Mildura Rural City Council

AGENDA

Ordinary Meeting of Council

5.30pm Wednesday 23 May 2018

VENUE:
Committee & Council Room
76 Deakin Ave, Mildura

NEXT ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
5.30pm Wednesday 27 June 2018

Copies of Mildura Rural City Council's Agendas & Minutes
can be obtained online at **www.mildura.vic.gov.au**

Prayer

Almighty God,
We who are gathered together in Council,
pledge ourselves to work in harmony for
the welfare and development of our Rural City.

Guide us, we pray, in our deliberations,
help us to be fair in our judgement and
wise in our actions,
so that prosperity and happiness
shall be the lot of our people.
Amen.

Acknowledgement of Country

“I would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we are meeting, the Latji Latji people, and pay my respects to Elders both past and present.”

Note to Councillors

Declaration of Interest

Councillors should note that in accordance with Section 77A of the *Local Government Act 1989*, there is an obligation to declare a conflict of interest in a matter before Council.

A conflict of interest can be a direct or indirect interest in a matter.

A person has a direct interest if:

1. There is a reasonable likelihood that the benefits, obligations, opportunities or circumstances of the person would be directly altered if the matter is decided in a particular way;

2. There is a reasonable likelihood that the person will receive a direct benefit or loss that can be measured in financial terms if the matter is decided in a particular way;

3. There is a reasonable likelihood that the residential amenity of the person will be directly affected if the matter is decided in a particular way.

A person has an indirect interest if the person has:

1. A close association whereby a “family member” of the person has a direct or indirect interest or a ”relative” has a direct interest, or a member of the person’s household has a direct interest in a matter;

2. An indirect financial interest in the matter;

3. A conflicting duty;

4. Received an “applicable” gift;

5. Become an interested party in the matter by initiating civil proceedings or becoming a party to civil proceedings in relation to the matter; or

6. A residential amenity affect.

Disclosure of Interest

A Councillor must make full disclosure of a conflict of interest by advising the class and nature of the interest immediately before the matter is considered at the meeting. While the matter is being considered or any vote taken, the Councillor with the conflict of interest must leave the room and notify the Chairperson that he or she is doing so.

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GERARD JOSÉ

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

1 PRAYER AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

2 OPENING AND WELCOME

3 PRESENT

4 APOLOGIES

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Ordinary Council Meeting held on 24 April 2018
That Council confirm the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting of 24 April 2018 as a correct record

Confidential Council Meeting held on 24 April 2018
That Council confirm the minutes of the Confidential Council Meeting of 24 April 2018 as a correct record

6 CONFIRMATION OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

In accordance with Section 80A of *the Local Government Act 1989* (the Act), records of Assemblies of Councillors must be reported at the next practicable Council meeting and recorded in the minutes.

An Assembly of Councillors is defined in Section 76AA of the Act as a meeting at which matters are considered that are intended or likely to be the subject of a Council decision or the exercise of a delegated authority and which is either of the following:

- A meeting of an advisory committee where at least one Councillor is present; or
- A planned or scheduled meeting that includes at least half the Councillors and at least one Council officer.

The record is therefore presented for Council's noting.

Recommendation

That Council note the Assembly of Councillors records for the following meetings:

- **Statutory Planning Brief – 16 April 2018**
- **Planning Forum – 16 April 2018**
- **CEO Employment Matters Committee – 20 April 2018**
- **2018-19 Budget Briefing – 2 May 2018**
- **Disability Access Advisory Committee Meeting – 7 May 2018**
- **Finance Advisory Committee Meeting – 10 May 2018**
- **Council Forum - 10 May 2018**

RECORD OF ASSEMBLIES OF COUNCILLORS

Assembly Details	Councillor Attendees	All Other Attendees	Matters Discussed	Conflict of Interest Disclosures
Statutory Planning Briefing 16 April 2018	Cr Mark Eckel Cr Anthony Cirillo Cr Simon Clemence Cr Jason Modica Cr Min Poole Cr Max Thorburn	Gerard José, Chief Executive Officer Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development Andrew Millen, Manager Development Services Matthew Jackson, Principal Statutory Planner Aaron Huttig, Engineering Coordinator	1. VCAT Hearing P2393/2017 2. Planning Application 005.2017.00000379.001 Use and Development of the Land for Materials Recycling, for Stockpiling and Reprocessing of Waste Concrete and Associated Materials and Reduction in Car Parking Requirements and Associated Works	Cr Milne disclosed an indirect conflict of interest by close association on matter 2
Planning Forum 16 April 2018	Cr Mark Eckel Cr Anthony Cirillo Cr Simon Clemence Cr Jason Modica Cr Min Poole Cr Max Thorburn	Gerard José, Chief Executive Officer Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development Andrew Millen, Manager Development Services Matthew Jackson, Principal Statutory Planner Aaron Huttig, Engineering Coordinator	1. Planning Application 005.2017.00000266.001 Use and Development of the Land for a Major Promotional Sign 2. Planning Application 005.2017.00000379.001 Use and Development of the Land for Materials Recycling, for Stockpiling and Reprocessing of Waste Concrete and Associated Materials and Reduction in Car Parking Requirements and Associated Works	Cr Milne disclosed an indirect conflict of interest by close association on matter 2
CEO Employment Matters Committee 20 April 2018	Cr Mark Eckel Cr Ali Cupper Cr Anthony Cirillo Cr Simon Clemence Cr Glenn Milne	Gerard José, Chief Executive Officer Richard Sexton, Manager Corporate Administration	1. CEO Performance Appraisal 2016-2017	Nil
2018-19 Budget Briefing 2 May 2018	Cr Mark Eckel Cr Glenn Milne Cr Greg Brown Cr Simon Clemence Cr Jason Modica Cr Min Poole	Gerard José, Chief Executive Officer Martin Hawson, General Manager Community Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development Chris Parham, General Manager Corporate David Folvig, Manager Financial Services	1. 2018/19 Budget Briefing for Councillors	Nil
Disability Access Advisory Committee Meeting 7 May 2018	Cr Ali Cupper	Jeni Snadden, Rural Access Worker Jacqueline Murnane, Administration Officer Strategic Planning Diana Boynton Kathryn Lang Jan Cecchi	1. Chaffey Trail DVD's 2. Rural Access Grants 3. Murrayville Health Day 4. Sensory Garden 5. Access Requests 6. Young Carers get together	Nil

Assembly Details	Councillor Attendees	All Other Attendees	Matters Discussed	Conflict of Interest Disclosures
		Logie Onslow Karen Costa Kate Keetley Amanda Coombes	7. Wednesday lunch club with Mildura Seniors 8. Carer Blueprint Update 9. IT Training for Seniors 10. NDIS Information Sessions 11. Polio Survivor - Gerald Purchase 12. Disability Expo 13. Seating – Base Hospital 14. Dandelion Project 15. Amaze 16. Kookaburra Kids	
Finance Advisory Committee Meeting 10 May 2018	Cr Mark Eckel Cr Ali Cupper Cr Anthony Cirillo Cr Simon Clemence	Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development Chris Parham, General Manager Corporate David Folvig, Manager Financial Services	1. Tender Award	Nil
Council Forum 10 May 2018	Cr Mark Eckel Cr Ali Cupper (1pm-2pm) Cr Greg Brown Cr Anthony Cirillo Cr Simon Clemence Cr Glenn Milne Cr Min Poole (4.38pm) Cr Jason Modica (4.38pm)	Gerard José, Chief Executive Officer Chris Parham, General Manager Corporate Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development Mark Jenkins, Acting General Manager Community Richard Sexton, Manager Corporate Administration Ben Piscioneri, Public Relations Officer	1. Australian Inland Botanic Gardens 2. MAPL Business Plan & Biannual Report 3. Mildura Regional Development Business Plan 4. Monthly Management Report 5. Sustainability of Rural & Regional Councils 6. State Government Cost Shifting 7. Victoria Police Presentation 8. Confidential Matter 9. Country Football and Netball Program Funding 10. State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 11. Climate Change at Mildura Rural City Council 12. Councillor Issues & Questions 13. CEO Issues	Cr Milne disclosed an indirect conflict of interest by close association for a matter raised during Cr Questions

7 NOTIFICATION OF ABSENCE

8 MAYORAL REPORT

8.1 MAYOR'S REPORT APRIL 2018

File Number: **02/01/06**

1. Summary

The following is a report on the activities and functions attended by the Mayor during the month of April 2018, as confirmed by the Mayor.

2. Recommendation

That Council note the contents of this report.

3. Comments

- Mallee Family Violence Executive Meeting
- Meeting with CEO, Murray Darling Association
- Meeting with Ratepayer
- Attended Official Launch 2018 Cullulleraine Music Festival
- Container Deposit Rally
- Embassy Vic Network Meeting, Melbourne
- Mildura Day / Chaffey Trail Meeting
- Mildura Future Ready Committee Meeting
- Meeting with CEO
- Met with Peter Crisp MLA regarding Mildura Future Ready Outcomes
- Kiwanis Australia Representatives
- Psyche Bend Committee of Management Meeting
- Finance Portfolio Meeting
- Finance Advisory Committee Meeting
- Council Forum
- Councillors Meeting regarding IT Requirements
- Meeting with Tim Scala, Secretary / Manager, Mildura Harness Racing and CEO Harness Racing Vic
- Site Visit Fifteenth Street Sign
- Minister for Youth and Sport, Vanuatu
- Officially Opened Cullulleraine Music Festival
- Mildura Harness Pacing Cup Night and Trophy Presentation
- Mildura Life Saving Club Presentation Lunch and Tour
- Meeting with CEO
- Meeting with Cas Driscoll regarding Hospice
- Planning Forum
- Morning Tea with Deputy Prime Minister, Michael McCormack
- Lunch with Deputy Prime Minister, Michael McCormack
- Meeting with Ratepayer
- Chaffey Trail Reference Group Meeting
- Regional Cities Victoria, Melbourne
- CEO Employment Matters Committee Meeting
- Annual Inspection, Australian Navy Cadets
- Meeting with CEO Mildura Gateway Tavern
- Mayor and General Manager, Wentworth Shire Council

- Attended Re-Consecration of Euston Cenotaph
- Robinvale-Euston Memorial Park Official Opening
- Ordinary Council Meeting
- ANZAC Day Wreath Laying – Dawn Service
- ANZAC Day Wreath Laying – Commemoration Service
- Environment & Energy Commonwealth Environmental Water Enquiry Briefing
- Chaffey Trail Reference Group Meeting
- La Trobe University Mildura 2018 Graduation and Prize Ceremony
- Officially Opened May Bowls Carnival
- Sunraysia Multicultural Festival
- Officially Launched Paws Along the Murray Walk
- Meeting with Chair Mildura Arts Board
- Melbourne Symphony Orchestra VIP Soiree

9 COUNCILLORS REPORTS

9.1 COUNCILLORS' REPORT APRIL 2018

File Number: **02/01/06**

1. Summary

The following is a report on the activities and functions attended by Councillors during the month of April 2018, as confirmed by the Councillors.

2. Recommendation

That Council note the contents of this report.

3. Comments

Cr Greg Brown

- Meeting regarding Ouyen Silo Trail
- Calder Highway Improvement Committee Meeting
- Meeting regarding Underbool Silo Trail
- Morning Tea with Michael McCormack, Deputy Prime Minister
- Meeting regarding Murrayville Silo Trail

Cr Anthony Cirillo

- Document Signing: First Environmental Upgrade Agreement
- Murray Darling Association Region 4 AGM

Cr Simon Clemence

- Meeting with Chief Executive Officer
- Northern Mallee Local Drug Action Team Meeting
- Aboriginal Action Committee Dinner
- Aboriginal Action Committee Meeting
- Tour of CCTV Installation Sites with Minister Tierney
- Presented Awards – Mildura Rural City Council Youth Awards
- Economic Development & Tourism Portfolio / Grants Briefing Meeting
- La Trobe University 2018 Graduation and Prize Ceremony

Cr Ali Cupper

- Meeting with Ratepayer
- Launch of Jobs Victoria Dandelion Program
- Finance Portfolio Meeting
- Finance Advisory Committee Meeting
- Cemetery Trust Governance Training
- Community Development Portfolio Meeting / Rural Access Grants
- Skills & Jobs Centre Re Launch with Minister Tierney MP
- Meeting with Mark Gepp MP and Gayle Tierney MP
- Women’s Think Tank Planning Session
- CEO Employment Matters Committee Meeting
- Lay Wreath Merbein ANZAC Day Service
- Paws Along the Murray Walk

Cr Glenn Milne

- Attended Mildura 100
- Tailem Bend Race Complex Visit
- Meeting with Larry Perkins
- Attended Launch of Cullulleraine Music Fest
- Launch of Jobs Victoria Dandelion Program
- Attended Greek Orthodox Good Friday Walk
- Disability Games Relay
- Meeting with Chief Executive Officer
- Local Government Working Group on Gambling, Melbourne
- Provided Welcome to Mildura 400 Rally and attended Welcome Function
- Attended Mildura 400 Rally
- Governance & Integrity in Local Government Masterclass, Melbourne
- SuniTAFE World Café
- Recreation Portfolio / Grants Review
- Attended ANZAC Service, Mildura Rural City Council
- Rail Freight Alliance Meeting, Melbourne
- Sunraysia Multicultural Festival

Cr Jason Modica

- Mildura Cemetery Trust Stakeholder Meeting
- Document Signing: First Environmental Upgrade Agreement
- Murray Darling Association Region 4 AGM
- Australian Inland Botanic Gardens Meeting
- Arts Mildura Board Meeting
- Mildura Arts Centre Media Opportunity
- Arts & Culture Portfolio Meeting / Grants Briefing
- Provided Welcome: Sunraysia Multicultural Festival
- Melbourne Symphony Orchestra VIP Soiree

Cr Min Poole

- Women's Think Tank Planning Session
- Community Wellbeing & Services Portfolio Meeting
- First Netball Game on new Merbein Court
- Mildura City Heart Fashion Workshop
- Presented Awards – Mildura Rural City Council Youth Awards
- Mildura Cemetery Trust Stakeholder Meeting - Chair

Cr Max Thorburn

- Refer to the table below

This table represents attendances by two or more Councillors at the following functions, as advised by Councillor acceptances for such functions:

Function Attended	Brown	Cirillo	Clemence	Cupper	Milne	Modica	Poole	Thorburn
Council Forum	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔
Ordinary Council Meeting	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mildura Future Ready Steering Committee Meeting					✔	✔		
Meeting with Mildura Regional Development			✔		✔			
IT Requirements Meeting	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔	
Planning Forum		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	
Kerbside Organics Workshop			✔		✔	✔	✔	
Financial Advisory Committee Meeting			✔	✔				
CEO Employment Matters Committee Meeting			✔	✔	✔			
Briefing on Public Hearing – Inquiry into the Management and Use of Commonwealth Environmental Water		✔		✔		✔		
Environment & Energy Commonwealth Environmental Water Inquiry Briefing		✔				✔		
Exhibition Opening: Weaving the Waterways				✔	✔			
Skills & Jobs Centre Re-Launch with Minister Tierney, MP				✔			✔	
Lake Cullulleraine Music Festival					✔	✔		

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

10 RESPONSES TO COUNCILLORS QUESTIONS

10.1 CR MAX THORBURN - TRUCKWASHING FACILITY AT MILDURA LANDFILL

Record Number: 1415/40

"Is the "new" truck washing facility at the Mildura landfill operational, how long did it operate after we built it, what was the cost of construction and why doesn't it work?"

This matter was addressed by Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development in a memorandum provided to Councillors dated 30 April 2018.

The truck wash facility at the Mildura Landfill was built as a result of Environment Protection Authority (EPA) regulatory requirements for the decommissioning of the wash down bay.

The project was financially complete in December 2017, however there have been problems with the final commissioning of the facility. The project team and contractor are working on resolving these issues.

The total cost of the project was $322,558.87 and was approved at the September 2015 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

10.2 CR GLENN MILNE - PUMP OUT STATIONS

Record Number: 02/01/06

"While we are on the river, there is also an issue of pump out stations which I believe aren't being maintained in working condition and I'm led to believe there is raw sewerage being pumped into the river. Can we check this too as it is a concern for tourism?"

This matter was addressed by Mandy Whelan, General Manager Development in a memorandum provided to Councillors dated 11 May 2018.

This matter was referred to Wentworth Shire Council and the following response was received on 10 May 2018;

Council operates three Effluent Disposal Systems (EDS) which are located in Buronga, Dareton and Wentworth. These are serviced/ maintained every Monday.

Users are notified by email of major breakdowns if they arise. To our knowledge there has not been any waste dispersed into natural water flows or banks at any of the three site.

It should be noted that other Effluent Disposal Systems operate within the region and Wentworth Shire has no influence/ control over these.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

10.3 CR GLENN MILNE - NEW CLEARANCE LAWS - BIKE RIDERS

Record Number: 02/01/06

"Do we have any roads that are not suitable for bike riders given the new clearance laws, and have we checked? There are a number of Councils that have banned pushbikes on certain roads due to double white lines and clearance issues."

This matter was addressed by Mandy Whelan, General Manger Development in a memorandum provided to Councillors dated 9 May 2018.

In 2017 the Victorian Government rejected a recommendation to introduce a minimum passing distance for motorists overtaking cyclists, and instead introduced a 12 month public education safety campaign.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

11 QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

12 NOTICES OF MOTION

NOTICE OF MOTION - WATER RELATED MATTERS

Councillor: **Jason Modica**
Notice of Motion No: **NM3/18**
File No: **19/01/04**
Date: **18 May 2018**

1. Recommendation

That Council:

(i) formulates a comprehensive submission on water related issues, including a statement of expectation, in response to issues affecting the Council and its ratepayers;
(ii) discusses and consults widely in order to present a strong, clear voice requesting clarity, transparency and potentially actions to protect the river's ecological integrity and the sustainability of farming in our region; and
(iii) supports the Wentworth Shire Council's proposal from last year's Australian Local Government Association meeting to create a water ombudsman.

Mover
Councillor Jason Modica

Seconder
Councillor Ali Cupper

13 PETITIONS

Nil

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14 MANAGEMENT REPORTS

14.1 COUNCILLORS EXPENSES REPORT

File Number: **02/01/06**
Officer: **Chief Executive Officer**

1. Summary

In keeping with Council's Councillor Support and Expenses Policy CP012, Councillor's expenses are reported quarterly to an Ordinary Meeting of Council. Accordingly, this report presents Councillor's expenses for the period 1 January - 31 March 2018.

2. Recommendation

That Council note the contents of this report.

3. Background

The report has been prepared in accordance with Council's Support and Expenses Policy CP012.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

Councillors have been provided with a summary report of their expenses on a monthly basis.

5. Discussion

Summarised in the document attached are the figures for allowances and expenses for the Mayor and Councillors for the period 1 January – 31 March 2018.

6. Time Frame

The report presents Councillors' Expenses for the period 1 January – 31 March 2018.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

4.4 Financial Sustainability

Goal to be achieved:

- meets the community's needs in a financially responsible manner.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

There are no asset management implications associated with this report.

9. Implications

Policy
The report aligns with Council's Councillor Support and Expense Policy CP012.

Legal/Statutory
There are no legal/statutory implications associated with this report.

Financial
Costs are in accordance with Council's 2017/2018 Operational Budget.

If relating to unbudgeted funds, consultation must be made with Finance.

Environmental
There are no environmental impacts associated with this report.

Social
There are no social implications associated with this report.

Economic
There are no economic implications associated with this report.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will not be exposed to any significant risk.

11. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
1 Councillors Expenses 1 January -31 March 2018

Councillor Expenses for the period 1 January-31 March 2018

Councillor	1. Allowance	2. Travel & Accommodation	3. Car Mileage	4. Information & Communication	5. Conferences & Training	6. Catering / Meals	7. Misc
Cr Greg Brown	6,905.28	991.82	2,270.40	66.00			
Cr Anthony Cirillo	6,905.28		442.20	66.00			
Cr Simon Clemence	6,905.28		1,089.00	270.54	540.00	126.18	102.98
Cr Ali Cupper	6,905.28			132.00			
Cr Mark Eckel	21,366.67	5,049.52		422.75	540.00	574.50	408.95
Cr Jason Modica	6,905.28	576.96	516.12	270.54	6,990.00	18.00	
Cr Glenn Milne	6,905.28	3,731.82	1,871.10	270.54		394.14	
Cr Min Poole	6,905.28		132.00	270.54	6,990.00	220.90	
Cr Max Thorburn	6,905.28			251.65			

Definition of Expenses

1. Mildura Rural City Council is a Category Two Council and must set allowances in line with the Local Government Act 1989. An adjustment is made annually and gazetted by the Minister. Allowances must also include amount in lieu of superannuation.
2. Travel Costs include cost of flights, taxis, public transport fees, and accommodation etc associated with undertaking duties of a Councillor4,758.76
3. Car Mileage recognises the private vehicles costs associated with Councillors travelling and fulfilling Council duties
4. Communication expenses include costs associated with provision of equipment (I-pad, fax, phone), phone reimbursements and monthly telecommunications charges
5. These include registration fees, educational / training costs and meeting expenses
6. Catering costs associated with undertaking responsibilities of Councillor including meal reimbursements,
7. Includes carer expenses, printing, and other expenditure / reimbursements associated with responsibilities in performing Councillor role

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14.2 COMMITMENT OF FUNDING TO SUPPORT APPLICATION TO COUNTRY FOOTBALL AND NETBALL PROGRAM

File Number: **16/03/01**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek a commitment of funds from the 2019-20 Capital Works Program to support a recently submitted application for funding through the current round of the Victorian Government's 2016-20 Country Football and Netball Program.

2. Recommendation

That Council:

(i) approve a commitment of $108,000 from the 2019-20 Capital Works Program to support Irymple Football Netball Club's application for Country Football and Netball Program funding to construct two new netball courts at Henshilwood Recreation Reserve, Irymple; and
(ii) make this commitment subject to the Country Football Netball Program application being successful.

3. Background

Country Football Netball Program (CFNP) provides funding to assist country football and netball clubs, associations and umpiring organisations to develop facilities in rural, regional and outer metropolitan locations. Councils may be successful in receiving up to $100,000 per financial year and this can comprise of one large project seeking $100,000 or up to three smaller projects.

An application for this funding was recently submitted on behalf of the Irymple Football Netball Club (IFNC). The project for which funding has been sought is reliant on a $108,000 contribution from Mildura Rural City Council but the short application opening period did not allow sufficient time for council officers to formally seek Council's commitment of funding to support the application at the time. As such, the application was submitted on the basis that Council funding was 'to be confirmed'.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

The program's funding conditions require councils to guarantee the cash flow payments towards projects where a community organisation is contributing. Given this financial risk, historic practice has involved Council officers working with eligible groups to ensure projects are sufficiently scoped and appraised before any application for funding is made. This preparation work includes completion of detailed design plans and obtainment of contractor quotes to enable a rigorous project budget to be established.

In the lead up to the current round of CFNP, officers worked with IFNC in an attempt to appropriately position their project to seek funding. Sunraysia Football Netball League (SFNL) was also involved in the planning of this project.

5. Discussion

The previous round of CFNP opened in 2016 and at that time officers worked with both the IFNC and Merbein Football Netball Club (MFNC) to develop project scopes for netball court redevelopments at their respective home recreation reserves. Based on an assessment of the status of each project ahead of the application closing date, it was established that the MFNC project was ready to proceed and was thus, appropriately positioned to request funding. An application was then submitted in July 2017 with a successful outcome.

Conversely, at that time the IFNC project was considered not yet ready to proceed and therefore an application for funding was not submitted in that round. Whilst the project concept itself was supported, the uncertainty around final costs presented a potential risk to both the club and Council as any budget shortfall would need to be absorbed by one or both of these parties.

Whilst the decision was made to not seek funding in the previous round, officers continued working with the IFNC to complete the necessary requirements to appropriately position that project with the view of applying for funding in the next round of CFNP.

All necessary scoping work for the IFNC project has now been completed and contractor quotes obtained which has produced a robust project budget. Confirmation of IFNC commitment to financially contribute to the project has also been provided. The club's $108,000 (cash and in-kind) contribution matches the amount to be requested from Council and this approach is consistent with historic practice.

This project is identified in the current draft *Henshilwood Recreation Reserve Master Plan*. As was the case with the recently funded MFNC netball court project, the SFNL has been actively involved in the planning process and has subsequently committed $15,000 towards the project should the CFNP application be successful.

6. Time Frame

If approved, formal confirmation of Council's commitment of funds will be forwarded to Sport and Recreation Victoria (SRV) for consideration as part of the recently submitted application.

Advice from SRV is that successful applicants will be notified by October 2018.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

1.6 Recreation and Sport

Goals to be achieved:

- increased participation in sport and recreation activities
- increased access to a diverse range of quality sporting and recreation facilities and programs.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

The project for which funding is being requested will enable completion of an identified action in the current draft *Henshilwood Recreation Reserve Master Plan*.

9. Implications

Policy
Should funding be successful, the project will be completed in accordance with Council's *Procurement of Goods, Services and Works Policy CP083.*

Legal/Statutory
If the funding application is successful, Council will be required to enter a formal service agreement with the funding body.

Financial
Based on contractor quotes, internal estimates and a 10 per cent contingency for construction based projects, the total anticipated cost of the project is $316,000.

The respective financial contributions towards the project are proposed as follows:

Project	CFNP Request	Council Contribution (2019/2020)	Other Contribution	Total Project Cost
Netball court development at Henshilwood Recreation Reserve.	$100,000	$108,000	$108,000 (IFNC - $93,000 and SFNL - $15,000)	$316,000

Environmental
Delivery of this project will require removal of a small number of trees within Henshilwood Recreation Reserve. Scoping of the project has been completed in consultation with Council's Parks and Gardens Coordinator and will result in some offset planting being undertaken for the removed trees.

Social
This project provides evidence of Council's recognition of the importance of sport and recreation in fostering social and community engagement, development of strong and resilient communities and the general health and wellbeing of communities and individuals.

Economic
Supporting the funding application will enable Council to seek significant external funding and therefore decrease the dependency on rates to fund this project.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will not be exposed to any significant risk.

11. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

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14.3 ARTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM 2017-18 (FEBRUARY ROUND)

File Number: **16/02/19**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to consider recommendations for funding through the Arts Development 2017-18 (February Round) grant program.

2. Recommendation

That Council approves the following grant applications totalling $9,973.40 for funding through the Arts Development 2017-18 (February Round) grant program as presented in the table below:

Applicant	Project or Event Title	Description	Recommended Funding
Arts Mildura	**Behind Their Eyes**	**Community engagement project.**	**$2,000.00**
Electric Light Theatre (ELT)	**ELT 2018/19 Season Financial Assistance Scholarships**	**To offer a financial assistance scholarship fund.**	**$2,000.00**
Mildura 2OTU Heritage Incorporated	**RAAF Mildura Lost Pilot Recognition Program**	**To identify Sunraysia's Royal Australian Airforce Heritage and Commemorate the sacrifices of the 52 Australians, who died whilst training at No.2 Operational Training Unit Mildura for the Pacific theatre conflict during the Second World War.**	**$1,973.40**
Deakin University	**Walking the Murray, Reading Mildura**	**A curated river walk to be held on Sunday 7 October.**	**$2,000.00**
Dante Alighieri Society of Mildura	**Dante Alighieri National Conference 2018 – Congress Dante in the Desert**	**Amalgamation of cultures by bringing together Italy, Mildura and Australian and New Zealand Dante Alighieri societies and to showcase the Mildura region.**	**$2,000.00**
		Total Funding Recommended:	**$9.973.40**

3. Background

Council's Arts Development grant program is designed to provide financial assistance to local community organisations to participate in and experience the arts – be it performing or visual arts activities including artistic and production skills development), establishment of new arts organisations, audience and market development, educational opportunities, conservation and preservation of cultural heritage, as well as professional assistance.

Approximately $10,000 of funding is allocated through Council's operational budget for the Arts Development grant program each financial year.

Arts Development grants are made available once per financial year, with funding up to $2,000.

Funding through this round is for events or project being held or undertaken between 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 inclusive.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

Our community and relevant groups were notified about the Arts Development grant program through the following communication methods:

- Media releases
- Council's and Mildura Arts Centre's website
- Social Media (Facebook) – Council's and Mildura Arts Centre's
- Local radio and newspaper advertising
- Council staff networks

Grants Information Sessions were also held on Tuesday 30 January 2018 in Mildura.

Potential applicants were encouraged to discuss their project with Council's Arts and Culture Development Manager prior to submitting an application and assistance was available upon request throughout the grant application period.

Following the Council meeting, all grant applicants will be notified and unsuccessful applicants will be encouraged to seek feedback on their application if desired.

5. Discussion

A total of 10 applications was received for this round, with a total value of $19,258.40 (GST exclusive) requested from applicants.

A pre-eligibility check of all applications was undertaken prior to the compliant applications being formally assessed by the selected grants assessment panel (assessment panel).

This check identified all applications as being compliant.

The assessment panel for this round was made up of the following council officers:

- Marketing and Development Team Leader
- Acting Gallery Programs Officer, Customer Service Attendant
- Environmental Sustainability Project Officer

Compliant applications were individually scored by the panel against the selection criteria as outlined in the grant program guidelines (copy attached to this report) and then ranked according to the panel's combined total scores.

Recommendations for funding were made based on a combination of both the available budget and the application's overall assessment score and were presented to the Portfolio Councillor for Arts and Culture and General Manager Community at a meeting held Thursday 26 April 2018.

As a result of this process 5 out of 10 applications are being recommended for funding. Details of the application not recommended for funding are contained in a separate Confidential Memorandum which was distributed to Councillors prior to the May 2018 Ordinary Council meeting.

6. Time Frame

Applications opened on Monday 5 February 2018 and closed Monday 19 March 2018.

Subject to approval by Council, applicants will be notified in June 2018

All grants are to be spent within 12 months of receiving the funds.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

1.5 Arts, Culture and Heritage

Goals to be achieved:

- increased access to a diverse range of arts and cultural experiences;
- a community that values and embraces its history and diverse cultural heritage; and
  the significance of our region's Indigenous culture is recognised through arts and cultural experiences.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

If applying for funding to undertake a construction project, applicants were required to supply evidence of the relevant land owner's consent to carry out such works.

All approved projects will need to meet Asset Management plans and policies.

9. Implications

Policy
The Arts Development grant program aligns with Council's Grants Policy CP021 and its associated guidelines along with the Arts Development Grants Policy CP054.

Legal/Statutory
Compliance with *Disclosure of Interest Section 79 – Local Government Act (1989)*

Financial
The Arts Developments 2017-18 (February Round) grant program is within Council's operational budget financial year 2017-18.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
The grants provide opportunities for community development, engagement and participation in arts and culture activities within our municipality

Economic
There are some economic opportunities, particularly tourism for the region, within this year's projects.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will be exposed to the following risks:

Risks	Controls	Residual Risk
An Organisation may question why their application was not successful	Grant applications are assessed against compliance requirements and a set criterion in order to ensure a transparent and accountable assessment process. Unsuccessful applicants are provided with an explanation why their application was unsuccessful based on the set criterion in Council's adopted Policy.	Low
Inappropriate use of Council funding	Successful applicants will be required to complete reporting and evaluation forms detailing expenditure and providing all receipts for monies spent after projects are completed.	Low

11. Conflicts of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared during this round.

The Arts and Culture Development Manager provided relevant information and assistance to applicants during the application process and was therefore not involved in the assessment process.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

14.4 RECREATION GRANT PROGRAM 2017-18 (FEBRUARY ROUND) - RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

File Number: **16/03/01**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to consider recommendations for funding through the Recreation Grant Program 2017-18 (February Round).

2. Recommendation

That Council approves the following grant applications totalling $61,663.01 for funding through the Recreation Grant Program 2017-18 (February Round) as presented in the tables below:

Recreation Development

Applicant	Project Title	Description	Recommended Funding
Red Cliffs Lawn Tennis Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of a tennis ball machine**	**$1,000**
Mallee Sunset Field Archers	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of archery bows**	**$880**
Nangiloc and District Football Netball Club Inc	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of footballs and equipment for the women's football team**	**$880**
North West Victoria Adult Riding Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of jumping poles**	**$1,000**
Second Mildura Scouts	**Skills development**	**Sending scouts to the 25th Australian Scout Jamboree**	**$1,000**
Mildura BMX Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of BMX bikes**	**$706.60**
Coomealla Wentworth Cricket Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of portable shade structures**	**$1,000**
Mildura West Cricket Club Inc	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of a cricket bowling machine**	**$830**
Red Cliffs Senior Citizens Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of an indoor bowls mat**	**$1,000**

Mildura Senior Citizens Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of an indoor bowls mat**	**$1,000**
Irymple Swimming Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of portable shade structures**	**$1,000**
Irymple Football Netball Club	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of software for game day filming**	**$660**
Mildura BMX Club	**Skills development**	**Training for BMX coaches**	**$966.60**
Mildura Roller Derby League	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of a portable audio system**	**$392**
Sunraysia Gliding Club Inc	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of a dual watch glider radio**	**$1,000**
Electric Light Theatre (Mildura) Inc	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of a laptop**	**$1,000**
Wanderers Baseball Club Inc	**Uniform upgrade**	**Purchase of club uniforms**	**$1,000**
Red Cliffs Bowling Club Inc	**Equipment upgrade**	**Purchase of tables for the club rooms**	**$626**
Total Funding Recommended:			**$15,941.20**

Recreation Facilities Upgrade

Applicant	Project	Description	Recommended Funding
Merbein Golf Club	**Irrigation upgrade**	**Upgrade of the irrigation system (Stage Two)**	**$6,000**
Mildura Lawn Tennis Club	**Major project planning**	**Geotechnical assessment to assist with major project planning**	**$4,263.60**
Riverside Golf Club	**Irrigation upgrade**	**Upgrade of the irrigation system**	**$6,000**
Mildura Speedway Drivers Club	**Facility upgrade**	**Purchase and installation of an electronic lap counter**	**$1,776**

Riverside Golf Club	**Security upgrade**	**Upgrade of security lighting and installation of security cameras**	**$5,914.89**
Mildura Football Netball Club	**Kiosk upgrade**	**Upgrade and expansion of the club canteen**	**$6,000**
Irymple Football Netball Club	**Kitchen upgrade**	**Installation of stainless steel benches in the kitchen (Stage Two)**	**$4,000**
Nangiloc and District Football Netball Club Inc	**Club room upgrade**	**Upgrade of the carpet in the club rooms and umpire change rooms**	**$4,260**
Mildura Swimming Club	**Club room upgrade**	**Upgrade of the carpet in the club room**	**$2,120**
Red Cliffs Lawn Tennis Club	**Fencing upgrade**	**Upgrade of the fence between the tennis and croquet club sites**	**$4,260.66**
Red Cliffs Senior Citizens Club	**Club room upgrade**	**Installation of an air conditioner in the office**	**$1,126.66**
Total Funding Recommended:			**$45,721.81**

3. Background

Council's Recreation Grant Program is designed to provide financial assistance to local sport and recreation groups to maintain and develop their facilities, and also to develop the programs and opportunities they offer to the community.

The Recreation Grant Program is comprised of two funding streams; the Recreation Development Grant and the Recreation Facilities Upgrade Grant.

The Recreation Development Grant offers up to $1,000 on a $2:$1 ratio and the Recreation Facilities Upgrade Grant offers up to $6,000 on a $2:$1 ratio.

Recreation grants are made available twice per financial year.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

Our community and relevant groups were notified about the Recreation Grant Program through the following communication methods:

- Media releases
- Council's website
- Social Media (Facebook)
- Local newspaper advertising
- Council staff networks.

A Grants Information Session was held in Mildura on 30 January 2018.

Potential applicants were encouraged to discuss their project with Council's Community Recreation Officer prior to submitting an application and assistance was available upon request throughout the grant application period.

Following the Council meeting, all grant applicants will be notified and unsuccessful applicants will be encouraged to seek feedback on their application if desired.

5. Discussion

A total of 32 applications were received for this round, worth a total value of $69,544.74 (GST exclusive).

A pre-eligibility check of all applications was undertaken prior to the compliant applications being formally assessed by the selected grants assessment panel (assessment panel).

This check identified all applications as being compliant. One application was later withdrawn by the applicant.

The assessment panel for this round was made up of the following council officers:

- Manager Leisure and Cultural Services
- Youth Engagement Services Coordinator
- Senior Youth Case Manager, Navigator Program.

Compliant applications were individually scored by the panel against the selection criteria as outlined in the grant program guidelines (copies attached to this report) and then ranked according to the panel's combined total scores.

Recommendations for funding were made based on a combination of both the available budget and the application's overall assessment score and were presented to the Portfolio Councillor for Recreation and Sport and General Manager Community at a meeting held on 24 April 2018.

As a result of this process 29 out of 32 applications are being recommended for funding. Details of the applications not recommended for funding are contained in a separate Confidential Memorandum which was distributed to Councillors prior to the May 2018 Ordinary Council meeting.

6. Time Frame

Applications opened on Monday, 5 February 2018 and closed on Monday, 19 March 2018.

Subject to approval by Council, applicants will be notified in May 2018.

All grants are to be spent within 12 months of receiving the funds.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

1.6 Recreation and Sport

Goals to be achieved:

- increased participation in sport and recreation activities; and
- increased access to a diverse range of quality sporting and recreation facilities and programs.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

If applying for funding to undertake a construction project, applicants were required to supply evidence of the relevant land owner's consent to carry out such works.

All approved projects will need to meet Asset Management plans and policies.

9. Implications

Policy
The Recreation Grant Program aligns with Council's Grants Policy CP021 and its associated guidelines along with the Recreation Assistance Grant Schemes Policy OP073 and its associated guidelines.

Legal/Statutory
Compliance with Disclosure of Interest Section 79 – *Local Government Act 1989*.

Financial
The Recreation Grant Program 2017-18 (February Round) is within Council's operational budget for the 2017-18 financial year.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
Provision of Recreation Grant Program funding recognises the importance of sport and recreation in fostering social and community engagement, development of strong and resilient communities and the general health and well-being of communities and individuals.

Economic
Council's Recreation Grant Program funding, in partnership with recipient group contributions will result in a total value of $142,068.81 being contributed to the local sport and recreation community.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting this report Council will be exposed to the following risks:

Risks	Controls	Residual Risk
An organisation may question why their application was not successful	Grant applications are assessed against compliance requirements and a set criterion in order to ensure a transparent and accountable assessment process. Unsuccessful applicants are provided with an explanation why their application was unsuccessful based on the set criterion in Council's adopted Policy.	Low
Inappropriate use of Council funding	Successful applicants will be required to complete reporting and evaluation forms detailing expenditure and providing all receipts for monies spent after projects are completed.	Low

11. Conflicts of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared during this round.

The Community Recreation Officer provided relevant information and assistance to applicants during the application process and was therefore not involved in the assessment process.

Attachments
1 Recreation Development Grant Program - Grant Guidelines
2 Recreation Facilities Upgrade Grant Program - Grant Guidelines



Recreation Development Grant Guidelines 2018

Mildura Rural City Council

Introduction

Recreation Development grants are designed to assist recreation groups to undertake projects that encourage new leisure initiatives with the potential to expand the range and quality of recreation opportunities or increase participation in a particular activity.

You are encouraged to read the guidelines and discuss your project idea with us before starting an application.

For more information or to discuss your application please contact us on 03 5018 8100 or email caitlin.byrne@mildura.vic.gov.au.

Who can apply?

To be eligible to apply for a Recreation Development grant you must:

- Be a not-for-profit organisation/group and Incorporated Body (or be auspiced by one).
- Have Public Liability Insurance to the minimum of $10 million.
- Be based within the Mildura Rural City Council Local Government Area, and/or provide services and activities within these boundaries (or propose to).

What will be funded?

Recreation Development Grants are made available to support the goals of the Council Plan 2017-2021. Through this program we aim to fund projects or programs that are targeted at:

1. Increasing participation in sport and recreation.
2. Ensuring our community has access to a diverse range of quality sporting and recreation facilities, programs and opportunities.

Priority will be given to projects catering for a demonstrated community need.

Potential Projects

Examples of projects that may be eligible for funding include:

- Coaching clinics
- Training and development
- Purchase of minor equipment

What will not be funded?

You cannot apply for a Recreation Development grant if:

- Re-current or ongoing funding from Council is needed.
- Your project is eligible for funding under another government or statutory body.
- The request for funding is for a maintenance project, club administration costs, repair of equipment or payment of utilities (rent, power, telephone etc.).
- Your project has been funded through this grant program previously.
- Your project has commenced or will commence before the grant funding is announced (we do not fund in retrospect).
- You wish to fund the costs associated with preparing a grant application and/or the sourcing of quotes.

How much can I apply for?

Eligible groups can apply for up to $1,000.

Recreation Development grants are paid on a '$2 for $1' basis (funding ratio) - meaning that for every $2 provided by Council, successful applicants must contribute a minimum of $1 towards the cost of a project.

Applicants can claim part of their required contribution as in-kind or voluntary support.

The following examples have been developed to assist you to understand funding ratios.

Council Grant	Your Contribution		Project Total	Eligible?	Details
	Cash	In-kind			
$1,000	$500	$0	$1,500	Yes	This project is eligible as the 2:1 funding ratio has been met and there is no in-kind support.
$1,000	$250	$250	$1,500	Yes	This project is eligible as the 2:1 funding ratio has been met and in-kind support does not exceed the permitted value.
$1,000	$0	$500	$1,500	No	This project is not eligible as there is no cash contribution from the applicant.
$1,000	$200	$300	$1,500	No	This project is not eligible as in-kind support exceeds the permitted value.
$1,000	$750	$0	$1,750	Yes	This project is eligible as the 2:1 funding ratio has been exceeded by the applicant contributing more than 1/3 of the total project cost.

How do I apply?

We encourage you to discuss your project idea with us before starting an application.

Applications must be submitted online via our grants portal www.mrcc.smartygrants.com.au.

Important Milestones

1. **Grant round opens** 5 February 2018
2. **Submit your application by** 4pm, Monday 19 March 2018
3. **Applications assessed**
4. **Council Meeting (decision)** May 2018
5. **Applicants notified** Late May – Early June 2018

How will my project be assessed?

Once your application has been submitted, it will be assessed on the following criteria:

- Your project's potential to increase or maintain recreation opportunities available to the community.
- How well your project aligns to what is identified in Council's Recreation Strategy and/or relevant Master Plans.
- Evidence of adherence to social justice principles e.g. increased accessibility for people with disabilities, catering for juniors, cultural groups, etc.
- Organisational capacity (labour and/or finance). The applicant must show that it is capable of contributing the required funds or in-kind support to meet the funding ratio.
- Sustainability

Application Conditions

Your application

- A copy of your current Public Liability Insurance Certificate (minimum $10 million) must be submitted as part of your application.
- Two quotes need to be submitted as part of your application for any individual budget items over $1,000. Additional quotes must be submitted upon request.
- Any in-kind contribution in support of your project must be detailed in your application form.
- For projects with a total cost of $1,500 or less, in-kind support cannot exceed 50% of your required contribution. For projects with a total cost of $1,501 or more the contribution cannot exceed 25%.

General Conditions

- Late applications will not be accepted.
- Council approval (including necessary permits) must be gained for any projects being undertaken on Council owned or managed land.
- A copy of your organisation's most recent Bank Statement (less than 3 months old) and/or Financial Statement must be provided upon request.
- To receive grant funds, successful applicants must enter into a Funding Agreement with Council and adhere to all conditions outlined in the agreement.
- Written confirmation from the supplier for any in-kind contribution detailed in your application must be provided to Council upon request.



Recreation Facilities Upgrade Grant Guidelines 2018

Mildura Rural City Council

Introduction

Recreation Facilities Upgrade grants are designed to assist recreation groups to undertake projects that encourage new leisure initiatives with the potential to expand the range and quality of recreation opportunities or increase participation in a particular activity.

You are encouraged to read the guidelines and discuss your project idea with us before starting an application.

For more information or to discuss your application please contact us on 03 5018 8100 or email caitlin.byrne@mildura.vic.gov.au.

Who can apply?

To be eligible to apply for a Recreation Facilities Upgrade grant you must:

- Be a not-for-profit organisation/group and Incorporated Body (or be auspiced by one).
- Have Public Liability Insurance to the minimum of $10 million.
- Be based within the Mildura Rural City Council Local Government Area and/or provide services and activities within these boundaries (or propose to).

What will be funded?

Recreation Facilities Upgrade Grants are made available to support the goals of the Council Plan 2017-2021. Through this program we aim to fund projects or programs that are targeted at:

1. Increasing participation in sport and recreation.
2. Ensuring our community has access to a diverse range of quality sporting and recreation facilities, programs and opportunities.

Priority will be given to projects catering for a demonstrated community need.

Potential Projects

Examples of projects that may be eligible for funding include:

- Construction of new buildings/facilities
- Alterations, renovations or extensions to existing facilities (permanent fixtures)
- Construction of ramps or fencing
- Resurfacing of recreation areas e.g. Tennis courts
- Connection of water and/or electricity to an existing or new building
- Security for facilities
- Special projects may also be submitted for consideration, e.g. internal road works, hall improvements

What will not be funded?

You cannot apply for a Recreation Facilities Upgrade grant if:

- Re-current or ongoing funding from Council is needed.
- Your project is eligible for funding under another government or statutory body.
- Your project is not located on municipal property, a Crown reserve, land owned by a public authority or land held for public purposes by an individual, group or trustees.
- The request for funding is for a maintenance project, club administration costs, repair of equipment, purchase of equipment such as tractors, mowers and sporting goods which are not a permanent fixture of the facility and/or the payment of utilities (rent, power, telephone etc.)
- Your project has been funded through this grant program previously.
- Your project has commenced or will commence before the grant funding is announced (we do not fund in retrospect).
- You wish to fund the costs associated with preparing a grant application and/or the sourcing of quotes.

How much can I apply for?

Eligible groups can apply for up to $6,000.

Recreation Facilities Upgrade grants are paid on a '$2 for $1' basis (funding ratio) - meaning that for every $2 provided by Council, successful applicants must contribute a minimum of $1 towards the cost of a project.

Applicants can claim part of their required contribution as in-kind or voluntary support.

The following examples have been developed to assist you to understand funding ratios.

Council Grant	Your Contribution		Project Total	Eligible?	Details
	Cash	In-kind			
$6,000	$3,000	$0	$9,000	Yes	This project is eligible as the 2:1 funding ratio has been met and there is no in-kind support.
$6,000	$1,500	$1,500	$9,000	Yes	This project is eligible as the 2:1 funding ratio has been met and in-kind support does not exceed the permitted value.
$6,000	$0	$3,000	$9,000	No	This project is not eligible as there is no cash contribution from the applicant.
$6,000	$1,000	$2,000	$9,000	No	This project is not eligible as in-kind support exceeds the permitted value.
$6,000	$3,500	$0	$9,500	Yes	This project is eligible as the 2:1 funding ratio has been exceeded by the applicant contributing more than 1/3 of the total project cost.

How do I apply?

We encourage you to discuss your project idea with us before starting an application.

Applications must be submitted online via our grants portal www.mrcc.smartygrants.com.au.

Important Milestones

1. **Grant round opens** 5 February 2018
2. **Submit your application by** 4pm, Monday 19 March 2018
3. **Applications assessed**
4. **Council Meeting (decision)** May 2018
5. **Applicants notified** Late May – Early June 2018

How will my project be assessed?

Once your application has been submitted, it will be assessed on the following criteria:

- Your project's potential to increase or maintain recreation opportunities available to the community.
- How well your project aligns to what is identified in Council's Recreation Strategy and/or relevant Master Plans.
- Evidence of adherence to social justice principles e.g. increased accessibility for people with disabilities, catering for juniors, cultural groups, etc.
- Organisational capacity (labour and/or finance). The applicant must show that it is capable of contributing the required funds or in-kind support to meet the funding ratio.
- Permanency of proposed works including ongoing maintenance required by Council.

Application Conditions

Your application

- A copy of your current Public Liability Insurance Certificate (minimum $10 million) must be submitted as part of your application.
- Two quotes need to be submitted as part of your application for any individual budget items over $1,000. Additional quotes must be submitted upon request.
- Any in-kind contribution in support of your project must be detailed in your application form.
- For projects with a total cost of $9,000 or less, in-kind support cannot exceed 50% of your required contribution. For projects with a total cost of $9,001 or more the contribution cannot exceed 25%.

Special Conditions

- Approval must be given for any capital works projects on land or facilities owned or managed by Mildura Rural City Council. Groups must apply for and receive approved Land Manager Consent prior to submitting a grant application. The approval process may take up to 6 weeks from receipt of a completed application form. For further details please contact caitlin.byrne@mildura.vic.gov.au.
- Projects on land or facilities owned or managed by Mildura Rural City Council must be undertaken by a Council approved contractor and all quotes supplied within a grant application must be from approved contractors. For details on current approved contractors please contact caitlin.byrne@mildura.vic.gov.au.
- For projects on land or facilities not owned or managed by Mildura Rural City Council, evidence of approved land manager's consent from the relevant land owner must be submitted with a grant application.

General Conditions

- Late applications will not be accepted.
- A copy of your organisation's most recent Bank Statement (less than 3 months old) and/or Financial Statement must be provided upon request.
- To receive grant funds, successful applicants must enter into a Funding Agreement with Council and adhere to all conditions outlined in the agreement.
- Written confirmation from the supplier for any in-kind contribution detailed in your application must be provided to Council upon request.

14.5 RURAL ACCESS GRANT PROGRAM 2017-2018 (FEBRUARY ROUND)

File Number: **12/13/04**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to consider recommendations for funding through the Rural Access Grant Program 2017-18 (February Round).

2. Recommendation

That Council approves the following grant applications totalling $13,550 for funding through the Rural Access 2017-18 (February Round) grant program as presented in the table below:

Applicant	Project or Event Title	Description	Recommended Funding
Sunassist Volunteer Helpers Inc	**Community Inclusion through Accessible Transport**	**Modification to new vehicle for disability access**	**$3000**
The Salvation Army Mildura	**Hearing Loop Installation Project**	**Provision of hearing loop for meeting room**	**$1550**
Mallee Accommodation & Support Program	**Community Inclusion Program Hearing Loops**	**Provision of hearing loop in community meeting room and portable unit for consulting rooms**	**$3000**
Mildura Parkinson's Peer Support Group	**ParkinSong**	**Purchase equipment for a remedial singing group to improve the physical and mental health of people with Parkinson's**	**$3000**
Sunraysia Residential Services Inc	**All in Outhouse**	**Unisex toilet facility with a hoist and tracking for use by people with a disability**	**$3000**
		Total Funding Recommended:	**$13,550**

3. Background

Council's Rural Access grants program is designed to provide financial assistance to local, non-profit organisations and groups for locally based projects that meet the needs of people with a disability, their carers and families.

Rural Access grants are made available once per financial year, with funding up to $3,000 per grant available.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

The community and relevant groups were notified about the Rural Access grant program through the following communication methods:

- Media release
- Council's website
- Social Media (Facebook)
- Local radio and newspaper advertising
- Council staff networks

A Grants Information Session was also held on 30 January 2018 in Mildura.

Potential applicants were encouraged to discuss their project with Council's Rural Access Worker prior to submitting an application and assistance was available upon request throughout the grant application period.

Following the Council meeting, all grant applicants will be notified and unsuccessful applicants will be encouraged to seek feedback on their application if desired.

5. Discussion

A total of six applications was received for this round, worth a total value of $16,550 (GST exclusive).

A pre-eligibility check of all applications was undertaken prior to the compliant applications being formally assessed by the selected grants assessment panel.

This check identified all applications as being compliant.

The assessment panel for this round was made up of the following council officers and community members:

- Community Development Coordinator
- Disability Access Advisory Committee – Committee Member
- Grants Officer

Compliant applications were individually scored by the panel against the selection criteria as outlined in the grant program guidelines (copy attached to this report) and then ranked according to the panel's combined total scores.

Recommendations for funding were made based on a combination of both the available budget and the application's overall assessment score and were presented to the Portfolio Councillor for Community Development and Gender Equality and General Manager Community at a meeting held 16 April 2018.

As a result of this process five out of six applications are being recommended for funding. Details of the application not recommended for funding are contained in a separate Confidential Memorandum which was distributed to Councillor's prior to the May 2018 Ordinary Council meeting.

6. Time Frame

Applications opened on Monday 5 February 2018 and closed Monday 19 March 2018.

Subject to approval by Council, applicants will be notified in June 2018.

All grants are to be spent within 12 months of receiving the funds.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Areas:

1.2 Community Development

Goals to be achieved:

- improved accessibility to facilities, services and activities;
- improved level of inclusion and active participation in the community; and
- improved access to educational activities.

1.6 Recreation and Sport

Goal to be achieved:

- increased access to a diverse range of quality sporting and recreation facilities and programs.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

If applying for funding to undertake a construction project, applicants were required to supply evidence of the relevant land owner's consent to carry out such works.

All approved projects will need to meet Asset Management plans and policies.

9. Implications

Policy
The Rural Access grant program aligns with Council's Grants Policy CP021 and its associated guidelines along with the Rural Access Grants Policy CP096.

Legal/Statutory
Compliance with Disclosure of Interest Section 79 – *Local Government Act 1989.*

Financial
The Rural Access 2017-18 (February Round) grant program is within Council's operational budget financial year 2017-18.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
There are no social implications associated with this report.

Economic
There are no economic implications associated with this report.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will be exposed to the following risks:

Risks	Controls	Residual Risk
An Organisation may question why their application was not successful	Grant applications are assessed against compliance requirements and a set criterion in order to ensure a transparent and accountable assessment process. Unsuccessful applicants are provided with an explanation why their application was unsuccessful based on the set criterion in Council's adopted Policy.	Low
Inappropriate use of Council funding	Successful applicants will be required to complete reporting and evaluation forms detailing expenditure and providing all receipts for monies spent after projects are completed.	Low

11. Conflicts of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared during this round.

The Rural Access Worker provided relevant information and assistance to applicants during the application process and was therefore not involved in the assessment process.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

14.6 EVENTS FUNDING AND SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAM 2018-19 (FEBRUARY ROUND) - RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

File Number: **16/05/02**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to consider recommendations for funding through the Events Funding and Support Grant Program 2018-19 Grant Program.

2. Recommendation

That Council approves the following grant applications totalling $275,000 for funding through the Events Funding and Support 2018-19 Grant Program as presented in the table below:

Tier 1 – Major Event Sponsorship Applications

Applicant	Event	Recommended Funding
Mildura Country Music Festival Inc	2018 Mildura Country Music Festival	$49,218
North West Victorian Motorcycle Club	2018 Hattah Desert Race	$48,724
Mildura Show Society Inc	2018 Mildura Show	$18,456
Mildura and District Ski Club Inc	2019 Mildura 100 Ski Race	$36,912
Total Funding Recommended:		$153,310

Tier 2 – Major Event Sponsorship Applications

Applicant	Event	Recommended Funding
Desert City Street Rod and Custom Club Inc	2018 Goanna Run	$7,382
Tennis Australia Limited	2019 Mildura Grand Tennis International	$7,382
Mildura Harness Racing Club Inc	2019 Mildura Pacing Cup Carnival	$14,765
Sunraysia Willowfest Inc	2018 Willowfest	$14,765
Total Funding Recommended:		$44,294

Tier 3 - Community Event Grant Applications

Applicant	Event	Recommended Funding
Bowls Sunraysia Inc	2018 Dot Jenkinson Ladies Pairs Bowls Tournament	$1,950
Mallee Family Care Inc	2018 Port to Port	$246
Alzheimer's Australia VIC Inc	2018 Dash for Dementia	$400
Sunraysia Golf Tours Pty Ltd	2019 Shane Doherty Memorial Tri-State Masters	$3,050
Mallee Sports Assembly Inc	2018 All Abilities Cricket Carnival	$2,150
Mildura Lawn Tennis Club Inc	2019 Easter Tennis Tournament	$3,150
Football Federation Sunraysia Inc	2019 Female Football Week Tournament	$2,350
Mildura Rowing Club Inc	2019 Easter Rowing Regatta	$3,250
Patchewollock Music Festival Inc	2018 Patchewollock Music Festival	$4,250
Mildura City Heart Inc	2018 Great Australian Vanilla Slice Triumph	$4,350
PMF Sunraysia trading as Love Our City	2019 Community Easter Egg Hunt	$3,250
North West Victorian Motorcycle Club	2018 Farmer's Enduro	$2,950
Australian Alternative Varieties Wine Show	2018 Australian Alternative Varieties Wine Show	$2,650
Cullulleraine Music Festival Inc	2019 Cullulleraine Music Festival	$3,700
Millewa Community Pioneer Forest & Historical Society Inc	2019 Millewa Community Open Day	$2,300
Ouyen Harness Racing Club	2019 Ouyen Pacing Cup	$3,500
Arts Mildura Inc	2018 Mildura Writer's Festival	$3,550

Arts Mildura Inc	**2018 Mildura World Music Festival**	**$3,500**
Mildura Eisteddfod Society	**2019 Mildura Eisteddfod**	**$4,000**
Sunraysia Dirt Karters Inc	**2019 All Power Nationals**	**$2,450**
Red Cliffs Golf Club Inc	**2018 FootGolf For All**	**$3,000**
Ouyen Inc	**2019 Mallee Root Festival**	**$3,700**
Merbein Community Rodeo Inc	**2018 Merbein Rodeo**	**$2,700**
Sunraysia Indian Association Inc	**2019 Diwali Indian Night**	**$1,200**
Sunraysia Motor Sport Club Inc	**2019 ARB Sunraysia 400**	**$2,750**
Mildura Bowls Club Inc	**2019 Mildura May Bowls Carnival**	**$2,650**
Mildura City Heart Inc	**2019 Easter Power Sports Show and Shine**	**$4,400**
Total Funding Recommended:		**$77,396**

3. Background

Council's Events Funding and Support Grant Program is designed to provide financial assistance to local event organisers to support events that generate economic and tourism activity, enhance the profile and appeal of our region and contribute to our community's liveability and wellbeing.

$275,000 of funding is allocated through Council's operational budget for the Events Funding and Support grant program each financial year.

Events Funding and Support grants are made available once per financial year, with funding up to $50,000.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

Our community and relevant groups were notified about the Events Funding and Support Grant Program through the following communication methods:

- Media releases
- Council's website
- Social Media (Facebook)

- Local radio and newspaper advertising
- Council staff networks.

Grants Information Sessions were also held during August 2017, and subsequently on 30 January 2018 in Mildura.

Potential applicants were encouraged to discuss their project with Council's Events and Projects Officer (Events Focus) prior to submitting an application and assistance was available upon request throughout the grant application period.

Following the Council meeting, all grant applicants will be notified and unsuccessful applicants will be encouraged to seek feedback on their application if desired.

5. Discussion

A total of 37 applications was received for this round, worth a total value of $447,877 (GST exclusive).

A pre-eligibility check of all applications was undertaken prior to the compliant applications being formally assessed by the selected grants assessment panel.

This check identified one application as being not eligible for assessment in this round.

The assessment panel for tier one and tier two applications for this round was made up of the following council officers:

- Events and Projects Coordinator
- Events and Projects Officer (Economic Projects Focus)
- Team Leader, Mildura Visitor Information Centre
- Digital Content Officer.

The assessment panel for tier three applications for this round was made up of the following council officers:

- Events and Projects Coordinator
- Team Leader, Mildura Visitor Information Centre
- Community Engagement Officer.

Compliant applications were individually scored by the panel against the selection criteria as outlined in the grant program guidelines (copy attached to this report) and then ranked according to the panel's combined total scores.

Recommendations for funding were made based on a combination of event's economic impact (tier one and tier two only), the available budget and the application's overall assessment score and were presented to the Portfolio Councillor for Economic Development and Tourism and General Manager Community at a meeting held 26 April 2018.

As a result of this process 35 out of 36 eligible applications are being recommended for funding. Details of the application not recommended for funding are contained in a separate Confidential Memorandum which was distributed to Councillors prior to the May 2018 Ordinary Council meeting.

6. Time Frame

Applications opened on Monday, 1 September 2017 and closed Monday, 2 March 2018.

Subject to approval by Council, applicants will be notified in May 2018.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

3.2 Events

Goals to be achieved:

- support quality and diverse community events; and
- develop and support major events and conferences to attract visitors.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

All approved events approved on Council owned or managed land will need to be conducted in accordance with the respective Asset Management plans and policies for that facility.

9. Implications

Policy
The Events Funding and Support Grant Program aligns with Council's Grants Policy CP021 and its associated guidelines along with the Events Funding and Support Policy CP010.

Legal/Statutory
Compliance with *Disclosure of Interest Section 79 – Local Government Act (1989)*.

Financial
The Events Funding and Support Grant Program 2018-19 is within Council's operational budget financial year 2018-19.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
There are no social implications associated with this report.

Economic
There are no economic implications associated with this report.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting this report Council will be exposed to the following risks:

Risks	Controls	Residual Risk
An Organisation may question why their application was not successful	Grant applications are assessed against compliance requirements and a set criterion in order to ensure a transparent and accountable assessment process. Unsuccessful applicants are provided with an explanation why their application was unsuccessful based on the set criterion in Council's adopted Policy.	Low
Inappropriate use of Council funding	Successful applicants will be required to complete reporting and evaluation forms detailing expenditure and providing all receipts for monies spent after projects are completed.	Low

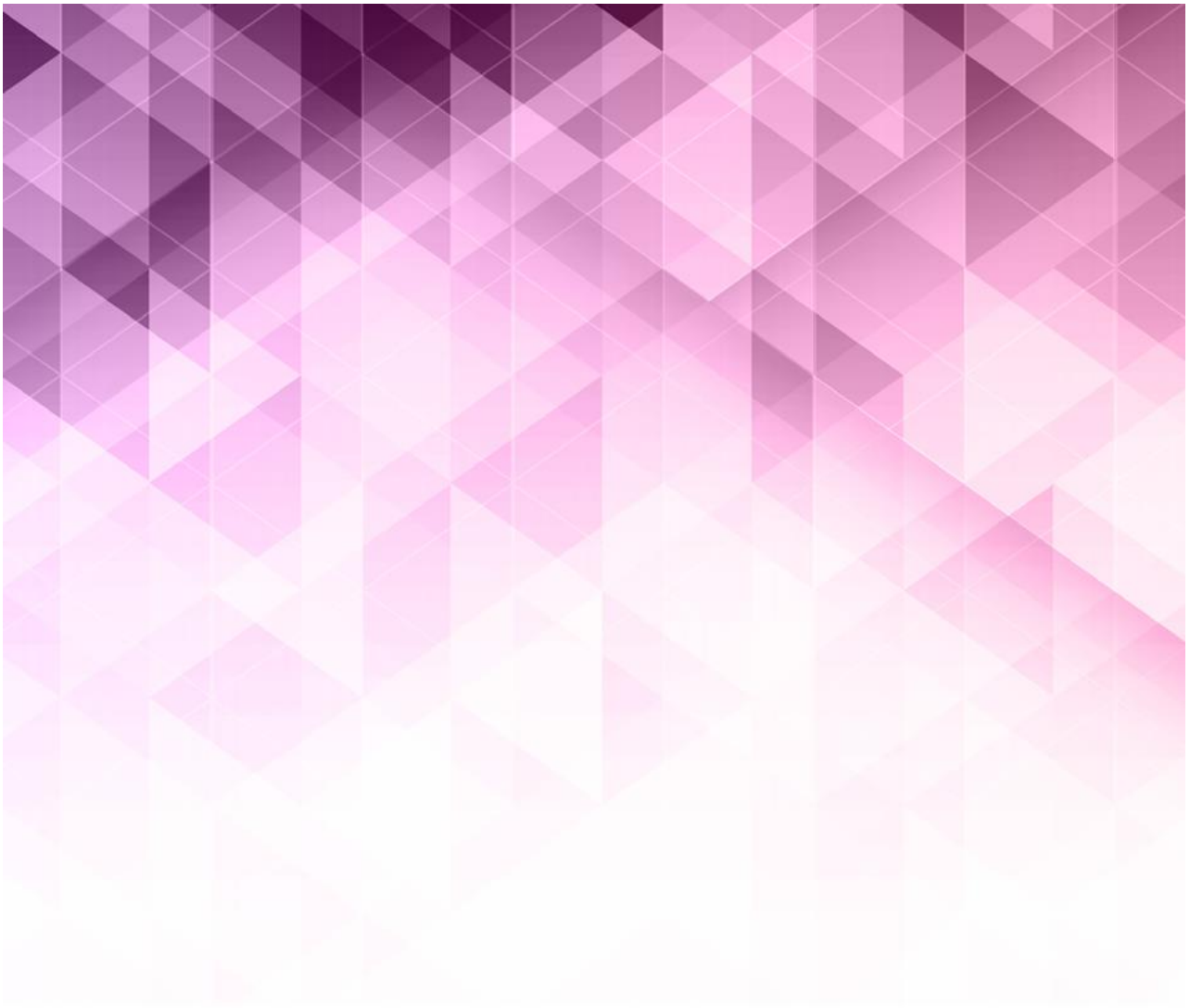
11. Conflicts of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared during this round.

The Events and Projects Officer (Events Focus) provided relevant information and assistance to applicants during the application process and was therefore not involved in the assessment process.

Attachments

1 Events Funding and Support Grant Program - Grant Guidelines - 2018 - 2019 February Round - 23 May 2018



Events Funding & Support Program Grant Guidelines 2018

Mildura Rural City Council

Introduction

Mildura Rural City Council (Council) is committed to supporting events within the municipality and recognises the value of events to both the community and the economy.

The Events Funding and Support Program offers grants and sponsorships to events, and is designed to achieve the outcomes identified in Council's Events Strategy 2014 – 2019 and the Events Funding and Support Policy (CP 010).

The program offers three tiers of funding and sponsorship:

- Tier 1 *Major Event Sponsorship*
- Tier 2 *Major Event Sponsorship*
- Tier 3 *Community Event Grant*

You are encouraged to read the guidelines and discuss your event with before starting an application. Additional information and how to respond to the questions in the Pre-application and Funding Application Forms can be found in the Events Funding and Support Program's *Answering the Application Questions* guide.

For more information or to discuss your application please contact us on 03 5018 8100 or email events@mildura.vic.gov.au.

Who can apply?

To be eligible for Events Funding and Support Program funding or support you must:

- Have an event that will be held between **01 July, 2018 – 30 June, 2019**
- Be a legal entity, constituted body, incorporated association or commercial or private organisation (or be auspiced by one).
- Have Public Liability Insurance (to the minimum of $10 million) for the duration of the event.
- Have an event or festival planned to take place within (or for the benefit of) the Mildura Rural City Council municipality.
- Demonstrate governance and management structures and a track record of successfully running events or demonstrate that the organisation has the capability to run a successful event.
- Demonstrate the event's potential for long-term sustainability following Council's support.
- Provide documentation and evidence to meet the funding category criteria.
- Be a public event, inclusive and accessible to everyone.

What will be funded?

Council in partnership with event organisers aim to support and enable a vibrant events calendar that contributes to the economic and social outcomes of our community.

The Events Funding and Support Program is a tiered support model that focuses 70% of funding resources towards events delivering major economic and tourism outcomes (Tier 1 and 2), and 30% to events delivering predominantly community benefits (Tier 3).

The Program aims to support events that:

- Generate economic and tourism outcomes in the Mildura municipality.
- Enhance the profile and appeal of the Mildura region.
- Contribute to Mildura's liveability and well-being.

What will not be funded?

You cannot apply for Events Funding and/or Support Program if:

- Your organisation is funded or sponsored for the event through another Mildura Rural City Council grant program.
- Your organisation has outstanding debts to Council, or has not previously acquitted a grant or sponsorship to the satisfaction of Council.
- You are an Individual.
- You are a political organisation, or your event has a political purpose.
- You expect the grant or sponsorship funding to cover your insurances including, but not limited to Public Liability Insurance, Professional Indemnity Insurance or any event specific insurances.
- You are a religious group or religious event unless your event is non-denominational and demonstrates a broader benefit to the community.
- Your event excludes or may offend parts of the community.
- Your organisation has not previously complied with permit or other conditions of Council, or have failed to apply for required permits.
- Your event is a commercial event where it is ticketed, 'for profit' and does not generate significant economic, tourism or community outcomes.
- Your event is a private event that is not broadly accessible to the local community.
- Your organisation wishes to fund prize money, awards or activities associated with prizes or awards (e.g. trophies).

- Your event is a fundraiser and/or charity event where the majority of funds raised will go outside the region. Fund raisers and/or charity events that are supporting local organisations within the municipality will only be eligible for in-kind (Council services/infrastructure) support.
- Your event is an education event, including events organised by tertiary institutions, primary or secondary schools or kindergartens.
- Your event is in conflict with or accepts sponsorship from organisations not aligned to Council's vision, mission and values.
- Your organisation wishes to fund capital works projects, facility maintenance or the purchase of capital equipment.
- Your event is an expo, conference, business event, civic event, market, fete, circus or touring show.
- Your event is a breakfast, luncheon and dinner event or gathering which will be predominately attended by a niche or small cohort of the intended community.
- Your event is a sporting, cultural, arts, education, special interest or other gathering that takes place on a regular basis such as monthly or weekly.

How much can I apply for?

Applicants can apply for up to the following amounts based on fulfilling the criteria below:

Tier Category	Criteria	Funding up to:
Tier 1 – Major Event Sponsorship	Events that generate: • $1m in economic impact • Substantial tourism outcomes (over 3000 bed nights) • High media profile outside of Mildura • Significant community benefits	$50,000
Tier 2 – Major Event Sponsorship	Events that generate: • $500,000 in economic impact • Significant tourism outcomes (over 1000 bed nights) • High media profile outside of Mildura • Strong community benefits	$20,000
Tier 3 – Community Event Grant	Events that: • Attract less than 3000, mostly local people • Create a sense of community • Encourage the community to get involved • Celebrate local culture • and/or contribute to wellbeing and making a great place to live	$5,000

How do I apply?

To apply for Events funding and/or support you will need to:

1. **Submit a Pre-application.**

   The Pre-application is a short questionnaire which captures a summary of your event and is used to determine which funding tier your event is eligible for funding under.

   Your Pre-application will be combined with information provided in the full Funding Application and existing event data and will be used in the assessment of your event.

   Pre-applications must be submitted via Council's grants portal www.smartygrants.com.au.

2. **Wait to hear from us!**

   We will email you with the outcome of your funding tier assessment together with a link to the relevant grant application form.

3. **Submit a Funding Application.**

   The Funding Application asks you to provide further details about your event based on the criteria of the category your event is eligible for.

   Your Funding Application is assessed against the criteria outlined in these guidelines and will determine the amount of fudning your event will receive.

   Funding applications must also be submitted via Council's grants portal www.smartygrants.com.au.

Please familiarise yourself with the Funding Application deadlines (see below *'Important Milestones'*).

Important Milestones

The Events Funding and Support program has a long lead time to ensure applicants have notification of the funding outcome as well as receive the funds well in advance to allow for planning and promotional lead times.

The following timelines apply to applications for Tier 1 and 2 *'Major Event Sponsorship'* and Tier 3 *'Community Event'* Grants.

Funding Round	Eligible Event Dates	Application Opens	Application Closes
February, 2018 grant round	01 July, 2018 to 30 June, 2019	01 September, 2017	02 March, 2018 at 4:00pm

How will my event be assessed?

Information contained within your Pre-Application and Funding Application will be combined and assessed on both the criteria applicable to the funding Tier you are applying under and general criteria applicable to all events.

Applicants with accurate and valid evidence will be given higher scores in the assessment process.

Criteria	Tier 1 (*Major Events*)	Tier 2 (*Major Events*)	Tier 3 (*Community Events*)
Economic and tourism impacts	Substantial tourism and economic impacts. Capacity to generate beneficial partnerships and leveraging opportunities. (50%)	Major tourism and economic impacts. Capacity to generate beneficial partnerships and leveraging opportunities. (50%)	Records of total, local and out of town attendees. (0%)
Profile	Creates a substantial national or international profile for Mildura. (10%)	Creates a substantial state, regional, national or international profile for Mildura. (10%)	Creates positive local interest. Event Plan and capacity, capability, long term sustainability (0%)

Criteria	Tier 1 (*Major Events*)	Tier 2 (*Major Events*)	Tier 3 (*Community Events*)
Community impact and benefits	Significant community benefits including: - Contributes to making Mildura a great place to live. - Brings local people together. - Provides opportunity for participation and engagement. (10%)	Major community benefits including: - Contributes to making Mildura a great place to live. - Brings local people together. - Provides opportunity for participation and engagement. (10%)	Contributes to: - Making Mildura a great place to live, creating a sense of pride and cultural identity. - Bringing people together for celebrations, commemorations or to share meaningful experiences. - Creating mechanism to deliver important messages, share information and knowledge. - Creation and delivery of new and innovative programming. - Contribution to the development and w of the community. (50%)
Capacity and capability	- Level of event growth and development. - Capacity, capability, experience and skills of event organisers. - Financial capacity (20%)	- Level of event growth and development. - Capacity, capability, experience and skills of event organisers. - Financial capacity (20%)	- New and innovative programming and/or community outcomes. - Capacity and capability of event organisers. - Financial capacity (25%)

Criteria	Tier 1 (*Major Events*)	Tier 2 (*Major Events*)	Tier 3 (*Community Events*)
General criteria	(10%)	(10%)	(25%)
	• The capacity, capability and long term sustainability of the organisation conducting the event. • Program content, marketing plan and operational details. • Adherence to social justice principles including accessibility and inclusion. • Potential for long term sustainability following Council's support including the level of innovation, creativity and change within the event. • Capacity to build beneficial partnerships within the community. • Location and fit of the event within the community. • Long-term legacies created for the community. • Links to state, regional and local events strategies and/or plans.		

Conditions

Your application

- You must discuss your event with Council's Events & Projects Unit before starting an application.
- A copy of your current Public Liability Insurance Certificate (minimum $10 million) must be submitted as part of your application.
- Any in-kind contribution in support of your event must be detailed in your application form.

Council Provided Services

- Council can provide some services to event bin hire, venue hire and cleaning of event venues. Event organisers will be charged a fee for these services in accordance with Council's Fees and Services Policy.
- Event organisers can apply to have the costs of Council provided services included as part of a funding or sponsorship application. Requests for funding or sponsorship for Council provided services must be requested as part of your grant application.
- The services provide by Council (other than venue hire) may be available from external organisations. Event organisers are encouraged to obtain quotes from providers.

Funding Agreement

- To receive grant funds, successful applicants must enter into a Funding Agreement with Council and adhere to all conditions outlined in the agreement. Your Funding Agreement will specify what the funding can be used for and what it cannot be used for and will detail the expected outcomes, partnerships and other benefits to the community as a result of the event.

Evaluation and Reporting

- Successful applicants will be required to undertake a post-event evaluation. Council will provide a link to the post-event acquittal form to successful applicants. Post-event acquittal reports will be due on the date identified in your funding agreement.

Acknowledgement

- Successful applicants are required to acknowledge Council's support through the provision of a grant or sponsorship through the Events Funding & Support Program. The funding agreement will include the requirement that Council is appropriately recognised through the inclusion of an approved logo on appropriate materials including but not limited to event collateral, media releases and signage.

General

- Late applications will not be accepted.
- Council approval (including necessary permits) must be gained for any events being undertaken on Council owned or managed land.
- Written confirmation from the individual or supplier for any in-kind contribution detailed in your application must be provided to Council upon request.

TESTIMONIALS

On behalf of Desert City Rodders I would like to thank MRCC, in particular the events team for the constant backup and support of our annual event, Goanna Run . The Grants funding we have received has made it possible to promote and host a unique event and share it with the community in general but more importantly bring people to Mildura that have never been here before and would be unlikely to ever visit if it were not for our event . Events are the cutting edge and new face of tourism in regional Australia. Thank you

Robert Foster – Desert City Rodders – GOANNA RUN .

Mildura Bowls Club would like to take this opportunity to thank Mildura Rural City Council for their wonderful support over many years, both financially and grants staff expertise in assisting us with our May Carnival. Our Carnival has been held over 85 years and has been greatly supported by MRCC. The Carnival which is a very important event on the Bowls calendar and without the support by MRCC for advertising etc. it would be very hard for us to move forward.
We do work with the values of MRCC's Policy of inclusion for everyone and appreciate the role of Council in supporting and promoting events for sporting clubs.

Marlene Scheele - Mildura Bowls Club – Mildura May Bowls Carnival

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The stricter governance with the Events Funding, which applies to the application process and the acquittals, ensures we need to justify where and how the money is spent, which I believe is appropriate and welcome.

Geoff Thomson – Mildura Ski Club – Mildura 100 Easter Ski Race.

14.7 FAMILY DAY CARE ADMINISTRATION LEVY

File Number: **03/01/72**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to recommend Council increases the Family Day Care Administration Levy incrementally over the next four years. This increase will assist in moving the service to cost neutral by June 2022. The general outcome from this increase will mean that families will claim more through their Child Care Subsidy and actual out of pocket expense to the parent/carer is minimal or non-existent.

2. Recommendation

That Council:

(i) increases the Family Day Care Administration Levy from 50c per hour to $1.00 per hour for 2018-2019; and
(ii) the Administration levy is then increased to $1.30 per hour for 2019-2020, $1.60 per hour for 2020-2021 and $1.90 per hour 2021-2022.

3. Background

The Mildura Rural City Council's Family Day Care (FDC) Service Review has been undertaken as part of Council's Sustainability Review across the organisation. This is aligned with Council's stated corporate requirements to ensure that FDC service delivery is affordable into the future and the Best Value principles of quality and cost standards, community responsiveness, community accessibility, continuous improvement, community consultation and reporting are in place.

Council's Family Day Care service is a Commonwealth and State approved formal childcare service providing education and care for 410 children from babies to aged 12 through 36 qualified Educators. These Educators are contracted by Council to provide the service in their own homes. There is an estimated 206,757 hours of care provided annually. Council is the legal service provider under Commonwealth and state legislation and the service is monitored and managed by Council through the Family Day Care Coordination Unit.

The service provides care to children throughout the municipality and across the border into Wentworth Shire, including the following townships:

- Mildura
- Merbein
- Irymple
- Red Cliffs
- Gol Gol
- Cardross
- Iraak
- Birdwoodton.

This service allows for the provision of a child care service to towns that don't have any other formalised child care options.

Council also has a unique partnership with Zoe Support Australia to provide FDC to their clients. Zoe Support Australia is an agency specifically aimed at supporting teenage mums with the aim of re-engaging these mums back into education and/or the workforce.

The Service was rated as "Exceeding", the highest rating possible in its Quality Assessment under the National Quality Framework in 2014-2015.

4. Consultation Undertaken

The following key stakeholders were consulted with as part of this Service Review:

- Educators
- External Services
- Families, this included current users of the service, past users of the service and non-users of the service
- Family Day Care staff
- Management.

Recent Customer Surveys and FDC Educator surveys also informed the Service Review.

Consultation with past and current users of the service reaffirmed that the high quality, flexibility and affordability of the service is greatly appreciated. For some families working shift work or living outside of Mildura, it is the only childcare option available to them. The home-based environment, flexible hours, small groups, having one dedicated Educator and minimising cross infection are the key reasons for using the FDC service. Families feel well connected through council for any support services or activities they need. Most were referred to FDC through their own networks and Maternal and Child Health.

5. Discussion

As part of the Service Review benchmarking was conducted with 8 other Local Government Areas. The benchmarking results clearly showed that Mildura Rural City Council charged the lowest Administration Levy at 50 cents per hour where the current average is $1.50 per hour.

It is also recommended that the service levy is increased over the next four years to cost shift the subsidisation from Mildura Rural City Council across to the Commonwealth Government. It is proposed that the service levy moves from 50cents per hour to $1.90 by 2021-2022. The general outcome from this increase will mean that families will claim more through their Child Care Subsidy and actual out of pocket expense to the parent/carer is minimal or non-existent. Please note there are strict eligibility criteria for claiming the Child Care Subsidy and the claims depend on the family's individual circumstances.

6. Time Frame

The increase in the Family Day Care Administration Levy will occur at the start of the new financial year and has been included in the Fees and Charges as part of the Budget process.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

4.4 Financial Sustainability

Goals to be achieved:

- financial sustainability; and
- meet the community's needs in a financially responsible manner.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

There are no asset management implications associated with this report.

9. Implications

Policy
There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Legal/Statutory
This report relates directly to the following:
A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999.

Mildura Rural City Council Family Day Care has had approval to receive Child Care Benefit under the above legislation (and preceding legislation) since 1979.

Financial
This proposed change will align with the Council budget process.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
Family Day Care has many social benefits to the community. In particular the service provides an innovative, flexible, accessible and affordable childcare option for families, many whom are vulnerable. Currently there are 103 low income families and 40 highly vulnerable children enrolled in the service. It operates in many smaller townships that do not have any other form of child care. Mildura Rural City Council is the only Family Day Care provider in the municipality and without this child care option there would be significant social implications.

Economic
There are no economic implications associated with this report.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will not be exposed to any significant risk.

11. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

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14.8 THE STATE OF MILDURA RURAL CITY REPORT 2018

File Number: **12/14/22**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to present the State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 and Executive Summary Councillors for endorsement.

2. Recommendation

That Council adopt The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 and its associated Executive Summary as presented and intended for publication.

3. Background

Mildura Rural City Council has a responsibility to improve health and wellbeing outcomes, reduce health inequalities and create healthy environments for everyone who lives, learns, works or plays in our community.

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 (SMRCR) was commissioned by Mildura Rural City Council who, in doing so, recognised the critical importance of understanding how their community was faring. The SMRCR commenced as a 'State of Health' report to inform and support the development of the Mildura Rural City Council Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021. Early in the life of this process however it was identified that two further key municipal-wide statistical profiles were also due for renewal – the 2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report and the 2012 Social Indicators Report. Recognising the potential for overlaps between these three reports and the replication of measures across them, it was agree to combine them into a 'master' report – the State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

Public participation in the design of the both the State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 and the Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021 was jointly undertaken during 2017/2018. This was defined in a detailed engagement plan that was coordinated by a Project Control Group (PCG). Membership of the PCG included both Council and key external stakeholders.

Table1. Engagement activities undertaken in the development of State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 and the Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021.

Consultation and Engagement Activity	Method	Participation
Consult with internal and external stakeholders to provide input into and feedback on the key indicators and measures to be included in the State of Mildura Rural City Council Report 2018.	Interviews	21 - internal 16 - external

Inform internal and external stakeholder of the State of Mildura Rural City Council Report 2018 findings and associated indicators.	Email	33
Collaborate with PCG to determine the final content of the State of Mildura Rural City Council Report 2018.	Meeting	Completed
Analysis of community feedback from extensive consultation undertaken through the Council Plan 2017-2021 and Hands Up Mallee (HUM) community conversations to provide additional information outside the scope of Phase One and ensure direct community input that focusses on Health & Wellbeing.	Survey Drop in stall Activities and events	HUM Community Conversations 1614 engaged Council Plan Consultation 2956 engaged
Consult with key stakeholder agencies and organisations executive staff to identify mutually beneficial outcomes and shared indicators relevant to the five Health and Wellbeing Framework domains and the Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021.	Interviews	13
Online survey to confirm the priority, actions and commitments of key stakeholder agencies and organisation.	Survey	15
Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021 endorsed by Council	Meeting	September 2017
Present State of Mildura Rural City Council Report 2018 and Executive Summary Report to Council for endorsement and publication	Meeting	May 2018

5. Discussion

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 - Project Control Group (PCG), comprised of representatives from Mildura Rural City Council, the Hands Up Mallee collective, Sunraysia Community Health Services and Northern Mallee Community Partnership. The PCG worked alongside the report researcher to compile a comprehensive list of measures which retained those measures from the 2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report and the 2012 Social Indicators Report and added other measures considered to be significant to the municipal 'story'.

The framework for organising these collated measures was based on the Department of Health and Human Services' Victorian Public health and wellbeing outcomes framework 2016, applying the established 'Domain' categories of:

- Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
- Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
- Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
- Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community
- Domain 5: Victoria is liveable

In addition to these the report added four additional categories:

- Population and Housing Overview – Municipal Contextual Data
- Health Screening and Checks
- Supporting all abilities and ages
- Service Accessibility and Utilisation

The nine overarching categories were also aligned with the Mildura Rural City Council Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017 pillars of Social, Economic, Built and Natural Environment.

With the measures identified and the organising framework in place each measure was 'filled' largely at the Local Government Area (LGA) level but in some instances the broader Mallee Region was used. A quick guide 'table' documents each measure (within its domain) and presents the current Mildura LGA results, alongside their Victorian peers and the local time trend.

Use of the data presented in the SMRCR provides a clear picture of the current state and emerging health trends of Mildura Rural City Council residents. The report is the foundation for conversations and partnerships to enable evidence based decision making, all of which will assist in long term strategic planning towards reducing inequalities in health and wellbeing for our community.

6. Time Frame

The report is intended for publication at a public launch in June 2018.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

1.3 Community Health and Wellbeing

Goal to be achieved:

- High levels of community health and wellbeing.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

There are no asset management or plan alignment implications associated with this report.

9. Implications

Policy

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 has been develop in accordance and consultation with the following legislation:

- *Public Health & Wellbeing Act 2008*
- *Local Government Act 1989*
- *Victorian Charter Human Rights Act 2006*

Legal/Statutory
There are no legal or statutory implications associated with this report.

Financial
The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 was produced through existing operational budgets and/or through external funding opportunities.

There are no ongoing financial implications associated with the adoption of The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
This report outlines community wide health and wellbeing trends on a State and municipal level which can be used as the basis for community-wide planning.

Economic
There are no economic benefits associated with this report.

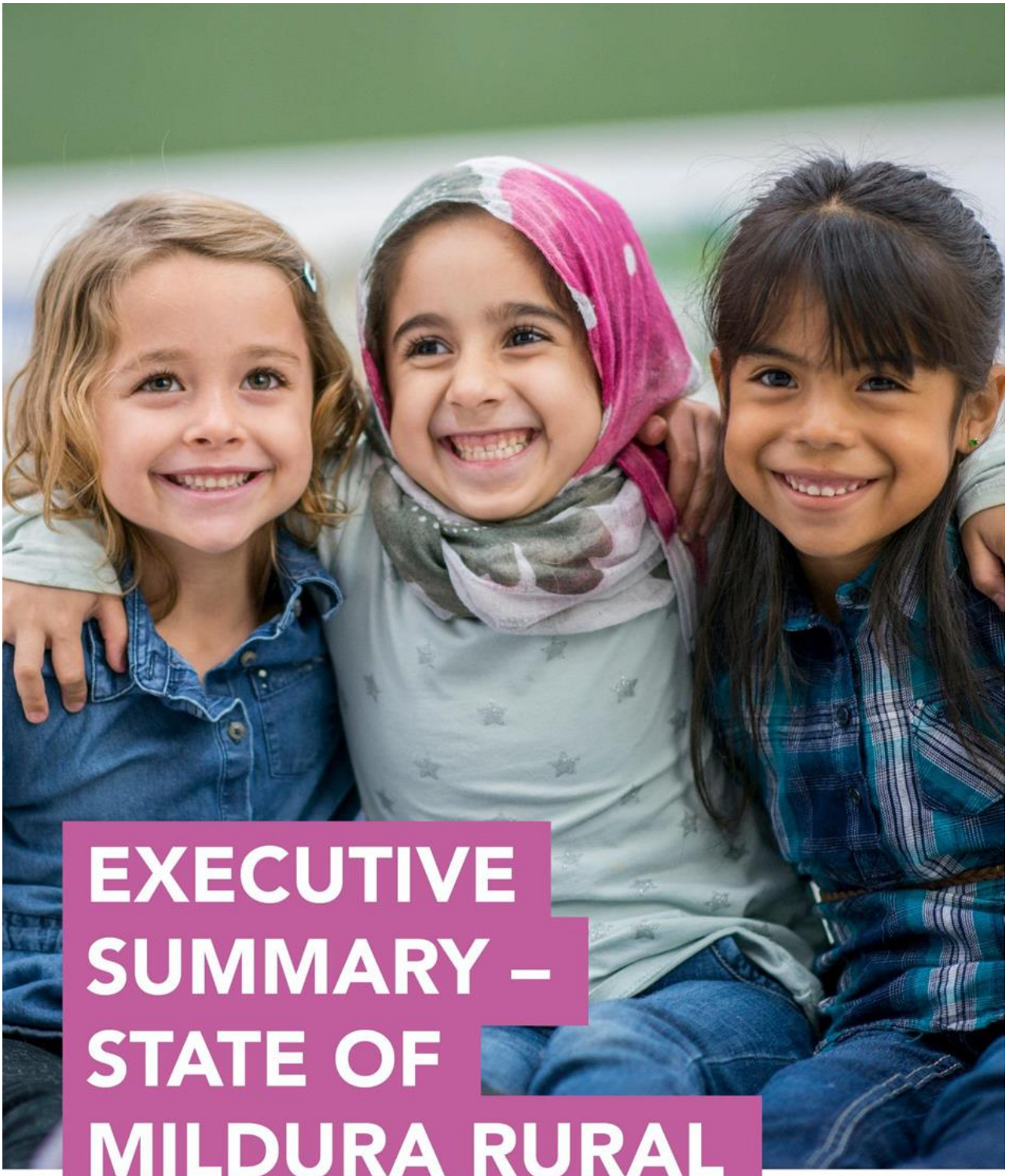
10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will not be exposed to any significant risk.

11. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
1 Executive Summary - State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018
2 The State of Mildura Rural City Report Part 1 of 2
3 The State of Mildura Rural City Report Part 2 of 2



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – STATE OF MILDURA RURAL CITY REPORT 2018

Mildura Rural City Council

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Acknowledgement of Country

Council acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land which now comprises the Mildura Rural City Council area, and to those of our neighbouring municipalities. We pay our respect to Elders past and present; we celebrate and respect their continuing culture and connection to the land.

Introduction

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 (SMRCR) was commissioned by Mildura Rural City Council who, in doing so, recognised the critical importance of understanding how their entire community was faring. The SMRCR commenced as a 'State of Health' report to inform and support the development of the Mildura Rural City Council Community Health and Well-Being Plan 2017-2021. Early in the life of this process however it was identified that two further key municipal-wide statistical profiles were also due for renewal – the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* and the *2012 Social Indicators Report.* Recognising the potential for overlaps between these three reports and the replication of measures across them, it was agreed to combine them into a 'master' report – the *State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018.*

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 - Executive Summary pin points a range of information related to the health and wellbeing of residents living in the Mildura Rural City Council. The Executive Summary Report provides a snapshot of indicators based on the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework Five Domains of Health. The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 includes a comprehensive list of measures. Wherever possible the 'local' results for measures were held against the Victorian results and also against the previous local result to provide both a point of comparison and time trend.

The framework for organising the collated measures in the SMRCR was based on the Department of Health and Human Services' *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework 2016*, applying the 'Domain' categories of:

- Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
- Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
- Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
- Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community
- Domain 5: Victoria is liveable

To these categories the report added four additional categories:

- Population & Housing Overview – Municipal Contextual Data
- Health Screening and Checks
- Supporting all abilities and ages
- Service Accessibility and Utilisation

These nine overarching categories are also aligned with the *Mildura Rural City Council Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017* pillars of Social, Economic, Built and Natural Environment.

The full copy of the report is available on the Mildura Rural City Council website www.mildura.vic.gov.au/Mildura-Rural-City-Council.

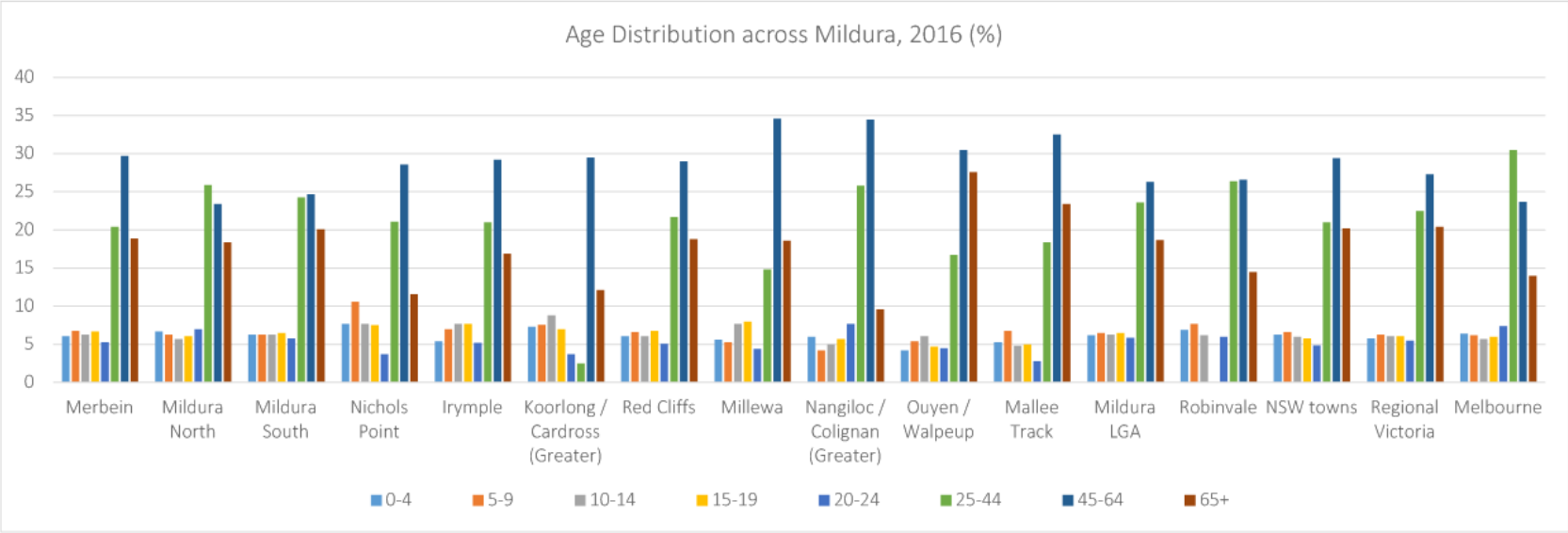

53,878
POPULATION
Population was 50,979 in 2011
3.8% IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS
3.6% identified as Indigenous in 2011
40 YEARS AVERAGE AGE
The average age in 2011 was 39
79.3% BORN IN AUSTRALIA
In 2011 84% of residents reported Australia as their country of birth
AVERAGE INCOME OF $1,064
In 2011 the average income was $878 (Victoria average weekly income $1,419)
11.2% SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH
13.8% spoke a language other than English in 2011
7.3% UNEMPLOYMENT
The unemployment rate in 2011 was 6.6%
22,300 SQUARE KILOMETRES
Mildura Rural City covers almost ten per cent of Victoria
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 and 2016 Census

Age distribution across Mildura – ABS Census 2016 – General Community Profiles

Analysis of 2016 ABS Census data on age distribution reveals some interesting patterns and consistent trends. Drawing on the age distribution table from the *2012 Social Indicators Report* (which is based on 2011 ABS Census data) indicates:

- Communities such as Nichols Point and Koorlong / Cardross continue to exhibit higher proportions of population in the 0-19 years age cohorts
- Communities such as Ouyen / Walpeup and the Mallee Track continue to exhibit higher proportions of population in the 45-56+ years age cohorts, with particular growth in the 65+ years age cohort for Ouyen / Walpeup (from 22.7% in 2011 to 27.6% in 2016).
- Interestingly Nangiloc / Colignan now have a proportionally higher young to middle-aged adult population, the highest of all other SA1 groupings (with the exception of the 25-44 years age cohort in Mildura North).
- Trend arrows are included for the Mildura LGA, showing increase / decrease in proportion of population for the 0-4, 45-64 and 65+ age cohorts.

(State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018)



Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Population forecast by 5 year age cohorts, Mildura LGA (2011 – 2031)

Comparison of the 2011 age cohort actual population to the projected age cohort population in 2031 shows all age cohorts experiencing growth with the exception of persons aged 10-14, 15-19, 40-44, 45-49 and 50-54 years (shown in red in the table below). The highest proportional growth is in the older age cohorts (persons aged 75+ years) and notably for those aged 85 years and over. (State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018)

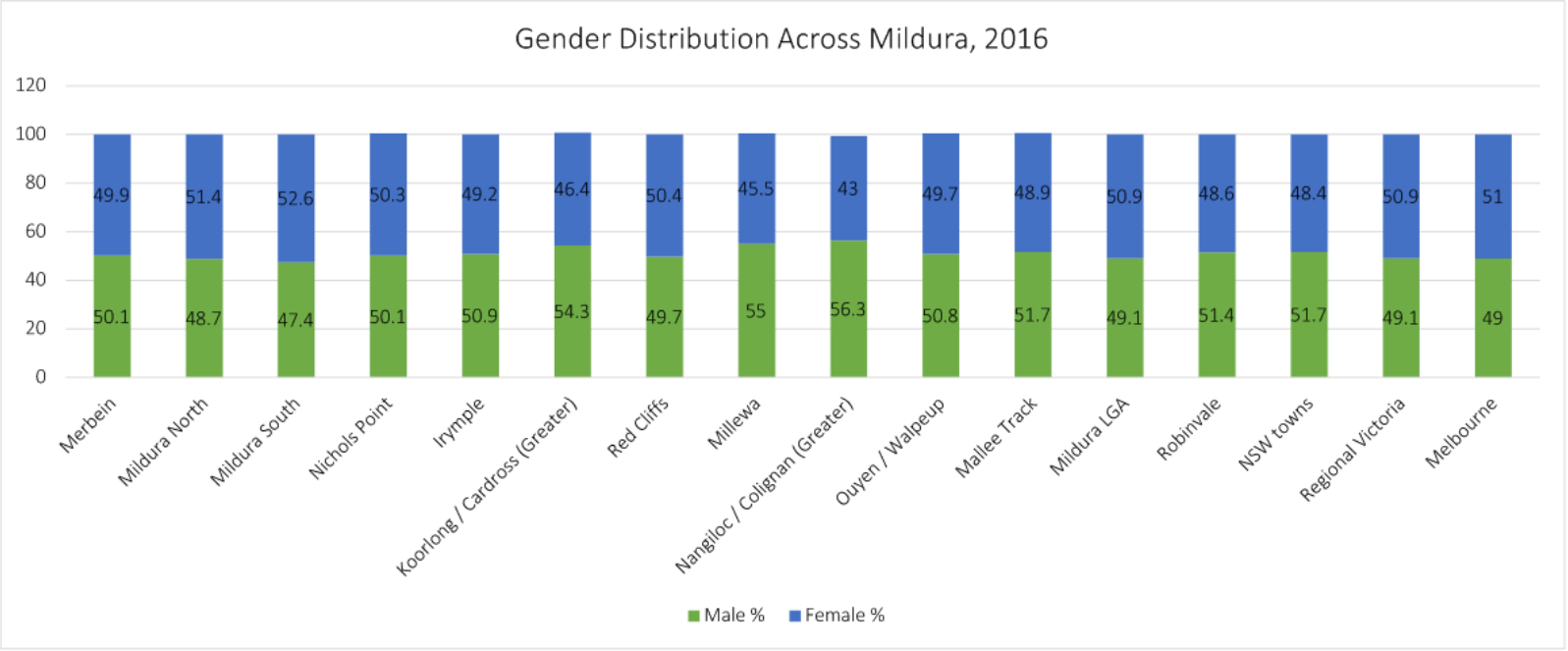
	Persons 0-4	Persons 5-9	Persons 10-14	Persons 15-19	Persons 20-24	Persons 25-29	Persons 30-34	Persons 35-39	Persons 40-44	Persons 45-49	Persons 50-54	Persons 55-59	Persons 60-64	Persons 65-69	Persons 70-74	Persons 75-79	Persons 80-84	Persons 85 and over
30th June 2011	3,423	3,435	3,934	3,759	3,105	2,926	2,871	3,218	3,514	3,509	3,683	3,158	3,029	2,315	1,955	1,607	1,309	1,072
30th June 2016	3,423	3,510	3,596	3,751	3,129	2,882	3,040	3,002	3,334	3,530	3,574	3,646	3,219	2,958	2,323	1,769	1,315	1,355
30th June 2021	3,420	3,449	3,627	3,419	3,372	3,218	3,119	3,156	3,073	3,336	3,586	3,583	3,701	3,225	2,923	2,131	1,452	1,466
30th June 2026	3,504	3,465	3,588	3,471	3,199	3,448	3,457	3,224	3,228	3,078	3,404	3,604	3,662	3,709	3,185	2,694	1,774	1,639
30th June 2031	**3,521**	**3,556**	**3,621**	**3,472**	**3,284**	**3,355**	**3,687**	**3,563**	**3,292**	**3,243**	**3,158**	**3,445**	**3,696**	**3,689**	**3,649**	**2,941**	**2,280**	**1,988**

Source: https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/land-use-and-population-research/victoria-in-future-2016/victoria-in-future-data-tables
(Accessed: 01/04/2017)

Gender distribution across Mildura 2016

Between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods there was a slight proportional growth in the Mildura LGA male population from 49.0% in 2011 to 49.1% in 2016. Rural communities across the Mildura LGA continue to exhibit higher proportions of male population, notably Nangiloc / Colignan (56.3%, up from 54.4% in 2011), Millewa (55.0%, up from 54.5% in 2011) and Koorlong / Cardross (54.3%, up from 53.1% in 2011).

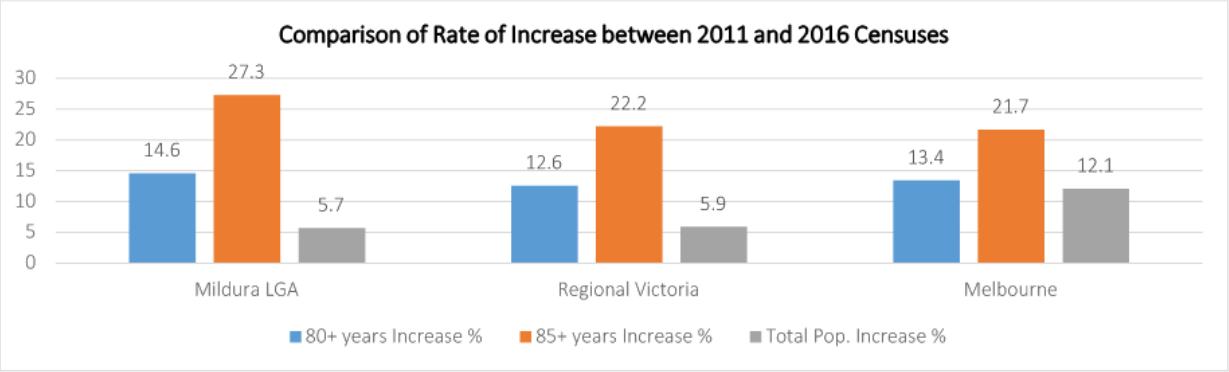
Across the Mildura LGA it was the most populated SA1 groupings of Mildura North and Mildura South that exhibited the highest proportions of female population (51.4% and 52.6% respectively). Collectively represented as Mildura in the 2011 Census these areas had a 52.5% female population. (State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018)



Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Comparison of Rate of Increase between 2011 and 2016 Censuses, ABS Census, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA)

Comparing the 2011 and 2016 ABS Census data reveals an increase in both the 80+ years and 85+ years age cohorts for the Mildura LGA (14.6% and 27.3% respectively) which surpasses that witnessed for the Regional Victoria (12.6% and 22.2%) and Melbourne (13.4% and 21.7%). Comparison of the 2011 and 2016 data for the Mildura LGA does however reveal a slowing of this growth for both age cohorts. For example, in 2011 the 80+ years age cohort had grown by 22.3% between 2006 and 2011. (compared to growth of only 14.6% between 2011 and 2016). Between 2006 and 2011 the 85+ years age cohort had grown by 29.8% (Compared to lesser growth of 27.3% between 2011 and 2016). (State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018)



Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Overview Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage, **ABS Census (2016)**, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (2016) (LGA) TL/R

The health and wellbeing of individuals and populations are influenced by, and determined as the result of, the interactions among human biology, lifestyle and environmental (including social) factors, modified by health and other interventions. Socioeconomic characteristics are key determinants of health and well-being, and contribute to differences in health or 'health inequality' across the population.

In fact the link between poor health and poverty is clear: those with the least resources suffer more from avoidable illness and reduced life expectancy, often across generations. These inequalities are particularly evident for Aboriginal Victorians.

Despite significant achievements in public health in Victoria over the past century, the evidence on socioeconomic status (SES) and health in Australia is unequivocal: people lower in the socioeconomic hierarchy fare significantly worse in terms of their health. Specifically, those classified as having low SES have higher mortality rates for most major causes of death. Their morbidity profile indicates they experience more ill health (both physiological and psychosocial), and their use of healthcare services suggests they are less likely, or may have less opportunity, to act to prevent disease or detect it at an early stage.

Socioeconomic status (SES) is typically measured by attributes that include educational attainment, occupational status and income. Greater levels of educational attainment are associated with higher levels of knowledge and other non-material resources likely to promote a healthy lifestyle. Education also provides formal qualifications that affect occupational status and associated income level. Occupational status reflects social status, power and material conditions related to paid work. Income provides individuals and families with necessary material resources (including housing and access to transport) and determines their purchasing power for accessing goods and services needed to maintain good health (DHHS, 2014, and DHHS, 2015).

Certain cohorts within the Mildura LGA are experiencing significant levels of socio-economic disadvantage in terms of income, education, occupation, wealth and living conditions. Based on the 2016 ABS *Census of Population and Housing* the Mildura LGA was allocated an Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) score of 935 compared to the Victorian average of 1,000 (where a lower score represents great levels of disadvantage). This 'score' sees the Mildura LGA ranked as the 5th most disadvantaged LGA of 79 LGAs in Victoria with a decile of 1 and a percentile of 7. These figures have remained constant between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods.

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2016

Mildura LGA 5th

Time Trend – levels of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage in the Mildura LGA unchanged, 2011-2016 ➞

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2011

Mildura LGA 5th

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Overview Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage, **ABS Census (2011)**, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (2011) (LGA) TL / R

Based on the 2016 ABS *Census of Population and Housing* the Mildura LGA was allocated an Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) score of 921 compared to the Victorian average of 1,000 (again where a lower score represents great levels of disadvantage). Applying the IRSAD 'score' the Mildura LGA ranked as the fifth most disadvantaged LGA in Victoria (a positive decrease from its rank as the third most disadvantaged LGA in 2011). The Mildura LGA remained in the highest 10% of disadvantaged LGAs (1st decile and with a percentile of 7).

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2016 **Mildura LGA 5th**

Time Trend – slightly decreasing Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 'rank' between 2011 and 2016 Census periods ↓

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2011 **Mildura LGA 3rd**

Source: ABS Census Population and Housing 2016
http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2033.0.55.0012016?OpenDocument (accessed 27/03/2018)

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How to read the indicators table

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 Executive Summary 'Indicators' are presented with a 'traffic light' system applied. The Local Government Area (LGA) results are coded either green, amber or red according to how they are faring in comparison with state counterparts (more positively, similar to, or less positively respectively). An 'amber' result was applied where the Mildura LGA was within two percentage points of the Victorian results (in the case of a percentage). For measures presented as numerical rate an 'amber' result was applied where the rate was within 2% of the Victorian result.

Each measure also has a Time Trend (if available) and offers the same data for our Victorian counterparts. Time Trend data is identified with an arrow. A red downwards arrow (↓) indicates the incidence of the measures is reducing for the worse (for example lessening rates of breastfeeding at birth). A red upwards arrow (↑) arrow indicates the incidence of the measures is increasing for the worse (for example an increasing crime rate). By contrast a green downwards arrow (↓) indicates the incidence of the measures is reducing for the better (for example lessening rates of crime). A green upwards arrow (↑) indicates the incidence of the measures is increasing for the better (for example increasing rates of breastfeeding at birth). A sideways arrow (→) indicates the trend has been stable between reporting periods – i.e. the rate has not changed. A black arrow pointing up or down (↓↑) indicates the direction of the trend is simply a fact, not better or worse (for example an increasing population aged 85 years and over).

If a measure was drawn from the earlier *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* or the *2012 Social Indicators Report* they are indicated with the following reference:

Social Indicators Report 2012 - Reference 1

State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report 2014 - Reference 2

Summary - State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 - Indicators

For further information on each of the indicators please refer to the full report

Victorians are healthy and well	Mildura	Victoria	Trend
Proportion of babies born of low birth weight	7.3%	6.8%	↑ 1 2
Smoking during pregnancy	22.9%	10.1%	↑ 2
Children visit a maternal and child health nurse – all children	69.6%	66.1%	↑ 2
Deaths for all avoidable causes (rates per 100,000) persons aged 0-74 years	141.4	108.6	↑
Percentage of breast cancer screening participation	55.6%	52.0%	↓
Percentage of bowel cancer screening participation	34.5%	36.5%	
Potentially preventable dental hospitalisations of children 0-9 years (per 1,000 years)	10.6	6.0	
Hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) total population	4.7	2.7	
Notifications of chlamydia per 100,000 population	362.5	330.7	
Teenage Fertility Rate -Rate of live births to women aged under 19 years in calendar year (per 1,000 women in this age group)	20.1	8.5	↓ 2
Rate of sexually transmissible infections in young people aged 12-17 years (per 100,000 young people)	621.6	406.4	↑
Deaths from suicides and self-inflicted injuries, 0-74 years, (Average annual ASR per 100,000)	11.6	9.6	↓
Intentional injuries treated in hospital (per 1,000 population)	7.4	3.0	↑
Hospitalisation for intentional self-harm injuries - % by age (children aged 0-14)	4.9%	2.6%	
Proportion of sexually active young people who always use a condom (Mallee Area)	47.1%	27.0%	2
Registered mental health clients (per 1,000 population)	24.0	11.9	↓
Proportion of population who do not consume sufficient fruit and vegetables	54.7%	48.6%	↓
Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 2 weeks of age	65.5%	66.1%	↓ 2
Proportion of adults who are sufficiently physically active	45.6%	41.4%	
Proportion of persons who are obese	24.2%	18.8%	↑
Proportion of adult smokers who smoke daily	18.7%	13.1%	↑
Alcohol – At risk of short-term harm each month	11.9%	9.2%	
Clients that received Alcohol & Drug Treatment Services (per 1,000 population)	10.9	5.0	
Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 12-15 months	89.3%	91.2%	↓ 2
Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at school entry	94.5%	93.8%	↑ 2

Social Indicators Report 2012 - Reference 1
State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report 2014 - Reference 2

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Summary - State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 - Indicators

For further information on each of the indicators please refer to the full report

Victorians are safe and secure	Mildura	Victoria	Trend
Rate of children who were the subject of child abuse and neglect substantiation (per 1,000 children aged 0-17years)	17.6	11.4	↑ 1 2
Child protection investigations completed (per 1,000 eligible population)	36.9	19.4	
Children on Child protection orders (per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years)	15.0	5.2	2
Rate of incidents of family violence recorded by police (per 1,000 population)	30.9	12.4	
Children in out of home care (per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years)	10.3	6.1	↑ 2
Domestic violence, rate of family incident reports where children are present	823.8	387.6	↑ 1
Rate of 'definite' alcohol related family incidents (per 10,000 population)	44.9	10.7	↓
Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Family Violence Assessments during Key Ages and Stages visits	20%	25%	↓ 2
Rate of hospitalisation due to assault, maltreatment and neglect (per 100,000 population)	43.4	60.0	
Domestic/Family violence referrals during Key Ages and Stages visits	1.4	1.2	↑ 2
Rate of assault victims for assaults that occurred in high alcohol hours	9.2	10.0	↓
Proportion of adults feeling safe walking down their street at night	59.9%	60.8%	↑
Children and young people feel safe walking alone during the day	90.4	92.5	↓ 2
Children and young people feel safe walking alone after dark	47.5	55.1	↓ 2
Crimes against property (per 100,000 population)	5790.9	5327.9	↓ 1
Crimes against person (per 100,000 population)	2136.3	1337.8	↑ 1
Drug offences (per 100,000 population)	699.7	511.4	↑
Rate of young people (aged 10-17 years) on a community based supervision (per 100,000 young people)	7.2	2.4	→ 2
Proportion of people who meet the statistical definition of homelessness	0.50%	0.43%	2
Social housing as a percentage of total dwellings	6.0%	3.9%	

Social Indicators Report 2012 - Reference 1
State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report 2014 - Reference 2

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Summary - State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 – Indicators

For further information on each of the indicators please refer to the full report

Victorians have the capabilities to participate	Mildura	Victoria	Trend
Proportion of children at school entry who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census	22.3%	19.9%	↓ 2
Proportion of children at school entry with emotional or behavioural difficulties	7.0%	4.6%	↑
Children are participating in kindergarten	99.0%	98.1%	↑ 2
Proportion of children who report being bullied in years 5 and 6	14.1%	15.0%	↓ 2
Children who are regularly read to/encouraged in their reading at home	89.2%	93.5%	↓ 2
Average absence days of students (years 3-12) enrolled in government schools	16.6	13.9	↑
Proportion of students in Year 3,5,7 and 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy (NAPLAN)	93.5%	95.5%	↑ 2
Proportion of students in Year ,5,7 and 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy (NAPLAN)	94.2%	95.3%	↑ 2
Proportion of 17-24 year olds neither completing VCE nor undertaking Further Education and Training	25.1%	11.6%	
Overall education, level of schooling attained by residents over the age of 15 (results shown are for 'Year 10 or equivalent'0	20.9%	13.2%	→ 1
Proportion of persons who did not complete Year 12	54.7%	37.4%	↓
Core activity need for assistance - Mildura LGA population	6.8%	5.1%	↑
Disability support pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population	93.9%	51.3%	↓
Pensioner Concession Card holders	31.7%	51.3%	↑
Age pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population	799.3	707.4	↑
Unemployment rate	7.3%	6.6%	↑ 1
People receiving an unemployment benefit – long term	8.0%	4.1%	↑
Young people aged 16-24 receiving an unemployment benefit	7.3%	2.7%	↓ 2
Proportion children 0-12 living in households that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more (Mallee Region)	8.0%	4.9%	2
Children in low income, welfare-dependent families	14.8%	9.5%	↓
Portion of low income families	22.6%	17.0%	↓ 1
Median weekly income (personal income)	$555	$644	↑

Social Indicators Report 2012 - Reference 1
State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report 2014 - Reference 2

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Summary - State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 - Indicators

For further information on each of the indicators please refer to the full report

Victorians are connected to culture and community	Mildura	Victoria	Trend
Level of social isolation amongst adults (high or very high)	19.1%	17.3%	
Proportion of adults who belonged to an organised group	31.9%	25.7%	↓
Proportion of adults who attended a local community event	79.0%	58.7%	↑
Proportion of adults who volunteer	27.0%	23.2%	↑ 2
Perceptions of neighbourhood – this is a close-knit neighbourhood	66.0%	61.0%	
Proportion of adults who feel most adults can be trusted	34.0%	38.2%	
Proportion of adolescents 10-17 who have a trusted adults in their lives	94.5%	96.5%	
Proportion of adolescents satisfied with the quality of their life	83.1%	76.6%	
Proportion of adults who feel valued by society	54.8%	51.4%	
Average overall life satisfaction of adults	83.3%	92.4%	
Individuals isolated by language	19.7%	15.8%	↑ 1
Gaming machine losses ($) usage per head of adult population	$634.61	$553.13	↑
Proportion of adults who thought multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better	38.4%	55.4%	↑
Low gender equity score	33.5%	35.7%	

Victoria is liveable	Mildura	Victoria	Trend
Utilisation of selected health services (per 1,000 population)	24.0	11.9	↓
Percentage who believe there are good facilities and services in the LGA	83.6%	85.2%	
Household water conservation rates	49.0%	41.3%	
Household waste recycling rates	22.4%	45.0%	
Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill	32.99%	42.92%	↓

Social Indicators Report 2012 - Reference 1
State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report 2014 - Reference 2

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STATE OF MILDURA RURAL CITY REPORT 2018

Mildura Rural City Council

Acknowledgements

The research and development of the *2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report* has occurred over a 12 month period and benefitted from the knowledge and investment of many people. Our gratitude is extended to:

- Mildura Rural City Council
- Northern Mallee Community Partnership
- The Hands Up Mallee collective
- Nancy Vaughan Research
- Key local organisations who generously gave their time and data including Mallee Family Care, Headspace Mildura, Mildura Base Hospital, Mallee District Aboriginal Service
- Key local departmental staff who generously gave their time and data including the Department of Education Training, Mallee Child and Youth Area Partnership, Department of Health and Human Services

Rachael Williams
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rachael@locallogicplace.com.au
www.locallogicplace.com.au



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Executive Summary

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018 was commissioned by Mildura Rural City Council who, in doing so, recognised the critical importance of understanding how their entire community were faring.

The State of Mildura Rural City Report 2018, commenced as a 'State of Health' report to inform and support the development of the Mildura Rural City Council Community Health and Well-Being Plan. Early in the life of this process however it was realised that two further key municipal-wide statistical profiles were almost due for renewal – the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* and the *2012 Social Indicators Report.* Recognising the potential for overlaps between these three reports and the replication of measures across them the Project Control Group agreed to combine them into a 'master' report – the *State of Mildura Rural City Report*.

The State of Mildura Rural City Report Project Control Group, comprised of representatives from Mildura Rural City Council, the Hands Up Mallee collective, Healthy Together Mildura and Northern Mallee Community Partnership, worked alongside the report researcher to compile a comprehensive list of measures which retained those measures from the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* and the *2012 Social Indicators Report* and added other measures considered to be significant to the municipal 'story'.

The framework for organising these collated measures was based on the Department of Health and Human Services' *Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework 2016*, applying the established 'Domain' categories of:

- Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
- Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
- Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
- Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community
- Domain 5: Victoria is liveable

To these categories the report added four additional categories:

- Population & Housing Overview – Municipal Contextual Data
- Health Screening and Checks
- Supporting all abilities and ages
- Service Accessibility and Utilisation

These nine overarching categories were also aligned with the *Mildura Rural City Council Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017* pillars of Social, Economic, Built and Natural Environment.

With the measures identified and the organising framework in place each measure was 'filled' – largely at the LGA level but in some instances and the broader Mallee Region level or the more refined SA2, SA1 or postcode level (further detail about the geographical methodology is contained in Appendix 2 of this report). Where ever possible the 'local' results for this measure were held against the Victorian results and also against previous results to provide both a point of comparison and a time trend.

Importantly comprehensive and accurate knowledge of how our community are currently faring together with the direction in which these measures are trending are the basis for informed and coordinated community-wide planning. The *2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report* is the foundation not only for ongoing conversations in existing partnerships but also for new conversations and new partnerships and, in commissioning this Report, Council extends the invitation to all in joining this dialogue.

As a starting point the reader is referred to the table on the ensuing pages. This quick reference guide documents each measure (within its domain) and presents the current Mildura LGA results, alongside their Victorian peers and the local time trend (as indicated by the colour coded arrow). In the far right column the corresponding page number for each measure is also listed allowing the reader to delve further into the details of the measure quickly and easily at any point.

HOW TO READ THE
2018 STATE OF MILDURA RURAL CITY REPORT

The 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report applies the same presentation style of its (part) predecessor the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report*.

Once again the 'traffic light' system was applied – where the Mildura LGA results were coded either green, amber or red according to how they were faring in comparison to their state counterparts (more positively, similar to, or less positively than respectively).

An 'amber' result was applied where the Mildura LGA result was within two percentage points of the Victorian result (in the case of a percentage). For example a Mildura LGA result of 27.5% in comparison to a Victorian result of 29.4% would be coded amber, had the Victorian result been 29.5% the traffic light would be either red or green.

For measures presented as rates an 'amber' results was applied where the rate was within 2% of the Victorian result. For example a Mildura LGA result of 27.5 (per 1,000) in comparison to a Victorian result of 47.4 (per 1,000) would be coded amber (2% of 1,000 is 20), had the Victorian result been 47.5 (per 1,000) the traffic light would be either red or green. Had the rate been per 10,000 the difference would need to have been 200 or greater, if the rate were per 100,000 the difference would need to have been 2,000 or greater.

Each measure also includes a Time Trend (if available) and offers the same data for our Victorian counterparts. Whilst some Time Trend data could be drawn from earlier reports much was filled retrospectively for this report. Time Trend data is identified with an arrow and colour code.

A red downwards arrow (↓) indicates the incidence of the measures is reducing for the worse (for example lessening rates of breastfeeding at birth). A red upwards arrow (↑) arrow indicates the incidence of the measures is increasing for the worse (for example an increasing crime rate). By contrast a green downwards arrow (↓) indicates the incidence of the measures is reducing for the better (for example lessening rates of crime). A green upwards arrow (↑) indicates the incidence of the measures is increasing for the better (for example increasing rates of breastfeeding at birth). A sideways black arrow (→) indicates the trend has been stable between reporting periods – i.e. the rate has not changed. A black arrow pointing up or down (↓↑) indicates the direction of the trend is simply a fact, not better or worse (for example an increasing population aged 85 years and over).

If a measure was drawn from the earlier *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* or the *2012 Social Indicators Report* they are indicated in the Measures Table as a ✓ and additional information on these measures can be drawn from these reports (both accessible from the Mildura Rural City Council website).

Lastly, some measures provided in *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* and the *2012 Social Indicators Report* were no longer available in their exact earlier form. For this reason some measures were either retired or revised. In each instance they were replaced with a measure identified as a valid and enduring replacement. All changes are documented in the section of this report entitled 'Retired and Revised Measures'.

Key document alignments	**Measures**	**Report background**		**Performance**		
Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework 2016 Domain Outcome *Indicator* MRCC Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017 Environment	**Measures** Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework 2016 State of Mildura Rural City's Children 2014 Social Indicators 2012 Additional measures (i.e. those measures available and not already captured in above 3 reports)	Social Indicator	State of Children	Mildura LGA	Trend (for Mildura LGA data between reporting periods) Reporting periods vary according to measure	Victoria
	0.1 Mildura – At a Glance, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2) (results shown right are for 'Median weekly household income')			$1,064	↑	$1,419
	0.2 Overview Age Distribution Across Mildura, ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA1) ***(Table 2.1, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for the 65+ age cohort for the Mildura LGA and Regional Victoria)	✓	✓	18.7%	↑	20.4%
	0.3 Population forecast by 5 year age cohorts, Mildura LGA (2011 – 2031) Victoria in Future (2016) (LGA) (results shown right are for 'Persons 85 and over' numbers increasing from 1,355 on 30th June 2016 to an estimated 1,988 on 30th June 2031)			1,988	↑	
Population & Housing Overview 2016 ABS Census Context data	**0.4** Overview Gender Distribution Across Mildura, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA1s) ***(Table 2.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for males for the Mildura LGA and Regional Victoria)	✓		49.1%	↑	49.1%
	0.5 Overview Residents Aged 80+ and 85+ Years of Age, ABS Census (2016), Basic Community Profiles (2017) (LGA) ***(Table 2.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for the 85+ years age cohort for the Mildura LGA and Regional Victoria)	✓		27.3%	↓	22.2%
	0.6 Overview Comparison of Rate of Increase between 2011 and 2016 Censuses, ABS Census, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA) ***(Figure 2.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for the 80+ years age cohort for the Mildura LGA and Regional Victoria)	✓		14.6%	↓	12.6%
	0.7 Overview Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, 2016, ABS Census Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile (2017) (LGA and SA2)		✓	8.3%	↓	1.5%

Proportion of Indigenous residents (of all Indigenous residents) by age cohorts (LGA) Indigenous Status by Age by Sex (LGA and SA2) (results shown right are for the proportion of Indigenous children aged 0-4 years of all children aged 0-4 years)						
O.8 Overview Level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for the LGA rank within Victoria)		✓	5th	→	-	
O.9 Overview Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for the LGA rank within Victoria)		✓	5th	↓	-	
O.10 Percentage of highly disadvantaged SA1s within the Mildura LGA, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2011)			43.7%		20.0%	
O.11a Overview SEHQ Disadvantage – Distribution of Children across IRSD SEIFA quintiles, by population groups, Victoria, 2008		✓				
O.11b 1.1.2.3.A Rate ratio of premature death between socioeconomic disadvantage quintiles (national level)						
O.12 Household Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA and SA2) (results shown right are for households with only one person usually resident)			28.6%	↑	24.7%	
O.13 Overview Family Structures (Family Composition), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA and SA1) ***(Table 2.6, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'couple families without children')	✓		41.3%	↑	36.5%	
O.14 Overview Percentage of one parent families (of Total Family Households), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA)		✓	17.9%	↓	15.3%	
O.15 Overview Percentage of Indigenous one parent families (of Total Indigenous Family Households), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA)		✓	47.1%	↑	33.2%	
O.16 Household Composition and Family Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident by Indigenous Status of Household, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for 'one-parent Indigenous dwellings with 5 or more residents' – note Victorian data not provided)			18.7%			
O.17 Family Blending, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA and SA2) (results shown right are for 'Intact family with no other children present')			85.2%		90.0%	
O.18 Registered Marital Status by Age, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for 'widowed')			6.8%		5.2%	

0.19 Social Marital Status by Age, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for 'Married in a de facto marriage')				10.9%			9.9%
0.20 Overview Same-Sex Couples, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2011) (LGA) ***(Table 2.7, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Total same-sex couples')	✓			0.6%	↑		1.0%
0.21 Overview Backgrounds of Arrivals, (Age, Income), 2016, Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA) ***(Section 2.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓						
0.22 Overview Stability of Population (same address in previous Census), 2016, Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA and SA1) ***(Table 2.9, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Different Address in 2011' and compare the Mildura LGA with Regional Victoria)	✓			39.9%	↑		38.6%
0.23 Overview Country of Birth, ABS Census, 2016, Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA and SA1) ***(Table 2.8, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Australia')	✓			79.3%	↓		64.9%
0.24 Country of Birth of Person by Year of Arrival in Australia, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)							
0.25 Overview Households where 'Language other than English' is spoken, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2) TL		✓		11.2%	↓		27.8%
0.26 Overview Migration Stream by Local Government Area, Settlement Date range 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2013		✓					
0.27 Religious Affiliation by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for 'No Religion, so described')				33.5%			31.7%
0.28 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Percentage of private dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA)			✓	6.6%	↓		7.9%
Number of Motor Vehicles by Dwellings, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2)							
0.29 Passenger vehicles per 1,000 population, 2011, Department of Health (LGA) TL / R				557.6			606.8
0.30 Economic Dwelling Internet Connection, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1s) TL ***(Table 7.11 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Internet not accessed from dwelling') REVISED FROM Internet access and connections	✓			21.1%			13.0%
0.31 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children & young people have access to internet at home, Internet not accessed from dwelling, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)		✓		22.3%	↓		13.6%
0.32 Dwelling Internet Connection by Indigenous Status of Household, 2016, ABS Census Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA (2017) (LGA) TL				28.2%			18.1%
1.1.1.1 Death rate of children under five years		✓					

	RETIRED **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Child Mortality (under 5 years), average annual rate per 100,000 (LGA) TL					
	1.1 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Infant Deaths (all deaths under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births), 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL	✓	4.3	↓	3.1	
	1.2 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Child Mortality (1 to 4 years, average annual rate per 100,000), 2008-2012 Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL	✓	Data withheld	↓	16.8	
	1.3 Youth mortality rate (per 100,000), 2010 – 2014, Public Health Information Development Unit 2017 (LGA)		64.9		32.9	
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well	**1.4** 1.1.1.2 Proportion of babies born of low birth weight, 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS					
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health	**Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Low birth weight babies, 2013-2015 Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS (LGA)	✓	✓ 7.3%	↑	6.8%	
INDICATOR - Increase healthy start in life	**Health** Low birth weight babies, 2013-2015 Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS (LGA) TL ***(Section 4.8 2012 Social Indicators Report)***					
	1.5 1.1.1.3 Proportion of mothers who smoked tobacco in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, 2013-2015 Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS		✓ 20%		8%	
	1.6 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Smoking During Pregnancy, 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS (LGA) TL		✓ 22.9%	↑	10.1%	
	1.7 Proportion of mothers who smoked tobacco in the second 20 weeks of pregnancy (includes Occasional Smoking, 1-10 and 10+), 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS		18%		6%	
	1.8 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Quit Interventions* during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL		✓ 7%	↓	6%	
	1.9 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Quit Referrals** during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL		✓ 5%	↑	6%	
	1.10 1.1.1.4 Proportion of children exposed to alcohol in utero, 2013, Victorian Child Health and Wellbeing Survey DET (Mallee Region only) TL		37.0%		46.7%	
	1.11 **Developing Well** Children visit a maternal and child health nurse - all children (all KAS checks), 2014/2015, Department of Education and Training Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'Rate of participation for children eligible for an assessment at 3.5 years')		✓ 69.6%	↑	66.1%	
	1.12 **Developing Well** Children visit a maternal and child health nurse- ATSI children (all KAS checks), 2014/2015, Department of Education and Training Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015		✓ 25.2%	↓	51.2%	

	Data Report (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'Rate of participation for ATSI children eligible for an assessment at 3.5 years')					
	1.13 Maternal and Child Health – Reason for Referral (Child health and well-being), 2014/2015, Department of Education and Training Maternal & Child Health Services 2014/2015 Annual Report (LGA) TL (results shown right are for referral reason 'developmental')			19.7%		16.5%
	1.14 Deaths from all avoidable causes (rates per 100,000), persons aged 0 to 74 years, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, (LGA) TL			141.4	↑	108.6
	1.15 Deaths from all avoidable causes (rates per 100,000), males aged 0 to 74 years, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, (LGA) TL			199.3	↑	137.9
	1.16 Deaths from all avoidable causes (rates per 100,000), females aged 0 to 74 years, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, (LGA) TL			82.6	↑	79.5
	1.1.2.2.A Premature death rate due to cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease, 2010-2014, Social Health Atlas (LGA) TL / R					
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health *INDICATOR - Reduce premature death*	**1.17** Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cardiovascular diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit & DHHS (LGA) (TL / R)			29.7	↑	21.5
	1.18 Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to diabetes, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, (LGA) TL			6.4	↓	5.1
	1.19 Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to respiratory diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit & DHHS, (LGA) (TL / R)			14.2	↑	8.0
	1.20 1.1.2.2.B Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to circulatory system diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, 2017 (LGA) TL			45.3	↑	33.7
	1.1.2.2.C Premature death rate due to coronary heart disease					
	1.21 1.1.2.2.D Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to stroke (cerebrovascular diseases), 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, 2017 (LGA) TL			8.3	↑	8.0
	1.22 1.1.2.2.E Premature death rate due to cancer Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cancer, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, 2017 (LGA) (TL / R)			31.1	↑	28.6
	1.23 1.1.2.3.C Rate ratio of premature death between LGAs, 2010-2014, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017 (results shown right are for Premature deaths - % of total deaths [2014])			33.1		32.3
	1.24 Leading causes of death, (premature or not), 2010–2014, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2017) (results shown right are for Coronary heart disease, Age-standardised rate [per 100,000])			77.8		70.0

	1.25 Health Life expectancy, Mildura LGA Life Expectancy by Gender, Years, 2004 to 2007, Victorian Department of Health (2011) (LGA) ***(Section 4.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** Male life expectancy, 2007, Department of Health (LGA) TL / R (results shown right are for Male Life Expectancy) Female life expectancy, 2007, Department of Health (LGA) TL / R	✓		77.5		80.3
	1.26 Percentage of persons reporting type 2 diabetes, 2011-2012, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			5.3%		5.0%
	1.27 Percentage of persons reporting high blood pressure, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			28.1%	↑	25.9%
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health *INDICATOR – Reduce preventable chronic diseases*	**1.28** Percentage of persons reporting asthma, 2011-2012, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			10.1%		10.9%
	1.29 Percentage of persons reporting arthritis, 2011-2012, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			21.0%		19.8%
	1.30 Sun protective behaviour, population aged 18 years and over, 2011-12, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL			46.2%		39.0%
	1.31 Percentage of persons reporting heart disease, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			7.0%	↓	7.2%
	1.32 Percentage of persons reporting osteoporosis, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			6.5%	↑	5.2%
	1.33 Cancer incidence per 100,000 population (results shown right are for Cancer Incidence per 100,000 population), Cancer incidence per 100,000 females, Cancer incidence per 100,000 males, 2014, Victorian Cancer Registry (LGA) TL / R			5.9	→	5.2
	1.34 People with dementia (estimated) per 1,000 population, 2016, Alzheimer's Australia (LGA)			19.4		16.8
Health Screening and Checks	**H.1** Percentage of breast cancer screening participation, 2013-2015, BreastScreen Victoria (LGA) TL / R			55.6%	↓	52.0%
	H.2 Percentage of cervical cancer screening participation, 2013-2014, Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry (LGA) TL			60.1%		59.2%
	H.3 Percentage of bowel cancer screening participation, Department of Health & Human Services, 2014 (LGA) TL / R			34.5%		36.5%
	H.4 45 Year Old Health Check: persons (ASR per 100,000), 2009-2010, Social Health Atlas, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA only) TL			3,960.7		5,208.3
	H.5 45 Year Old Health Check: females (ASR per 100,000), 2009-2010, Social Health Atlas, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA only) TL			4,182.7		5,018.8

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	H.6 45 Year Old Health Check: males (ASR per 100,000), 2009-2010, Social Health Atlas, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA only) TL			3,332.0		5,267.4
	H.7 Annual health assessments by GPs, persons aged 75 years and over (ASR per 100,000), Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA only) TL / R			15,187.6		18,123.1
	H.8 715 (MBS) Aboriginal Health Checks, http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-australians/indigenous-health-check-data-tool/					
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health *INDICATOR – Increase self-rated health*	**1.35** 1.1.4.1.A Proportion of adults who self–rate their health as very good or excellent, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS			35.4%		40.2%
	1.36 Percentage persons reporting fair or poor health status, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R (results shown right are for 'persons reporting fair or poor health status') Percentage of females reporting fair or poor health, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL/R Percentage of males reporting fair or poor health, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			13.4%		15.9%
	1.37 1.1.4.1.B Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who self-rate their health as very good or excellent, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			87.3%		87.8%
	1.38 1.1.4.1.C Proportion of children with good health, 2013, Victorian Child Health & Wellbeing Survey DET (Mallee Region only) TL			97.1%		97.9%
	1.39 Notifications of Influenza per 100,000 population, 2015, Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database (LGA) TL / R			90.5		293.8
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health *INDICATOR – Decrease unintentional injury*	**1.40** Unintentional injuries treated in hospital per 1,000 population, 2014, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) (LGA) TL / R			108.6	↑	61.0
	1.41 1.1.5.1.A Deaths due to road traffic crashes, Road Crash Information System VicRoads Avoidable deaths from transport accidents, persons aged 0 to 74 years (per 100,000), 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL	✓		6.8	↓	4.4
	1.42 Community safety Road Trauma as Injury/Fatality and No Injury, VicRoads (2014), Rural Town/City level, TL ***(Section 6.5 2012 Social Indicators Report)***					
	1.43 Road Fatalities by sex and age, July 2012 to July 2017, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'all males')			47.1%		71.0%
	1.44 Road Fatalities by road user, July 2012 to July 2017, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'Bicyclist')			0.0%		3.2%

1.45 Road accident serious injuries by sex and age, Dec. 2011 to Dec. 2016, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'all females')			32.0%		42.8%
1.46 Road accident serious injuries by road user, Dec. 2011 to Dec. 2016, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'Motorcyclist')			28.6%		17.0%
1.47 Percentage of unintentional injuries due to falls, 2014-2015, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) (LGA) TL / R			33.6%	↑	38.7%
1.48 1.1.5.2 Hospitalisation rate due to falls (per 100,000) in adults 65 years and older, Victorian Admitted Episodes Database (VAED) DHHS (LGA)			2,234.4		3,356.3
1.49 Number and rate (per 100,000) of hospitalisations# for injuries caused by falls, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University			623.8		817.0
1.50 Number of hospitalisations# for injuries caused by falls - by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (results shown right are for 0-14 year olds)			15.4%		12.4%
1.51 Hospitalisations# for falls injuries - children and young people (per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (results shown right are for 0-14 year olds)			467.0		554.0
1.52 Hospitalisations# for falls injuries – adults (per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (results shown right are for adults aged 65+ years)			2,234.4		3,356.3
1.53 Proportion of all hospitalisations# for accidental injuries that were for falls, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University			43.2%		45.1%
1.54 Health Childhood accidents, Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years), 2015, Monash University ***(Section 4.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REVISED FROM Rate of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000 children) (results shown right are for the 2014 reporting year for Mildura LGA and Rest of Victoria)	✓		8.85		13.20
1.55 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years), 2015, Monash University REVISED FROM Rate of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000 children) (results shown right are for the 2015 reporting year for Mildura LGA and Rest of Victoria)		✓	9.96	↑	13.43
1.56 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013-2016, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL (results shown right are for the Rest of Victoria) REVISED FROM Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years		✓	2,317.4	↑	2,167.7

1.57 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013-2016, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL (results shown right are for the Rest of Victoria) REVISED FROM Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years		✓	2,517.9	↓	2,441.1	
1.58 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013–2016 – Chapter XXI Factors Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) (results shown right are for 'Neoplasms' compared to the Rest of Victoria) REVISED FROM Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years – Chapter XXI Factors		✓	15.7	↑	8.3	
1.59 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013–2016 – Chapter XXI Factors, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process' compared to the Rest of Victoria) REVISED FROM Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years – Chapter XXI Factors		✓	129.5	↑	83.2	
RETIRED **Health** Occupational accidents, Rate of Non-Farm Accidents between 2006-2011 (Per 1,000 Persons in the Non-Farm Labour Force), Monash University ***(Section 4.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REPLACED WITH measures 1.60 – 1.66 below	✓		204.5		247.9	
1.60 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) TL						
1.61 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) TL (results shown right are for males)			80.1%		83.4%	
1.62 Workplace injury claims - by industry sector, 2008 – 2014, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL (proportions shown right are for manufacturing)			14.8%		19.3%	
1.63 Workplace fatalities by sex, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL (results shown right are for females)			27.3%		4.6%	
1.64 Workplace fatalities by age group, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 25-34 years)			27.3%		13.0%	
1.65 Workplace fatalities by industry, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL (results shown right are for Construction)			18.2%		21.4%	

1.66 Workplace fatalities by cause, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'Truck Accidents')		36.4%				
RETIRED **Health** Occupational accidents, Rate of Farm Accidents, 2006-2011 (Per 1,000 Persons in the Farm Labour Force), Monash University ***(Section 4.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REPLACED WITH						
1.67 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'injuries that occurred on a farm')	✓	13.4			6.6	
1.68 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL						
1.69 1.1.6.1 Rate of potentially preventable dental hospitalisations of children 0–9 years (per 1,000), Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset DHHS, (LGA) TL		10.6			6.0	
1.70 ACSC hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) – total population, 2014-2015, Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS		4.7			2.7	
1.71 ACSC hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) by age group, 2014-2015, Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS (results shown right are for 30 to 64 years age group)		3.9			2.1	
1.72 Poor dental health (self-assessed), 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R		4.1%			5.6%	
1.73 Average number of decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) teeth, young people aged 0-17 years attending public dental services, by age, 2014 to 2016, Dental Health Services Victoria (results shown right are for children aged 6-8 years)		3.5			2.6	
1.74 Average number of decayed, missing or filled permanent (adult) teeth, adults aged 18 years and over attending public dental services, by age, 2014 to 2016, Dental Health Services Victoria (results shown right are for adults aged 25-44 years)		13.9			11.9	
1.75 1.1.7.1 Notification rate of newly acquired HIV (2014-2016), National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) DHHS (Regions)						
1.76 Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), AIDS, 2016, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria		1.9	↑		0.4	
1.77 Notifications of Chlamydia per 1,000 population, 2014, Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database (NIDS), Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R		362.5			330.7	

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR – Increase oral health

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health

INDICATOR – Increase sexual and reproductive health	**1.78** Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000), gonococcal infection, 2016/2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria		11.6	↓	124.2		
	1.79 1.1.7.4 Proportion of sexually active young people who always use a condom, 2014, Healthy Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL	✓	47.1%		27.0%		
	1.80 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Rate of sexually transmissible infections* in young people aged 12–17 years (per 100,000 young people), 2012, Notifiable Infectious Disease Surveillance (NIDS) System, Department of Health		621.6	↑	406.4		
	1.81 Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000), newly acquired hepatitis C, 2016, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria		0.0	↓	2.1		
	1.82 1.1.7.6 Birth rate for young women 15–19 yrs, 2008-2012, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection DHHS (LGA) (results shown right are for 2012 year)		22.6	↓	10.4		
	1.83 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Teenage Fertility Rate, Rate of live births to women aged **under 19 years** in calendar year (per 1,000 women in this age group), 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (LGA) TL	✓	20.1	↓	8.5		
	1.84 Total fertility rate, 2013-2015, Public Health Information Development Unit 2017 (LGA) TL		2.23	↑	1.78		
	1.85 Number of births by mode of delivery, 2011-2017, Mildura Base Hospital (2017)						
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.2: Victorians have good health *INDICATOR - Increase mental wellbeing* **Our Social Environment** Mental Health: Increase opportunities for people to participate in community activities and feel more connected, Increase understanding of mental health and wellbeing in our community	**1.86** Subjective Wellbeing (range 0-100), 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL		78.2	↓	77.3		
	1.87 Resilience (range 0-8), 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL		6.5		6.4		
	1.88 1.2.1.1.A Proportion of adults who report high or very high psychological distress, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA) TL **Happy and Healthy** Adolescents have good mental health, Proportion of population experiencing 'high' to 'very high' levels of psychological distress, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health (LGA) TL	✓	14.0%	↑	12.6%		
	1.89 1.2.1.1.B Proportion of young people who showed high levels of psychological distress (depressive symptoms), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only)		13.0%		15.5%		
	1.90 Absence of sadness, Grade 4 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)						
	1.91 Absence of sadness, Grade 7 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)						
	1.92 Positive relationships with adults and peers, Grade 4 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)						
	1.93 Positive relationships with adults and peers, Grade 7 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)						
	1.94 Well-Being Index, Grade 4 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)						

Our Economic Environment Pressures of Modern Living: Support people in ways that help them cope with modern life	**1.95** Well-Being Index, Grade 7 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)					
	1.96 1.2.1.3 Proportion of children living in families with healthy family functioning, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only)			88.9%		87.5%
	1.97 Safe and Secure Proportion of children at school entry whose parents report high levels of family stress in the past month, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire, 2014 (LGA) TL		✓	12.4%	↑	11.0%
	1.98 History of mental illness of parent, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014 (LGA) TL			10.2%	↑	6.9%
	1.99 Happy and Healthy Adolescents have good mental health, Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged 10-19 Years (per 10,000), 2013-16, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (HOSdata), 2017 (LGA) TL (results shown far right are for Regional Victoria) REVISED FROM Adolescents have good mental health, 'Psychiatric hospitalisations' for 10–17 year olds per 1,000 adolescents		✓	37.7	↓	31.3
	1.100 Health Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per 10,000), Residents aged under 19 Years, 2013-16, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (HOSdata), 2017 (LGA) TL ***(Section 4.6 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown far right are for Regional Victoria) REVISED FROM Rate of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Admissions (per 1,000 Residents Aged Under 19 Residents)	✓		20.3	↓	17.0
	1.101 Health Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per 10,000), Residents aged ≥20 Years, 2013-16, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (HOSdata), 2017 (LGA) TL ***(Section 4.5 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown far right are for Regional Victoria) REVISED FROM Rate of Adult Psychiatric Admissions between 2006 and 2012 (Per 1,000 Adult Residents)	✓		106.7	↓	100.9
	1.102 Registered mental health clients (per 1,000 population), 2014-2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R			24.0	↓	11.9
	1.103 Estimated population with mental and behavioural problems (ASR per 100), 2011–13, Public Health Information Development Unit (2014) modelled estimates (LGA) TL			14.6		12.7
	1.104 Estimated male population with mental and behavioural problems (ASR per 100), 2011–13, Public Health Information Development Unit (2014) modelled estimates (LGA) TL			12.4		10.8
	1.105 Estimated female population with mental and behavioural problems (ASR per 100), 2011–13, Public Health Information Development Unit (2014) modelled estimates (LGA) TL			16.8		14.6
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well	**1.106** Deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries (Average annual ASR per 100,000), 0 to 74 years, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL			11.6	↓	9.6

Outcome 1.2: Victorians have good mental health *INDICATOR – Decrease suicide*	**1.107** Intentional injuries treated in hospital (per 1,000 population), 2014-2015, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) (LGA) TL / R			7.4	↑	3.0
	1.108 Hospitalisations for intentional self-harm injuries (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL			116.8		100.2
	1.109 Hospitalisations for intentional self-harm injuries - % by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL (results shown right are for males)			30.1%		32.8%
	1.110 Hospitalisations for intentional self-harm injuries - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL (results shown right are for children aged 0-14 years)			4.9%		2.6%
	1.111 Hospitalisation rates for intentional self-harm injuries (per 100,000) - children and young people, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL (results shown right are for young people aged 15-24 years)			272.0		230.3
	1.112 Hospitalisation rates for intentional self-harm injuries (per 100,000) - adults, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL (results shown right are for persons aged 25-64 years)			142.7		115.0
	1.113 Hospitalisations for intentional self-harm injuries - by self-reported Indigenous status, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA)					
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health *INDICATOR - Increase healthy eating and active living* Our Social Environment Obesity: Increase the community's level of physical activity, Increase community access to fresh and nutritious food, Increase	**1.114** 1.3.1.1.A Proportion of the population who do not consume sufficient fruit and vegetables, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL / R			54.7%	↓	48.6%
	1.115 1.3.1.1.C Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL			2.8%		2.6%
	1.116 1.3.1.1.B Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables (NHMRC guidelines), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			18.5%		10.6%
	1.117 1.3.1.2.A Proportion (%) of the population consuming fruit (2+ serves per day), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS			41.8%		47.8%
	1.118 1.3.1.2.C Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL RETIRED MEASURE Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Achieves usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit (modelled estimate, rate per 100), persons aged 5 to 17 years		✓	78.8%		73.2%
	1.119 1.3.1.2.B Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit (NHMRC guidelines), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			47.7%		58.8%
	1.120 1.3.1.2.D Proportion (%) of the population consuming vegetables (3-4 serves per day), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS			28.6%		26.2%

community's fruit and vegetable intake	**1.121** 1.3.1.2.F Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of vegetables, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL			3.4%		2.9%
Our Economic Environment Food and Our Community: Increase community access to fresh local food	**1.122** 1.3.1.2.E Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of vegetables (NHMRC guidelines), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			2.6%		2.1%
	1.123 Eating breakfast (year 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)					
	1.124 Eating breakfast (year 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)					
	1.125 1.3.1.3.A Proportion of adult population who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS			9.3%	↓	11.2%
Our Built Environment Local Food Connections: Create a food system that enables the purchasing of fresh locally grown fruit and vegetables, Include healthy urban design principles in Municipal Strategic Statement	**1.126** 1.3.1.3.C Proportion of children 5–12 years who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, VCHWS DET (Regions) Not available through VCAMS Portal					
	1.127 1.3.1.3.B Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, About You DET (Regions) Not available through VCAMS Portal					
	1.128 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at discharge from hospital, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL		✓	73.8%	↓	72.8%
	1.129 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 2 weeks of age, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL		✓	65.5%	↓	66.1%
	1.130 1.3.1.5 Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed to three months of age, 2014/2015 Maternal and Child Health Collection (MCH) DET					
	Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 3 months of age, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL			49.8%	↑	51.4%
	1.131 Percentage of infants fully breastfed at three months, 2014/2015, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL / R			49.8%	↑	51.4%
	1.132 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 6 months of age, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL			19.2%	↑	34.0%
	1.133 1.3.1.6.A Proportion of adults who are sufficiently physically active, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA)			45.6%		41.4%
	1.134 Proportion of persons who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R (results shown right for 'proportion of persons')					
	Proportion of females who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			46.5%	↑	54.0%

Proportion of males who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R									
1.135 1.3.1.6.C Proportion of children who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL			67.9%					62.2%	
1.136 1.3.1.6.B Proportion of young people who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL		✓	24.7%					26.0%	
RETIRED MEASURE Happy and Healthy Children have a physically active childhood, Physical inactivity (modelled estimate, rate per 100), persons aged 15 years and over									
1.137 Physical Activity - 0 days per week, 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA) TL			20.3%					18.9%	
1.138 Organised physical activity - Participation in any organised physical activity (i.e. organised by a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre or a sports club or association), 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA) TL			28.8%					28.7%	
1.139 Non-organised physical activity - Participation in any non-organised physical activity (i.e. walking, cycling, gym or fitness), 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA) TL			68.7%					70.5%	
1.140 1.3.1.7 Proportion of journeys that use active transport, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey			96.8%					92.9%	
Proportion (%) of adult population cycling for transport for trips longer than 10 minutes during the preceding week (none), by frequency, 2014 (results shown right for 'cycling')									
Proportion (%) of adult population who walked for transport for trips longer than 10 minutes during the preceding week (none), by frequency, 2014									
1.141 1.3.1.9 Proportion of adults sitting for eight or more hours on an average weekday, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA) (results shown right are for 'adults sitting eight or more hours')			15.6%					23.8%	
Proportion of adults sitting 6 - <8 hours on an average weekday, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)									
1.142 Percentage of persons who sit for at least 7 hours per day, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 (LGA) TL / R			24.8%					32.6%	
1.143 Percentage of persons who visit a green space at least once per week, 2011, VicHealth Indicators (LGA) TL / R			42.7%					50.7%	
1.144 1.3.1.10.B Proportion of children who use electronic media for more than two hours per day, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL			14.3%					17.7%	
1.145 1.3.1.10.A Proportion of young people who use electronic media for more than two hours per day, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			67.6%					61.1%	
1.146 Use of After-School Time, (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)									

	1.147 Use of After-School Time, (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)							
	1.148 Frequency of Good Sleep (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)							
	1.149 Frequency of Good Sleep (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)							
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health *INDICATOR – Reduce overweight and obesity* **Our Social Environment** Obesity: Increase the community's level of physical activity, Increase community access to fresh and nutritious food, Increase community's fruit and vegetable intake	**1.150** 1.3.2.1.B Proportion of adult population who are overweight or obese (self-report), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (shown right) 1.3.2.1.D Proportion of adults who are obese (self-report)			53.2%			50.0%	
	1.151 Proportion of persons overweight, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL/R			29.0%	↓		31.2%	
	1.152 Proportion of females overweight, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL/R			23.9%	↑		24.3%	
	1.153 Proportion of males overweight, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			34.1%	↓		38.4%	
	1.154 Proportion of persons obese, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			24.2%	↑		18.8%	
	1.155 Proportion of females obese, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			18.1%	↓		17.2%	
	1.156 Proportion of males obese, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			30.8%	↑		20.4%	
	RETIRED **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Obese persons (modelled estimate, rate per 100), persons 18 years and over		✓					
	1.157 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children at school entry reported to be overweight, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire		✓	2.3%	↓		2.2%	
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health *INDICATOR – Reduce smoking* **Our Social Environment** Smoking: Reduce the usage and minimise the exposure to tobacco use	**1.158** 1.3.3.1.A Proportion of adult population who smoke daily, 2014, Victoria Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA) Percentage of persons 18+ who are current smokers, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			18.7%	↑		13.1%	
	1.159 Percentage of males 18+ who are current smokers, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey 2011 (LGA) TL / R			15.9%			18.5%	
	1.160 Percentage of females 18+ who are current smokers, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey 2011 (LGA) TL / R			16.2%			12.9%	
	1.161 1.3.3.3 Proportion of children exposed to tobacco smoke in the home, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL			17.9%			18.5%	
	1.162 1.3.3.1.B Proportion of young people who have ever smoked cigarettes, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			11.8%			8.3%	

	1.163 1.3.4.1.A Proportion of adult population who consume alcohol at (increased) lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA) TL			59.3%		59.2%
	1.164 Percentage of persons at risk of short-term harm from alcohol consumption, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R			14.3%		9.1%
	1.165 Alcohol - At risk of short-term harm each month, 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA)			35.0%		29.4%
	1.166 Alcohol - At very high risk of short-term harm each month, 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA)			11.9%		9.2%
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health *INDICATOR - Reduce harmful alcohol and drug use* **Our Social Environment** Drugs and Alcohol: Reduce the usage of drugs, especially 'ice', cannabis and alcohol, Reduce drug and alcohol related violence in the community	**1.167** 1.3.4.1.B Proportion of adults who consume alcohol at risk of alcohol related injury on a single occasion at least monthly, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)			46.5%		42.5%
	1.168 1.3.4.1.C Proportion of young people who have ever drunk alcohol (more than a few sips), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL			70.2%		59.5%
	1.169 Rate* of alcohol related hospitalisations - time series (rate per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15, AODstats, Turning Point (LGA) TL			40.5		55.0
	1.170 Proportion of young people who have ever used marijuana or other illegal drugs, 2014, About Your DET (Mallee Region) TL			18.6%		12.8%
	1.171 1.3.4.3.A Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances (person, males, females) (per 100,000 population), 2014/2015, Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System (VACIS®) Ambulance Vic (LGA) (results shown right are for 'persons')			392.2	↑	369.8
	1.172 1.3.4.3.B Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances (person, males, females) (per 100,000 population), 2014/2015, Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System (VACIS®) Ambulance Victoria (LGA) (results shown right are for 'persons')			211.2	↓	170.2
	1.173 1.3.4.3.C Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances (person, males, females) (per 100,000 population), 2014/2015, Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System (VACIS®) Ambulance Victoria (LGA) (results shown right are for 'persons')			162.2	↑	154.7
	1.174 Drug usage and possession offences (per 1,000 population), Sept 2014–Oct 2015, Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police, (LGA) TL / R			7.4	↑	5.1
	1.175 Clients that received Alcohol & Drug Treatment Services (per 1,000 population), 2014-2015, Alcohol and Drug Information System (ADIS), Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R			10.9		5.0
Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well	**1.176** 1.3.5.1 Notification rate for vaccine preventable diseases, 2016, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) DHHS (LGA)			217.9		444.8
	1.177 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 12–15 months, 2014/2015 (LGA) TL	✓		89.3%	↓	91.2%

Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health *INDICATOR – Increase immunisation*	**1.178** Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 24–27 months, 2014/2015 (LGA) TL		✓	90.0%	↓	89.6%
	1.179 1.3.5.2 Immunisation coverage rate at school entry, 2017, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) Department of Health Australian Government (LGA) Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 60–63 months, 2014/2015 (LGA) TL		✓	94.5%	↑	93.8%
	1.180 Health Immunisation cover, Percentage of Children Immunised (1, 2 and 5 years), 2015/16, Department of Human Services, Australian Immunisation Register (2017) (postcode) TL ***(Section 4.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓				
Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure Outcome 2.1: Victorians live free from abuse and violence *INDICATOR – Reduce prevalence and impact of abuse and neglect of children*	**2.1** Child protection investigations completed (per 1,000 eligible population), 2014-2015, Client Relationship Information System (CRIS) and Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP)* (LGA) TL / R			36.9		19.4
	2.2 2.1.1.1 Rate of children who were the subject of child abuse and neglect substantiation, 2014-2015, Client Relationship Information System (CRIS) DHHS (LGA) Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Child Protection (abuse) substantiation* (per 1,000 children aged 0–17 years), 2014-2015, Client Relationship Information System, DHHS(LGA) TL/R Community safety Child maltreatment, (rate of substantiated cases) ***(Section 6.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓	✓	17.6	↑	11.4
	2.3 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Children on child protection orders (per 1,000 children aged 0–17 years), 2010, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R		✓	15.0		5.2
	2.4 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Children in out of home care (per 1,000 children aged 0–17 years), 2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL		✓	10.3	↑	6.1
Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure Outcome 2.1: Victorians live free from abuse and violence	**2.5** 2.1.2.1 Rate of incidents of family violence recorded by police, (per 1,000 population) Sept 2014–Oct 2015, Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police (LGA) TL/R			30.9		12.4
	2.6 Community safety Domestic violence, Rate of Family Incident Reports, Victoria Police ***(Section 6.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** Family Incident Reports 2008/09 - 2012/13, Victoria Police (Police Service Area PSA level) TL (results shown right are for 2013/14, where children are present)	✓		823.8	↑	387.6

INDICATOR – Reduce prevalence and impact of family violence **Our Social Environment** Family Violence: Reduce family violence	**2.7** Rate of 'definite' alcohol related family incidents# (per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15, AODstats, Turning Point (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 2014/15, total, trending down from 2013/14)			44.9	↓	10.7
	2.8 **Safe and Secure** Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are involved as other parties, 2014/15, Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria Police (LGA) TL REVISED FROM Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are present			32.8%	↑	34.5%
	2.9 **Safe and Secure** Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Family Violence Assessments during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL	✓	20%	↓	25%
	2.10 **Safe and Secure** Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Safety Plans Completed during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL	✓	0.8%	↓	0.5%
	2.11 **Safe and Secure** Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Domestic / Family Violence Referrals during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL	✓	1.4%	↑	1.2%
Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure Outcome 2.1: Victorians live free from abuse and violence *INDICATOR – Increase community safety* **Our Social Environment** Community Safety: Improve community safety, Base implementation and action plans on locally collected data	**2.12** 2.1.3.2 Rate of hospitalisations due to assault, 2011/12 to 2013/14, VAED DHHS (LGA) Hospitalisations for assault, maltreatment and neglect (per 100,000 population), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL			43.4		60.0
	2.13 Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect (per 100,000 population) by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL (results shown right are for males)			77.9%		76.2%
	2.14 Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL (results shown right are for persons aged 65 years and older)		0.0%			3.1%
	2.15 Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect (rate per 100,000) children and young people, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL (results shown right are for young people aged 15-24 years)			95.4		128.2
	2.16 Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect (rate per 100,000) adults, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL (results shown right are for young people aged 25-64 years)			61.7		72.7
	2.17 Proportion of Hospitalisations# for assault, neglect or maltreatment injuries - by self-reported Indigenous status, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA)					

