	Data items	Data definitions
Description	**Description**	A description of the Local Government Area and its key characteristics based on the data included in the profiles.
	Metro/rural	This item specifies whether the local government area (LGA) is in a metropolitan or rural departmental region. Source: Department of Human Services/Department of Health. Currency: 2011
	DH region	The departmental region in which the LGA is located. Source: Department of Human Services/Department of Health. Currency: 2011
	Area of LGA (sq km)	The land area of the Local Government Area in square kilometres. Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), digital boundaries, ABS. Currency: 2010
	ASGC code	The numeric code for the LGA in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. This code facilitates accurate linking of data. LGA names may have multiple spellings (for example, Latrobe versus La Trobe, Hobsons Bay versus Hobson's Bay, etc) which can create problems when attempting to link data. Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), digital boundaries, ABS. Currency: 2010
	Most populous community	The name of the town or suburb in the LGA with the largest population. This is determined by aggregating Estimated Resident Population at collection district level to ABS state suburb and ABS urban centre/locality. Source: Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2010, by Collection District, released August 2011, ABS; and State Suburbs and Urban centre/locations, digital boundaries, ABS. Currency: 2010 (ERP), 2006 (boundaries).
	Distance to Melbourne	The distance by road to the most populous community in the LGA from the former Melbourne General Post Office (GPO) via the shortest practical route. Source: MapInfo Drivetime. Currency: 2008
	Travel time to Melbourne	The travel time in minutes to the most populous community in the LGA from the former Melbourne GPO via the quickest practical route. The calculation was performed using an average travel speed of 40 km/h for metropolitan LGAs, and 80km/h for rural LGAs, but assumes no interference from stop signs, red lights or heavy traffic, and under good road conditions. In selecting the average speed, random comparison was performed with the travel times generated by Google™ Maps (www.maps.google.com.au) in an attempt to produce realistic and achievable results. Source: MapInfo Drivetime. Currency: 2008
	Remoteness area	The remoteness of the LGA as measured by the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+). ARIA uses the distances by road from a locality to different categories of towns to assign the locality a value between 0 (most accessible) and 12 (most remote), and a corresponding descriptor. Values and descriptors are calculated for all localities in Australia. In this document, the average ARIA value of the LGA has been converted to the corresponding ARIA category. Categories are: between 0 (most accessible) and 12 (most remote), and a corresponding descriptor. Categories are: Highly accessible (0-1.84), Accessible (>1.84-3.51), Moderately accessible (>3.51-5.80), Remote (>5.80-9.08), Very remote (>9.08-12). Source: National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems. Currency: 2006
	ARIA measures (low/average/high)	The minimum, average and maximum grid values in the LGA, as provided by the ARIA+ product. Source: Accessibility Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) 2006, (released March 2008), National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems. Currency: 2006
	%Business	The proportion of the LGA's total area assigned to business land use. Land use is based on planning zones, which reflect the primary character of land and indicate the type of use and development which may be appropriate in that zone. Business land use includes business zones, for uses such as retail services and offices. Source: Planning Zones, Department of Planning and Community Development. Currency: 2011
	%Industrial	The proportion of the LGA's total area assigned to industrial land use. Land use is based on planning zones, which reflect the primary character of land, and indicate the type of use and development which may be appropriate in that zone. Industrial land use includes industrial zones, for uses such as manufacturing, and storage and distribution of goods. Source: Planning Zones, Department of Planning and Community Development. Currency: 2011
	%Residential	The proportion of the LGA's total area assigned to residential land use. Land use is based on planning zones, which reflect the primary character of land, and indicate the type of use and development which may be appropriate in that zone. Residential land use includes residential developments at a range of densities and also includes mixed use zones, which may allow for other uses which do not adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood. Source: Planning Zones, Department of Planning and Community Development. Currency: 2011
	%Rural	The proportion of the LGA's total area assigned to rural land use. Land use is based on planning zones, which reflect the primary character of land, and indicate the type of use and development which may be appropriate in that zone. Rural land use includes farming zones and Rural Conservation zones. Source: Planning Zones, Department of Planning and Community Development. Currency: 2011
	%Other	The proportion of the LGA's total area not assigned to business, industrial, residential or rural land use. This includes Public Land, Special Purpose Land (eg, special use, urban floodway and priority development zones), and Commonwealth Land. Source: Planning Zones, Department of Planning and Community Development. Currency: 2011
	Per annum population change 2000-2010	The per annum population change for the LGA/region over the historic period 2000–2010. Source: 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: 2010
	Per annum projected population change 2010-2022	The per annum population change for the LGA/region over the projected period, 2010–2022. Source: preliminary population projections from Department of Planning and Community Development (2011, unpublished). Currency: 2011
	ERP 2010 Females 0-14	The number of females in the LGA, aged 0-14 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010

	Data items	Data definitions
Demographics	**ERP 2010 Females 15-24**	The number of females in the LGA, aged 15-24 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Females 25-44	The number of females in the LGA, aged 25-44 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Females 45-64	The number of females in the LGA, aged 45-64 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Females 65-84	The number of females in the LGA, aged 65-84 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Females 85+	The number of females in the LGA, aged 85+ in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Females Total	The number of females in the LGA in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males 0-14	The number of males in the LGA, aged 0-14 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males 15-24	The number of males in the LGA, aged 15-24 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males 25-44	The number of males in the LGA, aged 25-44 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males 45-64	The number of males in the LGA, aged 45-64 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males 65-84	The number of males in the LGA, aged 65-84 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males 85+	The number of males in the LGA, aged 85+ in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Males Total	The number of males in the LGA in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total 0-14	The population aged 0-14 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total 15-24	The population aged 15-24 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total 25-44	The population aged 25-44 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total 45-64	The population aged 45-64 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total 65-84	The population aged 65-84 in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total 85+	The population aged 85+ in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 Total	The total population in 2010. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 %0-14	The percentage of the total LGA/region population aged 0-14. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 %15-24	The percentage of the total LGA/region population aged 15-24. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 %25-44	The percentage of the total LGA/region population aged 25-44. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 %45-64	The percentage of the total LGA/region population aged 45-64. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 %65-84	The percentage of the total LGA/region population aged 65-84. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	ERP 2010 %85+	The percentage of the total LGA/region population aged 85+. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010 (released in August 2011), ABS. Currency: 2010
	Total fertility rate	The total fertility rate represents the average number of children that a woman in a particular LGA could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime if current fertility rates in that LGA continue. The ABS calculates LGA fertility rates as average rates over three years ending in the reference year. Note that total fertility rate data was not available at regional and rural/metropolitan levels. Source: Births, Australia, 2010, Catalogue number 3301.0, released October 2011, ABS. Currency: 2010
	RANK total fertility rate	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to total fertility rate.
	%ATSI population	The percentage of the population who are identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Straits Islander in the Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander produced by the ABS. The ABS develops these estimates by adjusting 2006 Census data for undercount as measured by a Post Enumeration Survey. Source: Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, ABS. Currency: 2006
	RANK ATSI population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to ATSI population.
	%Born overseas	The percentage of the population who were born overseas. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B09 – Country of Birth of Person by Sex. Population: persons. Currency: 2006
	RANK born overseas	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population born overseas.
	% speak LOTE at home	The percentage of the population who speak a language other than English at home. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS Census table: B12 – Language Spoken at Home by Sex. Population: Persons. Currency: 2006
	RANK LOTE	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population that speak a language other than English at home.

