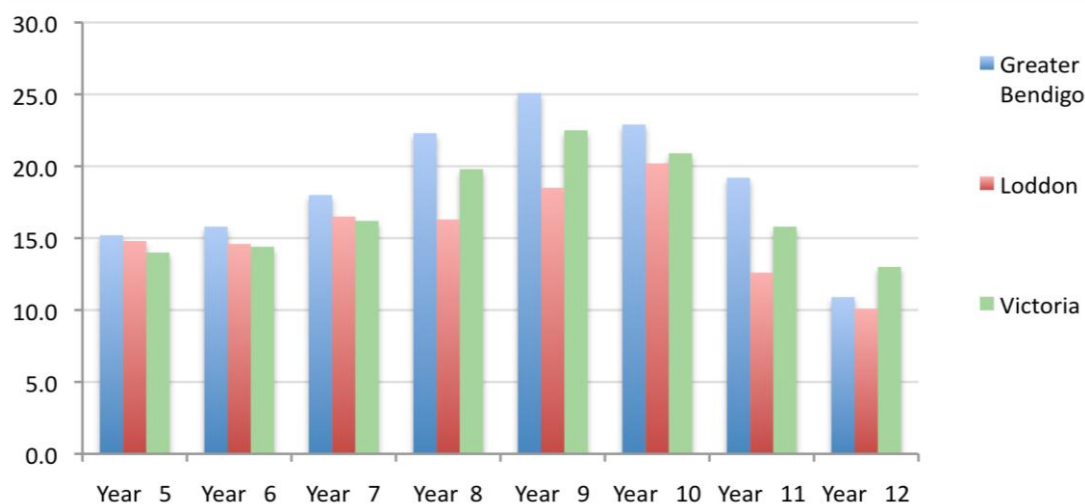
In 2009, compared to Victoria overall, government schools located in Greater Bendigo had a higher average number of student absent days for years 5 through to 11. Loddon had a slightly higher average number of student absent days for years 5, 6 and 7.

Average absence days of students enrolled in government schools (2009)

2009	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
Greater Bendigo	15.2	15.8	18.0	22.3	25.1	22.9	19.2	10.9
Loddon	14.8	14.6	16.5	16.3	18.5	20.2	12.6	10.1
Victoria	14.0	14.4	16.2	19.8	22.5	20.9	15.8	13.0

Adolescent Community Profiles for each relevant LGA, DEECD 2010

Average absence days of students enrolled in government schools (2009) - chart



Created using figures from the Adolescent Community Profiles for each relevant LGA, DEECD 2010

Access To Health Services

GP Services Delivered

These figures could be used either as an indicator of accessibility to health services (lower service numbers would be expected the less accessible the access to a GP is) or as a measure of population health (lower GP service numbers could be expected for a relatively healthier population). In this table, figures lower than the state average have been highlighted.

In 2009/10, compared to the Victoria average, there was a lower rate of GP services delivered to males in every Bendigo Loddon PCP SLA, except Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk. Within the catchment, Loddon – North SLA, followed by Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye, had the lowest rate of GP services delivered to males.

In 2009/10, compared to the Victorian average, , there was a lower rate of GP services delivered to females in Greater Bendigo – Central, Inner East, Inner North, Inner – West, Strathfieldsaye SLAs as well as in Loddon – North SLA. Within the catchment, Loddon – North SLA, followed by Greater Bendigo – Inner North, had the lowest rate of GP services delivered to females.

For each SLA, the rates of services delivered were significantly higher for females than they were for males and this reflects the Victorian average figures.

GP Services delivered by location and sex (2009/10)

	Males		Females	
	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000
SLAs				
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	40,102	431,180.1	59,788	599,108.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	22,681	507,911.5	32,943	634,322.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	50,789	407,253.8	76,805	551,504.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	21,463	390,710.1	30,296	548,934.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	39,132	448,610.8	54,881	607,553.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	31,284	451,749.0	38,157	625,708.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	14,475	386,136.4	18,851	570,467.9
Loddon (S) - North	6,469	336,221.8	8,580	484,326.3
Loddon (S) - South	13,136	422,829.4	15,795	628,507.0
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>3,091,793</i>	<i>404,336.1</i>	<i>4,267,391</i>	<i>562,339.3</i>
Victoria	12,476,915	457,269.7	17,271,757	619,754.5

Public Health Information Development Unit 2011

GP Availability

The Bendigo Loddon PCP area currently sits within the Central Victoria General Practice Network and Murray Plains Division of General Practice, however as at the 1st July 2012, the BLPCP will sit within the Loddon Mallee Murray Medicare Local (LMMMML) region. In 2010, there were more doctors per population in the Murray Plains division than in the Central Victoria division. In 2010, the GP:population ratio for the Central Victoria General Practice Network was the 11th lowest of the 29 Victorian divisions and the ratio for Murray Plains was the 15th lowest.

Between 2009 and 2010, the number of full-time workload equivalence (FWE) GPs as well as female GPs has increased in both divisions and the ratio of GP to population has increased also (there were more GPs per population in 2010). Rankings for both divisions have dropped, reflecting they have increased the GPs per population since 2009 compared to other divisions.

GP figures by General Practice divisions (as at 30/06/10)

Name of Division	Year	Estimated no. of practising GPs	No. of female GPs	FWE GPs as at 30/06/10	FWE GP: pop. ratio	Ranking
Murray Plains	2010	80	24	58	1:1,123	15
	2009	69	21	53	1:1,234	8
Central Victoria	2010	125	46	97	1:1,172	11
	2009	128	42	87	1:1,291	5

Key Division of General Practice characteristics 2010-11 *as at 30/06/10

Bulk Billing

Affordability of medical services is a contributing factor in access to health services. Where GP services are bulk-billed, the Medicare rebate is accepted as the full cost of the medical service, while patient-billed services involve an out-of-pocket cost for the patient. The Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment is located within the Bendigo and Murray federal electorates. In 2009/10, 71.7% of non-referred GP attendances in the Bendigo electorate were bulk billed, compared to 66.3% in the Murray electorate and 78.2% in Victoria. This data indicates that residents of Greater Bendigo and Loddon, particularly of Loddon, have less access to bulk billing medical services compared to the Victorian average.

Non referred GP attendances that were bulk-billed (2009/10)

Location	services bulk billed	total services	% of services bulk billed
Bendigo electorate	497,929	694,225	71.7%
Murray electorate	440,264	664,098	66.3%
Victoria total	22,790,730	29,135,000	78.2%

Medicare 2011

Federal electorate map (Victoria)



Health Behaviours

Chronic Disease Risk Factors

Smoking

Local Government Area and State Trends

Compared to Victoria, Loddon Shire and Greater Bendigo had a slightly higher proportion of population aged 18 years and over who were current smokers. State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- Males aged 25-34 years were most likely to be current smokers compared to all males and females
- Females aged 18-24 years were most likely to be current smokers, compared to other females, and
- The proportion of males & females who were current smokers decreased between 2001 and 2008.

Prevalence of smoking, population aged 18 years and over (2008)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon Shire	Victoria
Smoking status			
Current smoker ^(a)	19.6	20.4	19.1
Ex-smoker	25.6	21.7	23.8
Non-smoker	54.3	57.6	56.8

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 ^(a) A person who smoked daily or occasionally was categorised as a current smoker

Statistical Local Area trends

An estimate of the proportion of population that smokes was undertaken in 2008 by the Public Health Information Development Unit, using data from the 2007-08 National Health Survey.

In 2008, compared to Victoria, males from Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner North, Inner West and Part B SLAs and Loddon – South SLA were more likely to be current smokers. Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk had the highest rate; while Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye had the lowest.

Compared to Victoria, all Greater Bendigo SLA females, excluding Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye, and both Loddon SLAs were more likely to be current smokers. Within the BLPCP catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk had the highest rate; while Greater Bendigo – Inner East had the lowest.

Current smokers* 18 years and over (2007/08)

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)	Males		Females	
	No.	Rate per 100	No.	Rate per 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,645	24.8	1,618	21.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	833	28.1	841	24.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	1,887	21.8	1,933	19.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	996	25.1	838	20.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	1,481	25.1	1,342	21.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,087	26.0	864	19.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Strathfieldsaye	541	21.1	444	17.1
Loddon (S) - North	248	21.6	230	21.5
Loddon (S) - South	454	27.5	386	23.7
Regional Victoria		24.5		20.9
Victoria		21.9		17.8

Public Health Information Development Unit – 2011 *Synthetic prediction

Nutrition

Local Government Area and State Trends

The current Australian guidelines recommend a minimum daily vegetable intake of five serves and a recommended minimum daily fruit intake of two serves for persons aged 19 years and over.

A higher proportion of Loddon Shire and Greater Bendigo population aged 18 years and over met the vegetable consumption guidelines compared to the Victorian average. However, a lower proportion met the fruit consumption guidelines compared to Victoria.

Fruit and vegetable intake, population aged 18 years and over (2008)

	Greater	Loddon	Victoria
5 or more serves of vegetables per day	12.4	9.1	7.7
2 or more serves of fruit per day	37.9	41.8	48.6
Did not meet fruit consumption guidelines	61.3	56.5	50.5
Did not meet vegetable consumption	86.2	88.8	90.0
Did not meet either of above	56.1	53.0	48.2

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 ^(a) A serve is half a cup of cooked vegetables or a cup of salad vegetables ^(b) A serve is one medium piece or two small pieces of fruit, or one cup of diced pieces.

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that:

- More males than females did not meet the vegetable intake guidelines,
- The 18-24 years age group had the lowest intake of 3 or more daily serves of vegetables
- More males than females did not meet the fruit intake guidelines, and
- The 25-34 years age group had the lowest intake of 2 or more daily serves of fruit.

Statistical Local Area trends

An estimate of fruit and vegetable intake in the population was undertaken in 2008 by the Public Health Information Development Unit, using data from the 2007-08 National Health Survey.

In 2008, compared to Victoria, persons aged 5 to 17 years in Greater Bendigo – Central and Eaglehawk SLAs as well as Loddon – North and South SLAs were less likely to have a usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit. Greater Bendigo – Central SLA had the lowest rate, followed by Loddon – South.

Compared to Victoria, persons aged 18 years and over from all Bendigo Loddon PCP SLAs were less likely to have a usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit. Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk SLA had the lowest rate, followed by Greater Bendigo – Part B.

Usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit* (2007-08)

	persons aged 5 to 17 years		persons aged 18 years and over	
	No.	Rate per 100	No.	Rate per 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,724	57.4	7,077	49.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,001	58.7	3,228	46.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	2,559	65.7	9,824	50.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	1,398	65.1	3,776	47.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	2,125	63.7	6,033	48.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,526	65.2	4,441	47.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	1,118	63.3	2,413	49.6
Loddon (S) - North	361	60.5	1,300	50.8
Loddon (S) - South	455	57.5	1,915	47.7
Regional Victoria	161,026	62.1	532,109	48.9
Victoria	552,472	63.2	2,064,664	50.9

Public Health Information Development Unit – 2011 *Synthetic estimate

Physical Inactivity

Local Government Area and State Trends

Compared to Victoria, a lower proportion of Greater Bendigo population aged 18 years and over had sufficient physical activity time and sessions and Loddon had a similar proportion. Both Greater Bendigo and Loddon population aged 18 years and over were more likely to have had zero days of incidental physical activity in the past week.

Physical inactivity, population aged 18 years and over (2008)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon Shire	Victoria
Physical activity levels ^(a)			
• Sedentary ^(b)	5.2	5.9	5.3
• Insufficient time and/or sessions	31.1	23.5	27.4
• Sufficient time and sessions	56.6	60.6	60.3
Incidental ^(c) physical activity			
• Zero days of incidental physical activity in past week	71.7	72.0	61.7
Occupational physical activity			
• Mostly sitting or standing	58.1	45.5	64.2
• Mostly walking	23.7	17.9	20.5
• Mostly heavy labour or physically demanding work	15.0	27.4	13.3

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 ^(a) Based on national guidelines (DoHA 1999) and excludes adults aged less than 19 years. ^(b) No physical activity time ^(c) walked or cycled for transport for trips taking longer than 10 minutes

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- Males aged 19-24 yrs had the highest incidence of sufficient physical activity out of all persons
- Females aged 19-24 yrs had the highest incidence of sufficient physical activity out of all females
- Persons aged 65 yrs and over reported the lowest incidence of sufficient physical activity, and
- The proportion of males and females reporting sufficient time and sessions of physical activity to meet the guidelines decreased slightly between 2005 and 2008 (63.6% to 60.3%).

Statistical Local Area trends

Estimates of physical inactivity were undertaken by the Public Health Information Development Unit using the 2007-08 National Health Survey data. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner North, Inner West, and Part B SLAs; as well as Loddon – North and South SLAs had a higher rate of population that was physically inactive. Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk SLA had the highest rate of population that was physically inactive, followed by Loddon – South SLA.

Physical inactivity[#] persons aged 15 years and over (2007-08)

	No.	Rate per 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	5,615	36.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	2,850	38.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	6,336	30.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	2,771	33.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	4,386	33.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	3,226	32.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	1,528	29.5
Loddon (S) - North	929	33.9
Loddon (S) - South	1,609	38.3
Regional Victoria	389,323	33.8
Victoria	1,396,639	32.6

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 # synthetic estimate

Obesity And Body Weight Status

Compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Greater Bendigo males and females aged 18 years and over were overweight or obese. A higher proportion of Loddon Shire males and females were overweight, compared to Victoria, and a higher proportion of Loddon Shire females were obese.

Overweight and obese^(a) population, population aged 18 years and over (2008)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Overweight	46.6	27.1	47.4	24.4	39.9	24.2
Obese	19.6	21.8	15.6	21.6	17.3	16.1

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 (a) Determined by calculation of body mass index (BMI).

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- Between the sexes, the proportion of males who were overweight was higher than females
- The proportion of persons who were overweight or obese increased between 2002 and 2008
- Overweight and obesity were more prevalent among persons aged 45 years and over, and
- More people from rural areas were overweight or obese, compared with metro areas.

Statistical Local Area trends

Males

Estimates of obesity were undertaken by the Public Health Information Development Unit using the 2007-08 National Health Survey data. Males from most Greater Bendigo and both Loddon SLAs were more likely to be obese than the Victorian and regional Victorian average. Males from Greater Bendigo – Inner East, Inner West, Part B and Strathfieldsaye were more likely to be overweight (not obese) compared to the Victorian average.

Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk and Loddon – South SLAs shared the highest rate of obese male population and Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye had the highest rate of overweight male population.

Overweight and obese males*, 18 years and over (2007/08)

	Overweight (not obese)		Obese	
	No.	Rate per 100	No.	Rate per 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	2,290	34.2	1,785	27.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,068	34.0	884	28.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	3,160	35.9	1,422	16.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	1,404	35.7	717	18.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	2,186	36.0	1,340	21.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,713	35.8	1,058	20.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	963	37.9	462	17.2
Loddon (S) - North	2,290	34.2	1,785	27.5
Loddon (S) - South	1,068	34.0	884	28.1
Regional Victoria	189,696	35.8	111,020	20.7
Victoria	709,572	35.7	355,824	18.0

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Synthetic estimate

Females

Estimates of obesity were undertaken by the Public Health Information Development Unit using the 2007-08 National Health Survey data. Females from all Bendigo – Loddon SLAs, except Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye, were more likely to be obese than the Victorian average. Females from all Bendigo–Loddon SLAs were more likely to be overweight (not obese) compared to the Victorian average.

Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo – Central had the highest rate of obese female population, followed by Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk and Loddon – South. Females from Loddon – North SLA, followed by Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye, were most likely to be overweight (not obese).

Overweight and obese females - 18 years and over (2007/08)

	Overweight (not obese)		Obese	
	No.	Rate per 100	No.	Rate per 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,747	23.4	1,310	18.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	856	23.2	660	17.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	2,386	23.5	1,676	17.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	953	23.7	719	17.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	1,541	23.7	1,151	17.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,083	23.4	829	17.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	594	24.2	352	13.8
Loddon (S) - North	297	24.6	218	17.7
Loddon (S) - South	452	24.0	351	17.9
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	130,217	23.6	97,116	17.4
Victoria	467,525	22.6	330,289	16.0

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Synthetic estimate

Type 2 Diabetes and Body Weight Status

In 2008, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner East and Inner West SLAs plus Loddon – South SLA had a higher proportion of population that had type 2 diabetes and who were also overweight or obese.

People who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese*, ≥18 years (2007/08)

	No.	Rate per 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	501	3.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	258	3.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	619	3.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	239	3.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	427	3.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	354	3.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	133	2.9
Loddon (S) - North	95	3.1
Loddon (S) - South	175	3.2
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	127,536	3.2
Victoria	37,734	3.1

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Synthetic estimate

Health Screening And Checks

Breast Cancer

Compared to Victoria and rural Victoria, Greater Bendigo females aged 50-69 years reported they were less likely to have had a mammogram in the two years preceding 2008. Loddon females were more likely than rural Victoria but less likely than Victoria to have had a mammogram.

Had mammogram in last two years, women^(a) aged 50-69 years (2008)*

Area	% of surveyed women aged 50-69 years
Greater Bendigo	70.6
Loddon Shire	74.6
Rural Victoria	74.4
Victoria	75.9

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 * self reported ^(a) out of surveyed women aged 50 – 69 years.

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- In 2006, there were 3,182 new cases of breast cancer
- Women^(a) aged 60-64 years were most likely to have had a mammogram in the last 2 years, and
- Women^(a) aged 50-54 years were least likely to have had a mammogram in the last 2 years.

Cervical Cancer

The participation rate for pap tests in Bendigo Loddon PCP females, aged 20 – 69 years who have a cervix, was lower than the regional and state average over the two years of 2008 and 2009.

Proportion of women screened for cervical cancer (2007-08 and 2008-09)

Area	2007 and 2008	2008 and 2009
Greater Bendigo	59.8%	59.0%
Loddon	57.5%	58.7%
Victoria	62.3%	61.3%

Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry 2009

Bowel Cancer

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a similar proportion of population aged 50 years and over who had been sent a bowel cancer detection kit, that had a test to detect bowel cancer in the two years preceding 2008.

Bowel cancer screening*, population aged 50 years and over (2008)

	Gr. Bendigo	Loddon	Rural Victoria	Victoria
Bowel cancer screening in last 2 years ^{(a) (b)}	29.1	29.7	30.0	29.4

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 * self reported ^(a) Only respondents aged 50 years and over were asked whether they had had a test for bowel cancer in the past 2 years. ^(b) Based on persons for whom a bowel examination to detect bowel cancer was applicable at the time of the survey.

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- More males than females had a bowel cancer detection test in the past 2 years
- The 65-69 years age group was most likely to have had a detection test in the past 2 years, and
- The 50-54 years age group was least likely to have had had a detection test in the past 2 years.

Other Health Checks

Compared to Victoria, a lower proportion of Loddon population aged 18 years and over had a blood pressure or cholesterol check in the two years preceding 2008, while a lower proportion of Greater Bendigo population aged 18 – 49 years had these checks. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo also had a lower proportion of population aged 18 years and over that had a blood glucose check in the last 2 years.

Self reported health checks (2008)

	Health check *	Gr. Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
Blood pressure checked in last two years	• 18 – 49 years old	69.6	57.8	70.6
	• 50 years and older	94.1	92.4	93.1
Cholesterol checked in last two years	• 18 – 49 years old	37.8	30.9	39.7
	• 50 years and older	83.2	77.0	81.9
Blood glucose checked in last two years	• 18 – 49 years old	37.8	40.1	39.1
	• 50 years and older	67.8	72.4	72.1

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 * self reported

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- Females were more likely than males to have had a blood pressure check in the last 2 years
- The probability of having had a blood pressure check in the last 2 years increased with age
- Males were more likely than females to have had a blood test for cholesterol in the last 2 years
- The probability of having had a blood test for cholesterol in the last 2 years increased with age
- Males and females were equally likely to have had a blood glucose check in the last 2 years, and
- Generally speaking, the likelihood of having had a blood glucose check in the last 2 years increased with age for males and females.

Sun Protective Behaviour

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a similar proportion of population aged 18 years and over that, when out in the sun, usually wore a hat and a higher proportion that usually wore sunglasses. Loddon had a higher proportion of population aged 18 years and over that, when out in the sun, usually wore a hat and a lower proportion that usually wore sunglasses.

Sun protective behaviour, 18 years and over (2008)

Behaviour	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
Usually wears a hat **	52.5	69.4	52.6
Usually wears sunglasses **	78.2	68.5	74.0
Usually wears hat & sunglasses	43.1	47.6	41.0
Wears neither hat nor sun-glasses	12.3	8.1	14.1

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 * self reported ** when out in the sun

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- Males were more likely to usually wear a hat when out in the sun, compared to females
- Out of all males and females, males aged 65 yrs and over were most likely to report they usually wear a hat and females aged 18 – 24 were least likely
- Females were more likely to wear sunglasses when out in the sun, compared to males, and
- Out of all males and females, females aged 35-44 were most likely to report they usually wear sunglasses and males aged 65 years and over were least likely.

Prevalence Of Health Conditions

All Conditions

Self Reported Health Status

As part of the Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, respondents were asked to describe their overall health status. Loddon Shire males and females and Greater Bendigo females aged 18 years and over were more likely to describe their health status as fair/poor, compared to the Victorian average.

Self reported health status (2008)

		Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
Males	Excellent/very good	36.2	33.5	41.4
	Good	45.6	41.4	39.2
	Fair/poor	18.2	25.1	19.2
Females	Excellent/very good	43.6	47.3	45.9
	Good	37.2	34.6	36.4
	Fair/poor	19.2	18.1	17.5

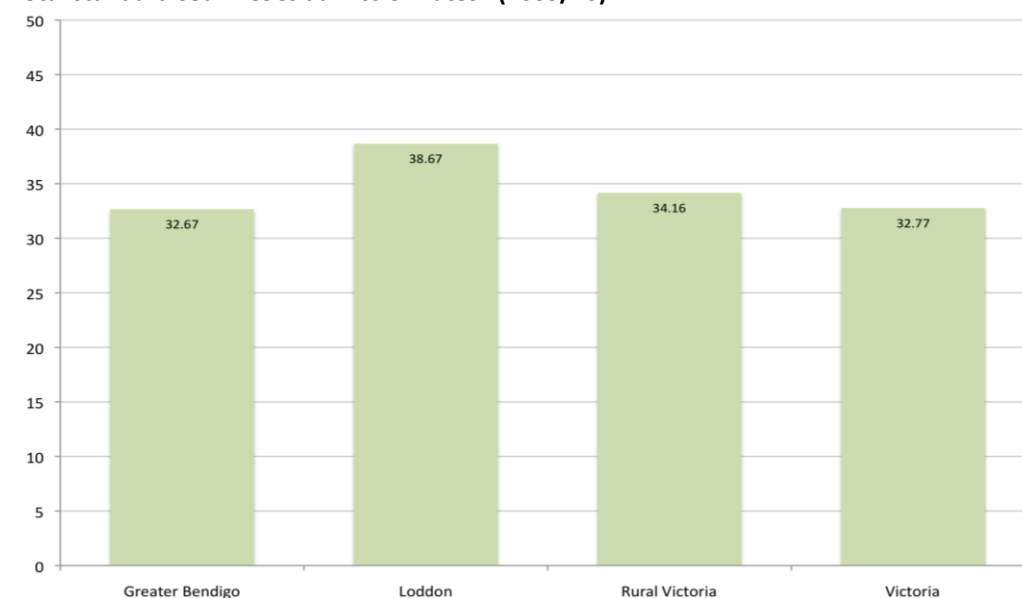
Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC)

Ambulatory care is any medical care delivered where the patient does not need to stay in hospital overnight. If a patient visits a doctor's office, hospital or health centre without an overnight stay it is considered ambulatory care. Hospitalisation rates for ambulatory care sensitive conditions can be used as an indicator of access to, and quality of, primary health care. A range of factors including disease prevalence in a community, personal choices, socio-economic factors and hospital admission and coding practices can also influence these rates.