	2.18 Rate of assault victims for assaults that occurred in high alcohol hours** (rate per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15, AODstats, Turning Point (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 2014/2015, total population)			9.2	↓	10.0
	2.19 2.1.3.3 Proportion of adults feeling safe walking down their street at night, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL			59.9%	↑	60.8%
	2.20 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Perceptions of safety - walking alone during the day, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL	✓		90.4%	↓	92.5%
	2.21 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Perceptions of safety - walking alone after dark, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL	✓		47.5%	↓	55.1%
	2.22 In your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)					
	2.23 In your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)					
	2.24 Community safety Crime against property (per 100,000 population), 2016/2017, Crime Statistics Agency 2017 (LGA & postcode) ***(Section 6.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓		5,790.9	↓	5,327.9
	2.25 Community safety Crime against person (per 100,000 population), 2016/2017, Crime Statistics Agency 2017 (LGA & postcode) ***(Section 6.3 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓		2,136.3	↑	1,337.8
	2.26 Drug Offences (per 100,000 population), 2016/2017, Crime Statistics Agency 2017 (LGA & postcode)			699.7	↑	511.4
	2.27 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Crime where the victim was a child or young person aged between 0–17 (per 1,000 children), 2014/2015, *Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police* (LGA) TL	✓		16.1	↓	9.6
	2.28 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Crime where the offender was a child or young person aged between 0–17 (per 1,000 children), 2014/2015, *Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police* (PSA and LGA) TL	✓		41.9	↓	22.7
	2.29 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Rate of young people (aged 10–17 years) on community based supervision (per 100,000 young people), 2012/2013, *Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police* (PSA and LGA) TL	✓		7.2	→	2.4
Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure	**2.30** 2.2.1.1 Proportion of people who meet the statistical definition of homelessness, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) Safe and Secure Children and young people are securely housed, Estimated Homeless Population, 2011, (LGA)	✓		0.50%		0.43%

Outcome 2.2: Victorians have suitable and stable housing *INDICATOR – Decrease homelessness* Our Built Environment Access to Services: Inform community members about local services and events, Review health and wellbeing services across MRCC local government area	**2.31** Safe and Secure Children and young people are securely housed, Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017), (LGA) TL		✓	3.9%	↓	2.5%
	2.32 Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, (households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Person), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA) TL			21.9%	↓	12.8%
	2.33 Social housing as a percentage of total dwellings, 2014/2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R			6.0%		3.9%
Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate Outcome 3.1: Victorians participate in learning and education *INDICATOR – Decrease developmental vulnerability* Our Social Environment Life Stages: Provide an environment where all community members can reach their full potential	**3.1** 3.1.1.1 Proportion of children at school entry who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census, 2015, AEDC Commonwealth Department of Education and Training (LGA) TL		✓	22.3%	↓	19.9%
	3.2 Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL			10.4%	↓	9.9%
	RETIRED Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Children in Mildura LGA are well developed by their first year of school, 2011, AEDC (LGA) TL					
	3.3 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Physical Health and Wellbeing (proportion not developmentally vulnerable), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL			91.2%	↑	92.1%
	3.4 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Social Competence (proportion not developmentally vulnerable), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL			90.3%	↑	91.3%
	3.5 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Emotional Maturity (proportion not developmentally vulnerable), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL			91.3%	↓	92.0%
	3.6 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Language and Cognitive Skill (school-based) (proportion not developmentally vulnerable), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL			91.9%	↑	93.7%

3.7 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Communication Skills and General Knowledge (proportion not developmentally vulnerable), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL		93.7%	↑	92.4%		
3.8 Percentage of children with speech or language problems at school entry, 2014, School Health Entrant Questionnaire & Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R		18.4%	↑	14.2%		
3.9 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six, Proportion of children at school entry with emotional or behavioural difficulties, 2015, School Health Entrant Questionnaire (LGA) TL		7.0%	↑	4.6%		
3.10 Developing Well Children and parents are involved in playgroups, MRCC (township)	✓					
RETIRED Education Playgroup participation, Number of Children Attending Mildura RCC Playgroups, 2011-2012, Mildura Rural City Council records (LGA)	✓					
3.11 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Kindergarten participation in the first year of enrolments, 2015, Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET (LGA) TL	✓	99.0%	↑	98.1%		
RETIRED Education Attendance at pre-school, Proportion of Pre-School Attendance	✓					
3.12 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Proportion of children attending kindergarten whose placement attracts a kindergarten fee subsidy, 2015, Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET (LGA) TL	✓	47.5%	↓	26.6%		
3.13 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Number of four year old kindergarten enrolments in a long day care or integrated children's services setting, 2015, Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET (LGA) TL	✓	11.7%	↑	28.9%		
RETIRED Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Services providing Universal Access to Early Childhood Education	✓					
3.14 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Services enable participation in pre-school, National Quality Standard Assessment and Rating (Kindergarten Services assessed as 'meeting' or 'exceeding'), 2017, Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority, (LGA) TL (trend arrows indicates an increasing number of services achieving 'meeting' or 'exceeding' rating)		83.3%	↑	82.7%		
3.15 Safe and Secure Children and young people are secure in their learning environment, Proportion of children who report being bullied in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL	✓	14.1%	↓	15.0%		
3.16 Safe and Secure Children and young people are secure in their learning environment, Proportion of children who report being bullied between years 7 to 9, 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL	✓	22.3%	↓	18.0%		

3.17 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Families supportive of learning, Children making good progress in adapting to the structure and learning environment of the school (often or very true), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL		✓	97.5%	↑	97.3%
3.18 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Families supportive of learning, Children whose parent(s)/caregiver(s) are actively engaged with the school in supporting their child's learning (often or very true), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL		✓	89.6%	↓	94.7%
3.19 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Families supportive of learning, Children who are regularly read to/encouraged in their reading at home (often or very true), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL		✓	89.2%	↓	93.5%
3.20 Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL			22.3%	↓	12.7%
3.21 Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy, 2015, NAPLAN, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL / R			93.9%	↑	95.6%
3.22 Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in literacy, 2015, NAPLAN, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL / R			89.6%	↑	93.5%
3.23 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children feel connected to school, Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL		✓	84.5%	↓	84.8%
3.24 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children feel connected to school, Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 7 to 9, 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL		✓	55.9%	↓	62.3%
3.25 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children feel connected to school, Mean absence days per year, Prep, 2014, DET School Census Data (LGA) TL		✓	18.3	↑	14.7
3.26 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children feel connected to school, Mean absence days per year, Year 1, 2014, DET School Census Data (LGA) TL		✓	16.3	↑	14.5
3.27 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children feel connected to school, Mean absence days per year, Year 2, 2014, DET School Census Data (LGA) TL		✓	15.0	↓	14.0
3.28 Average absence days of students (years 3 -12) enrolled in government schools, 2014, DET (Year 3 data shown right in performance columns)			16.6	↑	13.9
3.29 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children and young people are achieving at school (NAPLAN), Proportion of students in Year 3 (5, 7 and 9) who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2015, NAPLAN (LGA) TL (Year 3 data shown right in performance columns)		✓	93.5%	↑	95.5%

Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate Outcome 3.1: Victorians participate in learning and education *INDICATOR – Increase educational attainment*	
Our Economic Environment Education: Improve opportunities to develop skills, access life-long learning and continuing personal development	

3.30 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Children and young people are achieving at school (NAPLAN), Proportion of students in Year 3 (5, 7 and 9) who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2015, NAPLAN (LGA) TL (Year 3 data shown right in performance columns)		✓	94.2%	↑	95.3%
3.31 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	89.0%	↑	91.8%
RETIRED **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Year 10–12 apparent retention rate, 2014, August School Census, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL		✓			
3.32 **Engaged, Learning, Achieving** Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Proportion of young people aged 19 years who have attained Year 12 or equivalent, 2014, Skills Victoria and Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority, (LGA) TL	✓	✓	88.1%	↑	88.2%
3.33 **Education** Incomplete education/training, Proportion of 17-24 Year Olds Neither Completing VCE nor undertaking Further Education and Training, 2016, ABS (LGA and SA1) TL (results shown right are for 'Not Attending / Did Not Complete Year 12')			25.1%		11.6%
3.34 Proportion of school leavers enrolled in higher education, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL			9.8%	↓	39.3%
3.35 **Education** Overall education, Level of Schooling Attained by Residents over the age of 15, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 8.4, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Year 10 or equivalent')	✓		20.9%	→	13.2%
3.36 Highest Year of School Completed by Indigenous Status, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)					
3.37 People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school (ASR per 100), 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL			37.2	↓	26.0
3.38 Proportion of persons who did not complete year 12, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL			54.7%	↓	37.4%
3.39 Highest Year of School Completed (Year 12 or equivalent), people aged 19-28 years, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)					
3.40 Percentage of students attending government school, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL / R			74.6%	↓	61.9%
3.41 **Education** Overall education, Post-Schooling Qualifications, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (SA1) TL ***(Table 8.5: Post-Schooling Qualifications, 2011 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for those holding 'Bachelor Degree level qualification')	✓		7.2%	↑	14.7%

	3.42 Percentage of persons who completed a higher education qualification, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL / R			26.8%				45.7%
	3.43 Type of Educational Institution Attending (Full/Part-Time Student Status by Age) by Indigenous Status by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)							
	3.44 Non-School Qualification: Level of Education by Indigenous Status, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)							
	3.45 Non-School Qualification: Field of Study by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)							
Supporting all abilities and ages	**A.1** Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL (results shown right are for age cohort 5-14 years 'Has need for assistance')			4.3%				3.3%
	A.2 Core Activity Need for Assistance, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA, SA2) TL (results shown right are for Mildura LGA total population 'Has need for assistance')			6.8%	↑			5.1%
	A.3 Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age for Indigenous Persons, 2016, ABS Census Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) (results shown right are for Mildura LGA total Indigenous population 'Has need for assistance')			7.2%				8.2%
	A.4 Age adjusted disability rates (per 1,000) by age cohorts, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)			55.40				45.54
	A.5 Overview Percentage of children aged 0–19 years (of all children aged 0–19 years) requiring core activities need for assistance, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	3.4%	↑			2.5%
	A.6 Health Children with a disability, Proportion of Children Aged 0-9 with a Disability, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 4.9 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓		2.9%	↑			2.2%
	A.7 People of all ages with severe and profound disability living in the community, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL/R			5.0%				4.0%
	A.8 People receiving disability services* support per 1,000 population, 2014-2015, Disability National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) (LGA) TL/R			11.0				8.9
	A.9 Children with special needs status, 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA)			6.6%	↑			
	A.10 Children needing further assessment (e.g. medical and physical, behaviour management, emotional & cognitive development), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA)			12.5%	↑			
	A.11 Disability support pensioners, June 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL			9.1%	↓			4.9%
	A.12 Disability support pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population, 2015 (September quarter), Department of Social Security (DSS) Payment Demographic Data (LGA) TL / R			93.9	↓			51.3

	A.13 Health Disability/sickness payment, Distribution of Disability Pensions and Sickness Allowances Rates (per 1,000 residents), Quarter March to May 2017, Centrelink (2017) (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 4.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓				
	REVISED MEASURE Disability/sickness payment, Centrelink (postcode)					
	A.14 Pensioner Concession Card holders, June 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA)		31.7%	↑	21.2%	
	A.15 Age pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population, 2015, Department of Health 2015 (LGA) TL / R		799.3	↑	707.4	
	A.16 Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2)		12.2	→	11.6	
	A.17 Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability for Indigenous Persons aged 15 years and over, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)		15.6%		14.3%	
	A.18 Percentage of eligible residents receiving HACC services, 2015/2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL		22.23%	↓	26.66%	
	A.19 Percentage of persons aged 75+ who live alone, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R (results shown right are for all Persons who live alone)		40.1%		35.9%	
	Proportion who are female, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R					
	Proportion who are male, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R					
Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate						
Outcome 3.2: Victorians participate in and contribute to the economy	**3.46** Selected Labour Force, Education and Migration Characteristics, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA2) TL (results shown right are for Labour force participation)		55.6%		60.5%	
INDICATOR – Increase labour market participation	**3.47** 3.2.1.1A Unemployment rate, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)	✓	7.3%	↑	6.6%	
Our Economic Environment	**3.48** Economic Unemployment, Comparative Rates of Unemployment, 2016, Census of Population and Housing ABS 2017 (LGA and SA1) ***(Section 7.5 2012 Social Indicators Report)***					
Employment: Decrease barriers to job pathways and work readiness	**3.49** People receiving an unemployment benefit long-term (longer than 6 months), 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA)		8.0%	↑	4.1%	
	3.50 3.2.1.2 Proportion of young people 17–24 years who are engaged in full-time education and/or work, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA) (results shown right are for those 'fully engaged')		57.1%		71.8%	
	3.51 Destinations of School Leavers rates (aged 15-19 years), (based on 2011 Census data), Community Indicators Victoria (LGA) (proportions shown right are for 'fully engaged' school leavers)		54.2%		72.0%	
	3.52 School Leaver Demographics and Destinations (Early Leavers and Year 12 or Equivalent Completers), 2015, On Track survey data (2016) (LGA) TL		41.1%		23.2%	

(results shown right are for those 'Not continuing in further education or training')						
3.53 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Learning or Earning at ages 15 to 24, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL	✓	78.8%				86.2%
3.54 Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	7.3%	↓	2.7%	
REVISED FROM Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Young people aged 15 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit						
3.55 Economic Recipients of Newstart Allowance, Quarter March to May 2017, Centrelink (2017) (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 7.6 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓					
REVISED FROM Recipients of Newstart Allowance, Centrelink (postcode)						
3.56 Economic Occupational categories, Proportion of Employees in Occupational Categories, 2011, ABS Census (SA1) ***(Section 7.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Professionals' in Mildura – Central and Victoria)	✓		17.4%	↓	23.3%	
3.57 Industry of Employment by Occupation, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA) TL (proportions shown right are for 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing')			10.8%		2.2%	
3.58 Economic Occupations, Skilled Workers, (proportion of workforce in Occupational Categories of 'Professionals' and 'Technicians and Trades Workers'), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (SA1) ***(Table 7.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓		29.3%	↓	36.4%	
3.59 Highly skilled workforce rates (occupations with ANZSCO Skill Levels 1-3, from 2011 Census), 2011 Community Indicators Victoria 2017 (LGA) TL			52.3%		57.3%	
3.60 Economic Types of business, Proportion of Businesses by Industry by SA2, June 2016, ABS Regional Statistics by SA2 (SA2) ***(Section 7.3 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓					
3.61 Economic Employment within business categories, Employment by Industry by Place of Residence, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (SA1) ***(Section 7.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (proportions shown right are for 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing')	✓		10.8%	↓	2.2%	
3.62 Economic Taxable income, Taxable Income Distribution, Australian Taxation Office 2014/2015 (postcode) ***(Section 7.6 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results reported right are for Average growth 2013/14 to 2014/15)	✓		8%	↑	2%	
3.63 Economic Tourism, Domestic Overnight Visitors ('000), 2015, Tourism Research Australia (LGA) ***(Section 7.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REVISED FROM SA2 level	✓		398		21,615	
3.64 Economic Tourism, Domestic Day Visitors ('000), 2015, Tourism Research Australia (LGA) ***(Section 7.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REVISED FROM SA2 level	✓		273		45,907	
3.65 Economic Tourism, International Visitors ('000), 2015, Tourism Research Australia (LGA) ***(Section 7.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REVISED FROM SA2 level	✓		16		2,423	

Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate Outcome 3.3: Victorians have financial security *INDICATOR – Decrease financial stress* Our Economic Environment Education: Improve opportunities to develop skills, access life-long learning and continuing personal development Our Social Environment Life Stages: Provide an environment where all community members can reach their full potential	**3.66** 3.3.1.1.A Proportion of adults who ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, VPHS DHHS (LGA)					
	3.67 3.3.1.1.B Proportion of children 0–12 years living in households that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, 2013 VCHWS DET (Mallee Region) RETIRED MEASURE Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Access to Food		✓	8.0%		4.9%
	3.68 Percentage of population with food insecurity, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			5.1%	↓	4.6%
	3.69 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Single parent families with children aged less than 15 years, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	27.0%	↓	18.3%
	3.70 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	17.5%	↓	11.0%
	3.71 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Health Care Card Holders, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	11.5%	↓	8.3%
	3.72 Female sole parent pensioners, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL			6.7%	→	3.2%
	3.73 Children in low income, welfare-dependent families 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL			14.8%	↓	9.5%
	3.74 Median house price, 2014, Valuer-General Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL / R			$225,000	↑	$393,000
	3.75 3.3.1.2 Proportion of households with housing costs that represent 30 per cent or more of household gross income - Households with rent payments greater than 30% of household income, 2016, Census of Population and Housing ABS (LGA) TL (results shown right for 'Households with rent payments greater than 30% of household income') - Households with mortgage repayments greater than 30% of household income, 2016, Census of Population and Housing ABS (LGA) TL			10.6%	↑	10.4%
	3.76 Social distress Home purchase stress, 2011 and 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 3.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income') REVISED METHODOLOGY	✓		4.8	↓	7.5
	3.77 Social distress Rental stress, 2011 and 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 3.3 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (shown right Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income) REVISED METHODOLOGY	✓		10.6	↑	10.4

3.78 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income dist) with mortgage stress, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL		✓	9.3%	↓	10.2%	
3.79 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA)		✓	30.8%	↑	27.2%	
3.80 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Households in dwellings receiving rent assistance from Centrelink, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL		✓	23.2%	↑	15.7%	
3.81 Proportion of rental housing that is affordable, 2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R			72.9%	↓	19.1%	
3.82 Median rent for three-bedroom home, 2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R			$280	↑	$340	
3.83 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Students from families whose Student Family Occupation (SFO) category is Unskilled / Semi Skilled Occupations or unemployed, 2016, Department of Education and Training (LGA)		✓	50.2%	↑	Data not available	
3.84 Social distress Family income (low, medium, high, not stated), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 3.1 Family Incomes, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'proportion of low income families')	✓		22.6%	↓	17.0%	
3.85 Median Weekly Income, 2016, ABS Census (2017) (LGA and SA2) TL (results shown right are for 'personal income')			$555	↑	$644	
3.86 Median Weekly Income, by Indigenous Status of Household, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2) TL (personal income shown right)			$429	↑	$479	
3.87 Social distress Lone person households, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 3.4, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Proportion of one-person households of Total Households')	✓		28.6%	↓	24.7%	
Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community Outcome 4.1: Victorians are socially engaged and live in inclusive communities	**4.1** Happy and Healthy Children, young people & families are supported by positive relationships, Feeling part of the community (Community Connection) (range 0–100), 2011, VicHealth Survey, (LGA) TL	✓	77.5		72.3	
	4.2 Level of social isolation among adults (high or very high), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL		19.1%		17.3%	
	4.3 4.1.1.1 Proportion of adults who belonged to an organised group, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL (results shown right are for 'belong to a sports group')		31.9%	↓	25.7%	

INDICATOR – Increase connection to culture and communities **Our Social Environment** Community Cohesion: Include the community in the development and planning of community and neighbourhood events and activities **Our Social Environment** Social Inclusion and Diversity: Involve CALD and Indigenous Australians in the planning and development of community initiatives, Involve people living with special needs in community initiatives	**4.4** Proportion of adults who attended a local community event, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL			79.0%	↑	58.7%
	4.5 4.1.1.2 Proportion of adults who attended an arts activity or event (in the last three months), 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL			49.6%		63.6%
	4.6 Active Citizens Families and the community model good citizenship, Proportion of adults who volunteer (Yes, definitely), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL		✓	27.0%	↑	23.2%
	RETIRED **Active Citizens** Children and young people are civically engaged, Do you regularly volunteer your time to help out anywhere? Responding Yes		✓			
	4.7 Happy and Healthy Children and young people are active in the community, People aged over 15 years who participated in voluntary work for an organisation or group (in the last 12 months), 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA2) TL		✓	20.7%	↑	19.2%
	4.8 Active Citizens Children and young people are civically engaged, Participation in Citizen Engagement*, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL		✓	52.9%		50.5%
	4.9 Cultural indicators Art gallery, Proportion of visitors to Art Gallery from Sub-Regions, 2014-2016, Mildura Rural City Council (postcode) ***(Section 9.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REVISED METHODOLOGY	✓				
	4.10 Cultural indicators Library visits & membership, Mildura Rural City Council (SA2) ***(Section 9.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓			↓	
	4.11 Active library members in municipality, 2015/2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL			37.4%	↓	48.5%
Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community Outcome 4.1: Victorians are socially engaged and live in inclusive communities *INDICATOR - Increase access to social support* **Our Social Environment** Community Cohesion: Include the community in the development and	RETIRED **Happy and Healthy** Children, young people & families are supported by positive relationships, Can you get help from family, friends or neighbours when you need it? (Responding Yes)		✓			
	4.12 Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from family, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL			77.9%		81.6%
	4.13 Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from friends, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL			83.4%		79.7%
	4.14 Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from neighbours, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL			55.0%		51.2%
	4.15 Perceptions of neighbourhood – people are willing to help each other, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL			74.2%		74.1%
	4.16 Perceptions of neighbourhood – this is a close-knit neighbourhood, 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL			66.0%		61.0%

planning of community and neighbourhood events and activities **Our Social Environment** Social Inclusion and Diversity: Involve CALD and Indigenous Australians in the planning and development of community initiatives, Involve people living with special needs in community initiatives	**4.17** Low gender equality score, 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL			33.5%		35.7%
	4.18 4.1.2.2.A Average overall life satisfaction of adults, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS(LGA)			88.3%		92.4%
	4.19 Satisfaction with life as a whole (range 0–10), 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL			7.8		7.8
	4.20 4.1.2.2.C Proportion of adolescents satisfied with the quality of their life, 2014, About You Department of Education and Training (Mallee Region) TL			83.1%		76.6%
	4.21 4.1.2.3 Proportion of adults who feel most adults can be trusted, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA)			34.0%	↑	38.2%
	4.22 4.1.2.4 Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who have a trusted adult in their lives, About You Department of Education and Training (Mallee Region) TL			94.5%		96.5%
	4.23 4.1.2.5 Proportion of adults who feel valued by society (yes, definitely), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)			54.8%		51.4%
	4.24 Happy and Healthy Families have time for children and young people, Adequate work / life balance, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL/R		✓	49.5%		53.1%
	4.25 Happy and Healthy Families have time for children and young people, Lack of time for family / friends, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL		✓	30.3%		27.4%
	4.26 Happy and Healthy Families have time for children and young people, Percentage of persons who share a meal with family at least 5 days per week, 2011, VicHealth Indicators (LGA) TL / R		✓	67.2%		66.3%
	4.27 Community engagement Individuals Isolated by Language (Proficiency in Spoken English, Not Well/Not at All) (as a % of persons born overseas), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Section 5.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Proficiency in Spoken English – Not Well / Not at All' as a proportion of all residents born overseas)	✓		19.7%	↑	15.8%
	4.28 Gaming machine losses ($) usage per head of adult population, 2015/2016, Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (LGA) TL			$634.61	↑	$553.13
Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community Outcome 4.2: Victorians can safely identify with their culture and identity	**4.29** 4.2.1.1 Proportion of adults who thought multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better, 2014, Victoria Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)			38.4%	↑	55.4%
	4.30 Community acceptance of diverse cultures, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL / R			35.4%		50.6%
	4.31 Community engagement Profile of group, Characteristics of New Arrivals (country, religion, language), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) ***(Table 5.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓				
	4.32 Community engagement Education of New Arrivals, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) ***(Table 5.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓				

INDICATOR - Increase tolerance of diversity **Our Social Environment** Social Inclusion and Diversity: Involve CALD and Indigenous Australians in the planning and development of community initiatives, Involve people living with special needs in community initiatives	**4.33** New settler arrivals per 100,000 population, 2014/2015 Settlement Database, Department of Social Services, (LGA) TL / R			258.3	↓	682.5
	4.34 Humanitarian arrivals as a percentage of new settlers, 2014/2015 Settlement Database, Department of Social Services, (LGA) TL / R			42.3%	↑	9.3%
Domain 5: Victoria is liveable Outcome 5.1: Victorians belong to resilient and liveable communities *INDICATOR – Increase neighbourhood liveability*	5.1.1.1 Liveability (to be determined)					
	5.1 Community engagement Social cohesion, Volunteering, 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 5.4: Volunteering, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓		20.7%	↑	19.2%
	5.2 Community engagement Social cohesion, Unpaid assistance to a Person with a Disability, 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 5.3: Unpaid Assistance, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** (results shown right are for 'Provided unpaid assistance')	✓		12.2%	↓	11.6%
Domain 5: Victoria is liveable Outcome 5.2: Victorians have access to sustainable built and natural environments *INDICATOR – Increase environmental sustainability and quality*	**5.3** Kilowatts of Solar installed (Community), 2015-2016 PowerCor (LGA)					
	5.4 Kilowatts of Solar installed (Council), 2016-2017 PowerCor (LGA)					
	5.5 5.2.1.4 Proportion of the population with reticulated drinking water that complies with the *E. coli* water quality standard, 2015/2016, Annual report on drinking water quality in Victoria Department of Health and Human Services (water sampling locality)					
	5.6 Selected Enteric Diseases, 2017, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000), Salmonellosis infection, 2017, Surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria (results shown right are for Salmonellosis) - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000), Campylobacter infection, 2017, Surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria			54.0	↓	66.3

Our Natural Environment Water: Create a resource efficient community through actions that improve reliable, sustainable and quality sources of water	- Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000), Cryptosporidiosis, 2017, Surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000), Listeriosis, 2017, Surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria					
	5.7 Vector Borne Diseases, 2017, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Barmah Forest virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Chikungunya virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Dengue virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria (results shown right are for Dengue virus) - Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Ross River virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria			3.9	↑	4.2
	5.8 Environmental indicators Waste management Community water usage, 2015/2016, Lower Murray Water (LGA, Mildura, Red Cliffs, Robinvale) ***(Section 10.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓			↑	
	5.9 Household Water Conservation rates (from 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey), Community Indicators Victoria, 2011 (LGA) TL			49.0%		41.3%
	5.10 Environmental indicators Community energy usage, 'Energy Use (Mwh) per Economic Activity (GVA)' and 'Domestic Energy Use (Mwh) per Capita', 2011/12 – 2016/17, Powercor Australia Ltd (2017) (unpublished) (LGA) ***(Section 10.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓				
	RETIRED Environmental indicators Vegetation cover	✓				
	5.11 Environmental indicators Land management practices, Irrigation Methods for permanent plantings (by Area, ha), 2015, SunRISE (2016) (LGA) ***(Table 10.8 2012 Social Indicators Report)***	✓				
	REVISED FROM Prominence of Irrigation Methods (by Area, ha)					
	RETIRED Environmental indicators Land management practices, Area of Agricultural Land with Environmental Management Plans, Mildura Rural City Council					
	5.12 Household Waste Recycling rates (from Sustainability Victoria – conducted annually), Community Indicators Victoria, 2011 (LGA)			22.4%		45.0%
	5.13 Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill, 2015/2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL			32.99%	↓	42.92%
Service Accessibility and Utilisation	**S.1** Utilisation of selected health services per 1,000 population, 2014-15, Department of Health (LGA) TL / R (rates shown right for Registered mental health clients per 1,000 population)			24.0	↓	11.9

Outcome: Mildura LGA residents can access the services they require at the scale and time required Indicator: services are accessible	**S.2** Percentage who believe there are good facilities and services in the LGA, 2008, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R			83.6%		85.2%
	S.3 Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months, with main reason being cost of service (modelled estimates), 2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL			2.3		1.6
	S.4 Percentage of GP attendances(a) bulk-billed(b), 2014/15, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) TL (results shown far right are for Australia)			90.0%	↓	84.3%
	S.5 Persons aged 18 years and over who delayed purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it (ASR per 100), 2010, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA) TL			13.7		11.1
	S.6 Persons aged 18 years and over who had difficulty accessing services (ASR per 100), 2010, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA) TL			37.9		27.9

Retired Measures

RETIRED Measures		
Measures	Source	Rationale
1.1.1.1 Death rate of children under five years	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Child Mortality (under 5 years), average annual rate per 100,000	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was replaced with two, more refined measures: Infant Deaths (all deaths under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births), and Child Mortality (1 to 4 years), average annual rate per 100,000
1.1.2.3.B Rate ratio of premature death between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Victorians not available at required level	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level
1.1.5.1.B Death rate due to road traffic crashes, Number of deaths of residents, where the cause was recorded as (relevant) ICD–10 code	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Measure fulfilled through existing measures
1.1.5.3 Death rate for injury in children and young people 0–25 years, Causes of Death ABS	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level.
Health Occupational accidents, Rate of Non-Farm Accidents between 2006-2011 (Per 1,000 Persons in the Non-Farm Labour Force),	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	Concerns were raised regarding the methodology applied to this measure in the 2012 Social Indicators Report. The measure, which presented 'all accidents not occurring on a farm' (numerator) by 'non-farm labour force' (denominator), assumed (incorrectly) 'all accidents' occurred in an occupational setting. This measure was retired and replaced with the following, more refined, measures: ▪ Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) ▪ Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) ▪ Workplace injury claims - by industry sector, 2008 – 2014, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) ▪ Workplace fatalities by sex, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA)

		▪ Workplace fatalities by age group, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) ▪ Workplace fatalities by industry, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) ▪ Workplace fatalities by cause, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA)
Health Occupational accidents, Rate of Farm Accidents (Per 1,000 Persons in the Farm Labour Force)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	Concerns were raised regarding the methodology applied to this measure in the 2012 Social Indicators Report. The measure assumed all accidents, to all ages, occurring on a farm were occupation related accidents and, as such, used 'farm labour force' as the denominator. This methodology failed to recognise that some accidents were not related to farming at all, for example a young child hurting themselves playing at their home on a farm. This measure was retired and replaced with the following, more refined, measures: ▪ Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) ▪ Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA), and also by ▪ Workplace injury claims - by industry sector, 2008 – 2014, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) (listed above)
1.1.7.2 Proportion of people testing positive for chlamydia, Australian Collaboration for Coordinated Enhanced Sentinel Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Blood Borne Viruses (ACCESS) (NNDSS)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative sources are presented in the report
1.1.7.3 Notification rate for gonorrhoea, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) DHHS (Regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative sources are presented in the report
1.1.7.5 Notification rate of newly acquired hepatitis C, Public Health Event Surveillance System DHHS (Regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative sources are presented in the report
1.2.1.2 Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years with a high level of resilience, About You DET (Regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level through the VCAMS Portal. Alternative measures presented in the report
1.2.2.1 Suicide rate, Number of deaths of residents, where the underlying cause was recorded as ICD–10 codes X60–X84, Y87.0, Causes of Death ABS, (Regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level.

Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Achieves usual daily intake of two or more serves of fruit (modelled estimate, rate per 100), persons aged 5 to 17 years	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was removed and replaced with more current and replicable measures captured through the Victorian Population Health Survey
1.3.1.3.B Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, About You DET (Regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Not available through VCAMS Portal
1.3.1.3.C Proportion of children 5–12 years who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, VCHWS DET (Regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Not available through VCAMS Portal
Happy and Healthy Children have a physically active childhood, Physical inactivity (modelled estimate, rate per 100), persons aged 15 years and over	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was removed and replaced with more current and replicable measures: ▪ Proportion of young people who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only), and ▪ Proportion of children who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only)
1.3.2.1.A Proportion of adults who are overweight or obese (measured), National Health Survey NHS ABS (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative source and presented in the report
1.3.2.1.C Proportion of adults who are obese (measured) National Health Survey NHS ABS (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative source and presented in the report
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Obese persons (modelled estimate, rate per 100), persons 18 years and over	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was removed and replaced with: ▪ Proportion of children at school entry reported to be overweight, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire
1.3.2.1.E Proportion of children 5–17 years who are overweight or obese (measured) National Health Survey NHS ABS (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative source and presented in the report
1.3.2.1.F Proportion of children 5–17 years who are obese (measured) National Health Survey NHS ABS (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative source and presented in the report
1.3.3.2 Age of smoking initiation National Drug Strategy Household Survey NDSHS AIHW (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level.

1.3.4.2 Proportion of people 14 years and older using an illicit drug in the past 12 months, NDSHS AIHW (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative source and presented in the report
1.3.5.3 HPV three-dose vaccination coverage for adolescents turning 15 years of age	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level
2.1.3.1 Proportion of adults experiencing at least one incident of sexual violence since the age of 15 years, Personal Safety Survey ABS (ARIA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level
2.1.3.4 Proportion of adults experiencing at least one incident of crime in the past 12 months, General Social Survey (GSS) ABS, (custom)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. Local data accessed from alternative source and presented in the report
2.1.3.5 Rate of victimisation due to crimes recorded by police, LEAP Victoria Police (PSA and LGA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level
Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Children in Mildura LGA are well developed by their first year of school, 2015, Australian Early Development Census	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	Data not presented in the 2015 AEDC Mildura report
Education Playgroup participation, Number of Children Attending Mildura RCC Playgroups	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	This measure was removed and replaced with the actual number of playgroups operating across the Mildura LGA
Education Attendance at pre-school, Proportion of Pre-School Attendance	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	This measure was removed based on concerns about its methodology (i.e. proportion of pre-school attendance was based on denominator of all 0-4 year olds). The development of the Central Enrolment system will, in time, provide more accurate data a measure of pre-school attendance
Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Services providing Universal Access to Early Childhood Education	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	No longer required
Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Year 10–12 apparent retention rate	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was retired as VCAMS now only provides this data by region (North Western Victoria)
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Access to Food, 2008	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was removed and replaced with ▪ Proportion of children 0–12 years living in households that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region)

4.1.1.3 Proportion of adults connected to culture and country (to be determined)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Measure not yet determined at the Victorian level
Active Citizens Children and young people are civically engaged, Do you regularly volunteer your time to help out anywhere? Responding Yes, (LGA)	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was removed and replaced with 'Proportion of adults who volunteer (Yes, definitely)' Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) as a more regular and reliable indicator
4.1.2.1 Proportion of adults who have someone outside their household they can rely on to care for them or their children in an emergency, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey AND Happy and Healthy Children, young people & families are supported by positive relationships, Can you get help from family, friends or neighbours when you need it? Responding Yes	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016) State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	These measures were replaced with the following, more detailed measures, from the Victorian Population Health Survey: - Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from family - Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from friends - Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from neighbours
4.1.2.2.B Average extent that adults report that their life is worthwhile, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Not reported in the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey report
Gambling participation, 2003 Victorian Longitudinal Community Attitudes Survey		This measure was removed as it was considered outdated (2003) with no more recent data available
5.1.1.1 Liveability (to be determined)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Measure not yet determined at the Victorian level
5.1.2.1 Excess death during extreme heat and heatwaves, Causes of Death ABS (regions)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Measure not available at the Mildura LGA level
5.2.1.1 Renewable energy generation as a proportion of total electricity generation, Australian Energy Statistics, Department of Industry and Science (State)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. This measure was replaced with the following: - Kilowatts of Solar installed (Community), 2015-2016 PowerCor (LGA) - Kilowatts of Solar installed (Council), 2016-2017 PowerCor (LGA)
5.2.1.2 Per capita greenhouse gas emission, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Department of the Environment and Energy (State)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. No equivalent local data was identified
5.2.1.3 Number of days where the national objective of PM_{10} was not met, Air monitoring network Environment Protection Authority (EPA) (data available for Melbourne, Latrobe valley and one location in Geelong only)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	Data not available at LGA level. No equivalent local data was identified

Environmental indicators Vegetation cover	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)		This measure was removed from the Mildura Rural City Council Plan as it was identified as being too difficult to measure accurately. For the same reason it was removed from this report
Environmental indicators Land management practices, Area of Agricultural Land with Environmental Management Plans	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)		This measure was removed based on agreement that this data was not captured by Mildura Rural City Council. The 2012 Social Indicators Report figure was considered inaccurate

Revised Measures

REVISED Measures		
Measure	Source	Rationale
Economic Internet access and connections (SA1) ***(Table 7.11 2012 Social Indicators Report)*** REVISED MEASURE: Dwelling Internet Connection (LGA & SA1s)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	Census coding for this measure has changed between the 2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing periods from 'internet types' to 'internet accessed from dwelling / internet not accessed from dwelling' Where Dwelling Internet Connection records whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).
Health Childhood accidents, Rate of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000 Children) (by postcode) And Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Rate of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000 children), 2011 REVISED MEASURE: Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years) (LGA and SA2)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	This measure was difficult to replicate for two reasons. Firstly, the age cohort was not specified in the 2012 Social Indicators Report, and Secondly when current data was collated at postcode level (for the broadest possible age cohort, 0-19 years) the numbers were found to be too small to break down by year for some of the locations. As a result data was re-commissioned from Monash University to include clear age cohort (0-19 years) at the larger SA2 geographic level. Tables were developed retrospectively according to these parameters as far back as 2011 (when the ABS commenced presenting Mildura LGA data at the SA2 level).
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years REVISED MEASURE: Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was adjusted slightly to encompass children aged 0-9 years (from children aged 0-8 years) to enable rate calculations from Census data. Rates were increased from per 1,000 to per 10,000. The 2005-2008 data reported in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* was recalculated applying the revised methodology to enable the comparison of time trend data.
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was adjusted slightly to encompass children aged 0-9 years (from children aged 0-8 years) to enable rate calculations from Census data. Rates were increased from per 1,000 to per 10,000.

REVISED MEASURE: Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years		The 2005-2008 data reported in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* was recalculated applying the revised methodology to enable the comparison of time trend data.
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years – Chapter XXI Factors (i.e. factors influencing health status) REVISED MEASURE: Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years - Chapter XXI Factors (i.e. factors influencing health status)	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was adjusted slightly to encompass children aged 0-9 years (from children aged 0-8 years) to enable rate calculations from Census data. Rates were increased from per 1,000 to per 10,000. The 2005-2008 data reported in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* was recalculated applying the revised methodology to enable the comparison of time trend data.
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 1,000 children aged 0 to 8 years – Chapter XXI Factors (i.e. factors influencing health status) REVISED MEASURE: Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous children, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years - Chapter XXI Factors (i.e. factors influencing health status)	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure was adjusted slightly to encompass children aged 0-9 years (from children aged 0-8 years) to enable rate calculations from Census data. Rates were increased from per 1,000 to per 10,000. The 2005-2008 data reported in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* was recalculated applying the revised methodology to enable the comparison of time trend data.
Happy and Healthy Adolescents have good mental health, 'Psychiatric hospitalisations' for 10–17 year olds per 1,000 adolescents REVISED MEASURE: Adolescents have good mental health, Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged 10-19 Years (per 10,000)	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	Both lack of clear definition regarding 'psychiatric hospitalisations / admissions' and overlap regarding age cohorts for these 3 measures necessitated this revision. Moving forwards these measures will reflect the HOSdata category 'Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders' for the following age cohorts: - Residents aged 10-19 years - Residents aged under 20 years - Residents aged 20 years and over
Health Rate of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Admissions (per 1,000 Residents Aged Under 19 Residents) REVISED MEASURE: Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged under 19 Years (per 10,000)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	To provide comparable baseline data tables have been filled retrospectively for the 2005-08 and 2013-16 reporting periods.
Health Rate of Adult Psychiatric Admissions between 2006 and 2012 (Per 1,000 Adult Residents)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	

REVISED MEASURE: Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged ≥20 Years		
Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are present	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	This measure is revised to reflect current VCAMS portal terminology.
REVISED MEASURE: Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are **involved as other parties.**		
Community safety Crime against property **Community safety** Crime against person	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	Due to the change in data source between the State of Mildura Rural City Report (Crime Statistics Agency) and the 2012 Social Indicators Report (Victoria Police) the report findings cannot be compared for the Crime against Property and Crime against Person measures. As a result the 2012/2013 data in the State of Mildura Rural City Report was also analysed to provide offence rates and enable time trend comparisons.
Health Disability/sickness payment, Centrelink (postcode)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	Changes to DSS data reporting meant postcode level data was no longer available for this measure (post June 2014). It was agreed to commence reporting this measure at the SA2 level. Maps indicating postcode alignment to SA2s (page??) will support the reader in comparing earlier Social Indicator reports to the measure as it is reported in the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report. Tables could not be retro filled because earlier data was unavailable at the required geographical level.
REVISED MEASURE: Disability/sickness payment, Distribution of Disability Pensions and Sickness Allowances Rates (Per 1,000 residents), Centrelink (LGA and SA2)		
Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Young people aged 15 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit	State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People (2014)	Revised to reflect changed reporting age cohort from 15-24 years to 16-24 years.
REVISED MEASURE: Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit		
Economic Recipients of Newstart Allowance, Centrelink (postcode)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	Changes to DSS data reporting meant postcode level data was no longer available for this measure (post June 2014). It was agreed to commence reporting this measure at the SA2 level. Maps indicating postcode alignment to SA2s (page??) will support the reader in comparing earlier Social Indicator reports to the measure as it is reported in the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report. Tables could not be retro filled because earlier data was unavailable at the required geographical level.
REVISED MEASURE: Recipients of Newstart Allowance, Centrelink (SA2)		

Economic Tourism, Domestic Overnight Visitors ('000), Tourism Research Australia (SA2) REVISED to LGA	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	These measures, previously reported at the SA2 level, have been adjusted to be reported at the LGA level only as raw data at the SA2 level (for some Mildura LGA SA2s) was below the minimum sample size of 40 (not statistically correct), and not approved for publication by Tourism Research Australia. This revised measure could not be retro-filled for earlier Social Indicators Reports as LGA profiles were not complied and published prior to 2012 (pers. comm. Tourism Research Australia).
Economic Tourism, Domestic Day Visitors ('000), Tourism Research Australia (SA2) REVISED to LGA	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	
Economic Tourism, International Visitors (No.), Tourism Research Australia (SA2) REVISED to LGA	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	
Social distress Home purchase stress, ABS Census (LGA and SA1) REVISED MEASURE: Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income (LGA and SA2)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	The *2012 Social Indicators Report* measures of 'Home Purchase Stress' and 'Rental Stress' were revised to: - Be reported at the SA2 level (as opposed to the previous SA1 Grouping) and, - Report the ABS established measure of 'Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' and 'Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' respectively (rather than the low, medium and high income bands methodology utilised in 2012). Tables were filled retrospectively from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing to provide comparable time trend data.
Social distress Rental stress, ABS Census (LGA and SA1) REVISED MEASURE: Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income (LGA and SA2)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	
Cultural indicators Art gallery, Mildura Rural City Council (postcode)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	The presentation of this measure was revised to reflect the manner by which postcode data is collected and grouped by the Mildura Arts Centre. The key change is that Ouyen is not grouped with Mildura, it is instead grouped with 'Red Cliffs and Surrounds'
5.2.1.5 Notification rate of salmonellosis, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) DHHS (LGA)	Victorian public health & wellbeing outcomes framework (2016)	REPLACE WITH Enteric Diseases, 2016, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) DHHS (LGA)
Environmental indicators Land management practices, Prominence of Irrigation Methods (by Area, ha) REVISED MEASURE: Irrigation Methods for permanent plantings (by Area, ha)	MRCC Social Indicators Report (2012)	This measure was replaced by 'Irrigation Methods for permanent plantings (by Area, ha)', 2015, SunRISE (2016) (LGA). Discussion with report author Sue Argus, SunRISE revealed data presented in the 2012 Social Indicators report was provided at the Victorian Murray-Mallee Region not the Mildura LGA. Data for this measure for the Mildura LGA is presented in this report for 1997, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 to provide revised baseline data to replace inaccurate reporting in earlier Social Indicators reports

Population Overview

O.1 Mildura At a Glance, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017), (LGA and SA2)

The table below, draw from the 2016 and 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing provides an 'at a glance' look at the key characteristics of the Mildura LGA and the six SA2s set against Regional Victoria and the State of Victoria. Arrows beside each figure indicate where there has been an increase (↑) or decrease (↓) since the 2011 Census (2011 Census data is shown in italics). The overwhelming trend was for:

- Increases in total population (with the exception Mildura Region SA2)
- Increases in median age
- Increases in the proportion of the population identifying as Indigenous (with the exception of Mildura South SA2, Merbein SA2 and Wentworth-Buronga SA2)
- Decreases in the proportion of the population born in Australia
- Increases in median weekly household incomes and
- Decreases in the proportion of households receiving less than $650 gross weekly income.

Selected Person Characteristics, Medians and Averages, 2016

Area	Population	Male / female	Median Age (yrs)	Indigenous	Born in Australia	Median weekly household income	Less than $650 gross weekly income (% of households) *less than $600 in 2011
Mildura North SA2	18,068	48.6% / 51.4%	**38↑**	**5.3% (964)↑**	**76.7%↓**	**$975↑**	**30.1%↓**
Mildura South SA2	14,555	47.4% / 52.6%	40↑	3.7% (545)↓	77.4%↓	$1,087↑	26.1%↓
*Mildura SA2 (2011)**	*30,647*		*37*	*4.4%*	*81.1%*	*$854*	*34.7%*
Merbein SA2	4,778↑	50.0% / 50.0%	43↑	3.7% (176)↓	**84.3%↓**	$1,056↑	25.6%↓
Merbein SA2 (2011)	*4,641*	*50.0% / 50.0%*	*42*	*4.4%*	*89.5%*	*$853*	*33.2%*
Irymple SA2	6,874↑	50.9% / 49.1%	41↑	2.0% (138)↑	84.2%↓	**$1,290↑**	**18.7%↓**
Irymple SA2 (2011)	*6,477*	*50.9% / 49.1%*	*40*	*1.7%*	*88.2%*	*$1,061*	*26.8%*
Red Cliffs SA2	5,879↑	50.4% / 49.6%	42↑	2.9% (173) ↑	81.2%↓	$1,083↑	26.8%↓
Red Cliffs SA2 (2011)	*5,405*	*50.6% / 49.4%*	*40*	*2.2%*	*86.5%*	*$853*	*34.3%*
Mildura Region SA2	3,720↓	52.5% / 47.5%	**47↑**	**1.9% (70) ↑**	83.5%↓	$1,019↑	28.6%↓
Mildura Region SA2 (2011)	*3,806*	*53.1% /46.9%*	*45*	*1.2%*	*89.4%*	*$901*	*31.7%*
Mildura LGA	**53,878↑**	**49.1% / 50.9%**	**40↑**	**3.8% (2,065)↑**	**79.3%↓**	**$1,064↑**	**26.8%↓**
***Mildura LGA** (2011)*	***50,979***	***49.0% / 51.0%***	***39***	***3.6%***	***84.0%***	***$878***	***33.3%***
Wentworth-Buronga SA2	5,967↑	50.8% / 49.2%	44↑	**10.6% (632)↓**	83.9%↓	$1,052↑	26.8%↓
Wentworth-Buronga SA2 (2011)	***5,769***	*50.6% / 49.4%*	*41*	***11.4%***	*88.4%*	*$892*	*32.6%*

Regional Victoria	1,433,818↑	49.1% / 50.9%	43↑	1.6%↑	80.7%↓	$1,124↑	25.7%↓
Regional Victoria (2011)	*1,345,715*	*49.1% / 50.9%*	*41*	*1.5%*	*84.3%*	*$945*	*30.5%*
Victoria	5,926,624↑	49.1% / 50.9%	37	0.8%↑	64.9%↓	$1,419↑	20.3%↓
Victoria	*5,354,042*	*49.2% / 50.8%*	*37*	*0.7%*	*68.6%*	*$1,216*	*23.8%*

Source: 2016 and 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and SaA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.2 Overview Age Distribution Across Mildura, ABS Census, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA1) *(Table 2.1, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

Analysis of 2016 ABS Census data on age distribution reveals some interesting patterns and consistent trends. Drawing on the age distribution table from the *2012 Social Indicators Report* (table 2.1) indicates:

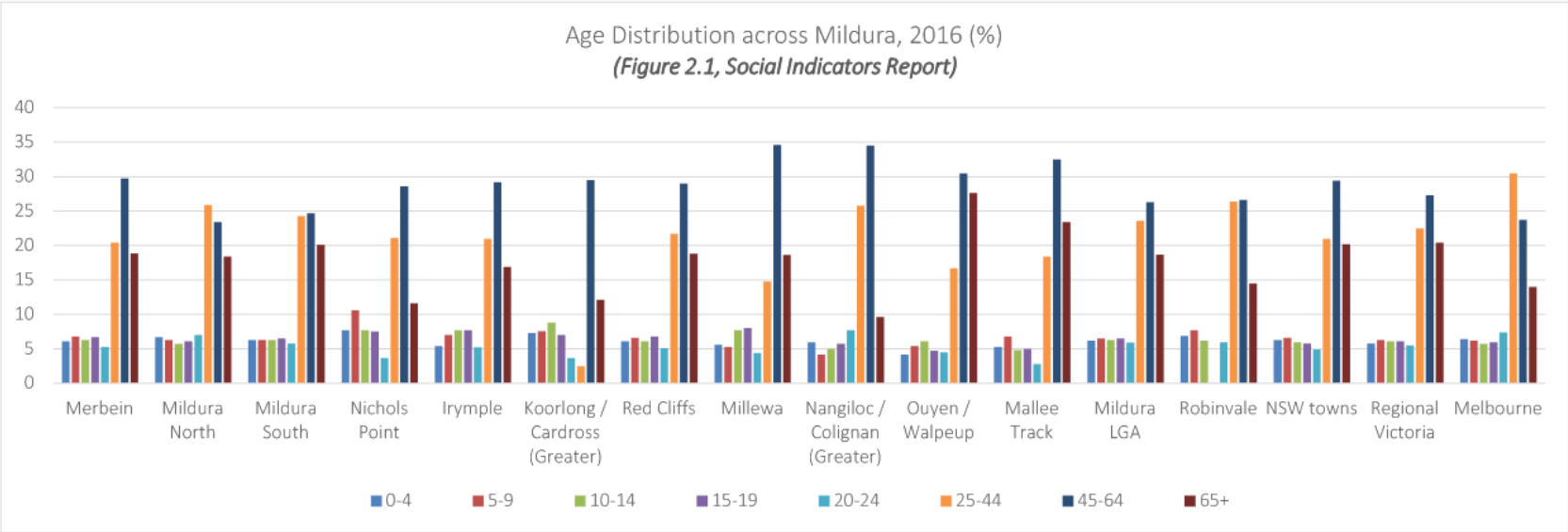
- Communities such as Nichols Point and Koorlong / Cardross continue to exhibit higher proportions of population in the 0-19 years age cohorts
- Communities such as Ouyen / Walpeup and the Mallee Track continue to exhibit higher proportions of population in the 45-56+ years age cohorts, with particular growth in the 65+ years age cohort for Ouyen / Walpeup (from 22.7% in 2011 to 27.6% in 2016).
- Interestingly Nangiloc / Colignan now have a proportionally higher young to middle-aged adult population, the highest of all other SA1 groupings (with the exception of the 25-44 years age cohort in Mildura North).
- Trend arrows are included for the Mildura LGA, showing increase / decrease in proportion of population for the 0-4, 45-64 and 65+ age cohorts.

Age Distribution across Mildura, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	0-4 (#) %	5-9 (#) %	10-14 (#) %	15-19 (#) %	20-24 (#) %	25-44 (#) %	45-64 (#) %	65+ (#) %	Total	Average Age **
Merbein	(291) 6.1%	(323) **6.8%**	(300) 6.3%	(321) **6.7%**	(253) 5.3%	(972) 20.4%	(1,417) **29.7%**	(901) **18.9%**	4,773	43
Mildura North	(1,211) **6.7%**	(1,135) 6.3%	(1,034) 5.7%	(1,107) 6.1%	(1,265) **7.0%**	(4,687) **25.9%**	(4,280) 23.4%	(3,328) 18.4%	18,065	38
Mildura South	(914) **6.3%**	(916) 6.3%	(900) 6.3%	(945) 6.5%	(839) **5.8%**	(3,543) **24.3%**	(3,592) 24.7%	(2,909) **20.1%**	14,552	40
Nichols Point	(37) **7.7%**	(51) **10.6%**	(37) **7.7%**	(36) **7.5%**	(18) 3.7%	(102) 21.1%	(138) **28.6%**	(56) 11.6%	483	41
Irymple	(323) 5.4%	(419) **7.0%**	(459) **7.7%**	(460) **7.7%**	(309) 5.2%	(1,253) 21.0%	(1,745) **29.2%**	(1,008) 16.9%	5,972	
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(88) **7.3%**	(94) **7.6%**	(109) **8.8%**	(86) **7.0%**	(46) 3.7%	(309) **25.0%**	(364) **29.5%**	(149) 12.1%	1,234	42
Red Cliffs	(308) 6.1%	(332) **6.6%**	(308) 6.1%	(343) **6.8%**	(259) 5.1%	(1,100) 21.7%	(1,467) **29.0%**	(953) **18.8%**	5,060	
Millewa	(23) 5.6%	(22) 5.3%	(32) **7.7%**	(33) **8.0%**	(18) 4.4%	(61) 14.8%	(143) **34.6%**	(77) 18.6%	413	47
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(41) 6.0%	(29) 4.2%	(34) 5.0%	(39) 5.7%	(53) **7.7%**	(177) **25.8%**	(237) **34.5%**	(66) 9.6%	686	
Ouyen / Walpeup	(60) 4.2%	(79) 5.4%	(89) 6.1%	(68) 4.7%	(65) 4.5%	(242) 16.7%	(443) **30.5%**	(401) **27.6%**	1,452	
Mallee Track	(37) 5.3%	(48) **6.8%**	(34) 4.8%	(35) 5.0%	(20) 2.8%	(129) 18.4%	(228) **32.5%**	(164) **23.4%**	702	
Mildura LGA	**(3,363) 6.2% ↓**	**(3,497) 6.5%**	**(3,371) 6.3%**	**(3,518) 6.5%**	**(3,153) 5.9%**	**(12,703) 23.6%**	**(14,190) 26.3% ↑**	**(10,081) 18.7% ↑**	**53,878**	**40**
Robinvale	(243) 6.9%	(272) 7.7%	(221) 6.2%	(189) 5.3%	(214) 6.0%	(937) 26.4%	(944) 26.6%	(515) 14.5%	3,544	37
NSW towns	(428) 6.3%	(449) 6.6%	(405) 6.0%	(391) 5.8%	(325) 4.9%	(1,425) 21.0%	(1,996) 29.4%	(1,375) 20.2%	6,798	44
Regional Victoria ***	(83,664) 5.8%	(89,936) 6.3%	(86,871) 6.1%	(86,964) 6.1%	(79,530) 5.5%	(322,538) 22.5%	(391,852) 27.3%	(292,471) 20.4%	1,433,818	43

Melbourne ****	(287,178) 6.4%	(278,505) 6.2%	(254,016) 5.7%	(269,019) 6.0%	(333,362) 7.4%	(1,369,443) 30.5%	(1,064,219) 23.7%	(629,489) 14.0%	4,485,210	36

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
* refer to Appendix 1 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** Note all average age calculation refers to the SA2 (or greater levels)
*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)



Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA
2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, SA1s
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.3 Population forecast by 5 year age cohorts, (2011 – 2031), Victoria in Future (2016) (LGA)

Population forecast by 5 year age cohorts, Mildura LGA (2011 – 2031)

Comparison of the 2011 age cohort actual population to the projected age cohort population in 2031 shows all age cohorts experiencing growth with the exception of persons aged 10-14, 15-19, 40-44, 45-49 and 50-54 years (shown in red in the table below). The highest proportional growth is in the older age cohorts (persons aged 75+ years) and notably for those aged 85 years and over.

	Persons 0-4	Persons 5-9	Persons 10-14	Persons 15-19	Persons 20-24	Persons 25-29	Persons 30-34	Persons 35-39	Persons 40-44	Persons 45-49	Persons 50-54	Persons 55-59	Persons 60-64	Persons 65-69	Persons 70-74	Persons 75-79	Persons 80-84	Persons 85 and over
30th June 2011	3,423	3,435	3,934	3,759	3,105	2,926	2,871	3,218	3,514	3,509	3,683	3,158	3,029	2,315	1,955	1,607	1,309	1,072
30th June 2016	3,423	3,510	3,596	3,751	3,129	2,882	3,040	3,002	3,334	3,530	3,574	3,646	3,219	2,958	2,323	1,769	1,315	1,355
30th June 2021	3,420	3,449	3,627	3,419	3,372	3,218	3,119	3,156	3,073	3,336	3,586	3,583	3,701	3,225	2,923	2,131	1,452	1,466
30th June 2026	3,504	3,465	3,588	3,471	3,199	3,448	3,457	3,224	3,228	3,078	3,404	3,604	3,662	3,709	3,185	2,694	1,774	1,639
30th June 2031	**3,521**	**3,556**	**3,621**	**3,472**	**3,284**	**3,355**	**3,687**	**3,563**	**3,292**	**3,243**	**3,158**	**3,445**	**3,696**	**3,689**	**3,649**	**2,941**	**2,280**	**1,988**

Source: https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/land-use-and-population-research/victoria-in-future-2016/victoria-in-future-data-tables
Accessed: 01/04/2017

0.4 Overview Gender Distribution Across Mildura, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA1s) *(Table 2.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

Gender Distribution Across Mildura, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Male (#) %	Female (#) %	Total
Merbein	(2,388) **50.1%**	(2,384) 49.9%	4,773
Mildura North	(8,789) 48.7%	(9,278) **51.4%**	18,065
Mildura South	(6,891) 47.4%	(7,659) **52.6%**	14,552
Nichols Point	(242) **50.1%**	(243) 50.3%	483**
Irymple	(3,040) **50.9%**	(2,936) 49.2%	5,972
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(670) **54.3%**	(572) 46.4%	1,234
Red Cliffs	(2,514) 49.7%	(2,551) 50.4%	5,060
Millewa	(227) **55.0%**	(188) 45.5%	413
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(386) **56.3%**	(295) 43.0%	686
Ouyen / Walpeup	(737) **50.8%**	(721) 49.7%	1,452
Mallee Track	(363) **51.7%**	(343) 48.9%	702
Mildura LGA	**(26,481) 49.1%**	**(27,398) 50.9%**	**53,878**
Robinvale	(1,822) 51.4%	(1,723) 48.6%	3,544
NSW towns	(3,513) 51.7%	(3,287) 48.4%	6,798
Regional Victoria ***	(704,128) 49.1%	(729,694) 50.9%	1,433,818
Melbourne ****	(2,199,597) 49.0%	(2,285,616) 51.0%	4,485,211

**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

Between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods there was a slight proportional growth in the Mildura LGA male population from 49.0% in 2011 to 49.1% in 2016. Rural communities across the Mildura LGA continue to exhibit higher proportions of male population, notably Nangiloc / Colignan (56.3%, up from 54.4% in 2011), Millewa (55.0%, up from 54.5% in 2011) and Koorlong / Cardross (54.3%, up from 53.1% in 2011).

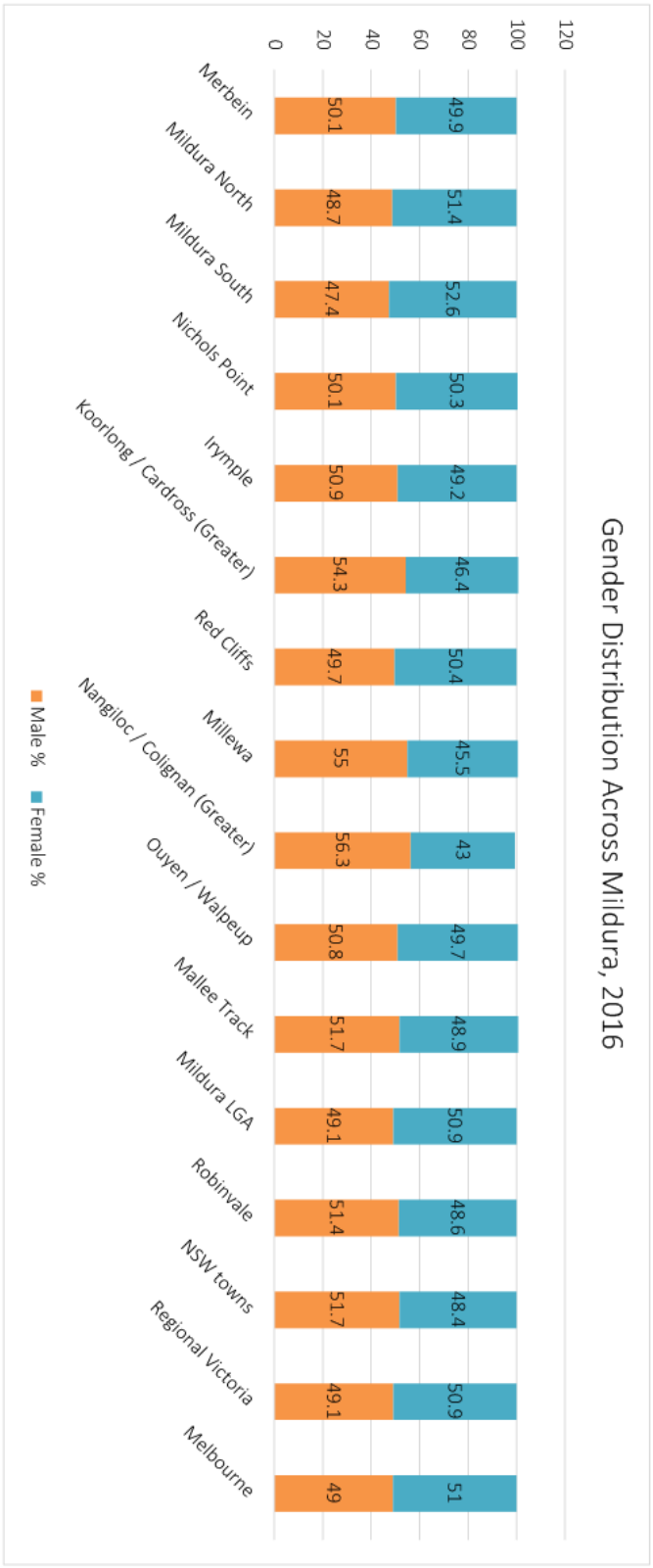
Across the Mildura LGA it was the most populated SA1 groupings of Mildura North and Mildura South that exhibited the highest proportions of female population (51.4% and 52.6% respectively). Collectively represented as Mildura in the 2011 Census these areas had a 52.5% female population.

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

* refer to Appendix 1 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** numbers are exactly as provided through ABS TableBuilder, note some totals do equate to the addition of the male and female columns

*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography


Gender Distribution Across Mildura, 2016
Male %
Female %
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
Merbein 50.1 49.9
Mildura North 48.7 51.4
Mildura South 47.4 52.6
Nichols Point 50.1 50.3
Irymple 50.9 49.2
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater) 54.3 46.4
Red Cliffs 49.7 50.4
Millewa 55 45.5
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater) 56.3 43
Ouyen / Walpeup 50.8 49.7
Mallee Track 51.7 48.9
Mildura LGA 49.1 50.9
Robinvale 51.4 48.6
NSW towns 51.7 48.4
Regional Victoria 49.1 50.9
Melbourne 49 51

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O.5 Overview Residents Aged 80+ and 85+ Years of Age, ABS Census (2016), General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA) ***(Table 2.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Comparing the 2011 and 2016 ABS Census data reveals an increase in both the 80+ years and 85+ years age cohorts for the Mildura LGA (14.6% and 27.3% respectively) which surpasses that witnessed at the Regional Victoria (12.6% and 22.2%) and Melbourne (13.4% and 21.7%) levels. Comparison of the 2011 and 2016 data for the Mildura LGA does however reveal a slowing of this growth for both age cohorts. For example, in 2011 the 80+ years age cohort had grown by 22.3% between 2006 and 2011. Over the same period the 85+ years age cohort had grown by 29.8%.

Residents Aged 80+ and 85+ Years of Age, 2016

Area	80+ years*			85+ years			Total population		
	2011	2016	Increase	2011	2016	Increase	2011	2016	Increase
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Mildura LGA	**2,411**	**2,763**	**14.6% ↓**	**1,115**	**1,419**	**27.3% ↓**	50,979	53,878	**5.7%**
Regional Victoria**	66,969	75,434	12.6%	31,759	38,801	22.2%	1,354,060	1,433,818	5.9%
Melbourne***	152,046	172,370	13.4%	73,236	89,151	21.7%	3,999,982	4,485,211	12.1%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

* 80+ years includes all residents aged over 80 years (so includes those aged over 85+ years also)

** Regional Victoria figures are calculated by deducting Melbourne figures from State of Victoria figures. Note Regional Victoria figures referenced in the 2012 Social Indicators Report are actually for all of Victoria and inaccurate. Increase between the 2011 and 2016 populations for Regional Victoria are based on accurate figures reported in this document

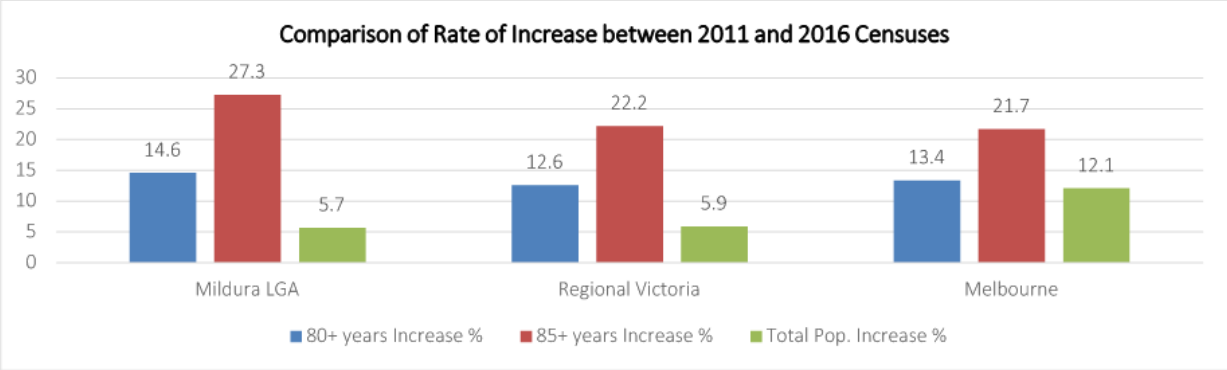
*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

Methodology: (Present population) - (Past population) / (Past population) x 100 = population growth as a percentage.

O.6 Overview Comparison of Rate of Increase between 2011 and 2016 Censuses, ABS Census, 2016, General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA) ***(Figure 2.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Comparison of Rate of Increase between 2011 and 2016 Censuses

Comparison of the rate of increase between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods Mildura LGA experienced a great increase in the 80+ years and the 85+ years cohorts than witnessed at the Regional Victoria and Melbourne levels.



Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

O.7 Overview Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, (2017) (LGA and SA2)

Indigenous Status data for the Mildura LGA drawn from the 2016 ABC Census of Population and Housing is collated and analysed over the ensuing pages. Importantly data is analysed at both the LGA and SA2 levels and follows two methodologies. Indigenous Status data is reported, in order of presentation, as follows:

1. Proportion of Indigenous children within each age cohort, OF ALL INDIGENOUS RESIDENTS, for example the number of Indigenous children aged 0-4 years as a proportion of the entire Indigenous population.
2. Proportion of all children within each age cohort, OF ALL RESIDENTS, for example the number of children aged 0-4 years as a proportion of the entire population. Measures 1 and 2 are presented for the Mildura LGA only, reported proportions by 'Indigenous status cohort' and are shown side-by-side below.
3. Proportion of Indigenous children within an age cohort, OF ALL CHILDREN IN THAT AGE COHORT, for example the number of Indigenous children aged 0-4 years as a proportion of all children aged 0-4 years. Measure 3 is presented for the Mildura LGA and SA2s and show proportions by 'age cohort'.

The measures reported below reveal that the proportion of the Mildura LGA Indigenous population within the 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years age cohorts was higher than that of their Victorian counterparts. By contrast the Mildura LGA Indigenous population aged 20-24 years cohort formed a lesser proportion of the entire Mildura LGA Indigenous population than their Victorian counterparts. In terms of trends over time the proportion of the Mildura LGA Indigenous population aged 0-4, 5-9 and 20-24 years declined between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods. The proportion of the entire Mildura LGA Indigenous population aged 10-14 and 15-19 years remained unchanged between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods.

Proportion of Indigenous residents (of all Indigenous residents) aged 0-4 years, Mildura LGA, 2016	Proportion of residents (of all residents) aged 0-4 years, Mildura LGA, 2016
Mildura 13.5%	Mildura 6.2%
Victoria 11.5%	Victoria 6.3%
Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 0-4 years between 2011-2016	Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population identified as aged 0-4 years between 2011-2016
Mildura 15.6%	Mildura 6.6%
Victoria 12.3%	Victoria 6.4%
Proportion of Indigenous residents (of all Indigenous residents) aged 5-9 years, Mildura LGA, 2016	Proportion of residents (of all residents) aged 5-9 years, Mildura LGA, 2016
Mildura 13.7%	Mildura 6.5%
Victoria 11.3%	Victoria 6.2%
Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population identified as aged 5-9 years between 2011-2016	Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population identified as aged 5-9 years between 2011-2016
Mildura 15.1%	Mildura 6.6%
Victoria 11.3%	Victoria 6.1%
Proportion of Indigenous residents (of all Indigenous residents) aged 10-14 years, Mildura LGA, 2016	Proportion of residents (of all residents) aged 10-14 years, Mildura LGA, 2016
Mildura 12.3%	Mildura 6.3%
Victoria 10.5%	Victoria 5.8%
Time trend – an unchanged proportion of the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population identified as aged 10-14 years between 2011-2016	Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population identified as aged 10-14 years between 2011-2016
Mildura 12.3%	Mildura 7.7%
Victoria 11.6%	Victoria 6.1%
Proportion of Indigenous residents (of all Indigenous residents) aged 15-19 years, Mildura LGA, 2016	Proportion of residents (of all residents) aged 15-19 years, Mildura LGA, 2016
Mildura 10.1%	Mildura 6.5%
Victoria 10.0%	Victoria 6.0%
Time trend – an unchanged proportion of the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population identified as aged 15-19 years between 2011-2016	Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population identified as aged 15-19 years between 2011-2016
Mildura 10.1%	Mildura 7.2%
Victoria 10.7%	Victoria 6.5%

Proportion of Indigenous residents (of all Indigenous residents) aged 20-24 years, Mildura LGA, 2016 Mildura 8.5% Victoria 8.9% Time trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population identified as aged 20-24 years between 2011-2016 Mildura 9.3% Victoria 8.8%	Proportion of residents (of all residents) aged 20-24 years, Mildura LGA, 2016 Mildura 5.9% Victoria 7.0% Time trend – an increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population identified as aged 20-24 years between 2011-2016 Mildura 5.6% Victoria 7.0%
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA & Victoria STE http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 28/06/2017	

Tables below show analysis of this same population data to reveal the proportion of the total 'age cohort' population each 'Indigenous status' age cohort represents. For example Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander persons aged 0-4 years is divided by Total persons aged 0-4 years to give the proportion of that age cohort identified as Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander through the 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing.

Trend data is shown through the arrow column with ↑ indicating an increase in the actual number of persons since the 2011 Census and ↓ indicating a decrease in actual number over the same period. The most consistent trend is the increase in 'Indigenous status not stated' suggesting that the change in data collection methods between the 2011 and 2016 Census may have decreased respondent willingness to complete all questions. A trend of decline in the Indigenous early years population (0-4 years) is replaced by increases in the Indigenous population from 2011 figures for all other reported age cohorts (i.e. 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 20-24 years).

Proportions within age cohort reveal the Mildura LGA has higher proportions of both Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander persons and higher proportions of Indigenous status not stated within each age cohort than for their Victorian counterparts. For example:

- 8.3% of the Mildura LGA population aged 0-4 years identifies as ATSI and 7.5% are recorded as Indigenous status not stated compared to 1.5% and 5.4% respectively across Victoria;
- 8.1% of the Mildura LGA population aged 5-9 years identifies as ATSI and 6.7% are recorded as Indigenous status not stated compared to 1.5% and 5.1% respectively across Victoria;
- 7.5% of the Mildura LGA population aged 10-14 years identifies as ATSI and 6.9% are recorded as Indigenous status not stated compared to 1.5% and 5.0% respectively across Victoria;
- 5.9% of the Mildura LGA population aged 15-19 years identifies as ATSI and 7.7% are recorded as Indigenous status not stated compared to 1.3% and 5.1% respectively across Victoria; and
- 5.6% of the Mildura LGA population aged 20-24 years identifies as ATSI and 8.2% are recorded as Indigenous status not stated compared to 1.0% and 5.9% respectively across Victoria.

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Mildura LGA, 2016

MILDURA LGA

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)				*Non-Indigenous*				*Indigenous status not stated*				*Total*			
	Male	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	↑↓	*Male*	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	↑↓	*Male*	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	↑↓	*Male*	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	↑↓
Age (years):																
0	25	27	56	↓	277	269	549	↑	21	23	40	↑	324	321	647	↑
1	29	35	64	↑	258	276	534	↓	23	32	54	↑	304	342	652	↓
2	24	30	57	↓	307	297	601	↓	22	29	51	↑	353	356	705	↑
3	26	22	52	↓	296	251	542	↓	24	26	46	↑	346	294	641	↓
4	31	25	52	↓	319	301	616	↓	24	20	47	↑	370	351	718	↑
0-4 years	*137*	*137*	*8.3% (278)*	↓	*1,455*	*1,399*	*84.9% (2,854)*	↓	*112*	*124*	*7.5% (240)*	↑	*1,698*	*1,667*	*3,363*	↓
5	22	31	50	↓	281	274	556	↓	28	19	45	↑	330	328	659	↓
6	35	23	59	↑	301	300	603	↓	36	12	56	↑	374	340	717	↑
7	41	25	60	↑	317	303	617	↑	26	18	37	↑	383	336	724	↑
8	26	27	48	↑	304	279	584	↑	13	31	44	↑	343	330	670	↑
9	31	36	60	↑	323	291	617	↑	34	16	55	↑	389	343	728	↑
5-9 years	*153*	*134*	*8.1% (282)*	↑	*1,533*	*1,445*	*85.2% (2,979)*	↑	*138*	*102*	*6.7% (234)*	↑	*1,823*	*1,675*	*3,497*	↑
10	30	38	71	↑	311	288	605	↓	33	20	52	↑	372	350	724	↓
11	23	20	44	↓	284	258	548	↓	30	24	52	↓	338	299	640	↓
12	27	26	52	↑	279	296	577	↓	25	20	45	↓	330	346	670	↓
13	24	18	45	↑	283	286	569	↓	21	13	34	↓	333	318	653	↓
14	23	26	43	↓	295	296	590	↓	21	26	49	↑	342	342	685	↓
10-14 years	*131*	*120*	*7.5% (253)*	↑	*1,454*	*1,433*	*85.6% (2,886)*	↓	*126*	*101*	*6.9% (231)*	↑	*1,713*	*1,652*	*3,371*	↓
15	22	19	42	-	325	307	625	↓	16	35	52	↑	363	359	721	↓
16	31	17	52	↑	303	322	623	↓	21	21	47	↑	355	364	719	↓
17	22	22	46	↑	344	323	663	↓	36	29	67	↑	401	372	775	↑
18	21	16	40	↓	328	280	603	↑	39	19	60	↑	392	311	700	↑
19	14	20	31	↑	284	251	535	↓	20	27	46	↑	319	294	613	↓
15-19 years	*110*	*98*	*5.9% (209)*	↑	*1,577*	*1,474*	*86.6% (3,046)*	↓	*143*	*123*	*7.7% (270)*	↑	*1,828*	*1,690*	*3,518*	↓
20	18	28	41	↓	271	255	526	↓	32	21	51	↑	314	305	615	↓
21	17	16	34	↓	271	270	537	↑	35	23	52	↑	321	306	626	↑
22	9	19	29	↑	262	264	527	↑	29	22	52	↑	300	301	606	↑
23	25	14	36	↑	267	288	560	↑	29	24	54	↑	315	324	645	↑
24	14	22	31	↑	273	299	574	↑	20	35	56	↑	304	349	657	↑
20-24 years	*83*	*90*	*5.6% (175)*	↑	*1,339*	*1,377*	*86.1% (2,716)*	↑	*136*	*126*	*8.2% (260)*	↑	*1,560*	*1,590*	*3,153*	↑

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
↑/↓ indicating an increase / decrease in number of 'persons' since the 2011 Census
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

VICTORIA

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			*Non-Indigenous*			*Indigenous status not stated*			*Total*		
	Male	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	*Male*	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	*Male*	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*	*Male*	*Female*	*Persons %/no.*
Age (years):												
0	486	527	1,018	33,803	32,051	65,851	2,107	1,943	4,055	36,400	34,518	70,926
1	559	522	1,081	35,794	33,771	69,563	2,096	1,980	4,083	38,453	36,271	74,723
2	547	571	1,122	35,652	33,746	69,400	1,946	2,005	3,951	38,150	36,327	74,475
3	611	579	1,189	36,346	34,464	70,809	2,040	1,967	4,015	38,999	37,013	76,016
4	541	526	1,064	36,002	34,059	70,060	2,049	1,908	3,955	38,593	36,488	75,086
0-4 years	*2,752*	*2,725*	*1.5% (5,476)*	*177,596*	*168,087*	*93.1% (345,682)*	*10,246*	*9,809*	*5.4% (20,056)*	*190,593*	*180,626*	*371,220*
5	531	522	1,050	35,291	33,249	68,539	2,006	1,867	3,872	37,834	35,636	73,469
6	533	527	1,061	35,635	34,269	69,906	1,982	1,833	3,813	38,156	36,628	74,777
7	532	540	1,066	35,144	33,459	68,598	1,936	1,793	3,722	37,604	35,786	73,389
8	559	557	1,109	35,190	33,393	68,584	1,913	1,762	3,678	37,664	35,711	73,374
9	584	525	1,113	35,337	33,472	68,810	1,897	1,808	3,707	37,820	35,807	73,624
5-9 years	*2,735*	*2,664*	*1.5% (5,403)*	*176,599*	*167,836*	*93.4% (344,437)*	*9,736*	*9,057*	*5.1% (18,793)*	*189,076*	*179,563*	*368,631*
10	510	529	1,038	34,057	32,454	66,516	1,899	1,799	3,695	36,461	34,791	71,251
11	491	460	952	32,722	31,059	63,781	1,755	1,631	3,386	34,967	33,154	68,121
12	517	493	1,012	32,870	30,976	63,845	1,730	1,606	3,331	35,116	33,076	68,187
13	477	513	991	32,262	30,567	62,829	1,712	1,586	3,302	34,452	32,673	67,125
14	554	463	1,014	31,735	30,428	62,164	1,617	1,581	3,200	33,908	32,478	66,383
10-14 years	*2,552*	*2,461*	*1.5% (5,011)*	*163,653*	*155,495*	*93.6% (319,146)*	*8,704*	*8,204*	*5.0% (16,916)*	*174,905*	*166,160*	*341,063*
15	499	482	977	32,498	30,712	63,206	1,743	1,563	3,305	34,736	32,753	67,489
16	498	501	994	32,816	31,958	64,771	1,639	1,744	3,383	34,950	34,202	69,150
17	457	491	948	33,580	32,202	65,786	1,751	1,695	3,452	35,792	34,391	70,182
18	491	492	986	34,845	33,056	67,897	1,941	1,845	3,787	37,274	35,396	72,672
19	455	434	890	36,499	35,207	71,703	2,142	2,115	4,253	39,091	37,758	76,844
15-19 years	*2,399*	*2,405*	*1.3% (4,797)*	*170,235*	*163,129*	*93.6% (333,364)*	*9,214*	*8,958*	*5.1% (18,173)*	*181,849*	*174,492*	*356,340*
20	438	433	875	37,677	36,642	74,314	2,288	2,156	4,437	40,397	39,231	79,627
21	488	439	929	38,946	37,496	76,445	2,490	2,253	4,742	41,925	40,189	82,118
22	415	409	826	39,258	37,712	76,969	2,384	2,401	4,792	42,060	40,529	82,587
23	422	400	827	39,479	38,930	78,403	2,506	2,511	5,017	42,409	41,840	84,245
24	423	396	818	39,847	39,289	79,137	2,677	2,582	5,257	42,940	42,273	85,219
20-24 years	*2,185*	*2,086*	*1.0% (4,276)*	*195,203*	*190,073*	*93.1% (385,278)*	*12,339*	*11,908*	*5.9% (24,248)*	*209,733*	*204,065*	*413,792*

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

The following tables further analyse the proportion of the total 'age cohort' population each 'Indigenous status' age cohort represents by the refined geographical area of SA2. Of the six Mildura LGA SA2s the SA2 with both the highest proportion and real number Indigenous populations in the 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years age cohorts is Mildura North. Interestingly the Wentworth-Buronga SA2 has higher proportions (although lesser real numbers) for all listed age cohorts than the Mildura North SA2.

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Mildura North SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous status not stated			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												
0-4 years	74	76	11.9% (145)	494	469	79.4% (965)	44	52	8.2% (100)	609	599	1,216
5-9 years	73	61	12.1% (137)	458	463	81.1% (919)	46	35	6.9% (78)	580	555	1,133
10-14 years	50	55	10.8% (112)	424	441	83.1% (859)	38	28	6.5% (67)	515	521	1,034
15-19 years	41	48	7.8% (87)	479	445	83.3% (926)	47	43	8.5% (92)	576	534	1,112
20-24 years	49	49	7.5% (95)	523	515	82.4% (1,042)	73	63	10.6% (134)	641	628	1,264

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura North SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Mildura South SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous status not stated			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												
0-4 years	30	27	6.7% (61)	380	413	86.8% (789)	33	25	6.7% (61)	445	467	909
5-9 years	35	32	8.2% (75)	399	385	85.3% (780)	39	23	6.8% (62)	475	445	914
10-14 years	40	24	7.0% (63)	409	383	87.8% (788)	25	28	5.3% (48)	471	430	898
15-19 years	43	29	7.6% (72)	418	412	87.1% (828)	25	22	5.3% (50)	486	462	951
20-24 years	15	23	4.4% (37)	337	396	87.9% (736)	31	30	6.9% (58)	387	449	837

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura South SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Merbein & Surrounds SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous status not stated			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												

0-4 years	16	5	7.5% (22)	120	122	83.6% (244)	7	10	6.8% (20)	146	142	292
5-9 years	16	9	7.3% (24)	159	131	87.2% (285)	15	3	5.5% (18)	183	141	327
10-14 years	10	11	7.8% (23)	127	130	86.5% (256)	10	14	6.4% (19)	143	151	296
15-19 years	9	7	4.0% (13)	139	138	87.6% (283)	15	12	8.0% (26)	167	159	323
20-24 years	4	6	5.9% (15)	111	117	88.6% (225)	4	6	5.9% (15)	119	130	254

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Merbein & Surrounds SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Irymple & Nichols Point SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			**Non-Indigenous**			**Indigenous status not stated**			**Total**		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												
0-4 years	8	9	5.1% (20)	178	171	90.0% (352)	6	10	3.3% (13)	194	197	391
5-9 years	4	4	2.6% (13)	250	213	92.2% (462)	16	8	5.0% (25)	279	229	501
10-14 years	10	4	1.9% (10)	233	242	89.2% (471)	26	18	7.8% (41)	265	265	528
15-19 years	5	3	1.9%10	264	213	89.5% (476)	23	19	7.0% (37)	297	232	532
20-24 years	9	9	4.1% (14)	162	148	90.1% (309)	14	6	6.1% (21)	179	157	343

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Irymple & Nichols Point SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Red Cliffs & Surrounds SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			**Non-Indigenous**			**Indigenous status not stated**			**Total**		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												
0-4 years	4	8	5.4% (20)	176	140	85.9% (317)	19	16	8.7% (32)	201	163	369
5-9 years	12	14	6.6% (26)	168	166	84.8% (335)	20	19	9.6% (38)	199	198	395
10-14 years	9	9	6.3% (24)	165	151	83.1% (315)	25	12	10.0% (38)	202	179	379
15-19 years	7	10	4.9% (20)	184	168	86.9% (352)	24	18	9.6% (39)	207	195	405
20-24 years	5	4	4.9% (14)	121	135	89.8% (256)	9	13	6.0% (17)	135	153	285

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Red Cliffs and Surrounds SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Mildura Region SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous status not stated			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												
0-4 years	3	3	1.6% (3)	90	85	90.7% (175)	3	10	4.7% (9)	101	92	193
5-9 years	3	3	2.2% (5)	104	95	87.1% (196)	7	16	10.2% (23)	111	116	225
10-14 years	4	8	6.6% (15)	109	88	87.6% (198)	6	6	8.4% (19)	123	101	226
15-19 years	3	3	1.4% (3)	89	97	89.9% (186)	9	14	9.2% (19)	101	105	207
20-24 years	4	3	3.5% (6)	82	72	87.2% (150)	7	8	8.1% (14)	98	77	172

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura Region SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

Indigenous Status by Age by Sex, Wentworth Buronga SA2, 2016

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous status not stated			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age (years):												
0-4 years	50	25	20.6% (76)	144	119	71.3% (263)	13	13	7.6% (28)	207	165	369
5-9 years	29	26	14.3% (58)	167	148	77.5% (314)	22	16	7.2% (29)	214	187	405
10-14 years	25	26	14.6% (55)	143	145	76.5% (289)	9	16	7.4% (28)	185	191	378
15-19 years	24	25	13.8% (50)	145	131	76.8% (273)	22	13	9.4% (34)	188	172	362
20-24 years	21	27	18.9% (53)	97	111	74.4% (210)	8	12	7.1% (20)	128	154	281

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Wentworth Buronga SA2
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by age cohort / Denominator - total persons by age cohort

O.8 Overview Level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, ABS Census (2016), Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (2016) (LGA) TL / R

The health and wellbeing of individuals and populations are influenced by, and determined as the result of, the interactions among human biology, lifestyle and environmental (including social) factors, modified by health and other interventions. Socioeconomic characteristics are key determinants of health and well-being, and contribute to differences in health or 'health inequality' across the population.

In fact the link between poor health and poverty is clear: those with the least resources suffer more from avoidable illness and reduced life expectancy, often across generations. These inequalities are particularly evident for Aboriginal Victorians.

Despite significant achievements in public health in Victoria over the past century, the evidence on socioeconomic status (SES) and health in Australia is unequivocal: people lower in the socioeconomic hierarchy fare significantly worse in terms of their health. Specifically, those classified as having low SES have higher mortality rates for most major causes of death. Their morbidity profile indicates they experience more ill health (both physiological and psychosocial), and their use of healthcare services suggests they are less likely, or may have less opportunity, to act to prevent disease or detect it at an early stage.

Socioeconomic status (SES) is typically measured by attributes that include educational attainment, occupational status and income. Greater levels of educational attainment are associated with higher levels of knowledge and other non-material resources likely to promote a healthy lifestyle. Education also provides formal qualifications that affect occupational status and associated income level. Occupational status reflects social status, power and material conditions related to paid work. Income provides individuals and families with necessary material resources (including housing and access to transport) and determines their purchasing power for accessing goods and services needed to maintain good health (DHHS, 2014, and DHHS, 2015).

Certain cohorts within the Mildura LGA are experiencing significant levels of socio-economic disadvantage in terms of income, education, occupation, wealth and living conditions. Based on the 2016 ABS *Census of Population and Housing* the Mildura LGA was allocated an Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) score of 935 compared to the Victorian average of 1,000 (where a lower score represents great levels of disadvantage). This 'score' sees the Mildura LGA ranked as the 5th most disadvantaged LGA of 79 LGAs in Victoria with a decile of 1 and a percentile of 7. These figures have remained constant between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods.

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2016	Mildura LGA 5th
Time Trend – levels of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage in the Mildura LGA unchanged, 2011-2016 →	
Level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2011	Mildura LGA 5th

O.9 Overview Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage, ABS Census (2011), Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (2011) (LGA) TL / R

Based on the 2016 ABS *Census of Population and Housing* the Mildura LGA was allocated an Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) score of 921 compared to the Victorian average of 1,000 (again where a lower score represents great levels of disadvantage). Applying the IRSAD 'score' the Mildura LGA ranked as the fifth most disadvantaged LGA in Victoria (a positive decrease from its rank as the third most disadvantaged LGA in 2011). The Mildura LGA remained in the highest 10% of disadvantaged LGAs (1st decile and with a percentile of 7).

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2016 — Mildura LGA 5th

Time Trend – slightly decreasing Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 'rank' between 2011 and 2016 Census periods ↓

Level of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (ranked amongst all 79 Victorian LGAs), 2011 — Mildura LGA 3rd

(Source: ABS Census Population and Housing 2016 http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2033.0.55.0012016?OpenDocument accessed 27/03/2018)

O.10 Percentage of highly disadvantaged SA1s within the Mildura LGA, 2011, ABS Census

Percentage of highly disadvantaged SA1s within the Mildura LGA, 2011*
Mildura 43.7%
Rank 11

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 23/04/2018
* More recent data was not available at the time of printing

O.11a Overview SEHQ Disadvantage – Distribution of Children across IRSD SEIFA quintiles, by population groups, Victoria, 2014

The School Entrant Health Questionnaire is a parent report instrument that records parent's concerns and observations about their child's health and wellbeing as they begin primary school in Victoria.

The table below was developed by the Department of Education and Training and draws from Victorian level findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire (SEHQ) to reveal higher levels of disadvantage (or IRSD - Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage) amongst certain population cohorts. Children overrepresented within the highest level of disadvantage (quintile 1) include Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children (42.5%), children with a Language background other than English (35.3%) and children living in Rural/Regional areas (31.8%).

Population group	IRSD quintile 1*	IRSD quintile 2	IRSD quintile 3	IRSD quintile 4	IRSD quintile 5
All Children	20.8%	18.3%	20.0%	19.2%	21.5%
Language background other than English	35.3%	16.7%	19.7%	12.9%	15.5%
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	42.5%	27.0%	14.8%	10.1%	5.3%
One-parent family	31.3%	22.5%	19.7%	14.3%	12.1%
Boys	20.8%	18.5%	20.1%	19.5%	21.0%
Girls	21.2%	18.4%	20.1%	19.2%	21.0%
Rural/Regional areas	31.8%	29.7%	15.9%	17.9%	4.6%
Metropolitan areas	16.7%	14.1%	21.6%	19.7%	27.9%

Source: www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/research/.../SEHQ_2014_Statewide.docx Accessed: 12/04/2017
*with most disadvantaged being quintile 1 and the least disadvantage being quintile 5.

O.11b 1.1.2.3.A Rate ratio of premature death between socioeconomic disadvantage quintiles

Once again the following data is not Mildura LGA specific, rather it is included to demonstrate the health and well-being vulnerability that can accompanying socio-economic disadvantage. This data is made meaningful through comparison of the most recent levels of disadvantage revealed across the Mildura LGA in 2016 SEIFA data.

			Premature deaths (aged under 75)			Potential years of life lost (PYLL)		Potentially avoidable deaths (PAD)		
		Median age at death (years)	Premature deaths	Premature deaths (% of total deaths)	Premature deaths age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	PYLL under 75 (person-years)	PYLL under 75 rate (per 1,000)	PAD	PAD (% of premature deaths)	PAD age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
Socioeconomic group - Quintile 1 (lowest)	2010	79.0	12,089	38.3	275.6	210,713	49.8	6,260	51.8	144.8
	2011	80.0	13,096	37.3	291.5	225,901	52.8	6,818	52.1	153.8
	2012	80.0	13,120	37.3	286.3	224,604	51.9	6,735	51.3	149.9
	2013	80.0	13,180	37.5	281.5	222,769	50.9	6,640	50.4	144.0
	2014	80.0	13,850	37.8	291.0	233,744	52.9	7,153	51.6	153.4

			Premature deaths (aged under 75)			Potential years of life lost (PYLL)		Potentially avoidable deaths (PAD)		
		Median age at death (years)	Premature deaths	Premature deaths (% of total deaths)	Premature deaths age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	PYLL under 75 (person-years)	PYLL under 75 rate (per 1,000)	PAD	PAD (% of premature deaths)	PAD age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
Socioeconomic group - Quintile 5 (highest)	2010	83.0	7,418	30.1	171.0	129,221	28.6	3,645	49.1	84.7
	2011	83.0	6,799	29.1	151.7	116,013	25.3	3,299	48.5	73.9
	2012	83.0	6,636	28.4	142.2	112,219	24.0	3,173	47.8	68.4
	2013	83.0	6,836	29.4	142.0	113,339	23.8	3,309	48.4	69.1
	2014	84.0	6,878	28.5	138.8	113,239	23.3	3,338	48.5	68.1

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: Socioeconomic group, 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW. http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/mort/ Accessed: 21/04/2017

O.12 Household Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident, 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA2)

Household Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident(a), 2016

Across the Mildura LGA the 2016 Census revealed a higher proportion of sole occupant private dwellings (28.6%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (24.7%). Within the Mildura LGA the SA2 with the highest proportion of sole occupant private dwellings was Mildura North (32.9%) and the SA2 with the lowest proportion of sole occupant private dwellings was Irymple (20.5%).

By contrast in the Mildura LGA 3.1% of all private dwellings were households with '6 or more' residents compared to 3.2% of Victorian private dwellings. Within the Mildura LGA the SA2 with the highest proportion of private dwellings with '6 or more' residents was Irymple (4.1%) and the SA2 with the lowest proportion of private dwellings with '6 or more' residents was Mildura South (2.5%).

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Mildura LGA			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	5,675	28.6% (5,675)
Two	6,433	470	34.8% (6,904)
Three	2,732	77	14.2% (2,808)
Four	2,495	39	12.8% (2,534)
Five	1,269	14	6.5% (1,279)
Six or more	596	13	3.1% (610)
Total	**13,527**	**6,292**	**19,817**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Mildura North SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	2,244	32.9% (2,244)
Two	2,098	224	33.9% (2,317)
Three	907	43	13.9% (947)
Four	742	19	11.1% (761)
Five	357	6	5.3% (365)
Six or more	198	6	3.0% (202)
Total	**4,291**	**2,535**	**6,830**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Mildura South SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	1,544	28.2% (1,544)
Two	1,853	122	36.0% (1,975)
Three	750	27	14.2% (776)
Four	701	5	12.9% (705)
Five	345	3	6.3% (348)
Six or more	134	3	2.5% (139)
Total	**3,777**	**1,698**	**5,481**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Merbein SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	413	24.8% (413)
Two	540	31	34.1% (566)
Three	266	7	16.1% (267)
Four	226	0	13.8% (230)
Five	127	0	7.6% (127)
Six or more	65	0	3.9% (65)
Total	**1,215**	**450**	**1,662**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Irymple SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	483	20.5% (483)
Two	782	34	34.6% (814)
Three	336	3	14.5% (340)
Four	382	0	16.2% (382)
Five	233	0	10.0% (236)
Six or more	89	0	4.1% (96)
Total	**1,826**	**520**	**2,351**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Red Cliffs SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	556	26.9% (556)
Two	650	42	33.7% (698)
Three	315	0	15.2% (315)
Four	300	0	14.7% (304)
Five	124	0	6.0% (124)
Six or more	75	0	3.5% (72)
Total	**1,466**	**603**	**2,069**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Mildura Region SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	437	30.8% (437)
Two	513	23	37.8% (536)
Three	162	0	11.3% (160)
Four	140	7	10.4% (148)
Five	85	4	6.4% (91)
Six or more	39	4	3.2% (46)
Total	**941**	**479**	**1,417**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Wentworth Buronga SA2			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	576	26.8% (576)
Two	765	44	37.7% (810)
Three	281	3	27.3% (287)
Four	275	0	12.9% (276)
Five	146	0	6.8% (146)
Six or more	51	0	2.4% (51)
Total	**1,517**	**624**	**2,147**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT(a), Victoria			
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Number of persons usually resident:	*Family households*	*Non-family households(c)*	*Total*
One	..	521,828	24.7% (521,828)
Two	624,809	63,884	32.6% (688,693)
Three	325,876	19,104	16.3% (344,984)
Four	338,370	7,867	16.4% (346,242)
Five	140,368	2,894	6.8% (143,262)
Six or more	65,858	1,827	3.2% (67,684)
Total	**1,495,290**	**617,415**	**2,112,706**

Tables are based on place of enumeration.
(a) Includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent on Census Night.
(b) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.
(c) Comprises 'Lone person' and 'Group households'.
.. Not applicable

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.
Methodology: Numerator – Count of occupied private dwellings, by number of persons usually resident / Denominator – Total occupied private dwellings

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, SA2s

http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.13 Overview Family Structures, Family Composition, 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) *(Table 2.6, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

At the Mildura LGA level, between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods there was a slightly increasing proportion of 'couple families without children' (up from 40.1% in 2011 to 41.3% in 2016), a slightly decreasing proportion of 'couple families with children' (down from 40.4% in 2011 to 39.5% in 2016), a slightly decreasing proportion of 'one parent families' (down from 18.2% in 2011 to 17.9% in 2016) and a slightly increasing proportion of 'other families' (up from 1.2% in 2011 to 1.4% in 2016).

The highest proportion of 'couple families without children' changed from Koorlong / Cardross in 2011 (55.4%) to Nichols Point in 2016 (55.6%). The lowest proportion of 'one parent families' continued to be the Mallee Track (6.5% in 2011 and 4.5% in 2016), the highest proportion of 'one parent families' continued to be Mildura (21.2% in 2011), however the separation of the Mildura SA2 into two SA2s (Mildura North and Mildura South) provided greater detail, revealing that the highest proportion of 'one parent families' was in fact in Mildura North (23.7%), well above the Regional Victorian (16.2%), Melbourne (15.0%) and Victorian (15.3%) proportions.

Family Structures, Family Composition, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Couple family without children (No.) %	Couple family with children (No.) %	One parent family (No.) %	Other family (No.) %	Total
Merbein	(494) 39.6%	(542) 43.4%	(194) 15.5%	(14) 1.1%	1,248
Mildura North	(1,734) 39.7%	(1,509) 34.6%	(1,032) 23.7%	(90) 2.1%	4,363
Mildura South	(1,650) 42.9%	(1,466) 38.1%	(673) 17.5%	(48) 1.2%	3,845
Nichols Point	(47) 34.8%	(75) 55.6%	(12) 8.9%	(0) 0.0%	135
Irymple	(646) 39.9%	(781) 48.3%	(187) 11.6%	(16) 1.0%	1,618
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(117) 36.6%	(164) 51.3%	(43) 13.4%	(0) 0.0%	320
Red Cliffs	(516) 39.9%	(529) 40.9%	(226) 17.5%	(12) 0.9%	1,293
Millewa	(59) 51.3%	(45) 39.1%	(17) 14.8%	(0) 0.0%	115
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(73) 49.7%	(56) 38.1%	(18) 12.2%	(0) 0.0%	147
Ouyen / Walpeup	(180) 50.8%	(119) 33.6%	(44) 12.4%	(3) 0.8%	354
Mallee Track	(117) 58.5%	(72) 36.0%	(9) 4.5%	(0) 0.0%	200
Mildura LGA	**(5,681) 41.3%**	**(5,432) 39.5%**	**(2,461) 17.9%**	**(189) 1.4%**	**13,763**
Robinvale	(332) 40.8%	(333) 40.9%	(127) 15.6%	(21) 2.6%	813
NSW towns	(785) 45.2%	(675) 38.9%	(257) 14.8%	(17) 1.0%	1,735
Regional Victoria**	(159,024) 42.9%	(146,807) 39.6%	(59,832) 16.2%	(4,769) 1.3%	370,432
Melbourne ***	(400,694) 34/5%	(563,156) 48.5%	(174,766) 15.0%	(23,031) 2.0%	1,161,640
Victoria	(559,717) 36.5%	(709,965) 46.3%	(234,596) 15.3%	(27,800) 1.8%	1,532,079

Source: 2016 Census Quickstats, Mildura LGA
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 27/06/2017
ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – SA1 Grouping Family Structure / Denominator – SA1 Grouping Total
* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology. NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

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O.14 Overview Percentage of one parent families (of Total Family Households), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

According to the 2016 Census of Population and Housing across the Mildura LGA 39.5% of families were couple families with children, 41.3% were couple families without children and 17.9% were one parent families compared to Victoria where 46.3% of families were couple families with children, 36.5% of families were couple families without children and 15.3% of families were one parent families. Of these one parent families in the Mildura LGA 18.5% were male led (compared to 17.8% across Victoria) and 81.5% were female led (compared to 82.2% across Victoria).

Percentage of one parent families (of Total Family Households), 2016
Mildura 17.9%
Victoria 15.3%

Time Trend – a decreasing proportion of all Mildura LGA families identified as one parent families between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods ↓
Percentage of one parent families (of Total Family Households), 2011
Mildura 18.2%
Victoria 15.5%

Source: 2016 Census Quickstats, Mildura LGA
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 27/06/2017

O.15 Overview Percentage of Indigenous one parent families (of Total Indigenous Family Households), 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA)

According to the 2016 Census of Population and Housing 47.1% of all Indigenous Family Households were one parent families compared to Victoria where 33.2% of al Indigenous Family Households were one parent families. For the Mildura LGA this was an increase from the 2011 Census when 46.8% of all Indigenous Family Households were one parent families.

Percentage of Indigenous one parent families (of Total Indigenous Family Households), 2016
Mildura 47.1%
Victoria 33.2%

Time Trend – an increasing proportion of all Mildura LGA Indigenous families identified as one parent families between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods ↑
Percentage of Indigenous one parent families (of Total Indigenous Family Households), 2011
Mildura 46.8%
Victoria 35.4%

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA

http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.16 Household Composition and Family Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident by Indigenous Status of Household, 2016, ABS Census Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile (2017) (LGA)

Household Composition and Family Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident(a) by Indigenous Status of Household, Mildura LGA, 2016

Family Composition is further refined in the following table by detailing household composition (an indication of family size) and Indigenous status. Significantly analysis reveals that, across the Mildura LGA, 47.1% of all family households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents are one parent family households compared to only 15.3% of all family 'other' households across the Mildura LGA being one parent family households (this is in contrast to the figure of 17.9% reported above for the percentage of one parent families *of Total Family Households*). At the Victorian level 33.2% of all family households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents are one parent family households. By comparison only 14.3% of all family 'other' households across Victoria being one parent family households.

Interesting also is the larger size of one parent family households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents. The table below identifies 18.7% of one parent family households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents have five or more residents (presumably one parent with four or more children, although this could also include one parent with children and extended family members or friends) compared to only 5.8% of all 'other' one parent families.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON(S)(c)							
	Number of persons usually resident						
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)	*One*	*Two*	*Three*	*Four*	*Five*	*Six or more*	*Total*
One family households:							
Couple family with no children	..	86.9% (93)	12.1% (13)	0	0	0	15.0% (107)
Couple family with children	..	..	25.4% (57)	34.8% (78)	22.3% (50)	16.1% (36)	31.4% (224)
One parent family	..	29.5% (99)	32.4% (109)	19.6% (66)	9.5% (32)	9.2% (31)	47.1% (336)
Other family	..	36.4% (4)	27.3% (3)	27.3% (3)	0	0	1.5% (11)
Total	..	*28.9% (196)*	*27.4% (186)*	*20.9% (142)*	*12.4% (84)*	*10.0% (68)*	*679*
Multiple family households	..	..	..	26.5% (9)	35.3% (12)	32.4% (11)	4.8% (34)
Total family households	..	*27.5% (196)*	*26.1% (186)*	*21.1% (151)*	*13.3% (95)*	*10.9% (78)*	*714*
Lone person households	132	..	..	..	..	..	132
Group households	..	72.5% (37)	15.7% (8)	7.8% (4)	0	5.9% (3)	51
Total	**14.8% (132)**	**26.2% (233)**	**21.6% (192)**	**17.8% (158)**	**11.0% (98)**	**9.2% (82)**	**890**

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS (where no residents identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin)							
	Number of persons usually resident						
Count of occupied private dwellings(b)	*One*	*Two*	*Three*	*Four*	*Five*	*Six or more*	*Total*
Couple family with no children	..	96.0% (5,166)	3.4% (183)	0.4% (23)	0.1% (6)	0.06% (3)	42.0% (5,380)
Couple family with children	..	..	33.4% (1,701)	38.9% (1,982)	19.7% (1,005)	8.0% (409)	39.8% (5,097)
One parent family	..	47.5% (933)	32.3% (636)	14.3% (282)	4.3% (84)	1.5% (30)	15.3% (1,966)
Other family	..	80.2% (138)	16.9% (29)	2.3% (4)	0	1.7% (3)	1.3% (172)
Total	..	*49.4% (6,233)*	*20.2% (2,548)*	*18.2% (2,290)*	*8.7% (1,102)*	*3.5% (444)*	*12,610*
Multiple family households	..	..	..	26.4% (53)	37.3% (75)	38.3% (77)	1.6% (201)
Total family households	..	*48.6% (6,233)*	*19.9% (2,548)*	*18.3% (2,344)*	*9.1% (1,170)*	*4.0% (514)*	*12,813*
Lone person households	5,546	..	..	..	..	..	5,546
Group households	..	77.3% (436)	12.1% (68)	6.4% (36)	2.1% (12)	2.5% (14)	564
Total	**29.3% (5,546)**	**35.3% (6,6730)**	**13.8% (2,613)**	**12.6% (2,379)**	**6.3% (1,184)**	**2.8% (525)**	**18,921**

This table is based on place of enumeration.

(a) Includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

(b) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

(c) A household with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

.. Not applicable

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – number of residents per Dwelling type / Denominator – total residents per Dwelling Types (i.e. of all one parent family households with Aboriginal and / or TSI persons [336] 99 have two residents)

Proportions Methodology ('total' column percentages): Numerator – number of 'family' households in certain category / Denominator - total number of family households (i.e. the total number of ATSI one parent family households (336) divided by the total number of all ATSI family households (714) to reveal 47.1% of all family households with Aboriginal and / or TSI persons are one parent family households).

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.17 Family Blending, 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA2)

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Mildura LGA, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	85.2% (4,627)
Step family with no other children present	7.8% (423)
Blended family with no other children present	4.8% (262)
Intact family with other children present	1.0% (55)
Step family with other children present	0.2% (9)
Blended family with other children present	0.1% (6)
Other couple family with other children only	0.6% (33)
Total	**5,432**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Mildura North SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	82.6% (1,247)
Step family with no other children present	9.9% (149)
Blended family with no other children present	5.0% (76)
Intact family with other children present	1.5% (23)
Step family with other children present	0.2% (3)
Blended family with other children present	0
Other couple family with other children only	0.9% (13)
Total	**1,509**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Mildura South SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	86.0% (1,264)
Step family with no other children present	6.5% (95)
Blended family with no other children present	5.4% (80)
Intact family with other children present	1.2% (18)
Step family with other children present	0.2% (3)
Blended family with other children present	0.2% (3)
Other couple family with other children only	0.6% (9)
Total	**1,470**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Irymple & Nichols Point SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	90.4% (823)
Step family with no other children present	5.9% (54)
Blended family with no other children present	2.5% (23)
Intact family with other children present	1.3% (12)
Step family with other children present	0
Blended family with other children present	0
Other couple family with other children only	0.5% (5)
Total	**910**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Merbein & Surrounds SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	84.0% (458)
Step family with no other children present	7.9% (43)
Blended family with no other children present	5.1% (28)
Intact family with other children present	9.2% (5)
Step family with other children present	0
Blended family with other children present	0
Other couple family with other children only	0.7% (4)
Total	**545**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Red Cliffs & Surrounds SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	84.2% (534)
Step family with no other children present	9.5% (60)
Blended family with no other children present	5.5% (35)
Intact family with other children present	0.5% (3)
Step family with other children present	0
Blended family with other children present	0
Other couple family with other children only	0
Total	**634**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Mildura Regional SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	85.0% (306)
Step family with no other children present	8.1% (29)
Blended family with no other children present	6.4% (23)
Intact family with other children present	0.8% (3)
Step family with other children present	0
Blended family with other children present	0
Other couple family with other children only	0.8% (3)
Total	**360**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, Wentworth Buronga SA2, 2016	
	Families
Intact family with no other children present	85.0% (500)
Step family with no other children present	7.5% (44)
Blended family with no other children present	4.6% (27)
Intact family with other children present	1.2% (7)
Step family with other children present	0
Blended family with other children present	0
Other couple family with other children only	1.2% (7)
Total	**588**

FAMILY BLENDING(a) Count of couple families with children, VICTORIA, 2016	Families
Intact family with no other children present	90.0% (638,900)
Step family with no other children present	5.6% (39,456)
Blended family with no other children present	3.0% (21,244)
Intact family with other children present	1.0% (6,885)
Step family with other children present	0.1% (735)
Blended family with other children present	0.04% (350)
Other couple family with other children only	0.3% (2,406)
Total	**709,965**

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – family type (i.e. Intact family with no other children present) / Denominator – total.

This table is based on place of enumeration.

(a) Excludes 'Couple families with no children', 'One parent families' and 'Other families'.

Excludes families in: 'Non-family/Non-classifiable households', 'Non-private dwellings' and Migratory, off-shore and shipping' SA1s.

Excludes overseas visitors.

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, SA2s http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.18 Registered Marital Status by Age, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA)

Notwithstanding the fact that the following table does not include de facto marriages it does reveal some interesting points of difference between the Mildura LGA and their Victorian counterparts. Differences include: a lesser proportion of the Mildura LGA identifying as 'married' (47.0%) compared to 48.4% of Victorians aged 15 years and over, and a higher proportion of Mildura LGA residents aged 15 years and over identifying as separated (3.7% compared to 3.0% at the state level), divorced (9.1% compared to 7.9% at the state level) and widowed (6.8% compared to 5.2% at the state level).

Registered Marital Status by Age (Count of persons aged 15 years and over), Mildura LGA, 2016

	Married(a)	*Separated*	*Divorced*	*Widowed*	*Never married*	*Total*
15-19 years	8	0	0	0	3,510	3,518
20-24 years	163	9	7	0	2,972	3,153
25-34 years	2,398	175	118	3	3,837	6,535
35-44 years	3,515	334	464	45	1,807	6,168
45-54 years	4,185	473	1,055	108	1,258	7,079
55-64 years	4,516	389	1,211	302	698	7,111
65-74 years	3,553	195	808	643	290	5,493
75-84 years	1,725	52	236	1,025	124	3,169
85 years and over	460	10	49	857	41	1,419
Total	**47.0% (20,528)**	**3.7% (1,624)**	**9.1% (3,954)**	**6.8% (2,987)**	**33.3% (14,541)**	**43,642**

Registered Marital Status by Age (Count of persons aged 15 years and over), Victoria, 2016

	Married(a)	*Separated*	*Divorced*	*Widowed*	*Never married*	*Total*
15-19 years	1,224	145	177	156	354,636	356,340
20-24 years	19,277	1,107	558	294	392,551	413,792
25-34 years	353,450	15,735	15,459	1,111	503,440	889,190
35-44 years	504,631	32,224	51,514	3,248	214,292	805,920
45-54 years	489,365	41,135	102,557	9,819	137,542	780,420
55-64 years	436,817	31,625	110,588	25,916	72,508	677,453
65-74 years	336,836	17,706	72,355	53,277	29,424	509,599
75-84 years	162,043	5,668	24,007	81,933	11,350	285,006

85 years and over	40,467	1,149	5,339	75,902	5,136	127,993
Total	**48.4% (2,344,113)**	**3.0% (146,502)**	**7.9% (382,541)**	**5.2% (251,669)**	**35.3% (1,720,884)**	**4,845,710**

Proportions Methodology: Numerator - marital status (i.e. separated) / Denominator – total.

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(a) Excludes de facto marriages.

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA

http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.19 Social Marital Status* by Age by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA)

Social Marital Status data collected by the ABS includes same-sex couples in the figure counting 'married in a de facto marriage'. 2016 Census data reveals that 10.9% marriages, as understood through 'social marriage status', are de facto marriages compared to 9.9% at the Victorian level.

Social Marital Status by Age, Count of persons aged 15 years and over(a), Mildura LGA, 2016

	Married in a registered marriage	*Married in a de facto marriage(b)*	*Not married*	*Total*
15-19 years	0	65	3,081	3,147
20-24 years	128	547	1,927	2,595
25-34 years	2,077	1,300	2,231	5,616
35-44 years	3,120	820	1,577	5,516
45-54 years	3,633	639	2,009	6,284
55-64 years	3,864	435	1,910	6,204
65-74 years	2,972	206	1,467	4,640
75-84 years	1,429	59	1,116	2,607
85 years and over	331	12	624	963
Total	46.7% **(17,556)**	10.9% **(4,078)**	42.4% **(15,943)**	**37,576**

Social Marital Status by Age, Count of persons aged 15 years and over(a), Victoria, 2016

	Married in a registered marriage	*Married in a de facto marriage(b)*	*Not married*	*Total*
15-19 years	407	2,782	321,363	324,560
20-24 years	14,128	37,479	313,113	364,721
25-34 years	307,731	151,404	338,541	797,679
35-44 years	457,711	92,905	186,263	736,874
45-54 years	443,012	71,750	199,402	714,166
55-64 years	386,076	42,826	179,031	607,928
65-74 years	287,487	17,816	136,654	441,955
75-84 years	134,850	4,464	100,063	239,379
85 years and over	29,356	836	55,797	85,988
Total	**47.8% (2,060,759)**	**9.9% (422,261)**	**42.4% (1,830,230)**	**4,313,251**

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – social marital status (i.e. de facto) / Denominator – total.
This table is based on place of usual residence.
* Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual in terms of whether she or he forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence, and the nature of that relationship. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Chapter53302011
(a) Excludes persons in 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households, 'Non-private dwellings', and 'Migratory, off-shore and shipping' SA1s. Excludes persons who were temporarily absent on Census Night.
(b) Includes same-sex couples.
NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

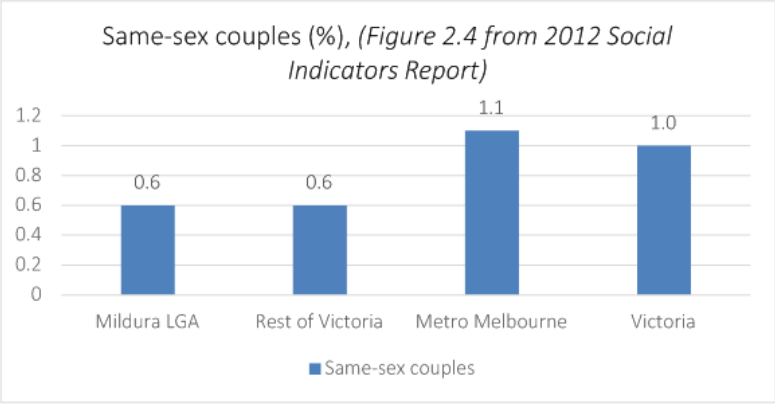
O.20 Overview Same-Sex Couples, 2016, Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) *(Table 2.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

Proportion of Couples who are Same-Sex Couples, 2016

In comparison to the 2011 Census data presented throughout the 2012 Social Indicators Report there has been a slight increase at all geographical levels in the proportion of all couples reporting as same-sex couples. For example, in the Mildura LGA the proportion of couples who are same-sex couples increased from 0.5% of all couples in 2011 to 0.6% of all couples in 2016, similarly for Victoria the proportion of couples who are same-sex couples increased from 0.7% of all couples in 2011 to 1.0% of all couples in 2016.

Area	Male same-sex couple	Female same-sex couple	Total same-sex couples (No.) %	Opposite-sex couple	All couples
Mildura LGA	**27**	**37**	**64** 0.6%	**11,046**	**11,110**
Regional Victoria*	790	1,153	(1,943) 0.6%	303,893	307,779
Melbourne**	5,799	4,914	(10,713) 1.1%	953,135	963,848
Victoria	6,587	6,071	(12,658) 1.0%	1,257,026	1,269,684

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator - total same-sex couples / Denominator – all couples
* Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)



O.21 Overview Backgrounds of Arrivals, Age, Income (note this is new arrivals from overseas and intra and inter-state), Census of Population and Housing, 2011. Cat. No. 2001.0. (LGA) ***(Section 2.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Drawing on 2016 Census of Population and Housing data 18,173 new residents moved into the Mildura LGA between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods. This analysis draws on the Census question 'Usual Address Five Years Ago' where answers were either 'Elsewhere in Australia' or 'Overseas in 2011'. This is a significant increase from the figure of approximately 10,000 reported in the 2012 Social Indicators Report. Recalculation of the 2011 Census data based on the same methodology used for the 2016 Census data would suggest that there were 17,354 Mildura LGA residents either 'Elsewhere in Australia' or 'Overseas in 2006' (this is shown in the tables below). A figure more in keeping with the 2016 findings.

Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)	Mildura (LGA) 2011 Census of Population and Housing	Mildura (LGA) 2011 Census of Population and Housing
Same as 5 years ago	27,425	27,355
Elsewhere in Australia	16,356	16,872
Overseas 5 years ago	998	1,301
Total*	44,776	45,529

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
*Persons aged under 5 years are not counted in these tables

Of these new arrivals occurring between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods 1,301 were Overseas in 2011 (or 7.2% of all new arrivals to the Mildura LGA) and 16,872 were from 'Elsewhere in Australia' (92.8%). For both the largest number of new arrivals were in the 5-45 years age cohorts (with 11,477 of all 'Elsewhere in Australia' new arrivals aged 5-45 years, or 68.4%). Similarly 1,094 of all 'Overseas in 2011' new arrivals were aged 5-45 years (84.1%).

As was the case in 2011 outside of Victoria the key source of new residents to the Mildura LGA (by State) was New South Wales (1,437 residents, or 7.9%) followed by South Australia (962 residents, or 5.3%). Key local government areas included Wentworth (with 492 2011 Census Wentworth residents now residing in the Mildura LGA), Swan Hill (with 317 2011 Census Swan Hill residents now residing in the Mildura LGA) and Broken Hill (with 269 2011 Census Broken Hill residents now residing in the Mildura LGA).

As was the case in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* this section also compares the incomes of longer standing Mildura LGA residents (those who have lived in the area since at least 2011) to new residents to the Mildura LGA. Importantly income ranges were adjusted in this report to reflect the 'low', 'medium' and 'high' income ranges reflected in measure 3.84 *Social distress Family income (low, medium, high, not stated).*

The measure *Individual Weekly Incomes 2016, by Place of Residence in 2011* reveals that the highest proportion of residents with incomes below $800 were Mildura LGA residents who were living overseas in 2011 (77.6%) followed by Mildura LGA residents who were living in the Mildura LGA in 2011 (66.2%). The highest proportion of Mildura LGA residents within incomes over $1,500 were those living in the Melbourne LGA in 2011 (47.4%) followed by those living in Other States in 2011 (10.2%).

Individual Weekly Incomes 2016, by Place of Residence in 2011

Location in 2011*	Below $800**	$800-$1,499	$1,500+
Mildura LGA	**66.2%**	**24.0%**	**9.7%**
Other States	62.8%	27.0%	10.2%
Melbourne (LGA)	26.3%	26.3%	47.4%
Overseas	77.6%	16.0%	6.4%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area Individuals in 'Individual Weekly Income' range (i.e. below $800) / Denominator – Total Individuals in Area

* Data for this indicator has been collected at the LGA level where stated, i.e. Melbourne is for Melbourne LGA not Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) as for other measures

** Includes 'Negative Income' and 'Nil Income' and all incomes between $1 - $799

0.22 Overview Stability of Population, 2016, Census of Population and Housing, (2017) (LGA and SA1) *(Table 2.9, 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

As noted in the *2011 Social Indicators Report* whilst stability of population can positively influence social cohesion some level of movement or 'churn' is considered appropriate to 'breathe new life' into the community as well.

The following table shows the number of individuals in each community who have remained at the same address between 2006 and 2011 and 2011 and 2016 and the number of individuals who have moved. Within the Mildura LGA in 2011, the proportion of individuals who had moved address (whether from within the LGA or from outside) since 2006 was 38.8% (the 17,350 who identified as being at a different address divided by the total identifying for both 'same address' and 'different address' [44,774]). Within the Mildura LGA in 2016, the proportion of individuals who had moved address (whether from within the LGA or from outside) since 2011 was slightly greater at 39.9%. Again this was slightly greater than the Regional Victorian trend for 'different address' between the 2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing periods at 38.6%.

The community which recorded the highest proportion of movements was Mildura North at 46.0%, by comparison, Mallee Track recorded the lowest proportion of movements at just 14.9%. These results mirror trends set in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*.

Population Stability, 2016

Area*	Same Address in 2006	Different Address in 2006	Same Address in 2011	Different Address in 2011**
Merbein	2,988	1,198	2,784	1,302 (31.9%)
Mildura North	14,179	11,814	8,092	6,886 (46.0%)
Mildura South			6,949	5,425 (43.8%)
Nichols Point	907	413	268	144 (35.0%)
Irymple	2,945	1,266	3,628	1,609 (30.7%)
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	1,416	503	751	263 (25.9%)
Red Cliffs	2,789	1,345	2,573	1,624 (38.7%)
Millewa	267	123	247	107 (30.2%)
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	362	208	359	206 (36.5%)
Ouyen / Walpeup	1,016	343	896	345 (27.8%)
Mallee Track	554	138	513	90 (14.9%)
Mildura LGA	**27,424**	**17,350 (38.8%)**	**27,355**	**18,173 (39.9%)**
Robinvale	1,985	1,088	1,880	888 (32.1%)
NSW towns	3,814	1,990	3,730	1,959 (34.3%)
Melbourne ****	2,143,505	1,393,810	2,247,991	1,681,782 (42.8%)
Regional Victoria ***	741,290	459,438	757,737	476,527 (38.6%)

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area's population at 'different address' / Denominator – Area's Total population (sum of 'same address' and 'different address')

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** Includes 'Elsewhere in Australia' and 'Overseas in 2011'. Excludes 'Not Stated' and 'Not Applicable'.

*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

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0.23 Overview Country of Birth, (2016), ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) *(Table 2.8 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

At the Mildura LGA level there were mostly consistent country of birth outcomes between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods with the highest ranking countries of birth remaining unchanged (Australia, England, Italy and New Zealand). Changes of note include India surpassing Turkey as the fifth most common country of birth and Afghanistan increasing from the eighth most prevalent to seventh. Greece moved out of the top 10 countries of birth with Malaysia moving into the top ten (entering at eighth position). Australia decreased from being the Country of Birth for 84.0% Mildura LGA residents in 2011 to 79.3% in 2016.

The SA1 grouping with the lowest proportion of Australian born residents was Nangiloc / Colignan (69.2%) and the highest was Millewa (90.0%). The SA1 grouping with the highest proportion of Indigenous residents was Mildura North (5.3%) and the lowest was Nichols Point (0.0%).

Country of Birth, ABS Census, 2016

Area*	Australia#	England	Italy	New Zealand	India	Turkey	Afghanistan	Malaysia	Philippines	Tonga	Greece	Total	Indigenous	Indigenous %
Merbein	4,002 83.8%	65 1.4%	43 0.9%	36 0.8%	9 0.2%	13 0.3%	0	0	17 0.4%	0	10 0.2%	4,773	178	3.7%
Mildura North	13,816 76.5%	273 1.5%	136 0.8%	150 0.8%	142 0.8%	94 0.5%	125 0.7%	123 0.7%	107 0.6%	91 0.5%	60 0.3%	18,065	964	5.3%
Mildura South	11,272 77.5%	202 1.4%	257 1.8%	132 0.9%	165 1.1%	141 1.0%	135 0.9%	67 0.5%	62 0.4%	35 0.2%	53 0.4%	14,552	545	3.7%
Nichols Point	415 85.9%	13 2.7%	5 1.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0.0%
Irymple	5,019 84.0%	75 1.3%	123 2.1%	38 0.6%	21 0.4%	9 0.2%	0	15 0.3%	12 0.2%	11 0.2%	17 0.3%	5,972	125	2.1%
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	998 80.9%	6 0.5%	9 0.7%	6 0.5%	3 0.2%	10 0.8%	0	7 0.6%	4 0.3%	0	5 0.4%	1,234	25	2.0%
Red Cliffs	4,117 81.4%	75 1.5%	48 0.9%	47 0.9%	14 0.3%	13 0.3%	6 0.1%	18 0.4%	11 0.2%	0	6 0.1%	5,060	158	3.1%
Millewa	372 90.0%	5 1.2%	0	3 0.7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	14	3.4%
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	475 69.2%	9 1.3%	0	18 2.6%	13 1.9%	0	0	11 1.6%	0	14 2.0%	0	686	16	2.3%
Ouyen / Walpeup	1,230 84.7%	13 0.9%	0	16 1.1%	9	0	0	0	3 0.2%	0	0	1,452	23	1.6%

Mallee Track	609 86.8%	9 1.3%	0	6 0.9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	8	1.1%
Mildura LGA	**42,733 79.3%**	**751 1.4%**	**622 1.2%**	**454 0.8%**	**377 0.7%**	**282 0.5%**	**268 0.5%**	**242 0.4%**	**216 0.4%**	**158 0.3%**	**145 0.3%**	**53,878**	**2,065**	**3.8%**
Robinvale	2,087 58.9%	24 0.7%	56 1.6%	53 1.5%	42 1.2%	0	9 0.3%	81 2.3%	38 1.1%	119 3.4%	26 0.7%	3,544	268	7.6%
NSW towns	5,653 83.2%	99 1.5%	44 0.6%	69 1.0%	10 0.1%	6 0.09%	0	4 0.06%	17 0.3%	3 0.04%	0	6,798	650	9.6%
Regional Victoria **	80.7%	2.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.06%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.03%	0.1%	1,433,818	23,444	1.6%
Melbourne ***	59.8%	3.0%	1.4%	1.8%	3.6%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.03%	1.0%	4,485,210	24,064	0.5%
Victoria	64.9%	2.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.03%	0.8%	5,926,624	47,788	0.8%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area's Country of Birth / Denominator – Area's Total population

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

(includes External Territories)

** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

O.24 Country of Birth of Person by Year of Arrival in Australia, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

In the five years from 2006-2010 a total of 759 people who were born overseas arrived into the Mildura LGA to live. The highest three countries of birth arriving into the Mildura LGA (excluding arrivals identified as 'born elsewhere') were India (163 people), Philippines (52 people) and the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (51 people). By contrast in the five years from 2011-2015 a total of 1,076 people who were born overseas arrived into the Mildura LGA to live. The highest three countries of birth arriving into the Mildura LGA (excluding arrivals identified as 'born elsewhere') were India (112 people), Malaysia (97 people) and New Zealand (78 people).

Country of Birth of Person(A) By Year of Arrival in Australia, Count of persons born overseas(b), Mildura LGA, 2016

		Year of arrival															
	Before 1946	*1946 -1955*	*1956 -1965*	*1966 -1975*	*1976 -1985*	*1986 -1995*	*1996 -2005*	*2006 -2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2011 - 2015*	*2016(c)*	*Not stated*	*total*
Canada	0	3	0	3	0	0	5	4	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4*	4	0	0	26
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)(d)	0	0	3	0	4	7	12	35	*10*	*11*	*10*	*10*	*4*	45	3	12	126
Croatia	6	10	27	18	0	3	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	66
Egypt	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	12
Fiji	0	0	0	0	5	6	11	8	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	33
Germany	0	60	18	12	13	3	3	4	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*4*	8	0	8	126
Greece	0	24	70	33	3	4	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	9	145
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(d)	0	0	0	0	3	9	4	4	*0*	*6*	*0*	*7*	*10*	23	4	12	52
India	0	0	0	4	0	7	42	163	*16*	*23*	*22*	*21*	*30*	112	31	18	377
Indonesia	0	3	3	0	0	0	9	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4*	4	3	0	25
Iran	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	*3*	*5*	*11*	*0*	*0*	19	3	3	33
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	9	*3*	*7*	*4*	*0*	*3*	17	0	0	47
Ireland	0	6	3	8	3	0	3	4	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	3	3	0	43
Italy	7	192	249	89	13	4	0	0	*6*	*7*	*3*	*3*	*4*	23	4	50	622
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	4	6	10	37
Korea, Republic of (South)	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	13	18	57
Lebanon	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	6
Malaysia	0	0	0	4	3	7	11	17	*9*	*11*	*11*	*14*	*52*	97	61	40	242
Malta	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	12
Netherlands	0	31	26	4	3	3	3	3	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*3*	6	0	5	90
New Zealand	0	0	9	35	66	76	122	44	*14*	*17*	*28*	*3*	*16*	78	12	18	454
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	*5*	*11*	*0*	*3*	*7*	26	3	0	43

Philippines	0	0	0	0	7	40	33	52	*19*	*4*	*16*	*15*	*10*	64	10	3	216
Poland	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	13
Singapore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0	0	9
South Africa	0	0	0	0	12	5	21	21	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*10*	22	3	0	91
Sri Lanka	0	0	3	0	3	4	12	12	*3*	*15*	*9*	*3*	*3*	33	0	0	75
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	*10*	*8*	*8*	*0*	*0*	26	9	5	61
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	3	0	0	7
Turkey	0	0	0	100	40	58	52	16	*12*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4*	16	0	6	282
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man(e)	16	99	152	263	70	59	70	51	*12*	*12*	*10*	*10*	*29*	73	15	45	910
United States of America	0	0	0	8	3	3	7	12	*4*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*4*	11	0	0	45
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	30	27	26	29	*0*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*11*	23	3	5	150
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	3	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	3	0	0	22
Born elsewhere(f)	4	32	71	61	77	94	208	220	*58*	*61*	*65*	*60*	*76*	320	37	122	1,254
Total	**38**	**470**	**661**	**654**	**376**	**442**	**719**	**759**	***183***	***212***	***220***	***186***	***275***	**1,076**	**223**	**399**	**5,810**

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(a) This list of countries consists of the most common Country of Birth responses (excluding Australia) reported in the 2011 Census.
(b) Excludes persons who did not state their country of birth.
(c) The year 2016 is the period 1 January 2016 to 9 August 2016.
(d) Special Administrative Regions (SARs) comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.
(e) Comprises 'United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, nfd', 'England', 'Isle of Man', 'Northern Ireland', 'Scotland', 'Wales', 'Guernsey' and 'Jersey'.
(f) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Inadequately described', and 'At sea'. Excludes not stated.

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.25 Overview Households where 'Language other than English' is spoken, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL

Despite increases in arrivals from people born overseas from 759 people in 2006-2010 to 1,076 people in 2011-2015 there was a decreasing proportion of households where a 'language other than English' is spoken from 13.8% in 2011 to 11.2% in 2016. In 2016 this proportion was less than half the proportion witnessed at the Victorian level (27.8%).

Households where 'Language other than English' is spoken, 2016
Mildura 11.2%
Victoria 27.8%

Time Trend – a decreasing proportion of households in the Mildura LGA where 'Language other than English' is spoken between 2011 and 2016 Census periods ↓

Households where 'Language other than English' is spoken, 2011
Mildura 13.8%
Victoria 27.6%

Across the Mildura LGA's SA2s households where a 'Language other than English' was spoken were recorded, from highest to lowest proportion, as follows: Mildura South 15.0%, Mildura North SA2 12.1%, Irymple SA2 10.0%, Red Cliffs SA2 8.3%, Merbein SA2 6.0%, Mildura Regional 5.0% and in the NSW border communities Wentworth Buronga SA2 5.4%.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA and SA2s
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/ accessed 26/06/2017

O.26 Overview Migration Stream by Local Government Area, Settlement Date* range 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2014

Australia's Immigration Programme has two components:

- Migration Programme for skilled and family migrants, and the
- Humanitarian Programme for refugees and others in refugee-like situations (for example asylum seekers).

https://www.border.gov.au/about/corporate/information/fact-sheets/20planning accessed 06/05/2017

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the 1951 Refugee Convention) is the fundamental international legal document that defines a refugee, his/her rights and the legal obligations of countries that are signatories to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Article 1A (2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention defines a **refugee** as:
"A person who is outside his country of nationality or habitual residence has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution."

The *Migration Act 1958 (Cwlth)*, considers the person a **refugee** if the person:
a. In a case where the person has a nationality - is outside the country of his or her nationality and, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution, is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or
b. In a case where the person does not have a nationality - is outside the country of his or her former habitual residence and owing to a well-founded fear of persecution, is unable or unwilling to return to it.

An **asylum seeker** is less easily defined. In general, an **asylum seeker** is someone who has left their country in search of international protection, but is yet to be recognised as a refugee, in effect, someone who has applied for refugee status and is waiting for a decision. Specifically, this comes under Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has "…the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution." There are several different classes of bridging visas in Australia applicable to asylum seekers.

It is generally recognised that refugee and asylum seeker health is an important area of healthcare. People of refugee and asylum seeker background are affected by distinct health issues that arise from their experiences both prior to arrival in Australia and after arrival. There is now significant evidence internationally which indicates that people from refugee and asylum seeker backgrounds require particular supports to access primary health care including GP clinics and community health, together with other services including specialist services, hospitals and dental care. http://nwmphn.org.au/_uploads/_ckpg/files/About/NWMPHN-Refugee-Humanitarian-Services-Mapping-Final-Report-October-2016.pdf accessed 06/05/2017.

Time trend - The 5 year period reported in the 2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report (1 July 2008 – 30 June 2013) revealed a total migration stream of 952 people. Increases in the 'family' and 'skilled' streams accounts for this overall increase, with the 'humanitarian' stream remaining steady at 321 in the 2008-2013 period and 319 in the 2009-2014 period.

Local Government Area	Migration Stream				
	Family (No.) %	Humanitarian (No.) %	Other/Unknown	Skilled (No.) %	Total
Mildura 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2014 (five year period)*	(372) 35.8%	(319) 30.7%	0	(349) 33.6%	**1,040**
Mildura 1 July 2015 – 4 July 2016 (one year and one month period)	(90) 41.7%	(42) 19.4%	0	(84) 38.9%	216
Mildura 1 January – 31 March 2017 (three month period)	(22) 33.8%	(8) 12.3%	0	(35) 53.8%	65

Source: https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/09_2014/national_-_lga.docx Accessed: 10/04/2017 (2009-2014 data)
https://www.data.gov.au/dataset/settlement-reports Accessed 19/06/2017 (2015 – 2017 data)
*This table covers the Settlement Date range from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2014, where 'Settlement Date' refers to the 'date of visa grant' for settlers who were in Australia when their visa was granted and 'date of arrival in Australia' for settlers who were overseas when their visa was granted.
**Please note the matters identified as caveats to this data

** **Caveats**
The Settlement Reporting Facility (SRF) reports on data sourced from the Settlement Database (SDB). There are limitations in the data capture, the actual data and the reporting system. These data limitations are outlined below.

Data Limitations
- SRF includes settlers who were:
  - granted a permanent (or provisional) visa after 1/1/1991 and arrived in Australia within 25 months of visa grant, (or are yet to arrive and it has been less than 25 months since their visa was granted), or
  - who arrived in Australia after 1/1/1991 having been granted a permanent (or provisional) visa prior to 1/1/1991.
- SRF has not been adjusted to reflect settlers who are deceased.
- SRF has not been adjusted to reflect settlers who have permanently departed Australia.
- SRF has not been adjusted to reflect settlers who have had their grants cancelled.
- SRF includes some duplicate settler records.
- SRF includes many data items that are not mandatory.
- SRF includes only the settler's **latest** known residential (or intended residential) address. Address information is only updated if the department is notified. Some settlers have no address details recorded.
- SRF location data is based on the 2011 Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC).
- SRF includes only the latest permanent (or provisional) visa for a settler.

O.27 Religious Affiliation by sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Religious Affiliation, top responses, 2016

Religious affiliation in the Mildura LGA shows higher proportions of affiliation to the Anglican, Not stated and Uniting Church religions than witnessed at the Victorian level but lower overall religious affiliation at the Mildura LGA level ('No Religion, so described' 33.5% in the Mildura LGA compared to 'No Religion, so described' 31.7% at the Victorian level).

	Mildura (RC)	Victoria
No Religion, so described	33.5% (18,021)	31.7% (1,876,738)
Catholic	22.1% (11,911)	23.2% (1,377,134)
Anglican	11.9% (6,410)	9.0% (530,710)
Not stated	10.6% (5,708)	9.4% (555,956)
Uniting Church	6.7% (3,583)	3.3% (197,572)

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA and SA2s
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/
accessed 26/06/2017

Religious Affiliation is presented in more detail in the table below. With the broad classification of 'Christianity' constituting the largest single group (27,958 persons) followed by 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation' (18,175 persons). Excluding the different groupings falling within 'Christianity' (i.e. Catholic etc), 'No Religion, so described' and 'Religious affiliation Not stated or Inadequately described' are the next largest groupings followed by 'Islam' (942 persons) and 'Buddhism' (536 persons).

Religious Affiliation by Sex (Count of persons), Mildura LGA, 2016

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
Buddhism	236	296	536
Christianity:			
Anglican	2,916	3,494	6,410
Assyrian Apostolic	0	0	0
Baptist	167	161	327
Brethren	3	4	10
Catholic	5,687	6,225	11,911
Churches of Christ	127	166	295
Eastern Orthodox	281	255	537
Jehovah's Witnesses	70	117	185
Latter-day Saints	64	85	151
Lutheran	305	384	687
Oriental Orthodox	12	5	13
Other Protestant	107	102	209

Pentecostal	288	356	648
Presbyterian and Reformed	607	658	1,262
Salvation Army	99	137	232
Seventh-day Adventist	140	179	320
Uniting Church	1,559	2,023	3,583
Christianity, nfd	498	596	1,086
Other Christian	45	39	88
Total	*12,969*	*14,984*	***27,958***
Hinduism	130	96	220
Islam	538	404	942
Judaism	12	6	20
Other Religions:			
Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions	12	8	22
Sikhism	111	98	213
Other Religious Groups(a)	25	54	80
Total	*155*	*165*	*323*
Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation:			
No Religion, so described(b)	9,452	8,567	18,021
Secular Beliefs(c)	64	47	109
Other Spiritual Beliefs	19	22	41
Total	*9,533*	*8,639*	***18,175***
Religious affiliation Not stated or Inadequately described	2,905	2,797	5,708
Total	**26,481**	**27,398**	**53,878**

This table is based on place of usual residence.
(a) Comprises 'Baha'i', 'Chinese Religions', 'Druse', 'Japanese Religions', 'Nature Religions', 'Spiritualism' and 'Miscellaneous Religions'.
(b) In 2016 the order of the response categories changed on the Census form, no religion moved to the first response.
This may result in higher responses reported for the 'No Religion, so described' category.
(c) 'Secular Beliefs' includes 'Secular Beliefs, nfd', 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism', 'Rationalism' and 'Secular Beliefs, nec'

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

O.28 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Percentage of private dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2016

Percentage of private dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2016
Mildura 6.6%
Victoria 7.9%

Time Trend – decreasing proportion of private dwellings with no motor vehicle between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods ↓

Percentage of private dwellings with no motor vehicle, 2011
Mildura 8.3%
Victoria 8.4%

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA and SA2s
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/ accessed 26/06/2017

Number of Motor Vehicles by Dwellings, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2) TL

2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data reveals within the Mildura LGA the Mildura North SA2 has the highest proportion of homes with no registered motor vehicle (9.2%) and the Irymple SA2 has the lowest proportion of homes with no registered motor vehicle (2.3%). By contrast the Irymple SA2 has the highest proportion of homes with 3 or more registered motor vehicles (32.0%) and the Mildura North SA2 has the lowest proportion of homes with 3 or more registered motor vehicles (12.2%).

Number of registered motor vehicles	Mildura North SA2	Mildura South SA2	Merbein SA2	Irymple Point SA2	Red Cliffs SA2	Mildura Regional SA2	Mildura LGA	Victoria	Wentworth & Buronga SA2
None	9.2%	6.5%	4.5%	2.3%	5.8%	4.5%	6.6%	7.9%	6.8%
1 motor vehicle	39.8%	34.5%	25.7%	22.6%	27.5%	24.8%	**32.8%**	34.2%	28.3%
2 motor vehicles	33.5%	37.3%	37.5%	39.0%	34.3%	35.5%	**35.7%**	36.7%	39.7%
3 or more vehicles	12.2%	16.6%	27.4%	32.0%	26.5%	31.3%	**19.9%**	17.7%	19.9%
Number of motor vehicles not stated	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.1%	5.9%	3.8%	**5.0%**	3.5%	5.3%

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA and SA2s
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/ accessed 26/06/2017

O.29 Passenger vehicles per 1,000 population, 2011, Motor Vehicle Census, ABS (LGA) TL / R

Analysis of 2011 data by the Victorian Department of Health reveals that within the Mildura LGA there are 557.6 passenger vehicles per 1,000 population, less than the Victorian rate of 606.8 per 1,000, achieving Mildura LGA a rank of 75 out of the 79 Victorian LGAs. Further to this 54.0% of these passenger vehicles are more than 10 years old compared to only 47.7% at the Victorian level.

Passenger vehicles per 1,000 population, 2011
Mildura 557.6
Victoria 606.8
Rank 75

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

O.30 Economic Dwelling Internet Connection, 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA and SA1s) *(Table 7.11 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data reveals that in the Mildura LGA 68.8% of households had at least one person access the internet from the dwelling compared to 79.6% at the Victoria level (73.5% in Regional Victoria).

Within the Mildura LGA the rural SA1 Groupings featured as the highest proportion of homes where 'internet is not accessed from dwelling' (Millewa 24.2%, Nangiloc/Colignan 25.6%, Ouyen/Walpeup 28.0% and Mallee Track 25.6%) and the Nichols Point SA1 grouping had the lowest proportion of homes where 'internet is not accessed from dwelling' (11.3%) and the highest proportion of homes where 'internet is accessed from dwelling' (80.5%) followed by Irymple SA1 Grouping (74.9%).

Dwelling Internet Connection, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Internet accessed from dwelling**	Internet not accessed from dwelling	Not stated	Total
Merbein	(1,248) 69.6%	(369) 20.6%	(176) 9.8%	1,792
Mildura North	(5,049) 66.6%	(1,657) 21.9%	(874) 11.5%	7,579
Mildura South	(4,175) 70.4%	(1,218) 20.5%	(538) 9.1%	5,930
Nichols Point	(128) 80.5%	(18) 11.3%	(18) 11.3%	159
Irymple	(1,630) 74.9%	(402) 18.5%	(142) 6.5%	2,175
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(317) 74.4%	(72) 16.9%	(44) 10.3%	426
Red Cliffs	(1,314) 66.2%	(431) 21.7%	(229) 11.5%	1,984
Millewa	(133) 68.6%	(47) 24.2%	(13) 6.7%	194
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(170) 59.6%	(73) 25.6%	(48) 16.8%	285
Ouyen / Walpeup	(385) 60.6%	(178) 28.0%	(74) 11.7%	635
Mallee Track	(217) 70.0%	(83) 25.6%	(24) 7.4%	324
Mildura LGA	**(14,891) 68.8%**	**(4,567) 21.1%**	**(2,189) 10.1%**	**21,654**
Robinvale	(724) 54.4%	(366) 27.5%	(242) 18.2%	1,332
NSW towns	(1,833) 65.7%	(614) 22.0%	(341) 12.2%	2,790
Regional Victoria ***	(424,801) 73.5%	(104,674) 18.1%	(48,267) 8.4%	577,736
Melbourne ****	(1,359,193) 81.7%	(187,778) 11.3%	(117,568) 7.1%	1,664,544
Victoria	(1,783,995) 79.6%	(292,449) 13.0%	(165,834) 7.4%	2,242,279

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – SA1 Grouping Internet Accessed 'status' / Denominator – Total (dwellings)
* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).

*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

O.31 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children & young people have access to internet at home, Internet not accessed from dwelling, 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA) TL

Whilst the Mildura LGA continues to sit above the Victorian proportion of private dwellings with no internet connection (22.3% compared to 13.6%) the proportion of Mildura LGA private dwellings with no internet connection has decreased from 29.2% in 2011 to 22.3% in 2016 – indicating an increase in internet accessibility.

Internet not accessed from dwelling, 2016
Mildura 22.3%
Victoria 13.6%

Time Trend – a decreasing proportion of homes recording 'Internet not accessed from dwelling' between 2011 – 2016 Census periods ↓

Internet not accessed from dwelling, 2011
Mildura 29.2%
Victoria 19.6%

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA and SA2s
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/ accessed 26/06/2017

O.32 Dwelling Internet Connection by Indigenous Status of Household, 2016, ABS Census Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA (2017) (LGA) TL

Across the Mildura LGA a higher proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s) live in households where 'internet is not accessed from dwelling' (28.2%) compared to 'other households' in the Mildura LGA (22.1%) or their Victorian counterparts (18.1%).

Internet NOT accessed from dwelling with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s)(c), 2016
Mildura 28.2%
Victoria 18.1%

DWELLING INTERNET CONNECTION(a) BY INDIGENOUS STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD, Count of occupied private dwellings(b)			
Mildura LGA	*Households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s)(c)*	*Other households*	*Total households*
Internet accessed from dwelling	67.9% (604)	74.3% (14,053)	74.0% (14,659)
Internet not accessed from dwelling	28.2% (251)	22.1% (4,179)	22.4% (4,430)

Not stated	4.2% (37)	3.6% (689)	3.7% (733)
Total	**890**	**18,921**	**19,817**

Victoria	*Households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s)(c)*	*Other households*	*Total households*
Internet accessed from dwelling	77.6% (18,454)	83.8% (1,749,594)	83.7% (1,768,050)
Internet not accessed from dwelling	18.1% (4,295)	13.6% (283,209)	13.6% (287,506)
Not stated	4.4% (1,035)	2.7% (56,119)	2.7% (57,157)
Total	**23,783**	**2,088,923**	**2,112,706**

Proportions Methodology: numerator – Indigenous status of household (i.e. other), denominator – total 'other' households.

This table is based on place of enumeration.

(a) Includes any member of the household who accessed the internet from the dwelling through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).

(b) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

(c) A household with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR - Increase healthy start in life

Infant and child death rates offer insight into the social and environmental conditions in which Australian children grow and develop. Death rates have halved for Australian infants and children under the age of five years over the last two decades, largely as a result of improved neonatal intensive care, increased community awareness of the risk factors for injury and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and reductions in vaccine-preventable diseases through national childhood immunisation programs. However, rates among Indigenous children and children from remote areas remain much higher than the national rate. High rates of infant and child mortality are also strongly associated with social and economic disadvantage. Socioeconomic status affects infant and child survival through a number of proximate determinants including maternal factors (such as age, parity, birth interval), environmental contamination, nutritional deficiency, injury, individual preventive measures and access to effective medical treatment. http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/notes-on-the-data/health-status-disability-deaths/deaths-child-1-4

1.1 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Infant Deaths (all deaths under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births), 2010–2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Review of data analysed by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) revealed the rate of infant deaths in the Mildura LGA, whilst remaining above the Victorian rate, had decreased between the 2006-2010 and 2010-2014 reporting periods.

Infant Deaths (all deaths under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births), 2010-2014
Mildura 4.3
Victoria 3.1

Time Trend – Mildura LGA decreasing Infant Death rates between 2006-2010 and 2010-2014 ↓

Infant Deaths (all deaths under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births), 2006-2010
Mildura 5.3
Victoria 3.7

Methodology: numerator - Infant deaths / denominator - Births
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed 20/07/2017
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-healthatlas-of-australia---2011-census

1.2 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Child Mortality (1 to 4 years, average annual rate per 100,000), 2008-2012, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Review of data analysed by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) indicated a decline in the actual number of deaths to children aged 1-4 years between 2006-2010 and 2008-2012 from 5 deaths during 2006-2010 to between 1-4 deaths during 2008-2012 (where 1-4 deaths are recorded as # - not shown). This allows us to report a decrease in child mortality in the Mildura LGA between 2006-2010 and 2008-2012, it does not allow analysis to provide comparison to the Victorian level rates.

Child Mortality (*1 to 4 years*), average annual rate per 100,000, 2008 - 2012
Mildura .. (#) Traffic light cannot be determined
Victoria 16.8

Time Trend – trend data for Child Mortality (*1 to 4 years*) cannot be determined for the 2006-2010 and 2008-2012 reporting periods as 2008-2012 data was 'not shown' (#). However review of actual numbers reveals five children aged 1-4 years died in the Mildura LGA between 2006-2010, from protocols regarding 'not shown' data we understand that between 2008-2012 somewhere between one and four children aged 1-4 years died (as indicated by #). Cases where no children aged 1-4 years die are recorded as '0'.

Child Mortality (*1 to 4 years*), average annual rate per 100,000, 2006-2010
Mildura 36.3 (5)
Victoria 16.9

.. not applicable (i.e. rate not calculated as numbers were not shown, as explained below)
not shown: replaces numbers from 1 to 4

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published February 2014 and June 2015
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed 15/04/2017
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-healthatlas-of-australia---2011-census

1.3 Youth# mortality rate (per 100,000), 2010 – 2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA)

Between 2010 and 2014, there were 22 deaths of Mildura LGA young people aged 15 to 24 years. The rate of youth mortality in Mildura LGA (64.9) was notably higher than regional Victoria (50.0) and Victoria (32.9) rates.

Youth# mortality rate (per 100,000), 2010 – 2014

Mildura 64.9
Victoria 32.9

Location	Number	Rate*
Mildura LGA	22	64.9
Regional Victoria	426	50.0
Victoria	1,272	32.9

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, PHIDU June 2017
Persons aged 15 - 24 years.
* Average Annual ASR per 100,000 population

1.4 1.1.1.2 Proportion of babies born of low birth weight, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Low birth weight babies, 2013-2015
Health Low birth weight babies (LGA) TL ***(Section 4.8 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Low birth weight is a key measure of infant health and a principal determinant of a baby's chance of prospective survival, good health, development and wellbeing. The measure of 'low birth weight' is understood as the number of births where the birth weight was less than 2,500 grams ('low birth weight') or less than 1,500 grams ('very low birth weight'), expressed as a percentage of all live births.

Epidemiological observations show that infants weighing less than 2,500g are approximately 20 times more likely to die than heavier babies. The incidence of low birth weight is higher in the developing world compared with the developed world. Low birth weight is an indicator of potential lifelong consequences to individuals, families and communities at large.

A baby's low weight at birth is either the result of preterm birth (before 37 weeks' gestation) or due to restricted fetal (intrauterine) growth. Low birth weight is a major determinant of mortality, morbidity and disability in infancy and childhood, and also has a long-term impact on health outcomes in adult life. Many factors affect the duration of gestation and foetal growth, and may relate to the infant, the mother or the physical environment.

Mothers in deprived socioeconomic conditions frequently have low birth weight infants. In those settings, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor nutrition and health over a long period of time, including during pregnancy, the high prevalence of specific and non-specific infections, or from pregnancy complications, underpinned by poverty www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/composite/your-health/current.htm

The reporting of this measure in the *Mildura Rural City Council Social Indicators Report (2014)* revealed that between 2006 and 2009 in Mildura LGA, an average of 6.5% of babies born were low birth weight babies compared to approximately 6% of all babies at the national level in 2008. For the 2009-2011 period (as reported in the *State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report 2014*) the proportion of low birth weight babies for the Mildura RCC (LGA) had increased to 7.0%. For the 2013-2015 reporting period this proportion had further increased to 7.3%. At each reporting point the Mildura LGA rate was above that reported at the Victorian level.

Low birth weight data reported by the Victorian Department of Health in the *2014 Mildura (RC)* profile ranks the Mildura LGA as 36th amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs with the highest proportion of low birth weight babies. https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

NOTE BLOCKS OF GREEN SHADED TEXT REQUIRE SPECIFIC DEPARTMENTAL PERMISSIONS BEFORE PUBLICATION

Low Birth Weight babies, 2013-2015
Mildura 7.3%
Victoria 6.8%

Time Trend – the proportion of Low birth weight babies born to Mildura LGA residents increased between 2009-2011 and 2013-2015 ↑

Low Birth Weight babies, 2009-2011
Mildura 7.0%
Victoria 6.6%

Source: Victorian Perinatal Data Collection, Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, commissioned through HOSdata (May 2017)
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-healthatlas-of-australia---2011-census

1.5 1.1.1.3 Proportion of mothers who smoked tobacco in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS

Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy-related health problems including complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth, low birth weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy. Smoking during pregnancy is the most important modifiable determinant of low birth weight and infant mortality.
Source: Department of Health and Human Services, (2017). Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework data dictionary.
www.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan

Proportion of mothers who smoked tobacco in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, 2013-2015
Mildura 20%
Victoria 8%

Maternal Smoking < 20 Weeks, 2013-2015	MILDURA	%	Statewide	%
No smoking at all before 20 weeks of pregnancy	1,574	75%	206,059	89%
Quit smoking during pregnancy (before 20 weeks)	53	3%	4,901	2%
Continued smoking before 20 weeks of pregnancy*	416	**20%**	17,814	**8%**
Not stated / inadequately described	47	2%	3,351	1%
Total	2,090	100%	232,125	100%

**Rates are significantly different between Mildura and Statewide*

Source: Victorian Perinatal Data Collection, Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, commissioned through HOSdata (May 2017)

1.6 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Smoking During Pregnancy, 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS (LGA) TL

The proportion of Mildura LGA mothers smoking during pregnancy is more than double (at 22.9%) the Victorian proportion of 10.1%.

Smoking During Pregnancy*, 2013-2015
Mildura 22.9%
Victoria 10.1%

Time Trend – proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy increased between 2009-2011 and 2013-2015 reporting periods ↑

Smoking During Pregnancy*, 2009-2011
Mildura 21.3%
Victoria 11.4%

* Smoking during pregnancy is derived by combining the 2 data items in VPDC i.e. maternal smoking before 20 weeks, and smoking on or after 20 weeks. The distributions according to these 2 fields are also presented (below) to provide more insight in the differences between the rates in Mildura and at the Victorian level.
All terminations of pregnancy at 20 or more weeks' gestation for congenital anomalies or maternal psychosocial indications are excluded from the report.

Source: Victorian Perinatal Data Collection, Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, commissioned through HOSdata (May 2017)
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlas-of-australia---2011-census

1.7 Proportion of mothers who smoked tobacco in the second 20 weeks of pregnancy (includes Occasional Smoking, 1-10 and 10+), 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) DHHS

Mildura 18%
Victoria 6%

Maternal smoking >= 20 weeks, 2013-2015

Maternal smoking >= 20 weeks, 2013-2015	MILDURA	%	Statewide	%
No smoking	1,675	80%	204,991	88%
Occasional smoking (less than one)	5	0%	637	0%
1-10	286	14%	10,765	5%
10+	74	4%	2,226	1%
Not stated / inadequately described	50	2%	13,506	6%
Total	2,090	100%	232,125	100%

Source: Victorian Perinatal Data Collection, Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, commissioned through HOSdata (May 2017)

1.8 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Quit Interventions* during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2014/2015, (LGA) TL

Quit Interventions* during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2014/2015
Mildura 7%
Victoria 6%

Time Trend - proportion of Quit Interventions during KAS visits decreasing between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015, although given the need for support to quit smoking the need for Quit Interventions remains high ↓

Quit Interventions* during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2012/2013
Mildura 9%
Victoria 6%

Source: DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report, Mildura LGA and DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report, Mildura LGA (unpublished, DET Prevention and Health Promotion Branch)

1.9 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Quit Referrals** during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2014/2015, (LGA) TL

Quit Referrals* during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2014/2015
Mildura 5%
Victoria 6%

Time Trend - proportion of Quit Referrals during KAS visits increasing between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 but remaining below the Victorian level ↑
Given the incidence of smoking during pregnancy, increases in demand should be viewed positively.

Quit Referrals* during Key Ages and Stages Visits, 2012/2013
Mildura 4%
Victoria 6%

Source: DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report, Mildura LGA and DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report, Mildura LGA (unpublished, DET Prevention and Health Promotion Branch)

* A Quit Intervention involves providing the client with the 'Quit pack' and supporting with appropriate strategies if they show interest in quitting smoking but do not want Maternal and Child Health to refer them into the Quit Program. Clients can then refer themselves via the 'Quit pack' if they choose to.

** A Quit Referral occurs when the Maternal and Child Health nurse directly refers the client into the Quit Program via the referral form.

1.10 1.1.1.4 Proportion of children exposed to alcohol in utero, 2013, Victorian Child Health and Wellbeing Survey DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Maternal alcohol consumption can disrupt foetal development at any stage during a pregnancy, including at the earliest stages before a woman knows she is pregnant. Binge drinking (defined as consuming four or more drinks per occasion) and regular heavy drinking, places a foetus at the greatest risk for severe problems. There is no known safe level of alcohol consumption during pregnancy. www.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan

Data for the Mallee Region (not Mildura LGA) indicates that considerably less children in the Mallee Region are 'exposed to alcohol in utero' than their Victorian counterparts. Trend data is not available for this measure.

Proportion of children exposed to alcohol in utero, 2013
Mallee Region 37.0%
Victoria 46.7%

Time Trend – data not available on VCAMS

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 28/04/2017

1.11 Developing Well Children visit a maternal and child health nurse- all children (all scheduled KAS checks), 2014/2015 DET Maternal and Child Health Annual Data Report (LGA) TL

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Service in Victoria delivers a free, universally accessible statewide service to all families with children aged from birth to school age. Child Health Assessments (referred to as Key Ages and Stages) are routinely undertaken by the Maternal and Child Health Service to monitor child health and development. Ten visits are anticipated according to key ages and stages until a child reaches 3.5 years of age, including an initial home visit. Data relating to the activities of the Maternal and Child Health Service are collated on a financial year basis by the Department of Education and Training.

MCH nurses assess and monitor the health, growth and development of children and provide information and advice on breastfeeding, appropriate nutrition, child behaviour, parenting and maternal physical and emotional health and wellbeing. MCH services also deliver a flexible service component, including first time parents groups, other group sessions, additional consultations and community strengthening activities (DEECD, 2013).