	Data items	Data definitions
Diversity	**% low English proficiency**	The percentage of the population who indicated in the 2006 census that they spoke English "not well" or "not at all". Source: Expanded Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: X05 - Language Spoken at Home by Proficiency in Spoken English/Language by Sex. Population: Persons. Currency: 2006
	RANK low English proficiency	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population with low English proficiency.
	%Anglo-saxon Celtic background	The percentage of the population aged 18 plus who have Anglo-Saxon or Celtic background, derived from data provided by the OriginsInfo segmentation tool, which classifies names according to their most likely cultural origins. The Department of Health has signed a licence to enable use of the OriginsInfo software and geographic data across the Department of Health and the Department of Human Services. OriginsInfo classifies names according to 243 Cultural Ethnic and Linguistic (CEL) codes reflecting the world's most distinctive cultural identities. These 243 CEL codes are grouped into 27 Origins types, and then into 16 Origins groups. Source: OriginsInfo. Currency: 2010
	RANK Anglo-saxon Celtic	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population with Anglo-saxon Celtic background.
	New settler arrivals per 100,000 population	The number of arrivals from overseas per 100,000 population during the 2010–11 financial year under the permanent resident visa category. Data is based on the stated LGA of intended residence, not the actual LGA of residence after arrival. Source: Settlement Database, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) and 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK new settler arrivals	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to new settler arrivals per 100,000 population.
	%Humanitarian arrivals	The number of individuals arriving from overseas under the permanent resident visa category of humanitarian. Data is based on the stated LGA of intended residence, not the actual LGA of residence after arrival. The Humanitarian Program is designed to ensure that Australia can respond effectively to global humanitarian situations and that support services are available to meet the specific needs of these entrants. The Humanitarian Program has two components: • The onshore (asylum or protection) component offers protection to people in Australia who meet the refugee definition in the United Nations Refugees Convention. • The offshore (resettlement) component offers resettlement for people outside Australia who are in need of humanitarian assistance. Source: Settlement Database, Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Currency: 2010–11
	RANK humanitarian arrivals	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to humanitarian arrivals as a percentage of new settlers.
	% believe multiculturalism makes life better	The percentage of the LGA population that feels multiculturalism makes life in their area better. The indicator was collected for the Department of Planning and Community Development as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey run for the first time in 2008 at the Local Government Area level across Victoria by the Department of Health. The survey collects information about health and lifestyle, and in 2008 data was collected through a telephone survey of 450 residents over the age of 18 in each Victorian Local Government Area. Source: Indicators of Community Strength 2008, Department of Planning and Community Development (2010). Currency: 2008
	RANK believe multiculturalism makes life better	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population that believes multiculturalism makes life better.
ne	**IRSED**	A measure of relative socio-economic disadvantage in a given geographic area. The ABS uses census data to produce the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSED). It is based on a range of census variables considered to reflect levels of disadvantage, including income level, employment status and level of educational attainment. IRSED scores are standardised across census collection districts so that the average IRSED score across Australia is 1,000. Scores lower than 1,000 indicate relatively disadvantaged areas; the lower the score, the greater the level of relative disadvantage. Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Currency: 2006
	RANK IRSED	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage.
	%households with internet connected	The percentage of households in the LGA with the internet connected. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B35 - Type of Internet Connection by Dwelling Structure. Population: Occupied private dwellings. Currency: 2006
	RANK households with internet connected	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of households with internet connected.
	Gaming machine losses per head of population	The total amount of money lost on electronic gaming machines that are located in an LGA, per head of adult population. The expenditure is a calculation of all monies spent on gaming machines within the LGA, which is then divided by the number of adult (18+) residents within that LGA. It does not take into account how much of the expenditure comes from residents of other LGAs. Source: Victorian Commission for Gambling Regulations. Population: People 18 years of age or older. Currency: 2010–11
	RANK gaming machine losses	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to gaming machine losses per head of adult population.
	Family incidents per 1,000 population	The number of family violence incidents reported to police per 1,000 population. Incidents are not necessarily offences; typically only about 25% of incidents result in a formal charge. Provided as a rate per 100,000 population (converted to rate per 1,000 population by DH). Source: Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police and 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: 2010–11
	RANK family incidents per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to family violence incidents per 1,000 population.
	Drug usage/ possession offences per 1,000 population	The number of offences per 1,000 population involving the possession or use of drugs. Provided as a number per postcode and converted to LGA by DH. Source: Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police and 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: 2010–11
	RANK drug usage/ possession offences per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to drug usage and possession offences per 1,000 population.

Data items	Data definitions
Total offences per 1,000 population	The total number of offences per 1000 population. Includes crime against person, crime against property, drug offences and other crime. Provided as a number per postcode and converted to LGA by DH. Source: Corporate Statistics, Victoria Police and 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: 2010–11
RANK total offences per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to total number of offences per 1,000 population.
% who feel safe on street after dark	The percentage of the population who say they feel safe walking down their street alone after dark. The indicator was collected for the Department of Planning and Community Development as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey run for the first time in 2008 at the Local Government Area level across Victoria by the Department of Human Services. The survey collects information about health and lifestyle, and in 2008 data was collected through a telephone survey of 450 residents over the age of 18 in each Victorian Local Government Area. Source: Indicators of Community Strength 2008, Department of Planning and Community Development (2010). Currency: 2008
RANK feel safe on street after dark	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population who feel safe on their street alone after dark.
% of population which volunteers	The percentage of the population aged 15 or over who indicated that they did voluntary work through an organisation or group in the twelve months prior to the 2006 Census. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B18 – Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group by Age by Sex. Population: Persons aged 15 years and over. Currency: 2006
RANK population which volunteers	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population who help out as a volunteer.
% of population with membership of organised groups	The percentage of the population who say they are a member of an organised group such as a sports or church group or another community organisation or professional organisation. The indicator was collected for the Department of Planning and Community Development as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey run for the first time in 2008 at the Local Government Area level across Victoria by the Department of Human Services. The survey collects information about health and lifestyle, and in 2008 data was collected through a telephone survey of 450 residents over the age of 18 in each Victorian Local Government Area. Source: Indicators of Community Strength 2008, Department of Planning and Community Development (2010). Currency: 2008
RANK membership of organised groups	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population with membership of an organised group.
% of parents who participate in schools	The percentage of parents who have school-aged children who say they are actively involved with activities at their child/children's school/s. The indicator was collected for the Department of Planning and Community Development as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey run for the first time in 2008 at the Local Government Area level across Victoria by the Department of Health. The survey collects information about health and lifestyle, and in 2008 data was collected through a telephone survey of 450 residents over the age of 18 in each Victorian Local Government Area. Source: Indicators of community strength at the local government area level in Victoria 2008, Department of Planning and Community Development (2010). Currency: 2008
RANK parents who participate in schools	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of parents involved in schools.
% of population who believe the area has good facilities and services	The percentage of the LGA population which believes that there are good facilities and services in the LGA, like shops, childcare, schools and libraries. The indicator was collected for the Department of Planning and Community Development as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey run for the first time in 2008 at the Local Government Area level across Victoria by the Department of Human Services. The survey collects information about health and lifestyle, and in 2008 data was collected through a telephone survey of 450 residents over the age of 18 in each Victorian Local Government Area. Source: Indicators of Community Strength 2008, Department of Planning and Community Development (2010). Currency: 2008
RANK believe the area has good facilities and services	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population who believe the LGA has good facilities.
Unemployment rate	The percentage of the labour force which is unemployed. Further information on the methodology for producing these rates can be obtained from the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations quarterly publication series, Small area labour markets (http://www.workplace.gov.au/salm). Source: Small area labour markets, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. Currency: September quarter 2011
RANK unemployment rate	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to unemployment rate.
% of persons with individual income <$400 per week	The percentage of the population aged 15 and over with a gross individual income of less than $400 per week, and the proportion of these who are female/male. Calculations are done in Australian dollars. People on zero and negative incomes are included along with those earning an income. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B16 – Gross Individual Income (Weekly) by Age by Sex. Population: Persons aged 15 years and over. Currency: 2006
RANK individual income <$400	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to individual income < $400 per week.
% female low income	The female proportion of the population aged 15 and over with a gross individual income of less than $400 per week.
% male low income	The male proportion of the population aged 15 and over with a gross individual income of less than $400 per week.
% families headed by one parent	The percentage of families which were headed by a single parent. Source: Basic Community Profiles, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B24 – Family Composition. Population: Families in family households; B22 – Relationship in household by age and sex. Currency: 2006
RANK one-parent families	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of one-parent headed families.
% female one-parent families	The proportion of one-parent headed families which were headed by a female single parent. Source: Basic Community Profiles, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B24 – Family Composition. Population: Families in family households; B22 – Relationship in household by age and sex. Currency: 2006

