

Our Story: The Community Health and Wellbeing Profile for South Coast

February 2021

Encompassing the communities of Bass Coast and South Gippsland Local Government areas



South Coast Prevention Team

Working together with our community to achieve healthy lifestyles



**South Gippsland
Shire Council**



**BASS
COAST**

This document was originally developed in February 2021.

This document will be updated as new data becomes available. You can find the latest version on the authors websites:

www.basscoast.vic.gov.au

www.southcoastpcp.org.au

www.southgippsland.vic.gov.au

*The South Coast acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the
Traditional Custodians of the land and acknowledges and pays respect
to the Bunurong and Gunaikurnai people.*



Foreword

Bass Coast Shire Council, South Coast Primary & Community Partnership and South Gippsland Shire Council are pleased to release *Our Story: The Community Health and Wellbeing Profile for South Coast* and *Our Story* animated video.

Good health and wellbeing are important for everyone.

Each of our organisations are committed to working together to improve the health and wellbeing of the community. For the first time, we are partnering to review the health data, listen to our community, and establish shared priorities and actions.

Our Story is a snapshot of the health and wellbeing of our community, and the first step in working together. Alongside community feedback, it will be used to shape our combine priorities and actions.



Introduction

Our Story provides health and wellbeing data to assist in planning for the health and wellbeing needs of the communities of South Gippsland and Bass Coast, also known as the South Coast. It has been prepared to assist in the consultation, development and monitoring of local health and wellbeing priorities and actions.

To assist this planning, data for South Gippsland, Bass Coast and Victoria has been included. Where local government area data is unavailable, then combined or regional data has been used.

Where local government area indicators are performing well against Victoria, they are shown in green and where they are performing poorer than Victoria, they are shown in red.

Data has been gained from a range of sources with a full reference list provided as hyperlinks and at the end of the document. This document will be updated as new data becomes available.

Health and Wellbeing Planning

The *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* directs each local Council and prevention-funded organisation to prepare four-year health and wellbeing plans. *Our Story* will be used alongside community feedback to guide our local planning priorities and actions.

Animated Summary of Data

In addition to this document, an animated five-minute video has been developed. The animation includes a summary of local data. It can be viewed at the following link: youtu.be/tGnTy_pillU



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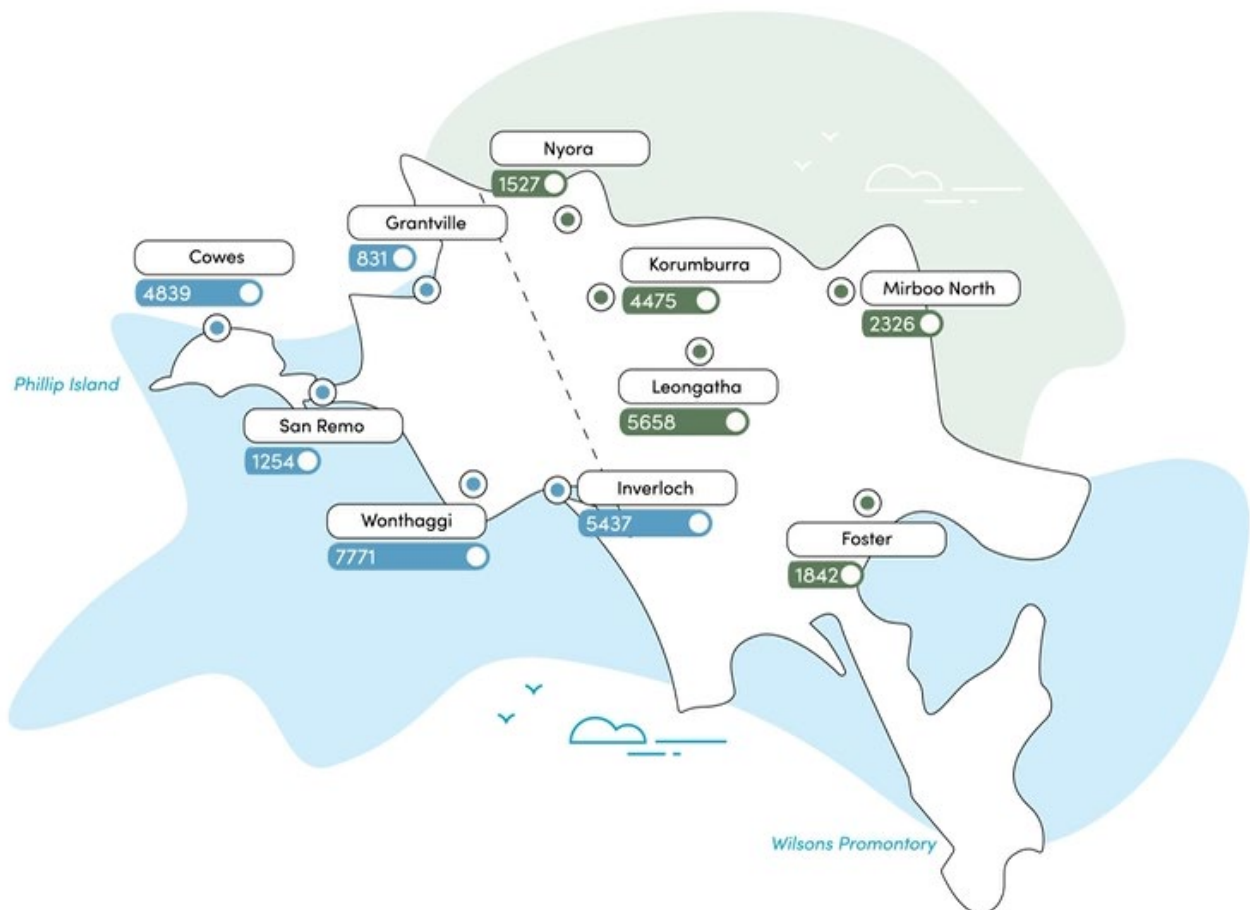


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Our Population

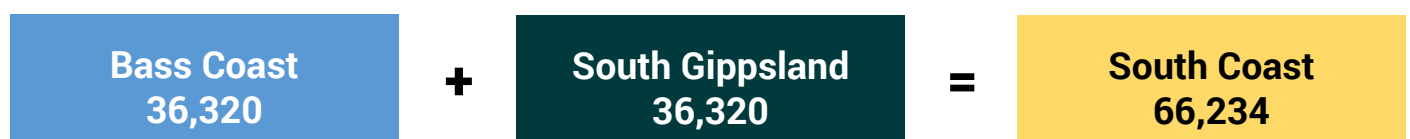
Bass Coast and South Gippsland (compared with Victoria)



Who We Are

South Coast includes the local government areas of Bass Coast and South Gippsland located east of Melbourne in the Gippsland Region.

Total Population (ERP 2019)



Town Populations

Bass Coast	Population *
Bass	359
Cape Paterson	891
Cape Woolami	1,676
Corinella / Tenby Point	975
Coronet Bay	791
Cowes / Wimbledon Heights	5,110
Dalyston	583
Grantville	831
Inverloch	5,437
Kilcunda	396
Newhaven	449
Pioneer Bay	352
Rhyll	568
Ryanston	271
San Remo	1,254
Silverleaves	211
Smiths Beach	226
South Dudley	461
Sunderland Bay	234
Sunset Strip	427
Surf Beach	533
Ventnor	855
Wonthaggi	4,965
North Wonthaggi	2,806
Woolami	208

South Gippsland	Population *
Bena	294
Buffalo	272
Dumbalk	413
Fish Creek	827
Foster	1,842
Koonwarra	4,469
Leongatha	5,654
Leongatha South	628
Loch	638
Mardan	210
Meeniyan	771
Mirboo	290
Mirboo North / Baromi	2,324
Nerrena	248
Nyora	1,527
Outtrim	235
Poowong	643
Port Welshpool	209
Sandy Point	270
Stony Creek	270
Tarwin Lower	358
Toora	681
Venus Bay	944
Welshpool	331
Yanakie	251

**Towns with populations of 200 people or more*

Source: ABS Census 2016 (SA2) www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20QuickStats



Median Population

(half the population aged below and above this age)

Bass Coast
50

South Gippsland
47

Victoria
37

Differences between South Coast and Victoria

- South Gippsland and Bass Coast have an older population than Victoria.
- Bass Coast has an older population than South Gippsland.

Young people, older people

The median age of people in Bass Coast was 50 years and in South Gippsland 47 years.

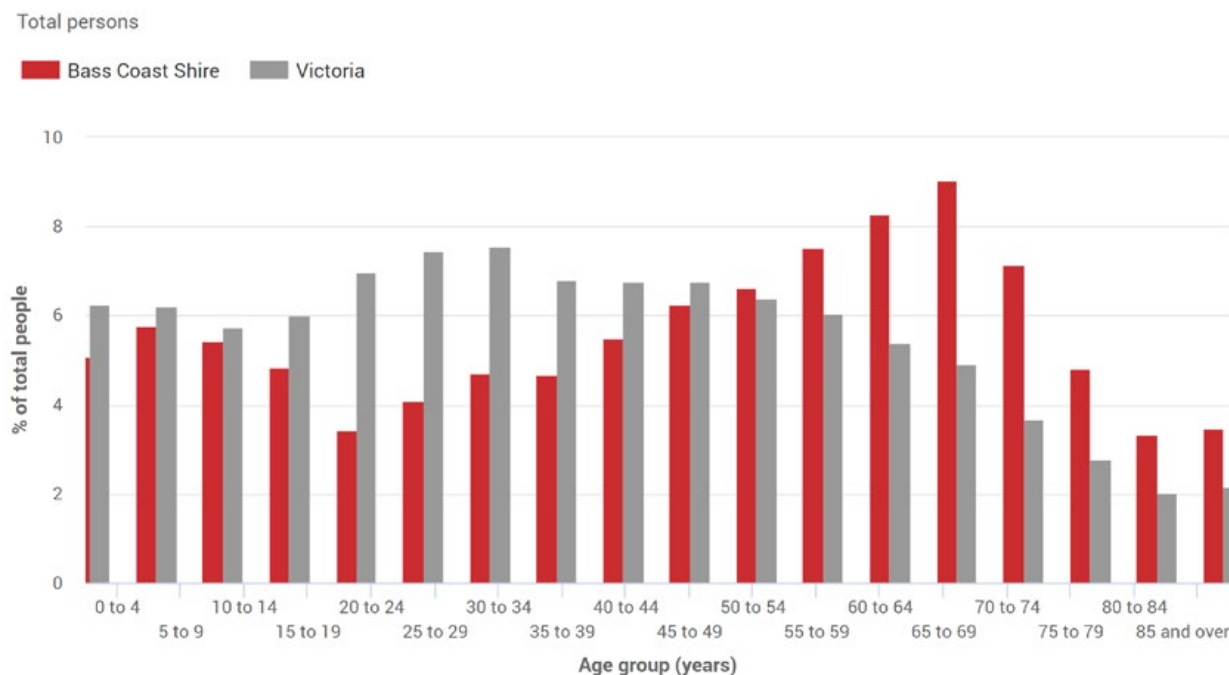
Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 16.3 per cent of the population in Bass Coast, 17.8 per cent in South Gippsland and 18.3 per cent in Victoria.

People aged 65 years and over made up 27.8 per cent of the population in Bass Coast, 23.7 per cent in South Gippsland and 15.6 per cent of the Victorian population.

Source: ABS - 2016 Census Quickstats

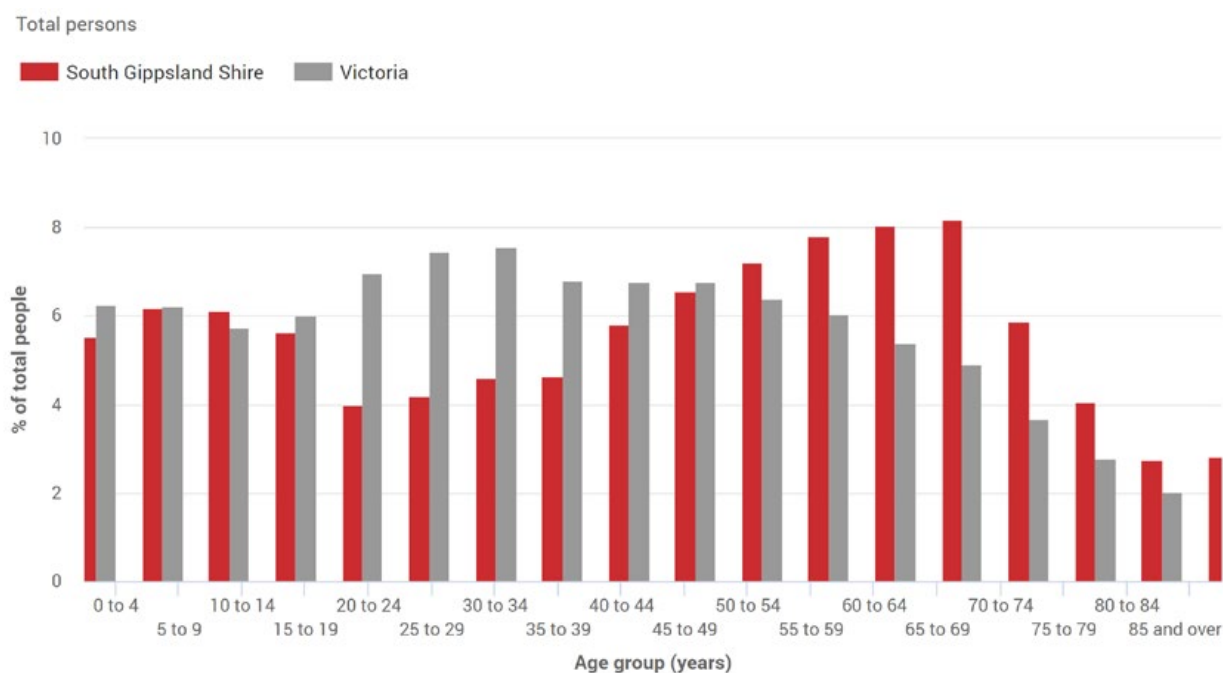
Age Structure

Bass Coast - five-year age groups 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

South Gippsland - five-year age groups 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Population Growth 2011 - 2016

	Bass Coast		South Gippsland	
	Number	Growth %	Number	Growth %
People (2011 - 2016)	3,190	10.9	1,488	5.5

ABS prepared by id Consulting: profile.id.com.au

Life Expectancy

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Female	84.4	83.4	84.4
Male	79.4	78.3	80.3

Source: www.gphn.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Brief-Population-Health-Profile-Gippsland-Snapshot-2016-FINAL-for-Web.pdf



Forecast Population Growth 2021 to 2036

Bass Coast

Between 2021 and 2036, the population of Bass Coast Shire is forecast to increase by 10,346 people (28.7 per cent growth) at an average annual change of 1.7 per cent.