Nationally and internationally health experts support the concept of universal access primary health care services for young children and their families. Primary health care services are believed to be the most appropriate and effective platform for improving the health, development and wellbeing of children through early detection, prevention and health promotion. Importantly, opportunities for sequential health monitoring and surveillance outside the Maternal and Child Health Service have been reduced in the past decade for many families by factors such as early discharge from maternity hospitals, non-universal take-up of the medical postnatal check at six weeks, and children born overseas without access to primary care services. These factors taken together with the increasing complexity of Australian families emphasise the critical role of the Maternal and Child Health nurse (Local Logic Place, 2012).

Comparison of the 2014/2015 Mildura LGA KAS data indicates at every check participation rates have improved based on 2012/2013 data except for the 4 months check where the participation rate remained stable at 95%. Analysis also reveals the 2014/2015 Mildura LGA KAS participation rates sit above the Victorian rates for all checks but the 18 months and 2 years checks, both of which sit slightly below the Victorian participation rates.

Participation Rates, KAS Home Visit, 2014/2015
Mildura 103.7%*
Victoria 100.9%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS Home Visit, 2012/2013
Mildura 102.0%
Victoria 101.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

*Note Participation Rates will exceed 100% when the number of children attending the Centre throughout the year is greater than the number of children registered at the Centre on 30th June.

Participation Rates, KAS 2 weeks, 2014/2015
Mildura 100.8%
Victoria 97.4%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 - 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 2 weeks, 2012/2013
Mildura 98.0%
Victoria 97.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 4 weeks, 2014/2015
Mildura 100.5%
Victoria 97.2%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 4 weeks, 2012/2013
Mildura 94.0%
Victoria 96.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 8 weeks, 2014/2015
Mildura 98.8%
Victoria 96.6%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 8 weeks, 2012/2013
Mildura 95.0%
Victoria 96.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 4 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 95.0%
Victoria 94.4%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA remaining steady between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 →

Participation Rates, KAS 4 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 95.0%
Victoria 94.0%
Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 8 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 88.3%
Victoria 86.4%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 8 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 83.0%
Victoria 86.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 12 months, 2014/2015

Mildura 89.9%
Victoria 83.4%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 12 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 82.0%
Victoria 82.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 18 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 74.5%
Victoria 75.0%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 18 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 70.0%
Victoria 74.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 2 years, 2014/2015
Mildura 72.0%
Victoria 72.8%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 - 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 2 years, 2012/2013
Mildura 64.0%
Victoria 71.0%

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015

DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

Participation Rates, KAS 3.5 years, 2014/2015
Mildura 69.6%
Victoria 66.1%
Rank 38

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 – 2014/2015 ↑

Participation Rates, KAS 3.5 years, 2012/2013
Mildura 59.0%
Victoria 66.0%

Participation Rates, KAS 3.5 years, 2011/2012
Mildura 51.2%
Victoria 64.4%
Rank 75

Source: DET Maternal & Child Health Service Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations, North-Western Victoria, 2014/2015
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.12 Developing Well Children visit a maternal and child health nurse - ATSI children (all scheduled KAS checks), 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Annual Data Report (LGA) TL

Within the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families can access Maternal and Child Health services from either (or both) the Mildura Rural City Council and the Mallee District Aboriginal Service (MDAS). The availability of an alternate provider to mainstream Maternal and Child Health service provision should be considered as a factor in the following KAS participation results for the Mildura Rural City Council.

Comparison of the 2014/2015 Mildura LGA KAS data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children against the 2012/2013 data reveals little consistency in participation trends, for example: there were increasing participation rates for six of the 10 KAS checks with the 2, 4 and 8 weeks checks, the 12 and 18 months checks and the 2 years check increasing between the 2014/2015 and 2012/2013 reporting periods. In contrast there were decreasing participation rates for four of the 10 KAS checks with the home visit, 4 and 8 months checks and 3.5 years check decreasing between the 2014/2015 and 2012/2013 reporting periods. In 2014/2015 only two of the 10 KAS check participation rates were above their Victorian counterparts (these were for the 2 weeks and 4 weeks checks).

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS Home Visit, 2014/2015
Mildura 96.0%
Victoria 96.1%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA declining participation rates in home visits between 2012/2013 - 2014/2015 ↓

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS Home Visit, 2012/2013
Mildura 98.0%
Victoria 96.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 2 weeks, 2014/2015
Mildura 94.0%
Victoria 85.6%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 2 weeks, 2012/2013
Mildura 92.0%
Victoria 86.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 4 weeks, 2014/2015
Mildura 86.0%
Victoria 84.4%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 4 weeks, 2012/2013

Mildura 74.0%
Victoria 83.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 8 weeks, 2014/2014
Mildura 82.0%
Victoria 82.3%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 8 weeks, 2012/2013
Mildura 77.0%
Victoria 79.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 4 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 64.0%
Victoria 78.8%

Time Trend – ATSI participation rates declining significantly across the Mildura LGA between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↓

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 4 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 83.0%
Victoria 75.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 8 months, 2014/2015

Mildura 34.6%
Victoria 68.4%

Time Trend – ATSI participation rates declining significantly across the Mildura LGA between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↓

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 8 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 52.0%
Victoria 64.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 12 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 40.4%
Victoria 66.4%

Time Trend – ATSI participation rates for the Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 12 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 37.0%
Victoria 61.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 18 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 39.7%
Victoria 57.4%

Time Trend – ATSI participation rates for the Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 18 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 28.0%
Victoria 51.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 2 years, 2014/2015
Mildura 32.8%
Victoria 55.5%

Time Trend – ATSI participation rates for the Mildura LGA improving between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 2 years, 2012/2013
Mildura 31.0%
Victoria 53.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 3.5 years, 2014/2015
Mildura 25.2%
Victoria 51.2%

Time Trend – ATSI participation rates declining across the Mildura LGA between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↓

ATSI Participation Rates, KAS 3.5 years, 2012/2013
Mildura 27.0%
Victoria 52.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

1.13 Maternal and Child Health – Reason for Referral (Child health and well-being)*, 2014/2015, DET Maternal & Child Health Services 2014/2015 Annual Report (LGA) TL

	Visual	Auditory	Communication	DDH	Congenital Anomaly	Growth	Development	Potentially Disabling Condition	Accident	Illness	Nutrition Altered	Dental/ Oral	Protective Notification	**Total**
Mildura LGA	9.7% 79	10.4% 85	13.2% 108	13.7% 112	0.1% 1	9.9% 81	19.7% 161	2.2% 18	0.1% 1	1.7% 14	18.0% 147	0.4% 3	0.8% 7	817
Victoria	6.3% 3,510	10.7% 5,963	11.8% 6,568	17.9% 9,980	2.1% 1,149	6.1% 3,432	16.5% 9,194	13.1% 7,301	0.2% 109	4.5% 2,496	4.1% 2,291	6.2% 3,484	0.6% 337	55,814

Note: A referral implies that counselling has also occurred at the time of the referral consultation. A Referral is a more formal process, where a written letter, a phone call to the referral agency is made. This table refers to 'instances' of referrals, for example, a parent may have more than one referral during a consultation.

* Proportions of 'Reason for referral' are ascertained where numerator is 'reason' and denominator is 'total' number of referrals

"DDH" stands for Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region

DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR - Reduce premature death

1.14 Deaths from all avoidable causes, persons aged 0 to 74 years 2010-2014, (LGA) TL

"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 ..." www.publichealth.gov.au

Within Australia it is understood that the rates of avoidable mortality are approximately 80% higher in the most disadvantaged areas compared to the least disadvantaged areas. There is also a clear socioeconomic gradient in rates for all causes of avoidable mortality and for most conditions examined. Nationally 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. www.publichealth.gov.au

Deaths are defined as avoidable in the context of the present health system, based on the PI-16 Potentially avoidable deaths from the National Healthcare Agreement (NHA) (2015). The data presented below are the average annual indirectly age-standardised rates per 100,000 males/ females/ people (aged 0 to 74 years); and/or indirectly age-standardised ratios, based on the Australian standard. Not all of the causes of avoidable mortality are shown in this atlas as some have too few cases to be reliable indicators at the small area level. http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/current/data/sha-aust/notes/phidu_data_sources_notes.pdf Accessed 21/04/2017

Review of the following three measures (deaths from all avoidable causes, persons, males and females) reveals that for each the Mildura LGA is above the Victorian rate and experiencing increasing rates of avoidable deaths. This is particularly so for males.

Deaths from all avoidable causes (rates per 100,000), persons aged 0 to 74 years* 2010-2014
Mildura 141.4
Victoria 108.6

Time Trend – increasing rate of deaths from all avoidable causes between 2009-2013 to 2010-2014 ↑

Deaths from all avoidable causes (rates per 100,000), persons aged 0 to 74 years* 2009-2013
Mildura 133.6
Victoria 103.8

* Average annual ASR (indirectly age-standardised rate) per 100,000

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

1.15 Deaths from all avoidable causes, males aged 0 to 74 years 2009-2013, (LGA) TL

Deaths from all avoidable causes, males aged 0 to 74 years* 2010-2014
Mildura 199.3
Victoria 137.9

Time Trend – increasing rate of deaths from all avoidable causes between 2009-2013 to 2010-2014 ↑

Deaths from all avoidable causes, males aged 0 to 74 years* 2009-2013
Mildura 187.6
Victoria 129.0

* Average annual ASR (indirectly age-standardised rate) per 100,000
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

1.16 Deaths from all avoidable causes, females aged 0 to 74 years 2009-2013, (LGA) TL

Deaths from all avoidable causes, females aged 0 to 74 years* 2010-2014
Mildura 82.6
Victoria 79.5

Time Trend – increasing rate of deaths from all avoidable causes between 2009-2013 to 2010-2014 ↑

Deaths from all avoidable causes, females aged 0 to 74 years* 2009-2013
Mildura 79.1
Victoria 78.6

* Average annual ASR (indirectly age-standardised rate) per 100,000
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

1.1.2.2.A Premature death rate due to cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease

The following data was produced by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) from deaths data based on the 2010 to 2014 Cause of Death Unit Record Files supplied by the Australian Coordinating Registry and the Victorian Department of Justice, on behalf of the Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the National Coronial Information System. The population at the Statistical Areas Level 2 is the ABS ERP for Australia, 30 June 2010 to 30 June 2014.

1.17 Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cardiovascular diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit & DHHS (LGA) (TL / R)

Avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 years due to cardiovascular diseases increased between the 2009-2012 and 2010-2014 reporting periods, continuing to sit above their Victorian counterparts for both reporting periods.

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cardiovascular diseases*, 2010-2014
Mildura 29.7
Victoria 21.5

Time Trend – avoidable deaths per 100,000 due to cardiovascular diseases reduce by almost half between the 2003-2007 and 2009-2012 reporting periods before increasing again in 2010-2014 (although remaining well below the 2003-2007 rates). However the dramatic change in the Victorian rates during the 2003-2007 period suggests a change in reporting protocol. Between the 2009-2012 and 2010-2014 reporting periods the rate of cardiovascular diseases increased ↑

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cardiovascular diseases*, 2009-2012
Mildura 25.5
Victoria 23.0
Rank 44

2003-2007
Mildura 50.9
Victoria 39.8
Rank 14

* recorded as 'Avoidable deaths from ischaemic heart disease, persons aged 0 to 74 years' within the PHIDU Social Health Atlas
Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2015 & 2017 releases, Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU)
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.18 Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to diabetes, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit 2017, (LGA) TL

Avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 years due to diabetes decreased between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods, yet continued to sit above their Victorian counterparts for both reporting periods.

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to diabetes, 2010-2014
Mildura 6.4
Victoria 5.1

Time Trend rate of avoidable deaths per 100,000 due to diabetes decreasing slightly between 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 ↓

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to diabetes, 2009-2013
Mildura 6.5
Victoria 5.4

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

1.19 Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to respiratory diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) (TL / R)

Avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 years due to respiratory diseases increased between the 2009-2012 and 2010-2014 reporting periods, continuing to sit above their Victorian counterparts for both reporting periods.

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to respiratory diseases, 2010-2014
Mildura 14.2
Victoria 8.0

Time Trend – trend of increasing proportion of avoidable deaths due to respiratory diseases over the 2003-2007 to 2009-2012 reporting period continuing through the 2010-2014 reporting period ↑

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to respiratory diseases, 2009-2012
Mildura 13.3
Victoria 8.1
Rank 5

2003-2007
Mildura 7.5
Victoria 8.4
Rank 53

Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2015 & 2017 releases, Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU)
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.20 1.1.2.2.B Premature death rate due to circulatory system diseases

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to circulatory system diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit 2017, (LGA) TL

Avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 years due to circulatory system diseases increased between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods, continuing to sit above their Victorian counterparts for both reporting periods.

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to circulatory system diseases, 2010-2014
Mildura 45.3
Victoria 33.7

Time Trend – increasing rate of avoidable deaths per 100,000 due to circulatory system diseases between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods ↑

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to circulatory system diseases, 2009-2013
Mildura 42.5
Victoria 33.8

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

1.1.2.2.C Premature death rate due to coronary heart disease

1.21 1.1.2.2.D Premature death rate due to stroke (cerebrovascular diseases)

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to cerebrovascular diseases, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, 2017, (LGA) TL

Stroke occurs when an artery supplying blood to the brain suddenly becomes blocked (ischaemic stroke) or bleeds (haemorrhagic stroke). Often this causes paralysis of parts of the body normally controlled by that area of the brain, or speech problems and other symptoms. Stroke is a major contributor to the burden of disease in Australia. In many, but not all, cases stroke is preventable because many of its risk factors, including high blood pressure, physical inactivity, overweight or obesity and tobacco smoking, are modifiable (AIHW 2014).

Avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 years due to cerebrovascular diseases increased between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods, moving from sitting below their Victorian counterparts in 2009-2013 to above in 2010-2014.

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to cerebrovascular diseases, 2010-2014
Mildura 8.3
Victoria 8.0

Time Trend – increasing rates of cerebrovascular diseases between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods ↑

Avoidable deaths (ASR) per 100,000 population, 0-74 years, due to cerebrovascular diseases, 2009-2013
Mildura 7.6
Victoria 8.0

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

1.22 1.1.2.2.E Premature death rate due to cancer
Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cancer, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit, 2017 (LGA) (TL / R)

Avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 years due to cancer increased between the 2009-2012 and 2010-2014 reporting periods, moving from sitting below their Victorian counterparts in 2009-2012 to above in 2010-2014.

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cancer, 2010-2014
Mildura 31.1
Victoria 28.6

Time Trend – the significantly decreasing rates of avoidable deaths due to cancer over the 2003-2007 – 2009-2012 reporting period reversed to see rates increase again for the 2010-2014 reporting period. However the dramatic change in the Victorian rates during the 2003-2007 period suggests a change in reporting protocol. Between the 2009-2012 and 2010-2014 reporting periods the rate of cancer in the Mildura LGA increased ↑

Avoidable deaths per 100,000 population, 0–74 years, due to cancer, 2009-2012
Mildura 22.9
Victoria 23.8
Rank 46

2003-2007
Mildura 80.4
Victoria 61.4
Rank 5

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.23 1.1.2.3.C Rate ratio of premature death between LGAs

			Premature deaths (aged under 75)			Potential years of life lost (PYLL)		Potentially avoidable deaths (PAD)		
		Median age at death (years)	Premature deaths	Premature deaths (% of total deaths)	Premature deaths age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	PYLL under 75 (person-years)	PYLL under 75 rate (per 1,000)	PAD	PAD (% of premature deaths)	PAD age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
Mildura (RC)	2010	81.0	136	33.7	253.3	2,321	45.0	73	53.7	138.3
	2011	80.5	141	33.4	252.4	2,359	45.5	62	44.0	111.3
	2012	81.0	117	30.5	205.6	1,965	37.6	46	39.3	83.8
	2013	80.0	173	38.4	311.3	3,250	61.7	100	57.8	186.0
	2014	81.0	157	33.1	273.9	2,544	48.0	80	51.0	146.1

			Premature deaths (aged under 75)		Potential years of life lost (PYLL)		Potentially avoidable deaths (PAD)		

		Median age at death (years)	Premature deaths	Premature deaths (% of total deaths)	Premature deaths age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	PYLL under 75 (person-years)	PYLL under 75 rate (per 1,000)	PAD	PAD (% of premature deaths)	PAD age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
Victoria	2010	81.0	11,422	32.1	209.5	195,345	35.8	5,769	50.5	106.6
	2011	82.0	11,710	32.0	209.2	198,387	35.8	5,823	49.7	104.9
	2012	82.0	11,014	30.8	190.7	182,289	32.4	5,358	48.6	93.8
	2013	82.0	11,222	31.2	189.0	183,209	32.0	5,446	48.5	92.4
	2014	82.0	12,303	32.3	202.1	202,669	34.7	6,122	49.8	101.9

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: Local Government Area (LGA), 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW.
Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: State and territory, 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW.
http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/mort/ Accessed: 21/04/2017

Premature deaths: Number of deaths due to all causes among people aged under 75.
Premature deaths (% of total deaths): Premature deaths as a proportion of all deaths (all ages). Premature deaths as a proportion of all deaths is suppressed where there are fewer than 10 total deaths for an area, by year and sex.
Premature deaths age-standardised rate (per 100,000): Number of premature deaths due to all causes per 100,000 population aged under 75. Rates are standardised to a specific standard age structure to facilitate comparison between populations and over time. Age-standardised rates are directly standardised to the Australian estimated resident population at 30 June 2001. Rates are expressed as deaths per 100,000 males/females/persons aged under 75 for each geographic area. Rates are suppressed where the population in any age group in an area is less than 30, or where there are fewer than 20 premature deaths in an area, by year and sex.
Potential years of life lost (PYLL): Summary measure of premature deaths. PYLL represents the total number of years not lived by an individual before an arbitrary upper limit to life, in this workbook age 75. For example, if dying before the age of 75 is considered premature then a person dying at age 40 would have lost 35 person-years of potential life lost.
PYLL under 75 (person-years): PYLL is presented here in person-years of potential life lost.
PYLL under 75 rate (per 1,000): Rates are calculated using the sum of estimated resident populations at 30 June for each year. Rates are expressed as person-years per 1,000 males/females/persons for each geographic area. Rates are suppressed where the total population for an area is less than 100, by year and sex.
Potentially avoidable deaths (PAD): Measure of health system performance. Deaths among people aged under 75 that are avoidable in the context of the present health care system. PADs include deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. PADs are classified using nationally agreed definitions (AIHW 2016. National Healthcare Agreement: PI 16-Potentially avoidable deaths, 2016. Viewed 07 December 2016, <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/598750>).
PAD: Number of deaths that are potentially avoidable among people aged under 75.
PAD (% of premature deaths): Potentially avoidable deaths as a proportion of all premature deaths. Potentially avoidable deaths as a proportion of all premature deaths is suppressed where there are fewer than 10 premature deaths for an area, by year and sex.
PAD age-standardised rate (per 100,000): Number of potentially avoidable deaths due to all causes per 100,000 population aged under 75. Rates are standardised to a specific standard age structure to facilitate comparison between populations and over time. Age-standardised rates are directly standardised to the Australian estimated resident

population at 30 June 2001. Rates are expressed as deaths per 100,000 males/females/persons aged under 75 for each geographic area. Rates are suppressed where the population in any age group in an area is less than 30, or where there are fewer than 20 potentially avoidable deaths in an area, by year and sex.

1.24 Leading causes of death, (premature or not), 2010–2014, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2017)

Three of the 20 leading causes of death listed for the Mildura LGA are not shared with their Victorian counterparts, this includes: Other ill-defined causes (R00–R94, R96–R99, I46.9, I95.9, I99, J96.0, J96.9, P28.5), Liver disease (K70–K76) and Melanoma (C43). Of the 17 remaining leading 20 causes of death (premature or not) shared by the Mildura LGA and Victoria Mildura LGA has a higher age-standardised rate for 14 of these causes (shown in the table below in red) and a lower age-standardised rate for three of these causes.

	Rank	Cause of death	Deaths	Per cent of all causes	Crude rate (per 100,000)	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	Rate ratio (relative to all of Australia)
Mildura (RC)	1	Coronary heart disease (I20–I25)	281	13.2	107.5	77.8	1.03
	2	Lung cancer (C33, C34)	124	5.8	47.5	36.5	1.15
	3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (J40–J44)	119	5.6	45.5	33.6	1.45
	4	Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	118	5.5	45.2	31.9	0.81
	5	Dementia and Alzheimer disease (F01, F03, G30)	107	5.0	40.9	27.2	0.74
	6	Diabetes (E10–E14)	82	3.8	31.4	22.8	1.44
	7	Cancer, unknown, ill-defined (C26, C39, C76–C80)	69	3.2	26.4	19.8	1.37
	8	Prostate cancer (C61)	61	2.9	23.3	16.8	1.41
	9	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease (I50–I51)	58	2.7	22.2	15.7	1.29
	10	Colorectal cancer (C18–C21)	57	2.7	21.8	16.9	1.06
	11	Other ill-defined causes (R00–R94, R96–R99, I46.9, I95.9, I99, J96.0, J96.9, P28.5)	53	2.5	20.3	14.8	2.74
	12	Accidental falls (W00–W19)	40	1.9	15.3	10.5	1.48
	13	Breast cancer (C50)	39	1.8	14.9	11.9	1.06
	14	Pancreatic cancer (C25)	36	1.7	13.8	10.9	1.12
	15	Influenza and pneumonia (J09–J18)	35	1.6	13.4	8.9	0.97
	16	Leukaemia (C91–C95)	33	1.5	12.6	9.4	1.47
	17	Cardiac arrhythmias (I47–I49)	31	1.5	11.9	8.1	1.29

	18	Suicide (X60–X84)	29	1.4	11.1	11.4	1.02
	19	Liver disease (K70–K76)	28	1.3	10.7	9.6	1.45
	20	Melanoma (C43)	27	1.3	10.3	8.4	1.42
		Top 20 leading causes	1,427	66.9	.	.	.
		All causes	2,134	100.0	816.7	612.9	1.10

	Rank	Cause of death	Deaths	Per cent of all causes	Crude rate (per 100,000)	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	Rate ratio (relative to all of Australia)
Victoria	1	Coronary heart disease (I20–I25)	24,517	13.5	86.9	70.0	0.93
	2	Dementia and Alzheimer disease (F01, F03, G30)	13,339	7.3	47.3	36.1	0.99
	3	Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	12,710	7.0	45.1	36.0	0.91
	4	Lung cancer (C33, C34)	9,559	5.3	33.9	29.7	0.93
	5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (J40–J44)	7,579	4.2	26.9	22.3	0.96
	6	Diabetes (E10–E14)	5,550	3.1	19.7	16.2	1.02
	7	Colorectal cancer (C18–C21)	5,473	3.0	19.4	16.8	1.05
	8	Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease (I50–I51)	4,767	2.6	16.9	13.3	1.09
	9	Cancer, unknown, ill-defined (C26, C39, C76–C80)	4,449	2.4	15.8	13.3	0.92
	10	Prostate cancer (C61)	3,984	2.2	14.1	11.7	0.98
	11	Influenza and pneumonia (J09–J18)	3,817	2.1	13.5	10.4	1.14
	12	Breast cancer (C50)	3,665	2.0	13.0	11.4	1.02
	13	Accidental falls (W00–W19)	3,606	2.0	12.8	10.0	1.41
	14	Kidney failure (N17–N19)	3,520	1.9	12.5	9.9	1.17
	15	Pancreatic cancer (C25)	3,197	1.8	11.3	9.8	1.02
	16	Suicide (X60–X84)	2,763	1.5	9.8	9.6	0.86
	17	Cardiac arrhythmias (I47–I49)	2,365	1.3	8.4	6.5	1.03
	18	Hypertensive disease (I10–I15)	2,254	1.2	8.0	6.1	0.89
	19	Leukaemia (C91–C95)	2,082	1.1	7.4	6.4	0.99

	20	Lymphomas (C81–C86, C96)	1,935	1.1	6.9	5.9	1.01
		Top 20 leading causes	121,131	66.6	.	.	.
		All causes	181,893	100.0	644.9	536.3	0.96

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: Local Government Area (LGA), 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW.
Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: State and territory, 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW.
http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/mort/ Accessed: 21/04/2017

1.25 Health Life expectancy, Mildura RCC Life Expectancy by Gender, Years, 2004 to 2007, Victorian Department of Health (2011) (LGA) ***(Section 4.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

At the time of writing the State of Mildura Rural City Report (2017) there was no more recent data regarding life expectancy than data presented in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*. This data is replicated below.

Male life expectancy (at birth in 2007), Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R

Male Life Expectancy (years), 2007
Mildura 77.5
Victoria 80.3
Rank 64

Source: Life expectancy at birth: Victoria 2003–2007; Department of Health and Human Services, 2007.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Life%20expectancy%20at%20birth%20Tables%20amp%20Charts%202007 Accessed 22/04/2017

Female life expectancy (at birth in 2007), Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R

Female Life Expectancy (years), 2007
Mildura 82.8
Victoria 84.4
Rank 68

Source: Life expectancy at birth: Victoria 2003–2007; Department of Health and Human Services, 2007.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Life%20expectancy%20at%20birth%20Tables%20amp%20Charts%202007 Accessed 22/04/2017

Drawing on five years of data collated by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2017) in their *Mortality Over Regions and Time books: Local Government Areas* would confirm minimal change in life expectancy rates (although this data is for both men and women so more accurate estimates are masked). According to the Mortality Over Regions and Time assessments for the Mildura LGA the five year median age at death was 80.7 years whilst at the Victorian level it was 81.8 years.

Life Expectancy (years), 2017
Mildura 80.7
Victoria 81.8

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: Local Government Area (LGA), 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW.
Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017. MORT (Mortality Over Regions and Time) books: State and territory, 2010–2014. Canberra: AIHW.
http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/mort/ Accessed: 21/04/2017

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR – Reduce preventable chronic diseases

Chronic diseases such as cancer, coronary heart disease and diabetes are becoming more common in Australia due to our ageing population and to social and lifestyle factors. Improvements in medical care have also enabled us to live longer with illnesses and diseases, and have provided access to treatments not available in the past.

Chronic diseases are the largest cause of premature death and ill health in Victoria, as well as the largest cause of the difference in health between population groups and geographic areas. Cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease are the main preventable causes of premature death. The four lifestyle behaviours of poor nutrition, physical inactivity, smoking and excess alcohol are important risk factors for these chronic diseases (DHHS, 2017a).

In 2014–15, based on self-reported data from the NHS, more than 11 million Australians (50%) had at least one of eight selected chronic conditions (arthritis, asthma, back problems, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, or a mental or behavioural condition) (ABS 2015e). Of these people, 5.3 million had two or more of the eight conditions (AIHW, 2016, p13).

In 2013, coronary heart disease was the leading underlying cause of death in Australia, followed by dementia and Alzheimer disease, and cerebrovascular disease (predominantly stroke). The fourth leading underlying cause of death was lung cancer and the fifth was chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. When considering broad groups of diseases, such as all types of cancer combined or all cardiovascular disease (which includes coronary heart disease, stroke and heart failure), cancer contributed to the most deaths in 2013. This was the first time that the total number of deaths (nationally) due to all types of cancer combined surpassed the total number of deaths due to all cardiovascular disease (44,100 and 43,600 respectively) (AIHW, 2016, p11).

1.26 Percentage of persons reporting type 2 diabetes, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

"Five per cent of the adult Victorian population have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes has increased by about 50 per cent in Victoria between 2003 and 2011–12" (DHHS, 2014).

"22% of the diabetes national burden is due to dietary risks. A further 71% of the diabetes burden is due to high body mass" (DHHS, 2015).

Diabetes mellitus is a common chronic condition characterised by high blood glucose (sugar) levels. The two main types of diabetes mellitus are type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes and type 2 diabetes. Gestational diabetes affects women when higher than normal blood glucose is diagnosed during pregnancy, although they have had no prior diagnosis of diabetes. This condition usually abates after birth but is a risk factor for mothers and babies developing type 2 diabetes later in life.

Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system destroys the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas, rendering the individual unable to produce enough of the hormone insulin, which is essential for the control of glucose levels in the blood. It usually has onset in childhood and adolescence but can be diagnosed at any age. People with type 1 diabetes require replacement insulin therapy for life. Type 1 diabetes accounts for approximately 10–15% of diabetes mellitus.

Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes accounting for around 85% of all cases of diabetes mellitus. Modifiable risk factors for type 2 diabetes include physical inactivity, poor diet, overweight/obesity, tobacco smoking, high blood pressure and high blood lipids. Type 2 diabetes is caused by insufficient production of insulin and/or the body becoming resistant to insulin being produced by the pancreas. In many cases, lifestyle modifications including appropriate diet and exercise can help control type 2 diabetes. More severe cases require treatment with blood glucose lowering medication, insulin injections, or a combination of these. Left untreated, diabetes mellitus can cause kidney disease, eye and nerve damage, heart disease, stroke, limb amputation and impotence (DHHS, 2014).

Percentage of persons reporting type 2 diabetes, 2011
Mildura 5.3%
Victoria 5.0%
Rank 29

*Note this measure is not reported in the 2014 VPHS.

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.27 Percentage of persons reporting high blood pressure, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

High blood pressure (hypertension) is a major risk factor for ischaemic heart disease, stroke, heart failure and kidney failure. The risk of disease increases with increases in blood pressure. The modifiable causes of high blood pressure include having a poor diet (especially a high salt intake), being overweight or obese, having high levels of alcohol consumption and insufficient levels of physical activity (DHHS, 2014, p137).

Percentage of persons reporting high blood pressure, 2014
Mildura 28.1%
Victoria 25.9%
Rank 30

Time Trend – across the Mildura LGA there was an increasing proportion of the population reporting they have been told by a doctor they have high blood pressure between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑
For both survey periods the Mildura LGA self-reported higher proportions of people with high blood pressure than their Victorian counterparts.

Percentage of persons reporting high blood pressure, 2011
Mildura 27.9%
Victoria 24.5%
Rank 13

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.28 Percentage of persons reporting asthma, 2011-2012, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Asthma is a long-term lung condition. People with asthma have sensitive airways in their lungs which react to triggers, causing a 'flare-up'. In a flare-up, the muscles around the airway squeeze tight, the airways swell and become narrow and there is more mucus. These things make it harder to breathe. An asthma flare-up can come on slowly (over hours, days or even weeks) or very quickly (over minutes). A sudden or severe asthma flare-up is sometimes called an asthma attack. One in nine people in Australia has asthma and it affects people of all ages. https://www.asthmaaustralia.org.au/national/about-asthma/what-is-asthma

Percentage of persons reporting asthma, 2011-2012*
Mildura 10.1%
Victoria 10.9%
Rank 52

*Note this measure is not reported in the 2014 VPHS.
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.29 Percentage of persons reporting arthritis, 2011-2012, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Arthritis is often referred to as a single disease. In fact, it is an umbrella term for more than 100 medical conditions that affect the musculoskeletal system, specifically joints where two or more bones meet. Arthritis-related problems include pain, stiffness, inflammation and damage to joint cartilage (the tissue that covers the ends of bones, enabling them to move against each another) and surrounding structures. This can result in joint weakness, instability and deformities that can interfere with the most basic daily tasks such as walking, driving a car and preparing food.

Arthritis is the major cause of disability and chronic pain in Australia, with 3.85million Australians affected at a cost to our economy of more than $23.9 billion each year in

medical care and indirect costs such as loss of earnings and lost production. As the population ages, the number of people with arthritis is growing. According to leading researcher Access Economics, current trends suggest that, by 2050, 7 million Australians will suffer from some form of arthritis.
http://www.arthritisaustralia.com.au/index.php/arthritis-information/what-is-arthritis.html

Percentage of persons reporting arthritis, 2011-2012*
Mildura 21.0%
Victoria 19.8%
Rank 34

*Note this measure is not reported in the 2014 VPHS.
Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-2012
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.30 Sun protective behaviour, population aged 18 years and over, 2011-12, Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12

In 2011–12 Victorian Population Health Survey respondents were asked a series of questions about eye health including whether respondents had ever seen an eye specialist, the timing of their last visit, whether they had been diagnosed with a specific eye condition and whether they usually wore a hat or sunglasses when out in the sun.

The significance of this final question, which is reported below, is related to the cumulative exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation in increasing the risk of developing cataracts as well as pterygium (tissue growth that can block vision), skin cancer around the eyes and degeneration of the macula (the part of the retina where visual perception is most acute).

Research has shown that eye protection when out in sunlight is strongly recommended by health professionals as a means of reducing the risk of the aforementioned adverse outcomes. Such protection should include UV-blocking sunglasses and a hat.

Survey respondents were asked 'When you go out in the sun do you usually wear a hat and do you usually wear sunglasses?'. Overall, 39.3% of Victorians wore both sunglasses and a hat, while 15.6% wore neither. A significantly higher proportion of men wore both a hat and sunglasses compared with their female counterparts. However, men were also more likely than women not to wear either (17.9% versus 13.3%). Victorian women were more likely to wear sunglasses than Victorian men (80.3% versus 66.6%), while men were more likely to wear hats than women (59.1% versus 40.9%). There was an age-related pattern, where significantly lower proportions of men and women aged 18-34 years wore a hat and sunglasses compared with all Victorian men and women, while significantly higher proportions of men and women aged 35-65 years or over wore a hat and sunglasses.

Within the Mildura LGA Victorian Population Health Survey results for the 2011-12 reporting period revealed higher rates of 'sun protective behaviours' (46.2%) than their Victorian counterparts (39.0%).

Sun protective behaviours (wore both hat and sunglasses), 2011-12*
Mildura 46.2%
Victoria 39.0%

*Note this measure is not reported in the 2014 VPHS.
Source: Department of Health 2014. *Victorian Population Health Survey 2011–12, survey findings (revised)*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2011-12 Accessed 22/04/2017

1.31 Percentage of persons reporting heart disease, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

"79% of the coronary heart disease burden is due to dietary risks and 33% of the coronary heart disease burden is due to high body mass. A further 22% of the national coronary heart disease burden is due to smoking" (DHHS, 2015).

Ischaemic heart disease was the largest single cause of disability-adjusted life years for both men and women in 2001, accounting for about 10.3% and 8.1% of the total burden in Victorian men and women respectively. Prevalence increases with age and the major risk factors associated with the disease include tobacco smoking, poor nutrition, overweight/obesity, insufficient physical activity, diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Further the prevalence of heart disease was about twice as high in men with an annual household income of less than $20,000 compared with those with incomes of $100,000 or more (DHHS, 2014).

Based on findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey a lesser proportion of the Mildura LGA population is reporting heart disease (7.0%) compared to their Victoria counterparts (7.2%). Time trend data indicates a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA reporting they have been told by a doctor they have heart disease between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Percentage of persons reporting heart disease, 2014
Mildura 7.0%
Victoria 7.2%

Time Trend – a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA reporting they have been told by a doctor they have heart disease between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↓

Percentage of persons reporting heart disease, 2011-2012
Mildura 8.1%
Victoria 6.9%
Rank 15

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Health and wellbeing, chronic conditions, screening and eye health, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

1.32 Percentage of persons reporting osteoporosis, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Osteoporosis is a common disease affecting over 1 million Australians. This disease makes bones become brittle leading to a higher risk of breaks than in normal bone. Osteoporosis occurs when bones lose minerals, such as calcium, more quickly than the body can replace them, causing a loss of bone thickness (bone density or mass).

A higher percentage of Mildura LGA residents reported osteoporosis (6.5%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (5.2%). An increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population reported being told by a doctor they have osteoporosis, or thin and weak bones that may break easily between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Percentage of persons reporting osteoporosis, 2014
Mildura 6.5%
Victoria 5.2%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population reporting they have been told by a doctor they have osteoporosis, or thin and weak bones that may break easily between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Percentage of persons reporting osteoporosis, 2011-2012
Mildura 5.6%
Victoria 5.3%
Rank 30

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Health and wellbeing, chronic conditions, screening and eye health, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.33 Cancer incidence per 100,000 population, Cancer incidence per 100,000 females, Cancer incidence per 100,000 males, 2014, Victorian Cancer Registry (LGA) TL / R

"At the Victorian level there has been a general increase in the incidence of cancer over the past two decades, as a result of population ageing. At least one in three Victorians will develop cancer by the age of 75, with the risk higher in males compared with females. The most common cancers are prostate, breast, bowel, lung and melanoma. Despite the increase in cancer incidence, mortality rates from cancer have declined since 1982, reflecting earlier detection of cancers though screening, falling tobacco use and improved treatments" (DHHS, 2014).

The term 'cancer' refers to a group of more than 100 diseases characterised by uncontrolled growth and the spread of abnormal cells. Cancers are distinguished from one another by the location in the body in which the disease began and/or by the type of cell involved. Different types of cancers have different causes and different rates of occurrence and survival.

Cancers may be caused by a variety of factors acting alone or together, usually over a period of many years. For most cancers the causes are not fully understood. However, some factors that place individuals at a greater risk for cancer are well recognised. Lifestyle factors that increase the risk for specific cancers include tobacco use, excessive alcohol consumption, poor diet (with excess calories, high in fat and low in fruits, vegetables or fibre), obesity and physical inactivity, and exposure to ultraviolet light from the sun. Other important risk factors include occupational exposures, environmental factors and reproductive and hormonal factors in women. A family history of cancer may also increase the chance of developing cancer (AIHW & Australian Association of Cancer Registries 2012). Further to these incidence of cancer increases with age, in 2012 it was estimated that 75% of new cancer cases were diagnosed in men and 65% in women aged 60 or older (DHHS, 2014).

The following measures report the rate of malignant cancers newly diagnosed in 2014 for the total population, males and females. For the entire Mildura LGA population there was a rate of 5.9 newly diagnosed malignant cancers in 2014, above the Victorian rate of 5.2. For Mildura LGA males the difference was more pronounced with 6.4 newly diagnosed malignant cancers in 2014, above the Victorian rate of 5.6. For Mildura LGA females the difference was also more pronounced with 5.5 newly diagnosed malignant cancers in 2014, above the Victorian rate of 4.8

Cancer incidence per 1,000 population, 2014
Mildura 5.9
Victoria 5.2
Rank 38

Time Trend – the cancer incidence for the Mildura LGA remains unchanged between the 2012 and 2014 reporting periods →

Cancer incidence per 1,000 population, 2012
Mildura 5.9
Victoria 5.2
Rank 36

Cancer incidence per 1,000 males, 2014

Mildura 6.4
Victoria 5.6
Rank 36

Time Trend – the cancer incidence amongst Mildura LGA males decreased between the 2012 and 2014 reporting periods ↓

Cancer incidence per 1,000 males, 2012
Mildura 7.2
Victoria 5.8
Rank 27

Cancer incidence per 1,000 females, 2014
Mildura 5.5
Victoria 4.8
Rank 39

Time Trend - the cancer incidence amongst Mildura LGA females increased between the 2012 and 2014 reporting periods ↑

Cancer incidence per 1,000 females, 2012
Mildura 4.7
Victoria 4.7
Rank 52

Source: Victorian Cancer Registry, 2014, Cancer Council of Victoria (CCV) (released December 2015).
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed11/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.34 People with dementia (estimated) per 1,000 population, 2016, Alzheimer's Australia (LGA)

Dementia is not the name of a specific disease; rather, it describes a syndrome characterised by the gradual impairment of brain function. Skills commonly affected include memory, cognition and personality. While dementia is irreversible and progressive, it is not an inevitable part of ageing. There is no simple test to diagnose it, and more than 100 diseases are associated with the condition—the most common types are Alzheimer disease and vascular dementia. Alzheimer disease accounts for up to 80% of cases, although only half of these are estimated to be 'pure' Alzheimer disease (AIHW, 2016).

Dementia presents a significant challenge to health and aged care in Australia, and affects almost 1 in 10 (8.8%) people aged 65 and over. Based on rates derived from published international and local studies and on Australian population projections, there are an estimated 354,000 people with dementia in Australia in 2016. The prevalence of dementia has increased—it affected approximately 252,000 people in 2006, which represents an increase of 40% to 2016. Just over 1% of people with dementia are estimated to be under 60, while people aged 85 and over account for 43% of cases. While dementia is not caused by age, it does primarily affect older people (AIHW, 2016).

A number of factors are associated with the development of dementia—for instance, a robust evidence base suggests that higher levels of education in early life reduce the risk of dementia, while higher levels of high blood pressure in mid-life and diabetes in late life increase it (AIHW, 2016).

The 'people with dementia' measure reported below relies on estimates and should be considered with caution. However these figures see the Mildura LGA ranked 36th of the 79 Victorian LGAs in dementia with 19.4 people per 1,000 population compared to the Victorian rate of 16.8 people per 1,000 population.

People with dementia (estimated) per 1,000 population, 2016
Mildura 19.4
Victoria 16.8
Rank 36

Time Trend – not available

Source: Alzheimer's Australia (who commissioned National Centre for Social & Economic Modelling [NATSEM]), University of Canberra; Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 2016 NATSEM; 2014 ABS.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

Health Screening and Checks

Measures pertaining to participation in Health Screening Checks were not included in the *Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework 2016* however the decision was made to include several key indicative measures in the *2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report*. These measures are reported below. Time trend data was applied retrospectively where available.

H.1 Percentage of breast cancer screening participation, 2013-2015, BreastScreen Victoria (LGA) TL / R

The BreastScreen Australia Program in Victoria aims to achieve significant reductions in mortality and morbidity from breast cancer by detecting the cancer early, when treatment is likely to be most successful. This national screening program invites women in the target age group to have free breast x-ray screening (mammography) at two-yearly intervals. Under a recent Commonwealth Project Agreement, the BreastScreen Australia Program has expanded the target age range from women aged 50–69 years to those aged 50–74 years. While mammography has been found to be the most effective with women in this age group, women aged 40–49 and 75 years or older are also eligible to participate in the program.

During the two-year period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012, 54.5% of eligible Victorian women participated in the BreastScreen Australia Program in Victoria. This constitutes a decline from around 59% between 2000–2001 and 2003–04. As the population ages, the number of women in the then target age group of 50–69 years has been increasing (DHHS, 2014, p147)

For both reporting periods (2010-2012 and 2013-2015) there were higher rates of breast cancer screening participation in the Mildura LGA (55.6% and 58.5% respectively) than at the Victorian level (52.0% and 54.6% respectively). However there was a decline in screening participation for the Mildura LGA between 2010-2012 and 2013-2015 with participation rates falling from 58.5% to 55.6%.

Percentage of breast cancer screening participation, 2013-2015
Mildura 55.6%
Victoria 52.0%
Rank 26

Time Trend – decreasing participation in breast screening between the 2010-2012 and 2013-2015 reporting periods ↓

Percentage of breast cancer screening participation, 2010-2012
Mildura 58.5%
Victoria 54.6%
Rank 24

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
2013 LGA Profiles Data, Department of Health & Human Services, December 2014
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

H.2 Percentage of cervical cancer screening participation, 2013-2014, Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry (LGA) TL

The National Cervical Screening Program promotes two-yearly screening for cervical cancer in women between the ages of 18 (or two years after first sexual intercourse, whichever is later) and 69 years. The test used in the screening program is the Papanicolaou test (Pap test or Pap smear). The aim of the program is to find cervical cancer in its early stages, or to find changes in the body that indicate the disease is likely to develop in the future. Early detection of the disease increases the chance of successful treatment.

Over the past 20 years there has been a significant decline in the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in Victorian women. In 2013 the age-standardised incidence rate of cervical cancer in Victoria was 4.3 per 100,000 women and the mortality rate was 1.0 per 100,000 women (Cancer Council Victoria 2014).

In 2012, 78% of the 213 Victorian women diagnosed with cervical cancer had either never been screened (47%) or were lapsed screeners (last cervical screen greater than 2.5 years prior to diagnosis, 31%) (VCCR 2014).

The estimated two-year (2012–2013) participation rate for women in the target population of 20–69 years in Victoria was 60.4%, which is a slight increase from 60.0% for the previous reporting period (2011–2012). Participation in 2012–2013 varied by age group, with women aged 50–59 years having the highest two-year screening rate and women aged 20–29 years having the lowest rate. Participation rates in Victoria in 2012–2013 also varied by Department of Health and Human Services region of residence. These ranged from a low of 56.9% in the Northern and Western Metropolitan Region to a high of 63.7% in the Loddon Mallee Region (DHHS, 2014, p153).

For the 2013-2014 reporting period the Mildura LGA had a participation rate of 60.1%, above the Victorian participation rate of 59.2%.

Percentage of cervical cancer screening participation, 2013-2014*
Mildura 60.1%
Victoria 59.2%

* Two year participation rate – women aged 20-69 years

Source: Statistical Report 2014, Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry (VCCR)
https://exchange.murrayphn.org.au/north-west-victoria Accessed 10/04/2017

H.3 Percentage of bowel cancer screening participation, 2013, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

The National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP) aims to reduce incidence and mortality from bowel cancer through screening to detect signs of bowel cancer through the faecal occult blood test (FOBT). In 2013, bowel (colon and rectum) cancer was the third most common new cancer (12% of all cancers) in Victorians. Bowel cancer can be treated successfully if detected in the early stages when it is still localised within the bowel. It is estimated that less than 40% of bowel cancers are detected early.

Eligible invitees for the NBCSP are sent an FOBT kit to complete and send back to a pathology lab for analysis. The NBCSP has been phased in gradually. In 2012–13, 232,439 Victorians aged 50, 55 and 65 years were invited to participate in the program, of which 79,015 (34%) completed the FOBT kit (36,395 men and 42,620 women) (DHHS, 2014, p149).

For the 2013-2014 reporting period the Mildura LGA had a bowel cancer screening participation rate of 34.5%, below the Victorian participation rate of 36.5%, seeing them ranked 62nd out of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Percentage of bowel cancer screening participation, 2013*
Mildura 34.5%
Victoria 36.5%
Rank 62

2013 LGA Profiles Data, Department of Health & Human Services, 2014 * 2012 estimated resident population
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

H.4 45 Year Old Health Check: persons, 2009-2010, Social Health Atlas, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA only) TL

Data analysed by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) for the 2009-2010 reporting period reveals the Mildura LGA population is below the Victorian population's participation rate for 45 Year Old health checks by GPs with 3,960.7 / 100,000 compared to 5,208.3 / 100,000 of persons aged 45-49 years participating. By gender females in the Mildura LGA participate at a rate of 4,182.7 / 100,000 compared to their Victorian counterparts at 5,018.8 / 100,000. Males in the Mildura LGA participate at a rate of 3,332.0/ 100,000 compared to their Victorian counterparts at 5,267.4/ 100,000.

45 Year Old Health Checks by GPs, persons aged 45 to 49 years, 2009-2010 (ASR per 100,000)
Mildura 3,960.7
Victoria 5,208.3

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

H.5 45 Year Old Health Check: females, 2009-2010, Social Health Atlas, PHIDU (2016) (LGA only) TL

45 Year Old Health Checks by GPs, females aged 45 to 49 years, 2009-2010 (ASR per 100,000)
Mildura 4,182.7
Victoria 5,018.8

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

H.6 45 Year Old Health Check: males, 2009-2010, Social Health Atlas, PHIDU (2016) (LGA only) TL

45 Year Old Health Checks by GPs, males aged 45 to 49 years, 2009-2010 (ASR per 100,000)
Mildura 3,332.0
Victoria 5,267.4

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

H.7 Annual health assessments by GPs, persons aged 75 years and over, Social Health Atlas, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA only) TL / R

Data analysed by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) for the 2009-2010 reporting period reveals the Mildura LGA population is below the Victorian population's participation rate for Annual Health Assessments by GPs for persons aged 75 years and over with 15,187.6/ 100,000 compared to 18,123.1 / 100,000 of persons participating.

Annual health assessments by GPs, persons aged 75 years and over, 2009-2010 (ASR per 100,000)
Mildura 15,187.6
Victoria 18,123.1

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

H.8 715 (MBS) Aboriginal Health Checks, http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-australians/indigenous-health-check-data-tool/

All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, regardless of age, are eligible for an annual Indigenous-specific health check. This health check, listed as item 715 on the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS), was designed especially for Indigenous people. It was established because Indigenous people have considerably higher morbidity and mortality levels than non-Indigenous people, with earlier onset and more severe disease progression for many chronic diseases. The aim of the health checks is to provide Indigenous people primary health care matched to their needs by supporting early detection, diagnosis and intervention for common and treatable conditions.

Ensuring access to the health check is an important part of the Australian Government's commitments to *Closing the Gap* in both life expectancy and mortality. Use of health checks has increased substantially over time; nonetheless, at the national level only about 1 in 5 Indigenous people had such a health check in 2013–14.

The requirements of a health check, which are set out in the relevant section of the MBS, include core elements (for example an assessment of the patient's health, including their physical, psychological and social wellbeing) and specific elements for different age groups. There are proformas for children (0–14), adults (15–54) and older persons (+55) health checks. The check also assesses what preventive health care, education and other help should be offered to the patient to improve their health and wellbeing. Health checks can be provided by any Medicare-billing GP—including those in mainstream practices and those providing services mainly for Indigenous people—and should generally be provided by the patient's usual doctor.

The outcome of a health check may include access to other Indigenous-specific health measures. For example, if a GP identifies a need for follow-up care during a health check, they can give Indigenous people access to MBS-rebated follow up services from allied health workers, practice nurses and Aboriginal health workers.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare provides an online Indigenous health check (MBS 715) data tool. This tool shows numbers and usage rates of the checks at various geographic areas (including national, state and territory, Primary Health Network and Medicare Local levels). Charts and tables in the tool can be customised to show different time periods and, where possible, disaggregations by age and sex. For the purposes of this report the tool has been used to present MBS715 usage data* for the Lower Murray Medicare Local** area (because it offers the closest approximation to the Mildura LGA).

Review of the MBS715 health checks for the period 2011-12 though to 2013-14 revealed that Lower Murray Medicare Local was, in each financial year documented, performing a greater number of actual checks than any of its Victorian Medicare Local counterparts. It was also performing the proportionally highest number of checks (usage rate) in the 2013-14 financial year and had the second highest 'usage rates' in both the 2011-12 and 2012-2013 financial years.

*Data on the number of health checks shown in this tool are the number of checks billed to Medicare in the relevant period, not the number of people who received a health check. That is, available data do not distinguish between a person receiving two health checks in one 12-month period and two different people receiving a health check in the same period. However, given these health checks are generally provided on an annual basis (although the minimum time allowed between checks is 9 months), the number of checks in a 12-month period is likely to be similar to the number of people receiving the checks. http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-australians/indigenous-health-check-data-tool/#t7 Accessed 22/04/2017.

**Medicare Locals evolved from the *Divisions of General Practice Program* and were a key feature of the Australian Government's National Health Reform. Medicare Locals were primary health care organisations established to coordinate primary health care delivery, address local health care priorities, support health professionals and improve access to primary care. There were a total of 61 Medicare Locals operational across Australia. From 1 July 2015, Medicare Locals were replaced with Primary Health Networks (PHNs). The Lower Murray Medicare Local was one of 17 Medicare Locals covering Victoria (and part of NSW).

Number of MBS item 715 health checks billed to Medicare through Victorian Medicare Locals, 2011-12 – 2013-14

	2011-2012				2012-2013				2013-2014			
	Usage rate	Indigenous population	Number of checks	GP services[a]	Usage rate	Indigenous population	Number of checks	GP services[a]	Usage rate	Indigenous population	Number of checks	GP services (a)
ML: Inner North West Melbourne	10.0%	2,101	210	206	12.7%	2,157	274	206	11.7%	2,226	260	206
ML: Bayside	2.6%	1,496	39	214	(b) 4.8%	1,527	(b) 55	214	4.3%	1,555	67	214
ML: South Western Melbourne	(b) 7.1%	2,009	(b) 108	61	(b) 14.4%	2,099	(b) 228	61	19.1%	2,185	417	61
ML: Macedon Ranges and North Western Melbourne	7.5%	3,143	235	139	9.3%	3,225	300	139	15.2%	3,310	504	139
ML: Northern Melbourne	3.9%	5,003	193	187	4.8%	5,124	245	187	4.1%	5,256	215	187
ML: Inner East Melbourne	(b) 4.7%	1,172	(b) 41	204	4.5%	1,188	53	204	4.6%	1,205	56	204
ML: Eastern Melbourne	4.3%	2,376	103	97	3.9%	2,377	92	97	4.1%	2,379	98	97
ML: South Eastern Melbourne	11.6%	2,937	340	143	6.7%	3,017	202	143	5.6%	3,102	174	143
ML: Frankston - Mornington Peninsula	(b) 0.7%	2,513	(b) 14	77	2.5%	2,521	62	77	6.8%	2,528	172	77
ML: Barwon	4.3%	2,724	116	75	6.5%	2,816	183	75	5.7%	2,919	167	75
ML: Grampians	15.8%	2,839	448	62	18.7%	2,922	546	62	18.6%	3,005	560	62
ML: Great South Coast	27.7%	1,733	480	37	33.1%	1,758	581	37	26.7%	1,782	475	37
ML: Lower Murray	**22.6%**	**3,745**	**845**	**30**	**20.2%**	**3,837**	**774**	**30**	**33.0%**	**3,942**	**1300**	**30**
ML: Loddon - Mallee - Murray	7.4%	4,878	360	79	11.0%	5,003	552	79	12.3%	5,130	629	79
ML: Goulburn Valley	8.2%	3,896	319	45	17.0%	4,008	682	45	25.8%	4,118	1062	45
ML: Hume	9.2%	3,856	354	65	10.9%	3,948	432	65	12.2%	4,054	494	65
ML: Gippsland	6.7%	4,747	316	76	8.3%	4,863	406	76	12.4%	4,974	618	76

(a) GP services refer to the number of services where GPs worked as at 2013. For further information, see the AIHW Indigenous health check (MBS 715) data tool webpage.
(b) Data in these cells were suppressed or estimates were affected by suppressed data. For further information, see the AIHW Indigenous health check (MBS 715) data tool webpage.

http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-australians/indigenous-health-check-data-tool/ Accessed 22/04/2017.

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR – Increase self-rated health

Self-rated health is a validated measure of health status. Personal perception of physical and mental health has been shown to be a powerful, independent predictor of actual health across many populations irrespective of age, sex, illness, disability, personality and social support. Self-rated health is a reliable predictor of ill-health, future healthcare use and premature mortality, independent of other medical, behavioural or psychosocial risk factors (DHHS, 2017a).

Within the Victorian Population Health Survey respondents were asked to rank their current health status by indicating whether, in general, they would say their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. At the Victorian level there was no significant difference reported between the sexes.

The measures below, drawing on the 2014 and 2011 Victorian Population Health Survey results, report 'very good or excellent' self-rated health and 'fair or poor' self-rated health respectively.

The 2014 VPHS results indicate that a lesser proportion of the Mildura LGA population rate their health as 'very good or excellent' 35.4% compared to 40.2% at the Victorian level. These less positive results are a contrast to the 2011 VPHS results which indicate a lesser proportion of the Mildura LGA population rate their health as 'fair or poor' 13.4% compared to 15.9% at the Victorian level – revealing as many as 86.6% may perceive their health to be excellent, very good or good (not withstanding non-response).

1.35 1.1.4.1.A Proportion of adults who self–rate their health as very good or excellent, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS

Proportion of adults who self–rate their health as very good or excellent, 2014
Mildura 35.4%
Victoria 40.2%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, *Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Health and wellbeing, chronic conditions, screening and eye health*, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

1.36 Percentage persons reporting fair or poor health status, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Percentage of persons reporting fair or poor health status, 2011
Mildura 13.4%
Victoria 15.9%

Rank 54

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Percentage of females reporting fair or poor health status, 2011
Mildura 12.0%
Victoria 16.2%
Rank 56

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Percentage of males reporting fair or poor health status, 2011
Mildura 15.2%
Victoria 15.6%
Rank 40

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.37 1.1.4.1.B Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who self-rate their health as very good or excellent, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only)

Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who self-rate their health as very good or excellent, 2014
Mallee Area 87.3%
Victoria 87.8%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.38 1.1.4.1.C Proportion of children with good health, 2013, Victorian Child Health & Wellbeing Survey DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Proportion of children with good health, 2013
Mallee Area 97.1%
Victoria 97.9%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.39 Notifications of Influenza per 100,000 population, 2015, Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database (LGA) TL / R

In Victoria, laboratories and medical practitioners are required to notify cases of Influenza to the department within 5 days of diagnosis (presumptive or confirmed). The data reported below relates to these notifications and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.

Notifications of influenza per 100,000 population, 2015
Mildura 90.5
Victoria 293.8
Rank 72

Source: Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database (NIDS), Department of Health and Human Services, 2015.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR – Decrease unintentional injury

"20% of the national self-harm burden, 14% of the interpersonal violence burden and 7.5% of the unintentional injury burden (other than road transport) is due to alcohol use" (DHHS, 2015).

1.40 Unintentional injuries treated in hospital per 1,000 population, 2014, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) (LGA) TL / R

Unintentional injuries are those where the injury is not sustained on purpose and there is no intent to harm. This measure reflects the rate per 1,000 population of unintentional injuries treated in hospital, which includes both emergency department presentations and hospital admissions. An injury emergency department presentation is defined as an injury or poisoning that results in a person presenting to a hospital emergency department for treatment and who is triaged (assessed for urgency), including those patients who leave before treatment commences. An injury hospital admission is defined as an injury or poisoning which results in the person being admitted to a hospital bed and being discharged alive after one or more night's stay.

Data from the Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (2014-2015) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (2014) was collated and analysed by the Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) to reveal a pattern of consistently higher (and worsening) unintentional injuries treated in hospital for the Mildura LGA for the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 time periods. Most recently Mildura LGA is ranked 10th of 79 LGAs for unintentional injuries treated in hospital.

Unintentional injuries treated in hospital per 1,000 population, 2014-2015
Mildura 108.6
Victoria 61.0
Rank 10

Time Trend – increasing rates of unintentional injury occurring in the Mildura LGA between 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 ↑

Unintentional injuries treated in hospital per 1,000 population, 2012-2013
Mildura 105.0
Victoria 59.1
Rank 12

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) using data sourced from Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (2014-2015) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (2014).

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.41 1.1.5.1.A Deaths due to road traffic crashes, Road Crash Information System VicRoads

Road safety improves the safety of individuals, communities and can reduce the long-term costs to the health and social care systems, as well as to the wider economy (DHHS, 2017a).

Avoidable deaths from transport accidents, persons aged 0 to 74 years (per 100,000), 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL

Analysis by the Public Health Information Development Unit of 'avoidable deaths from transport accidents' per 100,000 reveals the Mildura LGA is above the Victorian rate with 6.8 deaths per 100,000 compared to 4.4 deaths per 100,000. The rate for Mildura LGA has experienced a slight decline between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods.

Avoidable deaths from transport accidents, persons aged 0 to 74 years, (Average annual ASR per 100,000) 2010-2014
Mildura 6.8
Victoria 4.4

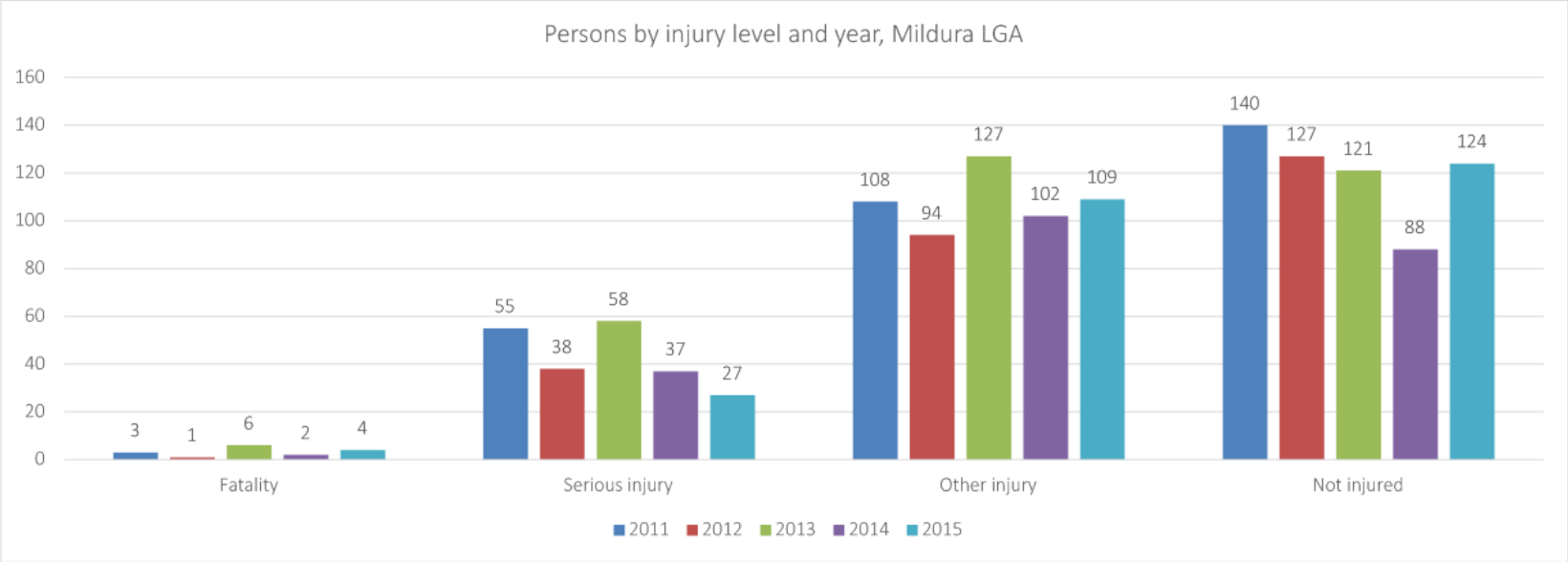
Time Trend – Avoidable deaths from transport accidents, persons aged 0 to 74 years declining slightly from 6.9 per 100,000 in 2009-2013 to 6.8 per 100,000 in 2010-2014 but remaining above the Victorian rate for both time periods ↓

Avoidable deaths from transport accidents, persons aged 0 to 74 years, (Average annual ASR per 100,000) 2009-2013
Mildura 6.9
Victoria 4.4

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 10/07/2017

1.42 Community safety Road Trauma as Injury/Fatality and No Injury, VicRoads (2014), Rural Town/City level, TL ***(Section 6.5 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Number of persons by injury level, 2011 - 2015



Source: VicRoads Crash Statistics
https://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/safety-and-road-rules/safety-statistics/crash-statistics Accessed 10/05/2017

1.43 Road Fatalities by sex and age, July 2012 to July 2017, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL

Over the period July 2012 to July 2017, 17 people died as a result of a road accident that occurred in Mildura LGA (note all road accident data present here is based on the location of the road accident). Females made up 52.9% of these deaths and this figure was much higher than both regional Victoria (31.7%) and Victoria (29.0%) averages.

Compared to regional Victoria (29.7%) and Victoria (30.9%), persons aged 21 to 39 years made up a substantially larger proportion (47.0%) of all car accident deaths that occurred in Mildura LGA. Mildura LGA also had a notably greater proportion of deaths that were of persons aged 60 - 69 years.

Road Fatalities by sex and age, July 2012 to July 2017

	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
Sex	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	9	52.9	230	31.7	377	29.0
Male	8	47.1	496	68.3	923	71.0
Total	17	100%	726	100%	1,300	100%
Age in years						
0 to 4	0	0.0	8	1.1	13	1.0
5 to 15	1	5.9	15	2.1	27	2.1
16 to 17	0	0.0	14	1.9	30	2.3
18 to 20	0	0.0	58	8.0	94	7.2
21 to 25	3	17.6	70	9.6	129	9.9
26 to 29	2	11.8	50	6.9	97	7.5
30 to 39	3	17.6	96	13.2	176	13.5
40 to 49	2	11.8	114	15.7	180	13.8
50 to 59	0	0.0	86	11.8	159	12.2
60 to 69	3	17.6	96	13.2	146	11.2
70 and over	3	17.6	118	16.3	243	18.7
Total	17	100%	726	100%	1,300	100%

Source: Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), July 2017
Note: Data is not standardised and the age and sex structure of the local population is likely to influence data.
Numbers are very small and should be interpreted with caution.

1.44 Road Fatalities by road user, July 2012 to July 2017, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL

Compared to regional Victoria (10.2%) and Victoria (15.0%), a much greater proportion of Mildura LGA deaths were motorcyclists (23.5%). In contrast compared to regional Victoria (6.7%) and Victoria (13.9%), no Mildura LGA deaths were to pedestrians (0.0%).

Road Fatalities by road user, July 2012 to July 2017

	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
Road User	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bicyclist	0	0.0	18	2.5	42	3.2
Driver	10	58.8	452	62.3	656	50.5
Motorcyclist	4	23.5	74	10.2	195	15.0
Passenger	3	17.6	133	18.3	226	17.4
Pedestrian	0	0.0	49	6.7	181	13.9
Total	17	100%	726	100%	1,300	100%

Source: Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), July 2017

1.45 Road accident serious injuries by sex and age, Dec. 2011 to Dec. 2016, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL

Over the period December 2011 to December 2016, 175 people were hospitalised for injuries from road accidents that occurred in Mildura LGA. Males made up 68.0% of hospitalisations and this proportion was much higher than the Victorian average (57.1%). Compared to Victoria (22.8%) there was a slightly higher proportion of Mildura LGA hospitalisations in the 60 years and over age group (24.6%).

Road accident serious injuries by sex and age, Dec. 2011 to Dec. 2016

	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
Sex	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	56	32.0	3,523	37.8	13,326	42.8
Male	119	68.0	5,792	62.1	17,757	57.1
Unknown	0	0.0	12	0.1	38	0.1
Total	175	100%	9,327	100%	31,121	100%
Age in years						
0 to 17	10	5.7	732	7.8	1,828	5.9
18 to 25	33	18.9	2,036	21.8	6,396	20.6
26 to 39	40	22.9	1,940	20.8	7,321	23.5
40 to 59	49	28.0	2,604	27.9	8,486	27.3
60 +	43	24.6	2,015	21.6	7,090	22.8

Source: Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), July 2017
Note: Data is not standardised and the age and sex structure of the local population is likely to influence data. Numbers are very small and should be interpreted with caution.

1.46 Road accident serious injuries by road user, Dec. 2011 to Dec. 2016, Transport Accident Commission (LGA) TL

Motorcyclists made up 28.6% of all persons hospitalised, and this proportion was much higher than both regional Victoria (23.5%) and Victoria (17.0%) averages.

Road accident serious injuries by road user, Dec. 2011 to Dec. 2016

Road User	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bicyclist	7	4.0	268	2.9	1,972	6.3
Driver	65	37.1	4,306	46.2	14,421	46.3
Motorcyclist	50	28.6	2,190	23.5	5,294	17.0
Passenger	36	20.6	1,759	18.9	5,284	17.0
Pedestrian	15	8.6	550	5.9	3,341	10.7
Unknown	2	1.1	254	2.7	809	2.6

Source: Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), July 2017

1.47 Percentage of unintentional injuries due to falls, 2014-2015, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) (LGA) TL / R

The definition of falls includes same level falls, such as slips and trips; and different level falls, for example, involving stairs, ladders or playground equipment. Falls and fall-related injury contributes a significant proportion of the burden and impact of injury in Australia.

Across all age cohorts the 'percentage of unintentional injuries due to falls' is lower for the Mildura LGA than at the Victorian level (33.6% and 38.7% respectively), with the Mildura LGA ranked 64th of 79 Victorian LGAs for this measure.

Percentage of unintentional injuries due to falls, 2014-2015
Mildura 33.6%
Victoria 38.7%

Rank 64

Time Trend – increasing proportion of unintentional injuries due to falls occurring across the Mildura LGA for the reporting period ↑
Mildura 32.1%
Victoria 37.3%
Rank 63

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) using data sourced from Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD), 2014–15.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.48 1.1.5.2 Hospitalisation rate due to falls (per 100,000) in adults 65 years and older, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Admitted Episodes Database (VAED) DHHS (LGA)

Across Victoria falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and have a significant impact on long term health and wellbeing outcomes. Falls can be a major reason older people are required to move from their own home to long term nursing or residential aged care (DHHS, 2017a).

Over the period 2011/12 to 2013/14, the rate of hospitalisations for injuries caused by falls per Mildura LGA population (623.8) was lower than the Victoria average (817.0). Of the hospitalised Mildura LGA residents:

- Persons aged 65 years and over made up the greatest *proportion* (58.9%) of all hospitalisations and this proportion was similar to (though less than) the state average (59.1%)
- Children aged 0 to 14 years made up 15.4% of hospitalisations and this proportion was higher than the Victoria average (12.4%)
- The rates of falls-related hospitalisations per age group, including for persons aged 65 years and over, were lower than state averages for each age group, and
- Falls accounted for 43.2% of all accidental injury (unintentional harm) hospitalisations of Mildura LGA residents. This proportion was similar to the regional Victoria average (43.0%) and slightly lower than the Victoria average (45.1%).

1.49 Number and rate (per 100,000) of hospitalisations# for injuries caused by falls, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University

Number and rate (per 100,000) of hospitalisations# for injuries caused by falls, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	No.	ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	977	52,204	623.8

Victoria **	137,976	5,628,348	817.0

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
*Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 ERP Rates are not standardised.
** Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.50 Number of hospitalisations# for injuries caused by falls - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University

Number of hospitalisations# for injuries caused by falls - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-64 years		65+ years		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Mildura LGA	150	15.4%	46	4.7%	206	21.1%	575	58.9%	977
Victoria**	17,120	12.4%	6,725	4.9%	32,569	23.6%	81,538	59.1%	137,976

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
** Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence
Note that figures are not standardised.

1.51 Hospitalisations# for falls injuries - children and young people (per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University

Hospitalisations# for falls injuries - children and young people (per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	0 - 14 Years			15 - 24 Years		
	No.	ERP	Rate*	No.	ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	150	10,706	467.0	46	6,985	219.5
Victoria**	17,120	1,030,048	554.0	6,725	767,126	292.2

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
*Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 ERP Rates are not standardised.
** Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.52 Hospitalisations# for falls injuries – adults (per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University

Hospitalisations# for falls injuries – adults (per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

	25 - 64 Years			65 Years and over		
Location	No.	ERP	Rate	No.	ERP	Rate
Mildura LGA	206	25,935	264.8	575	8,578	2,234.4
Victoria**	32,569	3,022,152	359.2	81,538	809,796	3,356.3

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research
*Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 ERP Rates are not standardised.
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
** Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.53 Proportion of all hospitalisations# for accidental injuries that were for falls, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University

Proportion of all hospitalisations# for accidental injuries that were for falls, 2011/12 to 2013/14

	No. of hospitalisations for:		% Falls
Location	All unintentional harm injuries	falls injuries (sub-cateogory)	
Mildura LGA	2,262	977	43.2%
Regional Victoria	*83,754*	*35,980*	43.0%
Victoria**	305,668	137,976	45.1%

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015

#Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
** Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

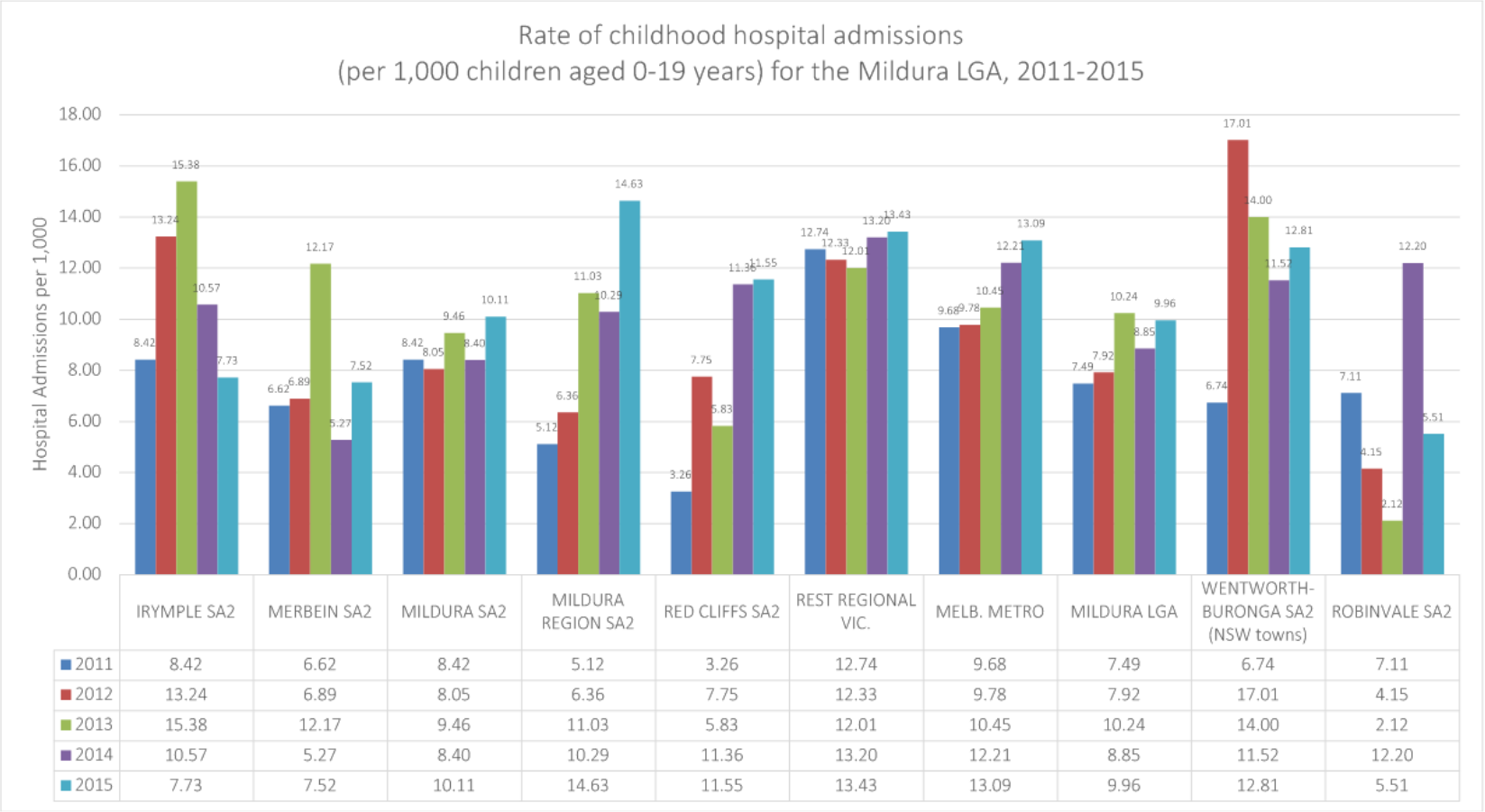
1.54 Health Childhood accidents, Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years), 2015 *[previously Rate of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000 children)]* ***(Section 4.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Injuries are a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people in Victoria. The burden of premature death due to injury is far greater than the non-fatal burden for this age group. However, injuries do cause significant morbidity for children and young people and are a leading cause of hospitalisation and treatment within a general practice or other primary care setting (DHHS, 2017a).

Data for this measure, as presented in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*, was provided by Monash University. The Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) at Monash University was again commissioned to provide updated data for this measure for presentation in the State of Mildura Rural City Report. Through the process of commissioning more recent data Monash recommended two changes to the measure's presentation: firstly, the age cohort was not specified in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* and needed to be clarified to enable ongoing comparison of data sets, and secondly when current data was collated at postcode level (even for the broadest possible age cohort, 0-19 years) the numbers were found to be too small to break down by year for some of the locations. As a result, on Monash University's recommendation, data was re-commissioned to include clear age cohort (0-19 years) at the larger SA2 geographic level. Tables were also developed retrospectively according to these parameters as far back as 2011 (when the ABS commenced presenting Mildura LGA data at the SA2 level). Finally, Monash University recommended the measure be renamed to 'Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions' to better reflect the actual measure (the 'rate of childhood accidents' terminology was misleading in that many accidents occur which do not present at hospital and are therefore not counted).

The table presented below reflects these changes and is the suggested model for reporting data for this measure into the future.

Critically through the review of the *2012 Social Indicators* Report Monash University also questioned the accuracy of the methodology of reported data for Rate of Childhood Accidents. Readers will note that the 2011 overlap between this current report and the *2012 Social Indicators Report* reveals significantly different rates for the Mildura LGA and Regional Victoria. Time trend data in this report draws only on the data commissioned specifically for this report. Significantly, the Mildura LGA sits below the 'rest of regional Victoria' and 'Metro Melbourne' rates of childhood hospital admissions for each of the five documented years (2011-2015).



	IRYMPLE SA2	MERBEIN SA2	MILDURA SA2	MILDURA REGION SA2	RED CLIFFS SA2	REST REGIONAL VIC.	MELB. METRO	MILDURA LGA	WENTWORTH-BURONGA SA2 (NSW towns)	ROBINVALE SA2
2011	8.42	6.62	8.42	5.12	3.26	12.74	9.68	7.49	6.74	7.11
2012	13.24	6.89	8.05	6.36	7.75	12.33	9.78	7.92	17.01	4.15
2013	15.38	12.17	9.46	11.03	5.83	12.01	10.45	10.24	14.00	2.12
2014	10.57	5.27	8.40	10.29	11.36	13.20	12.21	8.85	11.52	12.20
2015	7.73	7.52	10.11	14.63	11.55	13.43	13.09	9.96	12.81	5.51

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) at Monash University, 2017

* VAED data for the period January 2011 - December 2015 was analysed for this report. VAED data for this period is coded to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modifications (ICD-10-AM). The section, or chapter, of the ICD that describes the circumstances of the injury is called the External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality chapter. Transport injuries are mainly selected based on these codes.

* In July 2012 the Victorian Hospital Admission Policy changed significantly meaning that patients who received their entire care within a designated emergency department or urgent care centre could no longer be eligible for admission regardless of the amount of time spent in the hospital. This has had the effect of reducing the number of admissions recorded on the VAED for the 2012/13 financial year. For this reason VISU has made an adjustment by excluding those cases in the VAED that were treated within the ED during the entire episode for records pre 2012/13 as well as some residual cases post 12/13.

Selection criteria:

- Calendar year of admission = 2011-2015
- VAED records were initially extracted if the principal diagnosis was a community injury (S00-T75 or T79 ICD 10 AM code) and the 'human intent' was recorded as unintentional.
- Admissions as a result of transfer from another hospital or due to a statistical separation from the same hospital have been excluded.
- Readmissions for day-treatments (e.g., hyperbaric chamber treatment, blood transfusions etc.) within 30 days of initial admission were excluded.
- Population figures by LGA & Statistical Area 2 (SA2) were obtained from ABS cat. No. 3235.0 Population by age and sex, regions of Australia, 2011-2015 (using population estimates for June of each year).

1.55 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years), 2015 *[previously Rate of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000 Children)]*

Data for this measure, as presented in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report*, was drawn from the *2012 Social Indicators Report* based on data provided by Monash University. As noted above changes were made to this measure based on recommendations from Monash University.

The *State of Victoria's Children 2010* report noted that the rates and types of accidents and injuries to children vary across the lifespan. For children in infancy, a time of high dependence, injuries tend to stem from abuse or neglect. Between the ages of 1 to 4, the child begins to be mobile but lacks an understanding of, or ability to recognise, hazards and risks, leading to injuries relating to pharmaceutical poisonings, fire and drowning. In middle childhood (from 5 to 9 years), where the child explores the world through play and schooling, the characteristic injuries are falls (e.g. from playground equipment). DEECD data shows that the death rate for unintentional injuries for Victorian children aged 0 to 17 years has declined over the past decade (DEECD, 2013).

Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years), 2015
Mildura 9.96
Regional Victoria 13.43

Time Trend – Rate of Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years) increasing between 2011* and 2015 yet remaining below the Regional Victoria rate ↑

Rate of Childhood Hospital Admissions (per 1,000 children aged 0-19 years), 2011

Mildura 7.49
Regional Victoria 12.74

* by contrast the data for this measure as presented in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* suggested the following Rates of Childhood Accidents (per 1,000). On advice from Monash University this data is now considered inaccurate.
Mildura 160.9
Regional Victoria 101.5

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) at Monash University, 2017

1.56 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013–2016, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL

Over the 2013-16 period, the rate of hospital separations of Mildura LGA children aged 0-9 years was 2,317.4 per 10,000 children in the age group. This rate was slightly higher than the Regional Victoria average (2,167.7).

Total Hospital Separations# Children aged 0-9 Years (per 10,000), 2013-2016\
Mildura 2,317.4
Regional Victoria 2,167.7

Time trend - between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital separations of Mildura RC children aged 0 - 9 years increased ↑

Total Hospital Separations# Children aged 0-9 Years (per 10,000), 2005-2008\
Mildura 2,029.7
Regional Victoria 1,913.6

2005-08\			
Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
5,748	2,029.7	1,913.6	2,178.6

2013-16\			
Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
6,360	2,317.4	2,167.7	2,339.8

Numbers commissioned from HosData August 2017. Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research. * Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised # Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital \ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range)

1.57 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013–2016, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL

Over the 2013-16 period, the rate of hospital separations of Mildura LGA Indigenous children aged 0-9 years was 2,517.9 per 10,000 Indigenous children in the age group. This rate was slightly higher than the Regional Victoria Indigenous average (2,441.1) and the rate for all Mildura RC children in the age group (2,317.4).

Total Hospital Separations# Indigenous Children aged 0-9 Years (per 10,000), 2013-2016\
Mildura 2,517.9
Regional Victoria 2,441.1

Time trend – Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital separations of Mildura RC Indigenous children aged 0 - 9 years decreased considerably ↓

Total Hospital Separations# Indigenous Children aged 0-9 Years (per 10,000), 2005-2008\
Mildura 3,184.1
Regional Victoria 2,322.4

Population group	2005-08\			
	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Indigenous children	512	3,184.1	2,322.4	1,784.6
All children	5,748	2,029.7	1,913.6	2,178.6

2013-16\			
Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
564	2,517.9	2,441.1	2,933.6
6,360	2,317.4	2,167.7	2,339.8

Numbers commissioned from HosData August 2017. Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research. * Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised # Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital. \ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range)

1.58 **Happy and Healthy** Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013–2016 – Chapter XXI Factors (i.e. factors influencing health status), Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL

Over the 2013-16 period, the most common causes* for hospital admission of Mildura LGA children aged 0-9 years were:

- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (427.8)
- diseases of the respiratory system (294.8), and
- diseases of the digestive system (198.2).

** Based on ICD chapters and excludes 'undefined' and 'factors influencing health status and contact with health services' categories.*

Over the 2013-16 period, compared to Regional Victoria averages, Mildura LGA children aged 0-9 years were much more likely to be admitted to hospital for the following causes (ranked by greatest difference):

- diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs & certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
- neoplasms
- diseases of the digestive system
- diseases of the genitourinary system
- diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and
- diseases of the eye and adnexa.

Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital admissions of Mildura LGA children aged 0 - 9 years increased notably for the following causes (ranked by greatest difference):

- diseases of the nervous system
- neoplasms
- diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
- diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- mental and behavioural disorders#
- endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases
- symptoms signs and abnormal clinical laboratory findings NEC**
- diseases of the genitourinary system
- congenital malformations deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, and
- injury poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

Cause had a very low count and should be interpreted with caution
** Not elsewhere classified

Hospital Separations# Children aged 0-9 Years (per 10,000 children aged 0-9 years) by Cause (ICD Chapter), 2005-08 and 2013-16\

ICD Chapter	2005-08\			2013-16\		
		Mildura LGA	Regional Victoria		Mildura LGA	Regional Victoria
	No.	Rate*	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	256	90.4	91.4	168	61.2	70.5
Neoplasms	21	7.4	9.6	43	15.7	8.3
Diseases of the Blood & Blood-Forming Organs and Certain Disorders Involving the Immune Mechanism	50	17.7	10.0	93	33.9	8.8
Endocrine Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	27	9.5	9.3	40	14.6	13.5
Mental and Behavioural Disorders	5##	1.8	1.5	8##	2.9	2.6
Diseases of the Nervous System	52	18.4	42.4	124	45.2	47.4
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	39	13.8	10.3	41	14.9	10.8
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	235	83.0	96.0	225	82.0	96.1
Diseases of the Circulatory System	22	7.8	5.6	23	8.4	8.5
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1,022	360.9	275.6	809	294.8	319.8
Diseases of the Digestive System	519	183.3	131.7	544	198.2	115.2
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	103	36.4	19.4	82	29.9	20.8
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	25	8.8	9.7	42	15.3	11.9
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	118	41.7	31.5	154	56.1	36.4
Pregnancy Childbirth and the Puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	732	258.5	299.8	1,174	427.8	371.7
Congenital Malformations Deformations & Chromosomal Abnormalities	171	60.4	56.8	200	72.9	81.5
Symptoms Signs and Abnormal Clinical Laboratory Findings NEC**	219	77.3	89.0	296	107.9	106.1
Injury Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes	288	101.7	121.2	335	122.1	119.4
External Causes of Morbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	1,844	651.1	602.8	1,959	713.8	718.4
Total#	**5,748**	**2,029.7**	**1,913.6**	**6,360**	**2,317.4**	**2,167.7**

Numbers commissioned from HosData August 2017. Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research. * Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised # Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital np = not published ##Numbers are very low and rates should be interpreted with caution. ≀ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range) ** Not elsewhere classified

1.59 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Total Hospital Separations Indigenous Children, per 10,000 children aged 0 to 9 years, 2013–2016 – Chapter XXI Factors, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) (LGA) TL

Over the 2013-16 period, the most common causes* for hospital admission of Mildura LGA Indigenous children aged 0-9 years were:

- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (544.6)
- diseases of the respiratory system (491.1), and
- diseases of the digestive system (214.3).

Over the 2013-16 period, compared to Regional Victoria averages, Mildura LGA Indigenous children aged 0-9 years were much more likely to be admitted to hospital for the following causes* (ranked by greatest difference):

- diseases of the digestive system
- diseases of the ear and mastoid process
- diseases of the respiratory system, and
- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.

Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital admissions of Mildura LGA Indigenous children aged 0-9 years increased notably for the following causes* (ranked by greatest difference):

- diseases of the ear and mastoid process
- diseases of the digestive system
- congenital malformations deformations and chromosomal abnormalities#, and
- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.

Over the 2013-16 period, compared to the rates for all Mildura LGA children aged 0 - 9 years, rates for Mildura Indigenous children were notably higher for the following causes*:

- diseases of the respiratory system
- diseases of the ear and mastoid process
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases#
- injury poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue#, and
- symptoms signs and abnormal clinical laboratory findings NEC**.

* Based on ICD chapters and excludes 'undefined' and 'factors influencing health status and contact with health services' categories
# Cause had a very low count and should be interpreted with caution
** Not elsewhere classified

Hospital Separations# Indigenous Children aged 0-9 Years (per 10,000 children aged 0-9 years) by Cause (ICD Chapter), 2005-08 and 2013-16\

ICD Chapter	2005-08\			2013-16\		
	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria
	No.	Rate*	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	33	205.2	135.2	20	89.3	97.7
Neoplasms	-	-	8.5	<5	np	5.1
Diseases of the Blood & Blood-Forming Organs and Certain Disorders Involving the Immune Mechanism	<5	np	3.6	<5	np	7.7
Endocrine Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	<5	np	4.8	-	-	13.2
Mental and Behavioural Disorders	-	-	np	<5	np	2.1
Diseases of the Nervous System	6##	37.3##	43.0	8##	35.7##	51.6
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	5##	31.1##	9.7	<5	np	6.8
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	9##	56.0##	89.1	29	129.5	83.2
Diseases of the Circulatory System	<5	np	4.2	<5	np	8.5
Diseases of the Respiratory System	115	715.2	393.9	110	491.1	403.7
Diseases of the Digestive System	23	143.0	193.9	48	214.3	135.7
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	18##	111.9##	47.3	8##	35.7##	43.5
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	<5	np	10.3	<5	np	10.2
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	7##	43.5##	30.3	10##	44.6##	40.5

Pregnancy Childbirth and the Puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certain Conditions Originating in Perinatal Period	79	491.3	398.8	122	544.6	491.6
Congenital Malformations Deformations & Chromosomal Abnormalities	10##	62.2##	52.1	17##	75.9##	77.2
Symptoms Signs and Abnormal Clinical Laboratory Findings NEC**	24	149.3	115.2	28	125.0	129.3
Injury Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes	26	161.7	158.8	35	156.3	159.6
External Causes of Morbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	157	976.4	623.6	129	575.9	673.7
Total#	512	3,184.1	2,322.4	564	2,517.9	2,441.1

*Numbers commissioned from HosData August 2017. Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research. * Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised # Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital np = not published ## Numbers are very low and rates should be interpreted with caution. ǂ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range) ** Not elsewhere classified*

Hospital Separations** Mildura LGA Children aged 0 - 9 Years (per 10,000 children aged 0-9 years) - by Cause and Indigenous Status, 2013-16ǂ

ICD Chapter	Rate*	
	All Children	Indigenous Children
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	61.2	89.3
Neoplasms	15.7	np
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs and Certain Disorders Involving the Immune Mechanism	33.9	np
Endocrine Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	14.6	-
Mental and Behavioural Disorders	2.9	np
Diseases of the Nervous System	45.2	35.7##
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	14.9	np
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	82.0	129.5

Diseases of the Circulatory System	8.4		np
Diseases of the Respiratory System	294.8		491.1
Diseases of the Digestive System	198.2		214.3
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	29.9		35.7##
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	15.3		np
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	56.1		44.6##
Pregnancy Childbirth and the Puerperium	-		-
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	427.8		544.6
Congenital Malformations Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	72.9		75.9##
Symptoms Signs and Abnormal Clinical Laboratory Findings NEC**	107.9		125.0
Injury Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes	122.1		156.3
External Causes of Morbidity	-		-
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	713.8		575.9
Total	**2,317.4**		**2,517.9**

Numbers commissioned from HosData August 2017. Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research. * Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised # Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital np = not published ##Numbers is very low and rates should be interpreted with caution. ¥ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range)
** Not elsewhere classified.

Health Occupational accidents, Rate of Non-Farm Accidents between 2006-2011 (Per 1,000 Persons in the Non-Farm Labour Force) RETIRED ***(Section 4.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

1.60 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) TL

Over the period 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were 141 hospitalisations of Mildura LGA residents for injuries that occurred while working for income. The rate of hospitalisations per Mildura LGA 2011 labour force (204.5) was lower than Victoria (247.9) and Regional Victoria (297.4).

Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Place of usual residence	No.	2011 labour force	Rate*
Mildura LGA	141	22,984	204.5
Regional Victoria	5,647	632,882	297.4
Victoria**	19,895	2,675,478	247.9

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research.
* Average annual rate per 100,000 labour force in 2011. Note that rates are not standardised.
#Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital
** Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.61 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) TL

Males accounted for 80.1% of hospitalisations, while females accounted for 19.9%. Compared to the state average, Mildura LGA had a slightly greater proportion of female hospitalisations.

Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred while working for income - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	Total	Male		Female	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Mildura LGA	141	113	80.1%	28	19.9%
Victoria**	19,927	16,614	83.4%	3,313	16.6%

Numbers provided by Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.

Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research
#Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital
**Total excludes interstate/unknown residence.

1.62 Workplace injury claims - by industry sector, 2008 – 2014, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL

Between 2008 and 2014, there were 1,362 Workcover claims for workplace injuries that occurred at workplaces registered in Mildura LGA. The health care and social assistance sector and manufacturing sector were the most common industry sectors for which injury claims were made.

Compared to state averages, workplaces registered in Mildura LGA had a notably greater proportion of injury claims in the following sectors:

- agriculture, forestry and fishing
- electricity, gas, water and waste services, and
- transport, postal and warehousing.

Note that LGA figures are based on the registered address of the employer and not the residence of the worker who has made the injury claim.

Workplace injury claims - by industry sector, 2008 – 2014

Industry Sector	Mildura LGA		Victoria
	No.	%	%
A-Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	89	6.5%	2.0%
B-Mining	4	0.3%	0.5%
C-Manufacturing	201	14.8%	19.3%
D-Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	28	2.1%	1.1%
E-Construction	118	8.7%	12.0%
F-Wholesale Trade	89	6.5%	6.7%
G-Retail Trade	79	5.8%	5.4%
H-Accommodation and Food Services	39	2.9%	3.1%
I-Transport, Postal and Warehousing	165	12.1%	7.7%
J-Info. Media & Telecomms	11	0.8%	0.7%
K-Financial and Insurance Services	4	0.3%	0.7%
L-Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	13	1.0%	1.0%
M-Prof., Scientific and Technical Services	11	0.8%	2.7%

N-Administrative and Support Services	36	2.6%	3.3%
O-Public Administration and Safety	114	8.4%	7.4%
P-Education and Training	88	6.5%	6.5%
Q-Health Care and Social Assistance	204	15.0%	14.2%
R-Arts and Recreation Services	31	2.3%	2.9%
S-Other Services	38	2.8%	2.8%
Total No.	1,362		172,303

WorkCover 5 yr of insured claims reported in fin. yrs within LGA by Industry, Affliction and Mechanism, WorkSafe Victoria, April 2014 www.data.vic.gov.au

1.63 Workplace fatalities by sex, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL

Between 1997 and 2015, there were 11 deaths that occurred at workplaces registered in Mildura LGA. Eight deaths were males and three were females. Note that figures include *any* persons (not just workers) who have died from an injury that occurred at a workplace and this includes truck accidents that involve other vehicles or pedestrians.

Workplace fatalities by sex, 1997 to 2015

Location	Males		Females		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Mildura LGA	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11
Victoria	599	95.4%	29	4.6%	628

WorkCover 5 yr of insured claims reported in fin. yrs within LGA by Industry, Affliction and Mechanism, WorkSafe Victoria, April 2014 www.data.vic.gov.au

1.64 Workplace fatalities by age group, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL

Compared to the state average, deaths that occurred at Mildura LGA workplaces were more likely to be of persons aged less than 35 years, although Mildura LGA also had a high proportion of deaths of persons of 'unknown' age.

Workplace fatalities by age group, 1997 to 2015

Age Group	Mildura LGA		Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 15 years	0	0.0%	16	3.3%
15 - 24 years	2	18.2%	44	9.1%

25-34 years	3	27.3%	63	13.0%
35-44 years	1	9.1%	85	17.5%
45-54 years	2	18.2%	108	22.3%
55 - 64 years	0	0.0%	88	18.1%
65 years and over	0	0.0%	69	14.2%
Unknown	3	27.3%	12	2.5%

WorkCover 5 yr of insured claims reported in fin. yrs within LGA by Industry, Affliction and Mechanism, WorkSafe Victoria, April 2014 www.data.vic.gov.au

1.65 Workplace fatalities by industry, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA) TL

The transport and storage industry accounted for the greatest proportion of deaths (45.5%) and this proportion was substantially higher than the state average (8.0%). Agriculture accounted for proportionally less deaths that witnessed at the Victorian level.

Workplace fatalities by industry, 1997 to 2015

Industry	Mildura LGA		Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%
Transport & Storage	5	45.5%	39	8.0%
Agriculture	3	27.3%	151	31.1%
Construction	2	18.2%	104	21.4%
Public administration	1	9.1%	10	2.1%

WorkCover 5 yr of insured claims reported in fin. yrs within LGA by Industry, Affliction and Mechanism, WorkSafe Victoria, April 2014 www.data.vic.gov.au

1.66 Workplace fatalities by cause, 1997 to 2015, WorkSafe Victoria (LGA)

Deaths caused by truck accidents and heavy machinery accidents accounted for the greatest proportions of deaths (each accounted for 36.4% of all deaths).

Workplace fatalities by cause, 1997 to 2015

Industry	Mildura LGA	
	No.	%
Truck accident	4	36.4%

Heavy machinery accident (tractor, trencher, roller, forklift)	4	36.4%
Other*	3	27.3%

WorkCover 5 yr of insured claims reported in fin. yrs within LGA by Industry, Affliction and Mechanism, WorkSafe Victoria, April 2014 www.data.vic.gov.au
* Other includes 1 ATV fatality (agriculture), 1 drowning fatality and 1 electrocution

Health Occupational accidents, Rate of Farm Accidents, 2006-2011 (Per 1,000 Persons in the Farm Labour Force) ***(Section 4.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Data was re-commissioned from Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) at Monash University to resolve methodology issues highlighted with the *2012 Social Indicators Report* (specifically the concern that all accidents, to all ages, occurring on a farm were being called farm accidents yet using only 'farm labour force' as the denominator). This methodology failed to recognise that some accidents were not related to farming at all, for example a young child hurting themselves playing at home. The Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) at Monash University developed tables retrospectively (back to 2006), according to their suggested methodology (rate of injuries occurring on farms to people aged 20 years and older, as a proportion of the entire population aged 20 years and older) to minimise this issue. This data is presented below.

1.67 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL

Over the period 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were 21 hospitalisations of Mildura LGA residents for injuries that occurred on a farm setting. The rate of hospitalisations per Mildura LGA 2012 population (13.4) was lower than Regional Victoria average rate (19.6) but higher than the Victoria average rate (6.6).

Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	No.	2012 ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	21	52,204	13.4
Regional Victoria	847	1,442,366	19.6
Victoria**	1,112	5,628,348	6.6

Numbers provided by Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research * Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) June 2012. Note that rates are not standardised.
#Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital
**Total excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence.

1.68 Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL

In review of data pertaining to injuries that occurred on a farm males accounted for 66.7% of hospitalisations, while females accounted for 33.3%. Compared to the Victoria average, Mildura LGA had a slightly greater proportion of female hospitalisations.

Hospitalisations# for injuries that occurred on a farm - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	Total	Male		Female	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Mildura LGA	21	14	66.7%	7	33.3%
Victoria**	1,158	826	71.3%	332	28.7%

Numbers provided by Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research
#Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital
**Total excludes interstate/unknown residence.

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR – Increase oral health

1.69 1.1.6.1 Rate of potentially preventable dental hospitalisations of children 0–9 years, 2014/2015, Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (LGA) TL

A potentially preventable hospitalisation is an:
"Admission to hospital for a condition where the hospitalisation could have potentially been prevented through the provision of appropriate individualised preventative health interventions and early disease management usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings (including by general practitioners, medical specialists, dentists, nurses and allied health professionals)." (National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18-Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2015)

In 2014/15, there were 252 potentially preventable hospitalisations of Mildura LGA residents for dental conditions. The rate of hospitalisations for Mildura LGA residents (4.7) was higher than the regional Victoria (3.1) and Victoria average (2.7). Hospitalisation rates were also higher than regional Victoria and Victoria rates in each age cohort. Children aged 0 - 9 years (10.6) had the highest rate of hospitalisations out of all age cohorts.

Rate (per 1,000) of potentially preventable dental hospitalisations of children 0–9 years, 2014/2015
Mildura 10.6
Victoria 6.0

Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online July 2017
*Standardised rate per 1000 population, based on 2011 estimated resident population.

1.70 ACSC hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) - total, 2014/2015, Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS (LGA) TL

ACSC hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) – total population, 2014/2015
Mildura 4.7
Victoria 2.7

Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online July 2017
*Standardised rate per 1000 population, based on 2011 estimated resident population.

1.71 ACSC hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) by age group, 2014-2015, Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS

ACSC hospital admissions for dental conditions (rate per 1,000) by age group, 2014/2015

Location	Age Group									
	0 to 9		10 to 19		20 to 29		30 to 64		65 and over	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Mildura LGA	**76**	10.6	**32**	4.3	**29**	4.6	**88**	3.9	**27**	3.0
Regional Victoria	1,532	8.1	440	2.3	387	2.4	1,680	2.5	619	2.3
Victoria	4,398	6.0	1,723	2.5	1,639	1.9	5,609	2.1	2,230	2.6

Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online July 2017
*Standardised rate per 1,000 population, based on 2011 estimated resident population.

1.72 Poor dental health (self-assessed), 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Poor dental health (self-assessed), 2011
Mildura 4.1%
Victoria 5.6%
Rank 64

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, 2011
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

1.73 Average number of decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) teeth, young people aged 0-17 years attending public dental services, 2014 to 2016, Dental Health Services Victoria (LGA) TL

From 2014 to 2016, Mildura LGA children aged 6 to 17 years that attended public dental services had a greater average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth compared to the Victoria average.

Average number of decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) teeth, young people aged 0-17 years attending public dental services, 2014 to 2016

Location	0 to 5	6 to 8	9 to 12	13 to 17

Mildura LGA	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.6
Victoria	1.3	2.6	2.4	3.1

Source: Local Government Area Oral Health Profiles, Dental Health Services Victoria 2016
https://www.dhsv.org.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/28698/Mildura.pdf Accessed 12/07/2017
Note: Data is only collected for people accessing public dental health services (predominantly concession card holders) and does not represent the overall population.

1.74 Average number of decayed, missing or filled permanent (adult) teeth, adults aged 18 years and over attending public dental services, 2014 to 2016, Dental Health Services Victoria

Similarly from 2014 to 2016, Mildura LGA adults that attended public dental services also had a greater average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth compared to the Victoria average. The greatest difference, compared to state average figures, was reported in the 18 to 21 years age group (9.7 versus 6.5 decayed, missing or filled teeth).

Average number of decayed, missing or filled permanent (adult) teeth, adults aged 18 years and over attending public dental services, 2014 to 2016

Location	18 to 21	25 to 44	45 to 64	65+
Mildura LGA	9.7	13.9	19.7	23.7
Victoria	6.5	11.9	18.8	23.0

Source: Local Government Area Oral Health Profiles, Dental Health Services Victoria 2016
https://www.dhsv.org.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/28698/Mildura.pdf Accessed 12/07/2017
Note: Data is only collected for people accessing public dental health services (predominantly concession card holders) and does not represent the overall population.

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.1: Victorians have good physical health
INDICATOR – Increase sexual and reproductive health

Sexual health is an important element of health and wellbeing. Sexual health requires respect, safety and freedom from discrimination and violence; it is influenced by gender norms and power dynamics; and is expressed through diverse sexualities.

Sexually transmissible infections (STI) and blood borne viruses (BBV) place a significant burden on the Victorian community. Syphilis is a notifiable disease in Victoria. Infectious syphilis notifications in Victoria rose 70-fold from nine cases in 2000 to 629 cases in 2014. Syphilis notifications are at their highest levels since the condition became notifiable in 1991 (DHHS, 2014, p142).

1.75 1.1.7.1 Notified cases of AIDS* (2014-2016), National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) DHHS (Loddon Mallee Region)

HIV is preventable, with advances in prevention, testing and treatment providing great potential to significantly reduce new infections and improve health and wellbeing outcomes for those with HIV. Newly acquired HIV infection provides a measure of recent transmission (DHHS, 2017a).

Notified cases of AIDS, 2016
Loddon Mallee region 2

Notified cases of AIDS, 2015
Loddon Mallee region 2

Notified cases of AIDS, 2014
Loddon Mallee region 0
*Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the Department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease

Department of Health and Human Services, 2017, Surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria, Notified cases for Loddon Mallee Region (as at 26 April 2017)
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptRS_LoddonMallee_GR.pdf Accessed 30/04/2017

1.76 Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), AIDS, 2016, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), AIDS, 2016
Mildura 1 (1.9)
Victoria 34 (0.4)

Time Trend – Mildura increased from 0 notifications in 2014 to one notification in 2016 ↑

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), AIDS, 2014
Mildura 0 (rate not available)
Victoria 31

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 11-May-2016 to 10-May-2017 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848).

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/infectious-diseases-surveillance-daily-summaries
Accessed 13/05/2017

1.77 Notifications of Chlamydia per 100,000 population, 2014, Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database (NIDS), Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmissible infection caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Chlamydia is the most commonly notified curable sexually transmitted infection (STI) in Victoria and the most commonly reported notifiable disease in Australia. Most chlamydia infections are asymptomatic. Chlamydia infection has become a major public health problem because of the associated long-term consequences of untreated infection, in particular pelvic inflammatory disease in women, and infertility in women and men (DHHS, 2017a).

The data reported below relate to notifications of Chlamydia received by the Department of Health and Human Services and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease. In Victoria, laboratories and medical practitioners are required to notify cases to the department in writing within five days of diagnosis. Data are presented by residential location and so do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Data for the 2014 reporting period reveals higher rates of notifications of Chlamydia for the Mildura LGA (362.5 per 100,000) compared to their Victorian counterparts (330.7 per 100,000) according the Mildura LGA a rank of 15 from 79 Victorian LGAs.

Notifications of Chlamydia per 100,000 population, 2014
Mildura 362.5
Victoria 330.7
Rank 15

Source: Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database (NIDS), Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.78 Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), gonococcal infection, 2016/2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria

Gonorrhoea is a common curable STI caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae,* which can be transmitted through vaginal, oral or anal sex. Gonorrhoea affects both men and women, but in Victoria is an infection primarily of men who have sex with men. Notifications have increased over the past five years among both men and women in all age groups. Untreated gonococcal infection can lead to serious health consequences including pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility in women, testicular infection in men and can increase the risk of HIV transmission (DHHS, 2017a).

Data provided by the Department of Health captured through the Surveillance of Notifiable Conditions reveals the Mildura LGA has a significantly lower rate of notifications for gonococcal infection (11.6 per 100,000) compared to their Victorian counterparts (124.2 per 100,000). Comparison with 2014 data reveals an almost doubling of actual notification numbers for Victoria between 2014 and 2016 with a slight decline in notification numbers over the same time period for the Mildura LGA.

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), gonococcal infection, 2016/2017
Mildura 7 (11.6)
Victoria 6261 (124.2)

Time Trend – Mildura decreased from 11 gonococcal infection notifications in 2014 to seven notifications in 2016, rates were not provided for the 2014 data ↓

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), gonococcal infection, 2014
Mildura 11 (rate not available)
Victoria 3271

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.

- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 11-May-2016 to 10-May-2017 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848).

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/infectious-diseases-surveillance-daily-summaries
Accessed 13/05/2017

1.79 1.1.7.4 Proportion of sexually active young people who always use a condom, 2014, Healthy Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Safe sex is sexual contact where both parties are protected against sexually transmissible infections (STIs) and unplanned pregnancy. Unsafe sex may put people at risk of STIs such as chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, HIV or hepatitis B, or may result in an unplanned pregnancy (DHHS, 2017a).

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's 2014 About You Survey indicates the Mallee Area has a significantly higher proportion of sexually active young people who always use a condom (47.1%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (27.0%).

Proportion of sexually active young people who always use a condom, 2014
Mallee Area 47.1%
Victoria 27.0%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.80 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Rate of sexually transmissible infections* in young people aged 12–17 years (per 100,000 young people), 2012, Notifiable Infectious Disease Surveillance (NIDS) System, Department of Health http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx (LGA) TL

Rate of sexually transmissible infections* in young people aged 12-17 years (per 100,000 young people), 2012
Mildura 621.6
Victoria 406.4

Time Trend - significant increase in rate (detection of) sexually transmissible infections in young people aged 12-17 years between 2008-2012 ↑

Rate of sexually transmissible infections* in young people aged 12-17 years (per 100,000 young people), 2008
Mildura 166.8

Victoria 224.5

* notified disease types include Chlamydia, Gonoccocal Infection and Syphilis
Source: Notifiable Infectious Disease Surveillance (NIDS) System, Department of Health http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2014

1.81 Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), newly acquired hepatitis C, 2016, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria

Hepatitis C infection is preventable, treatable and curable. New hepatitis C treatments have the potential to eliminate the disease as a public health concern. Untreated viral hepatitis is the leading cause of liver cancer in Australia, with liver cancer being identified as the fastest increasing cause of cancer death in Australia (DHHS, 2017a).

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), newly acquired hepatitis C, 2016
Mildura 0 (0.0)
Victoria 122 (2.1)

Time Trend – Mildura decreased from one newly acquired hepatitis C notification in 2014 to no notifications in 2016 ↓

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), newly acquired hepatitis C, 2014
Mildura 1 (rate not available)
Victoria 188

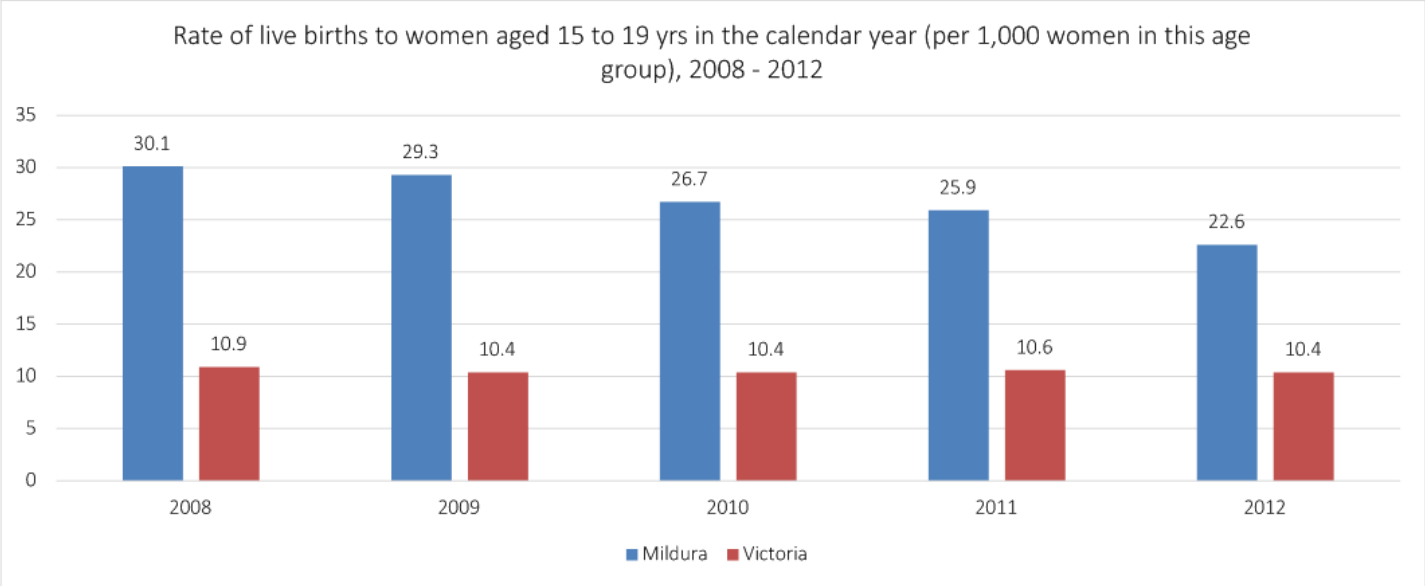
*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 11-May-2016 to 10-May-2017 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848).

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/infectious-diseases-surveillance-daily-summaries
Accessed 13/05/2017

1.82 1.1.7.6 Birth rate for young women 15–19 yrs), 2008 to 2012, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection DHHS (LGA)

Rate of live births to women aged 15 to 19 yrs in the calendar year (per 1,000 women in this age group), 2008 to 2012



Source: Perinatal Data Collection
Methodology: Numerator - Number of live births to women aged under 19 years in the calendar year / Denominator - The female estimated resident population aged 15-19 at 30 June
Note: the teenage fertility rate for girls under the age of 15 years is not reported because it is unstable due to both its low numbers and being not routinely collected.
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 15/05/2017

1.83 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Teenage Fertility Rate, Rate of live births to women aged 15-19 years (per 1,000 women in this age group), 2013-2015, Victorian Perinatal Data Collection DHHS (LGA) TL

Parenthood in the teenage years can result in interrupted (and lower rates of participation in) education, greater dependence on government assistance, increased problems entering the labour market and marital instability. However, the social and economic disadvantage that teenage parents and their babies experience may at least partly be a reflection of the circumstances before the pregnancy and birth. Indigenous women, women from areas of low socioeconomic status, and women with lower educational qualifications, all have higher fertility rates than the general female population. Teenage females who lived in remote and very remote areas were more than 5 times as likely to give birth as their peers in major cities (62 births per 1,000 compared with 12 births per 1,000). At the national level 20% of Indigenous mothers were teenagers, compared with 3% of non-Indigenous mothers (State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report, 2014).

Rate of live births to women aged 15-19 years (per 1,000 women in this age group), 2013-2015
Mildura 20.1
Victoria 8.5

Time Trend Mildura LGA saw decreasing rates of live births to women aged under 19 years between 2012 and 2013-2015 ↓

Rate of live births to women aged 15-19 years (per 1,000 women in this age group), 2012
Mildura 22.6
Victoria 10.4

2013-2015 Rates Methodology: (Numerator - Number of pregnancy women aged 15-19 years / Denominator – Total ERP women aged 15-19 years at 30th June) x 1,000

Teenage Pregnancy, 2013-2015

Measure	MILDURA	State-wide
# of women aged 15-19 who gave birth	113	4,472

Prepared by HOSdata, sourced from the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection
Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity (CCOPMM).

Estimated Resident Population	2013	2014	2015	Total
Mildura LGA - Females - 15-19 years (no.)	1,863	1,885	1,885	5,633
Victoria - Females - 15-19 years (no.)	173,096	174,248	175,942	523,286

Source: Mildura (RC) (LGA) (24780)
http://stat.abs.gov.au/itt/r.jsp?RegionSummary&region=24780&dataset=ABS_REGIONAL_LGA&geoconcept=REGION&datasetASGS=ABS_REGIONAL_ASGS&datasetLGA=ABS_REGIONAL_LGA&regionLGA=REGION&regionASGS=REGION Accessed 20/09/2017

Source: Victoria In Future 2016 (VIF2016), Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by single year of age and sex, Year ending 30th June.
https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/land-use-and-population-research/victoria-in-future-2016/victoria-in-future-data-tables Accessed 20/09/2017

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 10/05/2014

1.84 Total fertility rate(per 1,000)*, 2013-2015, Public Health Information Development Unit, 2017 (LGA) TL

There has been a slightly increasing fertility rate between the 2011 and 2013-15 reporting periods for the Mildura LGA from 2.22 to 2.23. During both time periods the total fertility rate for Mildura is above the Victorian rates.

Total fertility rate (per 1,000)*, 2013-2015
Mildura 2.23
Victoria 1.78

Time Trend – there has been a slightly increasing fertility rate between the 2011 and 2013-15 reporting periods for the Mildura LGA from 2.22 to 2.23 ↑

Total fertility rate (per 1,000)*, 2011
Mildura 2.22
Victoria 1.79

* This entry gives a figure for the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a more direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman. This indicator shows the potential for population change in the country. A rate of two children per woman is considered the replacement rate for a population, resulting in relative stability in terms of total numbers. Rates above two children indicate populations growing in size and whose median age is declining.

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published September 2017

http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 26/10/2017

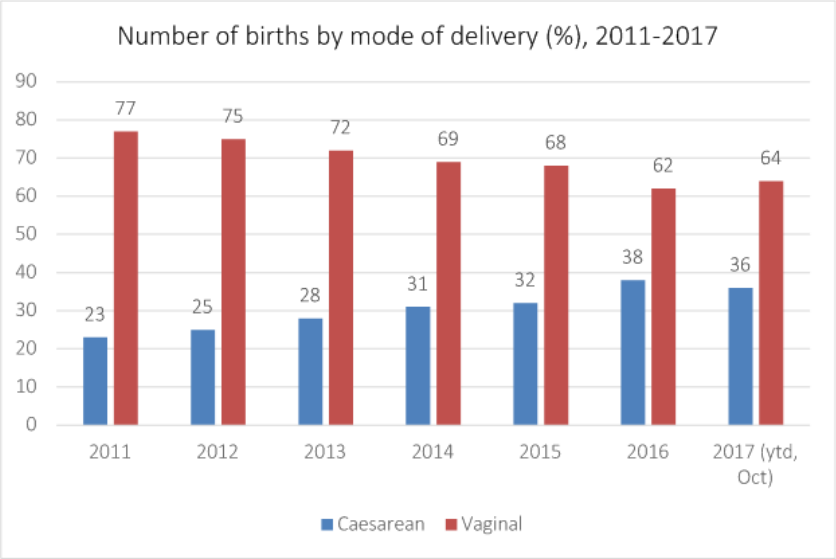
1.85 Number of births by mode of delivery, 2011-2017, Mildura Base Hospital (2017)

Review of the number of births occurring annually at Mildura Base Hospital from 2011 through to October 2017 revealed a steady increase in the rate of Caesarean deliveries, up from 23% in 2011 to 38% in 2016 (and at 36% for the incomplete 2017 year).

Number of births by mode of delivery, 2011-2017

Year	Vaginal	Caesarean	Total Births
2011	683 (77%)	202 (23%)	885
2012	688 (75%)	231 (25%)	919
2013	632 (72%)	251 (28%)	883
2014	606 (69%)	269 (31%)	877
2015	601 (68%)	288 (32%)	891
2016	560 (62%)	338 (38%)	901
Oct ytd 2017	477(64%)	271 (36%)	749

Source: Birthing Outcomes System (BOS), Management Consultants and Technology Services www.mcats.com.au, provided by Mildura Base Hospital October 2017.



Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.2: Victorians have good health
INDICATOR - Increase mental wellbeing

1.86 Subjective Wellbeing (range 0-100), 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL

Our individual responses to life challenges, transitions and disruptions are shaped by our physical, psychological and social capacity to adapt and restore to a balanced state of wellbeing. Subjective wellbeing refers to individuals' perceptions of the quality of their lives, however lifestyle factors and demographic circumstances also have predictive influences. For example, people who find a good work–life balance and stay healthy by eating well and exercising regularly generally report higher levels of wellbeing. Conversely, people living in rental accommodation, remote regions and areas with high cost of living, long commute times and a high population density generally report lower levels of subjective wellbeing.

Subjective wellbeing considers an individual's experience of their life, as well as a comparison of their life circumstances with social norms and values. The International Wellbeing Group (IWBG) identify seven dimensions of life that contribute to subjective wellbeing: standard of living, health, achieving in life, relationships, safety, community, and future security. These domains highlight social connections (personal and community), economic considerations and a sense of purpose as core elements of overall life satisfaction (VicHealth 2016).

Measures draw from the VicHealth Indicators Survey reveals, for both the 2015 and 2011 survey periods, that the Mildura LGA experiences slightly higher levels of subjective well-being than their Victorian counterparts. There was a slight decline in the level of subjective well-being reported by Mildura LGA residents between 2011 and 2015.

Subjective Wellbeing (range 0-100), 2015
Mildura 78.2
Victoria 77.3

Time Trend 2011-2015 – Mildura LGA shows slightly decreasing levels of subjective wellbeing between the 2011 and 2015 survey periods ↓

Subjective Wellbeing (range 0-100), 2011
Mildura 78.5
Victoria 77.5

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.87 Resilience (range 0-8), 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL

Resilience is a fundamental component of mental wellbeing that enables people to cope with adversity and to reach their full potential. It is described as a person's capacity to successfully overcome significant challenges or negative outcomes and restore their previous level of function, thus avoiding mental ill-health. It is generally believed that resilience develops over time, and is important because it provides people with the resources to handle the stresses involved in life transitions and builds the capacity of those at risk of mental illness to better manage it. Resilience is a dynamic quality that evolves through the interaction between people, families, communities and their environment. The presence of resilience in high levels is associated with a lower risk of mental health problems and higher levels of mental wellbeing.

Factors that have been shown to facilitate resilience at the individual level include temperament, self-esteem, self-efficacy, confidence, social skills, emotion regulation and problem solving. At the family/friends level, factors include secure attachment, family environment, quality of parenting, safety and economic security, and respectful relationships, among others. At the broader community and organisation level, factors include connections to clubs, schools and religious groups, opportunities for social and economic participation, and safe, cohesive and connected communities (VicHealth 2016).

Data draw from the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveals the Mildura LGA experiences slightly higher levels of resilience, along a range of 0-8, than their Victorian counterparts (6.5 and 6.4 respectively).

Resilience (range 0-8), 2015
Mildura 6.5
Victoria 6.4

Time Trend - not available, Resilience not reported in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.88 1.2.1.1.A Proportion of adults who report high or very high psychological distress, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA) TL
Happy and Healthy Adolescents have good mental health, Proportion of population experiencing 'high' to 'very high' levels of psychological distress, 2014, *Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health (LGA) TL*

Good mental health is fundamental to the wellbeing of individuals, their families and the population as a whole. Mental health problems and mental illness are major causes of poor health in Victoria. Mental disorders including anxiety, depression, and substance misuse, are estimated to affect almost half of Australians aged 16–85 during their lifetime. Mental health problems and mental illness include a range of cognitive, emotional and behavioural disorders (DHHS, 2017a).

Psychological distress is an important risk factor for a number of diseases and conditions including fatigue, migraine, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cerebrovascular disease, injury, obesity, depression and anxiety. It is also a significant risk factor for risky drinking, smoking and drug use. The Kessler 10 Psychological Distress Scale (K10) has been validated as a screening tool for detecting affective disorders such as depression and anxiety, is currently in use in general practice in Australia and as such is the tool included in the VPHS. The K10 categorises the level of psychological distress over a four-week period and covers the dimensions of nervousness, hopelessness, restlessness, sadness and worthlessness. Individuals are categorised to four levels of psychological distress based on their score: low (10–15), moderate (16–21), high (22–29) and very high (30–50).

Based on the application of the K10 in the VPHS the proportion of Victorian adults with low levels of psychological distress was 61.3% (less than the Mildura LGA level of 65.2%). When the categories of 'high' and 'very high' levels of psychological distress were combined the proportion of Victorian adults was 12.6% compared to the Mildura LGA proportion of 14.0%. This was an increase from the levels reported in the 2011/2012 VPHS (12.7%).

Proportion of adults who report high or very high psychological distress, 2014
Mildura 14.0*%
Victoria 12.6%
Rank 26

Time trend – Mildura LGA experiencing increasing levels of self-reported high or very high psychological distress between the 2011/2012 and 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reporting periods ↑

Proportion of adults who report high or very high psychological distress, 2011/2012
Mildura 12.7%
Victoria 11.1%
Rank 18

* Relative standard error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.
Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

1.89 1.2.1.1.B Proportion of young people who showed high levels of psychological distress (depressive symptoms), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only)

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's 2014 About You Survey revealed, for the Mallee Area, lower proportions of 'high levels of psychological distress' (13.0%) compared to the Victorian level (15.5%).

Proportion of young people who showed high levels of psychological distress (depressive symptoms), 2014
Mallee Area 13.0%
Victoria 15.5%
Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

State collected and analysed data available at the local level data specific to the mental health of young people was limited.

The above measure 'Proportion of young people who showed high levels of psychological distress (depressive symptoms) (2014)' was only available at the Mallee Region level and presented positive results. Data reported following the excerpt below, which draws on headspace Mildura data, suggests less positive mental health outcomes for local youth. For example data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's School Entrant Health Questionnaire indicates a continuing and increasing trend by parents, of children at school entry, reporting high levels of family stress. In 2014 the Mildura LGA had 12.4% of parents reporting high levels of family stress (up from 11.9% in 2012) compared to 11.0% at the Victorian level.

Similarly data from HOSdata based on the Victoria Admitted Episodes Dataset suggests the 'Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per 10,000), Mildura LGA Residents aged 10-19 Years, (2013-16)' was 37.7 (per 10,000) for Mildura compared to 31.3 (per 10,000) for Regional Victoria. More positively the Mildura LGA rate had declined from 54.1 (per 10,000) in 2005-08. Whilst it is always difficult to link improvements in complex social problems to single factors the advent of headspace Mildura in March 2015 may have a bearing on the reduction in hospital admissions for this age cohort.

headspace Mildura

headspace is the National Youth Mental Health Foundation providing early intervention mental health services to 12-25 year olds, along with assistance in promoting young peoples' wellbeing. This covers four core areas: mental health, physical health, work and study support and alcohol and other drug services.

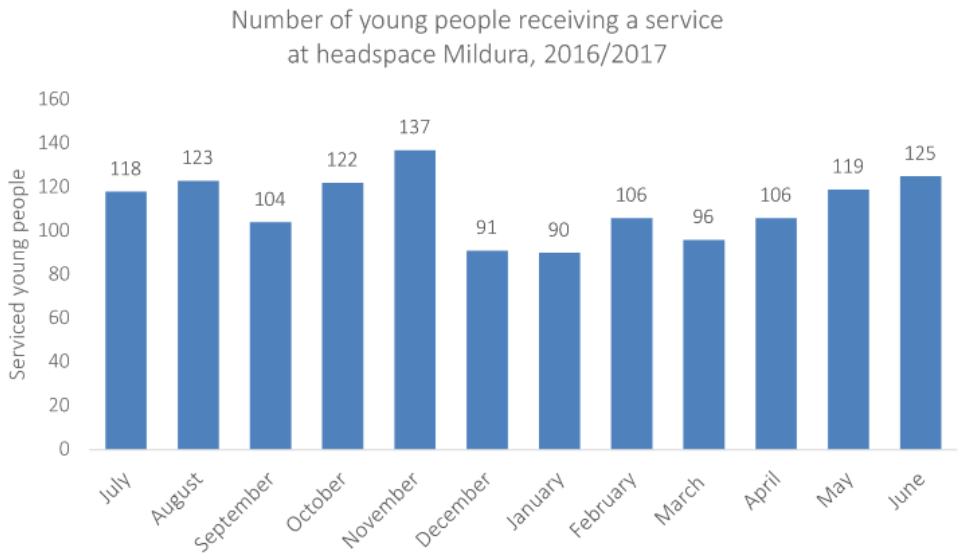
Research reveals that one in four young people have experienced a mental health issue in the past 12 months – a higher prevalence than all other age groups. Alarmingly, suicide is the leading cause of death of young people, accounting for one third of all deaths.

Research shows that 75% of mental health issues emerge before the age of 25. By treating these issues early and providing a holistic model of support, the risk of them developing into more serious problems is greatly decreased.

headspace centres are located across metropolitan, regional and rural areas of Australia. They are built and designed with input from young people so they don't have the same 'look or feel' as other clinical services. The centres are there to help people access health workers – whether it's a GP, psychologist, social worker, alcohol and drug worker, counsellor, vocational worker or youth worker. headspace Mildura is operated by Ramsay Health Care Pty Ltd. All headspace centres are funded by the Australian Government Department of Health. Administration of funding is carried out by the headspace centre's local Primary Health Network, in Mildura's case, Murray (Murray PHN) https://www.headspace.org.au/about-us/who-we-are/ Accessed 15/06/2017.

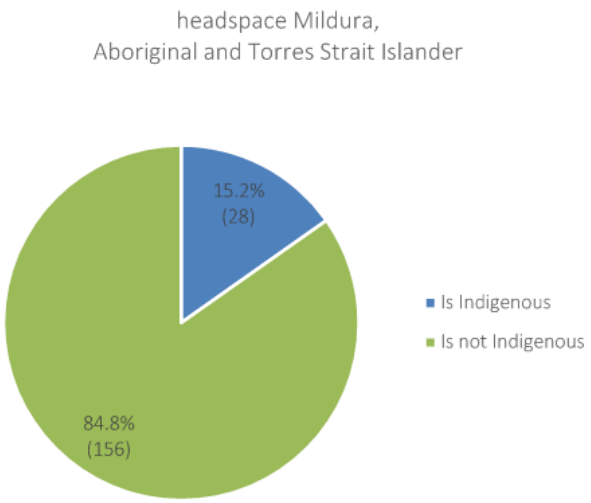
Data was commissioned from headspace Mildura to add further local detail to mental health and wellbeing data measures presented at the municipal and regional levels. The following data reflects use of the headspace service in Mildura since it opened in March 2015. Importantly the figures captured do not differentiate between service users from outside the Mildura LGA so the cross-border population is considered in this data.

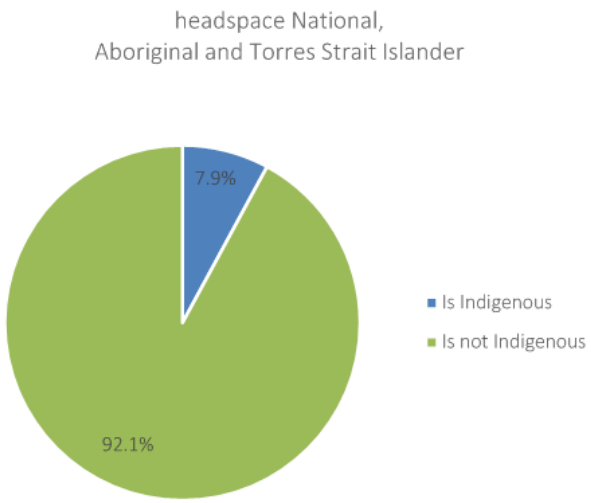
Number of young people receiving a service at headspace Mildura each month, 2016/2017



Source: headspace Mildura, pers. comm. Accessed July 2017

Demographic profile of serviced young people, Indigenous, March 2015 – March 2017





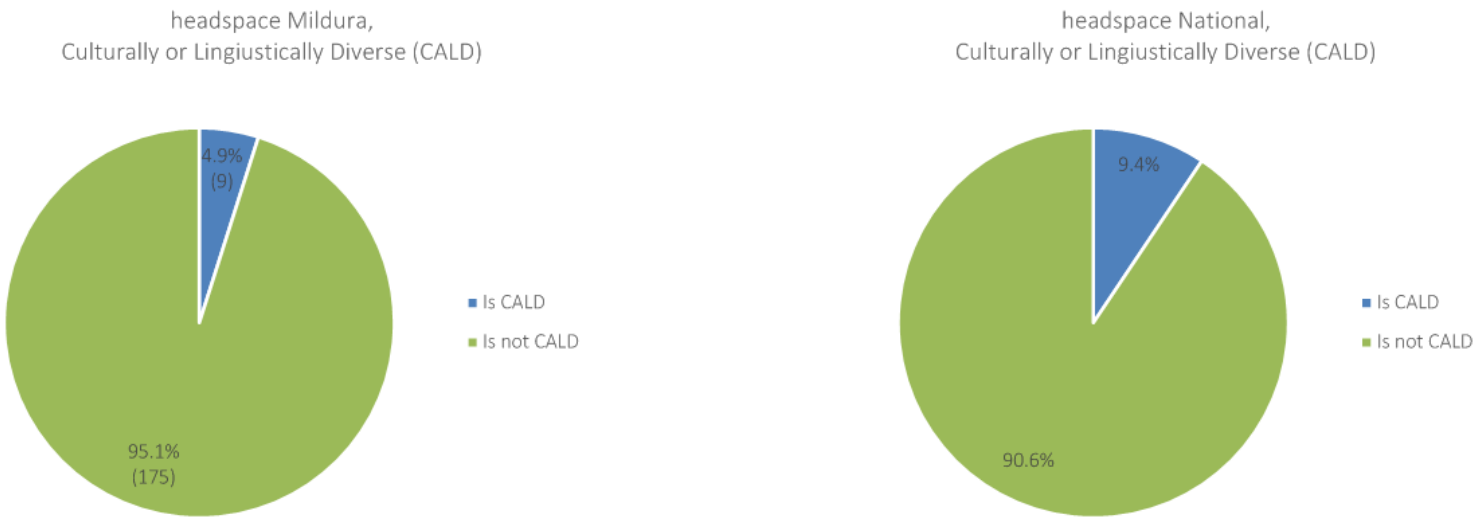
Source: headspace Mildura, pers. comm. Accessed May 2017

Whilst a greater proportion of 'serviced young people' at Mildura headspace identify as Indigenous (15.2%) compared to their national counterparts (7.9%) these figures are in keeping with what might be expected in light of the local demographic.

For example, drawing on 2016 Census of Population and Housing data the proportion of Mildura LGA youth aged 10-24 years who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander was 6.3% (this figure does not allow for the 7.6% of 10-24 years olds for whom 'Indigenous Status' was not stated). Again drawing on 2016 Census of Population and Housing data the proportion of Australia's youth aged 10-24 years who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander was 2.8% (once again this figure does not allow for the 5.5% of 10-24 years olds for whom 'Indigenous Status' was not stated). Extrapolating these figures out the rate of Indigenous youth accessing headspace Mildura is 2.4 times what might be expected based on population, whereas the rate of Indigenous youth accessing headspace services Australia wide is 2.8 times what might be expected based on population.

Source: data drawn from 2016 Census of Population and Housing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profiles for Mildura LGA and Australia http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/ Accessed 20/12/2017

Demographic profile of serviced young people, Culturally or Linguistically Diverse, March 2015 – March 2017



Source: headspace Mildura, pers. comm. Accessed May 2017

No one statistic captured through the ABS Census of Population and Housing is an accurate measure of cultural or linguistic diversity, for example 'Country of Birth of Person by Age' and 'Country of Birth of Parents' could both be considered a reflection, as could 'Language Spoken at Home by Proficiency in Spoken English/Language'. For the purposes of providing a reference point as to whether the demographic profile of serviced young people – in terms of cultural or linguistic diversity – at headspace Mildura is a reflection of the broader community this report draws on Census of Population and Housing data regarding 'Country of Birth of Person by Age'.

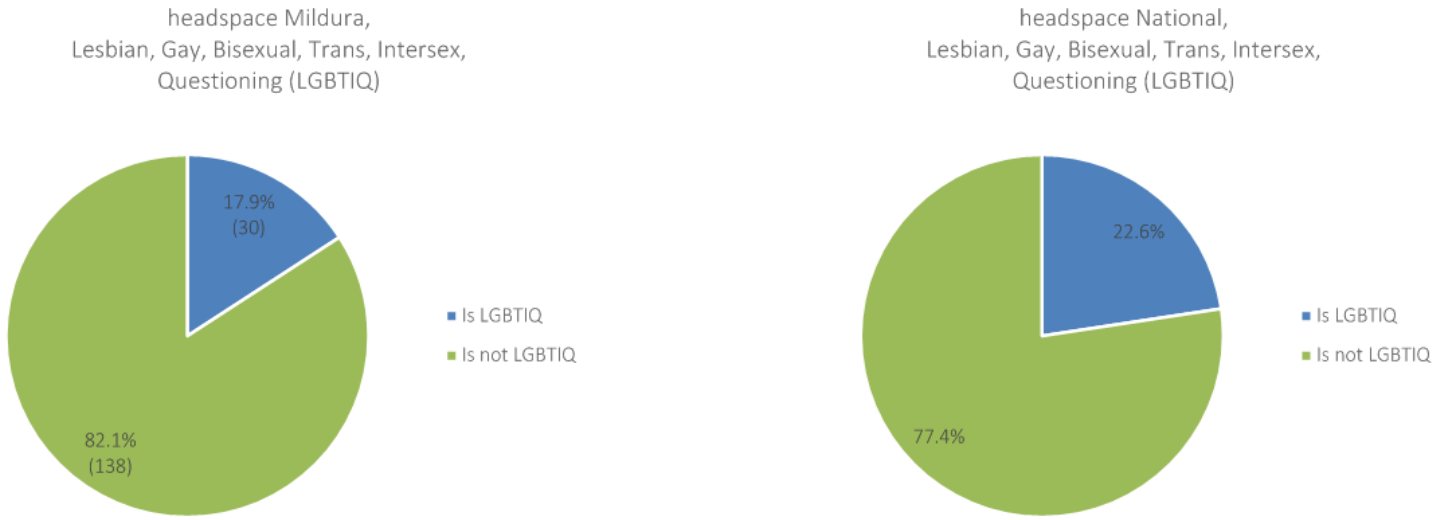
It is also important to note that the age cohorts presented for this measure by the ABS do not reflect well the headspace client base – so the figures below should be considered as guides only.

Of the 13,539 5-24 year olds in the Mildura LGA 11,720 (86.6%) indicate their country of birth as Australia, suggesting 13.4% were born overseas. Of the 5,888,217 5-24 year olds in Australia 4,648,303 (78.9%) indicate their country of birth as Australia, suggesting 21.1% were born overseas. Across the Mildura LGA approximately 36.6% of 5-24 year olds who were born overseas were potentially accessing headspace Mildura. In comparison, using the equivalent National level data 44.5% of 5-24 year olds who

were born overseas were potentially accessing headspace services throughout Australia. However, and as mentioned earlier, using 'Country of Birth of Person by Age' alone as an indicator is a crude system.

Source: data drawn from 2016 Census of Population and Housing General Community Profiles for Mildura LGA and Australia http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/ Accessed 20/12/2017

Demographic profile of serviced young people, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Questioning, March 2015 – March 2017



Source: headspace Mildura, pers. comm. Accessed May 2017

At this stage no ABS Census of Population and Housing data exists to provide a reference point for whether the profile of serviced young people at headspace Mildura is in fact a reflection of the proportion of the local population identifying as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Questioning.

1.90 Absence of sadness, Grade 4 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

Social and emotional competencies are critical for children's successful development throughout their lives. Social and emotional well-being is associated with greater motivation and achievement in school, as well as positive outcomes later in life including post-secondary education, employment, healthy lifestyles, and physical and psychological well-being.

The Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI) questionnaire asks children 23 questions related to their Social and Emotional Development. Three of these questions are scored together to indicate the 'Absence of Sadness' (I feel unhappy a lot of the time, I feel upset about things and I feel that I do things wrong a lot). The 'Absence of Sadness' measure provides a further layer to understanding depression amongst Mildura LGA government school students as depressive symptoms during middle childhood may be able to predict later onset of depression.

Drawing on the MDI data for Grade 4 students in the Mildura LGA reveals 13% of respondents 'agree a little' or 'agree a lot' that 'I feel unhappy a lot of the time', 'I feel upset about things' and 'I feel that I do things wrong a lot'.

Absence of sadness, Grade 4 students (disagree a little, disagree a lot)*, 2016
Mildura 13%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

* i.e. respondents 'agrees a little' or 'agrees a lot' that 'I feel unhappy a lot of the time', 'I feel upset about things' and 'I feel that I do things wrong a lot'

1.91 Absence of sadness, Grade 7 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

For Grade 7 students in the Mildura LGA this increases to 18% of respondents indicating they 'agree a little' or 'agree a lot' that 'I feel unhappy a lot of the time', 'I feel upset about things' and 'I feel that I do things wrong a lot'.

Absence of sadness, Grade 7 students (disagree a little, disagree a lot)*, 2016
Mildura 18%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

* i.e. respondents 'agrees a little' or 'agrees a lot' that 'I feel unhappy a lot of the time', 'I feel upset about things' and 'I feel that I do things wrong a lot'

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report (and Grade 7 report). School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

"Research shows that a single caring adult, be it a family member, a teacher or a neighbour, can make a very powerful difference in a child's life" The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership (2017)

Resilience is defined as the ability to function competently in the face of challenges, adversity or stress. It includes the capacity to recover from difficulties or changes in life circumstances and to adapt and grow from disruptive experiences. Young people who are psychologically resilient are more likely to respond constructively to challenges and difficulties they face in their lives. Resilience includes autonomy (sense of personal agency), relatedness (positive connections with others) and competence (feeling capable or masterful). High levels of resilience are an important protective factor for health and wellbeing, especially during the significant transitions of adolescence and early adulthood (DHHS, 2017a).

As the Middle Years Development Instrument notes "experiences in the middle years, ages 6 to 14, have critical and long lasting effects. They are powerful predictors of adolescent adjustment and future success". During this time, children are experiencing significant cognitive, social and emotional changes that establish their lifelong identity and set the stage for adolescence and adulthood. The overall health and well-being of children in their middle years affects their ability to concentrate and learn, develop and maintain friendships, and make thoughtful decisions. **There is mounting evidence to suggest that positive relationships with adults and peers during this critical time act to increase a child's resiliency and success.**

1.92 Positive relationships with adults and peers, Grade 4 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

ADULTS AT SCHOOL Assesses the quality of relationships children have with the adults they interact with at school. School adults, including teachers, principals and school staff, are in a unique position to form meaningful bonds with children. Research shows that the quality of relationships children have with the adults at their school predicts their levels of anxiety and conduct challenges. Children who perceive their teachers as caring report feeling more academically and prosocially motivated.

Three questions are assessed to inform this measure "At my school there is an adult who: believes I will be a success / really cares about me / listens to me when I have something to say". Four percent of Grade 4 students in the Mildura LGA indicated this was 'not at all true' for them.

Positive relationships with adults at school, Grade 4 students (not at all true), 2016
Mildura 4%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

ADULTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD/ COMMUNITY Assesses the quality of relationships children have with the adults they interact with in their neighbourhood or community. Children who have an adult in their community to whom they look up to and spend time with report higher self-esteem and life satisfaction, feel more competent in school and are less likely to engage in risky behaviour. Supportive community adults can include coaches, religious leaders, friends' parents and neighbours, as well as doctors or

counsellors. Children are asked to rate the following statements: "In my neighbourhood/community there is an adult who: really cares about me / believes that I will be a success / listens to me when I have something to say". Fourteen percent of Grade 4 students in the Mildura LGA indicated this was 'not at all true' for them.

Positive relationships with adults in the neighbourhood/community, Grade 4 students (not at all true), 2016
Mildura 14%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

ADULTS AT HOME Assesses the quality of relationships children have with the adults in their home. Attachment research suggests that the relationships children have with their primary caregiver(s) serve as a model for all future relationships. A healthy parent-child relationship enables children to form other healthy relationships that will serve them throughout their lives. Children are asked to rate the following statements: "In my home there is a parent or another adult who: believes I will be a success / listens to me when I have something to say / I can talk to about my problems". Three percent of Grade 4 students in the Mildura LGA indicated this was 'not at all true' for them.

Positive relationships with adults at home, Grade 4 students (not at all true), 2016
Mildura 3%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

PEER BELONGING Measures children's feelings of belonging to a social group. Beginning in middle childhood, friendships and peer support begin to have a stronger influence on children's school motivation, academic achievement and success. Children begin to place more importance on peer groups than on relationships to adults. During this phase of human development children need to feel they have friends they can count on.

Children absorb information from peers about how to behave, who they are and where they fit. Feeling part of a group can boost self-esteem, confidence and personal well-being. Peer relationships provide opportunities for learning cooperation, gaining support, acquiring interpersonal skills and persisting through difficulties. Children are asked the following questions: "When I am with other kids my age, I feel I belong / I feel part of a group of friends that do things together / I feel that I usually fit in with other kids around me". Ten percent of Grade 4 students in the Mildura LGA 'disagreed a little' or 'disagreed a lot' with this statement.

Peer belonging, Grade 4 students ('Disagree a little' or 'Disagree a lot'), 2016
Mildura 10%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.93 Positive relationships with adults and peers, Grade 7 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

ADULTS AT SCHOOL Assesses the quality of relationships children have with the adults they interact with at school. Three questions are assessed to inform this measure "At my school there is an adult who: believes I will be a success / really cares about me / listens to me when I have something to say". Twelve percent of Grade 7 students in the Mildura LGA indicated this was 'not at all true' for them.

Positive relationships with adults at school, Grade 7 students (not at all true), 2016
Mildura 12%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

ADULTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD/ COMMUNITY Assesses the quality of relationships children have with the adults they interact with in their neighbourhood or community. Young people were asked to rate the following statements: "In my neighbourhood/community there is an adult who: really cares about me / believes that I will be a success / listens to me when I have something to say". Twenty-one percent of Grade 7 students in the Mildura LGA indicated this was 'not at all true' for them.

Positive relationships with adults in the neighbourhood/community, Grade 7 students (not at all true), 2016
Mildura 21%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

ADULTS AT HOME Assesses the quality of relationships children have with the adults in their home. Young people re asked to rate the following statements: "In my home there is a parent or another adult who: believes I will be a success / listens to me when I have something to say / I can talk to about my problems". Eight percent of Grade 7 students in the Mildura LGA indicated this was 'not at all true' for them.

Positive relationships with adults at home, Grade 7 students (not at all true), 2016
Mildura 8%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

PEER BELONGING Measures children's feelings of belonging to a social group. Young people were asked the following questions: "When I am with other kids my age, I feel I belong / I feel part of a group of friends that do things together / I feel that I usually fit in with other kids around me". Fifteen percent of Grade 7 students in the Mildura LGA 'disagreed a little' or 'disagreed a lot' with this statement.

Peer belonging, Grade 7 students ('Disagree a little' or 'Disagree a lot'), 2016
Mildura 15%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 7 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.94 Well-Being Index, Grade 4 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

The Well-Being Index combines MDI measures relating to children's physical health and social and emotional development that are of critical importance during the middle years. These are: Optimism, Happiness, Self-Esteem, Absence of Sadness and General Health. Scores from these five measures are combined and reported by three categories of well-being, providing a holistic summary of children's mental and physical health: 'Thriving,' 'Medium to High' well-being, or 'Low' well-being.

Well-Being Index, Grade 4 students (low well-being*), 2016
Mildura 33%

* Low Well-Being: Children who are reporting negative responses on at least one (of the five) measures of well-being.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.95 Well-Being Index, Grade 7 students, 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

Well-Being Index, Grade 7 students (low well-being*), 2016
Mildura 47%

* Low Well-Being: Children who are reporting negative responses on at least one (of the five) measures of well-being.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 7 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.96 1.2.1.3 Proportion of children living in families with healthy family functioning, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Family relationships and interactions influence childhood development. Supportive and loving family and extended family relationships, healthy family functioning and access to social and family supports all contribute strongly to children's optimal health and wellbeing (DHHS, 2017a).

The following data, a reflection of the entire Mallee Area, indicates that a higher proportion of children in the Mallee are living in families with healthy family functioning (88.9%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (87.5%).

Proportion of children living in families with healthy family functioning, 2013
Mallee Area 88.9%
Victoria 87.5%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.97 Safe and Secure Proportion of children at school entry whose parents report high levels of family stress in the past month, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire, 2014 (LGA) TL

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's School Entrant Health Questionnaire indicates a continuing and increasing trend of parents, of children at school entry, reporting high levels of family stress. In 2014 the Mildura LGA had 12.4% of parents reporting high levels of family stress compared to 11.0% at the Victorian level.

Proportion of children at school entry whose parents report high levels* of family stress in the past month, 2014
Mildura 12.4%
Victoria 11.0%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of children at school entry whose parents report high levels of stress between the 2012 – 2014 SEHQs ↑

Proportion of children at school entry whose parents report high levels* of family stress in the past month, 2012
Mildura 11.9%
Victoria 11.4%

* Number of children at school entry whose parents report high levels of family stress in the past month (based on the question 'Sometimes, families have times when there is more stress/pressure than usual. Overall, how would you rate your own family's stress level over the last month?' Answers are on a 5 point scale and this indicator counts responses in the highest two categories). Examples of 'stressors' include: separation and divorce of parents, death of friend or relative, move to new house, parent(s) change of job, parent's loss of job, new baby in house, remarriage of parent(s), serious illness of parent(s), serious illness of sibling(s), history of abuse to parent, history of abuse to child(ren), alcohol or drug related problem in family, history of mental illness of parent, child witness to violence, parent witness to violence, gambling problem in family.

Source: Department of Education and Training, 2014, Findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014, Summary data for Mildura (RC)
Department of Education and Training, 2012, Findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2012, Summary data for Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/reportdatahealth.aspx Accessed 24/04/2017

1.98 History of mental illness of parent, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014 (LGA) TL

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's School Entrant Health Questionnaire indicates a continuing and significantly increasing trend of parents, of children at school entry, reporting a history of mental illness (of a parent). In 2014 in the Mildura LGA 10.2% of parents reported a 'history of mental illness of parent' compared to only 6.9% at the Victorian level. It is important to note that the proportions at the Victorian level also increased substantially between the 2008 and 2014 reporting periods.

History of mental illness of parent, 2014
Mildura 10.2%
Victoria 6.9%

Time Trend – significantly increasing proportion of children at school entry whose parents report history of parental mental illness between the 2008 – 2014 SEHQs ↑

History of mental illness of parent, 2008
Mildura 3.9%
Victoria 2.6%

Source: Department of Education and Training, 2014, Findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014, Summary data for Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/reportdatahealth.aspx Accessed 24/04/2017
Source: DEECD, 2011, Findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2008, Summary data for Mildura (RC)
DEECD, 2011, Outcomes for Victorian children at school entry State and local findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2008

1.99 Happy and Healthy Adolescents have good mental health, Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged 10-19 Years (per 10,000), 2013-16, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (HOSdata), 2017 (LGA) TL

People with mental illness may require admission to hospital. In hospital, patients can receive specialised psychiatric care in a psychiatric hospital or in a psychiatric unit within a hospital. Patients with mental illness may also be admitted to other areas where health care workers may not be specifically trained to care for the mentally ill. Under these circumstances, the admissions to hospitals are classified as without specialised psychiatric care. Of significance, at the national level:

- There were more than 254,800 mental health-related separations in public and private hospitals in 2014–15, of which more than 3 in 5 (61.7%) were with specialised psychiatric care.
- Involuntary admissions accounted for almost a third (31.1%) of mental health-related separations with specialised psychiatric care.
- The largest number and highest rate of mental health-related separations with specialised psychiatric care were for patients aged 35–44 (34,030 or 10.7 per 1,000 population).
- Depressive episode and Schizophrenia were the most commonly reported principal diagnoses for separations with specialised psychiatric care (17.4% and 13.5% respectively).
- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol and Other organic mental disorders were the most commonly reported principal diagnoses for separations without specialised psychiatric care (18.4% and 12.9% respectively).
- Indigenous Australians had a mental health-related separation rate without specialised psychiatric care that was more than 3 times that of other Australians (12.0 and 3.8 per 1,000 population respectively). https://mhsa.aihw.gov.au/services/admitted-patient/ Accessed 13/05/2017

Over the 2013-16 period, the rate of hospital separations for mental and behavioural disorders in Mildura LGA population aged 10-19 years was 37.7 per 10,000. This rate was higher than the Regional Victoria rate of 31.2. Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital separations for the Mildura LGA decreased notably.

Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per, 10,000), Mildura LGA Residents aged 10-19 Years, 2013-16\

Mildura 37.7
Regional Victoria 31.3

Time Trend - Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital separations decreased notably ↓

Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per 10,000), Mildura LGA Residents aged 10-19 Years, 2005-08\
Mildura 54.1
Regional Victoria 29.3

Year	Mildura LGA		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
2005-08\	166	54.1	29.3	82.3

2013-16\	104	37.7	31.3	92.2

* Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised

** VAED figures commissioned from HosData August 2017. Figures do not include emergency department presentations.
\ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range)

1.100 Health Rate of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged under 19 Years (per 10,000), 2013-16, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (HOSdata), 2017 (LGA) TL ***(Section 4.6 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Over the 2013-16 period, the rate of hospital separations for mental and behavioural disorders in Mildura LGA population aged less than 20 years was 20.3 per 10,000. This rate was higher than the Regional Victorian rate (as was also the case in 2005-2008). Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of separations decreased notably.

Year	Mildura (RC)		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
2005-08\	171	29.0	16.2	47.4
2013-16\	112	20.3	17.0	47.7

Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per 10,000), Mildura RC Residents aged <20 Years, 2013-16\
Mildura 20.3
Regional Victoria 17.0

Time Trend - Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of separations decreased notably ↓

Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders (per 10,000), Mildura RC Residents aged <20 Years, 2005-08\
Mildura 29.0
Regional Victoria 16.2

* Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised
** VAED figures commissioned from HosData August 2017. Figures do not include emergency department presentations.
\ Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range)

1.101 Health Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Residents aged ≥20 Years, 2013-16, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (HOSdata), 2017 (LGA) TL ***(Section 4.5 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Over the 2013-16 period, the rate of hospital separations for mental and behavioural disorders in Mildura LGA population aged 20 years and over was 106.7 per 10,000. This rate was similar to, but remained above, the Regional Victorian average. Between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital separations decreased notably.

Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Mildura RC Residents aged ≥20 Years, 2013-16†
Mildura 106.7
Regional Victoria 100.9

Time Trend – In the Mildura LGA, between 2005-08 and 2013-16, the rate of hospital separations decreased notably ↓

Rate* of Hospital Admissions for Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Mildura RC Residents aged ≥20 Years, 2005-08†
Mildura 154.4
Regional Victoria 101.2

Year	Mildura (RC)		Regional Victoria	Metro Melbourne
	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
2005-08†	2,166	154.4	101.2	226.1
2013-16†	1,713	106.7	100.9	213.2

** Average annual rate per 10,000 population in age group based on 2006 and 2016 URP respectively. Rates are not standardised*
*** VAED figures commissioned from HosData August 2017. Figures do not include emergency department presentations.*
† Date ranges are calendar years and are inclusive (4 years in each range)

1.102 Registered mental health clients per 1,000 population, 2014-2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

When a public mental health service accepts a person's referral, for service delivery or intervention, the person becomes a client of the service and should be registered in the Client Management Interface/Operational Data Store (CMI/ODS) system. Registration involves recording demographic and clinical patient-level data for each client of a Victorian public mental health service. A client should not be registered if they are still being assessed, such as during initial referral, triage or needs assessment.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/mental-health/research-and-reporting/reporting-requirements-for-clinical%20mental-health-services/registration-of-mental-health-clients
Accessed 13/05/2017.

In 2014-2015 the Mildura LGA experienced more than twice the rate of registered mental health clients at 24.0 per 1,000 population to the Victorian rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population. These rates placed the Mildura LGA 6th of the 79 Victorian LGAs for registered mental health clients. The rate for Mildura LGA had declined slightly between the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 reporting periods (from 25.5 to 24.0). In 2012-2013 the Mildura LGA had the second highest number of registered mental health clients of all Victorian LGAs.

Registered mental health clients (per 1,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 24.0
Victoria 11.9
Rank 6

Time Trend – decreasing rate of registered mental health clients per 1,000 population over the reporting period (2012-2013 – 2014-2015) ↓

Registered mental health clients per 1,000 population, 2012-2013
Mildura 25.5
Victoria 11.1
Rank 2

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, 2014–15
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.103 Estimated population with mental and behavioural problems, 2011–13, Public Health Information Development Unit (2014) modelled estimates (LGA) TL

In 2011-12, there were an estimated 3.0 million Australians (13.6%) who reported having a mental and behavioural condition, an increase from 11.2% in 2007-08 and 9.6% in 2001. The most common mental illnesses are depressive, anxiety and substance use disorders; and these three types of mental illnesses often occur in combination. Of the 20% of Australians with a mental illness in any one year, 11.5% have one disorder and 8.5% have two or more disorders. Women are more likely than men to have had symptoms of mental illness. A higher rate of anxiety disorders among women is the main contributor to this difference. The onset of mental illness is typically around mid-to-late

adolescence, and Australian youth (18-24 years old) have the highest prevalence of mental illness than any other age group. Almost one in two (45%) Australians are estimated to experience a mental illness in their lifetime. http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/notes-on-the-data/health-status-disability-deaths/est-mental-total Accessed 10/05/2017.

The measure below, drawn from the Public Health Information Development Unit's Social Health Atlas of Australia presents an estimate of the population with mental and behavioural problems. According to these figures 14.6 people of every 100 in the Mildura LGA will have a mental and behavioural problem compared to only 12.7 for every 100 at the Victorian level. When further differentiated according to gender the increased likelihood for both men and women in the Mildura LGA is consistent. For example 12.4 males (for every 100 males) in the Mildura LGA will have a mental and behavioural problem compared to only 10.0 males (for every 100 males) at the Victorian level, similarly 16.8 females (for every 100 females) in the Mildura LGA will have a mental and behavioural problem compared to only 14.6 females (for every 100 females) at the Victorian level.

Estimated population with mental and behavioural problems (ASR per 100), 2011–13
Mildura 14.6
Victoria 12.7

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

1.104 Estimated male population with mental and behavioural problems, 2011–13, Public Health Information Development Unit (2014) modelled estimates (LGA) TL

Estimated male population with mental and behavioural problems (ASR per 100), 2011–13
Mildura 12.4
Victoria 10.8

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

1.105 Estimated female population with mental and behavioural problems, 2011–13, Public Health Information Development Unit (2014) modelled estimates (LGA) TL

Estimated female population with mental and behavioural problems (ASR per 100), 2011–13
Mildura 16.8
Victoria 14.6

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.2: Victorians have good mental health
INDICATOR – Decrease suicide

Across Victoria, males accounted for 77% of all deaths caused by self-inflicted injuries (suicides) that took place in 2014.
National figures for 2014 indicate that the greatest *number* of suicides in males and in females occurred in the 30 to 54 year age cohort. However, as a *rate* of population in the applicable age group, the highest rate of male suicides was in the 85 years and over age group, while the highest rate of female suicides was in the 35 to 44 years age group (*Causes of death, Australia, 2014, ABS 3303.0).*

1.106 Deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, 0 to 74 years, 2010-2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL

Drawing on aggregated data from 2010-2014 the Public Health Information Development Unit presents the annual average age standardised rate per 100,000 for the Mildura LGA from suicide and self-inflicted injuries (0 to 74 years) as 11.6, higher than the Victorian rate of 9.6. This represented a slight decrease from 11.7 annually for the 2009-2013 period.

Deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, 0 to 74 years (Average annual ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014
Mildura 11.6
Victoria 9.6

Time Trend – deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries decreasing slightly between the 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 reporting periods but remaining above the Victorian rate ↓

Deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, 0 to 74 years, (Average annual ASR per 100,000) 2009-2013
Mildura 11.7
Victoria 9.4

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 10/07/2017

1.107 Intentional injuries treated in hospital (per 1,000 population), 2014, Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) (LGA) TL / R

An **intentional injury** is an injury as a result of deliberate acts by people; that is, harm of one person by another (assault, homicide, neglect) or self-harm. This measure reflects the rate per 1,000 population of intentional injuries treated in hospital, which includes both emergency department presentations and hospital admissions. An injury emergency department presentation is defined as an injury or poisoning that results in a person presenting to a hospital emergency department for treatment and who is triaged (assessed for urgency), including those patients who leave before treatment commences. An injury hospital admission is defined as an injury or poisoning which results in the person being admitted to a hospital bed and being discharged alive after one or more night's stay.

For the 2014-2015 reporting period the Mildura LGA ranked first amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs for intentional injuries treated in hospital with 7.4 per 1,000 population compared to the Victorian rate of 3.0 per 1,000. For the Mildura LGA this had increased from 7.2 per 1,000 during the 2012-2013 reporting period.