Social Engagement and Crime

Employment characteristics

	Data items	Data definitions
Economic and em	**% male one-parent families**	The proportion of one-parent headed families which were headed by a male single parent. Source: Basic Community Profiles, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B24 – Family Composition. Population: Families in family households; B22 – Relationship in household by age and sex. Currency: 2006
	% of households with income <$650 per week	The percentage of households with a gross total income of less than $650 per week. Only incomes of household members aged 15 years and over are included in the household total. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B28 - Gross Household Income (Weekly) by Household Composition. Population: Occupied private dwellings. Currency: 2006
	RANK households with income <$650 per week	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to household income < $650 per week.
	% low income families with children	Welfare-dependant and other low income families with children (as a percentage of all families). Compiled by PHIDU using data from Centrelink as agent for the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, June 2009; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2009. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2009
	RANK low income families with children	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to families with children in low income households .
	% population with food insecurity	The percentage of people who ran out of food in the last twelve months and could not afford to buy more. This indicator seeks to identify the percentage of LGA population who may be at risk of poor diet and nutrition, as well as social exclusion, due to their financial incapacity to purchase food. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK population with food insecurity	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to population with food insecurity.
Housing and sustainability characteristics	**% of households with housing costs >40% of income**	The percentage of households where more than 40% of weekly household income is spent on housing costs. Weekly household income is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. Housing costs include rent and mortgage repayments (and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate). This is an indicator of housing stress. Source: Customised data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Currency: 2006
	RANK households with housing costs >40% of income	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to housing costs > 40% of income.
	% of rental housing that is affordable	The percentage of housing available for rental within the LGA which is affordable for lower income families. The affordability benchmark is that no more than 30 percent of income is spent on rent. Lower income families are those receiving Centrelink benefit. Source: Affordable lettings by LGA, Housing and Community Building, Department of Human Services. Currency: September Quarter 2011
	RANK rental housing that is affordable	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to affordable rental housing.
	Median house price	The value of the middle item when all sale prices are arranged in ascending 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. Source: A Guide to Property Values 2010, Valuer-General Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment. Currency: 2010
	RANK median house price	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to median house price.
	Median rent for 3 bedroom house	The median weekly rent for a 3 bedroom house located in the LGA. Median rents represent the mid-point in the distribution of all rents. Fifty percent of rents are higher than the median, and fifty percent are lower. The following LGAs have no data due to insufficient numbers of lettings: Queenscliffe, Pyrenees, West Wimmera, Buloke and Loddon. Source: Rental report statistics, Housing and Community Building, Department of Human Services. Currency: September Quarter 2011
	RANK median rent for 3 bedroom house	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to median rent for a 3 bedroom house.
	New dwellings per 1,000 population	The number of new dwellings approved for construction per 1,000 population. This measure provides an indicator of economic activity and growth in the LGA. Source: Building Approvals, Australia, June 2011 (released August 2011), ABS and Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010–11
	RANK new dwellings per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to new dwelling approvals per 1,000 population.
	Social housing as a percentage of total dwellings	The percentage of dwellings which are social housing stock. This item provides an indication of the concentration of social housing stock. The social housing stock data comes from the Office of Housing and includes both public housing provided directly by the Office of Housing and housing provided by the not-for-profit community housing sector. The dwellings data has, in the past, come from the 2006 Census. This year, it had been replaced by 'estimated number of households' which is provided by DPCD as part of their (unpublished) population projections. Source: Housing and Community Building, Department of Human Services; preliminary population projections (household types) from Department of Planning and Community Development (2011, unpublished). Currency: 2011
	RANK social housing as a percentage of total dwellings	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of dwellings that are social housing stock.
	% dwellings with no motor vehicle	The percentage of private occupied dwellings with no motor vehicle. In some instances, this could be an indicator of social isolation, whereas in other cases (particularly in inner metropolitan LGAs) not owning a motor vehicle could be attributed to the availability/accessibility of public transport. Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile, ABS. Census table: B29 - Number of Motor Vehicles by Dwellings. Population: Occupied private dwellings. Currency: 2006
	RANK dwellings with no motor vehicle	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of households with no motor vehicle.

	Data items	Data definitions
H...	**Passenger vehicles per 1,000 population**	The number of passenger vehicles per 1,000 population. The data is from the Motor Vehicle Census undertaken by the ABS on 31 January 2011. Statistics are derived from data made available by state and territory motor registration authorities and reflect information recorded on registration documents. Vehicles on the register are defined as those registered at the date of the Census, or where registration has lapsed less than one month prior to that date. Passenger vehicles are defined as those motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of persons and containing up to nine seats (including the driver's seat). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans. Source: Motor Vehicle Census, 31 Jan 2011, ABS and Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010 (ERP), 2011 (vehicles)
	RANK passenger vehicles per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to passenger vehicles per 1,000 population.
	% motor vehicles more than ten years old	The percentage of total passenger vehicles registered in that LGA which are more than 10 years old. The data is from the Motor Vehicle Census undertaken by the ABS on 31 January 2011. Statistics are derived from data made available by state and territory motor registration authorities and reflect information recorded on registration documents. Vehicles on the register are defined as those registered at the date of the Census, or where registration has lapsed less than one month prior to that date. This data item relates to all motor vehicles, including passenger vehicles, campervans, light commercial vehicles, trucks, buses and motorcycles. Source: Motor Vehicle Census, 31 Jan 2011, ABS. Currency: 2011
	RANK motor vehicles more than ten years old	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to passenger vehicles more than ten years old.
	Household recycling diversion rate	Recycle diversion rate equals the tonnes of recyclables and green organics collected (less contaminants) divided by the total tonnes of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected. Source: Victorian Local Government Survey, 2008-09, Sustainability Victoria. Currency: 2008-09
	RANK household recycling diversion rate	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to household recycle diversion rate.
	Household garbage yield (kg)	The average number of kilograms of garbage produced per year by each household in the LGA. Source: Victorian Local Government Survey, 2008-09, Sustainability Victoria. Currency: 2008-09
	RANK household garbage yield	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to household garbage yield.
Education Characteristics	**FTE students**	The number of full-time equivalent students enrolled in schools which are located within the LGA. This item includes students enrolled in government, private, and Catholic primary and secondary schools. It also includes students enrolled in schools for children with special needs. While the students attend school within the LGA, they are not necessarily resident within the LGA. Source: Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2011
	% year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in reading	The percentage of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standards in reading in the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This measure includes all education sectors. NAPLAN involves the annual assessment of all children in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 in test in reading . Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority. Currency: 2010
	RANK year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in reading	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in reading.
	% year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in writing	The percentage of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standards in writing in the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This measure includes all education sectors. NAPLAN involves the annual assessment of all children in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 in test in writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation). Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority. Currency: 2010
	RANK year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in writing	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in writing.
	% year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy	The percentage of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standards in numeracy in the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This measure includes all education sectors. NAPLAN involves the annual assessment of all children in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 in tests in numeracy. Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority. Currency: 2010
	RANK year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to year 9 students who attain national minimum standards in numeracy.
	% of population who did not complete year 12	The percentage of people aged 15 years and over who did not attend school or attended school but did not complete year 12. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B15 – Highest year of school completed by age by sex. Population: Persons aged 15 years and over. Currency: 2006
	RANK population who did not complete year 12	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population who did not complete year 12.
	% of population with higher education qualification	The percentage of people aged 15 years and over who have attained a definitive higher education qualification, including a post-graduate degree (ie, master or doctoral degree), a graduate diploma, a graduate certificate, or a bachelor degree. Note that it does not include people who have attained a diploma or an advanced diploma, as these may have been obtained through the Vocational Education and Training (VET) sector. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B39 – Non-school qualification: level of education by sex by age. Population: Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification. Currency: 2006
	RANK population with higher education qualification	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population with a higher education qualification.

