

Victorian Population Health Survey 2014

Health and wellbeing, chronic conditions,
screening and eye health

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Preface

The Victorian Population Health Survey is managed by the Health Intelligence Unit (HIU), Strategy and Analytics Branch, Portfolio Strategy and Reform, Department of Health and Human Services. This report has been developed by HIU and includes selected findings from the survey conducted in 2014. The survey was stratified by local government area and included a sample of more than 34,000, resulting in a wealth of information about the health and wellbeing of Victorians. To best present this information, findings from the survey have been presented in three separate reports.

The content of this report includes information on self-reported health and wellbeing, chronic disease prevalence, biomedical checks and screening and eye health in Victoria. The two accompanying reports contain information about modifiable risk factors and information on social capital and inequalities in the socioeconomic determinants of health from the 2014 survey.



Introduction



Introduction

About the survey

The Victorian Population Health Survey is an important component of population health surveillance in Victoria. The annual survey series is an ongoing source of quality information on the health and wellbeing of adult Victorians.

The Victorian Population Health Survey has been conducted each year since 2001 and is based on a sample of 7,500 Victorians over 18 years of age who are randomly selected from households from each of the eight Department of Health and Human Services regions in the state. In 2008, 2011–12 and 2014, the survey was expanded to include a representative sample from each of Victoria's 79 local government areas (LGAs) (Tables II–IV and Maps I–II).

The aim of the survey is to provide quality, timely indicators of population health to inform evidence-based policy development and strategic planning across the department and wider community. The survey is based on core question modules to report on trends over time and to inform decisions about public health priorities. The survey findings fill a significant information gap to ensure that public health programs remain relevant and responsive to current and emerging health issues.

The impact of information from the Victorian Population Health Survey is extensive across both government and non-government sectors of Victoria. The survey provides quality data for a range of indicators of public health importance at the state and LGA levels.

About the report

For the first time, selected findings from the survey have been presented in three separate reports. Each report includes a series of related health topics and indicators. This is the second report in the series and includes information on self-reported health and wellbeing, chronic disease prevalence, biomedical checks and screening and eye health.

The first report includes information on: smoking; fruit and vegetable consumption; take-away meals and snacks; consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drinks; body weight status; physical activity; alcohol consumption; psychological distress; and hypertension. The third report focuses on social capital and inequalities in the social determinants of health. In this report the data are presented in tables by age, sex and geographic area.

This report presents similar information on self-reported health and wellbeing, chronic disease prevalence, biomedical checks, screening and eye health to reports from previous years, although the structure of this report is slightly different. Self-reported health and wellbeing is a standalone chapter in this report, and all chronic conditions are featured in another standalone chapter. Data are presented in tables by age, sex and geographic area. Time trends are presented in figures and a series of heat maps highlight geographic hotspots for selected indicators across Victoria. Using results from the survey, the report highlights issues and areas for improvement.

There are a number of new indicators presented in this report that have been derived from new questions introduced to the survey in 2014. These new indicators include levels of satisfaction with life, the prevalence of multiple chronic diseases, human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine coverage, the prevalence of wearing glasses and contact lenses, and difficulties with vision that glasses and contact lenses cannot fix.

At the time of the survey in 2014, the department had eight health regions, so this report includes a breakdown of health data by these eight regions. The department revised the structure of its operating model in 2016, which is now based on four health branches to focus on the health interests of local populations across the state. The former regions map to the four divisions as listed below. Note that the North & West Metropolitan Region has been split and now forms part of

North Division Health and West Division Health. Victorian Population Health Survey reports that feature survey data from 2016 onwards will include a breakdown of data by nine health areas as featured below:

- West Division Health: Grampians Region, Barwon South Western Region, Western Metropolitan area (subset of North and West Region).
- North Division Health: Loddon Mallee Region, North Metropolitan area (subset of North and West Region).
- East Division: Hume Region, Eastern Metropolitan Region.
- South Division: Gippsland Region, Southern Metropolitan Region.

About the data

- The sample size for the Victorian Population Health Survey was expanded to 33,673 respondents in 2014 so reliable information could be presented at the LGA level.
- Estimates have been age-adjusted (age-standardised) throughout the report to eliminate the effect that differences in age structure may have on estimates from different population groups.
- The reliability of estimates has been determined using the relative standard error (standard error / estimate × 100). Tables and figures throughout the report indicate the reliability of estimates.
- *Time trends*: Time series data are presented in figures throughout the report, age-adjusted (age-standardised) estimates are presented for each year in which the survey was run, where the same question has been asked each year. Where a question about a health topic has changed over time, the period reported reflects the period from where the question change occurred. Ordinary least squares regression was used to test trends over time.

If estimates are described in the text as being 'constant' over time, then there is no (statistically) significant trend observed.

- *Statistical significance*: Individual estimates have been compared with the total Victorian estimate. Where subgroups of the population are presented (for example, males and females), the estimates have been compared with the total Victorian estimate for that population subgroup (all Victorian males, all Victorian females).

Statistically significant differences have been determined by comparing the 95 per cent confidence intervals of estimates. Where the confidence interval for an estimate in a table does not overlap with the confidence interval of the corresponding estimate for Victoria (or subpopulation), then the font colour of the estimate in question is changed to **red** if the estimate is higher, or **blue** if the estimate is lower, compared with the estimate for Victoria (or subpopulation). Notes to the tables and figures indicate the statistical significance of differences between estimates.

If an estimate is described as being 'higher' or 'lower' than another in the text of the report it is (statistically) significantly higher or lower than the comparative estimate. If two estimates are described in the text as being 'similar', then there is no (statistically) significant difference between estimates.

Table I provides an example of how data is presented in this report.

Table I: Arthritis, by LGA, Victoria, 2014 (excerpt from Table 3.49)

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	17.8	15.0	21.1
Corangamite (S)	23.9	18.6	30.1
Glenelg (S)	→ 25.7	21.3	30.5
Southern Grampians (S)	20.5	16.8	24.7
Surf Coast (S)	→ 14.8	12.3	17.7
Warrnambool (C)	22.1	18.2	26.5
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

If the estimate of the LGA is coloured **red**, this indicates that it is (statistically) significantly **HIGHER** than the state estimate.

→ For example, the percentage of Victorians with arthritis in the Shire of Glenelg is 25.7 per cent and this is higher than the state estimate, which is 19.8 per cent.

If the estimate of the LGA is coloured **blue**, this indicates that it is (statistically) significantly **LOWER** than the state estimate.

→ For example, the percentage of Victorians with arthritis in the Shire of Surf Coast is 14.8 per cent and this is lower than the state estimate, which is 19.8 per cent.

How to interpret the maps

The 79 LGAs were ranked, for each health indicator of interest, based on the prevalence of the health indicator in question. The LGAs were then divided into five groups (quintiles 1 to 4 having 16 LGAs and quintile 5 having 15 LGAs). 'Quintile 1' included the group of 16 LGAs with the poorest results for the health indicator in question (for example, the highest prevalence of heart disease, or the lowest prevalence of having had a mammogram). In contrast, 'Quintile 5' included the 15 LGAs with the best results (for example, the lowest prevalence of heart disease or the highest prevalence of having had a mammogram). As such, the higher the quintile grouping of a LGA, the better the result for the health indicator in question.

How is local government involved in public health?

The Victorian Government has long developed policies, programs and resources that encourage preventive health practices across all levels of government, non-government agencies and the private sector. The *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* requires all government departments and levels of government in Victoria to be responsible for public health and wellbeing. This approach recognises that the environment in which we live influences many of the factors that affect our health and wellbeing.

The Act requires the Minister for Health to prepare a public health and wellbeing plan for Victoria every four years. The *Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015–2019* outlines the government's key priorities over the next four years to improve the health and wellbeing of all Victorians, particularly the most disadvantaged. As many chronic disease and injuries are preventable, the plan focuses on encouraging healthy living from the early years and all throughout life.

How can this survey help local government?

Local government is ideally placed to lead local policies, programs and infrastructure development that can influence health through its work in a range of areas including transport, roads, parks, waste, land use, urban planning, recreation, cultural activities and in creating safer public places. Because information from the Victorian Population Health Survey is now available at the LGA level, providing a breakdown of particular risk factors and conditions across municipalities, councils are able to use the information from the survey to inform plans aimed at enhancing public health and wellbeing across Victoria.

Map I: Metropolitan local government areas, by Department of Health and Human Services region

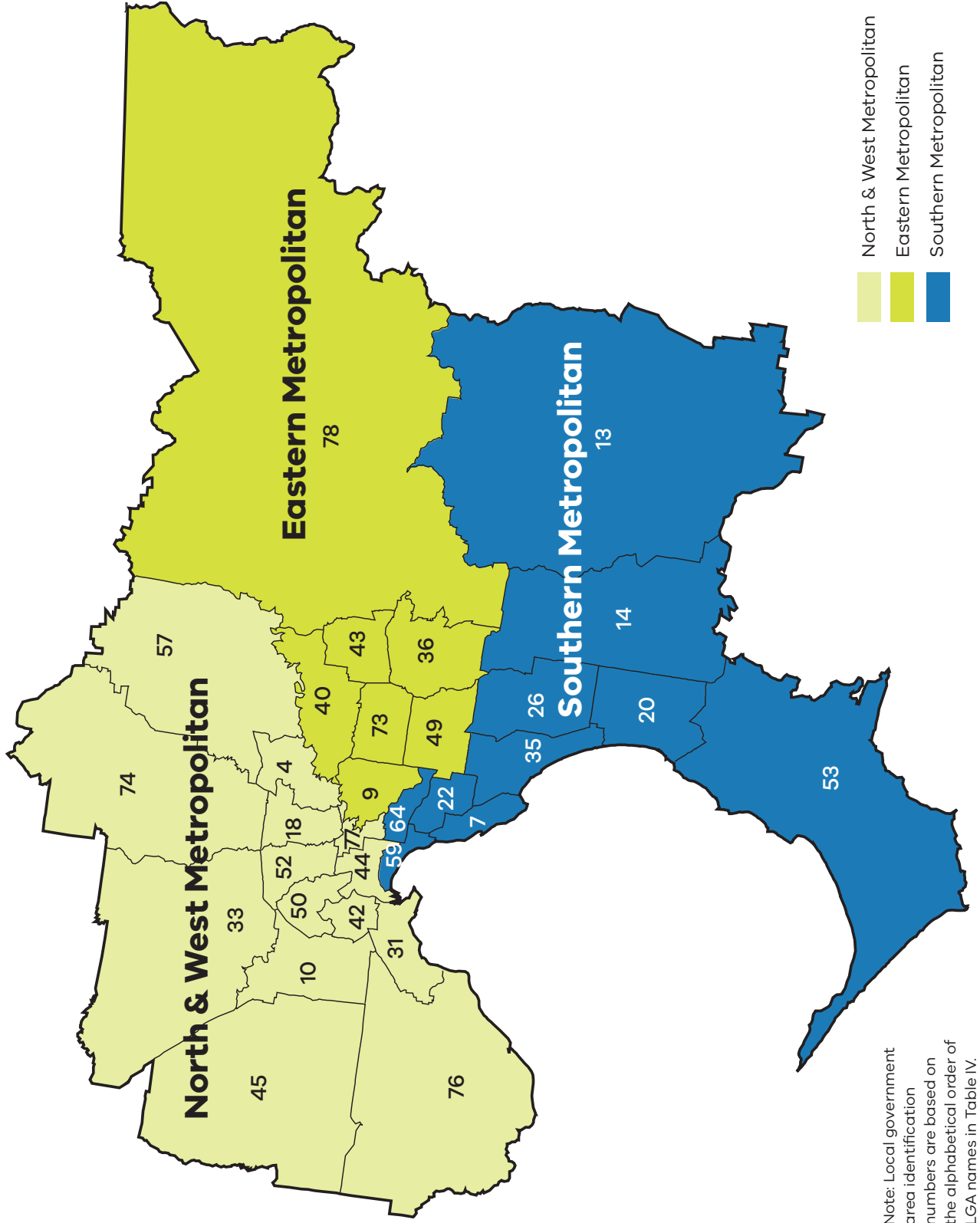


Table II: Metropolitan local government areas, by Department of Health and Human Services region

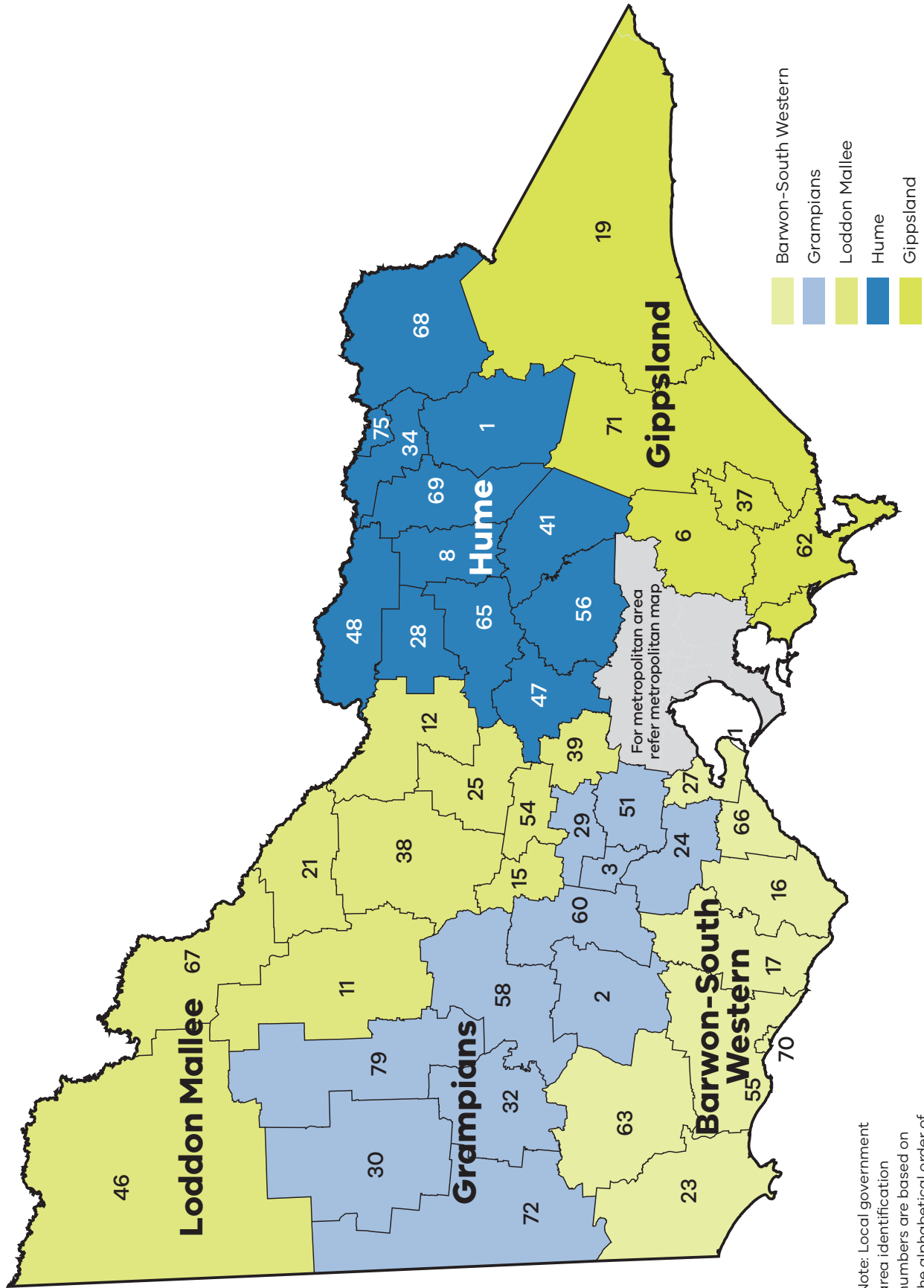
Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
North & West Metropolitan	4	Banyule
	10	Brimbank
	18	Darebin
	31	Hobsons Bay
	33	Hume
	42	Maribyrnong
	44	Melbourne
	45	Melton
	50	Moonee Valley
	52	Moreland
	57	Nillumbik
	74	Whittlesea
	76	Wyndham
	77	Yarra

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Eastern Metropolitan	9	Boroondara
	36	Knox
	40	Manningham
	43	Maroondah
	49	Monash
	73	Whitehorse
	78	Yarra Ranges

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Southern Metropolitan	7	Bayside
	13	Cardinia
	14	Casey
	20	Frankston
	22	Glen Eira
	26	Greater Dandenong
	35	Kingston
	53	Mornington Peninsula
	59	Port Phillip
64	Stonnington	

a. Local government area identification numbers are based on the alphabetical order of LGA names in Table IV.

Map II: Rural local government areas, by Department of Health and Human Services region



Note: Local government area identification numbers are based on the alphabetical order of LGA names in Table IV.

Table III: Rural local government areas, by Department of Health and Human Services region

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Barwon-South Western	16	Colac Otway
	17	Corangamite
	23	Glenelg
	27	Greater Geelong
	55	Moyne
	61	Queenscliffe
	63	Southern Grampians
	66	Surf Coast
	70	Warrnambool

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Grampians	2	Ararat
	3	Ballarat
	24	Golden Plains
	29	Hepburn
	30	Hindmarsh
	32	Horsham
	51	Moorabool
	58	Northern Grampians
	60	Pyrenees
	72	West Wimmera
79	Yarriambiack	

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Loddon Mallee	11	Buloke
	12	Campaspe
	15	Central Goldfields
	21	Gannawarra
	25	Greater Bendigo
	38	Loddon
	39	Macedon Ranges
	46	Mildura
	54	Mount Alexander
67	Swan Hill	

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Hume	1	Alpine
	8	Benalla
	28	Greater Shepparton
	34	Indigo
	41	Mansfield
	47	Mitchell
	48	Moira
	56	Murrindindi
	65	Strathbogie
	68	Towong
69	Wangaratta	
75	Wodonga	

Region	LGA ID number ^a	LGA name
Gippsland	5	Bass Coast
	6	Baw Baw
	19	East Gippsland
	37	Latrobe
	62	South Gippsland
	71	Wellington

a. Local government area identification numbers are based on the alphabetical order of LGA names in Table IV.

Table IV: Local government area names and Department of Health and Human Services regions

LGA name	Region	LGA ID no. ^a	LGA name	Region	LGA ID no. ^a
Alpine (S)	Hume	1	Hindmarsh (S)	Grampians	30
Ararat (RC)	Grampians	2	Hobsons Bay (C)	North & West Metropolitan	31
Ballarat (C)	Grampians	3	Horsham (RC)	Grampians	32
Banyule (C)	North & West Metropolitan	4	Hume (C)	North & West Metropolitan	33
Bass Coast (S)	Gippsland	5	Indigo (S)	Hume	34
Baw Baw (S)	Gippsland	6	Kingston (C)	Southern Metropolitan	35
Bayside (C)	Southern Metropolitan	7	Knox (C)	Eastern Metropolitan	36
Benalla (RC)	Hume	8	Latrobe (C)	Gippsland	37
Boroondara (C)	Eastern Metropolitan	9	Loddon (S)	Loddon Mallee	38
Brimbank (C)	North & West Metropolitan	10	Macedon Ranges (S)	Mallee Loddon	39
Buloke (S)	Loddon Mallee	11	Manningham (C)	Eastern Metropolitan	40
Campaspe (S)	Loddon Mallee	12	Mansfield (S)	Hume	41
Cardinia (S)	Southern Metropolitan	13	Maribyrnong (C)	North & West Metropolitan	42
Casey (C)	Southern Metropolitan	14	Maroondah (C)	Eastern Metropolitan	43
Central Goldfields (S)	Loddon Mallee	15	Melbourne (C)	North & West Metropolitan	44
Colac Otway (S)	Barwon-South Western	16	Melton (S)	North & West Metropolitan	45
Corangamite (S)	Barwon-South Western	17	Mildura (RC)	Loddon Mallee	46
Darebin (C)	North & West Metropolitan	18	Mitchell (S)	Hume	47
East Gippsland (S)	Gippsland	19	Moira (S)	Hume	48
Frankston (C)	Southern Metropolitan	20	Monash (C)	Eastern Metropolitan	49
Gannawarra (S)	Loddon Mallee	21	Moonee Valley (C)	North & West Metropolitan	50
Glen Eira (C)	Southern Metropolitan	22	Moorabool (S)	Grampians	51
Glenelg (S)	Barwon-South Western	23	Moreland (C)	North & West Metropolitan	52
Golden Plains (S)	Grampians	24	Mornington Peninsula (S)	Southern Metropolitan	53
Greater Bendigo (C)	Loddon Mallee	25	Mount Alexander (S)	Loddon Mallee	54
Greater Dandenong (C)	Southern Metropolitan	26	Moyne (S)	Barwon-South Western	55
Greater Geelong (C)	Barwon-South Western	27	Murrindindi (S)	Hume	56
Greater Shepparton (C)	Hume	28	Nillumbik (S)	North & West Metropolitan	57
Hepburn (S)	Grampians	29	Northern Grampians (S)	Grampians	58

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

a. Local government area identification numbers are based on the alphabetical order of LGA names.

B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.

Table IV: Local government area names and Department of Health and Human Services regions
(continued)

LGA name	Region	LGA ID no. ^a
Port Phillip (C)	Southern Metropolitan	59
Pyrenees (S)	Grampians	60
Queenscliffe (B)	Barwon-South Western	61
South Gippsland (S)	Gippsland	62
Southern Grampians (S)	Barwon-South Western	63
Stonnington (C)	Southern Metropolitan	64
Strathbogie (S)	Hume	65
Surf Coast (S)	Barwon-South Western	66
Swan Hill (RC)	Loddon Mallee	67
Towong (S)	Hume	68
Wangaratta (RC)	Hume	69
Warrnambool (C)	Barwon-South Western	70
Wellington (S)	Gippsland	71
West Wimmera (S)	Grampians	72
Whitehorse (C)	Eastern Metropolitan	73
Whittlesea (C)	North & West Metropolitan	74
Wodonga (RC)	Hume	75
Wyndham (C)	North & West Metropolitan	76
Yarra (C)	North & West Metropolitan	77
Yarra Ranges (S)	Eastern Metropolitan	78
Yarriambiack (S)	Grampians	79

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows:
metropolitan/rural.

a. Local government area identification numbers are based on the alphabetical order of LGA names.

B = Borough; C = City; S = Shire; RC = Rural City.



Summary of findings



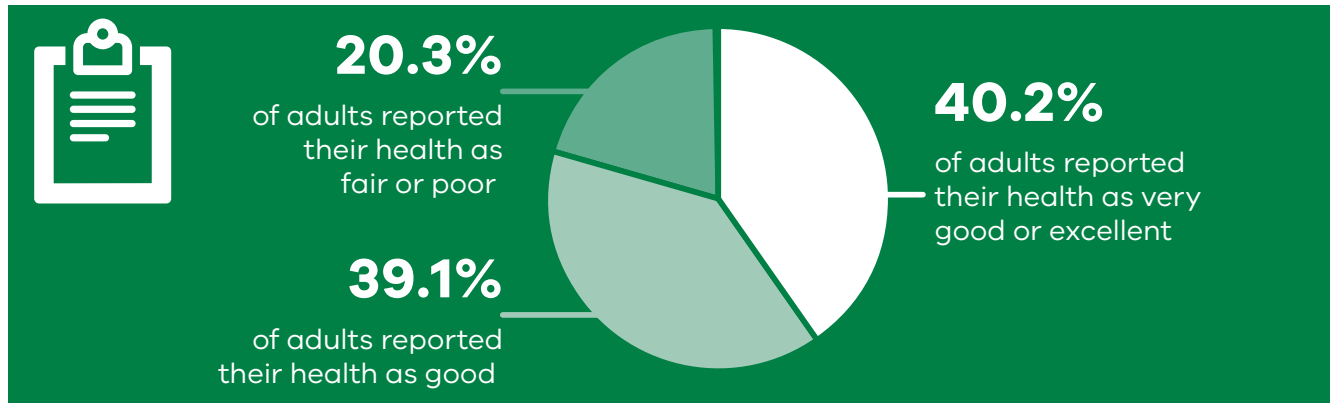
Summary of findings

The following is a summary of results from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2014.

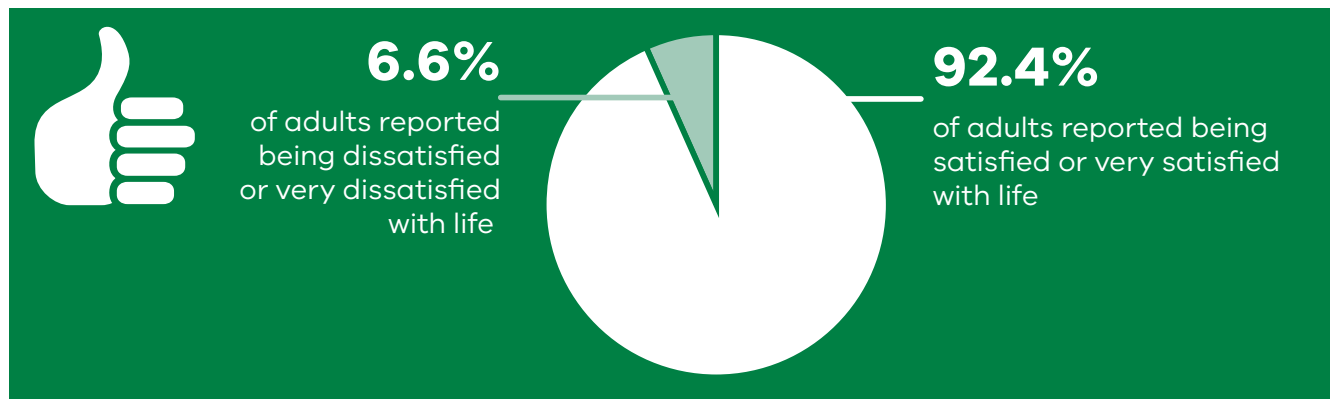


Health and wellbeing

Self-reported health

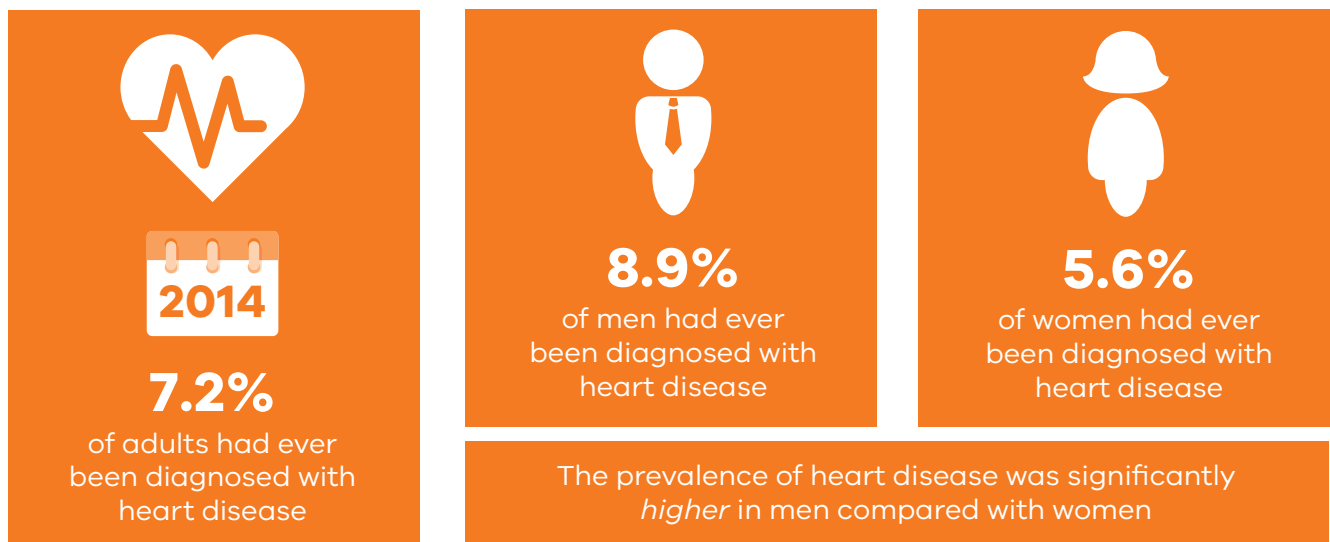


Satisfaction with life



Selected chronic diseases

Heart disease





Selected chronic diseases

Stroke



2.4%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with stroke



2.7%

of men had ever been diagnosed with stroke



2.2%

of women had ever been diagnosed with stroke

There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of stroke between males and females

Cancer



7.4%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with cancer



7.6%

of men had ever been diagnosed with cancer



7.3%

of women had ever been diagnosed with cancer

There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of cancer between males and females



The prevalence of cancer increased significantly for both males and females



Selected chronic diseases

Osteoporosis



5.2%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with osteoporosis



2.5%

of men had ever been diagnosed with osteoporosis



7.6%

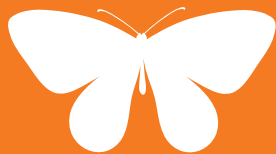
of women had ever been diagnosed with osteoporosis

The prevalence of osteoporosis was significantly *higher* in women compared with men



The prevalence of osteoporosis increased significantly for both males and females

Systemic lupus erythematosus



0.5%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus



0.2%

of men had ever been diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus



0.7%

of women had ever been diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus

The prevalence of systemic lupus erythematosus was significantly *higher* in women compared with men



Selected chronic diseases

Arthritis



19.8%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with some type of arthritis



14.1%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with osteoarthritis



3.1%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis

Anxiety or depression



24.2%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression



18.1%

of men had ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression



30.1%

of women had ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression

The prevalence of anxiety or depression was significantly *higher* in women compared with men

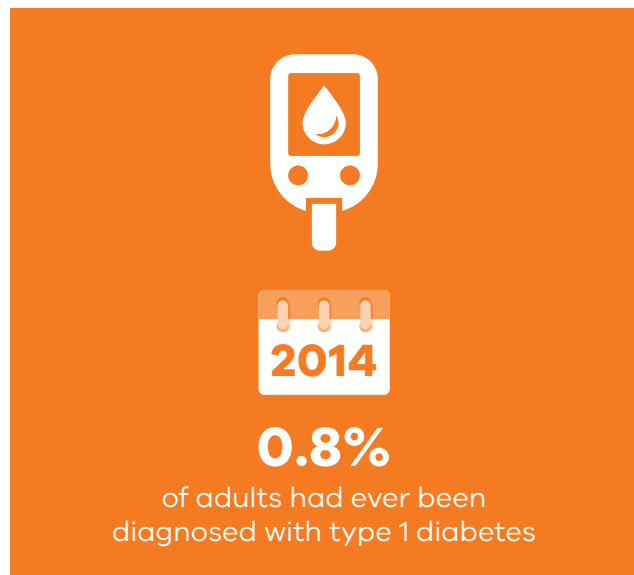
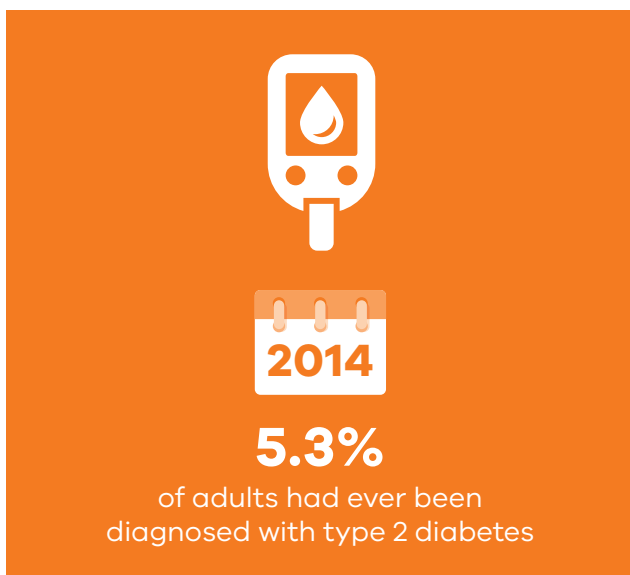


The prevalence of anxiety or depression increased significantly for both males and females

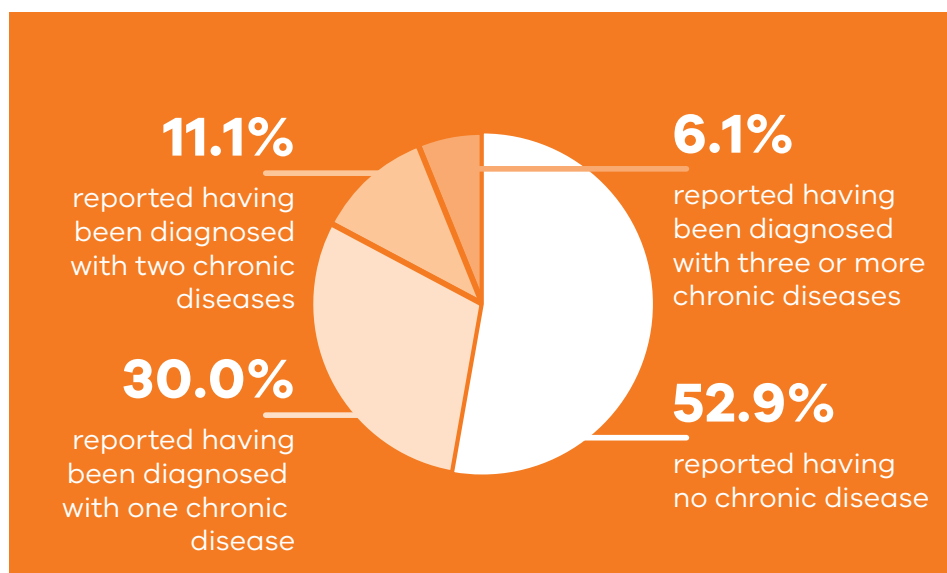
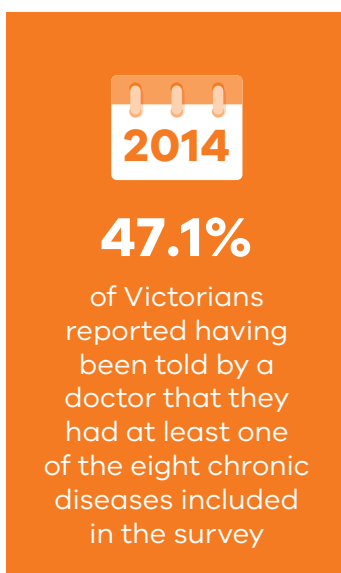


Selected chronic diseases

Diabetes



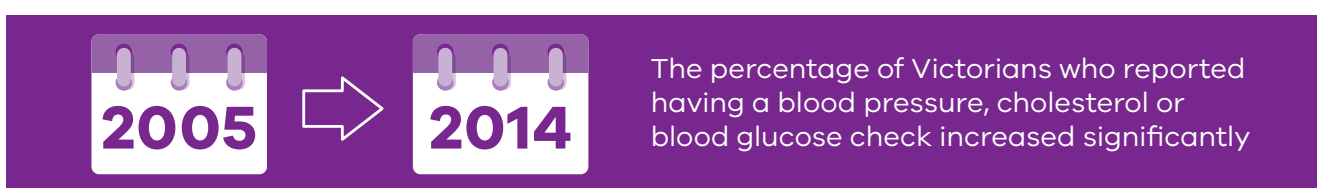
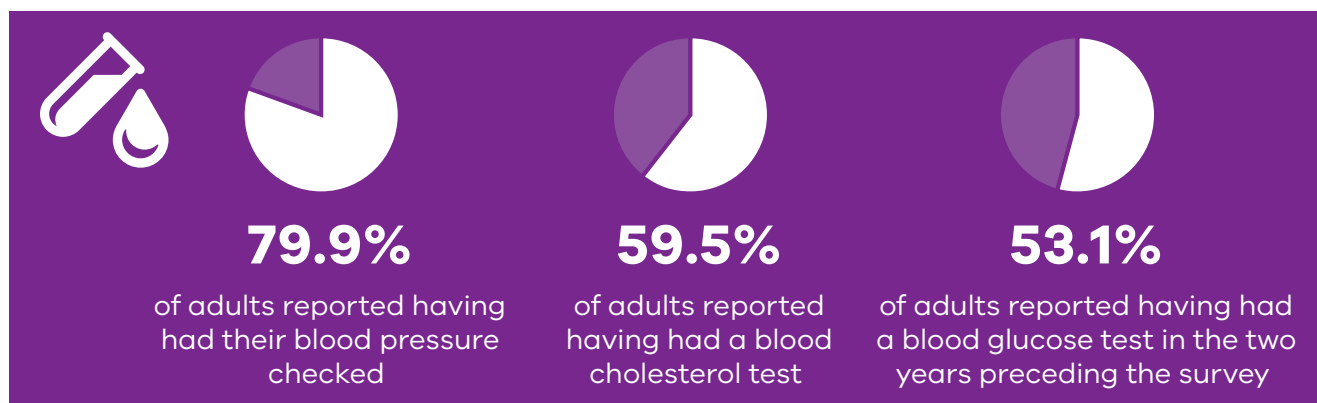
Multiple chronic diseases



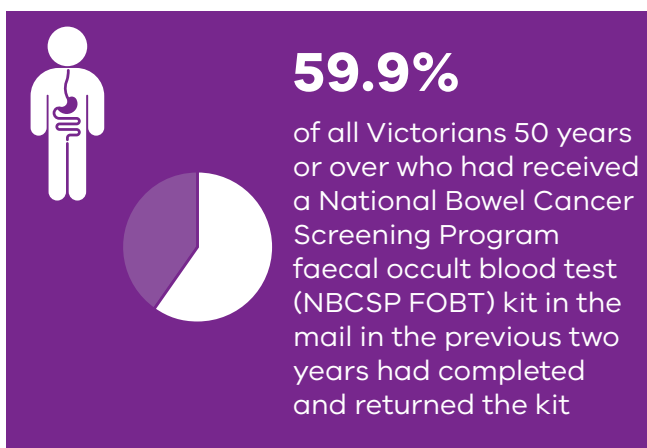


Biomedical checks and screening

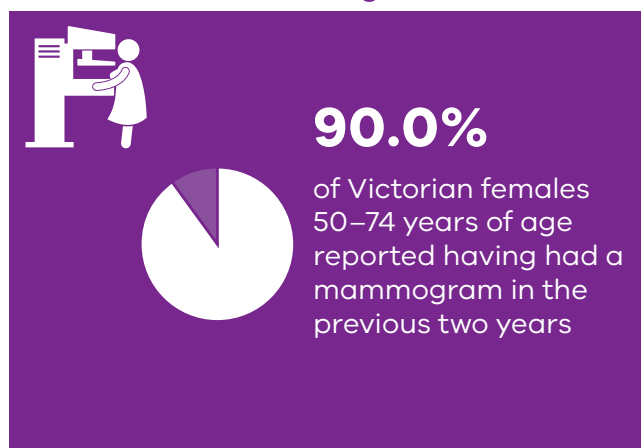
Biomedical checks



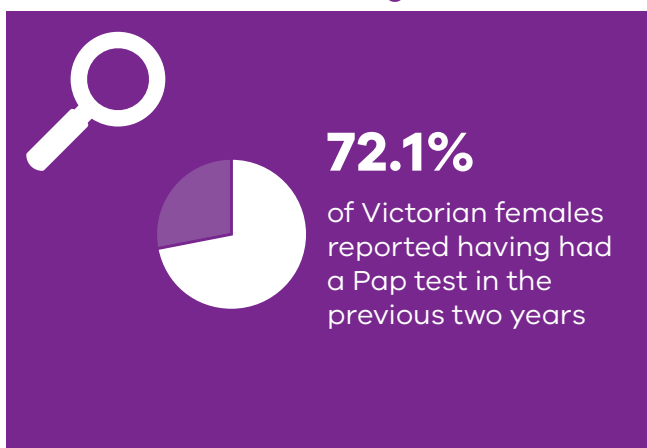
NBCSP



Breast cancer screening



Cervical cancer screening



HPV vaccination program





Eye health

Contact with an eye health professional



89.1%

reported having had an eye test by an eye health professional at least once in their lifetime

Among those who had ever had an eye test by an eye health professional:



51.0%

visited an eye health professional less than 12 months ago



22.7%

visited an eye health professional more than one year but less than two years ago



15.3%

visited an eye health professional more than two years but less than five years ago



10.5%

visited an eye health professional five or more years ago

Selected eye diseases



9.3%

reported having ever had a cataract

2.3%

reported having ever had glaucoma

2.1%

reported having ever had macular degeneration

0.5%

reported having ever had retinopathy



The prevalence of cataract increased significantly



1. Methods



1. Methods

Background

Population health surveys based on computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) are used to collect key population health surveillance data because they provide time series data, collection procedures that are acceptable to respondents, an adequate sample size, use current technology and provide quality data (especially through greater supervision of interviewers, computer data entry and question sequencing).

Further, they allow for data collection that is timely, cost-effective (especially in rural and metropolitan areas) and adaptable to changing and emerging information needs. CATI surveys also fill strategic information gaps – that is, they can be used to gather information not available from other sources – and provide data for further analysis and interpretation.

Survey methods

The Victorian Population Health Survey 2014 followed a method developed over several years to collect relevant, timely and valid health information for policy, planning and decision making. The survey team administered CATI on a representative sample of people 18 years or older who lived in private dwellings in Victoria. The Department of Health Human Research Ethics Committee approved the survey method and questionnaire content.

The department outsourced the fieldwork data collection to a market research organisation, which department staff supervised. All data were self-reported and stored directly in the CATI system.

Stratification

In 2014 the department divided Victoria geographically into five rural and three metropolitan regions that comprised 79 LGAs. The survey sample was stratified by LGA, with a target sample size of 426 respondents per LGA. A total of 33,654 interviews were completed, including 940 interviews in languages other than English.

Sampling frame

Victorian Population Health Surveys up to and including 2009 used a 'list assisted' form of random digit dialling (RDD) for the sample frame. While list-assisted RDD approaches have provided a good contemporary coverage of households with a landline telephone connection, they tend to under-represent phone numbers in new exchanges and generate a relatively high percentage of non-working telephone numbers, which leads to some loss in fieldwork efficiency. An exchange-based approach to RDD was employed for the first time in 2010 using a commercial list provider to provide the RDD landline telephone sample. For the 2014 survey, a customised approach to RDD sample generation was agreed with the commercial list provider, whereby RDD numbers were generated and tested at the time of each request, rather than being drawn from a pre-existing (and potentially ageing) pool of numbers.

The advantages of this exchange-based approach to RDD sample generation include:

- improved coverage in areas where new telephone number ranges have been activated
- improved coverage in growth corridors, peri-urban areas and central business district developments
- representing each bank of phone numbers in the sampling frame in proportion to the current population of working landline numbers
- higher connection rates and therefore greater fieldwork efficiency.

Sample generation

RDD was used to generate a sample of telephone numbers that formed the household sample for CATI. All residential households with landline telephone connections were considered 'in scope' for the survey. People who are homeless or itinerant were excluded from the survey, as were people in hospitals or institutions, frail older people and people with disabilities who are unable to effectively participate in an interview.

Move to a dual-frame sampling design in 2015.

Please note that the Victorian Population Health Survey in 2015 will use a dual-frame sampling design. This survey design uses a randomly generated frame of landline telephone numbers and a randomly generated frame of mobile phone numbers to reach a representative sample of households. Adult Victorians will be randomly selected via a landline telephone or mobile phone and invited to participate in the Victorian Population Health Survey.

The landline telephone has been the primary mode of surveying the adult population in Victoria since 2001. However, more Victorians are now using mobile phones, including those who have given up their residential landline telephones entirely and now reside in mobile-only households. In order to reduce this coverage gap and reach a more representative sample of the population, 50 per cent of the stratified random sample will be interviewed using mobile phones in 2015.

Using a dual-frame sampling design, the Victorian Population Health Survey will reach people aged less than 35 years, as well as other demographic groups, such as people who rent their homes and recent arrivals to Australia. Each of these groups is disproportionately more likely to be mobile-only. In 2014, 40 per cent of 18 to 24 year olds and 51 per cent of 25 to 34 year olds were mobile-only (ACMA, December, 2014),¹ and could no longer be reached via a residential landline telephone.

The socio-demographic indicators of the sampled population in Victoria are likely to change in 2015 with the introduction of dual-frame sampling. Population groups including young adults who were difficult to reach using a landline sampling frame will now be included in a dual-frame sample. This has the potential to affect the point estimates for indicators which are strongly associated with age, such as smoking status.

The size of the mobile-only population will continue to increase over time and the Victorian Population Health Survey dual-frame sample will be adjusted accordingly to accommodate the growth in the proportion of the population who reside in mobile-only households.

Having a more representative sample of the population will greatly benefit the quality and representativeness of the Victorian Population Health Survey data. Population health interventions will also benefit by being able to better target specific sub-populations within the community with the use of a dual-frame sampling design.

Sample size

The sample size for each LGA for the Victorian Population Health Survey (conducted in 2008, 2011–12 and 2014) was 426. The sample size is based on the following formula, assuming a prevalence of 7.5 per cent for a variable of interest, with a confidence interval of 2.5 per cent (7.5 (5.0–10.0) per cent), all percentages being expressed as a proportion:

$$\text{Sample size } (n) = \frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)}{c^2} = 426$$

where:

p =	proportion	(0.075)
Z =	1.96	(Z-score of level of significance (alpha = 0.05))
c =	confidence interval	(0.025).

1. Australian Communications and Media Authority, Communication Report 2013-14 (Dec, 2014).

Statistically detectable difference between two estimates

While a sample size of $n = 426$ in each LGA permitted the detection of a variable of interest with a population prevalence of 7.5 per cent (95 per cent confidence interval: 5.0–10.0) and a statistical power of 80 per cent, the sample size required to determine a difference between two estimates is considerably higher. Figure 1.1 shows the estimated sample size required to detect a statistically significant difference of 5–15 per cent between two estimates. The two estimates could be, for example, two different geographic areas or the same estimate across two different points in time. Figure 1.1 also shows that the sample size required for any given absolute difference between two estimates varies according to the prevalence of the estimate. In general, larger sample sizes are needed to detect differences between estimates with a prevalence of 50 per cent compared with estimates that have a prevalence that is higher (for example, 70 per cent) or lower (for example, 10 per cent) than 50 per cent.

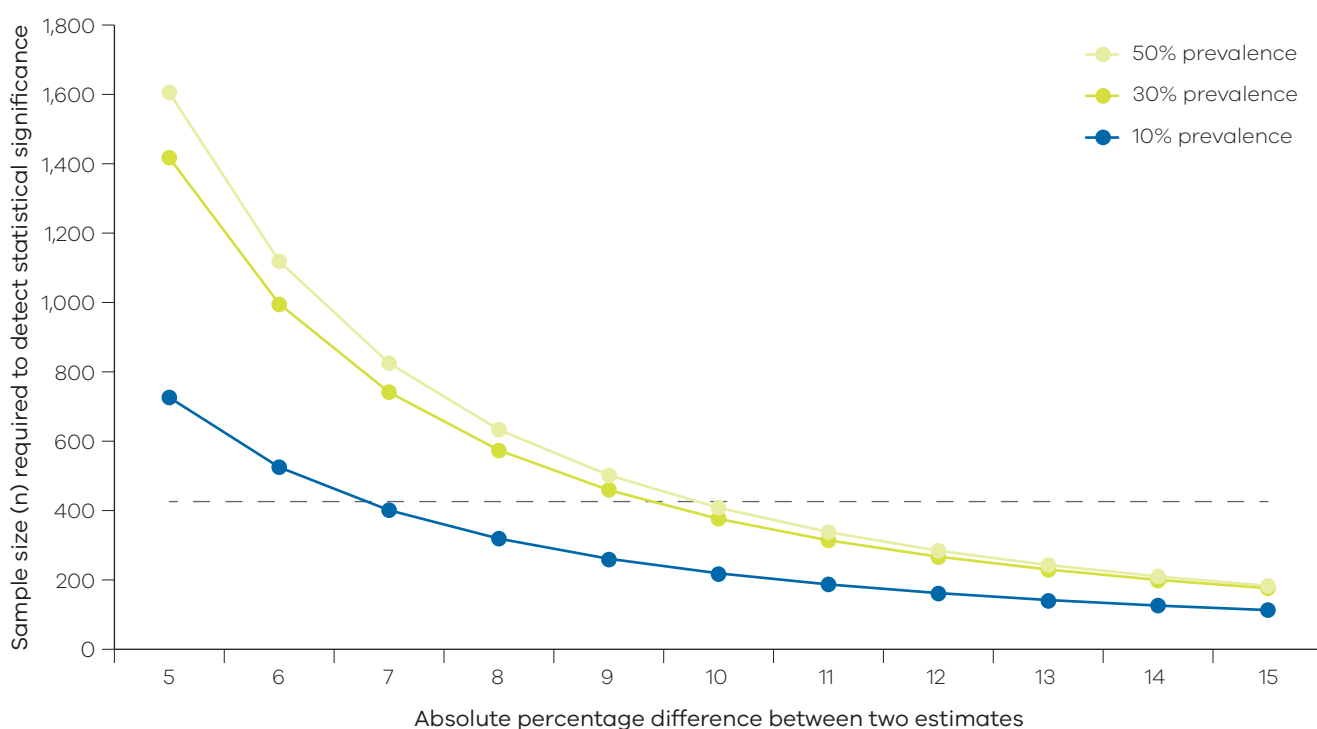
The figure shows that to be able to detect a 5 per cent difference across time or between two LGAs in a variable with a prevalence of approximately 50 per cent (for example, the percentage of adults in Victoria who met the recommended guidelines for daily fruit intake), a sample size of 1,600 people per LGA would be required.

The LGA-level Victorian Population Health Survey with an LGA sample size of 426 is only able to detect statistically significant differences of 10 per cent or more where the prevalence of the estimate of interest is in the range of 10 to 50 per cent. Therefore, in response to a frequently

asked question about whether the 2011–12 LGA-level Victorian Population Health Survey can be directly compared with the 2014 LGA-level Victorian Population Health Survey in order to be able to track changes over time, the answer is 'yes' but only if any observed difference in the variable of interest **exceeds** the range of 7–10 per cent (depending on its prevalence). However, a difference in the range of 7–10 per cent is a very large difference in public health terms, and few health outcomes or risk factors have been observed to change by such large amounts, particularly over short periods of time.