Intentional injuries treated in hospital* per 1,000 population, 2014-2015
Mildura 7.4
Victoria 3.0
Rank 1

Time Trend - increasing proportion of the population experiencing intentional injuries requiring treatment in hospital between the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 reporting period ↑

Intentional injuries treated in hospital* per 1,000 population, 2012-2013
Mildura 7.2
Victoria 3.1
Rank 2

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) using data sourced from Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (2014-2015) and Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (2014).
*Includes hospitalisations and emergency department presentations.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.108 Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL

From 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were 183 hospitalisations of Mildura LGA residents for injuries caused by intentional self-harm. The rate* of hospitalisations (116.8) was higher than the regional Victoria rate (114.2) and Victoria rate (100.2).

Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Mildura 116.8
Victoria 100.2

Location	No.	2012 ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	183	52,204	116.8
Regional Victoria	4,943	1,442,366	114.2
Victoria**	16,926	5,628,348	100.2

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research
* Average annual rate per 100,000 population in the applicable age group based on the 2012 ERP. Rates are not standardised.
# **Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital**
**Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.109 Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries - % by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL

As the following table demonstrates Mildura LGA females accounted for 69.9% of hospitalisations, compared to the Victorian figure of 67.2%.

Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries - % by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	Male		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No	
Mildura LGA	55	30.1%	128	69.9%	183	100.0%

Victoria**	5,543	32.8%	11,379	67.2%	16,922	100.0%

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
**Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.110 Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL

Of all hospitalisations for intentional self-harm injuries occurring in the Mildura LGA 4.9% (or 9 of the 183) were occurring to children aged 0-14 years, this was above the proportion for their Victorian counterparts (2.6%). All other ages cohorts sat slightly below their Victorian peers.

Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14

	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-64 years		65+ years		Total
Location	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.
Mildura LGA	9	4.9%	57	31.1%	111	60.7%	6	3.3%	183
Victoria**	434	2.6%	5,299	31.3%	10,423	61.5%	782	4.6%	16,938

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
**Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.111 Hospitalisation# rates for intentional self-harm injuries - children and young people (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA) TL

The rate of hospitalisations per population was higher in the Mildura LGA than the state average for:

- Children aged 0 - 14 years (a rate of 28.0 versus 14.0)
- Young people aged 15 - 24 years (272.0 versus 230.3), and
- Adults aged 25 - 64 (142.7 versus 115.0).

The highest rate of hospitalisations per population was reported in the 15 to 24 years age group.

Hospitalisation# rates for intentional self-harm injuries - children and young people (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	0 - 14 Years			15 - 24 Years		
	No.	ERP	Rate*	No.	ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	9	10,706	28.0\	57	6,985	272.0
Victoria**	434	1,030,048	14.0	5,299	767,126	230.3

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research ERP= 2012 Estimated resident population for age group (ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 30 August 2013)
*Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 ERP. Rates are not standardised.
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
\ Actual number is very low and rate should be interpreted with caution **Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.112 Hospitalisation# rates for intentional self-harm injuries - adults (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University

The rate of hospitalisations per population was higher in the Mildura LGA than the state average for adults aged 25-64 years (a rate of 142.7 versus 115.0) and lower for adults aged 65 years and over (23.3 versus 32.2).

Hospitalisation# rates for intentional self-harm injuries - adults (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	25 - 64 Years			65 Years and over		
	No.	ERP	Rate*	No.	ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	111	25,935	142.7	6	8,578	23.3\
Victoria**	10,423	3,022,152	115.0	782	809,796	32.2

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research ERP= 2012 Estimated resident population for age group (ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 30 August 2013)
*Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 ERP. Rates are not standardised.
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
\ Actual number is very low and rate should be interpreted with caution **Excludes unincorporated Victoria and interstate/unknown residence

1.113 Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries - by self-reported Indigenous status, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University (LGA)

From 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were 16 hospitalisations of Mildura LGA Indigenous residents for injuries caused by intentional self-harm. This figure accounted for 8.8% of all Mildura LGA hospitalisations for this cause. This is above the proportion of the Mildura LGA residents who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander through the 2011 and 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing surveys (3.6% and 3.8% respectively).

Hospitalisations# for intentional self-harm injuries - by self-reported Indigenous status, Mildura LGA, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Self-reported Indigenous status of patient	No. of hospitalisations	% of all hospitalisations
Indigenous - Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	16	8.8%
Not Indigenous - not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	165	91.2%
Total	181	100.0%

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015

Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health
INDICATOR - Increase healthy eating and active living

Modifiable health risk factors are those that are potentially modifiable through changes in lifestyle and/or treatment. Some of these risk factors, such as smoking, excess consumption of alcohol, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet, are often referred to as 'lifestyle risk factors'.

This report presents information on modifiable risk factors that influence health including smoking, alcohol consumption and psychological distress and fruit and vegetable intake, consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drinks, physical activity, pre-obese (overweight) and obesity.

In quantifying the relative contribution of various modifiable risk factors, Begg and colleagues (2003) determined that 14 selected risk factors accounted for 32.2% of the total burden of death, disease and injury. These are outlined in the table right. The remaining 67.8% of the total burden of disease is not accounted for by known modifiable risk factors. It is here that the underlying social determinants of health make their contribution to death, disease and injury (DHHS, 2016).

By 2010 dietary factors were the largest attributable risk factor for burden of disease in Australia, accounting for 10.5% of the total, followed by excess weight or high body mass (8.4%) and smoking (8.3%) (DHHS, 2014).

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Health loss attributable to 14 selected risk factors, by all causes, Australia, 2003

Risk factor	Per cent
Tobacco use	7.8
High blood pressure	7.6
High body mass	7.5
Physical activity	6.6
High blood cholesterol	6.2
Alcohol consumption	2.3
Low consumption of fruit and vegetables	2.1
Illicit drug use	2.0
Occupation exposures and hazards	2.0
Intimate partner violence	1.1
Child sexual abuse	0.9
Urban air pollution	0.7
Unsafe sex	0.6
Osteoporosis	0.2
Total attributable health loss	32.2

"Two-thirds of Victorian adults consume too many kilojoules, and Victorian children are getting about 40% of their energy intake from discretionary foods. These consumption patterns are fuelling our epidemic of obesity and chronic disease. The current societal environment is one that offers disproportionate access, affordability and promotion of discretionary foods that are the major contributors to poor diets" (DHHS, 2014).

"Poor diet is the largest cause of early death and ill health – more than smoking – and is estimated to cause 9,000 deaths a year" (DHHS,2014).

1.114 1.3.1.1.A Proportion of the population who do not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS

Daily intake of fruit and vegetables is used as a proxy measure of the quality of a person's diet in Australia and internationally. New Australian dietary guidelines were introduced in 2013, altering some of the serving sizes and recommendations for fruit and vegetable consumption based on sex and age. Analysis of the Victorian Population Health Survey 2014 data has been undertaken using the 2013 Australian guidelines.

The 2013 Australian guidelines recommend a minimum daily vegetable intake of 5½ serves for men 18 years of age or 51–70 years of age, six serves for men 19–50 years of age and five serves for men 71 years of age or older. The recommended minimum daily vegetable intake for women 18 years of age or older is five serves, where a serve is defined as half a cup of cooked vegetables or a cup of green leafy or raw salad vegetables. The recommended minimum daily fruit intake is two serves for people 12–18 years of age and two serves for those 18 years of age or older, where a serve is defined as one medium piece or two small pieces of fruit or one cup of diced pieces (DHHS, 2016).

Based on these 2013 Guidelines 54.7% of the Mildura LGA population are not meeting the recommended minimum daily intake of fruit and vegetables compared to 48.6% of their Victorian counterparts – affording the Mildura LGA a rank of 10th from all 79 Victorian LGAs. More positively however less of the Mildura LGA population is not meeting these guidelines than was the case in 2011-2012 (57.4%).

Proportion of the population who do not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, 2014
Mildura 54.7%
Victoria 48.6%
Rank 10

Time Trend* improving levels of fruit and vegetable consumption occurring between 2011-2012 and 2014 ↓

Proportion of the population who do not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, 2011-2012
Mildura 57.4%
Victoria 51.1%
Rank 9

*Time trend should be interpreted with caution as the 2003 Australian Guidelines informed the 2012-2012 VPHS and the 2013 Guidelines informed the 2014 VPHS.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC

1.115 1.3.1.1.C Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Similar to the results reported for young people across the Mallee Area (below), more children in the Mallee Area (2.8%) are eating the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables compared to their Victorian counterparts (2.6%). That aside the vast majority of children in the Mallee Area (97.2%) are not meeting the daily minimum requirements.

Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables, 2013
Mallee Area 2.8%
Victoria 2.6%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.116 1.3.1.1.B Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables (NHMRC guidelines), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

In contrast to the measure above, data specific to young people would indicate more favourable results. However these results are for the broader 'Mallee Area' as opposed to the Mildura LHA more specifically, indicating that for the Mallee Area 18.5% of young people are eating the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables compared to their Victorian counterparts (10.6%).

Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit and vegetables, Mallee Region (NHMRC guidelines), 2014
Mallee Area 18.5%
Victoria 10.6%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.117 1.3.1.2.A Proportion (%) of the population consuming fruit (2 + serves per day), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL)

Proportion (%) of the population consuming fruit (2+ serves per day), 2014
Mildura 41.8%
Victoria 47.8%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.118 1.3.1.2.C Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit, 2013
Mallee Area 78.8%
Victoria 73.2%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.119 1.3.1.2.B Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit (NHMRC guidelines), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of fruit (NHMRC guidelines), 2014
Mallee Area 47.7%
Victoria 58.8%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.120 1.3.1.2.D Proportion (%) of the population consuming vegetables (3-4 serves per day), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS

Proportion (%) of the population consuming vegetables (3-4 serves per day), 2014
Mildura 28.6%
Victoria 26.2%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.121 1.3.1.2.F Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of vegetables, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Proportion of children who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of vegetables, 2013
Mallee Area 3.4%
Victoria 2.9%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.122 1.3.1.2.E Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of vegetables (NHMRC guidelines), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Proportion of young people who eat the minimum daily recommended serves of vegetables (NHMRC guidelines), 2014
Mallee Area 2.6%
Victoria 2.1%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.123 Eating breakfast (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

Eating breakfast not only increases nutrient intake for building strong bodies, it also immediately improves cognitive, behavioural, and emotional functioning, including memory. Studies have found that skipping breakfast is more common among girls, children in lower socioeconomic families, and among older children.

The Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI) found that 18% of Grade 4 students across the Mildura LGA ate breakfast 2 or fewer times per week.

How often do you eat breakfast? (Grade 4) (2 or fewer times per week), 2016
Mildura 18%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.124 Eating breakfast (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

More alarmingly the Middle Years Development Instrument found that 32% of Grade 7 students across the Mildura LGA ate breakfast 2 or fewer times per week.

How often do you eat breakfast? (Grade 7) (2 or fewer times per week), 2016
Mildura 32%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 7 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.125 1.3.1.3.A Proportion of adult population who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS

The evidence shows that consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drinks has significantly contributed to the obesity epidemic. The consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages is not only associated with weight gain but also with increased risk of other health problems such as dental caries, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

In the 2011–12 Victorian Population Health Survey questions were included for the first time to measure the consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drinks in Victoria. The term 'sugar-sweetened soft drinks' refers to any beverage with added sugar, and includes carbonated drinks, flavoured mineral water, cordial, sports drinks and energy drinks. Ready-to-drink alcoholic beverages were also included as sugar-sweetened beverages as they are mixed with other flavours such as fruit juice or soft drink. All clear, non-flavoured mineral water and soda water were excluded. At the Victorian level the proportion of the adult population who drank these soft drinks daily was significantly higher in 25–34-year-old men and women compared with all Victorian men and women (DHHS, 2016).

Across the Mildura LGA the 2014 VPHS revealed that 9.3% of the adult population consumed sugar sweetened beverages daily compared to 11.2% of the Victorian adult population. This lower rate saw the Mildura LGA ranked 61st of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Proportion of adult population who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, 2014
Mildura 9.3%
Victoria 11.2%
Rank 61

Time Trend – between the 2011-2012 and 2014 Victorian Population Health Surveys there was a decreasing proportion of the Mildura population drinking sugar sweetened beverages daily ↓

Percentage of persons who drink soft drink every day, 2011-2012
Mildura 14.6%
Victoria 15.9%
Rank 54

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. and https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

1.126 1.3.1.3.B Proportion of adolescents 10–17 years who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, About You DET (Regions) NOTE data not available through the VCAMS Portal

1.127 1.3.1.3.C Proportion of children 5–12 years who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily, VCHWS DET (Regions) NOTE data not available through the VCAMS Portal

1.128 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at discharge from hospital, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2015/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL

'breastfeeding is an unequalled way of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants' World Health Organisation

Breastfeeding until at least six months of age has been recommended internationally by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and in Australian by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). The NHMRC *Infant Feeding Guidelines* also recommend continued breastfeeding to around 12 months. Breastfeeding is known to provide nutrition and strengthen the immune system, resulting in benefits for both mothers and babies. Early childhood nutrition is important for an infant's survival, growth and development, and to enhance health throughout the lifecycle. For infants, it provides many health benefits, including reducing the risk of infection, asthma, allergies and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). It also helps to improve cognitive development and offers protection against obesity and chronic diseases in later life. Breastfeeding may assist with bonding and attachment between the mother and the baby. For mothers, it provides many positive health effects, such as reducing the risk of some cancers and osteoporosis (AIHW, 2012 and DEECD, 2013).

Mothers may not breastfeed or discontinue breastfeeding their infants for a number of reasons including difficulty breastfeeding and unsupportive environments for breastfeeding (DHHS, 2017a).

Data drawn from the 2014/2015 Maternal and Child Health report would indicate a slightly higher proportion of infants in the Mildura LGA are fully breastfed at discharge from hospital (73.8%) than the Victorian rate (72.8%). However from this point onwards all Mildura LGA breastfeeding rates at the captured ages of 2 weeks, 3 months and 6 months sit below the corresponding Victorian rates. A trend which is also consistent over the 2012/2013 to 2014/2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at discharge from hospital, 2014/2015
Mildura 73.8%
Victoria 72.8%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA decreasing rates of breastfeeding at discharge from hospital between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↓

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at discharge from hospital, 2012/2013
Mildura 74.0%

Victoria 74.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

1.129 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 2 weeks of age, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 2 weeks of age, 2014/2015
Mildura 65.5%
Victoria 66.1%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA decreasing rates of breastfeeding at 2 weeks of age between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↓

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 2 weeks of age, 2012/2013
Mildura 66.0%
Victoria 67.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

1.130 1.3.1.5 Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed to three months of age, 2014/2015, Maternal and Child Health Collection (MCH) DET
Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 3 months of age, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2016 Data Report (LGA) TL

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 3 months of age, 2014/2015
Mildura 49.8%
Victoria 51.4%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA increasing rates of breastfeeding at 3 months of age between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 3 months of age, 2012/2013

Mildura 42.0%
Victoria 51.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

1.131 Percentage of infants fully breastfed at three months, 2011/2012, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL / R

Percentage of infants fully breastfed at three months, 2011/2012
Mildura 43.3%
Victoria 51.4%
Rank 68

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.132 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 6 months of age, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health Mildura LGA 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 6 months of age, 2014/2015
Mildura 19.2%
Victoria 34.0%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA increasing rates of breastfeeding at 6 months of age between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

Proportion of infants fully breastfed at 6 months of age, 2012/2013
Mildura 13.0%
Victoria 34.0%

Source: DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, North-Western Victoria Region
DET, Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Report, 2014-2015, Statewide
DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report

1.133 1.3.1.6.A Proportion of adults who are sufficiently* physically active, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA)

Physical inactivity is a major modifiable risk factor for a range of conditions, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, osteoporosis, depression, anxiety and falls among the elderly. Moreover, physical activity improves cognitive function in the elderly, prevents weight gain and, in conjunction with a low-calorie diet, promotes weight loss. The evidence suggests that health benefits accrue with increasing levels of physical activity and that this protective effect occurs even if adopted in middle and later life. Therefore physical activity is an obvious target for health promotion.

The level of health benefit achieved from physical activity partly depends on the intensity of the activity. In general, to obtain a health benefit from physical activity requires participation in moderate-intensity activities (at least). Accruing 150 or more minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity (such as walking) or 75 or more minutes of vigorous physical activity and doing muscle-strengthening activities on at least two days on a regular basis over one week is believed to be 'sufficient' for health benefits and is the recommended threshold of physical activity for adults between 18 and 64 years of age according to *Australia's physical activity and sedentary behaviour guidelines* (DoH 2014). These national guidelines also recommend minimising the amount of time spent in prolonged sitting and to break up long periods of sitting as often as possible. The guidelines recommend that people 65 years of age or older should accumulate at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on most days.

Based on these Guidelines and drawing on data from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 45.6% of adults in the Mildura LGA are sufficiently physically active compared to only 41.4% of their Victorian counterparts.

Proportion of adults who are sufficiently* physically active, 2014
Mildura 45.6%
Victoria 41.4%

*where 'Sufficient time' (=150 mins moderate intensity) and muscle strengthening sessions (=2)

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

1.134 Percentage of persons who do not meet physical activity guidelines (persons, males, females), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Similarly only 46.5% of the Mildura LGA population DO NOT meet physical activity guidelines compared to their Victorian counterparts (54.0%) affording the Mildura LGA a rank of 73 from the 79 Victorian LGAs.

When differentiated by gender, below, it is revealed that whilst both men and women in the Mildura LGA are performing more favourably than their Victorian counterparts but for Mildura LGA men this is especially so. For example women in the Mildura LGA DO NOT meet physical activity guidelines 53.8% of the time compared to 56.1% of Victorian women (affording Mildura LGA women a rank of 45 from 79 LGAs). Men in the Mildura LGA DO NOT meet physical activity guidelines 38.1% of the time compared to 52.0% of Victorian men (giving Mildura LGA men a rank of 75 from 79 LGAs).

Percentage of persons who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2014
Mildura 46.5%
Victoria 54.0%
Rank 73

Time Trend – increasing proportions of the Mildura LGA were failing to meet Physical Activity Guidelines* between the 2011-2012 and 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reporting periods ↑

Percentage of persons who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2011-2012
Mildura 24.1%
Victoria 26.6%

* Note between the reporting periods Physical Activity Guidelines had changed and the 2011-2012 figure is based on the 1999 Guidelines

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: Department of Health 2014. Victorian Population Health Survey 2011–12, survey findings. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

Percentage of females who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2014
Mildura 53.8%
Victoria 56.1%
Rank 45

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

Percentage of males who do not meet physical activity guidelines, 2014
Mildura 38.1%
Victoria 52.0%
Rank 75

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

1.135 1.3.1.6.C Proportion of children who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Drawing on data from the Department of Education and Training's Victorian Children's Health and Wellbeing Survey reveals, for the Mallee Area (not the Mildura LGA specifically) 67.9% of children are achieving the recommended amount of physical activity every day compared to 62.2% of their Victorian counterparts.

Proportion of children who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2013
Mallee Area 67.9%
Victoria 62.2%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.136 1.3.1.6.B Proportion of young people who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Drawing on data from the Department of Education and Training's About You Survey reveals, for the Mallee Area (not the Mildura LGA specifically) only 24.7% of young people are achieving the recommended amount of physical activity every day compared to 26.0% of their Victorian counterparts.

Proportion of young people who do the recommended amount of physical activity every day, 2014
Mallee Area 24.7%
Victoria 26.0%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.137 Physical Activity - 0 days per week, 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA) TL

Increasing participation in physical activity has health, social and economic benefits. The benefits of regularly engaging in physical activity are improved physical health, reduced risk of chronic disease, reduced risk of becoming overweight or obese, the development of stronger social connections, and improved mental wellbeing. Yet research shows that physical activity levels vary by social position. ABS Census data reveals that Australians with lower levels of education, those who are unemployed, or those living in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhoods are more likely to be inactive or do low levels of physical activity. Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander adults are less likely to be physically active than non-Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander adults, and females tend to be less active than males throughout their lifespan.

In Australia, the estimated cost of physical inactivity to the health sector is over $672 million dollars per year. The potential savings to the Australian health sector from reducing physical inactivity by just 10% is $96 million per year, with an increase in leisure, home and workforce productivity of $162 million (DHHS, 2016).

The 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey explored 4 dimensions of physical activity including:

- Physical activity frequency (30 minutes or more) by days per week
- Participation in organised physical activity
- Participation in non-organised physical activity
- Sedentary behaviour at work

The first three of which are explored below.

The 2015 VicHealth Indicators survey reveals that 20.3% of the Mildura LGA population undertakes physical activity '0' days per week compared to their Victorian counterparts who undertake '0' days of physical activity per week (18.9%).

Physical Activity – 0 days per week, 2015
Mildura 20.3%
Victoria 18.9%

Time Trend – not available, Physical Activity not reported in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.138 Organised physical activity - Participation in any organised physical activity (i.e. organised by a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre or a sports club or association), 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA) TL

By contrast a slightly higher proportion of Mildura LGA residents participate in an organised physical activity (28.8%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (28.7%).

Participation in any organised Physical Activity, 2015
Mildura 28.8%
Victoria 28.7%

Time Trend – not available, participation in any organised Physical Activity not reported in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.139 Non-organised physical activity - Participation in any non-organised physical activity (i.e. walking, cycling, gym or fitness), 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA) TL

A lesser proportion of Mildura LGA residents participate in non-organised physical activity (68.7%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (70.5%).

Participation in any non-organised Physical Activity, 2015
Mildura 68.7%
Victoria 70.5%

Time Trend – not available, participation in any non-organised Physical Activity not reported in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.140 1.3.1.7 Proportion of journeys that use active transport, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey

A lesser proportion of Mildura LGA's adult population cycle for transport for trips longer than 10 minutes with 96.8% indicating they DO NOT do this at all compared to their Victorian counterparts (92.9%).

Proportion (%) of adult population cycling for transport for trips longer than 10 minutes during the preceding week (**none**), by frequency, 2014
Mildura 96.8%
Victoria 92.9%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

Similarly a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA's adult population walked for transport for trips longer than 10 minutes with 65.6% indicating they DO NOT do this at all compared to their Victorian counterparts (57.4%).

Proportion (%) of adult population who walked for transport for trips longer than 10 minutes during the preceding week (**none**), by frequency, 2014
Mildura 65.6%
Victoria 57.4%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

1.141 1.3.1.9 Proportion of adults sitting for eight or more hours on an average weekday, 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Respondents were asked about the time they spent sitting while at work, while at home, while doing study and during leisure time. This included time spent sitting at a desk, in the car, reading or sitting or lying down to watch television. At the Victorian level a significantly higher proportion of men spent eight hours or more sitting on an average weekday during the preceding week compared with the proportion of women. A significantly higher proportion of men 25–54 years of age spent eight hours or more sitting compared with all Victorian men.

Positively a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA's adult indicated they sit for eight hours or more on an average weekday (15.6%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (23.8%).

Proportion of adults sitting for eight or more hours on an average weekday, 2014
Mildura 15.6%
Victoria 23.8%

For adults sitting for 6 hours but less than 8 hours on an average weekday Mildura LGA's adult population was slightly higher (14.9%) than their Victorian counterparts (14.4%).

Proportion of adults sitting 6 - <8 hours on an average weekday, 2014
Mildura 14.9*%
Victoria 14.4%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

1.142 Percentage of persons who sit for at least 7 hours per day, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 (LGA) TL / R

Similar data, captured through the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey, would confirm the more significantly positive findings indicating that only 24.8% of the Mildura LGA population sits 'for at least 7 hours per day' compared to 32.6% of their Victorian counterparts.

Percentage of persons who sit for at least 7 hours per day, 2011
Mildura 24.8%
Victoria 32.6%
Rank 43

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.143 Percentage of persons who visit a green space at least once per week, 2011, VicHealth Indicators (LGA) TL / R

Data drawn from the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey indicates Mildura LGA residents spend less time each week visiting 'green space' than their Victorian counterparts (42.7% compared to 50.7% respectively).

Percentage of persons who visit a green space at least once per week, 2011
Mildura 42.7%
Victoria 50.7%
Rank 61

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.144 1.3.1.10.B Proportion of children who use electronic media for more than two hours per day, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's VCHW Survey indicates that children across the Mallee Area are spending less time on electronic media than their peers with only 14.3% of Mallee Area children using electronic media for more than two hours per day compared to their Victorian counterparts (17.7%).

Proportion of children who use electronic media for more than two hours per day, 2013
Mallee Area 14.3%
Victoria 17.7%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.145 1.3.1.10.A Proportion of young people who use electronic media for more than two hours per day, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

In contrast data drawn from the Department of Education and Training's About You Survey indicates that young people across the Mallee Area are spending more time on electronic media than their peers with 67.6% of Mallee Area youth using electronic media for more than two hours per day compared to their Victorian counterparts (61.1%).

Proportion of young people who use electronic media for more than two hours per day, 2014
Mallee Area 67.6%
Victoria 61.1%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.146 Use of After-School Time, (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

The MDI sought to better understand how school-aged children spend their after-school hours (from 3pm to 6pm). These are known as the "critical hours" because they are the hours in which children are most often left unsupervised. Broadly this time is either organised into structured activities or unstructured activities.

Children's involvement in activities outside of school hours exposes them to important social environments. Organised after-school activities such as art and music classes, sports, and community groups provide distinct and important experiences that have been shown to boost children's competence, self-esteem, school engagement, personal satisfaction and academic achievement. After-school activities allow children to meet new friends, to strengthen existing friendships, and to feel like they belong to a group of peers with shared interests. For some children, after-school programs can serve as an opportunity to bridge the gap between family and peers. Children who are more involved in extracurricular activities tend to experience better school success and are less likely to drop out.

The MDI also explores children's experiences in unstructured activities. Children are asked about the type of unstructured activities they are involved in and how often they are involved in these activities during after-school hours. At the Victorian level completing homework assignments, watching television or videos (including Netflix and YouTube), and computer use are three unstructured activities that children report spending most of their time on during the after-school period.

Ultimately a balance of several activities both structured and unstructured, rather than spending a lot of time on any one particular interest or activity, is the most optimal for supporting children's holistic development. Four results for the 'use of after-school time' indicator are reported here for the Mildura LGA – 'any organised activity', 'playing video or computer games', 'watching TV or netflix' and 'doing homework'.

Any Organised Activity (Grade 4) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many days did you participate in: any after-school activity that was structured and supervised by an adult (2+ times per week), 2016

Mildura 60%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Any Unstructured Activity (Grade 4) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many hours did you spend: playing video or computer games (more than 2 hours), 2016

Mildura 19%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Any Unstructured Activity (Grade 4) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many hours did you spend: Watching TV, Netflix, Youtube or something else (more than 2 hours), 2016

Mildura 30%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Any Unstructured Activity (Grade 4) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many hours did you spend: Doing homework (more than 2 hours), 2016

Mildura 4%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.147 Use of After-School Time, (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

Any Organised Activity (Grade 7) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many days did you participate in: any after-school activity that was structured and supervised by an adult (2+ times per week), 2016

Mildura 58%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Any Unstructured Activity (Grade 7) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many hours did you spend: playing video or computer games (more than 2 hours), 2016

Mildura 21%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Any Unstructured Activity (Grade 7) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many hours did you spend: Watching TV, Netflix, Youtube or something else (more than 2 hours), 2016

Mildura 36%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Any Unstructured Activity (Grade 7) - During last week after school (from 3pm-6pm), how many hours did you spend: Doing homework (more than 2 hours), 2016

Mildura 3%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 7 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.148 Frequency of Good Sleep (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

School-age children need approximately ten hours of sleep a night. Proper sleep not only affects children's cognitive capacities, but also helps regulate mood. Children who are not getting enough sleep are at risk for developing behavioural problems that closely mimic symptoms associated with ADHD: hyperactivity, impulsivity and problems sitting still and/or paying attention. Short sleep duration is also associated with the development of obesity from childhood to adulthood. Children were asked: "How often do you get a good night's sleep?" and "What time do you usually go to bed during the weekdays?"

Drawing on the Middle Years Development Instrument 21% Grade 4 students in the Mildura LGA were identified as experiencing a 'good night's sleep' two or fewer times per week.

Frequency of Good Sleep (Grade 4) (2 or fewer times per week), 2016
Mildura 21%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

1.149 Frequency of Good Sleep (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

Drawing on the Middle Years Development Instrument 29% Grade 7 students in the Mildura LGA were identified as experiencing a 'good night's sleep' two or fewer times per week.

Frequency of Good Sleep (Grade 7) (2 or fewer times per week), 2016
Mildura 29%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 7 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health
INDICATOR – Reduce overweight and obesity

Excess weight is a condition of abnormal and excessive fat accumulation, to the extent that the health and wellbeing of an individual may be adversely affected. Excess weight is a major determinant of premature death and avoidable ill health. It affects the risk of CVD, type 2 diabetes, musculoskeletal conditions and some cancers. In addition to affecting the health of the individual, overweight and obesity places an increasing burden on health services, social support and economic productivity. Childhood obesity has both intermediate and long-term effects on health and wellbeing with excess weight in children often leading to excess weight in adults (DHHS, 2017a).

Weight gain is generally caused by an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. While the factors driving this imbalance at a population level are complex, it is clear that poor nutrition is a key cause of overweight and obesity. In Victoria adult obesity rates, but not overweight, are strongly associated with socioeconomic disadvantage. At the population level, a common indicator of excess weight (approximating body fat) is the body mass index (BMI) (DHHA, 2014 & DHHS, 2015).

Obesity reduces life expectancy and is now ranked above smoking as a cause of disease burden. International studies have shown that median survival of obese people was reduced by two to four years and eight to 10 years for the severely obese. High body mass was estimated to directly or indirectly cause 18,500 deaths in Australia in 2010, indicating that about 4,600 deaths in Victoria in 2010 were associated with high body mass. As discussed above, dietary factors were estimated to cause about 9,000 deaths in Victoria in 2010. For comparison, cancer was the cause of about 11,000 deaths in Victoria in 2010, and 326 deaths were due to transport accidents (DHHS, 2014, p24).

The cost of obesity is high. It has been estimated that the financial cost in Victoria alone in 2008 was $2.052 billion, with a total of $8.283 billion nationally. Of this, 44% was due to productivity losses, 24% to health system costs, 23% to carer costs and the remaining were principally due to indirect costs. Yet obesity has more than just financial effects – the cost of lost wellbeing based on burden of disease was about six times that of the financial cost in 2008. In Victoria the total cost of obesity in 2008 was $14.410 billion, with $12.358 billion due to lost wellbeing. Some estimates suggest that the cost of obesity to health care systems in developed economies could approach up to 20% of all health care spending (DHHS, 2014).

Importantly the results of the Victorian Population Health Survey (as reported below) rely on self-report. Studies comparing self-reported height and weight with actual physical measurements have shown that, when asked to self-report, people tend to underestimate their weight and overestimate their height (DHHS, 2014). For example, at the Victorian level, the results of the 2011–12 Victorian Population Health Survey indicate that half (50.1%) of all people aged 18 years or older were overweight or obese. By contrast the results from the Australian Health Survey 2011–12 show that 61.0% of all Australian people aged 18 years or older were overweight or obese (DHHS, 2014, p166). Bearing this in mind readers can assume that locally results are somewhat worse than depicted below.

1.150 1.3.2.1.B Proportion of adult population who are overweight or obese (self-report), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey

"Nearly two-thirds of Victorian adults (61%) and one in four children (24%) were measured as overweight or obese in 2011–12……. Being overweight has become a normal condition, and Victoria is now becoming an obese society" (DHHS, 2015).

"Obesity prevalence increased by 29% between 2003 and 2011–12" (DHHS, 2014)

According to the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 53.2% of the Mildura LGA population were either overweight or obeses, comparing unfavourably to their Victorian counterparts at 50.0%. By contrast when asked about being overweight (only) 29.0% of Mildura LGA particiapants agreed compared to a higher rate of all Victorians at 31.2%.

Proportion of adult population who were pre-obese (overweight) or obese, 2014
Mildura 53.2%
Victoria 50.0%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.151 Proportion of persons overweight, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Proportion of persons overweight, 2014
Mildura 29.0%
Victoria 31.2%
Rank 57

Time Trend – slightly decreasing proportion of the population identified as overweight between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↓

Proportion of persons overweight, 2011
Mildura 29.4%
Victoria 32.5%
Rank 67

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.152 Proportion of females overweight, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

According to the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 23.9% of females in the Mildura LGA were overweight, comparing favourably to their Victorian counterparts where 24.3% of females were overweight. There was a slight increase in the proportion of females identifying as overweight between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Proportion of females overweight, 2014
Mildura 23.9%
Victoria 24.3%
Rank 41

Time Trend slightly increasing proportion of the female population identified as overweight between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of females overweight, 2011
Mildura 23.2%
Victoria 24.6%
Rank 61

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.153 Proportion of males overweight, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

According to the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 34.1% of males in the Mildura LGA were overweight, again comparing favourably to their Victorian counterparts where 38.4% of males were overweight. There was a reduction in the proportion of males identifying as overweight between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Proportion of males overweight, 2014
Mildura 34.1%
Victoria 38.4%
Rank 60

Time Trend - decreasing proportion of the male population identified as overweight between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↓

Proportion of males overweight, 2011

Mildura 35.9%
Victoria 40.6%
Rank 64

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.154 Proportion of persons obese, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

According to the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 24.2% of people in the Mildura LGA were obese, comparing unfavourably to their Victorian counterparts where 18.1% of the population identified as obese. There was an increase in the proportion of the Mildura LGA population identifying as obese between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Proportion of persons obese, 2014
Mildura 24.2%
Victoria 18.8%
Rank 20

Time Trend - increasing proportion of the population identified as obese between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of persons obese, 2011
Mildura 21.1%
Victoria 17.3%
Rank 21

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.155 Proportion of females obese, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

According to the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 18.1% of females in the Mildura LGA were obese, comparing unfavourably to their Victorian counterparts where 17.2% of females identified as obese. There was a decrease in the proportion of Mildura women identifying as obese between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Proportion of females obese, 2014
Mildura 18.1%
Victoria 17.2%
Rank45

Time Trend - decreasing proportion of the female population identified as obese between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↓

Proportion of females obese, 2011
Mildura 19.6%
Victoria 17.2%
Rank 36

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.156 Proportion of males obese, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

According to the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey 30.8% of males in the Mildura LGA were obese, comparing unfavourably to their Victorian counterparts where only 20.4% of males identified as obese. These figures saw the Mildura LGA ranked 8th of the 79 Victorian LGAs for men identifying as obese. There was an increase in the proportion of Mildura men identifying as obese between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Proportion of males obese, 2014
Mildura 30.8%
Victoria 20.4%
Rank 8

Time Trend - increasing proportion of the male population identified as obese between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of males obese, 2011
Mildura 22.3%
Victoria 17.4%
Rank 17

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

"24% of children are overweight or obese – 18% are overweight and 6% are obese" (DHHS, 2015).

1.157 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children at school entry reported to be overweight, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire (2014) (LGA) TL

Drawing on data from the 2014 School Entrant Health Questionnaire it appears slightly more children at school entry in the Mildura LGA are reported to be overweight (2.3%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (2.2%).

Proportion of children at school entry reported to be overweight, 2014
Mildura 2.3%
Victoria 2.2%

Time Trend – decreasing proportion of children reported to be overweight at school entry across the Mildura LGA between 2008-2014 ↓

Proportion of children at school entry reported to be overweight, 2008
Mildura 2.6%
Victoria 1.9%

Source: Department of Education and Training, 2014, Findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014, Summary data for Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/reportdatahealth.aspx Accessed 24/04/2017

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health
INDICATOR – Reduce smoking

1.158 1.3.3.1.A Proportion of adult population who smoke daily, 2014, Victoria Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)
Percentage of persons 18+ who are current smokers, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Smoking is an important risk factor for the three diseases that cause most deaths in Australia: heart disease, stroke and lung cancer. Smoking is responsible for around 80% of all lung cancer deaths and has also been linked to cancers of the mouth, pancreas, bladder, kidney, stomach and cervix (among others) and to respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and emphysema (DHHS, 2014).

Whilst in 2011–12 18.6% of men and 12.9% of women aged over 18 years were current smokers the prevalence of current smoking in Victoria continues to decline for both men and women. Between 2003 and 2014, the prevalence of current smoking declined by almost 40% (3.6% per year), representing an absolute percentage point reduction of 8.8% over 11 years. The decline in the prevalence of smoking was particularly marked among women, where the 2014 estimate was significantly lower than the estimate in 2010, and there has been a relative decline of 42.3% since 2003. There was a lower relative decline among men of 38.2% (DHHS, 2016).

However, the rate of decline is also not been experienced equally across the whole population – smoking disproportionately affects disadvantaged population groups, with smoking rates higher among Aboriginal people, people who experience psychological distress, people with a lower level of education, people who live in rural areas and people on low incomes or who are unemployed (DHHS, 2015). Of the men whose household income was less than $40,000 per annum, 32.1% were current smokers compared with 15.8% of those with an annual household income greater than $100,000 per annum. For women, 20.6% of those with a household income less than $40,000 were current smokers (DHHS, 2014 p126).

One in eight women continues to smoke while pregnant, with rates three times higher for Aboriginal women. After 20 weeks gestation one in 20 pregnant women smoke, with the rate four times higher for teenagers and more than double in rural areas compared with metropolitan areas (DHHS, 2015).

Approximately one in five Victorian children aged 5–12 years live in a household with a smoker. Children in areas of least disadvantage are about three times less likely to live in a household with a smoker than those in most disadvantaged areas. In 2008 two-thirds of Aboriginal children lived in households with a daily smoker, more than twice that for non-Aboriginal children. Further, smoking rates were about double for those with psychological distress; and homosexual and bisexual Australians aged 14 years and older were twice as likely to be current smokers in 2010 (DHHS, 2015)

There are several ways of classifying smoking status. The Victorian Population Health Survey defines smokers as 'daily' or 'occasional' and combines the two to report on 'current smokers'. A person is categorised as an 'ex-smoker' if he/she has smoked at least 100 cigarettes or a similar amount of tobacco in their lifetime. By contrast Cancer Council Victoria defines smokers as 'regular smokers' if they smoke daily or at least weekly, and 'irregular smokers' if they smoke less than weekly. It defines 'former smokers'

in the same way as the Victorian Population Health Survey defines 'ex-smokers'. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) reports on both 'current daily smokers' and 'current smokers', which includes current daily, weekly and less than weekly smokers (DHHS, 2016).

"12% of Victorian adults smoke daily and 41% of Aboriginal people smoke daily" (DHHS, 2015)

"12% of 16-year-old and 16% of 17-year-old Victorian school students smoked in the last week" (DHHS, 2015)

Drawing on data from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reveals 18.7% of the Mildura LGA population aged 18 years and over are current smokers (i.e. are smoking daily or occasionally), compared to only 13.1% of their Victorian peers. These figures indicate the proportion of the Mildura LGA who are current smokers has increased between the 2011-2012 and 2014 reporting periods. The 2014 VPHS data is detailed further in the table below.

Percentage of persons 18+ who are current smokers, 2014
Mildura 18.7%
Victoria 13.1%
Rank 12

Time Trend – increasing proportion of the population aged 18+ who are current smokers between the 2011-2012 and 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reporting periods ↑

Percentage of persons 18+ who are current smokers, 2011-2012
Mildura 16.2%
Victoria 15.7%

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: Department of Health 2014. Victorian Population Health Survey 2011–12, survey findings. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

Smoking Status, 2014

	Current Smoker	Ex-Smoker	Non-Smoker
Mildura	18.7%	23.8%	57.3%
Victoria	13.1%	24.8%	61.5%

When the 'current' smoker measure is further differentiated into smoking daily versus smoking occasionally the Mildura LGA population remains well above their Victorian counterparts with 16.9% of the adult population identifying as smoking daily compared to 9.8%. Again for the Mildura LGA this proportion was trending up from the 2011-2012 findings.

Proportion of adult population who smoke daily, 2014
Mildura 16.9*%
Victoria 9.8%

Time Trend – an increasing proportion of the adult population identified as 'smoking daily' between the 2011-2012 and 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reporting periods ↑

Proportion of adult population who smoke daily, 2011-2012
Mildura 13.9%
Victoria 11.9%

*Relative standard error (RSE) between 25 and 50%; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017
Source: Department of Health 2014. Victorian Population Health Survey 2011–12, survey findings. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

When the 2011 Victorian Population Health Survey is further differentiated by gender it reveals females within the Mildura LGA were more likely to be current smokers than their male counterparts. Of all females aged 18 years and over 16.2% were current smokers compared to only 12.9% of the Victorian counterparts earning them a rank of 20th of the 79 Victorian LGAs. By comparison males in the Mildura LGA were ranked of 52nd with 15.9% of males aged 18 years and over identifying as current smokers compared to 18.5% of their Victorian counterparts.

1.159 Percentage of males 18+ who are current smokers, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey 2011 (LGA)

Percentage of males 18+ who are current smokers, 2011
Mildura 15.9%
Victoria 18.5%
Rank 52

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.160 Percentage of females 18+ who are current smokers, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey 2011 (LGA) TL / R

Percentage of females 18+ who are current smokers
Mildura 16.2%
Victoria 12.9%
Rank 20

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.161 1.3.3.3 Proportion of children exposed to tobacco smoke in the home, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region only) TL

The health risks from tobacco increase the earlier a person takes up the habit and the longer they smoke. Monitoring the age of initiation of smoking will provide information on the uptake of smoking among young people (DHHS, 2017a).

Passive smoking, or exposure to second hand smoke, is a cause of premature death and disease in children and in adults who do not smoke. Even small amounts of exposure to tobacco smoke can be harmful to people's health. Compared with adults, children are particularly susceptible to the effects of second-hand smoke. Children are most likely to be exposed to second-hand smoke in the home. As exposure to second-hand smoke can be so pervasive, even comparatively small increases in disease risk for individual children may translate into a substantial burden of disease in the child population (DHHS, 2017a).

Data drawn from the Victorian Child Health and Wellbeing Survey (VCHWS) is presented through the VCAMS Portal for the Mallee Region revealing that less children in the Mallee Region are exposed to tobacco smoke in the home (17.9%) than their Victorian counterparts (18.5%).

Proportion of children exposed to tobacco smoke in the home, 2013
Mallee Region 17.9%
Victoria 18.5%
Proportions methodology: Numerator - Number of children aged under 13 years of age who live in a household where one or more regular smokers reside and smoke inside the home / Denominator - Number of children aged under 13 years of age in sample

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.162 1.3.3.1.B Proportion of young people who have ever smoked cigarettes, 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Data from the Department of Education and Training's 2014 About You Survey, which presents the Mildura LGA data within the Mallee Area, reveals 11.8% of young people in the Mallee Area 'have ever smoked cigarettes', this compares unfavourably to their Victorian peers (8.3%).

Proportion of young people who have ever smoked cigarettes, 2014

Mallee Area 11.8%

Victoria 8.3%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

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Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health
INDICATOR - Reduce harmful alcohol and drug use

"2.8% of Australia's burden of disease is due to alcohol use and 2.6% to drug use" (DHHS, 2015)
"20% of the national self-harm burden, 14% of the interpersonal violence burden and 7.5% of the unintentional injury burden (other than road transport) is due to alcohol use" (DHHS, 2015)

The health and social impacts of harmful and hazardous consumption of alcohol and drugs are considerable. One study estimated costs including crime, loss of life, loss of production, road accidents and health care are about $24.6 billion per year in Australia (DHHS, 2015).

Although alcohol and other drug dependency can be viewed and treated as a chronic illness, many of the harms associated with alcohol are not about addiction but long-term regular drinking or single occasion risky (binge) drinking. Research shows that long-term and regular alcohol consumption, not only binge drinking, is linked to disease, including some cancers and even cardiac illness. Long-term and frequent alcohol use is also a risk factor for alcohol related dementia and other acquired brain injuries (DHHS 2015).

The long-term consequences of regular use of alcohol may include cirrhosis of the liver, cognitive impairment, heart and blood disorders, ulcers, cancers and damage to the pancreas. In the short term, heavy drinking can result in acute alcohol-related problems, violence, risky behaviour, road trauma and injury. Significant psychosocial and economic consequences also arise from such patterns of drinking, not only for the individuals concerned, but also for their families and the wider community (DHHS, 2014).

Some drugs can trigger the onset of a pre-existing mental illness. Using frequent or large quantities of some drugs such as crystal methamphetamine ('ice') can cause drug induced psychosis. Alcohol and drug use is also closely associated with a range of mental health issues, and particularly anxiety and depression (DHHS 2015).

Suicide Prevention Australia has found that people who abuse alcohol may be at up to six times greater risk of suicide than the general population, while cannabis users may be at 10 times greater risk of suicide. Alcohol disorders are the second most commonly diagnosed disorder among those who die by suicide (DHHS, 2015).

A further risk factor for problematic alcohol and drug use is the experience of trauma and in particular sexual violence. Excessive alcohol and drug use can contribute to the frequency and likelihood of being involved in violence. Recent research has attributed the excessive use of alcohol as a preventable risk factor in some family violence incidents (DHHS, 2015).

Based on the 2001 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 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 (43 or more standard drinks per week for men, 29 or more standard drinks per week for women). Short-term risk of harm due to alcohol consumption is associated with drinking levels on a single occasion (more than six standard drinks on a single occasion for men, more than four standard drinks on a single occasion for women).

In 2009 the NHMRC released the Australian guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol, replacing the previous guidelines issued in 2001. The new NHMRC (2009) guidelines go beyond looking at the immediate risk of injury and the cumulative risk of chronic disease, to estimating the overall risk of alcohol-related harm over a lifetime, and provides universal guidance applicable to healthy adults 18 years of age or older (guidelines 1 and 2) and guidance specific to children and young people (guideline 3) and to pregnant and breastfeeding women (guideline 4). Only guidelines 1 and 2, listed below, apply to respondents of the Victorian Population Health Survey, as the survey is administered to adults aged 18 years and over (DHHS, 2016).

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol
Guideline 1: Reducing the risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than TWO standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.
Guideline 2: Reducing the risk of injury on a single occasion of drinking: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than FOUR standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion.

1.163 1.3.4.1.A Proportion of adult population who consume alcohol at (increased) lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Excess alcohol consumption is responsible for a considerable burden of death, disease and injury. Excessive long-term alcohol consumption increases the risk of CVD, diabetes, liver cirrhosis and some types of cancers. Alcohol-related harm can also extend beyond the individual to impact families and the broader community through increased street-based violence, sexual assault, family violence, avoidable injuries, road trauma and reduced public safety. As more alcohol is consumed on a single occasion, skills and inhibitions decrease while risky behaviour increases, leading to a greater risk of injury during or immediately after that occasion (DHHS, 2017a).

Based on this understanding 59.3% of the adult population in the Mildura LGA consume alcohol at an (increased) lifetime risk of alcohol related harm compared to 59.2% of the Victorian peers.

Proportion of adult population who consume alcohol at (increased) lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm, 2014
Mildura 59.3%
Victoria 59.2%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.164 Percentage of persons at risk of short-term harm from alcohol consumption, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

Data from the 2011 VPHS regarding the risk of short-term harm form alcohol consumption sees the Mildura LGA faring considerably worse than their Victorian peers with 14.3% of Mildura LGA persons at risk compared to only 9.1% of Victorian – a result which places Mildura LGA 11th of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Percentage of persons at risk of short-term harm from alcohol consumption, 2011
Mildura 14.3%
Victoria 9.1%
Rank 11

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.165 Alcohol - At risk of short-term harm each month, 2015, VicHealth Indicators (2015) (LGA)

2015 data from the VicHealth Indicators survey indicates risk of short term harm each month is higher again with 35.0% of Mildura LGA residents exposed compared to 29.4% of their Victorian counterparts. This is also the case for 'very high risk of short-term harm each month'.

Alcohol - At risk of short-term harm each month, 2015
Mildura 35.0%
Victoria 29.4%

Time Trend – not available, Alcohol - At risk of short-term harm each month - not reported in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.166 Alcohol - At very high risk of short-term harm each month, 2015, VicHealth Indicators 2015 (LGA)

Alcohol - At very high risk of short-term harm each month, 2015
Mildura 11.9%
Victoria 9.2%

Time Trend – not available, Alcohol - At very high risk of short-term harm each month - not reported in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

1.167 1.3.4.1.B Proportion of adults who consume alcohol at risk of alcohol related injury on a single occasion at least monthly, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Continuing the trend, the proportion of the Mildura LGA adult population at (increased) risk of alcohol-related injury on a single occasion (either yearly or monthly or weekly) was also higher than their Victorian counterparts at 46.5% compared to 42.5%, affording them a rank of 35th amongst the 79 LGAs.

Proportion of the adult population at (increased) risk of alcohol-related injury on a single occasion (either yearly or monthly or weekly), 2014
Mildura 46.5%
Victoria 42.5%
Rank 35

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.168 1.3.4.1.C Proportion of young people who have ever drunk alcohol (more than a few sips), 2014, About You DET (Mallee Region only) TL

"25% of 16-year-old and 37% of 17 year old Victorian school students drink alcohol" (DHHS, 2015)

Risks of injury, violence and self-harm are high among drinkers aged less than 18 years. Drinkers under 15 years of age are much more likely than older drinkers to experience risky or antisocial behaviour connected with their drinking, with the rates also somewhat elevated among drinkers aged 15-17 years. In addition, earlier initiation of drinking is related to more frequent and higher quantity alcohol consumption in adolescence, and these patterns are in turn related to the development of alcohol-related harms in adolescence and adulthood (DHHS, 2017a).

The Department of Education and Training's 2014 Victorian Student Health and Wellbeing Survey (VSHAWS) also known as 'About You' reveals that young people in the Mallee Region were far more likely to 'have ever drank alcohol (more than a few sips)' (70.2%) when compared to their Victorian peers (59.5%).

Proportion of young people who have ever drunk alcohol (more than a few sips), 2014
Mallee Region 70.2%
Victoria 59.5%

Proportions methodology: Numerator - Number of students in Years 8 and 11 who have ever drunk alcohol (more than a few sips) / Denominator - Number of students in Years 8 and 11 in the sample
Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.169 Rate* of alcohol related hospitalisations - time series (rate per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15, AODstats, Turning Point

In 2014/15, Mildura LGA had a lower rate (40.5) of residents that had been hospitalised for alcohol related harm compared to the Victorian average (55.0) and this pattern was also evident between 2011/12 and 2013/14. In 2014/15 the hospitalisation rate for Mildura LGA males (66.9) was much higher than for females (14.9) and was similar to the state male rate (67.8), this pattern was consistent across each reported year. Rates of hospitalisations for Mildura LGA residents age 65 years and over were higher than their Victorian counterparts (81.6 versus 70.9 in 2014/15 and 81.3 versus 63.1 in 2013/14).

Rate* of alcohol related hospitalisations - time series (rate per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15

Year	Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-64	65 +
2014/15	Mildura LGA	40.5	66.9	14.9	0.0	8.5	39.5	58.0	81.6
	Victoria	55.0	67.8	42.5	0.4	26.2	50.1	94.8	70.9
2013/14	Mildura LGA	45.7	72.5	19.5	0.0	24.1	54.1	60.5	81.3
	Victoria	51.4	64.5	38.5	0.4	25.4	46.5	89.8	63.1
2012/13	Mildura LGA	45.4	65.0	26.2	0.0	14.3	57.7	78.0	50.2
	Victoria	46.9	59.0	35.1	0.4	21.4	40.6	84.2	57.3
2011/12	Mildura LGA	37.2	53.3	21.5	0.0	26.2	55.5	56.2	36.3
	Victoria	45.7	57.0	34.6	0.5	25.0	44.0	77.3	55.9

Source: AODstats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed July 2017
*Rate per 10,000 population np = no data published (different to a zero count)
#Figures are for affected family members in family incidents that were definitely alcohol related.

"14% of people in Victoria used an illicit drug in the previous 12 months" (DHHS, 2015)

Illicit drug use can cause serious harm to individuals, their families and the broader community. A considerable number of lives are lost every year to overdose, and illicit drug use can be a contributing factor in road trauma, crime, family violence, illness, lost opportunity, and reduced productivity. Monitoring illicit drug related ambulance attendances enables assessment of the prevalence of non-fatal impacts of illicit drugs, which may or may not require hospitalisation (DHHS, 2017a).

1.170 Proportion of young people who have ever used marijuana or other illegal drugs, 2014, About Your DET (Mallee Region only) TL

Paralleling alcohol consumption the Department of Education and Training's 2014 About You Survey revealed that young people in the Mallee Region were more likely to 'have ever used marijuana or other illegal drugs' (18.6%) compared to their Victorian peers (12.8%).

Proportion of young people who have ever used marijuana or other illegal drugs, 2014
Mallee Area 18.6%
Victoria 12.8%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 27/04/2017

1.171 1.3.4.3.A Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances (person, males, females), 2014/2015 Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System (VACIS®) Ambulance Vic (LGA)

Monitoring alcohol, prescription drug and illicit drug related ambulance attendances enables assessment of the prevalence of non-fatal impacts of consumption of these substances, which may or may not require hospitalisation (DHHS, 2017a).

In 2014/2015 alcohol related ambulance attendances were higher per 100,000 population in the Mildura LGA (392.2) than in Victoria (369.8). Further these attendances had increased between the 2011/12 and 2014/15 reporting periods (up from 362.4 to 392.2). This above Victorian rate and increasing rate between reporting periods was mirrored for males in the Mildura LGA. In contrast alcohol related ambulance attendance rates for females in the Mildura LGA were below their Victorian counterparts in 2014/2015 and fell between the 2011/12 and 2014/15 reporting periods.

Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances (per 100,000 population), 2014/2015
Mildura 392.2
Victoria 369.8

Time trend - increasing rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↑

Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances (per 100,000 population), 2011/2012
Mildura 362.8
Victoria 275.6

Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances – males (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 546.5

Victoria 474.0

Time trend - increasing rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances for males in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↑

Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances – males (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 443.1
Victoria 346.6

Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances – females (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 241.9
Victoria 267.1

Time trend - decreasing rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances for females in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↓

Rate of alcohol related ambulance attendances – females (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 283.6
Victoria 205.5

http://www.amboaodstats.org.au Accessed03/05/2017

1.172 1.3.4.3.B Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances (person, males, females), 2014/2015, Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System (VACIS®) Ambulance Victoria (LGA)

In 2014/2015 prescription drug related ambulance attendances were higher per 100,000 population in the Mildura LGA (211.2) than in Victoria (170.2). However these attendances had decreased slightly between the 2011/12 and 2014/15 reporting periods (from 218.1 down to 211.2). This above Victorian rate and yet decreasing local rate between reporting periods was mirrored for males in the Mildura LGA. In contrast prescription drug related ambulance attendance rates for females in the Mildura LGA increased between the 2011/12 and 2014/15 reporting periods, with both instances remaining above the Victorian rates.

Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 211.2
Victoria 170.2

Time trend - decreasing rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↓

Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 218.1
Victoria 152.9

Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances – males (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 145.2
Victoria 134.7

Time trend - decreasing rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances for males in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↓

Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances – males (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 171.0
Victoria 123.9

Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances – females (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 271.7
Victoria 204.2

Time trend - increasing rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances for females in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↑

Rate of prescription drug related ambulance attendances – females (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 264.5
Victoria 181.0

http://www.amboaodstats.org.au Accessed03/05/2017

1.173 1.3.4.3.C Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances, 2014/2015, Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System (VACIS®) Ambulance Victoria (LGA)

In 2014/2015 illicit drug related ambulance attendances were higher per 100,000 population in the Mildura LGA (162.2) than in Victoria (154.7). These attendances had increased dramatically between the 2011/12 and 2014/15 reporting periods (from 88.8 down to 162.2). This above Victorian rate and increasing local rate between reporting periods was mirrored for males in the Mildura LGA. In contrast whilst illicit drug related ambulance attendance rates for females in the Mildura LGA increased between the 2011/12 and 2014/15 reporting periods, both instances remained below the Victorian rates.

Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 162.2
Victoria 154.7

Time trend - increasing rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↑

Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 88.8
Victoria 97.1

Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances – males (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 244.6
Victoria 206.2

Time trend - increasing rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances for males in the Mildura LGA between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↑

Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances – males (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 132.1
Victoria 128.9

Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances – females (per 100,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 81.9
Victoria 104.0

Time trend - increasing rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances in the Mildura LGA for females between 2011/12 and 2014/15 ↑

Rate of illicit drug related ambulance attendances – females (per 100,000 population), 2011-2012
Mildura 46.0
Victoria 65.6

http://www.amboaodstats.org.au Accessed03/05/2017

1.174 Drug usage and possession offences (per 1,000 population), Sept 2014–Oct 2015, Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police, (LGA) TL / R

Paralleling illicit drug ambulance attendances during the 2014/15 period, reported above, in the Mildura LGA drug usage and possession offences increased between the 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 reporting periods from 6.3 per 1,000 to 7.4 per 1,000 population. Compared to their Victorian counterparts drug usage and possession offences for Mildura LGA residents were also higher at each reporting period (7.4 compared to 5.1 in 2014/2015 and 6.3 compared to 3.8 in 2012/2013). The 2014/2015 rate saw Mildura LGA ranked 15th of the 79 Victorian LGAs for drug usage and possession offences.

Drug usage and possession offences (per 1,000 population), 2014/2015
Mildura 7.4
Victoria 5.1
Rank 15

Time Trend – increasing rates of drug usage and possession offences between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑
Drug usage and possession offences (per 1,000 population), 2012/2013
Mildura 6.3
Victoria 3.8
Rank 9

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.175 Clients that received Alcohol & Drug Treatment Services per 1,000 population, 2014-2015, Alcohol and Drug Information System (ADIS), Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

The following measure reports the number of residents of the Mildura LGA, per 1,000 population, who received treatment from alcohol and drug treatment services. This item refers to the number of individuals, not to the number of completed courses of treatment. For the Mildura LGA this rate was 10.9 per 1,000, more than twice the Victorian rate of 5.0 per 1,000, affording the Mildura LGA a rank of 5th amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Clients that received Alcohol & Drug Treatment Services (per 1,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 10.9
Victoria 5.0
Rank 5

Source: Alcohol and Drug Information System (ADIS), Department of Health and Human Services, 2014–15.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well
Outcome 1.3: Victorians act to protect and promote health
INDICATOR – Increase immunisation

Immunisation has been repeatedly demonstrated to be one of the most effective medical interventions to prevent disease. Vaccines are a safe and effective way to give children immunity against a number of potentially serious diseases (DHHS, 2014).

Immunisation is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions by which to maintain and protect the health of the population through reducing, eliminating and eradicating preventable communicable diseases. Immunisation not only protects the individual but also protects the wider community from the spread of infection by decreasing the number of susceptible people in the population. Improvements in childhood vaccination coverage need to be maintained and gaps and inequities in coverage addressed in order to achieve the lowest possible incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases in the population (DHHS, 2014).

The National Immunisation Program schedule specifies vaccines for children at different age milestones. Thirteen diseases are covered by the routine childhood vaccination schedule: hepatitis B, rotavirus, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), poliomyelitis, *Haemophilus influenza* type b (Hib), pneumococcal, meningococcal C, measles, mumps, rubella and varicella (chickenpox). Vaccine coverage data is presented for Victorian children aged 60 to less than 63 months. These children have received their fourth vaccination for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis and their second vaccination for measles, mumps and rubella, all prior to the age of five years. It is assumed that all previous vaccine doses were received.

Australian immunisation providers have contributed data to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) since 1996. The ACIR, administered by Medicare Australia, is a national database containing data on immunisation given to children under seven years of age who are living in Australia. Details of vaccinations given to children are forwarded to the ACIR by recognised providers, for inclusion on the register in order to monitor immunisation coverage and service delivery.

As at 30 September 2014 the proportion of children aged between 60 and less than 63 months who received all scheduled vaccinations in Victoria was 92.6%, the second highest among all jurisdictions in Australia, and consistent over recent years (DHHS, 2014).

1.176 1.3.5.1 Notification rate for vaccine preventable diseases, 2016, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) DHHS (LGA)

Vaccine preventable diseases are most commonly monitored using reports of disease notifications (predominantly laboratory diagnoses), hospitalisations and deaths. Notification rates indicate disease incidence in the population (DHHS, 2017a).

Immunisation is one of the most effective medical interventions to prevent disease. Vaccination not only protects individuals, but also others in the community, by increasing the level of immunity in the population and minimising the spread of infection. Proper and timely immunisation effectively protects children from a host of debilitating and sometimes deadly diseases and is most effective when a high proportion of the population has been immunised (DHHS, 2017a).
According to the surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria the rate of vaccine preventable diseases for the Mildura LGA (217.9 per 100,000) is less than that for Victorian (444.8 per 100,000). For the Mildura LGA there was a decrease in actual notifications between 2014 (162 notifications) and 2016 (109 notifications).

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), notification rate of vaccine preventable diseases, 2016, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 109 (217.9)
Victoria 25,776 (444.8)

Time Trend – Mildura decreased from 162 vaccine preventable disease notifications in 2014 to 109 notifications in 2016. Accurate time trends are not available however as rates for the 2014 data were not published.

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), notification rate of vaccine preventable diseases, 2014
Mildura 162 (rate not available)
Victoria 22,039

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 11-May-2016 to 10-May-2017 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848).

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/infectious-diseases-surveillance-daily-summaries
Accessed 13/05/2017

1.177 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 12–15 months, 2014/2015

Data drawn from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Registry (ACIR) and published on VCAMS for the 2014/2015 and 2012/ 2013 reporting periods reveal that, for both time periods, the Mildura LGA has a lesser proportion to children aged 12-15 months immunised than their Victorian peers. Further the proportion of Mildura LGA 12-15 month olds fully vaccinated decreased between the reporting periods from 89.8% in 2012/2013 to 89.3% in 2014/2015.

Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 12-15 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 89.3%

Victoria 91.2%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA decreasing rates of vaccination at 12-15 months of age between 2012/2013 (89.8%) and 2014/2015 (89.3%) ↓

Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 12-15 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 89.8%
Victoria 91.7%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2017

1.178 Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 24–27 months, 2014/2015

Data drawn from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Registry (ACIR) and published on VCAMS for the 2014/2015 and 2012/ 2013 reporting periods reveal that, for both time periods, the Mildura LGA has a higher proportion to children aged 24-27 months immunised than their Victorian peers. Once again however the proportion of Mildura LGA 24-27 month olds fully vaccinated decreased between the reporting periods from 93.3% in 2012/2013 to 90.0% in 2014/2015.

Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 24-27 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 90.0%
Victoria 89.6%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA decreasing rates of vaccination at 24-27 months of age between 2012/2013 (93.3%) and 2014/2015 (90.0%) ↓

Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 24-27 months, 2012/2013
Mildura LGA 93.3%
Victoria 93.1%

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2017

Whilst the Victorian data reported below for the 2012/2013 time period differs from that reported through ACIR and VCAMS above the Mildura LGA data is consistent and affords them a rank of 44th amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Percentage of children fully immunised at 24–27, 2012/2013
Mildura 93.3%
Victoria 91.7%

Rank 44

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

1.179 1.3.5.2 Immunisation coverage rate at school entry Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) Department of Health Australian Government (LGA)

Vaccination rates at 60-63 months (5 years), as documented below, give an indication of immunisation coverage rate at school entry. The following data is collected by the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) and is based on the latest annualised quarterly report on childhood immunisation coverage for the June 2016, September 2016, December 2016 and March 2017 assessment quarters. These figures indicate that children aged 60-63 months in the Mildura LGA are outperforming their Victorian peers in immunisation rates with 94.54% immunised compared to 93.77% at the state level.

Immunisation coverage rate at school entry (60-63 months), March 2017, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
Mildura 94.5%
Victoria 93.8%

http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/current-data-SA3 Accessed 15/05/2017

Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 60–63 months, 2014/2015

Data drawn from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Registry (ACIR) and published on VCAMS for the 2014/2015 and 2012/ 2013 reporting periods reveal that, for both time periods, the Mildura LGA has a lesser proportion to children aged 60-63 months immunised than their Victorian peers. More positively the proportion of Mildura LGA 60-63 month olds fully vaccinated increased between the reporting periods from 91.4% in 2012/2013 to 92.1% in 2014/2015 (reinforcing the trend witnessed in the March 2017 data reported above).

Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 60-63 months, 2014/2015
Mildura 92.1%
Victoria 92.6%

Time Trend, Mildura LGA increasing rates of vaccination at 60-63 months of age between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

Proportion of children who are fully vaccinated at 60-63 months, 2012/2013
Mildura 91.4%
Victoria 92.6%

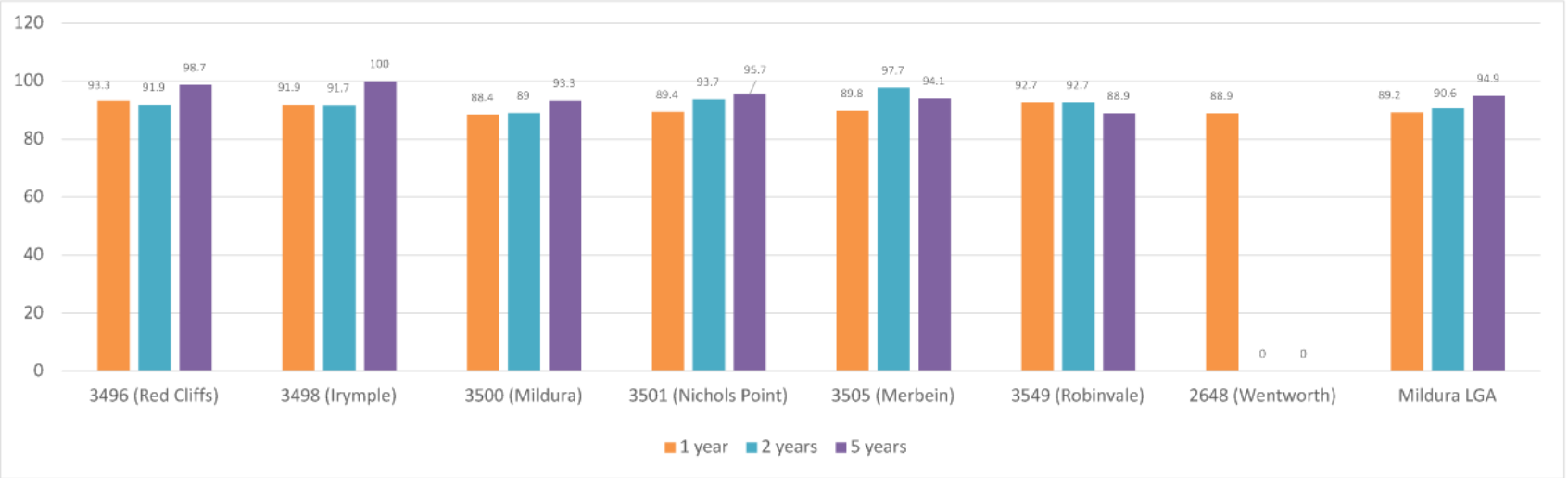
Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2017

1.180 Health Immunisation cover, Percentage of Children Immunised (%), 2015/16, Australian Immunisation Register, Department of Human Services, (2017) (postcode) TL
(Section 4.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)

This data builds on data previously reported in the 2012 Social Indicators Report in presenting the percentage of children immunised according to postcode areas. Importantly **NP** refers to 'Not available for publication' and is recorded where the area has fewer than 26 registered children, or the number of children not fully immunised is between one and five inclusive. NOTE postcodes recording a NP entry are not shown in the graph below, they are shown in the ensuing tables.

The tables below reveal the highest immunisation rates at 12-15 months are for postcodes 3496 (Red Cliffs, Cardross, Werrimull, Meringur, Cullulleraine) at 93.3% and 3549 (Robinvale, Wemen, Tol Tol, Annuello, Bannerton) at 92.7%. The highest immunisation rates at 24-27 months are for postcodes 3505 (Merbein, Birdwoodton, Merbein South, Cabarita, Yelta) at 97.7% and 3501 (Nichols Point, Koorlong, Hattah, Mildura South) at 93.7%. Finally the highest immunisation rates at 60-63 months are for postcodes 3498 (Irymple) at 100.0% and 3496 (Red Cliffs, Cardross, Werrimull, Meringur, Cullulleraine) at 98.7%. It is important to note however that some smaller communities may have equally high or higher rates of immunisation yet are not published according to the rules mentioned above these postcodes include (3490 - Ouyen, Big Desert, Boinka, Kulwin, Mittyack and 3 others; 3494 - Nangiloc, Colignan, Carwarp, Iraak; 3507 – Walpeup; 3509 - Underbool, Linga; 3512 - Murrayville, Carina, Panitya; 2717 - Coomealla, Dareton; 2738 - Gol Gol, Mallee, Monak, Paringi, Trentham Cliffs; and 2739 - Buronga, Boeill Creek, Mourquong).

Percentage of Children Immunised at 1, 2 and 5 years (by postcode), 2015/2016,



Source: AIHW analysis of Department of Human Services, Australian Immunisation Register statistics (March 2017).
http://myhealthycommunities.gov.au/interactive/immunisation/chart?chartType=geography-results&geographyCode=215&restrictedToGeography=postcode

Percentage of Children Immunised, 2015/2016, 1 year (12-15 months) (by postcode)

State	Postcode	Associated residential areas	Number of registered children	Number fully immunised	Number not fully immunised	Percent fully immunised (%)	Interpret with caution (#)
VIC	LGA	Mildura	696	621	75	89.2	
VIC	3490	Ouyen, Big Desert, Boinka, Kulwin, Mittyack and 3 others	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3494	Nangiloc, Colignan, Carwarp, Iraak	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3496	Red Cliffs, Cardross, Werrimull, Meringur, Cullulleraine and 4 others	NP	NP	NP	93.3	#
VIC	3498	Irymple	NP	NP	NP	91.9	#
VIC	3500	Mildura, Mildura West	388	343	45	88.4	
VIC	3501	Nichols Point, Koorlong, Hattah, Mildura South	66	59	7	89.4	#
VIC	3505	Merbein, Birdwoodton, Merbein South, Cabarita, Yelta and 2 others	NP	NP	NP	89.8	#

VIC	3507	Walpeup	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3509	Underbool, Linga	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3512	Murrayville, Carina, Panitya	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3549	Robinvale, Wemen, Tol Tol, Annuello, Bannerton and 3 others	NP	NP	NP	92.7	#
NSW	2648	Wentworth, Curlwaa, Ellerslie, Pooncarie, Pomona and 8 others	NP	NP	NP	88.9	#
NSW	2717	Coomealla, Dareton	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2738	Gol Gol, Mallee, Monak, Paringi, Trentham Cliffs	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2739	Buronga, Boeill Creek, Mourquong	NP	NP	NP	NP	

Percentage of Children Immunised, 2015/2016, 2 years (24-27 months) (by postcode)

State	Postcode	Associated residential areas	Number of registered children	Number fully immunised	Number not fully immunised	Percent fully immunised (%)	Interpret with caution (#)
VIC	LGA	Mildura	758	687	71	90.6	
VIC	3490	Ouyen, Big Desert, Boinka, Kulwin, Mittyack and 3 others	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3494	Nangiloc, Colignan, Carwarp, Iraak	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3496	Red Cliffs, Cardross, Werrimull, Meringur, Cullulleraine and 4 others	74	68	6	91.9	#
VIC	3498	Irymple	NP	NP	NP	91.7	#
VIC	3500	Mildura, Mildura West	436	388	48	89	
VIC	3501	Nichols Point, Koorlong, Hattah, Mildura South	NP	NP	NP	93.7	#
VIC	3505	Merbein, Birdwoodton, Merbein South, Cabarita, Yelta and 2 others	NP	NP	NP	97.7	#
VIC	3507	Walpeup	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3509	Underbool, Linga	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3512	Murrayville, Carina, Panitya	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3549	Robinvale, Wemen, Tol Tol, Annuello, Bannerton and 3 others	NP	NP	NP	92.7	#
NSW	2648	Wentworth, Curlwaa, Ellerslie, Pooncarie, Pomona and 8 others	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2717	Coomealla, Dareton	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2738	Gol Gol, Mallee, Monak, Paringi, Trentham Cliffs	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2739	Buronga, Boeill Creek, Mourquong	NP	NP	NP	NP	

Percentage of Children Immunised, 2015/2016, 5 years (60-63 months) (by postcode)

State	Postcode	Associated residential areas	Number of registered children	Number fully immunised	Number not fully immunised	Percent fully immunised (%)	Interpret with caution (#)
VIC	LGA	Mildura	724	687	37	94.9	
VIC	3490	Ouyen, Big Desert, Boinka, Kulwin, Mittyack and 3 others	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3494	Nangiloc, Colignan, Carwarp, Iraak	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3496	Red Cliffs, Cardross, Werrimull, Meringur, Cullulleraine and 4 others	NP	NP	NP	98.7	#
VIC	3498	Irymple	NP	NP	NP	100	#
VIC	3500	Mildura, Mildura West	373	348	25	93.3	
VIC	3501	Nichols Point, Koorlong, Hattah, Mildura South	NP	NP	NP	95.7	#
VIC	3505	Merbein, Birdwoodton, Merbein South, Cabarita, Yelta and 2 others	NP	NP	NP	94.1	#
VIC	3507	Walpeup	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3509	Underbool, Linga	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3512	Murrayville, Carina, Panitya	NP	NP	NP	NP	
VIC	3549	Robinvale, Wemen, Tol Tol, Annuello, Bannerton and 3 others	63	56	7	88.9	#
NSW	2648	Wentworth, Curlwaa, Ellerslie, Pooncarie, Pomona and 8 others	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2717	Coomealla, Dareton	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2738	Gol Gol, Mallee, Monak, Paringi, Trentham Cliffs	NP	NP	NP	NP	
NSW	2739	Buronga, Boeill Creek, Mourquong	NP	NP	NP	NP	

The data reported excludes postcodes that are reserved for delivery to Post Office Boxes or receivers of large volumes of mail.
 # Interpret with caution: This area's eligible population is between 26 and 100 registered children
NP Not available for publication as the area has fewer than 26 registered children, or the number of children not fully immunised is between one and five inclusive

Source: AIHW analysis of Department of Human Services, Australian Immunisation Register statistics (March 2017).
http://myhealthycommunities.gov.au/interactive/immunisation/chart?chartType=geography-results&geographyCode=215&restrictedToGeography=postcode

Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
Outcome 2.1: Victorians live free from abuse and violence
INDICATOR – Reduce prevalence and impact of abuse and neglect of children

The impact of child abuse can have life-long consequences and result in poorer mental and physical health. In Australia, child protection is the responsibility of state and territory departments in the community services sector. Concerns of suspected child abuse or neglect can be reported to the statutory child protection service by a family member, member of the public or a professional. Child protection intake services screen incoming reports to determine whether further action is required. Reports that are deemed to require further action and are classified as a 'child protection notification' are investigated.

A child protection notification is assessed by the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services to determine: whether it requires an investigation; whether it should be dealt with by other means, such as referral to other organisations or to family support services; or whether no further protective action is necessary or possible. After an investigation is finalised, a notification is classified as 'substantiated' or 'not substantiated'. A notification is substantiated where it is concluded after investigation that the child has been, is being or is likely to be, abused, neglected or otherwise harmed (DHHS, 2014 and DHHS, 2017a).

2.1 Child protection investigations completed (per 1,000 eligible population), 2014-2015, Client Relationship Information System (CRIS) and Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP)* (LGA) TL / R

Child protection investigation is the process whereby child protection workers obtain more detailed information about a child who is the subject of a report, and make an assessment about the harm or degree of harm to the child and the child's protective needs. An investigation includes the interviewing or sighting of the subject child where it is practicable to do so. The eligible population is children aged 0–17.

Data drawn from the Department of Health and Human Services' Client Relationship Information System (CRIS)/ Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP) reveal the Mildura LGA has a rank of 7th of 79 LGAs for the number of child protection investigations completed per 1,000 child aged 0-17 years (36.9 compared to the Victorian rate of 19.4).

Child protection investigations completed per 1,000 eligible population, 2014-2015
Mildura 36.9
Victoria 19.4
Rank 7

*The Client Relationship Information System (CRIS) and Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP) databases are live databases; that is, they are updated continuously. Some updating occurs retrospectively, and this is likely to introduce variation in data reported in different time periods, with recently reported data being particularly subject to upward revision.

Source: Client Relationship Information System (CRIS)/ Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP), Department of Health and Human Services, 2014–2015 https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

2.2 2.1.1.1 Rate of children who were the subject of child abuse and neglect substantiation, 2014-2015, Client Relationship Information System (CRIS) DHHS (LGA)

Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Child Protection (abuse) substantiation* per 1,000 children aged 0–17 years, 2014-2015, Client Relationship Information System, DHHS (LGA) TL/R

Community safety Child maltreatment, (rate of substantiated cases) ***(Section 6.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Child protection substantiations refer to child protection reports which were investigated and it was concluded that there was reasonable cause to believe that the child had been, was being, or was likely to be, abused, neglected or otherwise harmed. The eligible population is children aged 0–17. The Client Relationship Information System (CRIS) and Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP) databases are live databases; that is, they are updated continuously. Some updating occurs retrospectively, and this is likely to introduce variation in data reported in different time periods, with recently reported data being particularly subject to upward revision. For this reason the figures reported below may change.

Between 2010-2011 and 2014-2015 the Mildura LGA experienced increasing rates of child abuse substantiation from 13.2 per 1,000 children to 17.6 per 1,000 children. In both time periods the Mildura LGA was above their Victorian counterparts and in 2014-2015 were ranked 16th of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Child abuse substantiation* per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years, 2014-2015
Mildura 17.6
Victoria 11.4
Rank 16

Time Trend - Mildura LGA experienced increasing rates of child abuse substantiation between 2010-2011 and 2014-2015 ↑

Child abuse substantiation* per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years, 2010-2011
Mildura 13.2
Victoria 6.7
Rank 9
* Number of investigations of child abuse notifications for children aged 0-17 years old that were substantiated. Substantiations are those finalised investigations of child maltreatment that result in a conclusion that a child has been or is likely to be abused, neglected or otherwise suffer harm.

Source: Client Relationship Information System (CRIS)/ Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP), Department of Health and Human Services,

2014–15. https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2014)
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

2.3 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Children on child protection orders per 1,000 children aged 0–17 years, 2010, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL

In 2010* the Mildura LGA was ranked 5th of the 79 Victorian LGAs for children on child protection orders with a rate of 15.0 per 1,000 compared to their Victorian counterparts (5.2 per 1,000).

Children on child protection orders per 1,000 population, 2010
Mildura 15.0
Victoria 5.2
Rank 5

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017
* more current data was requested from Department of Health and Human Services, this could not be provided at the LGA level but was provided for the Mallee region (see below).

As recently as 30th June 2017 there were 459 children on child protection orders in the Mallee (covering the four Mallee LGAs of Mildura, Swan Hill, Gannawarra and Buloke). Based on 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data there were 20,568 children aged 0-17 years in the Mallee Area indicating a rate of 22.3 children (per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years) on child protection orders for the Mallee Area.

Source: Internally produced DHHS Data for Aboriginal Children's Forum, pers comm.
Rates methodology: (Numerator – number of children aged 0-17 years on child protection orders in Mallee Area / Denominator – total number of children aged 0-17 years in Mallee Area) x 1,000

2.4 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Children in out of home care* per 1,000 children aged 0–17 years, 2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL

The rate of children in out of home care in the Mildura LGA increased between 2012 and 2015 for children aged 0-17 years in the Mildura LGA. At each reporting period Mildura LGA children were more likely than their Victorian peers to be in out of home care at a rate of 10.3 per 1,000 compared to 6.1 per 1,000 in 2015.

Children in out of home care (per 1,000 population), 2015

Mildura 10.3
Victoria 6.1
Rank 25

Time trend – the rate of children in out of home care in the Mildura LGA decreased between 2011 and 2012 before increasing again in 2015 ↑
Despite the increase it maintained it's rank of 25th amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs between 2011 and 2015.

Children in out of home care (per 1,000 population), 2012
Mildura 7.1
Victoria 5.0

Children in out of home care (per 1,000 population), 2011
Mildura 7.7
Victoria 4.6
Rank 25

Source: 2015 data, internally produced Department of Health and Human Services Data, pers comm.
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
Outcome 2.1: Victorians live free from abuse and violence
INDICATOR – Reduce prevalence and impact of family violence

"Intimate partner violence was the second largest cause of the burden of disease for Australian females aged 20–34 years in 2010, and the 14th highest risk factor for all Australians" (DHHS, 2015)

Family violence causes substantial physical and psychological harm, particularly to women and children. It can destroy families and undermine communities. People who experience family violence are at greater risk of mental health disorders and their health and wellbeing are likely to be affected in both the short- and long-term. Experiencing of family violence, including witnessing family violence, can have harmful effects on children's and young peoples' physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioural and social development (DHHS, 2017a).

Family Violence is defined in the *Victoria Police Code of Practice for Investigation of Family Violence*, in accordance with the Family Violence Protection Act (2008), as any behaviour, whether a criminal offence or not, that in any way controls or dominates a family member and causes them to feel fear for their own, or other family members' safety or well-being. It includes violent, threatening, coercive or controlling behaviour that occurs in current or former family, domestic or intimate relationships. Family means any family or family-like relationship, including current and former intimate partners, relatives, child/parent, same-sex partners and carers.

2.5 2.1.2.1 Rate of incidents of family violence recorded by police (per 1,000 population), Sept 2014–Oct 2015, Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) Victoria Police (LGA)

Drawing on data captured by Victoria Police for a 13 month period (September 2014 – October 2015) the Victorian Department of Health Mallee Area profiles identifies the rate of family violence incidents (per 1,000 population) occurring in the Mildura LGA as almost three times the Victorian rate at 30.9 compared to 12.4. With these rates the Mildura LGA is ranked 2nd of the 79 Victorian LGAs for family violence incidents. This trend is reinforced on review of Victoria Police data from 2009/2010 onwards presented in the table below and further mirrors the trend reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*.

Family violence incidents (per 1,000 population) Sept 2014–Oct 2015, Victoria Police (LGA) TL/R
Mildura 30.9
Victoria 12.4
Rank 2

Source: Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017

2.6 Community safety Domestic violence, Rate of Family Incident Reports, (per 100,000 population), Victoria Police *Family Incident Reports 2008/09 - 2012/13.* ***(Section 6.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

The table below confirms the heightened rates of family violence incidents occurring in the Mildura LGA. For example, in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* for the Mildura LGA the 2007-2008 time period reveals there were 1,205.3 family violence incidents per 100,000 compared to 608.3 per 100,000 across Victoria. This rate increased to 1,578.7 per 100,000 compared to 658.4 per 100,000 across Victoria in 2009/2010, increased further to 1,976.0 per 100,000 compared to 894.6 per 100,000 across Victoria in 2011/2012, increased in 2012/2013 to 2,594.0 per 100,000 for the Mildura LGA compared to 1.065.4 across Victoria before declining slightly in 2013/2014 to 2,568.1 per 100,000 for the Mildura LGA compared to 1,129.2 per 100,000 across Victoria. Trend arrows (within table) indicate this movement.

The ensuing table also presents data confirming the incidence of family violence occurring in the presence of children is consistently twice the rate for the Mildura LGA when compared to their Victorian counterparts. For example, in 2013/2014 Mildura LGA children were present at family violence incidents at a rate of 823.8 per 100,000 compared to all Victorian children who were present at family violence incidents at a rate of 387.6 per 100,000. At each progressive time period the rates of family violence incidents where children were present was increasing, again trend arrows (within table) indicate this movement.

Rate of Family Violence incident reports (per 100,000 population), 2009/2010 – 2013/2014

	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Family incidents	**Where children present**	**Family incidents**	**Where children present**	**Family incidents**	**Where children present**	**Family incidents**	**Where children present**	**Family incidents**	**Where children present**
Mildura	1,578.7	519.7	1,803.4 ↑	658.6 ↑	1,976.0 ↑	708.2 ↑	2,594.0 ↑	760.6 ↑	2,568.1 ↓	823.8 ↑
Victoria	658.4	234.2	742.0	263.1	894.6	324.7	1,065.4	331.8	1,129.2	387.6

http://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?a=internetBridgingPage&Media_ID=84497 (Police Service Area PSA level) Accessed 03/05/2017

2.7 Rate of 'definite' alcohol related family incidents# (per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15, AODstats, Turning Point (LGA) TL

Compared to Victoria, Mildura LGA had a higher rate of definite alcohol related family violence incidents per 10,000 (44.9 versus 10.7) and this difference was consistently reported from 2011/12 to 2014/15. Compared to state averages, annual figures for 2011/12 to 2014/15 consistently show higher rates per population of both males and females who were affected family members in reported definite alcohol related family violence incidents, as well as higher rates of population in each age cohort who were affected family members in reported definite alcohol related family violence incidents.

Within the Mildura LGA population, the highest rate of affected family members in definite alcohol related family violence incidents was seen in females and in the 25-39 years age cohort followed by the 18-24 years cohort.

Rate of 'definite' alcohol related family incidents# (per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15

Year	Location	Total	Male	Female	0-17	18-24	25-39	40 years +
2014/15	Mildura LGA	44.9	18.0	71.1	3.8	94.2	105.4	35.2
	Victoria	10.7	6.3	14.9	1.2	12.7	18.9	10.9
2013/14	Mildura LGA	48.0	30.3	65.4	np	np	102.7	41.7
	Victoria	12.2	7.3	17.0	1.2	16.3	22.5	11.7
2012/13	Mildura LGA	49.2	29.0	69.1	4.6	78.7	118.7	42.0
	Victoria	11.5	6.7	16.1	1.1	14.2	21.1	11.3
2011/12	Mildura LGA	36.1	20.6	51.4	4.6	82.5	87.6	25.5
	Victoria	11.0	6.4	15.6	1.0	15.4	21.2	10.1

Source: AODstats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed July 2017 http://aodstats.org.au/VicLGA/
*Rate per 10,000 population
np = no data published (different to a zero count) due to small cell sizes in some cells.
Figures are for affected family members in family incidents that were definitely alcohol related.

2.8 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are involved as other parties, 2014/2015, Crime Statistics Agency (LGA) TL

In contrast to data presented above for family violence occurring in the 'presence of children' the following measure presents data for family violence 'where children and young people are involved as other parties'. Drawing on data collated by the Crime Statistics Agency the Mildura LGA has a lesser proportion of children (aged 0-17 years) involved as other parties in family violence incidents than their Victorian peers (32.8% compared to 34.5%). However, for the Mildura LGA, this proportion has increased between the reporting periods from 29.3% in 2012/2013 to 32.8% in 2014/2015.

Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are involved as other parties, 2014/2015
Mildura 32.8%
Victoria 34.5%

Time Trend – increase in family violence incidents where children and young people were present between 2012/13 – 2014/15 ↑

Percentage of family violence incidents where children and young people aged 0–17 years are involved as other parties, 2012/2013
Mildura 29.3%
Victoria 31.2%

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx
Proportions Methodology: Numerator - Number of recorded family violence incidents where other parties are involved that are children and young people / Denominator - Total number of recorded family violence incidents.

2.9 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Family Violence Assessments during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL

Data drawn from the 2014/2015 Maternal and Child Health Annual Report for the Mildura LGA reveals a decreasing proportion of Family Violence Assessments being undertaken during KAS Visits. For example, in only 20% of KAS visits in 2014/2015 were Family Violence Assessments conducted, compared to 25% at the Victoria level and a decline from 30% of Mildura LGA KAS Assessments in 2012/2013. The growing incidence of reported family violence indicates the increasing importance that these assessments are undertaken.

Family Violence Assessments during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015
Mildura 20%
Victoria 25%

Time Trend – family violence assessments during Key Ages and Stages visits decreasing between– 2012/2013 - 2014/2015 ↓

Family Violence Assessments during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2012/2013
Mildura 30%
Victoria 24%

Source: DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report, Mildura LGA and DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report, Mildura LGA (unpublished, DET Prevention and Health Promotion Branch)

2.10 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Safety Plans Completed during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL

Given the higher reported rates of family violence within the Mildura LGA greater than State level proportions of Safety Plans being completed during Key Ages and Stages could be considered an appropriate and positive response. However the number of these plans being completed during Key Ages and Stages visits declined between the reporting periods.

Safety Plans Completed during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015
Mildura 0.8%

Victoria 0.5%

Time Trend – proportion of safety plans completed during Key Ages and Stages Visits decreasing between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↓

Safety Plans Completed during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2012/2013
Mildura 1.2%
Victoria 0.8%

Source: DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report, Mildura LGA and DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report, Mildura LGA (unpublished, DET Prevention and Health Promotion Branch)

2.11 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their own homes, Domestic / Family Violence Referrals during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015, DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report (LGA) TL

As highlighted in the preceding measure an increase in Family Violence referrals during Key Ages and Stages Visits between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 for Mildura LGA (from 1.3% of all referrals to 1.4% of all referrals) should be considered an appropriate and constructive response to other measures which would indicate that the incidence of / reporting of family violence is increasing across the Mildura LGA.

Domestic / Family Violence Referrals during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2014/2015
Mildura 1.4%
Victoria 1.2%

Time Trend – proportion of domestic / family violence referrals made during Key Ages and Stages Visits Mildura LGA increasing between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 ↑

Domestic / Family Violence Referrals during Key Ages and Stages visits, 2012/2013
Mildura 1.3%
Victoria 1.2%

Source: DET Maternal and Child Health 2014/2015 Data Report, Mildura LGA and DEECD Maternal and Child Health 2012/2013 Data Report, Mildura LGA (unpublished, DET Prevention and Health Promotion Branch)

Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
Outcome 2.1: Victorians live free from abuse and violence
INDICATOR – Increase community safety

2.12 2.1.3.2 Rate of hospitalisations due to assault, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Admitted Episodes Database DHHS

Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect, (rate per 100,000 population), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU) (LGA) TL

Street and community violence impacts primarily on men. In 2012, Victorian men were around 90% more likely than women to have experienced physical assault in the previous 12 months. Males are also substantially more likely to be victims of assault, robbery and homicide. In most cases perpetrators are other males.

Over the period 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were 68 hospitalisations of Mildura LGA residents for injuries caused by an assault, maltreatment or neglect. The rate of hospitalisations per Mildura LGA population was lower than the Victoria average (43.4 versus 60.0).

Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect, (rate per 100,000 population), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	No.	2012 ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	68	52,204	43.4
Victoria**	10,123	5,628,348	60.0

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research.
*Average annual rate per 100,000 population based on the 2012 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.
Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital
**Total excludes interstate/unknown residence

2.13 Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL

Males made up 77.9% of Mildura LGA hospitalisations and this proportion was slightly higher than the state average (76.2%).

Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect - by sex, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mildura LGA	53	77.9%	15	22.1%	68	100%
Victoria**	7,716	76.2%	2,407	23.8%	10,123	100%

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015
Does not include persons who were treated in an emergency department and not admitted into hospital
**Total excludes interstate/unknown residence

2.14 Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL

Young people (persons aged 15 - 24 years) made up 29.4% of all hospitalisations and persons aged 25 - 64 years made up 70.6%, with both cohorts presenting higher proportions than their Victorian peers. Mildura LGA had zero hospitalised residents who were aged 0 - 14 years or 65 years and over.

Hospitalisations# for assault, maltreatment and neglect - % by age, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-64 years		65+ years		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Mildura LGA	0	0.0%	20	29.4%	48	70.6%	0	0.0%	68
Victoria**	275	2.7%	2,950	29.1%	6,589	65.1%	309	3.1%	10,123

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital
**Total excludes interstate/unknown residence

2.15 Hospitalisation# rates for assault, maltreatment and neglect - children and young people (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL

In contrast to proportions data presented above the rates of hospitalisations for Mildura LGA residents aged 0-14 years, 15-24 years, 25-64 years and 65 years and over were all lower than their Victorian counterparts.

Hospitalisation# rates for assault, maltreatment and neglect - children and young people (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

Location	0 - 14 Years			15 - 24 Years		
	No.	ERP	Rate*	No.	ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	0	10,706	0.0	20	6,985	95.4
Victoria	275	1,030,048	8.9	2,950	767,126	128.2

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research.
*Average annual rate per 100,000 population based on the 2012 ERP (ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 30 August 2013). Note that rates are not standardised
#Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital

2.16 Hospitalisation# rates for assault, maltreatment and neglect – adults (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA) TL

Hospitalisation# rates for assault, maltreatment and neglect – adults (rate per 100,000), 2011/12 to 2013/14

	25 - 64 Years			65 Years and over		
Location	No.	ERP	Rate*	No.	ERP	Rate*
Mildura LGA	48	25,935	61.7	0	8,578	0.0
Victoria	6,589	3,022,152	72.7	309	809,796	12.7

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015.
Rates prepared by Nancy Vaughan Writing and Research.
*Average annual rate per 100,000 population based on the 2012 ERP (ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 30 August 2013). Note that rates are not standardised
#Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital

2.17 Proportion of Hospitalisations# for assault, neglect or maltreatment injuries - by self-reported Indigenous status, 2011/12 to 2013/14, Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (LGA)

Over the period 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were 18 hospitalisations of Mildura LGA Indigenous residents for injuries from an assault, neglect or maltreatment, accounting for 26.9% of all Mildura LGA hospitalisations for this cause. This is significantly above the proportion of Mildura LGA residents who identify, through the 2011 and 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing surveys, as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (3.6% and 3.8% respectively).

Hospitalisations# for assault, neglect or maltreatment injuries - by self-reported Indigenous status, 2011/12 to 2013/14

Self-reported Indigenous status of patient	No. of hospitalisations	% of all hospitalisations
Indigenous - Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	18	**26.9%**
Not Indigenous - not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	49	73.1%
Total	67	100.0%

Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University Injury Research Institute, commissioned data 2015
Does not include persons who were only treated in an emergency department and not admitted into the hospital

2.18 Rate of assault victims for assaults that occurred in high alcohol hours#* - time series (rate per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15, AODstats, Turning Point

In 2014/15, compared to the Victorian average (10.0), Mildura LGA (9.2) had a slightly lower rate of victims of assaults that occurred in high alcohol hours (HAH). However, in each year from 2011/12 to 2013/14, Mildura LGA had a higher rate than the state average and this difference was owing to the notably higher rates of male victims. Figures from 2011/12 to 2014/15 indicate that:

- Mildura LGA residents aged 18 - 24 years were most likely to be victims of assaults that occurred in HAH compared to other age groups, and
- Mildura LGA males were much more likely to be victims of HAH assaults compared to females.

Rate of assault victims for assaults that occurred in high alcohol hours#* - time series (rate per 10,000 population), 2011/12 to 2014/15

Year	Location	Total	Male	Female	0-17	18-24	25-39	40 years +
2014/15	Mildura LGA	9.2	8.0	10.4	**np**	**np**	25.3	5.4
	Victoria	10.0	11.2	8.8	4.3	26.5	17.9	5.6
2013/14	Mildura LGA	14.1	19.2	9.0	6.2	40.0	35.4	5.8
	Victoria	10.6	12.3	8.9	5.1	30.0	18.1	5.5
2012/13	Mildura LGA	14.6	18.2	11.0	**np**	55.3	34.4	**np**

	Victoria	11.5	13.8	9.2	5.9	35.4	19.4	5.3
2011/12	Mildura LGA	13.3	20.6	6.1	5.4	36.9	34.4	5.6
	Victoria	11.1	13.9	8.4	5.5	35.2	18.9	4.9

Source: AODstats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed July 2017 http://aodstats.org.au/Documents/AODstats%20Methods_final%202014.10.02.pdf
*Rate per 10,000 population
np = no data published due to small cell size. The count for the 0-17 years age group was <5 (in both years) and the count for the 18-24 years age group was <15.
# High alcohol hour assaults (HAH) - Fridays or Saturdays between 8 pm and 6 am. Alcohol involvement was noted in 65% of these incidents.

2.19 2.1.3.3 Proportion of adults feeling safe walking down their street at night, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA)

Neighbourhoods perceived as safe foster community participation, encourage physical activity, community connectedness, and add to the health and wellbeing of local residents and visitors. Research demonstrates that built environment and neighbourhood design and maintenance, have a high impact on perceptions of safety. Perceptions of neighbourhood safety is a measure of the social capital of a community. Trust is considered to be the main component of social capital, and social capital is a necessary condition for social integration, economic efficiency and democratic stability (DHHS, 2017a).

Trust has been defined as a set of socially learnt and confirmed expectations that people have of each other, of the organisations and institutions in which they live, and of the natural and moral social orders that set the fundamental understandings for their lives. 'Social trust' refers to trust among casual acquaintances or strangers in everyday social interaction, while 'civic trust' refers to trust in public institutions and the respect that citizens are accorded in their relationships with those institutions. Trust is essential within social systems to enable cooperative and altruistic behaviours that enhance collective wellbeing and the attainment of collective goals for example trust in our civic institutions, such as our healthcare system, and the people who run them is essential in order to maximise an individual's health and wellbeing. (DHHS, 2017a).

Whether individuals take up opportunities for social interaction and community engagement is likely to depend on the level and extent of both social and civic trust. The Victorian Population Health Survey asks four questions related to this: two on social trust and two on civic trust. Social trust was measured by asking survey respondents the following two questions: 'Do you agree that most people can be trusted?' and 'Do you feel safe walking alone down your street after dark?' (DHHS, 2017a).

The key findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey included the following:

- low social and civic trust is strongly associated with poor mental and physical health.
- social and civil trust declines with declining socioeconomic status.
- communities that are high in income inequality are low in social and civic trust, with income inequality preceding the decline in trust. This provides evidence for a direct causal link between income inequality and low levels of social and civic trust.

The 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reveals Mildura LGA residents feel 'safe walking alone down their street at night' slightly less than their Victorian counterparts (59.9% versus 60.8%). Positively however the 'gap' in perceptions of safety has decreased since the 2011 VPHS where results revealed only 56.5% of Mildura LGA residents felt 'safe walking alone down their street at night' compared to 61.2% of their Victorian counterparts.

Proportion of adults feeling safe walking alone down their street at night (yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 59.9%
Victoria 60.8%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA feeling safe walking along at night between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of adults feeling safe walking alone down their street at night (yes, definitely), 2011
Mildura 56.5%
Victoria 61.2%
Rank 68

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017

2.20 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Perceptions of safety - walking alone during the day, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey

Neighbourhood safety and security are important determinants of people's health and wellbeing. When individuals feel safe within their communities, they are more likely to connect with friends, engage with other community members and experience greater levels of trust and social connection. When individuals perceive their neighbourhoods to be unsafe, they experience higher levels of anxiety and interactions between members of the community become more limited, placing them at risk of social isolation and mental illness.

Within the VicHealth Indicators Survey two indicators relating to perceptions of safety are presented: perception of safety while walking alone during the day and perception of safety while walking alone after dark. The indicators are measured on a 5-point Likert Scale ranging from 'Very safe' to 'Very unsafe'. The 'perception of safety while walking alone after dark' question has also been used in the Victorian Population Health Survey as a measure of trust and social cohesion.

In keeping with the VPHS findings Mildura LGA residents felt less safe than their Victorian peers 'walking along after dark' (47.5% versus 55.1%). Similarly Mildura LGA residents felt less safe than their Victorian peers 'walking alone during the day' (90.4% versus 92.5%). For both measures feelings of safety within the Mildura LGA decreased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Perceptions of safety - walking alone during the day, 2015
Mildura 90.4%

Victoria 92.5%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a decrease in feelings of safety during the day between 2011-2015 ↓

Perceptions of safety - walking alone during the day, 2011
Mildura 97.1%
Victoria 97.0%

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

2.21 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Perceptions of safety - walking alone after dark, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey

Perceptions of safety - walking alone after dark, 2015
Mildura 47.5%
Victoria 55.1%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a decrease in feelings of safety after dark between 2011-2015 ↓

Perceptions of safety - walking alone after dark, 2011
Mildura 56.1%
Victoria 70.3%

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

2.22 In your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends (Grade 4), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

In response to the question 'in your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends?' 10% of Grade 4 students answered 'No'.

In your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends (Grade 4) (answering 'No'), 2016
Mildura 10%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 4 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

2.23 In your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends (Grade 7), 2016, Middle Years Development Instrument (LGA)

In response to the question 'in your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends?' 10% of Grade 7 students answered 'No'.

In your neighbourhood/community there are safe places where you feel comfortable to hang out with friends (Grade 7) (answering 'No'), 2016
Mildura 10%

Time Trend – not available, MDI undertaken for the first time in 2016.

Source: The Social Research Centre & Human Early Learning Partnership. (2017) MDI [Middle Years Development Instrument] Grade 7 report. School District and Community Report, 2017. Mildura. Melbourne, Australia.

Crime impacts personal and community safety, wellbeing, security, the attractiveness of an area for recreation, and on general amenity. The incidence of crime is both a cause and symptom of low quality of life, and is associated with poverty and exclusion (DHHS, 2017a).

The following data regarding crime offence rates (for crimes against property, person and drug offences at the Victorian, LGA and postcode levels) is drawn from the Crime Statistics Agency's *Crime by Location* tool.

The Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) presents statistics about the characteristics of crime recorded on the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP). Victoria Police provides this information to the CSA 18 days after the reference period. As the LEAP database is a live operational data system and updated regularly, the data presented reflects only the information in the database at the date and time of extraction. This means that as additional quarters of data are released by the CSA, the data relating to previous periods may change as data are updated in LEAP, investigations progress and cases are completed by Victoria Police.

Prior to September 2014 Victorian crime statistics were published by the Corporate Statistics Unit of Victoria Police and such data, as accessed from the *Victoria Police Crime Statistics publications,* cannot be compared to that presented by CSA due to changes in offence classifications and counting rules. However, all data presented in the CSAs

Crime by Location tool, regardless of date range is comparable to more recent data because it is 'back cast' applying the CSAs revised classification and counting systems. As such all data presented below is comparable and provides an accurate indication of change in offence rates over the reported periods.

Source: https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/about-the-data/explanatory-notes Accessed 01/08/2017 and pers. comm. Crime Statistics Agency (1/11/2017)

2.24 Community safety Crime against property (per 100,000 population), 2016/2017, Crime Statistics Agency (LGA & postcode) ***(Section 6.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Review of Crime Statistics Agency data relating to crimes against property for the Mildura LGA reveals that whilst Mildura LGA remains above the Victoria rates for crime over both the 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 reporting periods the rate of crimes against property had decreased between 2012/2013 and 2016/2017.

Review of postcode level data indicates that for both the 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 reporting periods the Mildura postcode (3500) had the highest rate of offences of crimes against property, for both periods above the Mildura LGA level, whilst the lowest rate of offence was in Walpeup in both 2012/2013 and 2016/2017.

Due to the change in data source between this report (Crime Statistics Agency) and the *2012 Social Indicators Report* (Victoria Police) the report findings cannot be compared, for this reason the 2012/2013 data in this report was also analysed to provide offence rates and enable time trend comparisons.

Crimes against property, number of property and deception offences (rate per 100,000 population), 2016/2017* (LGA)
Mildura 3,120 (5,790.9)
Victoria 315,765 (5,327.9)

Time trend Mildura LGA experiencing a decrease in rate of offences against property between 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 ↓

Crimes against property, number of property and deception offences (rate per 100,000 population), 2012/2013** (LGA)
Mildura 3,007 (5,898.5)
Victoria 263,577 (4,640.7)

* Year ending June 2017, Rates based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing Mildura LGA total population (53,878), Victoria total population (5,926,624)
** Year ending June 2013, Rates based on 2011 Census of Population and Housing Mildura LGA total population (50,979)
Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Crime by Location, Figures were extracted from the LEAP database on 18 July 2017, and are subject to variation
https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/explore-crime-by-location and https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics/latest-crime-data/recorded-offences-4
Accessed 01/08/2017
Source: CRIME STATISTICS 2012/13, Victoria Police (2013).
https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/embridge_cache/emshare/original/public/2016/05/8c/d436ada56/crimestatistics1213.pdf Accessed 01/08/2017

Crimes against property, number of property and deception offences (per 100,000 population#), 2016/2017* (postcode)

Postcode	2013 No. (rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017 No. (rate)	% of change from 2016
3490 Ouyen	47 (4,331.8)	43	39	37	58 (4,485.7)	56.80%
3494 Colignan & Nangiloc	20 (3,139.7)	24	18	42	23 (3,469.1)	-45.20%
3496 Millewa & Red Cliffs	291 (4,973.5)	183	186	198	180 (2,892.0)	-9.10%
3498 Irymple	155 (3,090.7)	97	126	136	156 (2,929.6)	14.70%
3500 Mildura	2,213 (7,220.7)	2,487	2,474	2,501	2,447 (7,474.5)	-2.20%
3501 Nichols Point	37 (1,910.2)	29	26	42	41 (2,112.3)	-2.40%
3505 Merbein	232 (4,997.8)	245	143	180	199 (4,118.4)	10.60%
3507 Walpeup	1 (240.4)	2	1	1	0 (0)	-100.00%
3509 Underbool	2 (990.1)	7	1	2	5 (2,145.9)	150.00%
3512 Carina & Murrayville	8 (1,457.2)	4	6	9	8 (2,156.3)	-11.10%
Mildura LGA	**3,007 (5,898.5)**	**3,123**	**3,022**	**3,154**	**3,120 (5,790.9)**	**-1.1%**
3549 Robinvale	159 (4,236.6)	150	214	212	209 (5,934.1)	-1.40%

* Year ending June 2017

Rates based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing postcode populations for 2016/2017 data and on 2011 Census of Population and Housing postcode populations for 2012/2013 data (i.e. for the year ending 30th June 2013). Postcode populations can be found in Appendix 2.

Rates Methodology 2016/2017 data: (Numerator – 2017 Crime type by postcode / Denominator – postcode total population, 2016 Census) x 100,000 = rate per 100,000

Rates Methodology 2012/2013 data: (Numerator – 2013 Crime type by postcode / Denominator – postcode total population, 2011 Census) x 100,000 = rate per 100,000

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Crime by Location, Figures were extracted from the LEAP database on 18 July 2017, and are subject to variation https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/explore-crime-by-location Accessed 01/08/2017

2.25 Community safety Crime against person (per 100,000 population), 2016/2017, Crime Statistics Agency (LGA & postcode) TL ***(Section 6.3 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Review of Crime Statistics Agency data relating to crimes against the person for the Mildura LGA reveals that Mildura LGA continues to remain above the Victoria rates for crime over both the 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 reporting periods and further that rates of crime against the person had increased between 2012/2013 and 2016/2017.

Review of postcode level data indicates that for both the 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 reporting periods the Mildura postcode (3500) had the highest rate of offences of crimes against the person, for both periods above the Mildura LGA level, whilst the lowest rate of offence was in Underbool in 2012/2013 and Walpeup in 2016/2017 – both recording zero offences in the respective time periods.

Due to the change in data source between this report (Crime Statistics Agency) and the 2012 Social Indicators Report (Victoria Police) the report findings cannot be compared, for this reason the 2012/2013 data in this report was also analysed to provide offence rates and enable time trend comparisons.

Crimes against the person, number of recorded offences (rate per 100,000 population), 2016/2017* (LGA)
Mildura 1,151 (2,136.3)
Victoria 79,284 (1,337.8)

Time trend Mildura LGA experiencing an increase in rate of offences against the person between 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 ↑

Crimes against the person, number of recorded offences (rate per 100,000 population), 2012/2013** (LGA)
Mildura 930 (1,824.3)
Victoria 58,312 (1,026.7)

* Year ending June 2017, Rates based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing Mildura LGA total population (53,878), Victoria total population (5,926,624)
** Year ending June 2013, Rates based on 2011 Census of Population and Housing Mildura LGA total population (50,979)
Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Crime by Location, Figures were extracted from the LEAP database on 18 July 2017, and are subject to variation
https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/explore-crime-by-location and https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics/latest-crime-data/recorded-offences-4
Accessed 01/08/2017
Source: CRIME STATISTICS 2012/13, Victoria Police (2013).
https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/embridge_cache/emshare/original/public/2016/05/8c/d436ada56/crimestatistics1213.pdf Accessed 01/08/2017

Crimes against the person, number of recorded offences (rate per 100,000 population#), 2016-2017* (postcode)

Postcode	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% of change from 2016
3490 Ouyen	12 (1,106.0)	12	8	24	7 (541.4)	-70.80%
3494 Colignan & Nangiloc	6 (941.9)	15	9	9	3 (452.5)	-66.70%
3496 Millewa & Red Cliffs	91 (1,555.3)	65	73	73	75 (1,205.0)	2.70%
3498 Irymple	36 (717.8)	33	35	41	35 (676.1)	-14.60%
3500 Mildura	716 (2,336.2)	730	729	882	915 (2,794.9)	3.70%
3501 Nichols Point	10 (517.9)	17	8	13	11 (566.7)	-15.40%
3505 Merbein	55 (1,184.8)	35	48	68	85 (1,759.1)	25.00%
3507 Walpeup	1 (240.4)	0	0	0	0 (0)	
3509 Underbool	0 (0)	1	0	1	1 (429.2)	0.00%

3512 Carina & Murrayville	2 (364.3)	1	2	1	13 (3,504.0)	1200.00%
Mildura LGA	**930 (1,824.3)**	**914**	**914**	**1,128**	**1,151 (2,136.3)**	**2.0%**
3549 Robinvale	69 (1,838.5)	69	85	106	88 (2,498.6)	-17.00%

* Year ending June 2017
# Rates based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing postcode populations for 2016/2017 data and on 2011 Census of Population and Housing postcode populations for 2012/2013 data (i.e. for the year ending 30th June 2013). Postcode populations can be found in Appendix 2.
Rates Methodology 2016/2017 data: (Numerator – 2017 Crime type by postcode / Denominator – postcode total population, 2016 Census) x 100,000 = rate per 100,000
Rates Methodology 2012/2013 data: (Numerator – 2013 Crime type by postcode / Denominator – postcode total population, 2011 Census) x 100,000 = rate per 100,000

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Crime by Location, Figures were extracted from the LEAP database on 18 July 2017, and are subject to variation
https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/explore-crime-by-location Accessed 01/08/2017

2.26 Drug offences (per 100,000 population), Victoria Police, 2016/2017, Crime Statistics Agency (LGA)

Review of Crime Statistics Agency data relating to drug offences for the Mildura LGA reveals that Mildura LGA continues to remain above the Victoria rates for drug offences over both the 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 reporting periods and further that rates of drug offences had increased between 2012/2013 and 2016/2017.

Review of postcode level data for drug offences reveals some interesting results. For the 2012/2013 reporting period the highest rate (per 100,000) of drug offences was the Colignan / Nangiloc postcode (1,098.9), followed by the Underbool postcode (990.1) however in both instances small population sizes impact on these rates. The highest number of offences were in the Mildura postcode with 262 drug offences. In the 2016/2017 reporting period highest rate of drug offences was in the Irymple postcode (882.6 per 100,000 population) followed by the Mildura postcode (827.8). The lowest rate of offence was in Carina & Murrayville in 2012/2013 and Walpeup in 2016/2017 – both recording zero offences in the respective time periods.

Drug offences, recorded offences (per 100,000 population), 2016/2017* (LGA)
Mildura 377 (699.7)
Victoria 30,311 (511.4)

Time trend Mildura LGA experiencing an increase in rate of drug offences between 2012/2013 and 2016/2017 ↑

Drug offences, recorded offences (per 100,000 population), 2012/2013** (LGA)
Mildura 342 (670.9)
Victoria 21,469 (378.0)

* Year ending June 2017, Rates based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing Mildura LGA total population (53,878), Victoria total population (5,926,624)

** Year ending June 2013, Rates based on 2011 Census of Population and Housing Mildura LGA total population (50,979)

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Crime by Location, Figures were extracted from the LEAP database on 18 July 2017, and are subject to variation https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/explore-crime-by-location and https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics/latest-crime-data/recorded-offences-4 Accessed 01/08/2017
Source: CRIME STATISTICS 2012/13, Victoria Police (2013).
https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/embridge_cache/emshare/original/public/2016/05/8c/d436ada56/crimestatistics1213.pdf Accessed 01/08/2017

Drug Offences, recorded offences (rate per 100,000 population#), 2016/2017* (postcode)

Postcode	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% of change from 2016
3490 Ouyen	1 (92.2)	1	11	4	8 (618.7)	100.00%
3494 Colignan & Nangiloc	7 (1,098.9)	2	0	5	1 (150.8)	-80.00%
3496 Millewa & Red Cliffs	21 (358.9)	18	16	31	27 (433.8)	-12.90%
3498 Irymple	29 (578.3)	20	29	18	47 (882.6)	161.10%
3500 Mildura	262 (854.9)	358	284	330	271 (827.8)	-17.90%
3501 Nichols Point	0 (0)	1	7	5	9 (463.7)	80.00%
3505 Merbein	18 (387.8)	12	9	20	12 (248.3)	-40.00%
3507 Walpeup	1 (240.4)	0	0	0	0 (0)	
3509 Underbool	2 (990.1)	0	0	1	1 (429.2)	0.00%
3512 Carina & Murrayville	0 (0)	0	0	0	1 (269.5)	
Mildura LGA	**342 (670.9)**	**412**	**356**	**415**	**377 (699.7)**	**-9.2%**
3549 Robinvale	11 (293.1)	7	14	11	21 (596.3)	90.90%

* Year ending June 2017
# Rates based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing postcode populations for 2016/2017 data and on 2011 Census of Population and Housing postcode populations for 2012/2013 data (i.e. for the year ending 30th June 2013). Postcode populations can be found in Appendix 2.
Rates Methodology 2016/2017 data: (Numerator – 2017 Crime type by postcode / Denominator – postcode total population, 2016 Census) x 100,000 = rate per 100,000
Rates Methodology 2012/2013 data: (Numerator – 2013 Crime type by postcode / Denominator – postcode total population, 2011 Census) x 100,000 = rate per 100,000

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Crime by Location, Figures were extracted from the LEAP database on 18 July 2017, and are subject to variation https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/explore-crime-by-location Accessed 01/08/2017

2.27 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Crime where the victim was a child or young person aged between 0–17 (rate per 1,000 children), 2014/2015, Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police (LGA) TL

Drawing on data collected by Victoria Police 2014/2015 figures reveal a higher rate (per 1,000) of Mildura LGA children and young people aged 0-17 years are victims of crime than their Victorian peers (16.1 versus 9.6) and trend mirrored in the 2011/2012 data.

Crime* where the victim was a child or young person aged between 0-17 (per 1,000 children), 2014/2015
Mildura 16.1
Victoria 9.6

Time Trend Mildura LGA slightly decreasing rates of children or young people as victims of crime (per 1,000 children) between 2011/2012 – 2014/2015 ↓

Crime* where the victim was a child or young person aged between 0-17 (per 1,000 children), 2011/2012
Mildura 16.2
Victoria 10.0

* Includes crimes against property, crimes against the person and other offences.

Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 10/04/2017

2.28 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Crime where the offender was a child or young person aged between 0–17 (per 1,000 children), 2014/2015, Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police (LGA) TL

Similarly drawing on data collected by Victoria Police 2014/2015 figures reveal a higher rate (per 1,000) of Mildura LGA children and young people aged 0-17 years are offenders of crime than their Victorian peers (41.9 versus 22.7) again a trend mirrored in the 2011/2012 data (45.3 versus 24.2). More positively this rate had decreased for Mildura LGA children and young people between the between 2011/2012 – 2014/2015 reporting periods.

Crime* where the offender was a child or young person aged between 0-17 (per 1,000 children), 2014/2015
Mildura 41.9
Victoria 22.7

Time Trend Mildura LGA decreasing rates of children or young people as criminal offenders (per 1,000 children) between 2011/2012 – 2014/2015 ↓

Crime* where the offender was a child or young person aged between 0-17 (per 1,000 children), 2011/2012
Mildura 45.3

Victoria 24.4

* Includes crimes against property, crimes against the person, drug offences and other offences.
Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 10/04/2017)

2.29 Safe and Secure Children and young people are safe in their community, Rate of young people (aged 10–17 years) on community based supervision (per 100,000 young people), 2012/2013, Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police (LGA) TL

2012/2013 data from Victoria Police figures reveal a higher rate (per 100,000) of Mildura LGA children and young people aged 10-17 years are on community based supervision orders than their Victorian peers (7.2 versus 2.4) again a trend mirrored in the 2008/2009 data (7.2 versus 2.7). This rate has remained stable for Mildura LGA children and young people between the between 2008/2009 and 2012/2013 reporting periods.

Rate of young people (aged 10-17 years) on community based supervision (per 100,000 young people), 2012/2013
Mildura 7.2
Victoria 2.4

Time Trend Mildura LGA whilst the rates of young people on community based supervision* (per 100,000 children) between 2008/2009 –2012/2013 appear to have remained static a 'spike' of 9.9 (young people per 100,000) occurred in 2010/2011 →

Rate of young people (aged 10-17 years) on community based supervision (per 100,000 young people), 2008/2009
Mildura 7.2
Victoria 2.7

* Community order types include probation, youth supervision, youth parole order, youth attendance order, interstate community order and youth residential parole order.

Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Victoria Police http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 10/04/2017

Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure
Outcome 2.2: Victorians have suitable and stable housing
INDICATOR – Decrease homelessness

Adequate housing is considered to be housing that meets peoples essential needs for shelter, security and privacy. Shelter is recognised throughout the world as a basic human right. Homelessness is one of the most potent examples of disadvantage in the community, and one of the most important markers of social exclusion (DHHS, 2017a).

2.30 2.2.1.1 Proportion of people who meet the statistical definition of homelessness, 2011, Census of Population and Housing ABS (SA1, SA2, LGA)

2011 Census data analysed by the Murray Primary Health Network indicates 0.50% of the Mildura LGA population is, by definition, homeless compared to a lesser 0.43% of Victorians. At the time of finalising this Report (November 2017) data at this level had not yet been released from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

Homelessness, 2011
Mildura 0.50%
Victoria 0.43%

	Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out	Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless	Persons staying temporarily with other households	Persons staying in boarding houses	Persons in other temporary lodgings	Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings	All homeless persons	Homeless %
Mildura	22	105	50	30	0	50	257	0.50
Victoria	1,091	7,842	3,324	4,395	97	6,024	22,773	0.43

Source: 2011 Census of population and housing: estimating homelessness ABS 2012
https://exchange.murrayphn.org.au/north-west-victoria# Accessed 10/04/2017

Safe and Secure Children and young people are securely housed, Estimated Homeless Population, 2011, (LGA) TL

These proportions are similar in data reporting by the ABS, which indicate Mildura LGA is ranked 11th of 79 LGAs estimated homelessness.

Estimated number of homeless people per 1,000 population on Census night, 2011 (LGA)
Mildura 4.9
Victoria 4.0

Rank 11

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2049.02011?OpenDocument
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

2.31 Safe and Secure Children and young people are securely housed, Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, 2016, ABS Census General Community Profile, (LGA) TL

Data from the 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing indicates a continuing trend within the Mildura LGA of higher than Victorian proportions of rentals from government housing authorities (3.9% versus 2.5% in 2016 and 4.4% versus 2.8% in 2011).

Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, 2016
Mildura 3.9%
Victoria 2.5%

Time Trend – continuing the trend from 2006 to 2011 there were once again a decreasing proportion of dwellings rented from the government housing authority between the 2011 and 2016 ABS Census periods. This downward trend mirrors the state level trend ↓

The trend arrow for this measure is not colour coded as a decrease in dwellings rented from the government housing authority may not necessarily reflect a decrease in need.

Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, 2011
Mildura 4.4%
Victoria 2.8%

Proportions Methodology: numerator – 'total, rented: state or territory housing authority' / denominator – total (all dwellings)
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

2.32 Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, (households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Person [b]), 2016, ABS Census General Community Profile, (2017) (LGA) TL

Again data from the 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing indicates a continuing trend within the Mildura LGA of higher than Victorian proportions of rentals from government housing authorities for households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Persons (21.9% versus 12.8% in 2016 and 24.6% versus 17.6% in 2011).

Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, (households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Person [b]), 2016
Mildura 21.9%
Victoria 12.8%

Time Trend – there was a decreasing proportion of dwellings rented from the government housing authority by households with ATSI persons in the Mildura LGA between the 2011 and 2016 ABS Census periods. Again this downward trend mirrors the state level trend ↓

The trend arrow for this measure is not colour coded as a decrease in dwellings rented from the government housing authority may not necessarily reflect a decrease in need.

Percentage of dwellings rented from the government housing authority, (households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Person [b]), 2011
Mildura 24.6%
Victoria 17.6%

Proportions Methodology: numerator – 'total, rented: state or territory housing authority' / denominator – total (all dwellings)
[b] A household with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Source: 2016 & 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

2.33 Social housing as a percentage of total dwellings, 2014/2015, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

Data collated by the Department of Health and Human Services presents the percentage of all dwellings that are social housing stock where social housing stock data includes both public housing provided directly by the Department of Health and Human Services and housing provided by the not-for-profit community housing sector. Based on this definition 6.0% of all dwellings in the Mildura LGA are social housing compared to only 3.9% at the Victorian level.

Social housing as a percentage of total dwellings, 2014/2015
Mildura 6.0%
Victoria 3.9%

Rank 13

Source: Number of social housing dwellings: Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

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Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
Outcome 3.1: Victorians participate in learning and education
INDICATOR – Decrease developmental vulnerability

3.1 3.1.1.1 Proportion of children at school entry who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census, AEDC Commonwealth Department of Education and Training (LGA) TL

Supporting children's optimal physical, emotional and social health in the early years has long lasting positive effects on their health, social and emotional wellbeing and achievements throughout life. The benefits include increased school success; increased future productivity; and reduced cost of health and public services. Physical and social developmental deficits or delays may be more difficult to address as children grow older. Children from disadvantaged backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and evidence demonstrates the differences between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and other children that emerge early in life (DHHS, 2017a).

The AEDC is a population measure, i.e. a Census of children's development as they enter school. The AEDC measures five domains of early childhood development: social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, communication skills and general knowledge, and physical health and wellbeing. These five domains are closely linked to the predictors of good adult health, education and social outcomes. Teachers complete AEDC checklists for children in their first year of formal schooling where their development is rated as being on track, at risk or vulnerable. Children are considered:

- Developmentally 'on track' if they score above the 25th percentile (in the top 75%) of the national population,
- Developmentally 'at risk' if they score between the 10th and the 25th percentile of the national population,
- Developmentally 'vulnerable' if they score below the 10th percentile (in the lowest 10%) of the national population.

In 2015 the AEDC was undertaken at the National level for the third time (with previous scans undertaken in 2009 and 2012 and known as the Australian Early Development Index).

At the national level analysis of AEDC data would indicate that the proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains varies across population groups. Groups more likely to be developmentally vulnerable included boys (30%), children living in the most socioeconomically disadvantaged areas (32%), those with a language background other than English (32%), Indigenous children (47%), and those living in Very remote areas (47%) (AIHW, 2012). Additionally children who did not attend preschool in the year before school were found to be more developmentally vulnerable than children who did (DEECD, 2013).

Based on 2015 AEDC data 22.3% children in their first year of school in the Mildura LGA were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, a greater proportion than their Victorian peers (19.9%).

Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, 2015
Mildura 22.3%
Victoria 19.9%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving slightly between 2012-2015 (change not considered significant) ↓

Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, 2012
Mildura 23.6%
Victoria 19.5%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.2 Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL

In 2015 10.4% of children in their first year of school in Mildura LGA were developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains. These figures had improved significantly since 2012 when 13.4% of the children were vulnerable in two or more domains. Over both time periods Mildura LGA children were faring worse than their Victorian counterparts, although the 'gap' had decreased.

Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, 2015
Mildura 10.4%
Victoria 9.9%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA improving between 2012-2015 (decrease considered significant) ↓

Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, 2012
Mildura 13.4%
Victoria 9.5%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Children in Mildura LGA are well developed by their first year of school, 2012, Australian Early Development Census (LGA) TL RETIRED MEASURE

Children in Mildura LGA are well developed by their first year of school, 2012
Mildura 86.6%

Victoria 90.5%

Time Trend – data not presented in the 2015 AEDC Mildura report

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2012 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.3 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Physical Health and Wellbeing, 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA) TL

For the following measures the figures presented are for those children not considered developmentally 'vulnerable' (those scoring below the 10th percentile [in the lowest 10%] of the national population) i.e. for those children who are either developmentally 'on track' or developmentally 'at risk'. This mirrors the reporting of this measure in *The 2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children* report.

Physical Health and Wellbeing (proportion of children NOT developmentally vulnerable), 2015
Mildura LGA 91.2%
Victoria 92.1%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a significant decrease in developmental vulnerability between 2012-2015 ↑

Physical Health and Wellbeing (proportion of children NOT developmentally vulnerable), 2012
Mildura 88.1%
Victoria 92.2%

What does this mean for Mildura LGA children?
In 2015 8.8% of children (62 children) in their first year of school were 'developmentally vulnerable' in the following three sub-domains:

- Physical readiness for school day - Have at least sometimes experienced coming unprepared for school by being dressed inappropriately, coming to school hungry or tired - 13.7% of Mildura LGA children experienced concerns.
- Physical independence - Range from those who have not developed one of the three skills (independence, handedness, coordination), to those who have not developed any of these skills - 9.1% of Mildura LGA children experienced concerns.
- Gross and fine motor skills - Range from those who have an average ability to perform skills requiring gross and fine motor competence and good or average overall energy levels, to those who have poor fine and gross motor skills, poor overall energy levels and physical skills - 6.1% of Mildura LGA children experienced concerns.

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.4 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Social Competence, 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA) TL

Social Competence, percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2015
Mildura 90.3%
Victoria 91.3%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA despite increasing levels of social competence there was no significant change between 2012-2015 ↑

Social Competence, percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2012
Mildura 89.5%
Victoria 91.9%

What does this mean for Mildura LGA children?
In 2015 9.7% of children (68 children) in their first year of school were 'developmentally vulnerable' in the following areas:

- Overall social competence - Have average to poor overall social skills, low self-confidence and are rarely able to play with various children and interact cooperatively.
- Responsibility and respect - Only sometimes or never accept responsibility for actions, show respect for others and for property, demonstrate self-control, and are rarely able to follow rules and take care of materials.
- Approaches to learning - Only sometimes or never work neatly, independently, are rarely able to solve problems, follow class routines and do not easily adjust to changes in routines.
- Readiness to explore new things - Only sometimes or never show curiosity about the world, and are rarely eager to explore new books, toys or unfamiliar objects and games.

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.5 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Emotional Maturity, 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA) TL

Emotional Maturity, percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2015
Mildura 91.3%
Victoria 92.0%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA despite increasing levels of emotional maturity there was no significant change between 2012-2015 ↓

Emotional Maturity, percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2012

Mildura 92.2%
Victoria 92.8%

What does this mean for Mildura LGA children?
In 2015 8.7% of children (61 children) in their first year of school were 'developmentally vulnerable' in the following areas:

- Pro-social and helping behaviour - Never or almost never show most of the helping behaviours including helping someone hurt, sick or upset, offering to help spontaneously, and inviting others to join in.
- Anxious and fearful behaviour - Often show most of the anxious behaviours; are worried, unhappy, nervous, sad or excessively shy, indecisive; and are upset when left at school.
- Aggressive behaviour - Often show most of the aggressive behaviours; they get into physical fights, kick or bite others, take other people's things, are disobedient or have temper tantrums.
- Hyperactivity and inattention - Often show most of the hyperactive behaviours; they could be restless, distractible, impulsive; they fidget and have difficulty settling to activities.

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.6 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Language and Cognitive Skill (school-based), 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA) TL

Language and Cognitive Skill (school-based), percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2015
Mildura 91.9%
Victoria 93.7%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA despite increasing levels of language and cognitive skills the improvement between 2012-2015 was not considered significant ↑

Language and Cognitive Skill (school-based), percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2012
Mildura 90.5%
Victoria 93.9%

What does this mean for Mildura LGA children?
In 2015 8.1% of children (57 children) in their first year of school were 'developmentally vulnerable' in the following areas:

- Basic literacy - Do not have most of the basic literacy skills; have problems with identifying letters or attaching sounds to them, rhyming, may not know the writing directions and how to write their own name.

- Interest in literacy/numeracy and memory - May not show interest in books and reading, or maths and number games, or both, and may have difficulty remembering things.
- Advanced literacy - Have only up to one of the advanced literacy skills; cannot read or write simple words or sentences, and rarely write voluntarily.
- Basic numeracy - Have marked difficulty with numbers, cannot count, compare or recognise numbers, may not be able to name all the shapes and may have difficulty with time concepts.

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.7 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six (AEDC), Communication Skills and General Knowledge, 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA) TL

Communication Skills and General Knowledge, percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2015
Mildura 93.7%
Victoria 92.4%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a significant decrease in developmental vulnerability for the communication skills and general knowledge domain between 2012-2015
↑

Communication Skills and General Knowledge, percentage of children NOT developmentally vulnerable, 2012
Mildura 89.7%
Victoria 92.0%

What does this mean for Mildura LGA children?
In 2015 6.3% of children (44 children) in their first year of school were 'developmentally vulnerable' in the following area:

- Communication skills and general knowledge - Range from being average to very poor in effective communication, may have difficulty in participating in games involving the use of language, may be difficult to understand and/or have difficulty in understanding others and may show little general knowledge.

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.8 Percentage of children reported to have difficulties with speech or language problems at school entry, 2014, School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014 (LGA) TL / R

Drawing on data collected through the 2014 School Entrant Health Questionnaire 18.4% of Mildura LGA children were reported to have difficulties with speech or language problems at school entry compared to only 14.2% of their Victorian peers. The proportion of Mildura LGA children entering school with difficulties with speech or language problems had increased from 17.3% (as reported in the 2012 SEHQ).

Percentage of children reported to have difficulties with speech or language problems at school entry, 2014
Mildura 18.4%
Victoria 14.2%
Rank 23

Time Trend proportion of children reported to have difficulties with speech or language problems at school entry increasing between 2012 and 2014 ↑

Percentage of children reported to have difficulties with speech or language problems at school entry, 2012
Mildura 17.3%
Victoria 13.8%
Rank 23

Source: Department of Education and Training, 2014, Findings from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2014, Summary data for Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/reportdatahealth.aspx Accessed 24/04/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.9 Developing Well Children are developing well by age six, Proportion of children at school entry with emotional or behavioural difficulties, 2015, School Health Entrant Questionnaire (LGA) TL

Data from the 2015 School Entrant Health Questionnaire (drawn from the VCAMS Portal) reveals 7.0% of Mildura LGA children are believed to be entering school with emotional or behavioural difficulties compared to a lesser 4.6% of their Victorian peers. This figure sees Mildura LGA children ranked 9th of 79 LGAs on this measure, worsening from their 2012 rank of 29th (and proportion of only 4.9% children entering school with emotional or behavioural difficulties).

Proportion of children at school entry with emotional or behavioural difficulties, 2015
Mildura 7.0%
Victoria 4.6%
Rank 9

Time Trend – Mildura LGA worsening between 2012-2015 ↑

Proportion of children at school entry with emotional or behavioural difficulties, 2012
Mildura 4.9%
Victoria 4.3%
Rank 29

Source: http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 10/04/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: Mildura (RC) Statistical Profile, Department of Health 2014
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.10 Developing Well Children and parents are involved in playgroups, Mildura Rural City Council (township)

Playgroups provide valuable opportunities for children to learn and develop through play. Playgroups foster and develop children's language and motor skills, expose children to sensory experiences and enhance social skills. Playgroups and parent groups also create opportunities for parents to meet in a safe and supportive environment and learn new skills, develop social networks and build linkages to other services. Many Victorian families participate in community playgroups that are self-managed by the parents and caregivers who attend the playgroup. New parents often attend parent groups facilitated by their local maternal and child health service. Many of these new parent groups later evolve into self-sustaining social networks and/or community playgroups.

Research indicates that disadvantaged and vulnerable families are less likely to participate in playgroups including community members who are Indigenous, culturally and linguistically diverse, recently arrived, socio-economically disadvantaged and affected by disability. Supported playgroups and parent groups (SPPI) are facilitated or led by an appropriately qualified worker and are targeted at disadvantaged families who are less likely to attend a community group.

There is a growing body of evidence that participation in a Supported Playgroup run by a skilled and qualified worker has a positive impact on children's learning and social and emotional development. The findings of the Early Home Learning Study (2009-2012), and the *smalltalk* program developed as part of this study, demonstrated that it was possible to enhance the role of parents as first teachers and improve the quality and frequency of the parent-child interactions that are known to improve children's learning outcomes. Supported Playgroups also provide opportunities for parents to learn about relevant local services and to meet with other parents for emotional support and friendship and to build social support networks in the communities in which they live.

As a result of the growing evidence base the Victorian Department of Education and Training has invested in Supported Playgroups for families experiencing disadvantage to assist parents to develop the skills and confidence to support their children's learning and development. Smalltalk Supported Playgroups funded by the Department are required to deliver *smalltalk* to all participating families. *Smalltalk* is an evidence-based program that aims to introduce parents to a small number of parenting essentials that lead to optimal child outcomes, help parents become aware of the importance of their interactions with their child, and increase the number and type of situations in which they engage in quality interactions http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/programs/health/Pages/supportedplaygroups.aspx accessed 30/05/2017.

At the time of writing this report there were as many as 20 playgroups operating across the Mildura LGA. Four (4) of these were community playgroups delivered by families themselves (Caterpillars Playgroup, Mulberry Tree Playgroup, Red Cliffs Community Playgroup and Sacred Heart Playgroup), others were facilitated playgroups delivered specifically to certain community groups by community based organisations. For example Mallee District Aboriginal Services delivers three (3) playgroups (Mums and Bubs, Goannas [co-delivered with MFC] and Ranfurly playgroup), Mallee Family Care delivers six (6) playgroups (FOODcents, Red Cliffs TLC, Merbein TLC, Mildura Community Playschool, Beyond the Rainbow, myTime Group), Zoe Support delivers three (3) playgroups (Little Peoples, Zoe Support and Cupcakes) and Sunraysia Mallee Ethnic Communities Council delivers two (2) playgroups (Harmony playgroup and Rhythm and Rhymes). The third playgroup 'form' were dedicated supported playgroups funded by DET and delivered by a qualified worker. Mildura Rural City Council delivers two (2) supported playgroups which feature the *smalltalk* program (one into the TLC – 'Shooting Stars' and one into Sunraysia Community Health Services – 'Kaleidoscope'). Mildura Rural City Council also co-delivers a third playgroup into SMECC – Harmony playgroup, already counted above.

RETIRED Education Playgroup participation, Number of Children Attending Mildura RCC Playgroups, 2011-2012, Mildura Rural City Council records (LGA)

3.11 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Kindergarten participation in the first year of enrolments, 2015, Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET (LGA) TL

Participation in quality early childhood education has substantial positive effects on children's social and cognitive development and school readiness. This has been shown to be especially so for children from disadvantaged families. Benefits from participation include better intellectual development and independence, sociability and concentration, cognitive development in the short term and preparation for success in school. Research by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research using the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Children (LSAC) demonstrates the advantage that pre-school attendance has on later NAPLAN results. After controlling for socio-demographic characteristics in Australian children, a causal effect between pre-school attendance and Year 3 NAPLAN outcomes remains across all domains (numeracy, reading, spelling, writing, grammar and punctuation). This 'pre-school advantage' is equivalent to 10 to 15 NAPLAN points or the equivalent of 15 to 20 weeks of schooling at the Year 3 level (DEECD, 2013).

Kindergarten participation in the first year of enrolments, 2015
Mildura 99.0%
Victoria 98.1%
Rank 34

Time Trend - Mildura LGA increasing rates of kindergarten participation between 2012* and 2015 ↑

Kindergarten participation in the first year of enrolments, 2012
Mildura 98.7%
Victoria 98.0%

Proportions methodology: Numerator - Number of first year enrolments in kindergarten / Denominator - Number of 3 year old children based on the previous year's estimated resident population

*Note an improvement in kindergarten data collection from 2014 onwards led to a change in methodology for calculating this indicator. The impact of this change is minor and does not prevent the values being compared over time, when it is understood that an improvement in the quality of the indicator drives part of the difference between values in 2013 and 2014. The data quality improvements were around

- Identifying duplicate enrolments
- Changing the LGA breakdowns to relate to the child's residence rather than the location of the kindergarten service.

Source: Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

RETIRED Education Attendance at pre-school, Proportion of Pre-School Attendance, 2011, ABS (SA1)

3.12 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Proportion of children attending kindergarten whose placement attracts a kindergarten fee subsidy, 2015, Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET (LGA) TL

Of those children attending Kindergarten in the Mildura LGA 47.5% attract a kindergarten fee subsidy, almost twice the proportion of their Victorian peers at 26.6% and placing Mildura LGA 10th of the 79 Victorian LGAs on this measure.

Proportion of children attending kindergarten whose placement attracts a kindergarten fee subsidy, 2015
Mildura 47.5%
Victoria 26.6%
Rank 10

Time Trend Mildura LGA experienced a slightly decreasing proportion of kindergarten participants receiving a 'fee subsidy' between 2012* and 2015 ↓

Proportion of children attending kindergarten whose placement attracts a kindergarten fee subsidy, 2012
Mildura 48.4%
Victoria 24.6%
Rank 7

Proportions Methodology: Numerator - number of children attending kindergarten whose placement attracted a kindergarten fee subsidy / Denominator - number of kindergarten enrolments

*Note an improvement in kindergarten data collection from 2014 onwards led to a change in methodology for calculating this indicator. The impact of this change is minor and does not prevent the values being compared over time, when it is understood that an improvement in the quality of the indicator drives part of the difference between values in 2013 and 2014. The data quality improvements were around
- Identifying duplicate enrolments
- Changing the LGA breakdowns to relate to the child's residence rather than the location of the kindergarten service.

Source: Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.13 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children are participating in kindergarten, Number of four year old kindergarten enrolments in a long day care or integrated children's services setting, 2015, Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET (LGA) TL

Whilst the Mildura LGA remains well below their Victorian counterparts for kindergarten enrolments through long day care or integrated children's services settings at 11.7% compared to 28.9%, there was substantial growth in this delivery model between 2012 (when only 3.4% of children attending kindergarten were accessing this service LDC or integrated children's services settings) and 2015.

Number of four year old kindergarten enrolments in a long day care or integrated children's services setting, 2015
Mildura 11.7%
Victoria 28.9%

Time Trend Mildura LGA significantly increasing number of four year old kindergarten enrolments in LDC setting between 2012-2015 ↑

Number of four year old kindergarten enrolments in a long day care or integrated children's services setting, 2012
Mildura 3.4%
Victoria 23.2%

Source: Children's Services On Line [CHISOL], DET http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 10/05/2017)

Engaged, Learning, Achieving Services enable participation in pre-school, National Quality Standard Assessment and Rating (Kindergarten Services assessed as 'meeting' or 'exceeding'), 2017, Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority, (LGA) TL

The National Quality Framework (NQF) was established in 2012 and applies to most long day care, family day care, preschool/kindergarten and outside school hours care services. The National Quality Standard (NQS) is a key aspect of the framework and sets a national benchmark for all Australian services it covers. The seven quality areas covered by the NQS are:

1. Educational program and practice,
2. Children's health and safety,
3. Physical environment,
4. Staffing arrangements,
5. Relationships with children,
6. Collaborative partnerships with families and communities and
7. Leadership and service management.

Services covered by the National Quality Framework are assessed and rated against each of these seven Quality Areas. The ratings of assessed services are available on the Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority and MyChild websites. The rating levels for each Quality Area are:

- Exceeding National Quality Standard
- Meeting National Quality Standard
- Working Towards National Quality Standard
- Significant Improvement Required

An additional rating of 'Excellent' was introduced in 2013. Under the National Quality Framework, the Excellent rating can only be awarded by ACECQA. Only those service providers with a service rated Exceeding National Quality Standard can apply for the Excellent rating.

The *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report* presented assessment and rating data for the third quarter of 2013. At that time of the report 14 Pre-schools were providing a state-funded kindergarten program across the LGA (including the Murrayville and Underbool integrated services), of these eight were 'Provisional – Not Yet Assessed under the National Quality Framework', the remaining six received Overall Ratings of Meeting (4) or Exceeding (2) the National Quality Standard. Of the Pre-school services assessed across the Mildura LGA 100% were meeting or Exceeding the NQS compared to their Victorian (77%) and Australian (58%) counterparts at the time.

Review of NQS assessments and ratings for this report were the most current available at the time of writing and drew on data from the Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority and MyChild websites. Data revealed 3,131 (or 82.7%) of a total of 3,788 services providing pre-school in Victoria were rated as either 'meeting', 'exceeding' or 'excellent'. Nationally 9,934 (or 72.7%) of a total of 13,663 services providing pre-school were rated as either 'meeting', 'exceeding' or 'excellent'.

Across the Mildura LGA a total of 20 services were providing a state-funded kindergarten program. Of these 20 services 18 had been assessed (with the Murrayville and Underbool services considered 'provisional – not yet assessed'). Of 18 assessed services providing a state-funded kindergarten program 15 (or 83.3%) were rated as 'exceeding' or 'meeting', 3 services (16.6%) were assessed as working towards.

In summary the number of services offering a state-funded kindergarten program in the Mildura LGA had grown from 14 services in 2013 to 20 services in 2017 and the number of 'assessed' services had increased from six in 2013 to 18 services in 2017. Review of the 2017 NQS assessment and rating data revealed that the proportion of assessed services 'meeting' or 'exceeding' the NQS had decreased over the reporting periods (from 100.0% to 83.3%). However, significantly, the actual number of services offering a state-funded kindergarten program assessed as 'meeting' or 'exceeding' had increased from six in 2013 to 15 in 2017.

National Quality Standard Assessment and Rating (Kindergarten Services assessed as 'meeting' or 'exceeding'), 2017
Mildura (15 services) 83.3%
Victoria 82.7%

Time Trend – increasing number of services offering a state-funded kindergarten program assessed as 'meeting' or 'exceeding' (from six in 2013 to 15 in 2017) ↑

National Quality Standard Assessment and Rating (Kindergarten Services assessed as 'meeting' or 'exceeding'), 2013
Mildura (6 services) 100.0%
Victoria 77.0%

Service	NQS Rating	Comment
1. De Garis Kindergarten	Exceeding	
2. Irymple Kindergarten	Exceeding	
3. Kathleen Kelly Kindergarten	Meeting	
4. Merbein Preschool	Exceeding	
5. Mildura South Kindergarten	Exceeding	
6. Mildura West	Meeting	
7. Millewa Preschool	Meeting	
8. Murrayville Preschool	Provisional – Not yet assessed	
9. Nangiloc and District Kindergarten	Meeting	
10. Ouyen Preschool	Exceeding	
11. Pasadena Preschool	Exceeding	
12. Red Cliffs Kindergarten	Working towards	'Working Towards' received in area 7
13. St Margaret's Preschool	Working towards	'Working Towards' received in area 7
14. Underbool Early Learning centre	Provisional – Not yet assessed	
15. Goodstart Early Learning 11th Street LDC	Meeting	

16. Mildura Central Child Care Centre LDC	Exceeding	
17. Mildura Early Learning Centre LDC	Exceeding	
18. Outback Kids	Exceeding	
19. Playalong Early learning Centre	Meeting	
20. TAFE Kids Inc.	Working towards	'Working Towards' received in areas 2 and 7

An additional two long day care services were not providing a state-funded kindergarten program at the time of the report (Goodstart Early Learning – Matthew Flinders and Country Way LDC), a further two long day care services were soon to open (Amiga Montessori Mildura and Happy Turtle Child Care Centre).

Source: http://snapshots.acecqa.gov.au/Snapshot/LIVE/build_C.html Accessed 12/07/2017
http://ifp.mychild.gov.au/mvc/Search/Advanced Accessed 12/07/2017
Department of Education and Training (pers. comm)

3.15 Safe and Secure Children and young people are secure in their learning environment, Proportion of children who report being bullied in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL

Drawing on data collected through the 2015 Student Attitudes to School Survey and reported in VCAMS reveals that a lesser proportion of students in years 5 and 6 (combined) (14.1%) report being bullied compared to their Victorian counterparts (15.0%). Further this proportion had reduced from 14.8% in the 2013 Survey.

Proportion of children who report being bullied in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2015
Mildura 14.1%
Victoria 15.0%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA decreasing rates of being bullied reported in years 5 and 6 between 2013-2015 ↓

Proportion of children who report being bullied in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2013
Mildura 14.8%
Victoria 14.9%

Source: Student Attitudes to School Survey http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.16 Safe and Secure Children and young people are secure in their learning environment, Proportion of children who report being bullied between years 7 to 9, 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL

Drawing on data collected through the 2015 Student Attitudes to School Survey and reported in VCAMS reveals a higher proportion of students in years 7 to 9 (22.3%) report being bullied compared to their Victorian counterparts (18.0%). This proportion had reduced from 26.3% in the 2013 Survey.

Proportion of children who report being bullied between years 7 to 9, 2015
Mildura 22.3%
Victoria 18.0%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA decreasing rates of being bullied reported at years 7 to 9 between 2013-2015 ↓

Proportion of children who report being bullied between years 7 to 9, 2013
Mildura 26.3%
Victoria 20.4%

Source: Student Attitudes to School Survey http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.17 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Families supportive of learning, Children making good progress in adapting to the structure and learning environment of the school (true), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL

Drawing on 2015 AEDC data for the Mildura LGA reveals a slightly higher proportion of local children are 'making good progress in adapting to the structure and learning environment of the school' (97.5%) than their Victorian peers (97.3%), an increase from the 2012 proportion (97.0%).

Children making good progress in adapting to the structure and learning environment of the school (often or very true), 2015
Mildura 97.5%
Victoria 97.3%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a small improvement in this measure between 2012-2015 ↑

Children making good progress in adapting to the structure and learning environment of the school (often or very true), 2012
Mildura 97.0%
Victoria 97.2%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria

http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.18 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Families supportive of learning, Children whose parent(s)/caregiver(s) are actively engaged with the school in supporting their child's learning (true), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL

2015 AEDC data for the Mildura LGA indicates a lesser proportion of local children 'whose parent(s)/caregiver(s) are actively engaged with the school in supporting their child's learning' (89.6%) than their Victorian peers (94.7%), a further decrease from the 2012 proportion (91.2%).

Children whose parent(s)/caregiver(s) are actively engaged with the school in supporting their child's learning (true), 2015
Mildura 89.6%
Victoria 94.7%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a decline in this measure between 2012-2015 ↓

Children whose parent(s)/caregiver(s) are actively engaged with the school in supporting their child's learning (true), 2012
Mildura 91.2%
Victoria 94.0%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.19 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Families supportive of learning, Children who are regularly read to/encouraged in their reading at home (often or very true), 2015, Australian Early Development Census 2015 (LGA) TL

2015 AEDC data for the Mildura LGA indicates a lesser proportion of local children who are 'regularly read to/encouraged in their reading at home' (89.2%) than their Victorian peers (93.5%), a slight decrease from the 2012 proportion (89.3%).

Children who are regularly read to/encouraged in their reading at home (often or very true), 2015
Mildura 89.2%
Victoria 93.5%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced a slight decrease on this measure between 2012-2015 ↓

Children who are regularly read to/encouraged in their reading at home (often or very true), 2012

Mildura 89.3%
Victoria 93.9%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, Victoria
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 Accessed 19/03/2017

3.20 Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment* 2016, Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Drawing on 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data there was a higher proportion of Mildura LGA children aged less than 15 years are living in families 'where the female parent's highest level of schooling was year 10 or below, or where the female parent did not attend school' (22.3%) than their Victorian counterparts (12.7%).

Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment, 2016
Mildura 22.3%
Victoria 12.7%

Time Trend – between the 2011 and 2016 reporting periods there was a decreasing proportion of children in families where the mother has low educational attainment ↓
Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment, 2011
Mildura 27.8%
Victoria 17.0%

*Children aged less than 15 years living in families where the female parent's highest level of schooling was year 10 or below, or where the female parent did not attend school

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017

Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
Outcome 3.1: Victorians participate in learning and education
INDICATOR – Increase educational attainment

Meaningful and relevant education plays a fundamental role in both personal and social development. Levels of education influence employment opportunities and income, which in turn influence housing, transport, community participation and many other determinants of health. Education can support the development of interpersonal and life skills, understanding of others and can build relationships among individuals and groups (DHHS, 2017a).

The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) is an annual assessment for students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. The NAPLAN has been undertaken nationwide, every year, in the second full week in May since 2008. NAPLAN tests the sorts of skills that are essential for every child to progress through school and life in four areas (or 'domains'):

- reading
- writing
- language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation)
- numeracy https://www.nap.edu.au/naplan

3.21 Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy, 2015, NAPLAN, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA)
TL / R

Whilst at each NAPLAN testing period a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA year 9 students were meeting national minimum standards in numeracy than their Victorian peers, over the 5 year period reported below, this proportion was steadily increasing for the Mildura LGA. This gradual improvement saw the Mildura LGA move from a rank of 70th (of 79 LGAs) in 2011 to a rank of 64th in 2014.

Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy, 2015
Mildura 93.9%
Victoria 95.6%

Time trend – between the 2014 and 2015 NAPLAN assessments an increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA were achieving national minimum standards in numeracy ↑

Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy, 2014
Mildura 92.8%
Victoria 95.6%
Rank 64

Time trend – between the 2011 and 2014 NAPLAN assessments an increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA were achieving national minimum standards in numeracy ↑

Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy, 2011
Mildura 91.3%
Victoria 95.0%
Rank 70

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.22 Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in literacy, 2015, NAPLAN, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL / R

At each NAPLAN testing period a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA year 9 students were meeting national minimum standards in literacy than their Victorian peers, over the 5 year period reported below, this proportion decreased for the Mildura LGA between 2011 and 2014 before increasing between 2014 and 2015. Between 2011 and 2014 the Mildura LGA moved from a rank of 73rd (of 79 LGAs) in 2011 to a rank of 71st in 2014.

Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in literacy, 2015
Mildura 89.6%
Victoria 93.5%

Time trend – between the 2014 and 2015 NAPLAN assessments an increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA were achieving national minimum standards in literacy ↑

Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in literacy, 2014
Mildura 86.1%
Victoria 92.0%
Rank 71

Time trend - between the 2011 and 2014 NAPLAN assessments a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA were achieving national minimum standards in literacy ↓

Proportion of year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in literacy, 2011
Mildura 87.9%
Victoria 93.5%
Rank 73

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.23 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children feel connected to school, Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL

Between 2013 and 2015 the proportion of years 5 and 6 students in the Mildura LGA who reported 'feeling connected to school' declined from 87.4% to 84.5%. In 2015 Mildura LGA children were slightly below their Victorian counterparts (84.8%).

Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2015
Mildura 84.5%
Victoria 84.8%

Time Trend Mildura LGA decreasing rates of feeling connected to school reported in years 5 and 6 between 2013 and 2015 ↓

Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 5 and 6 (combined), 2013
Mildura 87.4%
Victoria 85.3%

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.24 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children feel connected to school, Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 7 to 9, 2015, Student Attitudes to School Survey (LGA) TL

Between 2013 and 2015 the proportion of years 7 to 9 students in the Mildura LGA who reported 'feeling connected to school' declined from 56.2% to 55.9%. In 2015 they were considerably below the Victorian proportion of 62.3%.

Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 7 to 9, 2015
Mildura 55.9%
Victoria 62.3%

Time Trend - Mildura LGA slightly decreasing rates of feeling connected to school reported at years 7 to 9 between 2013-2015 ↓

Proportion of children who report feeling connected to school in years 7 to 9, 2013
Mildura 56.2%

Victoria 60.8%

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.25 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children feel connected to school, Mean absence days per year, Prep, 2014, DET (LGA) TL

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Prep students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 18.3 days per year versus 14.7 days. Further absenteeism worsened between the 2009 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Prep student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 18.3
Victoria 14.7

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed increasing rates of absenteeism for Prep students at Government schools between 2009-2014 ↑

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Prep student enrolled in government schools, 2009
Mildura 16.0
Victoria 14.7

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.26 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children feel connected to school, Mean absence days per year, Year 1, 2014, DET (LGA) TL

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 1 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 16.3 days per year versus 14.5 days. Further, absenteeism worsened between the 2009 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 1 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 16.3
Victoria 14.5

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed increasing rates of absenteeism for Year 1 students at Government schools between 2009-2014 ↑

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 1 student enrolled in government schools, 2009

Mildura 14.9
Victoria 14.4

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.27 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children feel connected to school, Mean absence days per year, Year 2, 2014, DET (LGA) TL

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 2 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 15.0 days per year versus 14.0 days. Rates of absenteeism declined slightly between the 2009 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 2 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 15.0
Victoria 14.0

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed slightly decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 2 students at Government schools between 2009-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 2 student enrolled in government schools, 2009
Mildura 15.3
Victoria 14.0

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.28 Average absence days of students (years 3 -12) enrolled in government schools, 2014, DET

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 3 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 16.6 days per year versus 13.9 days. Further, absenteeism worsened between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 3 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 16.6
Victoria 13.9

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed increasing rates of absenteeism for Year 3 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↑

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 3 student enrolled in government schools, 2013

Mildura 15.4
Victoria 13.9

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 4 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 15.2 days per year versus 13.8 days. Rates of absenteeism declined between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 4 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 15.2
Victoria 13.8

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 4 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 4 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 16.2
Victoria 14.2

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 5 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 15.6 days per year versus 14.2 days. Rates of absenteeism declined between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 5 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 15.6
Victoria 14.2

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 5 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 5 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 16.4
Victoria 14.3

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 6 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 15.7 days per year versus 14.7 days. Rates of absenteeism declined between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 6 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 15.7
Victoria 14.7

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 6 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 6 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 18.3
Victoria 14.8

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates significantly higher absenteeism for Year 7 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 26.0 days per year versus 16.6 days. Rates of absenteeism increased between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 7 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 26.0
Victoria 16.6

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed increasing rates of absenteeism for Year 7 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↑

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 7 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 23.8
Victoria 15.7

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 8 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 27.6 days per year versus 20.1 days. Rates of absenteeism declined slightly between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 8 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 27.6
Victoria 20.1

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed stable rates of absenteeism for Year 8 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 8 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 27.7
Victoria 19.3

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 9 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 32.2 days per year versus 22.1 days. Rates of absenteeism declined between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 9 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 32.2
Victoria 22.1

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 9 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 9 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 33.9
Victoria 21.6

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 10 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 28.0 days per year versus 20.1 days. Rates of absenteeism declined between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 10 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 28.0
Victoria 20.1

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 10 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 10 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 30.1
Victoria 19.7

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 11 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 22.0 days per year versus 17.5 days. Rates of absenteeism declined between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 11 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 22.0
Victoria 17.5

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed decreasing rates of absenteeism for Year 11 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↓

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 11 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 23.3
Victoria 16.1

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Data drawn from the Department of Education and Training indicates higher absenteeism for Year 12 students in the Mildura LGA compared to their Victorian peers with an average number of 22.4 days per year versus 15.1 days. Rates of absenteeism increased between the 2013 and 2014 reporting periods.

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 12 student enrolled in government schools, 2014
Mildura 22.4
Victoria 15.1

Time Trend - Mildura LGA showed increasing rates of absenteeism for Year 12 students at Government schools between 2013-2014 ↑

Average number of days absent per full-time equivalent (FTE) Year 12 student enrolled in government schools, 2013
Mildura 20.2

Victoria 14.5

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.29 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children and young people are achieving at school (NAPLAN), Proportion of students in Year 3 (5, 7 and 9) who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2015, NAPLAN (LGA) TL

Importantly for all Year level NAPLAN measures for both literacy and numeracy reported, whilst Mildura LGA students remain below their Victorian peers in achievement levels, they show consistent improvement between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 3 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for literacy when compared to their Victorian peers (93.5% versus 95.5%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 3 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2015
Mildura 93.5%
Victoria 95.5%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 3 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 3 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2011
Mildura 92.7%
Victoria 95.3%

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 5 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for literacy when compared to their Victorian peers (91.9% versus 94.3%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 5 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2015
Mildura 91.9%
Victoria 94.3%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 5 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 5 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2011
Mildura 89.0%

Victoria 94.3%

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 7 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for literacy when compared to their Victorian peers (93.6% versus 95.9%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 7 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2015
Mildura 93.6%
Victoria 95.9%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 7 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 7 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2011
Mildura 92.8%
Victoria 95.8%

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 9 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for literacy when compared to their Victorian peers (89.6% versus 93.5%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2015
Mildura 89.6%
Victoria 93.5%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, 2011
Mildura 87.9%
Victoria 94.0%

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.30 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Children and young people are achieving at school (NAPLAN), Proportion of students in Year 3 (5, 7 and 9) who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2015, NAPLAN (LGA) TL

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 3 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for numeracy when compared to their Victorian peers (94.2% versus 95.3%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 3 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2015
Mildura 94.2%
Victoria 95.3%

Time Trend Mildura LGA slightly increasing proportion of students in Year 3 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 3 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2011
Mildura 94.1%
Victoria 96.2%

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 5 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for numeracy when compared to their Victorian peers (94.1% versus 95.8%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 5 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2015
Mildura 94.1%
Victoria 95.8%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 5 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 5 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2011
Mildura 93.7%
Victoria 95.6%

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 7 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for numeracy when compared to their Victorian peers (95.4% versus 96.3%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 7 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2015
Mildura 95.4%

Victoria 96.3%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 7 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 7 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2011
Mildura 93.9%
Victoria 95.8%

In 2015 a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA students in Year 9 were meeting or exceeding the NAPLAN benchmarks for numeracy when compared to their Victorian peers (93.9% versus 95.6%). The proportion of Mildura LGA achieving 'meeting or exceeding' increased between the 2011 and 2015 reporting periods.

Proportion of students in Year 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2015
Mildura 93.9%
Victoria 95.6%

Time Trend Mildura LGA increasing proportion of students in Year 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy between 2011-2015 ↑

Proportion of students in Year 9 who meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, 2011
Mildura 91.3%
Victoria 94.6%

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

3.31 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL

Review of 2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing data demonstrates a 'closing of the gap' between the full-time participation in education of 16 year olds in the Mildura LGA (89.0%) relative to their Victorian counterparts (91.8%), a 'gap' of less than 2 percentage points. In contrast in 2011 there was a 5.0 percentage point difference between full time students in Victoria compared to the Mildura LGA (89.6% to 84.6% respectively).