In 2009/10, the total standardised admission rate for total ACSCs in Greater Bendigo was slightly lower than the Victorian rate, while the Loddon Shire rate was higher than both Greater Bendigo and Victoria. Further information about ACSCs can be found at www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/acsc/index.htm

Total standardised[#] ACSCs admission rates* (2009/10)



Victorian Health Information Surveillance System # Age standardised to Victorian population 2006 * rate per 1,000 person

Most Common ACSCs

In 2009/10, the three most common ACSCs in Greater Bendigo were the same as those for all of Victoria: diabetes complications, dental conditions and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). In Loddon Shire, the three most common ACSCs in 2009/10 were diabetes complications, COPD, and pyelonephritis (kidney infection).

For most ACSCs, Loddon Shire had a higher admission rate per 1000 persons than the Victorian average. Greater Bendigo had higher rates for dental conditions, angina and convulsions and epilepsy.

Top ten ACSC standardised admission rates by LGA - ranked for each location (2009/10)

Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Rural Victoria		Victorian average	
Condition	Rate*	Condition	Rate*	Condition	Rate*	Condition	Rate*
Diabetes comp.	11.31	Diabetes comp.	9.90	Diabetes comp.	11.04	Diabetes comp.	11.42
Dental conditions	3.84	COPD	4.23	Dental conditions	3.90	Dental conditions	3.03
COPD	2.48	Pyelonephritis	3.49	COPD	3.05	COPD	2.61
Pyelonephritis	2.13	Dental conditions	3.44	Pyelonephritis	2.39	Pyelonephritis	2.55
Cong. cardiac failure	2.02	Cong. cardiac failure	3.12	Cong. cardiac failure	2.17	Cong. cardiac failure	2.29
Angina	1.94	Asthma	3.03	Cellulitis	1.96	Asthma	1.80
Convulsns & epilepsy	1.62	Cellulitis	2.65	Asthma	1.81	Cellulitis	1.73
Cellulitis	1.58	Convulsions & epilepsy	2.23	Angina	1.81	Iron defic. anaemia	1.68
Asthma	1.55	Ear, nose & thrt infectn	2.22	Ear, nose thrt infectns	1.67	Angina	1.52
Iron defic. anaemia	1.48	Angina	1.59	Convulsns & epilepsy	1.52	Convulsns & epilepsy	1.38

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System # Age standardised to Victorian population 2006 * Rate per 1,000 person

ACSC Rates By Sex

In 2009/10, in Greater Bendigo, males were more likely than females to have been admitted to hospital with most of the top ten ACSCs. While rates for diabetes complications, cellulitis, congestive cardiac failure, and ear, nose and throat infections were only slightly higher than rates for females; males had a notably higher rate of admissions for dental conditions, COPD, and angina. Females had a notably higher rate of admissions for pyelonephritis and a slightly higher rate of admissions for asthma.

In Loddon, males were also more likely than females to have been admitted to hospital for most of the top ten ACSCs. The rate of admissions for male population for diabetes complications was significantly higher than the rate for females. Rates for dental conditions, COPD, convulsions and epilepsy, angina, asthma and ear, nose and throat infections were also higher for males. Females had a higher rate of admissions for pyelonephritis, congestive cardiac failure and cellulitis.

ACSC Rates[#] By Sex- top ten (2009/10)

ACSC	Greater Bendigo				Loddon			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Diabetes complications	624	11.32	623	11.31	95	13.10	39	6.77
Dental conditions	224	4.40	173	3.29	13	3.68	12	3.21
(COPD)	154	2.74	122	2.22	35	4.55	21	3.92
Pyelonephritis	72	1.31	161	2.92	11	1.63	18	5.30
Congestive cardiac failure	119	2.10	113	1.94	18	2.21	22	4.00
Angina	124	2.29	87	1.59	11	1.62	8	1.56
Convulsions & epilepsy	106	2.10	-	-	10	2.49	6	1.96
Cellulitis	83	1.59	87	1.58	14	2.13	15	3.16
Asthma	78	1.53	83	1.56	12	3.31	12	2.75
Ear, nose & throat infections	77	1.54	71	1.35	9	2.41	7	2.02

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System # Age standardised to Victorian population 2006 * Rate per 1,000 person

Deaths

Avoidable Mortality

The Public Health Information Development Unit, in its *Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality* (2006) report, defines Avoidable Mortality as comprising “those causes of death that are potentially avoidable at the present time, given available knowledge about social and economic policy impacts, health behaviours, and health care ...”

The report, which analyses mortality across Australia, found that:

“Rates of avoidable mortality were approximately 80% higher in the most disadvantaged areas compared to the least disadvantaged areas. There was also a clear socioeconomic gradient in rates for all causes of avoidable mortality and for most conditions examined...”

Amongst others, the key causes of death contributing to avoidable mortality statistics include neoplasms (cancers); cardiovascular diseases; infections; nutritional, endocrine and metabolic conditions (such as diabetes); respiratory diseases; drug use disorders; and unintentional and intentional injuries. For further information about avoidable mortality, refer to the PHIDU website: www.publichealth.gov.au

All Causes

Greater Bendigo – Central, Greater Bendigo - Eaglehawk and Loddon - South Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) had a significantly higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality (all causes) for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria and Non-metropolitan Victoria. Gr. Bendigo – Part B also had a higher rate but this was not statistically significant. Loddon - South had the highest rate of any SLA in the PCP catchment.

Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: all causes (2003 to 2007)

SLA	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	189	210.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	107	234.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	164	144.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	64	149.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	138	179.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	123	189.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	32	124.9
Loddon (S) - North	31	167.5
Loddon (S) - South	76	237.3
Non-metropolitan Vic	12,790	182.1
Victoria	37,738	158.2

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011

* average annual rate per 100,000 population.

Leading Causes Of Death By LGA (2006 To 2009)

Greater Bendigo

Over the four years covering 2006 to 2009, there were 2,911 deaths in Greater Bendigo. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for just under 35% of these and neoplasms accounted for just over 29%. The leading cause of death for males was neoplasms, then diseases of the circulatory system; while the leading cause of death for females was diseases of the circulatory system followed by neoplasms. Males were more likely than females to have died from diseases of the respiratory system or from external causes.

Loddon Shire

There were 332 deaths in Loddon Shire over the same period. As with Greater Bendigo, diseases of the circulatory system accounted for the most deaths at just under 37%, and neoplasms accounted for just over 31.6%. Loddon Shire residents were more likely than Greater Bendigo residents to have died from either of these causes as well as from diseases of the respiratory system. The leading cause of death for males was neoplasms, then diseases of the circulatory system; while the leading cause of death for females was diseases of the circulatory system followed by neoplasms. Males were more likely than females to have died from diseases of the respiratory system or from external causes.

Leading causes of death by sex and LGA (2006 to 2009)

	Sex	Greater Bendigo		Loddon Shire	
		No.	%	No.	%
Neoplasms	Male	490	33.2%	72	39.6%
	Female	357	24.9%	33	22.0%
	Persons	847	29.1%	105	31.6%
Diseases of the circulatory system	Male	437	29.6%	58	31.9%
	Female	574	40.0%	64	42.7%
	Persons	1011	34.7%	122	36.7%
Diseases of the respiratory system	Male	135	9.2%	19	10.4%
	Female	116	8.1%	12	8.0%
	Persons	251	8.6%	31	9.3%
External causes of morbidity & mortality	Male	98	6.6%	11	6.0%
	Female	54	3.8%	6	4.0%
	Persons	152	5.2%	15	4.5%
All Causes	Male	1475	100.0%	182	100.0%
	Female	1436	100.0%	150	100.0%
	Persons	2911	100.0%	332	100.0%

Based on data commissioned from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011)

Leading Causes Of Death By Statistical Local Area (SLA) – Greater Bendigo

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to neoplasms was seen in Gr. Bendigo – S’saye (Strathfieldsaye), followed by Gr.Bendigo – Eaglehawk. The highest proportion of female deaths attributed to neoplasms was seen in Gr. Bendigo – Inner West, followed by Gr. Bendigo – S’saye.

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to diseases of the circulatory system was seen in Gr. Bendigo – Inner East, followed by Gr.Bendigo – Eaglehawk. The highest proportion of female deaths for this cause was seen in Gr. Bendigo – Central, followed by Gr. Bendigo – Inner East.

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to diseases of the respiratory system was seen in Gr. Bendigo – Inner North, followed by Gr.Bendigo – Part B, while the highest proportion of female deaths for this cause was seen in Gr. Bendigo – Eaglehawk and in Gr. Bendigo – Part B.

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to external causes was seen in Gr. Bendigo – Inner North, followed by Gr. Bendigo Inner West and Gr. Bendigo Part B. Numbers for female deaths were generally too low to be reliable in this category.

Cause of death (top 4) by sex and Statistical Local Areas in Greater Bendigo (2006 to 2009)

	Sex	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central		Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk		Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East		Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North		Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West		Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye		Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Neoplasms	Male	110	29%	66	40%	108	30%	49	37%	67	33%	22	41%	68	37%
	Female	80	18%	40	30%	99	24%	36	26%	60	37%	6	35%	36	29%
	Persons	190	23%	106	36%	207	27%	85	31%	127	35%	28	39%	104	34%
Diseases of the circulatory system	Male	108	29%	51	31%	132	36%	33	25%	58	29%	9	17%	46	25%
	Female	210	46%	46	35%	169	42%	47	34%	55	34%	7	41%	40	33%
	Persons	318	38%	97	33%	301	39%	80	29%	113	31%	16	23%	86	28%
Diseases of the respiratory system	Male	34	9%	6	4%	34	9%	16	12%	19	9%	5	9%	21	11%
	Female	30	7%	14	11%	32	8%	14	10%	12	7%	0	0%	14	11%
	Persons	64	8%	20	7%	66	9%	30	11%	31	9%	5	7%	35	11%
External causes of morbidity & mortality*	Male	11	3%	13	8%	16	4%	14	11%	20	10%	5	9%	19	10%
	Female	19	4%	3	2%	18	4%	6	4%	3	2%	0	0%	5	4%
	Persons	30	4%	17	6%	34	4%	20	7%	22	6%	5	7%	24	8%
All Causes	Male	375	100%	165	100%	362	100%	133	100%	201	100%	54	100%	185	100%
	Female	457	100%	132	100%	406	100%	139	100%	162	100%	17	100%	123	100%
	Persons	832	100%	297	100%	768	100%	272	100%	363	100%	71	100%	308	100%

Based on data commissioned from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) * Very low numbers for these categories mean that figures should be interpreted with caution as low level of reliability. (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28-32. (b) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions. (c) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions. (d) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation. (e) See Explanatory Notes 73-84 for further information on specific issues relating to 2009 data. (f) Data is for 2006 to 2009 Reference Year aggregated

Leading Causes Of Death By Statistical Local Area (SLA) – Loddon Shire

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to neoplasms was seen in Loddon – South, while highest proportion of female deaths attributed to neoplasms was seen in Loddon - North.

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to diseases of the circulatory system was seen in Loddon – North, while highest proportion of female deaths attributed to neoplasms was seen in Loddon - South.

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to diseases of the respiratory system was seen in Loddon – South, while highest proportion of female deaths attributed to neoplasms was seen in Loddon - North.

The highest proportion of male deaths attributed to external causes was seen in Loddon – South. Numbers for female deaths were too low to be reliable in this category.

Cause of death (top 4) by sex and Statistical Local Areas in Loddon Shire (2006 to 2009)

	Sex	Loddon (S) - North		Loddon (S) - South	
		No.	%	No.	%
Neoplasms	Male	22	39%	50	40%
	Female	21	29%	12	15%
	Persons	43	33%	62	31%
Diseases of the circulatory system	Male	25	44%	33	26%
	Female	29	40%	35	45%
	Persons	54	42%	68	33%
Diseases of the respiratory system*	Male	5	9%	14	11%
	Female	7	10%	5	6%
	Persons	12	9%	19	9%
External causes of morbidity & mortality*	Male	0	0%	11	9%
	Female	3	4%	3	4%
	Persons	1	1%	14	7%
All Causes	Male	57	100%	125	100%
	Female	72	100%	78	100%
	Persons	129	100%	203	100%

Based on data commissioned from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) * Very low numbers for these categories mean that figures should be interpreted with caution as low level of reliability. (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28-32. (b) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions. (c) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions. (d) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation. (e) See Explanatory Notes 73-84 for further information on specific issues relating to 2009 data. (f) Data is for 2006 to 2009 Reference Year aggregated

Life Expectancy At Birth

The life expectancy at birth for a male born in Loddon Shire in 2007 is 75.3 and this was the lowest age for any Local Government Area in Victoria. The life expectancy for a male born in Greater Bendigo in 2007 is 78.7, which is closer to the regional Victoria average. Of the 79 Local Government areas, Loddon Shire ranked 1 (1 = lowest life expectancy at birth) and Greater Bendigo ranked 35.

The life expectancy at birth for a female born in Loddon Shire in 2007 is 83.0 and the life expectancy for a female born in Greater Bendigo in 2007 is slightly higher at 83.6. Of the 79 Local Government areas, Greater Bendigo ranked 29 and Loddon Shire ranked 16.

Life expectancy at birth (2007)

	Male	Female
City of Greater Bendigo	78.7	83.6
Loddon Shire	75.3	83.0
Regional Victoria	78.9	83.8
Victoria	80.3	84.4

Department of Health – data accessed 2011

Note: At the national level for 2005–2007, life expectancy at birth for Indigenous males is estimated to be 67.2 years, 11.5 years less than life expectancy at birth for non-Indigenous males (78.7 years). Life expectancy at birth for Indigenous females is estimated to be 72.9 years, 9.7 years less than life expectancy at birth for non-Indigenous females (82.6 years). *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders ABS May 2009 - catalogue no. 3302.0.55.003*

Hospital Separations

In 2010/11, across Victoria, there were 46,021 hospital separations of Greater Bendigo residents and 3,723 hospital separations of Loddon residents. The Hospital and Health Service Performance division has advised that data collated in different years should not be compared, due to changes in geographic classifications and other methodology.

Greater Bendigo

For Greater Bendigo residents, the most common major conditions (by major diagnostic category) patients were treated for were, in order: diseases and disorders of the kidney & urinary tract, the digestive system, the circulatory system, the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, as well as neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms).

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a notably higher proportion of separations for: diseases and disorders of the ear, nose, mouth and throat, the circulatory system, the kidney & urinary tract, as well as neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms).

As a proportion of 2010 population, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher rate of total separations per population. Greater Bendigo also had a notably higher proportion of population that was treated for the following conditions as their major health condition (major diagnostic category): diseases and disorders of the ear, nose, mouth and throat; the circulatory system, diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract, diseases and disorders of the male reproductive system, and neoplastic disorders (haematological and solid neoplasms).

Between 2008/09 and 2010/11, there was a notable increase in the proportion of total separations for Greater Bendigo residents in the following main diagnostic categories: diseases and disorders of the circulatory system and the skin, subcutaneous tissue and the breast, as well as neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms).

Loddon

For Loddon residents, the most common major conditions (by major diagnostic category) patients were treated for were, in order: diseases and disorders of the digestive system, the kidney & urinary tract, the circulatory system, the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, as well as neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms).

Compared to Victoria, Loddon had a notably higher proportion of separations for diseases and disorders of the respiratory system, the circulatory system, the hepatobiliary system and pancreas, as well as neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms).

As a proportion of 2010 population, compared to Victoria, Loddon also had a higher rate of total separations per population. Loddon also had a notably higher proportion of population that was treated for the following conditions as their major health condition (major diagnostic category): diseases and disorders of the respiratory system, the circulatory system the hepatobiliary system and pancreas, as well as neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms).

Between 2008/09 and 2010/11, there was a notable increase in the proportion of total separations for Loddon residents in the following main diagnostic categories: diseases and disorders of the circulatory system, the digestive system, the hepatobiliary system and pancreas, the respiratory system; as well as infectious and parasitic diseases, systemic or unspecified sites, and injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs.

All hospital separations by major diagnostic category (MDC) – (2010/11)

	Greater Bendigo			Loddon			Victoria	
	No.	% of all separations	% of 2010 ERP [#]	No.	% of all separations	% of 2010 ERP [#]	% of all separations	% of 2010 ERP [#]
Unassignable to MDC	83	0.2%	0.1%	13	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Diseases & Disorders of the Nervous System	1,795	3.9%	1.7%	159	4.3%	2.0%	4.0%	1.7%
Diseases & Disorders of the Eye	1,287	2.8%	1.2%	127	3.4%	1.6%	3.2%	1.3%
Diseases & Disorders of the Ear, Nose, Mouth & Throat	2,565	5.6%	2.4%	173	4.7%	2.2%	4.5%	1.9%
Diseases & Disorders of the Respiratory System	2,110	4.6%	2.0%	240	6.5%	3.0%	4.4%	1.9%
Diseases & Disorders of the Circulatory System	3,795	8.2%	3.6%	395	10.7%	5.0%	6.8%	2.9%
Diseases & Disorders of the Digestive System	5,319	11.6%	5.0%	468	12.6%	5.9%	13.0%	5.6%
Diseases & Disorders of the Hepatobiliary System & Pancreas	619	1.3%	0.6%	90	2.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.6%
Diseases & Disorders of the Musculosk. System & Conn. Tissue	3,684	8.0%	3.5%	304	8.2%	3.8%	8.0%	3.4%
Diseases & Disorders of the Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue & Breast	1,990	4.3%	1.9%	140	3.8%	1.8%	4.1%	1.7%
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases & Disorders	576	1.3%	0.5%	46	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%
Diseases & Disorders of the Kidney & Urinary Tract	7,993	17.4%	7.6%	453	12.2%	5.7%	16.1%	6.9%
Diseases & Disorders of the Male Reproductive System	696	1.5%	0.7%	49	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%
Diseases & Disorders of the Female Reproductive System	1,321	2.9%	1.3%	76	2.1%	1.0%	3.3%	1.4%
Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	2,309	5.0%	2.2%	133	3.6%	1.7%	5.2%	2.2%
Newborns & Other Neonates	1,255	2.7%	1.2%	83	2.2%	1.0%	2.6%	1.1%
Dis. & Disorders of Blood, Blood Forming Organs, Immun. Disorders	670	1.5%	0.6%	48	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.8%
Neoplastic Disorders (Haematological & Solid Neoplasms)	3,523	7.7%	3.3%	304	8.2%	3.8%	6.8%	2.9%
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases, Systemic or Unspec. Sites	359	0.8%	0.3%	38	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%
Mental Diseases & Disorders	997	2.2%	0.9%	56	1.5%	0.7%	2.6%	1.1%
Alcohol/Drug Use & Alcohol/Drug Induced Org. Mental Disorders	68	0.1%	0.1%	9	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%
Injuries, Poisonings & Toxic Effects of Drugs	770	1.7%	0.7%	74	2.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.9%
Burns	37	0.1%	0.0%	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Factors Infl. Health Status & Other Contacts with Health Svcs	2,098	4.6%	2.0%	227	6.1%	2.9%	5.7%	2.4%
Edit DRGs	53	0.1%	0.1%	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
(blank)	43	0.1%	0.0%	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	46,021	100%	43.6%	3,723	100%	46.8%	100%	42.7%

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (VAED) 2010/11 (Public and Private Hospital files) – commissioned data [#]Population figure taken from 2010 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) from ABS 321.8.0 March 2012 values for 5 or less in original data have been converted to a 3, to enable totals to be calculated - small numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Selected Health Conditions

Diabetes

The number of Greater Bendigo residents with diabetes* more than doubled between 2001 and 2011. As a proportion of population, the prevalence of diabetes in Greater Bendigo residents increased from 2.3% in 2001 to 4.5% in 2011.

In Loddon Shire, the number of residents with diabetes more than doubled between 2001 and 2011. As a proportion of population, the prevalence of diabetes in Loddon Shire residents increased from 2.3% in 2001 to 6.5% in 2011.

Diabetes prevalence (2001 – 2011)

Location		2001	2011
Greater Bendigo	Number of people with diabetes	2,044	4,819
	Proportion of population with diabetes	2.3%	4.5%
Loddon	Number of people with diabetes	196	521
	Proportion of population with diabetes	2.3%	6.5%
Victoria	Proportion of population with diabetes	2.0%	4.5%

*Diabetes Australia - Victoria 2011 *includes diabetes type 1, type 2, gestational diabetes, and other forms of diabetes*

Type 2 Diabetes

The Victorian Population Health Survey 2008 gathered information at the LGA level on prevalence of doctor-diagnosed type 2 Diabetes. The Survey found that, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 18 years and over that reported having doctor-diagnosed type 2 diabetes and Loddon Shire population had a lower proportion.

Type 2 Diabetes prevalence* (2008)

Location	%
Greater Bendigo	5.7%
Loddon	4.6%
Victoria	4.8%

*Victorian Population Health Survey 2008 *self reported*

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that across Victoria:

- The prevalence of type 1 diabetes remained relatively steady over the period 2005–2008 for males and females
- Prevalence of type 2 diabetes did not change for females between 2005 and 2008
- Prevalence of type 2 diabetes in males increased from 3.9% in 2005 to 5.8% in 2008, and
- The prevalence of type 2 diabetes increased with age.

Cancer

Avoidable Mortality

Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk, Inner East, Inner North, Inner West, and Part B; and Loddon - South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from cancer for population aged 0 to 74 years than Victoria and non-metropolitan Victoria. Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk had the highest rate of any SLA in the PCP catchment.

Colorectal Cancer

Greater Bendigo – Inner East and Inner West, and Loddon - South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from colorectal cancer for population aged 0 to 74 years than Victoria. Gr. Bendigo – Inner West had the highest rate of any SLA in the PCP catchment. Due to low numbers, data should be interpreted with caution.

Lung Cancer

Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk and Part B; and Loddon - South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from lung cancer for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria and non metropolitan Victoria. Greater Bendigo – Part B had the highest rate of any SLA in the PCP catchment. Due to low numbers, data should be interpreted with caution.

Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: cancers (2003 to 2007)

	All cancers		Colorectal cancer		Lung cancer	
SLA	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	51	56.9	9	9.9	23	25.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	38	82.0	5	10.7	12	25.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	71	62.6	20	17.5	20	17.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	28	65.6	#	..	7	16.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	59	76.0	14	18.0	16	20.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	49	71.7	#	..	23	33.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	16	63.3	#	..	#	..
Loddon (S) - North	11	57.4	#	..	#	..
Loddon (S) - South	24	70.1	6	17.2	8	22.5
Non-metropolitan Vic	4,732	65.9	903	12.5	1,646	22.6
Victoria	14,617	61.4	2,693	11.3	4,916	20.6

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100,000 population. # number too small to be published.

New Cancer Cases by Age

Between 2008 and 2010, in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon, the 60 – 79 years age bracket had the highest proportion of new cancer cases. In both LGAs, males made up a larger proportion of all new cancer cases. Compared to the Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of all new cancer cases in the 40-59 years and 60-79 years age brackets, while they both had a lower proportion in the <40 years and the >80 years age brackets. Both LGAs also had a higher proportion of all new cancer cases that were males, compared to the Victorian average figure for males.