However, at the state-wide level, the Victorian Population Health Survey with a sample size of approximately 7,500 (state-wide surveys) or 34,000 (LGA-level surveys) is powered to be able to detect very small differences of 2 per cent or more from year to year. This makes time-series comparisons possible (time-series comparisons can be found throughout the report).

Figure 1.1: Estimated sample size to detect statistically significant differences for prevalence at 10, 30 and 50 per cent



Dotted black line indicates the sample size per LGA employed in the 2008, 2011–12 and 2014 surveys.

Data collection

Almost two-thirds of all completed interviews were achieved within the first three calls. This is consistent with national experience on similar surveys.

Call routine

The algorithm spreads call attempts over different times of day and days of the week. Other features of the call regime included:

- call initiation on weekday evenings and weekends only (since these are proven to be the best times to establish initial contact with households)
- appointments made for any time the call centre was operational
- appointments set for five days' time after leaving the first answering machine message and eight days' time after leaving the second answering machine message.

After establishing contact, interviewers could make calls, by appointment, outside the time block hours. After contacting a household, an interviewer would select for interview the person 18 years or older with the most recent birthday.

The department operated a survey hotline number during business hours throughout the data collection period to help establish survey bona fides and address queries about the survey or survey process and arrange appointment times with respondents for their interview.

Interviewing in languages other than English

Interviews were conducted in nine community languages. As for previous surveys in the series, the department provided translated survey questionnaires in Italian, Greek, Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Turkish, Serbian and Croatian, with a view to achieving a more

representative sample in those areas with a relatively high proportion of speakers of these languages. CATI interviewers were recruited to undertake the interviews in these other languages, as required. The average interview length was 25.4 minutes.

Participation

The response rate, defined as the proportion of households contacted that were not identified as out of scope and an interview completed, was 69.6 per cent. The response rate was higher in the rural LGAs (72.7 per cent) compared with metropolitan LGAs (65.2 per cent) and ranged from 53.2 per cent in Brimbank (C) to 79.7 per cent in Queenscliffe (B).

Weighting

The survey data was weighted to reflect the following.

The probability of selecting the respondent within the household

Although a single respondent was randomly selected from within a household, the size of any household can vary upwards from one person. To account for this variation, each respondent was treated as representing the whole household, so his or her weight factor included a multiplier of the number of people in the household. Further, a household may have more than one telephone line (landlines used primarily for contact with the household), which would increase that household's probability of selection over those households with only one telephone line. To ensure the probability of contacting any household was the same, the project team divided the weight factor by the number of telephone lines connected to the household.

The formula for the selection weight (*sw*) component:

$$sw = nah/npl$$

where:

nah = the number of adults 18 years of age or older in the household

npl = the number of telephone lines in the household.

The age/sex/geographic distribution of the population

The project team applied a population benchmark (*pbmark*) component to ensure the adjusted sample distribution matched the population distribution for the combined cross-cells of age group and sex by LGA, based on the 2011 estimated resident population of Victoria. The categories used for each of the variables were:

- *age group*: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64 and 65 years or older
- *sex*: male, female
- *geography*: 79 LGAs.

The *pbmark* component was calculated by dividing the population of each cross-cell by the sum of the selection weight components for all the respondents in the sample within that cross-cell. For each cross-cell, the formula for this component was:

$$pbmark_i = Ni / \sum sw_{ij}$$

where:

i = the *i* th cross-cell

j = the *j* th person in the cross-cell

Ni = the population of the *i* th cross-cell

$\sum sw_{ij}$ = the sum of selection weights for all respondents (1 to *j*) in the *i* th cross-cell.

Calculating the person weight to be applied

The project team assigned respondent records a weight factor (*pwt*) by multiplying the selection weight (*sw*) value by the population benchmark value (*pbmark*):

$$pwt_{ij} = sw_{ij} \times pbmark_i$$

where:

i = the *i* th cross-cell

j = the *j* th person in the cross-cell.

Statistical analysis

The survey data was analysed using the Stata statistical software package (Version 14.1, StatCorp LP, College Station Texas).

Crude rates

A crude rate is an estimate of a proportion of a population that experiences a specific event over a specified period of time. It is calculated by dividing the number of events recorded for a given period by the number at people in the population. Crude rates (expressed as percentages) are only presented in the report where estimates are broken down by age group. Crude rates are useful for service planning purposes as they indicate the absolute estimate of the indicator of interest.

However, in making comparisons of estimates over time, crude rates can be difficult to interpret because the age distribution of the population is also changing over time. If one does *not* take into account changes in the age distribution, any observed increases, or decreases, in the prevalence of the indicator of interest may just reflect changes in the age distribution. For example, bearing in mind that the risk of heart disease increases with age, an increase in the crude rate of heart disease over time could be due

to (a) more people developing heart disease due to a change in the prevalence of a predisposing factor or (b) an increase in the proportion of older people. There is no way to distinguish between the two possible explanations. However, if we take into account (adjust for) the changing age distribution and still see an increase in the prevalence of heart disease, we can rule out explanation (b). To adjust for age, we calculate an **age-standardised rate** (described below). Only age-standardised rates are reported for time-series data in this report. Similarly, only age-standardised rates are reported when making comparisons between different geographic areas. This is particularly pertinent for Victoria because rural LGAs tend to have populations characterised by larger proportions of older people compared with metropolitan LGAs.

Age standardisation

Age-standardised rates, also known as age-adjusted rates, were calculated using the direct method of standardisation. The direct age-standardised rates that are presented in this report are based on the weighted sum of age-specific rates applied to a standard population – the 2011 estimated resident population of Victoria.

Standard error

The standard error is a measure of the variation in an estimate produced by sampling a population. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals and relative standard errors (RSEs), providing the likely range of the true value of an estimate and an indication of the reliability of an estimate.

Confidence interval (95 per cent)

A confidence interval is a range in which it is estimated that the true population value lies. A common confidence interval used in statistics is the 95 per cent confidence interval. This is

interpreted as: if we were to draw several random samples from the same population, on average, 19 of every 20 (95 per cent) such confidence intervals would contain the true population estimate and one of every 20 (five per cent) would not. Ninety-five per cent confidence intervals are reported for all estimates throughout the report and are used to ascertain statistical significance (see below). The width of a confidence interval expresses the precision of an estimate; the wider the interval the less the precision.

95% confidence interval = point estimate \pm (standard error \times 1.96)

Statistical significance

Only statistically significant trends and patterns are reported for the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey. Statistical significance provides an indication of how likely a result is due to chance. With the exception of time trends over time (see below), statistically significant differences between estimates were deemed to exist where the 95 per cent confidence intervals for percentages did not overlap.

The term 'significance' is used to denote statistical significance. It is not used to describe clinical significance, the relative importance of a particular finding, or the actual magnitude of difference between two estimates.

Relative standard error

A relative standard error (RSE) provides an indication of the reliability of an estimate. Estimates with RSEs less than 25 per cent are generally regarded as 'reliable' for general use. The percentages presented in tables and graphs in this report have RSEs less than 25 per cent, unless otherwise stated. Rates that have an RSE between 25 and 50 per cent have been marked with an asterisk (*) and should be interpreted with caution. For the purposes of this report, percentages with RSEs over 50 per cent were not considered reliable estimates and have not been presented. A double asterisk (**) has

been included in tables and graphs where the percentage would otherwise appear, indicating the relevant RSE was greater than 50 per cent.

Relative standard error (%) = standard error / point estimate \times 100

Testing for trends across time

Ordinary least squares linear regression of the logarithms of the age-standardised rates was used to test for trends across time. Regression analysis to determine trends over time has the advantage of taking into consideration all the time points rather than considering each time point separately. It calculates the line that best fits the data, and the slope of the line is the average annual change over the period of time.

The 95 per cent confidence interval for the standard error of the slope is used to determine whether any observed increase or decrease over time is statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level. This is ascertained if the 95 per cent confidence interval for the regression coefficient does not include the value 0.

Only data that were collected in an identical manner were included in time-series analyses. Therefore some time-series analyses go back to 2003, while others go to 2005. This is because additional response options were included in 2005 for many of the survey questions.

Profile of survey respondents

Known *pbmarks* for selected data items may be used to assess the representativeness of the sample. Table 1.1 shows the profile of respondents in the Victorian Population Health Survey 2014 and indicates the following:

- Females were more likely than males to participate in the survey.
- Adults 18–34 years of age were less likely to participate in the survey.
- Adults 55 years of age or older were more likely to participate in the survey.

Table 1.1: Profile of respondents in the Victorian Population Health Survey, 2014

	Benchmark data ^a (%)	Unweighted survey sample (%)	Weighted survey sample (%)
Sex			
Males	49	39	49
Females	51	61	51
Age group (years)			
18–24	13.0	2.4	12.6
25–34	18.9	3.9	19.3
35–44	18.4	10.8	18.1
45–54	17.3	16.6	16.9
55–64	14.5	22.4	14.3
65+	18.0	43.8	18.7

^a Service Planning, Department of Health, 2011, State Government of Victoria





2. Health and wellbeing

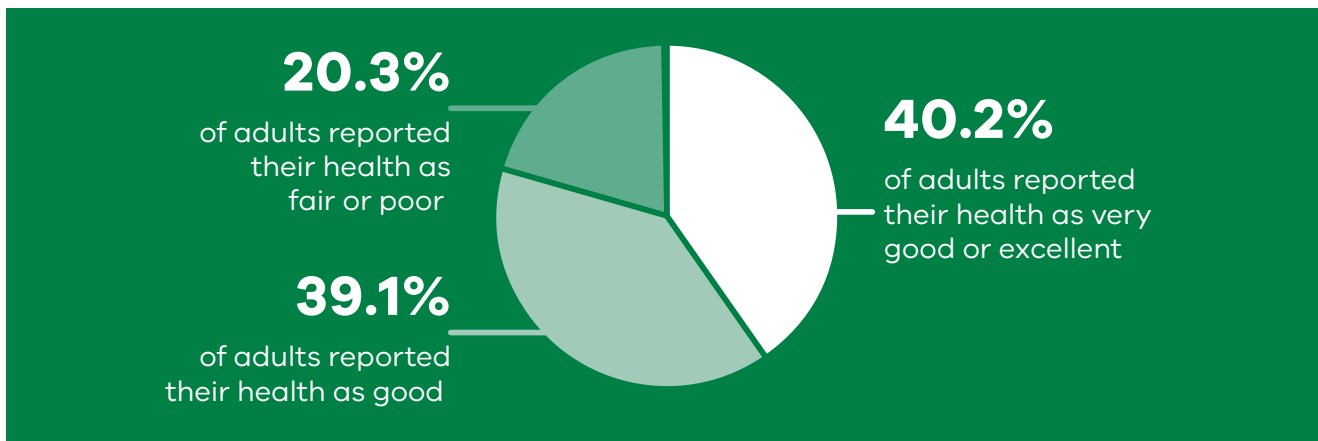


Key findings

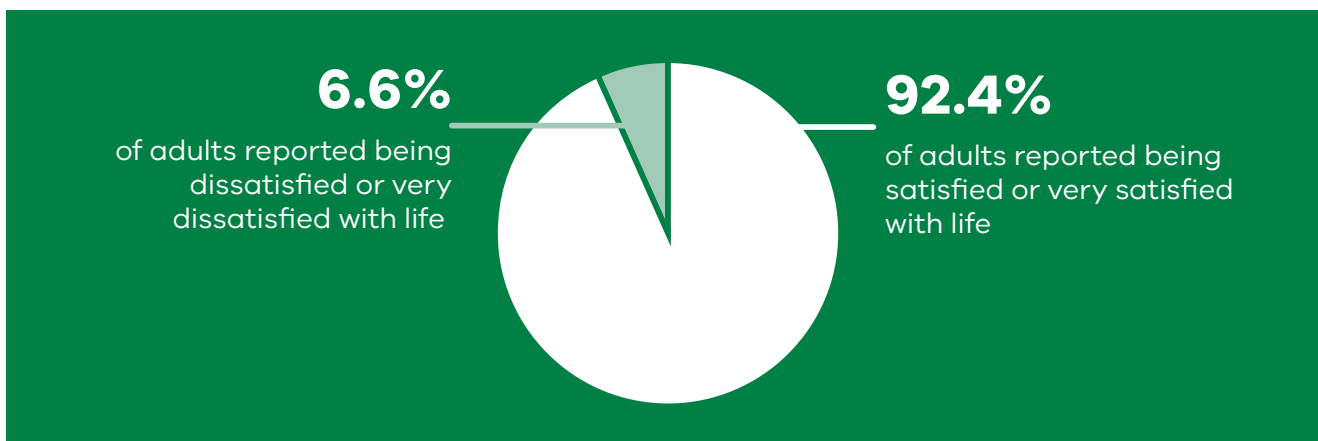
Health and wellbeing



Self-reported health



Satisfaction with life





Introduction

Self-reported health status has been shown to be a reliable predictor of ill-health, future healthcare use and premature mortality, independent of other medical, behavioural or psychosocial risk factors (Burstrom & Fredlund 2001; Idler & Benyamini 1997; Miilunpalo et al. 1997). Survey respondents were asked to rank their current health status by indicating whether, in general, they would say their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor.

The term 'wellbeing' is often equated with 'happiness'. However, happiness is just one aspect of wellbeing and is measured by asking people about their feelings, representing a form of subjective wellbeing (Office for National Statistics 2011). Wellbeing includes both objective and subjective measures. Objective measures include indicators such as life expectancy.

Subjective wellbeing is a multifaceted concept that incorporates both a person's affective and cognitive evaluations of his or her life (Diener, Oishi & Lucas 2002). The affective component refers to both the presence of positive emotions and feelings and the absence of negative emotions and feelings, while the cognitive component is an information-based appraisal of one's life for which people judge the extent to which their life so far measures up to their expectations.

Subjective wellbeing was measured by asking survey respondents to indicate how satisfied they were with their lives.

Self-reported health

Table 2.1 shows self-reported health status, by age group and sex. In this table and those that follow, 'excellent' and 'very good' health status have been combined, as have 'fair' and 'poor' health status. Overall, the percentage of Victorians who reported excellent or very good health was 40.2 per cent, the percentage who reported good health was 39.1 per cent, and the percentage who reported fair or poor health was 20.3 per cent. There was no significant difference between the sexes.

Table 2.1: Self-reported health status, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

		Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
			LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	18–24	48.8	42.3	55.4	33.8	27.8	40.4	16.8	12.3	22.6
	25–34	39.9	34.1	46.0	40.8	35.0	46.8	19.1	14.6	24.7
	35–44	40.1	36.6	43.7	36.3	32.9	39.9	23.5	20.5	26.8
	45–54	34.9	32.1	37.9	43.4	40.5	46.5	21.2	18.9	23.8
	55–64	36.2	33.9	38.6	40.1	37.7	42.6	23.3	21.2	25.5
	65–74	39.7	37.4	42.0	37.8	35.5	40.2	21.7	19.8	23.8
	75–84	34.6	31.7	37.7	39.9	36.9	43.0	24.4	21.8	27.2
	85+	33.8	28.0	40.1	38.1	32.1	44.6	26.9	21.9	32.6
	Victoria	39.4	37.7	41.2	38.9	37.1	40.6	21.3	19.9	22.8
Females	18–24	42.6	36.2	49.3	42.0	35.7	48.5	15.4	11.5	20.3
	25–34	34.0	29.6	38.7	47.9	42.9	52.9	18.1	14.8	22.0
	35–44	44.0	41.4	46.6	38.2	35.6	40.8	17.7	15.7	19.8
	45–54	44.3	42.0	46.7	37.1	34.8	39.5	18.5	16.7	20.4
	55–64	43.5	41.4	45.6	34.5	32.5	36.5	21.8	20.0	23.6
	65–74	41.9	39.9	44.0	34.7	32.7	36.8	22.7	20.9	24.6
	75–84	36.2	33.7	38.8	35.4	32.9	37.9	27.0	24.7	29.4
	85+	36.5	32.0	41.1	35.2	30.7	40.1	25.8	21.8	30.2
	Victoria	40.9	39.4	42.5	39.3	37.7	40.9	19.5	18.4	20.6
Persons	18–24	45.8	41.2	50.5	37.8	33.4	42.4	16.1	13.0	19.8
	25–34	36.9	33.3	40.8	44.3	40.4	48.3	18.6	15.7	22.0
	35–44	42.1	39.9	44.3	37.3	35.1	39.5	20.6	18.8	22.5
	45–54	39.7	37.8	41.6	40.2	38.4	42.1	19.8	18.4	21.4
	55–64	39.9	38.3	41.5	37.2	35.7	38.8	22.5	21.2	23.9
	65–74	40.9	39.4	42.5	36.2	34.6	37.7	22.3	20.9	23.7
	75–84	35.5	33.5	37.4	37.5	35.5	39.4	25.8	24.1	27.6
	85+	35.3	31.7	39.1	36.5	32.8	40.3	26.3	23.1	29.7
	Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

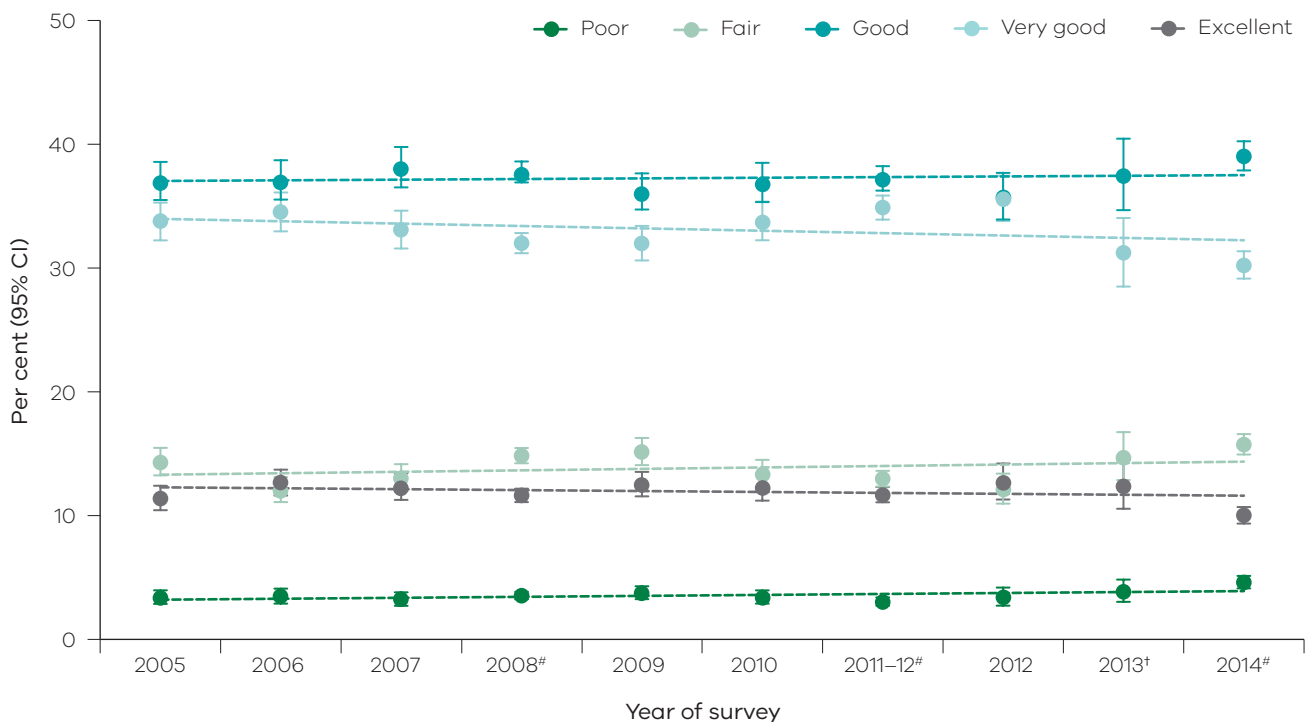
Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for 'Victoria', which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows:
above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

The trend over time of age-standardised self-reported health status is presented in Figure 2.1. Self-reported health regardless of health status category remained constant in Victoria from 2005 to 2014.

Figure 2.1: Self-reported health status from 2005 to 2014, Victoria



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.
 Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

Table 2.2 shows self-reported health status by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There was no difference in self-reported health status between Victorians who lived in rural and metropolitan Victoria. However, the percentage of females who reported fair or poor health in North & West Metropolitan Region was significantly higher than the respective percentage for all Victorian females.

Table 2.2: Self-reported health status, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males									
Eastern Metropolitan	43.9	39.6	48.4	35.3	31.3	39.4	20.7	17.1	24.9
North & West Metropolitan	36.4	33.6	39.4	40.4	37.4	43.4	22.4	20.0	25.0
Southern Metropolitan	40.4	36.4	44.5	40.2	36.2	44.2	19.2	16.5	22.4
All metropolitan regions	39.4	37.4	41.6	39.3	37.2	41.4	20.9	19.2	22.7
Barwon-South Western	43.4	36.0	51.0	38.4	31.6	45.7	17.9	12.9	24.5
Gippsland	35.2	29.4	41.5	41.4	34.6	48.6	23.0	17.1	30.2
Grampians	39.6	33.5	46.0	33.0	27.7	38.7	27.3	21.7	33.6
Hume	41.0	35.8	46.4	35.4	30.2	41.1	23.1	19.1	27.7
Loddon Mallee	34.8	28.6	41.5	41.1	35.0	47.5	23.7	18.3	30.0
All rural regions	38.9	35.9	42.1	38.0	35.1	41.0	22.7	20.1	25.5
Victoria	39.4	37.7	41.2	38.9	37.1	40.6	21.3	19.9	22.8
Females									
Eastern Metropolitan	43.9	39.9	48.0	39.7	35.9	43.8	16.3	13.8	19.2
North & West Metropolitan	36.4	34.0	38.9	40.2	37.7	42.8	22.9	20.8	25.2
Southern Metropolitan	42.3	39.1	45.5	38.7	35.4	42.2	18.6	16.4	21.1
All metropolitan regions	40.2	38.4	42.0	39.7	37.9	41.5	19.8	18.4	21.2
Barwon-South Western	46.8	41.0	52.8	37.9	32.3	43.7	15.2	12.0	19.0
Gippsland	43.1	37.8	48.6	37.6	32.5	42.9	19.2	15.7	23.1
Grampians	43.4	37.8	49.2	37.9	32.4	43.8	18.5	15.9	21.4
Hume	43.1	39.1	47.3	37.7	33.9	41.6	18.9	16.1	22.0
Loddon Mallee	40.2	35.5	45.0	36.8	31.6	42.4	22.9	18.7	27.7
All rural regions	43.3	40.7	45.9	37.9	35.2	40.7	18.6	17.0	20.4
Victoria	40.9	39.4	42.5	39.3	37.7	40.9	19.5	18.4	20.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.2: Self-reported health status, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Persons									
Eastern Metropolitan	44.0	41.0	47.0	37.5	34.7	40.3	18.5	16.2	21.0
North & West Metropolitan	36.5	34.6	38.4	40.3	38.4	42.3	22.6	21.0	24.2
Southern Metropolitan	41.3	38.8	44.0	39.4	36.8	42.1	18.9	17.1	20.8
All metropolitan regions	39.9	38.5	41.3	39.5	38.1	40.9	20.3	19.2	21.4
Barwon-South Western	45.1	40.2	50.2	38.0	33.0	43.2	16.7	13.4	20.6
Gippsland	39.1	34.9	43.4	39.4	35.1	44.0	21.2	17.5	25.5
Grampians	41.4	37.2	45.7	35.5	31.6	39.6	22.9	19.5	26.6
Hume	42.1	38.7	45.6	36.4	33.1	39.9	21.1	18.5	23.9
Loddon Mallee	37.8	33.7	42.0	38.7	34.6	43.0	23.2	19.6	27.2
All rural regions	41.2	39.2	43.3	37.8	35.8	39.9	20.7	19.1	22.4
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.3 to Table 2.10 show self-reported health status by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people with fair or poor health status was significantly higher for people who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Greater Dandenong (C), Loddon (S), Melton (S) and Moira (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 2.3: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	46.9	39.7	54.3	35.2	28.5	42.5	17.9	12.1	25.7
Knox (C)	38.2	30.6	46.4	44.4	36.8	52.2	17.2	12.7	23.0
Manningham (C)	48.2	40.5	55.9	35.0	28.5	42.1	16.7	11.9	22.9
Maroondah (C)	51.2	43.2	59.1	30.3	23.7	37.9	18.5	12.7	26.1
Monash (C)	40.2	33.9	46.9	40.9	34.6	47.4	18.8	14.2	24.4
Whitehorse (C)	43.9	36.7	51.3	35.3	28.4	42.9	20.8	15.5	27.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	43.2	34.5	52.4	37.3	29.1	46.4	19.4	12.9	28.2
Eastern Metropolitan Region	44.0	41.0	47.0	37.5	34.7	40.3	18.5	16.2	21.0
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.4: Self-reported health status, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	42.4	35.1	50.1	36.1	29.2	43.7	20.5	14.4	28.2
Brimbank (C)	31.9	26.2	38.2	39.5	33.7	45.7	28.2	23.3	33.7
Darebin (C)	38.7	31.6	46.3	36.8	29.5	44.7	24.2	18.2	31.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	36.8	29.0	45.3	44.8	36.5	53.4	17.5	13.3	22.8
Hume (C)	33.2	27.5	39.4	40.5	34.5	46.8	25.6	20.5	31.4
Maribyrnong (C)	38.5	31.6	45.9	39.9	33.3	47.0	21.0	16.0	27.0
Melbourne (C)	47.4	40.3	54.6	37.0	30.3	44.3	15.3	11.6	20.0
Melton (S)	31.7	25.3	39.0	37.6	31.3	44.3	30.5	23.8	38.1
Moonee Valley (C)	40.4	33.8	47.5	41.8	35.0	48.9	17.5	13.0	23.1
Moreland (C)	38.3	31.4	45.6	35.7	29.0	43.1	25.3	19.2	32.6
Nillumbik (S)	46.6	39.5	53.8	40.5	33.7	47.7	12.8	9.1	17.6
Whittlesea (C)	32.4	27.1	38.3	45.3	39.5	51.2	20.5	16.5	25.3
Wyndham (C)	27.8	22.8	33.4	45.7	39.7	51.9	25.8	20.9	31.3
Yarra (C)	39.7	32.0	48.1	42.0	34.0	50.4	17.9	13.6	23.3
North & West Metropolitan Region	36.5	34.6	38.4	40.3	38.4	42.3	22.6	21.0	24.2
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.5: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	52.8	43.6	61.7	32.5	25.1	40.8	14.7	9.1	22.9
Cardinia (S)	37.8	31.5	44.5	44.3	37.8	51.1	17.9	13.4	23.4
Casey (C)	32.7	26.7	39.3	41.9	35.4	48.7	25.0	20.2	30.4
Frankston (C)	45.0	38.7	51.4	34.4	28.8	40.4	20.0	15.6	25.4
Glen Eira (C)	43.9	36.2	52.0	39.9	32.5	47.9	15.9	11.5	21.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	30.9	24.3	38.3	41.3	34.5	48.5	26.9	21.9	32.5
Kingston (C)	38.1	30.3	46.6	42.0	33.9	50.5	19.7	15.0	25.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	51.2	42.4	59.9	28.9	22.3	36.5	19.8	12.4	30.0
Port Phillip (C)	43.2	34.2	52.7	45.3	35.7	55.3	11.4	7.7	16.5
Stonnington (C)	52.5	44.2	60.6	38.8	31.2	47.1	8.4	5.5	12.6
Southern Metropolitan Region	41.3	38.8	44.0	39.4	36.8	42.1	18.9	17.1	20.8
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.6: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	36.1	27.4	45.8	45.0	35.3	55.2	18.3	13.0	25.2
Corangamite (S)	38.1	30.4	46.6	40.9	32.1	50.3	19.9	14.5	26.8
Glenelg (S)	38.8	31.4	46.7	37.9	30.6	45.8	23.1	17.2	30.3
Greater Geelong (C)	45.8	38.2	53.6	38.0	30.5	46.1	16.2	11.4	22.5
Moyne (S)	42.4	35.8	49.3	43.2	35.9	50.7	14.4	10.4	19.6
Queenscliffe (B)	66.0	54.4	75.9	24.7	15.6	36.8	9.1	6.0	13.6
Southern Grampians (S)	40.8	31.4	50.9	43.7	33.7	54.3	15.3	10.3	22.2
Surf Coast (S)	55.6	47.0	63.9	33.7	26.1	42.3	10.4	7.1	15.0
Warrnambool (C)	46.6	38.6	54.7	32.1	25.2	39.9	20.8	14.8	28.6
Barwon-South Western Region	45.1	40.2	50.2	38.0	33.0	43.2	16.7	13.4	20.6
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.7: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	43.4	32.8	54.7	37.6	27.5	48.9	18.8	12.6	27.1
Baw Baw (S)	31.4	25.2	38.4	49.2	40.6	57.9	19.3	13.8	26.3
East Gippsland (S)	49.4	39.5	59.3	30.4	23.9	37.7	20.0	12.7	30.1
Latrobe (C)	31.6	23.9	40.4	38.6	29.7	48.3	29.5	20.6	40.3
South Gippsland (S)	50.1	42.2	58.1	33.0	25.9	40.9	16.7	12.6	21.8
Wellington (S)	44.3	35.6	53.5	41.7	33.1	50.8	13.1	10.3	16.6
Gippsland Region	39.1	34.9	43.4	39.4	35.1	44.0	21.2	17.5	25.5
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.8: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	35.9	27.8	45.0	41.8	33.0	51.1	22.1	15.9	29.9
Ballarat (C)	45.3	37.9	52.9	32.4	25.7	40.0	22.2	16.5	29.1
Golden Plains (S)	35.8	29.1	43.2	41.4	33.7	49.6	22.7	16.8	29.9
Hepburn (S)	39.2	29.6	49.6	35.5	26.5	45.6	25.3	17.8	34.6
Hindmarsh (S)	42.6	33.9	51.9	34.2	25.7	43.8	21.9	16.0	29.3
Horsham (RC)	46.7	36.9	56.7	30.9	23.4	39.6	22.3	16.2	29.9
Moorabool (S)	36.7	29.9	44.1	39.9	32.8	47.5	22.9	17.2	29.8
Northern Grampians (S)	41.6	32.6	51.2	39.0	29.8	48.9	18.9	12.7	27.1
Pyrenees (S)	33.9	26.1	42.8	36.7	28.2	46.2	28.9	19.0	41.4
West Wimmera (S)	33.3	25.1	42.7	40.4	33.3	48.0	26.1	16.8	38.2
Yarriambiack (S)	37.1	28.0	47.3	37.9	28.7	48.1	24.8	19.3	31.1
Grampians Region	41.4	37.2	45.7	35.5	31.6	39.6	22.9	19.5	26.6
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.9: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	54.3	47.2	61.2	26.2	21.3	31.7	19.5	13.8	26.9
Benalla (RC)	36.3	28.1	45.4	36.9	27.9	46.8	26.7	19.1	35.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	47.9	39.9	55.9	32.6	26.1	39.8	19.4	13.4	27.3
Indigo (S)	41.5	33.2	50.4	41.3	31.6	51.9	16.7*	9.8	27.1
Mansfield (S)	36.9	27.5	47.4	51.7	40.7	62.6	11.1	7.5	16.1
Mitchell (S)	31.8	24.7	39.7	45.0	36.3	53.9	22.7	16.9	29.8
Moira (S)	40.1	31.8	49.0	30.2	24.1	37.0	29.6	22.1	38.5
Murrindindi (S)	36.5	27.9	46.1	36.9	29.0	45.6	23.4	17.3	31.0
Strathbogie (S)	38.4	26.6	51.7	47.6	35.0	60.4	14.0	10.2	19.0
Towong (S)	45.9	36.3	55.9	34.7	26.2	44.3	19.0	13.1	26.8
Wangaratta (RC)	46.0	35.0	57.5	31.8	23.5	41.4	21.9	14.1	32.4
Wodonga (RC)	41.0	33.7	48.6	38.3	31.5	45.6	20.2	14.8	26.9
Hume Region	42.1	38.7	45.6	36.4	33.1	39.9	21.1	18.5	23.9
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.10: Self-reported health status, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	40.3	30.9	50.4	42.0	32.7	51.9	16.3	11.9	21.9
Campaspe (S)	34.2	25.7	43.8	38.6	30.6	47.2	26.9	19.3	36.2
Central Goldfields (S)	37.9	28.6	48.1	38.6	29.5	48.6	23.5	17.8	30.2
Gannawarra (S)	43.8	30.3	58.2	37.2	27.7	47.9	18.9*	10.3	32.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	41.4	33.5	49.8	34.2	27.5	41.5	24.4	17.6	32.9
Loddon (S)	27.8	21.1	35.7	38.8	29.4	49.0	33.2	22.8	45.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	35.6	30.4	41.0	50.2	44.7	55.7	13.7	10.6	17.6
Mildura (RC)	35.4	26.9	45.0	40.4	31.3	50.2	24.1	18.8	30.4
Mount Alexander (S)	42.3	30.8	54.7	29.0	23.0	35.8	26.6	16.5	39.8
Swan Hill (RC)	34.1	25.2	44.2	42.4	31.9	53.6	23.2	16.1	32.4
Loddon Mallee Region	37.8	33.7	42.0	38.7	34.6	43.0	23.2	19.6	27.2
Victoria	40.2	39.1	41.4	39.1	37.9	40.2	20.3	19.4	21.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

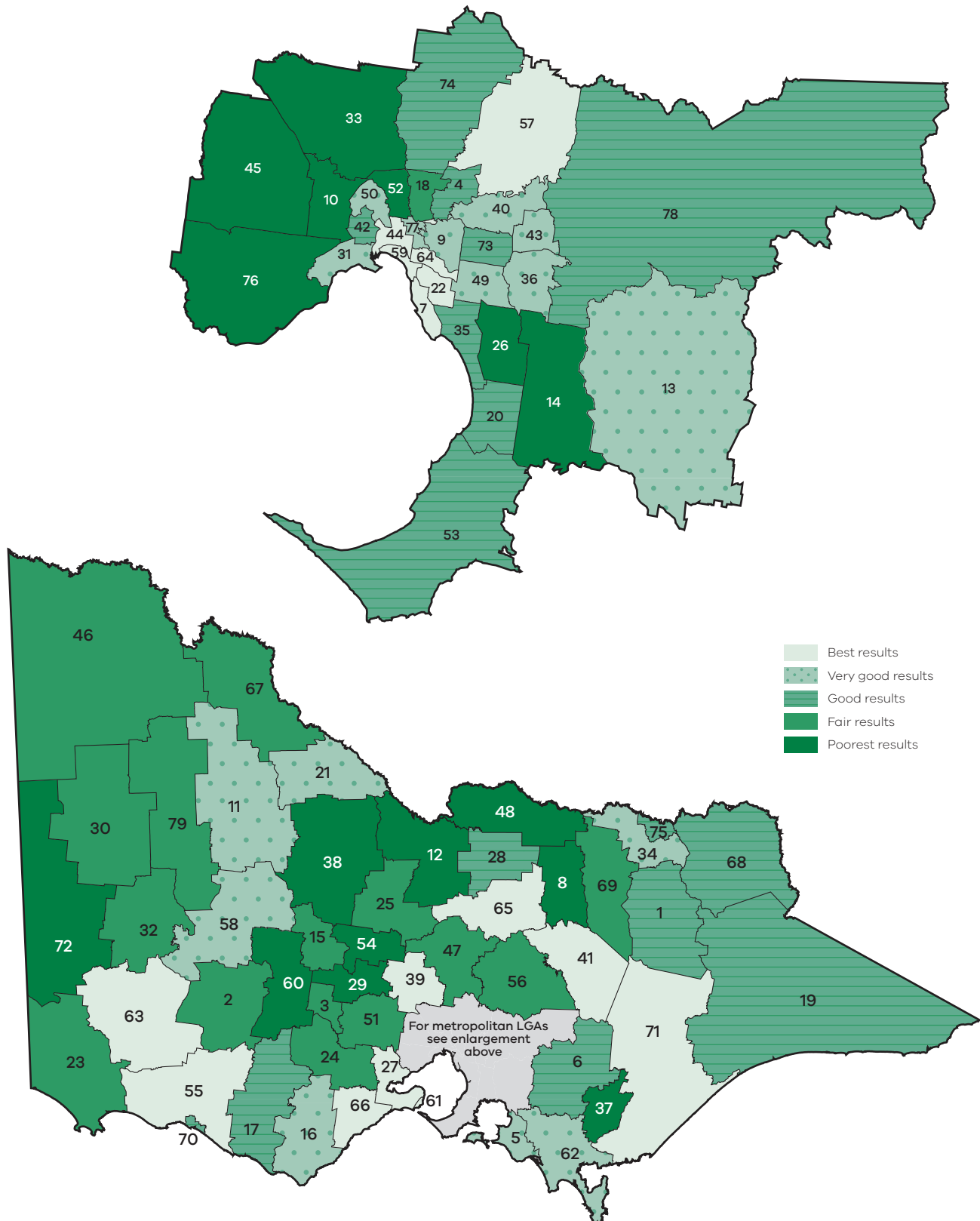
Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Map 2.1 presents the prevalence of fair or poor self-reported health status by LGA.

Map 2.1: Fair or poor self-reported health status, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Table 2.11 shows self-reported health status by selected socioeconomic determinants in males.

When compared with all Victorian males there were significantly higher percentages of males who reported fair or poor health with the following characteristics:

- did not complete high school
- unemployed or not in the labour force
- total annual household income less than \$40,000.

Table 2.12 shows self-reported health status by selected socioeconomic determinants in females.

When compared with all Victorian females there were significantly higher percentages of females who reported fair or poor health with the following characteristics:

- born overseas
- speak a language other than English at home
- did not complete high school
- unemployed or not in the labour force
- total annual household income less than \$40,000.

Table 2.11: Self-reported health status for males, by selected socioeconomic determinants, Victoria, 2014

	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	39.4	37.7	41.2	38.9	37.1	40.6	21.3	19.9	22.8
<i>Country of birth</i>									
Australia	40.1	38.1	42.2	38.2	36.2	40.3	21.4	19.7	23.2
Overseas	38.2	34.5	42.1	39.4	36.0	42.9	21.7	18.9	24.8
<i>Language spoken at home</i>									
English	39.9	37.9	41.9	38.9	36.9	40.9	20.9	19.3	22.6
Language other than English	37.6	34.0	41.3	38.5	35.0	42.1	23.3	20.3	26.5
<i>Education level</i>									
Did not complete high school	36.3	30.5	42.6	35.3	30.3	40.6	28.1	23.7	32.9
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	35.1	32.7	37.5	40.7	38.2	43.2	24.0	21.8	26.3
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	47.3	44.1	50.4	37.1	34.2	40.2	15.2	13.1	17.5
<i>Employment status</i>									
Employed	42.8	40.5	45.2	39.9	37.6	42.2	17.2	15.5	19.0
Unemployed	28.5	22.4	35.5	35.2	27.4	43.8	35.5	27.0	45.0
Not in labour force	29.3	25.4	33.5	33.6	28.9	38.6	36.1	31.3	41.2
<i>Total annual household income</i>									
< \$40,000	26.0	21.9	30.6	41.0	35.9	46.2	32.8	28.2	37.7
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	40.7	37.6	43.9	40.4	37.3	43.5	18.8	16.7	21.1
≥ \$100,000	48.0	44.6	51.4	35.1	32.0	38.4	16.8	14.2	19.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.12: Self-reported health status for females, by selected socioeconomic determinants, Victoria, 2014

	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females	40.9	39.4	42.5	39.3	37.7	40.9	19.5	18.4	20.6
<i>Country of birth</i>									
Australia	44.4	42.7	46.1	37.6	35.8	39.4	17.8	16.6	19.1
Overseas	32.4	29.2	35.9	43.8	40.4	47.3	23.3	20.8	25.9
<i>Language spoken at home</i>									
English	44.2	42.5	45.9	38.1	36.4	39.9	17.5	16.2	18.8
Language other than English	29.9	26.9	33.1	42.4	39.2	45.7	27.0	24.5	29.5
<i>Education level</i>									
Did not complete high school	36.0	30.6	41.8	33.7	29.4	38.4	30.0	25.6	34.8
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	40.0	37.9	42.2	39.6	37.4	41.7	20.1	18.5	21.8
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	46.3	43.7	48.8	39.6	37.0	42.3	13.9	12.2	15.8
<i>Employment status</i>									
Employed	45.2	42.6	47.8	39.0	36.4	41.7	15.6	13.8	17.6
Unemployed	30.0	24.3	36.5	42.4	35.5	49.7	27.3	21.0	34.6
Not in labour force	37.4	34.7	40.1	37.5	34.8	40.2	24.7	22.8	26.8
<i>Total annual household income</i>									
< \$40,000	30.5	26.8	34.4	42.3	38.0	46.7	26.9	23.8	30.1
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	41.7	39.1	44.4	40.5	37.8	43.2	17.7	15.7	19.9
≥ \$100,000	51.5	47.8	55.2	37.5	33.8	41.4	10.6	8.7	12.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.13 shows self-reported health status by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions in males.

When compared with all Victorian males there were significantly higher percentages of males who reported fair or poor health with the following characteristics:

- high or very high psychological distress
- sedentary behaviour or insufficient time and sessions in physical activity to meet the guidelines
- current smoker
- non-drinker
- obese
- diagnosed with hypertension by a doctor
- diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Table 2.14 shows self-reported health status by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions in females.

When compared with all Victorian females there were significantly higher percentages of females who reported fair or poor health with the following characteristics:

- moderate, high or very high psychological distress
- sedentary behaviour
- met neither fruit nor vegetable guidelines
- current smoker
- non-drinker
- obese
- diagnosed with hypertension by a doctor
- diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Table 2.13: Self-reported health status for males, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014

	Excellent / very good						Good			Fair / poor		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	39.4	37.7	41.2	38.9	37.1	40.6	21.3	19.9	22.8			
<i>Psychological distress^a</i>												
Low (K10 score < 16)	46.0	43.7	48.3	38.3	36.1	40.5	15.6	14.0	17.3			
Moderate (K10 score 16–21)	31.6	28.2	35.2	42.6	39.0	46.4	25.5	22.7	28.6			
High / very high (K10 score 22+)	18.0	13.7	23.4	31.3	26.6	36.4	49.8	44.3	55.3			
<i>Physical activity^b</i>												
Sedentary	13.7	9.6	19.2	35.8	26.1	46.8	50.1	39.6	60.5			
Insufficient time (< 150 min) and/or sessions (< 2)	29.3	27.1	31.7	44.0	41.5	46.5	26.4	24.3	28.6			
Sufficient time (≥ 150 min) and sessions (≥ 2)	52.6	49.8	55.3	33.9	31.4	36.5	13.3	11.6	15.2			
<i>Met fruit / vegetable guidelines^c</i>												
Both guidelines ^d	57.1	44.6	68.8	22.7	16.6	30.3	20.0*	11.2	33.0			
Vegetable guidelines	54.9	43.5	65.8	26.5	20.7	33.3	18.5*	10.7	30.1			
Fruit guidelines	48.0	45.3	50.6	34.3	31.8	36.8	17.4	15.6	19.5			
Neither	32.8	30.6	35.2	42.6	40.1	45.1	24.2	22.1	26.4			
<i>Smoking status</i>												
Current smoker	28.5	24.6	32.9	40.7	36.4	45.1	30.0	26.5	33.7			
Ex-smoker	37.7	32.9	42.7	37.7	33.4	42.2	24.3	20.2	28.9			
Non-smoker	43.7	41.5	46.0	38.4	36.2	40.7	17.6	15.9	19.5			

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval. * RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**. a Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).

say / responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

Table 2:13: Self-reported health status for males, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014
(continued)

	Excellent / very good			Good			Fair / poor					
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Males												
<i>Life-time risk of alcohol-related harm^e</i>												
Abstainer / no longer drinks alcohol	35.5	30.9	40.2	33.3	29.3	37.7	31.0	26.7	35.7			
Reduced risk	37.5	32.5	42.8	42.1	37.0	47.3	20.0	16.1	24.4			
Increased risk	40.4	38.4	42.5	39.6	37.6	41.7	19.6	18.0	21.2			
<i>Body weight status based on BMI^f</i>												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	42.7	28.3	58.4	31.3	19.5	46.1	25.2	16.8	35.9			
Normal range (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25 kg/m ²)	51.1	48.3	54.0	36.9	34.2	39.7	11.6	10.1	13.3			
Pre-obese (25 ≤ BMI < 30 kg/m ²)	40.6	37.5	43.7	41.4	38.3	44.5	17.8	15.8	20.0			
Obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)	16.4	13.8	19.5	38.2	34.0	42.6	45.0	40.5	49.6			
<i>Blood pressure status</i>												
Doctor-diagnosed hypertension	24.4	20.5	28.7	38.7	33.8	43.9	36.5	31.4	41.9			
Normal range	44.3	42.3	46.3	38.6	36.6	40.5	16.8	15.4	18.3			
<i>Blood glucose status</i>												
Doctor-diagnosed diabetes	25.6	15.2	40.0	36.8	25.3	49.9	37.0	31.2	43.2			
Normal range	41.0	39.2	42.8	38.7	36.9	40.5	19.9	18.5	21.4			

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

a Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).

Table 2.14: Self-reported health status for females, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014

	Excellent / very good						Good		Fair / poor	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL	
Females	40.9	39.4	42.5	39.3	37.7	40.9	19.5	18.4	20.6	
<i>Psychological distress^a</i>										
Low (K10 score < 16)	49.9	47.8	52.1	38.3	36.3	40.4	11.7	10.5	13.0	
Moderate (K10 score 16–21)	34.6	31.7	37.5	41.5	38.5	44.6	23.6	21.4	25.9	
High / very high (K10 score 22+)	17.8	15.1	20.9	38.1	34.4	41.9	43.6	40.2	47.1	
<i>Physical activity^b</i>										
Sedentary	17.4	11.6	25.2	47.7	38.6	56.9	34.5	26.9	43.0	
Insufficient time (< 150 min) and/or sessions (< 2)	35.5	33.5	37.6	42.5	40.4	44.7	21.7	20.2	23.3	
Sufficient time (≥ 150 min) and sessions (≥ 2)	52.5	50.0	55.0	34.4	32.0	36.8	12.9	11.2	14.8	
<i>Met fruit / vegetable guidelines^c</i>										
Both guidelines ^d	59.1	52.9	65.0	25.7	22.0	29.8	15.1	10.5	21.1	
Vegetable guidelines	56.8	51.9	61.6	28.6	25.1	32.4	14.5	10.9	18.9	
Fruit guidelines	46.4	44.3	48.6	37.4	35.3	39.6	15.9	14.5	17.4	
Neither	34.6	32.5	36.8	41.6	39.3	44.0	23.6	21.8	25.5	
<i>Smoking status</i>										
Current smoker	30.9	27.4	34.6	37.0	33.2	40.9	31.9	28.1	35.9	
Ex-smoker	39.3	35.4	43.4	41.4	36.6	46.3	19.1	16.3	22.2	
Non-smoker	43.0	41.2	44.8	39.3	37.5	41.2	17.4	16.2	18.7	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

a Based on the Kessler-10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).

Table 2.14: Self-reported health status for females, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014
(continued)

	Excellent / very good						Good						Fair / poor					
	%		95% CI		LL UL		%		95% CI		LL UL		%		95% CI		LL UL	
Females																		
<i>Life-time risk of alcohol-related harm^e</i>																		
Abstainer / no longer drinks alcohol	30.7		27.5	34.0	40.0	36.6	43.4	28.9		26.2	31.7							
Reduced risk	38.9		35.3	42.6	40.6	36.9	44.4	20.3		17.2	23.8							
Increased risk	47.5		45.5	49.6	38.0	35.9	40.1	14.4		13.1	15.8							
<i>Body weight status based on BMI^f</i>																		
Underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	47.1		39.3	55.0	35.3	27.9	43.3	17.6		12.9	23.6							
Normal range (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25 kg/m ²)	52.4		50.1	54.7	35.6	33.4	38.0	11.7		10.4	13.2							
Pre-obese (25 ≤ BMI < 30 kg/m ²)	38.1		34.7	41.7	41.7	38.2	45.2	20.1		17.7	22.7							
Obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)	19.0		16.4	21.8	45.2	41.2	49.3	35.6		31.8	39.5							
<i>Blood pressure status</i>																		
Doctor-diagnosed hypertension	21.1		18.7	23.7	46.8	40.2	53.6	31.8		25.7	38.5							
Normal range	45.7		44.0	47.4	38.1	36.4	39.8	16.1		14.9	17.3							
<i>Blood glucose status</i>																		
Doctor-diagnosed diabetes	21.3*		12.3	34.4	36.8	30.0	44.2	41.5		30.2	53.7							
Normal range	42.3		40.8	43.9	39.1	37.5	40.7	18.3		17.2	19.5							

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

a Based on the Kessler-10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).



Satisfaction with life

Table 2.15 shows satisfaction with life, by age group and sex. In this table and those that follow, 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied' have been combined, as have 'dissatisfied' and 'very dissatisfied'. Overall, the percentage of Victorians who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with life was 92.4 per cent, and the percentage who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied was 6.6 per cent. There was no significant difference between the sexes.

Table 2.15: Satisfaction with life, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

	Age group (years)	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
			LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	18–24	94.2	90.4	96.6	5.3*	3.1	9.0
	25–34	90.4	85.6	93.6	8.6	5.6	13.2
	35–44	93.6	91.6	95.1	5.6	4.2	7.5
	45–54	90.9	89.0	92.5	8.2	6.7	10.1
	55–64	92.5	91.1	93.7	6.4	5.3	7.7
	65–74	94.2	93.0	95.2	4.4	3.6	5.5
	75–84	93.3	91.6	94.7	5.4	4.1	7.0
	85+	91.6	87.6	94.4	5.2	3.2	8.4
	Victoria	92.5	91.4	93.4	6.6	5.7	7.6
Females	18–24	92.8	88.8	95.4	6.0	3.7	9.7
	25–34	91.8	87.9	94.5	7.6	5.0	11.4
	35–44	93.5	92.1	94.7	6.0	4.8	7.3
	45–54	92.2	90.8	93.4	7.0	5.8	8.4
	55–64	91.3	90.0	92.5	7.7	6.6	9.0
	65–74	92.6	91.4	93.6	6.0	5.1	7.1
	75–84	91.6	90.0	92.9	6.0	4.9	7.3
	85+	90.8	87.4	93.3	5.9	4.0	8.6
	Victoria	92.3	91.3	93.1	6.7	5.9	7.7
Persons	18–24	93.5	91.0	95.4	5.6	3.9	8.1
	25–34	91.1	88.2	93.3	8.1	6.0	10.9
	35–44	93.6	92.4	94.6	5.8	4.9	6.9
	45–54	91.5	90.4	92.6	7.6	6.6	8.7
	55–64	91.9	91.0	92.8	7.1	6.3	8.0
	65–74	93.3	92.5	94.1	5.3	4.6	6.0
	75–84	92.4	91.3	93.4	5.7	4.8	6.7
	85+	91.1	88.7	93.1	5.6	4.1	7.6
	Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for 'Victoria', which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.16 shows satisfaction with life by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. The percentage of females who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life in Barwon-South Western Region was significantly higher than the respective percentage for all Victorian females. There was no significant difference between the metropolitan and rural regions of Victoria.