Note for readers comparing this report data to that presented in the *2014 State of Mildura Rural City's Children and Young People Report*, please be aware that the earlier report's figures were drawn from PHIDU and applied a different methodology.

Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, Mildura LGA, 2016

Mildura 89.0%
Victoria 91.8%

Time Trend – Participation in full time education by 16 year olds in the Mildura LGA improved by 4.4 percentage points between 2011 – 2016 ↑

Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, Mildura LGA, 2011
Mildura 84.6%
Victoria 89.6%

Age	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status	2016		2011	
		Mildura LGA (No.) and %	Victoria (No.) and %	Mildura LGA (No.) and %	Victoria (No.) and %
16	Not attending	(33) 4.7%	(1,660) 2.4%	(64) 8.0%	(3,087) 4.5%
	Full-time student	(631) 89.0%	(63,242) 91.8%	(680) 84.6%	(61,538) 89.6%
	Part-time student	(10) 1.4%	(927) 1.3%	(28) 3.5%	(1,417) 2.1%
	Both not stated - both institution and full-time/part-time status not stated	(35) 4.9%	(3,043) 4.4%	(32) 4.0%	(2,610) 3.8%
	Total	**709**	**68,872**	**804**	**68,652**

Source (2016 data): TableBuilder https://auth.censusdata.abs.gov.au/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml Accessed 02/11/2017
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Participation Status / Denominator – Total 16 yo population ('not stated' included in population total)

RETIRED Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Year 10–12 apparent retention rate, 2012, August School Census, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (LGA) TL

3.32 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Proportion of young people aged 19 years who have attained Year 12 or equivalent, 2014, Skills Victoria and Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, (LGA) TL

Completing Year 12, or an equivalent vocational qualification, is a key factor in improving economic and social opportunities in life, encouraging lifelong learning and lifting national productivity. Nationally among young people aged 15 to 24 who had left school in 2011, 74% had completed Year 12—an increase from 70% in 2002.

In 2009, the Australian Government set a target for 90% of young people aged 20 to 24 to have attained Year 12 or a Certificate II or above by 2015, and Year 12 or a Certificate III or above by 2020. Across Australian in 2012, 86% of 20 to 24 year olds had completed Year 12 or at least Certificate II and 85% had completed Year 12 or at least Certificate III, which is an increase from 80% and 78% in 2003 respectively. However young people who have spent time in out-of-home care were about half as likely to complete Year 12 as the general population in 2009 (35% and 74% respectively) (AIHW, 2013).

By 2014 in the Mildura LGA 88.1% of young people aged 19 years had attained Year 12 or the equivalent, whilst this remained slightly below the Victorian proportion of 88.2% it was a 4.7 percentage point increase from the 2011 Mildura LGA proportion of 83.4%.

Proportion of young people aged 19 years who have attained Year 12 or equivalent, 2014
Mildura 88.1%
Victoria 88.2%
Rank 28

Time Trend Mildura LGA young people aged 19 years attaining Year 12 or equivalent increasing significantly between 2011-2014 ↑

Proportion of young people aged 19 years who have attained Year 12 or equivalent, 2011
Mildura 83.4%
Victoria 84.9%

Source: Skills Victoria and Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority, http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx accessed 20/04/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx

3.33 Education Incomplete education/training, Proportion of 17-24 Year Olds Neither Completing VCE nor undertaking Further Education and Training, 2011, ABS (SA1) TL
(Table 8.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)

As was undertaken in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* this section examines the proportion of 17-24 aged persons who are neither in the process of completing Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE) nor acquiring any additional education or training (for example attending any other educational institution such as University or TAFE).

In comparing 2011 and 2016 Census data for this measure please note the methodology applied to the 2016 data analysis was for the proportion of 17-24 year olds in each 'attendance' category of ALL 17-24 year olds. It is thought the *2012 Social Indicators Report* methodology was the proportion of 17-24 year olds in each 'attendance' category of the SUM of all three attendance categories. The 2016 methodology takes into account non-response.

Analysis of the 2016 Census of Population and Housing data for this measure reveals 25.1% of the Mildura LGA population were 'Not Attending (an educational institution) and Did Not Complete Year 12' compared to 11.6% of their Victorian peers and 20.6% of their Regional Victorian peers. Similarly 29.9% of the Mildura LGA population were 'Not Attending (an educational institution) but had Completed Year 12 or Equivalent' compared to 26.5% of their Victorian peers and 29.5% of their Regional Victorian peers. Significantly 35.1% of the Mildura LGA population were 'Attending School, University, TAFE, Other' compared to 55.7% of their Victorian peers and 42.2% of their Regional Victorian peers.

Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Groupings with the highest proportion of 17-24 years olds 'Attending School, University, TAFE, Other' was Nichols Point (46.2%) and Irymple (40.5%) and the Grouping with the lowest proportion was Nangiloc / Colignan (13.3%).

Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Grouping with the highest proportion of 17-24 years olds 'Not Attending (an educational institution) and Did Not Complete Year 12' was Merbein (30.7%) and Mildura North (27.0%) and the Grouping with the lowest proportion was Millewa and Mallee Track (0.0%).

Proportion of 17-24 Year Olds Neither Completing VCE nor undertaking Further Education and Training, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Total population aged 17-24 years	Not Attending / Did Not Complete Year 12 (No.) %	Not Attending / Completed Year 12 or Equivalent (No.) %	Attending School, University, TAFE, Other (No.) %
Merbein	437	(134) **30.7%**	(116) 26.5%	(142) 32.5%
Mildura North	1,950	(526) **27.0%**	(567) 29.1%	(618) 31.7%
Mildura South	1,401	(320) 22.8%	(443) 31.6%	(532) 38.0%
Nichols Point	39	(3) 7.7%	(8) 20.5%	(18) **46.2%**
Irymple	593	(107) 18.0%	(180) 30.4%	(240) **40.5%**
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	85	(8) 9.4%	(30) **35.3%**	(28) 32.9%
Red Cliffs	457	(118) 25.8%	(137) 30.0%	(145) 31.7%
Millewa	27	(0)	(7) 25.9%	(7) 25.9%
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	75	(12) 16.0%	(26) **34.7%**	(10) **13.3%**
Ouyen / Walpeup	100	(14) 14.0%	(25) 25.0%	(23) 23.0%

Mallee Track	34	(0)	(8) 23.5%	(15) 44.1%
Mildura LGA	**5,239**	**(1,317) 25.1%**	**(1,564) 29.9%**	**(1,839) 35.1%**
Robinvale	308	(47) 15.3%	(98) 31.8%	(91) 29.5%
NSW towns	547	(152) 27.8%	(141) 25.8%	(170) 31.1%
Regional Victoria **	131,113	(26,970) 20.6%	(38,683) 29.5%	(55,317) 42.2%
Melbourne ***	501,193	(46,389) 9.3%	(128,750) 25.7%	(296,955) 59.2%
Victoria	633,495	(73,553) 11.6%	(167,755) 26.5%	(352,680) 55.7%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area Attending Status / Denominator – Area Total 17-24 year olds

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

NOTE: Some cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. No reliance should be placed on small cells.

NOTE: Not attending/did not complete year 12: these people didn't complete their school studies and are not currently a student.

NOTE: Not attending completed year 12: these people finished their schooling but are not currently a student.

NOTE: Attending school or university: these people are currently students at an educational facility (includes all forms i.e. full-time, part-time, full-time/part-time status not stated).

3.34 Proportion of school leavers enrolled in higher education, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Data presented in the Social Health Atlas of Australia collated by the Public Health Information Development Unit suggests only 9.8% (74) of Mildura LGA school leavers were enrolled in higher education (on school completion) compared to their Victorian peers (39.3%). A sharp decline from 20.4% in 2013.

School leavers enrolled in higher education, 2016
Mildura 9.8%
Victoria 39.3%

Time Trend declining rates of school leavers enrolled in higher education between 2016 and 2013 ↓

School leavers enrolled in higher education, 2013
Mildura 20.4%
Victoria 35.9%

Methodology: numerator – school leavers enrolled in higher education / denominator - persons aged 17 years, 2015
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Public Health Information Development Unit Published September 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/10/2017

Local research, by the Northern Mallee Local Learning and Employment Network, suggests higher rates of University deferment in rural Australia (the likelihood of school leavers taking a 'gap' year) means there are greater proportions of school leavers enrolling in higher education than the Public Health Information Development Unit findings would suggest. Certainly research by the University of Melbourne suggests that 7 out of 10 students who defer do progress onto university.

Of the approximately 530 Yr 12 completers in the Mildura LGA in 2016 270 completed the On Track survey (51% of the Y12 completers). Of these 34.81% (94) were enrolled in a Bachelor Degree in 2017 and a further 44 had deferred. Applying the Melbourne University rule that 70% will continue onto University the following year, a further 30.8 students from the 2016 Year 12 completers will go to University (a total of 124.8). This increase means 46.22% of year 12 completers who complete the On Track survey will enrol in higher education (applying the same methodology to Victorian rates approximately 60.98% year 12 completers enrol in higher education). This methodology reveals a 'gap' of 14.75 percentage points between Mildura LGA and Victorian higher education enrolment rates. This is in contrast to the 'gap' suggested in the Public Health Information Development Unit data of 29.5 percentage points.

There are significantly different data methodologies applied to these divergent findings however. In the Public Health Information Development Unit measure the denominator is the total population of 17 year olds in the Mildura LGA, the numerator are those who have enrolled in higher education having completed school the immediate past year. In the On Track data the denominator for year 12 completers going onto higher education is the number of year 12 completers who responded to the On Track survey, and the numerator is both those who enrolled in higher education immediately after school completion and an applied ratio of a further 70% of those who deferred (based on studies conducted by the University of Melbourne which indicate that 7 out of 10 students who defer, progress onto university).

Source: Northern Mallee Local Learning and Employment Network, 2017, pers. comm.

3.35 Education Overall education, Level of Schooling Attained by Residents over the age of 15, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 8.4, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

In comparison to both Victoria (54.4%) and Regional Victoria (38.9%) the Mildura LGA (33.5%) has lower levels of attainment of 'Year 12 or equivalent' (down slightly from 33.6% in 2011, as reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*). Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Grouping with the lowest level of attainment of 'Year 12 or equivalent' was Millewa (24.6%) and Ouyen / Walpeup 26.9%, by contrast the SA1 Groupings with the highest level of attainment of 'Year 12 or equivalent' was Nichols Point (42.5%) and Mildura South (35.5%).

Further analysis reveals both Victoria and the Mildura LGA have 1.1% of residents aged over 15 years who 'did not go to school', in contrast Regional Victoria reported only 0.5%. Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Grouping with the lowest level of residents who 'did not go to school' were Nichols Point, Millewa, Nangiloc / Colignan and Mallee Track (all 0.0%), by contrast the SA1 Groupings with the highest level of residents who 'did not go to school' were Mildura North (1.5%) and Mildura South (1.3%).

Level of Schooling Attained by Residents over the age of 15, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Year 12 or equivalent	Year 11 or equivalent	Year 10 or equivalent	Year 9 or equivalent	Year 8 or below	Did not go to school	Not stated	Total
Merbein	(1,125) 29.1%	(616) 16.0%	(945) 24.5%	(421) 10.9%	(308) 8.0%	(25) 0.6%	(431) 11.2%	3,861
Mildura North	(5,144) 35.0%	(1,954) 13.3%	(2,859) 19.5%	(1,328) 9.0%	(1,230) 8.4%	(220) 1.5%	(1,953) 13.3%	14,682
Mildura South	(4,198) 35.5%	(1,725) 14.6%	(2,363) 20.0%	(1,040) 8.8%	(1,066) 9.0%	(159) 1.3%	(1,279) 10.8%	11,827
Nichols Point	(153) 42.5%	(64) 17.8%	(74) 20.6%	(25) 6.9%	(6) 1.7%	(0) 0.0%	(37) 10.3%	360
Irymple	(1,657) 34.7%	(817) 17.1%	(1,025) 21.5%	(449) 9.4%	(356) 7.5%	(27) 0.6%	(433) 9.1%	4,769
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(296) 31.2%	(153) 16.2%	(209) 22.1%	(84) 8.9%	(66) 7.0%	(9) 1.0%	(133) 14.1%	945
Red Cliffs	(1,189) 28.9%	(655) 15.9%	(894) 21.7%	(444) 10.8%	(355) 8.6%	(27) 0.7%	(556) 13.5%	4,118
Millewa	(83) 24.6%	(70) 20.8%	(96) 28.5%	(29) 8.6%	(34) 10.1%	(0) 0.0%	(20) 5.9%	337
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(170) 29.1%	(74) 12.6%	(157) 26.8%	(61) 10.4%	(27) 4.6%	(0) 0.0%	(85) 14.5%	585
Ouyen / Walpeup	(328) 26.9%	(233) 19.0%	(269) 22.0%	(115) 9.4%	(131) 10.7%	(5) 0.4%	(153) 12.5%	1,224
Mallee Track	(172) 29.2%	(123) 20.9%	(126) 21.4%	(62) 10.5%	(48) 8.1%	(0) 0.0%	(57) 9.7%	589
Mildura LGA	**(14,621) 33.5%**	**(6,531) 15.0%**	**(9,109) 20.9%**	**(4,097) 9.4%**	**(3,651) 8.4%**	**(475) 1.1%**	**(5,168) 11.8%**	**43,642**
Robinvale	(889) 31.7%	(331) 11.8%	(482) 17.2%	(251) 9.0%	(241) 8.6%	(68) 2.4%	(543) 19.4%	2,803
NSW towns	(1,585) 28.7%	(823) 14.9%	(1,285) 23.2%	(558) 10.1%	(462) 8.4%	(23) 0.4%	(789) 14.3%	5,515

Regional Victoria **	(456,543) 38.9%	(187,841) 16.0%	(222,950) 19.0%	(99,669) 8.5%	(78,861) 6.7%	(6,019) 0.5%	(121,465) 10.4%	1,173,346
Melbourne ***	(2,176,820) 59.4%	(374,747) 10.2%	(417,943) 11.4%	(178,875) 4.9%	(193,415) 5.3%	(48,568) 1.3%	(275,138) 7.5%	3,665,512
Victoria	(2,636,069) 54.4%	(563,209) 11.6%	(641,673) 13.2%	(278,953)	(272,515) 5.6%	(54,669) 1.1%	(398,608) 8.2%	4,845,709

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – SA1 Grouping level of schooling attained status / Denominator – SA1 Grouping Total
* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

3.36 Highest Year of School Completed by Indigenous Status, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA)

Analysis of 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data indicates of persons identifying as Indigenous and aged 15 years and over who are no longer attending primary or secondary school 22.3% completed Year 12 or equivalent compared to 38.2% of their Non-Indigenous counterparts. Of persons identifying as Indigenous and aged 15 years and over who are no longer attending primary or secondary school 0.7% indicated they 'did not go to school' compared to 1.2% of their Non-Indigenous counterparts. At the Mildura LGA level 34.8% of the population aged 15 years and over who are no longer attending primary or secondary school completed Year 12 or equivalent and 1.1% 'did not go to school'.

Highest Year of School Completed by Indigenous Status* Mildura LGA, 2016

Highest Year of School Completed	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous status not stated	Total
Year 12 or equivalent	(255) 22.3%	(14,083) 38.2%	(125) 3.5%	(14,465) 34.8%
Year 11 or equivalent	(154) 13.4%	(5,782) 15.7%	(53) 1.5%	(5,994) 14.4%
Year 10 or equivalent	(344) 30.0%	(8,071) 21.9%	(106) 2.9%	(8,513) 20.5%
Year 9 or equivalent	(181) 15.8%	(3,381) 9.2%	(56) 1.6%	(3,616) 8.7%
Year 8 or below	(123) 10.7%	(3,314) 9.0%	(62) 1.7%	(3,493) 8.4%
Did not go to school	(8) 0.7%	(456) 1.2%	(5) 0.1%	(470) 1.1%
Highest year of school not stated	(86) 7.5%	(1,760) 4.8%	(3,204) 88.9%	(5,049) 12.1%
Total	**1,145**	**36,851**	**3,604**	**41,601**

Source: http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA24780?opendocument accessed 23/10/2017

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status Highest Year of School Completed / Denominator – Indigenous status Total Persons (i.e. based on first cell 255/1,145=22.3%)
This table is based on place of usual residence.
* Count of persons aged 15 years and over who are no longer attending primary or secondary school
(a) Comprises persons who identified themselves as being of 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' or 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' origin.
Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

3.37 People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school (ASR per 100), 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Data indicates that 37.2% of the Mildura LGA population aged 15 years and over (in 2016) had left school at Year 10 or below, compared to the Victorian proportion of 26.0%.

People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school (ASR per 100)*, 2016
Mildura 37.2
Victoria 26.0

Time Trend – between the 2011 and 2016 reporting periods there was a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA who had left school at year 10 or below ↓

People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school (ASR per 100)*, 2011
Mildura 42.0
Victoria 29.4

* The data comprise people who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 people aged 15 years and over (Usual Resident Population – 2011 Census), based on the Australian standard.
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017

3.38 Proportion of persons who did not complete year 12, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL / R

This measure reflects the percentage of people aged 15 years and over who either did not attend school, or who attended school but did not complete year 12. Both the 2016 and 2011 data reported here is drawn directly from the Census of Population and Housing data through TableBuilder, analysed according to the methodology stated below.

These results reveal a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population (aged 15 years and over) who did not complete year 12 from 60.1% in 2011 to 54.7% in 2016. At both time periods the Mildura LGA had a higher proportion of the population who had not completed year 12 (or attended school) than did their Victoria counterparts.

Proportion of persons who did not complete year 12 (aged 15 years and over)* Mildura LGA, 2016
Mildura 54.7%
Victoria 37.4%

Time Trend - a decreasing proportion of the Mildura LGA population (aged 15 years and over) who did not complete year 12 from 60.1% in 2011 to 54.7% in 2016 ↓

Proportion of persons who did not complete year 12 (aged 15 years and over)* Mildura LGA, 2011
Mildura 60.1%
Victoria 42.1%

* Includes all residents aged 15+ who answered the Census of Population and Housing question - 'Highest Year of School Completed' as 'Did not go to school', 'Year 8 or below', 'Year 9 or equivalent', 'Year 10 or equivalent' or 'Year 11 or equivalent'. Does not include 'Year 12 or equivalent', 'Not Stated' or 'Not applicable'
Proportions methodology: Numerator – number of people who did not complete year 12 (aged 15 years and over) / Denominator – total population aged 15 years and over
Source: ABS TableBuilder, https://auth.censusdata.abs.gov.au/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml Accessed 04/11/2017

3.39 Highest Year of School Completed (Year 12 or equivalent), people aged 19-28 years, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

When Year 12 or equivalent completion proportions are analysed for young people aged 19-28 years (as at August 2016 – the time of the Census of Population and Housing) completion rates are above 50% for each cohort with the 2016 20 year old cohort having the highest completion rate (59.5%).

Highest Year of School Completed (Year 12 or equivalent), people aged 19-28 years, 2016

Age (years)	19 (No.) %	20 (No.) %	21 (No.) %	22 (No.) %	23 (No.) %	24 (No.) %	25 (No.) %	26 (No.) %	27 (No.) %	28 (No.) %	Total
Mildura LGA*	**(355) 58.1%**	**(366) 59.5%**	**(351) 56.1%**	**(304) 50.3%**	**(363) 56.5%**	**(363) 55.0%**	**(407) 55.5%**	**(382) 55.0%**	**(392) 55.4%**	**(372) 54.8%**	**3,655**
Total Population	611	615	626	604	643	660	733	694	707	679	**7,271**

Source: TableBuilder https://auth.censusdata.abs.gov.au/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml Accessed 04/10/2017
* Note this measure does not indicate where education was completed and does not indicate education level of those no longer residents of the Mildura LGA who completed Year 12 within the LGA.

Proportions methodology: Numerator – number of current Mildura LGA residents who have completed Year 12 or equivalent by age / Denominator – total number of current Mildura LGA residents by age

3.40 Percentage of students attending government school, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL / R

Across both the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods the proportion of Mildura LGA children and young people attending a government school exceeds their Victorian counterparts. Between 2011 and 2016 the proportion of Mildura LGA students attending government schools decreased slightly from 75.5% in 2011 to 74.6% in 2016.

Percentage of students attending government school, 2016
Mildura 74.6%
Victoria 61.9%

Time Trend - the proportion of Mildura LGA students attending government schools decreased slightly from 75.5% in 2011 to 74.6% in 2016 ↓

Percentage of students attending government school, 2011
Mildura 75.5%
Victoria 61.6%
Rank 12

Educational Institution	Infants/Primary - Government	Infants/Primary - Catholic	Infants/Primary - Other Non Government	Secondary - Government	Secondary - Catholic	Secondary - Other Non Government	Total
Mildura (RC)	(3,256) 41.6%	(734) 9.4%	(357) 4.6%	(2,585) 33.0%	(725) 9.3%	(179) 2.3%	7,833
Victoria	(313,880) 37.7%	(102,778) 12.3%	(52,040) 6.2%	(201,170) 24.2%	(89,002) 10.7%	(73,972) 8.9%	832,842

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area Educational Institution status / Denominator – Area Total

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

3.41 Education Overall education, Post-Schooling Qualifications, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (SA1) TL ***(Table 8.5: Post-Schooling Qualifications, 2011 Social Indicators Report)***

The share of Mildura LGA residents holding a Bachelor Degree level qualification has once again increased from 6.2% in 2011 to 7.2% in 2016 (this mirrors a 1.2% percentage increase between 2006 and 2011). Whilst the Mildura LGA remains below Melbourne (with Melbourne registering 16.3% of its residents with Bachelor Degree level qualifications), Regional Victoria (9.3%) and Victoria (14.7%). Trend arrows in the Mildura LGA row indicate movement from 2011 as reporting in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*.

Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Grouping with the highest proportion of residents with a Bachelor Degree level qualification was Nichols Point (12.2%) followed by Mildura North (8.0%). The SA1 Grouping with the lowest proportion of residents with a Bachelor Degree level qualification was Nangiloc / Colignan (4.2%).

Post Schooling Qualifications, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Postgraduate Degree (No.) %	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate (No.) %	Bachelor Degree (No.) %	Advanced Diploma and Diploma (No.) %	Certificate (No.) %	Not applicable**(No.) %	Total
Merbein	(22) 0.5%	(54) 1.3%	(228) 5.3%	(269) 6.3%	(898) 21.0%	(2,806) 65.6%	4,277
Mildura North	(194) 1.2%	(209) 1.3%	(1,273) 8.0%	(1,048) 6.6%	(2,896) 18.3%	(10,206) 64.5%	15,823
Mildura South	(160) 1.2%	(183) 1.4%	(983) 7.5%	(870) 6.7%	(2,347) 18.0%	(8,518) 65.2%	13,057
Nichols Point	(6) 1.4%	(14) 3.2%	(54) 12.2%	(31) 7.0%	(91) 20.6%	(246) 55.7%	442
Irymple	(40) 0.7%	(69) 1.3%	(396) 7.2%	(344) 6.3%	(1,136) 20.8%	(3,484) 63.7%	5,473
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(9) 0.8%	(15) 1.4%	(60) 5.5%	(72) 6.6%	(234) 21.4%	(699) 64.0%	1,093
Red Cliffs	(23) 0.5%	(48) 1.1%	(241) 5.4%	(261) 6.0%	(891) 20.1%	(2,961) 66.9%	4,429
Millewa	(0) 0.0%	(3) 0.8%	(24) 6.2%	(29) 7.5%	(89) 23.0%	(244) 63.0%	387
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(3) 0.5%	(5) 0.8%	(25) 4.2%	(38) 6.4%	(99) 16.6%	(426) 71.6%	595
Ouyen / Walpeup	(14) 1.1%	(10) 0.8%	(86) 6.8%	(71) 5.6%	(234) 18.6%	(839) 66.7%	1,258
Mallee Track	(8) 1.3%	(3) 0.5%	(41) 6.5%	(33) 5.3%	(86) 13.7%	(464) 74.1%	626
Mildura LGA	**(483) 1.0% ↑**	**(618) 1.3% ↑**	**(3,424) 7.2% ↑**	**(3,092) 6.5% ↑**	**(9,091) 19.0% ↑**	**(31,181) 65.1%**	**47,883**
Robinvale	(15) 0.5%	(21) 0.7%	(153) 5.2%	(144) 4.9%	(345) 11.7%	(2,270) 76.8%	2,954
NSW towns	(53) 0.9%	(65) 1.1%	(391) 6.6%	(365) 6.2%	(1,205) 20.5%	(3,802) 64.6%	5,884
Regional Victoria ***	(25,753) 2.0%	(24,569) 1.9%	(119,881) 9.3%	(99,596) 7.7%	(258,407) 20.0%	(762,330) 59.1%	1,290,538
Melbourne ****	(234,053) 5.6%	(94,565) 2.3%	(677,593) 16.3%	(347,011) 8.4%	(559,093) 13.5%	(2,235,248) 53.9%	4,147,561
Victoria	(260,039) 4.8%	(119,229) 2.2%	(798,270) 14.7%	(447,023) 8.2%	(818,448) 15.0%	(3,000,569) 55.1%	5,443,583

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area level of post schooling qualification / Denominator – Area 'Total' (sum of all qualification and 'Not Applicable')
* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
**Not applicable includes:

- Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification
- Persons with no qualification
- Persons still studying for a first qualification
- Persons aged under 15 years

*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

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3.42 Percentage of persons who completed a higher education qualification, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA) TL / R

This measure is a reflection of the percentage of people aged 15 years and over who have attained a definitive higher education qualification, including: a post-graduate degree, a graduate diploma, a graduate certificate or a bachelor degree. People who have attained a diploma or an advanced diploma are not included, as these qualifications may have been obtained through the Vocational Education and Training (VET) sector. In the Mildura LGA 26.8% of residents aged 15 years and over had attained a definitive higher education qualification compared to 45.7% of their Victorian counterparts.

Percentage of persons who completed a higher education qualification, 2011
Mildura 26.8%
Victoria 45.7%
Rank 56

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.43 Type of Educational Institution Attending (Full/Part-Time Student Status by Age) by Indigenous Status by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Type of Educational Institution Attending (Full/Part-Time Student Status by Age) by Indigenous Status by Sex, Mildura LGA, 2016

Review of the following table, which draws on 2016 Census data, suggests that at the tertiary level of study students aged 15-24 years are more likely to study full-time than students aged 25 years and over, who are more likely to engage in part-time studies.

Based on figures reported in the Mildura LGA 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing *General Community Profile* at the time of the 2016 Census there were 1,268 persons in the Mildura LGA who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and a further 38,753 persons in the Mildura LGA who identified as non-Indigenous. Applying these population estimates the following proportions of people identifying as Indigenous and Non-Indigenous are participating in tertiary level studies:

- A total of 54 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons (4.3%) were attending a 'Technical or Further Educational Institution'
- By comparison a total of 937 non-Indigenous persons (2.4%) were attending a 'Technical or Further Educational Institution'
- A total of 23 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons (1.8%) were attending a 'University or other Tertiary Institution'
- By comparison a total of 912 non-Indigenous persons (2.4%) were attending a 'University or other Tertiary Institution'
- A total of 25 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons (2.0%) were attending an 'Other type of Educational Institution'
- By comparison a total of 298 non-Indigenous persons (0.8%) were attending a 'Other type of Educational Institution'
- A total of 146 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons (11.5%) were attending a 'Type of Educational Institution not stated'
- By comparison a total of 1,394 non-Indigenous persons (3.6%) were attending a 'Type of Educational Institution not stated'

Mildura LGA	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(a)			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous status not stated			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Preschool	48	30	73	463	400	859	6	3	12	516	435	951
Infants/Primary	183	163	341	2,034	1,904	3,937	38	27	68	2,255	2,090	4,346
Secondary	116	98	215	1,594	1,633	3,227	23	20	46	1,734	1,752	3,486
Technical or Further Educational Institution(b):												
Full-time student:												
Aged 15-24 years	10	6	13	98	94	195	3	0	3	111	101	214
Aged 25 years and over	0	4	7	43	73	116	0	0	0	43	79	126
Part-time student:												
Aged 15-24 years	9	6	11	136	112	251	0	0	0	144	120	262
Aged 25 years and over	3	11	20	161	208	368	0	0	0	167	228	395
Full/Part-time student status not stated	0	0	0	4	6	9	0	0	0	4	9	13
Total	*23*	*31*	*54*	*444*	*495*	*937*	*8*	*0*	*7*	*472*	*530*	*1,001*

University or other Tertiary Institution:												
Full-time student:												
Aged 15-24 years	0	8	8	103	245	348	0	0	0	105	252	359
Aged 25 years and over	0	8	6	40	126	168	0	0	4	49	129	177
Part-time student:												
Aged 15-24 years	0	3	3	29	51	81	0	0	0	29	58	85
Aged 25 years and over	0	3	5	85	223	314	0	0	3	93	226	322
Full/Part-time student status not stated	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	4	4	0	10	8
Total	*3*	*21*	*23*	*265*	*649*	*912*	*3*	*5*	*8*	*273*	*671*	*948*
Other type of Educational Institution	15	11	25	101	195	298	3	3	3	117	212	330
Type of Educational Institution not stated	61	85	146	653	742	1,394	1,887	1,755	3,640	2,604	2,581	5,185
Total	**446**	**442**	**884**	**5,554**	**6,016**	**11,572**	**1,966**	**1,817**	**3,786**	**7,973**	**8,272**	**16,239**

Source: http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA24780?opendocument accessed 23/10/2017

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by Educational Institution Attending status / Denominator – Indigenous status Total Persons by Educational Institution Attending status

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(a) Comprises persons who identified themselves as being of 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' or 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' origin.

(b) Includes TAFE colleges.

Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

3.44 Non-School Qualification: Level of Education by Indigenous Status, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), Level of Education Classification this measure describes the level of a person's highest completed non-school qualification and is applicable to persons aged 15 years and over who stated they had completed a non-school qualification.

Of all Mildura LGA residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander who reported holding a non-school qualification (527 persons):

- 3.0% (16) held a Postgraduate Degree, Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate Level qualification,
- 6.8% (36) held a Bachelor Degree qualification,
- 12.9% (68) held an Advanced Diploma or Diploma Level qualification,
- 39.8% (210) held a Certificate III & IV Level qualification,
- 8.0% (42) held a Certificate I & II Level qualification,
- 3.2% (17) held a Certificate Level, nfd qualification, and
- 25.8% (136) did not state their level of education.

Of all Mildura LGA residents identifying as Non-Indigenous who reported holding a non-school qualification (18,797 persons):

- 5.7% (1,072) held a Postgraduate Degree, Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate Level qualification,
- 17.9% (3,374) held a Bachelor Degree qualification,
- 16.0% (3,000) held an Advanced Diploma or Diploma Level qualification,
- 39.5% (7,427) held a Certificate III & IV Level qualification,
- 3.1% (579) held a Certificate I & II Level qualification,
- 4.0% (733) held a Certificate Level, nfd qualification, and
- 13.9% (2,610) did not state their level of education.

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education by Indigenous Status, Mildura LGA, 2016

Mildura LGA	Postgraduate Degree, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	Bachelor Degree Level	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	Certificate III & IV Level(c)	Certificate I & II Level(d)	Certificate Level, nfd	Level of education not stated(e)	Total
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander								
Total	16	36	68	210	42	17	136	527

Non-Indigenous								
Total	1,072	3,374	3,000	7,427	579	733	2,610	18,797
Indigenous status not stated								
Total	6	21	18	67	9	7	3,242	3,370
Total	**1,099**	**3,425**	**3,088**	**7,703**	**633**	**751**	**5,993**	**22,696**

Source: http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA24780?opendocument accessed 23/10/2017

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Indigenous status by level of Non-School Qualification status / Denominator – Indigenous status Total Persons by Non-School Qualification status

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(a) Excludes schooling up to Year 12.

(b) Excludes persons with a qualification out of the scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

(c) Includes 'Certificate III & IV Level, nfd'.

(d) Includes 'Certificate I & II Level, nfd'.

(e) Includes 'Level of education inadequately described'.

Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

3.45 Non-School Qualification: Field of Study by Sex, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Analysis of 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data reveals some enduring gender differences within certain fields of study including Information Technology (with 80.0% of students male and 20.5% female), Engineering and Related Technologies (with 95.6% of students male and 4.4% female), Architecture and Building (with 95.4% of students male and 4.5% female), Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies (with 80.3% of students male and 19.9% female), Health (with 18.6% of students male and 81.5% female) and Society and Culture (with 24.6% of students male and 75.3% female).

Gender aside the most popular field of study within the Mildura LGA were Engineering and Related Technologies (31.1%), Management and Commerce (12.8%), Society and Culture (10.3%), Health (9.8%) and Education (8.4%).

Non-School Qualification: Field of Study by Sex, Mildura LGA, 2016

Field of Study	Males (No.) %	Females (No.) %	**Total (No.) %**
Natural and Physical Sciences	(167) 53.4%	(144) 46.0%	**(313) 1.4%**
Information Technology	(152) 80.0%	(39) 20.5%	**(190) 0.8%**
Engineering and Related Technologies	(2,839) 95.6%	(132) 4.4%	**(2,969) 13.1%**
Architecture and Building	(1,151) 95.4%	(54) 4.5%	**(1,206) 5.3%**
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	(828) 80.3%	(205) 19.9%	**(1,031) 4.5%**
Health	(413) 18.6%	(1,812) 81.5%	**(2,222) 9.8%**
Education	(517) 27.0%	(1,405) 73.4%	**(1,915) 8.4%**
Management and Commerce	(1,037) 35.6%	(1,871) 64.3%	**(2,909) 12.8%**
Society and Culture	(578) 24.6%	(1,768) 75.3%	**(2,349) 10.3%**
Creative Arts	(182) 43.0%	(235) 55.5%	**(423) 1.9%**
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	(505) 35.2%	(931) 64.9%	**(1,435) 6.3%**
Mixed Field Programmes	(47) 57.3%	(44) 53.7%	**(82) 0.4%**
Field of study inadequately described	(128) 62.4%	(83) 40.5%	**(205) 0.9%**
Field of study not stated	(2,742) 50.4%	(2,692) 49.5%	**(5,440) 24.0%**
Total	(11,274) 49.7%	(11,419) 50.3%	**22,696**

Source: http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA24780?opendocument accessed 23/10/2017
Gender Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Gender by Field of Study status / Denominator –Total Persons by Field of Study status
Field of Study Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Total Persons in a Field of Study / Denominator – Total Persons in all Fields of Study (including inadequately described and not stated)
This table is based on place of usual residence.
(a) Excludes persons with a qualification out of the scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

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Supporting all abilities and ages

A.1 Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

At each age cohort the Mildura LGA experienced higher proportions of the population reporting 'core activity need for assistance' than their Victorian counterparts.

Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age, Mildura LGA, 2016

	Has need for assistance % (No.)	*Does not have need for assistance*	*Need for assistance not stated*	*Total*
0-4 years	1.6% (53)	90.2% (3,034)	8.4% (281)	3,363
5-14 years	4.3% (294)	88.5% (6,076)	7.3% (498)	6,867
15-19 years	3.3% (116)	89.0% (3,132)	7.7% (271)	3,518
20-24 years	2.7% (86)	87.8% (2,767)	9.7% (306)	3,153
25-34 years	2.2% (142)	88.0% (5,752)	9.9% (647)	6,535
35-44 years	3.3% (203)	88.4% (5,451)	8.4% (517)	6,168
45-54 years	4.7% (333)	86.8% (6,143)	8.4% (601)	7,079
55-64 years	6.4% (455)	84.5% (6,009)	9.1% (649)	7,111
65-74 years	10.8% (591)	79.1% (4,344)	10.1% (555)	5,493
75-84 years	21.8% (692)	67.3% (2,132)	10.8% (341)	3,169
85 years and over	48.8% (692)	41.5% (589)	9.7% (138)	1,419
Total	**6.8% (3,644)**	**84.3% (45,429)**	**8.9% (4,799)**	**53,878**

Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age, Victoria, 2016

	Has need for assistance % (No.)	*Does not have need for assistance*	*Need for assistance not stated*	*Total*
0-4 years	1.1% (4,169)	92.5% (343,215)	6.4% (23,830)	371,220
5-14 years	3.3% (23,089)	91.3% (648,022)	5.4% (38,591)	709,702
15-19 years	2.5% (8,998)	91.9% (327,510)	5.6% (19,830)	356,340
20-24 years	1.8% (7,331)	91.5% (378,748)	6.7% (27,716)	413,792

25-34 years	1.4% (12,828)	91.3% (811,404)	7.3% (64,966)	889,190
35-44 years	2.1% (17,042)	91.2% (734,721)	6.7% (54,155)	805,920
45-54 years	3.5% (26,927)	90.0% (702,376)	6.5% (51,115)	780,420
55-64 years	5.6% (37,606)	87.7% (593,982)	6.8% (45,868)	677,453
65-74 years	9.1% (46,128)	83.6% (426,007)	7.4% (37,467)	509,599
75-84 years	21.3% (60,670)	70.4% (200,549)	8.3% (23,788)	285,006
85 years and over	47.0% (60,144)	42.5% (54,348)	10.5% (13,502)	127,993
Total	**5.1% (304,937)**	**88.1% (5,220,867)**	**6.8% (400,817)**	**5,926,624**

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Proportions Methodology: numerator – age cohort 'core activity need for assistance' / denominator – age cohort total
This table is based on place of usual residence.
(a) A person's need for help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.
NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

A.2 Core Activity Need for Assistance, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA, SA2) TL

Mildura LGA residents had a total 'need for assistance' amongst 6.8% of the population compared to the Victorian total of 5.1%. Amongst the Mildura LGA SA2s the SA2 with the highest proportion of the population experiencing 'core activity need for assistance' was Mildura South (7.5%) followed by Mildura North (7.3%). The SA2 with the lowest proportion of population experiencing 'core activity need for assistance' was Irymple (4.8%).

Core Activity Need for Assistance (has need for assistance), Mildura LGA, 2016
Mildura 6.8%
Victoria 5.1%

Time Trend – the proportion of the total Mildura LGA population with need for assistance with core activity increased between the 2011 and 2016 reporting periods ↑

Core Activity Need for Assistance (has need for assistance), Mildura LGA, 2011
Mildura 6.3%
Victoria 5.0%
Rank 21

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

CORE ACTIVITY NEED FOR ASSISTANCE (a), 2016, Mildura LGA SA2s									
SA2	Mildura - North SA2	Mildura - South SA2	Merbein & Surrounds SA2	Irymple & Nichols Point SA2	Red Cliffs SA2	Mildura Region SA2	Mildura LGA	Wentworth - Buronga SA2	Robinvale SA2
Has need for assistance % (#)	7.3%	7.5%	6.8%	4.8%	6.5%	5.5%	6.8%	5.8%	4.8%

Proportions Methodology: numerator – 'core activity need for assistance' / denominator – total SA2 population
This table is based on place of usual residence.
(a) A person's need for help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

A.3 Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age for Indigenous Persons, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Within the Mildura LGA a lesser proportion of Indigenous persons required 'core activity need for assistance' than their Victorian counterparts. Across the age cohorts this was also the case for those aged 0-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-19 years, 45-54 years and 55-64 years.

Core Activity Need for Assistance (has need for assistance) for Indigenous persons, 2016
Mildura 7.2%
Victoria 8.2%

CORE ACTIVITY NEED FOR ASSISTANCE(a) BY AGE FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS, Count of persons, Mildura LGA				
	Has need for assistance	*Does not have need for assistance*	*Need for assistance not stated*	*Total*
0-4 years	1.4% **(4)**	92.1% (256)	2.9% (8)	278

5-14 years	**6.7% (36)**	89.2% (477)	2.4% (13)	535
15-19 years	**3.3% (7)**	90.0% (188)	2.9% (6)	209
20-24 years	**5.7% (10)**	88.0% (154)	7.4% (13)	175
25-34 years	**6.2% (17)**	88.6% (242)	7.3% (20)	273
35-44 years	**7.6% (16)**	91.5% (193)	1.9% (4)	211
45-54 years	**8.9% (17)**	82.1% (156)	7.4% (14)	190
55-64 years	**15.0% (19)**	80.0% (99)	7.9% (10)	127
65 years and over	**24.3% (17)**	65.7% (46)	5.7% (4)	70
Total	**7.2% (149)**	**88.2% (1,821)**	**4.6% (94)**	**2,065**
CORE ACTIVITY NEED FOR ASSISTANCE(a) BY AGE FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS, Count of persons, VICTORIA				
	Has need for assistance	*Does not have need for assistance*	*Need for assistance not stated*	*Total*
0-4 years	2.5% (139)	94.0% (5,146)	3.5% (194)	5,476
5-14 years	7.6% (790)	89.4% (9,305)	3.1% (321)	10,414
15-19 years	6.5% (310)	90.5% (4,341)	3.0% (144)	4,797
20-24 years	5.4% (232)	89.5% (3,829)	4.8% (207)	4,276
25-34 years	4.9% (319)	88.4% (5,783)	6.6% (434)	6,539
35-44 years	7.4% (386)	85.2% (4,466)	7.3% (383)	5,239
45-54 years	11.4% (578)	83.4% (4,225)	5.1% (259)	5,067
55-64 years	16.2% (561)	78.6% (2,728)	5.1% (178)	3,472
65 years and over	22.9% (577)	70.5% (1,774)	6.7% (168)	2,518
Total	**8.2% (3,897)**	**87.1% (41,600)**	**4.8% (2,289)**	**47,788**

Proportions Methodology: numerator – age cohort 'core activity need for assistance' / denominator – age cohort total

This table is based on place of usual residence.
(a) A person's need for help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.
NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

A.4 Age adjusted disability rates (per 1,000) by age cohorts, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Core Activity Need for Assistance (rate per 1,000) by Age, Mildura LGA, 2016

	Mildura LGA				*Victoria*			
	Has need for assistance, crude rate per 1,000 (No.)	*Total population in Age Cohort*	*Age Distribution of Standard Population**	*Age-adjusted rate per 1,000*	*Has need for assistance, crude rate per 1,000 (No.)*	*Total population in Age Cohort*	*Age Distribution of Standard Population*	*Age-adjusted rate per 1,000*
0-4 years	15.8 (53)	3,363	0.066056	1.04	11.2 (4,169)	371,220	0.066056	0.74
5-14 years	42.8 (294)	6,867	0.139329	5.96	32.5 (23,089)	709,702	0.139329	4.53
15-19 years	33.0 (116)	3,518	0.069682	2.30	25.3 (8,998)	356,340	0.069682	1.76
20-24 years	27.3 (86)	3,153	0.067089	1.83	17.7 (7,331)	413,792	0.067089	1.19
25-34 years	21.7 (142)	6,535	0.148028	3.21	14.4 (12,828)	889,190	0.148028	2.13
35-44 years	32.9 (203)	6,168	0.153064	5.04	21.1 (17,042)	805,920	0.153064	3.23
45-54 years	47.0 (333)	7,079	0.136987	6.44	34.5 (26,927)	780,420	0.136987	4.73
55-64 years	64.0 (455)	7,111	0.094308	6.04	55.5 (37,606)	677,453	0.094308	5.34
65-74 years	107.6 (591)	5,493	0.068041	7.32	90.5 (46,128)	509,599	0.068041	6.16
75-84 years	218.4 (692)	3,169	0.043754	9.56	212.8 (60,670)	285,006	0.043754	9.31
85 years and over	487.7 (692)	1,419	0.013663	6.66	469.9 (60,144)	127,993	0.013663	6.42
Total	67.6 **(3,644)**	**53,878**		55.40	**51.5** (304,937)	**5,926,624**		**45.54**

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

Rate Methodology (Has Need for Assistance): total number within age cohort with 'need for assistance' / total age cohort x 1,000 = crude rate per 1,000. For example: in the 0-4 years age group for Mildura LGA 53/3,363 = 0.015759 x 1,000 = 15.8

Age-Adjusted Rate Methodology: crude rate for age cohort x Age Distribution of Standard Population = Age adjusted rate. For example: in the 0-4 years age group for Mildura 15.8 x 0.066056 = 1.04

* Age Distribution of Standard Population is based on the ABS data cube 'Standard Population for Use in Age-Standardisation Table' within Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), starting with the release on 20 June 2013. See Appendix 2 for further details and methodological explanation.

This table is based on place of usual residence.
(a) A person's need for help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.
NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

A.5 Overview Percentage of children aged 0–19 years (of all children aged 0–19 years) requiring core activities need for assistance, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL

At both the 2011 and 2016 Census points the Mildura LGA had a higher proportion of children and young people aged 0-19 years requiring core activities need for assistance than their Victorian peers (in 2016 this was 3.4% versus 2.5%). The proportion increased between the 2011 and 2016 Census points.

Percentage of children aged 0–19 years (of all children aged 0–19 years) requiring core activities need for assistance, 2016
Mildura 3.4%
Victoria 2.5%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of children and young people aged 0-19 years requiring core activities need for assistance between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods ↑

Percentage of children aged 0–19 years (of all children aged 0–19 years) requiring core activities need for assistance, 2011
Mildura 2.7%
Victoria 2.0%

Proportions Methodology: numerator – age cohort 0-19 years 'core activity need for assistance', denominator – age cohort 0-19 years total
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

A.6 Health Children with a disability, Proportion of Children Aged 0-9 with a Disability, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 4.9 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Analysis of 2016 Census of Population and Housing data reveals an increase in the number of children aged 0-9 years with a disability in the Mildura LGA from 2.5% in 2011 to 2.9% in 2016. This was above both the Regional Victorian (2.6%) and Melbourne (2.0%) proportions. The SA1 Grouping with the highest proportion of children aged 0-9 years with a disability was Mildura North (3.7%) followed by Koorlong / Cardross (3.4%) a contrast to the highest 2011 SA1 Grouping of Nangiloc / Colignan (13.6%). The SA1 Grouping with the lowest proportion of children aged 0-9 years with a disability was Nichols Point, Millewa and Nangiloc / Colignan (all 0.0%).

Proportion of children aged 0-9 years with a disability, 2016

	Children aged 0-9 years			
SA1 Grouping*	Has need for assistance with core activities**	Does not have need for assistance with core activities	Not stated	Total
Merbein	(19) 3.1%	(542) 88.0%	(50) 8.1%	616
Mildura North	(86) 3.7%	(2,065) 88.0%	(197) 8.4%	2,347
Mildura South	(47) 2.6%	(1,647) 90.1%	(135) 7.4%	1,827
Nichols Point	(0) 0.0%	(84) 94.4%	(0) 0.0%	89
Irymple	(15) 2.0%	(689) 92.0%	(46) 6.1%	749
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(6) 3.4%	(158) 88.8%	(20) 11.2%	178
Red Cliffs	(18) 2.8%	(571) 89.4%	(51) 8.0%	639
Millewa	(0) 0.0%	(42) 89.4%	(0) 0.0%	47
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(0) 0.0%	(62) 100.0%	(0) 0.0%	62
Ouyen / Walpeup	(3) 2.1%	(127) 90.7%	(7) 5.0%	140
Mallee Track	(3) 3.4%	(71) 80.7%	(10) 11.4%	88
Mildura LGA	**(200) 2.9%**	**(6,138) 89.4%**	**(528) 7.7%**	**6,862**
Robinvale	(3) 0.6%	(461) 88.8%	(57) 11.0%	519
NSW towns	(18) 2.1%	(764) 87.3%	(94) 10.7%	875
Regional Victoria ***	(4,444) 2.6%	(157,118) 90.5%	(12,039) 6.9%	173,599
Melbourne ****	(11,483) 2.0%	(521,974) 92.3%	(32,220) 6.0%	565,678
Victoria	(15,941) 2.2%	(679,541) 91.8%	(44,369) 6.0%	739,853

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area need for assistance status / Denominator – Area Total population

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** Core Activity Need for Assistance measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability. Where people with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

A.7 People of all ages with severe and profound disability living in the community, 2011, ABS Census of Population and Housing (LGA)

The percentage of people (all ages/aged 65+) in the Mildura LGA who have a profound or severe disability, and who live in the community, rather than in long-term residential care was higher, at 5.0% than their Victorian peers (4.0%), achieving the Mildura LGA a rank of 18th of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

People of all ages with severe and profound disability living in the community, 2011
Mildura 5.0%
Victoria 4.0%
Rank 18

A.8 People receiving disability services* support per 1,000 population, 2014-2015, Disability National Minimum Dataset (NMDS), (LGA) TL/R

Within the Mildura LGA 11.0 people per 1,000 were receiving disability services support in 2014-2015 compared to 8.9 per 1,000 across Victoria. Mildura LGA was ranked 21st of the 79 LGAs on this measure.

People receiving disability services* support (per 1,000 population), 2014-2015
Mildura 11.0
Victoria 8.9
Rank 21

*Clients of all disability services, by client's residential address, reported as rate per 1,000 total population.
Source: Disability client profile 2014–15 report; Disability National Minimum Dataset (NMDS), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2014–15.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

A.9 Children with special needs status, 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA)

Children with special needs status, 2015
Mildura 6.6%

Time Trend Mildura LGA showing an increasing proportion of children being identified with special needs at school commencement ↑

Children with special needs status, 2012
Mildura 5.2%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, VIC
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 accessed 19/03/2017

A.10 Children needing further assessment (e.g. medical and physical, behaviour management, emotional & cognitive development), 2015, Australian Early Development Census (LGA)

Children needing further assessment, 2015
Mildura 12.5%

Time Trend 2012 – 2015 Mildura LGA showing an increasing proportion of children being identified as needing further assessment at school commencement ↑

Children needing further assessment, 2012
Mildura 10.1%

Source: Australian Early Development Census Community Profile 2015 Mildura, VIC
http://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=62168 accessed 19/03/2017

A.11 Disability support pensioners, June 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

The Mildura LGA has a considerably higher proportion of all persons aged 16 to 64 years receiving a disability support pension than its Victorian counterparts (9.1% versus 4.9%). This proportion has declined since 2014 (from 9.9% to 9.1%), however this decline should not be viewed necessarily as a decline in need.

Disability support pensioners (as a proportion of all persons aged 16 to 64 years), 2016
Mildura 9.1%
Victoria 4.9%

Time Trend a declining rate of disability support pensioners between 2014 and 2016, consistent with declines seen at the Victorian level ↓

Disability support pensioners (as a proportion of all persons aged 16 to 64 years), 2014
Mildura 9.9%
Victoria 5.4%

Methodology: numerator - disability support pensioners / denominator - persons aged 16 to 64 years
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017

http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

A.12 Disability support pension recipients (per 1,000 eligible population), 2015 (September quarter), Department of Social Security (DSS) Payment Demographic Data (LGA)
TL / R

This measure reflects the number of people per 1,000 eligible population who are receiving the Disability Support Pension (DSP). The eligible population includes people aged 16 and over who are not yet eligible for the Age Pension (i.e. aged 64 or younger) and who qualify for the Disability Support Pension. The purpose of Disability Support Pension is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program of support.

The rate figures presented below are in keeping with the earlier proportion figures in indicating that the Mildura LGA is above the State in demand but experiencing a steady decline (in supply). The 2015 rate disability support pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population sees Mildura LGA ranked 12th of 79 LGAs.

Disability support pension recipients (per 1,000 eligible population), 2015
Mildura 93.9
Victoria 51.3
Rank 12

Time Trend – decreasing proportion of the eligible population receiving a disability support pension between 2013 and 2015 ↓

Disability support pension recipients (per 1,000 eligible population), 2013
Mildura 99.4
Victoria 54.9
Rank 10

Source: Department of Social Security (DSS) Payment Demographic Data, September quarter 2015 DSS.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

A.13 Health Disability/sickness payment, Distribution of Disability Pensions and Sickness Allowances Rates (Per 1,000 residents), Quarter March to May 2017, Centrelink (2017) (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 4.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Changes to Department of Social Services (DSS) data reporting meant postcode level data was no longer available for this measure (post June 2014). It was agreed to commence reporting this measure at the SA2 level. Tables could not be retro-filled (as has been the case for some Social Indicators Report measures) because the data was unavailable at the required geographical level.
http://data.gov.au/dataset/dss-payment-demographic-data/resource/b7ee7acf-adba-4434-a1e4-7c7d65b04851

Drawing on DSS data for the SA2 and LGA levels the following table was compiled. Rates per 1,000 residents (as was the methodology use in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*) were calculated based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing total populations for the Mildura LGA and its SA2s.

Analysis reveals that within the Mildura LGA the SA2s of Mildura (which includes both Mildura North and Mildura South – because DSS still report based on 2011 SA2 classifications) and Red Cliffs have the highest rates (per 1,000 population) of residents receiving a Disability Support Pension or Sickness Allowance (59.1 and 57.7 respectively). These results mirror that reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*. The lowest rate by far was in the Irymple SA2 (29.5). The loss of detail incurred by the inability to code data by postcode is most obvious for the Mildura Region which returns a rate of 50.5 per 1,000, masking the significant highs and lows of Disability Support Pension or Sickness Allowance recipients reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*.

Distribution of Disability Pensions and Sickness Allowances Rates (Per 1,000 residents), Quarter March to May 2017

SA2 Name (2011)	Disability Support Pension	Sickness Allowance	Total SA2 population	**Total Disability Support Pension and Sickness Allowance, No. (rate per 1,000)**
Irymple	203	0*	6,874	**203 (29.5)**
Merbein	246	5*	4,778	**251 (52.5)**
Mildura (includes both Mildura North and Mildura South)	1,916	11	32,623	**1,927 (59.1)**
Mildura Region	188	0*	3,720	**188 (50.5)**
Red Cliffs	339	0*	5,879	**339 (57.7)**
Mildura LGA	**2,892**	**20**	**53,878**	**2,912 (54.0)**
Robinvale	147	0*	3,313	**147 (44.4)**
Wentworth-Buronga	291	0*	5,967	**291 (48.8)**

* Please note, to maintain privacy of the data in a machine readable format, values of less than five have been randomly assigned either a zero or a five.
Rates Methodology: (Numerator – Total number of Disability Support Pensions and Sickness Allowances received in a SA2 / Denominator – Total SA2 population**) x 1,000
Source: https://data.gov.au/dataset/dss-payments-by-statistical-area-2 Accessed 1/11/2017
https://data.gov.au/dataset/dss-payments-by-local-government-area Accessed 1/11/2017

** 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats (Statistical Area 2) Total Population
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/POA3494?opendocument (search by SA2) Accessed 02/10/2107
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 10/10/2017

A.14 Pensioner Concession Card holders, June 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Across the Mildura LGA there is a higher proportion of all people aged 15 years and over who are Pensioner Concession Card holders (31.7%) than seen at the Victorian level (21.2%).

Pensioner Concession Card holders (as a percentage of all people aged 15 years and over), 2016
Mildura 31.7%
Victoria 21.2%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of the population aged 15 years and over holding Pensioner Concession Cards between 2014 and 2016 ↑

Pensioner Concession Card holders (as a percentage of all people aged 15 years and over), 2014
Mildura 30.7%
Victoria 21.0%

Methodology: numerator - Pensioner Concession Card holders / denominator – Persons aged 15 years and over
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed 20/07/2017

A.15 Age pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population, Department of Health 2015 (LGA) TL / R

Drawing on data collated by the Department of Health the Mildura LGA moved from a rank of 13th of the 79 Victorian LGAs in terms of rates of the eligible population receiving age pensions in 2013 to a rank of 9th in 2015. Increasing from 767.3 Age Pension Recipients per 1,000 in 2013 to 799.3 per 1,000 in 2015 (compared to 694.3 per 1,000 and 707.4 per 1,000 respectively at the State level).

Age pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population, 2015
Mildura 799.3
Victoria 707.4
Rank 9

Time trend – the Mildura LGA increased from 767.3 Age Pension Recipients per 1,000 in 2013 to 799.3 per 1,000 in 2015 ↑

Age pension recipients per 1,000 eligible population, 2013
Mildura 767.3
Victoria 694.3
Rank 13

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

A.16 Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, People aged 15 years and over, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA2)

Across the Mildura LGA there are a greater proportion of residents aged 15 years and over providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability than is the case for their Victorian counterparts (12.2% versus 11.6%). Further each SA2 has a greater proportion of residents aged 15 years and over providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability than is the case for their Victorian counterparts. The SA2 with the highest proportion of residents providing assistance is Merbein and Surrounds (13.5%). The proportion of the Mildura LGA population aged 15 years and over providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability remained unchanged from the 2011 Census where it also recorded 12.2% (Victoria had increased from 11.3% in 2011 to 11.6% in 2016).

Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (last two weeks), People aged 15 years and over, 2016

	Number (providing unpaid assistance)	**%**
Mildura – North SA2	1,717	**11.7**
Mildura – South SA2	1,408	**11.9**
Merbein & Surrounds SA2	523	**13.5**
Irymple & Nichols Point SA2	696	**12.8**
Red Cliffs & Surrounds SA2	618	**13.0**
Mildura Region SA2	371	**12.0**
Mildura LGA	5,332	12.2*
Victoria	560,866	11.6

Wentworth – Buronga SA2	585	12.1

Proportions methodology: Numerator – number of persons (aged 15 years and over) in each SA2 providing unpaid assistance / Denominator – total number of SA2 persons aged 15 years and over
*The Mildura LGA is colour coded against Victoria. Each SA2 is colour coded according to how it is placed either above or below the Mildura LGA proportion.
This table is based on place of usual residence.
NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA, SA2s and Victoria
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 27/06/2017

A.17 Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability for Indigenous Persons aged 15 years and over, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA)

Within the Mildura LGA there was a greater proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability than was the case for their Victorian peers (15.6% versus 14.3%).

Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (last two weeks), for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over, 2016

	Provided unpaid assistance	*No unpaid assistance provided*	*Unpaid assistance not stated*	*Total*
Mildura LGA	15.6% (196)	75.3% (946)	9.9% (124)	1,256
Victoria	14.3% (4,560)	76.9% (24,533)	8.8% (2,799)	31,900

Proportions methodology: Numerator – number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over providing unpaid assistance / Denominator – total number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over

This table is based on place of usual residence.
Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles Accessed 27/06/2017

A.18 Percentage of eligible residents receiving HACC services, 2015/2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL

Between the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 reporting periods there was a declining proportion of eligible residents in the Mildura LGA receiving HACC services (down from 31.00% in 2014/2015 to 22.23% in 2015/2016). This decline saw Mildura LGA move to below the Victorian proportion of eligible residents receiving HACC services (26.66%) and suggests an underservicing of this cohort.

Percentage of the municipal target population that receive a HACC service, 2015/2016
Mildura 22.23%
Victoria 26.66%

Time Trend - between 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 financial years there was a declining proportion of eligible residents receiving HACC services across the Mildura LGA ↓

Percentage of the municipal target population that receive a HACC service, 2014/2015
Mildura 31.00%
Victoria 27.48%

https://knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au/councils/mildura/reports/home-and-community-care accessed 05/06/2017

A.19 Percentage of persons aged 75+ who live alone, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R

The Mildura LGA ranked 21st of the 79 Victorian LGAs in terms of the number of persons aged 75+ who live alone (40.1% compared to 35.9%). Of these 40.1% of persons aged 75 years and over who live alone 73.8% are female (slightly less than the Victorian proportion of 73.9%) and 26.2% are male (slightly more than the Victorian proportion of 26.1%)

Percentage of persons aged 75+ who live alone, 2011
Mildura 40.1%
Victoria 35.9%
Rank 21

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Proportion who are female, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R

Proportion who are female, 2011
Mildura 73.8%
Victoria 73.9%
Rank 32

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Proportion who are male, 2011, Department of Health 2014 (LGA) TL / R

Proportion who are male, 2011
Mildura 26.2%
Victoria 26.1%
Rank 48

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
Outcome 3.2: Victorians participate in and contribute to the economy
INDICATOR – Increase labour market participation

3.46 Selected Labour Force, Education and Migration Characteristics, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA2) TL

The following table, drawn from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing's SA2 level General Community Profiles reports a selection of measures including:

- Unemployment: Unemployment was higher in the Mildura LGA than at the Victorian level (7.3% compared to 6.6%), and within the Mildura LGA was highest in the Mildura North SA2 (9.8%) and lowest in the Irymple SA2 (4.4%) and Mildura Regional SA2 (4.7%)
- Labour force participation: Labour force participation was lower in the Mildura LGA than at the Victorian level (55.6% compared to 60.5%), and within the Mildura LGA was lowest in the Mildura North SA2 (54.6%) and highest in the Irymple SA2 (62.7%) and Mildura Regional SA2 (59.4%)
- Employment to population: Employment to population was lower in the Mildura LGA than at the Victorian level (51.6% compared to 56.5%), and within the Mildura LGA was lowest in the Mildura North SA2 (47.4%) and again the highest in the Irymple SA2 (60.0%) and Mildura Regional SA2 (56.5%)
- Non-school qualifications: Non-school qualifications were higher in the Mildura LGA than at the Victorian level (20.8% compared to 16.9%), and within the Mildura LGA were highest in the Irymple SA2 (24.1%) and Merbein SA2 (23.2%) and lowest in the Mildura Regional SA2 (19.4%)
- One year population stability: the proportion of the population living at the same address one year ago was lower in the Mildura LGA than was the case across Victoria (75.8% compared to 77.3%). The lowest level of '1 year' population stability was in the Mildura North SA2 with only 71.5% of the population living at the same address they did one year ago, the highest level of '1 year' population stability was in the Irymple SA2 with 82.1% of the population living at the same address they did one year ago
- Five year population stability: the proportion of the population living at the same address five years ago was the same in both the Mildura LGA and Victoria (54.1%). The lowest level of '5 year' population stability was in the Mildura North SA2 with only 48.0% of the population living at the same address they did five years ago, the highest level of '5 year' population stability was in the Mildura Regional SA2 with 64.7% of the population living at the same address they did five years ago, closely followed by Irymple SA2 with 64.3%.

Selected Labour Force, Education and Migration Characteristics, 2016

	Merbein SA2	Mildura North SA2	Mildura South SA2	Irymple SA2	Red Cliffs SA2	Mildura Regional SA2	**Mildura LGA**	Victoria
Persons aged 15 years and over	3,861	14,684	11,827	5,454	4,735	3,082	**43,642**	4,845,710

Labour force status(a):								
Employed, worked full-time(b)	1,180	4,206	3,677	1,964	1,430	1,115	**13,573**	1,670,556
Employed, worked part-time	686	2,366	2,065	1,096	822	519	**7,554**	920,875
Employed, away from work(c)	139	391	331	210	201	107	**1,374**	144,696
Unemployed, looking for work	154	756	459	150	175	86	**1,784**	193,465
Total labour force	2,151	7,720	6,531	3,421	2,627	1,830	**24,286**	*2,929,593*
Not in the labour force	1,392	5,493	4,322	1,669	1,615	984	**15,480**	1,610,130
% Unemployment(d)[1]	7.2	9.8	7.0	4.4	6.7	4.7	7.3	6.6
% Labour force participation(e)[2]	55.7	52.6	55.2	62.7	55.5	59.4	**55.6**	60.5
% Employment to population(f)[3]	51.9	47.4	51.3	60.0	51.8	56.5	**51.6**	56.5
Non-school qualifications(a):								
Postgraduate Degree Level	24	189	163	51	32	30	**486**	260,039
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	48	212	179	85	57	25	**612**	119,226
Bachelor Degree Level	228	1,270	979	466	281	198	**3,425**	798,270
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	266	1,052	867	405	308	195	**3,088**	447,023
Certificate Level:								
Certificate III & IV Level(g)	752	2,396	2,013	1,141	883	516	**7,703**	694,138
Certificate I & II Level(h)	56	247	148	69	69	40	**633**	44,019
Certificate Level, nfd	92	254	185	106	74	42	**751**	80,289
Total	898	2,899	2,346	1,316	1,033	597	**9,087**	*818,449*
% Non-school qualifications[4]	23.3	19.7	19.8	24.1	21.8	19.4	**20.8**	16.9
Migration:								
Lived at same address 1 year ago(i)[5] (No.) %	(3,773) 79.8%	(12,756) 71.5%	(10,879) 73.4%	(5,579) 82.1%	(4,411) 76.0%	(2,964) 80.1%	**(40,364) 75.8%**	(4,527,557) 77.3%
Lived at different address 1 year ago(i)[6] (No.) %	(526) 11.1%	(2,983) 16.7%	(2,071) 14.0%	(728) 10.7%	(729) 12.6%	(367) 10.0%	**(7,408)** 13.9%	(860,618) 14.7%
Total Population excluding persons less than 1 year of age (i.e. all persons aged 0 years)	4,726	17,830	14,381	6,792	5,805	3,687	**53,231**	5,855,698
Lived at same address 5 years ago(j)[7] (No.) %	(2,794) 62.3%	(8,086) 48.0%	(6,953) 51.0%	(4,167) 64.3%	(3,053) 55.4%	(2,281) 64.7%	**(27,330)** 54.1%	(3,006,585) 54.1%

Lived at different address 5 years ago(j)[8] (No.) %	(1,311) 29.2%	(6,909) 41.0%	(5,430) 39.8%	(1,834) 28.3%	(1,808) 32.8%	(906) 25.7%	**(18,198) 36.0%**	(2,162,553) 38.9%
Total Population excluding persons less than 5 year of age (i.e. all persons aged 0-4 years)	4,486	16,852	13,646	6,483	5,510	3,527	**50,515**	5,555,404

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing General Community Profiles (LGA and SA2), 2017
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 25/10/2017

Proportions Methodologies:

1 Numerator - Area 'unemployed looking for work' / Denominator – Area 'total labour force'
2 Numerator - Area 'total labour force' / Denominator – Area 'persons aged 15 years and over'
3 Numerator - Area 'Employed, worked full-time' + 'Employed, worked part-time' + 'Employed, away from work' / Denominator – Area 'persons aged 15 years and over'
4 Numerator - Area 'total non-school qualifications' / Denominator – Area 'persons aged 15 years and over'
5 Numerator - Area 'Lived at same address 1 year ago' / Denominator – Area 'Total Population excluding persons less than 1 year of age'
6 Numerator - Area 'Lived at different address 1 year ago' / Denominator – Area 'Total Population excluding persons less than 1 year of age'
7 Numerator - Area 'Lived at same address 5 years ago' / Denominator – Area 'Total Population excluding persons less than 5 years of age'
8 Numerator - Area 'Lived at different address 5 years ago' / Denominator – Area 'Total Population excluding persons less than 5 years of age'

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(a) Applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.
(b) 'Employed, worked full-time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.
(c) Includes employed persons who did not state their hours worked.
(d) The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force. The ABS Labour Force Survey provides the official estimates of Australia's unemployment rate.
(e) The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over.
(f) The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over.
(g) Includes 'Certificate III & IV Level, nfd'.
(h) Includes 'Certificate I & II Level, nfd'.
(i) Excludes persons less than 1 year of age. Lived at different address 1 year ago includes persons living elsewhere in Australia or overseas 1 year ago.
(j) Excludes persons less than 5 years of age. Lived at different address 5 years ago includes persons living elsewhere in Australia or overseas 5 years ago.
Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

3.47 3.2.1.1.A Unemployment rate, 2016, Census of Population and Housing ABS 2016 (LGA)

At an individual level, unemployment impacts a person's ability to afford basic necessities such as food and shelter and is linked to levels of personal satisfaction, depression, anxiety, suicide and CVD with a reduction in life expectancy. Insufficient employment opportunities may lead to a decline in health and skill levels of unemployed people, family breakdown and increased crime rates. For the community, unemployed adults lose skills causing a decline in human capital which can impact economic growth. Long-term unemployment substantially reduces future employment prospects and potentially changes entrenched cyclical unemployment into structural unemployment. It can result in deep distress, worse mental and physical health, higher mortality rates, hamper children's educational progress, and lower their future earnings (DHHS, 2017a).

Unemployed (of people who reported being in the labour force, aged 15 years and over), 2016
Mildura 7.3%
Victoria 6.6%

Time Trend – between the 2011 to 2016 Census reporting periods unemployment increased at both the Mildura LGA level and Victorian level ↑
For both reporting periods Mildura LGA remained above the Victorian unemployment rates.

Unemployed (of people who reported being in the labour force, aged 15 years and over), 2011
Mildura 6.6%
Victoria 5.4%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing QuickStats, 2011 & 2016
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument&navpos=220

3.48 Economic Unemployment, Comparative Rates of Unemployment, 2016, Census of Population and Housing ABS 2017 (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Section 7.5 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

The Mildura LGA unemployment rate grew from 6.6% in 2011 to 7.3% in 2016, an increase of 0.7 percentage points. This is comparative to Regional Victoria where unemployment rates grew by 0.8 percentage points from 5.2% in 2011 to 6.0% in 2016 and Melbourne where unemployment rates grew by 1.3 percentage points from 5.5% in 2011 to 6.8% in 2016.

Across the Mildura LGA, at the 2016 Census period, unemployment rates were highest in Mildura North (9.8%) and Millewa (8.1%) both of which have increased since the 2011 Census period (Millewa significantly so), while the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Nichols Point (1.2%) and the Mallee Track (2.5%).

Comparative Rates of Unemployment, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Unemployed (%)
Merbein	7.1
Mildura North	9.8
Mildura South	7.0
Nichols Point	1.2
Irymple	4.6
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	6.4
Red Cliffs	7.0
Millewa	8.1
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	6.7
Ouyen / Walpeup	2.9
Mallee Track	2.5
Mildura LGA	7.3
Robinvale	6.3
NSW towns	6.0
Regional Victoria **	6.0
Melbourne ***	6.8
Victoria	6.6

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
ABS Quickstats, http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat
Proportions Methodology (% of unemployed, based on Quickstats methdology): Numerator - Number of residents identifying as unemployed in Area (where Unemployed is sum of 'Unemployed, looking for full-time work' and 'Unemployed, looking for part-time work') / Denominator – Total Labour Force in Area (where Labour Force is sum of 'Employed, worked full-time', 'Employed, worked part-time', 'Employed, away from work', 'Unemployed, looking for full-time work' and 'Unemployed, looking for part-time work'). Excludes 'Not in the Labour Force', 'Not Stated' and 'Not Applicable'
* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

3.49 People receiving an unemployment benefit long-term (longer than 6 months), 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA)

Between 2014 and 2016 the proportion of Mildura LGA residents aged 16 to 64 years receiving an unemployment benefit for longer than 6 months increased from 7.3% to 8.0% (almost twice the proportion identified at the Victorian level in 2016 at 4.1%).

People receiving an unemployment benefit for longer than 6 months (as a percentage of people aged 16 to 64 years), 2016
Mildura 8.0%
Victoria 4.1%

Time Trend an increasing proportion of Mildura LGA residents receiving an unemployment benefit for longer than 6 months between 2014 and 2016 ↑

People receiving an unemployment benefit for longer than 6 months (as a percentage of people aged 16 to 64 years), 2014
Mildura 7.3%
Victoria 4.2%

Methodology: numerator - People receiving an unemployment benefit for longer than 6 months / denominator - Persons aged 16 to 64 years
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

3.50 3.2.1.2 Proportion of young people 17–24 years who are engaged in full-time education and/or work, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA)

Young people who are not engaged in education, employment or training are at greater risk of poor health, depression or early parenthood. A school leaver's range of options can include work, university or vocational training and many combinations of work and education. This measure is included to quantify young people's engagement in education, training and work (DHHS, 2017a).

Analysis of 2016 Census of Population and Housing data collated for Engagement in Employment, Education and Training by ages 17-24 years reveals significantly lower rates of young people aged 17-24 years are 'fully engaged' in the Mildura LGA (57.1%) compared to their Victorian peers (71.8%). Higher proportions of young people aged 17-24 years in the Mildura LGA are 'not engaged' (16.2%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (10.0%).

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training* by Age (17-24 years), 2016

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training	Mildura LGA (No.) %	Victoria (No.) %
Fully engaged	(3,008) 57.1%	(454,643) 71.8%
Partially engaged	(804) 15.3%	(69,636) 11.0%
At least partially engaged	(146) 2.8%	(10,827) 1.7%
Not Engaged	(853) 16.2%	(61,424) 10.0%
Engagement status undetermined/Not Stated	(455) 8.6%	(36,959) 5.8%
TOTAL	5,266	633,489

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

*Engagement in Employment, Education and Training was a new item to the ABS Census of Population and Housing in 2016 as such time trend data cannot be provided. Engagement in Employment, Education and Training classifies a person's participation in work and/or study. It is derived from Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Full-Time/Part-time Student Status (STUP) and Age (AGEP). It excludes persons aged under 15 years.

3.51 Destinations of School Leavers rates (based on 2011 Census data), Community Indicators Victoria (LGA)

The activities of young people who have left school have been sourced from 2011 Australian Bureau of Statistics. These data describe the level of engagement in work and study activities of 15-19 year-olds who are not attending school. This population can be categorised into three major groups: fully engaged school leavers are defined as those who are involved in work and/or non-school study on a full-time basis; disengaged school leavers are defined as those who are not involved in any work or study activities at all; and the remaining school leavers are defined as partly engaged.

Within the Mildura LGA the percentage of fully engaged school leavers in 2011 was 54.2%, well below their Victorian peers at 72.0%. The percentage of fully disengaged school leavers was 25.1%, well above their Victorian peers at 15.0%.

Fully Engaged School Leavers (aged 15-19 years), 2011
Mildura 54.2%
Victoria 72.0%

Fully Disengaged School Leavers (aged 15-19 years), 2011
Mildura 25.1%
Victoria 15.0%

http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/mildura Accessed 09/04/2017

3.52 School Leaver Demographics and Destinations (Early Leavers and Year 12 or Equivalent Completers), 2015, On Track survey data (2016) (LGA) TL

On Track is a large-scale survey designed to monitor the destination outcomes of Year 12 or equivalent completers and early school leavers six months after leaving school. Students who consent to participate in the survey are contacted six months after leaving school. Participation in the survey is voluntary and school leavers may opt-out of completing the survey when contacted.

On Track data from the 2015 school leavers (collected and reported in 2016) provides a 'snapshot' of the movements of 2015 school leavers. Some of the data collected through the On Track Survey is presented in the tables below.

Year 12 or equivalent completers are defined as those who completed a Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE), International Baccalaureate (IB) or Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (VCAL, Senior or Intermediate). The sample includes those who completed such qualifications in schools, or in TAFE institutions, or Adult and Community Education providers.

2016 On Track survey participation, Year 12 or equivalent completers in Mildura LGA who exited school, 2015

	Males	Females	Total
On Track participation	Number	Number	Number
School leavers in cohort	247	288	535
Consented to participate	187	228	415
Responded to survey	121	149	270
Participation rate (per cent)	49.0	51.7	50.5

Note: Participation rate = On Track respondents as a proportion of school leavers in cohort
Source: On Track Survey Results, Destinations of Students who Exited School In 2015 Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx accessed 09/05/2017

For On Track, early school leavers are defined as students who had registered their details with the VCAA by enrolling in an IB program or a VCE or VCAL unit, and who left school without completing one of the following certificates: VCE, IB, VCAL Senior or VCAL Intermediate. In general, early school leavers had been in Year 10, 11 or 12 when they left school. As such, the sample does not represent all early leavers from Victorian schools. Findings based on the early school leavers' data should be treated with caution due to the relatively low response rate.

2016 On Track participation, early school leavers in Mildura LGA who exited school, 2015

	Males	Females	Total
On Track participation	Number	Number	Number
School leavers in cohort	172	144	316
Consented to participate	114	104	218
Responded to survey *	38	34	72
Participation rate (per cent)	22.1	23.6	22.8

Note: Participation rate = On Track respondents as a proportion of school leavers in cohort.
* The early school leaver response rate is affected by a number of factors:
Early school leavers who had not attended school in 2015 or had returned to school in 2016 were out of scope of the survey but were included in the cohort file.
A proportion of early school leavers could not be contacted or had unusable or incorrect contact information.
Source: On Track Survey Results, Destinations of Students who Exited School In 2015 Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx accessed 09/05/2017

Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers who exited school in 2015, Mildura LGA and Victoria

	Mildura LGA	Mildura LGA	Victoria	Victoria
Post-school destination	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
In further education or training	159	58.9	22,800	76.8
Bachelor degree	94	34.8	16,081	54.2
Certificates/Diplomas	29	10.7	4,327	14.6
Certificate IV or higher	11	4.1	756	2.5
Certificate I to III	18	6.7	3,571	12.0
Apprentice/Trainee	36	13.3	2,392	8.1
Apprenticeship	26	9.6	1,645	5.5
Traineeship	10	3.7	747	2.5
Not continuing in further education or training	111	41.1	6,871	23.2
Employed	90	33.3	5,256	17.7
Employed full-time	31	11.5	1,793	6.0
Employed part-time	59	21.9	3,463	11.7
Looking for work	20	7.4	1,346	4.5
NILFET	np	np	269	0.9
Unknown			8	0.0
Total respondents	270	100.0	29,679	100.0

Note: NILFET = Not in the labour force, employment or training
Source: On Track Survey Results, Destinations of Students who Exited School In 2015 Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx accessed 09/05/2017

Post-school destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers in Mildura LGA, by gender, 2015

	Bachelor degree	Certificates/ Diplomas	Apprentice / Trainee	Employed	Looking for work	NILFET	Unknown
Gender	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Females	43.6	12.8	8.1	30.9	4.0	np	
Males	24.0	8.3	19.8	36.4	11.6		

Note: NILFET = Not in the labour force, employment or training
Source: On Track Survey Results, Destinations of Students who Exited School In 2015 Mildura (RC)

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx accessed 09/05/2017

Post-school destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers in Mildura LGA, by SES quartile of student residence, 2016

	Bachelor degree	Certificates/ Diplomas	Apprentice/ Trainee	Employed	Looking for work	NILFET	Unknown
SES quartile	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Lowest	32.9	12.7	9.8	34.7	9.2	np	
Low-Medium	np	np	29.4	47.1			
Medium	37.8	np	24.4	28.9	np		
Highest							

Note: NILFET = Not in the labour force, employment or training
Source: On Track Survey Results, Destinations of Students who Exited School In 2015 Mildura (RC)
http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx accessed 09/05/2017

Post-school destinations of early school leavers who exited school in 2015, Mildura LGA and Victoria

	Mildura LGA	Mildura LGA	Victoria	Victoria
Post-school destination	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
In further education or training	35	48.6	1378	54.0
Bachelor degree			19	0.7
Certificates/Diplomas	19	26.4	604	23.6
Certificate IV or higher	15	20.8	327	12.8
Certificate I-III	np	np	277	10.8
Apprentice/Trainee	16	22.2	755	29.6
Apprenticeship	14	19.4	659	25.8
Traineeship	np	np	96	3.8
Not continuing in further education or training	37	51.4	1169	45.8
Employed	20	27.8	613	24.0

Employed full-time	8	11.1	234	9.2
Employed part-time	12	16.7	379	14.8
Looking for work	14	19.4	406	15.9
NILFET	np	np	150	5.9
Unknown			7	0.3
Total respondents	72	100.0	2554	100.0

Note: NILFET = Not in the labour force, employment or training.

On Track Survey Results, Destinations of Students who Exited School in 2015 Mildura (RC) http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx accessed 09/05/2017

3.53 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Learning or Earning at ages 15 to 24, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

In 2016, across the Mildura LGA, 78.8% of all 15 to 24 year olds were engaged in school, work or further education/ training, a lesser proportion than their Victorian peers (86.2%). These figures could not be compared to the 2011 figures reported by PHIDU due to the change in reported age cohort.

Learning or Earning at ages 15 to 24, 2016
Mildura 78.8%
Victoria 86.2%

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017

In 2011, across the Mildura LGA, 75.5% of all 15 to 19 year olds were engaged in school, work or further education/ training, a lesser proportion than their Victorian peers (83.8%).

Learning or Earning* at ages 15 to 19, 2011
Mildura 75.5%
Victoria 83.8%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA worsening slightly between 2006-2011 ↓

Learning or Earning* at ages 15 to 19, 2006
Mildura 77.6%
Victoria 82.6%
* This data comprises the number of 15 to 19 year olds who are engaged in school, work or further education/ training, as a proportion of all 15 to 19 year olds.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU from ABS Census 2006 & 2011 http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlas-of-australia---2011-census accessed 10/04/2014

3.54 Engaged, Learning, Achieving Young people are engaged in learning or earning, Young people aged 15 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL REVISED

Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria (LGA)

Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit (as a % of all people aged 16 to 24 years), 2016

Mildura 7.3%
Victoria 2.7%

Time Trend a slightly declining proportion of young people aged 16-24 years receiving an unemployment benefit in the Mildura LGA between 2014 and 2016 ↓

Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit (as a % of all people aged 16 to 24 years), 2014
Mildura 7.8%
Victoria 3.4%

Methodology: numerator - Young people (16 to 24 years) receiving an unemployment benefit / denominator - Persons aged 16 to 24 years
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

3.55 Economic Recipients of Newstart Allowance (Quarter March to May 2017), Centrelink (2017) (SA2a and LGA) *(Table 7.6 2012 Social Indicators Report)*

The *2012 Social Indicators Report* noted that the Federal initiative known as Newstart provides financial assistance in the form of allowances to those eligible who are actively looking for work. The stated purpose of this allowance is to support individuals to undertake activities which may increase their chances of finding a job. The methodology established for reporting on this measure in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* was for the number of Newstart recipients in each community as a proportion of that community's labour force. This methodology has been applied below.

In the *2012 Social Indicators Report* this measure was reported at the postcode level. However changes to Department of Social Services (DSS) data reporting meant postcode level data was no longer available for this measure (post June 2014). It was agreed to commence reporting this measure at the SA2 level. Tables could not be retro-filled (as has been the case for some Social Indicators Report measures) because the data was unavailable at the required geographical level.
http://data.gov.au/dataset/dss-payment-demographic-data/resource/b7ee7acf-adba-4434-a1e4-7c7d65b04851

The *2012 Social Indicators Report* found that Mildura central reported the highest proportion of its local labour force receiving Newstart allowance (10.6%), 2.2 percentage points higher than the Mildura LGA (8.8%). Drawing on 2017 Centrelink data for the March to May quarter again reveals Mildura central (this time defined as the Mildura North and Mildura South SA2s) had the highest proportion of its local labour force receiving Newstart allowance (12.3%) compared to the Mildura LGA (10.3%).

Once again Irymple (this time as the Irymple SA2) reported the lowest proportion of its labour force as recipients of Newstart allowance, 5.1% in 2017 compared to 5.2% in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*.

Proportion of Total Labour Force receiving Newstart Allowance, Quarter March to May 2017

SA2 Name (2011)	Newstart Allowance (#)	Total Labour Force* (#)	**Proportion of Labour Force receiving Newstart Allowance**
Irymple	175	3,421	**5.1%**
Merbein	218	2,151	**10.1%**
Mildura (includes both Mildura North and Mildura South)	1,752	14,251	**12.3%**
Mildura Region	111	1,830	**6.1%**
Red Cliffs	240	2,627	**9.1%**
Mildura LGA	**2,496**	**24,286**	**10.3%**
Robinvale	151	1,311	**11.5%**
Wentworth-Buronga	320	2,540	**12.6%**

Proportions Methodology: (Numerator – Total number of Newstart Allowances received in a SA2 / Denominator – Total SA2 Labour Force)
Source: https://data.gov.au/dataset/dss-payments-by-statistical-area-2 Accessed 1/11/2017
https://data.gov.au/dataset/dss-payments-by-local-government-area Accessed 1/11/2017
*where 'Total labour force' includes Persons aged 15 years and over who are:

- Employed, worked full-time,
- Employed, worked part-time,
- Employed, away from work, or
- Unemployed, looking for work

2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles(Statistical Area 2) Total Labour Force (G40)
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/POA3494?opendocument (search by SA2) Accessed 02/10/2107
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 10/10/2017

3.56 Economic Occupational categories, Proportion of Employees in Occupational Categories, 2011, ABS Census (SA1) ***(Section 7.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

As was the case in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* this measure presents occupational patterns across the aggregated regional localities of 'Mildura-Rural' (the SA2s of Mildura Region, Red Cliffs and Merbein) and 'Mildura-Central' (the SA2s of Mildura North, Mildura South and Irymple) and compares them with findings for Victoria, Regional Victoria and Melbourne.

Once again Mildura – Central and Regional Victoria recorded relatively similar proportions of workers in each of the occupational categories in 2016, with only the higher proportion of sales workers in Mildura – Central representing any significant difference. In comparison to averages for Victoria and Melbourne, Mildura – Central reported a lower proportion of professionals and higher proportion of both sales workers and labourers.

Mildura – Rural reported a higher proportion of managers, the majority of which are farmers managing their own properties, and labourers than any of the other areas. A lower proportion of professionals was also a feature of the Mildura – Rural areas. All these trends are consistent with those observed in 2011 (as reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*).

Proportion of Employees in Occupational Categories, 2016

Occupational Category	Mildura – Rural*	Mildura – Central**	Victoria	Regional Victoria ***	Melbourne ****
Managers	(1,294) 20.9%	(1,990) 12.2%	(369,922) 13.5%	(90,134) 14.6%	(279,604) 13.2%
Professionals	(720) 11.6%	(2,843) 17.4%	(636,220) 23.3%	(107,548) 17.4%	(528,262) 25.0%
Technicians and Trades Workers	(801) 12.9%	(2,233) 13.7%	(358,746) 13.1%	(91,591) 14.8%	(266,850) 12.6%
Community and Personal Service Workers	(620) 10.0%	(1,948) 11.9%	(289,342) 10.6%	(72,625) 11.7%	(216,441) 10.2%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	(594) 9.6%	(1,926) 11.8%	(363,215) 13.3%	(69,813) 11.3%	(293,223) 13.9%
Sales Workers	(579) 9.3%	(1,959) 12.0%	(265,142) 9.7%	(59,817) 9.7%	(205,194) 9.7%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	(539) 8.7%	(1,031) 6.3%	(159,191) 5.8%	(40,096) 6.5%	(118,895) 5.6%
Labourers	(943) 15.2%	(2,077) 12.7%	(247,428) 9.0%	(76,671) 12.4%	(170,449) 8.1%
Inadequately described / Not stated	(111) 1.8%	(284) 1.7%	(46,923) 1.7%	(10,292) 1.7%	(36,578) 1.7%
Total	6,197	16,307	2,736,127	618,584	2,115,493

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions methodology
*Mildura – Rural includes the SA2s of Mildura Region, Red Cliffs and Merbein
**Mildura – Central includes the SA2s of Mildura North, Mildura South and Irymple
*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

3.57 Industry of Employment by Occupation, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA) TL

Industry of Employment by Occupation, 2016

Review of 2016 Census of Population and Housing data presented in the General Community Profiles reveals:

- The Mildura LGA has higher than the reported Victorian proportions of the following occupations – Managers; Technicians and trades workers; Community and personal service workers; Sales workers; Machinery operators and drivers; Labourers; and Inadequately described/Not stated.
- Conversely the Mildura LGA has lower than the reported Victorian proportions of the following occupations – Professionals; and Clerical and administrative workers.
- In relation to industry of employment the Mildura LGA has higher than the reported Victorian proportions of the following industries – Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing; Mining; Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services; Retail Trade; Accommodation and Food Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance
- Conversely the Mildura LGA has lower than the reported Victorian proportions of the following industries – Manufacturing; Construction; Wholesale Trade; Transport, Postal and Warehousing; Information Media and Telecommunications; Financial and Insurance Services; Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Arts and Recreation Services; and Inadequately described/Not stated.

Count of employed persons aged 15 years & over																							

Education & Training	147	17,811	1,158	145,835	53	6,548	365	36,888	162	22,817	6	841	6	592	37	3,728	6	1,209	**(1,945) 8.6%**	(236,276) 8.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	132	17,386	1,122	142,019	104	11,670	1,033	104,768	393	46,044	14	2,044	14	2,338	122	13,942	13	1,785	**(2,962) 13.2%**	(341,999) 12.5%
Arts & Recreation Services	40	8,710	24	11,700	34	4,663	62	15,512	26	4,906	12	2,597	3	450	27	3,562	3	666	**(228) 1.0%**	(52,765) 1.9%
Other Services	44	8,411	49	8,946	436	43,076	102	14,965	73	10,317	19	2,034	21	1,565	64	8,273	3	669	**(811) 3.6%**	(98,254) 3.6%
Inadequately described/Not stated	118	16,880	64	14,254	156	17,680	43	5,503	104	14,216	50	8,963	93	12,621	169	15,279	231	23,930	**(1,019) 4.5%**	(129,326) 4.7%
Total Number	**3,288**	**369,921**	**3,564**	**636,220**	**3,038**	**358,749**	**2,572**	**289,348**	**2,523**	**363,216**	**2,538**	**265,142**	**1,573**	**159,193**	**3,026**	**247,428**	**396**	**46,924**	**22,501**	**2,736,125**
Total Proportion[1]	**14.6%**	**13.5%**	**15.8%**	**23.3%**	**13.5%**	**13.1%**	**11.4%**	**10.6%**	**11.2%**	**13.1%**	**11.3%**	**9.7%**	**7.0%**	**5.8%**	**13.4%**	**9.0%**	**1.8%**	**1.7%**		

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA and Victoria
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 27/10/2017
1 Proportions Methodology: Numerator – 'Occupation' category Total / Denominator – Total count of employed persons aged 15 years and over
2 Proportions Methodology: Numerator – 'Industry of Employment' Total / Denominator – Total count of employed persons aged 15 years and over

This table is based on place of usual residence.
Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

3.58 Economic Occupations, Skilled Workers (proportion of workforce in Occupational Categories of 'Professionals' and 'Technicians and Trades Workers'), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 7.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

In 2016, the number of skilled workers (professionals, technicians and trade workers) as a proportion of all occupations in the Mildura LGA was 29.3% compared to the Victorian proportion of 36.4% (a difference of 7.1 percentage points). Between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods this had declined slightly from 29.4% in 2011 to 29.3% in 2016 for the Mildura LGA whilst at the Victorian level there was a slight increase from 36.2% in 2011 to 36.4% in 2016.

While still slightly below the Victorian proportion (36.4%), the highest proportion of skilled workers within Mildura LGA were recorded in Nichols Point (34.9% up from 32.7% in 2011) followed by Mildura North (31.7% up from 31.4% in 2011). The lowest proportion of skilled workers was recorded in Millewa (8.5%) and Nangiloc / Colignan (10.2%).

Skilled Workers (proportion of workforce in Occupational Categories of 'Professionals' and 'Technicians and Trades Workers'), 2016

Occupational Category	Merbein SA1 Grouping	Mildura North	Mildura South	Nichols Point	Irymple	Koorlong / Cardross	Red Cliffs	Millewa	Nangiloc / Coligan	Ouyen / Walpeup	Mallee Track	**Mildura LGA**	Robinvale	NSW Towns	Regional Victoria **	Melbourne ***	Victoria
Managers	308	695	787	45	443	107	302	106	99	177	177	**3,286**	300	626	90,134	279,604	369,922
Professionals	256	1,276	1,075	53	414	74	254	10	16	70	37	**3,564**	134	370	107,548	528,262	636,220
Technicians and Trades Workers	305	935	776	35	452	86	284	7	19	72	17	**3,033**	121	354	91,591	266,850	358,746
Total Skilled Workers (sum of Professionals and Techs and Trades)	(561) 28.0%	(2,211) 31.7%	(1,851) 30.5%	(88) 34.9%	(866) 30.8%	(160) 27.1%	(538) 26.0%	(17) 8.5%	(35) 10.2%	(142) 23.6%	(54) 15.4%	**(6,597) 29.3%**	(255) 18.9%	(724) 25.9%	32.2%	37.6%	36.4%
Community and Personal Service Workers	237	905	723	31	267	50	222	9	16	66	28	**2,568**	93	270	72,625	216,441	289,342
Clerical and Administrative Workers	247	749	743	41	375	60	192	8	14	47	22	**2,521**	117	294	69,813	293,223	363,215
Sales Workers	187	799	781	28	323	64	245	12	16	41	15	**2,533**	82	237	59,817	205,194	265,142
Machinery Operators and Drivers	184	435	377	7	197	56	172	19	33	56	21	**1,570**	138	210	40,096	118,895	159,191
Labourers	253	1064	701	17	273	84	350	26	134	65	35	**3,026**	293	380	76,671	170,449	247,428

Inadequately described / Not stated	15	49	47	0	32	8	22	3	3	0	0	**180**	16	19	5,367	20,977	26,373
Not stated	18	62	64	0	27	9	24	3	0	4	0	**220**	41	34	4,925	15,601	20,550
Total	2,001	6,970	6,076	252	2,814	590	2,068	200	343	601	351	**22,504**	1,351	2,790	618,584	2,115,493	2,736,127

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Total Skilled Workers in an Area / Denominator – Total of all workers in an Area
* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

3.59 Highly skilled workforce rates (occupations with ANZSCO Skill Levels 1-3*, from 2011 Census), 2011, Community Indicators Victoria 2017 (LGA) TL

A lesser proportion (52.3%) of employed persons working in Mildura worked in highly skilled occupations compared to the Victorian State average of 57.3% (and the Loddon Mallee Region average of 54.5%).

Highly skilled workforce rates, 2011
Mildura 52.3%
Victoria 57.3%

Source: http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/mildura accessed 28/10/2017
Proportions Methodology: *People Employed in Highly Skilled Occupations:* expressed as a percentage of people who are working in the area.

*A highly skilled occupation has been defined as one with a skill level of 1, 2 or 3 as assigned in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition. The skill levels are defined as follows:
Skill Level 1: Commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. At least five years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualification. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.
Skill Level 2: Commensurate with an AQF Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma. At least three years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualification. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.
Skill Level 3: Commensurate with an AQF Certificate IV, or AQF Certificate III including at least two years of on-the-job training. At least three years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualifications listed above. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.
In the 2006 Census, information sufficient to determine occupation was not obtained from 1.1% of employed Victorians ('inadequately described' and 'not stated' categories). These people were excluded from the population prior to the calculation of proportions. Rates of non-response across LGAs ranged from 0.5% to 1.5%. In

addition, some employed people did not provide their workplace address, and some people did not provide a response enabling the determination of labour force status, and both of these groups have been excluded.
Source: http://www.communityindicators.net.au/metadata_items/highly_skilled_workforce Accessed 28/10/2017

3.60 Economic Types of business, Proportion of Businesses by Industry by SA2, June 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (SA2) ***(Section 7.3 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Similar as reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* in 2016, Mildura Region (66.4%), Red Cliffs (53.1%) and Merbein (47.6%) had a strong dominance of agricultural based businesses (compared to Mildura North with the lowest proportion at 10.8%). In contrast, Irymple and Mildura North and South recorded relatively diversified business activity base – although for each the same three Industry areas dominated.

The key sectors driving the Mildura North economy were Construction (13.1%), Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services (12.9%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (10.8%). The key sectors driving the Mildura South economy were Construction (17.9%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (15.4%) and Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services (10.6%). The key sectors driving the Irymple economy were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (35.8%), Construction (17.5%), Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services (9.9%).

Number of Businesses, by Industry, by SA2, as at 30th June 2016

Description	Merbein (No.) %	Mildura North (No.) %	Mildura South (No.) %	Irymple (No.) %	Red Cliffs (No.) %	Mildura Region (No.) %
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (no.)	(205) **47.6%**	(213) **10.8%**	(105) **15.4%**	(245) **35.8%**	(273) **53.1%**	(424) **66.4%**
Mining (no.)		(3) 0.2%	(3) 0.4%			(3) 0.5%
Manufacturing (no.)	(15) 3.5%	(71) 3.6%	(20) 2.9%	(19) 2.8%	(14) 2.7%	(8) 1.3%
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services (no.)		(12) 0.6%	(3) 0.4%		(3) 0.6%	
Construction (no.)	(50) **11.6%**	(257) **13.1%**	(122) **17.9%**	(120) **17.5%**	(61) **11.9%**	(26) 4.1%
Wholesale trade (no.)	(15) 3.5%	(73) 3.7%	(15) 2.2%	(19) 2.8%	(17) 3.3%	(8) 1.3%
Retail trade (no.)	(20) **4.6%**	(170) 8.6%	(53) 7.8%	(19) 2.8%	(17) 3.3%	(24) 3.8%
Accommodation and food services (no.)	(9) 2.1%	(115) 5.8%	(31) 4.5%	(10) 1.5%	(14) 2.7%	(15) 2.3%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing (no.)	(31) 7.2%	(65) 3.3%	(59) 8.7%	(29) 4.2%	(21) 4.1%	(33) **5.2%**
Information media and telecommunications (no.)		(7) 0.4%				(3) 0.5%
Financial and insurance services (no.)	(15) 3.5%	(164) 8.3%	(34) 5.0%	(34) 5.0%	(11) 2.1%	(15) 2.3%
Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services (no.)	(15) 3.5%	(253) **12.9%**	(72) **10.6%**	(68) **9.9%**	(20) 3.9%	(28) **4.4%**
Professional Scientific & Technical Services (no.)	(18) 4.2%	(177) 9.0%	(38) 5.6%	(26) 3.8%	(18) 3.5%	(9) 1.4%
Administrative and support services (no.)	(12) 2.8%	(68) 3.5%	(24) 3.5%	(15) 2.2%	(11) 2.1%	(6) 0.9%
Public administration and safety (no.)		(4) 0.2%	(3) 0.4%	(3) 0.4%		
Education and training (no.)	(3) 0.7%	(25) 1.3%	(11) 1.6%	(8) 1.2%		(5) 0.8%

Health care and social assistance (no.)	(4) 0.9%	(132) 6.7%	(31) 4.5%	(16) 2.3%	(10) 1.9%	(6) 0.9%	
Arts and recreation services (no.)		(18) 0.9%	(13) 1.9%	(3) 0.4%			
Other services (no.)	(11) 2.6%	(119) 6.1%	(36) 5.3%	(33) 4.8%	(23) **4.5%**	(18) 2.8%	
Currently unknown (no.)	(4) 0.9%	(27) 1.4%	(9) 1.3%	(6) 0.9%	(8) 1.6%		
Number of Businesses by Industry - Total (no.)	431	1,966	682	684	514	639	

Source: Regional Statistics by SA2, 2011-2016, Annual (2010-11 to 2015-16) (Mildura RC 24780)
http://stat.abs.gov.au/itt/r.jsp?RegionSummary&region=21502139&dataset=ABS_REGIONAL_ASGS2016&geoconcept=ASGS_2016&measure=MEASURE&datasetASGS=ABS_REGIONAL_ASGS2016&datasetLGA=ABS_REGIONAL_LGA2016&regionLGA=LGA_2016&regionASGS=ASGS_2016 Accessed 14/06/2017
Proportions methodology: Numerator – Number of Businesses in an Industry, by Area / Denominator – Total Businesses in an Area

3.61 Economic Employment within business categories, Employment by Industry by Place of Residence, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (SA1) ***(Section 7.4 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

In 2016, the key employment sectors driving Mildura LGA's economy were 'Health Care and Social Assistance' (13.2%), 'Retail Trade' (12.3%), 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' (10.8%) and 'Education & Training' (8.6%). A change from 2011 where the key employment sectors were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (15.7%), Construction (11.5%), Manufacturing (11.4%) and Retail Trade (10.7%). These 2016 economic drivers are similar at the Regional Victoria level 'Health Care and Social Assistance' (14.3%), 'Retail Trade' (10.6%), 'Construction' (8.8%), 'Education & Training' (8.7%), 'Manufacturing' (8.1%), and 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' (7.7%).

Agriculture is the main employing sector across much of the Mildura LGA and particularly in the SA1 Groupings of Nangiloc / Colignan (59.8%), Millewa (59.5%), Mallee Track (54.7%), Ouyen / Walpeup (28.3%) and Red Cliffs (14.0%). This was also the case in 2011.

The overall proportional pattern for employment within Mildura LGA has remained generally stable since 2011. The most significant change over the five years to 2016 has been declines in the proportional shares to Manufacturing (down 5.3 percentage points from 11.4 in 2011 to 6.1 in 2016), Agriculture (down 4.9 percentage points from 15.7 in 2011 to 10.8 in 2016) and Construction (down 4.7 percentage points from 11.5 in 2011 to 6.8 in 2016). Gains in the proportional shares have accrued to Health Care & Social Assistance (up 9 percentage points from 4.2 in 2011 to 13.2 in 2016) and Education and Training (up 4 percentage points from 4.6 in 2011 to 8.6 in 2016).

Employment by Industry by Place of Residence, 2016

Area / SA1 Grouping*																
Industry of Employment	Merbein (No.) %	Mildura North (No.) %	Mildura South (No.) %	Nichols Point (No.) %	Irymple (No.) %	Kooriong Cardross (No.) %	Red Cliffs (No.) %	Millewa (No.) %	Nangiloc / Coligan (No.) %	Ouyen / Walpeup (No.) %	Mallee Track (No.) %	**Mildura LGA** (No.) %	Robinvale (No.) %	NSW Towns (No.) %	Regional Vic ** (No.) %	Melb *** (No.) %	Victoria (No.) %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	(259) 12.9%	(366) 5.3%	(404) 6.6%	(7) 2.8%	(275) 9.8%	(81) 13.7%	(289) 14.0%	(119) **59.5%**	(205) **59.8%**	(170) 28.3%	(192) 54.7%	**(2,425) 10.8%**	(499) 36.9%	(558) 20.0%	(47,483) 7.7%	(13,370) 0.6%	(60,913) 2.2%
Mining	(30) 1.5%	(60) 0.9%	(40) 0.7%	(3) 1.2%	(25) 0.9%	(3) 0.5%	(20) 1.0%	0	0	(10) 1.7%	(6) 1.7%	**(204) 0.9%**	0	(47) 1.7%	(4,621) 0.7%	(4,504) 0.2%	(9,139) 0.3%
Manufacturing	(126) 6.3%	(400) 5.7%	(343) 5.6%	(13) 5.2%	(204) 7.2%	(33) 5.6%	(180) **8.7%**	(8) 4.0%	(21) 6.1%	(21) 3.5%	0	**(1,374) 6.1%**	(98) 7.3%	(134) 4.8%	(50,361) 8.1%	(162,230) 7.7%	(212,723) 7.8%
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	(20) 1.0%	(83) 1.2%	(74) 1.2%	(3) 1.2%	(41) 1.5%	(12) 2.0%	(17) 0.8%	(3) 1.5%	(5) 1.5%	(7) 1.7%	0	**(281) 1.2%**	(7) 0.5%	(61) 2.2%	(9,470) 1.5%	(21,314) 1.0%	(30,808) 1.1%
Construction	(139) 6.9%	(427) 6.1%	(384) 6.3%	(28) **11.1%**	(285) 10.1%	(59) 10.0%	(134) 6.5%	(8) 4.0%	(6) 1.7%	(28) 4.7%	(3) 0.9%	**(1,526) 6.8%**	(47) 3.5%	(192) 6.9%	(54,480) 8.8%	(173,467) 8.2%	(228,149) 8.3%
Wholesale Trade	(37) 1.8%	(173) 2.5%	(186) 3.1%	0	(84) 3.0%	(13) 2.2%	(49) 2.4%	0	(6) 1.7%	(15) 2.5%	(3) 0.9%	**(588) 2.6%**	(22) 1.6%	(63) 2.3%	(13,733) 2.2%	(74,538) 3.5%	(88,321) 3.2%
Retail Trade	(216) 10.8%	(878) 12.6%	(860) **14.2%**	(32) 12.7%	(357) 12.7%	(75) 12.7%	(248) 12.0%	(15) 7.5%	(7) 2.0%	(46) 7.7%	(18) 5.1%	**(2,768) 12.3%**	(101) 7.5%	(226) 8.1%	(65,361) 10.6%	(214,141) 10.1%	(279,636) 10.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	(128) 6.4%	(656) **9.4%**	(453) 7.5%	(9) 3.6%	(139) 4.9%	(42) 7.1%	(151) 7.3%	(10) 5.0%	(3) 0.9%	(33) 5.5%	(8) 2.3%	**(1,634) 7.4%**	(37) 2.7%	(206) 7.4%	(43,531) 7.0%	(137,055) 6.5%	(180,825) 6.6%
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	(132) **6.6%**	(268) 3.8%	(280) 4.6%	(3) 1.2%	(132) 4.7%	(28) 4.7%	(83) 4.0%	(6) 3.0%	(6) 1.7%	(39) **6.5%**	(14) 4.0%	**(1,006) 4.5%**	(44) 3.3%	(118) 4.2%	(24,406) 3.9%	(105,529) 5.0%	(130,069) 4.8%
Information Media & Telecomm's	(11) 0.5%	(86) 1.2%	(67) 1.1%	(9) **3.6%**	(19) 0.7%	0	(8) 0.4%	0	0	0	0	**(199) 0.9%**	0	(16) 0.6%	(6,276) 1.0%	(45,899) 2.2%	(52,200) 1.9%
Financial & Insurance Services	(32) 1.6%	(113) 1.6%	(110) 1.8%	(7) 2.8%	(55) 2.0%	(8) 1.4%	(25) 1.2%	0	0	(5) 0.8%	(4) 1.1%	**(359) 1.6%**	(8) 0.6%	(36) 1.3%	(11,761) 1.9%	(94,869) 4.5%	(106,669) 3.9%
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	(22) 1.1%	(83) 1.2%	(73) 1.2%	(6) 2.4%	(36) 1.3%	(3) 0.5%	(15) 0.7%	0	0	(6) 1.0%	0	**(244) 1.1%**	0	(26) 0.9%	(6,785) 1.1%	(36,203) 1.7%	(43,013) 1.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	(58) 2.9%	(264) 3.8%	(218) 3.6%	(14) **5.6%**	(122) 4.3%	(20) 3.4%	(48) 2.3%	0	(6) 1.7%	(3) 0.5%	(3) 0.9%	**(766) 3.4%**	(17) 1.3%	(71) 2.5%	(25,975) 4.2%	(191,291) 9.0%	(217,402) 7.9%
Administrative & Support Services	(77) 3.8%	(350) 5.0%	(248) 4.1%	(8) 3.8%	(104) 3.7%	(19) 3.2%	(129) 6.2%	(3) 1.5%	(22) **6.4%**	(7) 1.2%	(3) 0.9%	**(978) 3.4%**	(52) 3.8%	(107) 3.8%	(17,591) 2.8%	(75,633) 3.6%	(93,315) 3.4%
Public Admin & Safety	(107) 5.3%	(428) 6.1%	(354) 5.8%	(17) **6.7%**	(124) 4.4%	(20) 3.4%	(91) 4.4%	(3) 1.5%	(3) 0.9%	(24) 4.0%	(15) 4.3%	**(1,200) 5.3%**	(29) 2.1%	(158) 5.7%	(38,021) 6.1%	(106,180) 5.0%	(144,321) 5.3%
Education & Training	(164) 8.2%	(636) 9.1%	(541) 8.9%	(35) **13.9%**	(254) 9.0%	(45) 7.6%	(151) 7.3%	(12) 6.0%	(8) 2.3%	(45) 7.5%	(33) 9.4%	**(1,945) 8.6%**	(93) 6.9%	(223) 8.0%	(53,512) 8.7%	(182,650) 8.6%	(236,276) 8.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	(250) 12.5%	(1,046) 15.0%	(904) 14.9%	(32) 12.7%	(295) 10.5%	(54) 9.2%	(206) 10.0%	(9) 4.5%	(11) 3.2%	(104) **17.3%**	(26) 7.4%	**(2,962) 13.2%**	(112) 8.3%	(276) 1.0%	(88,702) 14.3%	(253,107) 12.0%	(341,999) 12.5%

Arts & Recreation Services	(18) 0.9%	(97) 1.4%	(56) 0.9%	0	(23) 0.8%	(3) 0.5%	(18) 0.9%	0	(5) 1.5%	(6) 1.0%	0	**(228) 1.0%**	(15) 1.1%	(31) 1.1%	(9,187) 1.5%	(43,513) 2.1%	(52,765) 1.9%
Other Services	(87) 4.3%	(235) 3.4%	(231) 3.8%	(4) 1.6%	(100) 3.6%	(26) 4.4%	(82) 4.0%	0	(3) 0.9%	(17) 2.8%	(5) 1.4%	**(811) 3.6%**	(43) 3.2%	(90) 3.2%	(22,434) 3.6%	(75,729) 3.6%	(98,254) 3.6%
Inadequately described	(70) 3.5%	(206) 3.0%	(163) 2.7%	0	(101) 3.6%	(20) 3.4%	(82) 4.0%	(3) 1.5%	(16) 4.7%	(9) 1.5%	(10) 2.8%	**(690) 3.1%**	(65) 4.8%	(95) 3.4%	(16,966) 2.7%	(76,156) 3.6%	93,221
Not stated	(17) 0.8%	(102) 1.5%	(90) 1.5%	0	(36) 1.3%	(10) 1.7%	(52) 2.5%	(3) 1.5%	(8) 2.3%	(7) 1.2%	(7) 2.0%	**(323) 1.4%**	(48) 3.6%	(45) 1.6%	(7,932) 1.3%	(28,129) 1.3%	36,111
Total Number	**2,001**	**6,970**	**6,076**	**252**	**2,814**	**590**	**2,068**	**200**	**343**	**601**	**351**	**22,501**	**1,351**	**2,790**	**618,584**	**2,115,493**	**2,736,125**

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions methodology: Area Industry of Employment / Denominator – Total Area (i.e. Merbein Mining [30] / Total Merbein [2,001] = 1.5%)

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

3.62 Economic Taxable income, Taxable Income Distribution, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Australian Taxation Office (postcode) ***(Section 7.6 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

The average taxable income of Mildura LGA residents reached $42,050 in 2014/15, representing an increase of 8% since 2013/14. The taxable incomes across the communities generally recorded an upward trend between 2013/14 and 2014/15 especially the postcodes of Walpeup (44%) and Colignan / Nangiloc (11%). In contrast the communities of Mildura, Nichols Point and Underbool only experienced a growth of 2% between 2013/14 and 2014/15. For the Mildura LGA, at each reported period, the average taxable income was less than it was for their 'Greater Melbourne' and 'Rest of Victoria' counterparts. However the average growth between 2013/14 to 2014/15 was greater (at 8%) than was the case for 'Greater Melbourne' (2%) and 'Rest of Victoria' (1%).

Average Taxable income by postcode, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Area (Postcode)[2]	Individuals 2003/04 no.	Average[3] taxable income 2003/04 $	Individuals 2013/14 no.	Average[3] taxable income 2013/14 $	Average growth* (2003/04 to 2013/14) %	Individuals 2014/15 no.	Average[3] taxable income 2014/15 $	Average growth* (2013/14 to 2014/15) %
Ouyen (3490)	867	26,818	733	36,511	36%	697	38,376	5%
Colignan, Nangiloc (3494)	373	22,792	324	33,173	46%	299	36,974	11%
Millewa, Red Cliffs (3496)	3,702	24,277	3,411	38,070	57%	3,454	39,560	4%
Irymple (3498)	2,518	25,719	2,481	44,022	71%	2,502	45,426	3%
Mildura (3500)	12,874	27,362	14,866	43,326	58%	15,007	44,149	2%
Nichols Point (3501)	2,169	27,064	2,156	44,635	65%	2,135	45,749	2%
Merbein (3505)	2,543	24,832	2,383	39,184	58%	2,415	40,505	3%
Walpeup (3507)	Not reported	Not reported	94	35,902	NA	83	51,793	44%
Underbool (3509)	Not reported	Not reported	168	37,709	NA	159	38,567	2%
Carina, Murrayville (3512)	260	28,899	214	37,170	29%	212	39,405	6%
Mildura LGA	**25,306**	**25,970**	**26,830**	**38,970**	**50%**	**26,963**	**42,050**	**8%**
Robinvale (3549)	2,359	22,012	2,052	38,596	75%	1,914	40,041	4%
Wentworth (2648)	1,481	22,161	1,194	39,090	76%	1,233	40,774	4%
Dareton (2717)	811	22,339	605	39,168	75%	577	40,032	2%
Gol Gol (2738)	675	29,964	801	46,726	56%	818	50,933	9%
Buronga (2739)	698	26,823	676	40,615	51%	652	42,466	5%
Greater Melbourne**	2,169,148	37,652	2,443,794	58,397	55%	2,507,596	59,508	2%
Rest of Victoria	2,505,442	31,494	2,679,304	49,281	56%	2,735,698	50,002	1%

Source: http://data.gov.au/dataset/taxation-statistics-2014-15 (table 8) http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Correspondences Accessed 13/06/2017

* 'Average Growth' Methodology: determine the difference (increase) between the two 'average taxable incomes', divide the difference (increase) by the original number and multiply the answer by 100. For example the 'Average growth (2003/04 to 2013/14)' for the Mildura LGA was $38,970 - $25,970 = $13,000, $13,000/25,970x100 = 50.0%
** Postcode correspondences for Greater Melbourne and Rest of Victoria based on *Postcode 2016 to Greater Capital City Statistical Area 2016* provided on requires by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

1 Medians and averages are generated using all individuals who reported at the for taxable income or loss label, whether the value was zero or not.
2 The statistics for 2014–15 income year had to have at least 200 returns lodged to be included. The statistics only include postcodes which had at least 200 returns lodged for both the 2003–04 and 2013–14, and later separately the 2014-15 income years.
3 The statistics for the 2014–15 income year were sourced from 2015 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2016. The statistics are not necessarily complete. Statistics for the earlier years is as noted in Detailed Table 8: Individuals from *Taxation statistics 2013–14*.

3.63 Economic Tourism, Domestic Overnight Visitors ('000), Tourism Research Australia 2012 (LGA) ***(Section 7.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

With an average stay of three nights and an average spend per night of $164 Mildura receives 398,000 overnight visitors annually*.

Domestic Overnight Visits ('000), 2015*
Mildura 398
Victoria 21,615

* Data is based on a four year average from 2012 to 2015.
Source: Tourism Research Australia https://www.tra.gov.au/tra/2016/Tourism_in_Local_Government_Areas_2016/LGA_Profiles/index.html Accessed 15/05/2017

3.64 Economic Tourism, Domestic Day Visitors ('000), Tourism Research Australia 2012 (LGA) ***(Section 7.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

With an average spend of $213 Mildura receives 273,000 day visitors annually*.

Domestic Day Visits ('000), 2015*
Mildura 273
Victoria 45,907

* Data is based on a four year average from 2012 to 2015.
Source: Tourism Research Australia https://www.tra.gov.au/tra/2016/Tourism_in_Local_Government_Areas_2016/LGA_Profiles/index.html Accessed 15/05/2017

3.65 Economic Tourism, International Visitors ('000), Tourism Research Australia 2012 (LGA) ***(Section 7.7 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

With an average stay of 33 night and average spend of $37 per night Mildura receives 16,000 international visitors annually*.

International Visitors ('000), 2015*
Mildura 16
Victoria 2,423

* Data is based on a four year average from 2012 to 2015.

Source: Tourism Research Australia https://www.tra.gov.au/tra/2016/Tourism_in_Local_Government_Areas_2016/LGA_Profiles/index.html Accessed 15/05/2017

Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate
Outcome 3.3: Victorians have financial security
INDICATOR – Decrease financial stress

The health and wellbeing of individuals and populations are influenced by, and determined as the result of, the interactions among human biology, lifestyle and environmental (including social) factors, modified by health and other interventions. Socioeconomic characteristics are key determinants of health and wellbeing, and contribute to differences in health or 'health inequality' across the population.

Despite significant achievements in public health in Victoria over the past century, the evidence on socioeconomic status (SES) and health in Australia is unequivocal: people lower in the socioeconomic hierarchy fare significantly worse in terms of their health. Specifically, those classified as having low SES have higher mortality rates for most major causes of death. Their morbidity profile indicates they experience more ill health (both physiological and psychosocial), and their use of healthcare services suggests they are less likely, or may have less opportunity, to act to prevent disease or detect it at an early stage. Although it is clear that poor living and working conditions impair health and shorten lives, the pathways through which these factors act and are related are complex and not yet fully understood (DHHS, 2014).

Socioeconomic status is typically measured by attributes that include educational attainment, occupational status and income. Greater levels of educational attainment are associated with higher levels of knowledge and other non-material resources likely to promote a healthy lifestyle. Education also provides formal qualifications that affect occupational status and associated income level. Occupational status reflects social status, power and material conditions related to paid work. Income provides individuals and families with necessary material resources (including housing and access to transport) and determines their purchasing power for accessing goods and services needed to maintain good health.

In addition to health information, the Victorian Population Health Survey collects information about SES, for example: the 2010 VPHS survey revealed that 10.5% of households had a gross income less than $20,000 per annum (DHHS, 2014, p175).

3.66 3.3.1.1.A Proportion of adults who ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

This measure was not reported in the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey reports. It has been retained in this report because of the likelihood it will be reported in subsequent VPHS report.

3.67 3.3.1.1.B Proportion of children 0–12 years living in households that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region)

This measure seeks to identify people who may be at risk of a poor diet due to their financial incapacity to purchase food, and/or due to social exclusion. Food and nutrition have long been recognised as important contributors to health. However, food and nutrition affect more than just the physical aspects of our health and wellbeing. The buying, preparing and eating of food is part of everyday life. For many people, food is a focus for social interactions with family, friends and communities (DHHS, 2017a).

This measure, drawn from the Victorian Child Health and Wellbeing Survey administered by the Department of Education and Training, reveals the Mallee Region has almost twice the number of households with children aged 0-12 years who 'ran out of food and could not afford to buy more' (8.0% versus 4.9%).

Proportion of children 0–12 years living in households that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, 2013
Mallee Region 8.0%
Victoria 4.9%

Time trend data not available

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

Happy and Healthy Children have a healthy childhood, Access to Food, 2008
RETIRED, REPLACED WITH Proportion of children 0–12 years living in households that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more, 2013, VCHWS DET (Mallee Region)

3.68 Percentage of population with food insecurity, 2011, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA) TL/R

The food we eat plays a major role in our health and wellbeing. For infants and young children, good nutrition is important for optimal growth and development. For all Australians, good nutrition contributes to quality of life, helps maintain healthy body weight, protects against infections, and reduces the risk of chronic disease and premature death. On the other hand, poor dietary choices are associated with ill health. Chronic diseases that can be related to diet, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes and some cancers, are a major cause of death and disability in Australia, and their prevalence is steadily increasing. The burden of disease due to poor diet is often associated with large intakes of energy-dense foods, with high saturated fat, sugar and/or salt content, and low intakes of nutrient-dense foods, such as vegetables, fruit and wholegrain cereals. Excessive energy intakes, combined with low levels of physical activity, have contributed to the continuing rise in people identified as overweight and obese. Low-income, particularly single parent and unemployed families, are most at risk of food insecurity. Research shows these families are more likely to select foods that are perceived to be cheaper but that are of poorer quality, with high fat, salt and sugar content (AIHW, 2012).

Food insecurity, as measured by the proportion of persons who ran out of food in the previous 12 months and could not afford to buy anymore, is higher across the Mildura LGA than at the Victorian level according to 2011 data from the Victorian Population Health Survey (5.1% versus 4.6%) but indicating a reduction in food insecurity from the 2008 survey (9.3%).

Percentage of population with food insecurity, 2011
Mildura 5.1%
Victoria 4.6%
Rank 30

Time Trend – there was a declining proportion of the Mildura LGA population experiencing food insecurity between the 2008 and 2011 Victorian Population Health Survey reporting periods ↓

Percentage of population with food insecurity, 2008
Mildura 9.3%
Victoria 5.6%

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2008 Accessed 13/06/2017

3.69 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Single parent families with children aged less than 15 years, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Economic security can be a contributing factor to positive outcomes for children. There are many elements that contribute to the economic security of a family, including median family income, parental employment status, housing stability, the ability to raise money in an emergency and access to government support (DEECD, 2013). Of these parental education and employment are key measures of socioeconomic status. Generally families without an unemployed parent have low income and are often more socially isolated. One parent families are more likely than couple families to be unemployed or not in the labour force. Parental education is linked not only to employment and income but is also a key predictor of child education and health outcomes (DEECD, 2013).

Families solely or largely dependent on government support for their income have the lowest incomes and fewest resources. Children from these families are likely to be deprived of items considered essential by Australian standards, including access to medical and dental treatment, a substantial meal once a day, school activities and outings, secure housing and warm clothes and bedding. The lack of these resources means children from very low income households are more likely to face lower achievement in education, have worse economic prospects and have poorer health outcomes (AIHW, 2012 and 2013). Increasingly children in welfare dependant families are more likely to get caught in a cycle of intergenerational disadvantage and welfare dependency.

In 2016, of all families across the Mildura LGA with children aged less than 15 years 27.0% were single parent families compared to only 18.3% at the Victorian level.

Single parent families with children aged less than 15 years*, 2016
Mildura 27.0%

Victoria 18.3%

Time Trend – between the 2011 and 2016 reporting periods there was a slightly declining proportion of single parent families with children aged less than 15 years ↓

Single parent families with children aged less than 15 years*, 2011
Mildura 27.9%
Victoria 19.6%

* as a percentage of all families with children aged less than 15 years

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017
Source: Public Health Information Development Unit from ABS Census 2011
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlasof-australia---2011-census

3.70 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

In 2016, of all families across the Mildura LGA with children aged less than 15 years 17.5% were jobless families compared to only 11.0% at the Victorian level.

Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years*, 2011
Mildura 17.5%
Victoria 11.0%

Time Trend - between the 2011 and 2016 reporting periods there was a declining proportion of jobless families with children aged less than 15 years ↓

Jobless families with children aged less than 15 years*, 2011
Mildura 20.2%
Victoria 12.3%

* as a percentage of all families with children aged less than 15 years

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017
Source: Public Health Information Development Unit from ABS Census 2011
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlasof-australia---2011-census

3.71 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Health Care Card Holders, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Research broadly acknowledges the increased health and wellbeing risks faced by children living in more disadvantaged areas. Possession of a Health Care Card has become a useful 'proxy' when considering disadvantage. Research by the Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, in partnership with DEECD, found that when considering a range of measures of disadvantage (including low SES families, single parent families, LBOTE, Aboriginality, rurality, low parental education, being born outside Australia and having a mother born outside Australia), children listed on a pension/Health Care Card had the poorest outcomes. Possession of a Health Care Card was strongly and most consistently associated with a higher risk of behavioural and emotional difficulties by 3.5 times and developmental concern by 2.8 times.

Within the Mildura LGA a higher proportion of residents aged 0-64 years held Health Care Cards than their Victorian counterparts (11.5% versus 8.3%).

Health Care Card Holders (as a percentage of all people aged 0-64 years), 2016
Mildura 11.5%
Victoria 8.3%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA slightly decreasing proportions of Health Care Card Holders between 2014 and 2016 ↓

Health Care Card Holders (as a percentage of all people aged 0-64 years), 2014
Mildura 11.9%
Victoria 8.6%

Methodology: numerator - Health Care Card holders / denominator - Persons 0 to 64 years
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Public Health Information Development Unit Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed 20/07/2017
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlas-of-australia---2011-census Accessed 10/04/2014

3.72 Female sole parent pensioners 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL

Across the Mildura LGA there were more than twice the proportion of female sole parents (6.7%) than their Victorian peers (3.2%). This remained consistent between the 2014 and 2014 reporting periods.

Female sole parent pensioners (as a percentage of females aged 15 to 54 years), 2016
Mildura 6.7%
Victoria 3.2%

Time Trend the proportion of female sole parent pensioners remained unchanged at 6.7% for the Mildura LGA between 2014 and 2016 →

Female sole parent pensioners (as a percentage of females aged 15 to 54 years), 2014
Mildura 6.7%
Victoria 3.3%

Methodology: numerator - Female sole parent pensioners / denominator - Females aged 15 to 54 years
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Public Health Information Development Unit Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed 20/07/2017

3.73 Children in low income, welfare-dependent families 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL

Poverty has negative consequences for those who are experiencing it: for their sense of self-worth and physical wellbeing, and perhaps most importantly for their children and for future generations. Poverty also damages our social relationships, and our sense of community. Evidence demonstrates that childhood poverty leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults. There are multiple measures of poverty. The proportion of people living in households below the 50 per cent poverty line, also used by OECD, equates to a very austere living standard – a disposable income of less than $400 per week for a single adult in 2011–12, with different poverty lines to take account of the number of adults and children in a household (DHHS, 2017a).

Over both the 2014 and 2016 reporting periods the Mildura LGA has a higher proportion of children in low income, welfare-dependant families (as a percentage of children under 16 years) than was witnessed at the Victorian level (14.8% versus 9.5% in 2016 and 35.0% versus 22.6% in 2014).

Children in low income, welfare-dependant families (as a percentage of children under 16 years), 2016
Mildura 14.8%
Victoria 9.5%

Time Trend – there were sharp declines in the proportion of children in low income, welfare dependent families between 2014 and 2016 at both the Mildura LGA and Victoria level ↓
The methodologies for both reporting years were reviewed to determine if these large changes could be attributed to factors outside of the actual proportion of children in low income, welfare dependent families (see discussions below).

Children in low income, welfare-dependant families (as a percentage of children under 16 years), 2014
Mildura 35.0%
Victoria 22.6%

Methodology: numerator - Low income, welfare-dependent families (with children) / denominator – Total families
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Public Health Information Development Unit Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed 20/07/2017

The methodology for this measure has remained consistent between the 2014 and 2016 reporting periods except for a change in income levels. For example; in 2014, the *indicator detail* notes a) families included are those with children under 16 years; or b) children under 16 years in families – **with incomes under $36,276 p.a.** in receipt of the Family Tax Benefit (A) (whether receiving income support payments or not). These families would all receive the Family Tax Benefit (A) at the maximum level.
By comparison in 2016 the *indicator detail* notes a) families included are those with children under 16 years; or b) children under 16 years in families – **with incomes under $37,378 p.a.** in receipt of the Family Tax Benefit (A) (whether receiving income support payments or not). These families would all receive the Family Tax Benefit (A) at the maximum level. The level of income used for both time periods is based on the most recent quarterly *Poverty Lines: Australia Newsletter.*

3.74 Median house price, 2014, Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

The median house price is the value of the middle item when all sale prices are arranged in order of magnitude. The information regarding property values is obtained from Notices of Acquisition, which are required to be completed by each purchaser within one month of the acquisition of any real estate in Victoria. Drawing on this data the Mildura LGA had a median house price of $225,000 in 2014, above the Victorian median of $393,000 and seeing them ranked 62nd of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Median house price, 2014
Mildura $225,000
Victoria $393,000
Rank 62

Time Trend – median house prices increasing across the Mildura LGA between 2012 and 2014 ↑

Median house price, 2012
Mildura $210,000
Victoria $412,000
Rank 63

Source: A Guide to Property Values, Valuer-General Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.75 3.3.1.2 Proportion of households with housing costs that represent 30 per cent or more of household gross income, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) TL

Housing or shelter is one of our most basic needs. While there is a complex relationship between housing and health, poor housing is frequently associated with poorer health. Adequate housing means safe, secure and affordable shelter. The adequacy or otherwise of housing is an important component of individual wellbeing. Housing affordability is a relative term linking the cost, availability, demand, and supply of housing together. Affordability of housing will affect choice of location, access to employment, education, essential services and proximity to social and family networks. The cost of housing is particularly significant to people on lower incomes. When costs are high, people have less income to spend on other essential household items. Multiple measures of housing affordability are used, with no accepted national definition (DHHS, 2017a).

Drawing on the 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing the following 2 measures are reported for the Mildura LGA:

- Households with rent payments greater than 30% of household income,
- Households with mortgage repayments greater than 30% of household income,

During both the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods a greater proportion of households in the Mildura LGA spent more than 30% of household income on rent payments than their Victorian counterparts (10.6% versus 10.4% in 2016 and 9.7% versus 9.1% in 2011). Further the proportion increased between 2011 and 2016.

Households with rent payments greater than 30% of household income, 2016
Mildura 10.6%
Victoria 10.4%

Time Trend – an increasing proportion of households in the Mildura LGA experienced rent payments greater than 30% of household income between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods ↑

Households with rent payments greater than 30% of household income, 2011
Mildura 9.7%
Victoria 9.1%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument

During both the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods a lesser proportion of households in the Mildura LGA spent more than 30% of household income on mortgage repayments than their Victorian counterparts (4.8% versus 7.5% in 2016 and 7.1% versus 10.1% in 2011). The proportion of Mildura LGA households spending more than 30% of household income on mortgage repayments decreased between 2011 and 2016 (from 7.1% in 2011 down to only 4.8% in 2016).

Households with mortgage repayments greater than 30% of household income, 2016
Mildura 4.8%
Victoria 7.5%

Time Trend – a decreasing proportion of households in the Mildura LGA experienced mortgage repayments greater than 30% of household income between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods ↓

Households with mortgage repayments greater than 30% of household income, 2011
Mildura 7.1%
Victoria 10.1%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument

3.76 Social distress Rental stress, 2011 and 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 3.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

3.77 Social distress Home purchase stress, 2011 and 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA2) ***(Table 3.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

The *2012 Social Indicators Report* measures of 'Home Purchase Stress' and 'Rental Stress' were revised in two ways. Firstly, to be reported at the SA2 level (as opposed to the previous SA1 Grouping, refer to Appendix 2 to understand the correlation between SA1 groupings and SA2s) and secondly, to mirror the ABS established measures of 'Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' and 'Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' respectively (rather than the low, medium and high income bands methodology utilised in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*). Revising the reporting of these measures enabled the provision of a simple, recognised and long-term methodology for measuring and reporting Rental and Home Purchase Stress.

Due to the change in methodology of these measures 2011 Census data has been provided for 'Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' (previously Home Purchase Stress) and for 'Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' (previously Rental Stress) to facilitate greater continuity of reporting. Data from the 2006 Census was not available because both the SA2 geography had not been applied to the Mildura LGA in 2006 nor was the '30% or greater' measure being reported.

Review of the 2006 Census data does indicate that, for the Mildura LGA, the medium weekly rent was $150 and the Median monthly mortgage repayment was $1,000 whilst the median weekly incomes were $395 (personal), $1,022 (family) and $785 (household). By 2011, for the Mildura LGA, the medium weekly rent was $170 and the Median monthly mortgage repayment was $1,268 whilst the median weekly incomes were $463 (personal), $1,092 (family) and $878 (household). Most notable amongst these figures is the increase of only $70 in median weekly incomes for families between 2006 and 2011.

In comparing 2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing data areas of note include:

- In both 2011 and 2016 Mildura LGA had a greater proportion of 'Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income' than their Victorian counterparts. In 2011 9.7% of Mildura LGA households paid 30% of more of their household income to rent compared to 9.1% of Victorian households. In 2016 this had increased by 0.9 percentage points for Mildura LGA renters with 10.6% households paying 30% of more of their household income to rent compared to 10.4% of Victorian households.
- In both 2011 and 2016 Mildura LGA had a lesser proportion of 'Households where mortgage repayments are 30%, or greater, of household income' than their Victorian counterparts. In 2011 7.1% of Mildura LGA households paid 30% of more of their household income to mortgages compared to 10.1% of Victorian households. In 2016 the proportion of households experiencing mortgage stress had lessened with only 4.8% of Mildura LGA households paying 30% of more of their household income to mortgages. This reduction in the proportion of households experiencing mortgage stress was also seen at the Victorian level with 7.5% of Victorian households experiencing mortgage stress (down from 10.1% in 2011).
- Within the Mildura LGA the SA2 experiencing the highest level of rental stress in 2011 was the Mildura SA2 (12.5% of households), this trend remained in 2016 with households in the Mildura North SA2 experiencing the highest level of rental stress (16.3%) followed by households in the Mildura South SA2 (10.7%). In 2011 the Mildura Regional SA2 experienced the lowest proportion of homes with rental stress (3.3%), this was again the case in 2016 with only 3.0% of households in the Mildura Regional SA2 experiencing rental stress.
- Within the Mildura LGA the SA2 experiencing the highest level of mortgage stress in 2011 was the Irymple SA2 (8.9% of households), in 2016 households in the Merbein SA2 experienced the highest level of mortgage stress (7.0%) followed by households in the Irymple SA2 (6.5%). In 2011 the Mildura Regional SA2 experienced the lowest proportion of homes with mortgage stress (3.6%), in 2016 the Mildura North SA2 had the lowest proportion of households experiencing mortgage stress (3.7%). Please note in applying the traffic light presentation system the Mildura LGA is rated comparative to Victoria and each SA2 within the Mildura LGA is rated comparative to the Mildura LGA.

Rental and Home Purchase Stress, 2011

	2011					
SA2	Median rent ($)	Households where rent payments are less than 30% of household income* (%)	Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income* (%)	Median mortgage repayments ($)	Households where mortgage payments are less than 30% of household income** (%)	Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income** (%)
Merbein SA2	160	94.6	5.4	1,157	91.7	8.3
Mildura SA2	180	87.5	12.5	1,300	93.1	6.9
Irymple SA2	168	95.1	4.9	1,319	91.1	8.9
Red Cliffs SA2	150	93.0	7.0	1,083	91.7	8.3
Mildura Regional SA2	90	96.7	3.3	1,000	96.4	3.6

Mildura LGA	**170**	**90.3**	**9.7**	**1,268**	**92.9**	**7.1**
Robinvale SA2	150	91.1	8.9	1,055	94.3	5.7
Wentworth Buronga SA2	150	93.2	6.8	1,200	93.4	6.6
Regional Victoria **	190	92.3	7.7	1,300	92.3	7.7
Melbourne ***	300	90.3	9.7	1,810	89.0	11.0
Victoria	277	90.9	9.1	1,700	89.9	10.1

Source: http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 28/10/2017

*Proportions in this table are calculated by taking the number of households whose rent payments were 30% or more of an imputed income measure and expressing this number as a proportion of the total number of households in an area, including those households which are not renting their dwelling (excluding the small proportion of visitor only and other non-classifiable households). The nature of the income imputation means that the reported proportion may significantly overstate the true proportion.

**Proportions in this table are calculated by taking the number of households who own their dwelling, and whose mortgage payments were 30% or more of an imputed income measure and expressing this number as a proportion of the total number of households in an area, including those households which were renting their dwelling (excluding the small proportion of visitor only and other non-classifiable households). The nature of the income imputation means that the reported proportion may significantly overstate the true proportion.

Rental and Home Purchase Stress, 2016

	2016					
SA2	Median rent ($)	Households where rent payments are less than 30% of household income* (%)	Households where rent payments are 30%, or greater, of household income* (%)	Median mortgage repayments ($)	Households where mortgage payments are less than 30% of household income** (%)	Households where mortgage payments are 30%, or greater, of household income** (%)
Merbein SA2	180	94.0	6.0	1,083	93.0	7.0
Mildura North SA2	220	83.7	16.3	1,127	96.3	3.7
Mildura South SA2	250	89.3	10.7	1,300	95.3	4.7
Irymple SA2	200	95.1	4.9	1,311	93.5	6.5
Red Cliffs SA2	190	93.0	7.0	1,083	94.0	6.0
Mildura Regional SA2	100	97.0	3.0	900	95.7	4.3
Mildura LGA	210	89.4	10.6	1,200	95.2	4.8
Robinvale SA2	177	90.3	9.7	1,083	96.1	3.9

Wentworth Buronga SA2	170	92.2	7.8	1,200	94.9	5.1
Regional Victoria **	231	91.4	8.6	1,300	94.2	5.8
Melbourne ***	350	89.0	11.0	1,800	91.9	8.1
Victoria	325	89.6	10.4	1,728	92.5	7.5

Source: http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 29/10/2017

*Proportions in this table are calculated by taking the number of households whose rent payments were 30% or more of an imputed income measure and expressing this number as a proportion of the total number of households in an area, including those households which are not renting their dwelling (excluding the small proportion of visitor only and other non-classifiable households). The nature of the income imputation means that the reported proportion may significantly overstate the true proportion.

**Proportions in this table are calculated by taking the number of households who own their dwelling, and whose mortgage payments were 30% or more of an imputed income measure and expressing this number as a proportion of the total number of households in an area, including those households which were renting their dwelling (excluding the small proportion of visitor only and other non-classifiable households). The nature of the income imputation means that the reported proportion may significantly overstate the true proportion.

3.78 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income dist) with mortgage stress, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with mortgage stress*, 2016
Mildura 9.3%
Victoria 10.2%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA decreasing levels of mortgage stress between 2011-2016 ↓

Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with mortgage stress*, 2011
Mildura 11.9%
Victoria 11.4%
Rank 33

Time Trend – Mildura LGA increasing levels of mortgage stress between 2006-2011 ↑

Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with mortgage stress*, 2006
Mildura 10.5%
Victoria 9.2%

* This data comprises households in the bottom 40% of income distribution (those with less than 80% of median equivalised income), spending more than 30% of income on mortgage repayments.

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017
Source: Compiled by PHIDU from ABS Census 2006 & 2011 http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlas-of-australia---2011-census accessed 10/04/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

3.79 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress, 2016, Public Health Information Development Unit (LGA) TL

Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress*, 2016
Mildura 30.8%
Victoria 27.2%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA increasing levels of rental stress between 2011-2016 ↑

Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress*, 2011
Mildura 28.0%
Victoria 25.1%
Rank 19

Time Trend – Mildura LGA increasing levels of rental stress between 2006-2011 ↑

Percentage of low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress*, 2006
Mildura 27.6%
Victoria 24.5%

* This data comprises households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution (those with less than 80% of median income), spending more than 30% of their income on rent.

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published December 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/12/2017
Source: Compiled by PHIDU from ABS Census 2006 & 2011 http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlas-of-australia---2011-census accessed 10/04/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

3.80 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Households in dwellings receiving rent assistance from Centrelink, 2016 Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL

Over both the 2011 and 2016 Census periods there were considerably more households in the Mildura LGA receiving rent assistance from Centrelink than were their Victorian counterparts, for example in 2016 23.2% of Mildura LGA households received rent assistance from Centrelink compared to 15.7% of Victorian households. Similarly in 2011 22.7% of Mildura LGA households received rent assistance from Centrelink compared to 14.5% of Victorian households.

Households in dwellings receiving rent assistance from Centrelink (as a proportion of total dwellings), 2016
Mildura 23.2%
Victoria 15.7%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA increasing rates of households receiving rent assistance between 2011-2016 ↑

Households in dwellings receiving rent assistance from Centrelink (as a proportion of total dwellings), 2011
Mildura 22.7%
Victoria 14.5%

Methodology: numerator – households in dwellings receiving rent assistance from the Australian Government / denominator - total dwellings
Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017
http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-health-atlas-of-australia---2011-census Accessed 10/04/2014

3.81 Proportion of rental housing that is affordable, 2015, Department of Health and Human Services, 2015 (September quarter) (LGA) TL / R

This measure is a reflection of the percentage of rental housing available in an LGA which is affordable for lower income families, where the affordability benchmark is that no more than 30% of income is spent on rent and lower income families are those receiving Centrelink benefit. Whilst at both time periods the proportion of affordable rental housing in the Mildura LGA was greater than the proportion available across Victoria (72.9% versus 19.1%) there was a considerable decline in the proportion of affordable housing in the Mildura LGA between the reporting periods. Over this time period the Mildura LGA moved from being the 11th most affordable Victorian LGA to the 23rd most affordable LGA.

Proportion of rental housing that is affordable, 2015
Mildura 72.9%
Victoria 19.1%
Rank 23

Time Trend – decreasing proportion of Mildura LGA rental housing identified as affordable (time period not available) ↓
Mildura 83.9%
Victoria 18.4%
Rank 11

Source: Affordable lettings by LGA, Housing and Community Building, Department of Health and Human Services.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.82 Median rent for three-bedroom home, 2015 (September quarter), Department of Health and Human Services (LGA) TL / R

This measure reports the median weekly rent for a three-bedroom house located in the Mildura LGA. Median rents represent the mid-point in the distribution of all rents (i.e. 50% of rents are higher than the median and 50% are lower). Across the two reporting periods (2013 and 2015) median rent for a three-bedroom home was consistently lower than the Victorian level ($280 versus $340).

Median rent for three-bedroom home, 2015
Mildura $280
Victoria $340
Rank 44

Time Trend – median rent prices increasing between 2013 and 2015 for the Mildura LGA ↑

Median rent for three-bedroom home, 2013
Mildura $250
Victoria $320
Rank 55

Source: Rental report statistics, Housing and Community Building, Department of Health and Human Services.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

3.83 Safe and Secure Families are financially secure, Students from families whose Student Family Occupation (SFO) category is Unskilled / Semi Skilled Occupations or unemployed, 2016, Department of Education and Training (LGA)

Students* from families whose SFO category is Unskilled / Semi Skilled Occupations or unemployed (greater than 12 months), 2016
Mildura 50.2%
Victoria **

Time Trend – Mildura LGA increasing rates of students from families whose Student Family Occupation category was Unskilled / Semi Skilled Occupations or unemployed between 2010-2016 ↑
Continuing the trend from 2006 where 32.4% of students in Government schools were from families considered Unskilled / Semi Skilled Occupations or unemployed.

Students* from families whose SFO category is Unskilled / Semi Skilled Occupations or unemployed (greater than 12 months), 2010
Mildura 44.9%
Victoria **

* From Government schools only ** Victoria level data not made available
Source: pers. comm. Department of Education and Training (North West Victoria Region)

3.84 Social distress Family income (low, medium, high, not stated), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing 2017 (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 3.1 Family Incomes, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

In the 2012 Social Indicators Report the low family income benchmark of below $650 per week for 2006 (which was used in the 2008 *Mildura Social Indicators Report*) was adjusted for inflation (and rounded), resulting in the revised figure of below $800 per week for the 2011 data. The higher income benchmark of $1,400 or more per week was also increased to $1,500. These same figures are applied to the low, medium and high income categories for the 2016 Census data below.

Mildura LGA continues to record a relatively higher proportion of families within the low income bracket (22.6%, down from 29.6% in 2011) compared to both Regional Victoria (20.8%), Melbourne (15.4%) and Victoria (17.0%). During the five years to 2016 the proportion of high income families in the Mildura LGA increased by 9.3 percentage points from 28.3% in 2011 to 37.6% in 2016, however the medium income family share dropped by 2.1 percentage points (from 29.1% in 2011 to 27.0% in 2016). In both instances these trends mirror that witnessed between 2006 and 2011 as noted in the 2012 Social Indicators Report. These findings are in line with the patterns observed in both Regional Victoria and Melbourne.

Within Mildura LGA, the Merbein recorded the largest proportion of low income families (24.7%), while Nichols Point recorded the lowest proportion of low income families (5.2%). Nichols Point recorded the highest proportion of high income families (52.6%) and Millewa the lowest proportion of high income families (30.4%).

Family income* (low, medium, high, not stated), 2016

SA1 Grouping**	Low*** (No.) %	Medium (No.) %	High (No.) %	Not stated (No.) %	Total (families)
Merbein	(308) 24.7%	(295) 23.6%	(451) 36.1%	(185) 14.8%	1,248

Mildura North	(1,152) 19.2%	(1,208) 27.7%	(1,501) 34.4%	(512) 11.7%	4,363
Mildura South	(836) 21.7%	(1,016) 26.4%	(1,500) 39.0%	(485) 12.6%	3,845
Nichols Point	(7) 5.2%	(22) 16.3%	(71) 52.6%	(17) 12.6%	135
Irymple	(275) 17.0%	(440) 27.2%	(707) 43.7%	(210) 13.0%	1,618
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(35) 10.9%	(86) 26.9%	(133) 41.6%	(44) 13.8%	320
Red Cliffs	(309) 23.9%	(371) 28.7%	(453) 35.0%	(170) 13.1%	1,293
Millewa	(22) 19.1%	(26) 22.6%	(35) 30.4%	(17) 14.8%	115
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(27) 18.4%	(56) 38.1%	(51) 34.7%	(14) 9.5%	147
Ouyen / Walpeup	(84) 23.7%	(116) 32.8%	(120) 33.9%	(33) 9.3%	354
Mallee Track	(51) 22.5%	(53) 26.5%	(72) 36.0%	(19) 9.5%	200
Mildura LGA	**(3,114) 22.6%**	**(3,722) 27.0%**	**(5,181) 37.6%**	**(1,741) 12.6%**	**(13,763)**
Robinvale	(189) 23.2%	(236) 29.0%	(272) 33.4%	(116) 14.3%	813
NSW towns	(407) 23.5%	(467) 26.9%	(611) 35.2%	(254) 14.6%	1,735
Regional Victoria ****	(76,932) 20.8%	(97,906) 26.4%	(152,832) 41.3%	(42,776) 11.5%	370,432
Melbourne *****	(182,862) 15.4%	(241,471) 20.8%	(614,539) 52.9%	(122,768) 10.6%	1,161,640
Victoria	(259,791) 17.0%	(339,388) 22.2%	(767,352) 50.1%	(165,544) 10.8%	1,532,079

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Area 'Family Income' level / Denominator – Total Families in Area

*Total Family Income (weekly) is not calculated where a family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent. These families are coded to the 'Partial income stated' category. Applicable to: Families in family households

This variable is calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose. http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Chapter3702016

** refer to Appendix 1 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

*** Incomes Groupings: refers to **Total Family Income** (weekly) of *Low* – $0-$799 (including 'negative income' and 'nil income' categories), *Medium* - $800-$1,499, *High* $1,500 and greater (up to $8,000 or more). Not Stated includes 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'

**** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

***** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

3.85 Median Weekly Income, 2016 ABS Census (LGA, SA2) TL

Data below, drawn from the 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, reveals the Mildura LGA sits below the Victoria median for each income type (personal, family and household). Please note - incomes for each of the Mildura LGA SA2s are coded red (for below) and green (for above) comparative to the Mildura LGA (not Victoria). Time trend from 2011 is indicated by arrows in the Mildura LGA column (↓↑).

Median weekly incomes *People aged 15 years and over*	Mildura - North SA2	Mildura - South SA2	Merbein & Surrounds SA2	Irymple & Nichols Point SA2	Red Cliffs SA2	Mildura Region SA2	**Mildura LGA**	Victoria	Wentworth - Buronga SA2	Robinvale SA2
Personal	$530	$566	$529	$621	$542	$570	**$555 ↑**	$644	$543	$547
Family	$1,243	$1,370	$1,318	$1,553	$1,337	$1,336	**$1,340 ↑**	$1,715	$1,309	$1,263
Household	$975	$1,087	$1,056	$1,290	$1,083	$1,019	**$1,064 ↑**	$1,419	$1,052	$1,085

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2016
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument accessed 12/09/2017

3.86 Median Weekly Income, by Indigenous Status of Household*, 2016 ABS Census (LGA, SA2) TL

Data below, drawn from the 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profiles), reveals the Mildura LGA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population sits below the Victoria Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population median for both personal and household income types. Please note - incomes for each of the Mildura LGA SA2s are coded red (for below) and green (for above) comparative to the Mildura LGA (not Victoria). Time trend from 2011 is indicated by arrows in the Mildura LGA column (↓↑).

Median weekly incomes *People aged 15 years and over**	Mildura - North SA2	Mildura - South SA2	Merbein & Surrounds SA2	Irymple & Nichols Point SA2	Red Cliffs SA2	Mildura Region SA2	**Mildura LGA**	Victoria	Wentworth - Buronga SA2	Robinvale SA2
Personal	$424	$413	$425	$508	$387	$550	**$429 ↑**	$479	$322	$439
Household	$756	$986	$1,107	$1,053	$793	$825	**$849 ↑**	$1,200	$735	$769

* *Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons/households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons(a)*
(a) A household with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2016, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Catalogue number 2002.0.
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230 Accessed 10/07/2017

3.87 Social distress Lone person households, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 3.4, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

While the proportion of lone person households (of all households) in Mildura LGA decreased slightly between 2011 (28.8%) and 2016 (28.6%), this was also the case for Melbourne (23.8% in 2011 compared to 23.2% in 2016). In contrast the proportion of lone person households (of all households) in Regional Victoria increased slightly between 2011 (28.4%) and 2016 (29.0%).

Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Groupings with the highest proportion of one-person households (of all households) were Ouyen / Walpeup (35.3%) and Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater) (33.7%). The SA1 Groupings with the lowest proportion of one-person households (of all households) were Nichols Point (11.7%) and Koorlong / Cardross (Greater) (16.3%). By comparison the SA1 Grouping with the highest proportion of one-person households (of all households) in 2011 was Mallee Track (29.3%) and the SA1 Grouping with the lowest proportion of one-person households (of all households) was Nichols Point (15.9%).

Lone Person Households, 2016

Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling*			
SA1 Grouping**	One-person households (No.) % of Total Households	Total Households***	Total Population (No.) One-person households as a % of total pop
Merbein	(413) 24.8%	1,665	(4,773) 8.7%
Mildura North	(2,242) 32.8%	6,833	(18,065) 12.4%
Mildura South	(1,542) 28.2%	5,474	(14,552) 10.6%
Nichols Point	(18) 11.7%	154	(483) 3.7%
Irymple	(444) 21.5%	2,067	(5,972) 7.4%
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(64) 16.3%	392	(1,234) 5.2%
Red Cliffs	(510) 28.2%	1,811	(5,060) 10.1%
Millewa	(50) 29.9%	167	(413) 12.1%
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(82) 33.7%	243	(686) 12.0%
Ouyen / Walpeup	(201) 35.3%	570	(1,452) 13.8%
Mallee Track	(93) 31.7%	293	(702) 13.2%
Mildura LGA	**(5,675) 28.6% ↑**	**19,813**	**(53,878) 10.5%**
Robinvale	(271) 24.3%	1,113	(3,544) 7.6%
NSW towns	(658) 27.2%	2,422	(6,798) 9.7%

Regional Victoria ****	(155,821) 29.0%	538,232	(1,433,818) 10.9%
Melbourne *****	(366,009) 23.2%	(1,574,476)	(4,485,210) 8.2%
Victoria	(521,831) 24.7%	2,112,702)	(5,926,624) 8.8%

*Counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. It includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent from the household on Census night.

** refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology. NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

*** Excludes 'not applicable' category which comprises: Visitor only households, Other non-classifiable households, Unoccupied private dwellings, Non-private dwellings, and Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology (% of total households): Numerator Number of lone-person households in Area –/ Denominator – Total households in Area

Proportions Methodology One-person households as a % of total pop): Numerator Number of lone-person households in Area –/ Denominator – Total population in Area

**** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

***** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community
Outcome 4.1: Victorians are socially engaged and live in inclusive communities
INDICATOR – Increase connection to culture and communities

4.1 Happy and Healthy Children, young people & families are supported by positive relationships, Feeling part of the community (Community Connection) (range 0–100), 2011 VicHealth Survey (LGA) TL

Community Connection was measured in the 2011 VicHealth Survey. Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with feeling part of their community and answers are presented according to a 0-100 range. Results for the Mildura LGA reveal higher perceptions of community connection than their Victorian peers (77.5 versus 72.3).

Community Connection (0-100), 2011
Mildura 77.5
Victoria 72.3

Time Trend not available, data for Community Connection not collected / presented in the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey

http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/mildura Accessed 09/04/2017

4.2 Level of social isolation among adults (high or very high), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL

To be socially isolated is to be deprived of social connectedness. Social isolation is recognised as an important health risk factor for both mental and physical health and is known to increase with declining socioeconomic status. Social isolation has been measured in many different including using single indicators such as living alone, infrequent contact with a social network and being unmarried. Cornwell and Waite (2009) proposed that social isolation consists of two dimensions: lack of social support and loneliness. The 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey has created a composite indicator to measure social isolation using three social support questions and three trust questions from the survey (DHHS, 2017). This composite indicator 'level of social isolation' is reported below.

A higher proportion of adults in the Mildura LGA report 'high or very high' social isolation than their Victorian counterparts (19.1% versus 17.3%). Time trend data is not available for this measure.

Level of social isolation among adults (high or very high), 2014
Mildura 19.1%
Victoria 17.3%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017

4.3 4.1.1.1 Proportion of adults who belonged to a community group, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Community and civic engagement, whether through joining a local club, volunteering or attending a local community event, is supported in the literature as having a direct causal link with better mental and physical health. Further as socioeconomic status declines so too does community and civic engagement. It is hypothesised that volunteering improves health by raising self-esteem, increasing the number of social relationships and improving self-care behaviours. Community and civic engagement is measured through such indicators as membership of organised groups, attendance at local community events, and being involved in the community through volunteering.

Whether individuals take up opportunities for social interaction through community and civic engagement may depend on the extent to which certain conditions are fulfilled including the state of the social environment, the extent and strength of social and support networks, and the relative levels of social and civic trust (DHHS, 2017).

Proportion of adults who belong to a community group, 2014

2014	Sports	Religious	School	Professional	Other
Mildura	31.9% ↓	14.2% ↓	16.3% ↑	22.8% ↓	18.6% ↑
Victoria	25.7%	18.6%	13.7%	23.7%	19.4%
2011-2012	Sports	Religious	School	Professional	Other
Mildura	32.4%	18.8%	14.4%	23.0%	17.2%
Victoria	26.5%	18.0%	12.5%	24.0%	18.7%

Time Trend – across the Mildura LGA there were declining levels of membership to sports, religious and professional groups ↓ and increasing membership to school and 'other' groups ↑ between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods. The largest decline in membership was witnessed in religious group.

Research shows that membership of a sport, school, professional or other community or action group is associated with socioeconomic status. However, membership of a religious group is not. As total annual household income increases the proportion of Victorian adults belonging to a sport, school, professional or other community or action group also increases. In contrast, the proportion of Victorian adults who belong to a religious group does not vary by total annual household income.

Research further shows that adults who belong to a sports or professional group are significantly *less* likely to be psychologically distressed than those who do not, suggesting that membership of a sports or professional group is associated with better mental health. In contrast, there are no significant differences in the proportions of psychological distressed adults whether or not they are a member of a religious, school or other community or action group (DHHS, 2017).

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017
Source: Department of Health and Human Services, (2015), Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12, Survey findings - Social capital
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2011-12 Accessed 13/06/2017

4.4 Proportion of adults who attended a local community event, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA)

A further indicator of community participation utilised in the Victorian Population Health Survey is attendance at a local community event. Survey respondents were asked, 'Have you attended a local community event in the past six months (like a street festival, sports event at the local oval, school fete, craft exhibition)?' This is an important measure given research shows that adults who attend local community events in Victoria are less likely to be psychologically distressed and to report being in fair or poor health compared with those who do not attend local community events.

Research demonstrates that the higher the total annual household income, the more likely an adult attends a local community event in Victoria. Whilst this finding is counterintuitive to the lower levels of annual household income reported in the Mildura LGA and the high levels of community event attendance reported below, state level research also indicates adults who live in rural Victoria are significantly more likely to attend local community events than those who live in metropolitan Victoria (DHHS, 2017).

Proportion of adults who attended a local community event, 2014
Mildura 79.0%
Victoria 58.7%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of adults across the Mildura LGA attending a local community event between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of adults who attended a local community event, 2011-2012
Mildura 66.0%
Victoria 55.3%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, (2015), Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12, Survey findings - Social capital
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2011-12 Accessed 13/06/2017

4.5 4.1.1.2 Proportion of adults who attended an arts activity or event (in the last three months), 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA)

In contrast to the data reported above the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveals a lower proportion of Mildura LGA adults attending an arts activity or event (49.6%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (63.6%).

Proportion of adults who attended an arts activity or event (in the last three months), 2011
Mildura 49.6%
Victoria 63.6%

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

4.6 Active Citizens Families and the community model good citizenship, Proportion of adults who volunteer (Yes, definitely), 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS

At both the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods a greater proportion of Mildura LGA adults were volunteering 'yes, definitely' than their Victorian counterparts (27.0% versus 23.2% in 2014 and 26.3% versus 23.5% in 2011-12).

Proportion of adults who volunteer (Yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 27.0%
Victoria 23.2%

Time Trend - slightly increasing proportion of adults reporting 'yes, definitely' to volunteering between the 2011-2012 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of adults who volunteer (Yes, definitely), 2011-2012
Mildura 26.3%
Victoria 23.5%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services (2017), Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017
Source: Department of Health and Human Services (2015), Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12: Survey findings - Social capital. State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2011-12 Accessed 13/06/2017

4.7 Happy and Healthy Children and young people are active in the community, People aged over 15 years who participated in voluntary work for an organisation or group (in the last 12 months), 2016, ABS Census General Community Profiles (2017) (LGA & SA2) TL

Concurring with the Victorian Population Health Survey data reported above the ABS Census reveals a greater proportion of Mildura LGA people (aged over 15 years) are volunteering than their Victorian counterparts (20.7% versus 19.2%).

People aged over 15 years who participated in voluntary work for an organisation or group (in the last 12 months), 2016
Mildura 20.7%
Victoria 19.2%

Time Trend – an increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA aged over 15 years undertaking voluntary work though an organisation or group between the 2011 and 2016 Census reporting periods ↑

People aged over 15 years who participated in voluntary work for an organisation or group (in the last 12 months), 2011
Mildura 20.2%
Victoria 17.7%

Across the Mildura LGA at the SA2 level (when compared to the Mildura LGA proportion of 20.7%) more Merbein & Surrounds, Irymple and Nichols Point and Mildura Region SA2 residents (aged 15 years and over) were volunteering. In contrast less Mildura North, Mildura South and Red Cliffs & Surrounds residents (aged 15 years and over) were volunteering.