Cancer Deaths by Age

Between 2008 and 2010, in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon, the 60 – 79 years age bracket had the highest proportion of cancer deaths. In both LGAs, but particularly Loddon, males made up a larger proportion of all cancer deaths. Compared to the Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of all cancer deaths in the 60-79 years age bracket, and had a higher proportion of all cancer deaths that were males.

Cancer new cases by sex and age (2008 – 2010)

Age	Greater Bendigo						Loddon						Victoria		
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male	Female	Total
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	%	%	%
<40	39	4%	31	5%	70	4%	1	1%	2	3%	3	2%	4%	7%	5%
40-59	200	21%	208	31%	408	25%	38	29%	17	28%	55	28%	21%	29%	24%
60-79	544	56%	297	44%	841	51%	71	53%	29	48%	100	52%	56%	43%	50%
80+	186	19%	144	21%	330	20%	23	17%	12	20%	35	18%	19%	21%	20%
Total	969	100%	680	100%	1,649	100%	133	100%	60	100%	193	100%	100%	100%	100%
%	58.8%		41.2%			100%	68.9%		31.1%		100%		57%	43%	100%

Victorian Cancer Registry – commissioned data 2011 * Not in top 10 leading cancer sites for Victoria (2008-2010)

Cancer deaths by sex and age (2008 – 2010)

Age	Greater Bendigo						Loddon						Victoria		
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male	Female	Total
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	%	%	%
<40	5	1%	5	2%	10	2%	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%	2%	2%	2%
40-59	35	9%	44	16%	79	12%	9	16%	2	10%	11	14%	12%	16%	14%
60-79	202	55%	130	47%	332	51%	26	47%	12	57%	38	50%	51%	43%	47%
80+	128	35%	96	35%	224	35%	19	35%	7	33%	26	34%	35%	39%	37%
Total	370	100%	275	100%	645	100%	55	100%	21	100%	76	100%	100%	100%	100%
%	57.4%		42.6%		100%		72.4%		27.6%		100%		56%	44%	100%

Victorian Cancer Registry – commissioned data 2011 * Not in top 10 leading cancer sites for Victoria (2008-2010)

Greater Bendigo Most Common Cancers

New Cases: Between 2008 and 2010 in Greater Bendigo, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all new cancer cases were cancers of the bowel, kidney, lung, and melanoma. The most common new cancer cases (of all cancers) were prostate, followed by bowel and then breast. Compared to females, males had a higher number of new cancer cases for cancer of the bowel, head and neck, kidney, leukaemia, lung, lymphoma, melanoma, pancreas, and prostate. Females had a higher number of new cancer cases for cancer of the breast.

Deaths: Between 2008 and 2010 in Greater Bendigo, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all cancer deaths were cancers of the bowel, breast, kidney, and leukaemia. The most common cancers causing death (of all cancers) were lung and bowel (equal highest) cancers, followed by breast and prostate (equal 2nd highest). Males had a higher number of deaths from cancer of the bowel, head and neck, kidney, lung, lymphoma, melanoma, pancreas and prostate. Females had a higher number of deaths from cancer of the breast and leukaemia.

Leading cancer sites: new cases and deaths for Greater Bendigo residents (2008 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo						Greater Bendigo						Victoria			Victoria		
	New Cases						Deaths						New Cases			Deaths		
Site	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bowel	137	14%	98	14%	235	14%	60	16%	44	16%	104	16%	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Breast (female)	2	0%	184	27%	186	11%	3	1%	51	19%	54	8%	-	28%	12%	-	16%	7%
Head & Neck	26	3%	11	2%	37	2%	12	3%	8	3%	20	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Kidney	31	3%	15	2%	46	3%	9	2%	2	1%	11	2%	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leukaemia	24	2%	18	3%	42	3%	12	3%	20	7%	32	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Lung	97	10%	51	8%	148	9%	76	21%	28	10%	104	16%	9%	8%	8%	20%	16%	18%
Lymphoma	51	5%	33	5%	84	5%	9	2%	7	3%	16	2%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Melanoma	80	8%	70	10%	150	9%	9	2%	4	1%	13	2%	8%	8%	8%	3%	2%	3%
Pancreas	22	2%	18	3%	40	2%	18	5%	16	6%	34	5%	2%	3%	2%	5%	6%	5%
Prostate	298	31%	-		298	18%	53	14%	-	-	53	8%	33%	-	19%	14%	-	8%
Other sites	201	21%	182	27%	383	23%	109	29%	95	35%	204	32%	23%	29%	26%	28%	30%	29%
Total	969	100%	680	100%	1649	100%	370	100%	275	100%	645	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Victorian Cancer Registry – commissioned data 2011 * Not in top 10 leading cancer sites for Victoria (2008-2010) - = not applicable 0 = zero count

Loddon Most Common Cancers

New Cases: Between 2008 and 2010 in Loddon, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all new cancer cases were cancers of the bowel, head and neck, liver, lung, oesophagus and prostate. The most common new cancer cases (of all cancers) were prostate, followed by bowel and then breast. Compared to females, males had a higher number of new cancer cases for cancer of the bowel, head and neck, liver, lung, lymphoma, melanoma, oesophagus, pancreas and prostate. Females had a higher number of new cancer cases for cancer of the breast.

Deaths: Between 2008 and 2010 in Loddon, compared to the Victorian average, a greater proportion of all cancer deaths were cancers of the breast, head and neck, liver, lung, oesophagus, pancreas and prostate. The most common cancers causing death (of all cancers) were lung, prostate and breast (equal 2nd highest). Compared to females, males had a higher number of deaths from cancer of the bowel, head and neck, liver, lung, lymphoma, melanoma, oesophagus, pancreas and prostate. Females had a higher number of new cancer cases for cancer of the breast.

Leading cancer sites: new cases and deaths for Loddon residents (2008 – 2010)

	Loddon						Loddon						Victoria			Victoria		
	New Cases						Deaths						New Cases			Deaths		
Site	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bowel	24	18%	8	13%	32	17%	6	11%	0	0%	6	8%	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Breast (female)	-		21	35%	21	11%	-		7	33%	7	9%	-	28%	12%	-	16%	7%
Head & Neck	6	5%	1	2%	7	4%	3	5%	0	0%	3	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Liver	3	2%	1	2%	4	2%	2	4%	1	5%	3	4%	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lung	17	13%	3	5%	20	10%	13	24%	2	10%	15	20%	9%	8%	8%	20%	16%	18%
Lymphoma	7	5%	2	3%	9	5%	2	4%	1	5%	3	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Melanoma	11	8%	3	5%	14	7%	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%	8%	8%	8%	3%	2%	3%
Oesophagus	3	2%	1	2%	4	2%	4	7%	0	0%	4	5%	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pancreas	3	2%	1	2%	4	2%	4	7%	2	10%	6	8%	2%	3%	2%	5%	6%	5%
Prostate	39	29%	-		39	20%	7	13%	-		7	9%	33%	-	19%	14%	-	8%
Other sites	20	15%	19	32%	39	20%	13	24%	8	38%	21	28%	23%	29%	26%	28%	30%	29%
Total	133	100%	60	100%	193	100%	55	100%	21	100%	76	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Victorian Cancer Registry – commissioned data 2011 * Not in top 10 leading cancer sites for Victoria (2008-2010) - = not applicable 0 = zero count

High Cholesterol

Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner east, Inner North, Inner West; and Loddon – North and South SLAs had a higher estimated rate of cholesterol per 100 population than Victoria overall. Greater Bendigo – Central had the highest estimated rate.

High cholesterol[#] (2007 – 08)

SLA	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,097	5.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	569	5.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	1,436	5.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	551	5.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	959	5.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	778	5.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	323	5.2
Loddon (S) - North	225	5.7
Loddon (S) - South	380	5.6
Non-metropolitan Vic	86,578	5.5
Victoria	284,371	5.4

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100 population #Synthetic estimate

Cardiovascular Disease

All Greater Bendigo SLAs, except Greater Bendigo –Strathfieldsaye, together with Loddon – South and North SLAs had a higher estimated rate of circulatory system diseases per 100 population than Victoria overall. Greater Bendigo – Central had the highest estimated rate.

Hypertensive disease

All Greater Bendigo SLAs, except Greater Bendigo –Strathfieldsaye, together with Loddon – South and North SLAs had a higher estimated rate of hypertensive disease per 100 population than Victoria overall. Greater Bendigo – Central had the highest estimated rate.

Circulatory system diseases (2007 – 08)

SLA	Circulatory system diseases		Hypertensive disease	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	3,740	19.3	2,331	12.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,875	18.8	1,168	11.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	4,963	18.6	3,082	11.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	1,876	18.7	1,145	11.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	3,146	18.5	1,951	11.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	2,445	17.7	1,529	10.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	967	16.4	511	8.9
Loddon (S) - North	729	18.0	467	11.1
Loddon (S) - South	1,190	18.0	755	10.7
Non-metropolitan Vic	280,266	18.0	173,284	10.9
Victoria	915,371	17.3	544,640	10.3

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100 population. #Synthetic estimate

Avoidable deaths due to Cardiovascular disease

Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner west, Part B and Loddon – South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from cardiovascular disease for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria. Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk had the highest rate of any SLA in the PCP catchment.

Avoidable deaths due to Ischaemic heart disease

Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Part B and Loddon – South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from cardiovascular disease for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria. Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk had the highest rate in the PCP catchment.

Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: cardiovascular disease (2003 to 2007)

SLA	Cardiovascular disease		Ischaemic heart disease	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	57	62.1	40	43.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	31	65.0	28	59.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	44	38.0	28	24.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	9	21.2	6	14.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	36	46.2	21	27.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	31	45.8	26	38.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	7	29.0	5	20.5
Loddon (S) - North	5	25.4	#	..
Loddon (S) - South	16	45.8	14	40.2
Non-metropolitan Vic	3,395	46.8	2,453	33.9
Victoria	9,515	39.8	6,648	27.8

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100,000 population. #Number too small to publish

Cerebrovascular Diseases

Greater Bendigo – Central and Greater Bendigo – Inner West Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from cardiovascular disease for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria. Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk had the highest rate in the PCP catchment

Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: cerebrovascular diseases (2003 to 2007)

SLA	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	16	17.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	#	..
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	11	9.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	#	..
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	10	12.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	#	..
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	0	0.0
Loddon (S) - North	#	..
Loddon (S) - South	#	..
Non-metropolitan Vic	745	10.2
Victoria	2,246	9.4

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100,000 population. #Number too small to publish

Respiratory System Diseases

All Greater Bendigo and Loddon SLAs had a higher estimated rate of Respiratory system diseases per 100 population than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk and Inner East.

Asthma

All Greater Bendigo and Loddon SLAs had a higher estimated rate of Asthma per 100 population than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk.

COPD

All Greater Bendigo and Loddon SLAs had a higher estimated rate of COPD per 100 population than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk.

Respiratory system diseases (2007 – 08)

SLA	Respiratory system diseases		Asthma		COPD	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	5,939	32.1	1,963	10.5	549	2.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	2,878	32.1	983	10.9	286	3.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	7,918	32.1	2,592	10.5	678	2.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	3,375	31.6	1,112	10.3	266	2.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	5,315	31.7	1,762	10.4	449	2.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	3,696	30.9	1,206	10.1	327	2.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	2,174	30.9	717	9.9	143	2.3
Loddon (S) - North	982	30.4	328	10.1	93	2.5
Loddon (S) - South	1,484	30.9	504	10.7	164	2.8
Non-metropolitan Vic	430,710	30.7	142,558	10.1	37,997	2.5
Victoria	1,442,803	27.3	479,498	9.1	118,482	2.2

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100 population. # Synthetic estimate

Avoidable deaths due to Respiratory system diseases

Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk, Inner East, Inner North, Inner West, Part B and Loddon – South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from respiratory system diseases for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria. Greater Bendigo – Central had the highest rate.

Avoidable deaths due to Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Greater Bendigo – Central, Inner West, Part B and Loddon – South SLAs had a higher average annual rate of avoidable mortality from COPD for population aged 0 to 74 years, than Victoria. Loddon - South had the highest rate in the PCP catchment.

Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: respiratory system diseases (2003 to 2007)

SLA	respiratory system diseases		COPD	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	22	23.3	18	56.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	7	14.2	#	..
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	11	9.3	8	20.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	5	12.0	#	..
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	8	10.2	7	26.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	6	8.8	5	21.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	#	..	#	..
Loddon (S) - North	#	..	#	..
Loddon (S) - South	8	22.1	8	64.4
Non-metropolitan Vic	837	11.4	735	29.7
Victoria	2,014	8.4	1,726	21.6

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100,000 population. #Number too small to publish

Musculoskeletal System Diseases

All Greater Bendigo and Loddon SLAs had a higher estimated rate of Musculoskeletal system diseases than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Central.

Arthritis

All Greater Bendigo SLAs except Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye and both Loddon SLAs had a higher estimated rate of Arthritis than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Central.

Rheumatoid arthritis

All Greater Bendigo SLAs, except Greater Bendigo – Part B, and Loddon - North SLA had a higher estimated rate of Rheumatoid arthritis than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Central.

Osteoarthritis

All Greater Bendigo SLAs plus Loddon – South SLA had a higher estimated rate of Osteoarthritis than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Central.

Females with Osteoporosis

Greater Bendigo – Inner East and Part B SLAs had a higher estimated rate of females with Osteoporosis than Victoria overall. The highest rate was seen in Greater Bendigo – Inner East.

Musculoskeletal system diseases[#] (2007 – 08)

SLA	Musculoskeletal system diseases		Arthritis		Rheumatoid arthritis		Osteoarthritis	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	6,247	33.3	3,464	18.1	502	2.7	2,114	10.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	3,116	33.1	1,779	17.9	255	2.6	1,073	10.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	8,173	32.2	4,080	15.5	614	2.4	2,831	10.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner	3,359	32.8	1,585	15.8	241	2.4	1,056	10.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	5,423	32.3	2,674	15.7	414	2.4	1,778	10.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	4,138	31.3	2,099	14.8	247	1.7	1,375	9.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	1,986	31.2	861	14.5	129	2.1	595	10.4
Loddon (S) - North	1,158	31.8	614	15.3	87	2.2	338	8.1
Loddon (S) - South	1,881	32.0	1,110	16.5	127	1.9	618	8.9
Non-metropolitan Vic	470,782	31.7	243,621	15.6	30,837	2.0	149,538	9.5
Victoria	1,574,6	29.8	769,689	14.6	98,282	1.9	457,773	8.7

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100 population. # Synthetic estimate.

Females with Osteoporosis[#] (2007 – 08)

SLA	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	442	4.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	221	3.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	785	5.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	231	4.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	409	4.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	314	5.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	97	4.3
Loddon (S) - North	89	4.2
Loddon (S) - South	113	3.6
Non-metropolitan Vic	37,353	4.6
Victoria	130,757	4.9

Public Health Information Development Unit- 2011 * average annual rate per 100 population. # Synthetic estimate.

Reported Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The Victorian Government's Department of Human Services conducts surveillance on infectious diseases. Data is obtained from medical practitioners and laboratories and reports are produced on a regular basis. These reports only measure the diseases that are presented at medical practitioners and laboratories. In many instances, diseases are not presented and thus not recorded in this data collection. As such, the data should only be interpreted in terms of what diseases were presented/reported and not actual prevalence of a disease. Data is updated regularly on the Department's website and should be referred to for the most up to date figures.

The table below indicates that, in the 12 months leading to December 2011, the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment had a comparatively high rate of many reported notifiable infectious diseases, with particularly high rates – across both LGAs – of enteric diseases and vector borne diseases. Greater Bendigo also had particularly high rates of reported Chlamydia and Pertussis.

Reported notifiable infectious diseases rates (December 2010 to 2011)

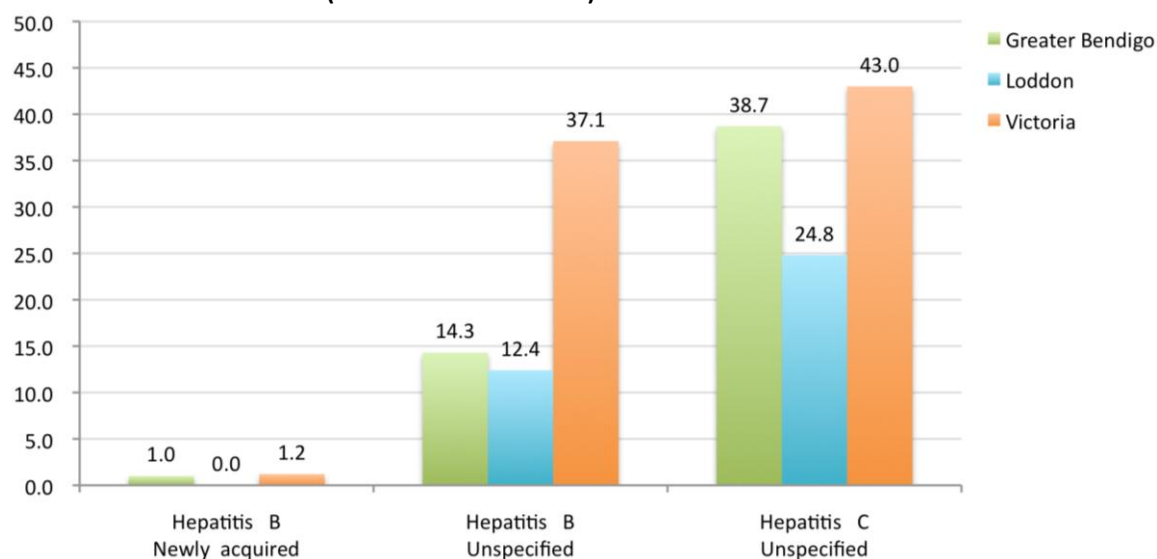
	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Blood Borne Diseases	54.0	37.2	84.8
Hepatitis B - Newly acquired	1.0	0.0	1.2
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	14.3	12.4	37.1
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	38.7	24.8	43.0
Enteric Diseases	247.6	247.8	217.7
Campylobacter infection	143.7	173.5	133.4
Cryptosporidiosis	4.1	0.0	5.0
Food/Water/Environmental - Other	12.2	0.0	23.2
Hepatitis A	2.0	0.0	0.6
Salmonellosis	85.6	74.3	51.9
Other Notifiable Conditions	15.3	24.8	14.5
Blood lead greater than 10µg/dL	9.2	24.8	3.1
Invasive Meningococcal Disease - Other	1.0	0.0	0.1
Legionella - Other	1.0	0.0	0.2
Legionella longbeachae	1.0	0.0	0.2
Mycobacterium infection (non-TB)	1.0	0.0	0.5
Mycobacterium ulcerans	1.0	0.0	1.5
TB complex	1.0	0.0	6.9
Sexually Infections Transmissible	487.0	148.7	412.1
Chlamydia	465.6	148.7	360.6
Gonococcal Infection	17.3	0.0	35.3
Syphilis - infectious	1.0	0.0	5.8
Syphilis - other	3.1	0.0	10.4
Vaccine Preventable Diseases	380.0	285.0	322.7
Influenza	38.7	37.2	62.7
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	2.0	0.0	8.3
Mumps	1.0	0.0	0.5
Pertussis	294.5	198.2	173.1
Varicella-zoster virus - Chickenpox	10.2	37.2	12.9
Varicella-zoster virus - Shingles	7.1	0.0	18.6
Varicella-zoster virus - Unspecified	26.5	12.4	45.5
Vector Borne Diseases	65.2	408.9	34.5
Barmah Forest	11.2	99.1	4.5
Dengue	1.0	0.0	2.0
Ross River	53.0	309.8	25.7

*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

Blood Borne Diseases

Between December 2010 and 2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a lower rate of all blood borne diseases compared to the Victorian average.

Blood borne disease rates* (December 2010 – 2011)

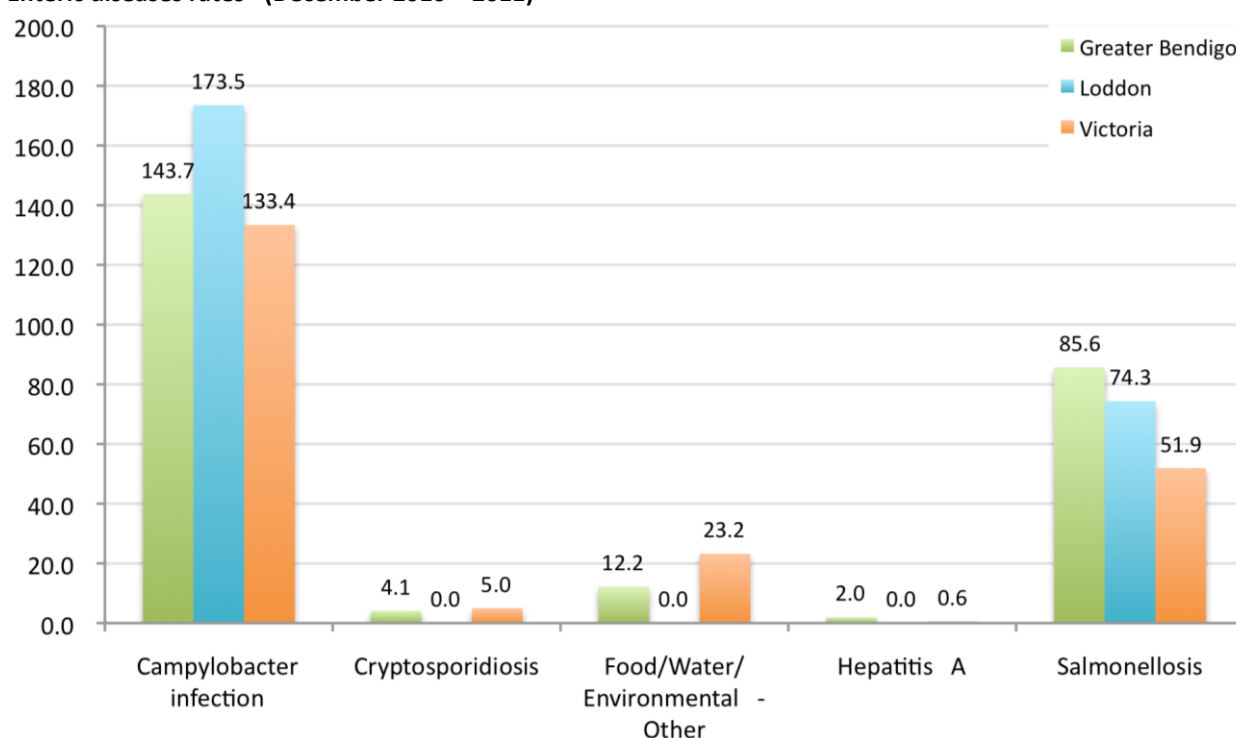


*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

Enteric Diseases

Between December 2010 and 2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire had a higher rate of Campylobacter infection and Salmonellosis, compared to Victoria. Greater Bendigo also had a higher rate of Hepatitis A.