Table 2.16: Satisfaction with life, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	92.4	89.5	94.5	6.1	4.3	8.5
North & West Metropolitan	91.7	89.6	93.4	7.3	5.7	9.4
Southern Metropolitan	93.9	92.0	95.3	5.5	4.1	7.4
All metropolitan regions	92.5	91.2	93.6	6.5	5.4	7.7
Barwon-South Western	95.2	92.8	96.9	4.4	2.8	6.8
Gippsland	91.8	87.1	94.9	7.2*	4.2	11.9
Grampians	94.1	92.1	95.7	5.2	3.7	7.3
Hume	91.9	88.7	94.3	7.3	5.0	10.6
Loddon Mallee	88.3	81.4	92.8	10.4*	6.1	17.4
All rural regions	92.4	90.5	93.9	6.8	5.4	8.7
Victoria	92.5	91.4	93.4	6.6	5.7	7.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution

Table 2.16: Satisfaction with life, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	94.1	92.3	95.6	5.5	4.0	7.3
North & West Metropolitan	92.4	91.1	93.6	6.4	5.3	7.7
Southern Metropolitan	91.5	89.7	93.1	7.2	5.8	9.0
All metropolitan regions	92.6	91.7	93.4	6.4	5.6	7.3
Barwon-South Western	86.0	76.7	91.9	13.6*	7.7	22.9
Gippsland	92.6	90.2	94.5	7.1	5.2	9.5
Grampians	90.8	84.1	94.8	4.5	3.5	5.7
Hume	92.6	90.2	94.5	6.8	5.0	9.2
Loddon Mallee	93.6	90.0	96.0	5.8*	3.5	9.5
All rural regions	90.6	87.4	93.0	8.2	5.8	11.4
Victoria	92.3	91.3	93.1	6.7	5.9	7.7
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	93.2	91.6	94.6	5.8	4.6	7.2
North & West Metropolitan	92.1	90.9	93.1	6.8	5.8	8.0
Southern Metropolitan	92.7	91.4	93.8	6.4	5.4	7.6
All metropolitan regions	92.5	91.8	93.2	6.4	5.8	7.2
Barwon-South Western	90.7	85.1	94.3	8.9*	5.3	14.5
Gippsland	92.2	89.7	94.2	7.1	5.2	9.6
Grampians	92.5	89.1	94.8	4.9	4.0	6.0
Hume	92.2	90.3	93.8	7.1	5.6	9.1
Loddon Mallee	90.9	86.9	93.8	8.2	5.4	12.2
All rural regions	91.5	89.8	93.0	7.5	6.0	9.2
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan/rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution

Table 2.17 to Table 2.24 show satisfaction with life by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life was significantly higher for people who lived in the LGAs of Murrindindi (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 2.17: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	95.0	90.8	97.3	4.9*	2.6	9.1
Knox (C)	92.0	87.4	95.0	7.5	4.6	12.1
Manningham (C)	95.0	92.3	96.8	4.4*	2.7	7.2
Maroondah (C)	91.5	85.9	94.9	7.5*	4.2	13.0
Monash (C)	92.8	88.1	95.7	6.4*	3.6	11.2
Whitehorse (C)	91.4	85.5	95.1	5.7*	3.2	9.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	96.7	95.0	97.8	2.9	1.8	4.5
Eastern Metropolitan Region	93.2	91.6	94.6	5.8	4.6	7.2
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution

Table 2.18: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	94.9	91.2	97.1	4.9*	2.7	8.6
Brimbank (C)	92.3	89.0	94.6	6.3	4.2	9.4
Darebin (C)	88.0	80.0	93.0	10.3*	5.5	18.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	93.2	86.7	96.7	6.0*	2.7	12.7
Hume (C)	91.2	87.0	94.1	8.3	5.4	12.5
Maribyrnong (C)	95.4	91.7	97.5	3.5*	1.6	7.2
Melbourne (C)	94.3	90.6	96.6	4.2*	2.5	7.2
Melton (S)	92.4	88.8	94.9	7.4	4.8	11.0
Moonee Valley (C)	91.1	85.8	94.5	7.8*	4.5	13.1
Moreland (C)	91.3	85.7	94.9	8.2*	4.7	13.9
Nillumbik (S)	97.2	95.4	98.4	2.8*	1.6	4.6
Whittlesea (C)	90.1	86.3	93.0	7.6	5.2	10.9
Wyndham (C)	92.2	88.2	94.9	5.4*	3.2	8.8
Yarra (C)	91.3	86.1	94.6	8.2*	4.9	13.4
North & West Metropolitan Region	92.1	90.9	93.1	6.8	5.8	8.0
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution

Table 2.19: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	93.1	84.9	97.0	6.7*	2.8	15.0
Cardinia (S)	91.8	86.7	95.1	7.0*	4.0	12.1
Casey (C)	88.6	84.3	91.8	10.4	7.3	14.6
Frankston (C)	90.8	86.7	93.7	9.1	6.1	13.2
Glen Eira (C)	93.5	89.1	96.3	4.6*	2.5	8.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	92.9	89.9	95.1	6.3	4.2	9.2
Kingston (C)	97.1	95.8	98.1	2.4	1.5	3.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	94.9	90.3	97.4	4.2*	1.9	9.0
Port Phillip (C)	93.5	90.6	95.6	5.1	3.2	8.0
Stonnington (C)	93.3	88.4	96.1	5.9*	3.1	10.8
Southern Metropolitan Region	92.7	91.4	93.8	6.4	5.4	7.6
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution

Table 2.20: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	95.9	93.5	97.5	2.9*	1.6	5.1
Corangamite (S)	93.5	87.8	96.7	5.7*	2.8	11.3
Glenelg (S)	91.4	85.5	95.1	6.8*	3.8	12.0
Greater Geelong (C)	88.4	80.1	93.6	11.4*	6.3	19.8
Moyne (S)	94.0	90.1	96.4	5.8*	3.4	9.7
Queenscliffe (B)	99.1	98.1	99.5	0.7*	0.3	1.8
Southern Grampians (S)	95.0	90.6	97.4	4.2*	2.1	8.5
Surf Coast (S)	95.6	93.2	97.2	3.9	2.4	6.2
Warrnambool (C)	95.8	93.5	97.3	3.7	2.3	5.9
Barwon-South Western Region	90.7	85.1	94.3	8.9*	5.3	14.5
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.21: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	90.0	81.9	94.7	9.8*	5.1	17.9
Baw Baw (S)	94.9	91.5	96.9	4.5*	2.5	7.9
East Gippsland (S)	95.2	92.5	97.0	4.5	2.8	7.3
Latrobe (C)	89.7	82.5	94.2	9.5*	5.1	16.9
South Gippsland (S)	93.9	89.7	96.5	4.3*	2.6	7.0
Wellington (S)	91.9	85.7	95.6	7.3*	3.8	13.7
Gippsland Region	92.2	89.7	94.2	7.1	5.2	9.6
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution

Table 2.22: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	92.7	86.6	96.1	6.5*	3.2	12.7
Ballarat (C)	91.9	85.4	95.7	4.0	2.5	6.3
Golden Plains (S)	94.9	91.9	96.8	5.0	3.1	8.0
Hepburn (S)	92.1	87.4	95.1	6.9*	4.0	11.6
Hindmarsh (S)	97.6	96.1	98.5	1.9*	1.1	3.3
Horsham (RC)	96.5	93.2	98.2	3.2*	1.5	6.4
Moorabool (S)	93.8	89.8	96.3	5.8*	3.4	9.8
Northern Grampians (S)	92.8	84.3	96.9	6.3*	2.4	15.2
Pyrenees (S)	91.5	85.8	95.1	5.0	3.2	7.6
West Wimmera (S)	93.0	89.8	95.3	6.2	4.1	9.4
Yarriambiack (S)	83.2	70.6	91.1	16.1*	8.3	28.9
Grampians Region	92.5	89.1	94.8	4.9	4.0	6.0
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.23: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	93.6	88.4	96.6	6.0*	3.1	11.3
Benalla (RC)	87.1	78.0	92.8	12.2*	6.6	21.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	92.2	86.4	95.6	6.4*	3.3	12.2
Indigo (S)	93.9	84.4	97.8	**		
Mansfield (S)	96.2	93.5	97.8	3.2*	1.7	5.8
Mitchell (S)	91.9	87.3	95.0	7.5*	4.5	12.2
Moira (S)	90.7	82.2	95.3	8.9*	4.3	17.4
Murrindindi (S)	85.9	76.5	92.0	13.6*	7.7	23.1
Strathbogie (S)	95.1	92.0	97.0	4.3*	2.5	7.4
Towong (S)	94.4	91.2	96.4	4.8*	2.8	8.0
Wangaratta (RC)	95.9	92.4	97.8	3.8*	2.0	7.3
Wodonga (RC)	91.5	85.1	95.3	8.1*	4.4	14.6
Hume Region	92.2	90.3	93.8	7.1	5.6	9.1
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 2.24: Satisfaction with life, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	89.9	82.1	94.5	8.0*	4.0	15.4
Campaspe (S)	92.2	86.7	95.6	7.5*	4.2	13.0
Central Goldfields (S)	93.4	89.8	95.8	6.3*	4.0	9.9
Gannawarra (S)	95.8	92.7	97.6	3.9*	2.1	7.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	89.7	80.6	94.8	9.5*	4.6	18.7
Loddon (S)	93.5	86.0	97.1	5.7*	2.3	13.3
Macedon Ranges (S)	94.0	90.1	96.4	4.8*	2.6	8.7
Mildura (RC)	88.3	80.0	93.5	11.0*	6.0	19.4
Mount Alexander (S)	93.0	87.4	96.3	4.6*	2.6	7.8
Swan Hill (RC)	95.1	92.1	96.9	3.3*	1.9	5.5
Loddon Mallee Region	90.9	86.9	93.8	8.2	5.4	12.2
Victoria	92.4	91.7	93.0	6.6	6.0	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

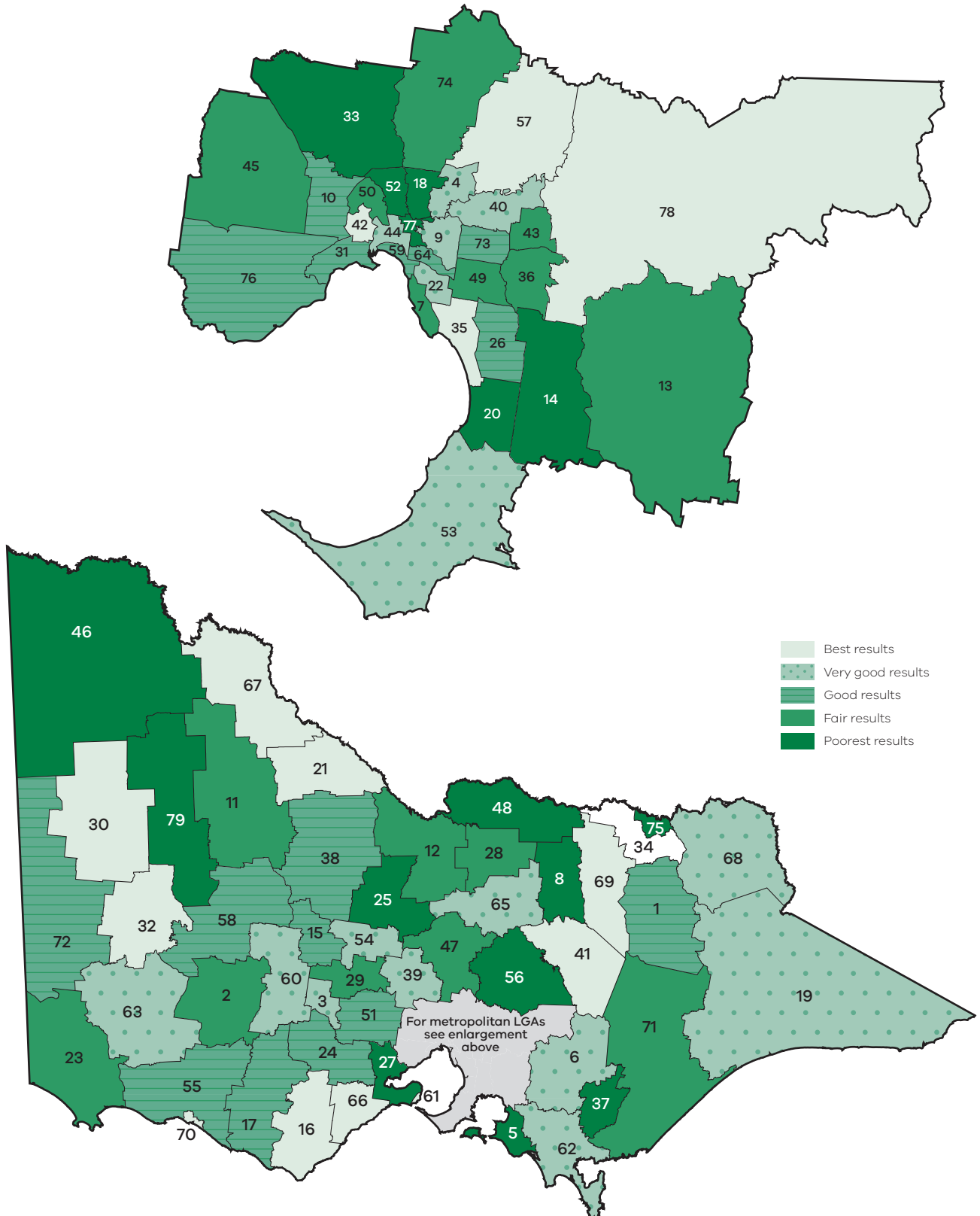
Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Map 2.2 presents the prevalence of being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life by LGA.

Map 2.2: Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied with life, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Table 2.25 shows satisfaction with life by selected socioeconomic determinants in males.

When compared with all Victorian males there were significantly higher percentages of males who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life with the following characteristics:

- unemployed or not in the labour force
- total annual household income less than \$40,000.

Table 2.26 shows satisfaction with life by selected socioeconomic determinants in females.

When compared with all Victorian females there were significantly higher percentages of females who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life with the following characteristics:

- did not complete high school
- unemployed or not in the labour force
- total annual household income less than \$40,000.

Table 2.25: Satisfaction with life for males, by selected socioeconomic determinants, Victoria, 2014

	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	92.5	91.4	93.4	6.6	5.7	7.6
<i>Country of birth</i>						
Australia	92.3	90.9	93.5	6.8	5.6	8.1
Overseas	92.7	90.8	94.2	6.3	4.9	8.2
<i>Language spoken at home</i>						
English	93.1	92.1	94.0	5.9	5.1	6.8
Language other than English	90.6	88.0	92.8	8.2	6.2	10.9
<i>Education level</i>						
Did not complete high school	91.0	87.3	93.7	8.1	5.4	11.8
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	90.8	88.8	92.4	8.2	6.6	10.1
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	94.5	92.9	95.8	4.7	3.5	6.3
<i>Employment status</i>						
Employed	95.7	94.8	96.4	3.8	3.1	4.7
Unemployed	72.4	62.6	80.4	26.0	18.1	35.8
Not in labour force	81.8	76.7	86.0	15.2	11.6	19.6
<i>Total annual household income</i>						
< \$40,000	85.3	81.4	88.5	13.8	10.6	17.7
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	93.5	91.9	94.8	6.0	4.7	7.6
≥ \$100,000	96.8	95.1	98.0	2.8*	1.7	4.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2.26: Satisfaction with life for females, by selected socioeconomic determinants, Victoria, 2014

	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females	92.3	91.3	93.1	6.7	5.9	7.7
<i>Country of birth</i>						
Australia	92.6	91.5	93.7	6.6	5.6	7.7
Overseas	91.9	90.5	93.1	6.8	5.7	8.1
<i>Language spoken at home</i>						
English	92.5	91.3	93.6	6.6	5.6	7.8
Language other than English	90.8	89.2	92.2	7.5	6.2	9.0
<i>Education level</i>						
Did not complete high school	88.1	84.3	91.0	10.7	7.9	14.5
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	92.8	91.5	93.8	6.5	5.5	7.7
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	93.3	91.3	94.8	5.8	4.3	7.7
<i>Employment status</i>						
Employed	93.8	91.5	95.4	5.1	3.9	6.7
Unemployed	81.5	74.5	86.9	18.3	12.9	25.3
Not in labour force	89.1	87.4	90.7	9.2	7.8	10.9
<i>Total annual household income</i>						
< \$40,000	85.9	82.5	88.6	12.8	10.1	16.1
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	95.0	94.0	95.9	4.7	3.8	5.7
≥ \$100,000	94.5	91.6	96.5	5.1	3.2	8.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 2.27 shows satisfaction with life by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions in males.

When compared with all Victorian males there were significantly higher percentages of males who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life with the following characteristics:

- high or very high psychological distress
- current smoker
- non-drinker
- obese
- diagnosed with hypertension by a doctor.

Table 2.28 shows satisfaction with life by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions in females.

When compared with all Victorian females there were significantly higher percentages of females who reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life with the following characteristics:

- high or very high psychological distress
- sedentary behaviour
- current smoker
- obese
- diagnosed with hypertension by a doctor
- diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Table 2.27: Satisfaction with life for males, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014

	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	92.5	91.4	93.4	6.6	5.7	7.6
<i>Psychological distress^a</i>						
Low (K10 score < 16)	97.3	96.4	98.0	2.2	1.6	2.9
Moderate (K10 score 16–21)	91.9	90.1	93.4	7.3	5.9	9.0
High / very high (K10 score 22+)	66.1	60.8	71.0	32.3	27.4	37.6
<i>Physical activity^b</i>						
Sedentary	86.3	76.2	92.5	12.2*	6.3	22.5
Insufficient time (< 150 min) and/or sessions (< 2)	91.5	89.9	92.9	7.5	6.2	9.1
Sufficient time (≥ 150 min) and sessions (≥ 2)	94.8	93.5	95.8	4.7	3.8	6.0
<i>Met fruit / vegetable guidelines^c</i>						
Both guidelines ^d	95.2	90.4	97.7	3.0*	1.6	5.6
Vegetable guidelines	94.9	90.6	97.3	3.9*	1.9	7.6
Fruit guidelines	94.0	92.7	95.1	5.3	4.2	6.5
Neither	91.4	89.8	92.8	7.5	6.2	9.0
<i>Smoking status</i>						
Current smoker	87.6	84.8	90.0	11.1	8.9	13.9
Ex-smoker	90.3	86.2	93.2	9.1	6.2	13.1
Non-smoker	94.2	93.0	95.2	4.9	4.0	6.0
<i>Life-time risk of alcohol-related harm^e</i>						
Abstainer / no longer drinks alcohol	86.8	82.6	90.2	11.9	8.6	16.2
Reduced risk	92.0	88.5	94.5	7.4	5.0	10.9
Increased risk	93.6	92.6	94.5	5.4	4.6	6.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).

Table 2.27: Satisfaction with life for males, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
<i>Body weight status based on BMI^f</i>						
Underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	89.8	76.5	96.0	**		
Normal range (18.5 ≥ BMI < 25 kg/m ²)	94.5	93.3	95.5	4.4	3.5	5.5
Pre-obese (25 ≥ BMI < 30 kg/m ²)	94.0	92.5	95.2	5.5	4.4	7.0
Obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)	85.6	81.2	89.1	13.1	9.7	17.4
<i>Blood pressure status</i>						
Doctor-diagnosed hypertension	86.4	81.8	90.0	12.6	9.1	17.3
Normal range	93.8	92.8	94.7	5.3	4.5	6.2
<i>Blood glucose status</i>						
Doctor-diagnosed diabetes	82.3	74.0	88.4	11.3*	6.1	19.7
Normal range	93.0	92.0	93.9	6.1	5.3	7.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).

Table 2.28: Satisfaction with life for females, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014

	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females	92.3	91.3	93.1	6.7	5.9	7.7
<i>Psychological distress^a</i>						
Low (K10 score < 16)	98.2	97.6	98.6	1.6	1.2	2.2
Moderate (K10 score 16–21)	93.6	92.4	94.7	5.4	4.5	6.5
High / very high (K10 score 22+)	68.8	65.0	72.3	28.7	25.3	32.4
<i>Physical activity^b</i>						
Sedentary	80.6	73.8	85.9	16.7	11.7	23.3
Insufficient time (< 150 min) and/or sessions (< 2)	91.4	89.9	92.7	7.7	6.4	9.2
Sufficient time (≥ 150 min) and sessions (≥ 2)	95.8	94.6	96.7	3.3	2.6	4.3
<i>Met fruit / vegetable guidelines^c</i>						
Both guidelines ^d	94.6	88.4	97.6	5.2*	2.3	11.5
Vegetable guidelines	94.1	89.5	96.7	5.2*	2.7	9.8
Fruit guidelines	92.7	91.2	94.0	6.4	5.2	7.9
Neither	92.1	90.9	93.1	7.0	6.0	8.0
<i>Smoking status</i>						
Current smoker	84.7	81.5	87.5	13.5	11.0	16.6
Ex-smoker	90.5	86.7	93.2	8.2	5.6	11.7
Non-smoker	93.8	92.7	94.7	5.4	4.5	6.5
<i>Life-time risk of alcohol-related harm^e</i>						
Abstainer / no longer drinks alcohol	88.8	85.8	91.3	10.0	7.6	13.0
Reduced risk	92.7	90.5	94.4	6.8	5.1	8.9
Increased risk	93.8	92.8	94.8	5.2	4.4	6.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

a Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.

b DoHA 2014.

c NHMRC 2013.

d Includes those meeting both guidelines

e NHMRC 2009.

f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).

Table 2.28: Satisfaction with life for females, by selected modifiable risk factors and chronic conditions, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

	Very satisfied / satisfied			Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
<i>Body weight status based on BMI^f</i>						
Underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	92.0	86.5	95.3	7.2*	4.0	12.5
Normal range (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25 kg/m ²)	94.6	93.2	95.7	4.7	3.6	6.1
Pre-obese (25 ≤ BMI < 30 kg/m ²)	92.6	90.2	94.4	6.2	4.6	8.3
Obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)	87.5	84.2	90.2	11.2	8.7	14.3
<i>Blood pressure status</i>						
Doctor-diagnosed hypertension	81.1	70.5	88.4	18.1*	10.8	28.7
Normal range	93.7	92.9	94.4	5.3	4.6	6.1
<i>Blood glucose status</i>						
Doctor-diagnosed diabetes	81.7	66.1	91.2	17.7*	8.4	33.6
Normal range	92.6	91.6	93.4	6.4	5.6	7.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.
 Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.
 a Based on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.
 b DoHA 2014.
 c NHMRC 2013.
 d Includes those meeting both guidelines
 e NHMRC 2009.
 f Body mass index (BMI) = weight (kg) / height (m²).





3. Selected chronic diseases





Key findings

Selected chronic diseases

Heart disease



7.2%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with heart disease



8.9%

of men had ever been diagnosed with heart disease



5.6%

of women had ever been diagnosed with heart disease

The prevalence of heart disease was significantly *higher* in men compared with women

Stroke



2.4%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with stroke

Cancer



7.4%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with cancer



The prevalence of cancer increased significantly for both males and females



Osteoporosis



5.2%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with osteoporosis



2.5%

of men had ever been diagnosed with osteoporosis



7.6%

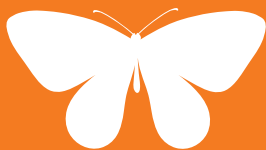
of women had ever been diagnosed with osteoporosis

The prevalence of osteoporosis was significantly *higher* in women compared with men



The prevalence of osteoporosis increased significantly for both males and females

Systemic lupus erythematosus



0.5%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus



0.2%

of men had ever been diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus



0.7%

of women had ever been diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus

The prevalence of systemic lupus erythematosus was significantly *higher* in women compared with men



Arthritis



19.8%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with some type of arthritis



14.1%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with osteoarthritis



3.1%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis

Anxiety or depression



24.2%

of adults had ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression



18.1%

of men had ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression



30.1%

of women had ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression

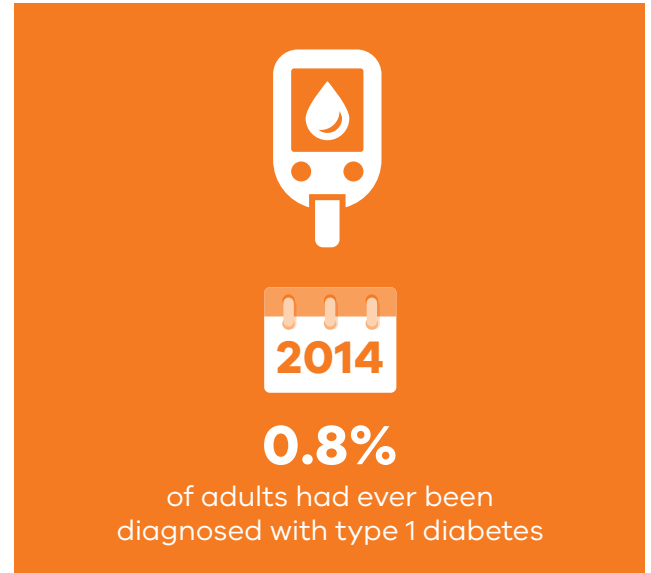
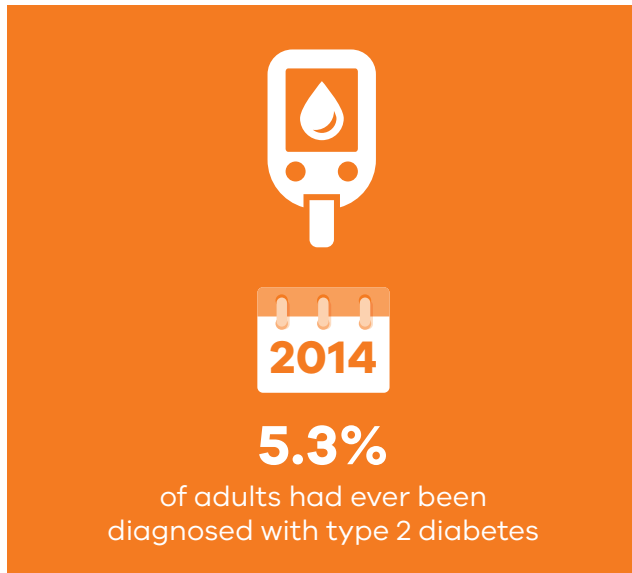
The prevalence of anxiety or depression was significantly *higher* in women compared with men



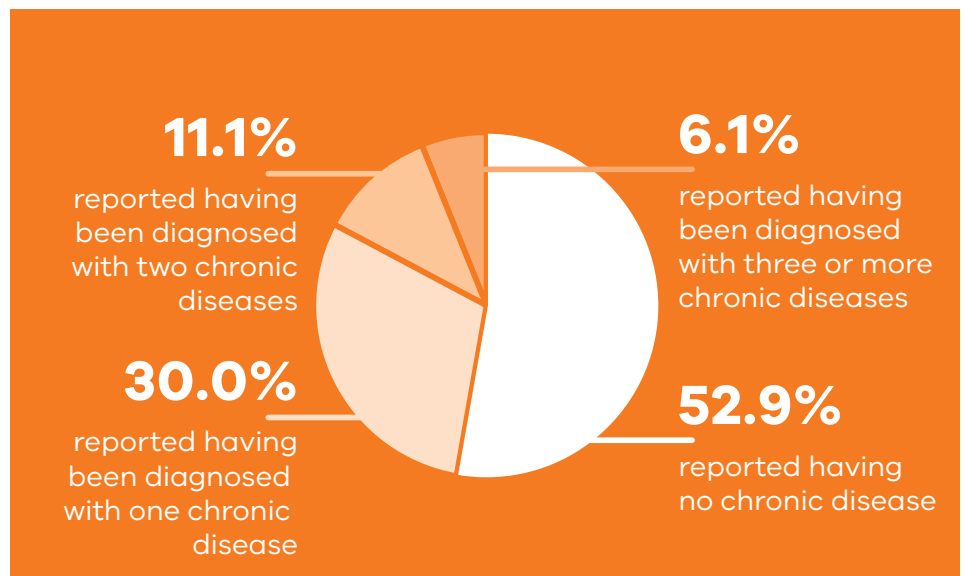
The prevalence of anxiety or depression increased significantly for both males and females



Diabetes



Multiple chronic diseases



Introduction

The term 'chronic disease' applies to a group of diseases that tend to be long lasting and have persistent effects. Chronic diseases have a range of potential impacts on a person's individual circumstances, including quality of life and broader social and economic effects. Chronic diseases are the leading causes of the fatal burden of disease (the amount of life lost due to people dying early) in most age and sex groups (AIHW 2015a) and are the leading cause of illness, disability and death in Australia, accounting for about 90 per cent of all deaths in 2011 (AIHW 2014a).

Survey respondents were asked whether they had, at any time in their life, been told by a doctor that they had any of the following conditions: heart disease, stroke, cancer, SLE, osteoporosis, depression or anxiety, diabetes or arthritis.



Heart disease

Table 3.1 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed heart disease, by age group and sex. Overall, the prevalence of heart disease in Victorians was 7.2 per cent, with significantly higher prevalence observed in males compared with females. There was also an age-related increase in the prevalence of heart disease with males and females 55 years or older having significantly higher prevalence compared with all Victorian males and females.

Table 3.1: Heart disease, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	**			1.4*	0.5	3.6	2.0*	0.9	4.4
25–34	**			1.4*	0.6	3.2	0.9*	0.4	1.8
35–44	1.2*	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.7
45–54	6.0	4.7	7.7	2.5	1.9	3.2	4.2	3.5	5.1
55–64	13.3	11.7	15.1	7.5	6.4	8.8	10.4	9.4	11.5
65–74	24.2	22.2	26.3	13.1	11.7	14.5	18.2	17.0	19.4
75–84	35.8	32.8	38.8	24.3	22.1	26.7	29.6	27.8	31.5
85+	41.2	35.2	47.4	30.9	26.7	35.5	35.3	31.7	39.0
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	5.6	5.2	6.0	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

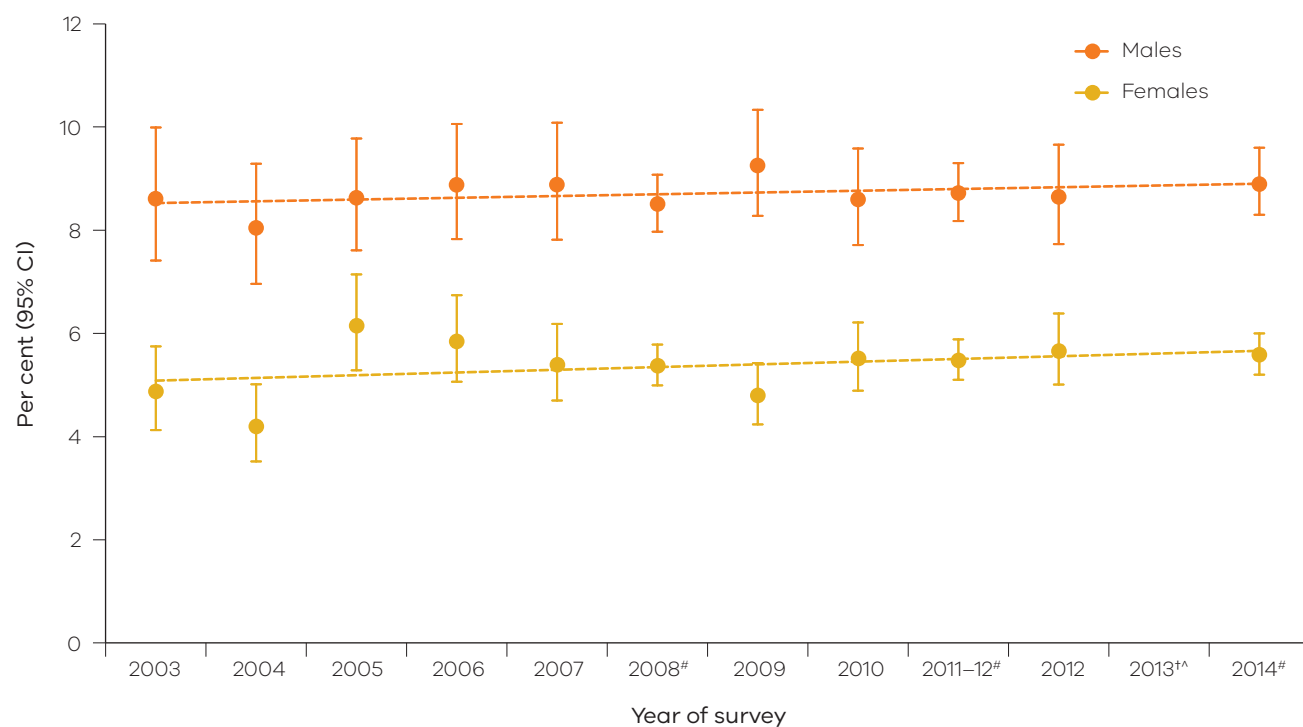
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

The lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed heart disease remained constant in males and females between 2003 and 2014 (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Heart disease, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.2 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed heart disease, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of heart disease in males or females who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. Similarly, there were no significant regional differences in the prevalence of heart disease in either males or females.

Table 3.2: Heart disease, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	8.1	6.9	9.5	5.2	4.0	6.7	6.5	5.6	7.5
North & West Metropolitan	9.4	8.1	10.9	5.8	5.1	6.6	7.5	6.7	8.4
Southern Metropolitan	9.4	8.2	10.7	5.6	4.8	6.5	7.4	6.7	8.2
All metropolitan regions	9.0	8.3	9.9	5.5	5.0	6.1	7.2	6.7	7.7
Barwon-South Western	8.1	6.8	9.6	4.8	3.8	6.1	6.3	5.5	7.3
Gippsland	9.3	7.8	11.0	6.4	4.7	8.5	7.8	6.6	9.3
Grampians	7.8	6.7	9.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	6.8	6.1	7.6
Hume	9.5	7.8	11.3	7.4	5.9	9.3	8.4	7.3	9.7
Loddon Mallee	8.2	7.1	9.5	4.9	4.2	5.7	6.5	5.8	7.2
All rural regions	8.6	7.9	9.2	5.8	5.2	6.5	7.1	6.7	7.6
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	5.6	5.2	6.0	7.2	6.8	7.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.3 to Table 3.10 show the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed heart disease, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The prevalence of heart disease was significantly higher in people who lived in the LGA of Whittlesea (C) compared with all Victorians

Table 3.3: Heart disease, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	7.1	4.7	10.6
Knox (C)	6.2	4.7	8.3
Manningham (C)	8.6*	5.1	14.1
Maroondah (C)	4.5	3.3	6.1
Monash (C)	5.9	4.2	8.2
Whitehorse (C)	6.4	4.5	8.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	6.6	4.8	8.9
Eastern Metropolitan Region	6.5	5.6	7.5
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: [above](#) or [below](#).

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.4: Heart disease, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	6.8	5.0	9.3
Brimbank (C)	7.9	5.9	10.4
Darebin (C)	4.2	3.0	5.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	6.0	4.4	8.0
Hume (C)	9.2	6.6	12.7
Maribyrnong (C)	7.6	5.8	9.8
Melbourne (C)	6.7	4.8	9.2
Melton (S)	8.2	6.0	11.0
Moonee Valley (C)	6.6	4.9	8.7
Moreland (C)	5.9	4.3	7.9
Nillumbik (S)	7.4	5.3	10.3
Whittlesea (C)	10.0	7.9	12.6
Wyndham (C)	9.1	7.3	11.2
Yarra (C)	14.0*	6.6	27.4
North & West Metropolitan Region	7.5	6.7	8.4
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: [above](#) or [below](#).

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.5: Heart disease, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	5.7	4.5	7.1
Cardinia (S)	6.4	4.8	8.4
Casey (C)	9.1	7.1	11.6
Frankston (C)	7.8	6.0	10.1
Glen Eira (C)	9.9	7.5	12.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.1	7.1	11.6
Kingston (C)	7.2	5.5	9.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	7.5*	4.1	13.3
Port Phillip (C)	6.1	4.7	7.9
Stonnington (C)	6.3	4.5	8.6
Southern Metropolitan Region	7.4	6.7	8.2
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.6: Heart disease, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	10.1*	5.7	17.4
Corangamite (S)	9.1	6.3	13.0
Glenelg (S)	5.4	4.0	7.4
Greater Geelong (C)	5.4	4.3	6.8
Moyne (S)	9.7*	5.4	16.8
Queenscliffe (B)	6.6	4.3	10.1
Southern Grampians (S)	5.4	4.2	7.0
Surf Coast (S)	7.6	5.9	9.8
Warrnambool (C)	7.6	5.9	9.6
Barwon-South Western Region	6.3	5.5	7.3
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.7: Heart disease, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	6.4	4.9	8.4
Baw Baw (S)	6.9	5.2	9.0
East Gippsland (S)	7.8	6.0	9.9
Latrobe (C)	8.5	5.6	12.7
South Gippsland (S)	8.7	6.4	11.8
Wellington (S)	7.3	5.6	9.4
Gippsland Region	7.8	6.6	9.3
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.8: Heart disease, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	6.9	5.1	9.3
Ballarat (C)	6.4	5.0	8.2
Golden Plains (S)	7.7	5.9	9.9
Hepburn (S)	7.7	5.9	9.9
Hindmarsh (S)	5.3	4.0	7.1
Horsham (RC)	6.2	4.5	8.4
Moorabool (S)	6.9	5.4	8.8
Northern Grampians (S)	10.1	7.1	14.1
Pyrenees (S)	6.6	4.7	9.0
West Wimmera (S)	9.7	7.4	12.5
Yarriambiack (S)	7.3	5.6	9.4
Grampians Region	6.8	6.1	7.6
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.9: Heart disease, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	6.7*	3.5	12.3
Benalla (RC)	8.4	5.7	12.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	8.9	6.8	11.5
Indigo (S)	7.0	5.4	9.0
Mansfield (S)	9.2*	4.4	18.2
Mitchell (S)	7.9	5.7	10.9
Moira (S)	8.3	5.6	12.1
Murrindindi (S)	5.7	4.3	7.5
Strathbogie (S)	7.0	5.3	9.0
Towong (S)	7.2	5.4	9.5
Wangaratta (RC)	11.4*	6.2	20.0
Wodonga (RC)	9.5	6.3	14.2
Hume Region	8.4	7.3	9.7
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.10: Heart disease, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

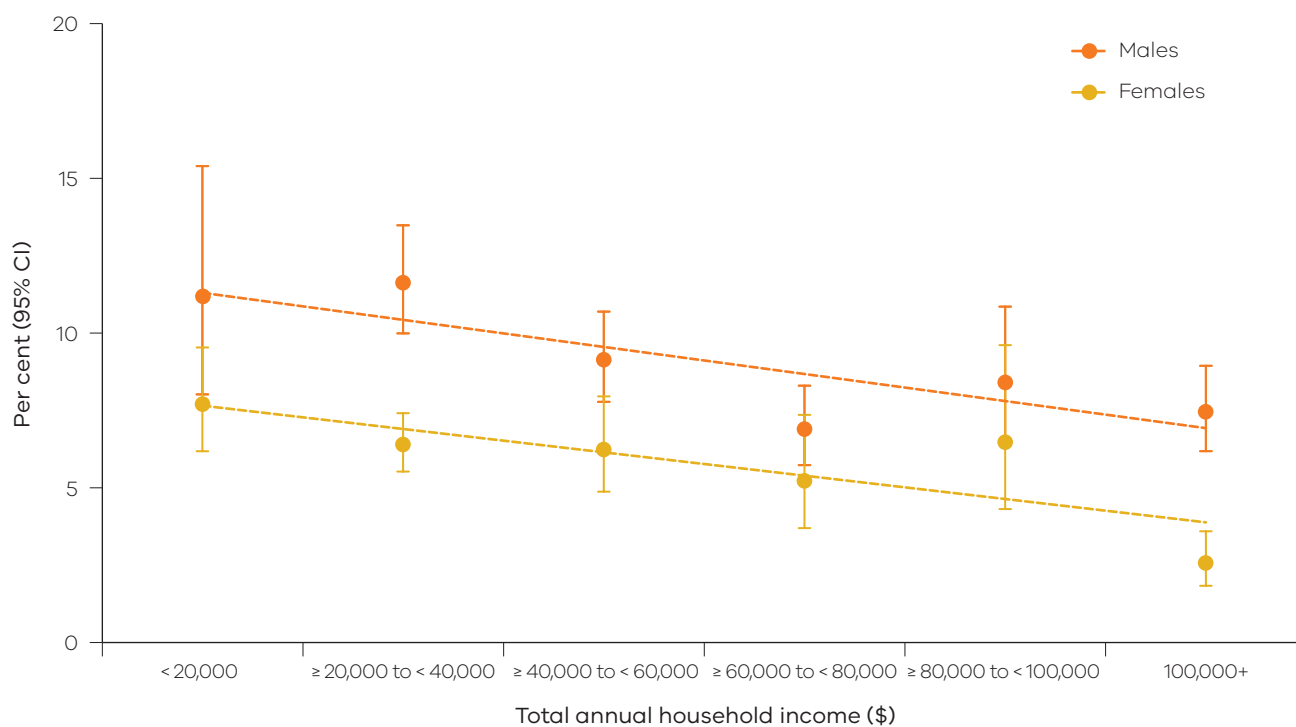
LGA	%	Heart disease	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	5.3	4.0	7.0
Campaspe (S)	7.4	5.6	9.9
Central Goldfields (S)	8.2	6.2	10.8
Gannawarra (S)	6.7	4.9	9.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	5.7	4.2	7.6
Loddon (S)	7.7	6.1	9.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	5.9	4.5	7.7
Mildura (RC)	7.0	5.4	9.1
Mount Alexander (S)	6.7	5.0	8.9
Swan Hill (RC)	7.6	5.9	9.8
Loddon Mallee Region	6.5	5.8	7.2
Victoria	7.2	6.8	7.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Figure 3.2 shows the relationship between the prevalence of heart disease and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The prevalence of heart disease decreased significantly with increasing total annual household income for males; however, no significant trend was observed for females.

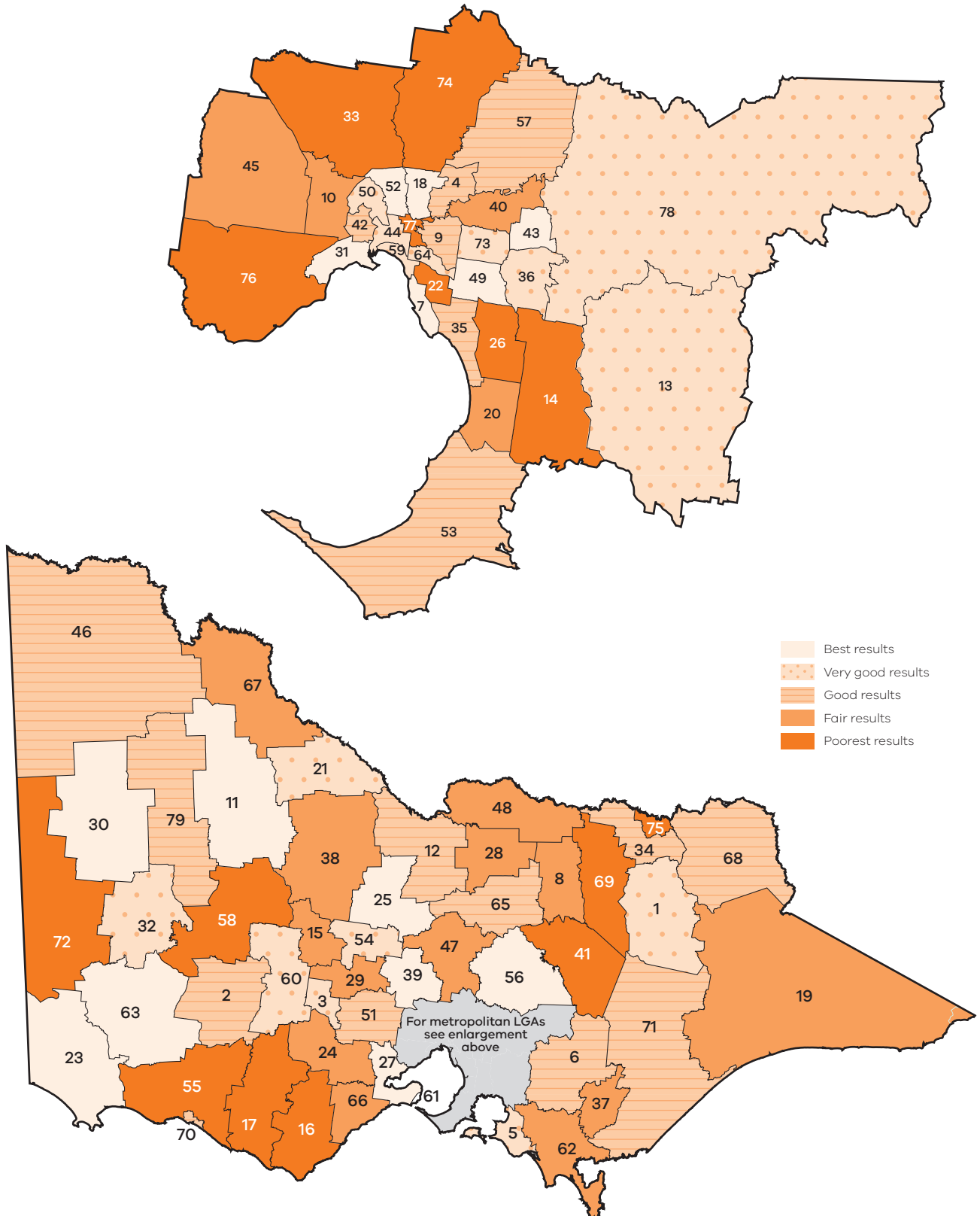
Figure 3.2: Heart disease, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.1 presents the prevalence of heart disease by LGA.

Map 3.1: Heart disease, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Stroke

Table 3.11 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed stroke, by age group and sex. The prevalence of stroke in Victorians was 2.4 per cent. Although the prevalence of stroke was not significantly different between the sexes, stroke was rarely reported in males and females in the 18–44 age category but increasingly reported with increasing age thereafter. There was a significantly higher prevalence of stroke in both males and females 65 years or older compared with all Victorian males and females, respectively.

Table 3.11: Stroke, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	**			**		
25–34	**			**			0.6*	0.2	1.6
35–44	1.0*	0.5	2.1	1.1*	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.7
45–54	1.5	0.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8
55–64	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.8
65–74	7.3	6.2	8.7	5.0	4.2	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.9
75–84	11.8	9.9	13.9	7.6	6.5	9.0	9.6	8.5	10.8
85+	15.9	11.8	21.1	16.3	12.7	20.6	16.1	13.4	19.4
Victoria	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

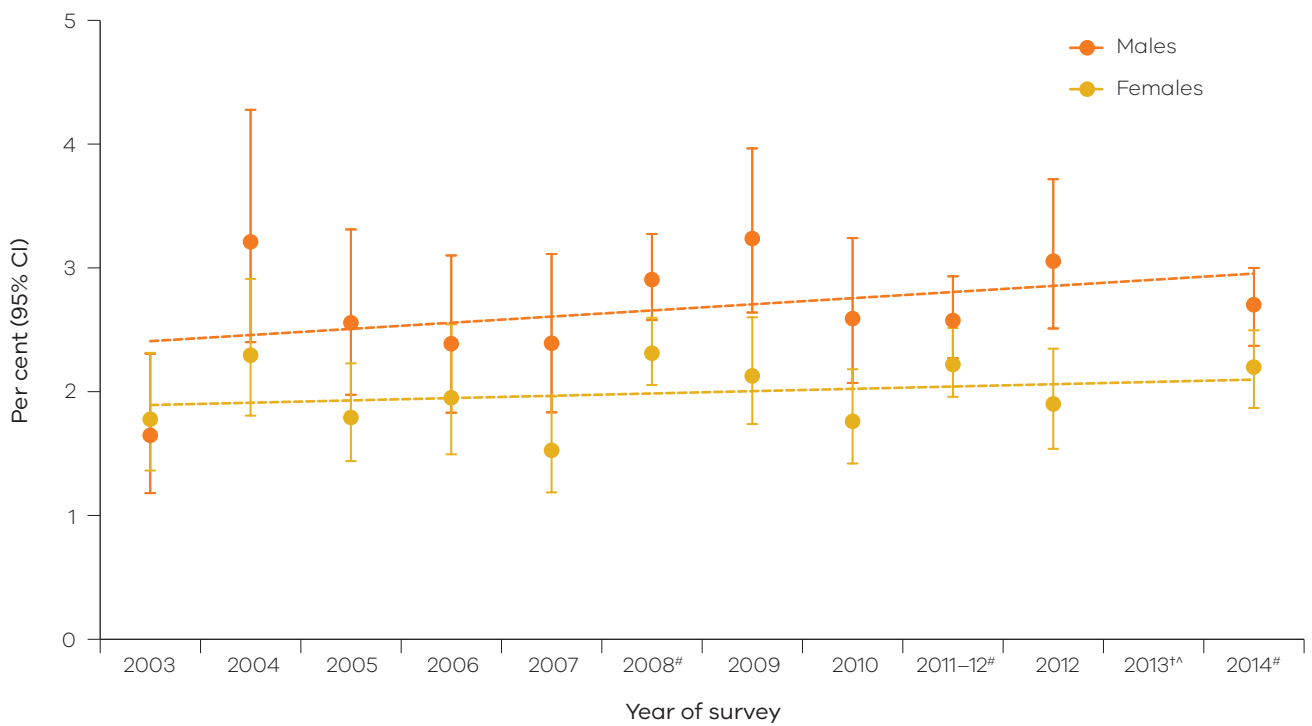
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

The lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed stroke remained constant in males and females between 2003 and 2014 (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Stroke, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.
 Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.
[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.12 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed stroke, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of stroke in males or females who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. Similarly, there were no significant regional differences in the prevalence of stroke in either males or females.