Unpaid work Did voluntary work through an organisation or group (last 12 months) ***People aged 15 years and over***	**Number**	**%**
Merbein & Surrounds	837	**21.7**
Mildura - North	2,702	**18.4**
Mildura - South	2,184	**18.5**

Irymple & Nichols Point	1,282	23.5
Red Cliffs & Surrounds	948	20.0
Mildura Region	1,072	34.8
Mildura LGA	**9,034**	20.7
Victoria	931,546	**19.2**
Wentworth - Buronga	1,106	**23.0**

This table is based on place of usual residence.
NOTE: there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

Source: 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats, Mildura LGA, SA2s and Victoria
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 27/06/2017
ABS Census 2011 http://www.publichealth.gov.au/data/social-healthatlas-of-australia---2011-census Accessed 10/04/2014

4.8 Active Citizens Children and young people are civically engaged, Participation in Citizen Engagement*, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA)

Data drawn from the VicHealth Indicators Survey reveals a greater proportion of Mildura LGA residents participate in Citizen Engagement* (52.9%) than their Victorian peers (50.5%).

Participation in Citizen Engagement, 2011
Mildura 52.9%
Victoria 50.5%

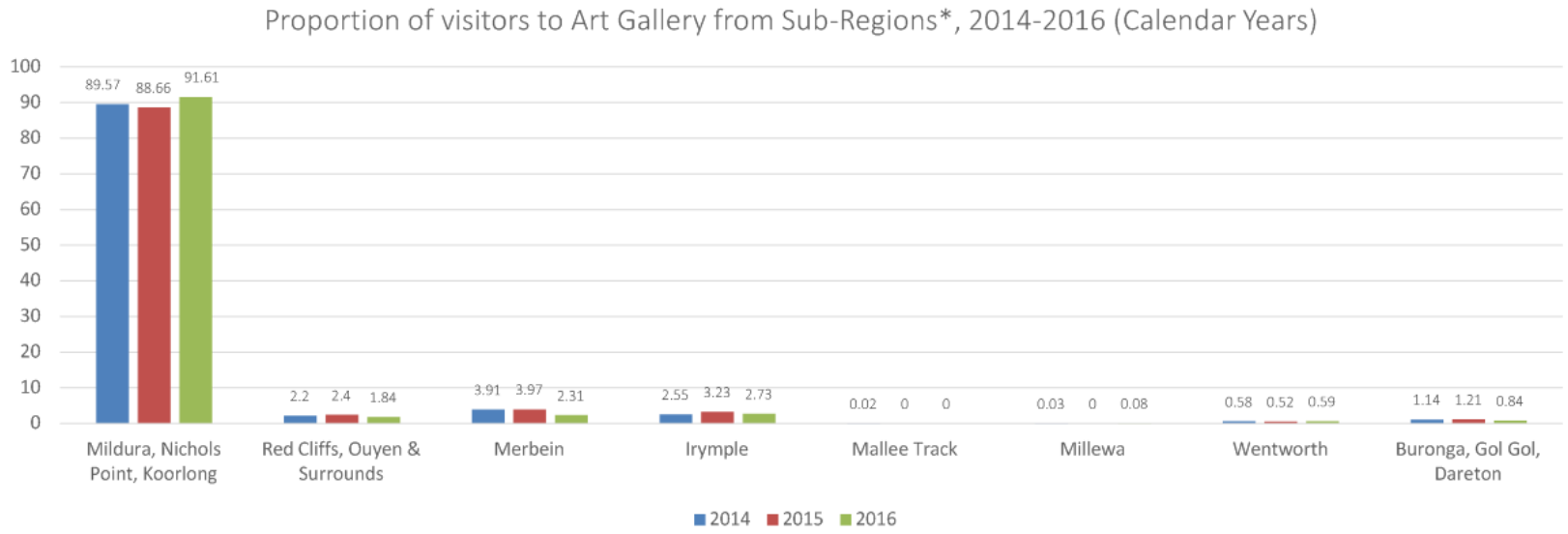
Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

* attended a town meeting or public hearing, met, called or written to a local politician, joined a protest or signed a petition in the previous 12 months
Source: http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/mildura and
http://www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/~/media/Indicators/LGA%20profiles/PDF/Mildura_VicHealth_factsheet_WEB.ashx accessed 21/05/2014)

4.9 Cultural indicators Art gallery, Proportion of visitors to Art Gallery from Sub-Regions, 2014 – 2016, Mildura Rural City Council (postcode) ***(Section 9.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Residents from Mildura continued to account for the vast majority (90%) of visitors to the city's Art Gallery between 2014 and 2016 followed by Merbein and Irymple (although Merbein experienced a decline in 2016). Certainly the geographical size of the municipality would indicate access may be an issue for some residents.

Proportion of visitors to Art Gallery from Sub-Regions, 2014-2016



Source: Mildura Rural City Council, Mildura Arts Centre, (2017).

* The presentation of this measure in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* was revised to reflect the manner by which postcode data is collected and grouped by the Mildura Arts Centre. The key change being that Ouyen is not grouped with Mildura, it is instead grouped with 'Red Cliffs and Surrounds'.

4.10 Cultural indicators Library visits & membership, Mildura Rural City Council (SA2) ***(Section 9.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Mildura Rural City Council operates four libraries along with a mobile library service. Building based library services are located in the communities of Mildura City, Merbein, Red Cliffs and Irymple. The Mobile Library Service visits weekly the communities of Nangiloc, Underbool, Walpeup, Cowangie, Murrayville, Ouyen, Werrimull and Cullulleraine.

Mildura's five libraries received over 260,000 actual and virtual visits during the 2015/2016 financial year, a decrease from 355,874 actual and virtual visits recorded in the 2011/2012 financial year. The level of actual (in person) visitation was highest for Mildura's City Library in Deakin Avenue, which received almost 74% (or 145,119) of 196,971 actual library visits for Mildura RCC during 2015/2016. Red Cliffs was the second most highly frequented library with just over 20,000 visits. However both of these libraries recorded a decrease in actual visits between the 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 reporting periods. Likewise there were decreases in actual visits to the Irymple* and Mildura RCC Mobile* library during the reported periods of 2011/2012 and 2015/2016. By contrast there was an increase in actual visits to the Merbein library (from 13,659 to 19,511), this increase is attributed to the newly built library facility.

The trend in declining actual visits to the library was also witnessed in virtual visits. During the 2011/2012 – 2015/2016 reporting periods the number of virtual library visits across Mildura RCC decreased from 82,436 to 63,156 (this is after almost doubling in number between 2006/2007 and 2011/2012).

Actual and Virtual Library Visits, 2015/16

Visits (2015/2016)	Red Cliffs	Mildura	Merbein	Irymple*	MRCC Mobile Library*	Mildura RCC	Victoria
Actual Number of visits	20,678	145,119	19,511	5,930	5,733	196,971	30,134,212
Virtual Number of visits	-	-	-	-	-	63,156	8,927,167
Total Number of visits	20,678	145,119	19,511	5,930	5,733	260,127	39,061,379

Source: MRCC Library Services (2017)

* Note comparison of actual library visits between 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 for Irymple library and the MRCC Mobile Library cannot be accurately made as the method for counting library visits changed from electronic counting in 2011/2012 to manual counting in 2015/2016.

Time Trend – both actual and virtual library use across the Mildura LGA decreased between 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 for the Mildura City, Red Cliffs, Irymple and Mobile Library Service ↓
There was an increase in actual visits Merbein library between 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 ↑

4.11 Active library members in municipality, 2015/2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL

Active memberships (as a percentage of memberships) is less for the Mildura LGA (37.4%) compared to Victoria (48.5%).

Active membership as a percentage of members, 2015/2016
Mildura 37.4%
Victoria 48.5%

Time Trend – across all libraries between the 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 reporting periods there was a decline in active memberships with the exception of Merbein which witnessed a slight increase in active membership. Importantly across the Mildura Rural City Council area the community went from having an active membership above the state average in 2011/2012 (46.4% and 43.5% respectively) to having an active membership considerably below the state average in 2015/2016 (37.4% and 48.5% respectively ↓

Active membership as a percentage of members, 2011/2012
Mildura 46.4%
Victoria 43.5%

Whilst Mildura's city library recorded 80.8% (or 20,649) of all library memberships in Mildura RCC of these memberships only 36.0% were active, where 'active' is defined as members who had borrowed an item over the 12-month reporting period. In the table below 'active membership' at the individual library level is compared to the Mildura LGA proportions. Red Cliffs, Merbein and the Mobile Library all have consistently higher 'active memberships' than the Mildura Library.

Indicator	Red Cliffs	Mildura	Merbein	Irymple	MRCC Mobile Library	Mildura LGA	Victoria
Active Users 2015/16	794	7435	776	179	371	9555	1,026,798
Total Members 2015/16	1,958	20,649	1,589	491	857	25,544	2,118,921
% of Active Membership 2015/16	40.6% ↓	36.0% ↓	48.8% ↑	36.5% ↓	43.3% ↓	37.4% ↓	48.5%
% of Active Membership 2011/12	54.3%	45.2%	47.8%	46.7%	53.4%	46.4%	43.5%

Data from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning presented on the *know your council* website suggests the Mildura LGA has a higher proportion of the 'municipal population that are members of the library and have borrowed a library collection item' than their Victorian counterparts (18.02% versus 17.78%).

Percentage of the municipal population that are members of the library and have borrowed a library collection item*, 2015/2016
Mildura 18.02%
Victoria 17.78%

Time trend – the percentage of municipal population borrowing from MRCC library services declined between 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 ↓

Percentage of the municipal population that are members of the library and have borrowed a library collection item*, 2014/2015
Mildura 19.00%
Victoria 18.46%

*indicator includes ebooks from 2015/16 onwards, which may affect a council's variance from 2014/15

https://knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au/councils/mildura Accessed 22/05/2017

Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community
Outcome 4.1: Victorians are socially engaged and live in inclusive communities
INDICATOR - Increase access to social support

4.12 Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from family (yes, definitely), 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL

Drawing on findings from the VPHS a lesser proportion of Mildura LGA adults were able 'to get help from family' (77.9%) than their Victorian counterparts (81.6%).

Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from family (yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 77.9%
Victoria 81.6%

4.13 Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from friends (yes, definitely), 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL

Drawing on findings from the VPHS a greater proportion of Mildura LGA adults were able 'to get help from friends' (83.4%) than their Victorian counterparts (79.7%).

Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from friends (yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 83.4%
Victoria 79.7%

4.14 Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from neighbours (yes, definitely), 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, DHHS (LGA) TL

Drawing on findings from the VPHS a greater proportion of Mildura LGA adults were able 'to get help from neighbours' (55.0%) than their Victorian counterparts (51.2%).

Proportion of adults, by ability to get help from neighbours (yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 55.0%
Victoria 51.2%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017

4.15 Perceptions of neighbourhood – people are willing to help each other, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL

Social capital is an overarching term that refers to social connections and all the benefits they generate. It includes the concepts of trust, social connection and social cohesion. In relation to neighbourhoods, these elements of social capital are interconnected and have implications for mental wellbeing. Emerging research evidence suggests that neighbourhood cohesion impacts on mental health and wellbeing. The perception of being part of a cohesive neighbourhood can also counteract adverse health effects resulting from local socioeconomic disadvantage, although this association may vary according to context.

Mutual trust and solidarity among neighbours determines how much people are willing to cooperate and help one another, and is a core component of social capital. The perception of a neighbourhood being 'close-knit' (held tightly together through social and cultural ties) indicates high levels of neighbourhood trust and social cohesion. People who are connected and actively engaged in their local communities are more likely to feel positive about their neighbourhood, and vice versa. Neighbours who trust one another are more likely to work more effectively together for the collective advantage and, generally, to have higher life satisfaction.

Factors that could influence how a person feels about their neighbourhood include the physical, human and cultural characteristics of a place, as well as socioeconomic factors, age, ethnicity and the shared norms and values of the community. More broadly, living in communities that provide access to affordable housing, healthcare, education, stable employment and social connectedness can significantly improve our mental wellbeing. Social connections to clubs, schools, faith and interest groups have a positive influence on wellbeing, social cohesion and social capital (VicHealth, 2016).

Findings from the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveals a slightly greater proportion of Mildura LGA residents believe 'people are willing to help each other' (74.2%) than their Victorian peers (74.1%).

Perceptions of neighbourhood – people are willing to help each other, 2015
Mildura 74.2%
Victoria 74.1%

Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

4.16 Perceptions of neighbourhood – this is a close-knit neighbourhood, 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL

Similarly findings from the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveals a greater proportion of Mildura LGA residents believe 'this is a close-knit neighbourhood' (66.0%) than their Victorian peers (61.0%).

Perceptions of neighbourhood – this is a close-knit neighbourhood, 2015
Mildura 66.0%
Victoria 61.0%

Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

Gender equality within relationships

The ability to participate in equal and respectful relationships is an important contributing factor to mental health and wellbeing. Conversely, intimate partner violence is detrimental to physical and mental health. Male intimate partner violence contributes more to the disease burden for women aged 18 to 44 years than any other well-known risk factors like tobacco use, high cholesterol or use of illicit drugs. Throughout Australia, two in five women (40.8%) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from men known to them; one in six (16.9%) by a current or previous cohabiting intimate partner, and one in ten (11.3%) by a boyfriend or date.

Exposure to partner violence has also been associated with an increased risk of a range of health problems including suicide, anxiety, depression and other mental health problems; substance misuse; and reproductive health problems such as low infant birth weight and sexually transmitted infection (VicHealth, 2016).

In Australia, the cost to society of violence against women and their children is $21.7 billion annually. If no further action is taken to prevent violence against women and their children, costs will accumulate to over $323 billion over the 30 years to 2045.

Violence against women is more likely to occur in contexts of unequal relationships between men and women or when there are more rigid distinctions enforced between the roles of men and women. Violence is also more common in families and relationships in which men control decision-making and less so in those relationships in which women have a greater level of agency.

In Australia and internationally, efforts to reduce the prevalence of violence against women involve a significant focus on the promotion and improvement of gender equality. Gender equality is defined as the equal treatment of women and men in laws and policies, and equal access to resources and services within families, communities and society. Addressing the social norms, social practices and social structures that produce and maintain gender inequality is a pivotal strategy to reduce violence and to increase equal and respectful relationships at every level.

The attitudes and beliefs held by the broader community about gender roles and relationships, and also the acceptability of intimate partner violence, have an important bearing on the prevalence of violence. Equally, community attitudes that favour equality and non-violence can contribute to the development of a society in which violence is less likely to occur. Attitudes toward gender equality within relationships are therefore an important measure of community support for respectful and equal relationships, which are a key protective factor for mental wellbeing (VicHealth, 2016).

4.17 Low gender equality score*, 2015, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL

Positively less Mildura LGA residents (33.5%) had low gender equity scores than their Victorian counterparts (35.7%). Interestingly when analysed by gender 43.1% of Mildura LGA males and 24.7% of females had low gender equality scores.

Low gender equality score, 2015
Mildura 33.5%
Victoria 35.7%

Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017
http://www.exploreyourdata.com.au/ Accessed 22/06/2017

4.18 4.1.2.2.A Average overall life satisfaction of adults, 2014, Victorian Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey indicate less adults in the Mildura LGA are 'very satisfied / satisfied' with their life (88.3%) than their Victorian counterparts (92.4%).

Average overall life satisfaction of adults (very satisfied / satisfied), 2014
Mildura 88.3%
Victoria 92.4%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Health and wellbeing, chronic conditions, screening and eye health, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017

4.19 Satisfaction with life as a whole (range 0–10), 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL

Subjective wellbeing considers an individual's experience of their life, as well as a comparison of their life circumstances with social norms and values. Two wellbeing indicators are presented in the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey Mildura LGA Profile report. The first indicator is 'subjective wellbeing', which is assessed through the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI). The second indicator is general life satisfaction, which is captured by asking about participants' 'satisfaction with life as a whole'. General life satisfaction measures how people evaluate their life as a whole, rather than their current feelings. When asked to rate their general satisfaction with life on a scale from 0 to 10, Australians gave it an average rating of 7.3, higher than the OECD average of 6.5 (VicHealth, 2016). Mildura LGA residents gave a rating of 7.8, equivalent to their Victorian peers.

Satisfaction with life as a whole (range 0-10), 2015
Mildura 7.8
Victoria 7.8

Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

4.20 4.1.2.2.C Proportion of adolescents satisfied with the quality of their life, 2014, About You Department of Education and Training (Mallee Region)

Findings reflecting the Department of Education and Training's Mallee Region reveal a higher proportion of adolescents in the Mallee are 'satisfied with the quality of their life' (83.1%) compared to their Victorian peers (76.6%).

Proportion of adolescents satisfied with the quality of their life, 2014
Mallee Region 83.1%
Victoria 76.6%

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

4.21 4.1.2.3 Proportion of adults who feel most adults can be trusted, Victoria Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Research shows as total annual household income increases, the proportion of Victorian adults who reported that they do not feel safe walking alone down their street after dark and/or do not believe that most people can be trusted decreases. Therefore, social trust is associated with socioeconomic status; the lower the socioeconomic status the lower the level of social trust (DHHS, 2017).

Further to this the review of data collected through the Victorian Population Health Survey confirms that adults who do not feel safe walking alone down their street after dark and/or do not believe most people can be trusted are more likely to have high or very high psychological distress compared with their counterparts who did feel safe walking alone down their street after dark and/or do believe most people can be trusted. Therefore, social trust is associated with mental health; as social trust declines mental health declines. Additionally adults who do *not* feel safe walking alone down their street after dark and/or do *not* believe most people can be trusted are more likely to rate their overall health status as only fair or poor compared with their counterparts who do feel safe walking alone down their street after dark and/or do believe most people can be trusted (DHHS, 2017).

Findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey indicate less adults in the Mildura LGA feel 'most adults can be trusted – yes, definitely' (34.0%) than their Victorian counterparts (38.2%). More positively the proportion of the Mildura LGA who felt 'most adults can be trusted – yes, definitely' increased between 2014 (34.0%) and 2011 (31.9%).

Proportion of adults who feel most adults can be trusted (yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 34.0%
Victoria 38.2%

Time Trend – Mildura LGA experienced an increase in people feeling other people can be trusted between 2011 and 2014 ↑

Proportion of adults who feel most adults can be trusted (yes, definitely), 2011
Mildura 31.9%
Victoria 39.1%
Rank 73

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017

4.22 4.1.2.4 Proportion of young people who have someone to turn to for advice when having problems, 2014, About You Department of Education and Training (Mallee Region)

Findings reflecting the Department of Education and Training's Mallee Region reveal a lesser proportion of young people in the Mallee 'have someone to turn to for advice when having problems' (94.5%) compared to their Victorian peers (96.5%).

Proportion of young people who have someone to turn to for advice when having problems, 2014
Mallee Region 94.5%
Victoria 96.5%

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx Accessed 20/04/2017

4.23 4.1.2.5 Proportion of adults who feel valued by society, 2014, Victoria Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

The Victorian Population Health Survey measured civic trust by asking survey respondents the following two questions: 'Do you feel valued by society?' and 'Do you feel there are opportunities to have a real say on issues that are important to you?' Civic trust is associated with socioeconomic status; the lower the socioeconomic status the lower the level of civic trust.

Research shows that adults who do not feel valued by society and/or do not feel there are opportunities to have a real say on matters that are important to them are significantly more likely to have high or very high psychological distress compared with their counterparts who do feel valued by society and/or do feel there are opportunities to have a real say on important matters. As civic trust declines mental health declines. Similarly, adults who do not feel valued by society and/or do not feel there are opportunities to have a real say on matters that are important to them are more likely to rate their overall health status as only fair or poor compared with their counterparts who do feel valued by society and/or do feel there are opportunities to have a real say on important matters. As civic trust declines physical health declines (DHHS, 2017).

Findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey indicate a greater proportion of adults in the Mildura LGA feel 'valued by society – yes, definitely' (54.8%) than their Victorian counterparts (51.4%).

Proportion of adults who feel valued by society (yes, definitely), 2014
Mildura 54.8%
Victoria 51.4%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017

4.24 Happy and Healthy Families have time for children and young people, Adequate work / life balance, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey (LGA) TL/R

Findings form the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveal that less Mildura LGA residents have an 'adequate work-life balance' (49.5%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (53.1%), achieving them a rank of 42nd amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Percentage persons with adequate work-life balance, 2011
Mildura 49.5%
Victoria 53.1%
Rank 42

Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

4.25 Happy and Healthy Families have time for children and young people, Lack of time for family / friends, 2011, VicHealth Indicators (LGA) TL

Findings form the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveal that more Mildura LGA residents feel they have a 'lack of time for family / friends' (30.3%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (27.4%).

Lack of time for family / friends, 2011
Mildura 30.3%
Victoria 27.4%

Time Trend – not available. Data not presented in previous or subsequent VicHealth Indicator Reports

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

4.26 Happy and Healthy Families have time for children and young people, Percentage of persons who share a meal with family at least 5 days per week, 2011, VicHealth Indicators (LGA) TL

Findings form the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveal that more Mildura LGA residents 'share a meal with family at least five days per week' (67.2%) compared to their Victorian counterparts (66.3%), achieving them a rank of 52nd amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Percentage of persons who share a meal with family at least 5 days per week, 2011
Mildura 67.2%
Victoria 66.3%
Rank 52

Time Trend – not available, measure not reported in the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Mildura LGA Profile.

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

4.27 Community engagement Individuals isolated by language, 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA and SA1) ***(Section 5.1 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

The *2012 Social Indicators Report* asserts that the level of engagement within a community can be inferred, to some extent, by the proportion of its population born overseas who are isolated by language. In 2011, 15.5% of Mildura LGA residents experienced isolation due to English language barriers, by 2016 this had grown to 19.7%. In 2011 1.3% of Regional Victoria's population identifying as 'birthplace elsewhere' were isolated by language, by 2016 this had grown to 9.0%.

In comparison to Victoria the Mildura LGA had a higher proportion of 'birthplace elsewhere' residents isolated by language (19.7% compared to only 15.8% for Victoria). Within the Mildura LGA the SA1 Groupings within the highest proportion of individuals isolated by language were Koorlong / Cardross (31.0%), Mildura South (22.5%) and Mildura North (21.9%). The SA1 Groupings within the lowest proportion of individuals isolated by language (all 0.0%) were Nichols Point, Millewa, Ouyen / Walpeup and Mallee Track.

Individuals Isolated by Language (Proficiency in Spoken English, Not Well/Not at All) (as a % of persons born overseas), 2016

Area*	Proficiency in Spoken English – Not Well / Not at All (No.) % of all residents born overseas	Birthplace – elsewhere** (No.)	Born in Australia (No.) % of total pop	Total Population
Merbein	(25) 8.4%	296	(4,002) 83.8%	4,773
Mildura North	(515) 21.9%	2,354	(13,816) 76.5%	18,065
Mildura South	(440) 22.5%	1,953	(11,272) 77.5%	14,552
Nichols Point	(0) 0.0%	35	(415) 85.9%	483
Irymple	(71) 15.3%	464	(5,019) 84.0%	5,972
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(26) 31.0%	84	(998) 80.9%	1,234
Red Cliffs	(45) 11.7%	384	(4,117) 81.4%	5,060
Millewa	(0) 0.0%	23	(372) 90.0%	413
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(25) 20.8%	120	(475) 69.2%	686
Ouyen / Walpeup	(0) 0.0%	63	(1,230) 84.7%	1,452
Mallee Track	(0) 0.0%	32	(609) 86.8%	702
Mildura LGA	**(1,145) 19.7% ↑**	**5,810**	**(42,733) 79.3%**	**53,878**
Robinvale	(312) 35.5%	880	(2,087) 58.9%	3,544
NSW towns	(19) 5.3%	361	(5,653) 83.2%	6,798
Melbourne ****	(251,545) 16.5%	1,520,253	59.8%	4,485,210
Regional Victoria ***	(14,189) 9.0%	157,988	80.7%	1,433,818
Victoria	(266,078) 15.8%	1,680,256	64.9%	5,926,624

Source (Proficiency in Spoken English): ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Source (Birthplace Elsewhere for whole SA2s and Melbourne, Regional Victoria and Victoria): General Community Profiles,

http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Census%20Community%20Profiles

Source (All remaining SA1 Groupings): ABS Census of Population and Housing DataPacks, https://datapacks.censusdata.abs.gov.au/datapacks/ Accessed 02/11/2017

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Proficiency in English / Denominator – Area's Birthplace - Elsewhere

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology. NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** Includes 'Inadequately described', and 'At sea'. Excludes not stated.

*** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

**** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)

4.28 Gaming machine losses ($) usage per head of adult population, 2015, Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation, 2016, (LGA) TL

The Victorian Gambling Study, *A Longitudinal Study of gambling and public health - Wave Two Findings* (Department of Justice, 2011) found a number of variables were associated with the increased risk of 'transitioning' from a non-gambler/non-problem gambler to a low or moderate risk or problem gambler, including:

- poor general health
- poor psychological health
- past year smoking
- group households (with non-relatives)
- speaking a language other than English at home
- year 10 or lower education levels
- betting weekly or greater on horse, harness racing or greyhounds, and
- Troubles with work, boss or superiors and an increase in the number of arguments with someone close.

The study also found that males are significantly more likely to be problem gamblers or moderate risk gamblers than females. For males, those aged 25-34 years have the highest prevalence of problem gambling, followed by those aged 50-64 years. The 25-34 years age group also had the highest prevalence of problem gambling for females, along with the 35-49 year age group then closely followed by females aged 60-64 years. For both males and females, the lowest problem gambling prevalence was in the 65 years or older age group https://exchange.murrayphn.org.au/north-west-victoria Accessed 10/04/2017.

The Mildura LGA specific data presented below is captured, analysed and distributed by the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation and the Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation. The Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR) is the independent statutory authority that regulates Victoria's gambling and liquor industries. The Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation helps people affected by problem gambling, as well as their families and friends. The foundation is responsible for fostering a greater understanding and awareness of the concept of responsible gambling in the wider community. (https://www.vcglr.vic.gov.au/ and https://www.responsiblegambling.vic.gov.au/).

The Mildura LGA has a total of 285 'pokie machines' dispersed between eight venues across the municipality. In all $25,711,760 was lost on pokie machines in the 2015/2016 financial year or an average loss per day of $70,251 (almost $500,000 per week). This equates to $90,217 per machine.
https://www.responsiblegambling.vic.gov.au/information-and-resources/your-local-government-area Accessed 23/06/2017.

Electronic Gaming Machine Expenditure, 2011/2012 – 2015/2016

	Player losses* 2011-12	Player losses 2012-13	% change	Player losses 2013-14	% change	Player losses 2014-15	% change	Player losses 2015-16	$ change	% change
Rural City of Mildura	$25,255,276	$24,827,821	↓1.69%	$24,700,237	↓0.51%	$25,640,869	↑3.81%	$25,711,760	$70,891	↑0.28%

Victoria	$2,681,451,715	$2,490,488,907	↓7.12%	$2,504,343,302	↑0.56%	$2,571,926,031	↑2.70%	$2,616,703,496	$44,777,464	↑1.74%

(https://www.vcglr.vic.gov.au/ and https://www.responsiblegambling.vic.gov.au/ Accessed 20/06/2017).
*Where player losses refer to all monies put in less 'winnings'. It is also sometimes referred to as gaming machine expenditure (by players) or gaming machine revenue (for the hotel or club). For example: A person walks into a gaming room with $50, plays the machine for two hours and has some 'wins' along the way, and then cashes in their credit of $10 from the machine. The person may have 'played' $500 of credits on the machine and 'won' $460 of credits but they have lost $40 in money from that gaming session.

Importantly the expenditure decrease between 2011-12 and 2012-13 was due to the banning of ATMs in Victorian gaming venues which commenced on 1 July 2012, and the changes in pokies ownership from the two gaming operators (Tabcorp and Tatts) to individual gaming venues, which commenced on 16 August 2012. Since these changes EGM (pokies) expenditure has increased gradually across Victoria and, to a lesser extent, Mildura.

Data collected and analysed by the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation and the Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation reveal the Mildura LGA averaged $634.61 in Gaming machine losses per head of adult population in 2015/2016, more than their Victorian counterparts ($553.13) achieving a rank of 32nd of 79 Victorian LGAs.

Gaming machine losses ($) usage per head of adult population, 2015/2016
Mildura $634.61
Victoria $553.13
Rank 32

Time trend – increasing Gaming machine losses ($ per head of adult population) for the Mildura LGA between 2012/2013 and 2015/2016 ↑

Gaming machine losses ($) usage per head of adult population, 2012/2013
Mildura $592.40
Victoria $549.50
Rank 27

Source: https://www.vcglr.vic.gov.au/resources/data-and-research/gambling-data/population-density-and-gaming-expenditure Accessed 23/06/2017
Time Trend data: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community
Outcome 4.2: Victorians can safely identify with their culture and identity
INDICATOR - Increase tolerance of diversity

4.29 4.2.1.1 Proportion of adults who thought multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better, 2014, Victoria Population Health Survey DHHS (LGA)

Tolerance of diversity is essential for a socially cohesive society. The 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey found that 55% of Victorian adults definitely agree that multiculturalism makes life in their area better and 25% sometimes agree, however 9% of Victorian adults do not believe that multiculturalism makes their life better. Men, people 55 years of age or older, people of low socioeconomic status and those who live in rural Victoria were more likely to be intolerant of diversity.

Victorian adults who are intolerant of diversity are more likely to have high or very high levels of psychological distress than those who are tolerant of diversity. Furthermore Victorian adults who are intolerant of diversity are more likely to report being in fair or poor health than those who are tolerant of diversity. Therefore, intolerance of diversity is associated with both poorer mental health and poorer physical health (DHHS, 2017).

Of note adults living in the Mildura LGA were significantly more likely (18.2%) than all Victorian adults (9.0%) to disagree that multiculturalism makes life in their area better, suggesting that intolerance of diversity is a problem. More positively, the proportion of Mildura LGA adults who believed 'multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better' increased between the 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods.

Proportion of adults who thought multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better, 2014
Mildura 38.4%
Victoria 55.4%

Time Trend – increasing proportion of the Mildura LGA believing 'multiculturalism definitely made their life better' between 2011 and 2014 VPHS reporting periods ↑

Proportion of adults who thought multiculturalism definitely made life in their area better, 2011
Mildura 37.9%
Victoria 51.0%
Rank 57

Source: Department of Health and Human Services 2017, Inequalities in the social determinants of health and what it means for the health of Victorians: findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, State of Victoria, Melbourne.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014 Accessed 20/04/2017

Source: 2011 Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017

4.30 Community acceptance of diverse cultures, 2011, VicHealth Indicators (LGA) TL / R

Mirroring the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey findings the findings from the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey also indicate less tolerance of diverse cultures in the Mildura LGA with only 35.4% of the Mildura LGA indicating 'acceptance of diverse cultures' compared to 50.6% of their Victorian peers, achieving a rank of 73rd from the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Community acceptance of diverse cultures, 2011
Mildura 35.4%
Victoria 50.6%
Rank 73

Time Trend – not available, measure not reported in the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey

Source: Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results & Mildura LGA Profile VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 Results
https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

4.31 Community engagement Profile of group, Characteristics of New Arrivals (country, religion, language), 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) ***(Table 5.2, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

As was the case in 2011 India was again the most prevalent 'Country of Birth' providing 14.6% of all new arrivals (between 2006 and August 2016), up slightly from 14.2% in 2011. Also as for 2011 Afghanistan was the second most prevalent 'Country of Birth' with 11.5% of new arrivals in 2016 reporting compared to 11.1% as reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*.

The proportion of new arrivals indicating No Religion increased from 19.0% in 2011 to 20.4% in 2016. The most prevalent Religion reported was once again Islam, up from 19.0% in 2011 to 19.9% in 2016.

Interestingly for Language reported by new arrivals, whilst English remained most prevalent it dropped from 31.3% in 2011 to 20.6% in 2016. In contrast Hazaraghi grew from 5.1% in 2011 to 9.9% in 2016. The proportion of new arrivals stating Mandarin as their language more than doubled from 4.2% in 2011 to 9.9% in 2016 and Dari almost halved from 4.6% in 2011 to 2.5% in 2016.

Characteristics of New Arrivals to Mildura LGA (arriving between 2006 and August 2016), 2016

Country of Birth		Religion		Language	
Country	(No.) and %	Religion	(No.) and %	Language	(No.) and %
India	(300) 14.6%	No Religion, so described	(417) 20.4%	English	(423) 20.6%
Afghanistan	(236) 11.5%	Islam	(407) 19.9%	Hazaraghi	(202) 9.9%
Malaysia	(173) 8.4%	Western Catholic	(284) 13.9%	Mandarin	(202) 9.9%
Philippines	(130) 6.3%	Buddhism	(217) 10.6%	Punjabi	(130) 6.3%
New Zealand	(129) 6.3%	Hinduism	(162) 7.9%	Malayalam	(72) 3.5%
England	(112) 5.4%	Sikhism	(126) 6.2%	Malay	(60) 2.9%
China (excludes SARs & Taiwan)	(85) 4.1%	Christian, nfd	(69) 3.4%	Vietnamese	(53) 2.6%
Taiwan	(65) 3.2%	Not stated	(66) 3.2%	Cantonese	(53) 2.6%
Vietnam	(57) 2.8%	Anglican Church of Australia	(41) 2.0%	Tagalog	(52) 2.5%
South Africa	(52) 2.5%	Presbyterian	(34) 1.7%	Dari	(50) 2.5%
Sri Lanka	(46) 2.2%	Uniting Church	(34) 1.7%	Tamil	(49) 2.4%
Thailand	(43) 2.1%	Seventh-day Adventist	(27) 1.3%	Arabic	(44) 2.1%
Pakistan	(38) 1.8%	Pentecostal, nfd	(26) 1.3%	Tongan	(44) 2.1%
Tonga	(37) 1.8%	Baptist	(24) 1.2%	Filipino	(37) 1.8%
Remaining countries of birth	(553) 26.9%	Remaining religions	(109) 5.3%	Remaining languages	(578) 28.2%
Total	**2,056**	**Total**	**2,043**	**Total**	**2,049**

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology (Country of Birth): Numerator – Country of Birth / Denominator –Total Country of Birth
Proportions Methodology (Religion): Numerator – Religion / Denominator –Total Religion
Proportions Methodology (Language): Numerator – Language / Denominator –Total Language

4.32 Community engagement Education of New Arrivals 2016, ABS Census of Population and Housing (2017) (LGA) ***(Table 5.3, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

As was reported in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* the majority of new arrivals to the Mildura LGA do not have a 'non-school qualification' having indicated 'not applicable' (56.3%) on their Census of Population and Housing survey. Note the 'not applicable' option also includes 'Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification', 'Persons with no qualification', 'Persons still studying for a first qualification', and 'Persons aged under 15 years'.

Between 2006 and 2015 5.8% of New Arrivals identified as having a Post Graduate Degree level qualification compared to only 4.0% of those who arrived between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods. Similarly 10.5% of New Arrivals held an Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level qualification compared to only 9.6% of those who arrived between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods.

In contrast only 16.4% of New Arrivals between 2006 and 2015 identified as holding a Bachelor Degree Level qualification compared to 20.8% of those who arrived between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods. Similarly 9.8% of New Arrivals held a Certificate Level qualification compared to 11.1% of those who arrived between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods.

Non-School Qualification, Level of Education, 2016

Year of Arrival in Australia	Level of Education	(No.) %	Year of Arrival in Australia	Level of Education	(No.) %
Arrived 2006-2015	Not applicable*	(983) 56.3%	Arrived 1 Jan 2016 - 9 August 2016	Not applicable*	(149) 80.1%
	Bachelor Degree Level	(286) 16.4%		Bachelor Degree Level	(15) 8.1%
	Certificate Level	(172) 9.8%		Certificate Level	(5) 2.7%
	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	(183) 10.5%		Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	(13) 7.0%
	Postgraduate Degree Level	(102) 5.8%		Postgraduate Degree Level	(4) 2.2%
	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	(21) 1.2%		Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	(0) 0.0%
	TOTAL	**1,747**		**TOTAL**	**186**

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – Level of Education / Denominator –Total Level of Education
*Not applicable category comprises: Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification, Persons with no qualification, Persons still studying for a first qualification and Persons aged under 15 years

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4.33 New settler arrivals per 100,000 population, 2014/2015 Settlement Database, Department of Social Services, (LGA) TL / R

During 2014/2015 there were 258.3 new settler arrivals per 100,000 population in the Mildura LGA Mildura, less than half the Victorian rate of 682.5 per 100,000. There were sharply declining numbers of new settler arrivals occurring in the Mildura LGA by 2014/2015 LGA with Mildura ranked 29th amongst 79 LGAs.

New settler arrivals per 100,000 population, 2014/2015
Mildura 258.3
Victoria 682.5
Rank 29

Time Trend – sharply declining rates of new settler arrivals occurring by 2014/2015 are a reflection of state level figures ↓

Mildura 582.3
Victoria 1,415.1
Rank 30

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

According to the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees, the level of human displacement is the highest on record, with 51.2 million people counted as refugees, asylum seekers or internally displaced people in 2013. Forced displacement is primarily a result of persecution, conflict, and generalised violence, including sexual violence and/or human rights violations. Prolonged periods in refugee camps, experiences of war, the effects of torture and trauma, loss of or separation from family members, and dangerous journeys to Australia are among the highly traumatic experiences that differentiate refugees from most other migrants to Australia and impact greatly on their health and wellbeing (DHHS, 2015).

4.34 Humanitarian arrivals as a percentage of new settlers2014/2015 Settlement Database, Department of Social Services, (LGA) TL / R

Despite lower rates of new settlers in the Mildura LGA (as reported above) the proportion of new settlers identified as Humanitarian arrivals was significantly higher (42.3%) than the Victorian level (9.3%) achieving the Mildura LGA a rank of 5th amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs. Furthermore the proportion of new settlers identified as Humanitarian arrivals had increased significantly between reporting periods.

Humanitarian arrivals as a percentage of new settlers, 2014/2015
Mildura 42.3%
Victoria 9.3%
Rank 5

Time Trend – increasing proportion of new settlers identified as humanitarian in 2014/2015 ↑

Mildura 36.2%
Victoria 7.2%
Rank 2

Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017
Source: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

Domain 5: Victoria is liveable
Outcome 5.1: Victorians belong to resilient and liveable communities
INDICATOR – Increase neighbourhood liveability

5.1 Community engagement Social cohesion, Volunteering, 2016 ABS Census (LGA and SA1) TL ***(Table 5.4: Volunteering, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Drawing on 2016 ABS Census data reveals a higher proportion of Mildura LGA residents aged 15 years and over are volunteering (20.7%) than their Victorian counterparts (19.2%).

The 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing data reveals continuing trends between the 2011 and 2016 reporting periods as seen between the 2006 and 2011 reporting periods. For example:

- The Mildura LGA is volunteering at higher rates than their Melbourne counterparts (20.7% volunteering across the Mildura LGA compared to only 17.6% in Melbourne) yet lesser rates than their Regional Victorian counterparts (20.7% volunteering across the Mildura LGA compared to 24.3% across Regional Victoria).
- Within the Mildura LGA two SA1 groupings continue to show the highest rates of volunteerism – Mallee Track (47.5% of people volunteering, down slightly from 47.9% in 2011) and Ouyen / Walpeup (41.2% of people volunteering, up slightly from 39.9% in 2011)
- Within the Mildura LGA the Mildura North and South SA1 groupings show the lowest rates of volunteerism – 18.4% and 18.5% of people volunteering respectively, increasing slightly from the 'Mildura' grouping od 2011 (17.9%).
- A notable change was within the Nangiloc / Colignan SA1 Grouping which saw a decreased volunteering rate from 24.2% in 2011 down to only 18.5% in 2016.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group, Count of persons aged 15 years and over, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	Not a volunteer	Volunteer	Not stated	Total
Merbein	(2,594) 67.2%	(836) 21.7%	(430) 11.1%	3,861
Mildura North	(10,228) 69.7%	(2,702) 18.4%	(1,744) 11.9%	14,682
Mildura South	(8,401) 71.0%	(2,185) 18.5%	(1,237) 10.6%	11,827
Nichols Point	(227) 63.1%	(98) 27.2%	(34) 9.4%	360
Irymple	(3,249) 68.1%	(1,119) 23.5%	(403) 8.5%	4,769
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(635) 67.2%	(211) 22.3%	(106) 11.2%	945
Red Cliffs	(2,782) 67.6%	(812) 19.7%	(525) 12.7%	4,118
Millewa	(223) 66.2%	(89) 26.4%	(25) 7.4%	337
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(386) 66.0%	(108) 18.5%	(85) 14.5%	585
Ouyen / Walpeup	(579) 47.3%	(504) 41.2%	(139) 11.4%	1,224

Mallee Track	(256) 43.5%	(280) 47.5%	(50) 8.5%	589
Mildura LGA	**(29,800) 68.3%**	**(9,037) 20.7%**	**(4,814) 11.0%**	**43,642**
Robinvale	(1,779) 63.5%	(470) 16.8%	(551) 19.7%	2,803
NSW towns	(3,502) 63.5%	(1,285) 23.2%	(727) 13.2%	5,515
Regional Victoria **	(775,577) 66.1%	(285,322) 24.3%	(112,446) 9.6%	1,173,346
Melbourne ***	(2,757,157) 75.2%	(645,437) 17.6%	(262,923) 7.2%	3,665,512
Victoria	(3,536,796) 73.0%	(931,544) 19.2%	(377,362) 7.8%	4,845,709

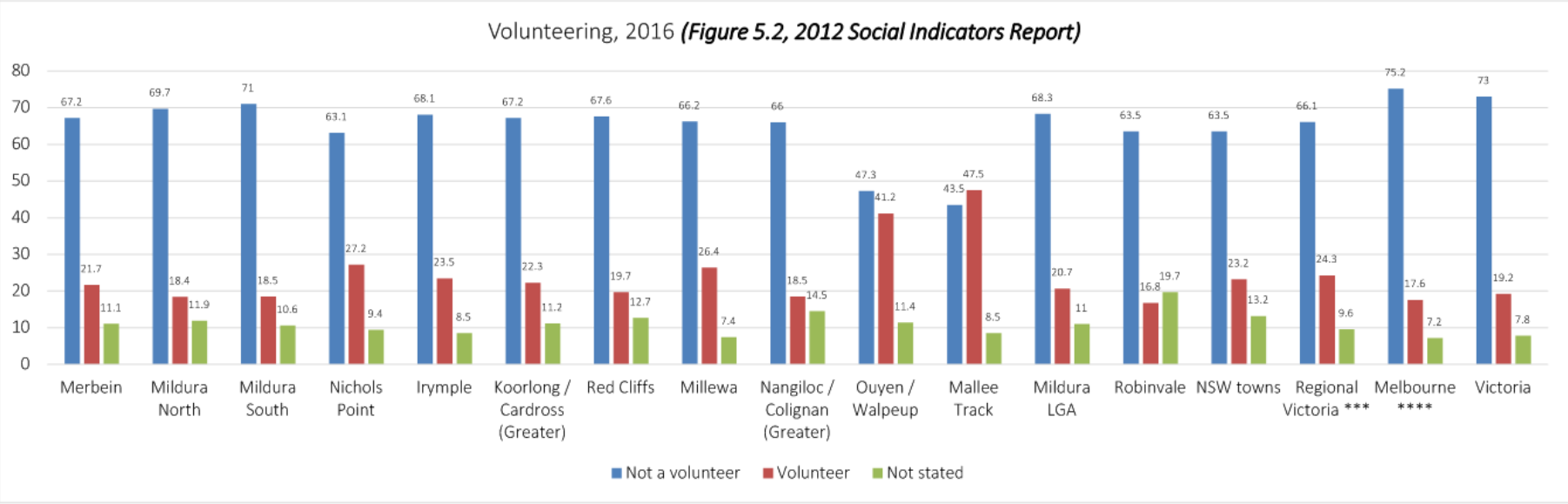
Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder

Proportions Methodology: Numerator – SA1 Grouping Volunteer status / Denominator – Total count of persons aged 15 years and over

* refer to Appendix 2 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.

** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography

*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)



5.2 Community engagement Social cohesion, Unpaid assistance to a Person with a Disability, 2016 ABS Census (SA1) ***(Table 5.3: Unpaid Assistance, 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Drawing on 2016 ABS Census data reveals a higher proportion of Mildura LGA residents aged 15 years and over are providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (12.1%, down slightly from 12.2% in 2011) than their Victorian counterparts (11.6%), yet a lesser proportion than their Regional Victorian counterparts (12.5%).

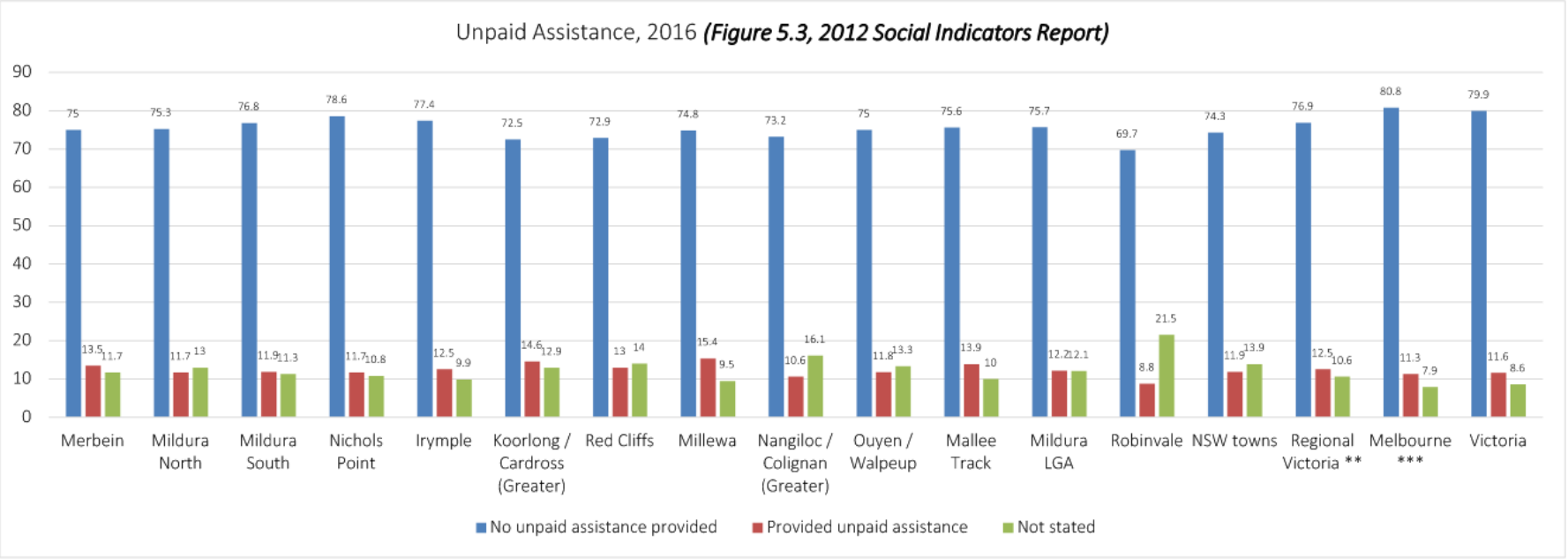
Similar to 2011 data presented in the *2012 Social Indicators Report* the communities within the Mildura LGA displayed relatively less variation in the level of unpaid assistance provided to residents with disability than was witnessed for the volunteering indicator. In 2011 unpaid assistance provided to residents with a disability ranged from a low of 9.8% in the SA1 Grouping of Nangiloc / Colignan to a high of 14.3% in Merbein. In 2016 unpaid assistance provided to residents with disability ranged from a low of 10.6%, again in the SA1 Grouping of Nangiloc / Colignan, to a high of 15.4% in Millewa. Once again higher levels of 'not stated' were a feature of the Nangiloc / Colignan SA1 Grouping results.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Count of persons aged 15 years and over, 2016

SA1 Grouping*	No unpaid assistance provided	Provided unpaid assistance	Not stated	Total
Merbein	(2,894) 75.0%	(520) 13.5%	(451) 11.7%	3,861
Mildura North	(11,056) 75.3%	(1,719) 11.7%	(1,909) 13.0%	14,682
Mildura South	(9,086) 76.8%	(1,409) 11.9%	(1,333) 11.3%	11,827
Nichols Point	(283) 78.6%	(42) 11.7%	(39) 10.8%	360
Irymple	(3,691) 77.4%	(598) 12.5%	(474) 9.9%	4,769
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	(685) 72.5%	(138) 14.6%	(122) 12.9%	945
Red Cliffs	(3,002) 72.9%	(536) 13.0%	(575) 14.0%	4,118
Millewa	(252) 74.8%	(52) 15.4%	(32) 9.5%	337
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	(428) 73.2%	(62) 10.6%	(94) 16.1%	585
Ouyen / Walpeup	(918) 75.0%	(144) 11.8%	(163) 13.3%	1,224
Mallee Track	(445) 75.6%	(82) 13.9%	(59) 10.0%	589
Mildura LGA	(33,028) 75.7%	(5,328) 12.2% ↓	(5,284) 12.1%	43,642
Robinvale	(1,954) 69.7%	(249) 8.8%	(602) 21.5%	2,803
NSW towns	(4,097) 74.3%	(655) 11.9%	(769) 13.9%	5,515
Regional Victoria **	(902,518) 76.9%	(146,748) 12.5%	(124,086) 10.6%	1,173,346
Melbourne ***	(2,963,241) 80.8%	(413,610) 11.3%	(288,662) 7.9%	3,665,512
Victoria	(3,870,068) 79.9%	(560,867) 11.6%	(414,770) 8.6%	4,845,709

Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Proportions Methodology: Numerator – SA1 Grouping Unpaid Assistance 'status' / Denominator – total population aged 15 years and over

* refer to Appendix 1 for SA1 Grouping methodology, NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas.
** Regional Victoria refers to the 2016 Census classification of 'Rest of Victoria' – which is the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography
*** Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA)



Domain 5: Victoria is liveable
Outcome 5.1: Victorians belong to resilient and liveable communities
INDICATOR – Increase adaptation to the impacts of climate change

"Heatwaves cause more deaths in Australia each year than any other natural disaster, and have a greater negative impact on population health than any other natural hazard" (Atkins, 2013).

Heatwaves are typically described as a minimum temperature over a prescribed duration that is likely to impact on the health of the community (Department of Human Services, 2009). Victoria has established a heat health alert which is issued when a predetermined threshold is reached. Mildura Municipality threshold is set at 34C. It is an average calculated by the predicted minimum and maximum temperatures (Mildura Rural City Council, 2015).

An increased risk of suffering heat related illness or death is generally due to the body's inability to cool effectively or inability to continue to cool at a rate greater than heat is produced. There are a number of people within our communities whom are at an increased risk of adverse effects during heatwaves, including the elderly, children under 5, persons with certain pre-existing medical conditions, people with lack of capacity to keep themselves cool and persons not acclimatised to the regions level of heat (Mildura Rural City Council, 2015).

Climate change plays a role in heatwaves and it is predicted that as climate change continues, heatwaves will increase in frequency, intensity and duration. Research undertaken for the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment by the Climate Impact Group at CSIRO suggests that the 'projected average number of summer days over 35°C at Mildura centre for 2030 and 2070' will climb from the current 23 days to 24-33 days in 2030 and 27-56 days in 2070 (Whetton, et al. 2002).

A combination of the effects of climate change added with an aging population and increased chronic disease results in increasing vulnerability within the community (Victorian Auditor General, 2014).

RETIRED 5.1.2.1 Excess death during extreme heat and heatwaves, Causes of Death ABS (regions)

Domain 5: Victoria is liveable
Outcome 5.2: Victorians have access to sustainable built and natural environments
INDICATOR – Increase environmental sustainability and quality

5.3 Kilowatts of Solar installed (Community), 2015-2016, PowerCor (LGA)

Kilowatts of Solar installed by Community, 2015-2016
Mildura 11,843

Time Trend – in 2013-2014 the community had installed 7,616 kilowatts of solar, this had increased to 11,843 kilowatts in 2015-2016, a cumulative difference of 4,227 kilowatts.

Kilowatts of Solar installed by Community, 2013-2014
Mildura 7,616

Source: MRCC (unpublished) accessed June 2017.

5.4 Kilowatts of Solar installed (Council), 2016-2017, PowerCor (LGA)

Kilowatts of Solar installed by Mildura Rural City Council, 2016-2017
Mildura 355.2

Time Trend – in 2013-2014 Council had installed 179 kilowatts of solar, this had increased to 355.2 kilowatts in 2016-2017, a cumulative difference of 176.2 kilowatts.

Kilowatts of Solar installed by Mildura Rural City Council, 2013-2014
Mildura 179.0

Source: MRCC (unpublished) accessed June 2017.

5.5 5.2.1.4 Proportion of the population with reticulated drinking water that complies with the *E. coli* water quality standard, 2015/2016, Annual report on drinking water quality in Victoria Department of Health and Human Services (water sampling locality)

Escherichia coli (also known as *E. coli*) is a type of faecal coliform bacteria. The presence of *E. coli* is an indicator of the presence of contamination from human or animal waste. Its presence most likely indicates a breach of a water quality treatment barrier or contamination during the distribution of the water, and is used an indicator for the presence of microbial pathogens.

The *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* regulates the quality of drinking water supplies. It places obligations on water suppliers and water storage managers to provide safe, good-quality drinking water (DHHS, 2017b).

Under section 22 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003*, water agency and council officers are required to immediately report to the department if they believe, or suspect on reasonable grounds, that water supplied, or to be supplied, for drinking:

- may cause an illness
- may transmit an illness
- may contain a pathogen, substance, chemical or blue-green algae toxin, alone or in combination, at levels that may pose a risk to human health
- may cause widespread public complaint.

The Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2015 were made under s. 56 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* and came into operation on 18 July 2015 replacing the 2005 Regulations. The Regulations 2005 required that 98% of drinking water samples be free of *E. coli* (where each water locality must take one water sample per week). The drinking water quality standard in the Regulations 2015 has been strengthened by requiring all drinking water samples to be free of *E. coli*, with the exception of any false-positive sample.

Following any *E. coli* detection, water agencies are required to undertake a thorough investigation to determine if the result is representative of the drinking water in the water sampling locality. The intent is to create a consistent and thorough approach to *E. coli* investigations across Victoria to identify failures and avoid contamination of drinking water supplies; this investigation does not replace or delay immediate response or corrective actions (DHHS, 2017b).

Two water suppliers provide drinking water to residents of the Mildura LGA, Lower Murray Water and Grampians Wimmera Mallee Water. Neither supplier provides water only to Mildura LGA residents (i.e. their supply area extends outside the Mildura LGA boundary).

There are six water sampling localities within the Mildura LGA: Ouyen (GWMWater), Underbool (GWMWater), Irymple (Lower Murray Water), Merbein (Lower Murray Water), Mildura (Lower Murray Water) and Red Cliffs (Lower Murray Water).

In **2013/2014** no water sampling localities within the Mildura LGA were identified by the Department of Health and Human Services (Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality in Victoria, 2013-14, DHHS) as not meeting drinking water quality standards regarding E. coli.

In **2014/2015** no water sampling localities within the Mildura LGA were identified by the Department of Health and Human Services (Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality in Victoria, 2014-15, DHHS) as not meeting drinking water quality standards regarding E. coli.

In **2015/2016** no water sampling localities within the Mildura LGA were identified by the Department of Health and Human Services (Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality in Victoria, 2015-16, DHHS) as not meeting drinking water quality standards regarding E. coli.

Source:
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/water/drinking-water-in-victoria/drinking-water-quality-annual-report Accessed 16/06/2017
http://www.lmw.vic.gov.au/LowerMurrayWaterSite/media/AnnualReports/Drinking%20Water/LMW_AnnualDrinkingWaterQualityReport_2016.pdf Accessed 17/06/2016
http://www.gwmwater.org.au/about-us/annual-reports Accessed 16/06/2017

5.6 Enteric Diseases, 2017, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) Department of Health and Human Services (LGA)

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), salmonellosis infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 28 (54.0)
Victoria 3,234 (58.2)

Time Trend – Mildura decreased from 30 salmonellosis infection notifications in 2014 to 28 notifications in 2017 ↓

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), salmonellosis infection, 2014
Mildura 30 (rate not available)
Victoria 3690

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Campylobacter infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 19 (36.6)
Victoria 6,860 (122.2)

Time Trend – Mildura decreased from 31 Campylobacter infection notifications in 2014 to 19 notifications in 2017 ↓

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Campylobacter infection, 2014
Mildura 31 (rate not available)
Victoria 7,236

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Cryptosporidiosis, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 1 (0.0)
Victoria 1,185 (21.2)

Time Trend – Mildura decreased from 5 Cryptosporidiosis notifications in 2014 to 1 notification in 2017 ↓

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Cryptosporidiosis, 2014
Mildura 5 (rate not available)
Victoria 650

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Listeriosis, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 0 (0.0)
Victoria 19 (0.3)

Time Trend – Mildura remained stable with no Listeriosis notifications occurring in 2014 or in 2017 →

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Listeriosis, 2014
Mildura 0 (rate not available)
Victoria 21

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

5.7 Vector Borne Diseases, 2017, Public Health Event Surveillance System (PHESS) Department of Health and Human Services (LGA)

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Barmah Forest virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 2 (3.9)
Victoria 19 (0.3)

Time Trend – Mildura increased from 0 Barmah Forest virus infection notifications in 2014 to 2 notifications in 2017 ↑

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Barmah Forest virus infection, 2014
Mildura 0 (rate not available)
Victoria 18

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Chikungunya virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 0 (0.0)
Victoria 34 (0.6)

Time Trend – Mildura remained unchanged with no reported cases of Chikungunya virus infection in 2014 or in 2017 →

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Chikungunya virus infection, 2014
Mildura 0 (rate not available)
Victoria 22

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary

http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Dengue virus infection, 2017, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria
Mildura 2 (3.9)
Victoria 245 (4.2)

Time Trend – Mildura increased from 0 Dengue virus infection notifications in 2014 to 2 notifications in 2017 ↑

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Dengue virus infection, 2014
Mildura 0 (rate not available)
Victoria 331

*Notes for interpreting data:
- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Ross River virus infection, 2016, Surveillance* of notifiable conditions in Victoria, 2017
Mildura 57 (98.4)
Victoria 1,964 (34.7)

Time Trend – Mildura increased from 22 Ross River virus infection notifications in 2014 to 57 notifications in 2017 ↑

Annual Totals (and rate per 100,000#), Ross River virus infection, 2014
Mildura 22 (rate not available)
Victoria 208

*Notes for interpreting data:

- Data presented in this publication relate to notifications received by the department and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease.
- Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where the infection was acquired.

Rate per 100,000 for the 12 month period 07-Jan-2017 to 06-Jan-2018 calculated using ABS 2011 estimated resident population (51,848) for Mildura and (5,534,526) for Victoria.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/search-infectious-diseases-data/victorian-summary
http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/downloads/daily_reports/rptLGS_MilduraRC_GR.pdf
Accessed 09/01/2018

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5.8 Environmental indicators Waste management, Community water usage, 2015/2016, Lower Murray Water (LGA, Mildura, Red Cliffs, Robinvale) ***(Section 10.2 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

Review of community water usage for both residential and non-residential areas within the Mildura LGA shows universal increases from the 2012 data presented in the *2012 Social Indicators Report*. For example the Mildura Area and Mildura LGA both increased residential usage from 0.41 in 2012 to 0.53 in 2015/16 (for Mildura Area) and from 0.40 in 2012 to 0.52 in 2015/2016 for Mildura LGA. The largest increase were witnessed in the non-residential water usage, with the Mildura LGA increasing from 0.94 in 2012 to 1.36 in 2015/2016.

Water Use (ML per assessment), Residential and Non-Residential – 2015/16

Area	Units	Residential	Non-Residential
Mildura	ML per assessment	0.53	1.23
Red Cliffs	ML per assessment	0.46	3.04
Robinvale	ML per assessment	0.51	1.01
MRCC	ML per assessment	0.52	1.36

Note: Mildura includes Merbein and Irymple. Robinvale not included in the MRCC total.
Source: Lower Murray Water commissioned data (June, 2017)

5.9 Household Water Conservation rates, 2011, VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 (LGA) TL

Household Water Conservation was measured in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey. Respondents were asked if their household had engaged in a list of water conservation methods, including the collection of waste water from washing machines, showers or sinks.

Findings from the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey reveal higher levels of household water conservation in the Mildura LGA (49.0%) than witness across Victoria more broadly (41.3%).

Household Water Conservation, 2011
Mildura 49.0%
Victoria 41.3%

http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/mildura Accessed 29/04/2017

5.10 Environmental indicators Community energy usage, Powercor Australia Ltd (2017), (LGA) ***(Section 10.3 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

In the *2012 Social Indicators Report* two measures were reported against 'Community energy usage' for the financial years 2006/07 to 2010/11. The first of these measures was 'Energy Use (Mwh) per Economic Activity (GVA)' by the industrial, commercial and agricultural sectors and second 'Domestic Energy Use (Mwh) per Capita'.

This same data was commissioned from Powercor for the financial years 2011/12 to 2016/17. Powercor advised that the collection of this data changed significantly in 2013 when Powercor moved to utilising actual data from smart meters (AMI metering) stored and analysed through SAP HANA.

Smart meters or AMI metering
The smart meter program (sometimes called the Advanced Metering Infrastructure or AMI program) was initiated by the Victorian Government in 2006. It has since been reviewed and enhanced by successive Governments, most recently in 2011. The smart meter roll-out, with smart meters replacing analogue meters in all Victorian homes and small and medium sized businesses, began in October 2009 and was completed in 2013.

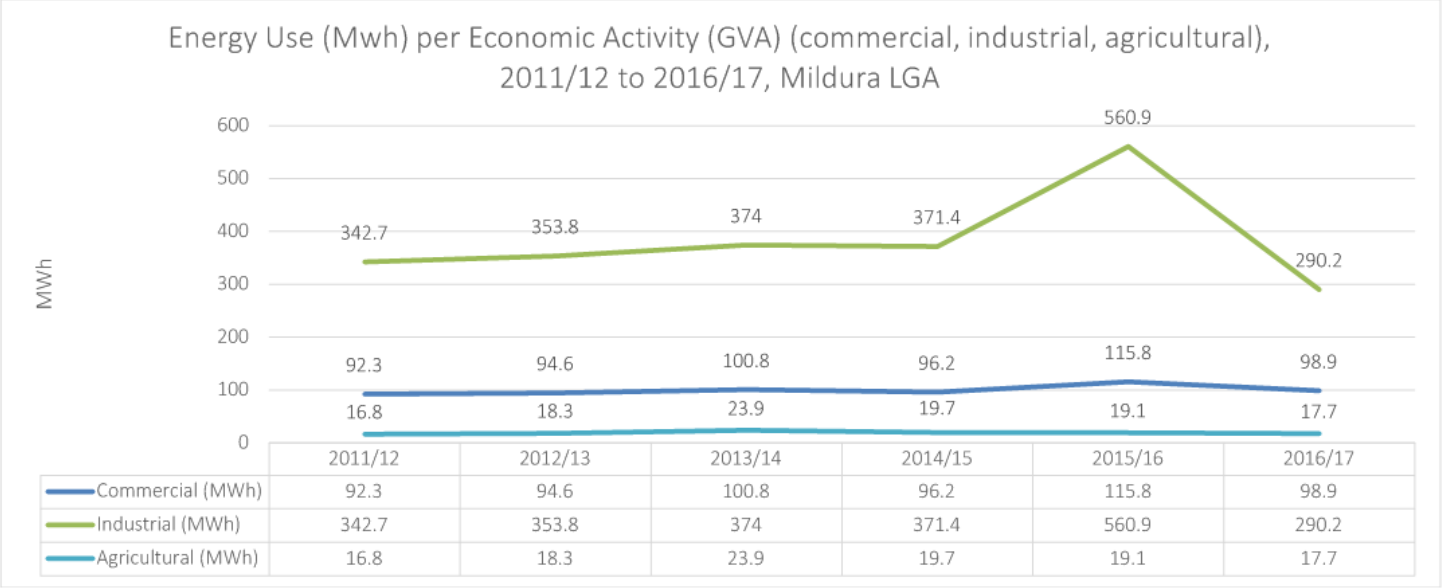
Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) is a composite technology composed of several elements: consumption meters, a two-way communications channel and a data repository (meter data management). Jointly, they support all phases of the meter data life cycle — from data acquisition to final provisioning of energy consumption information to end customers. Within the energy sector smart meters record electricity usage every 30 minutes and automatically send this data to your electricity distributor, who will pass it to your electricity retailer.
Source: http://www.gartner.com/it-glossary/advanced-metering-infrastructure-ami accessed 19/07/2017
https://www.powercor.com.au/our-services/smart-meters/how-smart-meters-work/ accessed 19/10/2017

SAP HANA
SAP HANA is an in-memory, column-oriented, relational database management system developed and marketed by SAP SE. Its primary function as a database server is to store and retrieve data as requested by the applications. In addition, it performs advanced analytics (predictive analytics, spatial data processing, text analytics, text search, streaming analytics, graph data processing) and includes ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) capabilities as well as an application server.
Source: https://www.sap.com/australia/products/hana.html# accessed 19/10/2017

Raw data provided by Powercor

	Commercial (MWh)	Industrial (MWh)	Agricultural (MWh)	Domestic (MWh)		Commercial Customers	Industrial Customers	Agricultural Customers	Domestic Customers
2011-12	276,151	159,361	38,565	128,936		2,993	465	2,297	22,605
2012-13	285,187	164,163	42,022	192,538		3,016	464	2,294	22,818
2013-14	308,078	172,772	53,798	174,392		3,056	462	2,254	23,121
2014-15	295,964	172,691	44,879	181,140		3,078	465	2,273	23,391
2015-16	363,781	277,098	43,325	190,474		3,142	494	2,267	23,670
2016-17	302,530	157,582	39,965	181,876		3,058	543	2,263	23,922

Energy Use (Mwh) per Economic Activity (GVA) (commercial, industrial, agricultural), 2011/12 to 2016/17, (LGA)



Source: Powercor (2017) (pers. comm.)
Methodology: numerator - Energy Usage by segment / denominator - customers per segment

Source: Powercor (2017) (pers. comm.)

Methodology: numerator Domestic Energy Usage / denominator number of Domestic customers

RETIRED MEASURE Environmental indicators Vegetation cover

5.11 Environmental indicators Land management practices, Irrigation Methods for permanent plantings (by Area, ha), 2015, SunRISE (2015) (LGA) ***(Table 10.8 2012 Social Indicators Report)***

In the *2012 Social Indicators Report* it was noted: "Environmental land management practices are becoming more commonplace within the region. This is evidenced by the increasing use of drip irrigation methods as well as the significant increase in the area of local agricultural land, which is covered by an Environmental Management Plan" (p.70).

Two measures were reported to support this comment, the Area of Agricultural Land with Environmental Management Plans and the Prominence of Irrigation Methods (by Area, ha). In discussion with Mildura Rural City Council the measure regarding the Area of Agricultural Land with Environmental Management Plans was removed from Social Indicators reporting on the basis the data for this measure was not accurately captured, Council staff added that the data for this measure presented in the 2012 report was almost certainly incorrect.

The second measure, the Prominence of Irrigation Methods (by Area, ha), was revised for this report (and should be for reports ongoing). In the *2012 Social Indicators Report* this measure presented data for the Victorian Murray-Mallee Region, a region significantly larger than the Mildura LGA (drawn from the Mallee Catchment Management Authority *2012 Mallee Horticulture Crop Report).* In the table below this data is presented for the Mildura LGA only and should be used in place of data presented in earlier Social Indicators Reports. This data is drawn from the report compiled for Mildura Rural City Council by SunRISE Mapping and Research, a division of Mallee Family Care Incorporated, completed in May 2016 with figures from 1997 to 2015.

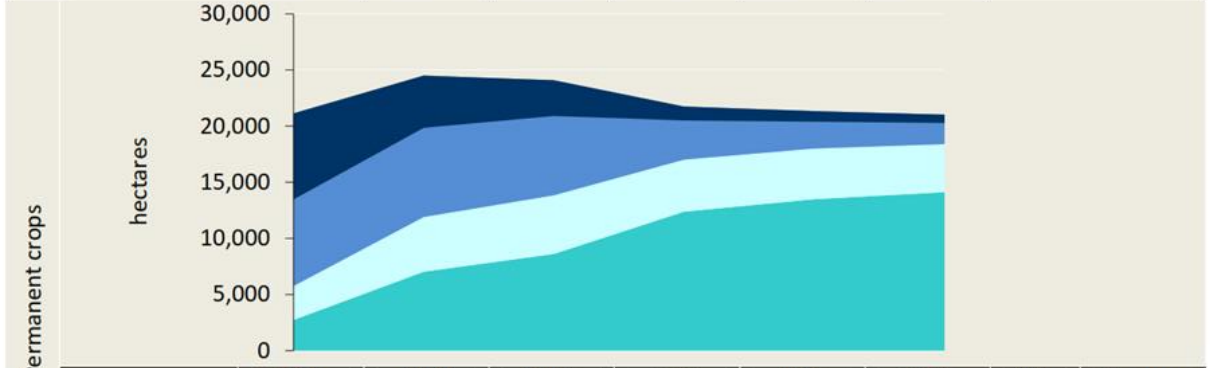
The data collated and presented by SunRISE Mapping and Research for the Mildura LGA reveals an overall decrease in irrigated permanent plantings of 110 ha from 21,135 ha in 1997 to 21,025 ha in 2015 (with a peak of 24,505 ha in 2003).

The most significant change from 1997 to 2015 was in irrigation method. In 1997 drip irrigation formed only 13% of all irrigation methods (or 2,725 ha of a total of 21,135 ha), by 2015 this proportion had increased to 67% (or 14,115 ha of a total of 21,025 ha) an increase of 11,390 ha between 1997 and 2015. By contrast surface irrigation decreased from 36% of all irrigation methods (or 7,675 ha of a total of 21,135 ha) in 1997 to only 4% of all irrigation methods in 2015 (or 745 ha of a total of 21,025 ha) an overall decrease of 6,930 ha. Overhead irrigation decreased by 5,830 ha during the same time period.

	1997 (ha)	2003 (ha)	2006 (ha)	2009 (ha)	2012 (ha)	2015 (ha)
Drip	2,725	7,025	8,610	12,380	13,490	14,115
Low level	3,025	4,880	5,230	4,640	4,520	4,285
Overhead	7,710	7,940	7,065	3,485	2,385	1,880
Surface	7,675	4,660	3,185	1,240	945	745

Source: Sue Argus, 2016, Summary report: Irrigated crops of the Mildura LGA 1997 to 2015. SunRISE Mapping & Research.

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Irrigation type	1997 (ha)	2003 (ha)	2006 (ha)	2009 (ha)	2012 (ha)	2015 (ha)	% in 2015	Change 1997-2015
Drip	2,725	7,025	8,610	12,380	13,490	14,115	67%	11,390
Low level	3,025	4,880	5,230	4,640	4,520	4,285	20%	1,260
Overhead	7,710	7,940	7,065	3,485	2,385	1,880	9%	-5,830
Surface	7,675	4,660	3,185	1,240	945	745	4%	-6,930
Total	21,135	24,505	24,090	21,745	21,340	21,025	100%	-110

Figure 7: Irrigation methods for permanent plantings 1997 to 2015

RETIRED MEASURE Environmental indicators Land management practices, Area of Agricultural Land with Environmental Management Plans, Mildura Rural City Council

5.12 Household Waste Recycling rates, 2011, Sustainability Victoria reported in Community Indicators Victoria, 2011 (LGA)

Data on Household Waste Recycling are obtained from an annual survey conducted by Sustainability Victoria which collects information on the kerbside service activities provided by local government. This data reveals that Mildura LGA residents are recycling at less than half the rate of their Victorian counterparts (22.4% versus 45.0%).

Household Waste Recycling rates, 2011
Mildura 22.4%
Victoria 45.0%

http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/mildura Accessed 29/04/2017

5.13 Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill, 2015/2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (LGA) TL

Data collected by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning regarding 'kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill' during 2015/2016 indicates this is occurring across the Mildura LGA at 32.99% compared to Victoria at 42.92%.

Percentage of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins that is diverted from landfill, 2015/2016
Mildura 32.99%
Victoria 42.92%

Time Trend proportion of kerbside waste diverted from landfill remaining stable between 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 ↓

Percentage of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins that is diverted from landfill, 2014/2015
Mildura 33.00%
Victoria 40.86%

https://knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au/councils/mildura/reports/waste-collection Accessed 22/05/2017

Service Accessibility and Utilisation
Outcome: Mildura LGA residents can access the services they require at the scale and time required
Indicator: services are accessible

S.1 Utilisation of selected health services per 1,000 population, 2014-15, Department of Health (LGA) TL / R

In 2014-2015 across the four service areas identified below (HACC clients aged less than 65 years, HACC clients aged 65 years plus, drug and alcohol clients and registered mental health clients) the Mildura LGA had higher service utilisation per 1,000 population than their Victorian counterparts. This was particularly so for registered mental health clients which was more than twice the Victorian rate (24.0 per 1,000 versus 11.9 per 1,000) achieving Mildura LGA a rank of 6th amongst the 79 Victorian LGAs on this measure.

Between the 2011-2012 and 2014-2015 reporting periods there was an increase in Mildura LGA drug and alcohol clients (10.9 per 1,000 up from 9.3 per 1,000) and a decrease in registered mental health clients 24.0 per 1,000 down slightly from 26.2 per 1,000). HACC client data cannot be compared due to changes in the reported age cohorts over the time periods.

Utilisation of selected health services per 1,000 population, 2014-15, Mildura

Area	HACC clients aged less than 65 years per 1,000 target population (rank)	HACC clients aged 65 years and over per 1,000 target population	Drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population	Registered mental health clients per 1,000 population
Mildura	366.9 **(37)**	931.0 **(39)**	10.9 **(5) ↑**	24.0 **(6) ↓**
Victoria	305.3	737.8	5.0	11.9

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, 2015 Mildura (RC) Profile
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/data/mallee-area-2015 Accessed 11/06/2017

Utilisation of selected health services per 1,000 population, 2011-12, Mildura

In 2011-2012 across the four service areas identified below (HACC clients aged 0-69, HACC clients aged 70 plus, drug and alcohol clients and registered mental health clients) the Mildura LGA had higher service utilisation per 1,000 population than their Victorian counterparts. This was particularly so for registered mental health clients which was more than twice the Victorian rate (26.2 per 1,000 versus 10.3 per 1,000).

Area	HACC clients aged 0-69 per 1,000 target population	HACC clients aged 70 plus per 1,000 target population	Drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population	Registered mental health clients per 1,000

				population
Mildura	342.1	469.2	9.3	26.2
Victoria	196.9	339.6	5.1	10.3

Source: Victorian Government Department of Health, 2013, 2012 Regional health status profiles Loddon Mallee region.
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/2012-Regional-Health-Status-Profile-Loddon-Mallee-Region accessed 10/05/2017

S.2 Percentage who believe there are good facilities and services in the LGA, 2008, Victorian Population Health Survey (LGA) TL / R

A lesser proportion of Mildura LGA residents believe 'there are good facilities and services in the LGA' than their Victorian counterparts, however this is not current data and more recent data has not been reported from subsequent Victorian Population Health Surveys.

Percentage who believe there are good facilities and services in the LGA, 2008
Mildura 83.6%
Victoria 85.2%
Rank 30

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, 2014 Mildura (RC) Profile
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/Mildura%20RC Accessed 13/03/2017

S.3 Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months, with main reason being cost of service (modelled estimates) (ASR per 100), 2014, Public Health Information Development Unit (2017) (LGA) TL

Based on modelled estimates calculated by PHIDU for the Social Health Atlas of Australia more Mildura LGA residents 'aged 18 years and over experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months, with main reason being cost of service' than their Victorian peers (2.3 per 100 versus 1.6 per 100).

Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over who experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months, with main reason being cost of service (modelled estimates) (ASR per 100), 2014
Mildura 2.3
Victoria 1.6

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published June 2017
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 20/07/2017

S.4 Percentage of GP attendances(a) bulk-billed(b), 2014/15, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)

At both the 2013/14 and 2014/15 reporting periods there were more Mildura LGA residents receiving bulk billed GP attendances than their Victorian counterparts (90.0% versus 84.3% in 2014/2015).

Percentage of GP attendances bulk-billed, 2014/15
Mildura 90.0%
Australia 84.3%

Time Trend – slightly decreasing percentage of GP attendances bulk-billed between 2013/14 and 2014/15 ↓

Percentage of GP attendances bulk-billed, 2013/14
Mildura 90.2%
Australia 83.4%

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of Department of Human Services, Medicare Benefits statistics 2014–15.
http://myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn205#_ Accessed 07/06/2017

S.5 Persons aged 18 years and over who delayed purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it, 2010, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA) TL / R

Data analysed and presented by PHIDU in the Social Health Atlas of Australia for the 2010 period indicates 13.7 (per 100) Mildura LGA residents aged 18 years and over delayed purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it compared to only 11.1 (per 100) of their Victorian peers achieving the Mildura LGA a rank of 17th of the 79 Victorian LGAs.

Persons aged 18 years and over who delayed purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it (ASR per 100, modelled estimates), 2010
Mildura 13.7
Victoria 11.1
Rank 17

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017
Source: Department of Health Data Sheet, https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles Accessed 13/06/2017

S.6 Persons aged 18 years and over who had difficulty accessing services, 2010, Public Health Information Development Unit (2016) (LGA) TL

Data analysed and presented by PHIDU in the Social Health Atlas of Australia for the 2010 period indicates 37.9 (per 100) Mildura LGA residents aged 18 years and over had 'difficulty accessing services' compared to only 27.9 (per 100) of their Victorian peers.

Persons aged 18 years and over who had difficulty accessing services (ASR per 100, modelled estimates), 2010
Mildura 37.9
Victoria 27.9

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area. Published August 2016
http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlases-of-australia-local-government-areas Accessed: 15/04/2017

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APPENDIX 1 - Data Sources and Collection Tools

A broad range of data sources were drawn on in the development of the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report. In some instances the data source is also the agency that collected the data, for example the Australian Bureau of Statistics' using the Census of Population and Housing. On other occasions the data source is an agency or organisation that draws on and (often) undertakes analysis of data collected by other agencies. For example the Social Health Atlas, compiled by Public Health Information Development Unit, draws on and analyses data from a range of agencies to present a specific measure. For all measures presented in this report the data source, including the collection agency and analysing agency, are documented accordingly.

The main data collection agencies and their specific collection 'tools' are listed below.

Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2016 Census of Population and Housing The Census of Population and Housing (Census) is Australia's largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The aim of the Census is to accurately collect data on the key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a comprehensive snapshot of Australia's people, their housing, and where they live. It offers information for small geographic areas and for small population groups, as well as for states, territories and the country as a whole.

The most recent Census of Population and Housing was undertaken in 2016, this data is presented throughout the report, with time trend data drawing on the 2011 Census data collection.

Department of Health and Human Services - Victorian Population Health Survey
The Victorian Population Health Survey (VPHS) program was established in 1998 and collects information at the State, regional and local government area levels about the health, lifestyle and wellbeing of adult Victorians aged 18 years and over. The survey follows an established method to collect relevant, timely and valid health information which is applied to policy development and strategic planning.

Information is collected via computer assisted telephone interview on overall self-rated health status, level of psychological distress, body mass index (to determine weight status), the presence of chronic diseases, nutrition, physical activity, smoking and alcohol consumption. Information is also collected on participation in screening for bowel cancer, cervical cancer, breast cancer, high blood pressure, cholesterol and high blood sugar in addition to community participation, levels of social support and connections with others. Interviews are conducted in the major non-English languages in Victoria to ensure people of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are represented.

The most recent VPHS data available at the LGA level is from the 2014 data collection. It is this 2014 data that is presented throughout this report, with time trend data drawing on the 2011-2012 VPHS data collection.

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey
Accessed 25/04/2017

Department of Education and Training - Victorian Child Health and Wellbeing Survey was first carried out in 2006 and again in 2009 and 2013 and will be repeated again later this year (2017). Five thousand telephone interviews were carried out in 2006 and 2009 increasing to 7,000 in 2013. Interviews are conducted with parents or carers of Victorian children aged from birth to 12 years. At each iteration, the survey is sampled at an Area level so results are only available at that geography. No reliable results are available at LGA level. As a result, throughout this report, results are presented for the Mallee Region. The results, which are made available through the VCAMS Portal, presented in this Report are for the 2013 survey findings.

Department of Education and Training - Victorian Student Health & Wellbeing Survey (About You or VSHAWS)
This online survey was implemented for the first time in 2014 in Victorian schools with Years 5, 8 and 11. About You collected important information about the health development, learning, safety and wellbeing of these children and young people and covers topics relating to nutrition, health, physical activity, safety, life satisfaction, and family relationships. It also includes direct height and weight measurement of students in a subsample of schools in order to provide state-wide estimates of overweight and obesity. The Survey (14,000 young people) was sampled at an Area level so results are only available at that geography. No reliable results are available at LGA level.

About You was most recently completed in 2016. These 2016 results have not yet been analysed as a result data reported through the VCAMS Portal is drawn from the 2014 About You Survey. It is this 2014 data presented in the State of Mildura Rural City Report.

Department of Education and Training - On Track
On Track is a large-scale survey designed to monitor the destination outcomes of Year 12 or equivalent completers and early school leavers six months after leaving school. This information provides insights into post-school destinations and pathways, and highlights the diversity of pathways young people pursue after leaving secondary school. The On Track survey involves students from all Victorian school sectors.

Consent to participate in the On Track surveys is required to enable the Department to contact school leavers. Consent is sought via a question on the students' Victorian Curriculum Assessment and Authority (VCAA) enrolment form completed when a student enrols in a senior secondary unit. Students who consent to participate in the survey are contacted six months after leaving school. Participation in the survey is voluntary and school leavers may opt-out of completing the survey when contacted.

Year 12 or equivalent completers are defined as those who completed a Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE), International Baccalaureate (IB) or Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (VCAL, Senior or Intermediate). The sample includes those who completed such qualifications in schools, or in TAFE institutions, or Adult and Community Education providers. http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/pages/ontrack.aspx Accessed 09/05/2017.

Data drawn from the 2015 On Track Survey is utilised in this report.

The Social Research Centre (ANU) - The Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI) is a self-report questionnaire that asks children in Grade 4 and Grade 7 about their thoughts, feelings and experiences in school and in the community. The MDI is a comprehensive population-based measure that helps gain a deeper understanding of children's health and well-being during middle childhood.

The MDI uses a strengths-based approach to assess five areas of development that are strongly linked to children's well-being, health and academic achievement. It focuses on highlighting the protective factors and assets that are known to support and optimise development in middle childhood. These areas are: *Social and Emotional Development*,

Physical Health and Well-Being, *Connectedness*, *Use of After-School Time* and *School Experiences*. Each of these dimensions is made up of several measures and each measure is made up of one or more questions. The results for key MDI measures are summarised by two indices:
The **Well-Being Index** consists of measures relating to children's physical health and social and emotional development that are of critical importance during the middle years: Optimism, Self- Esteem, Happiness, Absence of Sadness and General Health.
The Assets Index consists of measures of key assets that help to promote children's positive development and well-being. Assets are resources and influences present in children's lives such as supportive relationships and enriching activities. The MDI measures four types of assets: Adult Relationships, Peer Relationships, Nutrition and Sleep, and After-School Activities.

Eleven school districts participated in the Grade 4 and Grade 7 2016 MDI trial, of which Mildura was one. For this reason comparison data to Victoria as a whole is not available. This report compares the Mildura school district results to all of the MDI data collected as part of the 2016 MDI Trial (reported as 'all participating Districts'). When making comparisons, it is important to consider the distribution of participating schools and school districts.

This report draws on the 2016 MDI data collection as reporting in the 2017 Middle Years Development Instrument Grade 4 and Grade 7 reports for the School District and Community of Mildura. www.mdi.srcentre.com.au

Department of Health & Human Services - Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset
The Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) provides a comprehensive dataset of the causes, effects and nature of illness, and the use of health services in Victoria. The VAED supports health service planning, policy formulation, epidemiological research and public hospital funding under the casemix system. All Victorian public and private hospitals, including rehabilitation centres, extended care
https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vaed Accessed 27/04/2017

Data drawn from various Victorian Admitted Episodes Datasets are utilised in this report.

VicHealth Indicators survey
The *VicHealth Indicators Survey* is a Victorian-focused population level survey. The survey was first undertaken in 2007 (as *Community Indicators Victoria*) and again in 2011 as 'VicHealth Indicators'. The focus of the survey is on the social determinants of health, rather than health outcomes and as such is based on core questions related to individual and community health and wellbeing, critical to inform decisions about public health priorities. The aim of the survey is to provide information at a Local Government Area level to assist with the development of Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plans. The 2007 CIV data is no longer accessible online without being specifically commissioned so in some instances Time Trends cannot be presented. The *VicHealth Indicators Survey* compliments other Victorian population health surveys such as the *Victorian Government's Victorian Population Health Survey (VPHS)* and when combined, these two data sets enable local government planners to gain a comprehensive picture of health and wellbeing in Victoria. The survey is conducted by telephone interviews in each of Victoria's 79 LGAs, with a total sample of 22,819 participants aged 18 and over.

The VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 includes 32 indicators across the areas of wellbeing, safety, mental wellbeing, gender equality in relationships, physical activity, healthy eating and alcohol. Several items in the VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 were included in the Community Indicators Victoria Survey in 2007 and the VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011, allowing analysis of changes over time for these items.

Data drawn from the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey is utilised in this report.

Source: https://www.google.com.au/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Mildura+LGA+Profile+vichealth+Indicators+survey+2015+results&* Accessed: 13/03/2017

Department of Education and Training - The School Entrant Health Questionnaire (SEHQ) is a parent report instrument that records parent's concerns and observations about their child's health and wellbeing as they begin primary school in Victoria. The questionnaire was developed and piloted in 1996–97 as part of the Victorian School Nursing Redevelopment Program and has been distributed to parents and guardians of preparatory (Prep) grade children in Victorian primary schools since mid-1997. The intention of the questionnaire is to assist parents to identify health and wellbeing concerns; and provide nurses with a clinical tool to assess the health and wellbeing of each Prep grade child by providing detailed information on parental concerns. Findings from SEHQ analysis inform planning and service delivery of the Program.

Data drawn from the 2014 School Entrant Health Questionnaire is utilised in this report.

Victoria Police - The Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) online database is fully relational and stores information about all crimes bought to the notice of police as well as family incidents and missing persons. It also includes details on locations and persons involved. LEAP is a dynamic case management and data storage database designed primarily for operational policing purposes. Victoria Police update existing records with new information as it becomes available, and revise records when investigation identifies additional information. The Central Data Entry Bureau of Victoria Police also amends records when quality control checks identify inaccurate or incomplete information. Only the most serious offence which best describes a distinct course of criminal conduct is recorded in official crime statistics, even though an offender may be charged with other offences resulting from the one incident.

Police officers are required to complete a family violence report when they attend a family violence incident. Since 1 September 2004 police officers are also required to complete a family violence risk assessment report and these are available on LEAP from 9 December 2005.

Data drawn from the 2017 LEAP database is largely utilised in this report.

VicRoads - CrashStats provides access to road crash data to anyone who wants to better understand road safety trends in Victoria. VicRoads provides crash statistics to organisations, researchers and the general public to help with education, research and the development of road safety programs and initiatives.

VicRoads - Road Crash Information System Road Crash Information System (RCIS) is an online database providing crash data from Victorian road incidents dating back to 1987. This information is sourced from Victoria Police. RCIS also provides tools for analysing road crashes in Victoria. This data allows local government based road safety practitioners to better understand some of the key issues about road crashes and to tailor road safety initiatives for local communities. Access to RCIS is restricted due to the sensitive nature of the data. RCIS is available to state and local government road asset managers.

2011 - 2017 data drawn from the Road Crash Information System is utilised in this report.

Source: https://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/safety-and-road-rules/safety-statistics/crash-statistics Accessed 10/04/2017

APPENDIX 2 – Geographical Areas and Alignments

Measures within the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report are presented at various geographical levels depending on both data availability and what is most meaningful for planning purposes.

Most typically measures are reported at the *Local Government Area (LGA)* level with Victorian data used for comparison. In some instances 'localised' data is only available at the larger *Mallee Region* (this is particularly so for data from the Department of Education and Training). All other local data is presented at geographic levels smaller than the LGA including the Australian Bureau of Statistics defined geographies of SA2s and SA1s and the more broadly recognised geography of postcodes. Each are further explained below, with maps to depict scale, boundaries and overlaps.

Further to this, and drawing on the 2012 Social Indicators Report understanding, Melbourne refers to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Melbourne (GCCSA) covering 9,991 square kilometres of the Melbourne's city and wider area and Regional Victoria refers to the remaining area within the State of Victoria which does not fall within the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area geography. Regional Victoria covers an area of approximately 217,505 square kilometres.

Geographical Areas

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is the geographical standard developed by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics. It is a hierarchically structured classification with a number of spatial units to satisfy different statistical purposes.

The two most left columns of the table below are the 'areas' defined within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard. Bolded are those geographical areas utilised in the measures contained within this report. In the far right column below are non-ABS defined regions which are typically understood and used in the presentation of data more generally (including by the ABS). Again the bolded headings indicate the geographical frameworks utilised in the measures contained within this report. Both are explained in more detail following the table.

The ASGS areas used for the Census are:		The following are non-ABS structures. These structures contain regions that the ABS does not define or maintain.
▪ Mesh Block (MB); ▪ **Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1);** ▪ **Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2);** ▪ Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3); ▪ Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4); ▪ **State/Territory (STE);** ▪ Australia (AUS); ▪ **Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA);**	▪ Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L); ▪ Section of State Range (SOSR); ▪ Section of State (SOS); ▪ Indigenous Location (ILOC); ▪ Indigenous Area (IARE); ▪ Indigenous Region (IREG); ▪ Significant Urban Areas (SUA); and ▪ Remoteness Area (RA).	▪ **Local Government Area (LGA);** ▪ **Postal Areas (POA);** ▪ Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED); ▪ State Electoral Division (SED); ▪ **State Suburb (SSC);** ▪ Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR); ▪ Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD); and ▪ Tourism Regions (TR).

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) The Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the smallest being Mesh Block. The SA1 has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for the processing and release of Census data. Most SA1s have a population of between 200 to 800 persons with an average population of approximately 400 persons. This is to optimise the balance between spatial detail and the ability to cross classify Census variables without the resulting counts becoming too small for use. SA1s aim to separate out areas with different geographic characteristics within Suburb and Locality boundaries. In rural areas they often combine related Locality boundaries. SA1s are aggregations of Mesh Blocks. An SA1 is represented by a unique seven digit code (no SA1s are allocated a name).

SA1s are designed to remain relatively constant over several Censuses. Future change will largely be dealt with by splitting existing SA1s. SA1s cover the whole of Australia with no gaps or overlaps.

Based on 2016 Census of Population and Housing data there are 144 SA1 defined areas within the Mildura LGA. Much of the data presented in the previous 2012 Social Indicators Report was presented at the 'grouped' SA1 level. These SA1 'groupings' are detailed later in this Appendix, together with their correlation to SA2s. Additional to this a small number of these SA1s are discussed in relation to SEIFA disadvantage data where this level of area specific data can be useful in identifying specific geographical 'pockets' of disadvantage.

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) The Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) is an area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and consisting of one or more whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). Wherever possible SA2s are based on officially gazetted State suburbs and localities. In urban areas SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs and combinations of whole suburbs, while in rural areas they define functional zones of social and economic links. Geography is also taken into account in SA2 design.

SA2 CODE 2011/2016	SA2 NAME 2011	SA2 NAME 2016
215021395	Irymple	Irymple
215021396	Merbein	Merbein
215021469	Mildura (215021397)	Mildura North
215021470		Mildura South
215021398	Mildura Region	Mildura Region
215021399	Red Cliffs	Red Cliffs

The SA2 is the smallest area for the release of many ABS statistics, including the Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Health & Vitals and Building Approvals data. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 persons, and have an average population of about 10,000 persons. SA2s are aggregations of whole SA1s. SA2s cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Within the Mildura LGA there are now six SA2 defined areas (shown right) up from five SA2s in the 2011 Census. Two additional SA2 areas are presented in the *2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report*, the Wentworth-Buronga SA2 which captures the NSW border communities along the Murray River and the Robinvale SA2.

SA2 MAPS here – draw from 2014 State of the Children report. Note Mildura SA2 is now Mildura North and Mildura South SA2

Greater Capital City Statistical Area Structure Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities. They include the people who regularly socialise, shop or work within the city, but live in the small towns and rural areas surrounding the city. GCCSAs are not bound by a minimum population size criterion. GCCSAs are built from SA4s. Within the State of Mildura Rural City Report two GCCSAs are applied – 'Greater Melbourne' and 'Rest of Victoria' referred to as Melbourne and Regional Victoria respectively.

'Greater Melbourne' and 'Rest of Victoria' map here

State/Territory (STE) The State/Territory is the largest spatial unit in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). There are six states and five territories in the ASGS: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are grouped as one spatial unit at the State/Territory level in the category of Other Territories. States/Territories consist of one or more Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s). In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Postal Areas (POA) Postal Areas are ABS approximations of Australia Post postcodes, created by allocating whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) on a 'best fit' basis to postcodes. Census Postal Areas exclude non-mappable Australia Post postcodes such as:

- post office box postcodes;
- some delivery route postcodes, which are also covered by other postcodes (a situation which often occurs in rural areas); and
- some postcodes which, because of the application of the 'best fit' principle, do not get an SA1 allocated to them.

Every SA1 is allocated one valid Australia Post postcode as the Postal Area for that SA1. When a person is enumerated in that SA1, the Postal Area is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of enumeration. When a person's address is coded to their SA1 of Usual Residence, the Postal Area of the SA1 is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of Usual Residence.

State Suburb (SSC) This is a Census-specific area where Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) are aggregated to approximate suburbs. It is available for the whole of Australia, but in rural areas SSC poorly represent the gazetted localities. Note that the Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) are aligned closely with suburbs in urban areas, however in this report multiple State Suburbs are combined to create the Regional Mildura SA2.

Local Government Area (LGA) A Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, the western division of New South Wales, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. The number of LGAs and their boundaries can change over time. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective state/territory governments, and are governed by the provisions of state/territory local government and other relevant Acts. The types of LGAs in Victoria are Cities (C), **Rural Cities (RC)** [in the case of Mildura], Boroughs (B) and Shires (S);
http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Chapter23102011 Accessed 18/02/14
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Australian+Statistical+Geography+Standard+(ASGS) Accessed 11/09/17

Geographical Alignments

Postcodes Some measures within the State of Mildura Rural City Report require data to be presented at the postcode level and this data to be aggregated to provide data at the larger 'community' level and LGA level also. Some postcodes do not sit entirely within the Mildura LGA, for example the 3489 postcode attached to Tempy or the 3491 postcode attached to Patchewollock. The table below shows all postcodes sitting wholly or partially within the Mildura LGA.

POSTCODE	LGA CODE 2011	LGA NAME 2011	RATIO	PERCENTAGE (within LGA)
3489* (Tempy)	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.1666429	16.6642882
3490 (Ouyen) also includes: Boinka, Kulwin, Torrita and Tutye	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.9998638	99.9863757
3491* (Patchewollock)	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.2919316	29.1931567
3494 (Colignan and Nangiloc) also includes: Carwarp and Iraak	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.9998595	99.9859477
3496 (Millewa and Red Cliffs) also includes: Cullulleraine, Werrimull, Cardross, Meringur, Lindsay Point, Merrinee, Neds Corner	24780	Mildura (RC)	1.0	99.9999984
3498 (Irymple)	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.9994839	99.9483885
3500 (Mildura)	24780	Mildura (RC)	1.0	100.0
3501 (Nichols Point) also includes: Hattah, Koorlong and Mildura Centre Plaza	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.9814946	98.149457
3505 (Merbein) also includes: Yelta, Merbein South, Birdwoodton, Merbein West, Wargan, Cabarita,	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.999302	99.9301968
3506** (Cowangie)	24780	Mildura (RC)	1.0	100.0
3507 (Walpeup)	24780	Mildura (RC)	1.0	100.0
3509 (Underbool) also includes: Linga	24780	Mildura (RC)	1.0	100.0
3512 (Carina and Murrayville) also includes: Panitya	24780	Mildura (RC)	1.0	100.0
3533*** (Bimbourie)	24780	Mildura (RC)	0.0271612	2.7161168

Source: 1270.0.55.006 - Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Correspondences, July 2011, Postcode 2011 to Local Government Area 2011 http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1270.0.55.006July%202011?OpenDocument Accessed 15/06/2017.

* Postcodes not shown in *Table 3: Postcodes* from the 2012 Social Indicators Report, but in correspondence with AEC (report authors) are understood to be included (according to their proportion) in measures collated from postcode data

** Postcode not included in *Table 3: Postcodes* from the 2012 Social Indicators Report and assumed to be not included in measures collated from postcode data

*** Postcode not included in *Table 3: Postcodes* from the 2012 Social Indicators Report and also not included in measures collated from postcode data in the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report

Re-design postcode map below (from 2012 Social Indicators Report)

Figure P. 3: Catchments Built from Postcode Data

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SA1 Groupings

SA1 Grouping (2011 Census) 2012 Social Indicators Report	2011 SA1 Code	SA1 Grouping (2016 Census) 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report (methodology notes)	2016 SA1 code	Correspondence to Mildura LGA SA2 2016
Merbein	2139601	Merbein (15) 2012 Social Indicators Report 'Merbein' SA1s correlate to 2016 SA1s listed as Merbein in Census TableBuilder (i.e. correlate to the Merbein SA2). Based on this, measures reflecting the 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1 grouping for Merbein correlate exactly to the geographic area reported in the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report as Merbein SA1 Grouping or Merbein SA2.	2139601	Merbein SA2
	2139602		2139602	
	2139603		2139603	
	2139604		2139604	
	2139605		2139605	
	2139606		2139606	
	2139607		2139607	
	2139608		2139608	
	2139609		2139609	
	2139610		2139610	
	2139611		2139611	
	2139612		2139612	
	2139613		2139613	
	2139614		2139614	
	2139615		2139615	
Irymple	2139501	Irymple (17) 2012 Social Indicators Report 'Irymple' SA1 Grouping correlates to the 2016 SA1s (listed right) in Census TableBuilder for Irymple with: - the addition of 2 new SA1s (**2139521** & **2139522**), and - the exclusion of: o 3 SA1s which were listed as Nichols Point in 2011 (see below), and o 1 SA1 (2139502) which was listed as Koorlong / Cardross (Greater) The 2 new SA1s are included in all 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report data aggregations required to reflect the 2012 Social Indicators Report Irymple SA1 Groupings. NOTE the 2016 Irymple SA2 is larger than the 2011 and 2016 Irymple SA1 Groupings (as it includes the 4 SA1s mentioned above).	2139501	Irymple SA2
	2139503		2139503	
	2139504		2139504	
	2139505		2139505	
	2139506		2139506	
	2139507		2139507	
	2139508		2139508	
	2139509		2139509	
	2139513		2139513	
	2139514		2139514	
	2139515		2139515	
	2139516		2139516	
	2139517		2139517	
	2139518		2139518	

	2139520			2139520	
				2139521	
				2139522	
Nichols Point	2139510	Nichols Point (3) 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1s for Nichols Point are included in the Irymple SA2 in the 2016 Census TableBuilder with the exclusion of *2139510* which is not listed anywhere as a Mildura LGA SA1. All 2016 measures reflecting the Nichols Point SA1 Grouping include the 3 SA1s in the column to the right		~~2139510~~	
	2139511			2139511	
	2139512			2139512	
	2139519			2139519	
Koorlong / Cardross (greater)	2139502	Koorlong / Cardross (3) 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1s for Koorlong / Cardross are identified in the 2016 Census TableBuilder as an Irymple SA1 (2139502) and Red Cliffs SA1s (2139908 & 2139909). SA1 *2139771* is not listed anywhere as a Mildura LGA SA1. NOTE measures reported at the SA2 level would 'split' the Koorlong / Cardross SA1 grouping into the Irymple SA2 and the Red Cliffs SA2.		2139502	
	2139771			**2139771**	
	2139908			2139908	
	2139909			2139909	
Red Cliffs	2139901	Red Cliffs (15) 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1s for Red Cliffs are also listed as Red Cliffs SA1s in the 2016 Census TableBuilder The only exception is that the 2016 Red Cliffs SA1 2139908 and SA1 2139909 are listed as Koorlong / Cardross SA1s in the 2012 Social Indicators Report (see above). NOTE measures reported at the 2016 Red Cliffs SA2 level do not reflect measures based on the 2012 Social Indicators Report for the Red Cliffs SA1s Grouping i.e. the 2016 Red Cliffs SA1 Grouping (for the purpose of replicating the geographical area applied in the 2012 Social Indicators Report) does not reflect the Red Cliffs SA2 (as 2130008 and 2139909 are not included in the SA1 grouping for Red Cliffs).		2139901	Red Cliffs SA2
	2139902			2139902	
	2139903			2139903	
	2139904			2139904	
	2139905			2139905	
	2139906			2139906	
	2139907			2139907	
	2139910			2139910	
	2139911			2139911	
	2139912			2139912	
	2139913			2139913	
	2139914			2139914	
	2139915			2139915	
	2139916			2139916	
	2139917			2139917	
Millewa	2139813	Mildura Region 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1s Groupings for Millewa, Nangiloc/Colignan (Greater), Ouyen/Walpeup and the Mallee Track are listed as Mildura Region SA1s in the 2016 Census TableBuilder		2139813	Mildura Regional SA2
	2139809			2139809	
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	2139803			2139803	
	2139807			2139807	
	2139808			2139808	

Ouyen / Walpeup	2139811	An additional SA1 is also included in the 2016 Mildura Region SA1 grouping (SA1 *2139815*) – taken together these SA1s equate to the Mildura Regional SA2.	2139811		
	2139802		2139802		
	2139810		2139810		
	2139806		2139806		
	2139804	NOTE where SA1 groupings for Millewa, Nangiloc/Colignan (Greater), Ouyen/Walpeup and the Mallee Track are applied to the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report these reflect the SA1 groupings used in the 2012 Social Indicators Report. Aggregated these SA1 groupings will not reflect the Mildura Regional SA2 as the new SA1 (SA1 2139815) is not included in any of the 2012 defined SA1 groupings (or in the Groupings applied in the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report.	2139804		
	2139812		2139812		
Mallee Track	2139805		2139805		
	2139814		2139814		
	2139801		2139801		
			2139815		
Mildura	2139701	Mildura Growth in population of the Mildura SA2 between the 2011 and 2016 Census periods enabled the ABS to further differentiate this area into the Mildura North SA2 and the Mildura South SA2. SA1 codes for the 2011 Mildura SA1 Grouping (as used in the 2012 Social Indicators Report) are fully replaced by new codes developed to represent the Mildura North and Mildura South SA2s in the 2016 Census. As a consequence the 2011 Mildura SA2 can only be compared to aggregated totals for the Mildura North and Mildura South SA2s. Mildura North and Mildura South SA2s are presented separately also to enable more informed planning.	2146901	Mildura North SA2 (44)	
	2139702		2146902		
	2139703		2146903		
	2139704		2146904		
	2139705		2146905		
	2139706		2146906		
	2139707		2146907		
	2139708		2146908		
	2139709		2146909		
	2139710		2146910		
	2139711		2146911		
	2139712		2146912		
	2139713		2146913		
	2139714		2146914		
	2139715		2146915		
	2139716		2146916		
	2139717		2146917		
	2139718		2146918		
	2139719		2146919		
	2139720		2146920		
	2139721		2146921		
	2139722		2146922		
	2139723		2146923		
	2139724		2146924		

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2146944
2147001
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2147004
2147005
2147006
2147007
2147008
2147009
2147010
2147011
2147012
2147013
2147014
Mildura South SA2 (32)

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2139759			2147015
2139760			2147016
2139761			2147017
2139762			2147018
2139763			2147019
2139764			2147020
2139765			2147021
2139766			2147022
2139767			2147023
2139768			2147024
2139769			2147025
2139770			2147026
2139772			2147027
2139773			2147028
2139774			2147029
			2147030
			2147031
			2147032
Total SA1s 2011 Mildura LGA	140	Total SA1s 2016	144	
Robinvale	2140301	Robinvale (13)	2140301	Robinvale SA2
	2140302		2140302	
	2140303		2140303	
	2140304		2140304	
	2140305	2012 Social Indicators Report 'Robinvale' SA1 Groupings correlate to 2016 SA1s listed as Robinvale in Census TableBuilder (i.e. correlate to the Robinvale SA2) with the addition of 1 SA1 (2140507) from the Swan Hill Region SA2.	2140305	
	2140306		2140306	
	2140307		2140307	
	2140308	Based on this, measures reflecting the 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1 Grouping for Robinvale correlate exactly to the geographic area reported in the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report as the Robinvale SA1 Grouping (i.e. include the Swan Hill Region SA1). For this reason the Robinvale SA1 Grouping does not correlate with the 2016 Census Robinvale SA2.	2140308	
	2140309		2140309	
	2140310		2140310	
	2140311		2140311	
	2140312		2140312	
	2140507		2140507	Swan Hill Region SA2

NSW Towns (grouped together)				
Buronga	1117805	Wentworth-Buronga (NSW towns) (25) 2012 Social Indicators Report SA1s Groupings for Buronga, Gol Gol, Dareton and Wentworth are comprised of the Wentworth-Buronga SA1s in the 2016 Census TableBuilder (together with 3 SA1s drawn from the Wentworth-Balranald Region SA2) NOTE where SA1 groupings for Buronga, Gol Gol, Dareton and Wentworth are applied to the 2018 State of Mildura Rural City Report these reflect the SA1 groupings used in the 2012 Social Indicators Report. Aggregated these SA1 groupings will not reflect the Wentworth-Buronga SA2 as three SA1s from the Wentworth-Balranald Region SA2 are also included in the grouping.	1117805	Wentworth – Buronga SA2 Wentworth – Balranald Region SA2 (part of only)
	1117808		1117808	
	1117809		1117809	
	1117821		1117821	
	1117822		1117822	
Gol Gol	1117801		1117801	
	1117802		1117802	
	1117803		1117803	
	1117804		1117804	
Dareton	1117810		1117810	
	1117811		1117811	
	1117812		1117812	
	1117818		1117818	
	1117819		1117819	
	1117820		1117820	
Wentworth	1117806		1117806	
	1117807		1117807	
	1117813		1117813	
	1117814		1117814	
	1117815		1117815	
	1117816		1117816	
	1117817		1117817	
	1117902		1117902	
	1117904		1117904	
	1117906		1117906	

Outside of the Mildura LGA

Importantly Mildura's position on the border requires some analysis of the NSW (and other Victorian) communities which gravitate to Mildura for support and services. The NSW communities identified as significant in cross-border service utilisation include Buronga and Gol Gol, Dareton and Coomealla and Wentworth. The most significant Victorian community is the township and surrounds of Robinvale.

The Local Government Area (LGA) of Wentworth encompasses a number of communities, those with the greatest population density are along the western boundary (adjacent to the Murray River) and include Wentworth, Coomealla / Dareton, Buronga and Gol Gol. However the Shire also encompasses the communities of Curlwaa, Ellerslie, Pomona and Pooncarie. The Wentworth LGA covers an area of 26,256 square kms and has a population of 6,609 people. For the purposes of the State of Mildura Rural City Report the 'NSW Towns' SA1 Grouping was utilised (shown in the table above) this was a collective of 25 SA1s including all SA1s from the Wentworth Buronga SA2 and a further three SA1s from the Wentworth-Balranald SA2. Importantly where a measure required data to be presented at the SA2 level ONLY the Wentworth-Buronga SA2 alone was used. This geographical methodology reflects that used in the 2012 Social Indicators Report and replaces that used in the 2014 State of the Children Report.

The 2014 State of the Children Report collectively used the State Suburbs of Wentworth, Curlwaa, Coomealla and Dareton, and Gol Gol (which includes Buronga and the populated stretch between Buronga and Gol Gol) which, taken together, form the Wentworth-Buronga SA2.

Wentworth-Buronga SA2 and SS MAP here

For the purposes of the State of Mildura Rural City Report the geographical methodology for the Robinvale community also reflected the 2012 Social Indicators Report where the 'Robinvale' Grouping (again as shown in the table above) was a collective of 13 SA1s including all SA1s from the Robinvale SA2 and a further one SA1 from the Swan Hill Region SA2. Importantly where a measure required data to be presented at the SA2 level ONLY the Robinvale SA2 alone was used.

Robinvale SA2 MAP here

Methodological explanations – ERP and Census populations used for rate calculations

Rates Methodology

When calculating rates the following methodology was applied.

Crime Rate per 1,000 inhabitants: This represents the number of Index offenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

For example: What is the crime rate for a municipality with 513 Index offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft), with a population of 8,280?

513 (Index offenses) ÷ 8,280 (population) = .061957 x 1,000 = 62.0 (crime per 1,000 inhabitants)

Mildura LGA

Mildura LGA total population	2011*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Estimated Resident Population - Persons - Total (no.)	50,979	52,197	52,633	53,018	53,015	53,878
Victoria	**5,354,042**					**5,926,624**

* note 2011 and 2016 count are based on actual Census of Population and Housing results, not estimates.

Source:

Estimated Resident Population based on
http://stat.abs.gov.au/itt/r.jsp?RegionSummary&region=24780&dataset=ABS_REGIONAL_LGA&geoconcept=REGION&datasetASGS=ABS_REGIONAL_ASGS&datasetLGA=ABS_REGIONAL_LGA&regionLGA=REGION&regionASGS=REGION Accessed 10/10/2017

Census of Population and Housing data (2011 and 2016) based on
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 10/10/2017
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24780?opendocument Accessed 10/10/2017

SA2s

SA2	2011 total population* (median age)	2016 total population** (median age)
Irymple	6,477 (40)	6,874 (41)
Merbein	4,641 (42)	4,778 (43)

Mildura North	Mildura SA2 30,647 (37)	18,068 (38)
Mildura South		14,555 (40)
Mildura Region	3,806 (45)	3,720 (47)
Red Cliffs	5,405 (40)	5,879 (42)
Robinvale	3,471 (37)	3,313 (37)
Wentworth-Buronga	5,769 (41)	5,967 (44)

* 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats (SA2s) Total Population
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/2?opendocument&navpos=220 (search by SA2) Accessed 02/10/2107
** 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats (postal Areas) Total Population
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/POA3494?opendocument (search by SA2 Accessed 02/10/2107

SA1 Groupings

SA1 Grouping*	Total Population
Merbein	4,773
Mildura North	18,065
Mildura South	14,552
Nichols Point	483
Irymple	5,972
Koorlong / Cardross (Greater)	1,234
Red Cliffs	5,060
Millewa	413
Nangiloc / Colignan (Greater)	686
Ouyen / Walpeup	1,452
Mallee Track	702
Robinvale	3,544
NSW towns	6,798
Regional Victoria	1,433,818
Melbourne	4,485,210

* NOTE SA1 Groupings may or may not reflect SA2 areas
Source: ABS TableBuilder, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/tablebuilder
Accessed 31/10/2017

Postcodes

Postcode	2011 total population* (median age)	2016 total population** (median age)
3490 Ouyen	1,085 (48)	1,293 (53)
3494 Colignan & Nangiloc	637 (43)	663 (39)
3496 Millewa & Red Cliffs	5,851 (40)	6,224 (42)
3498 Irymple	5,015 (40)	5,325 (42)
3500 Mildura	30,648 (37)	32,738 (39)
3501 Nichols Point	1,931 (38)	1,941 (40)
3505 Merbein	4,642 (42)	4,832 (43)
3507 Walpeup	416 (44)	158 (50)
3509 Underbool	202 (46)	233 (50)
3512 Carina & Murrayville	549 (49)	371 (50)
3549 Robinvale	3,753 (36)	3,522 (37)
Mildura LGA	50,979 (39)	53,878 (40)
Victoria	5,354,042 (37)	5,926,624 (37)

* 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats (postal Areas) Total Population
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/2?opendocument&navpos=220 (search by postcode) Accessed 02/10/2107
** 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing, Quickstats (postal Areas) Total Population
http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/POA3494?opendocument (search by postcode) Accessed 02/10/2107

Methodological explanations – age standardised rate calculations

Age-standardisation is a technique used to enhance the comparability of rates from different populations or different sub-populations over time by making adjustments for the confounding effects of differences in age structure between the populations being compared. The age-adjusted rates are rates that would have existed if the population under study had the same age distribution as the "standard" population. Therefore, they are summary measures adjusted for differences in age distributions.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) have previously indicated that the standard population in Australia should be the Estimated Resident Population (Australia's official population estimate) for the years ending in '1' (e.g. 2001 and 2011) and that it should be updated every 10 years.

While following this advice has been accepted practice in Australia in recent years, it is important to note that neither demographic nor epidemiological methodology require the standard population to be updated this frequently. In fact, analysis recently undertaken by a joint ABS-AIHW working group demonstrated that the frequency of the change in the standard population resulted in negligible difference in the comparison of key indicators over time. As such the ABS and AIHW recommend that the standard population be revised every 25 years instead of every 10 years, which would reduce the frequency of revisions without reducing the effectiveness of age-standardised

comparisons. This would also align the revision cycle with what demographers generally consider to be the timespan of a generation.

To ensure that all age-standardisation is able to effectively reference the same standard population, the ABS has released the data cube 'Standard Population for Use in Age-Standardisation Table' within Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), starting with the release on 20 June 2013. It is important to note that these data do not reflect the recasted series, but instead reflect the original final 30 June 2001 population that was published in 2003 and has been used in age-standardised analysis since then.

The ABS and AIHW recommend that the 30 June 2001 standard population in the data cube should be used for age-standardisation until a new standard population becomes available after the 2026 Census http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3101.0Feature+Article1Mar%202013 accessed 24/11/2017

Methodology
An example of the computation of an age-adjusted death rate (AADR) follows:
The rate in the area of study (e.g. LGA, state) is computed for each age group noted in the table below by dividing the number of events (e.g. deaths, people with need for assistance) in that age group by the estimated population of the same age group in that area and then multiplying by a constant of 100,000. This results in an age-specific death rate (ASDR) per 100,000 population for each age group. That is, for each age group, ASDR = deaths in age group ÷ estimated population of that age group × 100,000.

Each ASDR is then multiplied by the proportion of the standard population (see table below) that same age group. The age-specific results are summed to get the age-adjusted death rate for the area of study. The formula is: AADR = Summation of (ASDR *X* standard proportion)

http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/CDP_MICA/AARate.html accessed 24/11/2017

Age (years)	**Persons**	***Age Distribution of Standard Population (Australia)***
0	253031	
1	255464	
2	256379	
3	256053	
4	261430	
0-4	**1282357**	**0.066056**
5	264328	
6	270689	

7	270854	
8	272023	
9	273770	
10	275465	
11	272951	
12	269435	
13	267478	
14	267848	
5-14	**2704841**	**0.139329**
15	270569	
16	271611	
17	268815	
18	271934	
19	269816	
15-19	**1352745**	**0.069682**
20	267575	
21	260879	
22	257185	
23	257670	
24	259103	
20-24	**1302412**	**0.067089**
25	263663	
26	270002	
27	280255	
28	289497	
29	303664	
30	313223	
31	294799	
32	292906	
33	284136	
34	281551	

25-34	**2873696**	**0.148028**
35	285603	
36	291519	
37	301404	
38	307028	
39	306650	
40	308434	
41	301581	
42	298645	
43	290890	
44	279707	
35-44	**2971461**	**0.153064**
45	282287	
46	275570	
47	269091	
48	268239	
49	263407	
50	264845	
51	260674	
52	255800	
53	257026	
54	262432	
45-54	**2659371**	**0.136987**
55	222439	
56	213759	
57	204252	
58	185317	
59	183032	
60	174789	
61	169037	
62	165328	

63	158580	
64	154290	
55-64	**1830823**	**0.094308**
65	149522	
66	137452	
67	134191	
68	130941	
69	130407	
70	135723	
71	129195	
72	128652	
73	125315	
74	119495	
65-74	**1320893**	**0.068041**
75	117825	
76	110714	
77	101716	
78	96969	
79	92132	
80	87047	
81	74009	
82	60756	
83	56185	
84	52053	
75-84	**849406**	**0.043754**
85	46356	
86	42621	
87	36267	
88	30096	
89	25050	
90	20353	

91	16185	
92	12737	
93	9776	
94	7391	
95	5440	
96	4028	
97	2864	
98	2172	
99	1602	
100 and over	2297	
85 years and over	**265235**	**0.013663**
Total	**19413240**	

31010DO003_200106 Standard Population for Use in Age-Standardisation (Originally released 20 Jun 2013, data will not be updated each quarter) http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3101.0Jun%202017?OpenDocument Accessed 05/12/2017

14.9 MILDURA FUTURE READY FUNDING AND ADVOCACY - STATE ELECTION COMMITTMENTS

File Number: **13/10/16**
Officer: **General Manager Community**

1. Summary

The purpose of this report is to resolve to lobby the major political parties involved in the upcoming state and federal elections schedule for November 2018 in order to establish funding support for two key projects identified in the Mildura Future Ready Funding and Advocacy Strategy:

- Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct (Stage One)
- Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct (Stage One and Two)

2. Recommendation

That Council resolve to write to the political parties contesting the upcoming Victorian State Election requesting an election commitment be made to provide $19M in funding toward the implementation of Mildura Future Ready Phase One (incorporating the Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct Stage One and Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct Stages One and Two).

3. Background

The recent announcement of the 2018/19 Victorian Budget failed to indicate direct State Government financial support for the opportunities to actively pursue MFR Strategy priority projects.

With Mildura experiencing a prolonged period of economic transition resulting from the traditionally strong industries of horticulture, agriculture and manufacturing are undergoing a significant adjustment period; this is contributing to high levels of economic and social disadvantage and poor levels of regional growth relative to the Victorian average.

As a rural community we have inherent issues that contribute to a higher than normal level of social disadvantage. Currently Mildura is ranked in the top five most disadvantaged communities in Victoria, according to the socio economic indexes for areas (SEIFA ABS 2016). This has been confirmed in a number of social research studies undertaken by Council over many years, which in turn inhibits the health and wellbeing of this community. Mildura Future Ready (MFR) aims to address the key drivers of this situation, such as low incomes levels, lack of jobs growth and high unemployment levels.

The MFR initiative defines the core problems generated by the drivers of this situation to be as follows:

- Poor long term rates of population and economic growth, coupled with high levels of unemployment, inhibiting Mildura's regional potential to maintain its $2.7 billion contribution to Australia's Gross Regional Product (GRP).

- Entrenched and significant disadvantage in a range of social indicators, creating widespread community dependency and negatively affecting employment, participation and engagement.
- Fluctuating visitor numbers, lack of tourist infrastructure and destination offerings.
- Lack of access, equity and choice to affordable and accessible transport options for the most isolated Local Government Area (LGA) in Victoria.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

Since the adoption of the Mildura Future Ready Funding and Advocacy Strategy at the Ordinary Council Meeting held in August 2017, various consultations and advocacy meetings have been held with both state and federal government offices.

This has included presentations to Ministerial Portfolio's in both Melbourne and Canberra as well as presentations at a local level to visiting Members of Parliament.

With the pending Victorian State Election planned for November 2018 it is proposed that Council now commence lobbying the political parties contesting the election to endeavour to obtain funding commitments toward Phase One of the MFR Strategy.

5. Discussion

The Federal Governments Regional Growth Fund (RGF) enables Council the opportunity to pursue an implementation strategy for Mildura Future Ready which looks at implementing two major projects under the heading of "Phase One". The funding model to implement phase one is outlined in the table below:

Project	Federal	State	MRCC	Other	Total:
Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct Stage 1	$11M	$9M	$2M		$22M*
Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct **(all indoor components + premier oval)**	$17.4M	$10M	$6M	$1.4M	$34.8M
Total:	$28.4M	$19M	$8M	$1.4M	**$56.8M**

*Slightly revised from Business Case

The Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct has previously been reported in the MFR funding and advocacy strategy as costing $36.5M to complete. The above breakdown would achieve the full completion of all indoor components of the stadium with the completion of the Premier Oval.

The Regional Growth Fund is a two-step submission process. The first step required an Expression of Interest (EOI), which was submitted on 27 April 2018.

If shortlisted to proceed after formal assessment of some 400 EOI's received, Council will then have three to months complete the full application, including substantiating funding confirmation from all partners. This would including the Victorian State Government ($19 million), together with private investment and other stakeholder contributions ($1.4 million), as indicated in the above table.

On 29 March 2018, we notified Regional Development Victoria (RDV) of our ambition to secure federal funding through the Regional Growth Fund. An expression of interest (EOI) application was submitted under their Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for $19 million to support the state government financial commitments required, prior to the close of the Regional Growth Fund two-step process.

6. Time Frame

With the upcoming elections planned for November 2018 it is a critical time is right to influence and advocate on behalf of the MFR Advocacy and Funding Strategy, to both major parties in the Victorian and Federal Government, in the lead up to their respective election cycles listed below.

Key Date	Action
Victorian Government Election	24 November 2018
Federal Government Election	House of Representatives by 2 Nov 2019

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

3.1 Economic Development and Tourism

Goal to be achieved:

- a vibrant, diverse, innovative and sustainable economy.

4.1 Leadership and Representation

Goals to be achieved:

- elected members engage effectively with the community;
- effectively respond to the interests of our community; and
- deliver results in line with community expectations.

Actions to be achieved:

- Develop Advocacy Plan
- Implement Advocacy Plan

Strategic Document Reference:

South Mildura Regional Sporting Precinct

- Council Plan 2017 -2021
- Community Health & Wellbeing Plan
- Recreation Strategy
- Public Open Space Strategy
- Tracks and Trails Strategy
- Indoor Sports Stadium Strategy
- Mildura Recreation Reserve Master Plan – 2014 Review
- Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct Master Plan
- Mildura South Recreation Assessment
- Mildura South Precinct Structure Plan
- Mildura South Urban Design Plan

Mildura Motorsports and Community Precinct

- Mildura Motorsports and Community Full Business Case

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

Based on a 15 year period, the working group has identified ongoing operational costs and impacts to Council, with assumptions based on the following:

- Five year project delivery
- Council expenditure spread evenly over five years
- Current loan borrowings and repayments taken from the Strategic Financial Plan
- Inflation rate of two per cent
- Interest on borrowings of four per cent
- Borrowing period of 20 years.

9. Implications

Policy

The recommendation and information contained in this report aligns with the following Council and Operational policies:

- Investment Policy CP047
- Capital Works Management Policy OP167

Legal/Statutory
There are no legal or statutory requirements associated with this report.

Financial
The projected financial contributions from Council and other stakeholders are summarised in the table below:

Project	Federal	State	MRCC	Other	Total:
Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct Stage 1	$11M	$9M	$2M		$22M
Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct (all indoor components + premier oval)	$17.4M	$10M	$6M	$1.4M	$34.8M
Total:	$28.4M	$19M	$8M	$1.4M	**$56.8M**

Financial analysis of the MFR strategy has been undertaken by the Financial Services Branch. In doing this, it can be assumed that Council will take its contributions from a mix of cash reserves and / or borrowing's. This analysis included servicing of borrowings, and the ongoing operational and asset renewal costs associated with the proposed projects. This analysis suggests that Council will have the ability to service these additional costs from existing sources revenue, without requiring an additional increase in rates for the purposes of these projects, due to:

- Reinstatement of Victorian grants commission indexation
- Expiration of a number of existing Council loans
- Allocations within the Strategic Resource Plan for future superannuation calls and land acquisitions.

Therefore, the MFR funding strategy is based on assumptions around financial support from all three levels of government as well as private contributions. Council's portion of the funding mix is $10.6 million which will be made up of a combination of cash reserves and borrowings. Where loan funds are required, the servicing of any debt will be met from within current financial resources. If funded as per the funding model there will be no additional impost on ratepayers.

Environmental

Environmental impacts / benefits are outlined in the individual major project business cases.

Social

The benefits for adoption of the Mildura Future Ready Advocacy and Funding Strategy are entailed below:

- Improved employment, health and wellbeing across the Mildura LGA community.
- Population growth and lifestyle opportunities in the most isolated regional city in Victoria.
- Attract and retain jobs and diversity for Mildura's population, through a more active, engaged and employed community.
- More resilient and growing tourism and increased transport connectivity.

Economic

Robust Business Cases and economic modelling have been created for the Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct Stage 1 and Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct projects with projected economic benefits laid out in the below table (*Source: Mildura Future Ready Funding and Advocacy Strategy 2018)*:

Project	Investment cost	Jobs – Direct (Tourism & Construction)	Jobs – Indirect (Tourism & Construction)	Economic Impact (Construction Period)	Economic Impact (Ongoing following construction)
Mildura Riverfront Development Stage 2 - Project Option 2 (includes Cultural Hub)	$29.5m	63[1]	110[1]	$66.1m	$78.2m[2]
Mildura Motorsports and Community Precinct (Stage 1) **All Stages**	$22.0m $80.2m	78[3] 397[3]	247[3] 488[3]	$74.67m[4] $17.45m[6] $57.51m[6]	$509.34m[5] $144.80m[7] $1,233.25m[7]
Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct (All Stages)	$36.445m	151[8]	187[8]	$76.207m[9] $29.07m[11]	$863.69m[10] $245.54m[12]
Mildura Passenger Rail Service	$0.5m	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

[1]Source: Business Case. Note, includes Construction Estimate Only
[2] Source: Business Case Impact Modelling - 10 years
[3] Source: Business Case (Immediate impact)
[4] Source: Business Case Modelling (Total Output)
[5] Source: Business Case Modelling (Total Output over 30 years)
[6] Source: Business Case (Value Added). Value added refers to the net result of a change in the economy (additional spending less input costs).
[7] Source: Business Case (Value Added over 30 years). Value added refers to the net result of a change in the economy (additional spending less input costs).
[8] Source: Remplan (Construction); Additional economic modelling undertaken on Tourism and related industry impacts. Job impact = immediate, Tourism and related industry impacts = over 30 years.
[9] Source: Remplan (Total Output)
[10] Source: Additional economic modelling undertaken on Tourism and related industry impacts (Total Output over 30 years)
[11] Source: Remplan (Value Added)
[12] Source: Additional economic modelling undertaken on Tourism and related industry impacts (Total Value-Added over 30 years)

In the above table, the economic benefit for Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct and the Mildura Motorsports and Community Precinct has been presented as both Total Output and Value-Added Output. In this context, Value-Added refers to the net result of a change to the economy (additional spending in the region less the input costs). Modelling, including additional economic modelling for Mildura South Regional Sporting Precinct for ongoing tourism impact, has been completed over a 30 year period, which is the standard modelling period for building based infrastructure accepted by Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), on the basis that it represents the typical 'life' of a building asset before major redevelopment or upgrade may be required.

MILDURA MOTORSPORTS AND COMMUNITY PRECINCT

When fully implemented, this project will create 397 direct and 488 indirect jobs (total 885), and will result in ongoing economic benefit from operations estimated at $1,233.25m (30 year impact modelling).

MILDURA SOUTH REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT

This project will create 151 direct and 187 indirect jobs (total 338 jobs), and will result in ongoing economic benefit from operations estimated at $245.54m, value-added over 30 years.

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will not be exposed to any significant risk.

11. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments

1 DRAFT Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct Full Business Case excluding Confidential Appendix May 2018

AECOM

Mildura Rural City Council
04-May-2018

Full Business Case for the Mildura Motor Sports and Community Precinct

Full Business Case for the Mildura Motor Sports and Community Precinct

Client: Mildura Rural City Council

ABN: 42498937037

Prepared by

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
Level 10, Tower Two, 727 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3008, Australia
T +61 3 9653 1234 F +61 3 9654 7117 www.aecom.com
ABN 20 093 846 925

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Executive Summary

Overview

The Mildura Rural City Council (MRCC) is seeking funding to develop a major motor sport precinct within the municipality. The precinct would host not only motor sport events, but would represent an important multi-use facility for tourist and community events. This project has the opportunity to transform Mildura's visitor economy, and make the precinct into a major driver of visitation to Mildura.

The business case for the motor sport precinct is the culmination of a number of years of effort by MRCC and the broader community. It builds on several earlier studies. The first is the 2011 *North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study,* which recommended that a sealed racetrack and skidpan be constructed at the Block H site south of Mildura in the short term. It further observed that existing motor sport facilities were scattered across Mildura and of varying quality, and that the tourism and motor sport industries could benefit from a more structured, cohesive and integrated approach to facilities management. The second is the 2013 *Australian Motor Sports Raceways Benchmarking Review*, which concluded that a racetrack in Mildura was feasible and financially viable.

This business case has been structured to meet the business case guidelines from the Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), and also seeks to ensure that it will meet the information requirements of other potential funders of this project, such as other tiers of government.

Mildura is a relatively isolated regional city, being some six hours by vehicle to Melbourne and four hours from Adelaide. It is also an area of high social and economic disadvantage, with its traditional industries of agriculture, horticulture and manufacturing in decline. To address these economic and social issues, Mildura needs to attract new growth industries. The visitor economy represents a strong growth industry for regional Victoria, and Mildura is well placed to take advantage of growing demand for intrastate, interstate and international tourism. Mildura Airport is the largest and busiest regional airport in Victoria catering for over 200,000 passengers per annum and offering 138 flights per week. Mildura already has a strong major events calendar encompassing sport, arts, food, and other events, and which collectively attracts tens of thousands of tourists each year.

Problems that the project will address

The business case highlighted three challenges (problems) in particular that could be addressed through strengthening the visitor economy offering. These were:

- **Problem 1: Threats to future investment in established industries will result in a move toward more transient, unreliable employment**

Mildura's traditional industries, including horticulture, agriculture and manufacturing have declined in terms of employment and their contributions to the local economy over the last decade or so. This has led to increased casualisation in Mildura's workforce and a movement to part time jobs (and away from full time jobs. This is despite initiatives such as the $103 million Sunraysia Modernisation Project, which aims to support farmers to diversify crops. Mildura's long term prosperity depends on the ability of the region to diversify its economy, towards high value sectors with strong growth potential. While Mildura has made progress in diversifying its industry base over recent years (e.g. 50% growth in the number of almond trees expected to be planted over the next 3-5 years in the region[1]), this has not halted the drift to part time and casual employment.

Tourism has significant potential in Mildura, and already represents an important sector in the local economy, particularly event-base tourism, driven by sporting, food and wine, cultural and other events. Investment in a high profile motor sport precinct would act as a catalyst for event based tourism, opening up new tourism markets in motor sport as well as other sectors such as business events tourism.

- **Problem 2: A lack of widespread recognition for Mildura's existing tourism and lifestyle strengths creates the perception that it is an uninspiring destination**

Tourism is an important sector in Mildura's economy, with around 500,000 domestic and international tourists annually. A large proportion of visitation is linked to events, with Murray Regional Tourism Board estimating that around 800,000 (53% of whom were tourists) people attend around 555 events

[1] Mildura Regional Development

in the Murray region each year. [2] Growth in tourism numbers, however, has been very slow over the last decade, despite advantages such as the Mildura Airport. To gain a greater share in the regional tourism market, Mildura needs to develop new attractions and events.

Mildura already has a strong base in motor sport events, and these account for 14% of all events in Mildura. [3] Each motor sport event attracts around 2,300 visitors, with 72% of these coming from somewhere other than Mildura. Participation per capita in motor sports in North West Victoria is three times the State average and four times the national average. With this base, there is an opportunity to leverage this position to drive an increase in motor sport based tourism while the development of an iconic motor sport precinct would strengthen perceptions of Mildura as a diverse and dynamic tourist destination.

- **Problem 3: Many of Mildura's vulnerable are struggling to engage productively in society, resulting in growing disadvantage and dependency**

Mildura is characterised by high levels of social and economic disadvantage. Evidence of this disadvantage includes low income levels relative to the rest of the State, and high levels of disengagement from education and employment. These issues need to be addressed by new economic activities and the associated job opportunities, as well as new opportunities for people to engage in community events as well as education and training. A motor sport precinct would provide employment opportunities throughout Mildura's visitor economy, and provide a venue for new community engagement opportunities as well as training opportunities relating to driving, mechanics, events, engineering and racing.

Project options

A total of five project options were identified which could address the problems identified above. These five project options were assessed as part of the business case. All of the project options would be constructed at Block H, a 552 hectare site located south of Mildura.

The five options were:

- **Project Option 1:** development of a 3 kilometre long bitumen raceway and skid pan, pits area, control tower, small office, maintenance/washdown shed and a camping site for spectators. This facility would cater for motor sport and other tourism and community events
- **Project Option 2:** this project option would incorporate all of the features of Project Option 1 as well as a secure fuel facility and lighting of the track
- **Project Option 3:** this project option would include, in addition to all the elements of project options 1 and 2, a function area, garages and workshops. In addition to catering for tourism and community events, it would also be able to service a range of business events
- **Project Option 4:** this project option would deliver a comprehensive facility which will cater for the suite of land and water based motor sports, and would allow for the consolidation of current motor sports facilities in Mildura from 6 sites to 1-2 sites in the upcoming years. It would also provide space for business, tourism, community and other events and festivals, and would represent a major economic and community asset for Mildura. In addition to the elements already described, it would incorporate additional commercial areas such as conference rooms and additional racing circuits (e.g. jet boats, karts, speedway).
- **Project Option 5:** this project option would deliver the same facilities as Project Option 4, but in a staged approach. It assumes that Project Option 1 would be delivered at the first stage.

The capital cost of each project option ranged from $21.8 million for Project Option 1 to $80.2 million for Project Option 5.

Project benefits

A number of significant economic and social benefits would be delivered by this project. All of the five project options delivered substantial benefits to the community.

[2] Murray Regional Tourism Board, *Murray Region Events Strategy*, March 2015
[3] Murray Regional Tourism Board, *Murray Region Events Strategy*, March 2015

- **Economic benefits**

Each of the project options would deliver a substantial economic benefit to Mildura over 30 years. The economic benefit represents new growth to the local economy, driven mainly by increased visitation associated with the motor sport precinct and new events.

The motor sports industry provides a substantial economic impact to Victoria each year, accounting for $691 million in direct economic output and over 4,200 direct jobs. In Mildura, motor sports contributes $21 million each year to the local economy.

These significant economic numbers are as result of the popularity of motor sports, both for participants and spectators. In Australia, 150,000 people directly participate in motor sports, and motor sport is the fourth most watched sport (in attendance) in the country. [4] There are currently over 6,200 motor sport events held in Australia annually, and the Confederation of Australian Motor sport (CAMS) has noted that Australia is experiencing unprecedented levels of growth in licence holders, permitted events and clubs; there is an increasing demand for greater access to motor sport facilities across the country. [5]

With the development of a motor sport precinct and racetrack, Mildura would be poised to benefit from a high growth, high value form of tourism. Motor sport visitors tend to have high disposable incomes, and will travel long distances to participate in or watch a motor sport event. The rapid growth in demand for motor sport facilities means that Mildura would be well placed to attract a significant number of events and visitors, without impacting utilisation at other motor sport facilities.

- **Multiuse facility**

Use of the motor sport facility would not be limited to motor sport events. It could be used for a range of tourism related activities such as business events, and other sporting and cultural events. The purposed conference and function facilities under Project Options 4 and 5, for instance, would drive high end business visitation. The spaces at the precinct could also be used for agricultural and trade shows, such as Field Days.

The facility could also be used for community events, as it would offer open space with facilities such as food and beverage and toilets. These include musical events, cultural events, and other social and community activities.

- **Employment impacts**

The precinct would generate new visitation and economic activity for Mildura. This, in turn, would result in increased job opportunities, security and career paths for the local community. This investment will benefit both existing workers and those seeking to enter the workforce, and would provide employment in industries such as hospitality, retail, events management, training, mechanics, engineering and other sectors.

- **Education and training**

The precinct will provide opportunities for vocational training, in fields such as driver education including for secondary school students, adult driver training and truck licencing. Sunraysia TAFE, Matthews and Associates and Austlink (all of which are Mildura-based education providers), have indicated that they see substantial opportunities for training and education at the site.

- **Social engagement**

The precinct would provide the Mildura community with opportunities for social engagement. This could include opportunities for disadvantaged youth groups (e.g. indigenous, migrant youth) to engage in social interaction. The precinct would provide opportunities for volunteering at events and training, as well as initiatives such as the indigenous V8 racecar team, previously coordinated by the Mallee District Aboriginal Service.

[4] CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)
[5] CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)

Preferred option

Project Option 5 (staged option) was identified as the preferred option, delivering substantial economic and social benefits to Mildura compared to the other options, and with a relatively low level of financial risk to ratepayers.

The first phase of Project Option 5 would include the following facilities:

- A three kilometres long bitumen racing circuit
- Pits area (800m^2), hard stand (350m^2) and control tower
- Skid pan
- Basic office and facilities, for administrators and clubs
- Maintenance/wash down shed.

Project Option 5 would provide an overall economic benefit of $698.9 million over 30 years of operation, delivering a Benefit Cost Ratio (a comparison of discounted benefits to discounted costs) of 14.1 over that time frame. This means that for each dollar of cost, the project will deliver $14.10 of benefit. This should be considered as a very positive outcome. The estimate of benefits has been based on very conservative assumptions about facility use.

Project Option 5 would be financially sustainable, and, conservatively, would deliver an operating surplus over 30 years of $7.9 million.

There is a very high level of support for this project. These include local motor sport clubs, all of which have expressed an interest in locating at the Block H site in the medium to long term, local motor sport heroes, national motor sport bodies such as CAMS and Motorcycling Australia, Regional Development Victoria, and a host of other local and State level bodies. Additionally, there is a high level of support in the Mildura community, as evidenced by the popularity of social media such as the motor sport facebook page, which has 2,078 'likes' as at December 2016. Mildura Rural City Council is also very supportive of the project.

1.0 Problem

1.1 Business case overview

This Full Business Case (FBC) for the Mildura Motor sport Precinct has been completed in line with the requirements of the Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF). It is structured to address:

- Problems that the project will resolve
- Benefits of resolving the problems identified
- Strategic or high level options to address the problems
- Project options and assessment of project options
- Discussion of the preferred option.

1.2 Background

The Mildura Rural City Council (MRCC) is seeking to address a range of issues related to increasing economic uncertainty and high levels of social and economic disadvantage in the community of Mildura.

Mildura was officially established in 1887 as a centre for horticulture and agriculture based on irrigation, and has been heavily dependent on irrigation from the Murray River since this time. While the town's economic base is evolving, it has not adapted fast enough to changing economic circumstances, resulting in less stable employment, increased business uncertainty, and reduced workforce participation. The dependence on horticulture and agriculture has magnified economic instability over the last decade or so, as these sectors struggle because of exchange rate fluctuations and drought conditions. This means that the local economy in its current form largely constrained by factors outside its control.

MRCC is located in the north west of Victoria and has a population of around 53,000. In addition to the Mildura Township, there are a number of other towns and urban areas. Mildura has been characterised by steady, albeit slow population growth (less than 1% per annum) over the last decade. Population estimates for 2014 are outlined below.

Table 1 Key population centres, MRCC, 2014 (preliminary estimates)

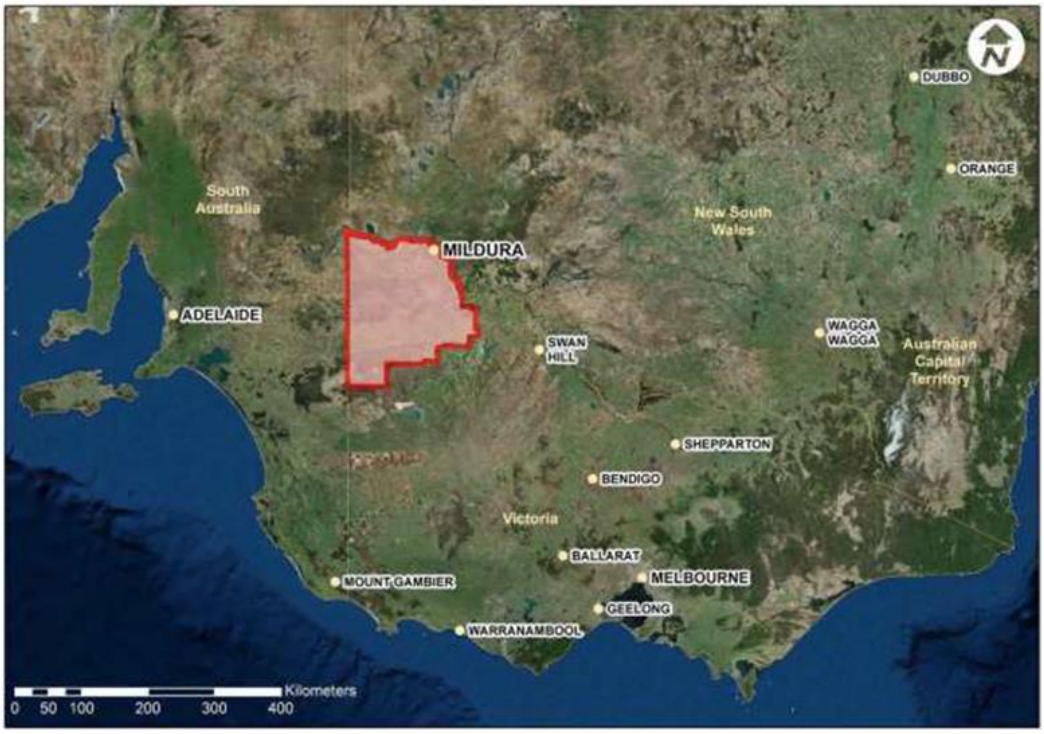
Population centre	Estimated population as at June 2014
Irymple	6,557
Merbein	4,566
Mildura	32,654
Mildura Region	3,716
Red Cliffs	5,543
Mildura RCC	53,036

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)

Mildura is located within the tri-state area of NSW, Victoria and South Australia and is isolated from major population centres, with driving times over 11 hours from Sydney, six hours from Melbourne and four hours from Adelaide.

A map of the MRCC Local Government Area (LGA) in relation to the rest of Victoria is contained in the following figure.

Figure 1 Location of Mildura relative to key metropolitan and regional centres



1.3 Definition of the problem

The Investment Logic Mapping (ILM) process identified three key problems that need to be addressed. These are:

1. Threats to future investment in established industries will result in a move toward more transient, unreliable employment (50%)
2. A lack of widespread recognition for Mildura's existing tourism and lifestyle strengths creates the perception that it is an uninspiring destination (40%)
3. Many of Mildura's vulnerable are struggling to engage productively in society, resulting in growing disadvantage and dependency (10%).

These are described below.

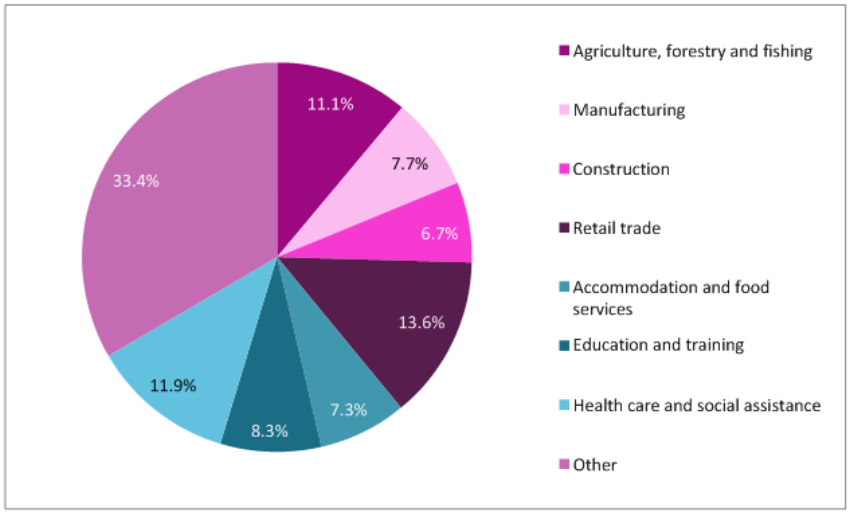
Problem 1: Threats to future investment in established industries will result in a move toward more transient, unreliable employment (50%)

Mildura's economy, like much of regional Victoria, is undergoing a major transition. Traditionally, Mildura's economic base was dominated by horticulture, agriculture, and the town's role as a service centre for the Riverina region.

As of 2011, major sectors for employment included retail (13.6% of employment), accommodation and food services (11.9% of employment), agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.1% of employment), and education and training (8.3% of employment). It should be noted that tourism employment is not categorised separately. Most employment in tourism related industries is included in the 'accommodation and food services' and 'retail trade' categories.

Key employment sectors are illustrated below.

Figure 2 Employment by sector, MRCC, 2011



Source: ABS census data (2011), www.abs.gov.au

Over the ten years between 2001 and 2011, total employment in Mildura grew slowly from 20,661 to 21,481. The composition of the employment profile, however, changed during this time. Traditional employment sectors, particularly agriculture and manufacturing, have shrunk, while services sectors have experienced growth. During this decade, population growth (6.2%) was faster than employment growth (4%), representative of an ageing population, declining workforce participation and fewer employment opportunities.[6]

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased from 3,682 to 2,393 between 2001 and 2011, representing a reduction of around one third of total employment. While there are a range of factors at play in this decline, key reasons for this trend included:

- Ongoing drought conditions, adversely affecting production and employment
- Poor prices for traditional commodities such as citrus and dried fruit
- The high value of the Australian dollar, which has negatively affected containerised exports and made horticultural produce less competitive compared to imported goods
- Fluctuating exchange rates, which has created business uncertainty
- Increasing productivity and mechanisation for larger producers
- The occurrence of fruit fly in the region for the first time in 2011
- A move away from family farming to corporate farming, increased productivity and mechanisation but reducing employment.

Similarly, manufacturing employment suffered a decline over the decade to 2011 (from 2,013 to 1,653 jobs, or a reduction of 18%), largely driven by increased competition from imports.

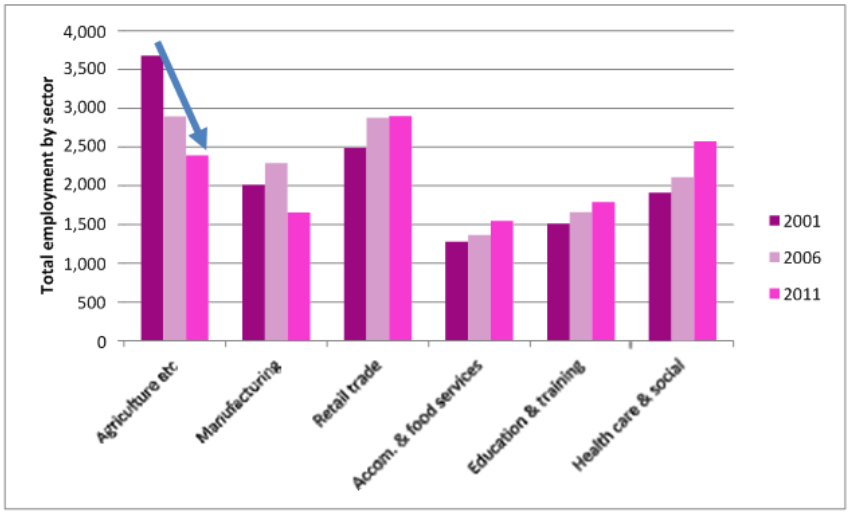
By contrast, the fastest growing employment sectors included health care and social services (35% employment growth), accommodation and food services (21% employment growth), education and training (18% employment growth) and retail trade (17% employment growth).

These sectors have been driven by a range of factors including the need to service an ageing population, increased local uptake in vocational training and secondary schooling, and continued (if slow) population growth.

Changes in employment by sector are outlined below.

[6] Australian Bureau of Statistics, census data

Figure 3 Change in employment, major sectors, 2001 to 2011

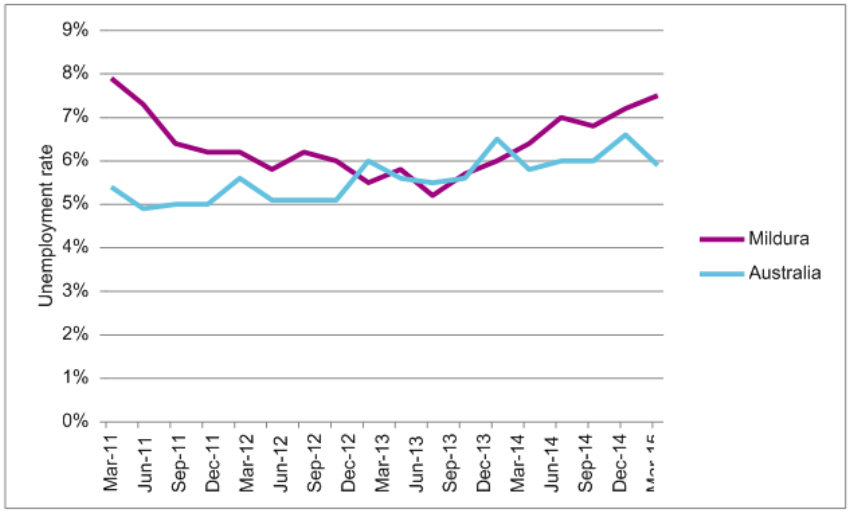


Source: ABS census data (2011), www.abs.gov.au

The slow employment growth, as well as challenges in the agriculture and horticulture sectors, are to some degree reflected in Mildura's unemployment rates.

In recent decades, Mildura's unemployment rate has typically been higher than the average for Australia. While unemployment dipped briefly below the Australian average in 2013, it has again trended up, driven by worsening agricultural conditions. Unemployment rates are illustrated below. The significant changes in unemployment rates during this period are indicative of the volatility in the local economy.

Figure 4 Quarterly unemployment rate, Mildura and Australia



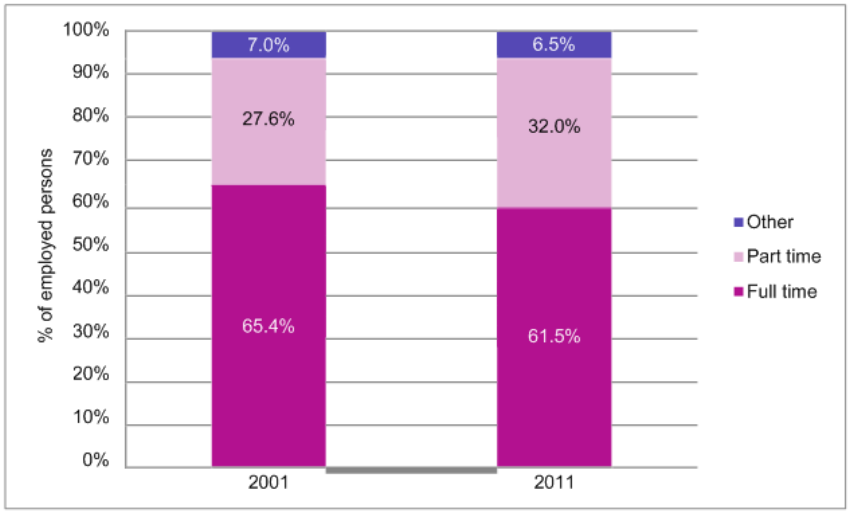
Source: Department of Employment Small Area Labour Markets (SALM)

The last decade has also seen changes in employment status that being the mix between full time and part time work.

A move towards a part time work force can indicate that work is less readily available, leading to increased workforce uncertainty and stress.

The figure below outlines the changes to employment statistics over the decade to 2011. It shows that part time employment has increased (from 27.6% of those employed to 32%), while full time employment has declined from 65.4% to 61.5% of the workforce. These changes reflect in part the changing sector composition of the workforce (e.g. a move towards health and education that may readily attract more part time work), and away from traditional industries. Additionally, these changes reflect greater competition for established export sectors, as well as the drought.

Figure 5 Workforce status, 2001 and 2011, MRCC



Source: ABS census data (2011), www.abs.gov.au

Summary

Mildura's traditional industries are declining in importance and the workforce is being pushed into less certain employment arrangements. The region is struggling to reverse the poor investment outlook for traditional industries, and needs to look to grow new industries to provide employment and economic opportunities for residents.

Problem 2: A lack of widespread recognition for Mildura's existing tourism and lifestyle strengths creates the perception that it is an uninspiring destination (40%)

Tourism is an important industry in Mildura, and the region attracts a range of overnight domestic visitors, day visitors and international overnight visitors.

While tourism-related employment has expanded in the last decade, overall visitor numbers to Mildura have been reasonably stable, with domestic visitors to the region increasing slightly over time from 459,000 in 2006-07 to 477,000 in 2014-15. Over the same time period, domestic visitor nights decreased slightly during this time from 1.55 million to1.48 million. Data for domestic visitation to Mildura is illustrated below.

Figure 6 Domestic visitors and visitor nights, Mildura



Source: Mildura Tourism, www.visitmildura.com.au

International tourism has similarly increased over the period from 2006-07 to 2014-15, from around 15,000 visitors per annum to 18,000 visitors. While this represents a significant percentage increase (20%), this is off a low base. Longitudinal data for international visitor nights is not available. These figures include around 6,500 backpackers each year, who stay for an average of 75 days.[7]

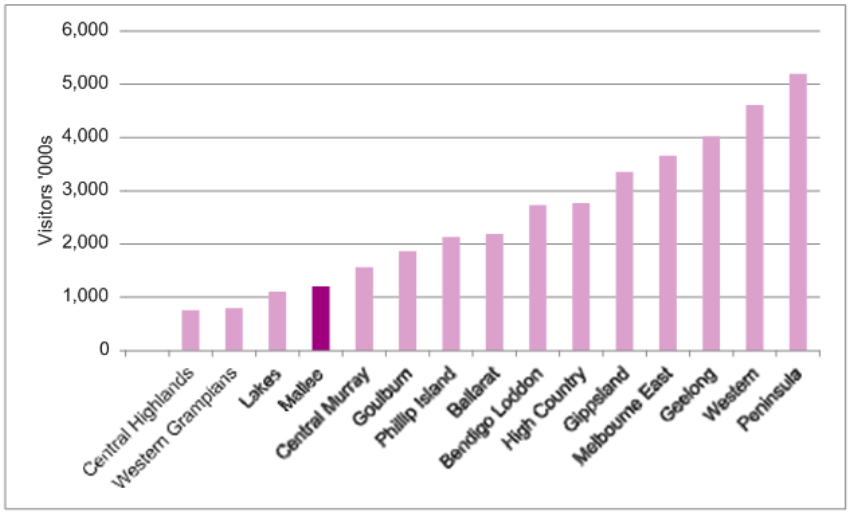
Compared to other regions in Victoria, Mildura has few visitors. Data from Tourism Research Australia (TRA) highlights this issue. In particular:

- Out of 15 regions in Victoria (excluding central Melbourne), Mallee (which includes MRCC) had the fourth least number of domestic and international visitors in2012-13
- There were a total of 1.2 million visitors to the Mallee region in 2012-13. This contrasts with more established regions such as the Mornington Peninsula (5.2 million visitors) and the Western Highlands (4.6 million visitors).

Visitation by region is outlined below.

[7] International Visitors Survey YE March 2016, Tourism Research Australia

Figure 7 Visitors to regional Victoria, by Tourism Australia regions



Source: Data from Tourism Research Australia, 2012-13

This illustrates the need to enhance the attractiveness of Mildura as a tourist destination, ideally building upon the existing strengths of the region.

Events are a key driver of tourism in Mildura, along with sport, outdoor experiences and food-based experiences. The importance of events to Mildura as a tourist drawcard in reflected is the Murray Regional Tourism Board (MRTB) *Murray Region Events Strategy*, which notes that events drive many of the tourism outcomes in regional Victoria. Events were diverse, and focused around food and wine, agriculture, heritage and sport, and also included business events. MRTB noted that for the Murray region (of which MRCC is a part), there were around 555 events annually, attracting over 800,000 attendees (53% of which were non-locals).[8]This assessment indicates that an events-based strategy to grow tourism is critical to realising improved visitation outcomes.

For Western Murray (which encapsulates Mildura and Wentworth in NSW), an estimated 151,641 people attended 87 events in 2014. Of those attendees, 63,148 were visitors from outside the area (42% of the total), indicating that events have a high likelihood of driving visitation to the region.[9]

While there have been a range of investments in Mildura-based tourism facilities, these have not fully addressed adverse perceptions of Mildura as a tourist destination. Currently the tourism industry is worth $240 million per annum, with strong potential for growth. The most significant recent tourism investment has been the first stage of the $222 million Mildura Riverfront Redevelopment (at a cost of $18.3 million), which is now complete. It is likely, however, that additional investments will be needed to continue to attract new visitors to the region. As noted earlier, Mildura's tourism profile indicates that investments which encourage additional events, particularly motor sport and business events, will maximise the value for money of investments made.

Importance of motor sport events to the region

Motor sport based events account for 14% of all events in the Western Murray region.[10] Of different categories of events, motor sport events attracted very high levels of visitation, with each motor sport attracting on average 2,280 attendees, of which 1,637 (72%) were visitors. This illustrates the significance of motor sport events for the region.