Population 2021
36,083

Population 2036
46,429

Change
28.7%

* Forecast id: forecast.id.com.au/bass-coast

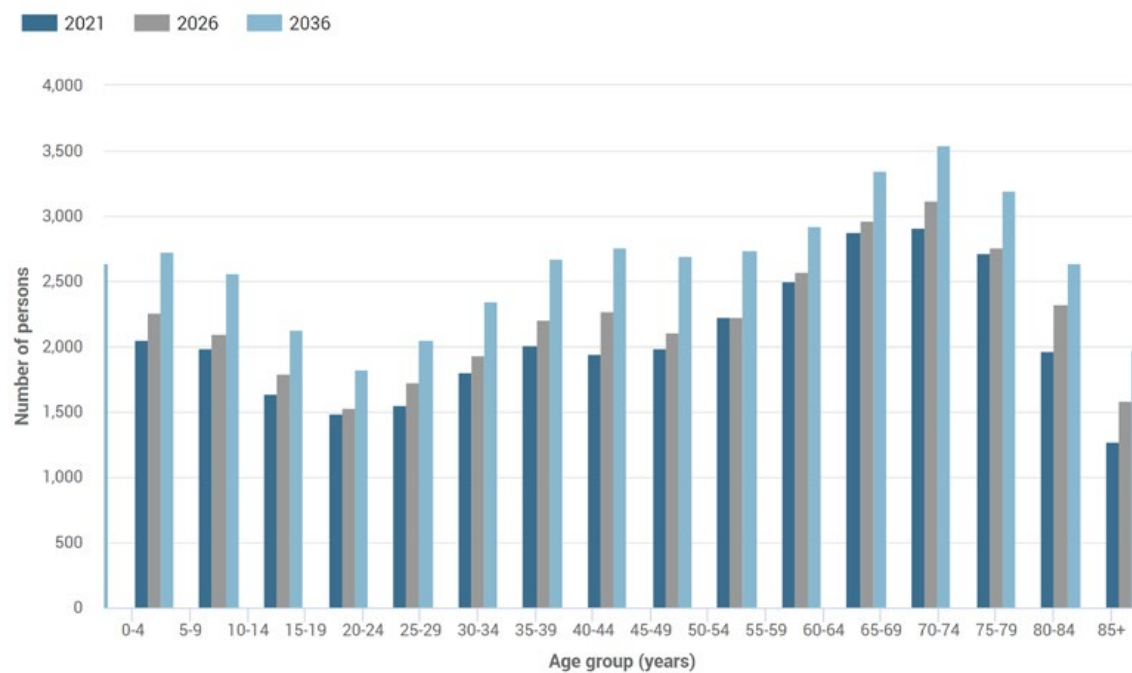
Bass Coast Shire - Forecast population, households and dwellings

Summary	Forecast Year			
	2021	2026	2031	2036
Population	36,083	38,939	42,543	46,429
Change in Population (5 years)	2,772	2,856	3,604	3,886
Average Annual Change		1.54%	1.79%	1.76%
Households	16,180	17,557	19,224	20,976
Average Household Size	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.18
Population in Non-Private Dwellings	665	665	695	695
Dwellings	28,128	30,186	32,099	34,038
Dwelling Occupancy Rate	57.52	58.16	59.89	61.63

* Forecast id: forecast.id.com.au/bass-coast



Bass Coast Shire - Forecast age structure - five-year groups



Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by .id the population experts, November 2017.

South Gippsland

Between 2021 and 2036, the population of South Gippsland Shire is forecast to increase by 5,546 people (18.2 per cent growth) at an average annual change of 1.1 per cent.

Population 2021
30,436

Population 2036
35,982

Change
18.2%

* Forecast id: forecast.id.com.au/south-gippsland

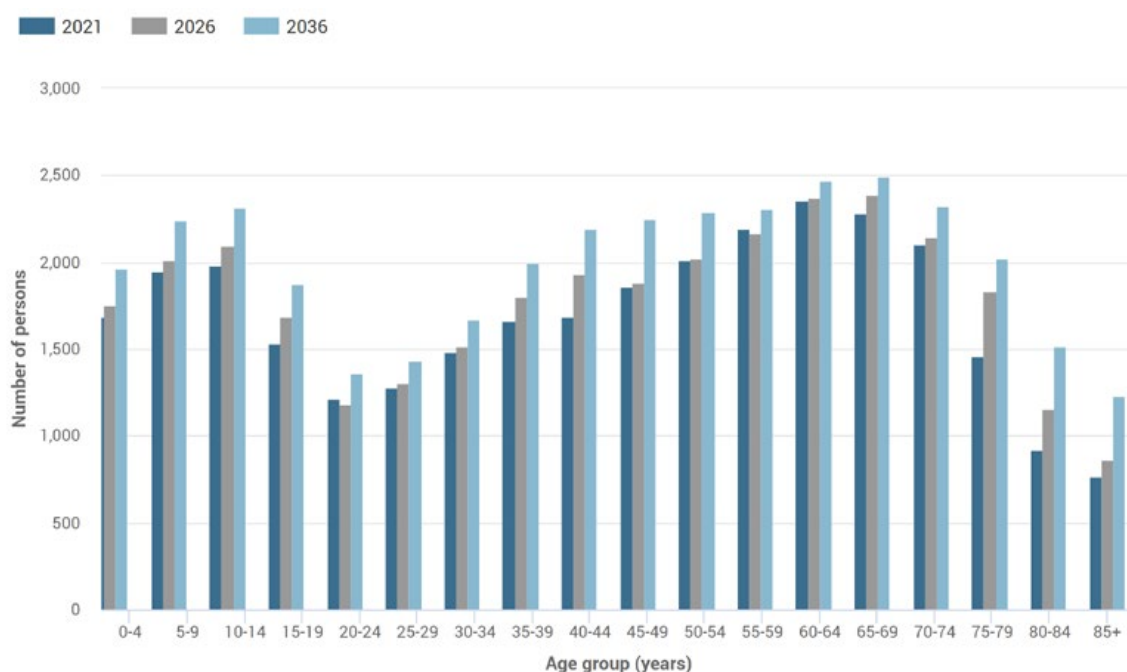


South Gippsland Shire - Forecast population, households and dwellings

	Forecast Year			
Summary	2021	2026	2031	2036
Population	30,436	32,116	34,023	35,982
Change in Population (5 years)	1,502	1,680	1,908	1,959
Average Annual Change		1.08%	1.16%	1.13%
Households	12,927	13,770	14,631	15,518
Average Household Size	2.33	2.31	2.29	2.29
Population in Non-Private Dwellings	361	361	471	471
Dwellings	16,962	17,951	18,959	19,995
Dwelling Occupancy Rate	76.21	76.71	77.17	77.61

* Forecast id: forecast.id.com.au/south-gippsland

South Gippsland Shire - Forecast age groups - five-year age groups



Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by .id the population experts, November 2017.



Dwellings 2016

Bass Coast
25,813

South Gippsland
15,313

Source: ABS Census 2016 - www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20QuickStats

Dwelling Type

	Bass Coast		South Gippsland		Victoria
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Separate House	23,514	91.2	14,978	94.4	72.1
Medium Density	1,785	6.9	636	4.0	19.4
High Density	93	0.4	0	0	7.4
Caravans, Cabins, Houseboat	264	1.0	101	0.6	0.4
Other	58	0.2	81	0.5	0.4
Not Stated	80	0.3	71	0.4	0.4
Total Private Dwellings	25,794	100.0	15,867	100.0	100.0

profile.id.com.au

- There are almost 10,000 more dwellings in Bass Coast than South Gippsland.
- Most dwellings in Bass Coast and South Gippsland are separate houses or medium density dwellings with no high density dwellings in South Gippsland.
- There are many more caravans/cabins/houseboats in Bass Coast than South Gippsland and a higher proportion than Victoria. It is unknown how many residents live permanently in these types of dwellings as occupancy of caravans is not counted in the Census.

Forecast Dwelling Growth 2021 to 2036

Residential development forecasts assume the number of dwellings will increase by an average 402 dwellings per year in Bass Coast and 197 dwellings per year in South Gippsland to 2036.

Residential development can take various forms depending on the availability of land. In Bass Coast and South Gippsland there are areas where housing developments are expected to provide increased dwelling construction in the next 20 years.

- In Bass Coast, the areas expecting the largest percentage increase in dwellings in the next 20 years are North Wonthaggi (84.6 per cent), San Remo (66.1 per cent) and the Waterline townships (34.5 per cent).
- In South Gippsland, the areas expecting the largest percentage increase in dwellings in the next 20 years are Nyora (65.3 per cent), Korumburra (46.9 per cent) and Leongatha (41.5 per cent).



- Overall, Bass Coast has a forecast 30.9 per cent increase in dwellings and South Gippsland has a 24.5 per cent increase.
- Planning community infrastructure to support access to services, walkability and recreation in new housing developments is important to community health and wellbeing.

Bass Coast - Areas of Dwelling Construction 2016 - 2036

Area	Number	%
Bass Coast Shire	+8,038	+30.9
Cowes - Ventnor & District	+1,566	+22.4
Inverloch - Pound Creek	+1,468	+33.9
North Wonthaggi	+1,069	+84.6
Phillip Island Balance	+469	+10.7
Rural Balance	+479	+33.9
San Remo	+615	+66.1
Waterline (Westernport Townships)	+957	+34.5
Wonthaggi - South Dudley - Cape Paterson	+1,415	+35.9

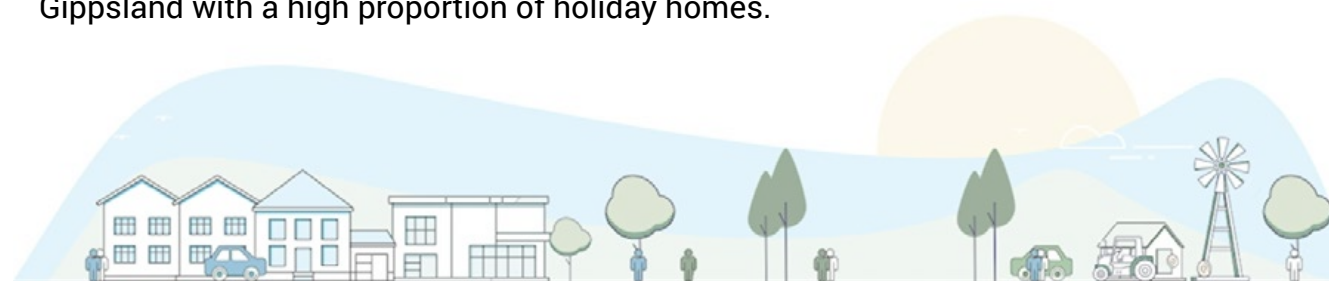
South Gippsland Shire - Areas of Dwelling Construction 2016 - 2036

Area	Number	%
South Gippsland Shire	+3,938	+24.5
Korumburra	+978	+46.9
Leongatha	+1,061	+41.5
Mirboo North - Baromi	+143	+14.1
Nyora - Poowong & District	+748	+65.3
Rural North East	+60	+4.1
Rural West	+127	+12.0
South East Coastal District	+463	+11.6
South West Coastal District	+358	+13.1

Population Tidal Wave - Holiday Houses in South Coast

South Coast has a high proportion of holiday homes represented as unoccupied dwellings on Census night.

- There are areas within Bass Coast and South Gippsland with a high proportion of holiday homes.



- There are towns in Bass Coast and South Gippsland with very high population of holiday homes including Smiths Beach (82.4 per cent) and Sunderland Bay (65.7 per cent) and in Bass Coast and Sandy Point (83.7 per cent) and Waratah Bay (78.9 per cent) in South Gippsland.
- Provision of services and infrastructure to cater for fluctuating populations during holiday periods is difficult. Bushfire, flood or pandemics occurring during holiday times can place considerable pressure on existing health and emergency services.

Dwelling Occupancy Rate - Census 2016

Bass Coast (%)		South Gippsland (%)		Victoria (%)	
Occupied	Unoccupied	Occupied	Unoccupied	Occupied	Unoccupied
55.6	44.2	73.6	26.1	88.8	11.0

Forecast Change in Holiday Homes / Permanent Residents

	Bass Coast		South Gippsland	
Forecast Year	Dwellings	Dwelling Occupancy Rate	Dwellings	Dwelling Occupancy Rate
2021	28,128	57.5%	16,962	76.2%
2026	30,186	58.2%	17,951	76.7%
2031	32,099	59.9%	18,959	77.2%
2036	34,038	61.6%	19,995	77.6%

Id forecast prepared by ID Consulting: forecast.id.com.au

- Forecasts predict the proportion of holiday homes in South Coast will remain high to 2036.
- Over the forecast period to 2036, the proportion of permanent residents is forecast to increase by 4.1 per cent in Bass Coast and 1.4 per cent in South Gippsland.
- Health and infrastructure planning will need to consider the increased population permanently living in the South Coast, their demographic profile and health and wellbeing status.