Enteric diseases rates* (December 2010 – 2011)

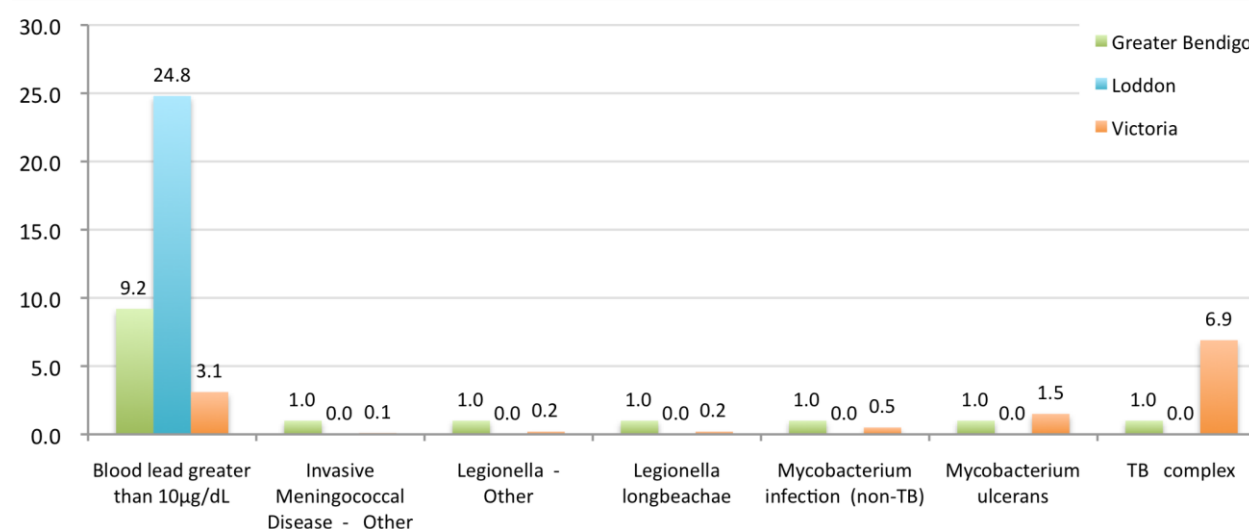


*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

Other Notifiable Conditions

Between December 2010 and 2011 Loddon Shire had a significantly higher rate of Blood lead greater than 10µg/dL conditions, compared to Victoria, but had no reports of other notifiable conditions. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had higher rates of a number of other notifiable conditions; excluding Mycobacterium ulcerans and TB complex. Apart from Blood lead greater than 10µg/dL however, the actual numbers were extremely low and should be interpreted with caution.

Other notifiable conditions rates* (December 2010 – 2011)

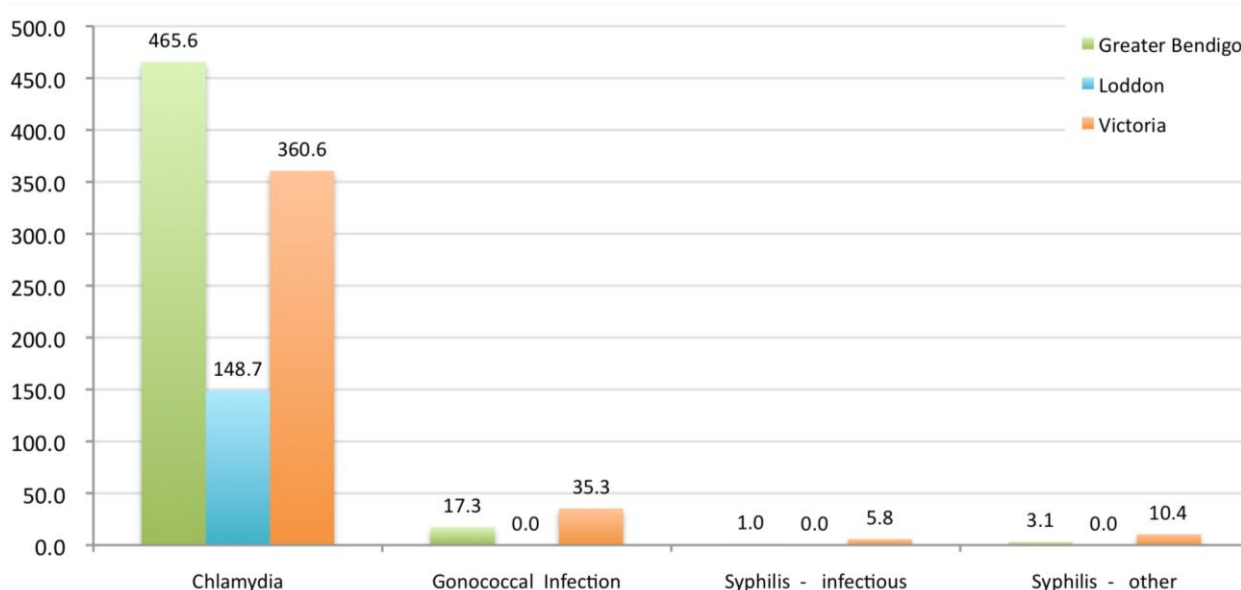


*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

Reported Sexually Transmitted Infections

Between December 2010 and 2011, compared to the Victorian average, Loddon Shire had lower rates or nil rates of reported sexually transmitted infections. Greater Bendigo had a very high rate of Chlamydia, and this rate was significantly higher than the Victorian average.

Reported sexually transmitted infection rates* (December 2010 – 2011)

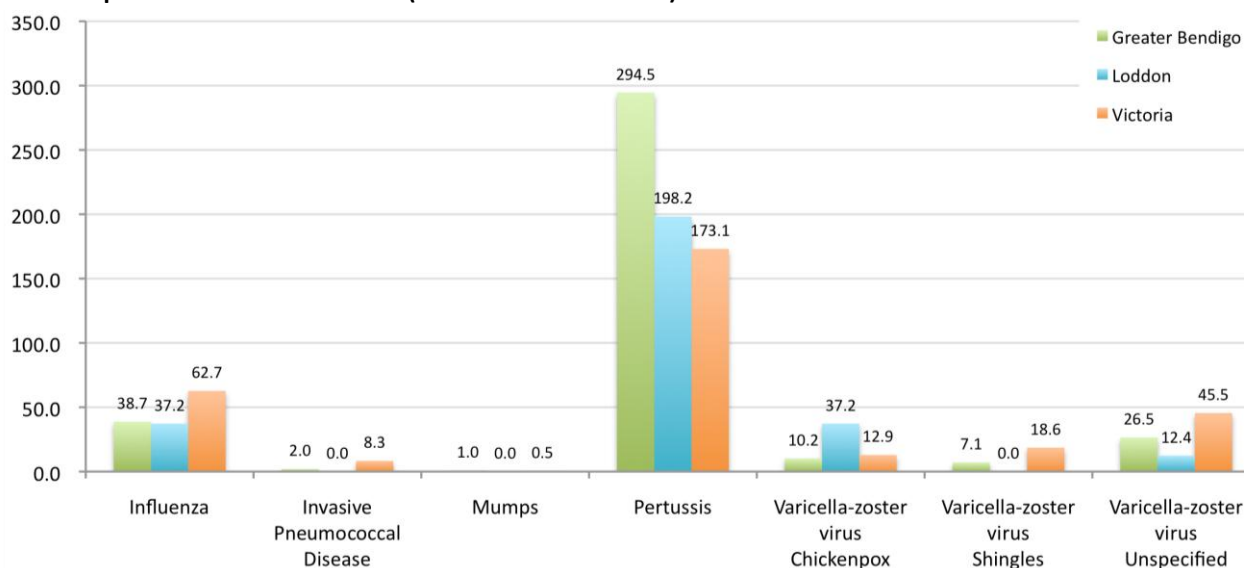


*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Between December 2010 and 2011, compared to the Victorian average, Loddon Shire had a higher rate of Chickenpox and Pertussis but a lower or nil rate for other vaccine preventable diseases. Greater Bendigo had a higher rate of Pertussis compared to the Victorian average.

Vaccine preventable disease rates* (December 2010 – 2011)

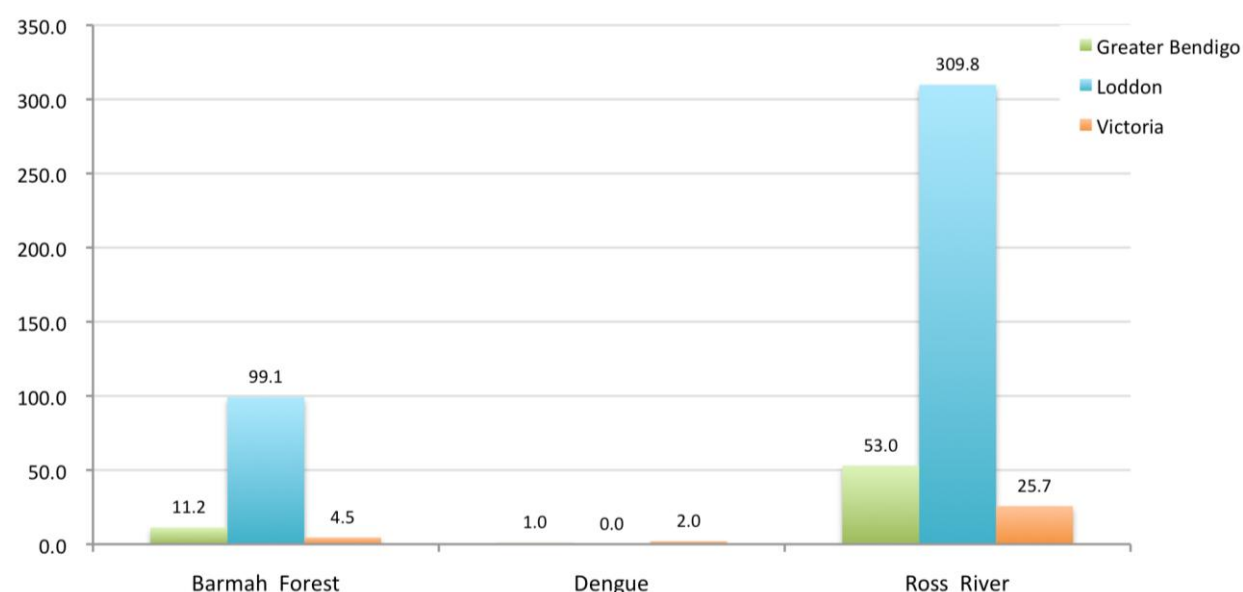


*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

Vector Borne Diseases

Between December 2010 and 2011, compared to the Victorian average, Loddon Shire had a significantly higher rate of Barmah Forest virus and Ross River virus. Greater Bendigo also had a higher rate of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus compared to Victoria.

Vector borne disease rates* (December 2010 – 2011)



*Infectious Diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance, Department of Health - January 2012 * Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 13-Dec-2010 to 12-Dec-2011 calculated using ABS 2007 estimated resident population*

HIV

Between 2008 and 2010 , there were 7 new HIV infections in the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment. All cases were recorded in City of Greater Bendigo.

Number of new HIV infections* (2007-2008)

LGA	2008	2009	2010	Total
Greater Bendigo	3	0	4	7
Loddon	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	4	7

*Commissioned data from the Burnet Institute (www.burnet.edu.au) * The source of data for this report is the Victorian HIV/AIDS Register which is managed by the Burnet Institute on behalf of DHS. Numbers may differ from previous reports due to the annual audit of retrospective records.*

Dental Health

ACSC Admission Rates For Dental Conditions

Dental conditions have significant impacts upon the overall health and wellbeing of the population. In 2009/10, the admission rate for dental conditions for Loddon Shire residents decreased significantly, while the rate for Greater Bendigo residents was the highest since 2005-06. Both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher rate of admissions for dental conditions than the Victorian average.

ACSC standardised admission rates* for dental conditions (2003-04 to 2009-10)

Year	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Rural Victoria	Victoria
2003-04	3.86	4.94	3.58	2.66
2004-05	3.96	6.09	3.70	2.86
2005-06	3.92	5.09	3.59	2.89
2006-07	3.52	4.81	3.52	2.72
2007-08	3.65	4.61	3.87	3.02
2008-09	3.41	4.83	3.70	3.05
2009-10	3.84	3.44	3.90	3.03

*Victorian Health Information Surveillance System 2011 *(per 1000 persons)*

Dental Conditions In Young People

In 2009/10, compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher rate of ACSC admissions for dental conditions for persons aged 0 – 14 years.

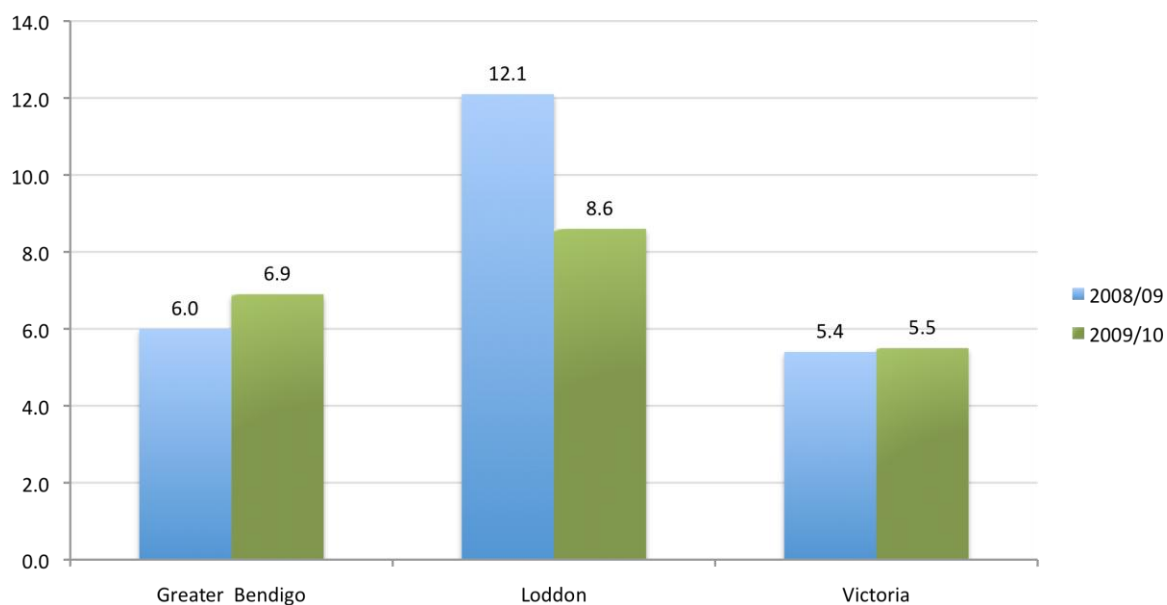
Between 2008/09 and 2009/10, the ACSC admission rate for dental conditions for persons aged 0 – 14 years increased in Greater Bendigo and decreased significantly in Loddon.

ASCS admission rates* for dental conditions – 0 – 14 yrs (2008/09 and 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
2008/09	6.0	12.1	5.4
2009/10	6.9	8.6	5.5

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System 2011 *(per 1000 persons)

ASCS admission rates* for dental conditions 0 – 14 yrs (2008/09 and 2009/10) – chart



Victorian Health Information Surveillance System 2011 *(per 1000 persons)

Families and Children

Birth Rate

The average total fertility rate for the period 2005 to 2007 was generally higher in all Greater Bendigo and Loddon SLAs than the Victoria average. The only exception was the Greater Bendigo – Inner East SLA. Within the PCP catchment, Loddon – North SLA had the highest total fertility rate, followed by Loddon – South SLA.

Total fertility rate (2005-2007)

	Births	Total fertility rate
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	762	1.83
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	348	2.06
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	776	1.61
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	391	2.02
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	691	2.21
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	316	1.96
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	285	2.30
Loddon (S) - North	129	2.82
Loddon (S) - South	136	2.53
Regional Victoria	48,873	2.01
Victoria	198,788	1.77

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011

Low Income Families

In June 2009, compared to Victoria, both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of families that were welfare-dependent or who were other low income families.

Welfare-dependent and other low income families with children* (June 2009)

Location	Number	% of all families
Greater Bendigo (C)	2,862	11.6
Loddon (S)	200	9.5
Regional Victoria	36,430	10.2
Victoria	116,829	9.0

Public Health Information Development Unit, 2011 *Compiled by Public Health Information Development Unit using data from Centrelink as agent for the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, June 2009; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2009

In 2011, almost 6% of Greater Bendigo one parent families[#] and just over 9% of Loddon one parent families[#] earned less than \$299 per week. Compared to average figures for regional Victoria and Victoria, Loddon had a higher proportion of one parent families[#] that earned less than \$299 per week.

Proportion of one parent families[#] earning less than \$299 per week (2011)

Location	Number	% of all one parent families
Greater Bendigo	286	5.9%
Loddon	22*	9.1%*
Regional Victoria	3705	6.4%
Victoria	15344	7.0%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS # A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own

*Figure should be interpreted with caution due to low numbers.

In 2011, 1.3% of Greater Bendigo and 3.6% of Loddon couple families[#] with children earned less than \$399 per week. Compared to average figures for regional Victoria and Victoria, Loddon had a higher proportion of couple families[#] that earned less than \$399 per week.

Proportion of couple families[#] with children earning less than \$399 per week (2011)

Location	Number	% of all couple families with children
Greater Bendigo (C)	141	1.3%
Loddon (S)	25	3.6%
Regional Victoria	2,451	1.7%
Victoria	12,524	1.9%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS # Couple family = A couple family is based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household with children (over or under 15 years of age)
 *Figure should be interpreted with caution due to low numbers.

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low birth weight is an important indicator of a newborn's overall health. Between 2006 and 2008 (24 months), 6.7% of the babies born in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon Shire were low birth weight (<2,500 gms). This figure was slightly higher than the Victorian average and slightly lower than regional Victoria.

Low birth weight babies (2006 – 2008)

LGA name	Low birth weight babies	All births	% low birth weight babies
Greater Bendigo	261	3,872	6.7
Loddon	18	270	6.7
Regional Victoria	3,547	51,812	6.8
Victoria	13,765	209,641	6.6

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011

Maternal And Child Health Centre Visits

In 2010/11, Greater Bendigo's participation rate for key stage visits at maternal and child health centres was lower than the Victorian average for all key stage visits, excluding 3.5 years.

Loddon Shire's participation rates were lower for the key stage visits from 2 weeks to 8 months of age and 18 months to 2 years of age.

Maternal and Child Health Centres - participation rates (%) for key stage visits (2010/11)

	Home consult.	2 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	4 months	8 months	12 months	18 months	2 years	3.5 years
Greater Bendigo	98.4	95.8	96.7	93.0	90.9	80.0	75.5	65.6	66.6	70.2
Loddon	102.8	95.8	94.4	93.1	88.9	83.3	87.5	58.1	60.5	67.5
Loddon Mallee Region	97.1	94.6	94.5	92.9	90.3	80.6	77.9	66.5	64.9	62.7
Victoria	100.1	97.6	96.8	96.3	93.7	85.0	81.9	71.5	68.9	62.8

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2010/11 Loddon Mallee Region and Victoria, DEECD 2011

Maternal and Child Health Centre – Referrals

Reasons for referral - mother or family - Compared to the Victorian average figures, both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of referrals that were for emotional reasons and this was the most common reason for referral for both LGAs. Greater Bendigo also had a higher proportion of referrals for impaired social interaction reasons, while Loddon had a higher proportion of referrals for family planning reasons. However, actual numbers are very low for Loddon Shire and are not large enough to draw any conclusions.

Reasons for referral – child health and wellbeing – The most common reason for referral for child health and wellbeing, in both Greater Bendigo and Loddon, was for communication reasons. Compared to the Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of child health and wellbeing referrals that were for visual, communication, auditory and development reasons; while Loddon had a greater proportion of referrals that were for visual, communication, dental/oral, and protective notification reasons.

Breastfeeding

Compared to the Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo had a lower proportion of infants that were fully or partly breastfed for all key ages. Loddon had a lower proportion for infants that were fully breastfed at all key ages, except 2 weeks, and that were partly breastfed at all key ages.

Reasons for referral (mother or family) (2010/11)

	Emotional	Physical	Social Interaction Impaired	Domestic Violence	Family Planning	Total
Greater Bendigo	58.0%	26.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	131
Loddon	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	3
Loddon Mallee Region	44.9%	39.8%	10.5%	2.3%	2.6%	573
Victoria	47.9%	37.1%	10.7%	2.5%	1.8%	14,135

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2010/11 Loddon Mallee Region and Victoria, DEECD 2011

Count of reasons for referral (child health and wellbeing) (2010/11)

	Visual	Auditory	Communication	DDH	Congenital Anomaly	Growth	Development	Potentially Disabling Condition	Accident	Illness	Nutrition Altered	Dental/ Oral	Protective notification	Total
Greater Bendigo	6.5%	21.1%	29.3%	7.8%	1.9%	2.9%	15.6%	6.7%	0.0%	4.4%	2.1%	1.5%	0.2%	475
Loddon	7.7%	5.1%	25.6%	23.1%	0.0%	5.1%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	5.1%	39
Loddon Mallee Region	7.9%	12.6%	22.0%	12.1%	1.5%	5.3%	13.8%	10.1%	0.2%	7.6%	3.2%	3.0%	0.8%	2,390
Victoria	6.3%	14.6%	13.4%	14.2%	2.1%	6.0%	14.6%	10.1%	0.6%	7.0%	4.7%	5.8%	0.5%	100%

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2010/11 Loddon Mallee Region and Victoria, DEECD 2011

Breastfeeding rates (2010/11)

LGA	Total Record Cards Drawer 2	Fully Breastfed				Partly Breastfed			
		On Discharge	At 2 Weeks	At 3 Months	At 6 Months	On Discharge	At 2 Weeks	At 3 Months	At 6 Months
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greater Bendigo	1,388	71.3	65.3	48.0	34.4	10.1	10.0	6.1	5.0
Loddon	72	70.8	68.1	45.8	27.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	15.3
Loddon Mallee Region	4,000	74.9	67.5	48.7	32.2	8.1	8.9	6.1	8.6
Victoria	74,621	73.9	67.8	51.8	35.7	13.7	14.2	10.4	11.1

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2010/11 Loddon Mallee Region and Victoria, DEECD 2011

Child Injuries

Between July 2005 and June 2010, the population of Greater Bendigo had 1,357 hospital[#] admissions for unintentional injuries for children aged 0 – 14 years and the population of Loddon had 103. The number of admissions has increased most years in Greater Bendigo and peaked in Loddon in 2008/09. These admissions could have been at any Victorian hospital.

Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children - by year (2005 -10)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon
	n	n
2005/06	202	16
2006/07	280	19
2007/08	295	20
2008/09	279	29
2009/10	301	19
ALL	1,357	103

MUARC 2011 – commissioned data #Admission in Victorian hospitals only

Within Greater Bendigo, children from Greater Bendigo – Inner East SLA had the highest proportion of admissions; while in Loddon, children from Loddon – South SLA had the highest proportion.

Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by SLA (2005 -10)

	No.	%	No.	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	197	14.5		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	154	11.3		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	381	28.1		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	136	10.0		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	203	15.0		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Ssaye	150	11.1		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	136	10.0		
Loddon (S) - North			37	35.9
Loddon (S) - South			66	64.1
ALL	1357	100.0	103	100.0

MUARC 2011 – commissioned data #Admission in Victorian hospitals only

The 10 to 14 year old age group had the highest proportion of admissions for both Greater Bendigo children and Loddon children. Greater Bendigo and Loddon children had a higher proportion of admissions for population aged 5 to 14, compared to the Victorian average.

Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by age (2005 -10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
0-4	425	31.3	29	28.2	34.1
5-9	455	33.5	34	33.0	31.4
10-14	477	35.2	40	38.8	34.6
ALL	1357	100.0	103	100.0	100.0

MUARC 2011 – commissioned data #Admission in Victorian hospitals only

Male children from Greater Bendigo or Loddon were more likely than female children from Greater Bendigo or Loddon to be admitted for unintentional injuries and, compared to the Victorian average, children from both LGA populations had a higher proportion of admissions for females.

Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by sex (2005 -10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
Male	831	61.2	61	59.2	62.7
Female	526	38.8	42	40.8	37.3
ALL	1357	100.0	103	100.0	100.0

MUARC 2011 – commissioned data #Admission in Victorian hospitals only

For Greater Bendigo and Loddon children, the most common cause of unintentional injury was a fall. Compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo children had a higher proportion of admissions for unintentional injuries caused by transport, fires/burn/scalds, natural/environment/animals, hit/struck/crush, and machinery. Loddon children, compared to Victoria, had a higher proportion of admissions for unintentional injuries caused by falls, fires/burn/scalds, and cutting/piercing.

Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by cause (2005 -10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
Transport	188	13.9	12	11.7	11.8
Drowning/Near Drowning	11	0.8	*	*	0.3
Poisoning	43	3.2	*	*	3.4
Fall	573	42.2	49	47.6	43.1
Fires/Burns/Scalds	34	2.5	6	5.8	2.4
Natural/Environmental/Animals	42	3.1	0	0.0	3.0
Choking/Suffocate	*	*	0	0.0	1.0
Hit/Struck/Crush	212	15.6	11	10.7	14.2
Machinery	6	0.4	0	0.0	0.3
Cutting/Piercing	50	3.7	5	4.9	4.4
Explosions/Firearms	*	*	0	0.0	0.1
Other Unintentional	191	14.1	15	14.6	16.0
All	1357	100.0	103	100.0	100.0

MUARC 2011 – commissioned data #Admission in Victorian hospitals only

Compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo children were more likely to have been admitted for unintentional injuries that took place in the home, a school/public building or at a sports/athletic area. Loddon children, compared to Victoria, had a higher proportion of unintentional injuries that took place in the home or at a sports/athletic area.

Unintentional injury hospital admissions for children – by location (2005 -10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
Home	305	22.5	25	24.3	19.7
Residential Institution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
School, public buildings	191	14.1	13	12.6	13.5
Sports & athletic areas	107	7.9	13	12.6	6.6
Road, street & highway	42	3.1	*	*	3.6
Trade & service area	10	0.7	*	*	0.9
Industrial & construction area	*	*	0	0.0	0.1
Farm	5	0.4	0	0.0	0.5
Other specified places	51	3.8	*	*	3.7
Unspecified places	645	47.5	46	44.7	51.3
ALL	1357	100.0	103	100.0	100.0

MUARC 2011 – commissioned data #Admission in Victorian hospitals only

Hospital Admissions for Children

In 2008 – 09, the most common cause of hospitalisation for Greater Bendigo children aged 0 – 8 years was 'other preterm infant ≥ 32 but < 37 completed weeks' and this rate (per 1000 children) was only slightly higher than the Victorian average. The second most common cause was dental caries unspecified and this rate was also higher than the state average. Compared to Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo also had a higher rate of hospitalisations for acute bronchiolitis unspecified, Neonatal jaundice unspecified, croup, Acute URTI unspecified, Pneumonia unspecified, and Nonsuppurative otitis media unspecified. The overall hospitalisation rate, per 1000 children, was slightly higher in Greater Bendigo than the Victorian average.

There was no data available for Loddon in the source document, due to low numbers.

Hospital separations for children aged 0 – 8 years[#] (2008 - 2009)

ICD principal diagnosis	Greater Bendigo		Loddon Mallee		Victoria
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
Asthma unspecified	74	6.4	225	6.2	7.9
Neonatal difficulty in feeding at breast	7	0.6	14	0.4	2.5
Oth pret infnt ≥ 32 but < 37 compl wk	93	8.0	265	7.3	7.7
Dental caries unspecified	82	7.1	370	10.2	6.3
Acute bronchiolitis unspecified	51	4.4	205	5.7	3.6
Feeding difficulties & mismanagement	5	0.4	13	0.4	1.0
Neonatal jaundice unspecified	45	3.9	104	2.9	3.4
Routine and ritual circumcision	19	1.6	93	2.6	2.0
Viral infection unspecified	16	1.4	77	2.1	2.3
Acute obstructive laryngitis [croup]	23	2.0	73	2.0	1.9
Chronic tonsillitis	76	6.6	217	6.0	4.2
Disorders of the sleep-wake schedule	10	0.9	27	0.7	1.0
Acute URTI unspecified	32	2.8	118	3.3	2.2
Pneumonia unspecified	32	2.8	108	3.0	1.7
Chronic mucoid otitis media	21	1.8	76	2.1	3.1
Neonatal conjunctivitis & dacryocystitis	16	1.4	32	0.9	1.5
Disorders initiating & maintaining sleep	11	1.0	36	1.0	2.4
Nonsuppurative otitis media unspecified	62	5.4	138	3.8	2.9
Nonspecific symptoms peculiar to infancy	6	0.5	18	0.5	1.9
All hospital separations	2,702	233.8	8,479	234.3	231.2

Early Childhood Community Profiles, DEECD 2010 Note: The leading cause of hospital admissions was for 'Singleton born in hospital'. This was excluded from the above analysis. (a) The population estimate used to calculate the rate of separations during 2008 - 2009 was the preliminary 2008 ERP at 30 June.

Immunisation Participation

In the December 2011 quarter, compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo had a higher percentage of children in all age groups that were fully immunised, while Loddon had a higher percentage of children in the 24-<27 month and 60 – 63 month age groups.

Children fully immunised (December 2011)

Location	12-15 months			24-27 months			60-63 months		
	LGA total	No.	%	LGA total	No.	%	LGA total	No.	%
Greater Bendigo	363	341	93.9	342	327	95.6	381	359	94.2
Loddon	30	26	86.7	22	22	100.0	24	22	91.7
Victoria	18,354	17,056	92.9	18,463	17,193	93.1	18,844	17,253	91.6

Australian Childhood Immunisation Register - Coverage Report December Quarter 2011

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI)

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) helps to create a snapshot of early childhood development across Australia. Completed by a teacher as a child enters their first year of school, the AEDI measures five areas of early childhood development.

AEDI results COGB and Loddon (2010)

AEDI Domain	% of children on track above 25th percentile			% of children developmentally at risk between 10th & 25th percentile			% of children developmentally vulnerable below the 10th percentile		
	COGB	Loddon	Vic	COGB	Loddon	Vic	COGB	Loddon	Vic
Physical health & wellbeing - (physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, gross and fine motor skills)	79.6	77.5	80.7	12.9	11.2	11.7	7.5	11.2	7.7
Social competence - (overall social competence, responsibility & respect, approaches to learning, readiness to explore new things)	74.8	73.0	77.6	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.2	14.6	8.4
Emotional maturity - (pro-social and helping behaviour, anxious, fearful and aggressive behaviour, hyperactivity and inattention)	73.1	73.9	77.3	14.9	13.6	14.5	12.0	12.5	8.3
Language & cognitive skills (school-based) (basic literacy, interest in literacy/numeracy & memory, advanced literacy, basic numeracy)	81.8	84.3	84.0	10.7	12.4	9.9	7.5	3.4	6.1
Communication skills & general knowledge (storytelling ability, communication with adults & children)	74.9	71.9	76.7	16.2	16.9	15.0	8.9	11.2	8.3

AEDI Community Profile for City of Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire 2010

Compared to Victorian averages, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire generally had a lower proportion of children classified as 'on track' across each of the domains. Compared to the Victorian averages, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire also had a higher proportion of children classified as 'developmentally vulnerable' across four of the five domains

Young People

Teenage Births

In 2008, there were 74 live births to Greater Bendigo females aged 15 to 19 years. This figure represented a rate of 19.4 per 1000 females in that age group, compared to the Victorian state average rate of 10.6 per 1000. There were no figures available for Loddon Shire at the time of writing. Between 2005 and 2008, the rate of Greater Bendigo females aged 15-19 years who had live births has not changed significantly but has remained significantly higher than the Victorian rate.

Teenage births (2005 – 2008)

	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	No.	Rate [#]	No.	Rate [#]	No.	Rate [#]	No.	Rate [#]
Greater Bendigo	73	19.7	75	20.3	66	17.6	74	19.4
Victoria	1,740	10.3	1,893	11.2	1,790	10.4	1,857	10.6

City of Greater Bendigo Adolescent Community Profile 2010 – DEECD 2011 # per 1000 females aged 15 – 19 years

Youth Allowance

Youth Allowance can assist young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Please refer to Centrelink for further details regarding criteria. In October 2011, compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years receiving the Youth Allowance.

Youth Allowance recipients (October 2011)

	Persons receiving Youth Allowance Payment	Total population aged 15 to 24 years*	%
Greater Bendigo	2,878	13,467	21.4%
Loddon	174	706	24.7%
Victoria	117,965	673,896	17.5%

Commissioned data from Centrelink www.centrelink.gov.au

* based on population from 2006 census

Youth Engagement

Community Indicators Victoria measured the engagement of young people aged 15-19 years old, who were not attending school. Engagement was defined in three ways:

- 1) Fully engaged school leavers are defined as those who are involved in work and/or non-school study (including university, TAFE and vocational training) on a full-time basis;
- 2) Disengaged school leavers are defined as those who are not involved in any work or study activities at all; and
- 3) The remaining school leavers, who are defined as partly engaged.

Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a lower proportion of population aged 15-19 years that was fully engaged and a higher proportion that was disengaged, compared to the Victoria.

Post year 12 destinations (2006)

	Engaged	Disengaged
Greater Bendigo	65.3%	19.4%
Loddon	61.2%	22.4%
Loddon Mallee region	61.8%	21.5%
Victoria	71.9%	15.4%

Community Indicators Victoria 2011

Post School Destinations

In 2010, compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo had a lower proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers who were studying a bachelors degree or who were undertaking certificate level studies; while it had a higher proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers who were undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship, who were working full or part time, or who were looking for work. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a lower proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers who were not in the labour force, education or training.

Compared to Victoria, Loddon had a higher percentage of Year 12 or equivalent completers who were studying a bachelors degree, undertaking certificate level studies, or who were undertaking an apprenticeship; while it had a lower proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers who were undertaking a traineeship, working full or part time, or who were looking for work. Compared to Victoria, Loddon also had a lower proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers who were not in the labour force, education or training.

Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers (2010)

Destination	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Bachelor Degree	291	40.1	17	50.0	49.5
Certificate IV and above	59	8.1	7	20.6	14.2
Certificate I-III	29	4.0	2	5.9	4.4
Apprenticeship	52	7.2	5	14.7	5.2
Traineeship	37	5.1	1	2.9	3.2
Employed full-time	94	12.9	0	0.0	7.4
Employed part-time	128	17.6	2	5.9	11.1
Looking for work	36	5.0	0	0.0	4.1
NILFET	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.8
Total interviewed	726	100%	34	100%	100

The On Track Surveys, 2011 (DEECD 2011) NILFET is 'not in the labour force, education or training'.

Older People

Proportion of Population Living Alone

In 2011, Greater Bendigo had 1,252 males and 2,809 females aged 65 years and over who were living alone in a private dwelling. Females aged 65 years and over were almost twice as likely as males to be living alone in a private rented dwelling.

In Loddon, there were 219 males and 248 females aged 65 years and over who were living alone in a private dwelling. Females aged 65 years and over were more likely to be living alone in a private rented dwelling than males.

Compared to the Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of males and females and Loddon had a much higher proportion of males aged 65 years living alone in a private dwelling.

Population aged 65 years and over living alone* (2011)

	Greater Bendigo				Loddon				Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	%	%
2006	1,038	20%	2,648	40%	196	26%	250	35%	20%	39%	18%	37%
2011	1,252	20%	2,809	38%	219	27%	248	34%	21%	38%	18%	35%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS, 2012

*Count of people living in occupied private dwellings

HACC Clients

In 2009/10, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of residents aged 0 – 69 years and 70 years and over who were HACC clients, compared to the Victorian average. Compared to Victoria, Loddon had a significantly higher (more than four times) rate of population aged 0 – 69 years that were HACC clients and a much higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over that were HACC clients.

HACC service clients (2009-10)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
HACC clients aged 0-69 per 1,000 target population	318.4	1147.2	257.3
HACC clients aged 70 and over per 1,000 target	424.2	604.7	368.3

2010 Local Government Area Statistical Profiles, DoH 2011 *per 1,000 target population

Residential Aged Care

High Level Residential Aged Care Places

The following explanation has been extracted directly from the Social Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011 (Public Health Information Development Unit).

High-level care is nursing home care provided when health deteriorates to such a degree that a person becomes very frail or ill and can no longer be cared for adequately in their present accommodation. It provides 24-hour nursing and personal care for the very frail or ill, with support for the activities of daily living - dining, showering, continence management, rehabilitation, medications etc. Allocation is based on availability and the assessment of an individual's needs, as compared with other residents.

In 2010, compared to Victoria and regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over that was living in high level residential aged care.

Population aged 70 years and over in high level care residential aged care (June 2010)

Location	Number	Rate per 1,000 people in age group
Greater Bendigo	480	43.7
Loddon	25	18.5
Regional Victoria	6,753	39.7
Victoria	22,384	41.6

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011

Low Level Residential Aged Care Places

The following explanation has been extracted directly from the Social Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011 (Public Health Information Development Unit).

Low-level care is hostel accommodation, offering a greater quality of life for people who benefit significantly from supportive services, companionship and activities, and for whom living without assistance is difficult. Independence is encouraged in maintaining daily living skills. Services provided may include showering, dressing, bed making, room cleaning, supervision of medication, provision of all meals and laundry.

In 2010, compared to Victoria and regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over that was living in low level residential aged care.

Population aged 70 years and over in low level care residential aged care (June 2010)

Location	Number	Rate per 1,000 people in age group
Greater Bendigo	595	54.1
Loddon	73	53.9
Regional Victoria	8,148	47.9
Victoria	24,907	46.3

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011

Total Residential Care Places

In 2010, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over that was in residential aged care overall, while Loddon had a lower proportion.

Population aged 70 years and over in residential aged care (June 2010)

Location	Number	Rate per 1,000 people in age group
Greater Bendigo	1,075	97.8
Loddon	98	72.3
Regional Victoria	14,901	87.6
Victoria	47,291	88.0

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011

Community Aged Care

The following explanation has been extracted directly from the Social Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011 (Public Health Information Development Unit).

Community Aged Care offers low dependency level care for older people who are frail and/or disabled, in their own home, whether they live with their spouse, family or on their own. Trained staff provide flexible and coordinated support, which may include assistance with personal care (e.g., showering, grooming); household help (e.g., shopping, cleaning); linking with activities and pursuits in the community; and other assistance as negotiated according to individual need.

In 2010, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of population aged 70 years and over that was receiving community aged care. There was no population from Loddon receiving community aged care recorded.

Population aged 70 years and over in community care (June 2010)

Location	Number	Rate per 1,000 people in age group
Greater Bendigo	377	34.3
Loddon	0	0.0
Regional Victoria	3,810	22.4
Victoria	12,640	23.5

Public Health Information Development Unit 2011

Falls Among Population Aged 60 Years And Over

Hospital Admissions

In 2009/10 there were 507 fall injury hospital admissions for Greater Bendigo residents aged 60 years and over, while in Loddon Shire there were 87. The number of fall injury hospital admissions has increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10 for residents of both LGAs and this very likely reflects the growing proportion of ageing population in these locations.

Fall injury hospital admissions among persons aged 60 years and older (July 2005 to June 2010)

	Greater Bendigo	Loddon
2005/06	401	45
2006/07	436	51
2007/08	485	61
2008/09	490	77
2009/10	507	87
Total	2319	321

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

Analysis of the total falls injury admissions among persons aged 60 years and over, indicates that the largest proportion of admissions was for the 80 years and over age group, followed by the 75 – 79 years age group. Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire, compared to the Victorian figures, had a higher proportion of admissions for population in the ‘younger’ age brackets of 60 – 74 years admitted due to falls.

Age breakdown for falls injury hospital admissions (2005 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
60-64yrs	169	7.3	14	4.4	6.6
65-69yrs	182	7.8	25	7.8	7.3
70-74yrs	248	10.7	44	13.7	9.8
75-79yrs	319	13.8	52	16.2	15.6
80+yrs	1,401	60.4	186	57.9	60.7
ALL	2,319	100.0	321	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

Loddon and, to a lesser extent, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of falls injury admissions that were males, compared to the Victorian average figures.

Sex breakdown for falls injury hospital admissions (2005 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Male	768	33.1	113	35.2	32.3
Female	1551	66.9	208	64.8	67.7
ALL	2319	100.0	321	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

The most common activities causing the fall injury were vital activities (e.g. eating, resting or sleeping). Compared to all Victorian falls injury hospital admissions, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of falls injuries that were from working for income, other types of work – unpaid, and for vital activities. Note that a very high proportion of activities were unspecified. (table following page).

Activity causing falls injury hospital admission (2005 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Sports	11	0.5	*	*	0.9
Leisure	13	0.6	5	1.6	0.8
Working for income	21	0.9	*	*	0.5
Other types of work-unpaid	133	5.7	28	8.7	4.9
Vital activities, resting, eating, sleeping	420	18.1	71	22.1	13.0
Other specified	304	13.1	28	8.7	11.5
Unspecified	1,417	61.1	184	57.3	68.4
ALL	2,319	100.0	321	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

The most common location for falls injuries was the home, followed by residential institutions. Compared to all Victorian falls injury admissions, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of falls injuries that happened in the patient's home or in a public building.

Location of falls injury hospital admission (2005 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Home	1112	48.0	150	46.7	43.3
Residential Institution	387	16.7	30	9.3	18.6
School, public buildings	263	11.3	48	15.0	9.1
Sports & athletic areas	13	0.6	*	*	0.5
Road, street & highway	86	3.7	9	2.8	4.1
Trade & service area	62	2.7	*	*	2.9
Industrial & construction area	*	*	0	0.0	0.1
Farm	6	0.3	5	1.6	0.2
Other specified places	30	1.3	7	2.2	1.4
Unspecified places	357	15.4	67	20.9	19.9
ALL	2319	100.0	321	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

Emergency Department Presentations

Many people experiencing falls injuries are treated in the hospital's emergency department (ED) and are not admitted to the hospital. The figures below are for those ED presentations for falls injuries.

Number of presentations

In 2009/10 there were 220 ED presentations for falls injuries for Greater Bendigo residents aged 60 years and over and there were 17 presentations for Loddon Shire residents. As with hospital admission figures, the numbers have increased since 2005/06.

Falls Injury ED Presentations (2005 – 2010)

Year	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	n	%	n	%
2005/06	170	17.3	12	17.4
2006/07	189	19.2	15	21.7
2007/08	206	20.9	10	14.5
2008/09	200	20.3	15	21.7
2009/10	220	22.3	17	24.6
ALL	985	100.0	69	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

The most common age of patients presenting to EDs with falls injuries was 80 years and over for Greater Bendigo residents and 70 – 74 years for Loddon residents. Compared to all Victorian falls injury ED presentations, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of presentations of residents in the 60-64 years age group and 70-74 years age group. Loddon also had a significantly higher proportion of presentations for residents aged 65-69 years.

Age breakdown of falls Injury ED Presentations (2005 – 2010)

Age	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
60-64	198	20.1	15	21.7	17.8
65-69	133	13.5	15	21.7	14.7
70-74	151	15.3	17	24.6	14.1
75-79	129	13.1	7	10.1	15.9
80+	374	38.0	15	21.7	37.4
ALL	985	100.0	69	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

Both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of females than males who presented to the ED with falls injuries. However, compared to the Victorian average, Loddon had a higher proportion of presentations that were males.

Sex breakdown of falls Injury ED Presentations (2005 – 2010)

Sex	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Male	340	34.5	29	42.0	34.4
Female	645	65.5	40	58.0	65.6
ALL	985	100.0	69	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

The most common activity causing fall injury ED presentations in Greater Bendigo and Loddon was leisure, followed by vital activities. Compared to all Victorian falls injury ED presentations, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of falls injuries that were from leisure activities, and other work, while Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of presentations of falls injuries from sports, vital activities, and working for income, compared to Victoria. However, the relatively high proportion of Victorian admissions that were for “unspecified activity” makes comparison to Victorian figures inconclusive.

Activity causing falls injury hospital admission (2005 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Other work	48	4.9	6	8.7	2.0
Education	*	*	0	0.0	0.0
Leisure	560	56.9	36	52.2	46.5
Being nursed, cared for	10	1.0	0	0.0	2.8
Sports	13	1.3	*	*	0.6
Vital activity, resting, sleeping or eating	107	10.9	5	7.2	9.5
Working for income	24	2.4	*	*	1.5
Other specified activity	110	11.2	11	15.9	12.0
Unspecified activity	112	11.4	8	11.6	25.1
ALL	985	100.0	69	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

The most common place where a falls injury occurred, resulting in an ED presentation, was the home, followed by a road, street or highway. The relatively high proportion of Victorian presentations that had 'unspecified' place listed makes comparison to Victorian figures inconclusive.

Type of place where injury occurred (2005 – 2010)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Athletics or sports area	10	1.0	0	0.0	0.5
Industrial or construction area	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2
Farm	12	1.2	*	*	0.5
Home	626	63.6	43	62.3	52.9
Residential institution	90	9.1	5	7.2	9.7
Medical hospital	14	1.4	*	*	1.0
Place for recreation	33	3.4	*	*	3.8
Mine or quarry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Road, street or highway	107	10.9	5	7.2	9.0
School, day care centre or public administration area	5	0.5	*	*	0.3
Trade or service area	22	2.2	*	*	2.6
Other specified place	29	2.9	*	*	4.9
Unspecified place	37	3.8	*	*	14.6
ALL	985	100.0	69	100.0	100.0

Table based on data commissioned from VISU July 2011

Mental Health

Hospital Separations

Hospital separation data from the Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) for 2010/11 indicates the number of separations for conditions diagnosed as “mental diseases and disorders” for Greater Bendigo residents increased from 916 in 2008/09 to 997 in 2010/11. However, as a proportion of all separations, mental diseases and disorders did not change. In Loddon, the number of separations for mental diseases and disorders decreased by a small amount and the proportion of separations did not change. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a lower proportion of all admissions that were for mental diseases and disorders.

Hospital separations for mental diseases and disorders – percent of separations (2010/11)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	% of all separations	No.	% of all separations	% of all separations
2010/11	997	2.2%	56	1.5%	2.6%

Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (VAED) 2010/11 (Public and Private Hospital files) – commissioned data MDC = Major Diagnostic Category

In 2010, compared to the Victorian total figures, the proportion of separations for mental diseases and disorders, as a percentage of total population*, was lower for Greater Bendigo and Loddon residents. Note that multiple separations may occur for one individual.

Hospital separations for mental diseases and disorders – per population (2010/11)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	% of ERP*	No.	% of ERP*	% of ERP*
2010/11	997	0.96%	56	0.70%	1.12%

Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (VAED) 2010/11 (Public and Private Hospital files) – commissioned data MDC = Major Diagnostic Category # based on 2010 estimated resident population in ABS 3218.0 (March 2012)

Intentional Self Harm

Emergency Department Presentations

The Victorian Episode Minimum Dataset (VEMD) for 2010/11 indicated that the number and proportion of presentations classified as intentional self harm (out of all ED presentations) for Greater Bendigo residents decreased from 2006/07 and was lower than the Victorian average. The proportion of presentations classified as intentional self harm for Loddon residents increased slightly but was also lower than the Victorian figure.

Emergency department presentations - intentional self harm (2006/07, 2008/09 and 2010/11)

Location		Number	% of all ED presentations
Greater Bendigo	2006/07	187	0.55%
	2008/09	184	0.50%
	2010/11	139	0.36%
Loddon	2006/07	10	0.60%
	2008/09	5	0.31%
	2010/11	6	0.33%
Victoria	2006/07	-	0.50%
	2008/09	-	0.48%
	2010/11		0.43%

Source: VEMD 2006/07, 2008/09 and 2010/11 (Public hospitals only) commissioned data from Dept of Health

Deaths

The number of deaths attributed to intentional self harm for Greater Bendigo residents decreased in the 2007 & 2008, compared to 2005 & 2006. In Loddon Shire, the number increased, however the numbers were very small and this may affect the reliability of figures. Compared to the Victorian total, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of all deaths reported to the coroner's office that were attributed to death from intentional self harm and Loddon had a lower proportion.