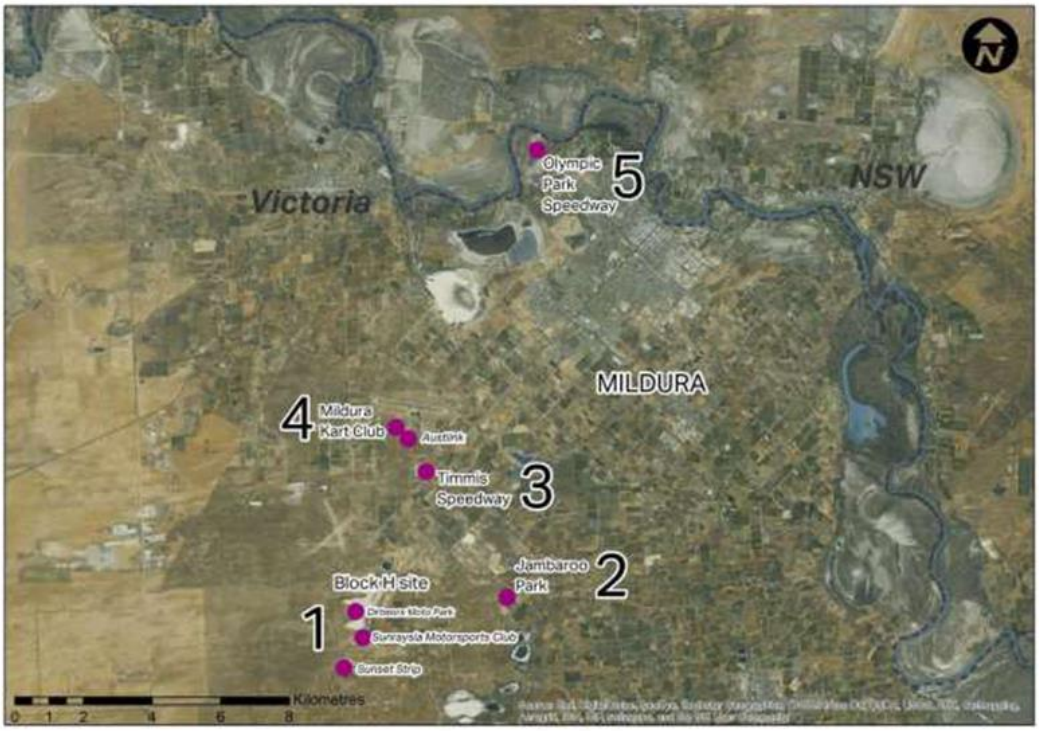
The Mildura region is home to a range of motor sports facilities, and evidence suggests that people living in this region participate in motor sports at a rate three times that of other Victorians, and four times that of the Australian national average. The Victoria wide participation rate in motor sports (competing, officiating, non-competing club member and volunteering) is estimated at 0.7% of people

[8] Murray Regional Tourism Board, *Murray Region Events Strategy*, March 2015
[9] Murray Regional Tourism Board, Murray Region Events Strategy, March 2015
[10] Murray Regional Tourism Board, Murray Region Events Strategy, March 2015

aged 15 and above[11], compared to an estimate of 2.8% of adults in the Mildura and Swan Hill LGAs.[12] High participation rates are reflected by the fact that Mildura hosts in excess of 90 motor sports events each year.[13] While traditionally considered to be a land-based activity (using cars, motorcycles, go-karts, trucks or other vehicles), motor sports now encompasses a range of water-based activities as well, such as jet skiing, water skiing and wakeboarding.

A map of key motor sport sites in Mildura is contained below.

Figure 8 Motor sport facilities in Mildura, 2016



Source: AECOM

Motor sports represent an important component of Mildura's annual major event calendar, contributing an estimated $21.4 million to the local economy each year.[14] Key motor sport events include:

- Mildura Easter Power Sports – this comprises four sporting clubs who run major sporting competitions over the Easter long weekend. The clubs are the Mildura Ski Club, Sunraysia Drag Racing Association, Timmis Speedway and Mildura Motorcycle Club
- Hattah Desert Race – this off road race is the largest national junior and senior motorbike desert race in Australia. It usually takes place in July
- Goanna Run – the "Goanna Run" attracts Hot Rodders and their cars from all over Australia and internationally. This event takes place in October.

There are barriers to attracting additional events and visitation, however. In particular, the existing motor sport facilities in Mildura are dispersed, and at differing levels of suitability for visitors. This reflects the governance and management models, as all of the facilities are currently managed by local motor sport clubs. Each of the nine Mildura-based motor sport clubs manage their own facilities, a situation which has resulted in:

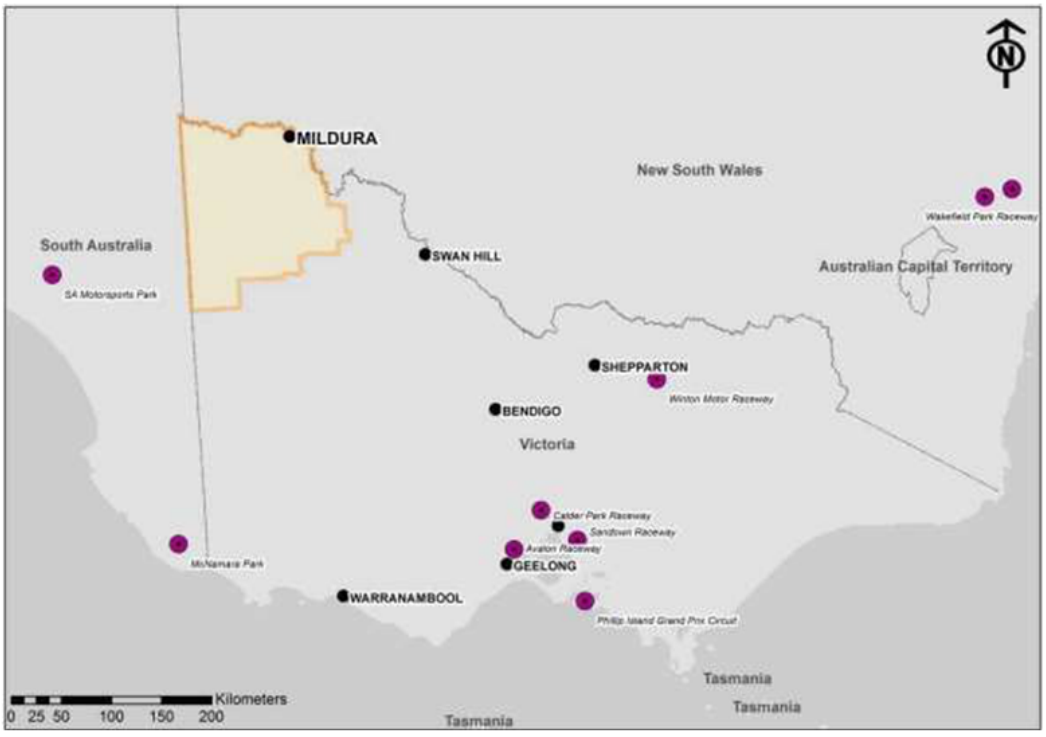
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[11] ABS, 41770DO001_201314 Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2013-14, and CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)
[12] *North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study: Final Report*, May 2011
[13] http://www.mildura.vic.gov.au/Latest-News/Mildura-eyeing-title-as-motor sports-capital-of-Australia
[14] *North West Victorian Motor sports Feasibility Study*, 2011

- Sub-optimal facilities. While the race tracks in some facilities are of a high standard, nearly all sites have little or no visitor/tourist facilities. For instance, there is little shelter or shade at most sites, limited catering facilities, and limited seating capacity (although most have substantial room for spectators to stand or sit on embankments)
- Many of the clubs have long term sustainability challenges. The escalating costs of compliance, insurance, marketing and other costs associated with holding events and training mean that the long term financial viability of clubs is in question. Additionally, clubs are dependent on volunteer efforts. Clubs consulted as part of this Full Business Case noted that the pool of volunteers has decreased over time as people face increasing economic pressure as well as competing social and recreational interests
- Leasing uncertainty and other site restrictions. Leasing arrangements for clubs differ, with sites leased from a mix of land owned by Council, Parks Victoria, Mildura Airport and private owners. In some cases (e.g. the Go Kart club on airport land), the future of the lease is in question. In another case (Timmis Speedway), development of the site is limited by its position under a flight path and environmental restrictions. Similarly, the Olympic Park facility managed by the Mildura Motorcycle Club has a number of environmental, heritage and compliance issues that are unlikely to be resolved at the current site.

The sub-optimal facilities coupled with low resource base for clubs have contributed to an inability to expand the event/visitor base. In addition to these issues, clubs are facing far more competition from other regional and metropolitan facilities that have been developed in the past decade or so. Major motor sport facilities in Victoria and elsewhere are indicated on the following map. Note that many of these facilities do not cater for the suite of disciplines represented in Mildura.[15]

Figure 9 Key motor sport facilities, Victoria, eastern South Australia and Southern New South Wales



A number of developments have reduced the competitiveness and attractiveness of Mildura's existing motor sport facilities for events. At present, major facilities in Victoria against which Mildura must compete for events include venues in and around Melbourne as well as regional sites such as Winton Motor Raceway at Benalla and the Phillip Island Circuit.

[15] Mildura Rural City Council, *Australian Motor sports Raceways Benchmarking Review*, 2013

More recently, funding has been made available for track redevelopments in and around the region. The key investments are as follows:

- In 2014, the Victorian Government announced a contribution of $2 million towards the construction of a quarter mile drag strip for the Swan Hill Drag Racing Club. Funding was received as a result of the North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study, which recommended a number of actions to ensure the effective development of motor sports venues, including at Swan Hill. The balance of funding for the development was $450,000 from Council and almost $220,000 in-kind from the Swan Hill Drag Racing Club. The project includes nationally accredited quarter mile drag strip, braking areas, a return road, staging area, pit area and safety barriers
- In May 2015, the Commonwealth Government (through the National Stronger Regions Fund) announced funding of $7.5 million towards the development of South Australia Motor sport Park at Tailem Bend. The $40 million project, which could be completed as soon as 2016, will include a 7.2 kilometre long V8 circuit, a drag strip, a 4WD track, a rally track, a go-kart track, a 10,000 person grandstand, small runway, a four star hotel and a range of other facilities.

While these two new facilities will contribute to the competition currently faced by motor sport event managers in Mildura, they may also offer opportunities by creating a bigger aggregate demand pool for the broader region. Evidence from the United Kingdom and United States indicates that 'clusters' of motor sport facilities (circuits, clubs, events, retail and marketing, charities related to racing) deliver significantly more economic benefit than many standalone facilities. For instance, 'Motor sport Valley', a motor sport cluster located in the Midlands in England, is home to a huge array of companies, events, training and other organisations with interest in motor sport. It is estimated that this cluster is home to some 3,500 companies associated with motor sport, employing around 41,000 people, with collective turnover of around £9 billion.[16]

By working with other facilities, there is an opportunity to develop a dynamic industry cluster based in the Sunraysia region. Discussions with the Tailem Bend facility indicate strong support for both the Mildura motor sport precinct as well as a coordinated regional approach to event attraction and staging.

Summary

Tourism numbers have been slowly declining for the last decade in Mildura. Additional attractions are needed to increase Mildura's interest as a tourism and lifestyle destination. Motor sport events have a strong support base in the region, and analysis indicates that these events attract strong visitation from interstate and from the rest of Victoria. While the Mildura region has a solid base for motor sport events, without appropriate investment, this will be eroded by competition from other venues across Victoria and interstate.

Despite the strong events profile, there has been little new investment in motor sport infrastructure in Mildura over the last 15 years. The motor sport events sector is already making a significant contribution to tourism and the Mildura economy, but the infrastructure is disjointed and at risk of dilapidation.

Problem 3: Many of Mildura's vulnerable are struggling to engage productively in society, resulting in growing disadvantage and dependency (10%)

Mildura's population is characterised by high levels of social and economic disadvantage, faring poorly compared to State averages for income, health and educational attainment.

[16] *Some selected highlights from the 2013 Review of UK's Motor sport Valley Business Cluster*, Motor sport Industry Association UK, 2013

Incomes

Average incomes in Mildura are considerably below the averages in regional Victoria and Melbourne. The following table outlines the proportion of households defined as a low, medium and high income, where:

- Low income is defined as $800 per week or less
- Medium income is defined as $801 to $1,499 per week
- High income is defined as $1,500 or more per week.

In Mildura, nearly 59% of households were low or medium income earners in 2011 (29.6% low income and 29.1% medium income). This is well above the Melbourne average, where 42.4% of households were defined as low or medium income earners. Family incomes by category for 2011 are outlined in the following table.

Table 2 Family incomes, 2011

Area	Low income	Medium income	High income	Not stated
MRCC	29.6%	29.1%	28.3%	13.1%
Regional Victoria	26.6%	28.0%	33.4%	12.0%
Melbourne	19.7%	22.7%	46.3%	11.2%

Source: MRCC and Northern Mallee Community Partnership, *Mildura Social Indicators: Report 2012*, August 2014

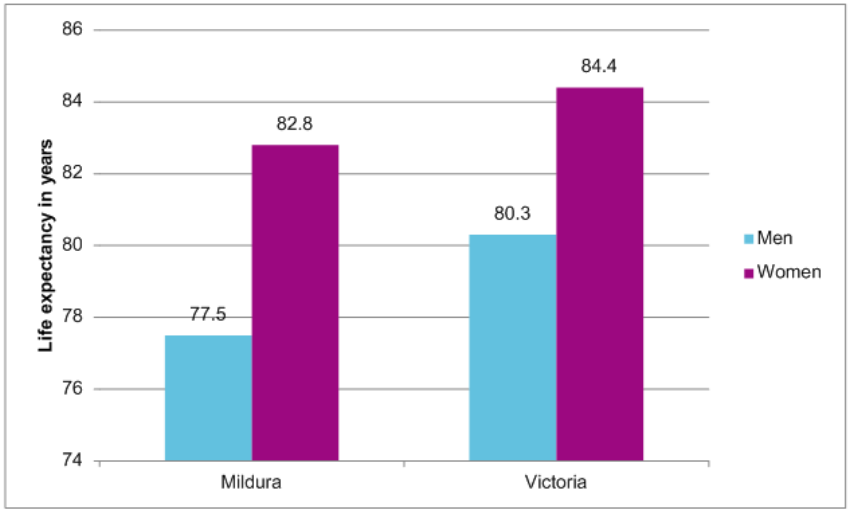
Life expectancies

Similarly, life expectancies in Mildura are below the State average. While data is not current, life expectancy estimates from 2007 indicate that:

- There was a differential of 2.8 years life expectancy between Mildura and the State average for men
- There was a differential of 1.6 years life expectancy between Mildura and the State average for women. This was less than the differential for men, but still significant.

Life expectancy data is set out in the following figure.

Figure 10 Life expectancy at birth, 2007



Source: MRCC and Northern Mallee Community Partnership, *Mildura Social Indicators: Report 2012*, August 2014

Educational attainment and work

Consistent with other poor social indicators, Mildura has below average attainment in educational qualifications, for both secondary school and post-secondary education. In addition to being an absolute measure of disadvantage, it also demonstrates the low level of engagement among young people in Mildura with educational (as well as employment) opportunities. The differences between Mildura and Melbourne are stark:

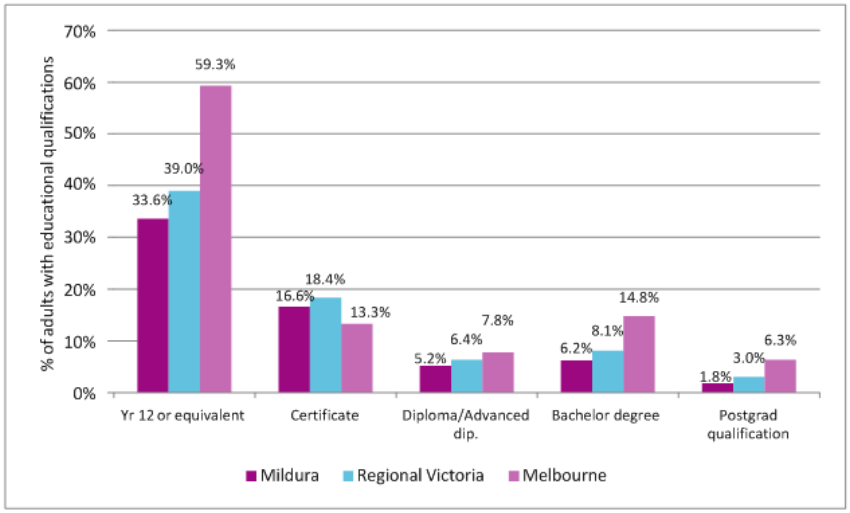
- In 2011, 59.3% of residents in Melbourne completed Year 12 or equivalent, compared to just 33.6% in MRCC
- In the same year, 14.8% of Melbourne residents held a Bachelor degree, compared to 6.2% of MRCC residents
- A total of 6.3% of Melbourne residents held a postgraduate qualification (postgraduate certificate, diploma or degree) compared to 1.8% of MRCC residents.

While part of the difference has been driven by migration to Melbourne for work and other opportunities, the differential in educational attainment is significant. More complete data is outlined in the figure below.

Poor education engagement will likely escalate into major economic and social challenges for young residents in the future. The link between greater educational attainment and higher incomes is well documented. In its report of 2010, '*The Effects of Education and Health on Wages and Productivity*', the Productivity Commission found that higher education levels had a positive impact on wages. Comparing wage differentials for men, for instance:

- Men with a Bachelor degree or higher earned an average of 38% more than men with Year 11 or less attainment
- Men with a diploma or certificate earned 13.8% more than men with Year 11 or less attainment
- Men with Year 12 attainment earned an average of 12.8% more than those with Year 11 or less.[17]

Figure 11 Educational attainment, Mildura, regional Victoria and Melbourne, 2011



Source: MRCC and Northern Mallee Community Partnership, *Mildura Social Indicators: Report 2012*, August 2014

[17] Forbes, Matthew et al, *The Effects of Education and Health on Wages and Productivity: Productivity Commission Staff Working Paper*, March 2010

SEIFA

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are produced by the ABS and are based on census data.

SEIFA ranks areas across Australia to relative social and economic disadvantage, with those most disadvantaged areas ranking high, and more advantaged areas having a lower ranking. For the purposes of SEIFA, the ABS defines 'disadvantage' as being:

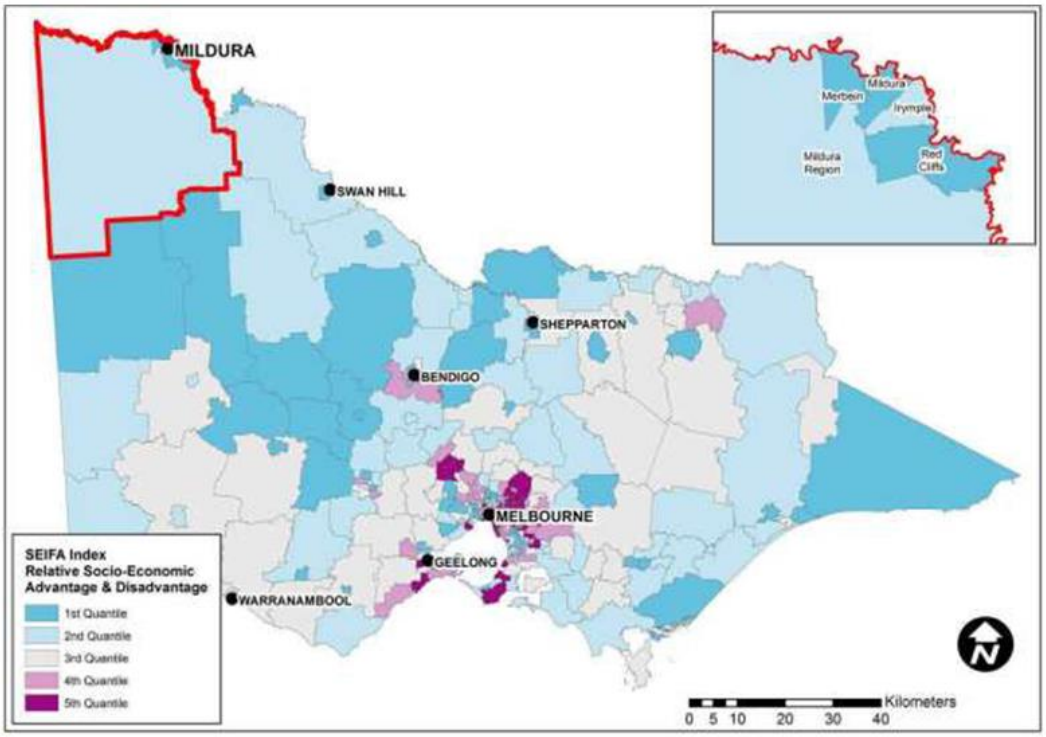
> *"people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society."*[18]

SEIFA comprises four indices, which together are used to establish a ranking relative to the 'average' population. These are:

- Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD)
- Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD)
- Index of Education and Occupation (IEO)
- Index of Economic Resources (IER).

Each index comprises a range of variables which have been used in its calculation.

Figure 12 SEIFA quartiles, Victoria



[18] ABS, *Technical Paper: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)*, 2011

Based on SEIFA, Mildura ranks highly in national and Victoria terms for disadvantage:[19]

- Out of 564 Local Government Areas (LGA) nationally, Mildura is ranked 117 for disadvantage. In Victoria, Mildura ranks the third highest for disadvantage out of 79LGAs
- At the small area level (comprising a total of 2,104 areas), parts of Mildura rank among the most disadvantaged in Australia, with Mildura township ranking as 238, Red Cliffs at 246, and Merbein at 353
- Of the 420 small areas in Victoria, Mildura township ranks as 32, Red Cliffs at 33, and Merbein at 52.

While the potential benefits of resolving this problem are discussed in the next section, it is expected that an initiative that brings new employment and training opportunities to the region will have positive impacts on employment, workforce participation education and the related social and health problems that accrue as a result of adverse economic outcomes.

Summary

Data indicates that Mildura is characterised by high levels of social and economic disadvantage, including poor education, health and youth employment outcomes. Using SEIFA, Mildura is ranked as the third most disadvantaged LGA in Victoria.

1.4 Evidence of the problem

This section summarises the evidence base for the three problems articulated above, and presents the key indicators.

Table 3 Evidence of the stated problems

Problem	Evidence
Threats to future investment in established industries will result in a move toward more transient, unreliable employment	• Slow employment growth in MRCC. During the decade 2001-2011, total employment in Mildura grew from 20,661 to 21,481, an increase of 4%. By contrast, during this time the population of Mildura expanded by 6.2% (an increase from 48,386 to 51,372). This implies that employment growth is not keeping up with population growth. While some of this discrepancy can be explained by an ageing population, it also indicates decreased workforce participation, and the associated dependency issues that can accompany it. • MRCC estimates that some 1,500 farmers exited the sector over the last decade, and that in most of these cases, the land has not been sold or leased for further agricultural use. • Decreasing employment in traditional industries, particularly agriculture and manufacturing in MRCC. Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased from 3,682 to 2,393 between 2001 and 2011 (a decrease of 35%), and employment in manufacturing declined by 18% (2,013 to 1,653) over the same period. • The workforce in MRCC has moved towards part time employment, leading to greater workforce uncertainty and stress. The proportion of part time workers increased from 27.6% to 32% in the decade to 2011, with a concomitant reduction in the full time workforce
A lack of widespread recognition for Mildura's existing tourism and lifestyle strengths creates the perception that it is an uninspiring destination	• Decreasing number of domestic visitation and visitor nights in MRCC. Domestic visitor nights in Mildura have decreased 1.55 million in 2006-07 to 1.48 million in 2014-15. • Increased number and quality of other motor sport facilities across Victoria, resulting in increased competition for Mildura-based clubs. • Motor sport events in Mildura attract high attendance of 2,280 per event on average, with a high proportion of visitors (72% of all attendees at events from outside the region). • Dispersed management of the current motor sport sites and their infrastructure limitations are inhibiting further growth in this important event market.

[19] ABS, SEIFA data, www.abs.gov.au

Problem	Evidence
Many of Mildura's vulnerable are struggling to engage productively in society, resulting in growing disadvantage and dependency	• Mildura suffers from a high level of social and economic disadvantage. • In terms of income distribution, 29.6% of households in MRCC are classified as 'low income', compared to 19.7% in Melbourne. Similarly, only 28.3% are classified as 'high income', compared to 46.3% in Melbourne. • Life expectancies are substantially lower in Mildura compared to the Victorian average. Average life expectancy for men is 77.5 years compared to a Victorian average of 80.3 years. Similarly, the average life expectancy for women in MRCC is 82.8 years, compared to 84.4 years for the Victorian average. • Average levels of educational attainment are lower in Victoria compared to the rest of the State, particularly Melbourne. Only 33.6% of the working age population have attained Year 12 or equivalent in Mildura, compared to 59.3% in Melbourne. Similarly, 6.2% of the working age population has a Bachelor degree compared to 14.8% in Melbourne. In addition, only 1.8% of the working age population of MRCC has a postgraduate qualification, compared with 6.3% in Melbourne. • Young people are disproportionality disengaged in Mildura. In 2011, 75.5% of 15-19 year olds in Mildura were in employment or education, compared to 83.8% across Victoria.[20] • Similarly, 10% of people aged 15-24 years old in Mildura were receiving the unemployment benefit in 2011, compared to 4.4% of the same cohort across Victoria.[21] • Mildura ranks very high on the Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) prepared by the ABS. a high ranking indicates a relatively high level of disadvantage compared to the average Australian population. In Victoria, Mildura is ranked 3 out of a 79 LGAs, indicating is the third most disadvantaged LGA in the State in social and economic terms. In Australia, Mildura ranks 117 out of 564 LGAs.

1.5 Timing considerations and consideration of the broader context

There are a number of timing related considerations that need to be considered in this Full Business Case.

Most critically, Mildura is facing increasing economic hardship relating to declining traditional industries. As the unemployment rate trends up and workforce participation declines, there is a pressing need to support the region to expand alternative economic sectors.

Other timing issues include the following:

- The project is expected to involve a number of the existing motor sport clubs in Mildura. Some of these have ageing/sub-optimal facilities which will need to be replaced or upgraded over the next 2-5 years. An investment now will resolve the need to invest in other facilities, and will provide an opportunity for the sector to consolidate within a single precinct. It will also free up other sites for alternative uses. Note that not all clubs are supportive of moving in the short term (within five years) and have indicated that there preferred timing is in 20 years ormore
- There are significant environmental issues at current motor sports sites, which is detailed in the North West Motor sports Feasibility Study

[20] Mildura RCC, *The State of Mildura Rural City's Children & Young People: 2014 Report*, 2014
[21] Ibid.

- There are currently redevelopments of motor sport facilities in Swan Hill and Tailem Bend. Together with Mildura, these sites would represent a 'critical mass' of motor sport facilities, capable to developing centres of motor sport excellence across the region. As noted earlier, there are a range of successful motor sport clusters, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States. The development of facilities in Swan Hill and Tailem Bend represents an opportunity for Mildura, as well as these other regions, to develop a motor sport 'cluster'. By connecting the developments and cooperating with each other, they have the capacityto:
  - Attract joint events, or a series of events which would benefit all three sites. This could be done through joint planning and marketing, an annual event calendar for all three sites, and using the 'market power' of the three facilities to attract events
  - Based on the experience of the Motor sport Valley (UK) cluster or the motor sport cluster in the Indianapolis region (USA), the development of 'cluster' facilities, that can cater to diverse disciplines and at different levels of expertise and cost (e.g. major international events, State based events and club events), will attract investment from related industries. These can include motor sport parts and servicing, event management, manufacture, accommodation and hospitality, research and other industries. Clustering provides a base to attract large, multi-disciplinary and multi-location events, and provides a basis for strong product differentiation.

2.0 Benefits

The anticipated benefits of addressing the problems outlined in Section 1 are as follows:

- Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community
- Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population
- A more resilient, growing tourist industry
- Diversity of the tourism offering
- Diversifying the economy (currently underpinned by horticulture & agriculture)

These are explored below.

2.1 Benefits to be delivered

Benefit 1: Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community

Addressing the problems articulated in Section 1 will support improvements in the health and wellbeing of the Mildura community through:

Increased opportunities for work, including in sectors with growth potential such as tourism

High disadvantage and poor health outcomes are strongly correlated with limited work opportunities, declining industries and lack of certainty in paid employment. For instance, the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI) has noted the strong causal link between unemployment, poor health and poor educational attainment.[22]Similarly, research from the United Kingdom found that chronic job insecurity resulted in increasing stress and morbidity among workers.[23]

Addressing the issues related to disadvantage, dependency and workforce insecurity will involve generating new economic opportunities in the Mildura region. In particular, efforts need to be focused at supporting a rebalancing of the local economy, and encouraging those either unemployed or not in the workforce to seek meaningful training and employment through these renewed opportunities. This increased workforce engagement will result in:

- Increased job opportunities, security and career paths for the local community
- Reduced community stress and the associated health impacts resulting from unemployment and/or job insecurity.

Investment in tourism will support the development of new jobs in Mildura, for experienced workers and those just entering the workforce. Evidence suggests that an events-based tourism facility will maximise visitation, and will build off an already strong base of events within the Mildura community. Investments to grow tourism will also provide opportunities for the development of new tourism and leisure based activities, as well as education and training opportunities. For instance, Sunitafe has indicated that there is demand for motor vehicle based skills, and that it would be interested in talking advantage of a new facility investment to increase its offerings of this sort of vocational training. Similarly, the development of new tourism facilities will provide employment opportunities in hospitality, retail, events management, and other related industries.

Increased opportunities to engage with recreational and other community-based activities

Evidence suggests that participation in sport and recreational activities contributes to enhanced social capital, resulting in safer communities, stronger identities, and improved community health and wellbeing.

[22] ACCI, Unemployment and poor health are linked, media release, 20 July 2014

[23] Ferrie, J.E. et al, *Effects of chronic job insecurity and change in job security on self reported health, minor psychiatric morbidity, physiological measures, and health related behaviours in British civil servants: the Whitehall II study*, Journal of Epidemiol Community Health 2002;56:450–454

Tonts (2005) found that participation in local sporting clubs in the West Australian Northern Wheatbelt contributed significantly to the wellbeing of residents, through improved physical activity as well as social interaction.[24] Similarly, Larkin (2008) found that experience from around the world and across Australia indicated strong links between community sport and recreation and enhanced community wellbeing.

Similarly, the 2014 Ernst & Young report undertaken on behalf of CAMS (Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report) found that:[25]

- The 17,419 licenced volunteer officials in Australia are responsible for running the majority of motor sport events held each year
- Motor sport is the fourth most watched sport in Australia and 80% of people surveyed said 'being with family and friends' is an important reason why they are involved.

An investment that enables the Mildura community to have further opportunities for participation and coming together, and which strengthens the viability of existing community-based organisations and clubs, will enhance wellbeing and health outcomes. This could include opportunities for disadvantaged youth groups (e.g. indigenous, migrant youth) to engage in social interaction. Although no longer operational, Mallee District Aboriginal Services (MDAS) previously operated an indigenous V8 supercar team. The team provided significant benefits for participants, around work and social skills, engagement, and confidence. MDAS's current strategic plan seeks to enhance community social capital and look for ways to bring the community together and create role models.

Benefit 2: Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population

The Victorian Government recognises that job creation and liveability are critical components in attracting and retaining population in regional areas[26], a perspective that is supported more broadly by the Commonwealth and other State Governments.[27]

An investment that addresses the problems identified in Section 1 will:

- Provide expanded and high quality job opportunities and upgrading of the skills base for Mildura residents. It will assist in diversifying the economy, away from contracting traditional industries towards sectors with better growth potential. These improved economic opportunities will reduce the number of people leaving Mildura for economic/career reasons, and should attract new residents to settle in the region. A major tourism project would provide ongoing employment opportunities across a range of industries, including retail, hospitality, event management, security and motor vehicle racing and maintenance. It additionally would provide opportunities for casual workers and volunteers, potentially linked to major events
- The liveability of Mildura will be enhanced by an investment, that not only provides job opportunities, but which increases or enhances opportunities for community engagement, recreation and events. Improved liveability, achieved through better recreational and community options, also increases population retention and attraction.

The Australian motor sport industry has been shown to contribute to knowledge and skills development, which supports both the motor sport industry as a whole and students and workers.[28] Examples identified by Ernst & Young in their report on the economic impact of motor sport included:

- CAMS Foundation supports young professional drivers with training and participation
- Australian Institute for Motor Sport Safety (AIMSS), which works to enhance safety through training, research and education
- CAMS Driver Development Program, carried out in conjunctions with the Australian Institute of Sport and Australian Sports Commission.

[24] Tonts, Matthew, *Competitive sport and social capital in rural Australia*, Journal of Rural Studies 21 (2005), 137-149
[25] CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)
[26] www.rdv.vic.gov.au
[27] Standing Committee on regional Development for the Regional Development Council, *Attracting and retaining skilled people in regional Australia: a practitioner's guide*, 2004
[28] CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)

Benefit 3: A more resilient, growing tourism industry

As noted in Section 1, tourism has experienced job growth over the last decade in Mildura, even if tourism numbers have flattened. Successful tourism has the ability to generate private sector investment and growth, which will be key to Mildura developing a more resilient economy.

The benefits of an investment in Mildura will be:

- An expanding, dynamic tourism sector, which creates new, quality jobs and will offer a career path for residents in Mildura
- A sector which offers training and work experience, as well as workforce entry jobs to youth, indigenous and migrant communities. For instance, Barbagallo Raceway in Western Australia through a partnership with and Edith Cowan University provide raceway opportunities for disengaged youth.[29]

The value of motor sport – employment, events and activities

The motor sport sector has the potential to contribute significantly more to the economy of Mildura than at present, particularly with regard to motor sport events. While there is limited data relating specifically to Mildura, there is up-to-date information from research undertaken by Ernst and Young on behalf of CAMS, which sought to identify the social, economic and tourism value of motor sport to Australia and individual states.[30] This 2014 study, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, notes the significant impact that motor sport events have on national, state and regional economies each year. It also indicates that the sector should continue to grow. In particular, the study found that:

- On average, motor sport competitors spend between $12,000 and $15,000 a year on motor sport activities and $60,000 on motor sport vehicle purchases and initial modifications. Spectators at events, including competitor support teams, will also spend significant amounts of money
- In Australia 150,000 people participate in motor sports. The direct industry output is $2.7 billion and direct added value is $1.2 billion, and the sector generates 16,300 jobs
- In Victoria, the direct economic output from motor sports is $691 million per annum. The value add is around $300 million and the sector accounts for 4,209 jobs annually
- Motor sport is the fourth most watched (in terms of spectator attendance) sport in Australia, behind only Australian Rules football, horse racing and rugby league.

As noted in Section 1, motor sport based tourism contributes $21.4 million to the Mildura economy each year. The size of the sector in Victoria, and its continued growth, indicate that there is potential to significantly increase its economic contribution to Mildura.

The potential to attract additional motor sport events is also illustrated by the active membership of the 321 motor sport clubs based in Victoria (1,391 in Australia). These clubs have a total of 22,664 members of which:[31]

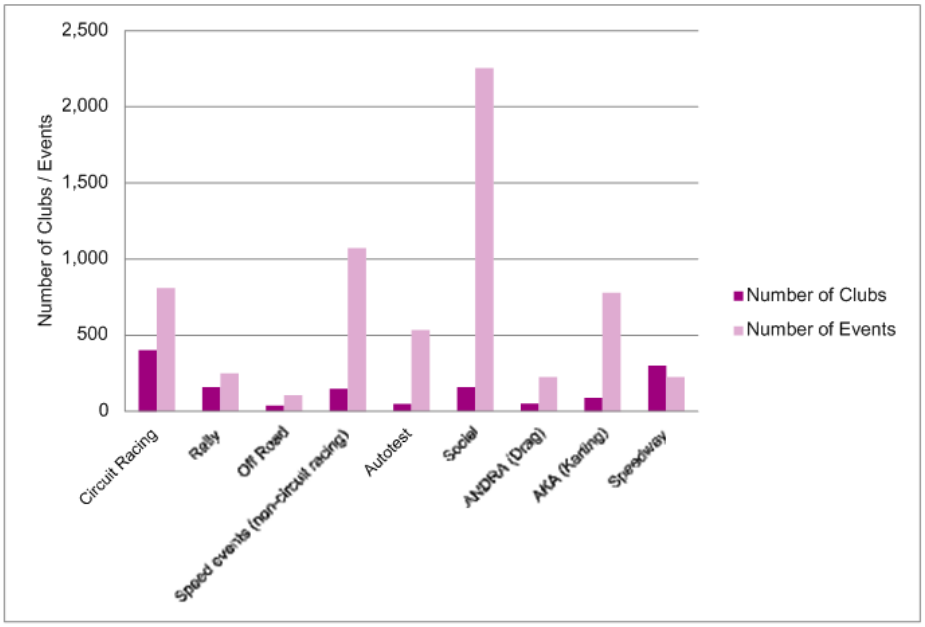
- 14,079 only compete in events
- 915 both compete and officiate
- 4,402 only officiate
- 5,268 are 'other' club members.

The CAMS report notes that there are 1,429 motor sport events each year in Victoria (6,247 in Australia). Social events account for the largest number each year, these being events that are not linked to a particular racing event. Other disciplines accounting for a large number of events include circuit racing, karting and speed events (non-circuit racing).

The figure below identifies the clubs and events associated with each of the main discipline areas.

[29] MRCC, *Australian Motor sports Raceways Benchmarking Review*, 2013
[30] CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)
[31] CAMS, *Economic contribution of the Australian motor sport industry – detailed report*, November 2014 (Ernst & Young)

Figure 13 Club and Events by Discipline



Source: Ernst and Young, *Economic Contribution of the Australian Motor Sport Industry Overview*

Evidence from other motor sport facilities indicates that they bring significant economic benefits to their local communities. For instance, the Collie Motorplex in Western Australia, which was developed on the site of a disused mine site, was found to increase sales for local businesses as a direct result of new visitors coming to compete at and watch events at the facility.[32]

Events

As noted in Section 1, motor sport events in Mildura attract an average of 2,280 attendees, 72% of which are visitors.[33] In addition to events noted in Section 1, a number of new events have recently been attracted to the region, including:

- In October 2015, the World U21 Speedway Championships were held at Olympic Park. This was the first time this event has ever been held outside of Europe. Around 3,000 people attended the event
- The Sunraysia Drag Racing Association hosted the national round of the Sportsman Series in November 2015 with up to 130 teams. The event was aired on Speedweek on the 20th of December.

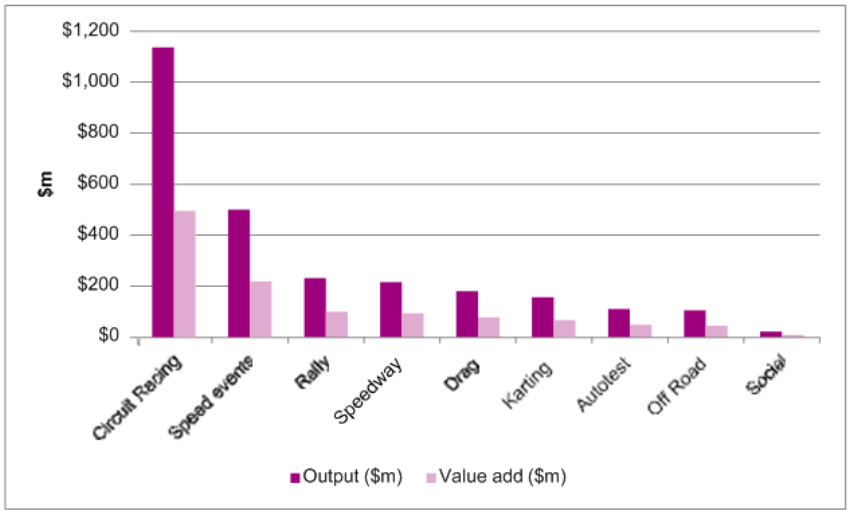
The value of each discipline

The assessment of the financial output and value-add to the local economy of motor sport, identifies circuit racing as providing the greatest opportunity to generate income locally for the wider community. This is generally due to the opportunity such circuits deliver for corporate use, driver training and driver / rider experience days. There is generally a strong commercial opportunity available through the hiring of such venues by commercial event bodies and auto companies who are seeking to test drive or promote new lines. Speedway provides a significant financial value add to the local economy which is comparable to rallying.

Output impacts (first round) and value add impacts (flow on impacts) are outlined in the following figure.

[32] Cross, Alan, *Case Study Assignment: Motoring South West*, November 2001
[33] *Murray Regional Tourism Board, Murray Region Events Strategy*, March 2015

Figure 14 Industry output and value add (Source: Ernst and Young: Economic Contribution of the Australian Motor Sport Industry)

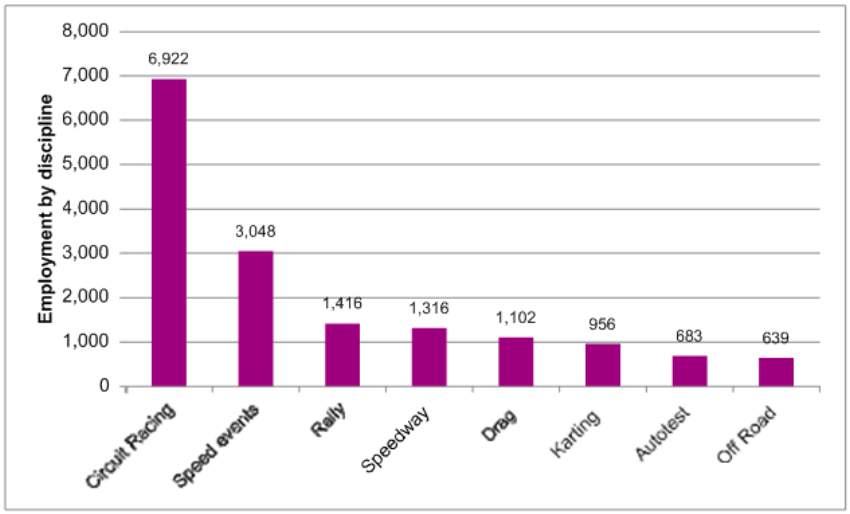


Source: Ernst and Young, *Economic Contribution of the Australian Motor Sport Industry Overview*

While social activities generate the highest number of events, they tend to generate relatively little financial output and value add to the local economy, being largely localised activity and undertaken on an individual basis.

In terms of employment, circuits dominate the motor sport employment sector with approximately 7,000 jobs across Australia aligned to the operation of these facilities. This is generally attributable to the number of employees required to manage and maintain the infrastructure, operate events and deliver driver / rider training activities. Speed events also generate relatively high levels of employment across Australia (3,000) whilst rallying, speedway, drag and karting employ approximately 1,000 per discipline across the nation.

Figure 15 Employment by motor sport discipline (Source: Ernst and Young: Economic Contribution of the Australian Motor Sport Industry)



Source: Ernst and Young, *Economic Contribution of the Australian Motor Sport Industry Overview*

This data indicates that a facility that focuses on circuit racing, speed events and rally are most likely to maximise the economic impact for Mildura.

In addition to sport and recreation focused events, there is also an opportunity to attract additional business events to the region. Currently, Mildura has a maximum 400 seat conference facility. The Murray Regional Events Strategy identifies the potential for the region to host additional, high yield business events, but notes that the lack of conference facilities is a major barrier to grow in this market segment.[34] There is the potential to develop a larger conference facility (600-1,000 seats) in the region which would capture a larger market share of business events, for conferences, training or business hospitality.

2.2 Alignment with Government priorities

Victoria's 2020 Tourism Strategy

Victoria's 2020 Tourism Strategy explicitly recognises that regional Victoria faces significant challenges to its tourism sector, particularly around the attraction of both domestic and international visitors. It notes the need to develop and promote "unique experiences on offer in Victoria" as a means of attracting visitors.

There are several actions contained in the Strategy that are relevant to the problem definition identified. These are:

- Work to attract and build events in regional Victoria – the problems identified could be mitigated in part through attracting new events to Mildura, with the associated employment opportunities
- Support the upgrade of major tourism attractions to ensure they are recognised as internationally acclaimed experiences – strengthening the tourism industry in Mildura may require investment in existing or new facilities, to enhance its attraction as a tourist destination.

Murray Regional Tourism Board – Murray Region Events Strategy

The Murray Regional Tourism Board (MRTB) was established in 2010 through an agreement between Destination NSW, Tourism Victoria and 14 local government councils along the Murray. Its purpose is to develop a coordinate approach to developing tourism activities and growing the visitor economy in the Murray Region.

In March 2015 MRTB released the *Murray Region Events Strategy*. The Strategy explicitly recognises the value that events based tourism provides to regional economies, and aims to leverage off the existing events base to grow this form of tourism. A part of the Strategy, it recognises the need to promote events and provide training to underpin the creation of new events and the attraction of existing events to the region. The Strategy notes the importance of motor sport and business events to the Mildura region and argues that Mildura has a comparative advantage in hosting events of this nature

MRCC

The need to grow tourism and event based activity is explicitly outlined in several MRCC strategies:

- *Council Plan 2013-2017* – this outlines MRCC's vision and priorities for the four year period. This business case will support Council's delivery of objectives under Sections 1.6 (Recreation and Sport), 3.1 (Economic Development) and 3.2 (Tourism and Events)
- *Events Strategy 2014-2019* – this Strategy outlines Council's role in supporting and facilitating major and community events. It recognises that events can bring substantial economic, community, social and cultural benefits to Mildura. The Strategy identifies two 'tiers' of events, these being events that deliver major economic and tourism outcomes and events delivering community benefits. It recognises the role for Council as being to support event organisers with strategic planning, capacity building, and facilitating events
- *Mildura Tourism 3 Year Strategic Plan, 2015–2017* – this seeks to build on efforts to change people's views of the Mildura region, in particular, seeking to position the region as a modern and vibrant destination that is continually growing, evolving and improving. This plan recognises that successful tourism destinations, products and experiences must be continually refreshed and revitalised to maintain existing customers and to generate new ones. To achieve this, new investments, creating new venues and destinations, will be required

[34] Murray Regional Tourism Board, *Murray Region Events Strategy*, 2015

- *MRCC Recreational Strategy 2008-18* – this document outlines the strategy for recreation provision in Mildura over the decade from 2008. Section 6 of this strategy commits Council to working with communities to plan for long term sports and recreation infrastructure needs.

Australian Motor Sports Raceways Benchmarking Review

MRCC conducted the Australian Motor Sports Raceways Benchmarking Review in 2013. The purpose of the benchmarking review was to identify motor sport racetracks around Australia, and benchmark them in terms of usage, financial viability, ownership models, economic benefits and other indicators. A total of 13 raceways were reviewed, with sufficient data to benchmark nine of these.

Key findings from the benchmarking review included the following:

- Highlighted the financial viability of a bitumen raceway in Mildura
- Mildura's isolation is an asset. Mildura's catchment area for motor sport events (400 kilometre radius) means that people who travel for events will stay for more than a day, thereby increasing the overall visitor spend in the region
- Mildura's catchment is large enough to financially support a motor sports raceway. There are nearly 2.1 million people living within a 400 kilometre radius of Mildura, slightly less than successful raceways such as Ipswich (equivalent catchment of 2.9 million people) and considerably higher than the two raceways in Tasmania
- The location of a racetrack at Block H is positive because it is removed from urban encroachment issues, thus reducing conflict between residents and the motor sport asset
- Mildura has an opportunity to design a racetrack from scratch, and will be able to take into account the lessons learned from other racetrack developments
- There are a range of owner/operator models across Australia, with differing levels of facility utilisation and economic benefits. All of the models have proven to be financially sustainable, with the least utilised (Tasmanian racetracks) still able to operate on a financially viable model.

2.3 Evidence of benefit delivery

The approach to measuring benefits is outlined below. It will involve a mix of public and non-public data sources. More detail is contained in the Benefits Management Plan (see Appendix B).

Table 4 Benefits measurement

Benefit	KPI	How measured	Baseline data
Benefit 1: Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community	Job quality	The number of new full time equivalent jobs created in Mildura	13,213 full time employees (2011 census)
	Participation in recreational activities by vulnerable communities	Total participation in motor sport clubs in Mildura RCC	1,470 This is the estimated number of motor sport club members currently in Mildura
		Participation in motor sport clubs by youth (18-25 year old) in Mildura RCC	29% Based on 2009 Stratcorp motor sport survey
Benefit 2: Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population	Job diversification	Growth in employment in tourism sector (Accommodation and food services)	1,574 employees (2011 census)
	Participation in recreational activities by diverse communities	Participation in motor sport clubs by diverse communities (unemployed and women) in Mildura RCC	At least 20% of members are women At least 2% of members are unemployed Based on 2009 Stratcorp motor sport survey

Benefit	KPI	How measured	Baseline data
Benefit 3: A more resilient, growing tourism industry	Visitors to events	% of visitors who come to Mildura principally for events and festivals	10% (2015 data)
	Investment in tourism and recreation	Annual private investment in tourism businesses	$2.42 million per annum

2.4 Interdependencies

The key interdependencies relate to maximising economic impacts and ensuring engagement from disadvantaged groups.

- Maximising economic impacts – any benefits need to have broad based positive impacts for the whole community, through increased jobs, investments and other opportunities. This includes ensuring that:
- Any investment is marketed appropriately as part of broader tourism and investment strategies
- Any investment seeks to gain leverage from other funding sources and groups who will improve its quality, demand profile and sustainability
- Ensuring engagement from and benefit to disadvantaged groups in the community. This includes enduing that:
  - Appropriate training and employment opportunities are provided for residents, including disadvantaged groups, as part of this process
  - Clubs and user groups are encouraged to provide training, competition, volunteering, social and other opportunities to a wide range of community groups and interests.

3.0 Strategic response

3.1 Method and criteria

A Strategic Options workshop was held involving representatives from MRCC. The focus of the workshop was to identify and refine potential interventions that could respond effectively to the identified problems. The workshop defined and evaluated a full range of Strategic Options against three sets of criteria – the benefits delivered, costs/dis-benefits and risks. The workshop also considered timing for the realisation of expected benefits.

3.2 Strategic options analysis

Strategic interventions

A number of strategic interventions were canvassed, and are summarised below.

Table 5 Summary of potential strategic interventions

Strategic interventions
Intervention 1 – Provide vulnerable communities with viable and appealing opportunities This refers to interventions which would provide economic, employment, training or other opportunities to the most vulnerable groups and communities in Mildura.
Intervention 2 – Deepen and broaden the offering from the tourism and recreation sector Invest strategically to increase the attractiveness of Mildura as a tourism destination and centre for motor sports recreation.
Intervention 3 – Enable greater community involvement in supporting and delivering high quality events Undertake an intervention that increases opportunities for community participation in major events.
Intervention 4 – Improve awareness of Mildura as a major centre of tourism and recreation events Undertake activities across Victoria or interstate to raise awareness of Mildura's tourism and recreation assets, and major events.

Strategic options

Three strategic options were identified. These were:

- Option 1: A structural focus – this would be an investment in regional industry capability and resources, to enhance Mildura's tourism, recreation and event base.
- Option 2: A program focus delivering employment opportunities in Mildura – this would encompass a social program targeting Mildura's most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
- Option 3: Statewide program – this option would focus on a statewide program of raising the profile (and demand for) Mildura's existing tourism and recreational assets and events.

An assessment of each option is outlined below.

Table 6 Strategic options

Strategic intervention	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Structural focus	Program focus	Statewide focus
Provide vulnerable communities with viable and appealing opportunities	10%	50%	
Deepen and broaden the offering from the tourism and recreation sector	50%	20%	20%
Enable greater community involvement in supporting and delivering high quality events	20%	30%	30%
Improve awareness of Mildura as a major centre of tourism and recreation events	20%		50%

The following table outlines the logic for each strategic option.

Table 7 Rationale for Strategic Option

Opt	Strategic Option	Explanation
1	Investment in a motor sport tourism and recreational asset	This would be an investment in an asset to enhance Mildura's tourism, recreation and event base. An investment of this nature should be focused on an area where there is already a broad base of community support, and which has an established major events calendar. For this reason, this option is predicated on the development of a motor sport asset.
2	Deliver employment opportunities for those disadvantaged in Mildura	This would encompass a social program targeting Mildura's most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. It could include training, support to re-engage with the community, additional support for health issues, or other programmatic responses. This option would be delivered directly to disadvantaged groups in Mildura. It would potentially look to provide work experience and/or training to those outside the workforce, in order to provide ongoing, sustainable employment outcomes.
3	Deliver a statewide marketing campaign to promote Mildura for tourism and lifestyle purposes	This option would focus on a statewide program of raising the profile (and demand for) Mildura's existing tourism and recreational assets and events. It would focus on encouraging people to visit or move to Mildura.

Doing nothing is not a viable option, as it will reverse the positive outcomes and momentum from recent tourism investment in Mildura. Additionally, the problems identified are unlikely to improve of their own accord, without Government intervention.

With the above in mind, the strategic options were ranked and assessed. This is outlined in the following table.

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Table 8 Evaluation of strategic options

			Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Benefits					
Percentage of full benefit to be delivered*			**69%**	**54%**	**46%**
Benefit 1	Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community	35%	2	3	2
Benefit 2	Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population	50%	4	3	3
Benefit 3	A more resilient, growing tourism industry	15%	5	1	3
Cost					
Investment cost (range)			$20-70m	$10-15m	$10-20m
Operational costs if significant (range)			Included	Included	Included
Time					
Range			2-5 years	2-10 years	2-10 years
Risks (Likelihood/Consequence)					
Vulnerable communities not interested			Medium/Low	High/Low	Medium/High
Failure to address the structural challenges facing clubs			Low/High	High/Medium	Medium/Medium
Failure to generate a critical mass of interested community participants			Low/High	Medium/Low	Medium/High
Failure to get cut through on marketing messages			Low/High	Medium/High	High/Medium
Dis-benefits (Likelihood/Consequence)					
Environmental damage			High/Low	na	na
Discontented residents who feel they receive no benefit			High/Low	High/Low	High/Low
Ranking					
Ranking from 1-3			**1**	**2**	**3**

* Benefits ranking: 0-None, 1-Low, 5-High

3.3 Recommendation strategic option

Strategic Option 1 – Investment in a motor sport tourism and recreational asset – is the recommended option.

This option has a relatively high capital investment ($22-82 million) with a focus on the development of a multi-disciplinary motor sport site, or precinct in Mildura. This would provide an opportunity for local clubs and facility managers to pool resources and have access to a modern, compliant, spectator-friendly facility for events, club days, training and other uses.

Realisation of benefits

The key reasons why Strategic Option 1 was identified as the preferred option include the following:

- The development of an integrated motor sport facility would have a much more significant positive impact on the growth and resilience of the tourism sector in Mildura, compared to other options proposed. The asset would provide a visitor destination for Mildura, and a venue to host an increased number and diversity of motor sport and other events for the community
- A motor sport asset would support the attraction and retention of population in Mildura through the economic and employment opportunities resulting from the development, as well as the enhanced opportunities for events, participation in motor sport disciplines, and opportunities for training and learning resulting from the site's development
- While likely to provide less impact on improved health and wellbeing that Strategic Option 2, Strategic Option 1 will still afford opportunities for community involvement in events, volunteering, and socialising, all of which will contribute towards the development of enhanced social capital in Mildura.

Assessing risks and dis-benefits

Risks

Table 9 Assessment of risks: Strategic Option 1

Risks	Assessment
Vulnerable communities not interested (M/L)	There is a reasonable likelihood that vulnerable groups may not be inclined to engage with the motor sport development. While this is unlikely to threaten the financial or economic viability of the project, this risk could mean that the full community benefits are not realised.
Failure to address the structural challenges facing clubs (L/H)	A number of existing facilities currently managed by motor sport clubs are in sub-optimal condition and will require significant investment soon. Additionally, the cost of asset upgrade and maintenance is threatening the viability of some motor sport clubs. The new asset would be likely to address the facilities issue as well as financial sustainability challenges faced by clubs. In the event that the project did not address these issues, there could be significant negative consequences for the ongoing sustainability of some Mildura-based motor sport clubs.
Failure to generate a critical mass of interested community participants (L/H)	There is a possibility that a new motor sport precinct would not generate sufficient community interest to be viable, or to meet its broader community and social engagement objectives. Given the high level of interest in motor sports in the Mildura community, however, this likelihood is expected to be low.
Failure to get cut through on marketing messages (L/H)	The success of the preferred option will necessitate some marketing to generate local, intrastate and interstate interest and demand. There is a risk that this marketing may not be successful in generating this level of interest.

Whilst these are important risks, none of them presents a reason substantial enough not to progress with the option. Mitigation measures can be developed to respond to all of these risks which will either reduce the likelihood of occurrence, or the potential impact.

Dis-benefits

Table 10 Assessment of dis-benefits: Strategic Option 1

Risks	Assessment
Environmental damage (H/L)	The development of a motor sport precinct may have a short term impact on the environment, as part of the construction phase. While there will be a longer term impact associated with more events and participation (and more emissions), this will be partly offset by the development of more environmentally sustainable facilities (e.g. low energy use buildings) will improve the environmental impact of the facility. There are some environmental sensitivities at the site, related to native vegetation. The masterplan for the site, however, has been developed to largely avoid areas of environmental sensitivity.
Discontented residents who feel they receive no benefit (H/L)	There is the potential for some residents not to be supportive of the project, on the basis that they receive no benefit. This is, however, unlikely to have a significant impact on the viability or feasibility of the project.

Conclusion

Strategic Project Option 1 is the preferred option on the basis that:

- It offers the most significant benefits, particularly in terms of a growing tourism sector and in the retention and attraction of people to Mildura
- The risks and dis-benefits have either a low likelihood of occurring, or have a minimal impact on the feasibility of the project in the event that they are realised. Both the risks and dis-benefits can also be mitigated as part of the project development and design process.

4.0 Project options

4.1 Overview of project options

Five project options were developed for consideration as part of the Full Business Case. These options reflect an assessment of the needs of the Mildura community as well as those of motor sport clubs and other stakeholders. Each of the project options have been assessed against the base case, that being the 'do nothing' option.

The project options listed are described in terms of the facilities included in each. All of the options are assumed to be located at the same site, that being Block H, a 552 hectare site some 20 minutes from Mildura. Currently, there are several clubs and facilities located at the site:

- Sunraysia Drag Racing Association – which manages a bitumen 1/8 mile drag strip and associated facilities
- Sunraysia Motor Sports Club – have previously operated a 15 kilometres dirt track for off-road racing circuit
- Dirtworx Moto Park – which includes a number of junior and senior dirt motocross tracks.

From its inception, one of the aims of this project has been to put local motor sport clubs on a more sustainable footing through the provision of up-to-date, quality facilities as well as a more collaborative business and marketing model. The most basic options (Project Options 1 and 2) do not fully cater for this co-location, although other project options provide more capacity for the realisation of this business model.

Additionally, all of the project options seek not to compete with, but complement existing or planned facilities within the broader region. In particular, this includes the motor sport facilities located at Swan Hill, as well as the South Australia Motor sport Park development at Tailem Bend.

The five project options are described briefly below. Project Options 1-4 represent different facility configurations. Project Option 5 is a staged option, in which facilities are upgraded and expanded in four stages, each of which correspond to Project Options 1-4.

The project options are as follows:

Project Option 1: Minimal option, comprising a basic set of infrastructure centered on a bitumen racetrack and a skid pan. The option comprises:

- Bitumen racing circuit – up to 3.5 km in length
- Pits area (800m^2), hard stand (350m^2) and control tower
- Skid pan
- Basic office and facilities, for administrators and clubs
- Maintenance/wash down shed
- A camping site for spectators and participants.

This would largely cater for circuit based events such as club races. Currently, there is no equivalent racetrack in Mildura.

Project Option 2: This option would still provide basic facilities, but with additional scope for training and event flexibility such as lights.

This comprises:

- The elements of Option 1
- Fuel facility (secure)
- Lighting.

Project Option 3: This is a comprehensive facility which will cater for a range of (land based) motor sport events, plus have facilities for associated industries.

This comprises:

- The elements of Option 2
- Space for temporary Seating, as well as a function area
- Garages and workshops.

Project Option 3 provides for additional industries and uses (and consequently, additional revenue opportunities), compared to the earlier options.

Project Option 4: This option represents a fully comprehensive facility which will cater for the suite of land and water based motor sports. Additionally, it will allow for the consolidation of most motor sport facilities in Mildura to a single site.

This comprises:

- The elements of Option 3
- Additional commercial areas, such as conference rooms and product launch space
- Additional circuits/racing facilities – Go-karts, dirt karts, speedways
- Jet boat water course.

This option seeks to maximise opportunities from the full suite of motor sport and non-motor sport activities. This option may be considered as both a motor sport precinct and general events facility.

Project Option 5: This option would deliver the same facilities as Project Option 4, but over a staged timeframe. The analysis for this option has assumed that:

- Option 1 facilities will be delivered in year 1
- The additional facilities contained in Option 2 would be delivered in Year 6
- The additional facilities in Option 3 would be delivered in Year 11
- The additional facilities in Option 4 would be delivered in Year 16.

4.2 Project options in detail

The features of the five project options are listed in detail in the following table.

Table 11 Project options – Mildura motor sport precinct

Feature	Size/Details	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Office & basic facilities (toilets, storage, catering)	Ground floor minimum 300m^2 to cater for up to 200 people	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maintenance shed / Washdown area	350m^2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Function suite	A minimum of 300m^2. There is scope for a 600-1,000 (standing) person function venue in Mildura, as there are limited venues for business and other events.			✓	✓	✓

Feature	Size/Details	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Motor sport parking	300 car capacity hard standing bitumen (to be used for HGV and car handling when not in use with overflow gravel / irregular surface	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enhanced drag racing pit provision and marshalling area	Formalise existing area and provide washdown and petrol interceptor points to avoid ground contamination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bitumen racing circuit	3 km track length	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Camping area with ancillary facilities	800m^2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pits area	800m^2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Control tower	20m^2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lighting	Lighting along the racetrack to enable night time events		✓	✓	✓	✓
Skid pan track	100m x 45m	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Secure storage / fuel facility	200m^2		✓	✓	✓	✓
Space for temporary stands	Banked areas along straights and approaching fenced corners			✓	✓	✓
Garages (storage of motor vehicles etc – letting)	40 spaces			✓	✓	✓
Workshops (commercial lets for service industry)	10			✓	✓	✓
Product launch area	Upgrade and extended parking area				✓	✓
Extended administration / conference rooms	700m^2				✓	✓
Jet boat water course	800m-1km				✓	✓
Karting track	1km				✓	✓
Dirt kart circuit	660m				✓	✓
Speedway track (car)	600m				✓	✓
Speedway track (bike)	400m				✓	✓

Each feature, and its relevance, is described in more detail in Appendix E.

Referencing to terracing refers to basic limestone blocks, with grass infill behind which provides plateaus for spectator standing or bringing their own seating.

Toilet and canteen facilities for each project option would be basic ablutions and small kiosks and sitting area with shade. This will be dependent on how the site is configured as there should be opportunity to share infrastructure between different racing facilities.

Project Options 3, 4 and 5 include a conference/events facility. This would drive additional economic activity and support enhanced financial sustainability for the precinct. Currently, the largest conference facility in Mildura has capacity for 400 delegates. MRCC had advised that there is demand for up to 1,000 delegate facilities, and that there is unmet demand for business and other events in the range 600-1,000 people.

In addition to the above, all of the options will have an environmental offset area. This will allow for part of the Block H site to be protected from development for environmental and cultural reasons. In particular:

- Part of the site is understood to be culturally sensitive
- Removal of native vegetation from the site will be subject to planning approval, consistent with the Victorian Native Management Framework, and may require some of the site to be set aside.

4.3 Capital costs for each project option

The estimated capital costs for each project option are outlined below.

Unsurprisingly, the lowest cost option is Option 1, as this represents the basic facility comprising race track, skid pan and associated facilities. By contrast, the most expensive option is Option 5, driven by the comprehensive on-track and off-track facilities contained in this option as well as the staging (which adds to the project cost).

Table 12 Capital cost estimates - project options

Component	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Siteworks	$2,068,120	$2,072,520	$2,515,604	$5,344,540	$11,202,954
Building	$2,965,900	$3,138,500	$6,922,500	$15,272,454	$12,070,907
External works	$7,009,560	$7,119,160	$7,390,200	$9,416,400	$10,018,156
Services	$3,296,940	$9,557,340	$10,514,940	$20,807,880	$23,219,004
Other costs	$6,443,018	$9,192,758	$11,484,162	$21,353,335	$23,661,930
Total	**$21,783,538**	**$31,080,278**	**$38,827,406**	**$72,194,609**	**$80,172,952**

Full details of the cost estimates are contained in Appendix F.

The cost estimates exclude the following items:

- GST
- Planning Contributions
- Capital Contributions for Services Connection
- Public Art.

Water infrastructure at Block H

The water authority within the Mildura region, Lower Murray Water (LMW) has provided indicative feedback and options on water supply to Block H for the proposed motor sport precinct based on the staged development plan. LMW has advised that urban water supply is available to the site, noting that the supply for urban water is at the extent of the system at Koorlong. LMW has suggested that a range of water supply options would be considered at the site to ensure continuity of supply at a required pressure

Fire services at the precinct will need to be taken into consideration in further detailed planning if the project is to go ahead. With an urban water supply available, fire services will need to be considered on this basis for each component of the motor sport precinct.

There is currently rural water connected (via small diameter pipeline) to the site of Sunraysia Drag Racing Association at Block H. A pipeline to the proposed race track facility and precinct could be constructed. Purchase of water rights would be required. LMW has advised that the project site is at the end of the rural system and suggests that the use of water storage at the project site needs to be factored in to consideration to ensure a continuity of supply at a required pressure. LMW suggests the use of tanks or a dam to store rural water at the site.

Should a jetboat water course be constructed at the site, this would probably require the use of a dam for storage of water. This issue will need to be resolved post the Business case when a preferred project option has been agreed upon. Please note that the scope of this business case does not include planning or design for storage of water. Further detailed planning and design would be required.

LMW has also advised the following:

- Access to drainage water. There is possible access to pipelines at the north end of Block H, which contains drainage water from local properties. Costs would be minimal to access. If a dam for water storage was established at Block H and a pipeline implemented, this water could be mixed with the rural water supply at a dam on site
- Reclaimed Water from the Koorlong Treatment Plant is currently unavailable. LMW suggests if this was to change, that the distance from the Koorlong treatment Plant to the motor sport precinct site may be cost prohibitive.

Potential costs for water infrastructure are estimated include:

- For urban water, $450 for tapping into the mains water at Benetook Avenue, $70,000 for the installation of a new water pipe, and $3,700 for a New Customer Contribution Fee
- For rural water, $64,000 for the installation of a water pipe, and $2,300 for a tapping fee and water meter
- For drainage, installation of a drainage pipe estimated at $20,000.

Sewerage infrastructure

LMW has indicated there is no sewer connection available to the site. Accordingly, sewerage would require systems on site. Mildura Rural City Council's Environmental Health *Department has advised that wastewater systems would need to be installed, in accordance with the Environment Protection Act Code of Practice –onsite wastewater management publication 891.4*. Given the area location and characteristics of the subject land, it is capable of accommodating such a proposal."

Electricity infrastructure

A 100kVA low voltage power supply currently exists at the Sunraysia Drag Racing Facility. A three wire, 22kV high voltage overhead powerline currently traverses Block H with the line continuing down the West side of the block where other motor sports are proposed as part of the staged development plan in the future.

Power distribution costs for the site would be based primarily on distance from the existing line, electricity load and electricity consumption. Final costings can only be determined once power infrastructure design is completed by a suitable consultant / engineer.

Indicative costs for distribution augmentation works are estimated to be between $100,000 and $250,000 (distributors cost only). As there has been no power specification details provided, this amount cannot yet be refined. This cost has not, therefore, been included in the total.

4.4 Preferred site

The preferred site for the motor sport precinct is Block H, Koorlong. This is a 557 hectare site bounded by Twenty Third and Twenty Fourth Streets, and San Mateo and Ash Avenues. The land is owned by Mildura Rural City Council apart from a grid of unmade road reserves that are Crown land. Council is completing a process whereby the road reserves are being closed and Council will take on the role of Committee of Management. This is expected to occur by mid-end of 2017. This will allow Council to manage all land within Block H. The next step will see Council look to purchase or be gifted the crown land from state government. This will then allow Council to consolidate all titles within Block H.

In the future, Council will look to change the planning on this land from Public Use Zone (PUZ) to a zoning for motor sport (following all required planning requirements). There is currently motor sport use on the site. A drag racing strip and off road club is located at the north-west end of the site, as well as a private lease for an off-road motorbike facility.

Areas within the site have been previously quarried by Council. Block H is located some 15 kilometres to the South of Mildura township.

5.0 Project options analysis

5.1 Framework for options analysis

This section outlines the evaluation framework for assessing each of the project options against the base case ('do nothing') option.

The framework captures impacts that are monetised and captured in the cost-benefit analysis (CBA), which provide estimates of the project benefit-cost ratio (BCR) and economic net present value (NPV), as well as those that are described in a qualitative/non-monetised sense. This approach ensures all key impacts are accounted for in the options assessment.

A second broad approach has been to use a form of Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) which enables us to consider a mix of monetised and non-monetised criteria.

The high level evaluation framework is outlined below.

Table 13 Approach to evaluation

Impacts/evaluation criteria	Quantified (CBA)	Qualitative evaluation (MCA)
Social impacts – inclusiveness and participation by diverse communities	No	Yes
Externalities – emissions, noise	No	Yes
Native vegetation	No	Yes
Industry impacts	No	Yes
Economic impacts	Yes	No
Financial sustainability	Yes	No
Development of motor sport sector	No	Yes
Cultural heritage	No	Yes
Project costs	Yes	No

The CBA focuses on the additional economic impact for the Victorian economy resulting from the investment.

5.2 Stakeholder identification and consultation

A large number of stakeholders have been consulted about this proposed project, both as part of this Full Business Case and during previous stages of the project development. Consultation has been undertaken with motor sport clubs, motor sport peak bodies, other local governments, the State Government, businesses, tourism bodies, motor sport facility owners, the local community and motor sport competitors (past and present).

An industry reference group consisting of 36 representatives from different organisations and groups has lead the development of this business case. This group has been made up of representatives of local motor sport clubs, motor sport peak bodies, education providers, businesses, government agencies, tourism bodies, and local motor sport 'heroes'. Feedback provided by the industry reference group and other stakeholders has been taken into consideration in developing and assessing the project options, as well as the facility design and configuration. A full list of those consulted as part of the Full Business Case is contained in Appendix D. Letters of support from stakeholders are contained in Appendix I.

Table 14 Stakeholder perspectives, issues and interests

Stakeholder	Perspectives on the proposed motor sport precinct development
Government	
Mildura Rural City Council	- Council is very supportive of this proposal, and sees it as one of its highest priority infrastructure project. Block H is the preferred site, although Council recognises that there are some biodiversity and cultural heritage sensitive's, which have been avoided within the staged Development Plan for the site. This site was identified as part of the earlier feasibility study, *A Motor Sports Industry Development Strategy for North West Victoria* (2011)
Victorian Government (Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (DELWP))	- DELWP has advised that native vegetation issues can be resolved as part of the planning process - To address these concerns, Mildura Rural City Council has undertaken a detailed biodiversity assessment by ground truthing the proposed motor sport precinct area within Block H. This assessment detailed areas of significant vegetation that should be avoided where possible and identified areas of reduced vegetation that may be appropriate for motor sport facilities. The staged development plan has taken these areas into consideration in
Visit Victoria	- Visit Victoria seeks to encourage investment in new attractions and associated facilities in regional Victoria. Visit Victoria has advised that it supports the project.
Advocacy group	
Mildura Motor sport Industry Reference Group	- A reference group was established to provide information and support in the development of the Business Case. The reference group has 36 members including national and state motor sport organisations, all local motor sport clubs as well as local motor sport heroes from different disciplines. The group also included local organisations and education providers and regional tourism. The group is strongly supportive of the project and drove the development of the Business Case and staged Development Plan.
Business advocacy group	- A group of local business people have shown interest in advocating for the development of the motor sport precinct. They see the great opportunity a facility like this can bring to the Mildura community especially the economic benefits that visitors to the precinct will provide. This group included local restaurants, hoteliers, motorsports enthusiasts and participants and property developers. They are very supportive of the project. There are currently between 30-50 active members of the group.
Motor sport clubs	
Mildura Speedway Drivers Club (Timmis Speedway)	- The club is supportive of a new motor sport precinct. The club would not look to move immediately to the site but would look to move at the end of their current lease in 12 years' time. There are restrictions at Timmis Speedway including lack of security about future lease arrangements, limitation on power and limitations placed on floodlighting due to proximity of airport
Mildura Kart Club	- The Mildura Kart Club is supportive of a new motor sport precinct and will not relocate to the site immediately. Its current lease ends in 21 years, and will look to move at that time if their lease cannot be renewed - Its current track is located next to the Mildura Airport, and while there are restrictions on the ability to expand the track, it is not needed at present. A move to the motor sport precinct in the future will allow an extension of track length offering the opportunity to hold state or national events - While the North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study recommended that the club remain on its current site for the time being, the airport has signalled that it will be requiring the land at some time in the future. - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case

Stakeholder	Perspectives on the proposed motor sport precinct development
Mildura Motorcycle Club (Olympic Park Speedway)	- The Mildura Motorcycle Club is very supportive of the development of a motor sport precinct. The club can see an opportunity to develop another arm to the club with the addition of motorcycle road racing at the bitumen race track, once a track is completed. This type of road racing is already popular with many of their members who currently travel to involve themselves in road racing. The club would like to be a part of the bitumen race track facility. - The Club is well established at its current site at Olympic park, adjacent to the Murray River. The club has been located at the site for 69 years, and currently has a lease through to 2050. The club is not looking to leave the current site before the end of its lease on the basis that: • The Club's speedway track is up to 'world' standard' and hosted the world U21's in October 2015. The track and facilities are likely to meet the needs of the Club for the foreseeable future • The club has recently invested between $650,000-$1 million in track and associated infrastructure to improve their quality and ensure compliance with Motorcycle Australia regulations - The North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study highlighted that there are significant planning, environmental and heritage issues with the site, and that compliance with Motorcycle Australia requirements 'can only be fully resolved by the club moving to another site'[35] - That said, the club is extremely supportive of a motor sport complex being developed at Block H, on the basis that it would strengthen the sector in Mildura and provide additional opportunities for local competitors, spectators and officials. The club would look to be involved immediately with the bitumen race track and look to move its own facility in the longer term - The club reviewed the masterplan and provided comments - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
North West Victoria Motorcycle Club (Jambaroo Park)	- The North West Victoria Motorcycle Club feels the motor sport precinct will be an asset to the area and the community as a whole. The club currently has a well-developed facility at Jambaroo Park, along 23rd Street Koorlong - The club is keen to remain at Jambaroo Park given substantial investments in infrastructure and facilities. - The club suggests there will be members who will get involved in road racing at the bitumen race track when it is completed and this may offer up an opportunity for the club to be involved in some way - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Sunraysia Drag Racing Club	- The Sunraysia Drag Racing Club is already established at the Block H site - The club is supportive of the redevelopment, and is keen to identify the potential for sharing ancillary/support facilities - The club reviewed the draft masterplan and provided comments - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Dirtworx Moto Park	- There is a club associated with the Dirtworx site at Block H - It is a venue that caters for a range of disciplines – motorcycle, sidecar, quad bike and karting - Dirtworx only hosts training days and does not host events at this stage - Dirtworx would be supportive of a redevelopment that could assist it in improving facilities for club members and other users. Dirtworx is currently awaiting a new lease on its current site - Dirtworx reviewed the draft masterplan and provided comments.

[35] *North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study: Final Report*, 2015

Stakeholder	Perspectives on the proposed motor sport precinct development
Mildura Melton V8 Jetboats	- This stakeholder is very supportive of a motor sport precinct, particularly the opportunity for the jetboat course to be situated at the site - If the precinct was to go ahead they would like to establish a jetboat course in the short term (1-5 years) - The club would welcome water on site (e.g. a dam) for the proposed jet boat water course, as well as potential facilities to capture run-off from the raceway circuit - The club reviewed the draft masterplan and provided comments - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Sunraysia Motor Sports Club	- Sunraysia motor sports Club supports the business case for the motor sport precinct - The club leases land at Block H and has developed a range of dirt tracks at the site, on which it runs occasional events. The club requires a dirt track of between 15-45 kilometres in length for its events and runs the Sunraysia 500 on private property away from this site - The club reviewed the draft masterplan and provided comments - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Motor sport peak bodies	
Confederation of Australian Motor sport (CAMS)	- CAMS is heavily supportive of the development of a motor sport precinct at Mildura. CAMS has provided extensive in-kind support to the development of the motor sport business case. - CAMS has extensively reviewed the draft masterplan, and worked with AECOM and MRCC to refine it. CAMS (along with Motorcycling Australia) has assisted with the track design for the bitumen racing circuit and other facilities. - A key focus for the motor sport precinct should be on facilitating the growth of clubs and club infrastructure, and not attempting to replicate facilities such as Tailem Bend - Facilities at Swan Hill, Tailem Bend and Mildura can co-exist as they each serve a different demographic - The proposed Mildura precinct must have a bitumen surface track, as this is critical to underpin the viability of the business plan - CAMS will provide technical input relating to the design of the track - One of the focus areas for CAMS is to address the lack of quality infrastructure in regional areas. The distance from Melbourne has resulted in Mildura missing out on necessary investment which could assist in harnessing a number of club participants and spectators - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Motorcycling Australia	- Motorcycling Australia is very supportive of the proposed Mildura Motor sport Precinct and in particular the bitumen race track to be used for cars and motorcycles. - Motorcycle Australia is supportive of new facilities being developed, particularly in regional areas. The track design will need to be compliant with Motorcycling Australia regulations. Motorcycling Australia is looking to develop more race tracks for riders to use. - There is an opportunity for state and possibly national events to be held at Mildura in the future if the facilities meet the appropriate regulations - Motorcycling Australia has provided in-kind support to assist in the design of the bitumen race track and associated facilities - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Australian National Drag Racing Association (ANDRA)	- ANDRA strongly supports a motor sport precinct development at Mildura - The Association considers that facilities at Mildura, Swan Hill and Tailem Bend can be complementary. The presence of three similar facilities attracting participation across Victoria, NSW and South Australia is not a concern to their individual financial viability. The main issue will be to ensure that each facility cooperates with the programming of major events - The capability within Mildura is high with a very strong volunteer base and club structure.

Stakeholder	Perspectives on the proposed motor sport precinct development
Australian Independent Dirt Kart Association	- The Association is currently looking for an independent site specifically built for dirt cars - There is significant interest in the Mildura region in dirt kart racing - Should the project go ahead, the Association would be interested in investigating further any opportunity for a facility which can be used for a state title.
Australian Formula Jet Sprint Association (AFJSA)	- AFJSA would strongly support the establishment of a jet sprinting circuit within Mildura - The Association has identified regional towns and cities as its principal growth areas. - The use of the facility for major events in early to late evening could work well with other motor sport activity - Shared infrastructure with other motor sport disciplines would aid and assist the commercial viability of any infrastructure created - A letter of support has been provided within the business case.
Education providers	
Austlink	- Austlink is very supportive of the motor sport precinct. Depending on government support, Austlink would consider moving to the motor sport site in the short term or the long term at the completion of their current lease (approx. 20 years) - Austlink would look to replicate their current set up at Block H, with a number of the facilities able to be moved to the new site. - The current infrastructure for Austlink has been established over a number of years, and a valuation in 2010 estimated the value of assets at around $2.5 million. Most of Austlink's buildings are demountable, and could be shifted to the Block H site. It is expected that Austlink would identify funding for the relocation to Block H, and consequently these costs have not been included in this business case - Austlink can see the opportunities that may be available to them by being located at the motor sport precinct, offering more education and training opportunities for their clients - Austlink has a well-developed site adjacent to the airport, which caters for most of its current driver training courses - Other driver training opportunities that could be located at Block H include: • A highway circuit for testing vehicle durability and general development • Off road driver training and vehicle capability (gravel / sand road) • Ceramic tile surface / skid pan area • Chassis twist site to test durability of vehicles and capability of driver control • Water responsiveness site - A letter of support has been provided within the Business Case.
Sunraysia TAFE (Sunitafe)	- SuniTafe is highly supportive of the project because of its potential alignment with employment outcomes – automotive training and other job outcomes - SuniTafe estimates that around 5% of students in motor sport related courses are indigenous - SuniTafe would use infrastructure at the site to train and develop students (Goulburn Ovens TAFE are based at Winton Raceway) and lease a pit area.
Northern Mallee Local Learning and Employment Network (NMLLEN)	- NMLLEN is very supportive of the proposal, and considers that there could be benefits for engagement and training of unemployed people, including youth not in study or the workforce.
Other stakeholders	
Private investors	- A number of potential private investors have expressed an interest in supporting the project. These are generally drawn from motor sport champions and people with a long history of involvement in the sport. Discussions with potential investors are continuing with Council
Mildura Regional Development	- Supportive of the project - Understand the potential for visitors to come to the region for the motorsport

04-May-2018

Stakeholder	Perspectives on the proposed motor sport precinct development
	precinct.
Murray Regional Tourism Board (MRTB)	- Murray Regional Tourism Board is strongly supportive of the project, as evidenced by its events strategy (2015). MRTB has identified that the events based tourism is a key driver of improved visitation outcomes, and is supportive of investments that provide the region with additional events capacity.
Mildura community	- Through community engagement conducted in mid-2016, support for the motor sport precinct business case has been very strong with two community sessions held with over 50 people at each session. Additional engagement with Mildura community has been well supported with individuals keen for the motor sport precinct to go ahead. A total of 770 community members have been engaged through this part of the consultation process - A second comprehensive community engagement process was undertaken between 9-27 November 2016, including community presentations at Koorlong and Mildura, as well as drop in sessions. A total of 168 people attended the engagement sessions during this period. Community members were very positive, with comments received including concerns about how native vegetation issues would be managed. More details on this process are contained in Appendix L - There is a high participation rate in motor sports in the Mildura community, being 3 times that of the state average and 4 times that of the national average.
Victoria Police	- Victoria Police recognises that there are a range of social issues amongst youth and other disadvantaged groups in Mildura. Victoria Police is supportive of initiatives that engage young people and others, and provide them with a community and social engagement.
Mildura District Aboriginal Service (MDAS)	- MDAS is supportive of the project.
Jarod Waters, racing car driver	- Jarod was consulted on the masterplan and track layout, and provided comment.
Local motor sport heroes: Leigh Adams, John Hederics, Darren Morgan and Josh Waters	- All the local motor sport heroes (national and international motor sport champions) are extremely supportive of a proposed motor sport precinct. They can see the opportunity for the area and agree that competitors, car clubs, spectators enjoy coming to the area and many will stay for extra time. They suggest Mildura is highly regarded by motor sport competitors, not only for motor sports but the tourism offerings
Matthews and Associates	- Matthews and Associates provides driver education services in Mildura - The company advises that it could use the skid pan for 2-3 days per week to deliver training services such as defensive driver training and driver handling courses - Matthews and Associates has provided a Letter of Support which is attached to the Business Case.

In addition to the above, a community facebook page (Motor sport Mildura) established to support the project currently has 2,078 'likes' (as at November 2016).

5.3 Social impacts

The five project options have a range of potential social impacts. In particular, social impacts can be expected for the following groups:

- Motor sport club members and participants
- Disadvantaged groups
- The broader community.

These are explored below and assessed against each project option.

Motor sports are a key recreational activity for the community. Mildura is home to nine motor sport clubs, all of which depend on membership fees and volunteer efforts for their sustainability. In particular:

- The governance, coordination and management functions for each club are undertaken by club members on a strictly volunteer basis
- Club members organise and run events and training, which provide opportunities for community participation. While clubs use events as an opportunity to raise some limited revenues, most funds are used for insurances and the operating costs of running each of the events
- In addition to promoting volunteerism and providing opportunities for community participation, clubs also provide an important focus for young people (particularly men), giving them a greater sense of purpose and community.

The development of a motor sport precinct (and the potential relocation of some clubs to the precinct) is expected to enhance their long term sustainability. The precinct will provide a high quality venue that, through the pooling of resources and more professional management, the local motor sport clubs will be able to use both for training and events.

Overall, the social value of motor sports to the resident population is high, particularly in providing opportunities to develop off-road driver and rider handling skills.

As noted in Section 1 of this Full Business Case, Mildura is characterised by a high levels of social and economic disadvantage. In particular, social disadvantage is manifested by poor health and education outcomes, family breakdown, and higher levels of crime.

In the case of the project options, approaches to addressing social disadvantage can include:

- Providing opportunities to strengthen social capital
- Providing opportunities for disadvantaged groups to take part in educational and recreational activities through the motor sport clubs or other community activities.

Social capital is a concept that generally describes the strength and density of social networks within and between communities. While social capital can be difficult to quantify, generally speaking, actions that strengthen or increase social networks are seen as positive ('building social capital').

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines social capital as the "networks, together with shared norms, values and understandings which facilitate cooperation within or among groups".[36] The ABS notes that social capital is a useful indicator of community strength and cohesion. While not a perfect correlate, high levels of social capital tend to reflect higher levels of social advantage. This recognises that indicators such as physical and mental health and community safety can be strongly influenced by community, family, professional and other social networks.

All of the project options will contribute towards stronger social capital in the Mildura region. They will do this through:

- Encouraging volunteerism. The level of volunteer activity is a strong indicator of social capital, with communities having a higher propensity to volunteer generally having stronger social bonds. Volunteering rates are typically higher in regional Victoria compared to Melbourne, the 2011 Census found that while 17.2% of people in Melbourne reported that they participated informal volunteering, compared to 25.5% outside Melbourne.[37] Mildura, however, had volunteering rates closer to those in Melbourne, at 18.0%.[38] the motor sport precinct would provide additional opportunities for Mildura residents to engage in volunteer work, through clubs, through events, and through the care and maintenance of the site
- Encouraging community participation at events. The motor sport precinct will provide a venue for motor sport as well as other activities in which the community can participate and mingle together
- Through the provision of spaces for vehicle training, the precinct will provide opportunities for young people and the disadvantaged to undertake safety and vocational training that they would otherwise not have had an opportunity to do.

A further social benefit from the precinct will be the ability to offer additional vocational and driver training, including through SuniTafe, Matthews & Associates and Austlink. In particular, there is an

[36] ABS Information Paper, *Measuring Social Capital: An Australian Framework and Indicators*, 2004 (1378.0)
[37] Volunteering Victoria, *Key facts and statistics about volunteering in Victoria 17 February 2015*
[38] www.censusdata.abs.gov.au

opportunity to align driver training opportunities on the site of a new bitumen surface with TAFE courses. This would support industry disciplines such as mechanical engineering, event management, driving skills, business management and hospitality. Additionally, SuniTafe has suggested that there are opportunities for training for the local indigenous community in a range of automotive disciplines (technology, administration, sales etc), and this could be leveraged through existing funding opportunities.

An assessment of social benefits for each project option is outlined below. The rating system is as follows:

Very positive social impact	
Moderately positive social impact	
No impact	
Slightly negative social impact	
Very negative social impact	

Table 15 Assessment of social impacts

Project option	Rating	Rationale
Option 1		Option 1 will have a moderate social impact through: • Increased sustainability of motor sport clubs who choose to relocate to the precinct. Clubs who relocate would continue to operate with fewer financial and asset pressures, and continue to provide social, recreational and volunteer opportunities for the community • It will provide some (limited) additional motor sport event opportunities. These will be forums for the community to get together, and for people (particularly younger demographics) to take part in motor sport disciplines.
Option 2		Option 2 will have a similar impact to Option 1.
Option 3		Option 3 will have a similar impact to Options 1 and 2.
Option 4		Option 4 will have a greater social impact than the other options. In addition to the sustainability of motor sport clubs and community social opportunities, it will also provide: • Events and training opportunities in a wider variety of motor sport disciplines than the other three options (e.g. Jet boats) • A site for community events and social opportunities in addition to motor sport events • A training site (e.g. 4WD training) which can be provided to a range of groups in the community.
Option 5		Similar to Option 4, but with the benefits spread over a longer time period.

Both Project Options 4 and 5 would provide the greatest positive social impact. Project Option 5 would provide a similar impact over a longer time frame, while the benefits associated with Project Option 4 would be realised sooner. For that reason, Project Option 4 is seen as having the biggest social impact.

5.4 Environmental impacts

There are three potential environment impacts associated with the motor sport precinct. These are:

- Vehicle emissions and noise
- Impacts on native vegetation
- Cultural heritage impacts.

Vehicle emissions and noise

There are expected to be some small additional emission impacts from the project. This will be a result of more events and greater usage than current sites across MRCC.

The masterplan has been designed to minimise noise emissions, particularly for nearby residents. In particular, the masterplan ensures that facilities are at least one kilometre away from nearby housing.

Council's Environmental Health Officers considers that noise, dust and water pollution are not major concerns, and can be overcome by a strong and robust site management plan. This could include water management, petrol interceptors, dust suppression, protected areas, re-seeding and off-site works.

Both emission and noise impacts are negligible for Options 1, 2 and 3, and low for Options 4 and 5.

Native vegetation

Native vegetation in Victoria is protected through the Native Vegetation Management Framework. This requires that developments in native vegetation areas:

- Minimise the removal of native vegetation through appropriate planning and design
- Appropriately offset the loss of native vegetation.

From feedback regarding native vegetation on the site at Block H, Council requested Ogyris Pty. Ltd. to undertake a preliminary biodiversity assessment of the area proposed for the motor sport precinct at the site. This involved an on ground survey to determine:

- Areas which are high conservation areas which should be avoided if possible
- Areas of diminished conservation value which could be considered for development for future tenants of the Motor Racing Precinct
- Areas which are excluded from Vegetation Management considerations (DELWP, 2016) as they can be considered not native vegetation under the NVIM Framework.

Additionally, a Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) search of Block H was completed.

The information contained in the biodiversity assessment assisted in the design of the full master plan for the motor sport precinct. The master plan outlines areas considered 'high risk' vegetation by DELWP and outlines areas proposed for motor sports which will have a reduced effect on vegetation and offsets, based on the assessment completed in the survey.

As this business case does not include final drawings, vegetation offsets have not been determined for the motor sport precinct, and thus the vegetation offset costs are not reflected in the full business case. However the work completed within the biodiversity assessment will assist a developer when full detailed plans have been completed and a planning permit is being sort. Determination of the vegetation offsets will form part of the planning permit process with Council, which a developer must complete.

Within the biodiversity assessment completed, there were 3 EVC's (Ecological Vegetation Class) encountered (in varying degrees of quality) within the area outlined for the motor sport precinct within Block H:

- EVC 158: Chenopod Mallee
- EVC 98: Semi-arid Chenopod Woodland
- EVC 824: Woorinen Mallee.

The EVC's observed within the survey area were assessed using DELWP's Habitat-Hectares scoring methodology approach. The survey captured each of the EVC's present and the range in incumbent vegetation quality.

- The Mallee tree, Belah is an important component of threatened vegetation located on the site. There are also some rare species of pine. Pine Buloke and Belah are a priority to conserve
- Areas of the site are highly degraded and could be developed with offsets provided for the threatened areas (utilising seed collection and re-planting).
- Council's advice is that, while Block H contains a number of rare species, there may be options at the site to accommodate vegetation offsets outside of the motor sport precinct area.

This analysis suggests that impacts for all options will be low.

Cultural heritage

An Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment was undertaken of the Block H site and its immediate surroundings.

Information pertaining to the known and potential Aboriginal archaeology of the Activity Area was obtained from:

- A review of landscape context, including relevant environmental factors and past land use practices within the Activity Area
- A search of Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria's (OAAV) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) database
- A review of past archaeological reports for the Activity Area.

Key findings included the following:

- No Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) or RAP applicants are listed in the ACHRIS database. AECOM understands that the local Aboriginal communities are preparing a submission to be listed as a RAP applicant. It is recommended that the OAAV be contacted for recommended groups for consultation
- A search of the ACHRIS database for one kilometre around the Activity Area was conducted. This search returned a total of three sites, one artefact scatter and two hearths. All of the sites are located outside of the Activity Area and so would not be impacted by the proposed development. Additionally, the search found that no archaeological assessments are listed for the activity area with ACHRIS
- The north of the Activity Area has at least two ephemeral Aeolian based lake systems (also called playa lakes). These are areas of high archaeological sensitivity and cultural value to local Aboriginal communities. Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* defines areas of cultural heritage sensitivity as being registered heritage sites, areas 50m around registered heritage sites (provided they are not significantly disturbed), and landscape features such as waterways, prior waterways and the 200m surrounding these features (provided they are not significantly disturbed)
- The ACHRIS database indicates that while there are no registered Aboriginal heritage sites in the Activity Area, there are culturally sensitive landscapes within 200 metres of the Activity Area, these beings the lunette features in the north of the Activity Area. Lunettes have long been recognised as being 'hotspots' of Aboriginal activity with archaeological and cultural sites including artefacts scatters, hearths, middens, scarred/ring trees, burials and sacred sites.

Refinement of the Activity Area to exclude these sensitive areas would reduce the requirement to conduct a mandatory CHMP, however due to the potential for additional archaeology within the study area, a voluntary Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) CHMP is recommended.

The masterplan has been developed to avoid the potential cultural heritage areas, and it is not anticipated that further investigation will be needed.

The full cultural heritage due diligence is contained in Appendix J.

5.5 Industry impacts

Industry impacts refer to the impact of the motor sport precinct development on the motor sport sector. This sector is difficult to define, but for the purposes of this analysis, it should be considered as:

- The impact on the sustainability and growth of motor sport clubs and participants in MRCC
- The impact on motor sport disciplines in Victoria
- The impact on businesses that support motor sports in MRCC and more broadly.

In terms of club sustainability, all of the options support greater financial sustainability through:

- A modern, high quality facility which can be accessed by clubs for events and training
- For those clubs that choose to relocate, a home base which is managed on a professional basis.
- Collaboration (marketing of events and event management)

Project Option 4 (which envisages more clubs being based at the precinct) would have a greater impact on sustainability than the other project options.

CAMS has advised that there is a shortage of good quality motor sport precincts in regional Victoria, with existing facilities almost all within two hours' drive of Melbourne. CAMS has noted that the lack of good venues disadvantages regional participants and motor sports clubs, who generally need to travel long distances to participate in club and state-level events. As noted in Section 2, there are some 34,600 motor sport club members in Victoria alone, and around 30% of club members are in regional locations. This indicates that there is substantial demand within regional Victoria for high quality racing facilities. CAMS notes that, in the case of Mildura, there is a strong following of motor sport disciplines, but the region has been poorly served in terms of quality facilities. In particular, the Mildura region (and regional Victoria more generally) is in particular need of a quality bitumen race track.

Should the precinct go ahead, potential benefits for the sector include:

- Further development of motor sport champions. Historically, motorcycle sport has shone in Mildura, providing a number of Australian and International champions in this discipline. Development of champions in other disciplines has been hampered by the lack of facilities. Mildura has produced a number of National and International motor sport champions, including Victorian drag racing champion Phil Lamattina, 10-time Australian Solo Speedway champion Leigh Adams and Australian Superbike champion Josh Waters. This project would ensure that the region continues to produce champions of this caliber. Mildura currently has three Mildura race car drivers racing in the V8 Supercars, Todd and Rick Kelly and Cameron Waters. The opportunity to build a new race track could offer more opportunities in this discipline. Mildura is also home to drag racing champion Darren Morgan, who is also supportive of the project
- Bitumen surfaced racetracks throughout Australia have experienced strong growth in demand for non-event uses, including corporate, driver training, drive days and trades / motorcycle come and try days. This has enhanced their sustainability, and provided opportunities for the sector to attract new participants and supporters. The precinct in Mildura would be able to take advantage of this growth, and play a role in attracting new participants and club members. Please note that a large number of letters of support in favour of the racetrack from motor sport clubs (attached in Appendix I.

As noted previously, CAMS believes that there are likely synergies between the Mildura precinct and the motor sport facilities at Tailem Bend and Swan Hill. In particular, CAMS considers that there is an opportunity to develop a 'motor sport valley' encompassing in Mildura and the region. This in part has been achieved in NSW (Sydney Motor sport Park which has learning and development centre aligned to motor sport industries). Sydney Park has a number of motor sport industries around it but nothing which ties it together. Barbagallo Raceway (Perth) was also considered as a potential business opportunity, with the placement of 100 garages within the complex which are rented and cars are serviced by the local motor industry.

Figure 16 Location of motor sport facilities at Mildura, Tailem bend and Swan Hill



In summary, all of the options will have a positive impact on sector development. Project Options 4 and 5 will have a bigger impact than the others, driven by the greater variety of events and disciplines for which they would cater.

5.6 Economic impacts

The economic impact assessment considered:

- The net economic impacts on Mildura
- The net economic impacts on the State.

Economic impact results have been presented as follows:

- Economic impacts have been categorised between first round and flow-on impacts:
  - First round impacts represent the direct impact of a change or 'shock' to the economy. In this instance, it represents the impacts associated with the direct expenditure from tourists or construction as a result of the new motor sport precinct
  - The flow-on impacts represent the second, third and further 'rounds' of spending resulting from the initial change in the economy. For instance, tourism spend in local retailers will mean additional income for local shop owners who in turn, will spend some of the additional funds on local goods and services.

All economic impacts identified are new. That is, they do not count existing economic activity in the economy, and represent new activity resulting from the development of the motor sport precinct.

It is also important to note the opportunity cost of the base case – the lost growth potential as well as the dis-benefit to the local economy and state (in the form of lost Gross Regional Product), jobs and impact on other co-dependent industries) of not investing in the project.

CAMS has noted the potential that the motor sport precinct would have in attracting a diversity of events, such as sprints, junior driver racing and Motorkhana.

Detailed assumptions are contained in Appendix G.

Net economic impacts for Mildura

Net economic impacts for the Mildura region were calculated using the following approach:

- Tourism and construction spending impacts were estimated for the region. This equates to additional or new spending in the region arising as a direct result of the new motor sport precinct. It does not consider spending that already takes place in the region through the use of existing facilities
- These were then applied to a series of Input-Output multipliers, from the ABS. The "income" multiplier was used in this instance. This multiplier approximates a "value added" approach to modelling economic benefit. Value added refers to the net result of a change to the economy. In this case, it means the additional spending in the region (e.g. additional sales) less the input costs (e.g. materials, utilities). The remainder represents the 'surplus' (realised through profits or wages)
- Impacts were modelled over 30 years, which is the modelling period for building based infrastructure accepted by DTF, on the basis that it represents the typical 'life' of a building asset before major redevelopment or upgrade may be required.

The value added impacts for tourism by project option over a thirty year period are illustrated below.

Table 16 Value added impact (tourism), thirty year period

Project option	First round impact ($m)	Flow-on impact ($m)	Total ($m)
Option 1	$44.73	$100.07	$144.80
Option 2	$52.76	$118.05	$170.81
Option 3	$52.76	$118.05	$170.81
Option 4	$380.95	$852.30	$1,233.25
Option 5	$201.03	$449.76	$650.79

The most favourable economic impact is Project Option 4, with a $1,233 million impact over the 30 year period. The other projects all have a 30 year economic impact of between $144.8 million (Project Option 1) and $650.79 million (Project Option 5).

The much larger economic impact of Project Option 4 reflects the extensive facilities (revenues) from the first year of operation compared to the other options. Assumptions about the number and type of events and utilisation for each option are contained in Appendix G.

The construction impacts for the Mildura region are also significant. The value added impacts are contained in the following table.

Table 17 Value added impact (construction), thirty year period

Project option	First round impact ($m)	Flow-on impact ($m)	Total ($m)
Option 1	$2.97	$14.48	$17.45
Option 2	$4.22	$20.62	$24.84
Option 3	$5.27	$25.73	$31.00
Option 4	$9.78	$47.73	$57.51
Option 5	$10.83	$52.88	$63.71

The capital expenditure represents a transfer to Mildura from the rest of Victoria. The investment will provide opportunities for direct local employment and will have impacts up and down the supply chain, with materials and supplies being sourced from local providers.

The results for the two value added impacts are outlined below.

Table 18 Value added impact (tourism and construction), thirty year period

Project option	First round impact ($m)	Flow-on impact ($m)	Total ($m)
Option 1	$47.70	$114.55	$162.25
Option 2	$56.98	$138.67	$195.65
Option 3	$58.03	$143.78	$201.81
Option 4	$390.73	$900.03	$1,290.76
Option 5	$211.86	$502.64	$714.50

All of the project options have a favourable impact on Mildura's economy over 30 years. Overall, the most favourable impact to the Mildura region accrues as accrues as a result of Project Option 4, with a total 30 year economic impact of $1.29 billion.

Estimated job creation as a result of each option is outlined below. The vast majority of employment will be created away from the actual precinct through related industries such as accommodation, retail and food and beverage. The following table shows employment impacts at Years 1, 10, 20 and 30 for each project option. Year 1 is high because of the employment generated by construction.

Table 19 Employment creation, direct and indirect (tourism and construction)

Project option	Year 1	Year 10	Year 20	Year 30
Option 1	324.2	86.5	100.6	83.1
Option 2	440.3	100.8	118.8	102.7
Option 3	527.9	100.8	118.8	102.7
Option 4	1350.8	674.8	881.2	885.2
Option 5	324.4	197.3	662.5	766.0

Net economic impacts for Victoria

The net economic impacts for Victoria have been derived in a similar way as for the regional results for Mildura. Key differences are, however:

- The state wide economic impact only considers additional tourism (from interstate). This estimate captures the impact on economic activity of new tourists coming to the state. This makes sense because motor sport events and activities attract significant numbers of interstate participants and spectators
- It does not consider construction impacts. The capital spending is assumed to come from the Victorian Government. By extension, we assume that if this funding was not used for capital spending on the precinct, it would be used for another capital project elsewhere in the state. Therefore, it has a zero net impact on the broader state economy.

Net economic impacts by project option are outlined below.

Table 20 State wide economic impacts (value added), thirty year period

Project option	First round impact ($m)	Flow-on impact ($m)	Total ($m)
Option 1	$50.71	$122.67	$173.38
Option 2	$60.66	$148.86	$209.52
Option 3	$61.89	$154.87	$216.76
Option 4	$413.61	$955.80	$1,369.41
Option 5	$224.94	$536.96	$761.90

Overall, Project Option 4 would have the biggest impact on the State economy over 30 years, with a value added impact of $1.37 billion. The other project options vary from $173.4 million (Project Option 1) to $761.9 million (Project Option 5).

Tourism impacts are higher across the state than for the Mildura region. The reason is because of expenditure 'leakage', with the proportion of new spending remaining in Mildura lower than for Victoria overall. For instance, new expenditure in Mildura is expected to accrue in part the broader Victorian economy (e.g. through the importation of supplies of goods and services into Mildura from elsewhere in the State).

5.7 Overall evaluation of socio-economic and environmental impacts

Cost benefit analysis (economic evaluation)

The cost benefit analysis (CBA) has been developed using the following:

- Costs are represented by the capital cost of each project option. This is appropriate, as it represents the cost to the State
- Benefits are represented by the net economic impacts for the whole State. Benefits have been derived for 30 years of economic impact, using the value added methodology outlined above. This is consistent with DTF guidance for Cost Benefit Analysis
- Costs and benefits are presented in present value (i.e. discounted) terms.

The CBA for each of the project options is outlined below.

Table 21 Outcome of Cost Benefit Analysis, project options (NPV)

Project option	Costs ($m)	Benefits ($m)	Benefit Cost Ratio
Option 1	$21,783,538	$173,378,301	7.96
Option 2	$31,080,278	$209,519,838	6.74
Option 3	$38,827,406	$216,762,952	5.58
Option 4	$72,194,609	$1,369,416,991	18.97
Option 5	$49,380,331	$761,893,844	15.43

All of the project options return a positive Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) over the forecast period. Project Option 4 has the most favourable BCR of 18.97, consistent with the substantial economic benefits associated with this option. The next most favourable option is Project Option 5 with a BCR of 15.43, although much of the benefit accrues in the second half of the forecast period, once the full facility has been built and is in operation. Project Option 1 is also favourable, driven by the relatively low level of capital investment required for this option compared to the benefits derived.

In addition to the above, all of the project options would be multi-use, with the ability to be used for other community, social and economic events such as field days, product launches, functions, community events and business events.

5.8 Financial analysis

Overall financial analysis for project options

The following table outlines the estimates revenues and costs associated with each project option. The estimates are based on a 30 year forecast period.

Table 22 Financial summary by Project Options (NPV)

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Revenue	$23,709,885	$25,827,711	$26,282,540	$63,551,513	$35,595,752
Expenses	$15,858,553	$20,515,688	$24,637,968	$44,001,699	$27,698,531
Operating surplus	**$7,851,332**	**$5,312,023**	**$1,644,572**	**$19,549,814**	**$7,897,221**

All of the options deliver an operating surplus over the 30 year period. The most significant surpluses are delivered by Project Options 4 ($19.6 million surplus over 30 years in net present value terms), Project option 5 ($7.9 million surplus in net present value terms) and Project Option 1 ($7.85 million surplus in net present value terms).

This outcome reflects the following:

- Project Option 4 has the highest number and quality of revenue producing assets from day one of operation. While revenues are to a large extent offset by higher costs, the surplus position reflects the revenue generating capacity of the precinct under this option
- Project Option 5 generates significantly higher revenues from year 15 when the full facility is built
- Project Option 1 has a similar revenue generating capacity of Project Options 2 and 3, but with a significantly lower cost base.

Detailed revenue and expense data are contained in Appendix G.

Operating revenue

With all of the scenarios, the revenues ramp up over time, based on higher use of the motor sport precinct. Assumptions around revenues and facility use have been informed by:

- Consultation with CAMS, other industry bodies and motor sport clubs. This provided insight into facility charging, use levels, ancillary services, and sponsorship. While other venues were used a benchmark, assumptions reflected the lower end of pricing scales, reflecting Mildura's relative isolation
- Examples of other motor sport facilities that have been developed. These have included facilities in Victoria, Queensland and elsewhere
- Consultations with MRCC about events and tourism in the region
- Previous reports that have been undertaken for the region with regard to motor sport feasibility and tourism
- Broader tourism data including tourism spend data.

All of the options assume a low level of use (see Appendix G) in the first year of operation which gradually ramps up over time. The variance in estimated revenue between options is driven by the different facility profile, each of which drive different levels of revenue. Additionally, the results for Project Option 5 recognise the staged approach, with growth in revenues picking up towards the end of the 30 year period, as facilities come on line.

Key sources of revenue for each project option are outlined below.

Table 23 Estimated sources of revenue: all project options (present values)

Source of revenue	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Membership Revenue	$147,194	$147,194	$147,194	$195,861	$160,260
Rider Revenue - Adult	$923,451	$923,451	$923,451	$4,118,601	$1,780,916
Rider Revenue - Junior	$84,676	$84,676	$84,676	$617,387	$227,640
License Revenue	$573,722	$573,722	$573,722	$2,686,051	$1,140,600
Spectators - Small/Regular Events	$2,737,942	$2,737,942	$2,737,942	$9,111,696	$4,446,951
Spectators - Major Events	$2,129,647	$2,129,647	$2,129,647	$10,148,907	$4,307,023
Facility Hire	$2,225,572	$3,285,368	$3,285,368	$4,345,164	$3,267,077
Food Vendor	$185,465	$185,465	$185,465	$979,058	$403,579
Additional Facilities	$0	$254,351	$709,180	$718,012	$389,262
Kiosk Profit from sales	$4,437,743	$4,746,850	$4,746,850	$7,491,112	$5,447,311
Bar Sales	$8,366,619	$8,861,190	$8,861,190	$13,118,688	$9,946,147

Source of revenue	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Sponsorship	$1,897,854	$1,897,854	$1,897,854	$10,020,976	$4,078,987
Total Revenue	**$23,709,885**	**$25,827,711**	**$26,282,540**	**$63,551,513**	**$35,595,752**

The conclusions from these estimates include the following:

- For the less capital intensive options (Project Options 1, 2 and 3), revenues are largely driven by spectator entry fees, facility hire (racetrack, skid pan), as well as profits from ancillary services catering for events (kiosk and bar). The spectator fees and ancillary services accrue as a result of events (small and major events). It is worth noting that event demand and visitation is not driven by the participation of clubs. Instead, it is based on levels of utilisation (and the attraction of new events to Mildura), based on precedents elsewhere, such as Hidden Valley in the Northern Territory and Queensland Raceways (which operates two circuits at Lakeside Park and the Queensland Raceway). None of these facilities are dependent on being co-located with a motor sport club for their utilisation and events calendar.
- The facility hire is in part driven by training days, education and corporate use of facilities. These have been based on experience of other racetracks. For instance Barbagallo in Western Australia has noted that facility utilisation in the first year was around 70%, while the model for this precinct assumes a starting utilisation of just 55%. The financial and economic assumptions underpinning estimates of revenues must, therefore, be considered conservative. While the key drivers of revenue are similar for Project Option 4, spectator revenue and ancillary service revenue is much higher because of the increased number and quality of racing and support infrastructure. Similarly, the potential levels of sponsorship are significantly higher, driven largely by major events
- Project Option 5 combines the revenue generating potential of Project Option 4 only after the proposed site expansion at Year 15. For this reason, the revenues are lower, and the ramp takes place at a much later stage.

Detailed assumptions are contained in Appendix G.

Operating costs

Operating cost estimates have been developed through a similar process to the revenue estimates, these being:

- Consultation with CAMS, other industry bodies and motor sport clubs. This provided insight into facility charging, use levels, ancillary services, and sponsorship
- Examples of other motor sport facilities that have been developed. These have included facilities in Victoria, Queensland and elsewhere
- Experience in developing cost models for other motor sport facilities.

Operating costs have been divided into five categories:

- Staff Costs – each option has as assumed level of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff, with the number of FTEs for Project Option 5 increasing over time. For instance, Project Option 1 assumes three FTEs, while Project Option 4 assumes 7 FTEs. These staff profiles have developed through consultation and benchmarking
- Running Costs – these include electricity, waste management, cleaning, insurance and site maintenance. These costs are assumed to be 1.5% of estimated total capital cost and occur annually. This estimate has been developed through consultation with CAMS and benchmarking with other sites
- Replacement costs – the model assumes that the tracks will need to be replaced every 15 years. This is in addition to annual maintenance of the site
- Other costs – these include allowances for marketing, administration costs and other minor expenditures.

Additional information is contained in Appendix G.

5.9 Risk comparison

Each of the options faces a number of risks. These are described in the following table.

Table 24 Project risks

Risk	Description	Impact if risk is realised
Construction and phasing risks	This is a financial risk associated with the escalating costs of construction. The two components of the risk are that: • Construction costs may be greater than estimated • The phasing of the project (envisaged in Options 2-4) mean that construction costs may escalate faster than expected.	**Significant**. A miscalculation on capital costs could lead to delays to the project, or a sub-optimal project outcomes, with fewer than anticipated benefits realised.
Level of engagement and support from the motor sport clubs, Council and the community	The success of the facility under any of the project options will depend in part on the level of support from motor sport clubs and associations, Council and the broader community. Key elements of this risk include the following: • Mildura-based motor sport clubs do not support the precinct either through re-locating all their activities to it, or through use of the facility for events and training. This could reduce demand for the new facility and consequently reduce the financial and demand feasibility of the project • Motor sport peak bodies do not support or endorse the project, meaning that national and State level events would be less likely to take place at the precinct • A change in Council results in less support for the project, meaning less advocacy to the Victorian Government and other funding entities. This would decrease the likelihood of the precinct being funded • A change in the level of community support, or significant community opposition. This could occur in the event that the community perceived the facility to be only for the benefit of a narrow group of motor sport participants. This would reduce the likelihood of support from clubs, Council and the State Government.	**Significant.** The success of this precinct will depend in part on the engagement by local clubs, motor sport associations and the community. This risk is being mitigated through extensive consultation with motor sport clubs, CAMS and the community through the development of the project.
Financial risk from operations	There is financial risk associated with the operations of the facility, regardless of the project option. The key risk is that the level of financial sustainability envisaged will not be realised, as a result of factors such as: • Competitor participation and visitation being less than forecast, resulting in lower than expected revenues • Maintenance and running costs for the facility being higher than expected, resulting in an operating loss. This risk would increase as the facility became bigger, with more staff and higher overheads. Each of these risks would reduce the financial sustainability of the precinct.	**Significant.** A situation where revenues are less than anticipated or expenses are higher than anticipated would challenge the long term sustainability of the precinct. As far as possible, revenue and expense estimates are based on the low end of benchmarks experienced by other facilities, to minimise the likelihood that financial impacts have been overstated.

Risk	Description	Impact if risk is realised
Inadequate provision of utilities (water, electricity) leading to project delays	The provision of utilities has been generally factored into the cost estimates for this assignment. However, given the relative isolation of the site, there is a risk that the costs of service provision may be higher than anticipated, or take longer than anticipated to put in place.	**Minor.** Provision of utilities on site has been generally considered as part of the scope. As site owner, Council may be able to assist with facilitating adequate service provision.
Additional cultural heritage or environmental issues during preconstruction / construction results in project delays and/or additional scope	While a cultural heritage review has been undertaken as part of this project, there is a risk that additional cultural heritage or environmental issues are identified during the pre-construction and/or construction phases.	**Minor.** Extensive environmental studies on the Block H have been completed and native vegetation issues have been largely identified. Should additional issues emerge, these are likely to be able to be managed through the design/layout of the precinct.
Competition from other facilities	As noted in the Business Case, there are motor sport facilities at Swan Hill and Tailem Bend (South Australia) which have recently attracted significant public funding. While groups such as CAMS has advised that they expect these facilities to work in a complementary fashion, there is a risk that they may compete for events and visitation. This could have an adverse impact on revenues (as competition pushes costs down), as well as expenses (as competition increases expectations around the quality and quantity of services and facilities).	**Minor.** The distance from other sites means that competition between them is unlikely to be significant. CAMS has indicated that the focus of each site is different (e.g. Tailem Bend will focus on national events compared to a more community focus for Mildura). This means that facilities are more likely to complement than compete.
Cost of competitor participation	Depending on the discipline, costs for competitors in events can be very high. For instance, with drag racing, the costs associated with transport to and from the venue, entry fees and insurance, accommodation, fuel, team costs and other expenses can be in the order of $2,000-$2,500 for a single weekend event. The ability of competitors to participate in events in Mildura could be negatively impacted by changes in insurance charges, fuel costs or other cost elements, which would make the sport less affordable than currently. This could, in turn, reduce participation at some events, particularly in an isolated venue such as Mildura.	**Minor.** Mildura has a high level of participation in motor sports compared to the State average. Competitors recognise the significant financial costs of participation, but accept this cost because of the passion for their respective disciplines.

Each project option has been assessed against each of these risks. A simple rating system (low, medium, high) was developed, and this has been supplemented by the additional ratings of Low-Medium (L-M) and Medium-High (M-H) to assist in differentiating between risk assessments for each option. The rating system is defined below.

Table 25 Rating approach for risk assessment

Risk rating	Definition
Low (L)	There is little likelihood that this risk will be realised.
Medium (M)	There is some potential for this risk to be realised.
High (H)	There is a significant likelihood that this risk will be realised.

Ratings by project option and by risk are illustrated below.

Table 26 Risk assessment of project options

Risk	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Financial – construction and phasing risks	M	M-H	M-H	H	M
Stakeholder support – level of engagement and support from the motor sport clubs, Council and the community	L-M	L-M	L-M	M	L-M
Financial – risk from operations	L	L-M	L-M	M	L
Inadequate provision of utilities (water, electricity) leading to project delays	L-M	L-M	L-M	M	L-M
Additional cultural heritage or environmental issues during preconstruction / construction results in project delays and/or additional scope	L	L	L	L	L
Competition – from other facilities	L	L	L	M	L-M
Demand – cost of competitor participation	L	L	L	L	L
Overall risk assessment	**L**	**L-M**	**L-M**	**M**	**L-M**

Overall, Project Option 1 is the lowest risk option. It is characterised by:

- Lower levels of financial risk from operations and construction
- Lower risk of stakeholders not being fully supportive.

For the other risks identified, Option 1 has a similar risk profile to the other project options.

Project Option 5 has a low to medium risk profile, with the staging of the full precinct (and the flexibility associated with staging) ensuring that construction and operational risks and kept to a minimum.

5.10 Integrated analysis and options ranking

The integrated analysis, or Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) and options ranking brings together all of the different analytical components into a single framework. This enables us to assess each project options using a mix of quantitative and qualitative criteria.

For the MCA, the criteria for each of the five options have been ranked using a basic scoring system:

Very positive impact	
Moderately positive impact	
Neutral impact	
Slightly negative impact	
Very negative impact	

The summary of the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) and MCA is outlined in the following table.

Project option	Costs ($m)	Benefits ($m)	Benefit Cost Ratio
Option 1	$21,783,538	$173,378,301	7.96
Option 2	$31,080,278	$209,519,838	6.74
Option 3	$38,827,406	$216,762,952	5.58
Option 4	$72,194,609	$1,369,416,991	18.97
Option 5	$49,380,331	$761,893,844	15.43

Table 27: Presenting the results of the options analysis, with multi-criteria analysis*

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
Analysis Period (years)	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years
Capital Costs ($m)	$21.78	$31.08	$38.82	$72.19	$49.38**
Output Costs ($m)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost-Benefit Analysis (of monetary costs and benefits discounted at the appropriate Discount Rate)					
Present Value of Benefits ($m)	$173.38	$209.52	$216.52	$1,369.42	$761.89
Present Value of Costs ($m)	$21.78	$31.08	$38.82	$72.19	$49.38**
Benefit Cost Ratio	7.96	6.74	5.58	18.97	15.43
Net Present Value ($m)	$151.60	$178.44	$177.70	$1,297.23	$712.51
Multi-Criteria Analysis (ranking of intangible costs and benefits, if any)					
Social impacts					
Externalities					
Native vegetation					
Economic impacts					
Financial sustainability					
Development of motor sport sector					
Cultural heritage					
Project risks					
Preferred option (ranking)	3	4	5	2	1

***Note on rating system**

For economic impacts: economic impacts up to $100 million are considered as a moderate impact. Economic impacts above $100 are considered a moderate economic impact.

For financial sustainability: operating surpluses up to $10 million are rated as moderate. Operating surpluses greater than $10 million are rated as very positive.

For project costs: project capital costs less than $50 million are rated as slightly negative. Project capital costs above $50 million are rated as very negative.

** $71.43 million over the whole 30 year period

All of the Project Options have reasonably low risk profiles. Project risks are higher for Project Options 4 and 5, reflecting the broader scope and higher cost for these options. Given Mildura's successful track record in managing capital projects, this project would be planned and managed appropriately, in a way to minimise risk to taxpayers and ratepayers.

6.0 Part 5 Deliverability of recommended solution

6.1 Details of recommended solution

Project Option 5 is considered to be the preferred project option at this stage. While Project Option 4 would deliver higher economic benefits, there are higher up front (capital) costs and a higher risk profile that makes Project Option 5 the preferred at this stage. Project Option 5 would ultimately deliver the same facility as Project Option 4, but in a staged manner which would reduce financial and operational risks.

The key findings from this analysis may therefore be summarised as follows:

- Project Option 5 offers a favourable BCR of 15.43, which is the highest BCR of all options except Project Option 4. This represents a very positive return on investment
- Project Option 5 addresses the key problems set out in Section 1 of this Full Business Case. It will deliver social amenity and benefits, provide employment opportunities to the community, and attract new tourism to MRCC
- Stage 1 of Project Option 5 represents a relatively low-cost initial investment of $21.8 million. Additionally, a development on this scale minimises the risks associated with construction and operations. This option includes a raceway and skidpan
- As noted above, while Project Option 4 potentially offers a greater economic return, it has a higher up front cost and risk profile than Project Option 5. For that reason, Project Option 5 is preferred.

The recommended solution (Project Option 1) has the following characteristics.

Facilities

Phase 1 of Project Option 5 requires the following facilities to be constructed:

- A three kilometre long bitumen race track which meets CAMS specifications
- A 450m^{2}skid pan
- Enhanced drag racing pit provision and marshalling area
- An 800m^{2}pits area
- A control tower, lighting, and maintenance area
- A 300 car bitumen carpark, which doubles as a venue when needed
- A function suite and camping area
- Office & basic facilities (toilets, storage, catering).

The remaining stages of Project Option 5 are outlined in Section 4.1. Engineering drawings of the racetrack have been provided separately.

Site masterplan

A masterplan has been developed for the site, and is contained in Appendix K. The masterplan shows the final stage Project Option 5 plan, containing all the elements to be contained in the final stage of the development.

The masterplan has been developed following extensive input and consultation with CAMS, Motorcycle Australia, Mildura-based motor sport clubs, local motor sport champions, and other stakeholders.

The racetrack alignment and design has been developed to provide as a competitive, challenging circuit to all disciplines other than Formula One. CAMS and Motorcycle Australia worked with MRCC and AECOM to develop the design to allow for the contour of the site as well as the circulation needs of the whole precinct. Sufficient area has been set aside to expand the track length by between 0.5-1 kilometres in the future, should it be feasible to do so.

Other issues that were considered in the masterplan included the following:

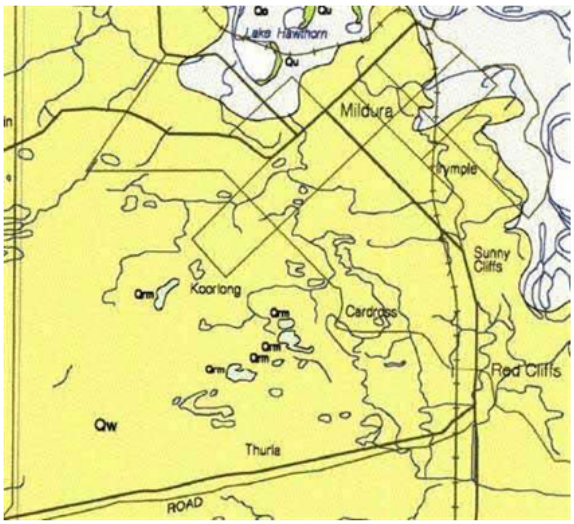
- The bitumen tracks are located in the north of the precinct, and have been sited to allow each to be accessible from a common 'destination zone', comprising pits, paddock, race tower, administration facilities, a medical room, function centre, product launch area, garages, fuel store and maintenance area
- The dirt tracks are situated in the Southwest corner of the site, to ensure maximum separation from the bitumen facilities. This will minimise the amount of dust from the dirt tracks that will settle on the bitumen facilities. There is a minimum distance of around 900 metres from nearest dirt track to the main bitumen course to prevent the drifting of dust. This design has taken advantage of the prevailing winds and maximised the spaces that the site offers
- The primary skid pan has been located outside the main bitumen circuit, together with all other highly used facilities. No facilities have been sited within the race track, on the basis that this would impede access to and from such facilities when the racetrack was in use
- The main access road uses existing roads as much and as efficiently as possible, to minimise additional road construction costs
- The main racing circuit, drag strip, jet boat course and karting track have been located close together to enable use of common facilities, and to take advantage of larger concentrations of crowd numbers (assisting in the creation of 'atmosphere')
- The areas of ecological significance effect the layout with some areas requiring fencing, however these have been avoided and could possibly become features of the site. Similarly, the very north of the site has not been used because of potential cultural heritage disturbance
- A series of car park allow visitors and competitors to easily access the various tracks and courses using the main access road
- A minimum of 1,000 meters from dwelling for all tracks has been observed.

Geotechnical assessment

A desktop review of geotechnical conditions was undertaken based on a review of publicly held information.

The Geological Survey of Victoria 1:250,000 Geological Map Series (Seamless Geology), Mildura Sheet, indicates variable geological features across the site, with one predominant condition.

Figure 17 Excerpt from Geological Survey of Victoria 1:250,000 Geological Map Series – Mildura Sheet SI 54-11, Edition 2 May 1997



The most predominant geology comprises Pleistocence to Holocene Aged unconsolidated dune deposits (Q_w and Q_m). They are mostly in the form of red-brown siliceous silty sand, red calcareous silty clay and sandy clay, known as the Woorinen Formation. At the surface, the most common material at the surface is sand, without calcareous nodules and clay. Calcareous nodules and palaeosols are common beneath the surface.

Sandy soils can be good founding materials if they can be managed to be confined or protected but generally they are prone to erosion and collapse when exposed or not protected, particularly when they are intercepted below the groundwater.

At the north of the subject area, a low lying lake / watercourse area is apparent, where Pleistocene to Holocene Aged swamp and lake deposits are likely. They are present in the form of grey to black carbonaceous mud, silt, clay and minor peat.

Further, there are several areas across Block H which are the sites of abandoned quarries, in particular an area in the north east, on the south side of Twenty Third Street. These areas should be avoided from the proposed development unless any risks associated with the development (such as contamination or unstable ground due to the quarrying activities) can be specifically addressed as part of the development.

In areas where the site has been developed, e.g. to the north and west of the site where tracks and existing motor sport facilities are observed, there is a likelihood that a layer of anthropogenic fill material is likely to be present from the surface. The thickness of such material is currently unknown and need to be assessed to be part of the site investigation if any development is proposed in these areas.

The geology of the area can present challenges and opportunities with respect to the design, construction and operation of the proposed motor sport facilities. They can include but not limited to the following:

- Whilst shallow excavations in sandy materials may be relatively simple, there is a risk that exposed batters may be unstable as the sand lacks cohesion. Deeper excavations, should they be required beyond say 1.5 metres, are likely to require temporary and/or permanent support. An appropriate dewatering methodology may be required if the excavation needs to be extended to below the ground water.

- An opportunity to maintain long term stability of batters and exposed surfaces is to implement effective surface drainage design, as well as utilise vegetation and if required, geosynthetics typically utilised for erosion control. Erosion adjacent to buildings must be minimised to reduce any risks relating to footing performance.
- Effective compaction of sandy materials at subgrade or at the floor of excavations for pavement and footing construction can be problematic. A stronger understanding of the in situ material will assist in understanding the extent of design features and construction controls that may be required to achieve suitable working platforms for pavements, as well as building and structure footings.

  The approaches could range from a combination of simple moisture conditioning as part of the compaction process, through to placement of multiple layers of working platform materials which include coarsely graded granular materials or bound materials, along with relevant geotextiles and geogrids. Depending on loading and long-term certainty sought, deep compaction methods (such as impact rolling and dynamic consolidation) may be required, although are unlikely based on the scope of buildings and pavements being contemplated.
- Should a watercourse be included, lining via the form of a capping material and/or geosynthetics (e.g. HDPE) will likely be required depending on the permeability of the subgrade soils. This will need to include some overlying materials to minimise risk of damage to the liner from contact by a motorboat;
- An opportunity that can result from the presence of predominantly sandy materials at subgrade level, relates to the development and provision of relatively strong and uniform support (such as bridging layer) on which to construct pavements. While additional effort and materials may be required to achieve a stable working platform, that platform and subgrade could contribute to a shallower pavement requirement.
- Provision of a strong and uniform platform at the base of excavations shall facilitate the use of shallow footings for most, if not all structures and buildings. Depending on the loads and operational tolerances of the proposed buildings, a spread footing system, such as strip, pad and slab on ground, should be suitable.
- Taller structures, such as the Control Tower and lighting poles, are likely to require deeper footings (such as screw piles and bored piles) to provide suitable support, but also withstand likely uplift effects and lateral loadings. Gravity type of footing may be an alternative supporting system if construction of bored piles are of a problem due to the collapsing soil conditions.

As the project develops and a stronger understanding is provided regarding the features to be included in the facility, along with their likely location, it is recommended that staged geotechnical and environmental investigations be undertaken in order to provide increased understanding regarding the areas of highest risk, i.e. improve understanding of geotechnical conditions where significant structures are likely to be located, understand subgrade conditions along areas of tracks and hardstands, identify potential risks to health or the environment during the construction and operational from any potential contamination of in situ materials orgroundwater.

Further, the investigation should also provide an assessment of the suitability of the available materials (i.e. potential borrow pits) within the site that could be used for production of pavement and other construction materials.

The site investigation should include a review of relevant documentation relating to the design and construction of the features at the site, including quarry records.

6.2 Commercial and financial

Procurement

The procurement strategy for the project is developed based on assessment of the objectives, project characteristics, risks and overall value-for-money considerations, as discussed below.

Procurement objectives

The objective of the procurement is to satisfactorily manage the project risks and as a result successfully deliver the project with:

- **Certainty of project outcome**: controlling scope, cost and program
- **Quality of the project delivery process and project outcomes**: innovatively addressing the project's complexities to deliver a high quality project safely and effectively. This can include the involvement of stakeholders in the design process to secure effective project outcomes.
- **Value for money**: appropriately and effectively transfer risk to the party best able to manage it, in a way that the market understands and which encourages competition in the marketplace.

These objectives underpin the criteria adopted for the shortlisting and assessment of the procurement strategy.

Procurement options

It is anticipated that MRCC will deliver the procurement of this project, which will restrict the type of potential procurement models. The relevant models are described below.

a. Construct only

The construct only model involves the contractor being given a design which must be followed in construction. This model requires a fully resolved design supplied by the Principal. This method gives greatest control for Council and certainty over contract value and is generally suited for uncomplicated projects where the risk of latent conditions, design changes or sponsor caused delay is low. Design costs and risks are borne by the Principal, which lower tendering costs and provide greater scope for competitive prices. Disadvantages of this model include potential claims due to design deficiencies, and minimal opportunity for cost value management input from contractor into design.

b. Design and construct (D&C)

For a standard D&C contract, the Principal prepares a design brief and concept design which outlines the functional and key performance requirements for the works but is less fully developed than for a construct only contract. The Principal enters into a single contract with the construction contractor who is required to provide design expertise for completion of the detailed design, and construction of the works described in the design brief. This approach can achieve delivery time savings by allowing construction to commence ahead of full design documentation. It could however involve a higher tendering cost for the construction sector which bears both design and construction risks. The contractor normally warrants design including 'fitness for purpose', but the Principal retains whole-of-life asset risk. The D&C contract is generally recommended for uncomplicated projects where the scope is well-defined, risks can be articulated and managed, there is scope for competitive tendering and where there is some opportunity to generate savings based on design solutions and construction techniques.

c. Managing contractor/franchisee model

The Managing Contractor model involves the Principal appointing a head contractor (the managing contractor) who engages subcontractors to deliver the works. The managing contractor is engaged early in the process to manage the scope definition, design documentation and construction of the works, and accepts some delivery risk. In general, this model is considered only for complex or high-risk projects with uncertain scope or risks, and where a high degree of expert input is available and early contractor involvement is beneficial.

Given that MRCC has in-house project managers, this form of procurement is **not recommended.**

Market capability

There is a well-established building and construction industry in and around Mildura. Additionally, companies outside the immediate region may wish to tender for this project. This should ensure that there is an appropriate level of competition for this project, which in turn should drive value for money and efficiencies.

Similarly, there is considerable experience within Australia of design for precincts of this nature. Organisations such as CAMS have well-established specifications, and regularly work with constructors and designers to ensure that plans are fit for purpose.

For this reason, there is sufficient market depth and breadth in both design and construction to ensure a positive outcome from this project.

Assessment of potential procurement options

The table below summarises the assessment of potential procurement options against the evaluation criteria. We have focused on only the construct and D&C models for this assessment exercise.

Table 28 Summary of procurement methodology assessment

Rating system	Meets criteria poorly	Meets criteria moderately	Meets criteria well

Criterion	Construct only	D&C
Certainty of project outcome		
Quality of delivery and outcome		
Optimise risk/value for money		
Conclusion	Recommended	Not recommended

Either procurement option would be appropriate for this project. However, construct only enables Mildura RCC to have a stronger level of control over design and specifications, to ensure that the precinct will meet the requirements of CAMS and the motor sport clubs. For this reason, the construct only approach is recommended for procurement purposes.

MRCC procurement management experience

MRCC has extensive experience in managing State and Commonwealth Government funding contracts, particularly in relation to recreational infrastructure, and has worked with many of our regional communities to develop, implement and monitor major projects and activities to meet identified planning and community needs.

The MRCC Grants Register details grants obtained from State and Commonwealth Governments since 2008 and lists 168 new projects, worth over $40 million dollars (although not all of these are infrastructure based). MRCC has delivered 21 Federal projects valued at over $6.8 million under the former Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Program (RLCIP) Rounds. Since 2011, MRCC has successfully delivered, or are currently delivering 17 Regional Development Victoria funded projects, worth over $6.7 million. MRCC is currently delivering the State significant project, Stage one of the $22 million 'The Mildura Riverfront Development Project'.

Examples of MRCC managed projects are listed below.

Table 29 Examples of MRCC managed projects

Project	Project value	Year of completion
Mildura River Front Redevelopment Project-Stage 1	$18.3 million	Mid 2016
Mildura Arts Centre Redevelopment	$8.9 million	2012
Langtree Mall Redevelopment (3 stage- development)	$6 million	2013
Cardross Community Complex	$2 million	2013
Merbein Community Hub	$2.19 million	2013
Red Cliffs Library	$910,000	2010
Blackspot Funding Projects (3 separate projects 2015)	$1.4 million	2015-16
Mildura Tracks and Trails	$550,000	End 2016
Carwarp Olam Road Access Project	$1.4 million	2013

Recommendation of procurement approach and packaging strategy

Based on the assessment undertaken, the recommended procurement method is a construct only approach. This will minimise the design for MRCC and ensure that stakeholders (clubs, CAMS and others) are able to take an active role as the project develops.

Risk assessment and management

Project risks were described in Section 5.9 of this report.

The risks relevant to Project Option 1 and their management strategies are outlined in the following table.

Table 30 Key risks to the success of this investment

Risk	Management strategy
Construction risk	The project cost estimates have been developed based on experience with previous facilities. The estimates are adjusted for risk.
Engagement from motor sport clubs	Council has an ongoing engagement and communication strategy with local motor sport clubs about this project, and about opportunities arising from it. Should funding be approved, Council will engage the clubs around issues such as final precinct design, events and business strategy, marketing and community engagement.
Financial risks from operations	The precinct will be managed by professional FTEs. Prior to commencing operations, a detailed business and marketing plan will be put in place.
Inadequate provision of utilities	The adequacy of utilities will be examined as part of the detailed design and planning phase of this project, should funding be provided.
Cultural heritage or environmental issues	A cultural heritage review was undertaken and found no significant issues with the site. A native vegetation assessment has been completed and has recommended sections of the site to be protected from further development.
Competition from other facilities	Council is working with CAMS to ensure that the motor sport precinct is coordinated with other facilities in the region. CAMS regularly works with different facilities to ensure event complementarities between them. Council will separately engage with facility managers at Swan Hill and Tailem Bend to examine ways in which the three facilities can work together.
Cost of competitor participation	The track and other assets will be built in accordance with CAMS specifications, with a high level of safety provisions. This will help to manage the cost of insurance for clubs and participants, which is one of the key drivers of cost.

MRCC will continue to monitor risks as part of the project management of the motor sport precinct.

Detailed costings and economic evaluation

This project requires capital funding only.

Detailed project costings are contained in Appendix F. Key economic assessment assumptions and data inputs are contained in Appendix G.

Table 31: Headline project cost element summary (initial investment)

Element	Estimate
Base cost estimate	$15,340,520
OTR -FF&E Allowance1	$767,026
OTR -Design and Construction Contingencies	$3,068,104
OTR -Professional Fees1	$2,607,888
Project budget	$21,783,538

Table 32: Detailed cost estimates (initial phase only)

BASE COST ESTIMATE **Effective date of BCE: 10/09/15** **Estimated date of commencement of construction: 01/10/17**	**$**
Siteworks	
Site Preparation incl. clearance, demolitions, bulk earthworks, dewatering & contaminated soil alleviation, site retaining walls	$421,920
Bitumen Racing circuit	$1,512,000
Camping area	$17,600
Pits area	$17,600
Skidpan track	$99,000
Sub-total	***$2,068,120***
Building	
Administration Building	$746,400
Maintenance Shed	$469,500
Washdown Facility	$147,200
Enhanced Washdown Facility	$58,880
Camping area Wet Facilities	$284,320
Covered Pit Bay areas	$1,016,000
Control Tower and Platforms	$243,600
Sub-total	***$2,965,900***
External works	
Motor sport Parking	$594,000
Enhanced Drag Racing pit	$28,000
Skidpan track	$59,400
Road work	$5,376,000
Bitumen Racing circuit	$89,600
Pit Bay area	$504,000
Landscaping and Irrigation	$358,560
Sub-total	***$7,009,560***
Services	

BASE COST ESTIMATE Effective date of BCE: 10/09/15 Estimated date of commencement of construction: 01/10/17	$
External Stormwater Drainage	$176,080
External Sewer Drainage	$97,340
External Water Supply	$25,120
External Gas	$81,640
External Fire Protection	$81,640
External Light and Power	$1,602,560
External Communication	$704,320
External Special Services	$528,240
Sub-total	***$3,296,940***
Other costs	
FF&E Allowance	$767,026
Design and Construction Contingencies	$3,068,104
Professional Fees	$2,607,888
Sub-total	***$6,443,018***
Total budget (excl. GST)	**$21,783,538**

Funding sources

There are a range of potential funding sources for this project, although the source of funding is yet to be confirmed. Potential sources of funding may include:

- The State Government, through the Tourism Demand Driver Infrastructure Program or the budget process
- The Commonwealth Government, through the Building Better Regions Fund
- Private or corporate investors or donors.

MRCC funding

MRCC is yet to finalise the level of financial or in-kind support that would be committed to this project. This decision will be subject to Council's four year budget planning cycle.

MRCC would provide the site for the precinct, which is measured in terms of land value. The total site value is $601,000 (capital improved value). Block H comprises four assessments, although one of these is non-rateable and has not been assessed. Values for the four sites comprising Block H are detailed below.

Table 33 Site values, Block H

Assessment no.	Capital Improved Value	Site Value	Property address	Title details	Current occupant
19352	$0	$0	Twenty Third Street KOORLONG VIC 3501	Lot 1 TP 906117Q	Mildura Rural City Council
25467	$568,000	$50,000	181 Mercer Street KOORLONG VIC 3501	PtL 1 TP 906117Q	Sunraysia Drag Racing Association
25574	$22,000	$22,000	Mercer Street KOORLONG VIC 3501	PtL 1 TP 906117Q	Sunraysia Motor Sports Club
31721	$11,000	$11,000	Mercer Street KOORLONG VIC 3501	PtL 1 TP 906117Q	Dirtworx Moto Park

State Government

Ideally, MRCC will work with the State Government to identify an appropriate funding model for this project. There are several potential sources of State Government funding for this project.

In September 2016, the State Government released a new grants program, the Tourism Demand Driver Infrastructure Program, to fund major tourism infrastructure that provide economic and employment benefits. The program provides grants of between $250,000 and $750,000 towards tourism projects.

The motor sport precinct project should be strongly aligned to the new program, although the quantum of funding would be insufficient to allow the project to go ahead.

Alternatively, MRCC can seek a large grant through the State Budget process. In this instance, it will need to compete with a range of other initiatives from across Government. It will also need the support of regional Development Victoria, the Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources, the Minister for Regional Development and the Minister for Sport. This Full Business Case has been developed to enable MRCC to seek funding through the Budget process.

Commonwealth Government

The Commonwealth Government has established a new fund for regional projects, known as the Building Better Regions Fund (BBRF).

The purpose of the BBRF is to provide funding for rural and regional areas for funding for infrastructure projects. The fund has three infrastructure categories, depending on the size of the grant sought. Guidelines and requirements are available online.

The $297.7 million Building Better Regions Fund (BBRF) supports the Australian Government's commitment to create jobs, drive economic growth and build stronger regional communities into the future. The program will fund projects in regional Australia outside the major capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, and Canberra.

There are two streams of funding available under the program:

- Infrastructure Projects Stream
- Community Investments Stream.

The Infrastructure Projects Stream will support projects which involve the construction of new infrastructure, or the upgrade or extension of existing infrastructure that provide economic and social benefits to regional and remote areas.
Grant applicants can apply for a minimum grant amount of $20,000 and a maximum grant amount of $10 million.

The Community Investments Stream will fund community building activities including but not limited to, new or expanded local events, strategic regional plans, and leadership and capability building activities. These projects will deliver economic and social benefits to regional and remote communities. The minimum grant amount is $5,000 and the maximum grant amount is $10 million.

Other

There may also be an opportunity to attract funding from private or community investor donor sources, although these are yet to be confirmed.

A number of motor sport facilities are privately owned and/or operated, and appear to provide a commercial return on investment. For instance, the Tailem Bend facility, which recently attracted a grant from the Commonwealth Government, is being developed by a private consortium. This indicates that there may be opportunities for developers or other investors to become involved in the project as a partner. There may also be an opportunity to seek funding from superannuation or other investment fund vehicles.

As part of the of this project Council is developing an Investment Prospectus document aimed at attracting private or community investment. In addition the development of a 3D rendering and animation of the race track and facilities is being completed to assist potential investors to understand the opportunities of what the facility could look like in a visual format.

6.3 Management

Governance

The proposed project governance structure is illustrated below.

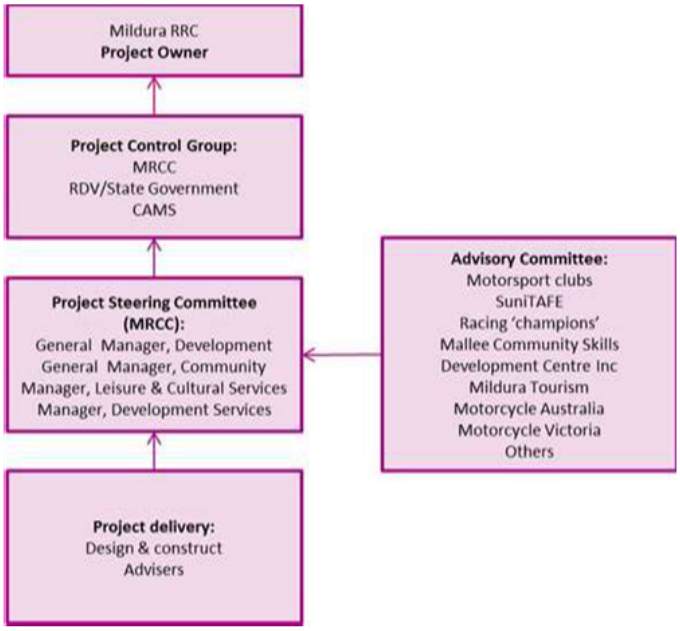
The **project owner** will be Mildura RCC. It is envisaged that the facility will be developed on Council-owned land, and Council will be the eventual owner of the assets.

We propose that the project be overseen by a **Project Control Group**. This will provide oversight for key stakeholders, including Council, the Victorian Government (potentially, through Regional Development Victoria), and CAMS. The role of this Committee will be to strategic guidance and direction of the project, as well as responsibility for ensuring that it is delivered within scope and budget.

The day to day Project Steering Committee would comprise representatives of MRCC. We expect that a designated project manager will be appointed by Council for this task.

Finally, a **stakeholder advisory committee** would be appointed to provide stakeholder and user input into the final design, layout and configuration. This would comprise groups from motor sports, education and elsewhere.

Figure 18 Proposed project governance structure



It is expected that the governance structure for the post-construction operations of the precinct would be developed during the project delivery phase.

Stakeholder engagement and communications plan

A detailed stakeholder engagement plan was developed to assist in the development of the Motor sport Business case and to inform stakeholder groups of progress and information on the project. A list of key stakeholder groups and their perspectives is contained in Section 5.2. This section provides details of the likely methods of engagement throughout the development of the project. Letters of support are contained in Appendix I.

Table 34 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Position on project	Engagement
Government		
Mildura Rural City Council	Positive	Council will continue to be briefed regularly on progress, and is the ultimate 'owner' of this project. Council business units will continue to be engaged at appropriate times throughout the business case development and project progression.
Victorian Government (Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning)	Neutral	The Department has already been briefed on this project, and has provided advice. It will continue to be engaged through the project planning and delivery process.
Visit Victoria	Positive	Tourism Victoria has been briefed on the project and is broadly supportive, pending the completion of the business case.
Motor sport clubs		
Mildura Speedway Drivers Club	Positive	Mildura Speedway Drivers Club is part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Mildura Kart Club	Positive	Mildura Kart Club is part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Mildura Motorcycle Club	Positive	Mildura Motorcycle Club is part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
North West Victoria Motorcycle Club (Jambaroo Park)	Positive	North West Victoria Motorcycle Club is part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Sunraysia Drag Racing Club	Positive	Sunraysia Drag Racing Club is part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Mildura Melton V8 Jetboats	Positive	Mildura Melton V8 Jetboats forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Sunraysia Motor Sports Club	Positive	Sunraysia Motor Sports Club is part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Motor sport peak bodies		
Confederation of Australian Motor sport (CAMS)	Positive	CAMS forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project. CAMS has played a lead role in the design and planning of the staged development planning process, with specific design support for the bitumen race track and skid pan.

Stakeholder	Position on project	Engagement
Australian National Drag Racing Association (ANDRA)	Positive	ANDRA forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has been briefed on the project. They will continue to be engaged as the project develops.
Australian Independent Dirt Car Association	Positive	The Australian Independent Dirt Car Association forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has been briefed on the project. They will continue to be engaged as the project develops.
Motorcycling Australia	Positive	Motorcycling Australia forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project. Motorcycling Australia has played a lead role in the design and planning of the staged development planning process with specific design support for the bitumen race track and skid pan.
Australian Formula Jet Sprint Association (AFJSA)	Positive	AFJSA forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has been briefed on the project. They will continue to be engaged as the project develops.
Speedway Australia	Positive	Speedway Australia forms part of the Industry Reference Group and has been briefed on the project. They will continue to be engaged as the project develops.
Education providers		
Austlink	Positive	Austlink is part of the Industry Reference Group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Sunraysia TAFE	Positive	Sunraysia TAFE is part of the Industry Reference Group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project
Northern Mallee Local Learning & Employment Network (NMLLEN)	Positive	NMLLEN is part of the Industry Reference Group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Mildura District Aboriginal Service (MDAS)	Positive	MDAS is part of the Industry Reference Group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Other stakeholders		
Business Advocacy Group	Positive	Will be engaged through the project planning and delivery process.
Mildura Regional Development	Positive	Mildura Regional Development is part of the Industry reference group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Local motor sport heroes	Positive	A group of local heroes form part of the Industry Reference Group and have collaborated in the development of the business case. They will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project.
Murray Regional Tourism Board (MRTB)	Positive	MRTB is part of the Industry Reference Group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project

Stakeholder	Position on project	Engagement
Mildura community	Positive	Has been informed of the different aspects and scope of the project through initial engagement. Engagement. Further consultation, with the opportunity to feedback will occur on the Draft Business.
Victoria Police	Positive	Victoria Police is part of the Industry Reference Group that has collaborated in the development of the business case. The organisation will continue to be regularly briefed and consulted on as part of the project

To date, there has been extensive consultation on this project with all stakeholders. This high level of engagement will continue through the development and planning of the project. In particular, many stakeholders have contributed to the development of the design, staging and project options.

Involvement from the motor sport clubs will be critical. The motor sport clubs are very supportive of the project, and they have indicated their intention to move to the precinct in the future. Most are not looking to move immediately, however, because they have well-established sites with significant infrastructure and facilities. While the relocation of clubs to the precinct is not critical for its feasibility, it will assist in the attraction of events and in making the precinct more of a community facility with clubs having a stake in 'ownership'.

Another critical stakeholder group will be the motor sport peak bodies. The peak bodies will be able to assist with design, planning, event identification and growth, and other factors. To date, the key peak bodies (especially CAMS) are strongly supportive, based on the need it sees for a high quality venue of this nature in regional Australia (servicing other States beside Victoria).

Project management strategy

The project will be delivered and managed by a project manager and team from Mildura RCC in collaboration with key stakeholders.

Delivery arrangements for the project activities will be in accordance with Mildura RCC's project management framework and its practices and include:

- Program and time management
- Scope management
- Estimating and cost management
- Project delivery
- Environment management
- Risk management
- Procurement management
- Stakeholder management
- Finalising the project
- Safety management
- Project and program monitoring and reporting.

6.4 Delivery

Change management

There are no significant change management requirements within Mildura RCC to deliver the project benefits and to support the ongoing operations of the motor sport precinct.

Mildura RCC may consider employing an appropriately experienced project manager to manage the project to operational stage, should funding be provided.

Timelines and milestones

High level milestones and timing are outlined below.

Table 35 Key milestones and timing

Year	2019		2020				2021				2022	
Milestone	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Funding agreement with Government and others												
Detailed design and planning												
Stakeholder consultation												
Planning approvals												
Native vegetation approvals												
Early site works												
Construction												
Fitout												
Operator selected												
Operations commence												
Final acquittal to Government												

Key approvals will include:

- Planning approval (from MRCC)
- Native Vegetation or Fauna – *Flora and Fauna Guarantee* (FFG) Act permits may be required
- Vegetation Removal – Planning permits under the relevant planning scheme will be required for the removal of native vegetation.

Performance measures

The preferred project option is expected to deliver the benefits identified in the assessment of benefits to be delivered (Section 2.1).

The benefits are:

- Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community
- Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population
- A more resilient, growing tourist industry.

The proposed project performance measures have been identified in the project Benefit Management Plan (Appendix B). The proposed Key Performance Indicators and measures are shown in the table below.

Table 36 Project performance measures

KPI	Measure	Baseline 2015-16	Target by 2022-23 if proposal is endorsed
Benefit 1: Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community			
Job quality	The number of new full time equivalent jobs created in Mildura	13,213 FTE	13,700 FTE
Participation in recreational activities by vulnerable communities	Total participation in motor sport clubs in MRCC	1,470 club members	2,000 club members
	Participation in motor sport clubs by youth (18-25 year old) in MRCC	425 members (est)	600 members
Benefit 2: Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population			
Job diversification	Growth in employment in tourism sector (Accommodation and food services)	1,574 people employed	1,800 people employed
Participation in recreational activities by diverse communities	Participation in motor sport clubs by diverse communities (unemployed and women) in MRCC	20% club members are women 2% are unemployed	30% club members are women 3% are unemployed
Benefit 3: A more resilient, growing tourism industry			
Visitors to events	% of visitors who come to Mildura principally for events and festivals	10%	15%
Investment in tourism and recreation	Annual private investment in tourism businesses ($)	$2.42 million p.a. (5 year average)	$3 million p.a.

Readiness and next steps

The motor sport precinct project is ready for progression to the next stage, that being pre-construction and procurement. The following activities outline the immediate next stage requirements:

- Additional detailed design work. This should also include consideration of water infrastructure (including water storage) that will be needed at the site
- Ongoing stakeholder consultations
- Approvals. These are expected to include:
  - Vegetation removal. A planning permit under the relevant planning scheme will be required for the removal of native vegetation
  - Planning Scheme Amendment. The site will need to gain planning approval through Council approval processes.

Signoff

The scope of this project has been approved by:

- Events and Projects Coordinator, Mildura Rural City Council
- Manager Development Services, Mildura Rural City Council.
- The executive leadership team at Mildura Rural City Council, comprising General Manager Development Services, General Manager Community, General Manager Corporate, and the Chief Executive Officer.

The detailed sign-off for this business case including the base cost estimates, risk assessment and risk provisions is included in Appendix I.

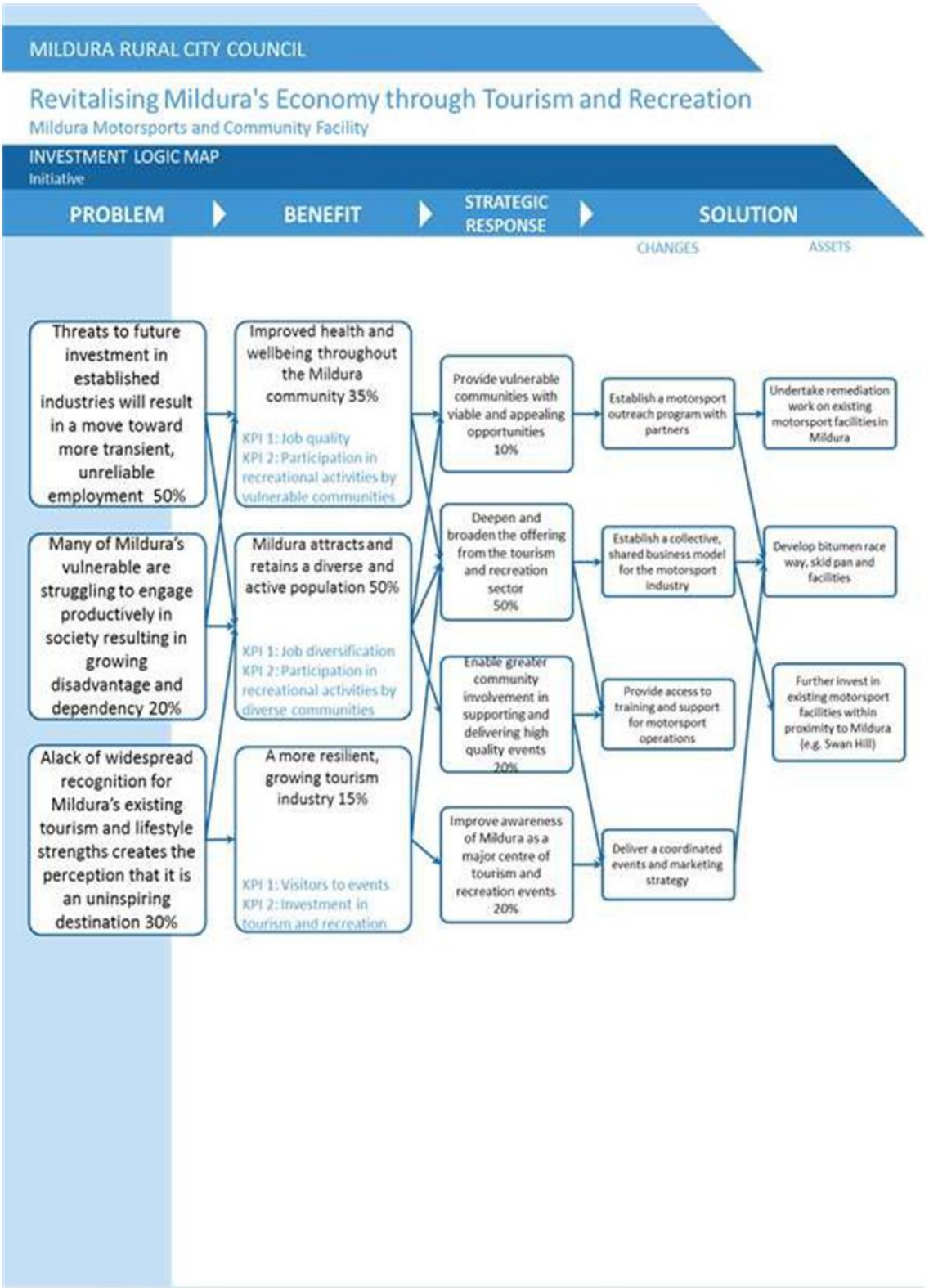
Exit strategy

Stage 1 of this project does not commit Government to any additional developments at the precinct site.

Appendix A

Investment Logic Map

04-May-2018


MILDURA RURAL CITY COUNCIL
Revitalising Mildura's Economy through Tourism and Recreation
Mildura Motorsports and Community Facility
INVESTMENT LOGIC MAP
Initiative
PROBLEM
BENEFIT
STRATEGIC RESPONSE
SOLUTION
CHANGES
ASSETS
Threats to future investment in established industries will result in a move toward more transient, unreliable employment 50%
Many of Mildura's vulnerable are struggling to engage productively in society resulting in growing disadvantage and dependency 20%
Alack of widespread recognition for Mildura's existing tourism and lifestyle strengths creates the perception that it is an uninspiring destination 30%
Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community 35%
KPI 1: Job quality
KPI 2: Participation in recreational activities by vulnerable communities
Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population 50%
KPI 1: Job diversification
KPI 2: Participation in recreational activities by diverse communities
A more resilient, growing tourism industry 15%
KPI 1: Visitors to events
KPI 2: Investment in tourism and recreation
Provide vulnerable communities with viable and appealing opportunities 10%
Deepen and broaden the offering from the tourism and recreation sector 50%
Enable greater community involvement in supporting and delivering high quality events 20%
Improve awareness of Mildura as a major centre of tourism and recreation events 20%
Establish a motorsport outreach program with partners
Establish a collective, shared business model for the motorsport industry
Provide access to training and support for motorsport operations
Deliver a coordinated events and marketing strategy
Undertake remediation work on existing motorsport facilities in Mildura
Develop bitumen race way, skid pan and facilities
Further invest in existing motorsport facilities within proximity to Mildura (e.g. Swan Hill)
Investor: Glenn Milne
Facilitator: Jeremy Smart
Accredited Facilitator: Yes
Version no: 0.2
Initial Workshop: 06/05/2015
Last modified by: Jeremy Smart 15/05/2015
Template version: 5.0

04-May-2018

Appendix B

Benefits Management Plan

04-May-2018

MILDURA RURAL CITY COUNCIL

Revitalising Mildura's Economy through Tourism and Recreation

Mildura Motorsports and Community Facility

BENEFIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part 2: Reporting and responsibilities

Benefit 1: Improved health and wellbeing throughout the Mildura community

KPI:	Job quality	
Measure	The number of new full time equivalent jobs created in Mildura	
	Baseline	13,213 full time employees (09/08/2011)
	Target	13,700 full time employees (01/07/2021)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Census data for Mildura, surveys from MRCC
Reporting	Forum	This data will be reported to MRCC and to the Minister for Regional Development
	Start date	Once the project is underway (01/07/2019)
	Frequency	Annually
	End date	One year post-project completion (01/07/2023)
Responsibility for reporting	Position	General Manager Community
	Organisation	Mildura Rural City Council

KPI:	Participation in recreational activities by vulnerable communities	
Measure 1:	Total participation in motor sport clubs in Mildura RCC	
	Baseline	1,470 (30/06/2015)
	Target	2,000 (31/12/2022)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Data from motor sport clubs based in MRCC (from a survey)
Measure 2:	Participation in motor sport clubs by youth (18-25 year old) in MRCC	
	Baseline	425 (29%) of all members (30/06/2015)
	Target	600 (30%) (01/07/2023)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Data from motor sport clubs based in MRCC (from a survey)
Reporting	Forum	This data will be reported to MRCC and to the Minister for Regional Development
	Start date	Once the project is underway (01/07/2019)
	Frequency	Annually
	End date	One year post-project completion (01/07/2023)
Responsibility for reporting	Position	General Manager Community
	Organisation	Mildura Rural City Council

Benefit 2: Mildura attracts and retains a diverse and active population

KPI:	Job diversification	
Measure	Growth in employment in tourism sector (Accommodation and food services)	
	Baseline	1,574 (09/08/2011)
	Target	1,800 (01/07/2023)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Census data for Mildura plus MRCC surveys of local businesses
Reporting	Forum	This data will be reported to MRCC and to the Minister for Regional Development
	Start date	Once the project is underway (01/07/2019)
	Frequency	Annually
	End date	One year post-project completion (01/07/2023)
Responsibility for reporting	Position	General Manager Community
	Organisation	Mildura Rural City Council

KPI:	Participation in recreational activities by diverse communities	
Measure 1:	Participation in motor sport clubs by diverse communities (unemployed and women) in Mildura RCC	
	Baseline	20% of members are women, 2% are unemployed (30/06/2015)
	Target	30% are women, 3% are unemployed (01/07/2023)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Data from motor sport clubs based in MRCC (from a survey)
Reporting	Forum	This data will be reported to MRCC and to the Minister for Regional Development
	Start date	Once the project is underway (01/07/2019)
	Frequency	Annually
	End date	One year post-project completion (01/07/2023)
Responsibility for reporting	Position	General Manager Community
	Organisation	Mildura Rural City Council

Benefit 3: A more resilient, growing tourism industry

KPI:	Visitors to events	
Measure	% of visitors who come to Mildura principally for events and festivals	
	Baseline	10% (30/04/2015)
	Target	15% (01/07/2023)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Regular visitor surveys by Mildura Visitor Information Centre
Reporting	Forum	This data will be reported to MRCC and to the Minister for Regional Development
	Start date	Once the project is underway (01/07/2019)
	Frequency	Annually
	End date	One year post-project completion (01/07/2023)
Responsibility for reporting	Position	General Manager Community
	Organisation	Mildura Rural City Council

KPI:	Investment in tourism and recreation	
Measure 1:	Annual investment in tourism and recreation	
	Baseline	$2.42 million (30/06/2015)
	Target	$3 million (01/07/2023)
	Interim target	n/a
	Source	Data from MRCC
Reporting	Forum	This data will be reported to MRCC and to the Minister for Regional Development
	Start date	Once the project is underway (01/07/2019)
	Frequency	Annually
	End date	One year post-project completion (01/07/2023)
Responsibility for reporting	Position	General Manager Community
	Organisation	Mildura Rural City Council

Responsibility for delivering the benefits		
	General Manager Community	04/05/2018

Appendix C

Investment Concept Brief

04-May-2018
Prepared for – Mildura Rural City Council – ABN: 42498937037

MILDURA RURAL CITY COUNCIL

Revitalising Mildura's Economy through Tourism and Recreation

Mildura Motorsports and Community Facility

INVESTMENT CONCEPT BRIEF

Context	What is the compelling reason this investment should be considered further?	
	This project will address a range of problems facing Mildura, by enhancing employment, touorism, amenity, and social capital.	