Households

Average People per Household

Bass Coast
2.2

South Gippsland
2.4

Victoria
2.6

Source: www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20QuickStats

Household Types

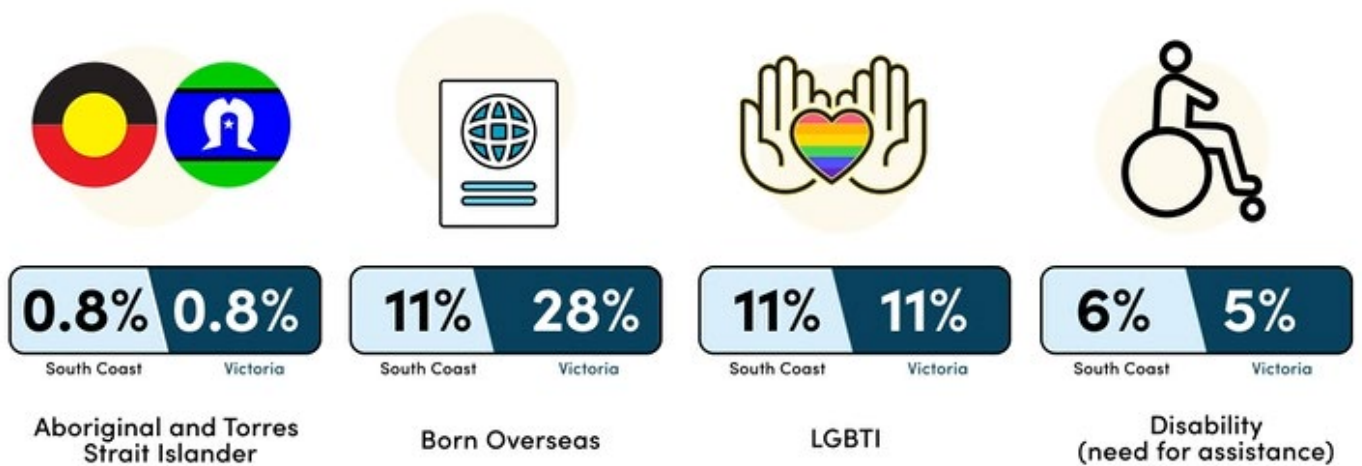
	Bass Coast		South Gippsland		Victoria
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Couples with Children	2,818	19.6	2,866	24.5	31.4
Couples without Children	4,183	29.1	3,534	30.2	24.0
One Parent Families	1,389	9.7	956	8.2	10.1
Other Families	94	0.7	68	0.6	1.2
Group Household	359	2.5	222	1.9	4.3
Lone Person	4,339	30.2	3,146	26.8	23.3
Other Not Classifiable Household	720	5.0	704	6.0	4.7
Visitor Only Households	458	3.2	222	1.9	1.1
Total Households	14,360	100.0	11,718	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by id (informed decisions)

- South Coast has fewer couples with children compared with Victoria.
- South Coast has more lone person households with many people living alone over the age of 65 years.
- By 2036, the largest forecast increase is expected in lone person households by 3,219 households.



How We Live



Diversity

This part of Our Story speaks to the diversity of the life experiences of the South Coast community. The data that informs this story is based on that collected by government and health agencies, and requires that individuals disclose information that may have been the basis of discrimination in their lives. As such, not all people choose to identify or to disclose this information and the dataset reflects this.

LGBTI

Although many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) Australians live healthy and happy lives, research has demonstrated that a disproportionate number experience poorer mental health outcomes and have higher risk of suicidal behaviours than their peers. These health outcomes are directly related to experiences of stigma, prejudice, discrimination and abuse on the basis of being LGBTI.

Suicide Ideation

Compared to the general population, LGBTI people are more likely to have thoughts of suicide, specifically:

- Lesbian, gay and bisexual people aged 16 and over who are over six times more likely.
- Transgender people aged 18 and over who are nearly 18 times more likely.
- People with an intersex variation aged 16 and over who are nearly five times more likely.

For young LGBTI people, 22 per cent of Same-Gender Attracted and Gender Diverse young people between 14 and 21 years have thoughts of suicide, which increases to 30 per cent for those who have experienced verbal abuse and to 60 per cent who have experienced physical abuse.

Compared to the general population:

- 13.3 per cent of the general population (15 per cent females; 11.5 per cent males) aged 16 and over in Australia have had suicidal ideation in their lifetime; 2.3 per cent of the general population (2.7 per cent females; 1.8 per cent males) in the last 12 months.

- 3.4 per cent of the general population (5.1 per cent females; 1.7 per cent males) aged 16 to 24 in Australia have had suicidal ideation in the past 12 months.

Mental Health Disorders

Compared to the general population, LGBTI people are twice as likely to have symptoms that match the criteria for a mental health disorder in the past 12 months and to be diagnosed and treated for mental health disorders.

Statistics for LGBTI populations:

- 41.4 per cent of homosexual/bisexual people aged 16 and over met the criteria for a mental disorder and had symptoms in the last 12 months.
- 37.2 per cent of LGBT people aged 16 and over reported being diagnosed or treated for any mental disorder in the past three years.

Statistics for the general population:

- 20 per cent of people (22.3 per cent female; 17.6 per cent male) aged 16 and over met the criteria for a mental disorder and had symptoms in the last 12 months.

Use of Crisis Support Services

When experiencing their most recent personal or mental health crisis, 71 per cent of LGBTI+ people aged 16 to 27 indicated that they did not use a crisis support service, and that their reasons were:

- Anticipated discrimination (32.6 per cent)
- Not thinking that their experience warranted crisis intervention (29 per cent)
- Being unaware of crisis support services or unaware of LGBTI+ specialist services (28.8 per cent)

(National LGBTI Health Alliance, 2020)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

	Bass Coast		South Gippsland		Victoria
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Indigenous Population	296		279		
Males	159	53.7	142	51.6	49.3
Females	137	46.3	133	48.4	50.7
Indigenous Status					
Aboriginal	272	91.0	233	83.5	95.4
Torres Strait Islander	15	5.0	25	8.9	2.8
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12	4.0	18	4.3	1.9
Median Age	20		22		23

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016 (usual residence). Compiled and presented by id (informed decisions). Bass Coast quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/ILOC20201101?opendocument and quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/ILOC20201102?opendocument



Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people made up 0.9 per cent of the population in Bass Coast and 1.0 per cent in South Gippsland, compared to 0.8 per cent of the Victorian population.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to have a much younger age profile and structure than the non-Indigenous population across Victoria. In 2016, more than half (52.2 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were aged under 25 years. In comparison, almost one-third (31.2 per cent) of non-Indigenous people were aged under 25.

The difference between the two populations was also clearly noticeable in the 65 years and over age group. The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 65 years and over was considerably smaller than for non-Indigenous people (5.3 per cent compared to 15.4 per cent)(ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016).

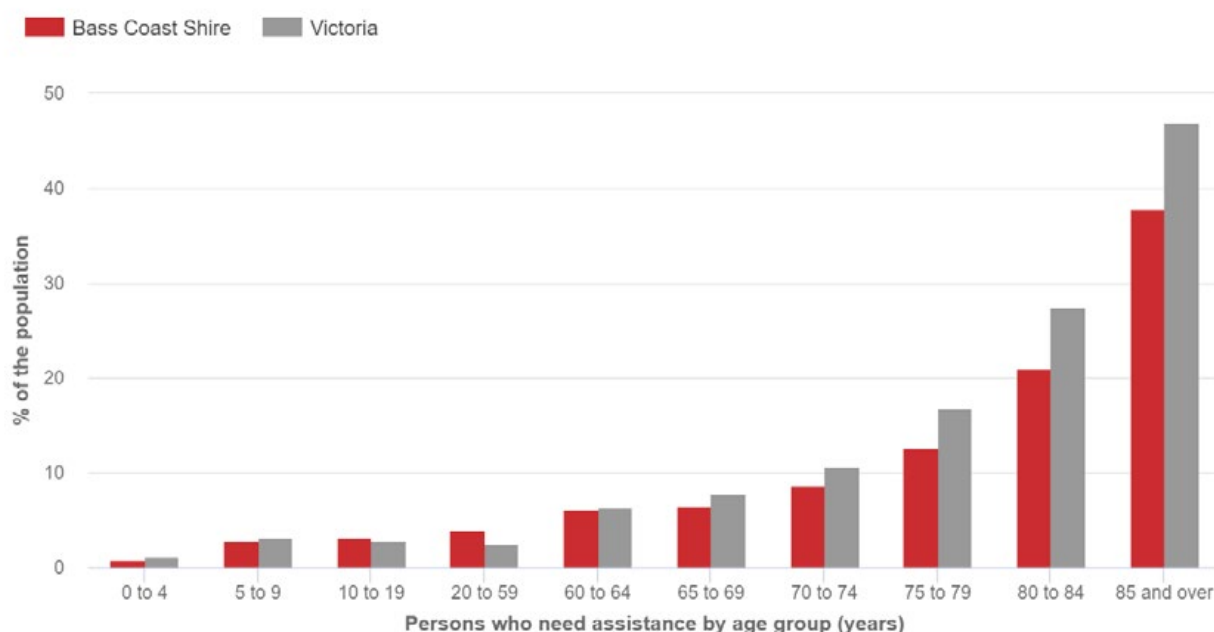
Life Expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

For the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population born in 2015 - 2017, life expectancy was estimated to be 8.6 years lower than that of the non-Indigenous population for males (71.6 years compared with 80.2) and 7.8 years for females (75.6 years compared with 83.4). This data is Australia wide as there is no local data available (ABS 2009; ABS 2013; ABS 2018b).

Disability

Disability is reflected by the number of people who need assistance with activities of daily living. The rates for Bass Coast and South Gippsland are generally slightly lower than for Victoria as a whole.

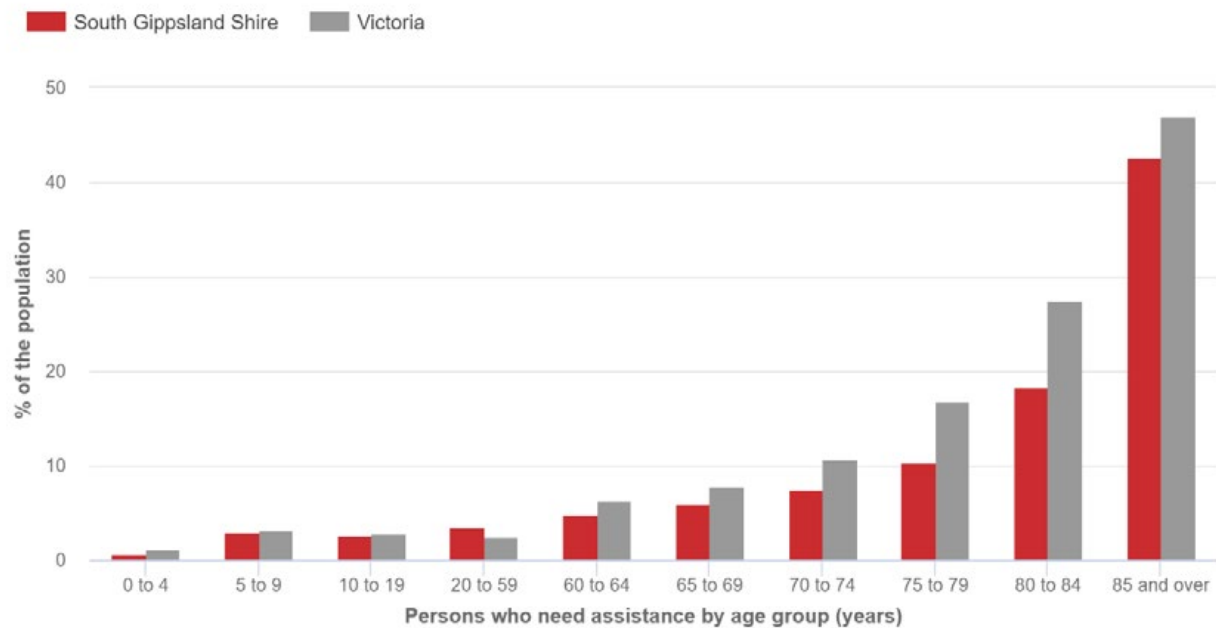
Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Need for assistance with core activities, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Disability Supports

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
People with severe or profound disability	6.4%	5.5%	5.0%
People needing assistance with core activities	5.0%	4.3%	4.0%
People receiving disability support pension (per 1,000 eligible people)	91.9	69.4	51.3

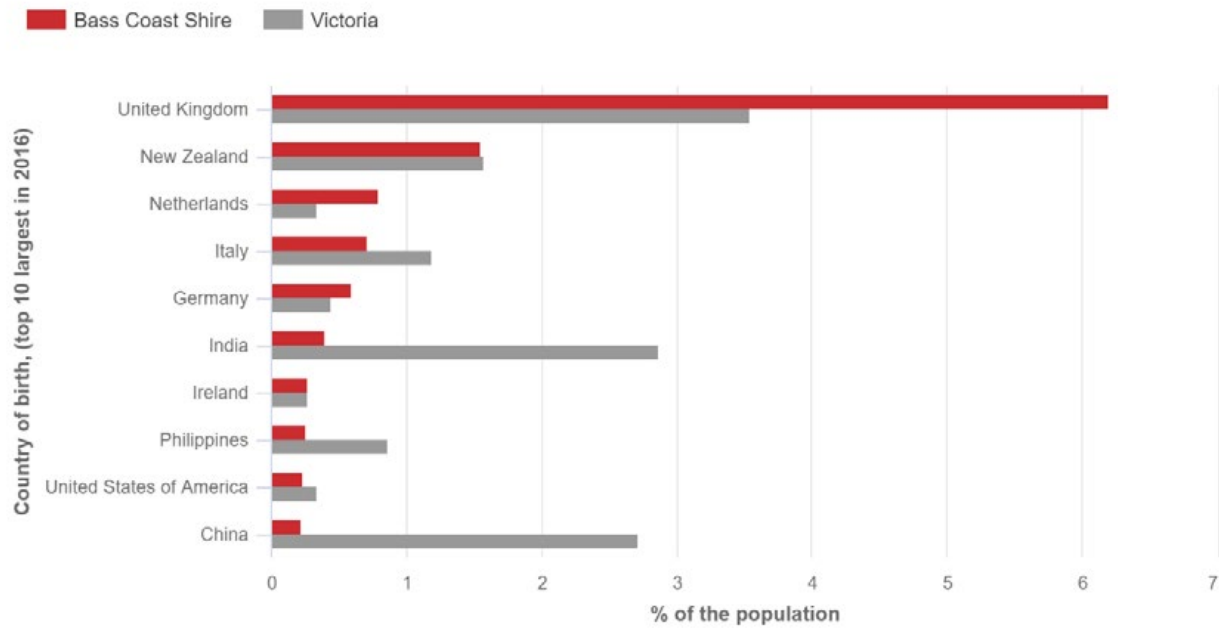
Source: Inner Gippsland Area 2015 - health.vic

Place of Birth

Of those not born in Australia, most South Coast residents were born in the UK, New Zealand, Netherlands, Italy and Germany respectively with the pattern mirrored across both Shires.