Table 3.12: Stroke, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.2
North & West Metropolitan	2.8	2.2	3.5	2.5	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.2
Southern Metropolitan	2.6	2.0	3.4	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.6
All metropolitan regions	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.6
Barwon-South Western	3.4	2.3	5.0	2.3*	1.3	3.9	2.8	2.0	3.8
Gippsland	3.2	2.3	4.4	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.6
Grampians	3.4*	1.9	6.3	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.0	4.1
Hume	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.8
Loddon Mallee	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8
All rural regions	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.0
Victoria	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.13 to Table 3.20 show the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed stroke, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. Overall the majority of stroke prevalence estimates by LGA had RSEs between 25 and 50 per cent, indicating that their reliability is questionable. This is due to very low numbers. However, there were a few notable findings. The prevalence of stroke was significantly higher in people who lived in the LGAs of Frankston (C) and Central Goldfields (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 3.13: Stroke, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke 95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	1.8*	1.0	3.1
Knox (C)	1.5*	0.8	2.6
Manningham (C)	2.2	1.5	3.4
Maroondah (C)	2.4	1.5	3.9
Monash (C)	1.6*	0.8	2.9
Whitehorse (C)	1.4*	0.9	2.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	2.3*	1.4	3.8
Eastern Metropolitan Region	1.8	1.5	2.2
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.14: Stroke, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	2.1	1.4	3.3
Brimbank (C)	2.5*	1.5	4.3
Darebin (C)	2.3*	1.3	3.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	2.1*	1.3	3.4
Hume (C)	4.3*	2.5	7.5
Maribyrnong (C)	2.0*	1.1	3.5
Melbourne (C)	2.8	1.9	4.3
Melton (S)	3.6*	2.1	6.0
Moonee Valley (C)	2.3*	1.1	4.5
Moreland (C)	4.9*	2.2	10.2
Nillumbik (S)	3.3*	1.6	7.0
Whittlesea (C)	1.8*	1.0	3.1
Wyndham (C)	2.2*	1.2	4.1
Yarra (C)	1.8*	1.1	3.1
North & West Metropolitan Region	2.6	2.2	3.2
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.15: Stroke, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	0.9*	0.5	1.7
Cardinia (S)	3.0	2.0	4.6
Casey (C)	2.2*	1.2	3.9
Frankston (C)	4.1	2.7	6.1
Glen Eira (C)	3.1*	1.7	5.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	2.0	1.2	3.2
Kingston (C)	1.9	1.2	3.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1.6*	0.9	2.8
Port Phillip (C)	1.9*	1.1	3.1
Stonnington (C)	1.4*	0.8	2.3
Southern Metropolitan Region	2.2	1.8	2.6
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.16: Stroke, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	1.7	1.1	2.8
Corangamite (S)	1.9*	1.2	3.2
Glenelg (S)	2.1*	1.2	3.5
Greater Geelong (C)	3.2	2.0	5.1
Moyne (S)	1.8*	1.0	3.0
Queenscliffe (B)	2.6*	1.5	4.7
Southern Grampians (S)	2.4*	1.4	4.0
Surf Coast (S)	2.0*	1.2	3.4
Warrnambool (C)	2.4	1.5	3.9
Barwon-South Western Region	2.8	2.0	3.8
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.17: Stroke, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	4.3*	2.0	8.8
Baw Baw (S)	2.4*	1.3	4.3
East Gippsland (S)	4.2*	2.5	6.9
Latrobe (C)	2.5	1.7	3.8
South Gippsland (S)	2.7*	1.6	4.7
Wellington (S)	2.5	1.5	4.0
Gippsland Region	2.9	2.3	3.6
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.18: Stroke, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	1.7	1.1	2.7
Ballarat (C)	3.1*	1.5	6.2
Golden Plains (S)	3.0*	1.8	5.2
Hepburn (S)	2.4	1.5	3.8
Hindmarsh (S)	3.5*	2.1	5.8
Horsham (RC)	1.9*	1.1	3.2
Moorabool (S)	3.6	2.3	5.5
Northern Grampians (S)	1.9	1.2	3.0
Pyrenees (S)	2.5	1.7	3.8
West Wimmera (S)	2.0*	1.1	3.4
Yarriambiack (S)	1.8	1.1	2.9
Grampians Region	2.8	2.0	4.1
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.19: Stroke, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	1.6*	0.9	2.6
Benalla (RC)	5.2*	2.5	10.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	1.9*	1.1	3.0
Indigo (S)	2.1*	1.2	3.7
Mansfield (S)	1.7	1.1	2.6
Mitchell (S)	2.8	1.9	4.2
Moira (S)	1.4*	0.8	2.4
Murrindindi (S)	3.7*	1.5	8.9
Strathbogie (S)	2.2	1.4	3.5
Towong (S)	2.0*	0.9	4.2
Wangaratta (RC)	2.3	1.5	3.5
Wodonga (RC)	3.7	2.3	6.0
Hume Region	2.4	2.0	2.8
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.20: Stroke, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Stroke	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	1.6*	0.9	2.6
Campaspe (S)	3.1	1.9	4.9
Central Goldfields (S)	4.9	3.2	7.6
Gannawarra (S)	1.2*	0.7	2.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	2.1	1.3	3.4
Loddon (S)	1.9*	1.1	3.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	1.7*	1.0	3.0
Mildura (RC)	2.7	1.7	4.2
Mount Alexander (S)	1.1*	0.6	2.2
Swan Hill (RC)	2.1*	1.3	3.5
Loddon Mallee Region	2.3	1.9	2.8
Victoria	2.4	2.2	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

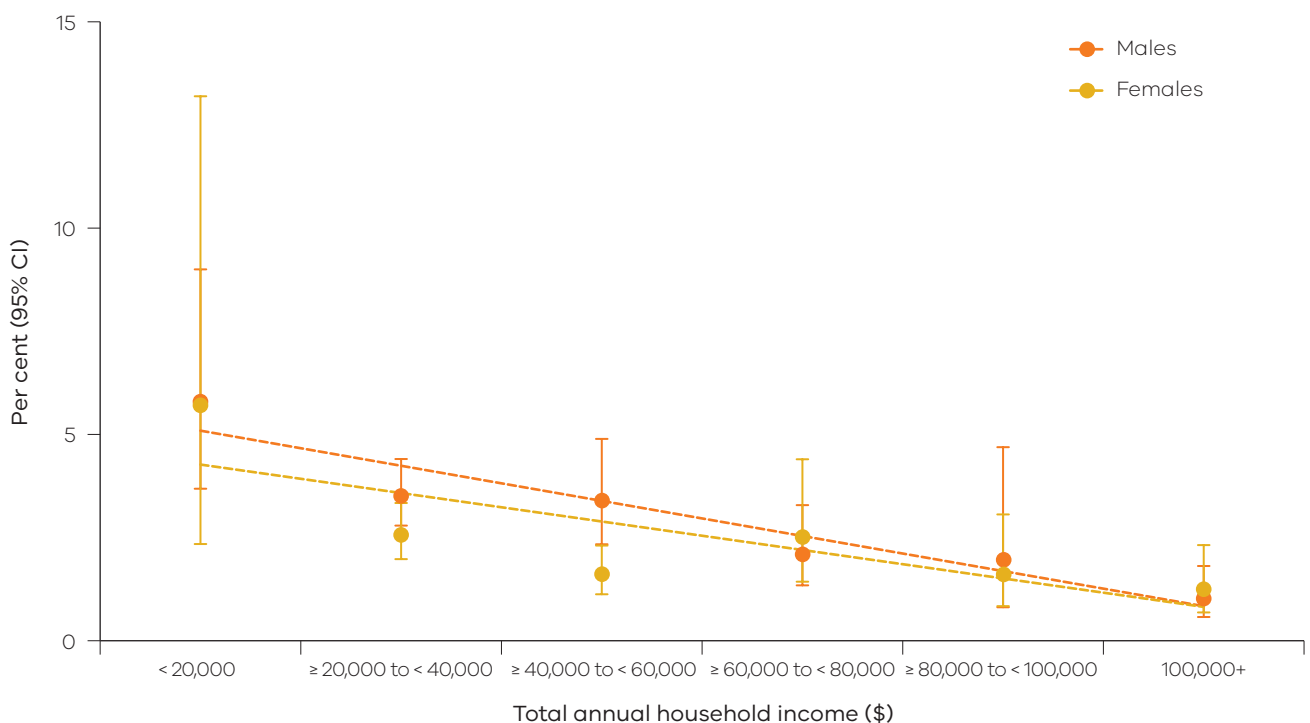
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 3.4 shows the relationship between the prevalence of stroke and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The prevalence of stroke decreased significantly with increasing total annual household income for males; however, no significant trend was observed for females.

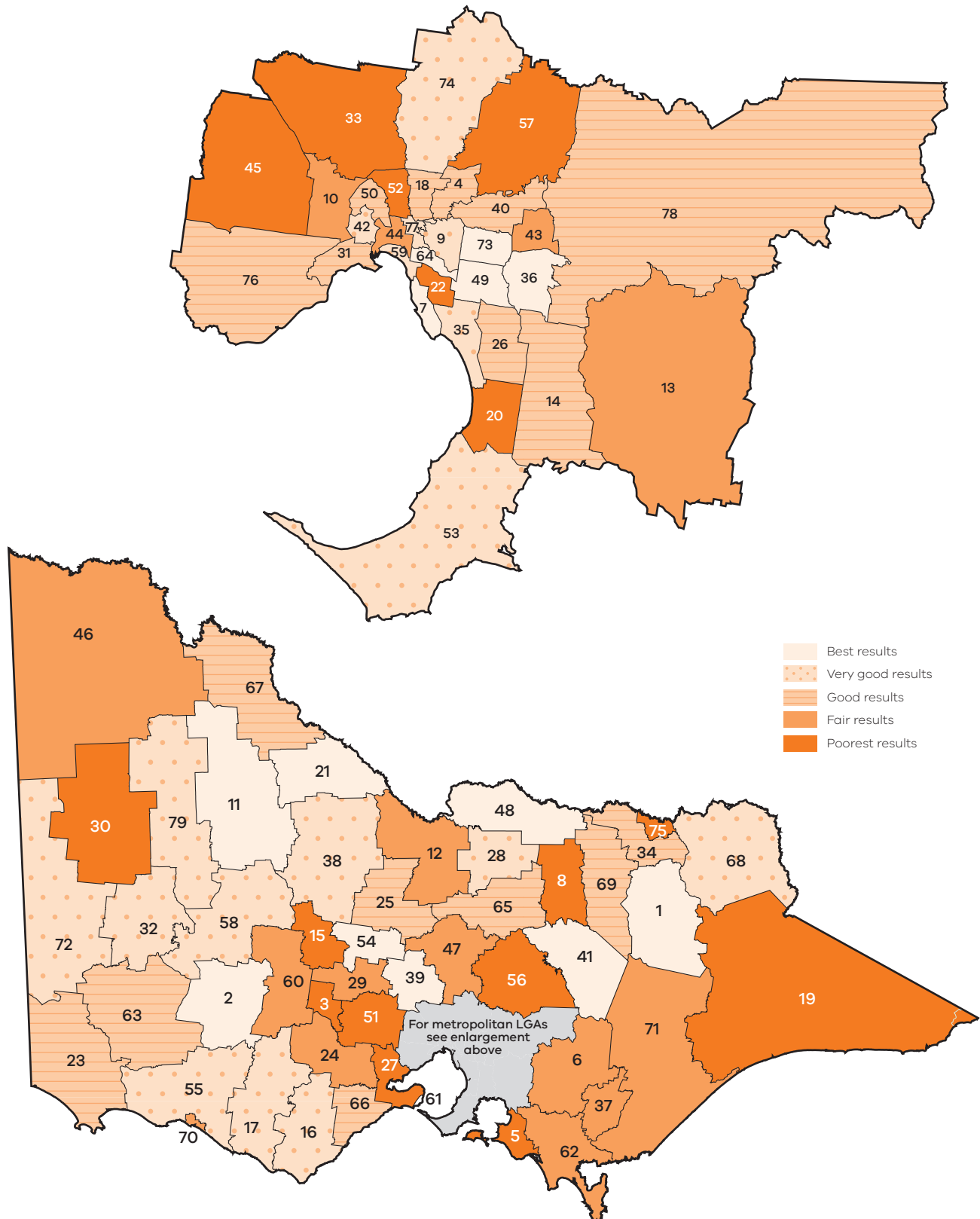
Figure 3.4: Stroke, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.2 presents the lifetime prevalence of stroke by LGA.

Map 3.2: Stroke, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Cancer

Table 3.21 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed cancer, by age group and sex. The prevalence of cancer in Victorians was 7.4 per cent in 2014. Although the prevalence of cancer was not significantly different between the sexes, there was an age-related increase in the prevalence of cancer in both males and females, with significantly higher prevalence observed in males and females 55 years or older compared with all Victorian males and females.

Table 3.21: Cancer, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	**			**			0.7*	0.3	1.6
25–34	**			1.4*	0.7	2.8	1.5*	0.8	2.8
35–44	2.5	1.5	4.0	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.0	2.4	3.8
45–54	5.9	4.7	7.4	7.6	6.5	8.9	6.8	5.9	7.7
55–64	12.0	10.5	13.7	12.4	11.1	13.9	12.2	11.2	13.3
65–74	19.9	18.0	21.8	18.2	16.6	19.9	19.0	17.8	20.2
75–84	25.8	23.1	28.6	19.2	17.2	21.3	22.2	20.6	24.0
85+	27.3	22.1	33.1	21.1	17.3	25.4	23.7	20.6	27.2
Victoria	7.6	7.1	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

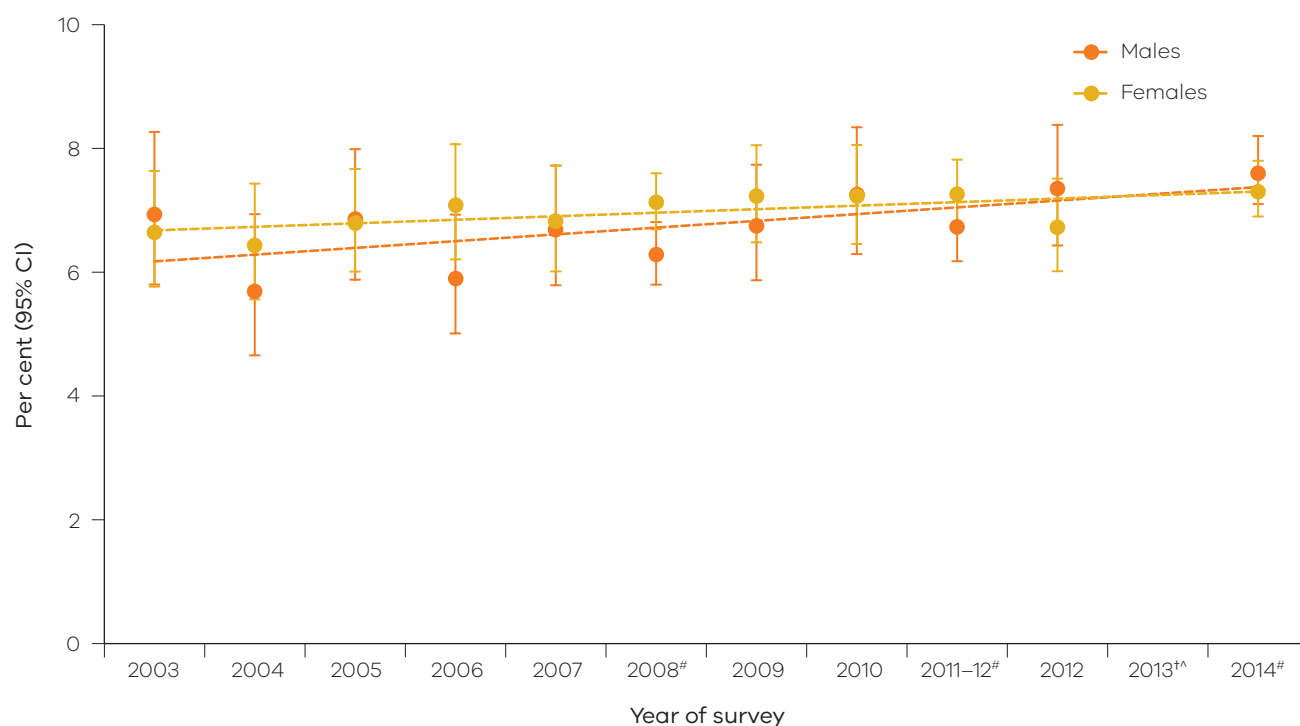
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

The lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed cancer increased significantly in males and females between 2003 and 2014 (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Cancer, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.22 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed cancer, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of cancer in males or females who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. However, there was a significantly higher prevalence of cancer in females who lived in the Grampians and Hume regions compared with all Victorian females.

Table 3.22: Cancer, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	8.5	7.0	10.2	7.6	6.6	8.8	8.0	7.1	9.0
North & West Metropolitan	7.0	6.1	8.1	6.6	5.9	7.4	6.8	6.2	7.5
Southern Metropolitan	8.5	7.1	10.0	7.3	6.4	8.4	7.9	7.0	8.8
All metropolitan regions	7.9	7.2	8.7	7.2	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.0	8.0
Barwon-South Western	5.0	3.9	6.4	6.2	5.0	7.7	5.6	4.8	6.7
Gippsland	7.4	6.2	8.8	6.4	5.4	7.6	6.9	6.1	7.9
Grampians	7.7	6.4	9.1	9.4	7.9	11.0	8.4	7.5	9.5
Hume	7.4	6.4	8.7	8.9	7.8	10.0	8.2	7.4	9.0
Loddon Mallee	7.9	6.5	9.6	8.1	7.0	9.4	8.0	7.1	9.0
All rural regions	7.0	6.4	7.6	7.7	7.1	8.3	7.3	6.9	7.7
Victoria	7.6	7.1	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.23 to Table 3.30 show the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed cancer, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The prevalence of cancer was significantly higher in people who lived in the LGA of Wangaratta (RC) compared with all Victorians.

Table 3.23: Cancer, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer 95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	5.7	4.2	7.8
Knox (C)	8.8	6.7	11.6
Manningham (C)	9.7	6.3	14.4
Maroondah (C)	9.2	6.0	13.8
Monash (C)	7.5	5.6	10.0
Whitehorse (C)	7.5	5.7	9.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	9.0	6.8	11.8
Eastern Metropolitan Region	8.0	7.1	9.0
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.24: Cancer, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	7.7	5.8	10.2
Brimbank (C)	5.8	4.2	7.8
Darebin (C)	6.0	4.2	8.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	6.7	5.0	9.0
Hume (C)	6.3	4.3	9.1
Maribyrnong (C)	7.3	5.2	10.3
Melbourne (C)	9.3	7.2	11.9
Melton (S)	7.5*	4.5	12.3
Moonee Valley (C)	6.4	4.8	8.6
Moreland (C)	6.4	4.6	8.7
Nillumbik (S)	7.9	5.8	10.6
Whittlesea (C)	4.6	3.2	6.6
Wyndham (C)	10.2	7.5	13.8
Yarra (C)	6.2	4.5	8.4
North & West Metropolitan Region	6.8	6.2	7.5
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.25: Cancer, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	9.1	6.3	13.1
Cardinia (S)	7.6	5.5	10.4
Casey (C)	6.0	4.3	8.2
Frankston (C)	9.9	7.5	12.9
Glen Eira (C)	7.6	5.5	10.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	7.1	4.4	11.2
Kingston (C)	8.0	5.4	11.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	7.3	5.4	9.7
Port Phillip (C)	10.1	7.3	13.8
Stonnington (C)	9.3	7.2	12.0
Southern Metropolitan Region	7.9	7.0	8.8
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.26: Cancer, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer 95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	7.1	5.3	9.6
Corangamite (S)	6.6	4.8	9.0
Glenelg (S)	7.3	5.5	9.7
Greater Geelong (C)	4.9	3.6	6.7
Moyne (S)	6.6	4.7	9.0
Queenscliffe (B)	9.0	6.7	12.0
Southern Grampians (S)	6.3	4.7	8.4
Surf Coast (S)	5.0	3.4	7.4
Warrnambool (C)	7.2	5.0	10.3
Barwon-South Western Region	5.6	4.8	6.7
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Table 3.27: Cancer, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	8.7	6.8	11.1
Baw Baw (S)	7.7	5.6	10.6
East Gippsland (S)	5.1	3.8	6.8
Latrobe (C)	6.7	5.0	8.9
South Gippsland (S)	7.3	5.5	9.7
Wellington (S)	6.7	4.8	9.3
Gippsland Region	6.9	6.1	7.9
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.28: Cancer, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	8.7	6.5	11.5
Ballarat (C)	9.0	7.1	11.4
Golden Plains (S)	7.1	4.9	10.0
Hepburn (S)	9.8*	5.5	16.9
Hindmarsh (S)	6.4	4.8	8.4
Horsham (RC)	7.1	5.1	9.8
Moorabool (S)	9.0	7.0	11.6
Northern Grampians (S)	8.8	5.8	13.2
Pyrenees (S)	6.2	4.4	8.6
West Wimmera (S)	6.9	5.4	8.7
Yarriambiack (S)	10.0	7.4	13.4
Grampians Region	8.4	7.5	9.5
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.29: Cancer, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	7.3	5.5	9.7
Benalla (RC)	6.5	4.6	9.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	8.2	6.4	10.5
Indigo (S)	6.8	5.1	9.0
Mansfield (S)	7.4	5.5	9.8
Mitchell (S)	7.1	5.1	9.6
Moira (S)	7.5	5.3	10.7
Murrindindi (S)	9.2	6.7	12.4
Strathbogie (S)	9.9	7.6	12.6
Towong (S)	7.3	5.6	9.6
Wangaratta (RC)	10.8	7.8	14.8
Wodonga (RC)	9.1	7.0	11.7
Hume Region	8.2	7.4	9.0
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.30: Cancer, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Cancer 95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	6.7	5.0	8.8
Campaspe (S)	10.2	6.7	15.1
Central Goldfields (S)	6.3	4.5	8.8
Gannawarra (S)	7.2	5.6	9.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	7.1	5.2	9.7
Loddon (S)	5.8	4.2	8.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	9.3	7.3	11.9
Mildura (RC)	9.7	7.6	12.1
Mount Alexander (S)	7.2	5.5	9.3
Swan Hill (RC)	5.0	3.7	6.8
Loddon Mallee Region	8.0	7.1	9.0
Victoria	7.4	7.1	7.8

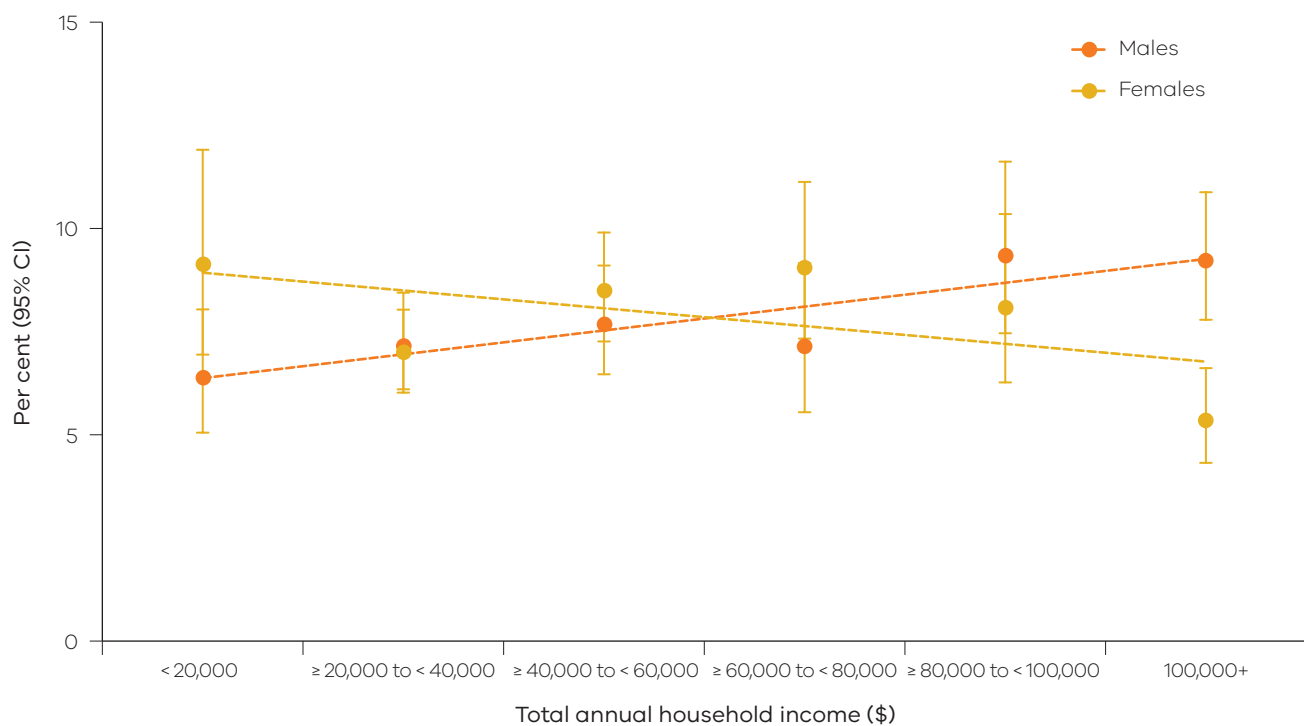
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Figure 3.6 shows the relationship between the prevalence of cancer and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The prevalence of cancer increased significantly with increasing total annual household income for males; however, no significant trend was observed for females.

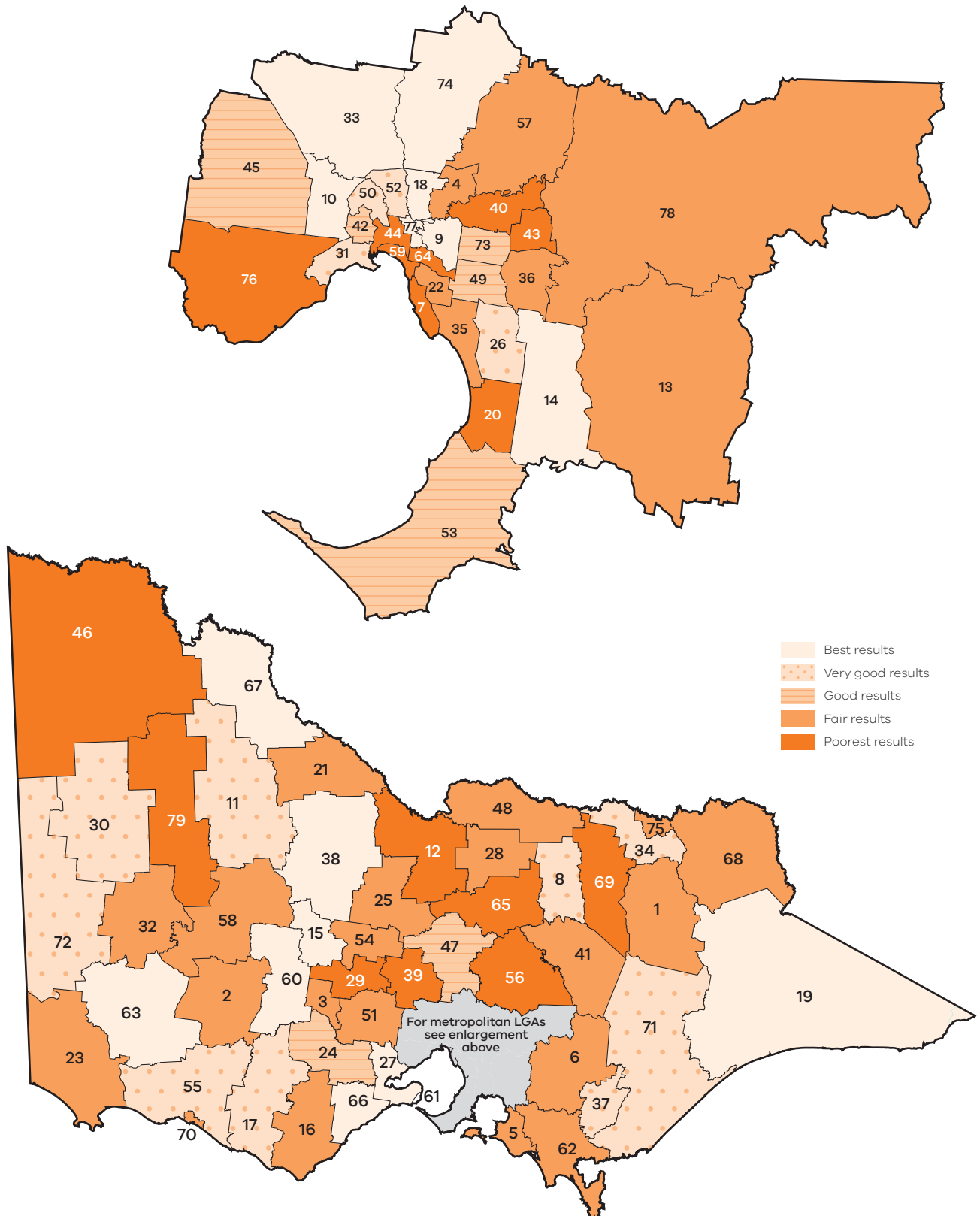
Figure 3.6: Cancer, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.3 presents the lifetime prevalence of cancer by LGA.

Map 3.3: Cancer, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Osteoporosis

Table 3.31 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis, by age group and sex. The prevalence of osteoporosis was 5.2 per cent, with significantly higher prevalence observed in females compared with males. There was an age-related increase in the prevalence of osteoporosis in both males and females, with significantly higher prevalence observed in males and females 55 years or older compared with all Victorian males and females.

Table 3.31: Osteoporosis, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	**			**		
25–34	**			0.4*	0.2	0.8	**		
35–44	1.2*	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.8
45–54	1.8	1.1	3.0	4.7	3.8	5.8	3.3	2.7	4.0
55–64	4.2	3.3	5.4	11.4	10.2	12.8	7.9	7.1	8.8
65–74	6.5	5.4	7.8	20.9	19.2	22.6	14.3	13.2	15.4
75–84	9.0	7.4	10.9	32.1	29.7	34.6	21.4	19.8	23.1
85+	7.9	5.5	11.1	34.6	30.2	39.2	23.3	20.4	26.4
Victoria	2.5	2.2	2.9	7.6	7.2	8.1	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

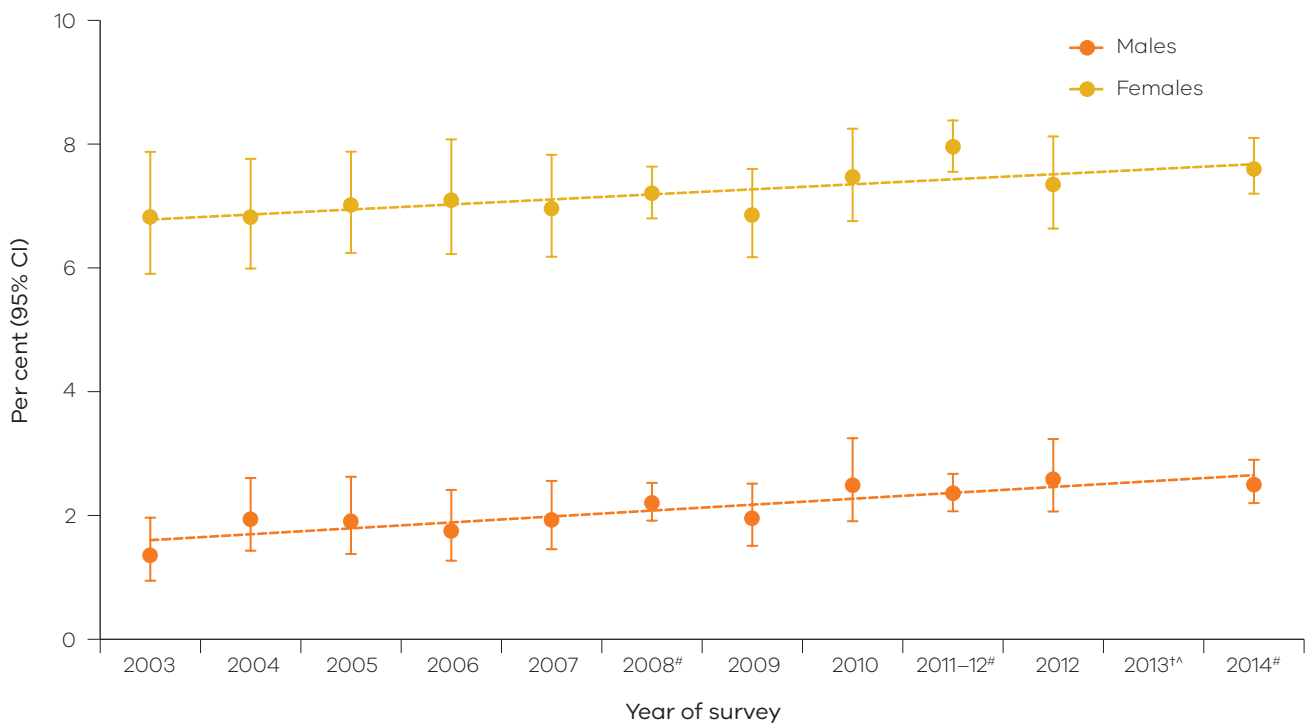
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

The lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis increased significantly in males and females between 2003 and 2014 (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7: Osteoporosis, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.32 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of osteoporosis in males or females who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria.

Table 3.32: Osteoporosis, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	2.4	1.7	3.4	6.7	5.8	7.6	4.7	4.1	5.4
North & West Metropolitan	2.8	2.2	3.5	8.3	7.5	9.2	5.7	5.2	6.3
Southern Metropolitan	1.9	1.5	2.6	6.5	5.8	7.3	4.4	3.9	4.9
All metropolitan regions	2.4	2.0	2.8	7.3	6.8	7.8	5.0	4.7	5.3
Barwon-South Western	3.5*	1.4	8.5	7.4	5.9	9.2	5.6	4.0	7.8
Gippsland	2.7	2.0	3.7	8.5	7.4	9.7	5.7	5.0	6.5
Grampians	2.8	2.1	3.7	11.3	7.1	17.6	7.2	4.9	10.3
Hume	3.2	2.5	4.1	8.7	7.4	10.1	6.0	5.3	6.8
Loddon Mallee	2.7	2.0	3.6	9.1	7.7	10.6	6.1	5.2	7.0
All rural regions	3.0	2.2	4.1	8.8	7.8	10.0	6.0	5.4	6.8
Victoria	2.5	2.2	2.9	7.6	7.2	8.1	5.2	5.0	5.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.33 to Table 3.40 show the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The prevalence of osteoporosis was significantly higher in Victorians who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Latrobe (C) and Northern Grampians (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 3.33: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	5.6	4.2	7.4
Knox (C)	4.9	3.6	6.6
Manningham (C)	5.5	4.2	7.2
Maroondah (C)	4.9*	2.9	8.3
Monash (C)	4.8	3.1	7.3
Whitehorse (C)	3.7	2.6	5.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	3.7	2.6	5.2
Eastern Metropolitan Region	4.7	4.1	5.4
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.34: Osteoporosis, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	5.1	3.7	6.9
Brimbank (C)	7.7	5.6	10.5
Darebin (C)	6.7	5.0	8.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	3.7	2.6	5.2
Hume (C)	5.4	3.8	7.8
Maribyrnong (C)	7.0	5.2	9.2
Melbourne (C)	4.4	3.2	6.1
Melton (S)	7.2*	4.3	11.8
Moonee Valley (C)	6.4	4.8	8.4
Moreland (C)	4.2	3.0	5.9
Nillumbik (S)	4.9	3.4	6.9
Whittlesea (C)	5.1	3.6	7.1
Wyndham (C)	6.2	4.5	8.5
Yarra (C)	4.7	3.4	6.5
North & West Metropolitan Region	5.7	5.2	6.3
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.35: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	4.0	2.9	5.4
Cardinia (S)	6.1	4.5	8.2
Casey (C)	3.9	2.7	5.7
Frankston (C)	5.3	3.9	7.2
Glen Eira (C)	4.8	3.4	6.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	5.4	4.1	7.0
Kingston (C)	3.6	2.6	5.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	3.1	2.1	4.6
Port Phillip (C)	5.4	4.0	7.4
Stonnington (C)	4.6	2.9	7.2
Southern Metropolitan Region	4.4	3.9	4.9
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.36: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	5.0	3.7	6.7
Corangamite (S)	4.5	3.4	6.1
Glenelg (S)	4.6	3.5	6.1
Greater Geelong (C)	6.2*	3.6	10.5
Moyne (S)	5.4	3.8	7.6
Queenscliffe (B)	4.4	3.1	6.1
Southern Grampians (S)	6.1	4.5	8.3
Surf Coast (S)	4.3	3.2	5.9
Warrnambool (C)	5.7	4.1	7.7
Barwon-South Western Region	5.6	4.0	7.8
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.37: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	3.6	2.6	5.0
Baw Baw (S)	6.0	4.5	7.8
East Gippsland (S)	5.5	4.0	7.3
Latrobe (C)	7.3	5.6	9.5
South Gippsland (S)	5.4	4.0	7.3
Wellington (S)	4.7	3.4	6.4
Gippsland Region	5.7	5.0	6.5
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.38: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	4.6	3.5	6.0
Ballarat (C)	8.4*	4.8	14.4
Golden Plains (S)	4.1	2.7	6.2
Hepburn (S)	6.3	4.6	8.6
Hindmarsh (S)	6.3	4.8	8.4
Horsham (RC)	6.3	4.8	8.3
Moorabool (S)	4.6	3.3	6.3
Northern Grampians (S)	7.6	5.6	10.3
Pyrenees (S)	4.3	3.0	6.3
West Wimmera (S)	4.8	3.6	6.3
Yarriambiack (S)	7.3	5.3	10.1
Grampians Region	7.2	4.9	10.3
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.39: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	5.2	3.8	7.0
Benalla (RC)	6.0	3.9	9.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	6.8	4.8	9.5
Indigo (S)	3.3	2.3	4.8
Mansfield (S)	5.6	4.1	7.6
Mitchell (S)	4.8	3.4	6.7
Moira (S)	6.6	4.6	9.4
Murrindindi (S)	4.4	3.2	6.1
Strathbogie (S)	5.9	4.2	8.4
Towong (S)	5.3	3.8	7.3
Wangaratta (RC)	7.6	5.1	11.1
Wodonga (RC)	7.3	5.4	9.8
Hume Region	6.0	5.3	6.8
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

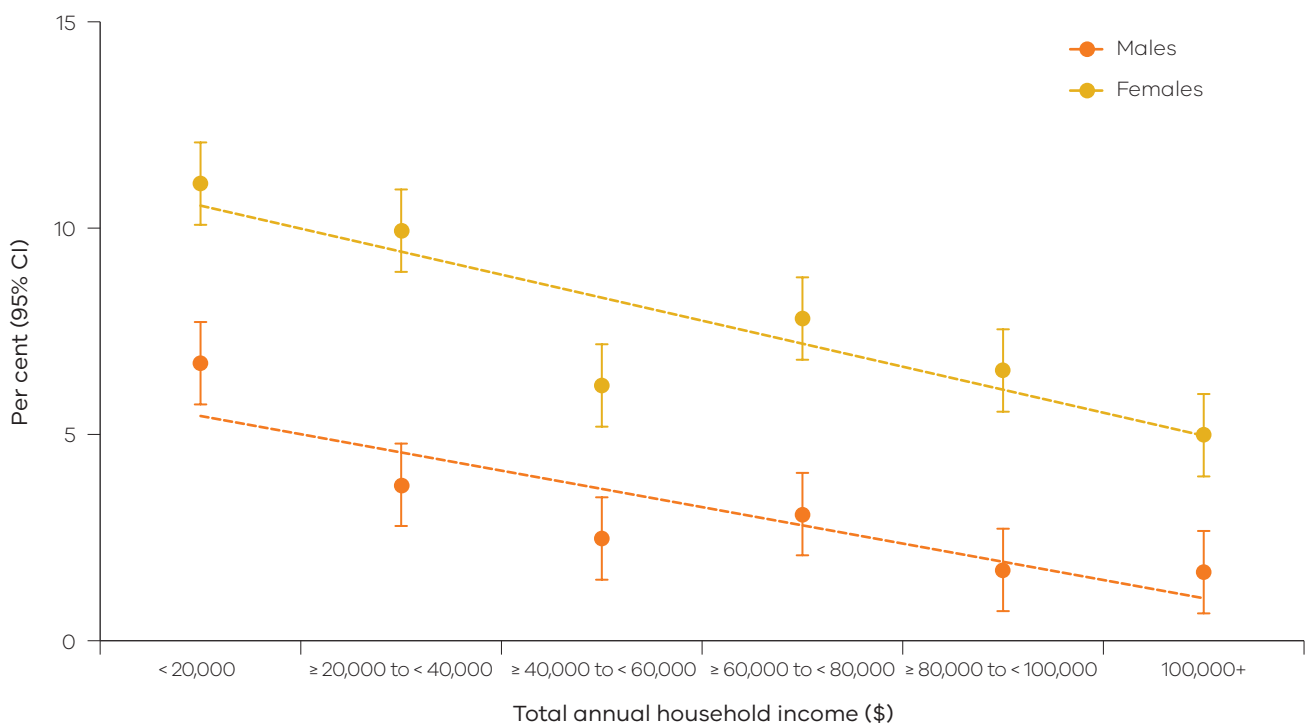
Table 3.40: Osteoporosis, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Osteoporosis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	4.1	3.0	5.5
Campaspe (S)	4.5	3.3	6.1
Central Goldfields (S)	4.9	3.3	7.1
Gannawarra (S)	5.7	3.9	8.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	6.3	4.6	8.8
Loddon (S)	5.4	4.0	7.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	6.9	5.0	9.4
Mildura (RC)	6.5	4.8	8.8
Mount Alexander (S)	5.4	3.8	7.6
Swan Hill (RC)	6.5	4.5	9.2
Loddon Mallee Region	6.1	5.2	7.0
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Figure 3.8 shows the relationship between the prevalence of osteoporosis and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The prevalence of osteoporosis decreased significantly with increasing total annual household income for both males and females.

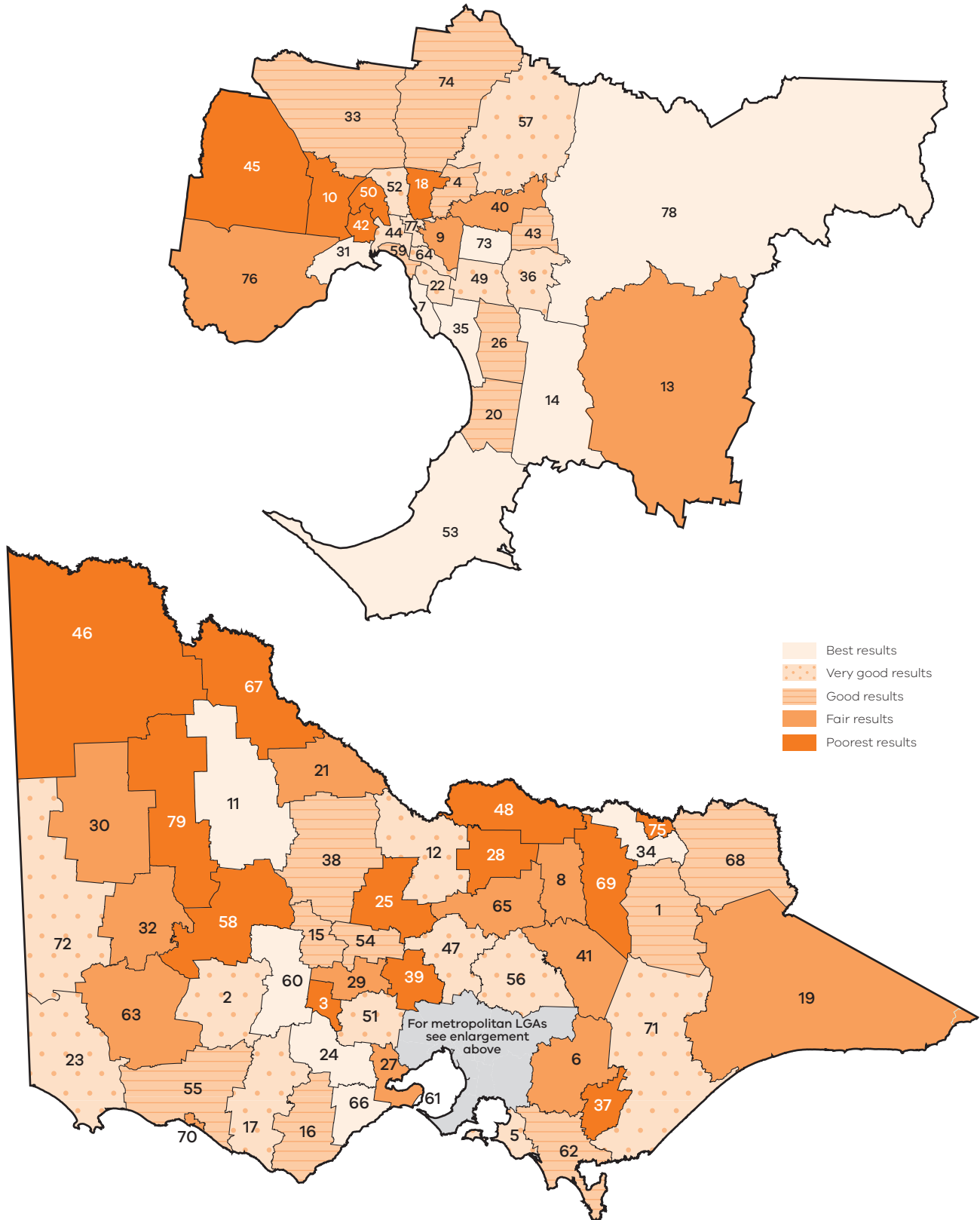
Figure 3.8: Osteoporosis, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



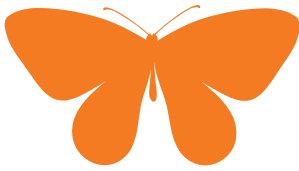
Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.4 presents the prevalence of osteoporosis by LGA.

Map 3.4: Osteoporosis, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Systemic lupus erythematosus

Table 3.41 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed SLE, by age group and sex. The prevalence of SLE was 0.5 per cent, with significantly higher prevalence observed in females compared with males. SLE is an autoimmune disease, and autoimmune diseases tend to be more common in females than males.

Table 3.41: Systemic lupus erythematosus, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	**			**			**		
25–34	**			**			**		
35–44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7*	0.4	1.2	0.3*	0.2	0.6
45–54	0.2*	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
55–64	0.5*	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.9
65–74	0.5*	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.1
75–84	**			0.8*	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.0
85+	**			1.6*	0.7	3.5	1.2*	0.6	2.5
Victoria	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 3.42 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed SLE, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of SLE in males or females who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria.

Table 3.42: Systemic lupus erythematosus, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	**			0.7*	0.4	1.3	0.5*	0.3	0.8
North & West Metropolitan	0.2*	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5
Southern Metropolitan	0.2*	0.1	0.4	0.5*	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6
All metropolitan regions	0.2*	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Barwon-South Western	**			0.3*	0.1	0.7	0.2*	0.1	0.4
Gippsland	0.2*	0.1	0.5	1.3*	0.7	2.3	0.8*	0.4	1.4
Grampians	**			**			**		
Hume	0.4*	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0
Loddon Mallee	**			0.9*	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
All rural regions	0.4*	0.1	0.9	1.2*	0.6	2.7	0.8*	0.4	1.5
Victoria	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

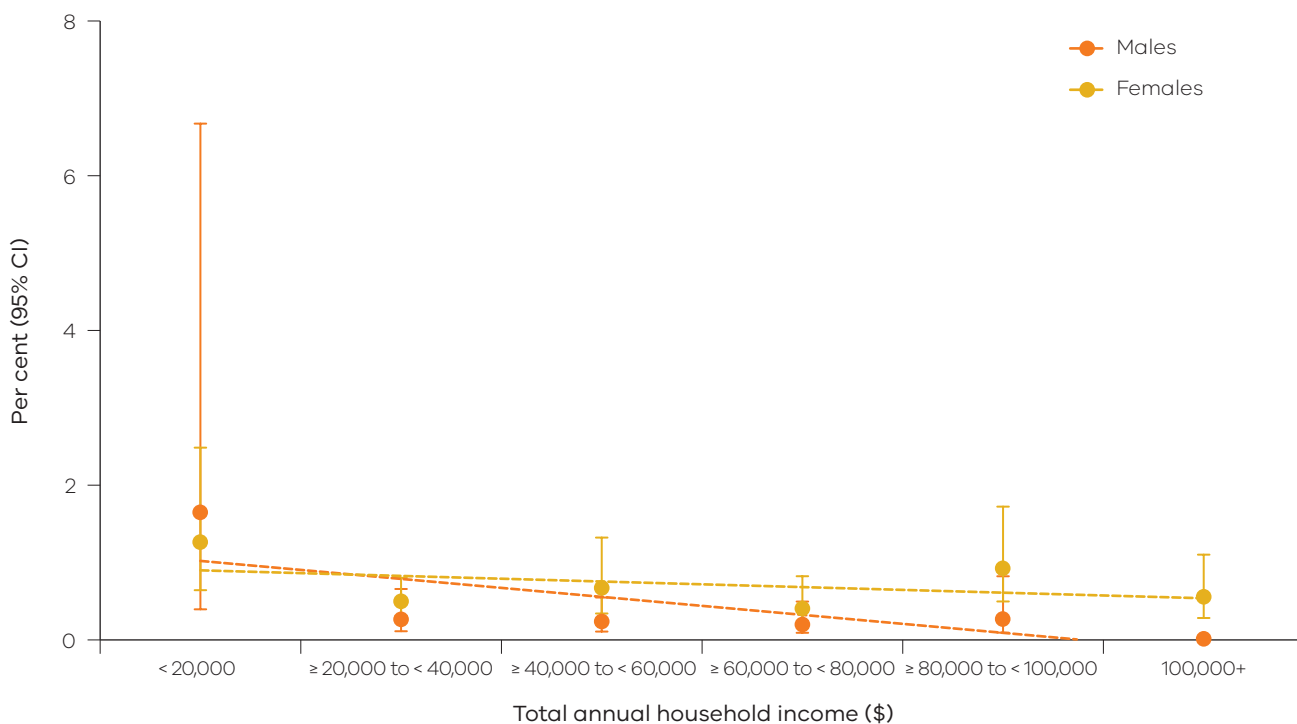
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Figure 3.9 shows the relationship between the prevalence of SLE and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. There was no significant trend observed for males or females.