Cost	What are the likely costs of this investment?	Cost (range)
	Remediation of construction of facilities	$12-60m
	All other work	Approx $2m
	Investment Total	**$17-62m**
	Operational costs if significant	
	Operational costs	Included above

Time	What are the expected timeframes for the key deliverables?	Time from funding
	Works commence	12 months
	Facilities open	24-36 months
	First major event	24-36 months

Risks	What are the primary risks to the success of this investment delivering the benefits?	Likelihood	Criticality
H: High	Vulnerable communities are not interested	M	L
M: Medium	Failure to address the structural challenges facing clubs	L	H
L: Low	Failure to generate a critical mass of interested community participants	L	H
	Failure to get cut through on marketing messages	L	H

Dis-benefits	What negative impacts are likely to occur by successfully implementing this solution?	Likelihood	Impact
H: High	Environmental damage	H	L
M: Medium	Discontented residents who feel they received no benefit	H	L
L: Low			

Critical Dependencies	What external conditions are critical to the success of this investment?
	None

Policy Alignment	What is the primary policy to which this investment will contribute?
	Regional Tourism Plan

Investor	Who is the senior person who will ultimately be responsible for delivering the identified benefits?
	Chief Executive Officer, MRCC Signature dd/mm/yyyy

Appendix D

Stakeholder consultation list

04-May-2018

Leigh Adams
World speedway champ

General Manager Development
Mildura Rural City Council

President and Committee
Sunraysia Motor sports Club

Economic Development Coordinator (Now Events & Projects Coordinator)
Mildura Rural City Council

President and committee
Mildura Speedway Drivers Club (Timmis Speedway)

Ron Broadhead
Northern Mallee Local Learning and Employment Network

President and Committee
Mildura Kart Club

Shane Collins
Speedway Australia

CEO and Board
Mildura Development Corporation (Now Mildura Regional Development)

Peter Freckleton
Mildura Melton V8 Jetboats

Acting CEO
Motorcycling Australia

Gordon Jennings and Jan Phillips
Mallee Community Skills Development Centre Inc. / Aust-Link Pty Ltd

Bruce Keys
Confederation of Australian Motor sports (CAMS)

President and Committee
North West Victorian Motorcycle Club

President and committee Sunraysia
Drag Racing Association

Manager Development Services
Mildura Rural City Council

Cr Glenn Milne
Mayor, Mildura Rural City Council

Darren Morgan
Top fuel winner

Phillip Pongraz
Dirtworx Moto Park

President and Committee
Mildura Motorcycle Club

Terry Sparrow
SuniTafe

Brett Stevens
Australian National Drag Racing Association

Ted Sygidus
Australian Formula Jet Sprint Association

Geoff Thompson
Mildura Ski Boat Club

CEO and Board
Mildura Tourism (Now Mildura Regional Development)

John Nolan
Victoria Police

Ada Pederson
Mildura District Aboriginal Service (MDAS)

Jarrod Waters
Car race driver

Chris Waters
V8 Supercar sponsor and father of V8 driver Cameron Waters

Mark Francis
Murray Regional Tourism Board

Phil Matthews
Matthews and Associates

Jamie Marciano
JADS Driving School Mildura

Andrew Broad
Federal Member for Mallee

Peter Crisp
Member for Mildura

Anthony Kosh
Mildura car race driver

Josh Waters
Australian superbike champion

Brodie Waters
Motorcycle Speedway

Ken Marriott
HM Leisure Planning Services

Christine Allen
Sunraysia Dirt Karters

John Hederics
Australian Off Road Safari Champion

Simon Harrington
Local restaurant owner

Committee
Koorlong Public Hall Committee

Scott Raulstone
Dirt kart racer Australian Independent Dirt Kart Association (AIDKA)

Julie Waters
Motorcycling Australia committee

Councillors
Mildura Rural City Council

CEO
Swan Hill Shire Council

Appendix E

Details on project option features

Feature	Description and rationale
Base facilities	**These are required for a facility built around the proposed bitumen racing circuit.**
Administrative building (Office & basic club facilities)	The project envisages an office and facility space adjacent to the track facilities. The purpose would be to provide space for toilets, storage, catering and (potentially) club administrative space. The minimum structure is assumed to have a ground floor space of 300m^2, with the flexibility to provide offices, meeting rooms, training areas and a small social / function space which could cater for up to 40 to 50 people initially. A one floor development would be designed to be able to provide additional stories and/or other extensions over time. These extensions would enable expanded function space to be provided to cater for up to 200 people and facilitate the growth in corporate opportunities; events and commercial drive days. Potential to provide site medical and press facilities for events and temporary housing of event management body. This has been costed on the basis of a 300 m^2 facility.
Maintenance shed / Washdown area	This component would comprise a basic maintenance shed structure which can be secured and have an accompanying washdown area (bitumen or equivalent). It would be used to maintain, repair and clean motor vehicles on site. The combined area of the shed and washdown area is assumed to be 350m^2. (250m^2 shed with 100m^2 contained hardstand, and it has been costed on this basis.
Function suite	The function suite (included in Project Options 3 and 4 only) would provide additional opportunities for visitation/demand and revenue raising. It would be a high quality asset, situated within site of the main raceway, to be used for a range of functions, events and catering. Potential uses could include: • Business events and conferences • Community events • High quality catering during motor sport events. The minimum area suggested for the function centre is 300m^2, which would be sufficient to cater for 150-200 guests. This potentially would be located as a first floor development of the office and administrative building referenced above (first floor built off a slab). As an interim measure these facilities may be provided in options 1 and 2 through the installation of temporary marquee's adjacent to the administrative building. This has been costed on the basis of a 300 m^2 facility.
Motor sport parking	This refers to a sealed (bitumen hard stand) area that can be used for either parking for 300 cars, car handling/training or for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) driver training / manoeuvring. A bitumen surface offers greater potential for income generation when not in use for events. A gravel surface provides limited opportunities in all conditions. We would however anticipate that additional parking spaces (gravel surface) would also be provided within the precinct and this could be combined with the bitumen surface for extended off-road training purposes. Bitumen surface (assumed size of Eastern Creek internal driver training. Corporate vehicle display and parking area) is assumed to be 9,500m^2. This is based on assumption of one parking bay per 30m^2 (includes circulation and trailer space equalised over the whole area). This has been costed on the basis of a 9,500m^2 area.

Feature	Description and rationale
Enhanced drag racing pit provision and marshalling area	Currently, there is a drag racing pit and marshalling area at the H Block site. The existing facility would be upgraded so to include a vehicle washdown facility and provide petrol interceptor points to minimise any ground contamination. This would enhance the competitor infrastructure and reduce adverse environmental impacts. Existing pit area will need to be reconfigured (as per the Perth Motorplex, Eastern Creek and Willowbank). Vehicle washdown will be concrete area draining to central sump (assume overall size of 40m^2). This has been costed on the basis of a 40m^2 facility.
Secure storage / fuel facility	The purpose of this facility is to contain relevant site specific mobile infrastructure and to provide a contained area for fuel to ensure any fuel spills are contained. It avoids excessive fuel transfer on site and facilitates/additional income generation from a variety of driver training / events / teams / corporate drive days operated by third parties. The design will be similar to a garage (forecourt areas) for large racetracks or a small secure compound for smaller race circuits (concrete hardstanding with fuel storage unit placed on surface. This has been costed on the basis of a 200 m^2 facility.
Space for temporary stands	Many motor sport facilities rely on using temporary stands for spectator seating during major events. The use of temporary stands needs to be factored into track design, through the use of banked areas (flat enough to take stands) and appropriate fencing. In this instance, temporary strands could be placed on banked areas along the straights and close to fenced corners. The space for temporary stands requires a small covered spectator areas / limestone terracing for between 500-1,000 spectators. Grass banking will provide additional capability. This has been costed on the basis of a space for temporary stands holding 1,000 people.
Bitumen racing circuit	All options allow for a bitumen racing circuit. A high quality racing circuit is typically between 1.5 and 6.0 kilometres in length. Given the size of the site, costing has been done on the basis of a 3 kilometre track which is 12 metres in width. The masterplan allows for an ultimate expansion of the racetrack to up to 4 kilometres in length, which is intended to 'future proof' the site. This reflects advice from CAMS and Motorcycling Australia and others that sufficient space should be allowed to enable expansion in the future, as standard track lengths may increase over time. The basis for the circuit has been determined based on the CAMS formulae. These are outlined below. <u>Size based on CAMS Track Density Coefficient:</u> Track Density for races and for other activities at race circuits in Australia is based on the determination of a "base" number, which is then modified by the application of coefficients for various purposes. The maximum base number (N) is calculated using the following formula: - N= 0.36 x L x W x T (N to be rounded up to the next whole number which is divisible by 2) - L= a coefficient depending on the length of the circuit (3.2km x 3.8km = 12) - W= a coefficient depending on the minimum width of the circuit (say

Feature	Description and rationale
	minimum width of 8m = 9) - T= a coefficient depending on the duration of the race in hours (up to 1 = 1.0). To determine the Track Density for individual groupings the base number N is then multiplied by a further coefficient (G) depending on the group(s) of cars competing in the race, or other activity. Coefficient G – (Grouping of Vehicle – say Group 3 = 1.0). For Trucks = Maximum of 20 on any circuit **N = 0.36 x 12 x 9 x 1.0 = 38.**
Camping area with ancillary facilities	A camping area is important for use by participants, their support crews and spectators. In particular, a camping area allows: • Participants and crews to remain close to their vehicles • A cost effective form of accommodation. During the consultation phase, participants noted that a weekend of racing could cost over $2,000 per vehicle, including petrol, participation fees, pit crew and other direct costs. Participants are therefore keen to reduce ancillary costs such as accommodation, in the interests of affordability. A camping area of 800m^2 has been costed.
Pits area	The pits area is located next to the race track. This facility has been costed on the basis of a total pits area of 800m^2.
Control towers	A control tower would generally be required adjacent to the start / finish line of the bitumen surface raised 4-6 metres for officials and PA with stair access (12-20m^2). Similar control towers will be required at all circuits to ensure appropriate infrastructure is available for officials and race control / announcements. To be linked to an integrated site PA system. *This facility has been costed on the basis of a control tower that has an area of 20m^2 and is 6 metres high.*
Lighting	Floodlighting to circuits will be determined based on Peak Body minimum standard for club based activities and (where appropriate) television coverage requirements. It will also be essential from the outset to ensure that the site will be able to accommodate sufficient power outlets to support club event use and potential outside broadcast demands (based on free Television Australia Operational Practice Guide (Jan 2015). Additional lighting will be provided for spectator areas, parking and pits at a basic minimum level for all development options.
Skid pan track	A skid pan area of 45m x 100m (tarmac / bitumen) used mainly to run Skid Prevention & Control Courses. It is also available for general manoeuvring practice. The area can either be specially marked to represent various road features such as bends, junctions etc. or be used generically through the use of temporary hazards. *This facility has been costed on the basis of a 45 metre by 100 metre skid pan, with a bitumen surface.*
Garages (storage of motor vehicles etc.)	40 garages for the purpose of housing / storage and working on vehicles – a mixture of approximately 20m^2 to 40m^2 units with gated access and hard standing areas adjacent. A potential income generator which could be expanded depending on the need / demand for units. Only to be developed when there is permanent security on site. These are planned to be located within the Destination Zone of the development plan.

Feature	Description and rationale
	This facility has been costed on 40 garages, of which: • 20 are 20m² in area • 20 are 40m² in area.
Workshops (commercial lets for service industry)	Various sizes of workshops to be used of a similar size to the garages (referenced above) and as an extension to the garaging area. Commercial lets (8-10 in number) provide the opportunity to expand associated services on site for driver training, events, vehicle maintenance and repair. Units to be flexible space for start-up and small commercial operations. This facility has been costed on the basis of 10 commercial lets, incorporating general incubation units (all services – power, water, concrete floor, insulation). General industrial specifications for facilities of this type is an area 60m² to 100m², with a height of 3.5 metres.
Product launch area	This facility would be located in the Destination Zone of the development plan to display cars and provide opportunities to test drive. Will require the capability to provide temporary marquees and supporting infrastructure as required by manufacturers. Area dedicated to product launch is approximately 400m². This facility has been costed on the basis of a 400 m² bitumen area that can also be used as a car park and other facilities.
Extended administration / conference rooms	An additional 400m² (700m² in total). This component represents an extension to administrative and conference/catering facilities. It would enable: • More motor sport clubs to relocate to the site • For larger events or multiple events to be held concurrently at the facility.
Jet boat water course	The length of the jet boat water course has been advised by the jet boat sector, which has advised that a minimum of 800 metres in length for a course is needed for events. Ideally, a longer course of 1 kilometre in length if preferred. This component is therefore assumed to be 1 kilometre long. Other specifications for jet boat water course include the following: • Earthworks mainly – the material taken out is used for spectator mounds • Control tower • Safety sensors • Pit pools / launch pools – all track and ancillary infrastructure to fit into a couple of acres. Pit pool would be 20m x 8m and concrete launch ramp of 6 lanes by 20 metres long • All water to be knee deep with water channels of 5.5 metres width (specification provided by Mildura Jet Ski Club) • Safety fences required around circuit • Toilets, grandstand and catering can all be shared • Floodlighting (placed internally to bends and along straights to create even lighting throughout).
4WD training course	An area of land has been allocated for potential use for a 4WD training course on the west side of Block H next to the site proposed for Mildura motorcycle Club (MS). This is to provide opportunities for 4WD driver experience and varying levels of vehicle control (novice to advanced driver). The length of training course and areas can be subdivided to cater for a variety of educational and event use. It is anticipated that the facility will need to cater for business, military and club activity to maximise use. Currently, the length of the track is yet to be decided, and this will depend on the requirements of user groups.

Feature	Description and rationale
Karting track	Karting Australia requires a track of a minimum of 750 metres in length for National Sprint Championships. Similarly, the Commission Internationale de Karting (CIK) – FIA requires a minimum circuit length of 800 metres for CIK-FIA Championships, trophies and cups. With this in mind, a track of 1 kilometre in length is recommended, to enable hosting of national and international level events in the future. It is however recognised that recent changes to the rules and regulations governing karting in Australia has meant that the ability to attract events to regional areas meeting those national standards is unlikely to occur in the short to medium term as the sport restructures. Whilst 1km is proposed, sufficient flexibility should be built into the site to permit alternative racing circuit options to facilitate a variety of kart racing events. This may mean a staged development of the circuit. The specifications for the proposed karting track are as follows: • A track that is 1 km long and 7 metres wide: • All new tracks are to have a minimum distance of 80m from the start line to the start of the first corner and be a minimum length of 130m • The recommended maximum longitudinal gradient will be 5% and recommended maximum transverse gradient will be 10% • The surface of tracks will be sealed with asphaltic concrete • Safety barriers and catch traps must be installed to prevent karts crossing in any area where two sections of track are close to each other and/or there is a possibility that karts may cross. The distance to a fence or barrier will be ten (10) metres • Tyre barriers are constructed four tyres high. Safety barriers must be separated by a minimum of 300mm from any solid object • Catch traps will consist of a bed of woodchips a minimum of 2 metres wide by a minimum of 300mm high at the leading edge. A bed of gravel a minimum of two metres wide by 250mm deep set down 150mm into the existing surface level so as to produce a 100mm high leading edge • Grid lighting and track lighting (38 Lux) • Tracks will have emergency lighting. The emergency lighting will have an alternate source of power supply to that which powers the main track lighting • Paddock (pit) area - a minimum width of 4 metres. The paddock must be of sufficient are to cater for the maximum number of karts likely to attend a race meeting (40 in this instance) • Weigh In Area - The surface is to be bitumen sealed or concrete and to be of sufficient area to accommodate the maximum grid capacity. (allow 4.0 m^2 per kart) Access to the weigh in area will be by way of a deceleration lane. The sealed width of the deceleration lane must be a minimum of 1.5 m and a maximum of 2.5 m with an overall clear width of 3.0 m • Clear access for an ambulance and suitable areas set aside for first aid facilities • Enclosed facility for conducting Stewards hearings (a covered, open air area of 2.4m x 3.6m • Control towers be adequately covered, closed and ventilated with access via a permanent stairway • Enclosed Technical Inspection area - Enclosed and covered facilities with adequate lighting and suitable benches are to be provided for Engine Measuring and Fuel Testing. Specifications are for a 12m^2 concrete pad with shade above • Toilet and canteen facilities (100m^2 area).

Feature	Description and rationale
Dirt kart circuit	An area for a dirt kart circuit has been proposed on the development plan. It is proposed to be 660 metres in length, based on the optimum facility design desired by the club and would include uneven surface and a chicane. Similar width to motorcycle and car speedway on straights and bends. The main differential is the difficulty of surface material which can be bevelled and more challenging. • Width of 8m throughout with corners to be made wider. Bordered by a loose catch trap and safety barriers (car tyres can be used to a minimum height of 600mm) assume that these will be set at least 5 metres from the track • Out-grid to cater for 2 grids of 20 karts each • Toilet and canteen facilities • Designated area for an ambulance to access the track and suitable areas set aside for treatment of injuries onsite. This is a requirement of the peak body for the sport (generally just a vehicle parking area and space for temporary structure) • Designated area for parking and storage of track maintenance equipment and vehicles outside race arena and spectator area during racing (*40m²*area) • One control tower with two rooms. One room for lap scoring and transponders, one room for Stewarding and driver/crew reprimanding (area of 8m²) • Grid lighting and track lighting (no less than 38 Lux). • Terracing for up to 500 spectators with adjacent grass banking.
Speedway track (Car)	Mildura Speedway Club has proposed that they would move to the motor sport precinct in approximately 12 years at the end of their current lease. The club has proposed that they would require an area of land approximately 10 hectares. Track length would be approximately 600 metres – purpose built for cars. Approx. 12m width straights by 17m cambered wide bends, floodlighting, PA, tower, concrete safety wall, pits and safety wall with fencing above to Peak Body specification. Other specifications include: • Medical and press facilities (can be combined with central club house building serving the bike speedway and dirt track oval). • Terracing for up to 1,000 spectators together with adjoining raised grass banking • PA and floodlighting system providing an even lighting system across the oval track • Electrical spring loaded starting tape system and warning system around the circuit • Water supply / storage (distributed on track through water bowser) • Raised officials box / control tower (16m²) adjacent to starting grid • Toilet block and offices for administration and officials.

Feature	Description and rationale
Speedway track (bike)	Members of Mildura Motorcycle Club will determine track layout and final facilities at the site when the club moves to Block H in the long term. Track design will be based on standards set for national or international speedway at the time. Typically, speedway tracks for bikes can range from 240m to 500m with the majority of tracks being between 350 and 450m in length. Bends are cambered to 10% with straights level or no more than 5% incline. Safety fencing on straight and bends (with airbags now common on most tracks (similar to those recently installed at Olympic Park). The minimum track width of 10m (ideally 12m) and bends 14m (ideally 17-20m). In addition to the track, the proposed facility would include: • A pit area for motorcycles (40 competitors – preferably under shade on concrete / bitumen hardstanding) as well as medical and press facilities (can be combined with central club house building Dimensions • Terracing for up to 1,000 spectators together with adjoining raised grass banking • PA and floodlighting system providing an even lighting system across the oval track • Electrical spring loaded starting tape system and warning system around the circuit • Water supply / storage (distributed on track through water bowser) • Raised officials box / control tower (16 m^2) adjacent to startinggrid • Toilet facilities – assume capacity of 20 • Offices for administration / officials – assume 100 m^2.
Other dirt motor sports	An area of land has been allocated at the end of the site of the Mildura Motorcycle Club on the development plan for dirt based motor sport that may want to be located at Block H in the future. This area of land could be used for a 4WD track, motocross or other dirt based motor sport.

Confidential

Appendix F

Detailed cost estimates

Confidential

Appendix G

Financial and economic modelling assumptions

04-May-2018

Appendix H

Financial data presentation

04-May-2018

Funding history

No funding has previously been provided for this initiative.

Existing funding base

There is no existing funding base for this initiative.

Budget impact

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	TEI
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Capital funding Estimated asset investment cash flow		21.783				21.783
Sub total (gross asset price increase)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.783
Funds from other sources (e.g. asset sale proceeds, Commonwealth funding, trust accounts) – please specify	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Net Impact on capital appropriation	0.000	21.783	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.783

This initiative will have no impact on output funding.

Revenue

This initiative will have no impact on revenue.

Appendix I

Stakeholder letters of support

04-May-2018
Prepared for – Mildura Rural City Council – ABN: 42498937037

ve are motor sport ™

19 October 2016

Mr. Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura, Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

CAMS SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS AND COMMUNITY PRECINCT FULL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As the National Sporting Organisation recognised by the Federal Government and the FIA's delegated body for the governance of motor sport in Australia, the Confederation of Australian Motor Sport (CAMS) unequivocally supports the development of the Mildura Motor Sport Precinct business case.

We believe the facility will create significant benefits not only from a motorsport point of view but also for the local community in the form of:

- Economic benefits brought about through design, construction, ongoing management and patronage of the venue;
- Attract significant tourism to the region from people who attend, compete and officiate at the venue;
- Build community capacity through provision of training and development programs at the venue (i.e. driver training);
- Increasing participation in motor sport activities generally.

CAMS can see the many opportunities for events to be held at the proposed race track and skid pan if it is developed. These include;

- Motorkhana and Khanacross;
- Driver Training - pre-road licence, road and advanced skills;
- Drifting;
- Supersprint, from club level to National Championship;
- Track days/Private practice/Testing/Sponsor Ride Days;
- Motor racing, from club level to National Championship Series (including Shannons Nationals and Supercar Development Series events, should the off track facilities be appropriate);
- Industry media use (commercial filming);
- Industry new model releases.

In addition, the development of an overall motorsport precinct, which includes several motor sport disciplines, will provide the locals and visitor with additional opportunities to support motor sport from a participation and economy point of view.

CONFEDERATION OF AUSTRALIAN MOTOR SPORT

onfederation of Australian Motor Sport Ltd ABN 55 069 045 665
51 Dandenong Road, Malvern East, VIC 3145 Australia | PO Box 147, Caulfield East, VIC 3145 Australia
hone +61 3 9593 7777 **CAMS Hotline** 1300 883 959 **Fax** +61 3 9593 7700

MEMBER OF FIA

ve are motor sport ™

We understand the facility will also cater for major events and significant functions outside the traditional scope of motor sport.

In support of the project, CAMS has invested $40,000 with in-kind support for the development of this business case. This in-kind contribution has included;

- Leading the design of the track and facilities in conjunction with Motorcycling Australia;
- Assistance and advice relating to facility design and safety standards;
- Provision of a senior manager as a representative on the Motorsport Industry Reference Group for this business case;
- Promotion of the facility to over 560 CAMS affiliated car clubs and accredited categories of motor sport to encourage use of the venue.

In the future, if the proposed race track can be completed, CAMS will also look to assist with;

- Training of facility staff and local volunteer / motor sport groups in event organisation /operations, safety and accreditation as CAMS licenced officials;
- Conduct CAMS development programs at the venue to encourage participation in motor sport, including Come and Try Days and events specifically targeted at women and girls.

We reiterate that CAMS fully supports the development of this motorsport precinct business case in Mildura.

Importantly, the consultation we have done as part of the business case indicates that development of the facility would not simply host existing events relocated from other venues, it would provide a platform for new and expanded events at all levels, resulting in an overall increase in participation and activity.

Development of new motor sport facilities is a key pillar in CAMS 2014 – 2016 strategic plan. We acknowledge there is a significant need for this development and therefore we fully support it.

Please contact me if you require any more information or if we can be of assistance in any way.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene Arocca
Chief Executive Officer
Confederation of Australian Motor Sport

CONFEDERATION OF AUSTRALIAN MOTOR SPORT

onfederation of Australian Motor Sport Ltd ABN 55 069 045 665
51 Dandenong Road, Malvern East, VIC 3145 Australia | PO Box 147, Caulfield East, VIC 3145 Australia
hone +61 3 9593 7777 **CAMS Hotline** 1300 883 959 **Fax** +61 3 9593 7700

MEMBER O FIA

MOTORCYCLING AUSTRALIA

Ride. Race. Enjoy.

ABN 83 057 830 083

Suite 125 / 9 Hall St
Port Melbourne
Victoria 3207
Australia

P O. Box 134
South Melbourne
Victoria 3025

Tel: (03) 9684 0500
E: mail@ma.org.au
www.ma.org.au

International
Tel: +61 3 9684 0500

The national body of motorcycle sport in Australia affiliated to the Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme [F.I.M]

Supported by
Australian Government
Australian Sports Commission

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

25 October, 2016

Dear Mr. Jose

MOTORCYCLING AUSTRALIA FULL SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS AND COMMUNITY PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Motorcycling Australia would like to acknowledge its full and qualified support for the Mildura Motorsport and Community Precinct Business Case. We feel this motorsport precinct has the potential to benefit the whole of the Mildura Motorsport Industry, as well as provide many opportunities to the Mildura region.

Motorcycling Australia is the governing body of motorcycle sport in Australia and the recognized affiliate of the world body, Federation of International Motocyclisme (FIM) Our core business is to promote all facets of motorcycle activity and develop and apply the rules and regulations of the sport. We are also responsible for all Australian Championships and Series.

If the proposed race track and skid pan facility as part of the staged development plan can be developed there is an opportunity for many motorcycle events to be held at the site. These include;

Club & inter club competition
State championship events
Australian Championship events
Historic events
Selected International events
Rider training & coaching
Recreational ride days.

The development of a new race track and skid pan provides more opportunities for our competitors to compete and the location of a track in regional north west Victoria would be an excellent location for a motorsport precinct.

In addition to the proposed race track and skid pan, the proposal of a motorsport precinct with a number of different motorsports, of which our association governs some of these, will further build the image of motorsport in the Mildura area and develop additional opportunities for participation and spectators in motorsport. A fully fledged motorsport precinct would be an exciting facility to visit for motorsport lovers.

In addition, the development of the motorsport precinct would provide a significant economic injection into the Mildura economy, not just in the short term in its development but the long term as well.

Motorcycling Australia is extremely supportive of this business case and has provided significant in-kind support in its development including;

- Assistance with design of the race track, skidpan and facilities in conjunction with CAMS
- Provision of information and assistance relating to uses of the race track and facilities required

Motorcycling Australia can see the great potential, a motorsport facility like this could provide in the Mildura area and is keen to see this motorsport precinct developed. We look forward to further opportunities to support its development in the future. If you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Peter Doyle, Chief Executive Officer on 03 9684 0510.

Yours sincerely



MOTORCYCLING AUSTRALIA

Ride. Race. Enjoy.

ABN 83 057 830 083

Suite 125 / 9 Hall St
Port Melbourne
Victoria 3207
Australia

P O Box 134
South Melbourne
Victoria 3025

Tel: (03) 9684 0500
E: mail@ma.org.au
www.ma.org.au

International
Tel: +61 3 9684 0500

The national body of motorcycle sport in Australia affiliated to the Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme [F.I.M]

Supported by

Australian Government
Australian Sports Commission



Mildura Head Office
Karkarooc Industrial Skills Centre,
Airport Precinct,
3325 Walnut Avenue
Mildura, Vic, 3500

PO Box 4012
Mildura, Vic, 3502

Phone: 03 5023 8581
Fax: 03 5023 8701

Bendigo Office
1st Floor
43 Williamson Street
Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Phone: 03 5442 7011
Fax: 03 5442 8211
Email: austlink@aust-link.com.au
Web: www.austlink.vic.edu.au

8th August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

AUSTLINK PTY LTD SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Austlink Pty Ltd wishes to express its support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and staged development plan.

Aust-Link Pty Ltd aspires to be acknowledged nationally as an enriching Training Provider of Excellence in Vocational Education & Training. As pioneers and experts we are recognised for being creative in training originality and resourceful in establishing networks & national training partnerships.

In the eighteen years that Aust-Link Pty Ltd has been a Registered Training Organisation we have earned the reputation of being one of regional Victoria's leading Private Training Organisations. It is with this in mind that Austlink feels that they have a strong link with the Mildura Motorsports Precinct Business Case and staged development plan.

The Victorian State Government has recently released their "Towards Zero 2016-2020 Road Safety Strategy" with key funding opportunities being:

- $80 million to establish the world's first dedicated Road Safety Education Complex.
- $146 million to implement the Governments Young Driver Safety Package commitments.
- $26.59 million on a range of vehicle, behavioural and research development measures to improve road user safety.
- $24 million for starting our safety programs for pre-schoolers and Fit to Drive workshops for Year 11 students.
- Mandatory training for motorcyclists.

Austlink Pty Ltd are currently delivering many or most of the programs stipulated in this strategy across three States (South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales). It is due to this tri-state location, 2 million population catchment area and proven record of quality programs; results and experience in driver

Aust-Link P/L Training For Industry

Mildura Head Office
Mallee Industrial Skills Centre,
Airport Precinct,
3325 Walnut Avenue
Mildura, Vic, 3500
PO Box 4012
Mildura, Vic, 3502
Phone: 03 5023 8581
Fax: 03 5023 8701

Bendigo Office
1st Floor
43 Williamson Street
Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Phone: 03 5442 7011
Fax: 03 5442 8211
Email: austlink@aust-link.com.au
Web: www.austlink.vic.edu.au

and safety programs that Austlink feel they are best placed to bid for the Victorian Government $80 million to establish the first dedicated Road Safety Education Complex.

This motorsport precinct has the potential to benefit the future sustainability and development for The Mildura Motorsports Industry, businesses and the community.

Austlink Pty Ltd have a strategic plan to move to the Mildura Motorsport Precinct (Block H) in 18 years at the completion of current lease or preferably earlier if funding can be committed. The organisation would look to replicate and improve its current facility, requiring 6.5 hectares in the staged development plan for the precinct.

Austlink estimates it currently generates $1.6 Million economic benefit to the Mildura economy each year and feels this may be able to grow to over $2 Million by moving to the new motorsport precinct.

Aust-Link have since 2012 enrolled over 6000 students in a variety of industries including Transport, Warehousing, Civil Construction, Forklift, various Earth Moving Machinery and Schools programs (per yr.) Defensive Driving.

These students come from not only Victoria but N.S.W, SA, Qld and Tasmania. Aust-Link has a 7% Indigenous student enrolment. Aust-Link envisions there will be a steady increase in Pre-employment programs for the Harvest Casual Labour workforce this initiative has the strong support of the Winery, Bottlers, Almond, Grain and Olive industries.

Aust-Link has a five year growth Business Plan which includes the development of a program to suit seasonal workers to gain 12 months employment by moving through the various harvesting industry sectors as stated above. This program will be a first ever program to support the Mildura region.

Austlink is looking forward to being a part of this project moving forward. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Ms. Jan Phillips Director 03 50238581

Yours sincerely

The Australian Formula Jet Sprint Association

8 August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

THE AUSTRALIAN FORMULA JET SPRINT ASSOCIATION SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As the National Association for Jet Sprint Racing in Australia, we would like to pass on our strong support for the development of the Mildura Motor Sport Precinct and Business Case.

Jet Sprint racing in Mildura traditionally held large events with great spectator and participant numbers when a track was located previously in Mildura. The opportunity for a jet sprint track to form part of the motorsport precinct would add another dimension to the motorsport offering.

The Association is committed to support the development of the Mildura Motor Sports Precinct. Discussions with Peter Freckleton from Mildura Melton V8 Jetboats have been held to consider how our Association can support Peter in development of a jet sprint track at the precinct. We will look to assist Peter in anyway possible for this to go ahead, but not financially.

Mildura has always held strong support for jet sprint racing in the past, with large crowds attending many state and national meetings that were held previously. Our association can see the great opportunities that may arise with not only having a jet boat course in Mildura but also the facility being part of the proposed motorsport precinct. This inturn could provide opportunities for spectators of other motor sports to consider coming to jet sprint events at the same facility.

We envisage the opportunity to hold both state and possibly national events at the facility in the future if the precinct can go ahead. There is the opportunity to hold up to 3 events, per annum.

The AFJSA has been involved in the sport for over 25 years, we currently have 4 tracks with the latest new track in Keith SA. Extra tracks are always a great addition to the calendar, so we would like to see Mildura come back on board. The Association manages upto 14 rounds, this includes upto 8 Australian Championship rounds per year and 1 World Series every 2 years.

The Australian Jet Sprint Association is very keen to see this motorsport precinct developed with a jet sprint track located as part of the staged development plan. We will look to assist Peter Freckleton and those involved with the project to move forward. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Ted Sygidus 0410600137

Yours sincerely

Ted Sygidus

AFJSA President

14 December 2016

Mr. Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura 3500

Dear Mr Jose

I would like to add my personal letter of support for the Mildura Motorsports and Community Precinct Business Case.

Having 3 boys who race domestically and internationally I have firsthand witnessed the benefits financially that a complex of this nature would bring to your region and community.

Being able to personally provide all the relevant information to Councillor Glen Milne back in 2008/2009, and asking if the Council would look into a complex of this nature back then, was putting a positive financial gain for our community as a whole. This was not just for the participants who would travel to this region and utilise the complex on a daily basis, being not for racing purposes but for all the other options circuits and complexes like this can offer as listed in the business case. This only supports what I originally handed over. This motorsports complex would be the best option for major growth for both the young and older community to benefit from.

As I said the use of this facility is tenfold and every business, eating house, accommodation, repair shop, engineering shop, coffee houses, the list goes on will all benefit financially from this venture.

I strongly support the involvement of independent investment to construct this venture as I believe Council should be the lessor and allow the people who have the best knowledge of running these sites to do that, run it to its fullest capacity and the community reap the benefits.

As a Road Race Commissioner on the Board of Motorcycling Australia, I can also say that Motorcycling Australia are also behind this venture and would offer support in many varying options. Motorcycling Australia licence holders hire a circuit like this proposed 159 days of the year alone so along with other training, coaching, corporate days this complex would be hired 365 days of the year quite easily and Winton Raceway is proof of that. Motorcycling Australia are supportive of any new complex being established as its supporting all aspects of the sporting fraternity in many varying ways which is also a very positive outcome for all involved.

I look forward to this finally coming to reality as soon as possible for all the community near and far to benefit from its rewards.

Kindest Regards

Julie Waters
Dirt Track Rep - NWVMCC
Road Race Commissioner - MA

BMW Car Club Victoria

28th September 2016.

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

BMW CAR CLUB OF VICTORIA LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

On behalf of the BMW Car Club of Victoria, I would like to provide this letter of support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and staged development plan. A facility like this would be appealing for our car club members and we would expect to use the facility if it was to be developed.

Our Club currently has 688 members and provides different options for our members to participate in, including; motorsport events, driver training events and social drive events.

If a race track facility is developed in Mildura, we anticipate that our club would utilise this facility for events such as sprint events, driver training and motorkhana events on the skid pan and social drive events to Mildura as part of this. Our club currently uses facilities such as Winton Race Way, Phillip Island Raceway and Shepparton's DECA Driving Training Centre. The opportunity to add a new race track to that list would be appealing to many of our members. We currently host approximately 6 Motorsport and 4 Driver Training events each year as well as numerous social drive events.

The BMW Car Club of Victoria looks forward to seeing this motorsport facility being developed in the future. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact our Motorsport Captain, Graeme Bell on 0407 186296.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. Whelan

Tony Whelan,
Secretary & Public Officer | BMWCCV
"Share the Driving Pleasure" with the BMWCCV

BMW Car Club Victoria
Incorporated
PO Box 1250
Melbourne
Victoria 3001

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All British Classics Car Club Vic Inc.

Mr Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
PO Box 105
MILDURA VIC 3502

27th September 2016

Dear Mr Jose,

MOTORSPORT PRECINCT SUPPORT FOR MILDURA

As the coordinator of RACV Fly the Flag Tour for 16 years and President of the All British Car Club, I am pleased to write a letter of support for the proposed Motorsport precinct including the Bitumen Race Track, skid pan and facilities proposed in the Mildura Motorsports Business Case.

Each year we travel Victoria and we would be delighted to have this new precinct included in our Mildura visit and could guarantee an influx of some 400 persons, 200 cars for 2 – 3 days where we would utilise the track and facilities for activities and meetings.

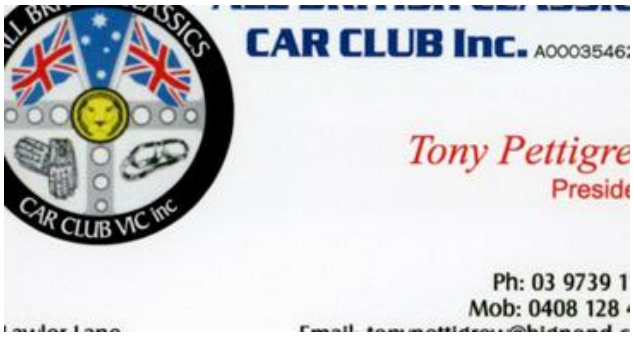
Our club has 180 family memberships and linkages with many other groups including Jaguar, Rover and Triumph Car Clubs of Victoria,

The All British Classics Car Club has the operational role of conducting the Great Australian Rally, organised in conjunction with the RACV and the Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute. The ABCCC provides the marshals and the manpower required to run such an event. We have raised well over $1million for charity and this reflects the standard of our members. I believe the formula for our club is working well and we would like to include Mildura in future rallies and touring options given the new facilities proposed.

Should you wish to discuss this matter further I would be pleased to hear from you, my mobile is: 0408 128 420.

Kind regards,

Tony Pettigrew
Coordinator RACV Fly the Flag
On behalf of the All British Car Club of Victoria


CAR CLUB Inc.
Tony Pettigre
Ph: 03 9739 1
Mob: 0408 128
CAR CLUB VIC Inc

15/04/2016

Att: Jarrod Delahunty

Events Projects Officer

(Economic Projects Focus)

Mildura Rural City Council

RE: Mildura Motorsports Precinct

G'day Jarrod,

I attended one of the information sessions you held in regard to the new Mildura Motorsports Precinct and would like to pass on my support for the project. I found the night quite informative and look forward to future sessions or simply getting updates on how this is progressing.

I not only support the project as a ratepayer and Sunraysia resident but also as part a small group who may be involved with the precinct once it is running. I believe, as do all those I have spoken to about this project, that this has a huge potential benefit for our community. I have also spoken to individuals that would be happy to support any involvement I may have with the project, once up and running.

I am part of a little known group called and this is a group of motor enthusiasts that is not about getting recognition, but about getting out and enjoying life. This is a group that is mainly focussed around trikes but is open to motorbikes and cares also. We do the odd charity run and are happy to support fundraisers (although we would prefer to keep a low profile as it is more about helping and participating than boosting our own egos), social runs are also something we try to get going when we can.

Brolumy House, although quite small, also has some affiliations with other clubs and groups, at this stage based mostly around trikes. There are two national clubs, one with well over 400 members, and a third group known as 'Vic Trikers – Trike & Spider Riding Group – Victoria Australia'. This last group is a social and ride group loosely based around Melbourne. This third group has over 650 members across Australia but mainly in Victoria and is growing all the time. It has members who are members of the national clubs and also people who are not affiliated with any clubs. I have had a strong interest from many of these people to support Brolumy House if we were to hold an event or support an event (as was done with the Bathurst 1000 a year or two ago). There is also a bi-annual trike fest which is held somewhere different each time and easily raises hundreds on thousands of

dollars for the local community (the last one was in Victor Harbor in South Australia and the next with be in the Hinterland in Queensland). There is plenty of possibility for events like this to be blended into a motorsports precinct event and or holding an event of our own.

It is for this reason that I am eagerly waiting to see how this project goes and hope that it can get off the ground soon. There are many ways we could be involved and once things are clearer as far as management of the complex goes I will be speaking to the operators to see how we can either assist or possible hold an event of our own. Due to the distance Mildura is away from most of the people I am affiliated with, there is also a benefit to the general community as far as accommodation and other local activities go.

I hope that I can be a small help towards the project and I look forward to more on the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. I would like to thank you for your time and wish you the best of luck.

Cheers

Brian Hermans

Brolumy House

P.O. Box 133

Cardross, VIC. 3496

brolumy@ncable.com.au or brolumy@gmail.com

15 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

CHAMPION'S RIDE DAYS USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

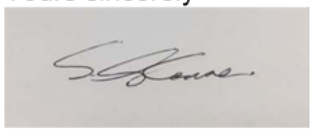
I would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Champion Ride Days sees this as an opportunity to build our business and if facilities were developed we would strongly consider the facility for our popular 'ride days'.

Champion Ride Days has a long history, dating back 17 years. Our organisation holds and facilitates 'ride days' for motorcycle riders. Currently our organisation holds rider training days at a number of race tracks throughout Australia, including Phillip Island, Broadford Raceway, Queensland Raceway, Lakeside Raceway, Barbagallo Raceway and Mallala Raceway. We are always looking at further opportunities and the location of a race track at Mildura would certainly be of interest to us. Currently we hold these 'ride days' at raceways ranging from 1 'ride day' per quarter, up to 36 ride days a year at some venues.

My organisation is always looking at improving and building our market share and would definitely consider using the facility if this was to be developed. Mildura has a strong motorsport following and I am sure this would offer many opportunities for our business.

Champion's Ride Days would be very keen to see this motorsport facility developed. I wish you luck in the completion of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Scott Osborne on (07) 3287 4144 or scott@championsridedays.com.au.

Yours sincerely



SCOTT OSBORNE

the Charger club of victoria inc. A15238N

20 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

CHARGER CLUB OF VICTORIA USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

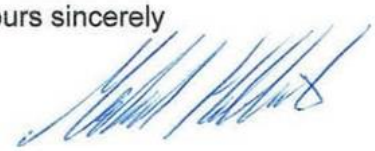
The Charger Club of Victoria would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Our club see this as a potential opportunity to run events in Mildura for our club members in the future.

Our car club runs social events to many different areas and the opportunity to travel to Mildura and use the race track or skid pan as a part of a social event is very attractive to our club and we would consider coming to Mildura for weekends or long weekends, as part of our social event calender.

Our club has 118 members in Victoria, and has car clubs spread throughout Australia many of whom are involved with motorsport events and social events. Our club is dedicated to the Australian designed and made Chrysler Valiant Charger which was sold from 1971 through to 1978.

The development of a new race track and skid pan would be well received by our members. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for project, please contact Michael Hibbert President, Charger Club of Victoria Inc. 0418 354 364.

Yours sincerely



19 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

COBRA CAR CLUB OF VICTORIA USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

Our club would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. The Cobra Car Club of Victoria see this as a potential great opportunity to run events for our club members in Mildura in the future.

Our club has 140 members within Victoria and we feel our club would consider running events at the race track in Mildura if this was to be developed. We already visit other race tracks in Victoria and an opportunity to visit a new location and race track would be of interest to many of our members.

The development of a new race track, skid pan and facilities would be well received by our club members. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Rohan Smith President Cobra Car Club of Victoria. President@cobracarclubvic.org.au 0412 249 950.

Your i_ncerely

Rohan Smith
President CCCV

ABN: 25 133 177 205

P.O. Box 455 Buninyong Vic 3357

Ph: 1300886967 / 0409037808

david@fastrackracing.com.au

15 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

FASTRACK RACING USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

I would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Fastrack Racing sees this as a future opportunity to build our business and if facilities were developed we would strongly consider the facility for our popular 'V8 Racecar Experience'. In addition with the Sunset Strip close by, this may offer further opportunities for our 'Drag Racing Experience'.

Fastrack has 20 years' experience in providing Australians with the ultimate Drive or Ride Experiences. The organization is the largest driver/ride experience organization in Australia and is owned and operated by people who are actively involved in Australian motorsport and ready to share their wealth of knowledge and experience.

With continuous growth within the corporate market, more and more businesses are seeing motorsport as their most successful team building and client entertainment tool. Our V8 experiences are run at some of Australia's most famous race tracks in many states, not only in the cities but also regional areas like Winton Raceway.

From a business perspective we are always looking at further opportunities to build on our 'driver/ride experience'. If there was a market for the driver experiences in Mildura we would consider coming to the Mildura track initially 4 times per year. Additionally we see further opportunities with the Drag Racing Experience at the Sunset Strip close by as part of the motorsport precinct.

Fastrack Racing can see the great potential a motorsport precinct like this could provide in this regional area. We hope that the race track, skid pan and facilities can be developed and look forward to the opportunity to bring our 'V8 Experience' to the area in the future. We wish you luck in the completion of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case.

Yours sincerely

David Maidment
GENERAL MANAGER

THE FORMULA COMPANY

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16 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

THE FORMULA COMPANY PTY LTD USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

I would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. The Formula Company sees this as a future opportunity to build our business and if these facilities were developed we would be keen to hold various events and driver experiences at the track.

The Formula Company Pty Ltd specialises in event management and driver training. We are one of Australia's most experienced teams of driving based event specialists with over 30 years of collective experience in managing car launches, dealer network training, driver education and track days. The Formula Company is dedicated to delivering outstanding event management and driver training services to automotive brands, corporations, motoring enthusiasts and the general public.

Our company is always looking at further opportunities to develop and a new track in a regional area, in between 3 state cities would be of interest for us. We understand that Mildura already has a strong participation in motorsport being 4 times the national average. We see opportunities in this, and services we would consider bringing to Mildura initially would be driver training, track days which are our most popular and drive experiences.

Our company would be keen to see the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct be developed in the future. The Formula Company would look forward to any opportunity to being involved in the race track at Mildura. We wish you well in the final development of the Business Case. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact me via the details below.

Yours sincerely

Tony Palmer
Managing Director
The Formula Company Pty Ltd
Email: tony@theformulacompany.com
Phone: 0411 325 553

GEELONG MOTOR SPORTS COMPLEX INC.

President Craig Dixon
Secretary Graham Harrison
P.O Box 108
Geelong, Vic 3220

7.11.16

Mr Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
Mildura 3502

Dear Gerard,

Re: Letter of Support for Mildura Motorsports & Community Precinct

The Geelong Motor Sports Complex at Avalon (Geelong) would like to fully support the Mayor Cr. Glenn Milne and the Mildura Rural City Council in its endeavours to expand the Mildura Motorsports & Community Precinct.

The development of the Mildura complex can only be of major financial and community benefit to not only the people of the Mildura community but all interested in motor sport and public safety on our roads.

For 35 plus years motor sport events in and around the Mildura region have gained support of Geelong competitors, including those of the Hattah, Sunset Enduro, Tapio and last year the Mildura National Off-Road event.

As our member Richard Oakley may have explained to you at the Motorclassica a couple of weeks ago the Geelong Motor Sports Complex is predominately used by six motorsports club representing just on 1000 members.

Mildura is logistically positioned to gain the support of motorsport competitors and enthusiasts and become an even bigger drawcard for events in Australia in the years to come.

I will be in Mildura in a couple of weeks and will make contact with you.

Yours sincerely,

Graham Harrison
0419 875 834
Email gramarh@bigpond.com

20 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MILDURA FALCON GT RUN EVENT LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

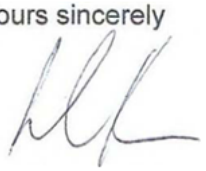
On behalf of the Mildura Falcon GT Car Run event, I would like to provide this letter of support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and staged development plan. A facility like this would offer further opportunity for our event attendees to participate in an event at the race track and skid pan.

The Mildura Falcon GT car run to Mildura attracts around 100 cars (atleast 200 people) to our event with cars travelling from states all over Australia to attend. If a race track and skid pan was developed, we would look at options to use the track, skid pan and facilities as part of the event moving forward. Offering a facility like this may also allow us to grow the number of attendees to the event which is held on a biannual basis.

Those who attend this event fill local accommodation and the restaurants and provide a valuable economic return to the Mildura area every time this event is held.

As the host of this event and as a local I look forward to seeing this project move ahead. I hope that the race track, skid pan and facilities can be developed and look forward to the opportunity to use the facility as part of our event in the future. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Frank Romeo, Event Organiser on 0418 502 622.

Yours sincerely



All correspondence to:
Sunraysia Motor Sport Club Inc
P.O. Box 2064 Mildura
Victoria 3502
Enquires Jason Hannig 0400 494470
Kaylene Philp 0428 230915

Wednesday 14th September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr Jose

SUNRAYSIA MOTOR SPORT CLUB SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Sunraysia Motor Sport Club would like to pass on its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. This project would not only benefit motorsport, its participants and spectators, but the Mildura region as a whole including local business and community. We are aware that the Mildura motorsports industry currently provides an economic benefit of 21.4 million to the Mildura economy and has an even greater opportunity to increase this significantly with the development of this motorsport precinct.

Sunraysia Motor Sport Club has been located at the Block H site for many years and is investigating further options to find a site which may provide a larger track area for our off road racing.

The club currently hosts a number of events, with the major event being the very popular Sunraysia 600, part of the Australian off Road Championship held on private land west of Mildura. This event brings large crowds of people to the area and our club is looking at further options for events similar.

The Sunraysia Motor Sport Club looks forward to seeing this motorsport precinct going ahead and providing many valuable benefits to the community. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact either Jason Hannig (chairperson) on 0400 494 470 or myself Kaylene Philp (Secretary) on 0428 230 915

Yours sincerely

Jason Hannig
Chairperson
☎ 0400 494470
✉ jhannig@haeusler.com.au

Kaylene Philp
Club / Event Secretary
☎ 0428 230915
✉ info@sunraysiamotorsportsclub.com.au

www.sunraysiamotorsportsclub.com.au

RENAULT CAR CLUB OF VICTORIA
Registration Number A00085778 ABN 57 206 417 327
P.O. Box 111 Heidelberg Vic. 3084

11 October 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura, Victoria 3500

Dear Mr Jose,

RENAULT CAR CLUB OF VICTORIA SUPPORT FOR A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The Renault Car Club of Victoria would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. If a new race track was developed in Mildura, our club see this as a potential opportunity to attend events in Mildura for our club members.

Our car club is 63 years old and is one of the oldest car clubs in Australia. We currently have 150 members who, as part of the club, participate in motorsport events such as motorkhanas, sprints, trials, rallies, autocrosses and hillclimbs. In addition, we have social days which include drive days and weekends.

The development of a brand new race track and skid pan at Mildura will offer a new and exciting venue for our club to visit, and to put on events such as sprints on the race track as well as motorkhana using the skid pan subject to appropriate pricing. The location of Mildura may also mean the need to incorporate a drive day weekend to the city. If the facilities can be built, our club would consider options to run these types of events in Mildura.

A new race track and skid pan would offer another option for our members who already visit other race tracks in Victoria. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Geoff Rasmussan, President on 0419 357 509.

G Rasmussen

Geoff Rasmussen
President

4 August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MILDURA SPEEDWAY DRIVERS CLUB SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE

The Mildura Speedway Drivers Club would like to pass on its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. The club feels this motorsport precinct could not only benefit our club in to the future but also the Mildura Motorsport Industry as a whole. We believe that this project will also provide many benefits for our community and local businesses. The North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study in 2011 identified that the local motorsports industry already contributes $21.4 million to Mildura's economy and has the opportunity to significantly increase this if the motorsport precinct is developed.

Our club estimates it currently generates $290,000 economic benefit to the Mildura economy each year and feels this would increase significantly more by being located at the new motorsport precinct at Block H in the future. New facilities and being a part of an integrated motorsport precinct, will allow us to draw more spectators but also the potential for more state or national events.

Our club was established in 1964 at 3342 Deakin Avenue Mildura. We currently have 53 life members and 196 general members. The club hosts around 11 events per year, along with a state or national title.

The Mildura Speedway Drivers Club would like to state its intention to move to the Mildura Motorsport Precinct in the future. The strategic planning for our club is based around moving to the site in 10 years at the completion of our current lease. The club would look to replicate and improve its current motorsport facilities at the site and would require 10 hectares of land which has been included on the staged development plan at Block H.

We are a goodSPORTS club

Our club is keen to see this motorsport precinct go ahead and looks forward to being a part of this in the future. If you require any further information on our support for this project, please contact Ben Aworth, President, 0427 257 041.

Yours sincerely

Taleah Dolic
Secretary
Mildura Speedway Drivers Club Inc.
0409535524

We are a goodSPORTS club

LONGROUP
Luke O'Neill Group

16 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

LONGROUP USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

I would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case.

LONGROUP is an automotive consultancy founded in 1999 that provides many services to the industry including corporate and private drive days for the luxury car market, car launches for OEM's and various driver training programs using the skid pan. The development of a new exciting race track with the facilities to support our automotive consultancy and our clients would be of interest to us, and we would strongly consider the facility for the various services we provide. We would look to work closely with management of the facility to ensure our valuable clients have the ultimate experience.

My organisation can see the potential a motorsport precinct like this could provide in this regional area. We hope that the race track, skid pan and associated facilities can be developed and look forward to the opportunity to bring our business to the area in the future.

We wish you luck in the completion of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and should you require any further information in relation to our support for the project, please contact Luke O'Neill on 0418 882 264.

Yours sincerely,



Luke O'Neill
LONGROUP
+61 418 882 264

Bendigo Sandhurst Holden Club.inc

Po Box 152 Bendigo 3552

19 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

BENDIGO SANOHURST HOLDEN CLUB USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The Bendigo Sandhurst Holden Club would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Our club see this as an opportunity to run events for our club members to Mildura to utilise the facility if developed.

Our car club is always looking for places to visit for our club runs and Mildura being located fairly close by will *open up* opportunities for us to organise Club Runs to Mildura for weekends or long weekends. With the development of a Holden Museum at Mildura and the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities, this would offer plenty for our 65 members to do whilst in Mildura.

The development of a new race track and skid pan would be well received by our Club members. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Rick Kingsley Committee Member Bendigo Sandhurst Holden Club 0435 532 664

Yours sincerely

Rick Kingsley

Maserati Club of Australia
Incorporated

Andrew C Mumford - President
Phone: 04 10 413121
Email: president@maserat1.org.au
www.maserati.org.au
Patron: Reg Hunt

27 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MASERATI CLUB OF AUSTRALIA USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The Maserati Club of Australia would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Our club see this as a potential opportunity to run motorsport events in Mildura for our members in the future.

The Maserati Club of Australia was founded in 1981, and is based in Melbourne. We have 584 members spread throughout Australia, although the majority are Victoria based and actively involved in motorsport.

Our car club runs motorsport events not only for our Maserati Club members but also in conjunction with the WRX, Jaguar and Ferrari Car clubs as well as managing days for CAMS and the National Sprint Series Championship.

Motorsport events are usually based around a sprint event format. We currently run track days at Winton Raceway, Philip Island and Sandown. The option to run an event at a new race track would be welcomed by our members. Due to the distance to travel to Mildura, our members would require accommodation in Mildura and our events are usually held on weekends.

The development of a new race track and skid pan would be well received by our members. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact me directly.

Yours sincerely

An ew C Mumford
President, Maserati Club of Australia

Registered Asso,c a ti o n No: A0020457C

ABN: 83 036 957 948

Matthews Associates
One-on-One Training Specialists

20 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MATTHEWS AND ASSOCIATES SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Matthews and Associates would like to offer its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and staged development plan. Our organisation can see the great opportunities a precinct like this could have for not only our business but the entire Mildura and surrounding community. A facility like this could provide a valuable economic impact to our region.

Matthews and Associates are specialist education consultants who provide accredited training and assessment to individuals and employees of companies. I have been involved in the training industry for 22 years and during that time I recognised the need for individualised one on one training.

Our organisations philosophy is to provide quality training and assessment, focusing on customer service where each client is treated as an individual with the utmost care, respect and professionalism. We currently provide training in Certificate III and IV in Driving Operations as well as driving units in agriculture, horticulture and high risk licensing. We are currently accredited in heavy vehicle license training and assessment in association with Wodonga TAFE.

Our organisation can see an opportunity to develop further driver education courses for the young and adults alike utilising the proposed skid pan and race track for this training. If this facility can be developed, we anticipate that our organisation would look to use the skid pan 2-3 days a week for driver training plus use of the race track. This driver training would cover;

- Defensive driver training courses for young people and adults
- Driver handling courses, including the use of ABS brakes and how they work

Matthews & Associates Pty. Ltd, | Address: 41 Ninth Street, Mildura Vic 3500
P 1300 765 589 | E info@maa.vic.edu.au | W www.maa.vic.edu.au

Matthews & Associafes
One-on-One Training Specialists

We would require the use of a small meeting room that would allow our students to complete the theoretical format for this driver training at the race track.

This type of training would build the skills and confidence of drivers in our area and make the roads a safer place to drive. In addition, there may be other driver education courses that we would consider in the future at the facility.

Our organisation looks forward to being a part of this project moving forward. We hope that the race track, skid pan and facilities can be developed and look forward to the opportunity to bring our business to the facility in the future. We wish you luck in the completion of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact me on 0427 224 794.

Yours sincerely,



Phil Matthews Grad Dip VET, Dip TAA, Dip AG, Dip Agribusiness.
Director

Matthews & Associates Pty. Ltd, | Address: 41 Ninth Street, Mildura Vic 3500
P 1300 765 589 | E info@maa.vic.edu.au | W www.maa.vic.edu.au

Mazda MX-5 Club of Victoria & Tasmania
Incorporated No. A0021659A

19th September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

THE MX-5 CAR CLUB OF VICTORIA AND TASMANIA USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The MX-5 Car Club Victoria and Tasmania Inc. would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. The MX-5 Car Club see this as a great opportunity to run events for our club members.

Our car club is always looking for race tracks to run events on. Our club would definitely run events at the race track in Mildura if this was to be developed. We find that it can be quite difficult to find race tracks available throughout Victoria and the opportunity to utilise a new and exciting track and skid pan would be of interest to many of our members. Our club would look at running sprint events, motorkhana and other motor events at the facility at least once a year.

Additionally, our social car club members would be interested in visiting Mildura and utilising the track as part of weekends away that are planned each year. We have significant numbers who travel away for social trips in their MX-5 cars.

The MX-5 Car Club has over 750 members in Victoria, and has car clubs spread throughout Australia many of whom are involved with motorsport events and social events.

The development of a new race track and skid pan would be well received by MX-5 Car Club members. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Randy Stagno Navarra, Club Captain – Motorsport on 0409 210 872.

Yours Sincerely

MAZDA MX-5 CLUB OF VICTORIA AND TASMANIA INCORPORATED PO BOX 7438 BEAUMARIS VIC 3193

Mazda MX-5 Club of Victoria & Tasmania
Incorporated No. A0021659A

Peter Dannock
President
president@mx5vic.org.au

MILDURA KART CLUB

3 August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MILDURA KART CLUB SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Mildura Kart Club wishes to convey its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. This motorsport precinct has the potential to benefit the future sustainability and development not only for our club, but the Mildura Motorsport Industry and the North West Motorsports Industry (including Swan Hill) as well. We recognise the benefits this project brings to motorsport clubs, participants and spectators, but importantly, the additional benefits to the Mildura region as a whole including local business and community.

We are aware that the Mildura motorsports industry currently provides an economic benefit of $21.4 million to the Mildura economy and has an even greater opportunity to increase this significantly with the development of this motorsport precinct.

The Mildura Kart Club would like to formally state its intention to move to the Mildura Motorsport Precinct in the future. The strategic planning for our club is based around moving to the site in 21 years, at the completion of our current lease. The club would look to upgrade its current motorsport facilities to include a 1km track at the site and would require 7 hectares which have been communicated and included in the staged development plan for the precinct.

Mildura Kart Club is one of the oldest clubs in the Victorian Karting Association. We have been running kart racing events from our current location, adjacent Mildura Airport since first becoming established in 1960. We currently have close to 100 financial members with an almost equal mixture of Males, Females and juniors.

The club hosts 12 racing events throughout the year. This includes a historic race meeting called the North West Victorian Title, which in 2017 will be in its 45th consecutive year. The North West Victorian Title is the longest running non State or National Championship race meeting and attracts drivers from all over Australia.

Mildura Kart Club
PO Box 567
MILDURA Vic 3502
Ph. 0416 562 462
Email:mdakart@bigpond.net.au
www.facebook.com/mildurakartclub

MILDURA KART CLUB

Karting Australia have recently made significant changes to their rules and regulations, which include new engines, controlled tyres and additional safety features. These changes will make a substantial improvement within all aspects of karting in the future. However, the additional costs have seen a reduction in entrant number for most karting events this year. We estimate that within the next 3 to 5 years the entrant numbers will again rise with the option of second hand karting equipment becoming available across Australia.

The Mildura Kart Club estimates it currently generates $64,719 economic benefit to the Mildura economy each year and feels this may be able to grow to over $1,000,000 in the future by moving to the new motorsport precinct. The motorsport precinct will allow us the opportunity to develop a 1 km track, which under the new Karting Australia Regulations would be a National Graded facility that will open up the possibility to hold a number of National and State level racing events, as detailed in the table below.

Motorsport Precinct Kart Track- Proposed Economic Benefits	
Club Day Events	$23,775
North West Title	$66,830
Victorian Country Series	$175,567
Rotax Pro Tour Round	$308,103
National Series Round	$527,850
Total Possible Economic Benefits:	**$1,102,125**

The Mildura Kart Club is very keen to see this motorsport precinct developed and looks forward to being a part of this in the future. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact our Club President Robert Chamberlain on 0448 525 712 or our Club Secretary Toni Solomon on 0416 562 462.

Yours sincerely

Robert Chamberlain
Mildura Kart Club
President
0448 525 712

Mildura Kart Club
PO Box 567
MILDURA Vic 3502
Ph. 0416 562 462
Email:mdakart@bigpond.net.au
www.facebook.com/mildurakartclub

MILDURA MUSCLE CAR CLUB INC.

P.O. Box 10017,
Mildura,
Victoria,
3502.

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29 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Ave
Mildura Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

The Mildura Muscle Car Club offers its full support for the **Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and Staged Development Plan.** We feel that a complex like this in our area would provide a great facility for our members and also bring a valuable economic return to this area.

Our club which was formed in 2007, presently has a membership of 274. We focus on social events and car related activities, with a dedication to preserve and enjoy older performance cars. We welcome members whose cars are 25 years or older.

The development of this motorsport complex will offer a number of activities which our members would be keen to participate in and our club would use the facility as a venue for our meetings.

Feedback from a recent Club survey indicated;

1) 40% of members would use the racetrack
2) 27% of members would use the drag strip
3) 10% of members would use the skid pan

Our club looks forward to seeing this motorsport precinct move ahead. Having a facility like this in Mildura would also allow us to consider hosting events which out of town clubs could attend.

We hope that the race track, skid pan and other facilities can be developed and look forward to the opportunity to use these facilities in the future.

Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Terry Pavey Committee Member on 50251061.

Yours sincerely.

TERRY PAVEY

M.G. CAR CLUB
VICTORIA

14th October 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr Jose

MG CAR CLUB VICTORIA USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The MG Car Club Victoria would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a racetrack, skidpan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. If a new racetrack was developed in Mildura, our Club see this as a potential opportunity to run events in Mildura for our Club Members.

Our Club has 1800 members throughout Victoria excluding our sister Club in Geelong. The M.G. Car Club, Melbourne Centre was incorporated in 1961, having been formed in 1958 to preserve, promote and enjoy the marque M.G., and is one of many similar clubs in Australia and worldwide.

Our Club promotes many events including: Circuit Racing, Sprints, Regularities, Hill climbs, Motorkhanas, Rallies, National Meetings and Social events. If the facilities can be built, our club would consider options to run these types of events in Mildura.

A new racetrack and skidpan would offer another option for our members who already visit other racetracks in Victoria. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Ian Prior
President
MG Car Club Victoria
president@mgccv.com.au
0407 178 039

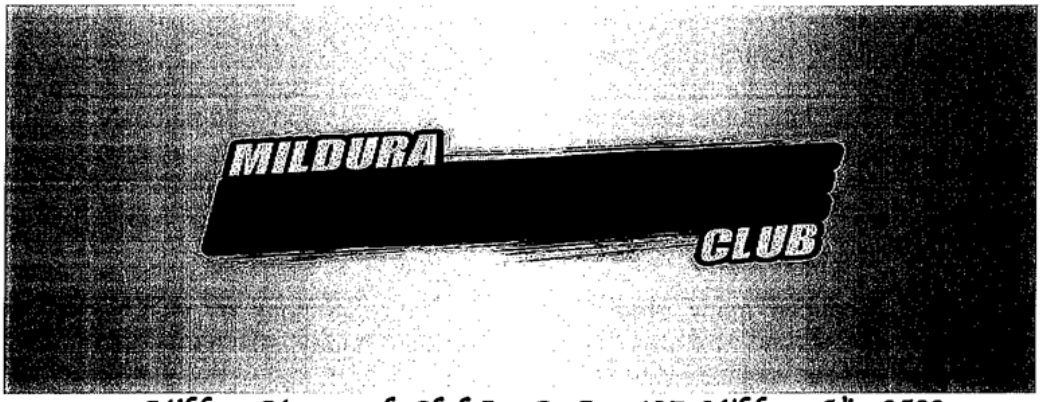
Postal Address
P.O Box 273, Nunawading
Victoria, Australia 3131

ABN 42 004 503 084

Club Rooms
Unit 53, 41-49 Norcal Road
Nunawading

Website: www.mgcc.com.au

Club Site
Rob Roy Hill Climb
Clintons Road, Christmas Hills



Mildura Motorcycle Club Inc Po Box 197, Mildura, Vic, 3502
Olympic Park Motorcycle Complex, 36 Winton Drive Mildura, Vic 3500
www.milduramotorcycleclub.org.au

9th August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MILDURA MOTOR CYCLE CLUB SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT - FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mildura Motor Cycle Club would like to acknowledge its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. This motorsport precinct has the potential to benefit the whole of the massive and vital Mildura Motorsport Industry, as well as provide further opportunities for our club to continue to develop motorcycle racing and participation.

Our club recognises the benefits this project brings to motorsport clubs, participants and spectators. Additionally it will provide many benefits to the Mildura region as a whole. From the North Western Victorian Motor Sports Feasibility Study 2011, we know that the Mildura motorsports industry currently provides an economic benefit of $21.4 million to the Mildura economy and has an even greater opportunity to increase this significantly with the development of this motorsport precinct.

Mildura Motor Cycle Club has promoted International motorcycling since 1954, with the conduct of the 1954, 1955 and 1956 Australian Motorcycle Grand Prix at the Mildura Airport (public road) circuit and has a reputation for being most innovative with our promotion, drawing many visitors to Mildura from around Australia and Overseas.

The Club was founded in 1947 and, as recently as 31st October 2015, conducted our first ever, FIM World Speedway Championship event when we staged the 2015 FIM Team Speedway Under 21 World Championship – Final at our Olympic Park complex.

Under 21 teams came from Poland, Germany and Denmark to race against Team U21 Australia for the World Teams Championship.

Each year Mildura Club hosts open, regional, State, Australian Championships and International events in both speedway and Arena Motorcross, using our two unique track facilities at Johnston's Bend. During our regular season the Club holds at least 15 "Open" class meetings as well as more than 40 "Training, coaching and development & participation sessions", all under strict supervision at our complex.

The Club has produced many State and Australian Champions as well as World Champions in Speedway over the last 50 years and today still has riders riding professionally overseas as their full time job.

The Club will be heavily involved in supporting the development of the Mildura Motorsports precinct and will take the opportunity to again be involved in "bitumen" style racing of motorcycles.

The Mildura Motorcycle Club estimates it currently generates $2.MIL economic benefit to the Mildura economy each year and feels this may be able to grow to over $3MIL in the future by moving to the new motorsport precinct.

Our Club is ideally placed for immediate involvement as we have members who already have skills in officiating and the administration of motorcycle Road Racing at National and International level.

Our club sees an opportunity to build another arm to our highly regarded motorcycle club through the development of the racetrack which would allow bitumen based road racing and rider training prior to licensing. We know that this type of racing is already popular with many of our members who currently travel to involve themselves in Road Racing. The Club would like to be a part of this facility.

Additionally the Mildura Motorcycle Club would like to formally state its intention to move to the Mildura Motorsport Precinct in the future. Our immediate involvement would be in the area of Road Racing and associated activities. Given our recent major upgrade of our Olympic Park complex, which is aimed to be relevant for around 30 - 40 years, then the Club would move wholly to the Mildura Motorsport Precinct at the completion of our current lease. The club would look to replicate and improve its current motorsport facilities at the site and would require 14 hectares which has been included in the staged development plan for the precinct.

The Mildura Motorcycle Club can see the great potential that a motorsport facility like this could provide in our area and is keen to see this motorsport precinct developed. Our club looks forward to being a part of this in the future. If you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Gavin Sedgmen, 0448 252 015 or Brendon Gledhill 0419 174 225.

Yours sincerely

Gavin Sedgmen

Gavin Sedgmen
Treasurer/ Development Projects

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8 August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

MILDURA V8 JETBOATS SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mildura V8 Jetboats supports the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case and staged development plan. We see this project as an opportunity to secure the existing economic benefits that motorsports brings to the region and grow those benefits by opening up opportunities to new motorsports disciplines or facilities such as ours.

The development of such a significant and iconic motorsports precinct in the Mildura region will undoubtedly create opportunities for potential investors such as us to build and run a V8 jet boats racing venue. A facility such as this does not currently exist within Mildura. It would increase the diversity of the current motorsports offering and is estimated to attract 3 national events, 1 international event and up to 12 club events per annum. Mildura V8 Jetboats estimates that these events would attract an additional 15,000 visitors to the region every year and would include an average night stay of 3 nights, equating to an additional economic benefit of $6.8 million per annum to our region.

Mildura V8 Jetboats have been looking for a site for this facility since 2009 and strategically would look to build a facility of this nature within the Mildura Motorsport Precinct (Block H) in the next 1-5 years. The organisation would require approximately 3 hectares in the staged development plan for the precinct and feels that the current proposed location at the motorsport precinct would work well for a facility such as ours.

Mildura V8 Jetboats is looking forward to being a part of this project moving forward. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Peter Freckleton 0408 502921.

Yours sincerely

Peter Freckleton

Porsche Club Victoria

27 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue, Mildura, Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

PORSCHE CLUB OF VICTORIA USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The Porsche Club of Victoria (PCV) would like to offer its support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. Our club is very interested in this project and can see a potential opportunity to run motorsport events in Mildura for our club members in the future.
Our club has some 1500 members who participate in activities such as motorsport events or social drive events. We feel our members would be very interested in coming to Mildura if a race track, skid pan and facilities were developed. There would also be the opportunity for PCV to couple motorsport events and social runs to Mildura in the future.
Our motorsport events include sprint and motorkhana and the opportunity to utilise a newly developed facility would be exciting news for many of our members. I would also note that we often have members from the Porsche Clubs in South Australia and New South Wales attend our events. I'm sure that they would also be interested in your proposed facility. If there was any possibility that your facility could offer night time, perhaps even extending to 24 hour operation on occasions, this would present another significant attraction.
PCV would be happy to continue to engage with the Council, with advice from a motorsport club perspective as you develop this proposal.
We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Tony Carolan, Competition Director at competition@pcv.com.au or by phone on 0412 217 365.

Yours sincerely

Tony Carolan
Competition Director

Porsche Club Victoria
e: competition@pcv.com.au
www.pcv.com.au
m: +61 (0) 412 217 365

Sunraysia Drag Racing Association
PO Box 113
Mildura
VIC, 3502

3 August 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear **Mr.** Jose

SUNRAYSIA DRAG RACING ASSOCIATION SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Sunraysia Drag Racing Association would like to pass on its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. This motorsport precinct has the potential to benefit our drag racing association but also the whole Mildura Motorsports Industry as a whole. A project *of* its size will also provide many benefits to our local community. The Mildura motorsports industry already provides an economic benefit of $21.4 million to the Mildura economy, and there is a huge potential for this to grow further with the development of the motorsports precinct.

The Sunraysia Drag Racing Association, home *of* the 'Sunset Strip' has been located at Block H since 1995 and feels the opportunity to further develop a motorsport precinct at the site will offer great opportunity for all parties involved. Our club first formed in 1986 and went from having closed road events at Merbein to racing on a world class track at Koorlong in 1998. Our club has always only had around 20 or so members but in its 30 years we have achieved some remarkable accolades including many Australian firsts and hold numerous Australian Records.

Our Association currently hosts 3 state and 1 national event each year as well as 8 club events. We have many visitors to our facility which is extremely well known within drag racing throughout Australia.

We estimate that our association currently generates a significant $2.87 million in economic benefit to the Mildura economy each year. Developing a premiere motorsport facility at Block H around our current facility offers us the opportunity to build on this and potentially offer more state and national events. It also allows us to attract new spectators to our motorsport, visiting the motorsport precinct.

The Sunraysia Drag Racing Association has been supportive *of* this potential motorsport project for some time and looks forward to being a part *of* this in the future. Should you require any further information on this support letter, please feel free to contact me on 0438 548 747

Yours sincerely

Kingsley Kuchel
President
Sunraysia Drag Racing Association

North West Victorian
Motorcycle Club
PO Box 2277, Mildura, Vic. 3502

12 September 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose,

NORTH WEST VICTORIAN MOTORCYCLE CLUB SUPPORT FOR THE MILDURA MOTORSPORTS PRECINCT FINAL BUSINESS CASE AND STAGED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The North West Victorian Motorcycle Club would like to convey its full support for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. The club feels the motorsport precinct will be an asset to the area and the community as a whole.

Our club can see the great opportunity for some of our members who will get involved in road racing if the bitumen race track is completed and this may offer up an opportunity for the club to be involved in some way. We already have members who travel away to race in this discipline and see having this track close by could mean more interest by some of our members in participating.

Our Club currently has a well-developed facility at Jambaroo Park, along 23rd Street Koorlong, close to the proposed motorsport precinct at Block H. The club is keen to remain at our current site given the substantial investments in infrastructure and facilities over the past few years.

Our club has a long history of motorcycle promotion and holds dirt track, long track, motocross and enduro at our current facility at Jambaroo Park. The club also hosts the renown 'Hattah Desert Race', Australia's biggest motorbike event on private land close to Mildura.

The club hosts approximately 15 events per year. This included the Victorian Junior Motocross Title this year which generated a huge number of visitors to the area, we have also placed in a submission to host the 2017 Australian Dirt Track Titles for Junior and Seniors.

North West Victorian
Motorcycle Club
PO Box 2277, Mildura, Vic. 3502

Our club estimates it currently generates $4,500,000 economic benefit to the Mildura economy each year.

North West Motorcycle Club is looking forward to being a part of this project moving forward. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Murray Follett, President North West Victorian Motorcycle Club 0419346961.

Yours sincerely

Murray Follett
President
North West Victorian Motorcycle Club.

10 October 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose,

V8RACE USE OF A BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

I would like to offer this letter of support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. V8Race sees this as a future opportunity to build our business and if these facilities were developed we would be keen to hold our performance driving experiences at the facility. We are encouraged and interested to see another track in a regional area developed and can see the many opportunities for this race track.

V8Race has been providing performance driving experiences for 12 years. Our experiences provide drivers an introduction to motorsport and what it's like to drive a real V8 race car.

Our organisation visits many tracks all around Australia, bringing a performance driving experience to the public both in the city and regional areas. Mildura will offer up another opportunity, for our clients to consider and if there is interest in the track we would look to offer the race experience at Mildura. A new track, in a nice location I am sure will offer opportunities for us.

V8Race would be very keen to see the development of a new race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct be developed in the future. We wish you well in the final development of the Business Case.

Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact me on 0427 226217.

Yours sincerely

Greg Evans
Director

Unit 26/4 Victoria Street Windsor Victoria Australia 3181 Telephone 03 9533 7900 Fax 03 9525 2177
Email: drive@v8race.com www.v8race.com V8RACE Experience Pty Ltd ABN 96 021 074 814

2 October 2016

Gerard Jose
Chief Executive Officer
Mildura Rural City Council
108-116 Madden Avenue
Mildura
Victoria 3500

Dear Mr. Jose

IMPREZA WRX CAR CLUB OF VICTORIA INC. USE OF BITUMEN RACE TRACK, SKID PAN AND FACILITIES AT PROPOSED MOTORSPORT PRECINCT AT MILDURA

The Impreza WRX Car Club of Victoria would like to offer its full support for the development of a race track, skid pan and facilities as part of the Mildura Motorsport Precinct Business Case. We can see the great potential a facility like this could have for our members with the opportunity to run motorsport events at Mildura if this is developed.

Our club has approximately 350 members, 70 of which participate in our motorsport championship. Events usually attract 80-120 competitors, with other clubs often involved in our motorsport sprint events. Currently we host 9 rounds of a championship each year with the potential to extend on this if a track in Mildura is developed. This could mean up to 2 motorsports events being held at Mildura as part of the championship. The development of a new and exciting race track would be well received by our members at a time when we are finding it harder to get time at circuits and with some potentially closing in the future.

With Mildura being located centrally to Victoria and South Australia, will also open up further opportunities to hold inter-state championships at the facility.

We feel our members would be very interested in coming to Mildura if a race track, skid pan and facilities were developed. There is an opportunity for us to couple motorsport events and social runs to Mildura in the future.

The development of a new race track and skid pan would be well received by our members. We look forward to an opportunity to utilise the facilities in the future and wish you well in development of the Business Case for the Mildura Motorsport Precinct. Should you require any further information in relation to our support for this project, please contact Kurt Miglas, Motorsport Director on 0412 577 999.

Yours sincerely,

k. miglas

Kurt Miglas
Motorsport Director

Appendix J

Cultural heritage assessment

04-May-2018

Appendix J Cultural heritage assessment

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was commissioned by Mildura Rural City Council to undertake an Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment of Block H outside of Mildura, Victoria (the Activity Area). Mildura Rural City Council is investigating the development of the area for use as a motor sport precinct.

Legislation

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act) and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* (the Regulations) require that Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) are to be carried out if required by the associated Regulations or the Minister, or if the activity (i.e. the proposed impacts or development) requires an Environment Effects Statement under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (sections 46-49). A CHMP may also be prepared voluntarily by any person.

Regulation 6 provides that a CHMP is required for an activity if:

- All or part of the activity for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity
- All or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

The area must also have not been subject to significant ground disturbance. Areas of cultural heritage sensitivity are set out under Divisions 3 and 4 of the Regulations, and high impact activities are set out under Division 5 of the Regulations. In addition, Division 2 of the Regulations sets out activities that are exempt from preparing a CHMP.

As part of this process, due diligences should be conducted to determine whether a mandatory CHMP is required under the Act.

Location of Activity Area

The Activity Area is wholly located on Block H, Koorlong, Mildura, Victoria.

Proposed Activity

Mildura Rural City Council is investigating the development of the Activity Area into a motor sport precinct, including racetrack, skidpan and facilities for competitors and spectators. Impacts will include land clearance and construction of infrastructure to support proposed races and projected spectator numbers.

Existing Information

Information pertaining to the known and potential Aboriginal archaeology of the Activity Area was obtained from:

- A review of landscape context, including relevant environmental factors and past land use practices within the Activity Area.
- A search of Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria's (OAAV) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) database
- A review of past archaeological reports for the Activity Area

Registered Aboriginal Parties/Applicants

No Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) or RAP applicants are listed in the ACHRIS database. AECOM understands that the local Aboriginal communities are preparing a submission to be listed as a RAP applicant. It is recommended that the OAAV be contacted for recommended groups for consultation.

ACHRIS Data

A search of the ACHRIS database for 1km around the Activity Area was conducted on 9 November 2015. This search returned a total of 3 sites, one artefact scatter and two hearths. All of the sites are located outside of the Activity Area and so would not be impacted by the proposed development.

Table 37 Summary of ACHRIS Sites within 1km of the Project Area.

Site I.D. [VAHR]	Site Name	Site Type	Distance to Activity Area
7329-0229	Koorlong 1	Hearth	1.6 km
7329-0230	Koorlong 2	Artefact Scatter	1.5 km
7329-0231	Koorlong 3	Hearth	1.2 km

Previous Archaeological Assessments

No archaeological assessments are listed for the activity area with ACHRIS. Two assessments are located within 2 km of the Activity Area.

Table 38 Summary of previous archaeological assessments in the Activity Area

Author	Year	Title	Summary
Heritage Consulting Australia Pty Ltd	1998	Berri-Mildura Pipeline (Victorian Section) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	**Conducted**: • Vehicular and pedestrian survey of proposed pipeline easement **Results**: • 4 archaeological sites located • Majority of sites located on tracks
Archaeological Consultancy Services Pty Ltd	2008	Red Cliffs-Koorlong Sewer Rising Main, Northwest Victoria: Complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan	**Conducted**: • Test excavation conducted **Results**: • No archaeological sites identified

Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

The north of the Activity Area has at least two ephemeral Aeolian based lake systems (also called playa lakes) common in the north west of Victoria. Aeolian lake systems are areas of high archaeological sensitivity and cultural value to local Aboriginal communities. Common site types around these systems include camp sites (hearths, artefact scatters, middens) and burials. They also may be associated with Dreaming stories. These landform features have been identified as cultural heritage sensitive areas for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*. A mandatory CHMP is required for the Activity Area if it includes these areas.

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

The following Due Diligence Assessment elucidates the assessment process delineated in the OAAV's *Aboriginal Heritage Planning Tool*, in compliance with the Act and the Regulations (Section 1). The online *Aboriginal Heritage Planning Tool* assessment was completed on 9 November 2015, and the results are provided below.

Aboriginal Heritage Planning Tool Responses

Is the proposed activity, or all of the proposed activities, exempt?

Under Regulation 7, a number of activities are defined as exempt from requiring a CHMP. Exempt activities pertain largely to domestic dwellings, alterations to existing buildings, the construction of jetties or works on the sea bed, and emergency works. As the Proposed Activity involves the construction of a major raceway facility and associated infrastructure, it is not an exempt activity.

Is the activity a high impact activity?

Division 5 of the Regulations defines a series of activities as being 'high impact activities' and as requiring a CHMP. Regulation 43 specifies a number of building types as being high impact activities, including the construction and use of warehouses. As the Proposed Activity involves the construction of raceway facility and associated infrastructure, it is a high impact activity.

Is the activity for or associated with a purpose for which the land was being lawfully used prior to 28 May 2007?

Division 5 (3) of the Regulations states that an activity is not a high impact activity if it is associated with a land use that pre-dates the Regulations. The Proposed Activity is a new development, and a new land use for Activity Area, and hence remains a high impact activity as defined in Division 5.

Does your activity include significant ground disturbance?

Under Part 1 of the Regulations, significant ground disturbance is defined as disturbance of topsoil, surface rock layer or waterway by machinery during grading, excavating, digging, dredging or deep ripping. As the Proposed Activity involves the construction of a raceway and associated infrastructure, it will include significant ground disturbance.

Does your activity area include a registered cultural heritage place (regardless of significant ground disturbance) or areas of cultural heritage sensitivity that have not previously been subject to significant ground disturbance?

Division 3 of the Regulations defines areas of cultural heritage sensitivity as being registered heritage sites, areas 50m around registered heritage sites (provided they are not significantly disturbed), and landscape features such as waterways, prior waterways and the 200m surrounding these features (provided they are not significantly disturbed).

A search of the ACHRIS database indicates that there are no registered Aboriginal heritage sites in the Activity Area 0. There are culturally sensitive landscapes within 200m of the Activity Area, these beings the lunette features in the north of the Activity Area. Lunettes have long been recognised as being 'hotspots' of Aboriginal activity with archaeological and cultural sites including artefacts scatters, hearths, middens, scarred/ring trees, burials and sacred sites.

Refinement of the Activity Area to exclude these sensitive areas would reduce the requirement to conduct a mandatory CHMP, however due to the potential for additional archaeology within the study area, a voluntary CHMP would be recommended. As no RAP has been identified for the area, the CHMP would be assessed by OAAV.

Management Recommendations

The above assessment indicates that if the Activity Area is kept as the full Block H area, then a mandatory CHMP would be required. Reduction of the Activity Area to exclude the areas of cultural heritage sensitivity will negate the need to develop a mandatory CHMP, however because of the nature of the proposed impacts and potential for additional archaeological sites, it is recommended that a voluntary CHMP is undertaken to eliminate risk for Mildura Rural City Council and eliminate delays should unexpected finds be identified during construction. In the absence of a CHMP, the following mitigation measures are also recommended to be implemented should initial works (geotechnical investigation etc.) be required.

Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

If an object of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage value is uncovered:

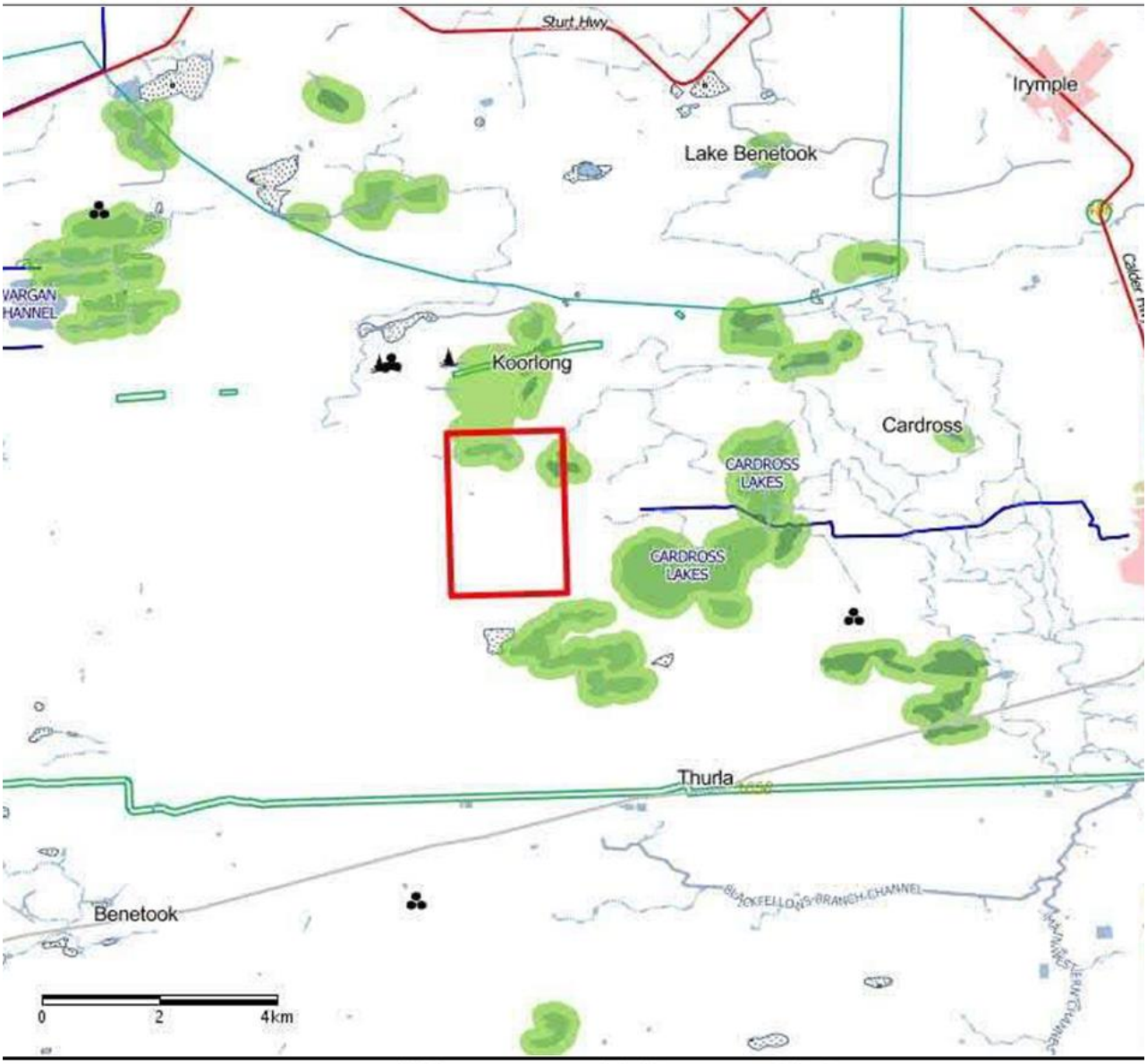
- All work to cease within 5 metres of the suspected find, and the area to be cordoned off
- Site Supervisor to be notified who will then engage a Cultural Heritage Advisor to assess the find and recommend any necessary management measures
- Site Supervisor or Cultural Heritage to notify OAAV using the proscribed form (see attached) http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/images/documents/Aboriginal_Affairs/Preliminary-Report-Form-160810.pdf
- If the find is determined to be of Aboriginal origin, work is not to recommence in the vicinity of the find until permission is given by OAAV.

Discovery of Human Remains

If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity works, all activity in the vicinity must cease immediately. The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately. If there is reasonable grounds to believe the remains could be Aboriginal, the State Control Centre must be notified on 1300 888 544.

Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

Activity Area



Produced by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) for AECOM

GDA

Date: 11 December 2015

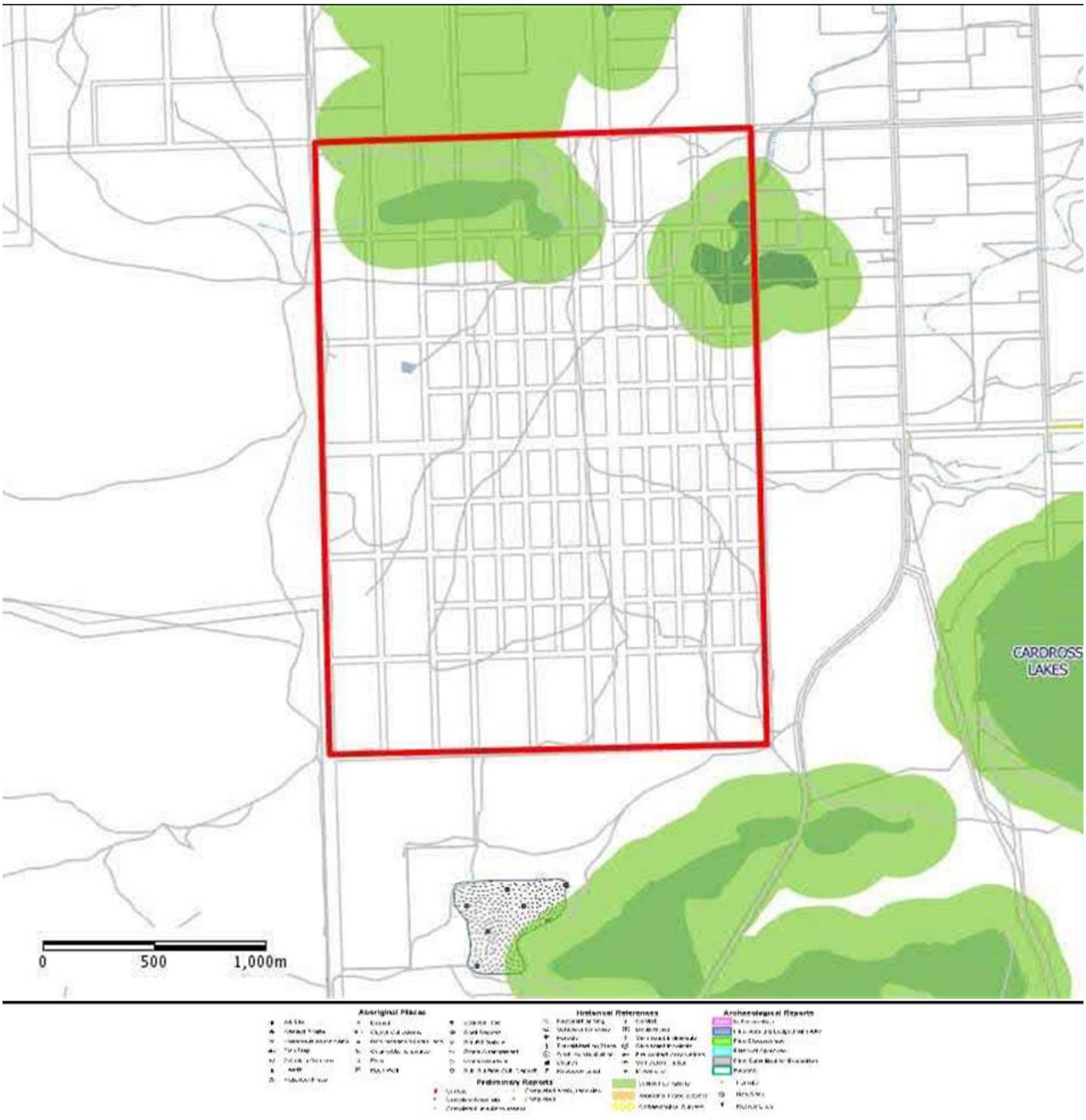
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is document contains culturally sensitive information concerning the heritage of Victoria's Aboriginal communities, and cannot be included in any reports resulting from research associated with thi cument. This information is accurate at the date of production. However, the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the information in this document is without flaw of any kind or i olly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on this information.

Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

Cultural Heritage Sensivity



Produced by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) for AECOM

GDA

Date: 11 December 2015

1:25,000

is document contains culturally sensitive information concerning the heritage of Victoria's Aboriginal communities, and cannot be included in any reports resulting from research associated with thi cument. This information is accurate at the date of production. However, the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the information in this document is without flaw of any kind or i olly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on this information.

Appendix K

Site masterplan

04-May-2018
Prepared for – Mildura Rural City Council – ABN: 42498937037

The project options identified in the Business Case include four distinct options. Option 5 is a staged option containing all the elements in Option 4 but to be developed in a stage manner over four stages:

The staged development plan shows stage 1 which incorporates stages or Project Options 1-3 as per table below.

Stage 4 of the stage development plan shows the full master plan in an instant development or staged scenario.

Project Option 1	Project Option 2	Project Option 3	Project Option 4	Project Option 5
• Bitumen race track • Skid pan • Pits and control tower • Office facilities • Maintenance shed • Camping facilities • Food and beverage	Includes Project Option 1 as well as: • Fuel facility • Lighting • Vehicle handling area	Includes Project Option 2 as well as: • Function space • Permanent and temporary seating • Garages and workshops	Includes Project Option 3 as well as: • Jet ski course • Additional circuits (go karts, speedways, dirt cart, drifting)	• Bitumen race track • Skid pan • Pits and control tower • Office facilities • Maintenance shed • Camping facilities • Food and beverage • Fuel facility • Lighting • Vehicle handling area • Permanent and temporary seating • Garages and workshops • Function space • Jet ski course • Additional circuits (go karts, speedways, dirt cart, drifting)

Full Master Plan
Version 22
Key
Skid Pan
Destination Zone (Pits, Paddock, Tower, Administration, Medical, Road, Function Centre, Product Launch Area, Garages, Fuel Store, Maintenance, Cafe
Track Expansion Area
Temporary Seating
Pits
Tower
Managers Quarters
Drag Pit Provision and Camping Area
Visitor Information
Car Parking
Camping
Bitumen Racing Circuit
Drag Strip (Existing)
Jet Boat Water Course
Car Speedway
Motorcycle Speedway
Karting Track
Dirt Kart Circuit
4WD Training Course
Primary Road
Major Entry Wayfinder
Zone of Cultural Heritage Significance
Zone of Ecological Significance
- EPBC Significance
- Rare or Threatened
- High Quality
1Km Noise Residential Buffer
NOTE: all boundaries have been inferred from analogue information (jpg and PDF format) only as supplied by Mildura Rural Council.

tage One of Master Plan
NOTE: all boundaries have been inferred from analogue information (jpg, and PDF format) only, as supplied by Mildura Rural Council.
Key
Skid Pan
Destination Zone (Pits, Paddock, Tower, Administration, Medical Room, Function Centre, Product Launch Area, Garages, Fuel Store, Maintenance, Cat
Pits
Tower
Drag Pit Provision and Marshalling Area
Track expansion area
Motorsport parking
Camping
Bitumen Racing Circuit
Drag Strip (existing)
Primary Road
Zone of Cultural Heritage Significance
Zone of Ecological Significance
- EPBC significance
- Rare or threatened
- High quality
1Km noise residential buffer
Version 22

Racetrack and Barriers
B11
B12
B10
B09
B08
B06
B07
B01
B02
B03
B04
B05
Key
Primary Road
Track Expansion Area
B02
Barriers
Fencing
Version 22

ull Master Plan
Version 22
Key
Skid Pan
Destination Zone (Pits, Paddock, Tower, Administration, Medical Room, Function Centre, Product Launch Area, Garages, Fuel Store, Maintenance, CWA
Track Expansion Area
Temporary Seating
Pits
Tower
Managers Quarters
Drag Pit Provision and Marshalling Area
Visitor Information
Car Parking
Camping
Bitumen Racing Circuit
Drag Strip (Existing)
Jet Boat Water Course
Car Speedway
Motorcycle Speedway
Karting Track
Dirt Kart Circuit
4WD Training Course
Primary Road
Major Entry Wayfinder
Zone of Cultural Heritage Significance
Zone of Ecological Significance
- EPBC Significance
- Rare or Threatened
- High Quality
NVIM High Risk Vegetation
1Km Noise Residential Buffer
Meters
NOTE: all boundaries have been inferred from analogue information (jpg, and PDF format) only, as supplied by Mildura Rural Council.

Appendix L

Community engagement sessions

04-May-2018

The Draft Business Case for the Mildura Motor sports and Community Precinct was presented to the Industry Reference Group and key stakeholders on 9 November 2016, with community engagement sessions concluding 23 November.

Engagement sessions were held in Mildura and Koorlong and included 'Community Presentation' where a facilitator took the attendees through a presentation on the key points within the business case document. Alternatively community members could attend a community 'Drop In' session, where public could call in at any time (within time allocated) and speak with council staff about the project informally.

168 people attended engagement sessions over this period.

While only written feedback was recognized in submissions, general verbal feedback for the proposed project during this time was heavily supported with only 2 people voicing their opposition.

- Engagement Sessions Included;
- Industry Reference Group and Key Stakeholders- 3presentations
- Community
  - 3 presentations
  - 3 'Drop In' sessions.

The table below indicates written feedback received following community consultation together with the associated responses.

Type of submission	Responses	Feedback received	Council response
Letters of support	4	Submission letters received in support for the project.	Letters noted, with two letters of support within Appendix one of the Business Case.
Education and employment opportunities	1	Agrees that it is appropriate that the Business Case should consider options to improve education and employment outcomes from this project.	Noted, no suggested change to the Business Case.
Master plan changes	1	Error in 'key' to stage one Master Plan, Austlink name change to Driver Training Facility.	Appropriate feedback, amendments made to the Master Plan within the Business Case.
		Naming of facilities on Master Plan and suggested changes to the track layout.	No suggested change to the Business Case, Confederation of Australian Motor Sports (CAMS) and Motorcycling Australia designed track layout with local motor sports drivers/riders.
		Car parking within the Master Plan appears limited.	No suggested change to Business Case, feedback provided by motor sports and CAMS and Motorcycling Australia, with sharing of parking facilities proposed for events. Allocation of parking may change in the future.
Environmental	2	The need to consider an on-going carbon off-set scheme within the Business Case document.	No suggested change to the Business Case. Not within the scope or Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) Guidelines.

Type of submission	Responses	Feedback received	Council response
			Council is not looking to own the facility however, this is relevant information for an investor in the future if this is to go ahead. Project Control Group (PCG) acknowledge its importance but not required in this Business Case.
		Council should consider changing the proposed area for the motor sport precinct to an area which does not require removal of native vegetation.	No suggested change to the Business Case. Council has completed additional environmental studies at the site plan where motor sports may be best placed to reduce the effects to vegetation where possible.
Investment Opportunities	1	Superannuation Funds should be considered as an opportunity to invest in the project.	Amendment to the Business Case to include the opportunity for super funds to invest.
Verification of data	2	Difficulty in being able to quantify data provided, especially in regard to tourism information and tourism benefits articulated in the Business Case.	No suggested changes to document. Information in document is referenced, consultants are highly qualified economists and aquarists. Tourism information has been sourced by Mildura Tourism and Murray Regional Tourism Board and further evidence to support by CAMS and Motorcycling Australia.
		Updated data is available for some graphs within the problem definitions.	Changes to the Business Case will be made with updated data.
		Proposed changes to facility options.	No suggested change to the document. Options have been developed in consultation with Industry Reference Group which includes motor sports clubs, CAMS and Motorcycling Australia to suit requirements.
		Proposed investment in other projects and the site.	No suggested changes. This is not relevant to the Business Case and does not form part of the scope.

Confidential Appendix M

Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment

04-May-2018

Confidential

Appendix N

Engineering Report

Appendix O

Sign-off checklist

04-May-2018

Appendix O Sign-off checklist

Investment title: Agency:	Y/N
Is the need clearly established (e.g. investment concept brief)?	Y
Are the links to government policy(ies) and contributions explicit?	Y
Is there a clear statement of the service benefits and project scope and are future implications noted?	Y
Are cost estimates provided for capital and operational phases?	Y
Have cost and risk estimators signed off on the adequacy of their work?	Y
Is the project budget including the base cost estimate, risk assessment, base risk allocation and contingency adequate?	Y
Do cost and benefit estimates and analyses show value for money?	Y
Are the project deliverables clearly stated?	Y
Is a benefit management or evaluation plan included?	Y
Are risk management processes in place and assumptions stated?	Y
Does the proposal assess the project schedule and readiness (including market appetite)?	Y
Are governance structures identified?	Y
Are stakeholder interfaces detailed?	Y
Are regulatory requirements identified?	Y
Is the project High Value/High Risk?	N
Have Gateway reviews been undertaken? Gate 1	N
Gate 2	N

Prepared by: ..... Date: .....

Approved by: ..... Date: .....

....

(name of approving officer or delegate) (title)

Secretary: ..... Date: .....

14.10 MILDURA AIRPORT PTY LTD ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN 2018-2019

File Number: **19/01/01**
Officer: **General Manager Corporate**

1. Summary

This report presents the Mildura Airport Proprietary Limited's (MAPL) Annual Business Plan 2018-2019 to Council for endorsement in accordance with the Airport Operations and Management Deed in place between Council and MAPL.

2. Recommendation

That Council endorse the Mildura Airport Proprietary Limited Annual Business Plan 2018-2019 as presented.

3. Background

Clause 9.1 of the Airport Operations and Management Deed in place between Council and MAPL requires MAPL to present to Council each year, within 90 days of the end of fiscal year, a Business (Annual) Plan that reflects the following:

- the financial budget for the upcoming fiscal year and a further four years
- the objectives and actions for the upcoming fiscal year
- projected passenger numbers for the upcoming fiscal year
- a description of how the implementation of the current approved Master Plan is progressing.

Clause 9.1 also states that the Council will confirm its acceptance or otherwise of the Business Plan once submitted.

MAPL Board Chairman Peter O'Donnell and MAPL CEO Bill Burke attended the 10 May 2018 Council Forum to discuss and present the MAPL Annual Business Plan 2018-2019, as attached to this report.

4. Consultation Proposed/Undertaken

No further consultation is required in this process as the matter was addressed within the May 2018 Council Forum.

5. Discussion

The MAPL Annual Business Plan 2018-2019 represents the objectives and budget for the year ending 30 June 2019 and includes projected passenger numbers and updates on the actions and progress within the Airport Master Plan.

6. Time Frame

The MAPL Annual Business Plan 2018-2019 was presented in May in accordance with agreed timeframes.

7. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

2.4 Infrastructure, Assets and Facilities

Goal to be achieved:

- well planned and maintained buildings and facilities.

8. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

There are no asset management implications associated with this report.

9. Implications

Policy
There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Legal/Statutory
There are no legal or statutory implications associated with this report.

Financial
There are no direct financial implications associated with this report.

Environmental
There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social
There are no social implications associated with this report.

Economic
There are no direct economic impacts associated with this report

10. Risk Assessment

By adopting the recommendation, Council will not be exposed to any significant risk.

11. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
1 Mildura Airport Pty Ltd Business Plan 2018-2019


BUSINESS PLAN
2019
MILDURA AIRPORT
ALAN MATHEWS DRIVE
MILDURA SOUTH, 3501

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Contents

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Financially Significant Events 18

Objectives & Actions 2019

Plans for Year Ending 30 June 2019

The 2019 budget period promises to be another year full of activity and action on the airport with a focus on providing quality facilities for airport users and continuing to connect the Sunraysia community to wider regions.

- **Landscaping**
  - Landscaping around the aerodrome continues and with efficient water use, and the advantages of solar energy will continue to provide environmental enhancement and protection.

  - Recent connection to a high pressure high volume supply from the Lower Murray Water system now provides the Airport for the first time with a reliable source of irrigation water of sufficient volume to satisfy the long term needs of the Airport.



- **Design and construction of Apron 4**
  - Stage 1 works will continue to establish a new general and recreational aviation apron on the northern side of the MET building. This apron will be designated for GA/RA aircraft hangars and extend the space available for lease to general and recreational aviators. The apron will be established in stages over the upcoming years as cost and demand for space dictate.

- **Realignment of Taxiway Alpha**
  - Taxiway Alpha will be realigned to become parallel to runway 18 – 36 to make the existing GA area more useable and facilitate safe and efficient operation of RPT Bay 5 and access to the new RFDS transfer facility.

- **Relocation of the Avgas fuel facilities**
  - The Avgas fuel bowser and tanks will be relocated to a more convenient and accessible location for aircraft, within the existing GA precinct. This will involve the relocation of 3 hangars to provide adequate access and circulation.

- **Taxiways**
  - Aircraft traffic has now reached a stage where operations are being impacted and delayed by the need for all aircraft to back track on the duty runway for all arrivals and departures.
    To relieve this pressure a system of parallel taxiways is proposed for progressive implementations.

  - A new taxiway Foxtrot is planned to allow access from taxiway Charlie to the Eastern end of Runway 09/27 and from taxiway Delta to the western end of Runway 09/27. This taxiway will initially be constructed for light aircraft only, with the ability to be further upgraded to heavy aircraft use in the future. This will

improve the flow of aircraft traffic entering and leaving the runway and enhance airside safety.

- **Security**
  - It is possible there may be additional security screening requirements mandated by Government regulation during the year. At this time, it is unknown what these changes may be, but it is expected that any changes announced will be phased in and not impact highly on this financial year.

- **Plant & Equipment**
  - Mildura Airport is focused on providing a safe workplace and effective operations. Additional plant and equipment is planned to improve workplace safety and efficiency on the airport.

- **IT & Communications**
  - There is a continual program of improvement in IT security and data protection at Mildura Airport.



Approved Master Plan 2017 Actions & Progress

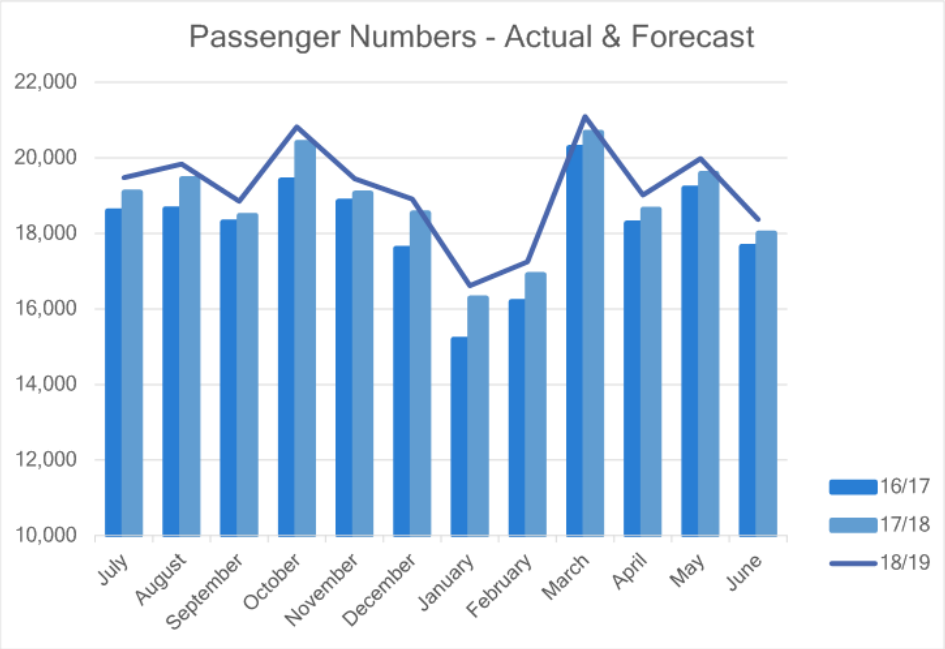
The new Master Plan 2017-2037 has been approved by Mildura Rural City Council in December 2017. The previous master plan has been well implemented by MAPL and the new plan follows on to ensure future growth and success of the airport and the region.
Works projected by the Airport Master Plan 2017-2037 include:

Projects & Initiatives	Status
Runway 09/27 Overlay Project	Complete
Realignment of Taxiway Alpha	Scheduled in budget
Provision of RPT Bay 5	Complete
Replacement of existing Fuel Facility	Avgas bowser to be relocated within budget
New GA Apron 4	Stage 1 scheduled in budget
Concept planning for Western GA Precinct including RFDS relocation	Patient transfer station will be operational before the end of 2018 FY.
Mildura Planning Scheme - Update referencing Master Plan 2017-2037	Master Plan approved by MRCC in 2017.
Provision of a new GSE Area	Not yet scheduled
GA Pavement Remediation	Complete
Car park realignment and expansion	Started initial concept and planning to determine need and design.
Terminal Expansion	Concept and planning design included in budget.
Relocation of existing Car Hire and depot sites	Started initial concept and planning to determine need and design.
Parallel Code C Taxiway	Taxiway Foxtrot stage 1 works included in budget.
New main access road and loop road	Future design and planning
RPT Bay 6	Future design and planning
Runway 18/36 Overlay Project	Regular inspections of pavement continue. Will be scheduled as required.
Establishment of a new South-eastern General Aviation Precinct	Establishment of Apron 4 stage 1 included in budget.
Realignment of existing General Aviation Precinct	The need to relocate 3 existing hangars to accommodate the new fuel location will begin this process. One hangar will become the patient transfer station and the others may be relocated to Apron 4.
Progressive land acquisition for future Airport expansion	Land acquisition will be considered as and when it becomes available to safeguard the airport for future needs.
Provision of an all-weather airside ring road.	Works have begun to improve the airside ring road for all weather use and safety.
Non-aviation development	To be reviewed as part of strategic planning

Projected Passenger Numbers

Passenger numbers for 2018-19 are expected to continue to grow and have been forecast to increase by 2% and reach 229,000 passengers in 2019. Passenger numbers have increased 5% over the past two years from 208,366 passengers in 2016-17 to 218,254 passengers in 2016-17.

Moving Annual Total passengers for 12 months to February 2018 reached over 223,000 passengers.



Melbourne continues to be serviced daily by Virgin Australia, Qantaslink and Regional Express.

Market capacity has increased with the daily operation of a B737 Jet service by
Virgin Australia which is being well utilised by passengers.

Qantaslink continue to sustain high load factors and all services perform well.

Regional Express continues to provide services to Adelaide, Broken Hill and Sydney.

The addition of two jet charter operations between Brisbane and Mildura have begun operating in 2018 and are scheduled to run until the end of the year. These charters will operate on a fortnightly schedule with up to 80 passengers at once.



Financial Budget*

Year Ending 30 June 2019

- Income Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Cash Flows
- Capital Expenditure

* Subject to agreement of passenger levy and general aviation charges to be confirmed

2019 PROVISIONAL FORECAST INCOME STATEMENT

	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	TOTAL
Income													
Aviation Income	384,928	453,114	434,946	467,991	447,371	429,870	393,171	404,636	477,215	436,022	456,985	420,119	5,206,367
Car Parking Revenue	53,099	53,849	51,812	55,868	53,049	51,944	47,228	48,526	56,426	52,157	54,141	50,825	628,923
Rental & Lease Fees	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	28,976	347,707
Cafe Sales	62,320	61,380	60,084	62,579	61,585	57,905	47,651	48,605	63,157	56,751	56,139	55,995	694,150
Other Income	6,904	6,090	7,787	6,241	9,005	9,346	7,792	9,050	8,586	8,289	10,925	9,353	99,368
Total Income	**536,227**	**603,408**	**583,604**	**621,655**	**599,985**	**578,040**	**524,818**	**539,792**	**634,360**	**582,194**	**607,165**	**565,268**	**6,976,516**
EXPENDITURE													
Employee Benefits	242,545	242,545	234,721	242,545	234,721	242,545	242,545	219,073	242,545	234,721	242,545	234,721	2,855,771
Materials, Contracts and Services	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	78,554	942,649
Utilities	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	16,835	202,020
Rates	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	21,985	263,824
Office Expenses	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	39,082	468,986
Cost of Sales	23,682	23,324	22,832	23,780	23,402	22,004	18,108	18,470	24,000	21,565	21,333	21,278	263,777
Total Expense	422,683	422,326	414,009	422,781	414,580	421,005	417,109	393,999	423,001	412,743	420,334	412,455	4,997,026
Net Operating Profit (EBITDA)	**113,544**	**181,082**	**169,594**	**198,873**	**185,406**	**157,035**	**107,709**	**145,793**	**211,359**	**169,452**	**186,831**	**152,812**	**1,979,490**
less Interest Expense	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,834	14,823	177,996
Net Profit (before depreciation)	98,710	166,248	154,760	184,039	170,572	142,201	92,875	130,959	196,525	154,618	171,997	137,989	1,801,494
less Depreciation	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	117,480	1,409,764
Net Income	**- 18,770**	**48,768**	**37,280**	**66,559**	**53,091**	**24,721**	**- 24,605**	**13,479**	**79,045**	**37,137**	**54,516**	**20,509**	**391,730**

2019 PROVISIONAL FORECAST BALANCE SHEET		
CURRENT ASSETS		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	374,866
	Asset Renewal Fund	1,882,342
	Receivables	797,320
	Prepayments	57,620
	Total Current Assets	3,112,148
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	Property, Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	52,840,862
	Total Non-Current Assets	52,840,862
TOTAL ASSETS		55,953,010
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	Trade & Other Payables	419,750
	Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	35,250
	Total Current Liabilities	454,999
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	Provisions	69,025
	Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	5,193,399
	Total Non-Current Liabilities	5,262,424
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,717,423
NET ASSETS		50,235,587
EQUITY & RESERVES		
	Share Issue	10
	MRCC Asset Transfer	17,410,852
	Retained Earnings	32,824,724
TOTAL EQUITY		50,235,587

2019 PROVISIONAL FORECAST CASH FLOWS													
	Jul-18	**Aug-18**	**Sep-18**	**Oct-18**	**Nov-18**	**Dec-18**	**Jan-19**	**Feb-19**	**Mar-19**	**Apr-19**	**May-19**	**Jun-19**
Cash Available At Beginning of Month	423,849	457,821	457,658	495,874	620,274	611,696	692,482	740,045	721,922	879,027	1,031,791	1,092,569
Inflows												
General Inflows	536,227	603,408	583,604	621,655	599,985	578,040	524,818	539,792	634,360	582,194	607,165	565,268
Grant Income												
Total Inflows	960,076	1,061,229	1,041,261	1,117,529	1,220,259	1,189,737	1,217,300	1,279,837	1,356,282	1,461,222	1,638,956	1,657,836
Outflows												
General Expenses	387,255	442,396	445,387	387,255	445,387	387,255	387,255	429,739	387,255	379,431	453,211	379,420
Other Expenses												
Capital works	65,000	68,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	35,000	40,000	-	-	-
MRCC loan		43,176			43,176			43,176			43,176	
Asset reserve	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Other Expenses	115,000	161,176	100,000	110,000	163,176	110,000	90,000	128,176	90,000	50,000	93,176	50,000
Total Outflows	502,255	603,572	545,387	497,255	608,563	497,255	477,255	557,915	477,255	429,431	546,387	429,420
Forecast Closing Cash	457,821	457,658	495,874	620,274	611,696	692,482	740,045	721,922	879,027	1,031,791	1,092,569	1,228,417

2019 FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
IT & Communications	60,000
Carpark & Access Roads	30,000
Buildings & Facilities	80,000
Plant & Equipment	48,000
Runways,taxiways & Aprons	230,000
Landscaping	40,000
Total General Capex	**488,000**

Additional 3 Years – 2020 through 2022

- Income Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Cashflows



MILDURA AIRPORT PTY LTD FORECAST INCOME STATEMENT 2020 - 2022			
	2020	2021	2022
INCOME			
Aviation Income	5,362,558	5,523,435	5,689,138
Car Parking Revenue	647,791	667,225	687,241
Rent	330,854	340,780	351,003
Cafe Sales	714,975	736,424	758,517
Other Income	103,342	106,443	109,636
Total Income	7,159,521	7,374,306	7,595,536
Cost of Goods Sold	269,053	274,434	279,922
Gross Profit	6,890,468	7,099,873	7,315,613
Expense			
Employee Expenses	2,912,886	2,971,144	3,030,567
Operations Expense	593,321	605,188	617,292
Facilities	839,207	855,991	873,111
Administration	478,365	487,933	497,691
Total Expense	4,823,780	4,920,255	5,018,660
Net Operating Profit (EBITDA)	2,066,688	2,179,617	2,296,953
Financing Expenses	183,336	188,836	194,501
Operating Profit before dep'n	1,883,352	1,990,781	2,102,452
Depreciation Expense	1,437,959	1,466,718	1,496,053
Total Comprehensive Result	445,393	524,063	606,399

MILDURA AIRPORT PTY LTD			
FORECAST BALANCE SHEET 2020 - 2022			
	2020	2021	2022
CURRENT ASSETS	2,434,348	1,501,957	592,157
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	52,156,903	51,690,184	51,180,131
TOTAL ASSETS	**54,591,250**	**53,192,141**	**51,772,288**
CURRENT LIABILITIES	556,773	576,079	580,456
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,870,122	4,527,539	4,147,083
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**5,426,895**	**5,103,618**	**4,727,539**
NET ASSETS	**49,164,356**	**48,088,523**	**47,044,749**
TOTAL EQUITY	**49,164,356**	**48,088,523**	**47,044,749**

MILDURA AIRPORT PTY LTD FORECAST CASH FLOWS 2020 – 2022			
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
INFLOWS			
Net Forecast Income	445,393	524,063	606,399
Add back non-cash items	1,636,946	1,661,508	1,686,615
TOTAL INFLOWS	2,082,340	2,185,570	2,293,014
OUTFLOWS			
Loan repayments (prin & int)	523,800	532,391	523,800
Asset Renewal Fund	600,000	600,000	600,000
Capital Expenditure	659,600	859,600	859,600
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	1,783,400	1,991,991	1,983,400
Net Cash Flow	298,940	193,579	309,614
Opening Cash	652,020	950,960	1,144,539
Forecast Closing Balance	**950,960**	**1,144,539**	**1,454,153**

Financially Significant Events

Ongoing planning and design for the future needs of the airport continue over the coming year, as outlined in the preceding pages.

No other financially significant events have been identified as at the date of this Business Plan.

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14.11 USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND FOR A PLANT NURSERY AND GROUP ACCOMMODATION

File Number: **005.2018.00000070.001**
Officer: **General Manager Development**

1. Summary

Date Received:	2 March 2018
Subject Property:	496 Morpung Avenue, Irymple
Proposed Use/Development:	Use and development of the land for a plant nursery and group accommodation
Zone:	Farming Zone
Overlays:	Nil
Applicant:	Roy Costa Planning and Development
Application Triggers:	Clause 35.07-1 – Use of the land for a plant nursery Clause 35.07-1 – Use of the land for group accommodation Clause 35.07-4 – Buildings and works
Relevant Provisions:	Clause 14.01-1 – Protection of agricultural land Clause 14.01-2 – Sustainable agricultural land use Clause 21.06-1 – Protection of rural land Clause 22.01 – Budget accommodation policy Clause 35.07 – Farming Zone Clause 52.03 – Specific sites and exclusions Clause 65 – Decision guidelines Clause 66 – Referral and notice provisions
Objections Received	1

The application seeks the approval of the use and development of the land for a wholesale plant nursery and group accommodation at 496 Morpung Avenue, Irymple.

The plant nursery has been established on a small area of the site, and this application is to formalise that use. Further to this it is proposed to develop the site for group accommodation to be associated with the plant nursery and will consist of two, two bedroom cabins, to be located 10 metres from the northern (front) boundary of the site.

The applicant has stated that the plant nursery currently employs one person to operate the nursery (who resides locally in Merbein) and that potentially a second employee could be required in the future.

Group accommodation is defined within the Mildura Planning Scheme as: *"Land, in one ownership, containing a number of dwellings used to accommodate persons away from their normal place of residence."*

The subject site is five hectares in area. The proposed wholesale nursery is considered to increased small scale agricultural production to the area, however limited information and justification has been supplied for the group accommodation.

The applicant has stated the accommodation is required for the landowner's father, who is employed by the plant nursery, and resides locally in Merbein, but finds the travel excessive. This is not considered adequate justification as to why accommodation is required on the lot to support the agricultural use.

Given the size of the plant nursery, and the sites proximity to the Irymple township, it is considered that potentially the group accommodation is an opportunistic attempt to provide for a dwelling use on the site, which is otherwise prohibited by the Mildura Older Irrigation Area Incorporated Document, August 2016.

It is considered that the proposal will not support sustainable agricultural land use in the area as the site could be consolidated with adjoining farming uses given five hectares of land is a valuable addition to existing farming enterprises in the area. If the proposal is approved it could result in the land being permanently removed from further agricultural use.

The applicant has stated the group accommodation is to be used by the existing employee of the plant nursery who resides locally in the Merbein area. However in the future, should additional employees be employed for the plant nursery, the accommodation is located outside of the areas encouraged by Council's Budget Accommodation Policy within the Mildura Planning Scheme. The site does not enjoy frequent public transport availability or services within walking distance of the site, which is considered to be contrary to the objectives of the policy.

Although the plant nursery is an agricultural use, the amount of land proposed to be used is a minor percentage of the whole site. There has been limited justification from the applicant as to why the group accommodation is required to effectively operate the plant nursery, which currently employees one person, local to the area, and has not adequately demonstrated the need for two cabins on the site, other than a single dwelling being prohibited on the site.

It is considered that the group accommodation is not required to ensure the viability of the plant nursery, and that the group accommodation is an opportunistic attempt for a dwelling use on the site which is prohibited. The development of two, two bedroom cabins on a five hectare site, is only being required to accommodate a single person on site given that it is prohibited from issuing a planning permit for a dwelling. The plant nursery only utilises a very small percentage of the site and is operated by one person, the applicant has stated that the second accommodation is not required at the present time and it might be possible that the second accommodation is required at a later date.

The application is the re-lodgement of application number 005.2017.00000254.001 which was refused by Council's Planning Referral Committee on 19 December 2017.

This application was presented to Council's Planning Referral Committee on Monday 23 April 2018, in which the committee resolved to support the application for refusal.

2. Recommendation

That Council having caused notice of Planning Application No 005.2018.00000070.001 to be given under Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and or the planning scheme and having considered all of the matters required under Section 60 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* decides to Refuse a Permit in respect of the land known and described as 496 Morpung Avenue Irymple (Volume 10443 Folio 457), for the use and development of the land for a plant nursery and group accommodation, with the application dated 2 March 2018, on the following grounds:

(i) There is no demonstrated agricultural need for the development of two, 2 bedroom cabins on the subject site. The use of the land for the wholesale plant nursery area is minimal when regarding the entire site. The propagation of plants is considered agricultural in nature, the applicant has failed to demonstrate that the use is labour intensive require full time onsite management including group accommodation, for its operation is required.

(ii) The application is contrary to Clause 14.01-1 Protection of agricultural land. It is the purpose of this clause to protect agricultural land from unplanned loss, it is considered that the wholesale plant nursery and group accommodation leads to a permanent loss of agriculture from the site. Although the current landowners may not redevelop the site for horticultural purposes, land of this size is considered to be valuable to expanding farm holders in the area.

(iii) The proposal does not adequately respond to Clause 14.01-2 Sustainable agricultural land use, which promotes sustainable agricultural uses. Given land of this size is valuable to surrounding farm holdings for potential expansion into existing horticultural uses, the small percentage of the site proposed for the wholes plant nursery, and the minimal amount of information provided on how the group accommodation is required to ensure its viability the applicant has failed to justify the proposal against this policy.

(iv) The proposal is contrary to Clause 21.06-1 Protection of rural land, which aims to retain high value rural land for agricultural and horticulture production.

(v) The proposal is contrary to the Budget accommodation policy at Clause 22.01 which encourages budget accommodation to be located within the Commercial 1 and Mixed Use Zone, within the commercial areas of Mildura CBD, Merbein, Red Cliffs and Irymple town centres.

(vi) The development of two 2 bedroom cabins on the subject site conflicts with the purpose of the Farming Zone which is to encourage the retention of productive agricultural land. Insufficient information regarding the demonstrated need for the accommodation on the site has been provided through the application. Given the small percentage having been set aside on the site for the plant nursery, it is considered that this application is seeking a dwelling use, on a lot which is otherwise prohibited.

3. Time Frame

Outline key dates

Application Received	2 March 2018
Application Referred	20 March 2018
Application Notified	22 March 2018
Objector Consultation Meeting	Not required
Amended Plans Received	N/A
Amended Plans Notified	N/A

4. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

2.5 Strategic Land Use

Goal to be achieved:

- a well-developed long-term land use vision.

5. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

This is not relevant to the subject application.

6. Implications - Assessment of the Application

Policy
The State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF), Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) and the Planning Scheme Revisions are discussed in the attached report.

Legal/Statutory
Council is required to determine the application pursuant to Section 61 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. Council's decision is subject to possible review by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

Financial
All relevant fees have been paid. In the event of an application for review by VCAT, each party will be required to bear their own costs.

Environmental
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application

Social
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application

Economic
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application.

7. Risk Assessment

Council's decision is subject to possible review by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In the event of an application for review by VCAT, each party will be required to bear their own costs.

8. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments

1 Delegation Report
2 Proposed Site Plan
3 Site Inspection Photo's

Mildura Rural City Council

Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

Application Number
005.2018.00000070.001

Received Date
2 March 2018

Applicant
Roy Costa Planning & Development

Subject property (Parcel No/s 29110)
496 Morpung Avenue IRYMPLE
(LOT: 2 Sec: 7 Blk: G PS: 425749T)

Proposal
Use and development of the land for a plant nursery and group accommodation

The application seeks the approval of the use and development of the land for a wholesale plant nursery and group accommodation at 496 Morpung Avenue Irymple. The plant nursery has been established on a small amount of area on the site, and this application is to formalise this use. The group accommodation is proposed to be associated with the plant nursery use and will consist of two 2 bedroom cabins, to be located 10m from the northern (front) boundary of the site.

The applicant has stated that the plant nursery currently employs one person to operate the plant nursery and that potentially a second employee could be required in the future.

Zones/Overlays

Farming Zone

Relevant Provisions

Clause 14.01-1	Protection of Agricultural Land
Clause 14.01-2	Sustainable Agricultural Land Use
Clause 21.06-1	Protection of Rural Land
Clause 22.01	Budget Accommodation Policy
Clause 35.07	Farming Zone
Clause 52.03	Specific Sites and Exclusions
Clause 65	Decision Guidelines
Clause 66	Referral and Notice Provisions

Permit Triggers

Clause 35.07-1 Use of the land for a plant nursery

Clause 35.07-1 Use of the land for group accommodation

Clause 35.07-4 Buildings and works
A permit is required to construct or carry out any of the following:

Mildura Rural City Council

Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

- *A building or works associated with a use in Section 2 of Clause 35.07-1.*

Statutory Days

Application received:	02/03/2018
Application referred:	20/03/2018
Notification fees letter issued:	20/03/2018
Notification fee paid:	21/03/2018
Application notified:	22/03/2018
Notification end date:	09/04/2018
Further information received:	N/A

Benchmark

Level 2

Subject site & locality

The site is located to the north western side of Morpung Avenue and Sixteenth Street Irymple. The site is surrounded by a mixture of horticultural and rural residential uses, and is approximately 1.6 km from the Irymple town centre. The subject site includes the existing plant nursery (planted), large shed and vacant land.



Permit/Site History

- 005.2017.00000254.001 – Use and development of the land for a plant nursery and group accommodation (refused).

Public Notification

The application has been advertised pursuant to Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, by:

- Sending notices to the owners and occupiers of adjoining land.
- Placing a sign on site.

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Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

The notification has been carried out correctly.

Council has received one objection to date. The key issues that were raised in the objections are:

- Privacy;
- Street safety;
- Increased traffic;
- Increased insurance costs;
- Additional security costs;
- Group accommodation affecting the rural streetscape.

Comment:

The objector had objected to the previous permit application, in which the same objection points have been raised. An applicant objector meeting was held as part of the previous application, with some agreed conditions tabled at that time. The objectors were happy with proposed conditions on the permit to alleviate their concerns.

Consultation

Kylie Adams (objector) was advised following the above objection, that the application would be processed similarly as the previous application and that a mediation meeting was not required, given the objection was the same as the previous application. It was advised that the objection would remain in place for their consideration following the decision on this application.

Conflict of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Referrals

External Referrals/Notices Required by the Planning Scheme:

Referrals/Notice	Advice/Response/Conditions
Section 55 Referrals	The application was not required to be referred under Section 55 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* to any referral authorities pursuant to Clause 66.02 of the Mildura Planning Scheme.
Section 52 notices	Nil

Internal Council Referrals	Advice/Response/Conditions
Engineering	The application was referred to Council's Engineering Department who had no objection to the proposal subject to the following conditions: - All stormwater runoff from proposed buildings must be retained onsite. - Floor level of proposed buildings must be suitably designed to prevent inundation.

Mildura Rural City Council

Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

Assessment

The zoning of the land and any relevant overlay provisions
FARMING ZONE (Clause 35.07)

The subject site is zoned Farming and has the following relevant purpose:

- *"To provide for the use of land for agriculture;*
- *To encourage the retention of productive agricultural land;*
- *To ensure that non-agricultural uses, including dwellings, do not adversely affect the use of land for agriculture; and*
- *To encourage the use and development of land based on comprehensive and sustainable land management practices and infrastructure provision."*

Comment:

The proposed wholesale plant nursery is considered to be providing a small scale agricultural production to the area, however the group accommodation component of the application has had limited information supplied to justify its requirement on the site. Given the size of the plant nursery, and the sites proximity to the Irymple township, it is considered that potentially the group accommodation is an opportunistic attempt to enjoy a dwelling use on the site, which is prohibited under the Mildura Older Irrigated Area Incorporated Document, August 2016 (MOIA).

Clause 35.07-6 Decision Guidelines of this zone states:

"Before deciding on an application to use or subdivide land, construct a building or construct or carry out works, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the Responsible Authority must consider, as appropriate:

General issues

- *The State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies;*
- *The capability of the land to accommodate the proposed use or development, including the disposal of effluent;*
- *How the use or development relates to sustainable land management;*
- *Whether the site is suitable for the use or development and whether the proposal is compatible with adjoining and nearby land uses."*

Comment:

The SPPF and LPPF will be discussed elsewhere in this report.

Mildura Rural City Council

Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

Given the site is 5 hectares in area it is considered that it could contain effluent. The applicant has stated that the group accommodation is to be used by the one full time employee of the plant nursery, who resides locally in the area, but would be better suited to being able to reside onsite.

The subject site is located within a predominately horticultural area and while the subject lot is not considered to be of the size necessary to require the development of a group accommodation, and combined with that there has been no reasonable demonstrated agricultural need to allow the development.

It is considered that the location of the group accommodation on this site, it is outside of walking distance to services and has limited public transport links to town centres (Irymple and Mildura), that the group accommodation could lead to the potential of an adverse effect on the amenity of the area.

Agricultural issues and the impacts from non-agricultural uses

- *"Whether the use or development will support and enhance agricultural production;*
- *Whether the use or development will adversely affect soil quality or permanently remove land from agricultural production;*
- *The potential for the use or development to limit the operation and expansion of adjoining and nearby agricultural uses;*
- *The capacity of the site to sustain the agricultural use; and*
- *The agricultural qualities of the land, such as soil quality, access to water and access to rural infrastructure."*

Comment:

It is considered that the use and development of group accommodation will not support and enhance agricultural production on the subject site, as the size of the site, and the size of the proposed plant nursery is minimal when considering large scale horticultural pursuits in the area. The subject site is 5 hectares in area, and is considered that the subject site is not large enough to be labour intensive and would not need to accommodate workers.

While the development of two cabins on the lot is not directly limiting the operation and expansion of nearby agricultural uses, it is considered that the use could lead to potential land use conflicts given the interface with adjoining horticultural uses. The size of the lot could potentially be attractive to existing agricultural landholders to expand this property into existing farming uses, without inflated land values being attached with additional unrequired accommodation.

Mildura Rural City Council

Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

Design and siting issues

- *"The need to locate buildings in one area to avoid any adverse impacts on surrounding agricultural uses and to minimise the loss of productive agricultural land."*

Comment:

The proposed group accommodation will be located away from the existing building on site (shed). It is considered that the cabins should be located closer to the plant nursery and existing development on the site, to make better use of existing services to the site, and potentially allow for additional land to be used for agricultural production.

The State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF)
PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (Clause 14.01)

Clause 14.01-1 Protection of Agricultural Land of the SPPF is relevant and has the following relevant objective:

"To protect productive farmland which is of strategic significance in the local or regional context."

The objective is achieved through the following relevant strategy, amongst others:

"Ensure that the State's agricultural base is protected from the unplanned loss of productive agricultural land due to permanent changes of land use."

Comment:

Whilst there is some merit in the proposed nursery, the area currently planted for this use is a small percentage of the site, and considered to not be the main use of the lot.

It is considered that the application will permanently change the use of the land by allowing the use and development of two cabin buildings in the form of group accommodation on productive agricultural land and result in the unplanned loss of productive agricultural land from the area.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND USE (Clause 14.01-2)

Clause 14.01-2 Sustainable Agricultural Land Use of the SPPF is relevant and has the following relevant objective:

"To encourage sustainable agricultural land use."

The objective is achieved through the following strategy, amongst others:

"Encourage sustainable agricultural and associated rural land use and support and assist the development of innovative approaches to sustainable practices."

Mildura Rural City Council

Statutory Planning Department

Planning Delegation Report

Comment:

It is considered that the proposal is not supporting sustainable agricultural land use, as the site would be considered of a size for adjoining agricultural farmers to consolidate into their holdings, to increase agricultural yields. If the proposal is approved, it is considered that it would be permanently lost from this potential.

The site is 5 hectares in area and it is considered that the land is of insufficient size to be able to sustain the need for the development of two 2 bedroom cabins on the site, particularly when considering the percentage of the current site set aside for the plant nursery use, as well as any future agricultural uses.

The Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) - including the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and local planning policies
PROTECTION OF RURAL LAND (Clause 21.06-1)

Clause 21.06-1 Protection of Rural Land of the LPPF is relevant and has the following relevant objective:

"To protect land for agriculture and horticulture."

Comment:

The proposed use of the land for a plant nursery has the potential to be linked with agriculture, however the group accommodation associated with this small scale plant nursery is seen to be contrary to the objective of this policy. Additionally the proposed group accommodation will further permanently remove agricultural land from any future production, with limited demonstrated need to house employees of the plant nursery provided with the application.

BUDGET ACCOMMODATION POLICY (Clause 22.01)

Clause 22.01 Budget Accommodation Policy of the LPPF is relevant and states:

"This policy applies to use of any land within the Municipality for any form of higher density commercial accommodation, in particular to the following uses;

- *Group Accommodation*
- *Residential Building*
- *Backpackers' Lodge*
- *Hostel*
- *Residential Hotel*
- *Motel*
- *Bed and Breakfast.*

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The policy particularly applies to applications to use land for the above uses which, in the opinion of the Responsible Authority propose some form of "budget accommodation."

The objectives of the policy are:

- *"To provide for a wide variety of accommodation types to meet the diverse needs of the region's visitors and seasonal workers;*
- *To encourage a variety of budget accommodation in appropriate locations which meet acceptable standards in terms of management and amenity;*
- *To locate budget accommodation premises within convenient access to public transport, community and retail facilities; and*
- *To provide clear guidelines for operators, visitors, workers and residents about the location and likely approval conditions for budget accommodation."*

Comment:

The policy encourages budget accommodation to be located preferably within the Commercial 1 and Mixed Use Zones and more specifically within the Mildura CBD area, Merbein, Red Cliffs and Irymple town centres.

It is acknowledged that the applicant has stated the group accommodation is to be used by the existing employee of the plant nursery, who resides locally in the area. However in the future, should additional employees be taken on for the plant nursery the accommodation is considered to be located outside of the encouraged areas as stated above. The site does not enjoy frequent public transport availability or services within walking distance of the site, it is considered that the proposal is contrary to the objectives of the Budget Accommodation Policy which is aiming to locate budget accommodation within convenient access to public transport, community and retail facilities.

Relevant Particular Provisions
SPECIFIC SITES AND EXCLUSIONS (Clause 52.03)

Clause 52.03 Specific Sites and Exclusions of the Particular Provisions is of note, and has the following purpose:

"To recognise specific controls designed to achieve a particular land use and development outcome existing on the approval date."

Use or development

Land identified in the schedule to this clause may be used or developed in accordance with the specific controls contained in the incorporated document corresponding to that land. The specific controls may:

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- *Allow the land to be used or developed in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited or restricted;*
- *Prohibit or restrict the use or development of the land beyond the controls that may otherwise apply; and*
- *Exclude any other control in this scheme."*

Comment:

The application is seeking the approval of the use of the land for a wholesale plant nursery and group accommodation, it is of note that the site is prohibited by the Mildura Older Irrigated Area Incorporated Document, August 2016, due to the size of the site, for a dwelling use. It could be considered that the application for the group accommodation is an opportunistic attempt by the existing landowners to be able to reside on the site, in essence for a dwelling use.

The decision guidelines of Clause 65
Clause 65 states:

"Because a permit can be granted does not imply that a permit should or will be granted. The Responsible Authority must decide whether the proposal will produce acceptable outcomes in terms of the decision guidelines of this clause."

The decision guidelines relevant to this application are:

- *"The State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies;*
- *The purpose of the zone, overlay or other provision;*
- *Any matter required to be considered in the zone, overlay or other provision;*
- *The orderly planning of the area; and*
- *The effect on the amenity of the area."*

Comment:

The State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks relevant to this application have been discussed elsewhere in this report.

The purpose of the zone is to provide for the use of land for agriculture and to encourage the retention of productive agricultural land for farming purposes. It is considered that while the proposed plant nursery contributes somewhat to agricultural production, it utilises a minimal amount of available land on the site for the nursery use. There has been limited justification as to why the group accommodation is required to effectively operate the plant nursery, which currently employees one person, local to the area, and has not adequately demonstrated the need for two cabins to continue this use.

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It is considered that the subject site location results in the group accommodation being located outside of township zones, and without readily available public transport is not orderly planning, and could bring a potential detrimental impact on the areas amenity.

Other relevant adopted State policies/strategies – (e.g. Melbourne 2030.)
There are no adopted State policies relevant to this application.

Relevant incorporated or reference documents
There are no incorporated documents relevant to this application.

Relevant Planning Scheme amendments
There are no Planning Scheme amendments relevant to this application.

Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Regulation 6 Div 1 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007 No. 41 states that:

A cultural heritage management plan is required for an activity if-

(a) all or part of the activity area for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and

(b) all or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

As the subject site is not in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity as specified in Regulation 46 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act and therefore a CHMP is not required.

Summary of Key Issues

- Need for the group accommodation associated with a wholesale plant nursery of this size.
- Budget Accommodation Policy
- Lack of demonstrated agricultural need.
- Dwelling's being prohibited on the site.

Conclusion

As discussed throughout this report there is little reasonable justification to approve the use and development of the site for group accommodation, the application for a wholesale plant nursery in a standalone application, is considered would hold more merit for approval when considering the applicable clauses of the Mildura Planning Scheme.

The development of two 2 bedroom cabins on a 5 hectare site, in which a small percentage is proposed to be used for the wholesale plant nursery, it is considered that the nursery only employees one local person to the area that the group accommodation is not required to ensure

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the viability of the plant nursery, and that the group accommodation is more an attempt for a dwelling use on the site, which is otherwise prohibited. That the proposal does not accord with the Mildura Planning Scheme, therefore a refusal of the application is recommended.

Recommendation

That council:

Refuse to grant a planning permit

That Council having caused notice of Planning Application No. 005.2017.00000254.001 to be given under Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and or the planning scheme and having considered all the matters required under Section 60 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* decides to Refuse a Permit in respect of the land known and described as 496 Morpung Avenue Irymple (Volume 10443 Folio 457), for the use and development of the land for a plant nursery and group accommodation in accordance with the endorsed plans, with the application dated 2 March 2018, on the following grounds:

1. There is no demonstrated agricultural need for the development of two 2 bedroom cabins on the subject site. The use of the land for the wholesale plant nursery area is minimal when regarding the entire site, whilst propagating plants is agricultural in nature, it is considered not to be labour intensive to require full time onsite management including group accommodation, for its operation.

2. The application is contrary to Clause 14.01-1 which has the purpose to protect agricultural land from unplanned loss, it is considered that the wholesale plant nursery and group accommodation leads to a permanent loss of agriculture from the site. Although the current landowners may not redevelop the site for horticultural purposes, land of this size is considered to be valuable to expanding farm holders in the area.

3. The proposal does not adequately respond to Clause 14.01-2 which promotes sustainable agricultural uses, given the small percentage of the site proposed to be used for the wholesale plant nursery, and the minimal amount of information provided on how the group accommodation is required to ensure its viability. Land of this size is valuable to surrounding farm holdings for potential expansion into existing horticultural uses.

4. The proposal is contrary to Clause 21.06-1 Protection of rural land, which aims to retain high value rural land for agriculture and horticulture production.

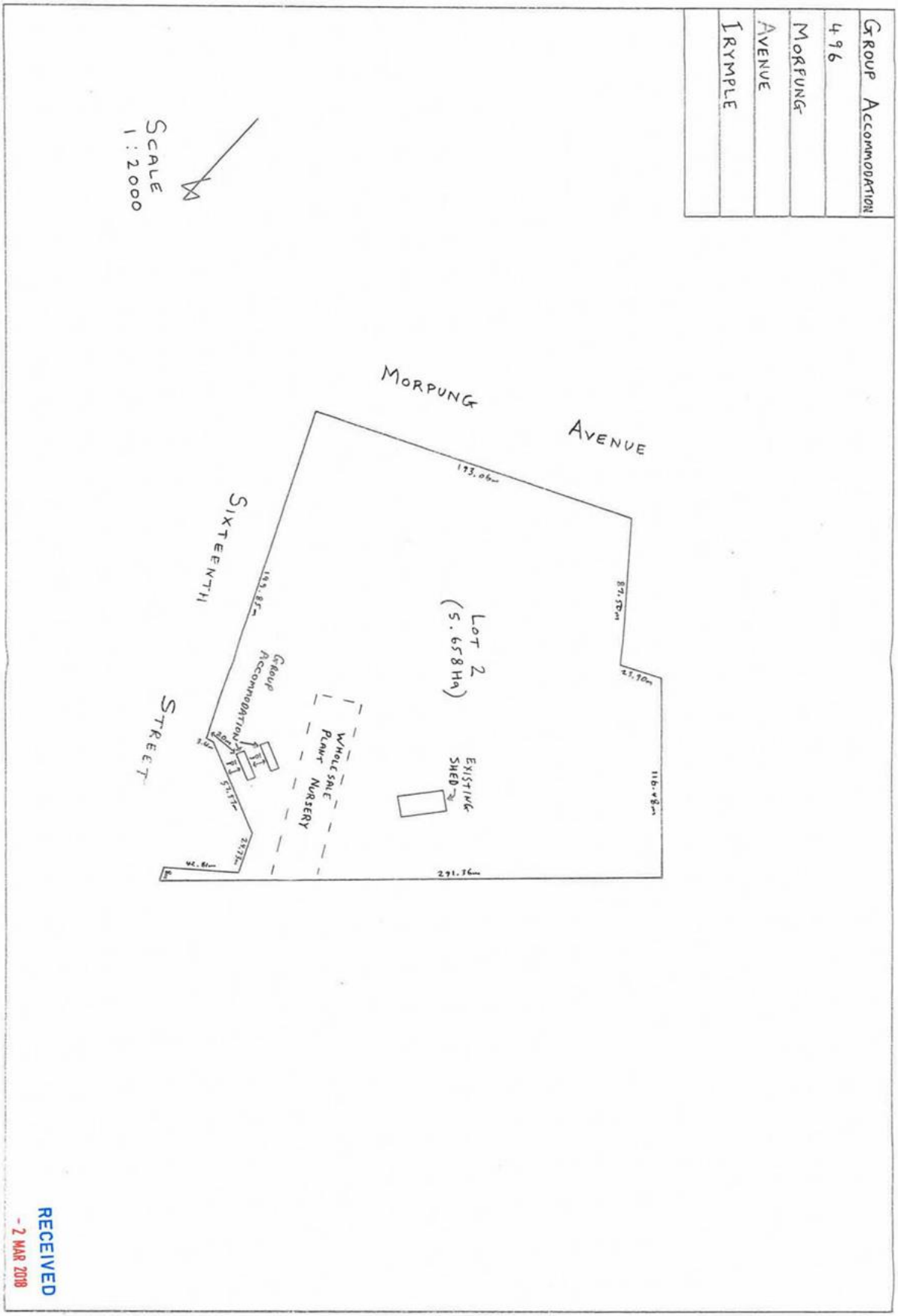
5. The proposal is contrary to the Budget Accommodation Policy at Clause 22.01 which encourages budget accommodation to be located within the Commercial 1 and Mixed Use Zone, and within the commercial areas of Mildura CBD, Merbein, Red Cliffs and Irymple town centres.

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6. The development of two 2 bedroom cabins on the subject site conflicts with the purpose of the Farming Zone which is to encourage the retention of productive agricultural land. Insufficient information regarding the demonstrate need for the accommodation on the site has been provided through the application. Given the small percentage having been set aside on the site for the plant nursery, it is considered that this application is seeking a dwelling use, on a lot which is otherwise prohibited.


GROUP ACCOMMODATION
496
MORPUNG
AVENUE
IRYMPLE
SCALE
1:2000
MORPUNG
AVENUE
SIXTEENTH
STREET
193.06m
193.85m
87.57m
43.70m
116.98m
291.76m
LOT 2
(5.658 Ha)
GROUP ACCOMMODATION
WHOLESALE PLANT NURSERY
EXISTING SHED
RECEIVED
- 2 MAR 2018













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14.12 MAJOR PROMOTIONAL SIGN - 2092 FIFTEENTH STREET, IRYMPLE

File Number: **005.2017.00000266.001**
Officer: **General Manager Development**

1. Summary

Date Received:	6 September 2017
Subject Property:	2092 Fifteenth Street, Irymple
Proposed Use/Development:	Major Promotion Sign
Zone:	Commercial 1 Zone
Overlays:	Development Contributions Plan Overlay (Schedule 2)
Applicant:	Total Outdoor Media Pty Ltd
Application Triggers:	Clause 52.05-7: Section 2
Relevant Provisions:	Clause 34.01 Commercial 1 Zone Clause 52.05 Advertising Signs Clause 65 Decision guidelines Clause 66 Referral and Notice Provisions
Objections Received	230

The purpose of this report is to amend Council's reasons for issuing a Notice of Decision to Refuse to Grant a Planning Permit at the April Ordinary Council Meeting. Reasons for the Grounds of Refusal is requirement of Section 65(2) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987.*

2. Recommendation

That Council, having resolved at the April 2018 Ordinary Meeting to refuse to grant the permit for the sign on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Karadoc Avenue, now clarifies this decision with the following replacement wording:

Having caused notice of Planning Application No. 005.2017.00000266.001 to be given under Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and having considered all the matters required under Section 60 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* decides to Refuse to Grant a Planning Permit in respect of the land known and described as 2092 Fifteenth Street, Irymple, for a Major Promotional Sign on the following grounds:

1. **Does not meet the Detailed Design Principles in the Residential Development Plan for Mildura Rural City Council, Irymple Report January 2007 as it does not ensure Irymple maintains its distinctive character and it distracts from the aesthetic gateway to the township**

2. **The sign is a distraction and will be a significant contributor to vehicle accidents.**

3. Time Frame

Application Received	6 September 2017
Application Referred	2 October 2017
Application Notified	16 October 2017, 8 December 2017 and 28 March 2018
Objector Consultation Meeting	29 November 2017
Amended Plans Received	4 December 2017
Amended Plans Notified	8 December 2017

4. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

2.5 Strategic Land Use

Goal to be achieved:

- a well-developed long-term land use vision.

5. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

This is not relevant to the subject application.

6. Implications - Assessment of the Application

Policy
The State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF), Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) and the Planning Scheme Revisions were discussed in the original Council report attachments.

Legal/Statutory
Council is required to determine the application pursuant to Section 61 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. Council's decision is subject to possible review by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

Financial
All relevant fees have been paid. In the event of an application for review by VCAT, each party will be required to bear their own costs.

Environmental
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application

Social
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application

Economic
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application.

7. Risk Assessment

Council's decision is subject to possible review by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In the event of an application for review by VCAT, each party will be required to bear their own costs.

8. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

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14.13 USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND FOR MATERIALS RECYCLING, FOR THE STOCKPILING AND REPROCESSING OF WASTE CONCRETE AND ASSOCIATED MATERIAL, AND A REDUCTION IN CAR PARKING REQUIREMENTS AND ASSOCIATED WORKS - COWRA AVENUE EXTENSION

File Number: **005.2017.00000379.001**
Officer: **General Manager Development**

1. Summary

Date Received:	21 December 2017
Subject Property:	Lot 1 TP 674977 and Lot 2 TP 674977 Cowra Avenue Extension
Proposed Use/Development:	Use and development of the land for materials recycling, for the stockpiling and reprocessing of waste concrete and associated material, and a reduction in car parking requirements and associated works.
Zone:	Public Use Zone 1 Service and Utility
Overlays:	Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 4 Design and Development Overlay Schedule 8
Applicant:	James Golsworthy Consulting Pty Ltd
Application Triggers:	Clause 36.01-1 Clause 36.01-2 Clause 42.01-2 Clause 52.06-3
Relevant Provisions:	Clause 13.04-2: To assist the protection and improvement of air quality. Clause 17.02-2: Design of industrial development Clause 19.03-5 Waste and resource recovery Clause 21.07-1 Avoiding land use conflicts Clause 21.08-4 Industrial Clause 21.09-1 Urban and transport infrastructure Clause 36.01 Public Use Zone Clause 42.01 Environmental Significance Overlay (Schedule 4) Clause 43.02 Design and Development Overlay (Schedule 8) Clause 52.06 Car Parking Clause 52.10 Uses with Adverse Amenity Potential Clause 52.45 Resource Recovery
Objections Received	19

The purpose of this report is to amend Council's reasons to issue a Notice of Decision to Refuse to Grant a Planning Permit at the April Ordinary Council Meeting. Reasons for the Grounds of Refusal is requirement of Section 65(2) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987.*

2. Recommendation

That Council, having resolved at the April 2018 Ordinary Meeting to refuse to grant the permit, now clarifies this decision with the following replacement wording:

Having caused notice of Planning Permit 005.2017.00000379.001 to be given under Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and having considered all matters required under Section 60 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* decides to Refuse to Grant a Planning Permit in respect of the land known and described as Lots 1 and 2 TP: 674977Y, Irymple, for the use and development of the land for materials recycling, for the stockpiling and reprocessing of waste concrete and associated material, and a reduction in car parking requirements and associated works on the following grounds:

1. **Residential Development within 600m has been discouraged by Council.**
2. **Hanson ceased operating in December due to complaints of dust and health issues of residents.**
3. **The zoning of the proposed use is the Public Use Zone it should be proposed for an industrial zone.**
4. **Originally for just concrete coming from the modernisation channel modernisation project, but this application will allow bricks and asphalt to be crushed.**
5. **Roy Costa explained that many VCAT determinations stated industrial uses should not be located upon farming zoned land. Should be within industrial zoned areas.**
6. **Too many amenity impacts resulting from dust, noise and vibration**
7. **The silica in concrete, bricks, asphalt, and stone can lead to lung cancer through silicosis.**
8. **Obligation to care for the health and welfare of our community and health concerns must override other concerns.**
9. **Given the number of dwellings in surrounding area it is no longer the correct location for this type of use.**

3. Time Frame

Application Received	21 December 2017
Application Referred	18 January 2018
Application Notified	17 January 2018
Objector Consultation Meeting	Not Applicable
Amended Plans Received	Not Applicable
Amended Plans Notified	Not Applicable

4. Strategic Plan Links

This report relates to the Community and Council Plan in the Key Result Area:

2.5 Strategic Land Use

Goal to be achieved:

- a well-developed long-term land use vision.

5. Asset Management Policy/Plan Alignment

This is not relevant to the subject application.

6. Implications - Assessment of the Application

Policy
The State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF), Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) and the Planning Scheme Revisions were discussed in the original Council report attachments.

Legal/Statutory
Council is required to determine the application pursuant to Section 61 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. Council's decision is subject to possible review by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

Financial
All relevant fees have been paid. In the event of an application for review by VCAT, each party will be required to bear their own costs.

Environmental
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application

Social
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application

Economic
As detailed in the Assessment of the Application.

7. Risk Assessment

Council's decision is subject to possible review by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In the event of an application for review by VCAT, each party will be required to bear their own costs.

8. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared during the preparation of this report.

Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

15 URGENT BUSINESS

Nil

16 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

Pursuant to Section 89(2) of the *Local Government Act 1989*, Council will resolve to move into confidential business to deal with:

17 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

17.1 SECTION 89(2)(H) - (ANY OTHER MATTER WHICH THE COUNCIL OR SPECIAL COMMITTEE CONSIDERS WOULD PREJUDICE THE COUNCIL OR ANY PERSON)

- **FREEMAN OF THE CITY**

17.2 SECTION 89(2)(H) - (ANY OTHER MATTER WHICH THE COUNCIL OR SPECIAL COMMITTEE CONSIDERS WOULD PREJUDICE THE COUNCIL OR ANY PERSON)

- **MILDURA FUTURE READY MILDURA MOTORSPORT REVISED BUSINESS CASE**

17.3 SECTION 89(2)(B) - (THE PERSONAL HARDSHIP OF ANY RESIDENT OR RATEPAYER)

- **SECTION 181 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1989 - PROPERTY SALES**

17.4 SECTION 89(2)(D) - (CONTRACTUAL MATTERS)

- **TENDER AWARD - RODGER STREET ROAD RECONSTRUCTION - CONTRACT 1718/41**

17.5 SECTION 89(2)(D) - (CONTRACTUAL MATTERS)

- **TENDER VARIATION - RECYCLING WASTE PROCESSING SERVICES - CONTRACT 1314/13**

17.6 SECTION 89(2)(A) - (PERSONNEL MATTERS)

- **CEO PERFORMANCE REVIEW 2016-2017**

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18 CLOSURE