Data items	Data definitions
% students attending a government school	The percentage of all primary and secondary school students resident in the LGA who attend a government school (rather than an independent or Catholic school). Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B14 - Type of Educational Institution Attending (Full/Part-Time Student Status by Age) by Sex. Population: Persons attending an educational institution. Currency: 2006
RANK students attending a government school	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of school children attending a government school.
Low birth weight babies	The percentage of babies weighing less than 2500 grams at birth. Includes both live and still born. Compiled by the Public Health Information Development Unit of the Department of Health and Ageing from data provided by State Health Departments. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2006-08
RANK low birth weight babies	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of Low birth weight babies.
% persons reporting asthma	The percentage of persons who reported that they had symptoms of asthma in the 12 months before the Victorian Population Health Survey 2008. Survey respondents were asked whether a doctor had ever told them that they had asthma and, if so, whether they had had asthma symptoms (wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, chest tightness) in the 12 months before the survey. Those persons who responded 'yes' to the question about having had symptoms in the 12 months before the survey are referred to as the population with 'current asthma'. The Victorian Population Health Survey is an annual computer-assisted telephone survey regarding the health of Victorians. The sample for the 2008 survey was expanded to enable data collection at Local Government Area level. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK persons reporting asthma	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population with current asthma.
% persons reporting type 2 diabetes	The percentage of persons who reported that they had been told by a doctor that they had type 2 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes, and occurs mostly in people over 50 who are overweight, or have a family history of the condition. The data is from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2008. The Victorian Population Health Survey is an annual computer-assisted telephone survey regarding the health of Victorians. The sample for the 2008 survey was expanded to enable data collection at Local Government Area level. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK persons reporting type 2 diabetes	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population with type 2 diabetes.
Asthma admission rate ratio	Standardised public hospital admission rate ratios for asthma. The rate ratios are a comparison of the actual rate for each LGA with Victoria, where the Victorian rate equals 1. A rate ratio above 1 for a given LGA indicates that the LGA has an admission rate for asthma above the Victorian average. If the rate ratio is below 1, then the LGA has an admission rate below the Victorian average. Source: Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Aged Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2009-10
RANK Asthma admission rate ratio	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to asthma admission rate ratio.
Diabetes complications admission rate ratio	Standardised public hospital admission rate ratios for complications resulting from diabetes. The rate ratios are a comparison of the actual rate for each LGA with Victoria, where the Victorian rate equals 1. A rate ratio above 1 for a given LGA indicates that the LGA has an admission rate for diabetes above the Victorian average. If the rate ratio is below 1, then the LGA has an admission rate below the Victorian average. Source: Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Aged Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2009-10
RANK diabetes complications admission rate ratio	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to diabetes complications admission rate ratio.
% persons overweight or obese	The percentage of persons whose reported height and weight indicates that their Body Mass Index (BMI) is classified as overweight or obese. The data is from the Victorian Population Health Survey, an annual computer-assisted telephone survey regarding the health of Victorians. The sample for the 2008 survey was expanded to enable data collection at Local Government Area Level. BMI is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared. Note that studies comparing self-reported height and weight with actual height and weight indicate that people tend to under-estimate their weight and over-estimate their height. Self-reported data is therefore likely to result in an underestimate of overweight and obesity in the community. It is also not possible to determine whether a high BMI relates to body-fat or muscle, therefore a very muscular individual could be classified as obese. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK persons overweight or obese	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population that is overweight or obese.
% females overweight or obese	The percentage of females whose reported height and weight indicates that their Body Mass Index (BMI) is classified as overweight or obese. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK females overweight or obese	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of female population that is overweight or obese.
% males overweight or obese	The percentage of males whose reported height and weight indicates that their Body Mass Index (BMI) is classified as overweight or obese. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK males overweight or obese	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of male population that is overweight or obese.
Cancer incidence per 100,000 population	The total number of malignant cancers newly diagnosed in 2010 for total persons. Presented as a rate per 100,000. Source: Victorian Cancer Registry, Cancer Council of Victoria (released December 2011). Currency: 2010
Cancer incidence - females per 100,000	The total number of malignant cancers newly diagnosed in 2010 for females. Presented as a rate per 100,000. Source: Victorian Cancer Registry, Cancer Council of Victoria (released December 2011). Currency: 2010