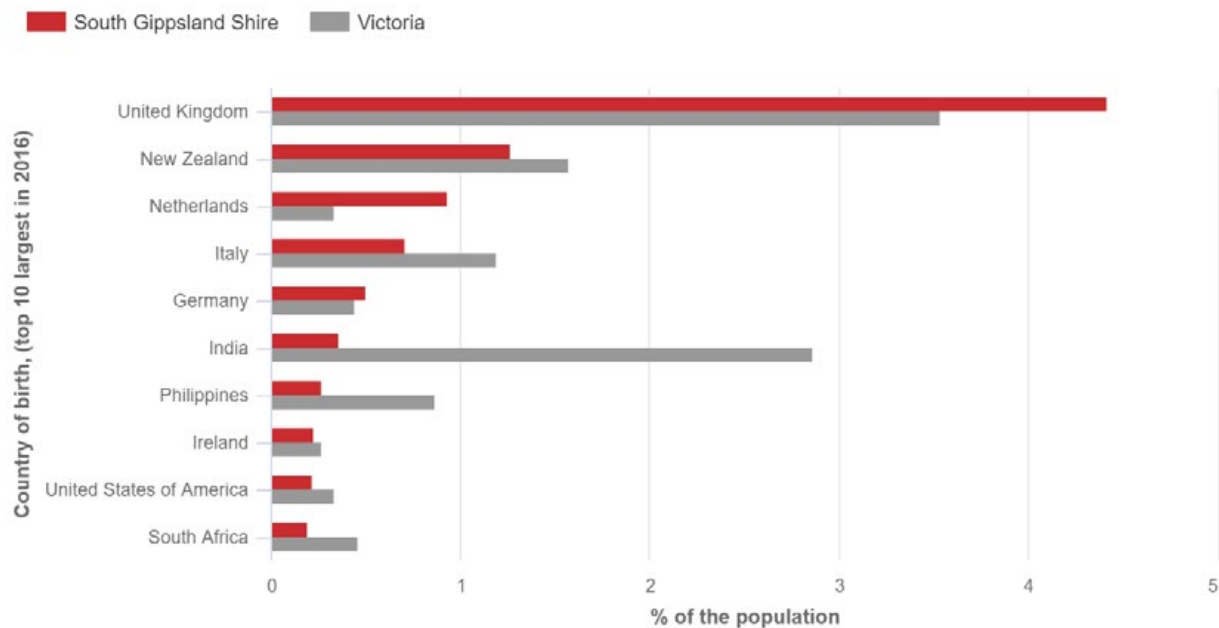
Birthplace, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

.id informed decisions

Birthplace, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

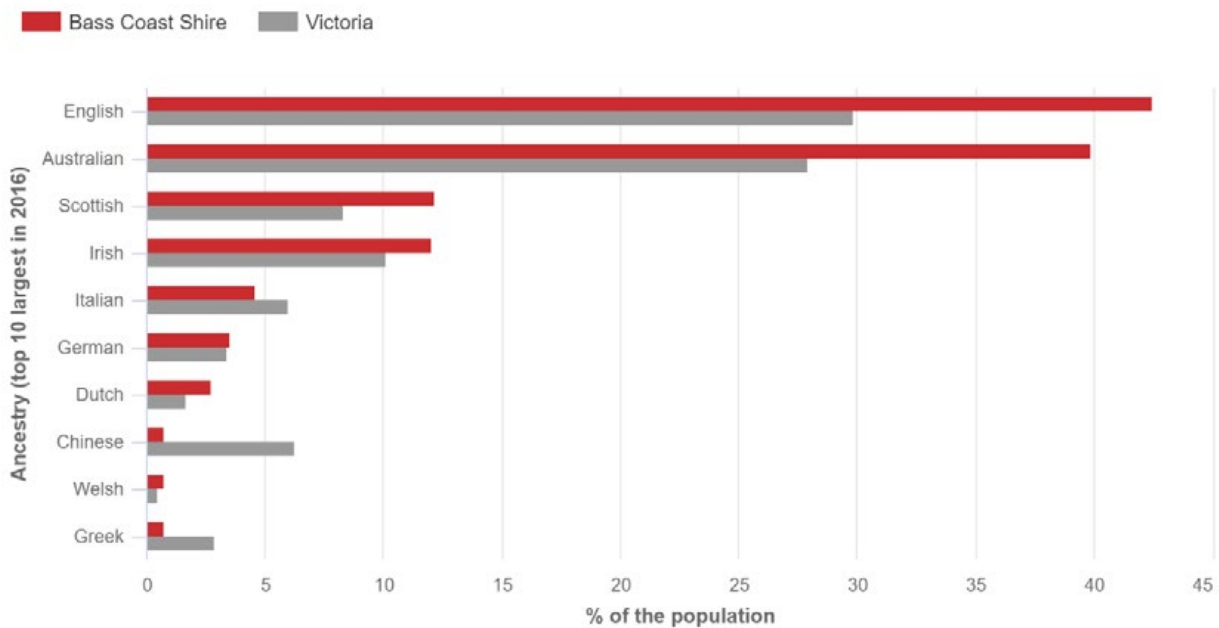
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Ancestry

In the South Coast, the vast majority of people identify their ancestry as Australian, English, Scottish or Irish. Again, the pattern is mirrored across both Shires and Victoria.



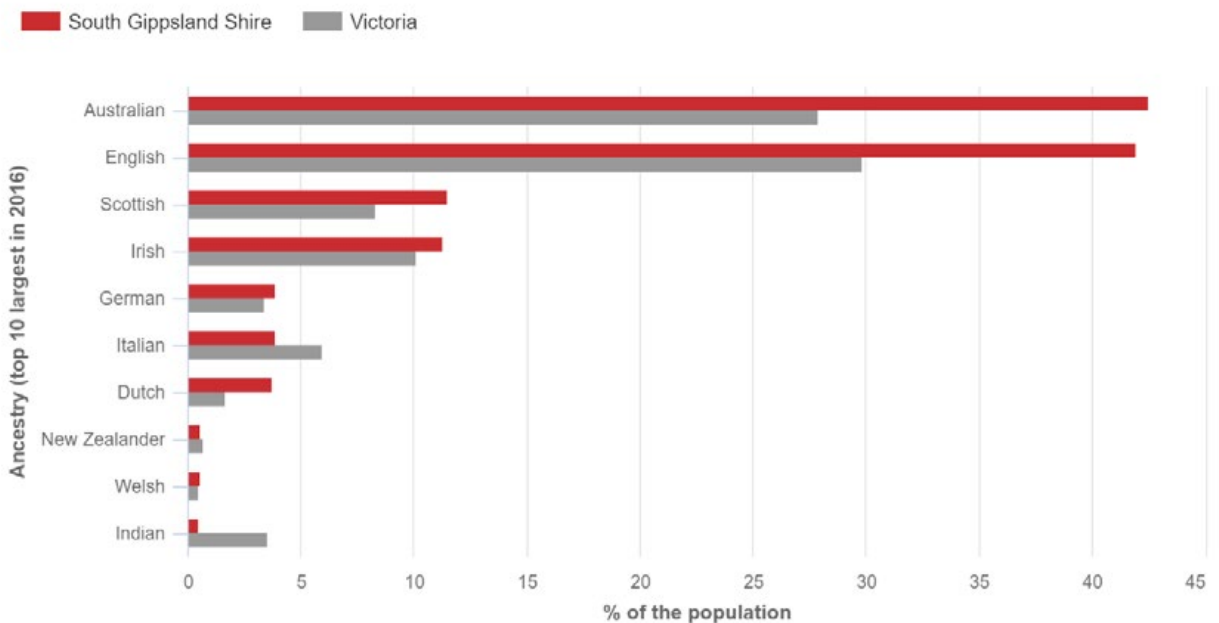
Ancestry, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

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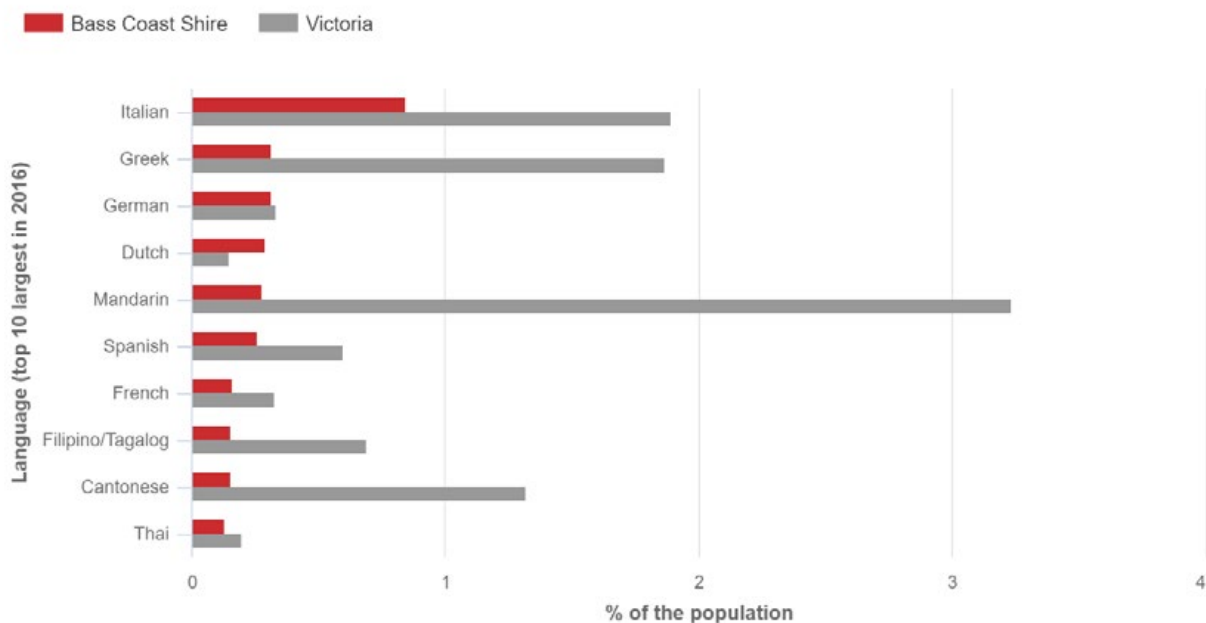
Languages Spoken

Compared to Victoria, South Coast has a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English). Italian is the most commonly spoken language other than English in both Shires.

Across the South Coast, 88.4 per cent of the population spoke English only, and 4.1% spoke a non-English language, compared with 67.9 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively for Victoria.



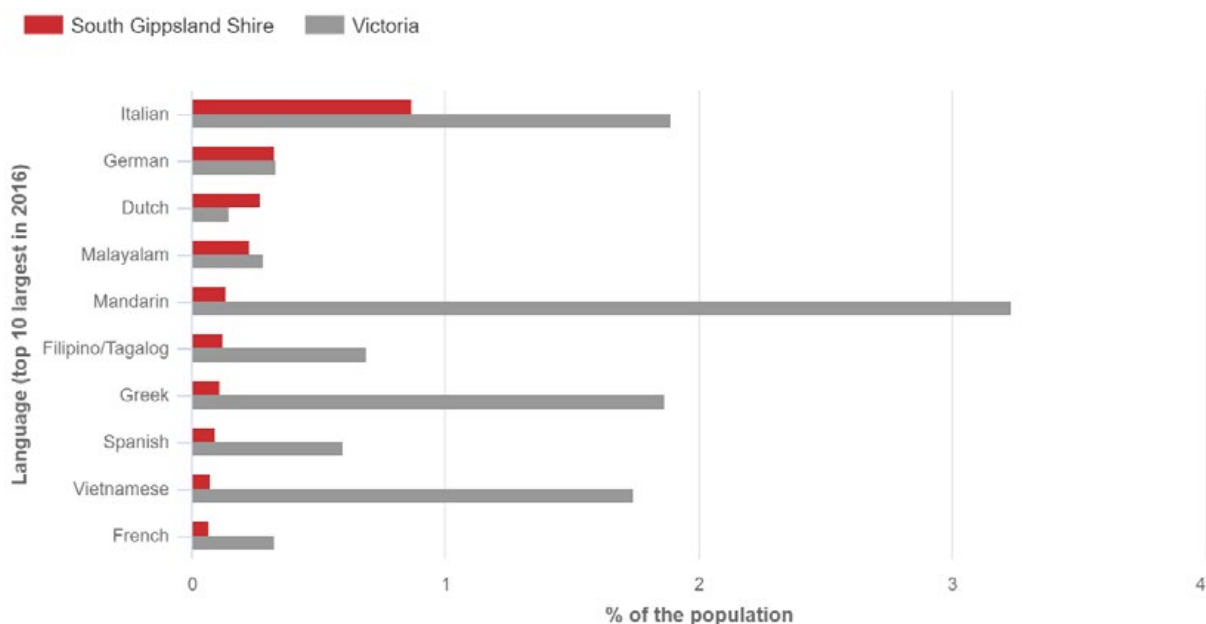
Language spoken at home, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

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Language spoken at home, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

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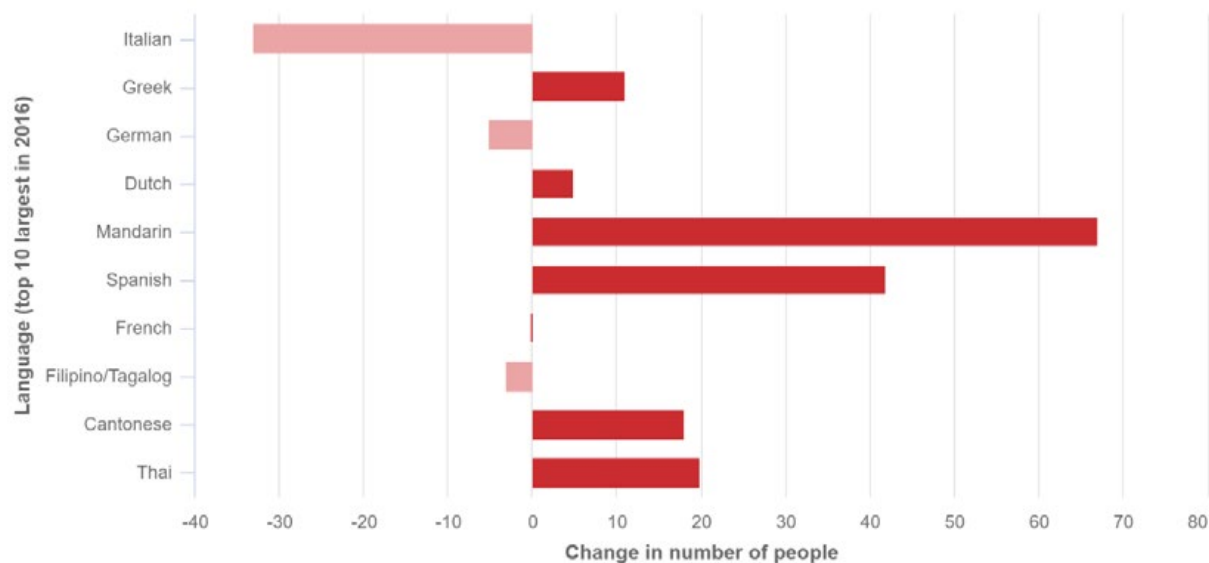
Changes in Languages Spoken at Home

Changes in languages spoken at home represent shifts in the population reflective of increasing cultural diversity. Emerging languages in Bass Coast are Mandarin, Spanish, Thai and Cantonese. In South Gippsland they are Malayalam (Indian language), Mandarin, French and Filipino / Tagalong.



Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

Bass Coast Shire

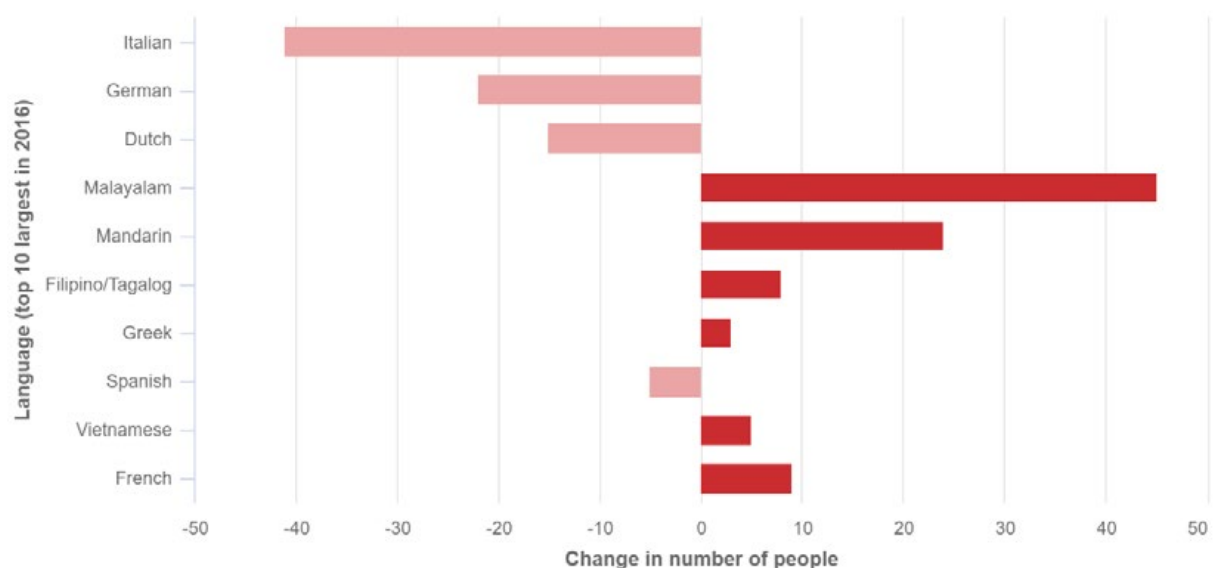


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

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Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

South Gippsland Shire



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

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In Bass Coast, the percentage of people born overseas is below average, as is the percentage of people who speak a language other than English at home. The rate of new settler arrivals is well below average, with no humanitarian settlers.

For South Gippsland, cultural diversity is low with 5 per cent born in a non-English speaking country and 3.6 per cent speaking a language other than English at home (Inner Gippsland Area 2015).



New Settler Arrivals

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
New Settler Arrivals (per 100,000)	107.5	93.1	682.5
People who believe Multiculturalism makes life better	43.5%	46.8%	51.0%

Source: Inner Gippsland Area 2015 - health.vic

Rental Stress

Rental Stress is defined as per the NATSEM (National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling) model as households in the lowest 40 per cent of incomes, who are paying more than 30 per cent of their usual gross weekly income on rent.

The following data compares Bass Coast and South Gippsland with regional Victoria.

	2016			2020		
	Number	Total Renting Households	%	Number	Total Renting Households	%
Bass Coast	1,059	3,409	31.0	1,375	3,430	44.0
South Gippsland	646	2,067	31.3	654	2,066	35.5
Regional Victoria	41,768	137,819	30.3	43,838	118,481	37.0

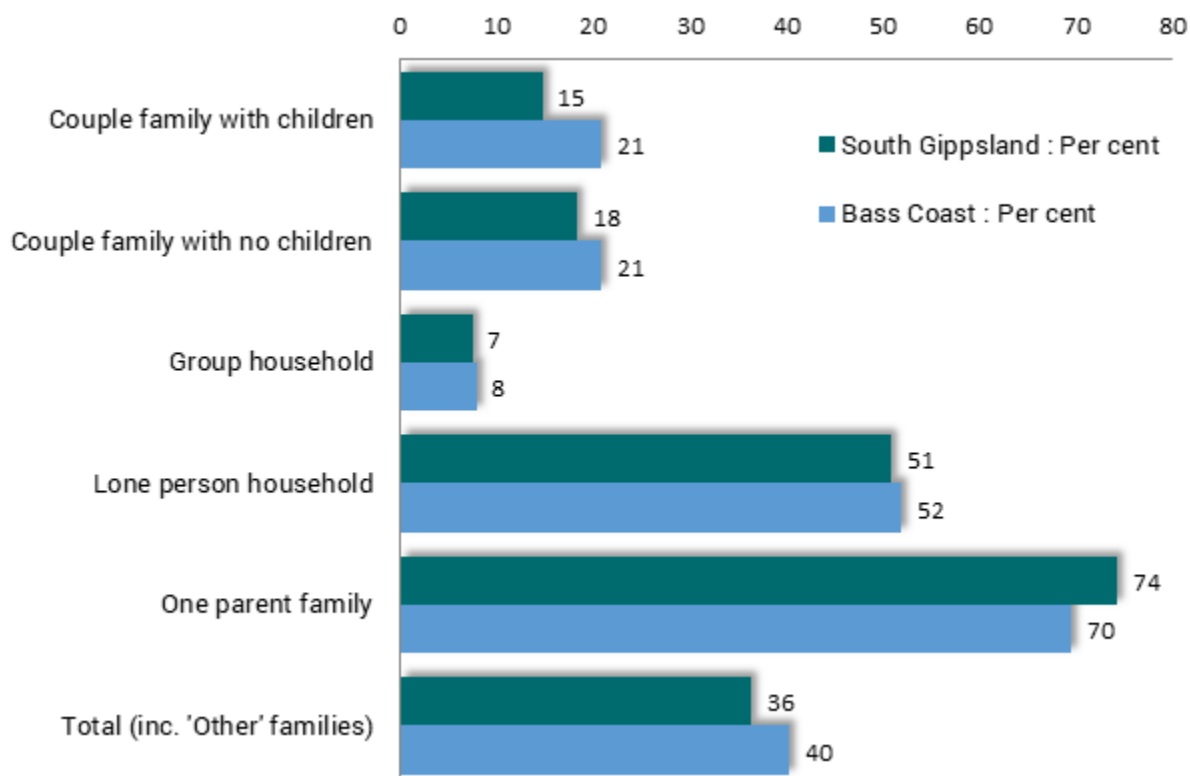
Source: atlas.id.com.au/bass-coast, atlas.id.com.au/south-gippsland; ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016

Of the 2,066 households renting in South Gippsland, 654 (35.3 per cent) are in rental stress. This is lower than the Regional Victoria average (37.0 per cent). Of the 3,430 households renting in Bass Coast, 1,375 (44 per cent) are in rental stress.

The number of households experiencing rental stress is increasing. In 2016, 31.3 per cent (646) of South Gippsland and 31.0 per cent (1,059) of Bass Coast households were in rental stress. This represents an almost 50 per cent increase in the number of households in Bass Coast which are experiencing rental stress over the five-year time period.



Bass Coast and South Gippsland - Percentage renting households below the poverty line after paying rent



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

Renting Social Housing

In 2016, 1.8 per cent of South Gippsland's and 1.3 per cent of Bass Coast's households were renting their dwelling from a government authority (also known as Housing Commission), compared to 3.3 per cent in Regional Victoria.

Social Housing by District

Area	Number	Total Households	%
Bass Coast	187	14,360	1.3
South Gippsland	215	11,718	1.8
Latrobe - Gippsland SA4	3,436	111,634	3.1
Victoria	62,248	2,242,285	2.8

Source: atlas.id.com.au/bass-coast, atlas.id.com.au/south-gippsland, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016



Mortgage Stress

Mortgage Stress is defined as per the NATSEM (National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling) model as households in the lowest 40 per cent of incomes who are paying more than 30 per cent of their usually gross weekly income on home loan repayments.

Of the 3,781 households with a mortgage in Bass Coast, 652 (17.2 per cent) are in mortgage stress. In South Gippsland, of the 3,695 households with a mortgage, 535 (14.5 per cent) are in mortgage stress. In both cases, this is higher than the Regional Victoria average of 11.8 per cent.

Area	Number	Total Households with a Mortgage	%
Bass Coast Shire	652	3,781	17.2
South Gippsland Shire	494	3,695	13.4
Regional Victoria	18,633	180,137	10.3

Source: atlas.id.com.au/bass-coast, atlas.id.com.au/south-gippsland, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016

Social and Affordable Housing

Both Bass Coast and South Gippsland Shire Council's are currently working on Social and Affordable Housing Strategies which will identify social housing needs for South Coast residents including emergency and crisis housing. Each strategy will identify where and what models of social and affordable housing will meet the needs of local residents currently unable to find affordable housing.

Affordable Housing Need

It is estimated that 733 households have an unmet need for affordable housing in Bass Coast. This represents 5.1 per cent of all households. In comparison, it is estimated the 376 households have an unmet need for affordable housing in South Gippsland. This represents 3.2 per cent of all households. In both Shires, the household type most in need of affordable housing is lone persons.

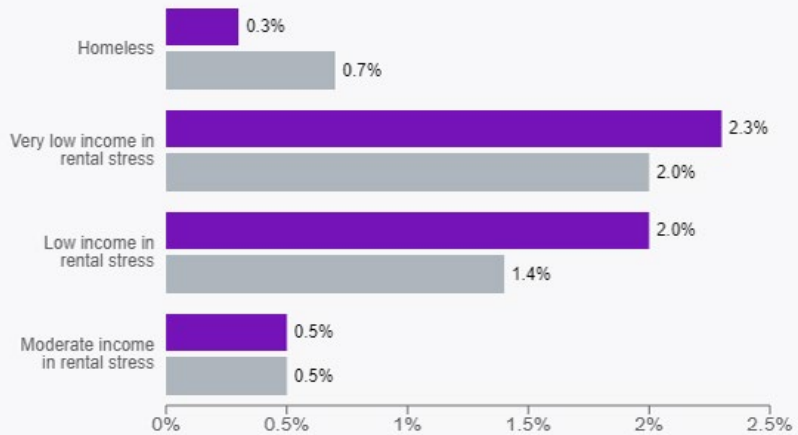


How many households are in need of affordable housing?

Households unable to access market priced rental housing, 2016

733 households
(5.1%) are in need of
affordable housing in
Bass Coast (S)

■ Bass Coast (S) ■ Regional Victoria



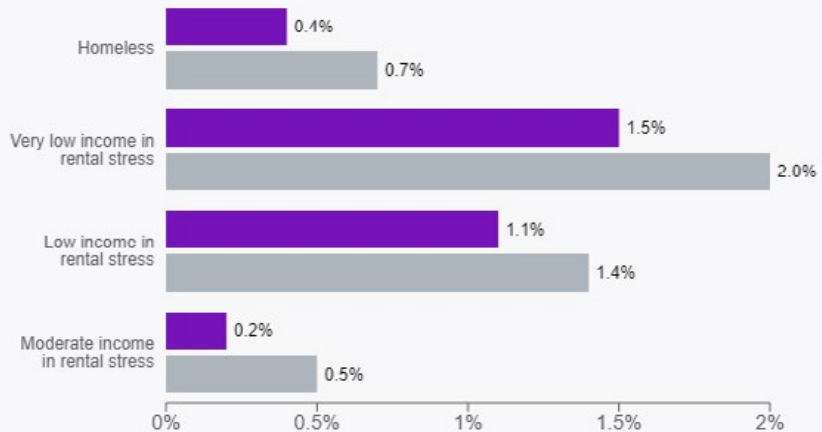
Source: ABS Estimating Homelessness 2016 and ABS Census 2016.

How many households are in need of affordable housing?

Households unable to access market priced rental housing, 2016

376 households
(3.2%) are in need of
affordable housing in
South Gippsland (S)

■ South Gippsland (S) ■ Regional Victoria



Source: ABS Estimating Homelessness 2016 and ABS Census 2016.