Figure 3.9: Systemic lupus erythematosus, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.



Arthritis

Table 3.43 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed arthritis, by age group and sex. The prevalence of arthritis was 19.8 per cent, with significantly higher prevalence observed in females compared with males. There was an age-related increase in the prevalence of arthritis, with males and females 55 years or older having a significantly higher prevalence compared with all Victorian males and females.

Table 3.43: Arthritis, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	2.6*	1.3	5.2	**			2.0*	1.1	3.6
25–34	1.5*	0.8	2.9	4.4	3.0	6.4	3.0	2.2	4.1
35–44	7.0	5.4	9.1	8.9	7.6	10.4	8.0	6.9	9.2
45–54	15.6	13.6	17.8	20.6	18.7	22.6	18.1	16.7	19.6
55–64	28.6	26.5	30.9	41.2	39.1	43.3	35.0	33.5	36.6
65–74	38.7	36.4	41.0	60.3	58.2	62.4	50.4	48.8	52.0
75–84	46.1	43.0	49.3	67.7	65.2	70.1	57.7	55.7	59.7
85+	54.2	47.8	60.4	65.6	60.9	70.0	60.8	57.0	64.5
Victoria	16.1	15.4	16.8	23.2	22.6	24.0	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Type of arthritis

Respondents who indicated that they had arthritis were asked to specify the type of arthritis they had been diagnosed with. Table 3.44 shows the prevalence of self-reported osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis by sex. Overall, there was a significantly higher prevalence of osteoarthritis (14.1 per cent) compared with rheumatoid arthritis (3.1 per cent). The prevalence in females of osteoarthritis (16.8 per cent) and rheumatoid arthritis (3.6 per cent) was significantly higher compared with the prevalence in males of osteoarthritis (11.1 per cent) and rheumatoid arthritis (2.6 per cent), respectively.

Table 3.44: Arthritis subtypes, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)		Osteoarthritis			Rheumatoid arthritis		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
			LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	18–24	2.1*	1.0	4.5	**		
	25–34	1.2*	0.6	2.5	**		
	35–44	3.8	2.7	5.4	1.5*	0.8	2.7
	45–54	9.4	7.9	11.1	3.2	2.3	4.4
	55–64	20.1	18.2	22.1	4.3	3.3	5.4
	65–74	27.6	25.6	29.7	6.4	5.3	7.8
	75–84	34.2	31.3	37.2	6.6	5.2	8.3
	85+	38.9	32.9	45.2	9.9	6.1	15.5
	Victoria	11.1	10.5	11.7	2.6	2.3	3.0
Females	18–24	**			**		
	25–34	2.2*	1.3	3.6	0.7*	0.3	1.6
	35–44	5.2	4.2	6.4	2.0	1.5	2.8
	45–54	15.0	13.4	16.9	2.9	2.2	3.8
	55–64	30.0	28.2	32.0	6.9	5.9	8.0
	65–74	46.2	44.1	48.3	8.3	7.2	9.6
	75–84	50.2	47.6	52.8	9.1	7.7	10.7
	85+	52.0	47.2	56.8	7.5	5.3	10.3
	Victoria	16.8	16.2	17.3	3.6	3.3	4.0
Persons	18–24	1.2*	0.6	2.5	**		
	25–34	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.4*	0.2	0.9
	35–44	4.5	3.8	5.5	1.7	1.3	2.4
	45–54	12.3	11.1	13.5	3.0	2.5	3.7
	55–64	25.2	23.8	26.6	5.6	4.9	6.4
	65–74	37.6	36.1	39.2	7.5	6.6	8.4
	75–84	42.8	40.8	44.8	7.9	6.9	9.1
	85+	46.5	42.6	50.3	8.5	6.4	11.2
	Victoria	14.1	13.6	14.5	3.1	2.9	3.4

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

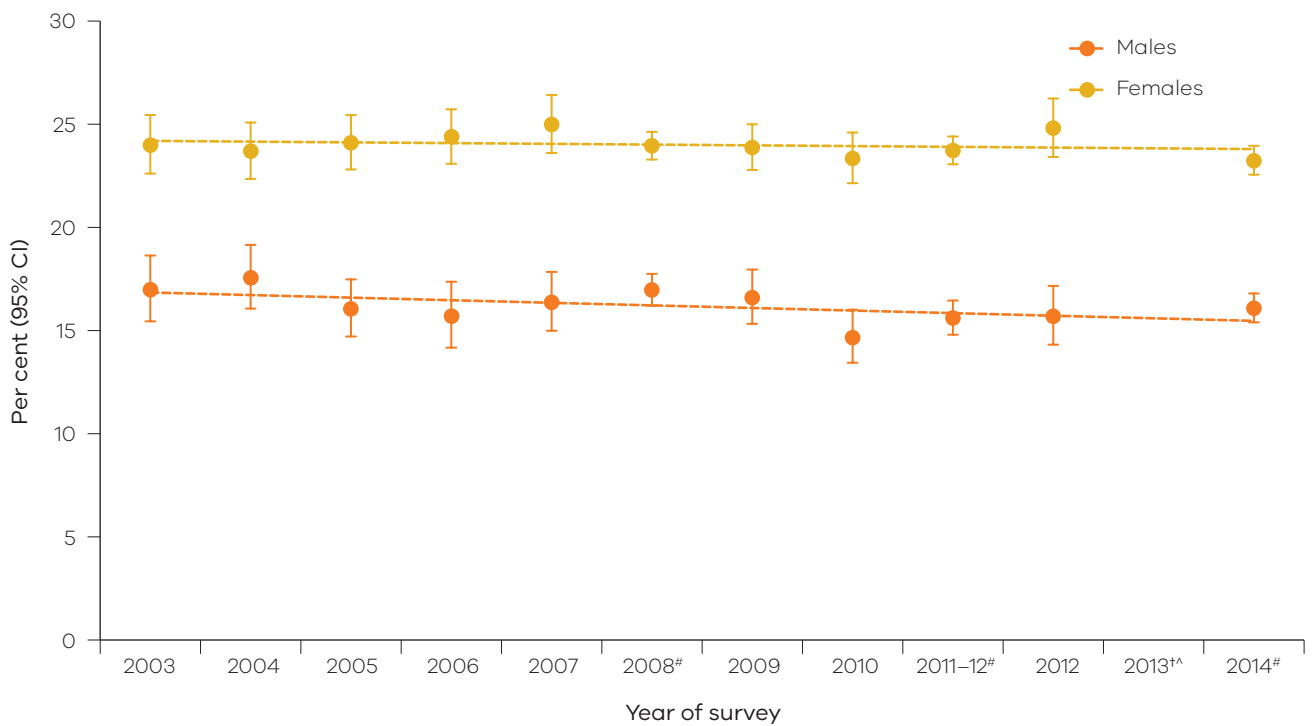
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

The lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed arthritis remained constant in males and females between 2003 and 2014 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Arthritis, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.45 shows the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed arthritis, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There was a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis in males and females who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. There was a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis in males who lived in the Grampians Region and Hume Region compared with all Victorian males. There was also a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis in females who lived in the Grampians Region compared with all Victorian females.

Table 3.45: Arthritis, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	12.8	11.2	14.7	21.6	19.9	23.3	17.5	16.3	18.7
North & West Metropolitan	16.4	15.1	17.7	23.7	22.6	25.0	20.2	19.4	21.1
Southern Metropolitan	15.6	13.9	17.4	22.3	20.8	23.9	19.1	18.0	20.4
All metropolitan regions	15.1	14.3	16.0	22.6	21.8	23.4	19.1	18.5	19.7
Barwon-South Western	16.4	14.1	19.0	21.9	19.6	24.4	19.3	17.7	21.1
Gippsland	18.3	16.1	20.7	25.8	23.9	27.8	22.2	20.7	23.9
Grampians	22.0	17.8	27.0	29.4	24.3	35.2	25.8	22.4	29.5
Hume	19.3	17.0	21.7	26.0	23.9	28.2	22.7	21.1	24.4
Loddon Mallee	18.6	16.7	20.7	25.7	23.6	27.9	22.3	20.8	23.8
All rural regions	18.7	17.5	20.0	25.4	24.0	26.8	22.2	21.3	23.1
Victoria	16.1	15.4	16.8	23.2	22.6	24.0	19.8	19.3	20.4

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.46 to Table 3.53 show the lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed arthritis, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher in people who lived in the LGAs of Ballarat (C), Central Goldfields (S), Glenelg (S), Greater Shepparton (C), Horsham (RC), Latrobe (C), Loddon (S), Mitchell (S), Northern Grampians (S), Swan Hill (RC) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 3.46: Arthritis, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	15.8	13.0	19.1
Knox (C)	20.2	17.2	23.6
Manningham (C)	14.7	12.6	17.0
Maroondah (C)	19.6	16.1	23.6
Monash (C)	16.5	13.4	20.1
Whitehorse (C)	16.9	13.8	20.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	19.3	16.5	22.5
Eastern Metropolitan Region	17.5	16.3	18.7
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.47: Arthritis, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	21.2	17.4	25.5
Brimbank (C)	20.2	17.6	23.1
Darebin (C)	19.8	17.1	22.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	18.7	16.0	21.7
Hume (C)	18.4	15.5	21.7
Maribyrnong (C)	22.8	18.1	28.4
Melbourne (C)	14.1	11.8	16.8
Melton (S)	20.3	17.4	23.6
Moonee Valley (C)	19.0	16.4	22.0
Moreland (C)	19.5	17.1	22.2
Nillumbik (S)	21.7	18.2	25.7
Whittlesea (C)	23.1	20.1	26.4
Wyndham (C)	21.4	18.4	24.8
Yarra (C)	20.9	16.3	26.5
North & West Metropolitan Region	20.2	19.4	21.1
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.48: Arthritis, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	15.7	13.4	18.3
Cardinia (S)	21.5	17.5	26.2
Casey (C)	19.0	15.9	22.5
Frankston (C)	21.1	18.1	24.4
Glen Eira (C)	16.7	13.9	19.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	20.1	17.0	23.7
Kingston (C)	17.9	14.7	21.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	20.6	15.8	26.3
Port Phillip (C)	17.9	14.4	22.2
Stonnington (C)	21.7	17.6	26.5
Southern Metropolitan Region	19.1	18.0	20.4
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.49: Arthritis, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	17.8	15.0	21.1
Corangamite (S)	23.9	18.6	30.1
Glenelg (S)	25.7	21.3	30.5
Greater Geelong (C)	18.8	16.2	21.7
Moyne (S)	20.6	17.5	24.1
Queenscliffe (B)	17.0	13.3	21.3
Southern Grampians (S)	20.5	16.8	24.7
Surf Coast (S)	14.8	12.3	17.7
Warrnambool (C)	22.1	18.2	26.5
Barwon-South Western Region	19.3	17.7	21.1
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.50: Arthritis, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	22.6	17.9	28.1
Baw Baw (S)	23.4	20.2	26.9
East Gippsland (S)	20.0	17.0	23.4
Latrobe (C)	24.1	20.9	27.5
South Gippsland (S)	24.8	18.9	31.8
Wellington (S)	19.4	16.8	22.4
Gippsland Region	22.2	20.7	23.9
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.51: Arthritis, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	20.6	17.4	24.2
Ballarat (C)	27.1	21.2	34.0
Golden Plains (S)	23.8	19.3	28.9
Hepburn (S)	22.5	18.8	26.7
Hindmarsh (S)	24.5	19.8	30.0
Horsham (RC)	24.1	20.5	28.1
Moorabool (S)	23.4	19.6	27.6
Northern Grampians (S)	24.1	20.6	28.0
Pyrenees (S)	21.5	16.8	27.1
West Wimmera (S)	23.3	19.4	27.6
Yarriambiack (S)	32.6	27.2	38.5
Grampians Region	25.8	22.4	29.5
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.52: Arthritis, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	19.6	16.6	22.9
Benalla (RC)	23.9	18.7	30.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	24.2	20.5	28.3
Indigo (S)	20.7	14.7	28.3
Mansfield (S)	23.3	17.0	31.0
Mitchell (S)	27.5	22.1	33.7
Moira (S)	23.4	19.7	27.5
Murrindindi (S)	22.7	17.8	28.4
Strathbogie (S)	22.7	19.1	26.7
Towong (S)	23.3	19.8	27.2
Wangaratta (RC)	17.2	14.6	20.1
Wodonga (RC)	22.1	17.9	27.0
Hume Region	22.7	21.1	24.4
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.53: Arthritis, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Arthritis	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	17.7	15.2	20.5
Campaspe (S)	24.3	20.0	29.4
Central Goldfields (S)	26.7	20.7	33.7
Gannawarra (S)	27.3	17.7	39.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	22.5	19.3	26.0
Loddon (S)	26.8	20.9	33.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	20.5	17.5	23.9
Mildura (RC)	19.9	16.9	23.2
Mount Alexander (S)	19.5	16.5	22.9
Swan Hill (RC)	25.8	21.0	31.1
Loddon Mallee Region	22.3	20.8	23.8
Victoria	19.8	19.3	20.4

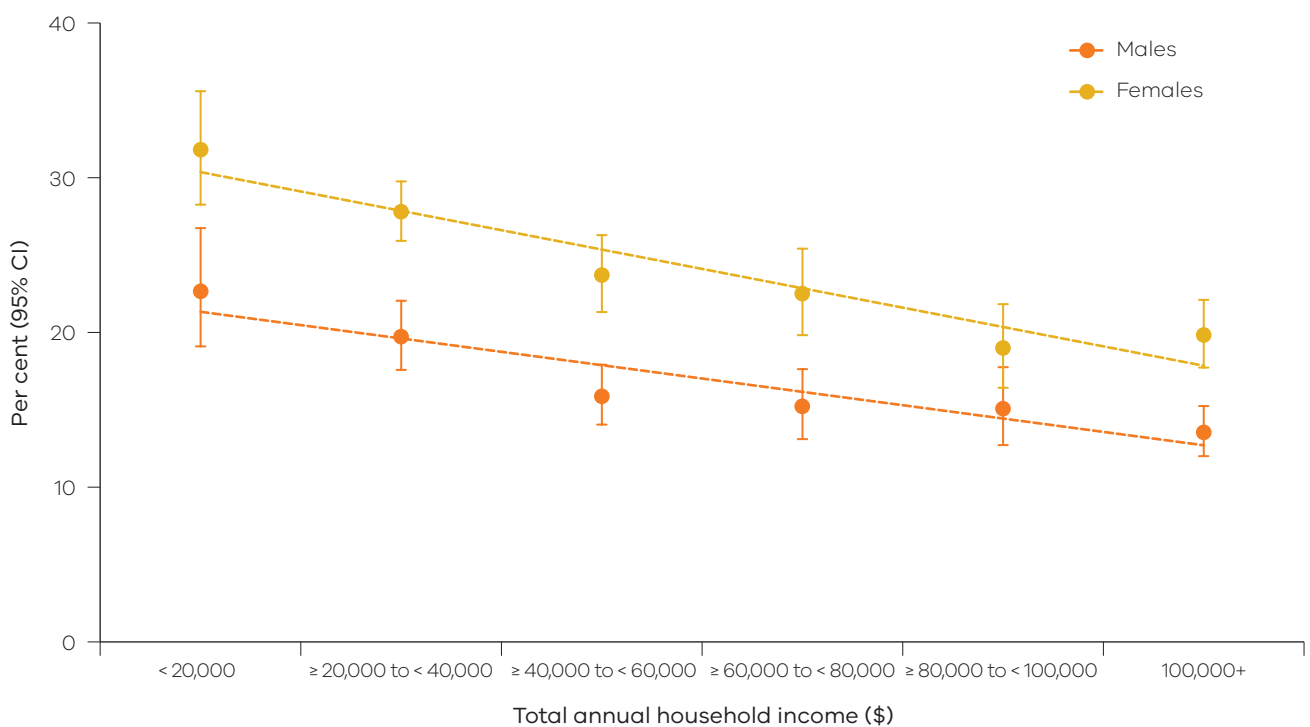
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Figure 3.11 shows the relationship between the prevalence of arthritis and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The prevalence of arthritis decreased significantly with increasing total annual household income for both males and females.

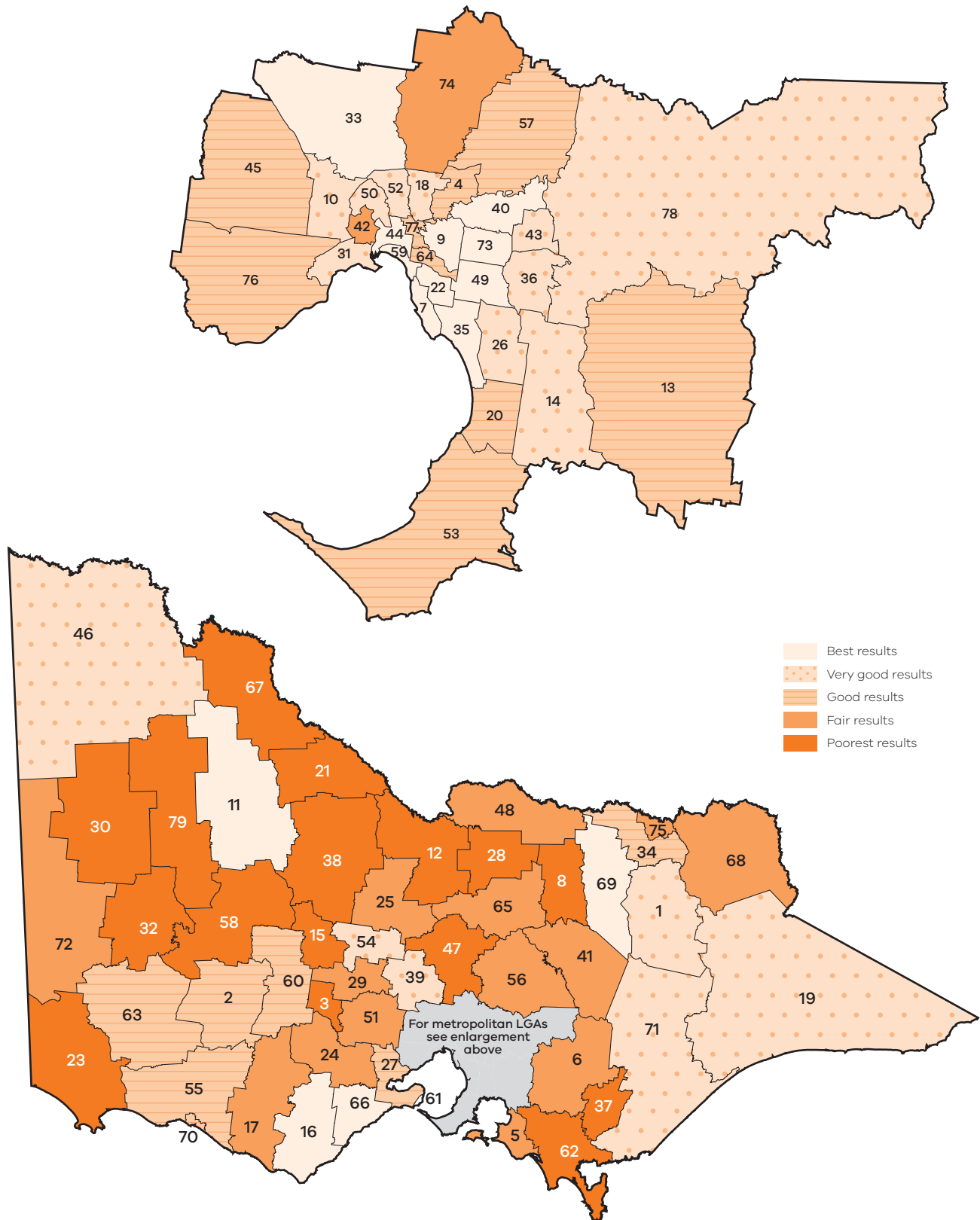
Figure 3.11: Arthritis, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.5 presents the prevalence of arthritis by LGA.

Map 3.5: Arthritis, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Depression or anxiety

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as 'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' (WHO 2015). It reports that more than 450 million people across the world suffer from mental disorders, and many more suffer from mental health problems. Mental health includes emotional, psychological and social wellbeing, and it affects how we think, feel and act as we cope with life. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others and make choices. Wellbeing, or positive mental health, improves our quality of life in many ways including: better physical health; faster recovery from illness; fewer limitations in daily life; higher educational attainment; greater likelihood of employment and earnings; and better relationships.

Poor mental health can have a significant negative impact on physical health. There is a significant gap in life expectancy between people with mental illness and those who do not have mental illness (Lawrence, Hancock & Kisely 2013). Researchers have observed that this gap in life expectancy increased in psychiatric patients in Western Australia from 13.5 and 10.4 years in 1985 to 15.9 and 12.0 years in 2005 for males and females, respectively (Lawrence, Hancock & Kisely 2013). Physical disease accounted for 77.7 per cent of excess deaths, including cardiovascular disease (29.9 per cent) and cancer (13.5 per cent), while 13.9 per cent of excess deaths were due to suicide.

The Victorian Population Health Survey collects selected data on mental health disorders and primarily focuses on the affective disorders of depression and anxiety. These disorders were selected as they are the most common mental health disorders, with depression being the leading cause of disability in both males and

females and, at its worst, leading to suicide (DHS 2005). In Victoria in 2001, suicide was the third highest cause of death in males and 10th highest cause of death in females (DHS 2005). Moreover, there is strong and consistent evidence of an association between depression and anxiety and the National Health Priority Area conditions of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, asthma, cancer, arthritis and osteoporosis (Clarke 2009; Clarke & Currie 2009). Depression is also associated with poorer health outcomes in those with physical disease. While depression and anxiety are, for the most part, highly treatable disorders, continuing social stigma about mental illness often prevents people from seeking the help they need.

Lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety

Respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety by a doctor. This is a measure of the lifetime prevalence of these two disorders and does not necessarily mean that the respondent was experiencing symptoms at the time of interview. It should be noted that depression and anxiety are two separate conditions; however, the results that are presented in this chapter are a combination of both disorders. Table 3.54 shows the lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety, by age group and sex. Overall, 18.1 per cent of males and a significantly higher percentage of females (30.1 per cent) had ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety by a doctor.

Table 3.54: Depression or anxiety, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

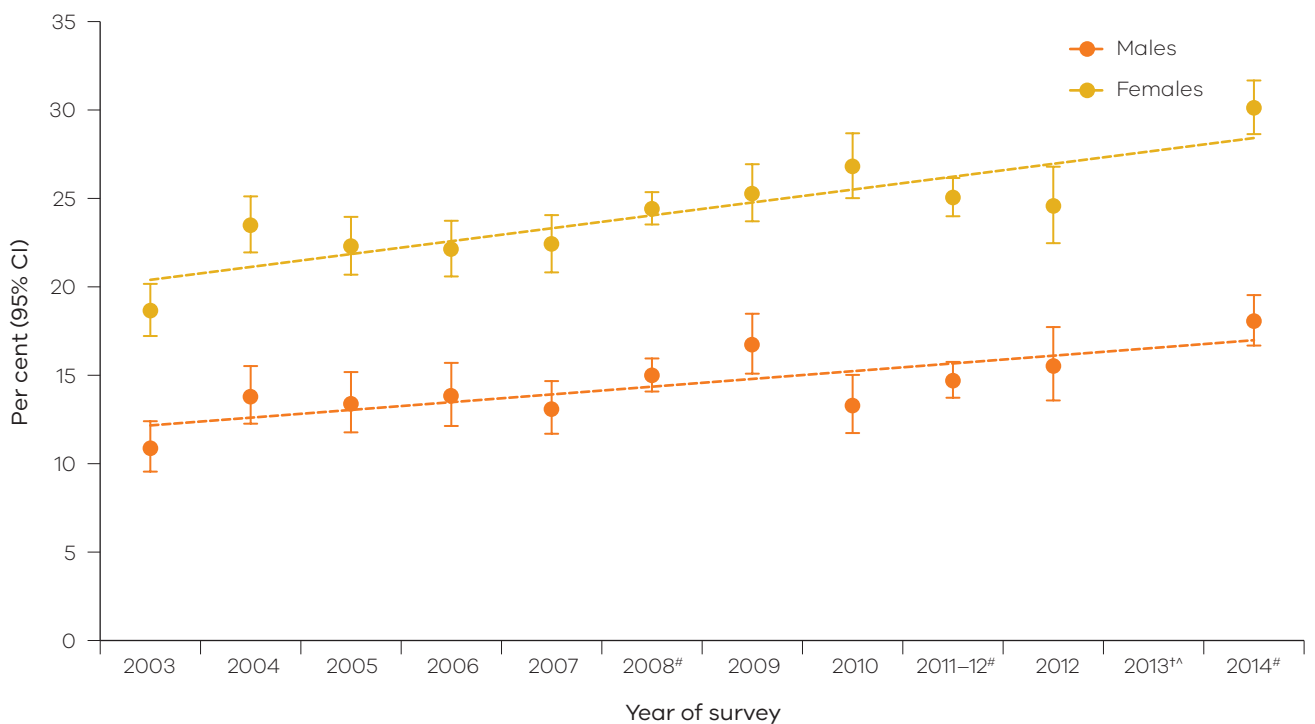
Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	16.4	12.0	22.1	34.6	28.6	41.1	25.3	21.5	29.6
25–34	19.7	15.1	25.3	32.8	27.9	38.0	26.2	22.8	30.0
35–44	19.9	17.2	22.9	33.8	31.4	36.3	26.9	25.0	28.9
45–54	19.4	17.3	21.7	28.6	26.5	30.8	24.1	22.6	25.7
55–64	19.2	17.4	21.1	30.5	28.6	32.5	25.0	23.6	26.4
65–74	15.5	13.9	17.3	23.7	22.0	25.5	19.9	18.7	21.2
75–84	12.3	10.4	14.4	18.1	16.2	20.1	15.4	14.0	16.8
85+	8.2	5.4	12.2	17.9	14.2	22.3	13.8	11.2	16.8
Victoria	18.1	16.7	19.5	30.1	28.6	31.7	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

The lifetime prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed depression or anxiety increased significantly for both males and females between 2003 and 2014 (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Depression or anxiety, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.55 shows the lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. Males and females who lived in rural Victoria had a significantly higher lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety compared with their metropolitan counterparts. Moreover, the Grampians Region had a significantly higher lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety in females and all Victorians, compared with their Victorian counterparts.

Table 3.55: Depression or anxiety, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	16.2	13.3	19.6	26.4	22.9	30.2	21.4	19.1	24.0
North & West Metropolitan	16.7	14.4	19.4	28.2	25.8	30.6	22.5	20.9	24.3
Southern Metropolitan	17.4	14.5	20.8	31.3	28.1	34.8	24.5	22.2	26.9
All metropolitan regions	16.7	15.1	18.5	28.7	27.0	30.5	22.8	21.6	24.1
Barwon-South Western	21.0	15.5	28.0	37.7	30.7	45.2	29.3	24.3	34.9
Gippsland	23.3	18.3	29.2	33.4	28.5	38.7	28.7	25.0	32.6
Grampians	24.2	18.8	30.6	40.1	35.1	45.3	32.2	28.1	36.5
Hume	23.3	18.8	28.4	32.3	28.5	36.4	27.9	24.8	31.3
Loddon Mallee	19.2	14.3	25.4	32.7	27.7	38.1	25.8	22.2	29.9
All rural regions	22.1	19.6	24.9	35.4	32.7	38.3	28.7	26.7	30.8
Victoria	18.1	16.7	19.5	30.1	28.6	31.7	24.2	23.1	25.2

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.56 to Table 3.63 show the lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. There was a significantly higher lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety in people who lived in the LGAs of Ballarat (C), Mansfield (S), Mount Alexander (S) and Wodonga (RC) compared with all Victorians.

Table 3.56: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	17.8	12.8	24.1
Knox (C)	20.3	15.0	26.9
Manningham (C)	15.2	10.6	21.4
Maroondah (C)	33.2	25.1	42.4
Monash (C)	17.6	12.7	23.9
Whitehorse (C)	21.4	15.8	28.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	27.1	20.8	34.5
Eastern Metropolitan Region	21.4	19.1	24.0
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.57: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	22.9	16.8	30.5
Brimbank (C)	17.3	13.3	22.1
Darebin (C)	27.8	21.8	34.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	17.2	13.4	21.8
Hume (C)	20.1	16.0	25.0
Maribyrnong (C)	16.1	12.1	21.0
Melbourne (C)	27.1	20.9	34.4
Melton (S)	21.7	17.0	27.4
Moonee Valley (C)	24.2	18.4	31.1
Moreland (C)	24.7	18.5	32.2
Nillumbik (S)	24.0	18.2	30.9
Whittlesea (C)	21.9	17.6	27.0
Wyndham (C)	23.2	18.7	28.3
Yarra (C)	23.8	16.6	32.8
North & West Metropolitan Region	22.5	20.9	24.3
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.58: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	15.9	10.4	23.5
Cardinia (S)	28.9	23.2	35.5
Casey (C)	25.0	19.7	31.2
Frankston (C)	29.9	24.3	36.2
Glen Eira (C)	25.5	19.2	33.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	16.9	12.6	22.3
Kingston (C)	21.7	15.5	29.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	23.8	17.4	31.6
Port Phillip (C)	31.2	21.9	42.5
Stonnington (C)	25.2	18.8	32.9
Southern Metropolitan Region	24.5	22.2	26.9
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.59: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	21.9	16.1	29.2
Corangamite (S)	23.7	16.6	32.6
Glenelg (S)	19.5	14.9	25.2
Greater Geelong (C)	32.3	24.6	41.0
Moyne (S)	20.4	14.4	28.1
Queenscliffe (B)	22.2	14.7	32.0
Southern Grampians (S)	20.2	13.9	28.4
Surf Coast (S)	25.4	16.8	36.5
Warrnambool (C)	31.3	23.6	40.2
Barwon-South Western Region	29.3	24.3	34.9
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.60: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	27.2	18.3	38.5
Baw Baw (S)	32.8	25.0	41.6
East Gippsland (S)	23.6	16.0	33.5
Latrobe (C)	30.4	23.4	38.5
South Gippsland (S)	27.1	20.3	35.2
Wellington (S)	27.1	19.1	36.8
Gippsland Region	28.7	25.0	32.6
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.61: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	23.5	17.5	30.7
Ballarat (C)	35.7	28.9	43.2
Golden Plains (S)	31.6	24.3	39.9
Hepburn (S)	27.5	20.9	35.4
Hindmarsh (S)	25.8	19.0	34.1
Horsham (RC)	20.7	13.5	30.5
Moorabool (S)	29.3	22.8	36.8
Northern Grampians (S)	33.1	24.4	43.1
Pyrenees (S)	30.3	21.7	40.6
West Wimmera (S)	22.9	17.8	28.9
Yarriambiack (S)	27.4	22.0	33.7
Grampians Region	32.2	28.1	36.5
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.62: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	27.5	17.2	41.1
Benalla (RC)	25.4	17.8	34.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	25.9	19.5	33.5
Indigo (S)	33.3	24.1	44.0
Mansfield (S)	37.2	28.0	47.5
Mitchell (S)	26.5	19.9	34.3
Moira (S)	28.0	20.7	36.8
Murrindindi (S)	25.3	19.5	32.2
Strathbogie (S)	26.4	18.8	35.8
Towong (S)	25.0	17.0	35.1
Wangaratta (RC)	25.4	16.1	37.6
Wodonga (RC)	34.5	27.2	42.6
Hume Region	27.9	24.8	31.3
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.63: Depression or anxiety, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Depression or anxiety	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	32.8	24.2	42.7
Campaspe (S)	24.3	17.5	32.7
Central Goldfields (S)	33.7	25.2	43.5
Gannawarra (S)	19.5*	10.5	33.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	28.0	21.0	36.4
Loddon (S)	21.7	15.1	30.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	19.6	15.6	24.3
Mildura (RC)	27.0	19.4	36.2
Mount Alexander (S)	39.9	31.0	49.5
Swan Hill (RC)	16.2	10.9	23.4
Loddon Mallee Region	25.8	22.2	29.9
Victoria	24.2	23.1	25.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

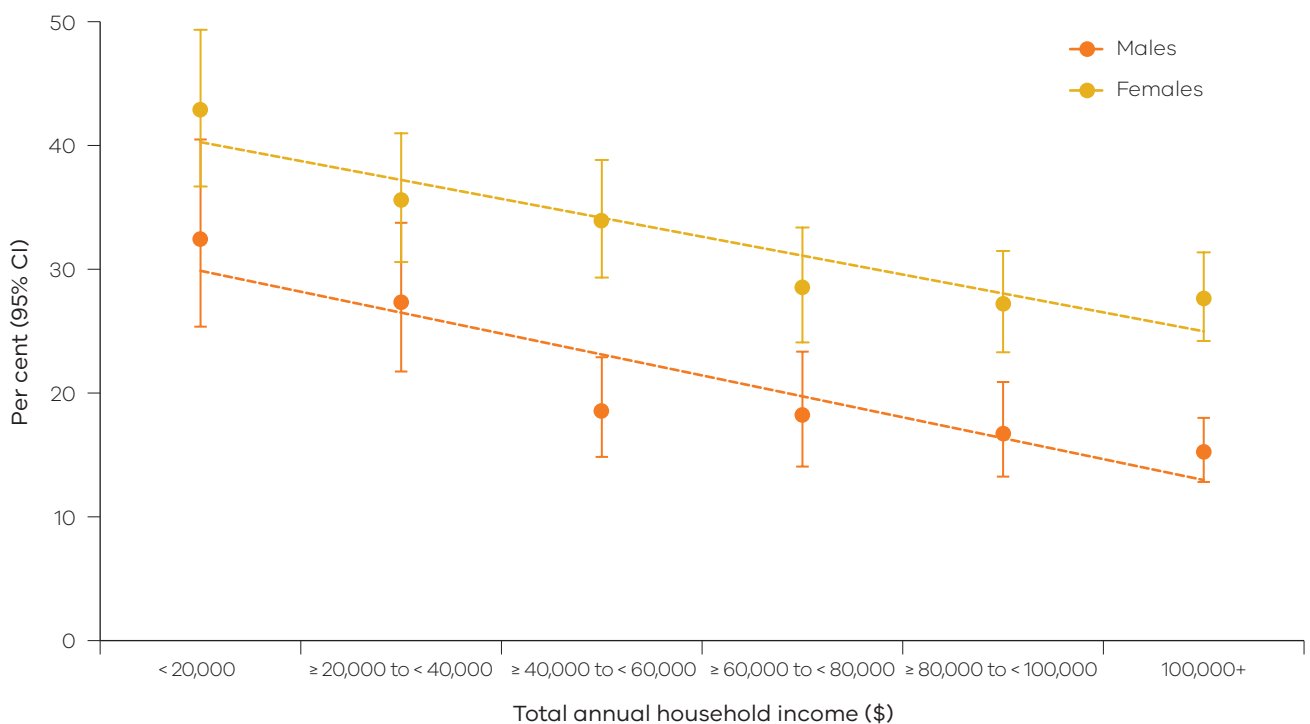
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 3.13 shows the relationship between the lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety decreased significantly with increasing total annual household income for both males and females.

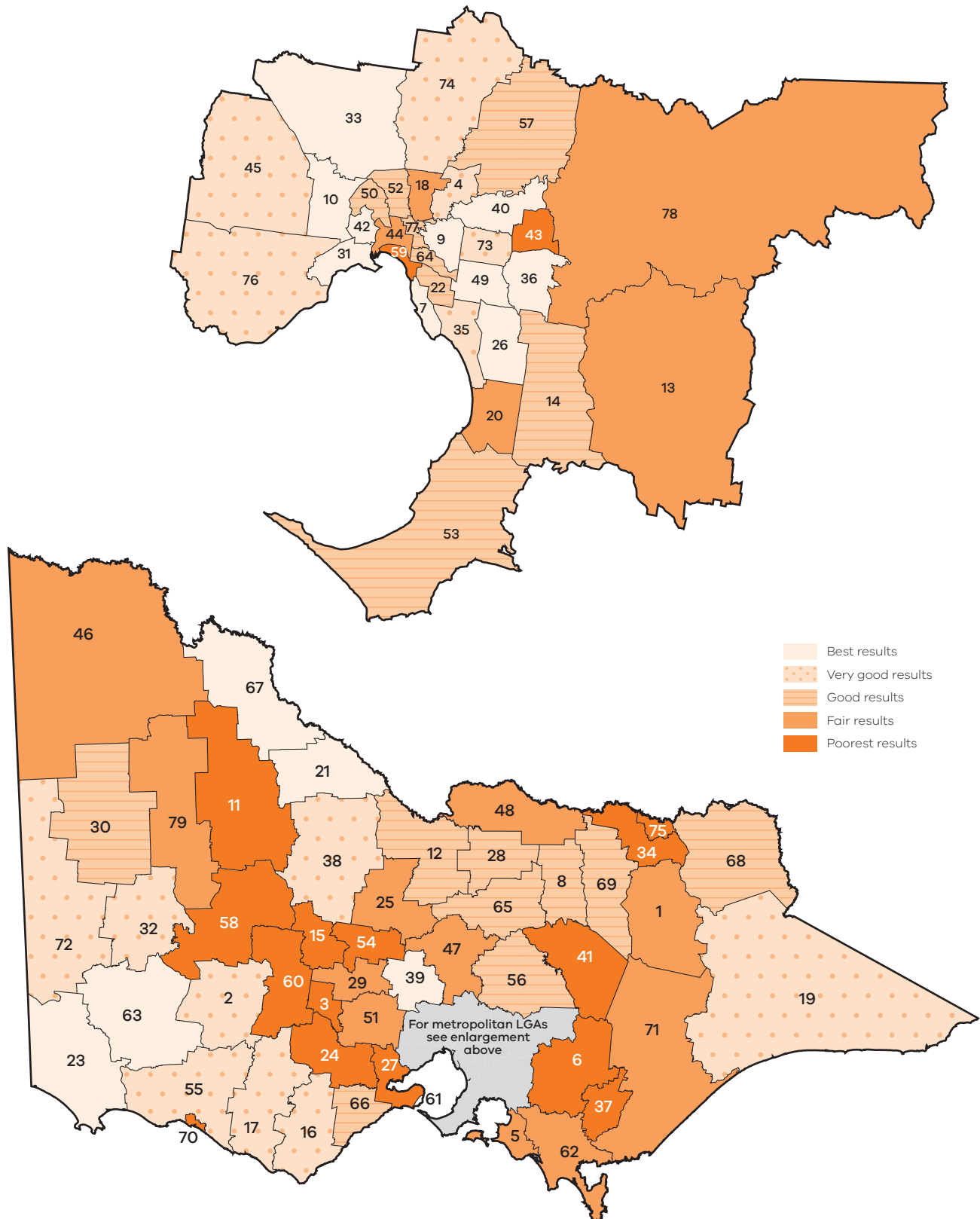
Figure 3.13: Depression or anxiety, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.6 presents the lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety by LGA.

Map 3.6: Depression or anxiety, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Sought professional help for a mental health problem

Survey respondents were asked: 'In the last year, have you sought professional help for a mental health related problem?'. Table 3.64 shows the percentage of males and females who had sought professional help for a mental health problem in the year before the survey, by age group and sex.

Overall, 16.0 per cent of Victorians had sought professional help for a mental health problem in the year before the survey. This was significantly higher among females (19.9 per cent) compared with males (12.1 per cent). A significantly higher percentage of younger Victorians 18–34 years sought professional help compared with Victorians 35 years or older.

Table 3.64: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	14.4	10.4	19.6	34.3	28.4	40.7	24.1	20.4	28.2
25–34	16.7	12.4	22.1	26.7	22.0	32.0	21.7	18.3	25.4
35–44	14.6	12.3	17.3	20.6	18.6	22.8	17.6	16.0	19.3
45–54	12.1	10.4	14.0	17.4	15.7	19.3	14.8	13.6	16.1
55–64	9.4	8.1	11.0	13.6	12.2	15.0	11.5	10.6	12.6
65–74	5.7	4.7	6.9	8.7	7.6	9.9	7.3	6.5	8.1
75–84	4.4	3.3	5.8	4.7	3.7	5.9	4.5	3.8	5.4
85+	1.0*	0.5	2.0	3.8*	2.2	6.5	2.6	1.6	4.2
Victoria	12.1	10.8	13.4	19.9	18.5	21.4	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.65 shows the percentage of males and females who had sought professional help for a mental health problem in the 12 months before the survey, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. Although there were no significant differences between males in rural and metropolitan Victoria, a significantly higher percentage of rural females sought professional help compared with metropolitan females. In addition, a significantly higher percentage of females in the Barwon-South Western Region and the Grampians Region sought professional help compared with all Victorian females.

Table 3.65: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	13.4	10.4	17.1	18.3	15.0	22.1	15.9	13.6	18.5
North & West Metropolitan	11.1	9.1	13.5	19.3	17.1	21.7	15.1	13.6	16.7
Southern Metropolitan	11.8	9.2	14.9	19.0	16.0	22.4	15.4	13.4	17.7
All metropolitan regions	11.8	10.3	13.4	19.0	17.4	20.7	15.4	14.3	16.6
Barwon-South Western	11.1	7.0	17.1	28.8	22.4	36.2	19.8	15.3	25.3
Gippsland	13.7	10.2	18.2	18.9	14.7	24.0	16.0	13.2	19.2
Grampians	13.4	10.2	17.3	26.6	22.3	31.4	19.6	15.8	24.0
Hume	12.0	9.1	15.7	18.5	15.5	21.9	15.2	13.0	17.7
Loddon Mallee	15.3	10.4	21.9	22.4	17.7	28.0	18.5	14.9	22.7
All rural regions	12.9	10.9	15.3	23.6	20.9	26.4	18.1	16.2	20.0
Victoria	12.1	10.8	13.4	19.9	18.5	21.4	16.0	15.0	17.0

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 3.66 to Table 3.73 show the percentage of people who had sought professional help for a mental health problem in the 12 months before the survey, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. There were significantly higher percentages of people who had sought professional help for a mental health problem in the 12 months before the survey who lived in the LGAs of Central Goldfields (S) and Maroondah (C) compared with all Victorians.

Table 3.66: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	16.3	11.3	23.0
Knox (C)	13.0	8.3	19.8
Manningham (C)	8.8*	5.3	14.1
Maroondah (C)	28.5	20.5	38.1
Monash (C)	15.2	10.5	21.5
Whitehorse (C)	14.6	9.5	21.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	16.1	10.6	23.7
Eastern Metropolitan Region	15.9	13.6	18.5
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.67: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	20.0	13.8	28.1
Brimbank (C)	8.9	6.1	13.0
Darebin (C)	19.8	13.8	27.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	17.4	11.2	25.9
Hume (C)	14.5	10.7	19.3
Maribyrnong (C)	15.1	10.9	20.6
Melbourne (C)	14.7	10.1	20.8
Melton (S)	13.3	9.3	18.8
Moonee Valley (C)	20.3	14.9	27.1
Moreland (C)	18.0	12.4	25.4
Nillumbik (S)	13.9	9.6	19.8
Whittlesea (C)	12.6	9.1	17.3
Wyndham (C)	12.9	9.3	17.5
Yarra (C)	18.9	12.1	28.4
North & West Metropolitan Region	15.1	13.6	16.7
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: [above](#) or [below](#).

Table 3.68: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	13.0*	7.4	21.9
Cardinia (S)	16.5	12.2	22.1
Casey (C)	17.1	12.5	22.9
Frankston (C)	19.8	15.0	25.7
Glen Eira (C)	15.8	10.6	22.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	8.5	5.3	13.5
Kingston (C)	17.6	11.6	25.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	12.7	8.5	18.7
Port Phillip (C)	18.4*	10.1	31.2
Stonnington (C)	13.1	8.2	20.2
Southern Metropolitan Region	15.4	13.4	17.7
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.69: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	12.3*	7.3	19.8
Corangamite (S)	13.9	8.6	21.7
Glenelg (S)	11.0	7.4	16.1
Greater Geelong (C)	22.1	15.5	30.5
Moyne (S)	9.3	6.4	13.4
Queenscliffe (B)	23.0*	13.5	36.3
Southern Grampians (S)	12.1*	6.7	21.0
Surf Coast (S)	21.3	13.2	32.5
Warrnambool (C)	18.4	12.3	26.7
Barwon-South Western Region	19.8	15.3	25.3
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: [above](#) or [below](#).

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.70: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	15.5	10.1	23.1
Baw Baw (S)	17.1	11.8	24.1
East Gippsland (S)	12.0	8.9	16.0
Latrobe (C)	16.0	10.3	23.9
South Gippsland (S)	16.3	10.7	24.1
Wellington (S)	16.9	10.9	25.4
Gippsland Region	16.0	13.2	19.2
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.71: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	14.2	9.6	20.6
Ballarat (C)	20.8	14.6	28.7
Golden Plains (S)	20.1	14.0	28.2
Hepburn (S)	18.2	11.9	26.9
Hindmarsh (S)	11.4	7.0	18.3
Horsham (RC)	17.1*	10.0	27.6
Moorabool (S)	16.9	11.5	24.2
Northern Grampians (S)	20.3	13.2	29.8
Pyrenees (S)	16.7	10.1	26.3
West Wimmera (S)	10.1	7.1	14.2
Yarriambiack (S)	15.4	11.1	21.0
Grampians Region	19.6	15.8	24.0
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.72: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	12.6*	7.5	20.3
Benalla (RC)	13.7*	7.7	23.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	10.6	6.7	16.4
Indigo (S)	21.0	12.8	32.4
Mansfield (S)	16.0	10.5	23.7
Mitchell (S)	15.6	10.5	22.6
Moira (S)	18.0	11.8	26.4
Murrindindi (S)	15.3	10.8	21.1
Strathbogie (S)	13.3*	7.9	21.4
Towong (S)	13.7	8.7	20.9
Wangaratta (RC)	11.7	7.3	18.2
Wodonga (RC)	22.6	16.6	29.9
Hume Region	15.2	13.0	17.7
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.73: Sought professional help for a mental health problem in the previous year, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Sought professional help	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	22.0	14.0	32.8
Campaspe (S)	17.1	10.7	26.4
Central Goldfields (S)	28.2	21.4	36.1
Gannawarra (S)	13.2*	5.5	28.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	17.5	11.3	26.0
Loddon (S)	10.6*	5.9	18.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	21.1*	11.6	35.3
Mildura (RC)	21.9	14.3	32.0
Mount Alexander (S)	24.8*	14.5	38.9
Swan Hill (RC)	8.8*	4.5	16.5
Loddon Mallee Region	18.5	14.9	22.8
Victoria	16.0	15.0	17.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Sought professional help for a mental health problem, by type of professional help

Survey respondents who had sought professional help for a mental health related problem were asked from whom they had sought help. Table 3.74 shows their responses, by age group. The numbers were too small to allow for extended analysis. Overall, 60.9 per cent of respondents who had sought professional help for a mental health problem had sought help from a 'general practitioner', 44.4 per cent had sought help from a 'private counselling service or psychologist', 16.0 per cent had sought help from a 'private psychiatrist', 4.3 per cent had sought help from a 'public mental health community service', 2.3 per cent had sought help from a 'community health service' and 5.9 per cent had sought help from 'other' sources.

Table 3.74: Sought professional help for a mental health problem, by major service provider^a and age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	General practitioner			Community health service			Private counselling service / psychologist			Private psychiatrist			Public mental health service community service			Other service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18-24	52.1	42.8	61.1	5.3*	2.5	11.1	44.3	35.5	53.5	11.8	7.2	18.9	8.7*	4.5	16.4	13.7	8.3	21.8
25-34	60.3	50.7	69.1	**			53.6	44.1	62.8	13.7	8.4	21.7	3.2*	1.4	7.3	**		
35-44	67.2	62.2	71.8	1.8*	1.0	3.0	48.9	43.8	53.9	17.6	14.0	22.0	3.1	1.9	5.0	6.1	4.1	8.9
45-54	61.9	57.3	66.4	1.5*	0.7	2.9	44.9	40.3	49.6	15.4	12.3	19.2	4.6	3.0	7.0	4.1	2.7	6.2
55-64	62.3	57.7	66.7	1.7*	1.0	2.9	43.4	38.9	48.0	18.6	15.2	22.5	3.4	2.1	5.3	4.4	2.7	7.1
65-74	58.5	52.8	63.9	3.0*	1.6	5.4	36.2	30.9	41.8	21.8	17.5	26.9	2.3*	1.3	4.0	2.8*	1.7	4.6
75-84	58.1	48.6	67.0	3.2*	1.2	8.1	23.0	16.4	31.3	19.2	12.9	27.6	6.7*	3.1	13.8	3.9*	1.8	8.1
85+	66.4	45.1	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2*	12.9	53.4	15.2*	6.2	32.6	**			**		
Victoria	60.9	58.1	63.7	2.3	1.6	3.1	44.4	41.7	47.2	16.0	14.2	18.1	4.3	3.3	5.6	5.9	4.6	7.7

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each type of service provider; responses were mutually exclusive.



Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is a common chronic condition characterised by high blood glucose (sugar) levels. The two main types of diabetes mellitus are type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes and type 2 diabetes. Gestational diabetes is another form of the condition that affects females during pregnancy, although they have had no prior diagnosis of diabetes. This condition usually abates after birth but is a risk factor for developing type 2 diabetes later in life.

Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system destroys the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas, rendering the individual unable to produce enough of the hormone insulin, which is essential for controlling glucose levels in the blood. It most commonly occurs in those under the age of 30 years and may be referred to as juvenile-onset diabetes. People with type 1 diabetes require replacement insulin injections (usually several times a day) for life. Unlike type 2 diabetes, it is not caused by lifestyle factors. Type 1 diabetes accounts for approximately 10–15 per cent of diabetes mellitus and, while a great deal of research is being carried out, at this stage nothing can be done to prevent or cure type 1 diabetes.

Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes, which occurs mostly in people 50 years or older. Risk factors for type 2 diabetes include being overweight or obese and having a family history of the condition. Type 2 diabetes accounts for around 85 per cent of all cases of diabetes mellitus (Diabetes Australia 2015). It is caused by insufficient production of insulin and/or the body becoming resistant to high glucose levels in the blood. In many cases, appropriate diet and exercise can control type 2 diabetes. More severe cases require treatment with oral glucose-lowering drugs, insulin injections or a combination of these. Left untreated, diabetes mellitus can cause kidney, eye and nerve damage, heart disease, stroke and impotence.

Lifetime prevalence of diabetes

Survey respondents were asked: 'Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?'. If they responded that they had, they were then asked to indicate the type of diabetes they were diagnosed with. Respondents who indicated never having been told by a doctor that they had diabetes, or that they did not know, were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor that they had high blood sugar levels.

Table 3.75 shows the prevalence of diabetes, by diabetes type and sex. Overall, 0.8 per cent of Victorians reported having been diagnosed with type 1 diabetes, and there was no difference between males and females. In contrast, the prevalence of having been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes was significantly higher in males (6.2 per cent) compared with females (4.4 per cent). The prevalence of having been diagnosed with high blood sugar levels was also significantly higher in males (5.7 per cent) compared with females (4.1 per cent).

Table 3.75: Type of diabetes and high blood sugar levels, by sex, Victoria, 2014

	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Type 1 diabetes	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0
Type 2 diabetes	6.2	5.7	6.8	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.6
Other	0.04*	0.02	0.10	0.03*	0.02	0.06	0.04*	0.02	0.06
Gestational diabetes	–	–	–	2.7	2.2	3.2	–	–	–
High blood sugar levels ^a	5.7	5.0	6.4	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

^a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each type of service provider; responses were mutually exclusive.

Table 3.76 shows the prevalence of type 2 diabetes, by age group and sex. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes increased with age, and was highest in males and females 55 years or older.

Table 3.76: Type 2 diabetes, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
18–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34	1.9*	0.7	4.7	**			1.2*	0.6	2.6
35–44	2.4	1.5	3.8	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.8
45–54	4.9	3.8	6.3	3.6	2.8	4.6	4.2	3.5	5.1
55–64	11.6	10.1	13.3	7.2	6.1	8.4	9.4	8.4	10.4
65–74	16.7	15.0	18.6	12.7	11.4	14.3	14.6	13.5	15.8
75–84	19.3	16.9	22.0	14.6	12.8	16.6	16.8	15.3	18.4
85+	11.7	8.5	16.1	13.0	10.1	16.5	12.5	10.2	15.1
Victoria	6.2	5.7	6.8	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

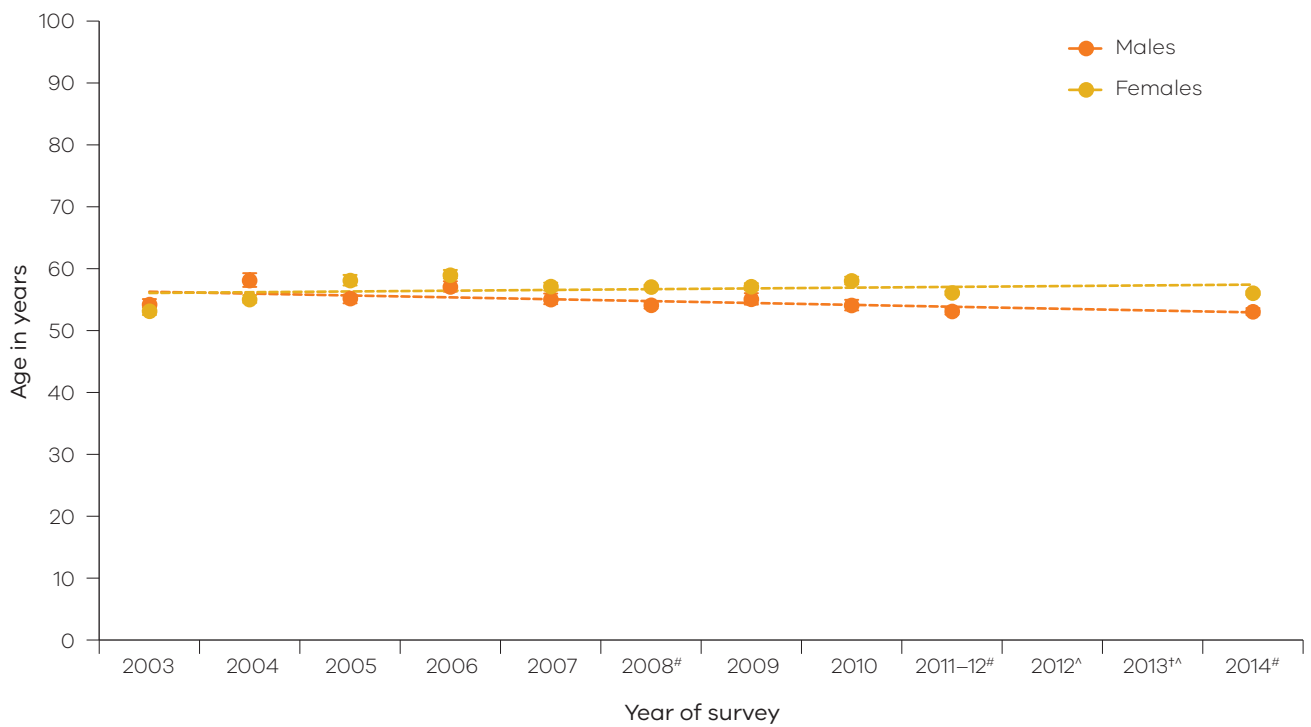
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Respondents were asked about their age when diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. The median age at diagnosis in 2014 was 53 years in males and 56 years in females. Figure 3.14 shows the median age at diagnosis with type 2 diabetes between 2003 and 2014. The median age at diagnosis decreased significantly in males between 2003 and 2014.

Figure 3.14: Median age at diagnosis with type 2 diabetes, Victoria, 2014



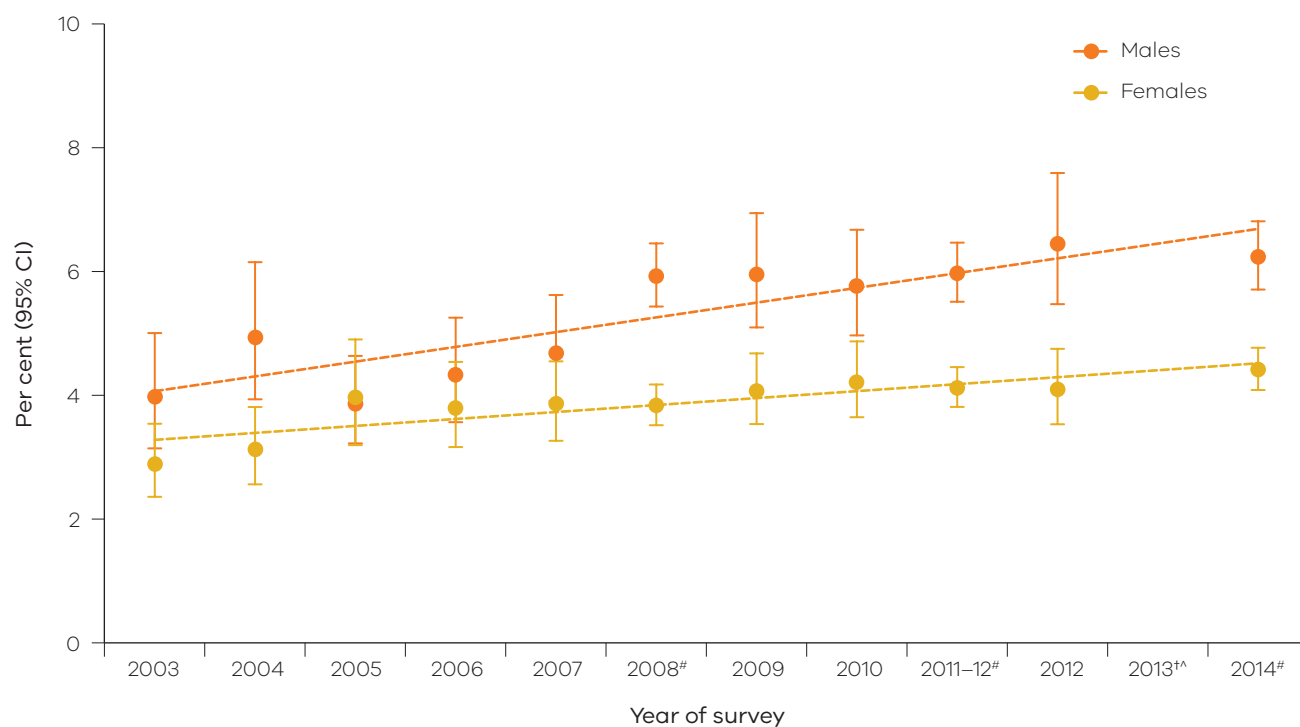
Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Figure 3.15 shows the prevalence of type 2 diabetes between 2003 and 2014. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes increased significantly between 2003 and 2014 in both males and females.

Figure 3.15: Type 2 diabetes, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2003–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 3.77 shows the prevalence of type 2 diabetes, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There was no difference in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes in males or females whether they lived in rural or metropolitan Victoria.

Table 3.77: Type 2 diabetes, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Eastern Metropolitan	5.5	4.0	7.4	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.7	3.9	5.8
North & West Metropolitan	7.3	6.3	8.4	4.8	4.2	5.5	6.0	5.4	6.6
Southern Metropolitan	5.9	4.9	7.0	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.7
All metropolitan regions	6.3	5.7	7.1	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.3	4.9	5.7
Barwon-South Western	4.8	3.6	6.4	4.8	3.5	6.5	4.8	3.9	5.9
Gippsland	7.1	5.8	8.7	4.4	3.6	5.4	5.7	5.0	6.6
Grampians	5.2	4.2	6.4	4.6	3.8	5.5	4.9	4.3	5.6
Hume	6.0	4.6	7.9	4.4	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.4	6.2
Loddon Mallee	6.5	5.4	7.8	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.6	6.0
All rural regions	5.9	5.3	6.6	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.6
Victoria	6.2	5.7	6.8	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.78 to Table 3.85 show the prevalence of type 2 diabetes, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. People who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Central Goldfields (S), Hume (C), Greater Dandenong (C) and Melton (S) reported a significantly higher prevalence of type 2 diabetes compared with all Victoria.

Table 3.78: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	1.4*	0.7	2.5
Knox (C)	5.5	3.9	7.5
Manningham (C)	3.0	2.1	4.3
Maroondah (C)	3.2	2.1	4.8
Monash (C)	5.5	3.8	8.1
Whitehorse (C)	8.6	5.3	13.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	4.6	3.1	6.9
Eastern Metropolitan Region	4.7	3.9	5.8
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: [above](#) or [below](#).

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.79: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	3.9	2.7	5.7
Brimbank (C)	7.9	5.8	10.7
Darebin (C)	5.2	3.8	7.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	4.8	3.4	6.9
Hume (C)	9.2	6.3	13.3
Maribyrnong (C)	5.8	4.2	8.1
Melbourne (C)	2.2*	1.3	3.7
Melton (S)	9.4	6.7	12.9
Moonee Valley (C)	5.5	4.0	7.5
Moreland (C)	5.7	4.1	7.9
Nillumbik (S)	2.8*	1.6	4.8
Whittlesea (C)	6.5	4.7	8.9
Wyndham (C)	6.2	4.4	8.6
Yarra (C)	2.6	1.6	4.1
North & West Metropolitan Region	6.0	5.4	6.6
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.80: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	2.9*	1.7	4.8
Cardinia (S)	5.7	4.0	8.2
Casey (C)	6.5	4.5	9.3
Frankston (C)	5.0	3.6	7.0
Glen Eira (C)	5.5	3.9	7.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.0	6.9	11.7
Kingston (C)	3.4	2.4	4.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	3.9	2.8	5.5
Port Phillip (C)	1.8*	1.1	2.9
Stonnington (C)	2.5*	1.2	5.1
Southern Metropolitan Region	5.0	4.4	5.7
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.81: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	4.5	3.2	6.3
Corangamite (S)	5.2	3.7	7.2
Glenelg (S)	6.1	4.5	8.3
Greater Geelong (C)	5.0	3.6	7.0
Moyne (S)	3.7	2.6	5.2
Queenscliffe (B)	1.9*	1.1	3.3
Southern Grampians (S)	5.5	3.7	8.1
Surf Coast (S)	2.6	1.6	4.1
Warrnambool (C)	4.6	3.2	6.5
Barwon-South Western Region	4.8	3.9	5.9
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: [above](#) or [below](#).

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.82: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	6.8	4.7	9.6
Baw Baw (S)	5.6	4.0	7.7
East Gippsland (S)	5.1	3.5	7.4
Latrobe (C)	6.4	4.7	8.6
South Gippsland (S)	3.9	2.7	5.7
Wellington (S)	5.9	4.3	8.0
Gippsland Region	5.7	5.0	6.6
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.83: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	4.6	3.4	6.3
Ballarat (C)	4.6	3.3	6.2
Golden Plains (S)	6.0	4.3	8.4
Hepburn (S)	4.8*	2.8	8.3
Hindmarsh (S)	5.6	4.1	7.5
Horsham (RC)	4.5	3.1	6.5
Moorabool (S)	4.2	2.9	5.9
Northern Grampians (S)	7.1	5.2	9.5
Pyrenees (S)	5.8	4.3	7.8
West Wimmera (S)	5.3	3.8	7.3
Yarriambiack (S)	5.6	3.5	9.0
Grampians Region	4.9	4.3	5.6
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.84: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	4.1	3.0	5.6
Benalla (RC)	5.6	3.9	8.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.7*	3.2	10.0
Indigo (S)	4.0	2.8	5.8
Mansfield (S)	4.7	3.3	6.7
Mitchell (S)	6.6	4.4	9.7
Moira (S)	4.4	3.2	6.0
Murrindindi (S)	6.2	4.6	8.2
Strathbogie (S)	4.9	3.6	6.8
Towong (S)	4.3	3.1	6.1
Wangaratta (RC)	4.4	3.2	5.9
Wodonga (RC)	4.0	2.7	5.7
Hume Region	5.2	4.4	6.2
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.85: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Type 2 diabetes	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	10.3*	4.8	20.7
Campaspe (S)	5.9	4.3	8.0
Central Goldfields (S)	10.2	6.7	15.3
Gannawarra (S)	6.4	4.6	8.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	3.0	2.0	4.6
Loddon (S)	6.9	4.9	9.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	4.1	2.8	5.9
Mildura (RC)	6.7	4.9	9.0
Mount Alexander (S)	5.4	3.7	7.8
Swan Hill (RC)	6.3	4.6	8.7
Loddon Mallee Region	5.3	4.6	6.0
Victoria	5.3	5.0	5.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

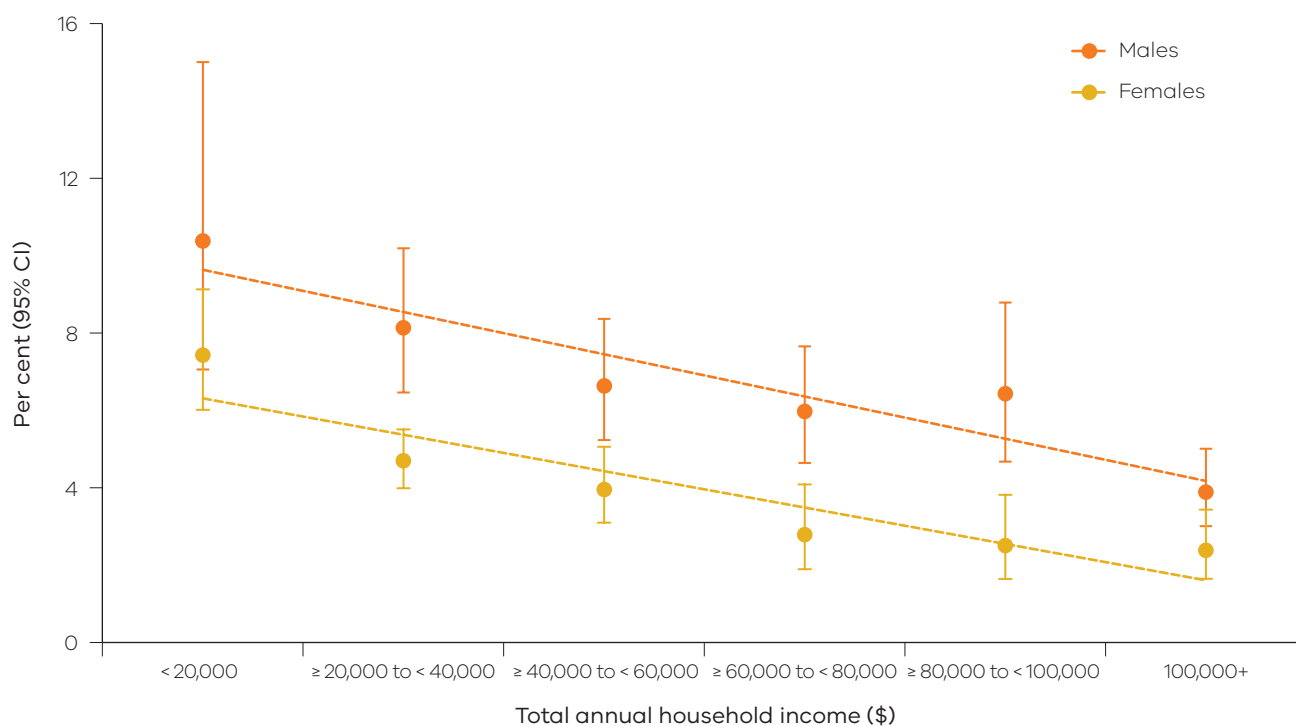
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 3.16 shows the relationship between the prevalence of type 2 diabetes and total annual household income, as a measure of socioeconomic status. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes decreased significantly with increasing total annual household income for both males and females.

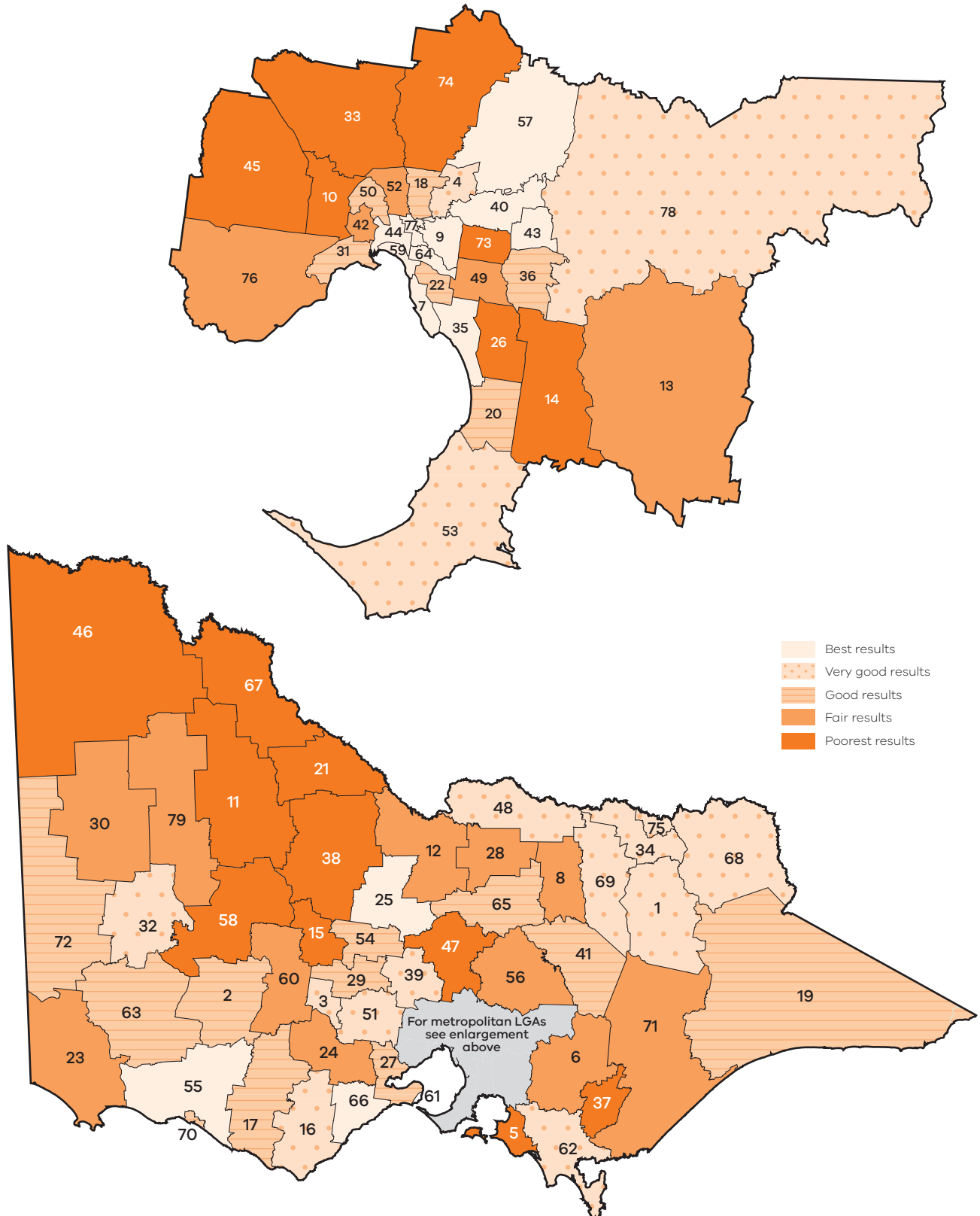
Figure 3.16: Type 2 diabetes, by total annual household income and sex, Victoria, 2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates are (statistically) significantly different if their 95% CI do **NOT** overlap.

Map 3.7 presents the prevalence of type 2 diabetes by LGA.

Map 3.7: Type 2 diabetes, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Multiple chronic diseases

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) estimates that about half of all Australians have at least one of the following chronic conditions: arthritis, asthma, back problems, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes or a mental health condition; and about 20 per cent have two or more of these conditions (AIHW 2015b). When a person has two or more diseases that occur at the same time, it is referred to as 'comorbidity'. Comorbidities are important because they are associated with poorer health outcomes, more frequent use of health services, and higher healthcare costs (AIHW 2015b).

Ageing is an important factor associated with comorbidity because older people are more vulnerable to developing disease, and increases in life expectancy are leading to greater opportunities for multiple chronic conditions to arise. Hence, as the population ages, it is expected that the prevalence of multiple chronic conditions will increase.

Table 3.86 shows the percentage of survey respondents with a chronic disease, by age group, sex and the number of chronic diseases reported. The number of chronic diseases was calculated for each respondent based on whether they had reported having ever been diagnosed by a doctor with any of the following: diabetes, anxiety or depression, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

The table shows that 30 per cent of respondents had been diagnosed with one of the eight chronic diseases included in the survey; 11.1 per cent had been diagnosed at some point in their lives with two chronic diseases and 6.1 per cent had been diagnosed with three or more chronic diseases.

Overall, 47.1 per cent of respondents had been diagnosed at some point in their lives with at least one chronic disease. The table also shows that 52.9 per cent of respondents had never been diagnosed with any of the eight chronic diseases included in the survey.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with a chronic disease, including comorbidities, was significantly higher in females compared with males.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with two, or three or more chronic diseases and having been diagnosed with at least one chronic disease, was significantly higher in males, females and persons 55 years or over, compared with prevalence for all Victorian males, females and persons.

Table 3.86: Number of chronic diseases,^a by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease			
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Males																
18–24	79.5	73.4	84.6	18.1	13.3	24.2	1.1	4.9	2.3*	1.1	4.9	**	20.5	15.4	26.6	26.6
25–34	74.7	68.8	79.7	23.5	18.5	29.3	0.9	3.7	1.8*	0.9	3.7	**	25.3	20.3	31.2	31.2
35–44	71.3	67.9	74.5	22.6	19.6	25.8	4.0	7.1	5.4	4.0	7.1	0.8*	28.7	25.5	32.1	32.1
45–54	59.8	56.9	62.7	27.8	25.2	30.5	8.1	11.4	9.6	8.1	11.4	2.8	40.2	37.3	43.1	43.1
55–64	41.2	38.8	43.7	35.2	32.8	37.6	13.9	17.4	15.6	13.9	17.4	8.0	58.8	56.3	61.2	61.2
65–74	28.5	26.3	30.7	34.6	32.4	36.9	19.9	23.9	21.8	19.9	23.9	15.1	71.5	69.3	73.7	73.7
75–84	18.9	16.5	21.5	31.5	28.6	34.4	24.0	29.5	26.6	24.0	29.5	23.0	81.1	78.5	83.5	83.5
85+	14.3	10.1	19.7	33.9	28.0	40.4	30.3	36.2	30.3	24.9	36.2	21.6	85.7	80.3	89.9	89.9
Victoria	58.6	56.9	60.1	26.6	25.1	28.2	9.1	10.4	9.7	9.1	10.4	5.1	41.4	39.9	43.1	43.1
Females																
18–24	63.2	56.7	69.3	34.2	28.3	40.7	0.9	3.9	1.9*	0.9	3.9	**	36.8	30.7	43.3	43.3
25–34	62.8	57.7	67.7	32.8	27.9	38.0	2.6	5.9	3.9	2.6	5.9	0.5*	37.2	32.3	42.3	42.3
35–44	57.6	55.0	60.2	33.9	31.5	36.5	5.4	7.8	6.5	5.4	7.8	1.9	42.4	39.8	45.0	45.0
45–54	51.2	48.8	53.6	32.5	30.3	34.8	11.3	14.4	12.8	11.3	14.4	3.5	48.8	46.4	51.2	51.2
55–64	33.0	31.0	35.0	34.9	32.8	36.9	18.9	22.3	20.5	18.9	22.3	11.6	67.0	65.0	69.0	69.0
65–74	18.4	16.8	20.1	34.7	32.7	36.8	25.5	29.3	27.4	25.5	29.3	19.6	81.6	79.9	83.2	83.2
75–84	14.3	12.4	16.3	27.0	24.8	29.4	28.2	33.0	30.6	28.2	33.0	28.2	85.7	83.7	87.6	87.6
85+	11.0	8.4	14.3	26.2	22.4	30.5	25.7	34.7	30.0	25.7	34.7	32.7	89.0	85.7	91.6	91.6
Victoria	47.4	45.8	48.9	33.2	31.7	34.8	11.7	13.0	12.3	11.7	13.0	7.1	52.6	51.1	54.2	54.2

Table 3.86: Number of chronic diseases,^a by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Age group (years)	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Persons															
18–24	71.6	67.1 75.6	67.1 75.6	26.0	22.1 30.4	22.1 30.4	2.1*	1.2 3.6	1.2 3.6	**			28.4	24.4 32.9	24.4 32.9
25–34	68.7	64.9 72.4	64.9 72.4	28.1	24.6 32.0	24.6 32.0	2.9	2.0 4.1	2.0 4.1	0.2*	0.1 0.6	0.1 0.6	31.3	27.6 35.1	27.6 35.1
35–44	64.4	62.2 66.5	62.2 66.5	28.3	26.4 30.3	26.4 30.3	5.9	5.0 7.0	5.0 7.0	1.4	1.0 1.9	1.0 1.9	35.6	33.5 37.8	33.5 37.8
45–54	55.5	53.6 57.3	53.6 57.3	30.2	28.5 32.0	28.5 32.0	11.2	10.1 12.4	10.1 12.4	3.2	2.6 3.8	2.6 3.8	44.5	42.7 46.4	42.7 46.4
55–64	37.0	35.4 38.6	35.4 38.6	35.0	33.5 36.6	33.5 36.6	18.1	16.9 19.4	16.9 19.4	9.9	9.0 10.8	9.0 10.8	63.0	61.4 64.6	61.4 64.6
65–74	23.0	21.7 24.4	21.7 24.4	34.6	33.1 36.2	33.1 36.2	24.8	23.5 26.2	23.5 26.2	17.5	16.4 18.7	16.4 18.7	77.0	75.6 78.3	75.6 78.3
75–84	16.4	14.9 18.0	14.9 18.0	29.1	27.3 30.9	27.3 30.9	28.7	26.9 30.6	26.9 30.6	25.8	24.1 27.6	24.1 27.6	83.6	82.0 85.1	82.0 85.1
85+	12.4	10.0 15.3	10.0 15.3	29.5	26.1 33.2	26.1 33.2	30.1	26.7 33.8	26.7 33.8	28.0	24.7 31.6	24.7 31.6	87.6	84.7 90.0	84.7 90.0
Victoria	52.9	51.8 54.0	51.8 54.0	30.0	28.8 31.0	28.8 31.0	11.1	10.6 11.5	10.6 11.5	6.1	5.9 6.4	5.9 6.4	47.1	46.0 48.2	46.0 48.2

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

^a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.87 shows the percentage of survey respondents with a chronic disease, by Department of Health and Human Services region, sex and the number of chronic diseases reported.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with two, or three or more chronic diseases, or with at least one chronic disease was significantly higher in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with two chronic diseases was significantly higher in the Gippsland Region and the Hume Region compared with the prevalence for all Victoria.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with at least one chronic disease was significantly higher in the Grampians Region and the Hume Region compared with the prevalence for all Victoria.

Table 3.87: Number of chronic diseases,^a by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease			
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Males																
Eastern Metropolitan	61.4	57.7	65.0	26.2	22.8	29.9	8.6	7.1	10.4	3.8	3.1	4.6	38.6	35.0	42.3	
North & West Metropolitan	59.2	56.4	62.0	25.7	23.0	28.6	9.3	8.3	10.5	5.8	5.0	6.6	40.8	38.0	43.6	
Southern Metropolitan	58.7	55.0	62.2	27.1	23.7	30.7	9.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	4.0	5.7	41.3	37.8	45.0	
All metropolitan regions	59.6	57.7	61.5	26.3	24.5	28.2	9.2	8.4	10.0	4.9	4.4	5.4	40.4	38.5	42.3	
Barwon-South Western	58.0	51.5	64.2	27.7	22.2	34.0	9.5	6.5	13.6	4.9	3.7	6.3	42.0	35.8	48.5	
Gippsland	54.6	48.9	60.1	27.0	21.9	32.9	12.8	10.8	15.0	5.6	4.6	6.8	45.4	39.9	51.1	
Grampians	53.5	47.4	59.6	25.9	21.1	31.4	14.8	10.6	20.2	5.8	4.8	7.0	46.5	40.4	52.6	
Hume	52.4	47.2	57.6	30.6	25.9	35.8	11.4	9.4	13.8	5.6	4.7	6.6	47.6	42.4	52.8	
Loddon Mallee	57.0	51.3	62.6	26.5	21.2	32.5	10.4	8.7	12.3	6.1	5.1	7.3	43.0	37.4	48.7	
All rural regions	55.3	52.6	58.0	27.6	25.1	30.2	11.5	10.2	13.0	5.6	5.1	6.1	44.7	42.0	47.4	
Victoria	58.6	56.9	60.1	26.6	25.1	28.2	9.7	9.1	10.4	5.1	4.7	5.4	41.4	39.9	43.1	

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.87: Number of chronic diseases,^a by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease			
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Females																
Eastern Metropolitan	49.7	45.9	53.5	33.3	29.6	37.2	11.7	10.4	13.1	5.4	4.6	6.3	50.3	46.5	54.1	
North & West Metropolitan	49.0	46.5	51.5	31.1	28.7	33.6	12.7	11.6	13.8	7.2	6.5	8.0	51.0	48.5	53.5	
Southern Metropolitan	47.6	44.3	51.0	33.9	30.6	37.3	12.0	10.6	13.6	6.4	5.7	7.2	52.4	49.0	55.7	
All metropolitan regions	48.8	47.0	50.6	32.6	30.8	34.4	12.2	11.4	12.9	6.5	6.0	6.9	51.2	49.4	53.0	
Barwon-South Western	40.9	33.9	48.2	42.0	34.9	49.4	9.4	7.6	11.5	7.8	6.2	9.6	59.1	51.8	66.1	
Gippsland	45.2	40.1	50.4	30.9	26.1	36.1	15.6	13.3	18.3	8.3	7.2	9.5	54.8	49.6	59.9	
Grampians	36.4	31.5	41.7	38.7	33.0	44.6	13.1	11.4	15.0	11.8	7.5	18.0	63.6	58.3	68.5	
Hume	44.5	40.5	48.6	30.9	27.2	34.9	15.6	13.4	18.0	9.0	8.0	10.1	55.5	51.4	59.5	
Loddon Mallee	43.8	38.7	49.2	34.7	29.7	40.1	13.5	11.8	15.3	8.0	6.8	9.2	56.2	50.8	61.3	
All rural regions	42.1	39.3	44.9	36.0	33.2	38.8	13.2	12.2	14.2	8.8	7.7	10.0	57.9	55.1	60.7	
Victoria	47.4	45.8	48.9	33.2	31.7	34.8	12.3	11.7	13.0	7.1	6.7	7.5	52.6	51.1	54.2	

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.87: Number of chronic diseases,^a by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Persons															
Eastern Metropolitan	55.4	52.7 58.0	52.7 58.0	29.6	27.2 32.4	27.2 32.4	10.2	9.2 11.3	9.2 11.3	4.6	4.1 5.2	4.1 5.2	44.6	42.0 47.3	42.0 47.3
North & West Metropolitan	54.1	52.2 55.9	52.2 55.9	28.7	26.5 30.2	26.5 30.2	11.1	10.3 11.9	10.3 11.9	6.5	6.0 7.1	6.0 7.1	45.9	44.1 47.8	44.1 47.8
Southern Metropolitan	53.1	50.5 55.6	50.5 55.6	30.7	28.1 33.0	28.1 33.0	10.8	9.8 11.9	9.8 11.9	5.7	5.2 6.3	5.2 6.3	46.9	44.4 49.5	44.4 49.5
All metropolitan regions	54.2	52.8 55.5	52.8 55.5	29.6	28.1 30.7	28.1 30.7	10.7	10.2 11.3	10.2 11.3	5.7	5.4 6.0	5.4 6.0	45.8	44.5 47.2	44.5 47.2
Barwon-South Western	49.5	44.1 54.8	44.1 54.8	34.4	29.6 40.1	29.6 40.1	9.5	7.6 11.7	7.6 11.7	6.4	5.4 7.5	5.4 7.5	50.5	45.2 55.9	45.2 55.9
Gippsland	49.5	45.7 53.4	45.7 53.4	29.6	25.4 32.9	25.4 32.9	14.4	12.7 16.3	12.7 16.3	7.0	6.2 7.8	6.2 7.8	50.5	46.6 54.3	46.6 54.3
Grampians	45.0	40.8 49.3	40.8 49.3	32.2	28.5 36.5	28.5 36.5	13.8	11.4 16.6	11.4 16.6	8.8	6.5 11.9	6.5 11.9	55.0	50.7 59.2	50.7 59.2
Hume	48.4	45.0 51.8	45.0 51.8	31.2	27.7 34.1	27.7 34.1	13.5	12.0 15.2	12.0 15.2	7.3	6.7 8.1	6.7 8.1	51.6	48.2 55.0	48.2 55.0
Loddon Mallee	50.5	46.5 54.5	46.5 54.5	30.9	26.7 34.5	26.7 34.5	11.9	10.7 13.3	10.7 13.3	7.1	6.3 7.9	6.3 7.9	49.5	45.5 53.5	45.5 53.5
All rural regions	48.7	46.7 50.8	46.7 50.8	31.9	29.7 33.7	29.7 33.7	12.4	11.5 13.2	11.5 13.2	7.2	6.6 7.8	6.6 7.8	51.3	49.2 53.3	49.2 53.3
Victoria	52.9	51.8 54.0	51.8 54.0	30.0	28.8 31.0	28.8 31.0	11.1	10.6 11.5	10.6 11.5	6.1	5.9 6.4	5.9 6.4	47.1	46.0 48.2	46.0 48.2

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.88 to Table 3.95 show the percentage of respondents with a chronic disease, by Department of Health and Human Services region, LGA and the number of chronic diseases reported.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with at least one chronic disease was higher in the LGAs of Ballarat (C), Central Goldfields (S), Northern Grampians (S), Mansfield (S), Mount Alexander (S), Wodonga (RC) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with the prevalence for all Victoria.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with two chronic diseases was higher in the LGAs of Baw Baw (S), Central Goldfields (S), Latrobe (C), Northern Grampians (S), West Wimmera (S) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with the prevalence for all Victoria.

The prevalence of having ever been diagnosed with three or more chronic diseases was higher in the LGAs of Greater Shepparton (S), Melton (S), Mildura (RC), Wodonga (RC), Wyndham (C) and Yarriambiack (S) compared with the prevalence for all Victoria.

Table 3.88: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease						
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL			
Boroondara (C)	62.2	68.3	55.7	68.3	24.5	18.9	31.0	31.0	9.8	7.5	12.8	12.8	3.5	2.4	5.2	5.2	37.8	31.7	44.3
Knox (C)	55.3	48.9	61.6	61.6	27.9	22.1	34.6	34.6	11.6	9.3	14.5	14.5	5.1	3.8	6.9	6.9	44.7	38.4	51.1
Manningham (C)	60.9	54.0	67.4	67.4	24.4	18.6	31.4	31.4	10.0	7.1	13.9	13.9	4.7	3.5	6.2	6.2	39.1	32.6	46.0
Maroondah (C)	44.2	35.5	53.3	53.3	40.7	32.3	49.8	49.8	9.8	7.0	13.5	13.5	5.3	3.9	7.1	7.1	55.8	46.7	64.5
Monash (C)	58.0	51.6	64.1	64.1	28.4	22.7	34.9	34.9	10.1	7.5	13.3	13.3	3.5	2.6	4.9	4.9	42.0	35.9	48.4
Whitehorse (C)	54.4	47.1	61.5	61.5	29.9	23.3	37.6	37.6	11.5	9.0	14.6	14.6	4.2	3.1	5.7	5.7	45.6	38.5	52.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	49.8	42.9	56.6	56.6	35.1	28.5	42.4	42.4	8.7	6.7	11.3	11.3	6.4	4.7	8.5	8.5	50.2	43.4	57.1
Eastern Metropolitan Region	55.4	52.7	58.0	58.0	29.8	27.2	32.4	32.4	10.2	9.2	11.3	11.3	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.2	44.6	42.0	47.3
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.89: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	54.4	47.1	61.6	30.2	23.6	37.8	8.8	6.4	12.0	6.5	4.9	8.8	45.6	38.4	52.9
Brimbank (C)	58.7	53.6	63.6	22.8	18.3	28.1	10.6	8.2	13.5	7.9	6.1	10.2	41.3	36.4	46.4
Darebin (C)	52.7	46.1	59.2	31.0	24.6	38.1	10.2	8.1	12.8	6.1	4.5	8.2	47.3	40.8	53.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	63.1	58.5	67.5	20.3	16.3	24.9	11.6	9.3	14.4	5.0	3.6	6.9	36.9	32.5	41.5
Hume (C)	52.1	46.2	57.9	29.3	24.0	35.2	13.3	10.5	16.7	5.3	3.7	7.6	47.9	42.1	53.8
Maribyrnong (C)	57.0	50.7	63.1	26.2	20.6	32.7	10.0	7.8	12.8	6.8	4.9	9.2	43.0	36.9	49.3
Melbourne (C)	55.9	48.9	62.6	28.3	22.0	35.5	9.5	7.4	12.2	6.3	4.8	8.4	44.1	37.4	51.1
Melton (S)	53.5	46.7	60.1	26.9	20.8	33.9	9.5	7.3	12.3	10.2	7.8	13.1	46.5	39.9	53.3
Moonee Valley (C)	54.2	47.6	60.7	28.9	22.9	35.8	10.8	8.6	13.4	6.1	4.6	8.1	45.8	39.3	52.4
Moreland (C)	51.1	43.9	58.2	33.0	26.2	40.5	10.5	8.3	13.3	5.4	4.1	7.2	48.9	41.8	56.1
Nillumbik (S)	51.8	45.2	58.4	30.6	24.6	37.3	12.5	9.4	16.4	5.1	3.6	7.2	48.2	41.6	54.8
Whittlesea (C)	53.4	48.4	58.4	26.9	22.1	32.2	12.3	9.9	15.2	7.4	5.7	9.6	46.6	41.6	51.6
Wyndham (C)	54.3	49.4	59.1	24.8	20.6	29.6	12.1	9.1	16.0	8.8	6.7	11.4	45.7	40.9	50.6
Yarra (C)	47.7	38.4	57.2	34.4	25.2	45.1	13.5	9.3	19.2	4.3	3.1	6.0	52.3	42.8	61.6
North & West Metropolitan Region	54.1	52.2	55.9	28.4	26.5	30.2	11.1	10.3	11.9	6.5	6.0	7.1	45.9	44.1	47.8
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.90: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Bayside (C)	61.1	52.8 68.8	18.1 33.7	25.1	18.1 33.7	7.6 13.0	10.0	7.6 13.0	2.8	2.8 5.2	3.8	3.8 5.2	38.9	31.2 47.2	
Cardinia (S)	48.5	42.0 55.1	25.5 37.9	31.4	25.5 37.9	9.7 17.9	13.2	9.7 17.9	5.2	5.2 9.0	6.9	5.2 9.0	51.5	44.9 58.0	
Casey (C)	53.0	46.8 59.0	24.9 36.7	30.5	24.9 36.7	8.9 14.3	11.4	8.9 14.3	3.7	3.7 7.2	5.2	3.7 7.2	47.0	41.0 53.2	
Frankston (C)	46.6	40.5 52.8	28.8 41.2	34.7	28.8 41.2	8.1 13.8	10.6	8.1 13.8	6.3	6.3 10.2	8.1	6.3 10.2	53.4	47.2 59.5	
Glen Eira (C)	53.4	46.1 60.5	22.5 36.4	29.0	22.5 36.4	7.8 13.3	10.3	7.8 13.3	5.5	5.5 9.9	7.4	5.5 9.9	46.6	39.5 53.9	
Greater Dandenong (C)	57.6	51.8 63.2	18.6 29.4	23.6	18.6 29.4	9.8 15.8	12.4	9.8 15.8	4.9	4.9 8.3	6.4	4.9 8.3	42.4	36.8 48.2	
Kingston (C)	58.1	50.6 65.3	20.7 34.4	27.0	20.7 34.4	6.5 14.1	9.6	6.5 14.1	4.0	4.0 6.9	5.3	4.0 6.9	41.9	34.7 49.4	
Mornington Peninsula (S)	55.7	47.9 63.2	21.2 34.9	27.5	21.2 34.9	7.2 17.5	11.3	7.2 17.5	3.8	3.8 7.7	5.4	3.8 7.7	44.3	36.8 52.1	
Port Phillip (C)	46.8	36.7 57.1	27.9 48.6	37.7	27.9 48.6	7.9 13.8	10.5	7.9 13.8	3.8	3.8 6.8	5.1	3.8 6.8	53.2	42.9 63.3	
Stonnington (C)	48.4	40.7 56.1	28.9 44.2	36.2	28.9 44.2	8.8 15.2	11.6	8.8 15.2	2.8	2.8 5.2	3.8	2.8 5.2	51.6	43.9 59.3	
Southern Metropolitan Region	53.1	50.5 55.6	28.1 33.0	30.5	28.1 33.0	9.8 11.9	10.8	9.8 11.9	5.2	5.2 6.3	5.7	5.2 6.3	46.9	44.4 49.5	
Victoria	52.9	51.8 54.0	28.8 31.0	30.0	28.8 31.0	10.6 11.5	11.1	10.6 11.5	5.9	5.9 6.4	6.1	5.9 6.4	47.1	46.0 48.2	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.91: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	53.4	44.8	61.7	31.3	23.4	40.3	10.0	7.7	12.9	5.4	4.0	7.2	46.6	38.3	55.2
Corangamite (S)	51.0	42.7	59.2	29.0	22.1	36.9	15.0	10.2	21.6	5.0	3.8	6.7	49.0	40.8	57.3
Glenelg (S)	55.5	49.5	61.4	25.2	20.1	31.2	11.8	9.0	15.5	7.4	5.5	9.8	44.5	38.6	50.5
Greater Geelong (C)	48.1	39.8	56.4	36.2	28.5	44.6	9.0	6.0	13.3	6.8	5.2	8.7	51.9	43.6	60.2
Moynes (S)	55.9	47.6	63.8	27.9	20.6	36.5	10.0	7.7	12.8	6.3	4.6	8.7	44.1	36.2	52.4
Queenscliffe (B)	56.2	47.1	64.9	28.2	20.4	37.5	10.9	8.1	14.5	4.8*	2.7	8.3	43.8	35.1	52.9
Southern Grampians (S)	55.9	47.9	63.6	29.4	22.3	37.7	8.9	6.8	11.6	5.8	4.2	7.8	44.1	36.4	52.1
Surf Coast (S)	53.9	44.2	63.3	32.5	24.0	42.4	9.2	5.6	14.7	4.4	3.2	6.0	46.1	36.7	55.8
Warrnambool (C)	45.0	36.8	53.6	37.6	29.7	46.3	10.5	8.1	13.7	6.8	5.2	8.8	55.0	46.4	63.2
Barwon-South Western Region	49.5	44.1	54.8	34.7	29.6	40.1	9.5	7.6	11.7	6.4	5.4	7.5	50.5	45.2	55.9
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

^a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.91: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Bass Coast (S)	48.3	37.6	59.1	33.2	23.4	44.8	10.5	8.2	13.5	8.0	6.0	10.5	51.7	40.9	62.4
Baw Baw (S)	48.0	39.6	56.5	27.4	20.1	36.2	17.0	13.6	21.1	7.6	5.6	10.2	52.0	43.5	60.4
East Gippsland (S)	56.2	47.2	64.7	25.4	17.7	34.9	11.8	9.2	15.0	6.7	5.0	8.9	43.8	35.3	52.8
Latrobe (C)	47.3	39.7	54.9	28.2	21.3	36.2	16.6	12.6	21.6	8.0	6.3	10.1	52.7	45.1	60.3
South Gippsland (S)	45.8	37.8	54.0	36.1	28.7	44.3	12.6	9.8	16.1	5.5	3.8	7.8	54.2	46.0	62.2
Wellington (S)	51.9	42.9	60.7	29.1	21.1	38.6	13.5	10.8	16.7	5.6	4.1	7.5	48.1	39.3	57.1
Gippsland Region	49.5	45.7	53.4	29.0	25.4	32.9	14.4	12.7	16.3	7.0	6.2	7.8	50.5	46.6	54.3
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

^a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.93: Number of chronic diseases^a by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease						
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL			
Ararat (RC)	55.0	48.0	61.8	61.8	27.0	20.8	34.2	34.2	11.1	8.7	14.2	14.2	6.9	5.2	9.1	9.1	45.0	38.2	52.0
Ballarat (C)	41.8	34.7	49.4	49.4	33.6	26.8	41.2	41.2	14.8	10.5	20.4	20.4	9.8	6.0	15.5	15.5	58.2	50.6	65.3
Golden Plains (S)	46.8	39.0	54.8	54.8	32.0	24.6	40.4	40.4	13.6	9.7	18.8	18.8	7.6	5.6	10.2	10.2	53.2	45.2	61.0
Hepburn (S)	50.5	41.7	59.3	59.3	28.0	20.1	37.4	37.4	12.8	9.7	16.7	16.7	8.8	6.3	12.0	12.0	49.5	40.7	58.3
Hindmarsh (S)	51.9	44.2	59.5	59.5	27.6	21.2	35.0	35.0	12.2	9.5	15.4	15.4	8.4*	5.1	13.5	13.5	48.1	40.5	55.8
Horsham (RC)	53.2	44.4	61.8	61.8	30.1	22.2	39.4	39.4	10.9	8.4	14.1	14.1	5.8	4.3	7.9	7.9	46.8	38.2	55.6
Moorabool (S)	49.2	42.0	56.3	56.3	31.1	24.7	38.4	38.4	11.8	8.7	16.0	16.0	7.9	6.1	10.1	10.1	50.8	43.7	58.0
Northern Grampians (S)	39.6	30.4	49.6	49.6	38.3	29.3	48.3	48.3	14.2	11.5	17.3	17.3	7.8	5.7	10.7	10.7	60.4	50.4	69.6
Pyrenees (S)	48.8	39.2	58.5	58.5	33.1	24.2	43.5	43.5	11.7	8.2	16.5	16.5	6.4	5.0	8.3	8.3	51.2	41.5	60.8
West Wimmera (S)	56.3	50.4	61.9	61.9	21.3	16.5	27.0	27.0	14.9	11.6	19.0	19.0	7.5	5.8	9.6	9.6	43.7	38.1	49.6
Yarriambiack (S)	43.4	37.7	49.3	49.3	31.0	25.6	37.0	37.0	15.3	11.5	19.9	19.9	10.3	7.8	13.5	13.5	56.6	50.7	62.3
Grampians Region	45.0	40.8	49.3	49.3	32.4	28.5	36.5	36.5	13.8	11.4	16.6	16.6	8.8	6.5	11.9	11.9	55.0	50.7	59.2
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL, 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

^a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.94: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL
Alpine (S)	48.6	36.3	61.1	36.6	25.1	49.8	9.4	7.4	11.7	5.4	4.1	7.2	51.4	38.9	63.7
Benalla (RC)	45.0	36.2	54.1	34.0	25.9	43.0	14.9	11.3	19.5	6.1	4.0	9.4	55.0	45.9	63.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	51.6	44.1	59.1	25.8	19.0	34.0	14.1	10.3	18.9	8.5	6.7	10.8	48.4	40.9	55.9
Indigo (S)	49.6	39.6	59.6	31.7	23.2	41.6	12.0*	6.9	20.2	6.7	4.9	9.2	50.4	40.4	60.4
Mansfield (S)	39.8	29.6	51.0	39.1	27.1	52.7	15.2	9.4	23.5	5.9	4.4	7.8	60.2	49.0	70.4
Mitchell (S)	48.3	39.6	57.1	30.2	22.9	38.6	13.8	10.3	18.3	7.7	6.1	9.8	51.7	42.9	60.4
Moira (S)	48.5	40.3	56.8	31.1	23.5	39.8	12.0	9.2	15.6	8.3	6.0	11.5	51.5	43.2	59.7
Murrindindi (S)	49.9	43.8	56.1	30.1	24.3	36.7	12.9	9.7	17.1	7.0*	4.2	11.5	50.1	43.9	56.2
Strathbogie (S)	49.3	40.9	57.8	25.8	18.6	34.5	17.8	11.5	26.5	7.1	5.4	9.4	50.7	42.2	59.1
Towong (S)	50.7	41.4	60.0	31.7	23.2	41.6	10.0	7.9	12.6	7.6	5.6	10.3	49.3	40.0	58.6
Wangaratta (RC)	45.9	36.4	55.7	36.8	27.7	46.9	10.8	8.6	13.4	6.5	4.7	8.8	54.1	44.3	63.6
Wodonga (RC)	43.9	36.3	51.8	32.0	24.8	40.1	15.6	10.9	21.8	8.5	6.5	10.9	56.1	48.2	63.7
Hume Region	48.4	45.0	51.8	30.8	27.7	34.1	13.5	12.0	15.2	7.3	6.7	8.1	51.6	48.2	55.0
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL_95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

a. Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Table 3.95: Number of chronic diseases,^a by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	No chronic disease			One chronic disease			Two chronic diseases			Three or more chronic diseases			At least one chronic disease			
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Buloke (S)	49.6	40.3	58.9	30.1	21.8	40.0	13.6*	7.6	23.2	6.7	5.0	9.1	50.4	41.1	59.7	
Campaspe (S)	50.2	42.4	58.0	30.0	23.6	37.4	11.7	7.6	17.4	8.1	6.3	10.4	49.8	42.0	57.6	
Central Goldfields (S)	40.3	31.0	50.4	32.9	24.2	42.9	18.9	12.9	27.0	7.8	6.0	10.2	59.7	49.6	69.0	
Gannawarra (S)	56.5	44.8	67.4	20.9	16.7	25.8	15.6*	7.5	29.6	7.1	5.2	9.5	43.5	32.6	55.2	
Greater Bendigo (C)	48.6	40.8	56.5	33.5	26.1	41.7	11.9	9.5	14.8	6.0	4.4	8.2	51.4	43.5	59.2	
Loddon (S)	52.2	44.5	59.7	27.4	21.3	34.5	14.0	9.0	21.3	6.4	4.9	8.3	47.8	40.3	55.5	
Macedon Ranges (S)	58.8	54.0	63.3	22.5	18.6	26.8	11.9	9.1	15.3	6.9	5.3	9.0	41.2	36.7	46.0	
Mildura (RC)	51.2	42.6	59.7	28.2	20.6	37.2	12.0	9.3	15.3	8.6	6.8	10.9	48.8	40.3	57.4	
Mount Alexander (S)	39.7	30.7	49.5	43.1	34.0	52.8	11.1	8.9	13.7	6.1	4.5	8.3	60.3	50.5	69.3	
Swan Hill (RC)	54.3	45.0	63.3	28.1	19.9	38.1	10.1	8.0	12.7	7.5	5.4	10.4	45.7	36.7	55.0	
Loddon Mallee Region	50.5	46.5	54.5	30.5	26.7	34.5	11.9	10.7	13.3	7.1	6.3	7.9	49.5	45.5	53.5	
Victoria	52.9	51.8	54.0	30.0	28.8	31.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	47.1	46.0	48.2	

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

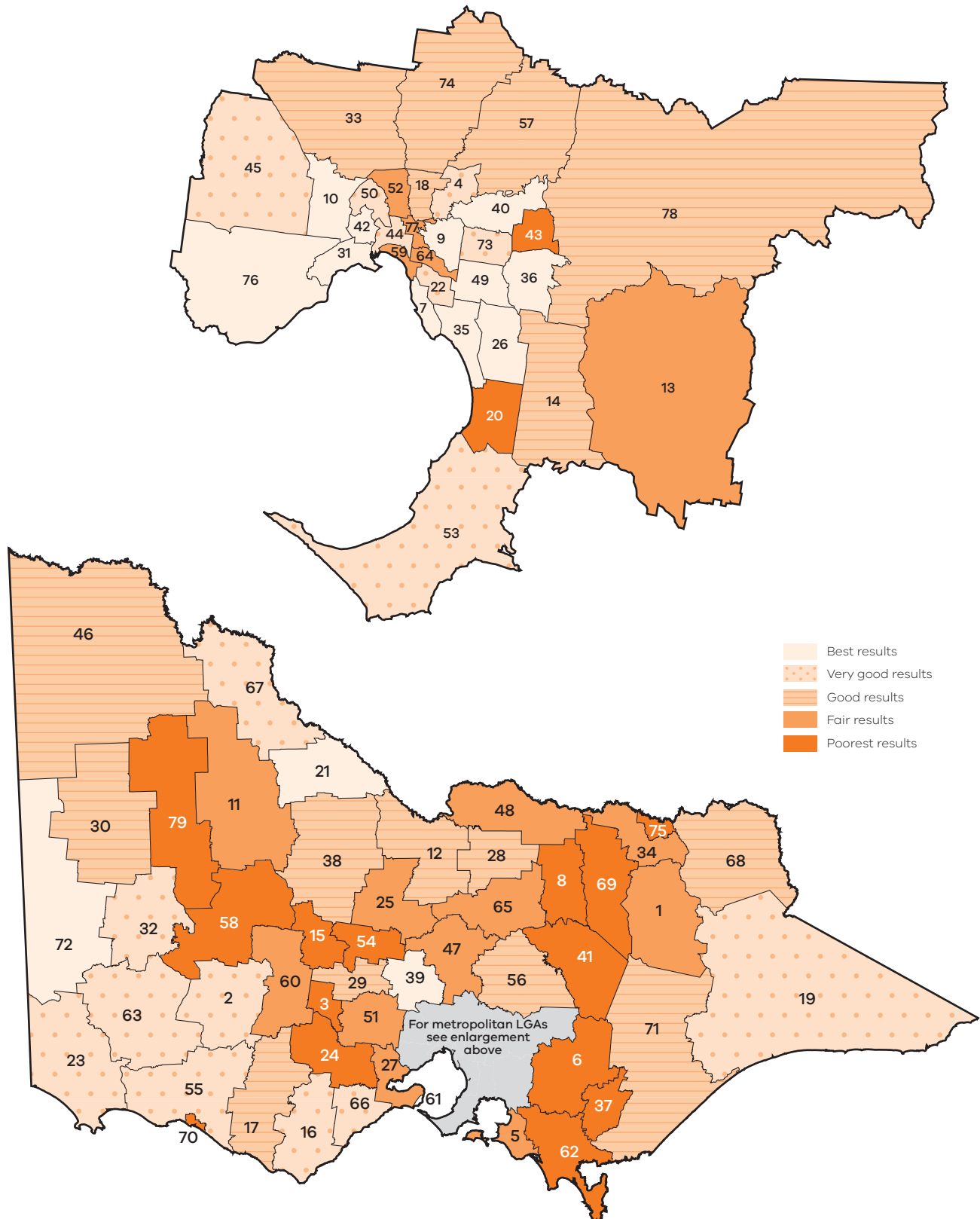
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

^a Chronic disease defined as ever having been diagnosed by a doctor with diabetes, depression or anxiety, heart disease, stroke, cancer, osteoporosis, SLE or arthritis.