	Data items	Data definitions
Health condition	**Cancer incidence - males per 100,000**	The total number of malignant cancers newly diagnosed in 2010 for males. Presented as a rate per 100,000. Source: Victorian Cancer Registry, Cancer Council of Victoria (released December 2011). Currency: 2010
	ACSC acute per 1,000 population	The number of inpatient admissions for acute Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. ACSCs are those for which hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable with the application of public health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services. Acute Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) include avoidable hospitalisation for acute diseases or conditions such as dehydration/gastroenteritis, kidney infection, perforated ulcer, cellulitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, ear, nose and throat (ENT) infections, and dental conditions. These conditions may not be preventable but theoretically should not result in hospitalisation if adequate and timely primary care is received. Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS), Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2009–10
	RANK ACSC acute	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to ACSC acute.
	ACSC chronic per 1,000 population	The number of inpatient admissions for chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. ACSCs are those for which hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable with the application of public health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services. Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) include avoidable hospitalisation for selected chronic diseases such as diabetes complications, asthma, angina, hypertension, congestive heart failure, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In this case, although these conditions may be preventable through behaviour modification and lifestyle change, they can also be managed effectively through primary health care in order to prevent deterioration and hospitalisation. Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS), Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2009–10
	RANK ACSC chronic	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to ACSC chronic.
	ACSC vaccine preventable per 1,000 population	The number of inpatient admissions for vaccine preventable Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. ACSCs are those for which hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable with the application of public health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services. Vaccine preventable Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) include hospitalisation for infectious diseases such as influenza, bacterial pneumonia, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis, and poliomyelitis; conditions for which vaccination is available. For these conditions, it is the actual condition that is deemed preventable rather than the hospitalisation. Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS), Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2009–10
	RANK ACSC vaccine preventable	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to ACSC vaccine preventable.
	Notifications per 1,000 people of pertussis	The number of notifications of Pertussis (whooping cough) per 1,000 population of the LGA during 2010. Pertussis is a highly contagious acute respiratory illness caused by the bacteria Bordetella pertussis and is spread by droplets from coughing and sneezing. Pertussis is particularly serious in children under 12 months of age. There has been a continued increase in notifications of Pertussis in recent years. Data relate to notifications of Pertussis received by the Department of Health and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease. In Victoria, laboratories and medical practitioners are required to notify cases of Pertussis to the Department of Health within 5 days of diagnosis (presumptive or confirmed). Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where infection was acquired. Data is available at http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/surveillance. Source: Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database, Department of Health. Currency: 2010
	RANK pertussis notifications	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to Notifications per 1,000 people of pertussis.
	Notifications per 1,000 people of influenza	The number of notifications of influenza per 1000 population of the LGA during 2010. Data relate to notifications of influenza received by the Department of Health and do not necessarily reflect the true incidence of the disease. In Victoria, laboratories and medical practitioners are required to notify cases of influenza to the Department of Health within 5 days of diagnosis (presumptive or confirmed). Data are presented by residential location and do not necessarily indicate where infection was acquired. Data is available at http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/surveillance. Source: Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database, Department of Health. Currency: 2010
	RANK influenza notifications	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to Notifications per 1,000 people of influenza.
	Notifications per 1,000 people of chlamydia	The number of notifications of Chlamydia per 100,000 population of the LGA during 2010. Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmissible infection caused by Chlamydia trachomatis. Chlamydia is the most commonly reported notifiable disease in Australia. Most chlamydia infections are asymptomatic. If left undiagnosed and/or untreated, chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) which may lead to ectopic pregnancy and infertility. Data relate to notifications of Chlamydia received by the Department of Health 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 do not necessarily indicate where infection was acquired. Data is available at http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/surveillance. Source: Victorian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance database, Department of Health. Currency: 2010

Data items	Data definitions
RANK chlamydia notifications	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to Notifications per 1,000 people of chlamydia.
% people 18+ that are current smokers	The percentage of persons/males/females aged 18 years or older who indicate that they are current smokers, that is, they smoke daily or occasionally. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK people 18+ that are current smokers	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to population (18 years and over) that currently smoke.
% females 18+ that are current smokers	The percentage of females aged 18 years or older who indicated that they are current smokers, that is, they smoke daily or occasionally. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK females 18+ that are current smokers	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to females (18 years and over) that currently smoke.
% males 18+ that are current smokers	The percentage of males aged 18 years or older who indicated that they are current smokers, that is, they smoke daily or occasionally. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK males 18+ that are current smokers	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to males (18 years and over) that currently smoke.
% of 15-17 year olds who smoked cigarettes	The percentage of 15 to 17 year olds in the LGA who reported they had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. This data item is from the Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), which was conducted for the first time in 2009 for the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) by the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) at the Royal Children's Hospital. The HowRU? survey was designed to provide data on key indicators of adolescent health and wellbeing, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how Victorian adolescents are faring. Students in years 7, 9, and 11 were sampled from randomly selected government and non-government secondary schools across Victoria, and analysis is based on a final sample of 10,273 adolescents. The sampling frame was designed to allow Local Government Area (LGA) level reporting in metropolitan Victoria, and Government Region level in non-metropolitan Victoria. Note that data is therefore only included in the LGA profiles for metropolitan LGAs, and the LGAs are not ranked.Source: Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
RANK 15-17 year olds who smoked cigarettes	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to 15-17 year olds who smoked cigarettes.
% at risk of short term harm from alcohol	The percentage of residents of the LGA who indicated as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey that they consume alcohol at risky or high risk levels at least once per week. The Survey data was analysed relative to the 2001 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for alcohol consumption. These guidelines indicate that males who drink more than six standard drinks and females who drink more than four standard drinks per drinking occasion are at risk of alcohol-related harm in the short-term. The consequences of heavy, regular use of alcohol may include cirrhosis of the liver, cognitive impairment, heart and blood disorders, ulcers, cancers and damage to the pancreas. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK at risk of short term harm from alcohol	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percent of population at risk of short term harm from alcohol consumption.
% 15-17 year olds who drank alcohol in last 30 days	The percentage of 15 to 17 year olds in the LGA who reported they drank alcohol in the past 30 days. This data item is from the Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), which was conducted for the first time in 2009 for the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) by the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) at the Royal Children's Hospital. The HowRU? survey was designed to provide data on key indicators of adolescent health and wellbeing, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how Victorian adolescents are faring. Students in years 7, 9, and 11 were sampled from randomly selected government and non-government secondary schools across Victoria, and analysis is based on a final sample of 10,273 adolescents. The sampling frame was designed to allow Local Government Area (LGA) level reporting in metropolitan Victoria, and Government Region level in non-metropolitan Victoria. Note that data is therefore only included in the LGA profiles for metropolitan LGAs, and the LGAs are not ranked. Source: Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
RANK 15-17 year olds who drank alcohol in last 30 days	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to 15-17 year olds who drank alcohol in the past 30 days.
% persons that did not meet fruit and vegetable guidelines	The percentage of persons who indicate that they do not meet the current Australian guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption. These guidelines recommend minimum daily vegetable intake of four serves for 12-18 year olds, and five serves for persons aged 19 plus. A serve is defined as one half cup vegetables or one cup of salad vegetables. The recommended daily fruit intake is three serves for 12-18 year olds, and two serves for persons aged 19 plus. A serve of fruit is defined as one medium piece, two small pieces or one cup diced pieces. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK persons that did not meet fruit and vegetable guidelines	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population not meeting dietary guidelines for fruit and vegetable intake.
% females that did not meet fruit and vegetable guidelines	The percentage of females who indicate that they do not meet the current Australian guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK females that did not meet fruit and vegetable guidelines	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of female population not meeting dietary guidelines for fruit and vegetable intake.
% males that did not meet fruit and vegetable guidelines	The percentage of males who indicate that they do not meet the current Australian guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008