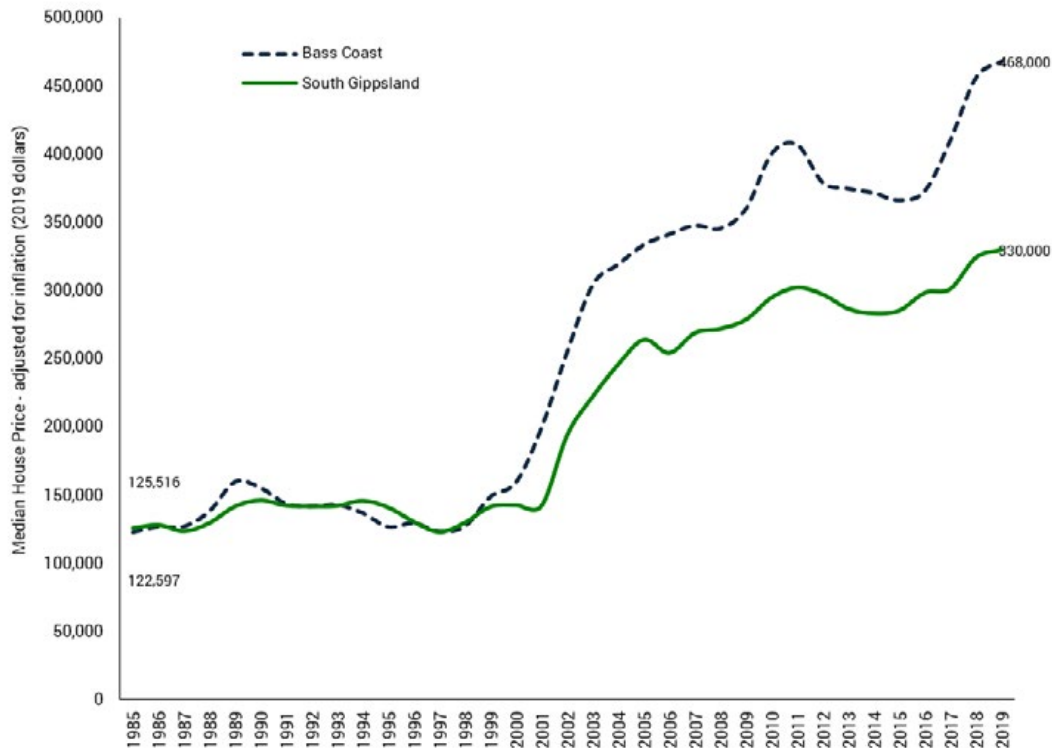
Another indicator is the supply of affordable rentals in the area. Over the past 12 months (up to June 2020), just 1.1 per cent of all rental listings in South Gippsland would have been affordable to a household on a very low income. In Bass Coast, there are no rentals (0 per cent) that are affordable to very low income households (id; ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016).



Median House Prices

Median house prices have risen greatly in the last decade in Bass Coast and South Gippsland as they have in other areas in Australia.

Median House Prices South Gippsland and Bass Coast 1985 to 2019



Source: www.greaterdandenong.com/document/18464/statistical-data-for-victorian-communities

Low-Income Households

(receiving less than \$600 per week - bottom 25 per cent of Australian incomes)

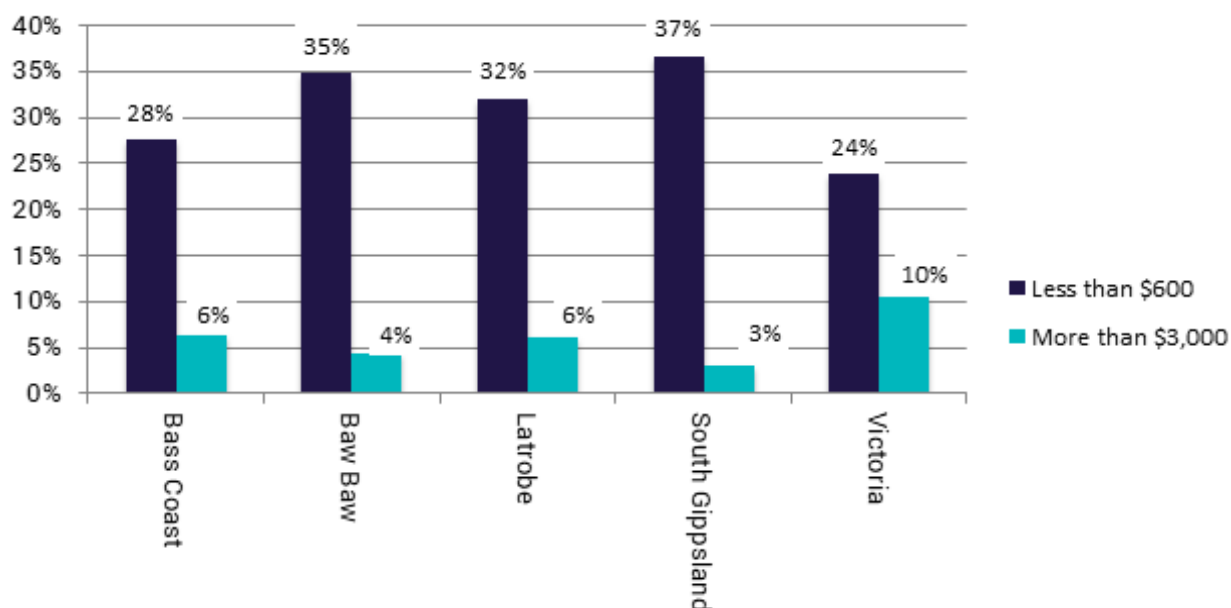
Both Bass Coast (27.3 per cent) and South Gippsland (25 per cent) have a higher proportion of low income households compared to Victoria (18.3 per cent).

South Coast residents are more likely to work part time than other areas of Victoria. This, coupled with a high proportion of people on income-related pensions, results in lower household weekly incomes in Bass Coast and South Gippsland compared to neighbouring local government areas and Victoria.

A comparison of household weekly income between South Gippsland households, neighbouring local government areas and Victoria shows the proportion of South Gippsland households earning less than \$600 per week is the highest in the area (37 per cent) and the lowest proportion of households earning more than \$3,000 per week. In comparison, 28 per cent of households in Bass Coast have a weekly income of less than \$600 per week.



Weekly Household Income: South Gippsland Shire, Latrobe Shire, Baw Baw Shire, Bass Coast Shire and Victoria



Source: ABS Census 2016

Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in an area compared to others. A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage, however, it is important to consider underlying characteristics of the disadvantage being experienced as these can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores.

The SEIFA measure of socio-economic disadvantage for Bass Coast is 967 and for South Gippsland is 990, which evidences higher disadvantage than Victoria at 1,010.2 (id).

Income, Employment and Housing

In Bass Coast, the equivalised median income of \$855 is the second lowest in Gippsland and significantly lower than the Victorian median of \$1,216.

7.8 per cent of Bass Coast residents aged 16 to 64 years receive an unemployment benefit, compared to Victoria (4.9 per cent), and Gippsland (7.2 per cent).

9.0% of the Bass Coast population aged 16 to 64 years receive a Disability Support pension, similar to Gippsland (8.8 per cent), and higher than Victoria (5.3 per cent).

South Gippsland has the lowest unemployment rate in Gippsland at 3.3 per cent, which is also lower than Victoria (5.8 per cent).

A lower proportion of school leavers participate in higher education; 19 per cent in Bass Coast and 22 per cent in South Gippsland compared to Victoria (36 per cent), similar to Gippsland.

22 per cent of Bass Coast households are in dwellings receiving rent assistance, the highest rate in Gippsland and higher than Victoria (16 per cent).



Like the rest of Gippsland, Bass Coast has a high rate of children in out-of-home care; 8.9 per cent per 1,000 people which is double the Victorian rate (4.6), similar to Gippsland.

Access to Services

Bass Coast has the lowest rate of broadband internet connection in Gippsland; 61.8 per cent compared to Victoria (72.6 per cent).

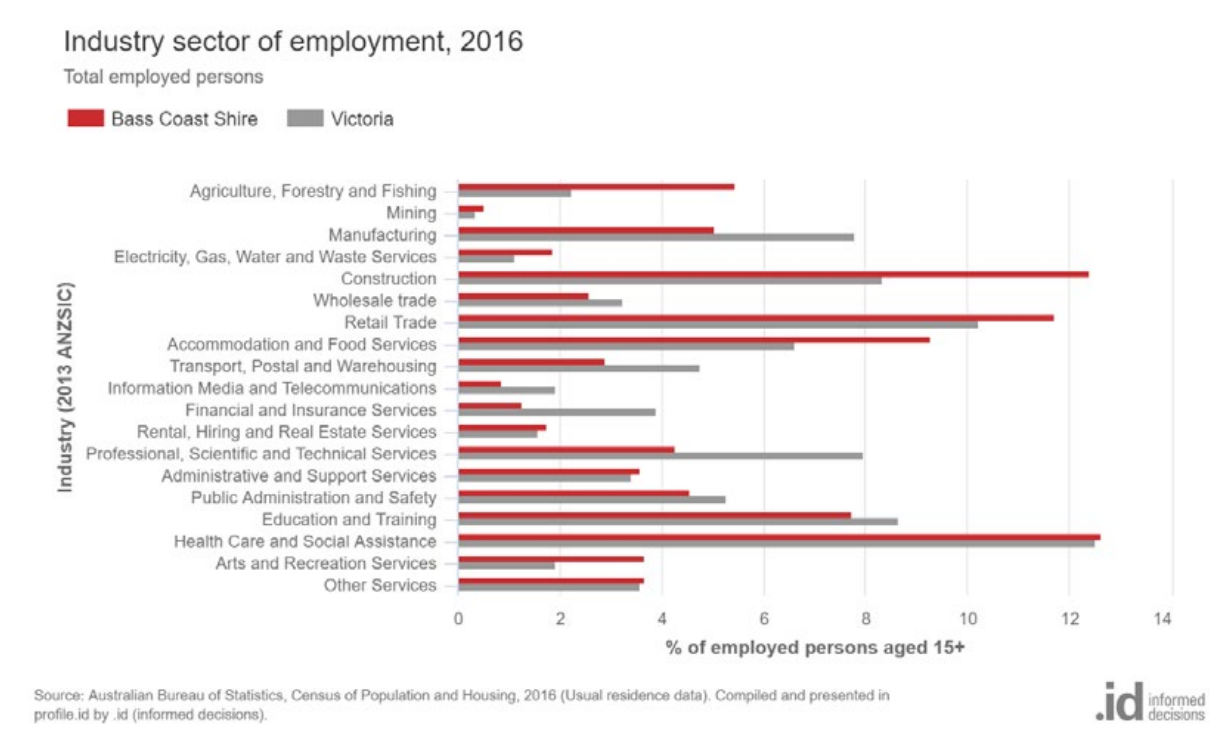
67 per cent of people in Bass Coast (the lowest rate in Gippsland) and 70 per cent of South Gippsland residents believe there are good facilities and services (the second lowest percentage in Gippsland), both much lower rates than Victoria (85 per cent).

25 per cent of Bass Coast residents and 32 per cent of South Gippsland residents volunteer the latter being the highest rate in Gippsland (25 per cent) and much higher than Victoria (19 per cent).

8.5 per cent of the South Gippsland population live within 800 metres of public transport, very low compared to Gippsland (35 per cent) and Victoria (74 per cent) (Gippsland Public Health Network 2016).

Employment

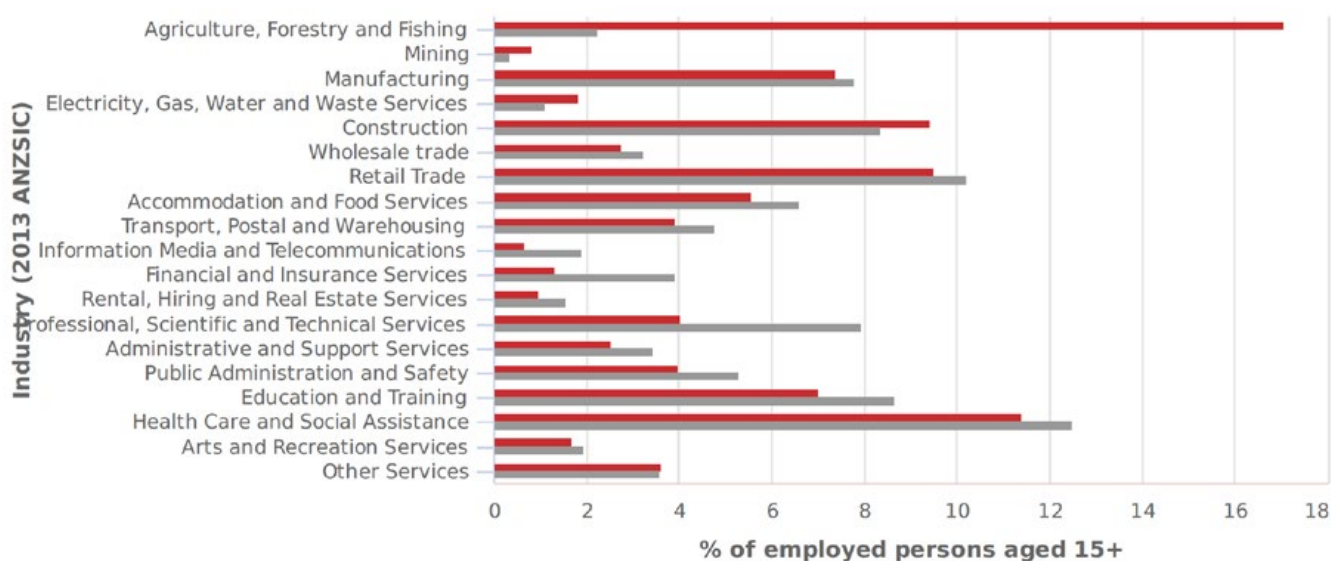
There are an estimated 12,549 jobs in Bass Coast. More Bass Coast Shire residents worked in health care and social assistance than any other industry in 2016 (1,585 people, 12.6 per cent of jobs). Other main industries of employment are construction (12.4 per cent) and retail trade (11.7 per cent).



There are an estimated 11,157 jobs in South Gippsland. The main industries of employment are agriculture (21 per cent), health care and social assistance (11.4 per cent), retail trade (9.4 per cent), construction (8.5 per cent), manufacturing (8.3 per cent), education and training (7.7 per cent), and accommodation and food services (5.7 per cent).