Map 3.8 presents the prevalence of having at least one chronic disease, by LGA.

Map 3.8: At least one chronic disease, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).





4. Biomedical checks and screening

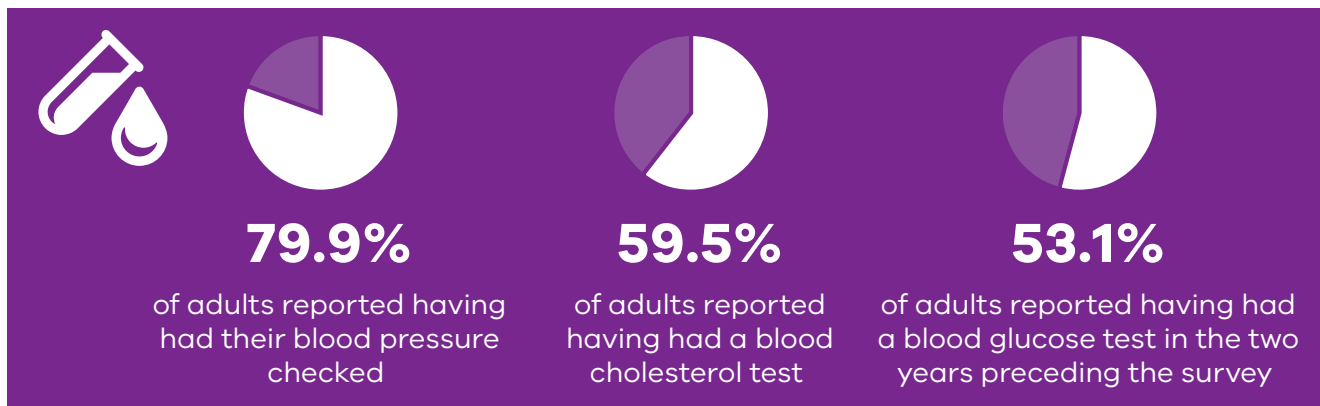




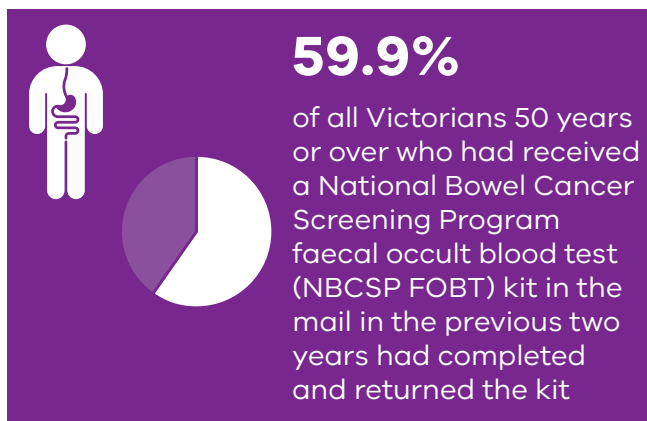
Key findings

Biomedical checks and screening

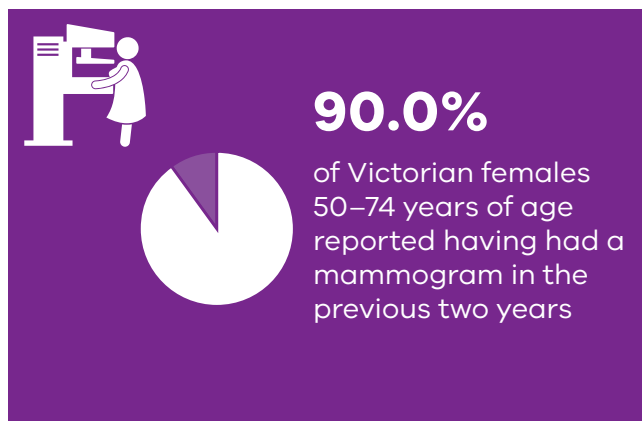
Biomedical checks



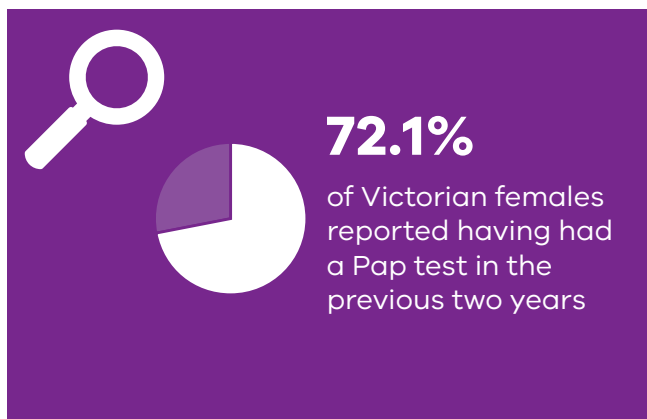
NBCSP



Breast cancer screening



Cervical cancer screening



HPV vaccination program





Introduction

Respondents were asked about the duration of time since their last visit to a general practitioner (GP). They were asked whether they had had a blood pressure, cholesterol and blood glucose check in the previous two years. They were also asked about participation in cancer screening for bowel, breast and cervical cancer. Females 18–34 years of age were asked about the number of doses of the HPV vaccine they had received and were asked a series of questions to determine their level of knowledge and understanding about the vaccine.

Visits to a doctor or general practitioner

Respondents were asked: 'When was the last time you consulted a doctor or general practitioner (GP) about your own health?' Table 4.1 shows the most recent visit to a doctor or GP, by age group and sex. The majority of males (55.4 per cent) and females (64.3 per cent) had visited a doctor or GP less than three months before the survey. In contrast, 13.3 per cent of males and 7.6 per cent of females had visited a doctor or GP 12 months or more before the survey.

Table 4.1: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males												
18–24	39.8	33.5	46.4	17.4	12.9	22.9	23.1	17.6	29.7	18.1	13.8	23.2
25–34	44.9	38.9	51.1	19.6	15.3	24.7	14.7	10.9	19.5	19.6	15.0	25.1
35–44	48.6	45.0	52.3	20.1	17.4	23.2	15.0	12.7	17.7	15.8	13.4	18.6
45–54	52.5	49.5	55.5	21.7	19.2	24.4	11.4	9.6	13.4	13.8	11.9	16.0
55–64	65.6	63.1	67.9	15.7	14.0	17.7	9.1	7.7	10.7	9.3	7.9	10.8
65–74	76.2	74.1	78.1	14.4	12.8	16.1	5.9	4.9	7.1	3.4	2.7	4.4
75–84	85.3	83.0	87.3	9.9	8.2	11.9	3.1	2.2	4.4	1.3	0.8	2.0
85+	90.2	85.5	93.5	5.5*	3.2	9.5	2.8*	1.3	6.2	**		
Victoria	55.4	53.6	57.2	17.8	16.5	19.2	12.8	11.5	14.2	13.3	12.0	14.7
Females												
18–24	57.7	51.0	64.1	24.2	18.8	30.7	8.2	5.4	12.4	8.8	5.6	13.6
25–34	58.3	53.2	63.2	19.9	16.0	24.4	12.0	9.2	15.4	9.1	6.4	12.8
35–44	59.0	56.3	61.5	19.5	17.4	21.6	12.1	10.5	13.9	8.8	7.4	10.4
45–54	59.3	57.0	61.6	18.6	16.8	20.5	11.5	10.1	13.0	10.2	8.9	11.7
55–64	69.0	67.0	71.0	16.0	14.5	17.6	8.2	7.1	9.5	6.6	5.6	7.7
65–74	78.6	76.8	80.2	12.9	11.6	14.4	5.1	4.2	6.1	3.3	2.6	4.1
75–84	86.0	84.0	87.8	9.7	8.2	11.4	2.7	1.9	3.7	1.4*	0.8	2.3
85+	88.8	85.5	91.4	7.1	5.0	10.0	1.9*	1.1	3.3	1.5*	0.7	3.0
Victoria	64.3	62.7	65.8	18.1	16.8	19.5	9.4	8.5	10.3	7.6	6.7	8.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 4.1: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Age group (years)	Less than 3 months ago		3 months to less than 6 months ago		6 months to less than 12 months ago		12 months ago or more					
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI				
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL	LL	UL	
Persons												
18–24	48.5	43.9	53.2	20.7	17.1	24.9	15.8	12.5	19.8	13.6	10.8	16.9
25–34	51.6	47.7	55.5	19.8	16.8	23.1	13.3	10.9	16.2	14.3	11.6	17.6
35–44	53.9	51.6	56.1	19.8	18.1	21.6	13.5	12.1	15.1	12.2	10.8	13.8
45–54	56.0	54.1	57.9	20.1	18.6	21.7	11.4	10.3	12.7	12.0	10.8	13.3
55–64	67.3	65.8	68.9	15.9	14.7	17.1	8.6	7.7	9.7	7.9	7.1	8.8
65–74	77.5	76.1	78.7	13.6	12.6	14.7	5.5	4.8	6.2	3.3	2.8	3.9
75–84	85.7	84.2	87.0	9.8	8.6	11.1	2.9	2.3	3.7	1.3	0.9	1.9
85+	89.4	86.7	91.5	6.4	4.7	8.7	2.3*	1.4	3.7	1.4*	0.8	2.6
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Table 4.2 shows the most recent visit to a doctor or GP, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There was a significantly higher percentage of females living in the Grampians Region who had visited a doctor or GP in the three months before the interview compared with all females in Victoria. There were no other significant regional differences.

Table 4.2: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Males												
Eastern Metropolitan	55.1	50.8	59.3	19.8	16.4	23.7	10.7	8.0	14.2	14.2	11.2	17.8
North & West Metropolitan	58.1	55.0	61.0	17.4	15.2	19.8	11.8	9.9	14.0	12.1	10.1	14.3
Southern Metropolitan	53.3	49.3	57.2	18.6	15.7	21.8	14.7	11.8	18.3	12.5	9.6	16.2
All metropolitan regions	55.8	53.7	57.9	18.4	16.8	20.1	12.5	11.0	14.1	12.7	11.2	14.4
Barwon-South Western	53.5	47.0	60.0	19.1	13.5	26.3	14.1	9.0	21.5	12.6	8.3	18.7
Gippsland	53.1	46.9	59.2	13.9	10.2	18.6	12.3	7.5	19.5	17.7	12.2	25.1
Grampians	55.5	49.4	61.3	15.0	10.7	20.7	15.4	10.6	21.9	13.9	9.8	19.2
Hume	51.8	46.4	57.1	16.1	13.2	19.5	12.4	8.9	17.0	18.9	13.4	25.9
Loddon Mallee	54.4	48.1	60.5	14.9	11.0	19.8	16.8	11.2	24.4	13.0	9.7	17.2
All rural regions	53.5	50.7	56.4	16.1	13.9	18.6	14.3	11.8	17.3	15.0	12.6	17.7
Victoria	55.4	53.6	57.2	17.8	16.5	19.2	12.8	11.5	14.2	13.3	12.0	14.7

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below. Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.2: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Less than 3 months ago		3 months to less than 6 months ago		6 months to less than 12 months ago		12 months ago or more					
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI				
	LL	UL	LL	UL	LL	UL	LL	UL				
Females												
Eastern Metropolitan	63.6	59.5	67.5	19.0	15.7	22.9	10.3	8.3	12.8	6.7	4.8	9.3
North & West Metropolitan	64.4	61.8	66.9	17.8	15.7	20.0	9.1	7.6	10.9	7.9	6.4	9.7
Southern Metropolitan	63.1	59.6	66.4	18.4	15.6	21.6	10.0	8.2	12.2	7.8	5.8	10.3
All metropolitan regions	63.7	61.9	65.5	18.3	16.7	19.9	9.8	8.7	10.9	7.6	6.5	8.8
Barwon-South Western	69.5	63.9	74.6	17.0	13.1	21.8	7.2	5.2	9.9	6.0	4.4	8.2
Gippsland	67.6	62.4	72.5	17.2	13.0	22.5	7.0	5.5	8.8	7.6	5.5	10.4
Grampians	70.9	66.9	74.6	14.7	12.0	17.9	7.7	6.0	9.9	6.5	4.9	8.5
Hume	64.6	60.8	68.2	17.5	14.6	20.7	9.8	7.9	12.0	8.1	6.6	9.9
Loddon Mallee	61.7	56.3	66.8	20.4	15.6	26.3	7.9	6.2	10.2	9.5	6.8	13.3
All rural regions	66.9	64.5	69.3	17.3	15.4	19.4	7.9	7.0	9.0	7.5	6.5	8.7
Victoria	64.3	62.7	65.8	18.1	16.8	19.5	9.4	8.5	10.3	7.6	6.7	8.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below. Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.2: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Less than 3 months ago		3 months to less than 6 months ago		6 months to less than 12 months ago		12 months ago or more	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
	LL	UL	LL	UL	LL	UL	LL	UL
Persons								
Eastern Metropolitan	59.4	56.4 62.3	19.3	16.9 22.0	10.5	8.8 12.6	10.5	8.6 12.6
North & West Metropolitan	61.3	59.3 63.2	17.5	16.0 19.1	10.5	9.2 11.9	10.0	8.7 11.4
Southern Metropolitan	58.2	55.6 60.9	18.5	16.4 20.7	12.3	10.5 14.4	10.1	8.3 12.3
All metropolitan regions	59.8	58.4 61.2	18.3	17.2 19.5	11.1	10.2 12.1	10.1	9.2 11.2
Barwon-South Western	61.3	56.0 66.4	18.1	14.5 22.4	10.8	7.6 14.9	9.4	6.8 12.9
Gippsland	59.9	55.4 64.2	15.6	12.7 19.0	9.9	6.9 13.9	13.0	9.5 17.4
Grampians	63.0	58.7 67.1	14.9	12.2 18.1	11.6	8.8 15.2	10.3	8.0 13.1
Hume	58.1	54.5 61.6	16.7	14.6 19.1	11.1	9.0 13.7	13.6	10.4 17.6
Loddon Mallee	58.1	53.9 62.1	17.4	14.2 21.3	12.7	9.1 17.4	11.2	9.0 13.8
All rural regions	60.1	58.0 62.1	16.7	15.2 18.3	11.2	9.7 12.9	11.3	10.0 12.9
Victoria	59.9	58.7 61.0	17.9	17.0 18.9	11.1	10.3 12.0	10.4	9.6 11.3

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below. Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.3 to Table 4.10 show the most recent visit to a doctor or GP, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people who had visited a doctor or GP less than three months before the survey was significantly lower in those who lived in the LGA of Southern Grampians (S) compared with all Victorians.

The percentage of people who had visited a doctor or GP 12 months or more before the survey interview was significantly lower in those who lived in the LGAs of Cardinia (S), Hume (C) and Mildura (RC) compared with all Victorians.

Table 4.3: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	58.0	50.5	65.1	20.7	14.7	28.3	10.0	6.4	15.2	11.3	7.4	16.9
Knox (C)	55.5	47.9	62.9	23.9	17.1	32.3	9.5	6.1	14.4	10.5	6.6	16.2
Manningham (C)	53.0	45.1	60.7	21.1	15.3	28.5	14.8	10.4	20.7	9.7*	5.6	16.3
Maroondah (C)	56.4	48.4	64.1	13.9	8.9	21.1	20.8	13.8	30.2	8.8*	5.2	14.6
Monash (C)	65.6	59.2	71.5	17.7	13.3	23.0	7.9	5.1	12.1	8.8	5.4	13.9
Whitehorse (C)	63.5	56.0	70.4	18.0	13.0	24.4	7.6	4.8	11.8	10.8*	6.5	17.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	59.3	50.0	68.0	18.4	14.4	23.1	9.2*	4.4	18.1	12.9*	7.1	22.1
Eastern Metropolitan Region	59.4	56.4	62.3	19.3	16.9	22.0	10.5	8.8	12.6	10.5	8.6	12.6
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.4: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	58.2	50.2	65.7	16.9	11.4	24.4	13.7	9.5	19.5	10.8	7.0	16.4
Brimbank (C)	61.2	54.9	67.1	19.3	14.7	24.9	9.6	6.2	14.5	8.7	5.6	13.4
Darebin (C)	59.3	51.2	66.9	16.2	12.0	21.6	11.0	7.2	16.5	12.5*	7.5	20.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	52.3	43.7	60.7	20.9	14.3	29.4	12.2	7.9	18.2	14.7*	8.8	23.7
Hume (C)	71.4	65.2	76.9	14.8	10.7	20.0	8.2	5.1	12.9	5.2*	3.0	9.0
Maribyrnong (C)	58.8	51.5	65.7	20.8	15.4	27.5	10.8	6.8	16.8	9.6	6.3	14.3
Melbourne (C)	56.3	49.0	63.3	15.4	11.3	20.8	14.5	9.5	21.3	13.2	8.8	19.4
Melton (S)	60.8	55.0	66.2	23.4	17.7	30.4	7.6	4.9	11.5	7.8*	4.6	13.0
Moonee Valley (C)	59.7	52.7	66.3	14.0	9.7	19.9	12.5	8.5	17.9	11.7	8.0	17.0
Moreland (C)	56.2	48.8	63.3	22.4	17.0	28.8	9.7*	5.8	15.8	10.2	6.3	16.2
Nillumbik (S)	63.7	56.3	70.5	17.3	12.1	24.2	9.1*	5.5	14.6	9.6	6.6	13.8
Whittlesea (C)	69.9	64.1	75.2	13.5	9.9	18.1	7.6	4.8	11.7	8.4	5.4	12.8
Wyndham (C)	62.9	57.0	68.4	14.6	10.8	19.3	11.9	8.2	17.0	9.1*	5.5	14.8
Yarra (C)	55.5	45.9	64.7	24.9	15.8	36.9	7.0*	4.3	11.4	12.0*	6.4	21.2
North & West Metropolitan Region	61.3	59.3	63.2	17.5	16.0	19.1	10.5	9.2	11.9	10.0	8.7	11.4
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.5: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	60.1	51.0	68.6	15.3	10.6	21.5	13.6*	7.5	23.4	8.7*	5.0	14.8
Cardinia (S)	68.4	62.1	74.1	13.4	9.6	18.2	11.4	7.9	16.3	5.6*	3.4	9.1
Casey (C)	60.6	53.8	66.9	15.2	11.7	19.5	12.4	8.0	18.9	10.7	6.6	16.8
Frankston (C)	59.5	52.8	65.8	20.4	15.4	26.5	12.6	8.4	18.5	7.2	4.7	11.0
Glen Eira (C)	57.9	50.4	65.1	18.1	13.0	24.6	11.1	7.3	16.7	12.3	8.0	18.5
Greater Dandenong (C)	52.8	46.7	58.9	18.6	13.3	25.4	19.4	14.0	26.2	7.3*	4.1	12.6
Kingston (C)	61.9	55.1	68.2	18.4	13.2	25.0	11.2	7.7	16.0	8.5	5.2	13.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	51.3	43.2	59.4	26.8	19.1	36.3	8.2	5.2	12.5	13.7*	6.9	25.2
Port Phillip (C)	56.1	48.0	63.9	16.8*	9.5	28.0	13.0*	7.8	21.0	13.4*	7.5	22.7
Stonnington (C)	54.5	46.7	62.2	23.5	17.2	31.2	9.1*	5.3	15.1	12.9	8.4	19.3
Southern Metropolitan Region	58.2	55.6	60.9	18.5	16.4	20.7	12.3	10.5	14.4	10.	8.3	12.3
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.6: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	63.1	53.7	71.6	15.4	9.7	23.7	7.0*	4.0	12.0	14.4*	8.6	23.2
Corangamite (S)	53.3	45.0	61.3	17.1	11.2	25.3	16.6	10.7	24.9	8.2*	4.8	13.7
Glenelg (S)	61.0	53.0	68.4	18.9	13.5	25.9	7.1*	4.2	11.6	11.8*	6.7	19.8
Greater Geelong (C)	64.9	56.6	72.4	17.9	12.5	25.1	9.3*	5.3	15.8	7.8*	4.5	13.3
Moyne (S)	55.0	46.1	63.5	18.3	11.7	27.4	12.4*	7.3	20.3	14.3	9.7	20.6
Queenscliffe (B)	59.7	46.2	71.9	17.0*	9.7	28.1	9.7	5.9	15.4	13.6*	6.0	28.0
Southern Grampians (S)	47.5	39.8	55.4	15.2	9.2	24.1	19.7*	11.6	31.5	13.1	8.1	20.3
Surf Coast (S)	59.8	53.4	65.9	18.6	13.5	25.0	15.2*	9.0	24.3	6.0*	3.6	9.9
Warrnambool (C)	54.9	46.9	62.7	23.8	17.1	32.3	7.9*	4.3	14.0	13.0	8.0	20.3
Barwon-South Western Region	61.3	56.0	66.4	18.1	14.5	22.4	10.8	7.6	15.0	9.4	6.8	12.9
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.7: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	65.9	53.7	76.2	10.6	7.3	15.1	6.1*	2.8	12.9	15.9*	8.0	28.9
Baw Baw (S)	59.7	50.4	68.3	15.4	10.6	22.0	5.6	3.5	8.8	15.7*	7.7	29.4
East Gippsland (S)	54.8	44.2	65.0	18.2*	10.7	29.3	13.8*	6.9	25.6	12.8*	7.4	21.2
Latrobe (C)	59.9	50.4	68.7	17.1	10.6	26.4	12.0*	5.6	23.8	9.0*	4.0	18.9
South Gippsland (S)	51.2	43.0	59.2	21.9	15.0	30.6	9.7*	5.8	15.7	15.4	10.3	22.4
Wellington (S)	66.2	59.0	72.8	10.7	7.9	14.4	10.2	6.6	15.2	12.9*	7.7	20.9
Gippsland Region	59.9	55.4	64.2	15.6	12.7	19.0	9.9	6.9	13.9	13.0	9.5	17.4
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.8: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	68.6	60.6	75.6	11.5	8.1	16.2	6.1*	3.6	10.1	13.7	8.5	21.1
Ballarat (C)	65.9	58.1	72.9	13.4	9.1	19.4	12.7	8.0	19.7	7.7*	4.3	13.4
Golden Plains (S)	57.8	49.8	65.5	20.5	14.3	28.4	7.5	5.1	10.9	13.9	9.2	20.5
Hepburn (S)	55.6	45.5	65.4	19.5	13.2	27.9	5.4*	2.8	10.2	19.1	11.4	30.1
Hindmarsh (S)	60.8	51.0	69.8	9.0	6.0	13.4	11.0*	5.8	20.0	18.9	11.9	28.8
Horsham (RC)	61.4	51.2	70.7	16.6*	9.8	26.6	14.1*	8.4	22.6	7.9	4.9	12.4
Moorabool (S)	61.5	54.0	68.6	15.9	11.3	21.7	12.7	8.0	19.6	9.5*	5.6	15.7
Northern Grampians (S)	65.0	55.5	73.4	11.1	6.8	17.4	6.8*	3.5	12.9	17.1	10.4	26.9
Pyrenees (S)	61.7	51.0	71.3	16.9	10.2	26.5	14.7*	7.8	26.1	6.6*	3.4	12.5
West Wimmera (S)	61.4	52.6	69.5	10.9	7.1	16.4	16.5*	8.6	29.3	11.1*	6.4	18.6
Yarriambiack (S)	68.1	58.7	76.3	15.1	9.4	23.3	7.6*	4.5	12.3	9.2	5.6	14.8
Grampians Region	63.0	58.7	67.1	14.9	12.2	18.1	11.6	8.8	15.2	10.3	8.0	13.1
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.9: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	60.2	50.9	68.9	16.3	10.4	24.5	6.9*	3.7	12.7	16.5	10.0	26.0
Benalla (RC)	57.1	47.5	66.2	17.1	11.0	25.6	12.4*	7.2	20.6	13.3	8.2	21.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	54.7	46.2	62.9	17.0	12.4	22.7	12.8	7.9	20.1	15.1*	8.7	25.0
Indigo (S)	52.2	42.1	62.1	24.3	16.1	35.0	12.6	7.8	19.7	10.9*	5.5	20.4
Mansfield (S)	60.6	48.2	71.8	21.4	13.3	32.5	8.5*	4.2	16.4	9.2	5.8	14.4
Mitchell (S)	65.0	55.3	73.6	10.2	7.1	14.4	4.0*	2.1	7.3	20.8	12.4	32.6
Moira (S)	58.8	49.1	67.9	21.0	14.3	29.8	8.5*	4.9	14.4	10.3	6.7	15.6
Murrindindi (S)	59.5	50.0	68.3	14.8	10.1	21.2	13.4*	6.6	25.4	11.7*	6.8	19.3
Strathbogie (S)	50.7	41.1	60.3	11.1	7.2	16.6	12.7*	7.3	21.2	25.4	16.5	37.0
Towong (S)	55.5	46.6	64.1	29.7	21.6	39.3	6.7*	3.7	11.8	7.9	5.0	12.2
Wangaratta (RC)	56.8	45.5	67.4	15.4	9.5	24.1	19.3*	11.4	30.7	8.5	5.7	12.6
Wodonga (RC)	60.9	53.2	68.0	18.0	12.6	25.0	12.9	8.6	18.9	7.2	5.1	10.2
Hume Region	58.1	54.5	61.6	16.7	14.6	19.1	11.1	9.0	13.7	13.6	10.4	17.6
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.10: Visited a general practitioner and duration of time since last visit, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Less than 3 months ago			3 months to less than 6 months ago			6 months to less than 12 months ago			12 months ago or more		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	61.1	51.7	69.7	15.7	9.7	24.4	13.1*	7.8	21.0	10.2*	5.9	17.0
Campaspe (S)	58.2	49.0	66.8	17.9	11.7	26.4	15.7	10.2	23.3	6.3	3.9	10.1
Central Goldfields (S)	59.0	49.1	68.2	15.4	9.8	23.4	14.6*	7.7	25.9	10.3	6.3	16.4
Gannawarra (S)	56.1	41.7	69.6	15.2	11.1	20.6	9.9*	5.8	16.4	12.6*	6.6	22.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	53.7	47.0	60.3	17.2	11.7	24.5	14.6*	8.4	24.2	14.2	9.7	20.4
Loddon (S)	51.9	42.3	61.4	17.9	12.2	25.3	10.6*	4.6	22.5	19.4*	10.7	32.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	62.3	49.4	73.6	22.3*	12.6	36.3	4.9	3.3	7.2	10.5*	6.3	17.2
Mildura (RC)	65.2	55.3	73.9	17.3	10.4	27.3	11.8*	7.0	19.3	4.6*	2.6	8.1
Mount Alexander (S)	56.4	45.2	66.9	9.5	7.0	12.6	15.3	9.6	23.5	18.9*	10.5	31.7
Swan Hill (RC)	66.2	56.7	74.6	13.1*	7.8	21.1	7.1	4.6	10.7	13.5*	7.7	22.5
Loddon Mallee Region	58.1	53.9	62.1	17.4	14.2	21.3	12.7	9.1	17.4	11.2	9.0	13.8
Victoria	59.9	58.7	61.0	17.9	17.0	18.9	11.1	10.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	11.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

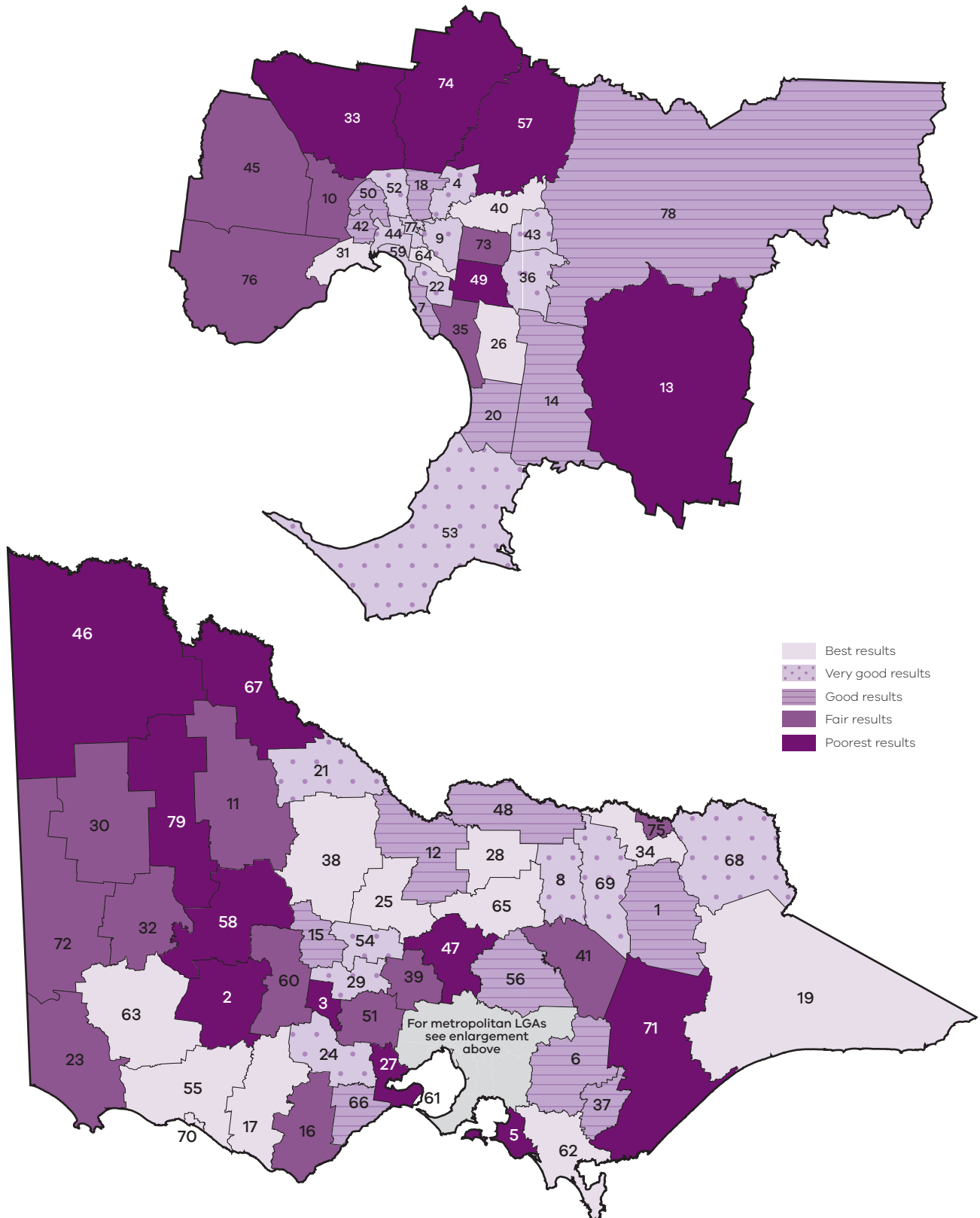
Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Map 4.1 presents the percentage of people who had visited a doctor or GP less than three months ago, by LGA.

Map 4.1: Visited a general practitioner less than three months ago, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Biomedical checks

A variety of tests may be done by a health professional during a routine physical examination, depending on the patient's age, family history of disease and state of health. Some of the following tests may be done each time the patient visits the doctor and some are necessary only when specific complaints or concerns are raised, or when a person reaches a certain age or risk category.

Survey respondents were asked whether, in the two years before the survey, they had had a blood pressure check, a blood test for cholesterol or a test for diabetes or high glucose (blood sugar) levels.

Table 4.11 shows the percentage of males and females who reported having had a blood pressure, cholesterol or blood glucose check in the previous two years, by age group and sex.

Overall, 79.9 per cent of Victorians had had their blood pressure checked in the previous two years, and this was significantly higher for females (82.7 per cent) compared with males (77.3 per cent). There was a significantly higher percentage of males, females and persons 45 years or older who had had their blood pressure checked compared with all males, females and Victorians, respectively. By contrast the percentage was significantly lower in males and persons 18–34 years and females 18–44 years of age.

Overall, 59.5 per cent of Victorians had had their cholesterol checked in the previous two years, and there was no difference between all males and all females. There was a significantly higher percentage of males, females and persons 45 years or older who had had their cholesterol checked compared with all males, females and Victorians, respectively. By contrast the percentage was significantly lower in males 18–34 years and females and persons 18–44 years of age.

Overall, 53.1 per cent of Victorians had had their blood glucose checked in the previous two years and there was no difference between all males and all females. There was a significantly higher percentage of males, females and persons 45 years or older who had had their blood glucose checked compared with all Victorian males, females and persons, respectively. By contrast the percentage was significantly lower in males, females and persons 18–44 years.

Table 4.11: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males									
18–24	45.1	38.6	51.8	15.7	11.5	21.1	14.2	10.4	19.1
25–34	63.6	57.4	69.3	42.2	36.3	48.4	36.2	30.5	42.3
35–44	77.0	73.8	79.9	57.9	54.2	61.4	47.6	44.0	51.2
45–54	87.4	85.4	89.3	77.3	74.8	79.7	65.7	62.7	68.5
55–64	93.3	92.0	94.4	85.5	83.7	87.1	76.2	74.0	78.2
65–74	96.6	95.6	97.4	90.8	89.3	92.1	79.7	77.7	81.5
75–84	97.4	96.2	98.2	90.6	88.8	92.1	80.7	78.2	83.0
85+	95.3	91.8	97.3	83.3	78.3	87.3	66.9	60.9	72.4
Victoria	77.3	75.6	78.9	61.4	59.8	63.1	53.0	51.4	54.6
Females									
18–24	63.1	56.4	69.4	20.1	15.3	26.0	18.9	14.2	24.6
25–34	76.9	72.4	80.8	37.0	32.2	42.1	44.8	39.9	49.7
35–44	79.1	76.8	81.2	50.3	47.6	52.9	48.2	45.5	50.8
45–54	86.9	85.2	88.4	71.3	69.1	73.4	59.6	57.2	61.9
55–64	92.5	91.2	93.6	81.0	79.3	82.7	71.1	69.1	72.9
65–74	96.7	95.9	97.3	88.2	86.8	89.4	78.3	76.5	79.9
75–84	97.6	96.6	98.3	87.5	85.7	89.2	77.1	74.8	79.2
85+	95.0	92.1	96.9	77.9	73.6	81.6	68.5	63.7	72.9
Victoria	82.7	81.2	84.0	57.6	56.2	59.1	53.3	51.9	54.6
Persons									
18–24	53.9	49.2	58.5	17.9	14.6	21.7	16.5	13.4	20.2
25–34	70.2	66.4	73.8	39.6	35.7	43.6	40.5	36.7	44.4
35–44	78.0	76.1	79.8	54.0	51.8	56.2	47.9	45.6	50.1
45–54	87.2	85.9	88.3	74.2	72.6	75.8	62.6	60.7	64.4
55–64	92.9	92.0	93.7	83.2	82.0	84.4	73.5	72.1	74.9
65–74	96.7	96.0	97.2	89.4	88.4	90.3	78.9	77.6	80.2
75–84	97.5	96.8	98.0	89.0	87.7	90.1	78.8	77.1	80.3
85+	95.1	93.1	96.6	80.2	77.0	83.0	67.8	64.1	71.3
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

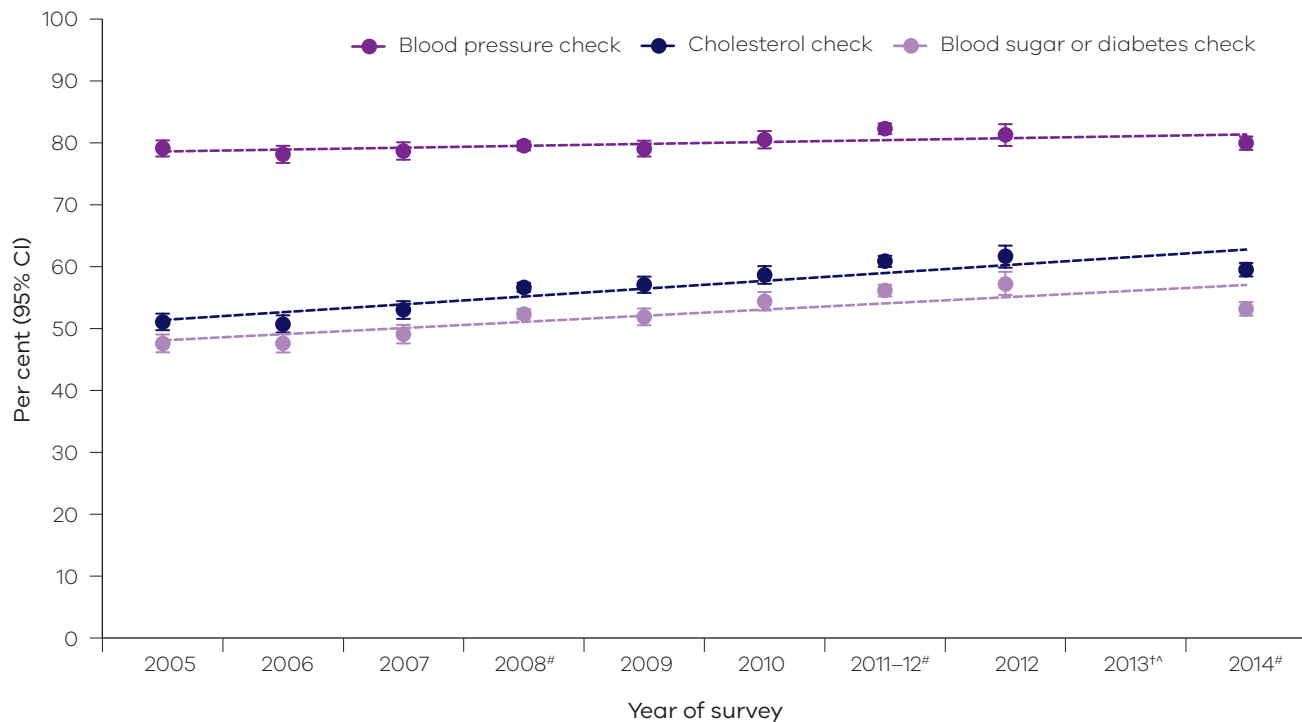
Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of Victorians who reported having had a blood pressure, cholesterol or blood glucose check increased significantly between 2005 and 2014.

Figure 4.1: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by survey year, Victoria, 2005–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 4.12 shows the percentage of males and females who had had a blood pressure, cholesterol or blood glucose (blood sugar) check in the previous two years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex.

The percentage of Victorians who had had a cholesterol check was significantly lower for those who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. There was a significantly lower percentage of males who lived in the Grampians Region and females who lived in the Loddon Mallee Region who had had a cholesterol check in the previous two years compared with all males and all females.

Table 4.12: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males									
Eastern Metropolitan	77.0	72.8	80.8	63.6	59.3	67.6	54.5	50.3	58.7
North & West Metropolitan	78.0	75.2	80.6	63.4	60.7	66.1	54.6	52.0	57.2
Southern Metropolitan	77.3	73.2	80.8	61.1	57.4	64.7	51.4	47.7	55.1
All metropolitan regions	77.6	75.6	79.5	62.7	60.7	64.6	53.5	51.6	55.4
Barwon-South Western	79.7	73.2	85.0	58.0	51.8	63.8	53.6	47.2	59.8
Gippsland	75.6	68.1	81.7	58.7	51.7	65.4	48.5	42.2	54.9
Grampians	75.3	69.1	80.7	54.2	49.8	58.5	50.1	45.0	55.2
Hume	73.3	67.1	78.6	56.3	51.7	60.8	48.1	44.0	52.1
Loddon Mallee	75.5	68.6	81.3	58.8	53.2	64.2	55.3	49.2	61.2
All rural regions	76.1	73.1	78.9	57.3	54.7	59.9	51.4	48.6	54.2
Victoria	77.3	75.6	78.9	61.4	59.8	63.1	53.0	51.4	54.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.12: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females									
Eastern Metropolitan	80.3	76.2	83.8	54.3	51.1	57.6	49.8	46.4	53.1
North & West Metropolitan	82.4	80.0	84.6	60.3	57.9	62.6	57.7	55.2	60.1
Southern Metropolitan	82.6	79.5	85.2	58.6	55.3	61.9	51.9	49.0	54.7
All metropolitan regions	82.0	80.3	83.6	58.3	56.6	60.0	53.9	52.2	55.5
Barwon-South Western	85.3	80.7	89.0	56.9	49.9	63.7	48.3	41.7	55.0
Gippsland	84.3	79.1	88.4	55.0	50.8	59.1	51.2	47.0	55.3
Grampians	88.0	84.6	90.8	53.6	48.0	59.1	53.4	47.8	59.0
Hume	87.4	84.3	90.0	58.5	54.8	62.0	53.4	49.9	56.9
Loddon Mallee	83.1	77.3	87.6	52.4	49.0	55.8	52.2	47.9	56.4
All rural regions	85.6	83.6	87.5	55.7	52.8	58.4	51.6	49.2	54.0
Victoria	82.7	81.2	84.0	57.6	56.2	59.1	53.3	51.9	54.6
Persons									
Eastern Metropolitan	78.6	75.8	81.3	58.9	56.1	61.5	52.1	49.4	54.8
North & West Metropolitan	80.2	78.4	81.9	61.8	60.0	63.6	56.1	54.4	57.9
Southern Metropolitan	79.9	77.4	82.2	59.8	57.3	62.3	51.7	49.3	54.0
All metropolitan regions	79.8	78.5	81.0	60.4	59.1	61.7	53.7	52.4	54.9
Barwon-South Western	82.4	78.0	86.1	57.2	52.0	62.2	50.8	46.2	55.5
Gippsland	80.1	75.5	84.0	57.0	52.7	61.1	50.2	46.2	54.2
Grampians	81.6	77.5	85.1	53.7	50.1	57.3	51.9	48.1	55.8
Hume	80.2	76.2	83.7	57.4	54.4	60.3	50.6	47.8	53.4
Loddon Mallee	79.3	74.7	83.2	55.6	52.2	58.9	53.9	50.1	57.7
All rural regions	80.7	78.8	82.6	56.3	54.4	58.3	51.5	49.7	53.3
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.13 to Table 4.20 shows the percentage of males and females who had had a blood pressure, cholesterol or blood glucose (blood sugar) check in the previous two years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA.

The percentage of people who lived in the LGAs of Glenelg (S), Mount Alexander (S), Queenscliffe (B) and Southern Grampians (S) and who had had a blood pressure check in the previous two years was significantly lower compared with all Victorians.

The percentage of people who lived in the LGAs of Bass Coast (S), Corangamite (S), Glenelg (S), Hepburn (S), Maroondah (C), Mount Alexander (S),

Northern Grampians (S), Queenscliffe (B), Southern Grampians (S), Surf Coast (S), Wangaratta (RC) and Yarra (C) and had had a cholesterol check in the previous two years was significantly lower compared with all Victorians.

The percentage of people who lived in the LGAs of Ararat (RC), East Gippsland (S), Maroondah (C), Mount Alexander (S), Wangaratta (RC) and Yarra (C) and had had a blood glucose check in the previous two years was significantly lower compared with all Victorians.