Data items	Data definitions
RANK males that did not meet fruit and vegetable guidelines	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of male population not meeting dietary guidelines for fruit and vegetable intake.
% persons who did not meet physical activity guidelines	The proportion of people who do not meet the National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians, developed by the Department of Health and Aged Care, 1999. These guidelines recommend at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical exercise on most perferably all days for persons aged 19 and over. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK persons who did not meet physical activity guidelines	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population not meeting physical activity guidelines.
% females who did not meet physical activity guidelines	The proportion of females who do not meet the National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians, developed by the Department of Health and Aged Care, 1999. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK females who did not meet physical activity guidelines	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of female population not meeting physical activity guidelines.
% males who did not meet physical activity guidelines	The proportion of males who do not meet the National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians, developed by the Department of Health and Aged Care, 1999. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
RANK males who did not meet physical activity guidelines	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of male population not meeting physical activity guidelines.
% adolescents who adopt sunsmart behaviours	The percentage of 15 to 17 year olds in the LGA who reported they always wore a hat and sunscreen when it was sunny. This data item is from the Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), which was conducted for the first time in 2009 for the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) by the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) at the Royal Children's Hospital. The HowRU? survey was designed to provide data on key indicators of adolescent health and wellbeing, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how Victorian adolescents are faring. Students in years 7, 9, and 11 were sampled from randomly selected government and non-government secondary schools across Victoria, and analysis is based on a final sample of 10,273 adolescents. The sampling frame was designed to allow Local Government Area (LGA) level reporting in metropolitan Victoria, and Government Region level in non-metropolitan Victoria. Note that data is therefore only included in the LGA profiles for metropolitan LGAs, and the LGAs are not ranked. Source: Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
RANK adolescents who adopt sunsmart behaviours	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of adolescents who adopt sunsmart behaviours.
% adolescents who brush teeth twice a day	The percentage of 15 to 17 year olds in the LGA who reported they brushed their teeth at least twice per day. This data item is from the Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), which was conducted for the first time in 2009 for the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) by the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) at the Royal Children's Hospital. The HowRU? survey was designed to provide data on key indicators of adolescent health and wellbeing, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how Victorian adolescents are faring. Students in years 7, 9, and 11 were sampled from randomly selected government and non-government secondary schools across Victoria, and analysis is based on a final sample of 10,273 adolescents. The sampling frame was designed to allow Local Government Area (LGA) level reporting in metropolitan Victoria, and Government Region level in non-metropolitan Victoria. Note that data is therefore only included in the LGA profiles for metropolitan LGAs, and the LGAs are not ranked. Source: Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
RANK adolescents who brush teeth twice a day	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of adolescents who brush teeth twice a day.
% infants fully breastfed at 3 months	The percentage of infants who are fully breastfed at three months of age. Source: Office for Children and Early Childhood Development, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development and 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: 2009-10
RANK infants fully breastfed at 3 months	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of infants who are fully breastfed at three months of age.
% children fully immunised at 24-27 months	The percentage of children who are fully immunised at 24-27 months of age. Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, Medicare Australia, and 2010 Estimated Resident Population, ABS. Currency: September Quarter 2011
RANK children fully immunised at 24-27 months	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of children fully immunised at 24-27 months of age.
Breast cancer screening participation	The percentage of women aged 50 to 69 years who participated in breast cancer screening during 2006 and 2007. This item was compiled by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) of the Department of Health and Ageing using 2006 and 2007 data from Breast Screen Victoria. The participation rate for the 24 month period to the end of each calendar year is based on the actual number of women screened as a per cent of the average of the ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for the two corresponding calendar years. If a woman has attended more than once in the 24 months, they are counted once only, and the age is taken from first visit. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2006 and 2007
RANK breast cancer screening participation	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of women aged during 50 to 69 years who participated in breast cancer screening.

	Data items	Data definitions
	Cervical cancer screening participation	The percentage of women aged 20 to 69 who participated in cervical cancer screening during 2006 and 2007. This item was compiled by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) of the Department of Health Ageing using 2006 and 2007 data from the Victorian Cytology Registry. The participation rate for the 24 month period to the end of each calendar year is based on the actual number of women screened as a per cent of the average of the ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for the two corresponding calendar years. If a woman has attended more than once in the 24 months, they are counted once only, and the age is taken from first visit. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2006 and 2007
	RANK cervical cancer screening participation	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of women aged during 20 to 69 years who participated in cervical cancer screening.
Aged and disability characteristics	**% with need for assistance with core activities**	The percentage of people in the LGA who need "…help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age" (ABS website). The 2006 Census is the first Census to have the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. Further detail is available on via www.abs.gov.au Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B17 – Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age by Sex. Population: Persons. Currency: 2006
	RANK need for assistance with core activities	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population with core activity need for assistance.
	% of people with profound or severe disability living in the community	The percentage of people in the LGA who have a severe and profound disability, and live in the community rather than in long-term residential care. Compiled by Public Health Information Development Unit of the Department of Health and Ageing from ABS Census 2006 (unpublished). The people with a severe and profound disability living in long-term residential accommodation is subtracted from total to produce people living in the community. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2006
	RANK people with profound or severe disability	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of people with profound or severe disability.
	% of persons aged 75+ who live alone	The percentage of the LGA population who are aged 75 and over who live in a single person household. This provides an indication of the proportion of the population living in the community who may require additional support and services. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B22 – Relationship in Household by Age by Sex. Population: Persons in occupied private dwellings. Currency: 2006
	RANK persons aged 75+ who live alone	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to percentage of population aged 75 years and over and living alone.
	% female 75+ living alone	The female proportion of the LGA population who are aged 75 and over who live in a single person household. This provides an indication of the proportion of the population living in the community who may require additional support and services. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B22 – Relationship in Household by Age by Sex. Population: Persons in occupied private dwellings. Currency: 2006
	% male 75+ living alone	The male proportion of the LGA population who are aged 75 and over who live in a single person household. This provides an indication of the proportion of the population living in the community who may require additional support and services. Source: Basic Community Profile, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Census table: B22 – Relationship in Household by Age by Sex. Population: Persons in occupied private dwellings. Currency: 2006
	Aged care (high care) places per 1,000 eligible population	The number of residential aged care places licensed to provide services to residents with high levels of dependency per 1,000 target population. These are approximately equivalent to the services delivered by nursing homes in the past. The target population includes all people aged 70 or over plus indigenous people aged 50–69. Source: Department of Health and Ageing. Currency: 2011
	RANK aged care (high care) places per 1,000 eligible population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to aged care high care places per 1,000 eligible population.
	Aged care (low care) places per 1,000 eligible population	The number of aged care places licensed to provide services to residents with low levels of dependency per 1,000 target population. These are approximately equivalent to the services delivered by hostels in the past. The target population consists of all people aged 70 or over plus indigenous people aged 50–69. Source: Department of Health and Ageing. Currency: 2011
	RANK aged care (low care) places per 1,000 eligible population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to aged care low care places per 1,000 eligible population.
	Male life expectancy	The average number of years a male of a given age is expected to live, if current mortality rates continue to apply. However, this may be an underestimate of how long on average a person born today can expect to live, because mortality rates are declining and the force of mortality at any future age will be less than it is for a person of that age now. Estimates of life expectancy for LGAs within Victoria have also been computed from five years (2003-2007) of aggregated mortality and population data. Source: Life expectancy at birth: Victoria 2003-2007, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK male life expectancy	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to male life expectancy.
	Female life expectancy	The average number of years a female of a given age is expected to live, if current mortality rates continue to apply. However, this may be an underestimate of how long on average a person born today can expect to live, because mortality rates are declining and the force of mortality at any future age will be less than it is for a person of that age now. Estimates of life expectancy for LGAs within Victoria have also been computed from five years (2003-2007) of aggregated mortality and population data. Source: Life expectancy at birth: Victoria 2003-2007, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK female life expectancy	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to female life expectancy.