Intentional Self Harm Deaths by Residence and Year* (2005 & 2006 and 2007 & 2008)

Year (Calendar)	Greater Bendigo			Loddon Shire			Victoria
	Number	All deaths	%	Number	All deaths	%	%
2005 & 2006	22	204	10.8%	1	35	2.9%	11.1%
2007 & 2008	18	226	8.0%	2	27	7.4%	7.5%
Total	40	430	9.3%	3	62	4.8%	7.5%

Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine - commissioned data December 2009 * Based on Residential Address and the year the case was notified to the Coroner. # Includes deaths occurring within Victoria of interstate residents. ^ A number of cases reported to the Coroners Court of Victoria in these years may still be under investigation by the Coroner. Only closed cases have been included in this table.

Avoidable Deaths: 2003 - 2007

Between 2003 and 2008, compared to the Victorian average figure, Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk and Inner North SLAs had a higher rate of avoidable deaths for population aged 0 to 74 years attributed to suicide and self-inflicted injuries. Figures were not available for Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye or the Loddon SLAs.

At the LGA level, both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher rate than the Victorian average. Within the PCP catchment, Greater Bendigo – Inner North had the highest rate, followed by Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk, and both of these rates were significantly higher than the state average.

Avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years: suicide and self-inflicted injuries (2003 – 2007)

	Number	Average Annual Rate per 100,000
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	10	11.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	8	20.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	12	11.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	12	27.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	7	9.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	5	9.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	#	..
Loddon (S) - North	#	..
Loddon (S) - South	#	..
Greater Bendigo – LGA	55	12.8
Loddon - LGA	6	16.8
Regional Victoria	-	13.3
Victoria	-	11.0

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Self-assessed # figure not shown as too small to publish

Mental And Behavioural Problems

Estimates of mental and behavioural problems were undertaken in 2008 by the Public Health Information Development Unit using self-reported data from the 2007-08 National Health Survey. In 2008, compared to Victoria, all SLAs in the PCP catchment, excluding Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye, had a higher rate of males with mental and behavioural problems. Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk and Loddon – South had the highest rate.

Compared to Victoria, all SLAs in the PCP catchment, excluding Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye and Loddon – North, had a higher rate of female population with mental and behavioural problems. Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo - Eaglehawk SLA had the highest rate.

Estimated number of people with mental and behavioural problems* (2007-08)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Rate in 100	Number	Rate in 100
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,083	12.4	1,314	13.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	540	13.0	657	13.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	1,293	11.2	1,646	12.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	595	11.2	638	12.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	919	11.2	1,043	12.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	708	11.5	703	12.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	363	9.9	360	10.7
Loddon (S) - North	168	10.2	175	11.4
Loddon (S) - South	326	13.0	299	13.3
Greater Bendigo – LGA	5,501	11.5	6,362	12.6
Loddon - LGA	494	11.9	474	12.6
Regional Victoria	76,428	11.0	85,688	12.2
Victoria	257,746	9.9	309,046	11.6

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Self-assessed

Mood Problems

Estimates of mood problems were also undertaken in 2008 by the Public Health Information Development Unit using self-reported data from the 2007-08 National Health Survey. In 2008, compared to Victoria, all Greater Bendigo SLA, excluding Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye, plus Loddon – South SLA had higher rates of males who reported having mood problems. Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo – Strathfieldsaye and Loddon – South SLAs shared the highest rate.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo – Central, Eaglehawk and Inner East SLAs, as well as Loddon – South SLA, had a higher rate of females who reported having mood problems. Within the catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk SLA had the highest rate, followed by Greater Bendigo – Central SLA.

Estimated number of people with mood problems* (2007/08)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Rate in 100	Number	Rate in 100
Statistical Local Areas				
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	635	7.2	931	9.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	311	7.6	458	9.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	758	6.6	1,148	8.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	336	6.4	424	8.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	524	6.5	694	8.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	415	6.7	470	8.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	196	5.6	222	6.8
Loddon (S) - North	97	5.9	115	7.7
Loddon (S) - South	198	7.6	207	9.3
Local Government Areas				
Greater Bendigo	3,176	6.7	4,347	8.7
Loddon	295	7.0	322	8.7
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	44,352	6.4	59,109	8.5
Victoria	156,455	6.0	222,683	8.3

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Self-assessed

Psychological Distress Levels

The 2008 National Health Survey included a measure of psychological distress: the Kessler 10 Psychological Distress Scale (K10). The scale categorises levels of psychological distress and has been validated as a simple measure of anxiety, depression and worry. Based on their score, individuals are categorised as having low, moderate, high or very high levels of psychological distress.

In 2008, compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo – Central and Eaglehawk SLAs as well as Loddon – South SLA had a higher rate of population that reported high or very high levels of psychological distress. Within the PCP catchment, Greater Bendigo – Eaglehawk SLA had the highest rate, followed by Loddon – South SLA.

High or very high levels of psychological distress - persons aged ≥18 yrs (2007-08)

Location	No	Rate per 100
Statistical Local Areas		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,789	12.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	917	13.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	2,197	11.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	893	11.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	1,450	11.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,069	11.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	476	9.5
Loddon (S) - North	244	10.1
Loddon (S) - South	491	13.2
Local Government Areas		
Greater Bendigo	8,790	11.8
Loddon	735	12.0
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	123,588	11.7
Victoria	487,418	12.0

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Self-assessed

Results from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that, across Victoria:

- Females had higher rates of moderate, high and very high levels of psychological distress compared with males
- Persons aged 18–24 years had higher rates of moderate and high levels of psychological distress, compared with the average for Victoria.
- Persons aged 25–34 years also had higher rates of moderate psychological distress, compared with the state average
- Persons from older age groups (aged 55–64 years and 65 years and over) had higher rates of low psychological distress, compared with the rate for Victoria.

GP Mental Health Care Plans Prepared

The Better Access initiative aims to provide better access to mental health practitioners through Medicare. It aims to increase community access to mental health professionals and team-based mental health care, by encouraging general practitioners to work more closely and collaboratively with psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, registered psychologists and appropriately trained social workers and occupational therapists.

In 2009/10, the rate of Mental Health Care Plans by GPs prepared per 100,000 population was lower than the Victoria average for Greater Bendigo – Inner North and Part B SLAs, as well as for Loddon – North and South SLAs. Within the catchment, Loddon – North SLA had the lowest rate of mental health care plans prepared per population, followed by Loddon – South SLA.

Better Access Program - Preparation of Mental Health Care Plan by GPs (2009/10)

Statistical Local Area	No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	1,948	10,427.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	1,180	13,237.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	2,571	10,475.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	953	8,292.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	1,629	9,399.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	887	7,311.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	526	6,831.8
Loddon (S) - North	103	3,412.6
Loddon (S) - South	289	6,510.8
Regional Victoria	124,700	8,838.4
Victoria	498,786	9,030.3

Public Health Information Development Unit - 2011 *Self-assessed Compiled by PHIDU using data from the Department of Health and Ageing, 2009/10; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010. *per 100,000 population

PBS Prescribed Items

The table on the following page sets out the number and dollar (\$) benefit of the PBS items prescribed in 2010 in the Central Victoria General Practice Network and Murray Plains Division of General Practice. These PBS figures have been divided into 2010 estimated resident population figures to provide a per population number and dollar value. Please refer to the data notes for limitations of the assumptions that can be drawn from this data.

In 2010, compared to the Australian average figures, Murray Plains Divisions of General Practice had a significantly higher percentage of all Psycholeptics prescribed per population and a higher dollar value per population.

In 2010, compared to the Australian average figures, the Central Victoria General Practice Network had a higher per population figure and dollar benefit per population figure for antipsychotics, and a higher per population figure for anxiolytics.

Compared to Australian average figures, the Central Victoria General Practice Network and Murray Plains Division of General Practice had a significantly higher per population figure and dollar benefit per population figure for prescription of antidepressants and for anti-dementia drugs.

Please refer to <http://www.pbs.gov.au/pbs/home> for further information about the PBS and PBS listed items

PBS prescribed items (2010)

	Murray Plains (2010 ERP = 64,995)				Central Victoria (2010 ERP = 114,095)				Total all Australian divisions (2010 ERP = 22,376,400) m	
	No. of items	Per pop'n* items prescribed (%)	\$ benefit	\$ per pop'n*	No. of items	Per pop'n* items prescribed (%)	\$ benefit	\$ per pop'n*	Per pop'n* items prscribed (%)	\$ per pop'n*
Psycholeptics:										
Antipsychotics	4,142	6.37%	474,552	\$7.30	6,811	6.0%	885,983	7.77	4.77%	\$6.27
Anxiolytics	5,668	8.72%	27,515	\$0.42	8,207	7.2%	38,350	0.34	7.10%	\$0.34
Hypnotics and sedatives	5,000	7.69%	19,221	\$0.30	5,572	4.9%	19,096	0.17	5.35%	\$0.20
Psychoanaleptics:										
Antidepressants	28,768	44.26%	694,521	\$10.69	47,501	41.6%	1,168,530	10.24	31.11%	\$7.36
Psychostimulants, agents used for ADHD & Nootropics	33	0.05%	679	\$0.01	64	0.1%	2,156	0.02	0.22%	\$0.11
Psycholeptics & psychoanaleptics in combination	0	0.00%	0	\$0	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.00%	\$-
Anti Dementia drugs	688	1.06%	99,802	\$1.54	1,206	1.1%	172,247	1.51	0.68%	\$0.98
Other Antidepressants	0	0.00%	0	\$0	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.00%	\$-

Medicare Australia Statistics 2012

www.medicareaustralia.gov.au

Mental Health Client Figures

The following table sets out the number and proportion of population, by LGA of residence, who are registered as clients with a mental health service in the Victorian public mental health client information management system.

In 2009/10, there were 1,850 mental health clients who were Greater Bendigo residents, representing 1.8% of the 2010 estimated resident population; and there were 113 mental health clients who were residents of Loddon Shire, representing 1.4% of the total population. Compared to Victorian average figures, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher rate per population of total mental health clients, adult mental health clients, aged mental health clients and child and adolescent mental health clients.

Mental health clients by LGA and type of service (2010/11)

LGA Name	2010 est. population*	ADULT		AGED		CAMHS*		FORENSIC		SPECIALIST		TOTAL	
		No. Clients	% of 2010 est. pop.	No. Clients	% of 2010 est. pop.	No. Clients	% of 2010 est. pop.	No. Clients	% of 2010 est. pop.	No. Clients	% of 2010 est. pop.	No. Clients	% of 2010 est. pop.
Greater Bendigo	104,192	1,417	1.4%	223	0.2%	191	0.2%	<5	-	15	0.0%	1,850	1.8%
Loddon	8,047	76	0.9%	22	0.3%	14	0.2%	<5	-	0	0.0%	113	1.4%
Victoria	5,545,932	44,663	0.8%	7,961	0.1%	7,835	0.1%	621	0.0%	543	0.0%	61,623	1.1%

Mental Health, Drugs & Regions Division - Case Files 2010 - 11, MH&DD, DoH

* CAMHS = Child and adolescent mental health services

Substance Abuse and Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol Consumption

Regular, excessive consumption of alcohol over time places people at increased risk of chronic ill health and premature death, and episodes of heavy drinking may place the drinker (and others) at risk of injury or death. The consequences of heavy, regular use of alcohol may include cirrhosis of the liver, cognitive impairment, heart and blood disorders, ulcers, cancers and damage to the pancreas.

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008

Excessive consumption of alcohol also has wide-reaching consequences on families, communities, workplaces and the economy. Economic impacts include costs to government health and welfare systems and industry through factors such as crime and violence, treatment costs, loss of productivity and premature death.

The 2001 Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risks and Benefits were used for the 2008 Victorian Population Health Survey. The guidelines identified two main patterns of drinking behaviour as creating a risk to an individual's health:

1. excessive alcohol intake on a particular occasion; and,
2. consistent high-level intake over months and years.

The guidelines specified the risks for various drinking levels for males and females over the short and long term. The guidelines categorised risk according to three levels:

1. low risk— a level of drinking at which the risk of harm is minimal and there are possible benefits for some of the population;
2. risky— a level of drinking at which the risk of harm outweighs any possible benefit; and,
3. high risk— a level of drinking at which there is substantial risk of serious harm and above which risk increases rapidly.

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010

Risk of Alcohol-Related Harm in the Short Term

The 2001 guidelines indicate that males who drink up to six standard drinks and females who drink up to four standard drinks are at *low risk* of alcohol related harm in the short-term. Males who drink 11 or more drinks and females who consume seven or more drinks are categorised as being at *high risk* of alcohol related harm. Between these levels, alcohol consumption behaviour is classified as risky in the short-term. *Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010*

2001 Australian alcohol guidelines for risk to health in the *short-term*^(a)

	Low Risk	Risky	High Risk
Males	Up to six on any one day; no more than three days per week	seven to 10 on any one day	11 or more on any one day
Females	Up to four on any one day; no more than three days per week	Five to six on any one day	Seven or more on any one day

VPHS 2008 (a) Quantities in standard drinks

In 2008, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population that had consumed alcohol at risky or high risk levels for health in the short term compared to the Victoria average. Within the catchment, Loddon had a slightly higher proportion.

Consumption of alcohol at risky or high risk levels for health in the *short term** (2008)

Greater Bendigo (C)	46.3
Loddon (S)	46.7
Regional Victoria	51.7
Victoria	45.2

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 *Includes those who consumed alcohol at risky or high risk levels weekly, monthly or yearly

In 2008, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher proportion of population that had consumed alcohol *at least weekly* as well as *at least yearly* at risky or high risk levels for health in the short term compared to the Victoria average. Loddon also had a higher proportion of population that had consumed alcohol *at least monthly* at risky or high risk levels for health in the short term.

Frequency of drinking alcohol at risky or high risk levels for health in the *short term* (2008)

	At least yearly	At least monthly	At least weekly
Greater Bendigo (C)	24.9	9.8	11.6
Loddon (S)	22.2	12.4	12.1
Regional Victoria	Not available	Not available	Not available
Victoria	22.0	13.0	10.2

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010

Risk of Alcohol-related Harm in the Long Term

Based on the 2001 guidelines, long-term risk of harm due to alcohol consumption is associated with regular daily patterns of drinking alcohol, defined in terms of the amount typically consumed each week. - Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010

2001 Australian alcohol guidelines for risk to health in the *long term*^(a)

		Low Risk	Risky	High Risk
Males	On an average day	Up to 4	5 – 6	7 or more
	Overall weekly level	Up to 28	29 – 42	43 or more
Females	On an average day	Up to 2	3 – 4	5 or more
	Overall weekly level	Up to 14	15 - 28	29 or more

In 2008, both Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a slightly lower proportion of population that *did not* consume alcohol at above long term health risk levels.

Adult population that did not consume alcohol at above *long term risk*^(a) levels (2008)

Location	%
Greater Bendigo (C)	96.2
Loddon (S)	96.2
Regional Victoria	95.5
Victoria	96.3

Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Department of Health 2010 # The 2008 VPBS did not provide figures for regional Victoria or Victoria for this data set.

State-wide findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey also indicate that *across Victoria*:

- Males and females aged 18-24 were most likely to be consuming alcohol monthly or more frequently at above short-term risk levels, and
- Males aged 45-54 years and females aged 25-34 years were most likely to be consuming alcohol at high risk levels for long term alcohol-related harm.

Drug and Alcohol Clients

In 2009-10, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a higher rate of population that were drug and alcohol clients, compared to Victoria.

Drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population (2009-10)

Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
5.9	7.2	5.3

2010 Local Government Area Statistical Profiles, DoH 2011

Hospital Admissions For Drug Or Alcohol Problems

In 2010/11, Greater Bendigo and Loddon had a similar or slightly lower rate per population of hospital separations treated for an alcohol or drug problem.

Note: Figures include both separations where alcohol or drug consumption was the primary diagnosis and admissions where alcohol or drug consumption was considered relevant to the primary diagnosis (e.g. intoxicated person falling out of a tree and breaking a leg).

Note that figures are not age standardised and figures can represent multiple admissions for the same individual.

People treated for alcohol or drug problem during episode of care (2008/09)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
	No.	% of all admissions	No.	% of all admissions	No.	% of all admissions
Alcohol problem	235	0.5%	13	0.4%	11,889	0.5
Drug problem	167	0.4%	16	0.4%	9012	0.4

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (VAED) 2008/09 (Public and Private Hospital files)

Alcohol Related Harm

Between 2002/03 and 2003/04, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire residents were more likely, compared to the Victorian figures, to have been involved in an alcohol-related assault or family incident or to have died as a result of alcohol-related harm. Greater Bendigo residents were also more likely to have been involved in an alcohol-related serious road injury and were more likely to have been admitted into hospital as a result of alcohol-related harm.

Alcohol-related assault and injuries (2002/03 to 2003/04)

	Assault		Family incidents		Serious road injury		Medical hospital admissions**		External cause hospital admissions [#]		Deaths	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*			No.	Rate*
Gr. Bendigo	218	11.8	371	20.1	69	3.7	143	15.4	109	11.7	58	1.6
Loddon	20	11.6	33	19.3	<6	2.6	26	30.8	10	11.4	14	3.9
Victoria	9,445	9.7	15,465	15.8	3,346	3.4	13,234	26.9	7897	16.06	2,879	1.5

*The Victorian Alcohol Statistics Handbook Volume 7 (Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre - 2005) * per 10,000 per ** Alcohol-related 'medical' hospital admissions are typically those associated with long-term heavy alcohol consumption such as stroke, hypertension, cancer, and mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol. [#]'External cause' hospital admissions are those hospital admissions where environmental events, circumstances and conditions have resulted in poisoning, injury or other adverse effects. They include road injuries, alcoholic beverages poisoning, fall injuries, suicide, assault and child abuse. Figures do not include emergency department presentations where patient is not admitted*

Social Exclusion and Support

Disability

In 2011, just over 5,500 Greater Bendigo residents had a core activity need for assistance (assistance in self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long term health condition [lasting six months or more] or old age). This figure represented 5% of the total population. In Loddon, just under 550 residents required assistance with the same core activities and this figure represented 7% of the total population. In both LGAs, the highest proportion of population with a core activity need for assistance was the 75 years and over age group. Compared to Victoria, however, Loddon had a much higher proportion of population aged less than 65 years that had a core activity need for assistance. Greater Bendigo also had a higher proportion (but to a lesser degree) of population aged less than 65 years that had a core activity need for assistance.

Proportion of population with a core activity need for assistance (2006 and 2011)

		Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
		2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
MALES	0-4 years	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%
	5-14 years	3%	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%
	15-19 years	3%	3%	3%	5%	2%	2%
	20-24 years	2%	2%	5%	5%	1%	2%
	25-34 years	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
	35-44 years	3%	3%	5%	5%	2%	2%
	45-54 years	4%	4%	5%	6%	3%	3%
	55-64 years	6%	6%	8%	9%	5%	5%
	65-74 years	8%	9%	6%	7%	8%	9%
	75-84 years	17%	16%	13%	13%	18%	19%
	85 years and over	41%	38%	51%	32%	39%	40%
	Total %	5%	5%	6%	7%	4%	4%
	Total No.	2,076	2,570	257	283	91,463	114,144
FEMALES	0-4 years	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	5-14 years	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%
	15-19 years	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	1%
	20-24 years	1%	2%	0%	6%	1%	1%
	25-34 years	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
	35-44 years	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
	45-54 years	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
	55-64 years	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	5%
	65-74 years	7%	9%	8%	8%	8%	9%
	75-84 years	20%	19%	17%	18%	23%	24%
	85 years and over	51%	49%	49%	46%	51%	52%
	Total %	5%	6%	6%	7%	5%	5%
	Total No.	2,419	2,945	237	262	116,770	141,352
PERSONS	0-4 years	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	5-14 years	2%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%
	15-19 years	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%
	20-24 years	2%	2%	3%	5%	1%	1%
	25-34 years	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
	35-44 years	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%
	45-54 years	4%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%
	55-64 years	6%	6%	7%	8%	5%	5%
	65-74 years	8%	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%
	75-84 years	19%	18%	15%	16%	21%	22%
	85 years and over	48%	45%	50%	39%	47%	48%
	Total %	5%	5%	6%	7%	4%	5%
	Total No.	4,495	5,515	494	545	208,233	255,496

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Language Spoken At Home

In 2011, reflecting the high proportion of Greater Bendigo and Loddon residents who were born in Australia, both LGAs had a high proportion of residents who only speak English at home. This proportion is higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average. Between 2006 and 2011, in both LGAs, the proportion of population that only spoke English at home decreased by a small amount.

Only speaks English at home (2006 and 2011)

		Number	% of population
City of Greater Bendigo	2006	87,706	94%
	2011	93,369	93%
Loddon Shire	2006	7,480	95%
	2011	6,924	93%
Regional Victoria	2006	1,216,055	91%
	2011	1,217,023	90%
Victoria	2006	3,668,282	74%
	2011	3,874,863	72%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS, 2012

Migrants

Between 2007 and 2012, humanitarian migrants (refugees) made up a larger proportion of Greater Bendigo migrants than the Victorian average, while Greater Bendigo had a comparatively lower proportion of migrants from the family and skilled migration streams. Loddon, compared to Victorian averages, had a lower proportion of humanitarian and family migrants but a higher proportion of skilled migrants.

Migrants by main migrations streams (2007 – 2012)

	Humanitarian		Family		Skilled		Total	
Greater Bendigo	243	21.1%	303	26.3%	607	52.6%	1,153	100%
Loddon	1	2.4%	10	23.8%	31	73.8%	42	100%
Victoria	20,331	9%	70,948	32.0%	130,814	59.0%	222,093	100%

Department of Immigration and Citizenship – Commonwealth Government

Refugees

Between 2007 and 2012, Greater Bendigo had 239 migrants arrive on humanitarian visas. Of these, the largest proportion were migrants who were born in Burma and the second largest proportion were migrants born in Thailand. Loddon had one migrant arrive on humanitarian visa and this migrant was born in Former Yugoslavia. *Note that collection of data for the DIAC settlement database is not mandatory and figures provide a guideline only. Please refer to the notes and caveats for this data.*

Humanitarian refugees residing in Greater Bendigo by country of birth (2007 – 2012)

Greater Bendigo		
Country of birth	No.	%
Burma	136	56.9%
Thailand	89	37.2%
Burundi	4	1.7%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	1.7%
Iran	4	1.7%
Bhutan	1	0.4%
China People Republic	1	0.4%
Total arrivals for reporting period	239	100%

Loddon		
	No.	%
Former Yugoslavia	1	100%
Total arrivals for reporting period	1	100%

Department of Immigration and Citizenship – Commonwealth Government 2012

Data represent permanent migrants who arrived in Australia on a permanent visa or were granted a permanent visa while in Australia (certain provisional visa holders are also included). Reports generated through the SRF include migrants who arrived in Australia on a permanent visa (or were granted a permanent visa whilst in Australia) during the selected timeframe of the report and currently reside in the selected location of the report. Locations of migrants in SRF reports may not be current due to limitations in the capture of residential information and may result in inaccurate counts of migrants in some geographical areas

People Living Alone

In 2011, there were 10,306 people living alone in private dwellings in Greater Bendigo and 979 in Loddon, representing 11% and 14% of each LGA's population (respectively). Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of population that lived alone increased in Loddon and did not change in Greater Bendigo.