Total employed persons

■ South Gippsland Shire ■ Victoria



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016 (usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Hours Worked

In Bass Coast, for those who are employed, 41.9 per cent work 34 hours a week or less. In South Gippsland, of those residents who are employed, 40 per cent work 34 hours or less. Under employment can result in households living under the poverty line and they may be unable to meet daily rent, food and health needs.

Hours of Work of Residents in the Workforce

	Bass Coast		South Gippsland	
Hours Worked	Number	%	Number	%
0 Hours	857	6.4	402	3.4
1 - 15 Hours	1,942	15.5	1,792	15.4
16 - 24 Hours	1,569	12.5	1,405	12.1
25 - 34 Hours	1,748	13.9	1,441	12.4
35 - 39 Hours	1,803	14.4	1,521	13.0
40 Hours or more	4,488	35.8	4,935	42.4
Not Stated	142	1.5	161	1.3
Total	12,549	100.0	11,657	100.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

Welfare Recipients

In June 2019, a greater proportion of South Gippsland residents received payments than Victoria in the following categories:

- Parenting Payment Single / Population Females 20 - 44 (86 per cent greater than Victoria)
- Parenting Payment - Partnered - Population Female 20 - 45 (42 per cent greater than Victoria)
- Newstart Allowance / Population 18 - 64 (31 per cent greater than Victoria)
- Disability Pension / Total Population (27 per cent greater than Victoria)
- Aged Pension / Population 65+ (3 per cent greater than Victoria)
- Health Care Card per total population was similar to Victoria
- A lower proportion of people sought rent assistance (14 per cent less than Victoria)

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Pensioner Concession Card	10,655	6,731	1,028,519
Health Care Card	2,307	1,670	380,834
Age Pension	6,876	4,403	607,598
Commonwealth Seniors Health Card	1,036	929	99,943
Disability Support Pension	1,624	1,040	181,844
Carer Allowance	1,160	759	166,348
Carer Payment	528	324	69,726
Parenting Payment - Partnered	112	68	17,525
Parenting Payment - Single	362	234	48,079
Newstart Allowance	1,426	799	154,609
Youth Allowance - Other	117	50	14,769
Youth Allowance - Student and Apprentice	95	84	56,914
ABSTUDY Living Allowance	Less than 5	5	1,002
ABSTUDY Non-Living Allowance	Less than 5	5	1,093
Austudy	39	26	10,434
Carer Allowance - Child Health Care Card Only	17	15	3,567
Family Tax Benefit - Part A	2,333	1,725	343,582
Family Tax Benefit - Part B	1,776	1,265	270,545
Low Income Card	633	473	92,768
Sickness Allowance	15	10	1,269
Wife Pension - Partner on Age Pension	8	5	1,000



	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Wife Pension - Partner on Disability Support Pension	11	6	847
Widow Allowance	12	11	2,113
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	2,756	1,244	283,467

Source: DSS Payment Demographic Data accessed 9 April 2020 - data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-cff2ae8a-55e4-47bd-a66d-e177fe0ac6a0/details

Disengaged Youth

(15 to 24 year olds neither in education or employment)

In 2016, 13.0 per cent of 15 to 24 year olds in Bass Coast Shire and 9.9 per cent in South Gippsland Shire were not employed or attending an education institute compared to 8.2 per cent in Victoria. Bass Coast has a significantly higher percentage and absolute number of disengaged youth than South Gippsland, despite having a slightly lower absolute number of people in that age group.

Disengaged Youth by District

Area	Number	Total Persons aged 15 to 24 years	%
Bass Coast	352	2,710	13.0
South Gippsland	273	2,767	9.9

Source: profile.id.com.au/bass-coast/disengagement-by-age, profile.id.com.au/south-gippsland/disengagement-by-age

Education

Educational qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status.

South Coast residents have higher levels of vocational qualifications. Bass Coast (23.1 per cent) and South Gippsland (23.5 per cent) have vocational qualifications compared to Victoria (16.9 per cent). There are also more people without formal qualifications, with Bass Coast (41.8 per cent) and South Gippsland (43.1 per cent) having no qualifications compared with Victorians more broadly (39.6 per cent). In parallel with this, a smaller percentage of people hold a Bachelor Degree or higher in Bass Coast (13.3 per cent) and South Gippsland (12.7 per cent) than Victoria (24.3 per cent) (id).

Data for school leavers and higher education participation is due to be released in April 2020. This data will be incorporated into this profile when available.



Social Connection

South Coast communities feel safer and more connected than Victoria overall.

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Offences (per 100,000)	78.9	52.7	82.6
People who feel safe on the streets alone	69.7%	75.8%	61.2%
People who believe others can be trusted	43.7%	45.5%	39.1%
People who can definitely get help from a neighbour	60.9%	69.5%	54.5%
People who help as a volunteer	24.7%	31.5%	19.3%
People who are in a religious group	13.3%	13.0%	17.9%
People who are a member of a sporting group	32.9%	33.4%	26.5%
People who rated their community high in community and support groups	62.1%	66.1%	61.3%

Source: Inner Gippsland Area 2015 - health.vic



Our Health and Wellbeing

Children

Immunisation rates in the South Coast are comparable with the Victorian average. There are high rates of Child FIRST assessments, child protection investigations and substantiations.

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Children reported to be in excellent or very good health	85.7%	77.6%	83.6%
Children reported to have attended a Maternal and Child Health Centre for their 3 ½ year old check	69.6%	66.7%	71.6%
Children fully immunised at 5 years	95.1%	95.9%	95.5%
Proportion of 15-year-old girls who were fully immunised against HPV	90.4%	85.3%	80%
Proportion of 15-year-old boys who were fully immunised against HPV	74.1%	86.8%	76.5%
Children reported to have been seen by a dentist in the past year	55.6%	52.6%	52.1%
Children reported to have participated in a kindergarten program led by a qualified early learning education teacher	86.2%	75.8%	85.4%
Number of Child FIRST assessments (per 1,000 eligible population)	24.6	12.6	10.1
Child protection investigations (per 1,000 eligible population)	32.4	21.9	19.4
Child protection substantiations (per 1,000 eligible population)	20.5	13.7	11.4

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019, Social Health Atlas 2021, 8 Gippsland Health and Human Services Profile



Australian Early Development Census

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) measures the development of children in Australia in their first year of full-time school. The AEDC has been shown to predict later health, wellbeing and academic outcomes. It is therefore a useful tool for considering how well the health and education system is responding to the needs of the children. Low scores in the first year of school can place children from low socioeconomic areas at an educational disadvantage throughout their schooling. Conversely, high scores on the AEDC can provide a buffer throughout their schooling, highlighting the importance of early intervention (AEDC).

South Gippsland and Bass Coast include local communities that have high rates of children who are vulnerable on two or more domains.

2018	Physical Health & Wellbeing	Social Competence	Emotional Maturity	Language & Cognitive Skills (school-based)	Communication Skills & General Knowledge	Vulnerable on One or More Domains	Vulnerable on Two or More Domains
Australia	9.6	9.8	8.4	6.6	8.2	21.7	11
Victoria	8.2	8.8	8.1	6.4	7.4	19.9	10.1
South Gippsland	10	13.9	10.9	8.1	8.4	24	15.9
Bass Coast	8.0	7.4	8.3	6.1	8.5	18.7	10.2
Local Communities							
Fish Creek / Yanakie / Foster	9.1	16.4	9.1	9.1	7.3	27.3	10.9
Korumburra	15.2	16.7	16.7	10.6	12.1	31.8	21.2
Leongatha / Hallston	8.7	10.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	17.6	16.5
Meeniyah / Tarwin Lower and surrounds	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	11.4	17.1	11.4
Mirboo / Nerrena	9.1	18.2	11.4	6.8	9.1	25	15.9
Powong / Nyora and surrounds	10.4	14.9	13.4	7.5	4.5	25.4	16.4
Bass Coast / Woolami	0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Cowes and surrounds	9.4	4.7	9.4	9.4	6.3	20.3	10.9
Inverloch	2.6	6.6	7.9	5.3	5.3	15.8	6.6
San Remo / Newhaven / Surf Beach	14.1	7.0	8.5	5.6	8.5	21.1	11.3
Westernport Townships	10.6	14.9	12.8	6.4	21.3	29.8	19.1
Wonthaggi / Harmers Haven	7.1	7.1	7.1	4.7	7.1	15.3	8.2



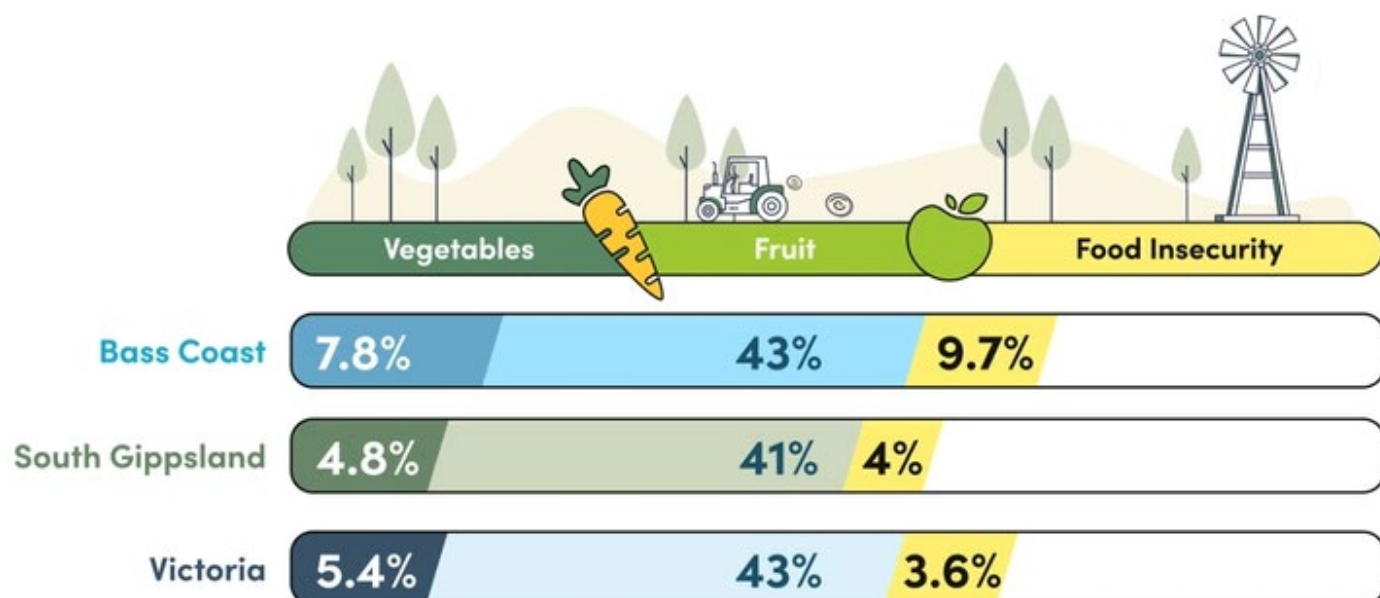
Nutrition

Over half the adults living in the South Coast are not eating enough fruit and vegetables and the obesity rates are higher than the state average. There is also a high number of people that experience food insecurity.

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Dietary Guidelines for Fruit Met	42.9	41.1	43.2
Dietary Guidelines for Vegetables Met	7.8	4.8	5.4
People who did not meet Fruit and Vegetable Guidelines	51.5	56.4	51.7
Drink Sugar-Sweetened Soft Drinks Daily	8.4	16.6	10.1
No Water Consumed per Day	3.3	5.3	3.1
Average Number of Cups of Water Consumed per Day	5	4.8	5.4
Proportion of Adults that are Obese	20.3	24.6	19.3
Proportion of Adult Population that are Overweight (pre-obese or obese)	50.9	55.2	50.8
Proportion of Adult Population Who Eat Take-Away Meals or Snacks			
Never	11.4	9.9	14.9
Once or Less than Once per Week	78.2	77.2	69.1
More than Once per Week	10.2	12.8	15.3
Adults with Food Insecurity with Hunger	9.7	4.0	3.6
Adults Worried About Food Insecurity with Hunger	17.8	12.9	12.5
Parents who Relied on Unhealthy Low-Cost Food	23.7	20.4	13.0

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015.





Family Violence

South Coast has high rates of family violence. In Victoria, family violence is the biggest cause of early death, disability and illness in women between 15 and 44 years of age. It is also the main contributor to depression and anxiety in women (Royal Women's Hospital).

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Family Violence Incidents (per 100,000 population - 2020)	2,225.6	1,437.6	1,342.9
Assault (per 100,000 population - year ending September 2020)	714.9	634.1	612.9
Stalking, Harrassment and Threatening Behaviour (per 100,000 population - year ending September 2020)	207.7	149.4	117.2
History of Abuse to Parent	9.5%	8.3%	5.2%
Child Witness to Violence	5.9%	4.6%	3.4%

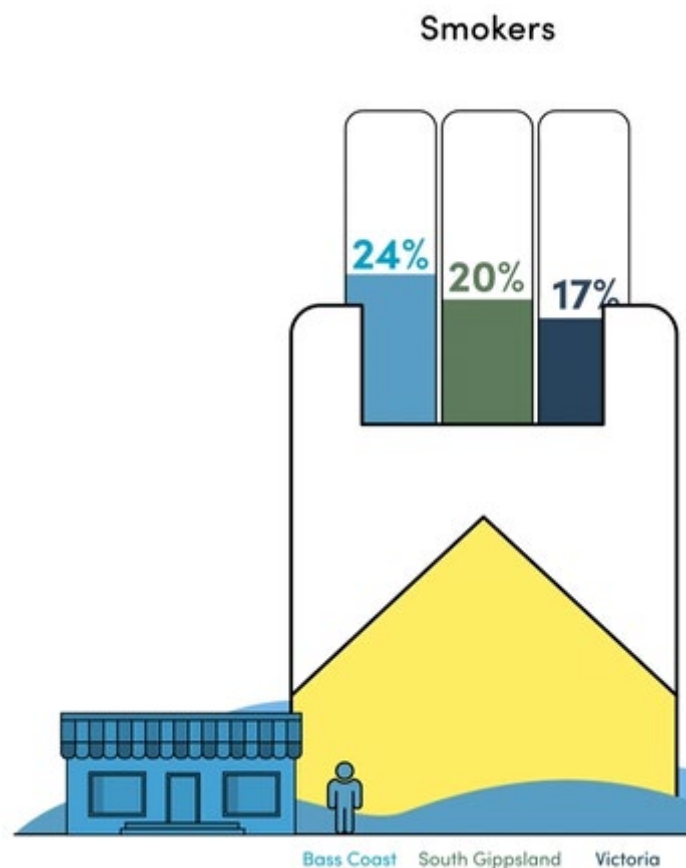
Source: Crime Statistics Victoria 2020, School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019.