	Data items	Data definitions
Life expectancy and wellbeing	**% persons reporting fair or poor health**	The percentage of persons in the LGA who reported as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey 2008 that their general health was fair or poor. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK persons reporting fair or poor health	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to persons reporting fair or poor health.
	% females reporting fair or poor health	The percentage of females in the LGA who reported as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey 2008 that their general health was fair or poor. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK females reporting fair or poor health	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to females reporting fair or poor health.
	% males reporting fair or poor health	The percentage of males in the LGA who reported as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey 2008 that their general health was fair or poor. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK males reporting fair or poor health	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to males reporting fair or poor health.
	% persons reporting high/very high psychological distress	The percentage of persons who were categorised as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey as experiencing high or very high psychological distress. The Kesler 10 Psychological Distress Scale (K10) was used during survey interviews. The K10 is a set of 10 questions designed to categorise the level of psychological distress over a 10 week period, and is a simple measure of anxiety, depression and worry. Individuals are categorised to four levels of psychological distress based on their score: how, moderate, high and very high. Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2008, Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2008
	RANK persons reporting high/very high psychological distress	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population with high levels of distress.
	% children developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains	The percentage of children who are vulnerable across one or more of the five domains of early childhood development as measured using the Australian Early Development Index. The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a population measure of how young children are developing in Australian communities, across five areas, or domains, of early childhood development. These five domains are important areas of child development and also good predictors of adult health, education and social outcomes. They are: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills and communication skills and general knowledge. Data was collected by teachers via an on-line checklist, in the first year of formal schooling. The average age of the Victorian children was 5 years and 7 months. Between May and July 2009, AEDI checklists were completed for 61,187 children in Victoria, representing 94.2 per cent of the estimated five year old population. Each checklist receives a score for each domain, which ranges from 0 to 10, with 10 being the highest score. These domain scores, for all Australian children, are recorded from highest to lowest, and then organised into percentiles. Children with domain scores below the 10th percentile (in the lowest 10 percent of all Australian children) are considered 'developmentally vulnerable' on that domain. Source: The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), provided by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
	RANK children developmentally vulnerable one or more domains	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of children developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains.
	% children developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains	The percentage of children who are vulnerable across two or more of the five domains of early childhood development as measured using the Australian Early Development Index. The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a population measure of how young children are developing in Australian communities, across five areas, or domains, of early childhood development. These five domains are important areas of child development and also good predictors of adult health, education and social outcomes. They are: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills and communication skills and general knowledge. Data was collected by teachers via an on-line checklist, in the first year of formal schooling. The average age of the Victorian children was 5 years and 7 months. Between May and July 2009, AEDI checklists were completed for 61,187 children in Victoria, representing 94.2 per cent of the estimated five year old population. Each checklist receives a score for each domain, which ranges from 0 to 10, with 10 being the highest score. These domain scores, for all Australian children, are recorded from highest to lowest, and then organised into percentiles. Children with domain scores below the 10th percentile (in the lowest 10 percent of all Australian children) are considered 'developmentally vulnerable' on that domain. Source: The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), provided by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
	RANK children developmentally vulnerable one or more domains	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of children developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains.

	Data items	Data definitions
	% adolescents who reported being recently bullied	The proportion of adolescents enrolled in Years 7, 9 and 11 who reported being bullied recently. Bullying is assessed using the Gatehouse Bullying Scale. Information about bullying is elicited by asking the student if they have been recently teased or called names, had rumours spread about them, been deliberately left out of things or threatened physically or actually hurt by another student. These data items are from the Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), which was conducted for the first time in 2009 for the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) by the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) at the Royal Children's Hospital. The HowRU? survey was designed to provide data on key indicators of adolescent health and wellbeing, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how Victorian adolescents are faring. Students in years 7, 9, and 11 were sampled from randomly selected government and non-government secondary schools across Victoria, and analysis is based on a final sample of 10,273 adolescents. The sampling frame was designed to allow Local Government Area (LGA) level reporting in metropolitan Victoria, and Government Region level in non-metropolitan Victoria. Note that data is therefore only included in the LGA profiles for metropolitan LGAs, and the LGAs are not ranked. Source: Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
	RANK adolescents who reported being recently bullied	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of adolescents who reported being recently bullied.
	% adolescents who reported positive psychological development	The proportion of adolescents enrolled in Years 7, 9 and 11 who had a mean score of 5 or more on the Basic Psychological Needs Scale, indicating positive psychological development. The 9-item Basic Psychological Needs Scale is an adaption of the 21-item instrument from Ryan and Deci (2001) which assesses Positive Psychological Development (PPD) in terms of autonomy, competence and relatedness. These data items are from the Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), which was conducted for the first time in 2009 for the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) by the Centre for Adolescent Health (CAH) at the Royal Children's Hospital. The HowRU? survey was designed to provide data on key indicators of adolescent health and wellbeing, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how Victorian adolescents are faring. Students in years 7, 9, and 11 were sampled from randomly selected government and non-government secondary schools across Victoria, and analysis is based on a final sample of 10,273 adolescents. The sampling frame was designed to allow Local Government Area (LGA) level reporting in metropolitan Victoria, and Government Region level in non-metropolitan Victoria. Note that data is therefore only included in the LGA profiles for metropolitan LGAs, and the LGAs are not ranked. Source: Victorian Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey (HowRU?), Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2009
	RANK adolescents who reported positive psychological development	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of adolescents who reported positive psychological development.
Service system	**Medicare Local**	The Medicare Local to which the LGA belongs. Medicare Locals are a component of the Australian Government's National Health Reforms. They are primary health care organisations established to coordinate primary health care delivery and address local health care needs and service gaps. Source: Department of Health and Ageing. Currency: 2011
	Primary Care Partnership	The primary care partnership (PCP) to which the LGA belongs. A PCP is a collection of two or more Local Government Areas that plan and deliver primary care services at a local level. At the time of publication, there were 30 PCPs in Victoria. Source: Integrated Care Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2011
	Number of hospitals/health services	The number of hospitals and health service campuses located within the LGA. Includes both public and private hospitals. Source: Hospitals and Health Services Performance Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2011
	General practitioners per 1,000 population	The number of general practitioners working in an LGA per 1,000 population. Note that this is a head count per 1,000 population rather than a full-time equivalent measure per 1,000 population. As such, it does not provide a precise measure of the GP service availability within the LGA. This data is obtained from the Medical Directory of Australia, a comprehensive commercial database of information regarding doctors and other health professionals. The data is provided at postcode level and converted to LGA by the Modelling, GIS and Planning Products team. Source: The Medical Directory of Australia, Australasian Medical Publishing Company (AMPCo) and Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2011 (GPs), 2010 (ERP)
	RANK general practitioners per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to general practitioners per 1,000 population.
	Dental services per 1,000 population	The number of dental services per 1,000 population located within the LGA. Dental services include general dental services only, not specialist services. Source: Human Services Directory and Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010
	RANK dental services per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to dental services per 1,000 population.
	Pharmacies per 1,000 population	The number of retail pharmacies per 1,000 population located within the LGA. Source: Human Services Directory and Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010
	RANK pharmacies per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to pharmacies per 1,000 population.
	Number of kindergartens	The number of locations that provide a funded kindergarten program. This item includes long day-care centres that provide funded kindergarten programs as well as stand-alone kindergartens. Source: Office for Children and Early Childhood Development, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2010
	Number of schools	The number of schools located in the LGA. This item includes government, private, and Catholic primary and secondary schools. It also includes schools for children with special needs. Source: Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Currency: 2011