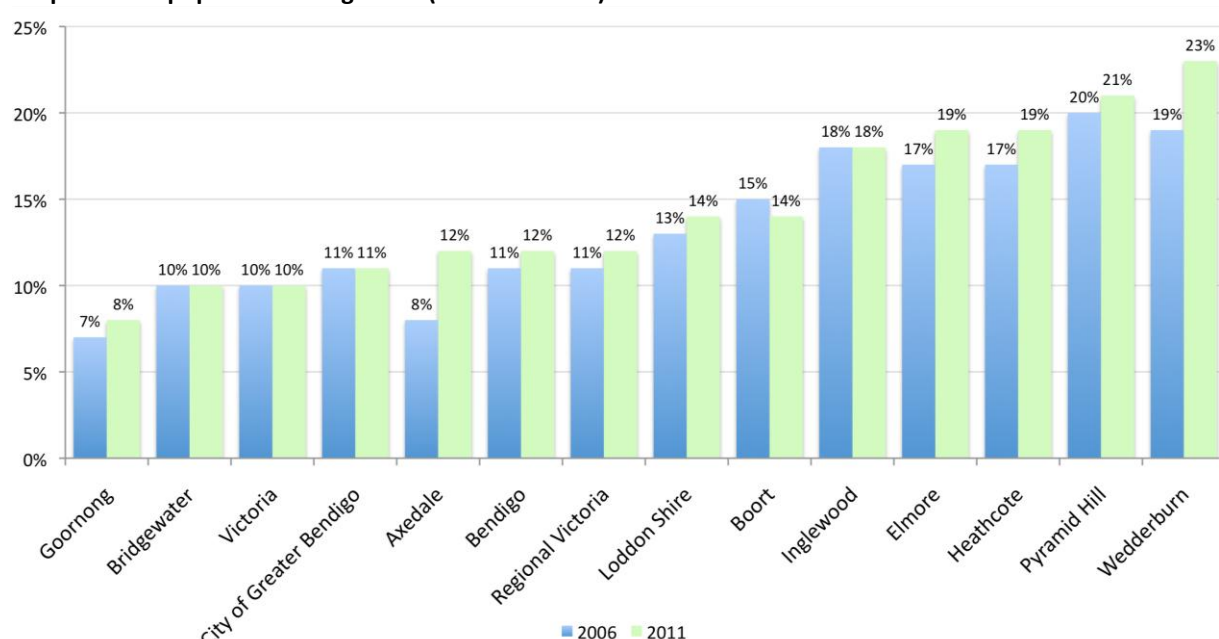
Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, Wedderburn (23%) had the highest proportion of population that lived alone, followed by Pyramid Hill (21%) then Heathcote and Elmore (both 19%) and Inglewood (18%). Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of population that lived alone increased in Goornong, Axedale, Bendigo, Elmore, Heathcote, Pyramid Hill and Wedderburn. The proportion of population that lived alone decreased in Boort between 2006 and 2011 and it did not change in Bridgewater and Inglewood.

Proportion of population living alone (2006 and 2011)

Location	2006		2011	
	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population
Goornong	22	7%	20	8%
Bridgewater	36	10%	34	10%
Victoria	443,639	10%	476,872	10%
City of Greater Bendigo	9,344	11%	10,306	11%
Axedale	18	8%	25	12%
Bendigo	8,104	11%	8902	12%
Regional Victoria	132,737	11%	143,589	12%
Loddon Shire	952	13%	979	14%
Boort	99	15%	95	14%
Inglewood	110	18%	113	18%
Elmore	107	17%	116	19%
Heathcote	251	17%	288	19%
Pyramid Hill	85	20%	78	21%
Wedderburn	125	19%	145	23%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Proportion of population living alone (2006 and 2011)



2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Gambling Participation

All Gambling

In 2003, the Centre for Gambling Research Australian National University prepared the Victorian Longitudinal Community Attitudes Survey. This survey includes participation rates for different forms of gambling by individual Local Government Areas. Thirty-two non-metropolitan local government areas, including Loddon Shire, were excluded from the survey analysis and table as the sample size was too small for the results to provide meaningful analysis.

Of the non-metropolitan LGAs that were included in the analysis, Greater Bendigo (45.8%) and Shepparton (44.1 %) have the highest rates of Electronic Gaming Machine participation. Also, Greater Bendigo (7.8 %) had the highest casino participation rate amongst the non-metropolitan LGAs, despite being located further away from Crown Casino than many of the other non-metropolitan LGAs. Overall, among the Victorians surveyed, gambling participation levels were highest among:

- Separated or divorced people (84.3 per cent);
- Single parents (86.0 per cent);
- Full-time workers (80.1 per cent);
- Self-supporting retirees (79.2 per cent);
- People on medium incomes (83.4 per cent);
- Rural residents (78.9 per cent).

The survey also found that regular gamblers were more likely to be: male, aged over 50, have lower levels of education, have lower incomes, be receiving aged and invalid pensions or self-supporting retirees.

The survey results indicate that in 2003, compared to the regional Victorian figures, Greater Bendigo had a similar proportion of survey respondents who reported participation in any gambling activity, a higher proportion of participation in EGMs, race betting and casino game tables and a lower proportion of participation in scratch tickets and lotteries.

Gambling participation (2003)

	Any gambling	EGMs	Race betting	Scratch tickets	Lotteries	Casino game tables
Greater Bendigo	78.2	45.8	29.6	34.1	59.2	7.8
Regional Victoria	78.9	35.4	28.0	38.3	61.5	3.8
Metropolitan Victoria	76.8	32.8	28.3	32.4	60.1	8.6

2003 Victorian Longitudinal Community Attitudes Survey

Gaming Machine Expenditure

Net electronic gaming machine (EGM) expenditure per adult (18yrs and over) population in Greater Bendigo venues increased from \$465 in 2008/09 to \$564 in 2010/11. This expenditure was lower than the Victorian state average, however expenditure across Victoria decreased in the same timeframes. In 2008/09, the number of EGMs per 1000 adult population in Greater Bendigo was 5.5 and this increased significantly to 6.8 in 2010/11. Greater Bendigo now has more EGMs per 1000 adult population than the Victorian state average.

Updated figures for total net EGM expenditure were recently released. In 2011/12, the total net EGM expenditure for City of Greater Bendigo was \$47,459,788.26. It is important to note that figures are based on the location of the EGM and not on the residence of the person using the machine.

Net EGM expenditure is the total amount lost by players.

Gaming machine expenditure (2008/09 and 2010/11)

City / Shire	Total net EGM expenditure		Net EGM expend. per population		EGMs p/1000 pop	
	2008/09	2010/11	2008/09	2010/11	2008/09	2010/11
Greater Bendigo	\$46,534,529	\$45,531,126.70	\$465	\$564	5.5	6.8
Loddon**	-		-		-	
Total Victoria	\$2,707,278,436	\$2,651,368,385	\$649	\$613	6.4	6.2

Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation 2012 *Expenditure after winnings deducted ** no data recorded

Community Strength Indicators

The Victorian State Government surveyed community strength indicators as part of the 2008 Victorian Population Health Survey. Greater Bendigo surveyed lower on seven of the nineteen indicators and these were: access to recreational and leisure facilities, good facilities and services, membership of organised groups, volunteering, participation in decision making board or committees, multiculturalism makes life in the area better, and feeling valued by society. Loddon Shire also surveyed lower on seven of the nineteen indicators and these were: access to recreational and leisure facilities, good facilities and services, community & support groups, pleasant environment, nice streets, well planned, open spaces, can get help when needed, could raise \$2000 in two days in an emergency, and multiculturalism makes life in the area better. These results should be read in conjunction with the document *Indicators of community strength at the local government area level in Victoria 2008 (DPCP 2010)*.

Indicators of community strength LGA survey results (2008)

Indicator	Gr. Bendigo	Loddon	Reg. Vic	Victoria
Access to recreational & leisure facilities	79	60	79	82
Good facilities and services	76	49	78	85
Opportunities to volunteer	73	67	76	65
Community & support groups	64	54	68	60
An active community	64	66	70	59
Pleasant environment, nice streets, well planned, open spaces	85	78	84	81
Can get help when needed	93	90	92	91
Could raise \$2000 in two days in an emergency	85	80	86	85
Attendance at local community events	62	69	65	53
Participation in organised sport #	42	Not	43	41
Membership of organised groups	57	70	64	61
Membership of organised groups that have taken local action	44	59	49	41
Volunteering	32	58	43	33
Parental participation in schools	57	54	47	49
Decision making board or committee	17	32	23	19
Safe on street after dark	62	73	65	59
Multiculturalism makes life in the area better	57	48	65	76
Opportunities to have a say	50	48	47	42
Feels valued by society	51	52	54	52

Department for Victorian Communities (2010) Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria 2008. The report includes a description of the rationale and method for the creation of these data and can be found at www.dvc.vic.gov.au

Environment

Road Accidents

Eleven people were killed in road accidents in the PCP catchment in 2008, an increase of 2 deaths since 2007. Greater Bendigo ranked 3rd highest for road accident fatalities out of all regional municipalities and Loddon Shire ranked 15th. One hundred and twenty two people were seriously injured in road accidents in Greater Bendigo in 2008, ranking 2nd across regional Victoria out of the 47 municipalities that had recorded serious injuries. Seventeen people were seriously injured in road accidents in Loddon Shire in 2007, placing them in a ranking of 40th. Both local government areas experienced an increase in the number of serious injuries resulting from road accidents.

Road accident fatalities (2009)

Municipality		Bicyclist	Driver	Motorcyclist	Passenger	Pedestrian	Total
Greater Bendigo	2008	0	5	0	0	1	6
	2009	0	4	1	1	2	8
Loddon	2008	0	3	0	0	0	3
	2009	0	3	0	0	0	3

Transport Accident Commission - Statistics 2012

Serious road accident injuries (2008)

Municipality		Bicyclist	Driver	Motorcyclist	Passenger	Pedestrian	Unknown	Total
Greater Bendigo	2007	3	47	10	32	11		103
	2008	8	54	32	21	7		122
Loddon	2007		6	1	2			9
	2008		9	4	4			17

Transport Accident Commission - Statistics 2012

Between 2003 and 2007, a higher average annual rate of Greater Bendigo and Loddon residents died as a result of road traffic injuries than then Victorian average. The Loddon rate was particularly high but very low actual numbers make the figure statistically unreliable.

Deaths from road traffic injuries, persons aged 0-74 yrs (2003 – 2007)

	Number	Average annual rate per 100,000
Greater Bendigo (C)	36	8.2
Loddon (S)	9	26.4
Country Vic	678	11.1
Victoria	1,483	6.2

Public Health Information Development Unit 2010

Workplace Accidents

Injury Claims By Industry Sector

Between July 2010 – June 2011, there were 533 Worksafe claims in the PCP catchment. Of these, 510 were from Greater Bendigo and 23 were from Loddon. The greatest proportion of claims in Greater Bendigo were from the health care and social assistance industry division, followed by the manufacturing industry division. The greatest proportion of claims in Loddon Shire were from the manufacturing division, followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of Worksafe injury claims that were from the following industry sectors: mining; electricity, gas, water and waste services; wholesale trade; financial and insurance services; education and training; health care and social assistance, and other services.

Compared to regional Victoria, Loddon had a higher proportion of Worksafe injury claims that were from the following industry sectors; agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; manufacturing; construction and public administration and safety.

Note that figures are based on location of where employer is registered and not place of residence of claimant or place where injury occurred. This data only covers those workplace injuries where claims were made through Worksafe and not all injuries that have taken place in all workplaces.

Injury claims by industry (July 2010 – June 2011)

Industry division	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13	2.5	5	21.7	431	5.9
B Mining	29	5.7	1	4.3	109	1.5
C Manufacturing	89	17.5	8	34.8	1467	20.2
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	13	2.5	0	0	122	1.7
E Construction	46	9.0	3	13	727	10
F Wholesale Trade	17	3.3	0	0	233	3.2
G Retail Trade	20	3.9	0	0	375	5.2
H Accommodation and Food Services	11	2.2	0	0	240	3.3
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	23	4.5	0	0	476	6.6
J Information Media and Telecommunications	1	0.2	0	0	14	0.2
K Financial and Insurance Services	6	1.2	0	0	31	0.4
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	2	0.4	0	0	31	0.4
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6	1.2	0	0	111	1.5
N Administrative and Support Services	9	1.8	0	0	173	2.4
O Public Administration and Safety	39	7.6	3	13	564	7.8
P Education and Training	46	9.0	0	0	499	6.9
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	119	23.3	3	13	1301	17.9
R Arts and Recreation Services	9	1.8	0	0	216	3
S Other Services	12	2.4	0	0	129	1.8
All	510	100	23	100	7249	100

WorkSafe Victoria - commissioned data

Injury Claims By Mechanism Of Injury

In Greater Bendigo and Loddon, the most common mechanism was body stressing and this reflected the regional Victoria average figure.

Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of claims for injuries caused by: being hit by a moving object, chemicals and substances, exposure to mental stress factors and other mechanisms.

Loddon had a higher proportion of claims for injuries caused by: hitting objects, body stressing, exposure to mental stress factors, vehicle accidents and other mechanisms.

Injury claims by mechanism of injury (July 2010 – June 2011)

Mechanism of injury	Greater Bendigo		Loddon Shire		Regional Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Falls, Trips and Slips	87	17.1	3	13	1454	20.1
Hitting Objects	19	3.7	1	4.3	281	3.9
Being Hit by Moving Object	67	13.1	2	8.7	906	12.5
Sound and Pressure	16	3.1	0	0	254	3.5
Body Stressing	196	38.4	9	39.1	2788	38.5
Chemicals and Substances	5	1	0	0	67	0.9
Heat, Radiation and Electricity	3	0.6	0	0	67	0.9
Exposure to Mental Stress Factors	69	13.5	3	13	908	12.5
Vehicle Accident	13	2.5	4	17.4	247	3.4
Other Mechanism	35	6.9	1	4.3	277	3.8
All	510	100	23	100	7249	100

WorkSafe Victoria - commissioned data

Farm Accident Hospital Admissions

Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, there were 72 hospital admissions for farm accident related injuries of Greater Bendigo residents and 52 for Loddon residents. The proportion of admissions that were for males made up over three quarters of admissions for each LGA and this figure was similar to the Victorian average.

Farm accidents – hospital admissions by sex (2005/06 – 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
Male	55	76.4	40	76.9	76.4
Female	17	23.6	12	23.1	23.6
ALL	72	100.0	52	100.0	100.0

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit 2011 – Commissioned data * number too small to publish – value is between 1 and 4

Within Greater Bendigo, the SLA of Greater Bendigo – Part B had the highest number of admissions, while within Loddon, the SLA of Loddon – South had the highest number of admissions.

Farm accidents – hospital admissions by SLA of residence (2005/06 – 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	n	%	n	%
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	6	8.3		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	9	12.5		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	14	19.4		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	7	9.7		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	9	12.5		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Ssaye	*	*		
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	23	31.9		
Loddon (S) - North			23	44.2
Loddon (S) - South			29	55.8
ALL	72	100.0	52	100.0

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit 2011 – Commissioned data * number too small to publish – value is between 1 and 4

In Greater Bendigo and Loddon, admissions for farm accident related injuries were most common in the 45 - 59 year age group and both LGAs had a higher proportion of admissions in this age group than the Victorian average.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo also had a higher proportion of admissions in the 30 – 44 year and 75 years and over age groups; while Loddon had a higher proportion in the 30 – 44 year and 60 – 74 year age groups.

Farm accidents – hospital admissions by age (2005/06 – 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%
0-14	5	6.9	0	0.0	10.0
15-29	10	13.9	9	17.3	18.3
30-44	17	23.6	11	21.2	20.4
45-59	22	30.6	15	28.8	24.4
60-74	10	13.9	14	26.9	18.2
75+	8	11.1	*	*	8.7
ALL	72	100.0	52	100.0	100.0

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit 2011 – Commissioned data * number too small to publish – value is between 1 and 4

For Greater Bendigo, injuries to the knee and lower leg were most common, followed by injuries to the head. For Loddon, injuries to the wrist and hand were most common, followed by injuries to the head.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of injuries to the head, wrist and hand, and knee and lower leg.

Compared to Victoria, Loddon had a higher proportion of injuries to the head, thorax, wrist and hand, and hip and thigh.

Farm accidents – hospital admissions by site of injury (2005/06 – 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
head	14	19.4	11	21.2	16.6
neck	*	*	0	0.0	3.4
thorax	5	6.9	7	13.5	8.1
abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine & pelvis	*	*	*	*	9.0
shoulder & upper arm	6	8.3	*	*	8.6
elbow & forearm	5	6.9	*	*	8.1
wrist & hand	11	15.3	12	23.1	14.7
hip & thigh	*	*	5	9.6	5.7
knee & lower leg	16	22.2	5	9.6	18.1
ankle & foot	*	*	*	*	3.2
multiple body regions	0	0.0	0	0.0	*
other & unspecified body region	*	*	*	*	4.4
ALL	72	100.0	52	100.0	100.0

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit 2011 – Commissioned data * number too small to publish – value is between 1 and 4

In Greater Bendigo and Loddon, admissions were most likely to be for injuries caused by transport, followed by injuries caused by a fall. Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of injuries caused by a fall and Loddon had a higher proportion of injuries caused by a fall, hit/struck/crush, or by machinery.

Farm accidents – hospital admissions by cause (2005/06 – 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
transport	23	31.9	16	30.8	38.2
drowning/near drowning	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2
poisoning	*	*	0	0.0	0.7
fall	16	22.2	9	17.3	13.9
fires/burns/scalds	0	0.0	*	*	1.6
natural/environmental/animals	12	16.7	8	15.4	17.8
hit/struck/crush	5	6.9	8	15.4	8.3
machinery	*	*	9	17.3	8.8
cutting/piercing	*	*	*	*	4.2
explosions/firearms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3
other unintentional	7	9.7	0	0.0	5.9
ALL	72	100.0	52	100.0	100.0

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit 2011 – Commissioned data * number too small to publish – value is between 1 and 4

For Greater Bendigo and Loddon, the most common type of activity that led to the injury was working for income.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of injuries caused while the person was working for income, while Loddon had a significantly higher proportion of injuries that took place while the person was working for income or was undertaking other types of work – unpaid.

Farm accidents – hospital admissions by activity (2005/06 – 2009/10)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria
	n	%	n	%	%
Working for income	28	38.9	31	59.6	36.8
Other types of work - unpaid	6	8.3	10	19.2	10.3
Sports	5	6.9	*	*	7.5
Leisure	*	*	*	*	2.1
Vital activities, resting, eating, sleeping	*	*	0	0.0	0.4
Other specified	11	15.3	*	*	10.5
Unspecified	18	25.0	5	9.6	32.5
ALL	72	100.0	52	100.0	100.0

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit 2011 – Commissioned data * number too small to publish – value is between 1 and 4

Perception of Safety

Community Strength Indicators were undertaken by the Victorian State Government in 2008. The survey responses indicate that respondents from Loddon Shire felt significantly safer alone in their streets after dark than the Victorian and regional Victorian average, while Greater Bendigo residents felt less safe than the regional Victoria average.

Feel safe on street after dark (2008)

Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Regional Victoria	Victoria
62%	73%	65%	59%

Department for Victorian Communities (2010) Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria 2008.

Crime Rates

In 2010/11, Greater Bendigo and Loddon Shire had a lower rate of all main crime categories compared to the Victorian average figures. However, rates for particular crimes were higher than Victoria in many cases:

- Greater Bendigo had a higher rate of: rape, sex crimes (non rape), abduction/kidnap, property damage, theft (shop steal), theft of bicycle, justice procedures and regulated public orders;
- Loddon had a higher rate of homicide, sex crimes (non rape), arson, property damage, burglary (other), regulated public order, weapons/explosives, and behaviour in public.

Between 2009/10 and 2010/11, overall crime rates reduced in Greater Bendigo and across Victoria but increased in Loddon. The rate of all main crime categories decreased in Greater Bendigo and they decreased for crimes against persons and 'other crimes' in Loddon Shire. Crimes against property increased in Loddon by 25.6% between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Rates for particular crimes increased between 2009/10 and 2010/11, and these were:

- Greater Bendigo had an increase in: handle stolen goods, theft of bicycle, justice procedures, and weapons/explosives.
- Loddon had an increase in: homicide, sex (non rape), property damage, theft (shop steal), theft of motor vehicle, theft (other), drug (culture/manufacture/traffic), and regulated public order. However, it should be noted that many of these increases are based on very small actual numbers of crimes and Victoria Police do not publish the actual % increase (see table below) as values are considered too small to draw any meaningful conclusions.

Crime Rates (2009/10 and 2010/11)

	Greater Bendigo			Loddon			Victoria		
	09/10	10/11	% change	09/10	10/11	% change	09/10	10/11	% change
Homicide	1.0	2.9	----	0.0	124.3	----	3.7	2.7	-27.3
Rape	57.6	50.9	-11.7	12.4	0.0	----	30.4	32.7	7.7
Sex (non rape)	301.6	147.8	-51.0	148.4	149.1	----	98.6	102.7	4.2
Robbery	31.2	11.5	----	0.0	0.0	----	56.4	59.9	6.3
Assault	574.0	569.1	-0.8	754.6	521.9	-30.8	638.2	661.7	3.7
Abduction / Kidnap	2.9	9.6	----	12.4	0.0	----	7.8	8.8	12.8
Sub-total	968.4	791.8	-18.2	927.8	795.3	-14.3	835.0	868.5	4.0
Arson	47.8	28.8	-39.8	37.1	74.6	----	55.2	51.7	-6.2
Property damage	1,043.6	911.8	-12.6	729.8	919.6	26.0	952.2	861.2	-9.6
Burglary (aggravated)	35.1	25.0	-29.0	12.4	37.3	----	39.6	38.5	-2.8
Burglary (residential)	291.9	285.1	-2.3	383.5	372.8	-2.8	497.2	492.9	-0.9
Burglary (other)	246.0	221.7	-9.9	185.6	410.1	----	295.0	267.1	-9.5
Deception	200.1	118.1	-41.0	49.5	24.9	----	351.2	351.2	0.0
Handle stolen goods	77.1	82.5	7.0	49.5	37.3	----	107.2	100.5	-6.2
Theft from motor vehicle	524.2	495.2	-5.5	222.7	136.7	----	826.0	799.6	-3.2
Theft (shopsteal)	415.9	385.8	-7.2	37.1	99.4	----	390.0	365.5	-6.3
Theft of motor vehicle	146.4	120.9	-17.4	74.2	161.6	----	274.0	257.3	-6.1
Theft of bicycle	71.3	79.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	----	79.9	72.1	-9.8
Theft (other)	718.5	687.2	-4.4	692.7	832.6	20.2	882.8	861.6	-2.4
Sub-total	3,817.9	3,441.7	-9.9	2,474.0	3,106.7	25.6	4,750.3	4,519.1	-4.9
Drug (cult., manuf., traff.)	68.3	49.9	-27.0	12.4	62.1	----	81.3	74.4	-8.6
Drug (possess, use)	164.0	126.7	-22.8	61.9	49.7	----	185.3	190.4	2.8
Sub-total	232.3	176.6	-24.0	74.2	111.8	----	266.6	264.8	-0.7
Going equipped to steal	1.0	1.0	----	0.0	0.0	----	10.1	7.1	-29.6
Justice procedures	405.1	414.6	2.3	235.0	149.1	----	355.9	353.8	-0.6
Regulated public order	88.8	25.0	-71.9	37.1	37.3	----	36.0	23.1	-35.8
Weapons/Explosives	84.0	91.2	8.6	148.4	124.3	----	124.8	122.7	-1.7
Harassment	148.4	45.1	-69.6	61.9	24.9	----	53.4	51.9	-2.8
Behaviour in public	107.4	84.5	-21.3	358.7	149.1	----	151.0	122.6	-18.8
Other	99.6	62.4	-37.3	222.7	174.0	----	108.0	95.1	-12.0
Sub-total	934.2	723.7	-22.5	1,063.8	658.6	-38.1	839.2	776.3	-7.5
TOTAL	5,952.9	5,133.8	-13.8	4,539.8	4,672.5	2.9	6,691.1	6,428.7	-3.9

Victoria Police 2010/11 Crime Statistics. * Rates for 2009/10 were calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 31 December 2009 and obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0). * Rates for 2010/11 were calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 31 December 2010 and obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0).