Smoking

South Coast has rates of smokers above the Victorian average. Smoking causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, lung disease, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (QUIT).

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Current Smoker	23.9	19.9	16.7
Daily Smoker	18.2	14.4	14.7
Children Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in the Home	Inner Gippsland Data: 21.4		18.5
Smoking During Pregnancy	22.8	18	15

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 13 Social Atlas (PHIDU) 2018.



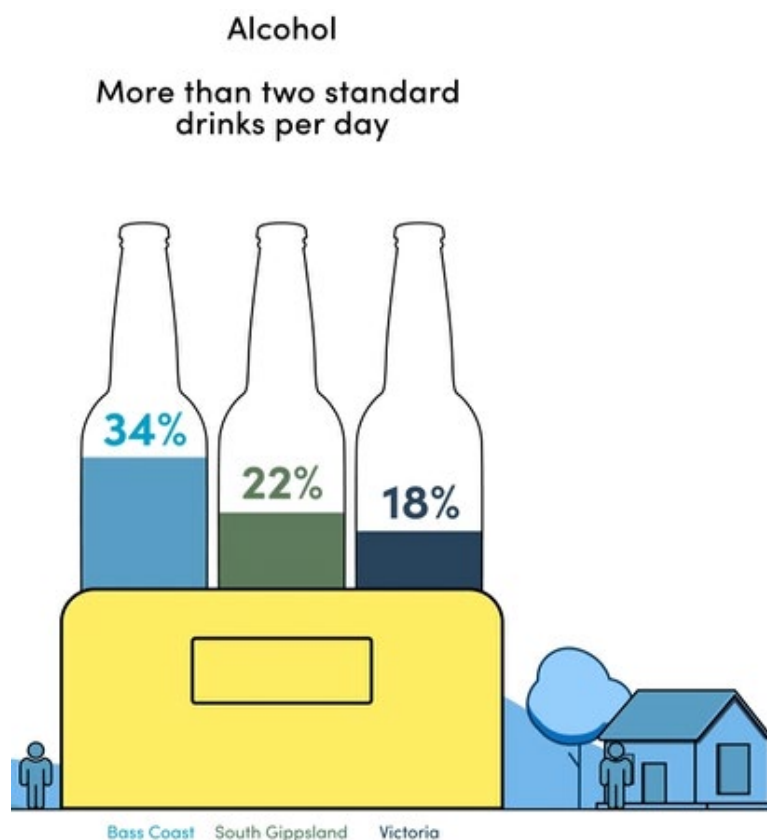
Alcohol

In the South Coast, the rate of adults who consume more than two standard drinks per day is higher than the Victorian average. There are also a higher percentage of licenced venues compared to the Victorian average.

Over time, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems (Australian Department of Health).

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
> 2 Standard Drinks per Day	73.4%	66.6%	59.5%
> 4 Standard Drinks per Day	54.5%	46.8%	43.0%
Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions (per 10,000 population)	66.3	46.4	56.5
Alcohol-related Death Rate (per 10,000 population)	3.3	1.7	1.4
History of Alcohol and other Drug Related Problems in Family of Primary School Student	7.4%	5.7%	3.6%

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 18 Turning Point 2014 - 2015, 16 School Entrant Health Questionnaire.

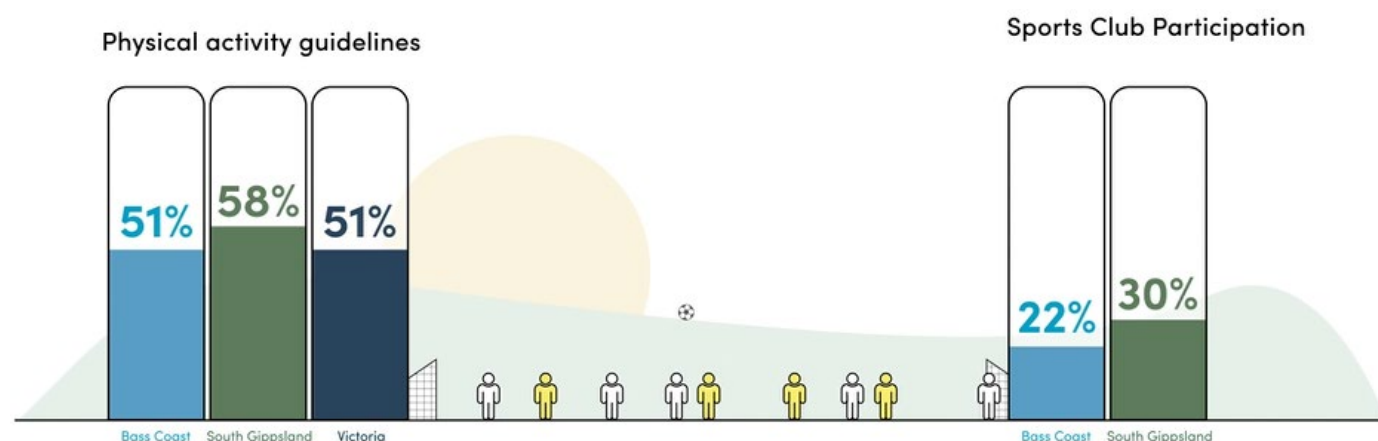


Physical Activity

Just over half of adults in the South Coast met the physical activity guidelines. Regular physical activity has important benefits for physical and mental health. It reduces the risk of many health problems such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, anxiety, depression, musculoskeletal problems, some cancers and unhealthy weight gain (Australian Department of Health).

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Proportion of adult population by compliance with physical activity guidelines			
Sedentary	0.8	2.0	2.5
Insufficient	44.7	38.6	44.1
Met Guidelines	51.4	58.0	50.9
Proportion of adult population who spent ≥ 7 hours per day sitting on an average week and weekend day			
Week day	20.0	16.1	26.6
Weekend day	10.3	8.8	14.1
Participation in any organised physical activity	25	37.6	28.7
Participation in non-organised physical activity	71.1	70.5	70.5
No physical activity per week	19	16.9	18.9

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015.



Mental Health

The South Coast has high rates of adults with psychological distress, anxiety and depression. An individual's mental health impacts how they think, feel and behave. It also impacts their physical health.

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
High - Very High levels of psychological distress in adults	20.1	21.5	15.4
Proportion of adult population ever diagnosed with anxiety or depression	39.1	35.5	27.4
Sought professional help for a mental health problem (past 12 months)	21.3	21.0	17.6
Avoidable deaths (0 - 74 years) - Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (per 100,000)	14.7	6.2	10.1
History of mental illness of parent	12	10	8.1
Families experiencing high or very high stress during month prior to survey	12	12.4	9.0
Proportion of Adult Population, by Self-Reported Health Status			
Excellent / Very Good	33.5	31.9	41.6
Good	41.0	51.3	37.6
Fair / Poor	25.0	16.8	20.3
Proportion of Adult Population, by Life Satisfaction			
Low or Medium	23.3	19.6	20.5
High	47.1	57.2	50.9
Very High	29.3	22.6	27.0
Proportion of Adult Population, by Feeling of Life Being Worthwhile			
Low or Medium	15.7	13.7	16.7
High	47.5	52.8	46.2
Very High	35.7	32.4	34.0

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Social Health Atlas of Australia, School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019.



Sexual Health

The total fertility rate and teenage birth rate for South Coast is higher than the Victorian average. Many young women plan to become pregnant and have a positive experience of pregnancy and parenting. However, compared with older women, teenage women are less likely to know how to access antenatal care services, are more likely to experience complications during pregnancy and childbirth (including early labour), are less likely to be financially secure, and are more likely to experience emotional distress (Victorian Women's Health Atlas).

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Total Fertility Rate (average number of babies born to a woman throughout her reproductive lifetime)	2.21	2.14	1.6
Teenage Birth Rate (under 20 years of age)	17.73%	9.04%	9.55%
Chlamydia Rate (per 10,000 population)			
Female	19.5	15.33	20.8
Male	12.5	9.41	18.1
Gonorrhoea Rate (per 10,000 population)			
Female	0.76	1.74	2.4
Male	0.76	2.79	6.4

Source: Women's Health Atlas.

Chronic Disease

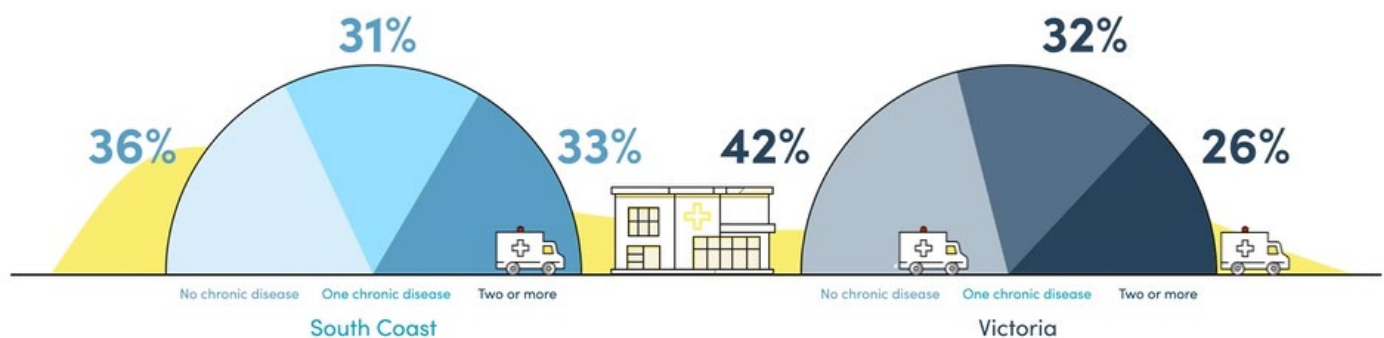
South Coast has high rates of adults with two or more chronic diseases. Chronic conditions are the leading cause of illness, disability and death in Australia (Australian Department of Health). Many chronic diseases can be prevented by maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Proportion of Adult Population Diagnosed with a Chronic Disease (%)			
No Chronic Disease	36.7	35.1	42.2
One Chronic Disease	28.7	33.2	32.3
Two or more Chronic Disease	34.6	31.7	25.5
Proportion of Adult Population Ever Diagnosed With One of the Following (%)			
Asthma	18.8	21.1	20.0



	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Type 2 Diabetes	5.8	5.0	5.5
Heart Disease	8.9	5.4	6.7
Stroke	2.9	2.5	2.4
Cancer	12.2	10.0	8.1
Osteoporosis	5.5	5.9	5.7
Anxiety or Depression	39.1	35.5	27.4
Arthritis	25.7	21.9	20.6

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017.



Dental

More than a third of adults in the South Coast avoided or delayed visiting a dentist due to the cost. Good dental health is important for your overall health. Tooth decay is one of the most common diseases affecting Australian children and adults but is largely preventable through limiting sugary foods, regular toothbrushing, and regular dental check-ups (Victorian Government).

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Parents concerned about their child's oral health	10.6	14.4	15.3
Children reported to have seen a dentist in the past year	55.6	52.6	52.1
Avoided or delayed visiting a dental professional due to cost (Adults)	44.6	36.2	33.9
Proportion of Adult Population, by Self-Reported Dental Health Status			
Excellent / Very Good	33.4	29.4	37.2

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Good	31.1	38.7	34.0
Fair / Poor	31.6	27.5	24.4
Not Applicable	3.3	4.4	4.0

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019, Victorian Population Health Survey 2017.

Drugs

Drug use can have a wide range of short- and long-term health effects ranging from changes in appetite, wakefulness, heart rate, blood pressure, and/or mood to heart attack, stroke, psychosis, overdose, and even death. These health effects may occur after just one use. Longer term effects can include heart or lung disease, cancer, mental illness, HIV / AIDS and hepatitis (National Institute of Health).

	Bass Coast	South Gippsland	Victoria
Alcohol- or Drug-related Problem in Family	7.4%	5.7%	3.6%
Dealing and Trafficking (per 100,000 population - year ending September 2020)	48.6	16.6	52
Cultivate or Manufacture (per 100,000 population - year ending September 2020)	21.6	10	21.1
Use and Procession (per 100,000 population, year ending September 2020)	134.9	79.7	209.4
Illicit Drug (any) - ADIS Episodes of Care (per 10,000 population)	79.1	34.1	42.0
Illicit Drug (any) - Ambulance Attendances (per 100,000 population)	119	85	208
Illicit Drug (any) - Hospital Admissions (per 10,000 population)	17.4	18.1	23.4

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019, Crime Statistics Victoria 2020, AOD Stats 2017-18, Ambo AOD Stats 2018-19.



Cancer Screening

South Coast has high levels of adults participating in cancer screening programs. Cancer screening programs look for early signs of the disease or indications that a person is more likely to develop the disease in the future. In most cases, early detection of cancer increases the chances of successful treatment (Australian Government).

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Breast Cancer Screening Participation	54.4	52.5	52.0
Cervical Cancer Screening Participation	60.4	63.6	61.5
Bowel Cancer Screening Participation	41.9	44.8	37.6

Source: 8 Gippsland Health and Human Services Profile.

Gambling

If you are addicted to gambling, the consequences can include financial losses, bankruptcy, losing a job, homelessness, mental health conditions and the breakdown of personal relationships (Australian Government).

	Bass Coast (%)	South Gippsland (%)	Victoria (%)
Gambling Problem in Family	1.2	0.9	0.7

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019.



Thank you for your interest in *Our Story: Community Health and Wellbeing Profile*.

The data in this resource will be updated regularly as new data becomes available. Some data relating to alcohol and other drugs is currently unavailable due to upgrading of systems to present the data.