	Data items	Data definitions
	%population near public transport	The percentage of the population that lives within 400 metres of a bus and/or tram stop and/or 800 metres of a train station. These percentages were calculated by the Modelling, GIS and Planning Products Unit, Business Planning and Communication Branch, Department of Health. Source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010, ABS, and transport location data provided by the Department of Transport. Currency: 2010
	RANK population near public transport	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population near puiblic transport.
	% population with private health insurance	The percentage of the LGA population aged 15 years and over covered by private health insurance. Compiled by Public Health Information Development Unit using data estimated from the 2007–08 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008. The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2007–08 NHS. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2007–08
	RANK population with private health insurance	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to percentage of population with private health insurance.
Hospital utilisation	Inpatient separations per 1,000 population	The number of hospital inpatient separations per 1,000 population. A separation is a completed admission to hospital. This item refers to the number of occasions of service in Victorian public and private hospitals per 1,000 population, and not to the number of individuals admitted to hospital per 1,000 population. The data includes admissions for acute, sub-acute and mental health conditions. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK inpatient separations per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to hospital inpatient separations per 1,000 population.
	Main public hospital attended	The name of the Victorian public hospital with the highest number of separations of residents of the LGA. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and the ABS Estimated Resident Population 2010. Currency: 2010-11
	Separations from most frequently attended hospital	The percentage of all separations involving residents of an LGA which occurred at the most frequently attended public hospital. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and the ABS Estimated Resident Population 2010. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK, Separations from most frequently attended hospital	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to separations from most frequently attended hospital.
	% inpatient separations in private hospital	The percentage of total separations for residents of the LGA which are in a private hospital. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2010–11
	RANK inpatient separations in private hospital	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to inpatient separations in private hospital.
	Average length of stay (days), public hospitals	The average length of stay (in days) for a Victorian public hospital inpatient. Note that all separations (including same-day stays) have been included. The duration of the hospital stay is calculated by subtracting the date the patient is admitted from the date of separation, less any leave taken during the admission. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and the ABS Estimated Resident Population 2010. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK Average length of stay (days), public hospitals	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to average length of stay (days), public hospitals.
	Average length of stay (days), all hospitals	The average length of stay (in days) for all inpatients. Note that all separations (including same-day stays) have been included. The duration of the hospital stay is calculated by subtracting the date the patient is admitted from the date of separation, less any leave taken during the admission. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2010–11
	RANK Average length of stay (days), all hospitals	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to average length of stay (days), all hospitals.
	Per annum change in hospital separations (2000-01 to 2010-11)	The per annum change in the actual number of Victorian public and private hospital inpatient separations between 2000-01 and 2010-11. Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and the ABS Estimated Resident Population 2010. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK per annum change in hospital separations (2000-01 to 2010-11)	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to per annum change in separations from 2000-01 to 2010-11.
	Projected per annum change in separations 2010-11 to 2021-22	The per annum change between the projected number of Victorian hospital inpatient separations for 2021–22 and the actual number of separations in 2010–11. The 2021–22 projected separations are from the 2011 Inpatient Forecasting Model developed by the Department of Health using data from the Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) to project future utilisation. Source:Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and hospital inpatient forecasts from the Business Planning and Communications Branch, Department of Health. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK projected per annum change in separations 2010-11 to 2021-22	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to projected per annum change in separations from 2010-11 to 2021-22.
	ACSC admission rate per 1,000 population	The number of inpatient admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions per 1,000 population. ACSCs are those for which hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable with the application of public health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services. Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS), Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health.
	RANK ACSC admssion rate per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to ACSC rate per 1,000 population.

	Data items	Data definitions
	ACSC average length of stay (days)	The average length of stay for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions admissions. ACSCs are those for which hospitalisation is thought to be avoidable with the application of public health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services. Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS), Prevention and Population Health Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency:
	RANK ACSC average length of stay	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to ACSC average length of stay.
	ED presentations per 1,000 population	The number of presentations by residents of an LGA at public hospital emergency departments per 1,000 population. The presentation numbers include people who did not wait to be treated, who left after treatment started, or were dead on arrival. This item refers to the number of occasions of service in Victorian public emergency departments per 1,000 population, and not to the number of individuals presenting to emergency departments per 1,000 population. Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK ED presentations per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to emergency department presentations per 1,000 population.
	Primary care type ED presentations per 1,000 population	The proportion of presentations at Emergency Departments within the LGA which were classified as "primary care type presentations". That is, the presentations were assessed as of low urgency and acuity, did not arrive by ambulance, were self-referred, were presenting for a new episode of care and were not expecting to be admitted. The data is presented as a rate per 1,000 population. Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset, Hospitals and Health Service Performance Division, Department of Health, and Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK primary care type ED presentations per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to primary care type emergency department presentations per 1,000 population.
Other service utilisation	**GP attendances males, per 1,000 population**	The rate of attendances at a General Practitioner for males per 1,000 population for services under the Medicare Benefits Schedule and Department of Veterans Affairs. Compiled by Public Health Development Unit using data from the Department of Health and Ageing, 2009–10, and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2010. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2009–10
	RANK GP attendances males	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to GP attendances males.
	GP attendances females, per 1,000 population	The rate of attendances at a General Practitioner for females per 1,000 population for services under the Medicare Benefits Schedule and Department of Veterans Affairs. Compiled by Public Health Development Unit using data from the Department of Health and Ageing, 2009–10, and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2010. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2009–10
	RANK GP attendances females	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to GP attendances females.
	GP attendances total, per 1,000 population	The rate of attendances at a General Practitioner per 1,000 population for services under the Medicare Benefits Schedule and Department of Veterans Affairs. Compiled by Public Health Development Unit using data from the Department of Health and Ageing, 2009–10, and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2010. Source: Social Health Atlas of Victorian Local Government Areas, 2011, PHIDU. Currency: 2009-10
	RANK GP attendances total	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to general practitioner attendances per 1,000 population.
	HACC clients aged 0-69 per 1,000 target population	The number of people, aged 0-69 years, receiving services funded by the Home and Community Care (HACC) program per 1,000 target population. The number of clients is determined from the HACC Minimum Data Set which is a compilation of returns from funded agencies. The target population is persons aged 0-69 years with a profound, severe or moderate disability. For any given locality, an initial estimate is made based on the number of residents of the locality and statewide disability rates. It excludes people living in residential care settings. The initial estimates are then weighted for socio-economic status, health status, remoteness, indigenous status, and cultural and linguistic diversity. Further details on the methodology may be obtained from the Aged Care Branch of the Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division of the Department of Health. Source: HACC Program, Aged Care Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK HACC clients aged 0-69 per 1,000 target population	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to HACC clients aged 0-69 years, per 1,000 target population.
	HACC clients aged 70 plus per 1,000 target population	The number of people aged 70 years and over, receiving services funded by the Home and Community Care (HACC) program per 1,000 target population. The number of clients is determined from the HACC Minimum Data Set which is a compilation of returns from funded agencies. The initial estimate for the target population aged 70 and over is all people of this age group except those eligible for Department of Veteran Affairs homecare, and excluding people living in residential care settings. The initial estimates are then weighted for socio-economic status, health status, remoteness, indigenous status, and cultural and linguistic diversity. Further details on the methodology may be obtained from the Aged Care Branch of the Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division of the Department of Health. Source: HACC Program, Aged Care Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division, Department of Health. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK HACC clients aged 70 plus per 1,000 target population	The rank of the LGA/region in relation to HACC clients aged 70 years and over, per 1,000 target population.
	Primary health occasions of service per 1,000 population	The number of occasions of service per 1,000 population provided by primary health services to residents of the LGA. Note that multiple occasions of service may be provided to an individual. Source: Integrated Care Branch, Wellbeing, Integrated Care and Ageing Division Department of Health and 2010 Estimated Resident Population ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK primary health occasions of service per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to primary health occasions of service per 1,000 population.

	Data items	Data definitions
	Drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population	The number of residents of an 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. Source: Alcohol and Drug Information System, Mental Health, Drugs and Regions Division, Department of Health and Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population.
	Registered mental health clients per 1,000 population	The number of residents of an LGA who are registered as clients with a mental health service per 1,000 population. When a referral is made to a public mental health service, a clinician will determine the most appropriate service response. If the referral is accepted for further service delivery or intervention, the client is registered on the Victorian public mental health client information management system. Source: Mental Health, Drugs and Regions Division, Department of Health and Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2010, ABS. Currency: 2010-11
	RANK registered mental health clients per 1,000 population	The rank of the LGA/region, in relation to registered mental health clients per 1,000 population.