The % change column is the percentage change in the rate per 100,000 population from 2009/2010. ---- % changes are not displayed when values are too small to draw any meaningful conclusions. Figures were extracted from the Victorian Police LEAP database on 18 July 2011, and are subject to variation. Produced by Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police

Family Incidents

Reported Family Incidents

Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 the rate of family incidents per 100,000 population increased in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon Shire. Both LGAs had a rate that was lower than the Victorian state average. The rate of family incidents where charges were laid and/or where an IVO (intervention order) was applied for also increased for both LGAs in 2010/2011. Greater Bendigo had a higher rate for each of these types of family incidents than the Victorian state average.

A family incident is any situation involving a family, where the police are requested to attend. This may or may not involve violence. Families may involve the following relationships: married, de-facto, child/parent, separated, divorced, other family member, boyfriend/girlfriend, gay and lesbian.

Reported family incident rates* (2009/10 and 2010/11)

LGA		Family incidents	where charges laid	Where an IVO applied for
Greater Bendigo	2009/10	633.6	130.8	86.9
	2010/11	722.7	227.5	116.1
Loddon	2009/10	408.2	197.9	111.3
	2010/11	571.6	198.8	124.3
Victoria	2009/10	641.1	168.3	105.0
	2010/11	732.1	209.8	120.7

*Reported family incident reports - rates per 100,000 population, Victoria Police Corporate Statistics 2011. *per 100,000 population*

In 2007/08, in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon, 76% of aggrieved parties in reported family incidents were females; while 22% of defendants in Greater Bendigo and 25% of defendants in Loddon reported family incidents were females.

Sex of aggrieved party and defendant (2007/08)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
Aggrieved Party	No.	%	No.	%
Female	401	76	16	76
Male	124	24	5	24
Defendant				
Female	117	22	5	25
Male	406	78	15	75

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

In 2007/08, aggrieved family members in Greater Bendigo reported family incidents were most likely to be aged between 25 and 34, while in Loddon they were most likely to be aged either between 25 and 34 or 45 years and over.

Age of aggrieved family member at time of family violence incident report (2007/08)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	No.	%	No.	%
≤17 yrs	52	10	0	0
18-24	98	19	3	15
25-34	168	32	6	30
35-44	126	24	5	25
≥45 yrs	76	15	6	30

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

In 2007/08, defendants in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon reported family incidents were most likely to be aged 25 to 34 years.

Age of defendant at time of family violence incident report (2007/08)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	No.	%	No.	%
≤19 yrs	76	15	2	10
19-24	80	16	0	0
25-34	183	35	9	45
35-44	130	25	4	20
≥45 yrs	47	9	5	25

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

In 2007/08, in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon reported family incidents the most common victim/offender relationship was spouse/defacto/domestic partner.

Victim/Offender relationship (2007/08)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	No.	%	No.	%
Spouse/defacto/ Domestic partner	289	61	14	74
Former Spouse/defacto/ Domestic partner	68	14	1	5
Parent / Step-parent	58	12	2	11
Child/ Step-child	22	5	0	0
Other relative/ family member	35	7	2	11
Other house resident	5	1	0	0

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

In 2007/08, in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon reported family incidents a similar proportion (58% and 57% respectively) of the incidents did not have children present at the time of the incident.

Number of children present at time of incident (2007/08)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	308	58	12	57
One	79	15	6	29
Two	81	15	3	14
Three	34	6	0	0
Four or more	28	5	0	0

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

in 2007/08, in Greater Bendigo reported family incidents, 82.6% resulted in no charges being laid and 9.2% resulted in the defendant being charged with crime against the person. In Loddon reported family incidents, 77.8% resulted in no charges being laid and 14.4% resulted in the defendant being charged with crime against the person.

Offence defendant charged with (1999 – 2006)

	Greater Bendigo*		Loddon*	
	No.	%	No.	%
No charges laid	2808	82.6	189	77.8
Crime against the person	313	9.2	35	14.4
Crime against property	111	3.3	14	5.8
Drug offence	2	0.1	-	-
Other	166	4.9	5	2.1

*Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009 * figure is for total of years 1999 - 2006*

Domestic Violence Hospital Admissions

In 2008/09, the proportion of all hospital admissions that were categorised as injuries occurring from domestic violence was lower in Greater Bendigo and in Loddon Shire than the Victorian average.

Proportion of hospital admissions for domestic violence related injuries/conditions (2008/09)

Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
67	0.16%	5	0.13%	4,993	0.22%

Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (VAED) 2008/09 (Public and Private Hospital files)

Emergency Department Presentations

Between 2004 and 2008, there were 45 hospital emergency department presentations for residents of Greater Bendigo whose injuries or conditions were attributed to 'human intent'. Of this figure, 71% were female and 29% were male. The 35 – 44 years age group had the largest proportion of presentations (38%), followed by the 25 – 34 years age group. Figures for Loddon Shire were too small to publish.

Emergency department presentations for 'human intent' injuries - by sex (2004-2008)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	No.	%	No.	%
Male	13	29%	-	-
Female	32	71%	-	-
Total	45	100%	-	-

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

Emergency Department Presentations for 'Human Intent' injuries – by age (2004-2008)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon	
	No.	%	No.	%
≤ 17 years	7	16%	-	-
18 – 24 years	4	9%	-	-
25 – 34 years	10	22%	-	-
35 – 44 years	17	38%	-	-
≥ 45 years	7	16%	-	-
Total	45	100%	-	-

Victorian Family Violence Database: Nine Year Report – Department of Justice 2009

Transport

Public Transport

Regular public transport is available in Bendigo, including regular services to Melbourne and Castlemaine, providing commuting options for much of the population. The urban area of Bendigo is also serviced with a regular bus service. Outside the Bendigo urban area, most towns have minimal public transport available which restricts opportunities for regular commuting for work purposes and for accessing health and other services. Very limited public transport options are available in Loddon Shire and, generally speaking, population density and locations of places of employment have a substantial impact upon modes of transport (i.e. walking or cycling to work may not be an option). As such, it should be noted that the figures below are not a comprehensive indication of how people prefer to travel, but rather an indication of personal preference based on the accessible options available. It should also be noted that the figures do not measure how people who are not in the workforce (unemployed, children, adolescents, older people) get around.

In 2011, Greater Bendigo and Loddon workers were most likely to use a car (as a driver or passenger) to get to work. Just over 1% of Greater Bendigo workers used a bus to get to work and just under 1% used a train. Understandably, Loddon workers were very unlikely to use a bus get to work (0.3% of workers) and no workers reported using a train. Just under 1% of Greater Bendigo workers and 0.5% of Loddon workers used a bicycle to get to work (as their only mode of transport) and this figure was lower than the Victorian average (1.2%). Greater Bendigo workers (3.4%) were more likely than the Victorian average (3.3%) to walk to work on the day of the census and Loddon workers (8.3%) were significantly more likely. Just under 4% of Greater Bendigo workers worked from home on the day of the census, compared to 20.2% of Loddon workers and the state average of 4.3%.

Selected Method of travel to work details (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
	No.	% of workforce	No.	% of workforce	No.	% of workforce
Bus	527	1.2%	9	0.3%	49,570	2.0%
Train	367	0.8%	0	0.0%	199,842	7.9%
Bicycle*	420	0.9%	15	0.5%	30,913	1.2%
Walked*	1,548	3.4%	245	8.3%	83,525	3.3%
Car - driver or passenger	33,752	73.8%	1,606	54.6%	1,704,811	67.4%
Worked from home	1,769	3.9%	593	20.2%	108,933	4.3%
Total Workforce	45,747	100%	2,939	100%	2,530,635	100.0%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

*As only means of transport

Motor Vehicle Usage

In 2011, 7% of Greater Bendigo and 5% of Loddon households had no car, compared to 8% of Victorian households. Greater Bendigo had a similar number of cars per household to Victoria, while Loddon had a notably higher proportion of households with 3 cars or more.

Number of motor vehicles per dwelling (2006 and 2011)

		Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Victoria	
None	2006	2,767	8%	138	5%	159,693	9%
	2011	2,658	7%	162	5%	164,030	8%
1 motor vehicle	2006	11,912	35%	966	32%	614,281	36%
	2011	12,889	34%	903	30%	673,940	35%
2 motor vehicles	2006	13,060	39%	1,119	38%	659,657	38%
	2011	14,387	38%	1,063	35%	720,288	37%
3 motor vehicles	2006	4,156	12%	418	14%	192,189	11%
	2011	4,851	13%	434	14%	218,734	11%
≥4 motor vehicles	2006	1,914	6%	343	11%	90,084	5%
	2011	2,271	6%	364	12%	108,531	6%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Transport Limitations

The 2007 Community Indicators Victoria Survey measured transport limitations. This was measured by asking respondents if their day-to-day travel had been limited or restricted in the previous 12 months.

According to the survey results, 20.9% of Greater Bendigo residents and 25.7% of Loddon residents had experienced transport limitations in the previous year, compared to the Victorian State average of 20.3%.

Experienced transport limitations in last 12 months (2007)

Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Victoria
20.9%	25.7%	20.3%

Community Indicators Victoria 2011

Housing

Social Housing

In 2011, 1,830 dwellings in Greater Bendigo (18% of all occupied private rented dwellings) were rented from a State Government housing authority, a housing cooperative or a community or a church group. This is higher than the average for regional Victoria (16.8%) and Victoria (12.0%). In Loddon Shire, 61 (12.1%) of rented dwellings were rented from the State Government housing authority or from a housing cooperative or a community or a church group. This figure was lower than the average for regional Victoria (16.8%) and Victoria (12.3%).

Between 2006 and 2011, in Greater Bendigo, the number of occupied private dwellings that were rented from a State Government housing authority increased by 70 dwellings and the number rented from a housing cooperative or a community or a church group decreased by 25. In total, the proportion of occupied rented private dwellings that were rented from either a State Government housing authority, a housing cooperative or a community or a church group decreased by 1.9%.

Between 2006 and 2011, in Loddon, the number of occupied private dwellings that were rented from a State Government housing authority decreased by 8 dwellings and the number rented from a housing cooperative or a community or a church group decreased by 1 dwelling. In total, the proportion of occupied rented private dwellings that were rented from either a State Government housing authority, a housing cooperative or a community or a church group decreased by 1%.

Number of private dwellings being rented by landlord type (2006 and 2011)

		State Government housing authority	Housing cooperative, community or church group	Total	% of all occupied, rented private dwellings
Greater Bendigo	2006	1,479	306	1,785	20.1%
	2011	1,549	281	1,830	18.0%
Loddon*	2006	57	13	70	13.1%
	2011	49	12	61	12.1%
Regional Vic	2006	18,487	2,747	21,234	18.7%
	2011	17,980	3,144	21,124	16.8%
Victoria	2006	54,522	7,467	61,989	14.1%
	2011	54,766	8,835	63,601	12.3%

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS, 2012. * Numbers are very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Public Housing Waiting List

The Department of Human Services Office of Housing provides public rental housing to eligible Victorians in housing need. It aims to prioritise people who are in urgent need because of homelessness or other critical circumstances. Applications for public housing are divided into:

- Early housing, which is for people who are experiencing or at risk of recurring homelessness, people with a disability who have significant support needs, and people with special housing needs, and
- Wait turn, which is for all eligible people on low incomes.

Public Housing waiting list figures were only available for Bendigo. As at March 2012, Bendigo had 324 people/families waiting for 'Early Housing' and 800 waiting for 'Wait Turn' housing.

Public housing waiting list for Bendigo (March 2012)

Early Housing	Wait Turn	Total
324	800	1,124

Office of Housing March 2012

Homelessness

Transitional Housing Clients

The Loddon Mallee Client Referral System (LOMA CRS) was used by regional housing and support agencies to find transitional housing vacancies, make on-line applications and to register a detailed demand for transitional housing even when there was no vacancy. It has recently been replaced by the Victorian Resource Register. The tables below set out the final year of data collated by the LOMA CRS. Client statistics indicate that more women are clients than men and that 15-24 year old age group make up the largest client age-group in the Bendigo Loddon catchment, reflecting the Loddon Mallee region client demographic profile.

Demand for transitional housing by gender (2009 – 2010)

	Female	Male	% Female
Greater Bendigo	125	56	69%
Loddon/Buloke	1	1	50%
Loddon Mallee Region	399	185	68%

The Housing Crunch Vol 9, 2010 Loddon Mallee Accommodation Network

Demand for transitional housing by age (2009 – 2010)

Location	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Greater Bendigo	76	42.0%	48	26.5%	34	18.8%	21	11.6%	2	1.1%	181
Loddon/Buloke	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
Loddon Mallee Region	216	37.0%	167	28.6%	123	21.1%	58	9.9%	20	3.4%	584

The Housing Crunch Vol 9, 2010 Loddon Mallee Accommodation Network

Client Profiles

Of the 584 people from the Loddon Mallee region requiring transitional housing, for which a target group was recorded:

- 25% were experiencing or escaping domestic violence;
- 22% were youth, and of these 55% were young women who were pregnant or parenting at least one child; and
- 9% were Indigenous.

Note that these figures represent the primary category listed only.

The Housing Crunch Vol 9, 2010 Loddon Mallee Accommodation Network

Household Sizes

In 2011, generally speaking, average household sizes (the number of people living in each dwelling) were smaller in townships situated in more remote or rural locations. Within the Bendigo Loddon PCP catchment, average household sizes were smaller than the regional Victoria average (2.4) in all towns except Goornong (2.7) and Axedale (2.5). Wedderburn (1.9) had the smallest average household size, followed by Heathcote (2.0) then Inglewood, Elmore and Pyramid Hill (all 2.1).

Between 2006 and 2011, average household sizes did not change in Boort, Elmore, Goornong, Inglewood and Pyramid Hill, and they decreased in all other towns.

Average household sizes (2006 and 2011)

	2006	2011
Axedale	2.6	2.5
Bendigo	2.5	2.4
Boort	2.2	2.2
Bridgewater	2.4	2.3
Elmore	2.1	2.1
Goornong	2.7	2.7
Heathcote	2.1	2.0
Inglewood	2.1	2.1
Pyramid Hill	2.1	2.1
Wedderburn	2.1	1.9
Greater Bendigo	2.5	2.5
Loddon Shire	2.3	2.2
Regional Victoria	2.5	2.4
Victoria	2.6	2.6

2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012

Median Rent

In December 2011, Greater Bendigo had a higher median rent for 1 bedroom flats, 2 bedroom flats, 2 bedroom houses and 3 bedroom houses, compared to regional Victoria. Data was only available for 1 bedroom flats and 2 bedroom houses in Loddon and these medians were both below the regional Victoria figures. Between September 2010 and December 2011, median rents increased for all Greater Bendigo property sizes and types.

Median rents for Loddon Mallee LGAs (September 2010 versus December 2011)

	1 bedroom flat		2 bedroom flat		2 bedroom house		3 bedroom house	
	Sep 2010	Dec 2011	Sep 2010	Dec 2011	Sep 2010	Dec 2011	Sep 2010	Dec 2011
LGA/location								
Buloke (S)	-	\$100	-	-	-	\$140	-	\$175
Campaspe (S)	-	\$123	\$180	\$180	\$175	\$183	\$225	\$230
Central Goldfields (S)	-	\$123	-	\$185	-	\$200	\$190	\$215
Gannawarra (S)	-	\$140	-	\$148	-	\$150	\$165	\$165
Greater Bendigo (C)	\$150	\$155	\$200	\$230	\$208	\$248	\$260	\$280
Loddon (S)	-	\$95	-	-	-	\$158	-	\$175
Macedon Ranges (S)	-	\$200	\$230	\$250	\$225	\$270	\$300	\$328
Mildura (RC)	\$120	\$139	\$165	\$180	\$180	\$200	\$230	\$240
Mount Alexander (S)	-	-	\$218	\$250	\$230	\$280	\$260	\$275
Swan Hill (RC)	\$115	\$125	\$194	\$205	-	\$165	\$218	\$230
Regional Victoria	\$140	\$150	\$195	\$210	\$203	\$220	\$250	\$270

Office of Housing Rental Report December 2011

Affordable Lettings

In the December 2011 quarter, 100% of Loddon Shire rental properties were affordable and 48.4% of Greater Bendigo rental properties were affordable.

Compared to the Victorian average, Greater Bendigo had a higher proportion of rental properties of all sizes that were defined as affordable and Loddon had a higher proportion.

Proportion of rental properties classified as affordable* (December 2011)

	1 Bedroom		2 Bedrooms		3 Bedrooms		4+ Bedrooms		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Buloke (S)	1	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	12	100.0
Campaspe (S)	6	66.7	41	77.4	75	83.3	12	66.7	134	78.8
Central Goldfields (S)	2	66.7	10	76.9	30	93.8	7	87.5	49	87.5
Gannawarra (S)	2	40.0	17	100.0	20	100.0	6	100.0	45	93.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	6	20.0	90	41.5	205	53.0	52	54.2	353	48.4
Loddon (S)	2	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	12	100.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	0	0.0	7	23.3	21	21.6	7	25.9	35	21.9
Mildura (RC)	12	52.2	117	90.0	171	89.5	23	74.2	323	86.1
Mount Alexander (S)	1	50.0	7	21.9	27	62.8	5	83.3	40	48.2
Swan Hill (RC)	16	88.9	27	79.4	55	84.6	15	100.0	113	85.6
All Vic LGAs	220	4.1	1,708	12.7	4,324	27.2	1,996	38.2	8,248	20.6

Office of Housing Rental Report December 2011 * The assessment of affordable supply is based on the number of suitably-sized properties that are within 30 per cent of gross income for low income households. The rental thresholds are taken from the household incomes for whom that number of bedrooms is a minimum and may have been rounded up to the nearest \$5 increment

Property Values

In 2010, the median house price in Greater Bendigo was \$262,000 and it was \$145,000 in Loddon. Both figures were below the regional Victorian median house price, although the Greater Bendigo median was similar. At the town level, median prices were only available for selected towns in the PCP catchment. The highest median house price was in Bendigo (not the municipality but the town), followed by Heathcote. Boort had the lowest median house price of those towns listed.

Between 2006 and 2010, median house prices increased for all towns and both LGAs listed. Prices increase by a larger percentage in Loddon Shire, compared to Greater Bendigo, and both LGAs had an increase slightly below the regional Victoria average. Inglewood prices increased the most, at the township level, however 2009 and 2010 values were not statistically reliable due to small sample sizes. Elmore prices increased by the second highest proportion.

Median house prices (2006-2010)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-2010 % change
Boort	126,000	122,500	102,500	106,000	157,500	25.0%
Inglewood	95,000	115,000	120,000	136,500*	172,500*	81.6%
Bendigo	228,500	255,000	233,500	236,500	295,000	29.1%
Elmore	112,500	136,500	122,500	166,000	171,500	52.4%
Heathcote	175,000	155,000	152,500	190,000	218,500	24.9%
Greater Bendigo	220,000	225,000	225,075	235,000	262,000	19.1%
Loddon	120,000	122,600	105,000	117,500	145,000	20.8%
Regional Victoria	222,000	230,493	235,000	243,000	270,000	21.6%

A Guide to Property Values 2010 (Department of Sustainability and Environment- 2011) *figure not statistically reliable due to small sample size.

Rental Stress

Based on census figures from 2006, most Greater Bendigo SLAs had a higher rate of households experiencing rental stress than the Victorian average.

Households experiencing rental stress (2006)

Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Households with rental stress*	Rented private dwellings	% Rental stress*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	832	2,759	30.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) -	336	990	33.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner	845	2,825	29.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner	161	623	25.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner	377	1,205	31.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	132	471	28.0
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	31	178	17.4
Loddon (S) - North	29	281	10.3
Loddon (S) - South	58	276	21.0
Country Victoria	31,151	116,233	26.8
Victoria	109,633	447,070	24.5

Public Health Information Development Unit – 2011 * Calculated using unpublished ABS data from 2006, based on households in bottom 40% of income distribution (with less than 80% of median income) that are spending more than 30% of income on rent.

Mortgage Stress

Based on census figures from 2006, the Loddon - South SLA had the highest proportion of households experiencing mortgage stress. Greater Bendigo - Eaglehawk, Greater Bendigo - Part B and Loddon - North SLA also had a higher proportion of households experiencing mortgage stress compared to Country Victoria and Victoria in 2006.

Households experiencing rental stress (2006)

<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	Households with rental stress*	Rented private dwellings	% Rental stress*
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	173	1,989	8.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	123	1,100	11.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	179	2,635	6.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	131	1,495	8.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	201	2,353	8.5
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	204	1,708	11.9
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	79	1,120	7.1
Loddon (S) – North	31	261	11.9
Loddon (S) – South	64	506	12.6
Country Victoria	15,925	167,673	9.5
Victoria	58,238	634,802	9.2

Public Health Information Development Unit – 2011 * Calculated using unpublished ABS data from 2006, based on households in bottom 40% of income distribution (with less than 80% of median income) that are spending more than 30% of income on mortgage repayments.

Housing Loan Repayments

In 2011, in Greater Bendigo, the most common monthly mortgage repayment was in the \$1,000 to \$1,399 bracket, followed by \$1,400 to \$1,799 and, combined, these accounted for more than 44% of all mortgage repayments. In Loddon, the most common mortgage repayments were in the \$600 to \$1,399 bracket and, combined, these accounted for more than 43% of all mortgage repayments.

Compared to Victoria, Greater Bendigo mortgage repayments were more likely to be \$0 to \$1,799 and less likely to be \$1800 and over. Loddon mortgage repayments were more likely to be \$0 to \$999 and less likely to be \$1000 and over. Note that data from 2006 was not comparable (different repayment ranges)

Mortgage repayments by LGA (2011)

	Greater Bendigo		Loddon		Regional Victoria	victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
\$0-\$299	640	4.7%	98	13.4%	5.2%	4.3%
\$300-\$449	566	4.2%	79	10.8%	4.0%	2.5%
\$450-\$599	479	3.5%	74	10.1%	3.8%	2.4%
\$600-\$799	970	7.1%	107	14.6%	7.4%	4.5%
\$800-\$999	1,210	8.9%	103	14.1%	9.5%	5.9%
\$1,000-\$1,399	3,190	23.5%	105	14.4%	21.7%	15.6%
\$1,400-\$1,799	2,842	20.9%	56	7.7%	17.7%	16.2%
\$1,800-\$2,399	2,013	14.8%	31	4.2%	14.8%	20.3%
\$2,400-\$2,999	528	3.9%	3	0.4%	4.9%	9.5%
\$3,000-\$3,999	343	2.5%	14	1.9%	3.3%	7.8%
\$4,000 and over	175	1.3%	11	1.5%	2.0%	5.3%
Not stated	616	4.5%	50	6.8%	5.6%	5.6%
Total	13,572	100%	731	100%	100%	100%

2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012