Table 4.13: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	76.8	69.3	83.0	53.2	47.3	59.0	47.7	41.6	53.7
Knox (C)	74.2	65.6	81.2	61.0	53.2	68.3	52.7	45.4	59.9
Manningham (C)	85.2	77.6	90.5	61.5	53.9	68.6	54.4	47.6	61.1
Maroondah (C)	81.0	71.1	88.1	51.0	45.0	57.0	43.1	36.8	49.7
Monash (C)	79.0	73.0	84.1	64.5	58.8	69.8	54.4	48.5	60.1
Whitehorse (C)	80.3	72.8	86.2	63.2	55.6	70.1	59.4	52.2	66.2
Yarra Ranges (S)	78.3	68.4	85.7	55.1	46.5	63.4	49.4	41.2	57.7
Eastern Metropolitan Region	78.6	75.8	81.3	58.9	56.1	61.5	52.1	49.4	54.8
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.14: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	84.2	77.3	89.3	57.4	50.7	63.7	54.1	48.0	60.1
Brimbank (C)	73.8	67.7	79.1	63.5	57.7	69.0	59.2	53.3	64.8
Darebin (C)	81.1	73.5	86.9	62.3	54.0	70.0	57.9	51.3	64.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	78.8	69.4	85.8	61.5	52.7	69.6	52.6	44.2	60.9
Hume (C)	86.3	80.3	90.6	70.0	64.3	75.2	63.1	57.3	68.5
Maribyrnong (C)	79.7	72.5	85.4	60.4	54.5	66.1	55.4	49.6	61.0
Melbourne (C)	79.0	71.9	84.8	54.1	47.7	60.4	45.9	39.5	52.4
Melton (S)	80.7	73.5	86.3	64.7	58.8	70.1	60.0	54.8	65.1
Moonee Valley (C)	83.1	76.4	88.1	61.7	54.9	68.1	51.1	45.4	56.8
Moreland (C)	73.3	66.4	79.3	57.9	51.6	63.9	52.4	46.6	58.1
Nillumbik (S)	83.9	77.7	88.6	54.1	48.0	60.2	51.6	44.2	58.9
Whittlesea (C)	80.3	74.7	84.9	66.3	60.9	71.3	61.8	56.3	67.1
Wyndham (C)	76.8	71.1	81.6	62.9	57.6	67.9	60.4	54.5	66.0
Yarra (C)	80.5	70.1	87.9	50.9	44.1	57.6	42.3	36.4	48.3
North & West Metropolitan Region	80.2	78.4	81.9	61.8	60.0	63.6	56.1	54.4	57.9
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.15: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	84.4	74.3	91.0	57.9	50.2	65.3	47.6	40.8	54.5
Cardinia (S)	84.3	78.1	89.0	61.3	55.0	67.3	55.2	48.5	61.7
Casey (C)	78.2	71.5	83.7	62.3	56.0	68.1	55.6	49.0	61.9
Frankston (C)	82.2	76.0	87.1	59.5	53.9	64.8	53.4	47.3	59.4
Glen Eira (C)	82.9	75.3	88.5	61.2	53.9	68.0	51.1	44.8	57.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	75.8	69.3	81.3	68.1	61.6	73.9	59.0	53.0	64.8
Kingston (C)	78.4	69.5	85.3	56.8	49.0	64.3	48.1	42.2	54.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	82.3	73.9	88.4	58.7	52.0	65.0	50.7	42.1	59.3
Port Phillip (C)	76.7	66.1	84.8	56.3	45.7	66.4	46.1	39.0	53.4
Stonnington (C)	80.7	73.2	86.5	53.2	45.2	61.1	51.8	44.1	59.4
Southern Metropolitan Region	79.9	77.4	82.2	59.8	57.3	62.3	51.7	49.3	54.0
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.16: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	72.3	60.9	81.3	53.1	43.7	62.2	47.0	38.4	55.9
Corangamite (S)	74.7	64.8	82.5	49.1	43.6	54.5	51.3	44.5	58.0
Glenelg (S)	69.9	63.4	75.7	61.1	54.0	67.7	59.8	52.7	66.6
Greater Geelong (C)	86.3	79.8	91.0	58.8	50.7	66.5	51.4	44.3	58.5
Moyne (S)	79.0	69.6	86.1	55.5	48.3	62.5	51.1	44.3	57.8
Queenscliffe (B)	69.2	63.5	74.4	47.5	40.8	54.3	46.3	36.5	56.4
Southern Grampians (S)	68.6	61.6	74.7	47.2	40.4	54.2	45.6	38.7	52.6
Surf Coast (S)	79.4	71.2	85.8	51.7	45.4	57.9	46.0	38.5	53.6
Warrnambool (C)	83.0	74.1	89.3	58.4	50.6	65.9	53.7	45.4	61.7
Barwon-South Western Region	82.4	78.0	86.1	57.2	52.0	62.2	50.8	46.2	55.5
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.17: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	79.6	68.4	87.6	51.5	46.4	56.6	47.7	41.2	54.4
Baw Baw (S)	76.1	66.5	83.6	57.3	51.9	62.5	47.4	42.1	52.9
East Gippsland (S)	77.9	66.3	86.3	51.7	42.1	61.1	38.6	34.2	43.2
Latrobe (C)	86.6	78.5	92.0	62.2	51.8	71.5	60.2	50.2	69.4
South Gippsland (S)	80.6	71.8	87.1	51.1	43.8	58.5	49.5	42.7	56.4
Wellington (S)	75.5	65.3	83.5	60.0	51.5	67.9	48.6	41.5	55.7
Gippsland Region	80.1	75.5	84.0	57.0	52.7	61.1	50.2	46.2	54.2
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.18: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	80.8	72.6	87.0	52.0	44.7	59.1	43.9	37.1	51.0
Ballarat (C)	83.8	76.3	89.3	52.3	45.7	58.8	52.0	44.9	59.0
Golden Plains (S)	75.4	67.2	82.0	52.5	45.4	59.4	43.3	37.1	49.8
Hepburn (S)	71.5	59.8	80.9	50.3	43.7	56.8	51.2	42.6	59.6
Hindmarsh (S)	76.1	65.6	84.1	52.3	44.8	59.7	50.3	42.1	58.5
Horsham (RC)	88.9	77.3	95.0	53.1	44.3	61.6	53.3	44.3	62.1
Moorabool (S)	80.1	72.3	86.2	64.4	57.2	70.9	57.0	50.0	63.9
Northern Grampians (S)	73.3	65.0	80.3	46.3	40.4	52.3	46.7	39.9	53.7
Pyrenees (S)	84.6	76.1	90.4	61.2	50.5	70.9	57.4	46.4	67.7
West Wimmera (S)	86.1	72.5	93.6	60.3	52.9	67.3	57.9	50.3	65.1
Yarriambiack (S)	81.3	70.6	88.8	53.7	47.8	59.4	54.4	49.0	59.8
Grampians Region	81.6	77.5	85.1	53.7	50.1	57.3	51.9	48.1	55.8
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.19: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	82.7	71.4	90.2	59.7	46.9	71.4	55.5	43.3	67.0
Benalla (RC)	80.9	70.9	88.1	56.0	46.2	65.3	52.8	43.2	62.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	75.2	65.7	82.8	57.4	50.2	64.4	50.1	43.6	56.6
Indigo (S)	74.8	63.7	83.3	56.6	46.6	66.2	44.0	36.2	52.2
Mansfield (S)	88.2	79.3	93.5	51.1	43.9	58.4	44.1	35.4	53.2
Mitchell (S)	75.0	63.1	83.9	55.9	47.6	63.8	48.3	41.1	55.7
Moira (S)	90.7	85.0	94.4	59.1	50.1	67.6	53.4	46.2	60.5
Murrindindi (S)	86.3	75.8	92.7	55.1	47.5	62.4	54.2	46.4	61.9
Strathbogie (S)	74.0	64.3	81.8	54.8	45.9	63.4	54.2	44.5	63.6
Towong (S)	78.8	68.2	86.5	54.7	47.4	61.8	48.2	41.8	54.5
Wangaratta (RC)	82.7	71.4	90.2	50.8	44.5	57.0	44.5	38.6	50.5
Wodonga (RC)	86.8	79.6	91.8	63.8	56.5	70.6	55.9	48.3	63.3
Hume Region	80.2	76.2	83.7	57.4	54.4	60.3	50.6	47.8	53.4
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Table 4.20: Biomedical check in the previous two years, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Blood pressure check			Cholesterol check			Blood sugar or diabetes check		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	80.9	69.8	88.6	58.3	50.8	65.6	60.3	50.1	69.6
Campaspe (S)	87.0	78.1	92.6	64.4	54.6	73.2	66.5	57.0	74.8
Central Goldfields (S)	80.7	70.9	87.8	52.4	45.7	59.0	56.3	46.8	65.3
Gannawarra (S)	76.0	60.2	86.9	52.3	46.3	58.3	59.0	44.9	71.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	77.3	68.4	84.3	54.6	47.7	61.3	50.3	43.4	57.2
Loddon (S)	80.6	67.8	89.1	58.7	49.3	67.5	53.7	44.4	62.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	72.5	64.5	79.3	55.8	51.1	60.5	47.2	42.2	52.3
Mildura (RC)	84.3	73.7	91.1	52.8	46.4	59.1	59.5	49.9	68.5
Mount Alexander (S)	62.4	55.9	68.4	43.8	39.3	48.5	38.7	34.3	43.2
Swan Hill (RC)	87.4	79.1	92.7	63.7	53.8	72.6	61.9	51.5	71.2
Loddon Mallee Region	79.3	74.7	83.2	55.6	52.2	58.9	53.9	50.1	57.7
Victoria	79.9	78.8	81.0	59.5	58.4	60.5	53.1	52.0	54.2

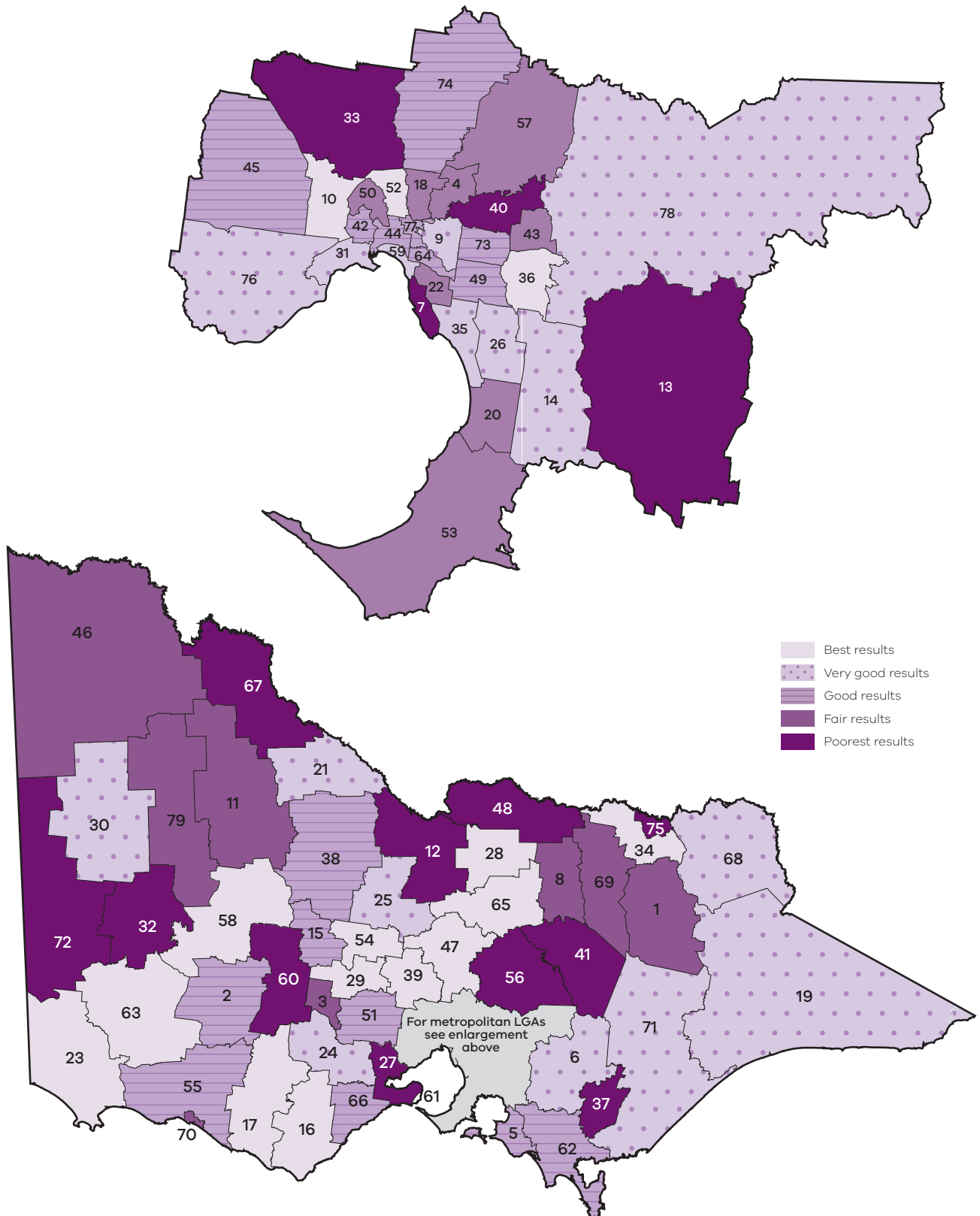
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

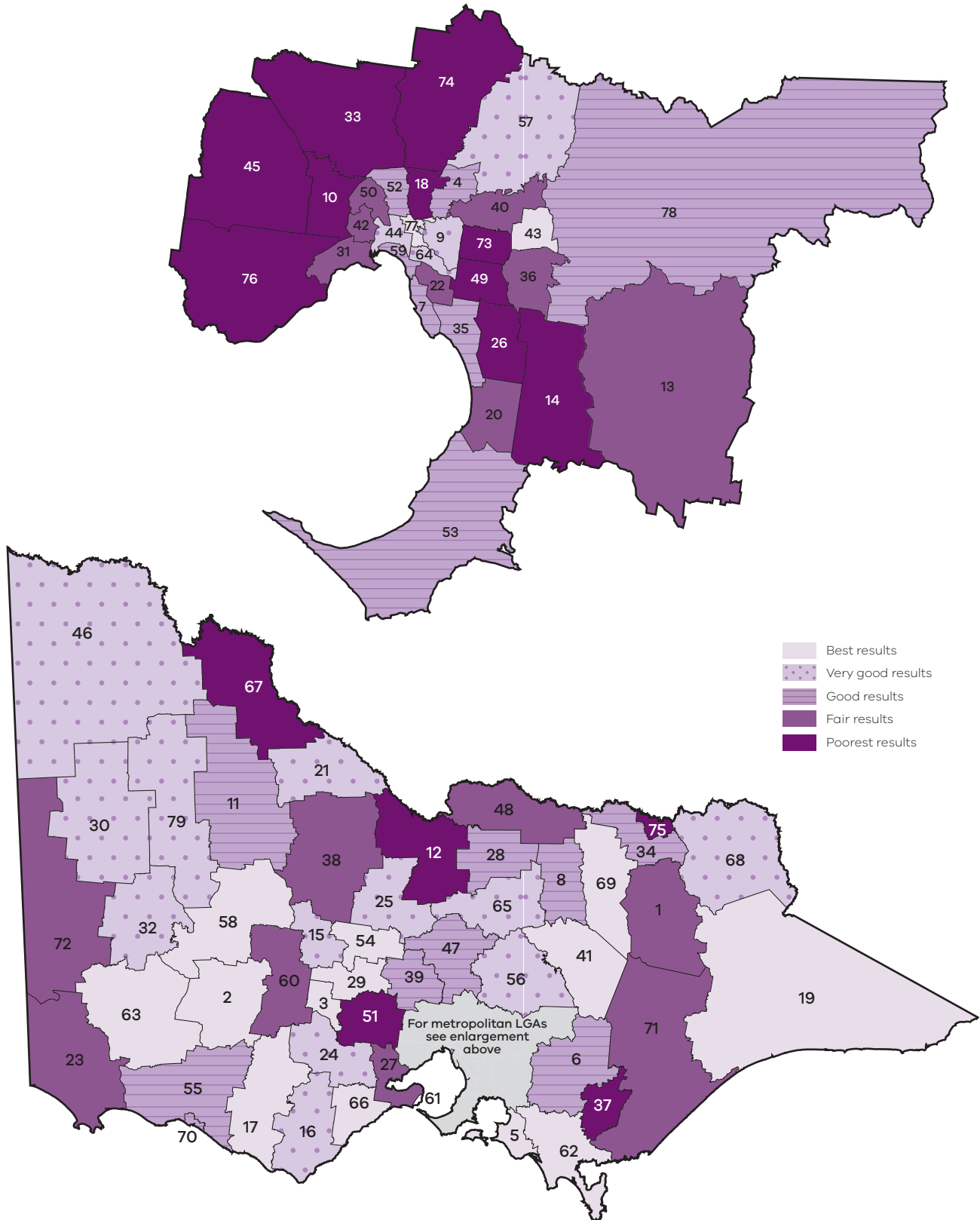
Map 4.2 to Map 4.4 present the percentage of Victorians who had a blood pressure, cholesterol or blood glucose (blood sugar) check in the previous two years, by LGA.

Map 4.2: Blood pressure check, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



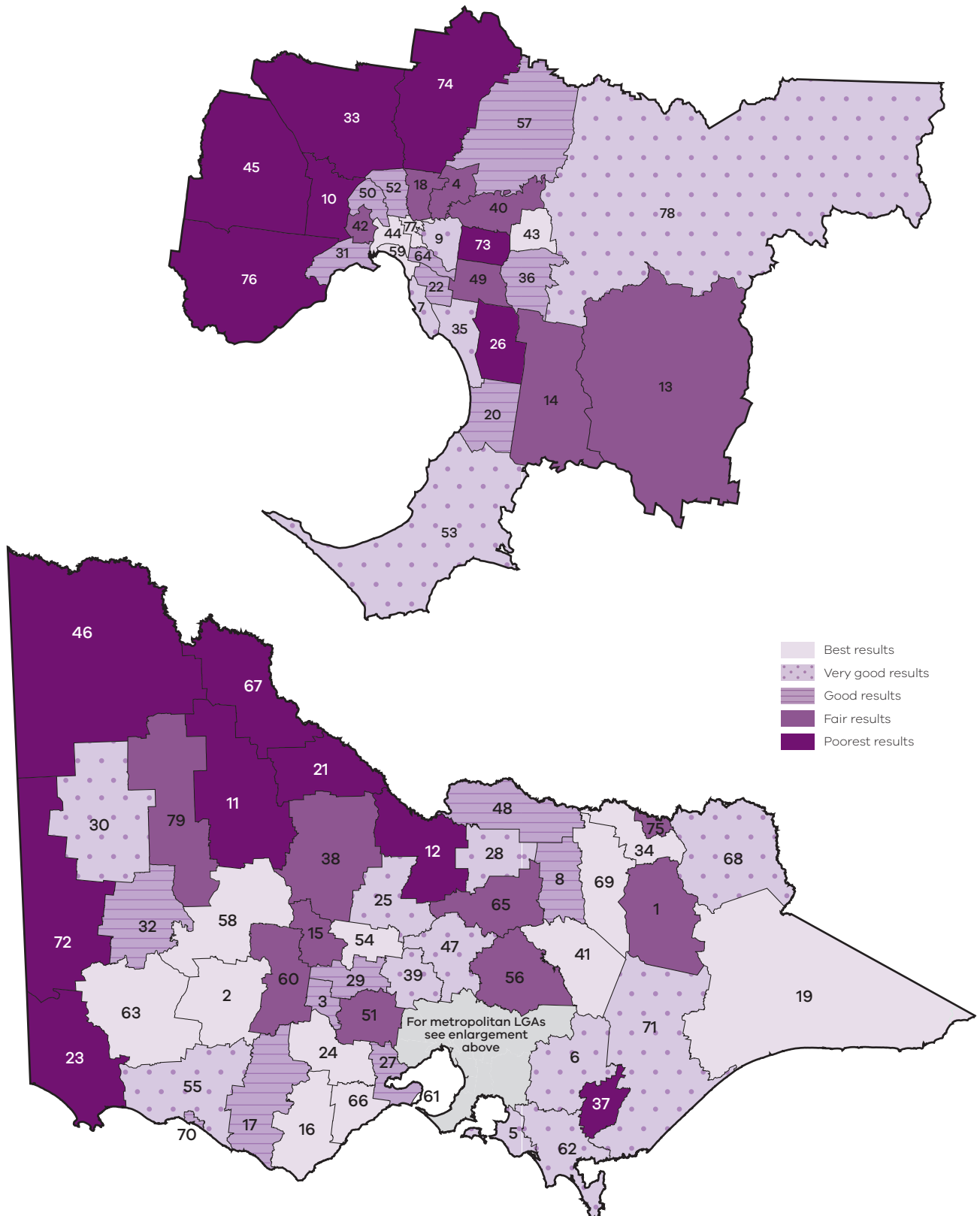
Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Map 4.3: Cholesterol check, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Map 4.4: Blood sugar or diabetes check, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).



Bowel cancer screening and detection

Bowel cancer screening

Screening is defined as the examination of a group of usually asymptomatic individuals to detect those who may have an undiagnosed pathologic condition or are at high risk of that condition. Most diseases and conditions have a better prognosis if caught and treated in the early stages. Therefore the purpose of screening is to identify individuals in the early stages of the disease so that treatment can be initiated, thus improving health outcomes and reducing mortality.

Bowel cancer is one of the most common forms of cancer in Australia, and around 80 Australians die each week from the disease. Bowel cancer can be treated successfully if detected in the early stages, but currently fewer than 40 per cent of bowel cancers are detected early (DoHA 2015a).

In 2006 the Australian Government commenced a limited bowel cancer screening program, which has since been expanded. Currently, people who hold a Medicare or Department of Veterans' Affairs card and are 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 75 years old are eligible for the program and receive a written invitation in the mail to complete an NBCSP FOBT, which they can return by mail to a designated pathology laboratory for analysis. If the test is positive people are advised to consult their doctor, who will generally recommend a follow-up colonoscopy (DoHA 2015a).

In 2014, respondents to the Victorian Population Health Survey who were 50 years or over were asked whether they had received an NBCSP FOBT kit in the mail in the previous two years. Note that in 2014, only people 50, 55, 60 and 65 years old were eligible for the program. If they had received the kit, they were also asked if they had completed and returned the kit for testing.

Table 4.21 shows the percentage of Victorians who had completed and returned the kit for testing in the previous 2 years, by age group and sex. Overall, 59.9 per cent of Victorians who had received an NBCSP FOBT kit in the mail in the previous 2 years had completed and returned the kit for testing. There was no significant difference between males and females. The percentage of Victorians who had completed and returned the kit for testing increased with age, with the highest percentage observed for Victorians 75 years or over (74.4 per cent).

The percentage of males (53.6 per cent) and females (55.0 per cent) 50–54 years of age who did not complete and return their NBCSP FOBT kits for testing was significantly higher compared with Victorian males and females 55 years and over.

Table 4.21: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
50–54	45.3	40.6	50.1	53.6	48.8	58.3
55–59	52.6	48.2	57.1	46.4	41.9	50.8
60–64	58.8	54.1	63.4	40.8	36.2	45.5
65–69	61.8	58.2	65.3	38.1	34.6	41.7
70–74	68.8	63.0	74.1	30.4	25.1	36.2
75+	74.1	67.2	80.0	24.3	18.6	31.0
Victoria	58.9	56.7	61.1	40.1	37.9	42.3
Females						
50–54	44.8	41.1	48.6	55.0	51.3	58.7
55–59	59.6	55.8	63.3	40.2	36.5	44.0
60–64	62.3	58.0	66.4	37.7	33.6	42.0
65–69	59.8	56.4	63.2	40.1	36.7	43.5
70–74	72.7	66.5	78.0	26.2	21.0	32.1
75+	74.7	67.8	80.5	24.9	19.0	31.8
Victoria	61.0	58.9	62.9	38.7	36.7	40.7
Persons						
50–54	45.1	42.1	48.1	54.3	51.3	57.3
55–59	56.1	53.2	59.0	43.2	40.4	46.2
60–64	60.5	57.3	63.6	39.3	36.2	42.5
65–69	60.8	58.3	63.2	39.1	36.7	41.6
70–74	70.7	66.5	74.5	28.3	24.6	32.4
75+	74.4	69.6	78.6	24.6	20.4	29.3
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.22 shows the percentage of Victorians who had completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing in the previous 2 years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. Overall, a significantly higher percentage of people who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria completed and returned the kit for testing.

Table 4.22: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	57.0	50.9	63.0	40.0	35.2	44.9
North & West Metropolitan	59.6	55.5	63.7	39.2	35.2	43.3
Southern Metropolitan	52.9	47.5	58.2	46.5	41.2	51.9
All metropolitan regions	56.3	53.2	59.4	42.2	39.2	45.3
Barwon-South Western	62.9	55.3	70.0	37.0	30.0	44.6
Gippsland	66.4	60.9	71.4	33.5	28.5	39.0
Grampians	63.3	57.7	68.6	36.6	31.4	42.2
Hume	61.3	56.7	65.6	38.2	33.8	42.7
Loddon Mallee	64.2	58.9	69.1	34.9	30.0	40.1
All rural regions	63.6	60.8	66.4	36.0	33.3	38.8
Victoria	58.9	56.7	61.1	40.1	37.9	42.3

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.22: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	58.7	53.2	64.0	41.2	35.9	46.7
North & West Metropolitan	58.3	54.2	62.4	41.3	37.3	45.5
Southern Metropolitan	60.4	55.7	64.9	39.5	35.0	44.3
All metropolitan regions	59.1	56.3	61.7	40.8	38.1	43.5
Barwon-South Western	56.5	48.7	64.0	41.5	34.2	49.2
Gippsland	67.8	63.6	71.7	32.0	28.1	36.1
Grampians	64.6	59.5	69.4	35.0	30.2	40.0
Hume	68.2	64.8	71.3	31.4	28.3	34.7
Loddon Mallee	69.4	65.3	73.2	30.6	26.7	34.6
All rural regions	64.9	62.4	67.4	34.3	31.9	36.8
Victoria	61.0	58.9	62.9	38.7	36.7	40.7
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	57.9	53.7	61.9	40.5	36.9	44.2
North & West Metropolitan	58.7	55.6	61.7	40.5	37.5	43.6
Southern Metropolitan	56.6	53.0	60.2	43.0	39.4	46.7
All metropolitan regions	57.7	55.6	59.8	41.5	39.5	43.6
Barwon-South Western	60.3	54.7	65.6	38.8	33.6	44.3
Gippsland	67.0	63.7	70.2	32.8	29.6	36.2
Grampians	64.1	60.3	67.6	35.6	32.1	39.3
Hume	64.5	61.5	67.4	35.0	32.1	38.0
Loddon Mallee	66.9	63.6	70.1	32.7	29.5	36.0
All rural regions	64.3	62.4	66.2	35.2	33.3	37.0
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.23 to Table 4.30 show the percentage of Victorians who had completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing in the previous 2 years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people who lived in the LGAs of Casey (C), Hume (C), Manningham (C), Melton (S) and South Gippsland (S) and had completed and returned the kit for testing was significantly lower compared with all Victorians.

Table 4.23: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	63.0	54.6	70.7	35.7	28.1	44.1
Knox (C)	55.7	44.6	66.2	39.7	31.5	48.5
Manningham (C)	48.4	41.1	55.9	38.0	30.8	45.8
Maroondah (C)	62.6	54.4	70.2	36.8	29.3	45.1
Monash (C)	51.4	41.8	60.8	48.6	39.2	58.2
Whitehorse (C)	57.3	47.3	66.8	42.7	33.2	52.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	62.0	53.2	70.1	38.0	29.9	46.8
Eastern Metropolitan Region	57.9	53.7	61.9	40.5	36.9	44.2
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows:

above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.24: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	58.7	49.2	67.5	40.9	32.1	50.4
Brimbank (C)	53.9	45.4	62.2	45.3	37.0	53.9
Darebin (C)	64.3	54.9	72.8	35.7	27.2	45.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	66.2	58.0	73.6	33.8	26.4	42.0
Hume (C)	46.7	36.4	57.3	51.1	40.5	61.5
Maribyrnong (C)	63.5	53.9	72.1	36.0	27.4	45.6
Melbourne (C)	59.8	49.6	69.3	40.2	30.7	50.4
Melton (S)	45.1	36.3	54.2	53.7	44.7	62.5
Moonee Valley (C)	54.2	44.9	63.3	45.8	36.7	55.1
Moreland (C)	62.4	53.7	70.3	35.8	28.0	44.5
Nillumbik (S)	66.1	55.4	75.4	33.9	24.6	44.6
Whittlesea (C)	58.2	48.5	67.4	41.8	32.6	51.5
Wyndham (C)	56.7	48.6	64.4	42.9	35.2	51.0
Yarra (C)	59.5	48.9	69.3	36.9	29.0	45.6
North & West Metropolitan Region	58.7	55.6	61.7	40.5	37.5	43.6
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.25: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	64.6	54.1	73.8	32.4	23.4	42.9
Cardinia (S)	58.3	49.8	66.3	41.3	33.3	49.8
Casey (C)	43.7	33.8	54.1	56.3	45.9	66.2
Frankston (C)	58.7	49.2	67.6	41.3	32.4	50.8
Glen Eira (C)	52.9	42.6	63.0	46.1	36.0	56.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	57.5	48.4	66.2	42.5	33.8	51.6
Kingston (C)	56.3	46.5	65.7	43.7	34.3	53.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	60.9	49.6	71.1	39.1	28.9	50.4
Port Phillip (C)	57.3	45.7	68.1	42.7	31.9	54.3
Stonnington (C)	66.1	57.7	73.5	33.9	26.5	42.3
Southern Metropolitan Region	56.6	53.0	60.2	43.0	39.4	46.7
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.26: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	54.2	45.1	63.0	45.8	37.0	54.9
Corangamite (S)	64.8	55.5	73.1	34.4	26.1	43.8
Glenelg (S)	55.7	46.5	64.6	44.3	35.4	53.5
Greater Geelong (C)	58.2	49.5	66.4	40.4	32.3	49.0
Moyne (S)	58.0	48.0	67.4	42.0	32.6	52.0
Queenscliffe (B)	72.0	62.5	79.8	28.0	20.2	37.5
Southern Grampians (S)	71.5	62.7	78.9	28.5	21.1	37.3
Surf Coast (S)	61.1	51.8	69.7	38.5	29.9	47.8
Warrnambool (C)	70.2	62.5	76.8	29.1	22.5	36.7
Barwon-South Western Region	60.3	54.7	65.6	38.8	33.6	44.3
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.27: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	68.1	59.1	75.9	31.9	24.1	40.9
Baw Baw (S)	68.8	61.3	75.3	31.2	24.7	38.7
East Gippsland (S)	72.0	64.7	78.3	28.0	21.7	35.3
Latrobe (C)	71.0	63.1	77.8	28.6	21.8	36.5
South Gippsland (S)	44.7	35.7	54.1	54.9	45.5	63.9
Wellington (S)	67.7	60.8	73.9	32.1	25.9	39.0
Gippsland Region	67.0	63.7	70.2	32.8	29.6	36.2
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.28: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	74.8	66.3	81.8	25.2	18.2	33.7
Ballarat (C)	64.5	55.4	72.6	35.5	27.4	44.6
Golden Plains (S)	55.7	44.0	66.8	37.3	30.0	45.3
Hepburn (S)	65.8	57.7	73.1	33.6	26.3	41.7
Hindmarsh (S)	74.2	66.1	80.9	25.6	18.9	33.6
Horsham (RC)	68.8	60.9	75.7	31.2	24.3	39.1
Moorabool (S)	55.6	46.1	64.7	44.4	35.3	53.9
Northern Grampians (S)	58.6	49.7	67.0	41.4	33.0	50.3
Pyrenees (S)	68.6	58.7	77.0	31.4	23.0	41.3
West Wimmera (S)	70.6	63.0	77.3	29.0	22.4	36.7
Yarriambiack (S)	64.8	56.1	72.6	35.2	27.4	43.9
Grampians Region	64.1	60.3	67.6	35.6	32.1	39.3
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.29: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	63.3	54.1	71.5	36.7	28.5	45.9
Benalla (RC)	66.7	58.7	73.8	33.3	26.2	41.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	69.2	60.4	76.8	30.8	23.2	39.6
Indigo (S)	65.7	56.6	73.8	29.5	22.7	37.2
Mansfield (S)	58.4	50.0	66.3	41.6	33.7	50.0
Mitchell (S)	55.0	45.5	64.1	45.0	35.9	54.5
Moira (S)	70.0	61.1	77.7	29.2	21.6	38.2
Murrindindi (S)	56.9	46.9	66.4	43.1	33.6	53.1
Strathbogie (S)	54.5	45.3	63.5	43.1	34.2	52.4
Towong (S)	61.8	50.8	71.7	38.2	28.3	49.2
Wangaratta (RC)	67.9	60.2	74.7	32.1	25.3	39.8
Wodonga (RC)	62.6	50.5	73.3	37.4	26.7	49.5
Hume Region	64.5	61.5	67.4	35.0	32.1	38.0
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Table 4.30: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Completed and returned FOBT kit ^a			Did not complete and return FOBT kit ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	58.6	49.7	66.9	41.4	33.1	50.3
Campaspe (S)	68.4	60.3	75.5	31.6	24.5	39.7
Central Goldfields (S)	62.8	54.3	70.5	35.7	28.1	44.0
Gannawarra (S)	60.6	51.1	69.4	39.4	30.6	48.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	72.8	64.4	79.8	27.2	20.2	35.6
Loddon (S)	67.1	59.3	73.9	32.0	25.2	39.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	64.6	57.3	71.2	35.4	28.8	42.7
Mildura (RC)	68.1	59.2	75.9	31.2	23.5	40.1
Mount Alexander (S)	63.0	54.4	70.9	37.0	29.1	45.6
Swan Hill (RC)	62.6	52.1	72.2	36.1	26.7	46.8
Loddon Mallee Region	66.9	63.6	70.1	32.7	29.5	36.0
Victoria	59.9	58.4	61.4	39.4	37.9	40.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

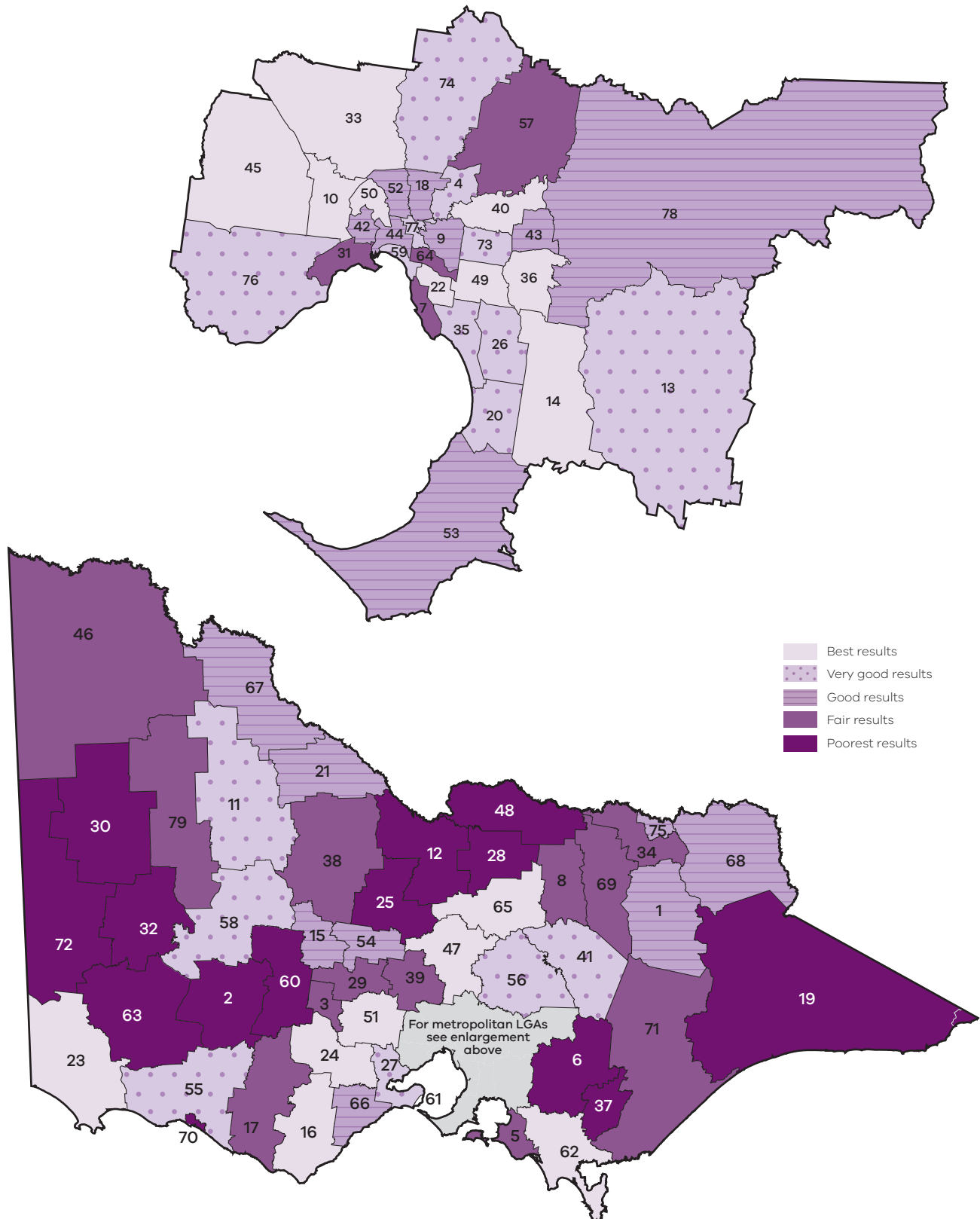
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Includes all eligible respondents who had received the kit in the previous two years.

Map 4.5 presents the percentage of Victorians who had completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing in the previous 2 years, by LGA.

Map 4.5: Completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Main reason for completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit

Respondents who completed and returned the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing were asked to provide up to three reasons for doing so. Table 4.31 lists the main reasons for completing and returning the test kit, by sex.

The most common reason given for completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing was 'concerns about risk of cancer / bowel cancer' for males (22.1 per cent) and females (18.6 per cent). This was followed by 16.6 per cent of males and 13.8 per cent of females who reported the main reason was for a 'general health check / check-up'. The third most common reason for males (10.5 per cent) and females (11.5 per cent) was 'non-specific affirmation of the value of the test'. Together these three reasons account for 42.7 per cent of all responses. There were no significant differences between the sexes.

Table 4.31: The main reason for completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit, by sex, Victoria, 2014

	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Main reason for completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit^a									
Encouraged by GP	8.5	6.9	10.4	6.6	5.4	8.0	7.5	6.5	8.7
Reminder or follow up from the Program	8.1	6.7	9.8	8.5	7.2	10.0	8.3	7.4	9.4
Know someone with cancer / bowel cancer	3.6	2.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	6.0	4.2	3.6	5.0
Family history concern about my health	8.1	6.8	9.7	13.1	11.6	14.7	10.7	9.6	11.8
Prompted by partner / friends	3.5	2.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.5
Social marketing / advertising campaigns	6.0	4.8	7.6	4.6	3.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	6.2
Age	6.0	4.8	7.4	3.8	2.9	4.8	4.8	4.1	5.7
General health check / check-up	16.6	14.4	19.1	13.8	12.2	15.6	15.2	13.8	16.7
It was free	2.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.2
Personal history with cancer / bowel cancer	0.9*	0.5	1.7	1.3*	0.6	2.6	1.1*	0.6	1.8
Experiencing symptoms / ill-health	1.8	1.1	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.0	2.5	1.9	3.1
As a preventative measure / early detection	4.	3.0	5.8	4.2	3.4	5.2	4.2	3.5	5.1
It was easy	4.1	3.2	5.3	5.7	4.8	6.8	4.9	4.3	5.7
Concern about risks of cancer / bowel cancer	22.1	19.9	24.6	18.6	16.8	20.6	20.4	18.9	21.9
Part of regular testing habits / personal history with such tests	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
Non-specific affirmation of the value of the test	10.5	8.8	12.4	11.5	10.0	13.1	11.0	9.9	12.2
For the benefit of the testing program / to add to the statistics	0.3*	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6
Other	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below.

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason and responses were mutually exclusive.

Main reason for not completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit

If a respondent said that they did not complete and return the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing, they were asked to provide up to three reasons for not doing so. Table 4.32 lists the main reasons given by sex.

The most common reason given for not completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit for testing was 'already had another bowel test(s)' for males (32.2 per cent) and females (30.8 per cent). The second most common reason given for both males (19.0 per cent) and females (20.2 per cent) was 'lack of time / too busy'. The third most common reason for males (9.3 per cent) and females (8.0 per cent) was 'lack of symptoms / feeling well / no family history'. Together these three reasons account for more than half (58.5 per cent) of all responses. There were no significant differences between the sexes.

Table 4.32: The main reason for not completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit, by sex, Victoria, 2014

	Males			Females			Persons		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Main reason for not completing and returning the NBCSP FOBT kit^a:									
Lack of symptoms / feeling well / no family history	9.3	6.5	13.1	8.0	6.0	10.7	8.5	6.7	10.9
Embarrassment / distaste with stool collection	4.1	3.0	5.5	6.1	4.8	7.6	5.0	4.2	6.0
Afraid won't collect samples correctly	11*	0.6	2.1	11*	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.8
Lack of time / too busy	19.0	16.8	21.4	20.2	18.2	22.5	19.6	18.1	21.3
Fear of positive results of cancer	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.1	1.5	3.0
Fear of further tests or surgery	0.3*	0.1	0.8	0.3*	0.1	0.6	0.3*	0.2	0.5
Don't know enough about the test	0.5*	0.2	1.1	**			0.8*	0.4	1.8
Already had another bowel test(s)	32.2	28.5	36.2	30.8	27.1	34.7	31.6	28.9	34.3
Have had bowel cancer and am in a surveillance program	3.0	1.9	4.7	2.8*	1.7	4.6	2.9	2.1	4.1
Did not understand instructions	11*	0.6	2.1	31*	1.5	6.1	21*	1.2	3.6
Forgot or didn't want to	9.0	7.3	11.2	7.0	5.7	8.5	8.0	6.9	9.3
Concerned about incorrect positive diagnosis	0.4*	0.2	0.8	**			0.6*	0.3	1.4
Lazy / couldn't be bothered	2.3	1.6	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.5
Defective/faulty/recalled kit	0.6*	0.3	1.4	0.2*	0.1	0.5	0.4*	0.2	0.8
Only recently received kit in mail and haven't had a chance yet	2.0	1.3	2.9	2.8	1.8	4.2	2.4	1.8	3.1
Have a haemorrhoid (or other condition) so test would have blood anyway	0.8*	0.3	2.0	0.5*	0.2	1.1	0.7*	0.4	1.2
Prefer to see gp/doctor about it	1.6*	1.0	2.7	0.8*	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.8
About to do it	0.2*	0.1	0.4	0.4*	0.2	0.8	0.3*	0.2	0.5
Too sick/ill/unwell (with illness other than bowel cancer or unspecified illness)	1.1*	0.5	2.5	1.9	1.2	3.2	1.5	1.0	2.3
Physically unable to complete kit / too complicated	1.3*	0.5	3.0	1.0*	0.6	1.7	1.1*	0.6	2.0
Other	0.7*	0.4	1.2	**			1.4*	0.5	3.6
No reason in particular	8.9	6.8	11.7	6.4	4.6	8.7	7.7	6.3	9.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below.

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason and responses were mutually exclusive.

Bowel cancer detection

In contrast to screening, people who present with symptoms of concern are usually referred for investigation.

Had an examination to detect bowel cancer

Respondents were asked: 'In the previous five years have you had a bowel examination or completed (another) FOBT test to detect bowel cancer?'. Table 4.33 shows the percentage of Victorians 50 years of age or over who reported having had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by age group and sex.

Overall, 46.1 per cent of all Victorians 50 years or older reported having had a bowel examination to detect cancer in the five years before the survey. The percentages of males (62.2 per cent) and females (62.8 per cent) 50–54 years of age who had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the five years before the survey were significantly lower compared with all Victorian males and females.

Table 4.33: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
50–54	37.1	33.3	41.0	62.2	58.3	66.0
55–59	45.8	42.1	49.6	53.7	49.9	57.4
60–64	52.5	49.1	55.8	45.5	42.2	48.9
65–69	54.2	51.0	57.4	44.1	41.0	47.3
70–74	58.7	55.1	62.2	38.6	35.1	42.1
75+	50.8	48.0	53.6	47.4	44.6	50.2
Victoria	48.3	46.9	49.8	50.2	48.8	51.7
Females						
50–54	36.6	33.6	39.8	62.8	59.7	65.9
55–59	44.3	41.2	47.4	54.5	51.4	57.6
60–64	48.3	45.4	51.3	50.4	47.5	53.3
65–69	48.0	45.1	50.8	51.3	48.5	54.1
70–74	51.9	48.7	55.1	46.1	42.9	49.3
75+	42.7	40.4	45.0	54.9	52.6	57.2
Victoria	44.1	42.9	45.3	54.6	53.4	55.8
Persons						
50–54	36.8	34.4	39.4	62.5	60.0	65.0
55–59	45.0	42.6	47.5	54.1	51.7	56.5
60–64	50.4	48.2	52.6	48.0	45.8	50.2
65–69	50.8	48.7	52.9	48.0	45.9	50.1
70–74	55.1	52.7	57.4	42.6	40.3	45.0
75+	46.4	44.6	48.2	51.5	49.7	53.3
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.34 shows the percentage of Victorians 50 years or older who reported having had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. Compared with all Victorians, a significantly lower percentage of males and persons who lived in the North & West Metropolitan Region had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years.

Table 4.34: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	48.8	45.0	52.7	49.6	45.7	53.4
North & West Metropolitan	43.2	40.5	46.0	55.1	52.3	57.9
Southern Metropolitan	50.5	47.0	54.0	47.6	44.2	51.1
All metropolitan regions	47.2	45.3	49.1	51.0	49.1	52.9
Barwon-South Western	50.4	45.0	55.7	49.2	43.9	54.5
Gippsland	52.2	47.9	56.5	46.6	42.4	50.9
Grampians	50.9	46.6	55.1	47.9	43.7	52.2
Hume	49.1	45.9	52.4	49.8	46.5	53.0
Loddon Mallee	52.5	48.6	56.5	47.0	43.1	50.9
All rural regions	51.1	49.1	53.1	48.1	46.1	50.1
Victoria	48.3	46.9	49.8	50.2	48.8	51.7

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.34: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	45.2	42.0	48.4	53.0	49.8	56.1
North & West Metropolitan	42.1	39.8	44.5	56.7	54.3	59.0
Southern Metropolitan	44.5	41.8	47.2	54.0	51.3	56.7
All metropolitan regions	43.7	42.2	45.3	54.8	53.2	56.3
Barwon-South Western	48.3	43.2	53.3	50.8	45.7	55.8
Gippsland	41.7	38.5	45.0	57.4	54.1	60.6
Grampians	44.0	40.4	47.7	55.2	51.5	58.8
Hume	44.3	41.8	46.8	55.0	52.4	57.5
Loddon Mallee	45.5	42.4	48.7	53.6	50.4	56.7
All rural regions	45.0	43.3	46.8	54.1	52.3	55.8
Victoria	44.1	42.9	45.3	54.6	53.4	55.8
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	46.8	44.4	49.3	51.4	49.0	53.9
North & West Metropolitan	42.5	40.8	44.3	56.0	54.2	57.8
Southern Metropolitan	47.3	45.1	49.5	51.0	48.9	53.2
All metropolitan regions	45.3	44.1	46.5	53.1	51.9	54.3
Barwon-South Western	49.2	45.5	52.9	50.1	46.4	53.7
Gippsland	46.8	44.2	49.5	52.1	49.4	54.8
Grampians	47.3	44.5	50.1	51.8	49.0	54.6
Hume	46.6	44.6	48.7	52.4	50.4	54.5
Loddon Mallee	48.8	46.3	51.4	50.5	47.9	53.0
All rural regions	47.9	46.6	49.2	51.2	49.9	52.6
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.35 to Table 4.42 show the percentage of Victorians 50 years or older who reported having had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people who lived in the LGAs of Brimbank (C), Hume (C) and Mooney Valley (C) and had completed and an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years was significantly lower compared with all Victorians.

Table 4.35: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	48.8	42.2	55.4	50.9	44.2	57.5
Knox (C)	43.0	37.3	48.9	54.2	48.2	60.1
Manningham (C)	47.4	41.0	53.8	48.7	42.3	55.1
Maroondah (C)	46.5	40.4	52.8	51.5	45.2	57.7
Monash (C)	49.5	42.6	56.4	49.8	42.9	56.7
Whitehorse (C)	48.5	42.2	54.8	50.0	43.6	56.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	44.3	38.1	50.6	54.6	48.3	60.8
Eastern Metropolitan Region	46.8	44.4	49.3	51.4	49.0	53.9
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.36: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	47.8	41.7	54.0	51.7	45.5	57.8
Brimbank (C)	36.9	30.9	43.3	60.4	53.9	66.5
Darebin (C)	42.5	36.1	49.3	56.5	49.7	63.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	46.7	40.7	52.8	51.9	45.8	57.9
Hume (C)	37.6	31.5	44.2	60.5	53.7	66.8
Maribyrnong (C)	46.9	40.5	53.5	51.9	45.4	58.4
Melbourne (C)	48.0	41.3	54.8	49.2	42.4	56.0
Melton (S)	43.9	37.2	50.7	54.2	47.3	60.9
Moonee Valley (C)	38.9	33.0	45.1	59.6	53.4	65.6
Moreland (C)	44.3	38.0	50.8	53.9	47.5	60.3
Nillumbik (S)	49.1	42.9	55.3	50.5	44.3	56.7
Whittlesea (C)	40.2	34.1	46.7	58.7	52.2	64.9
Wyndham (C)	48.1	41.5	54.9	51.9	45.1	58.5
Yarra (C)	42.3	36.1	48.7	56.1	49.6	62.3
North & West Metropolitan Region	42.5	40.8	44.3	56.0	54.2	57.8
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.37: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	56.1	49.9	62.2	42.5	36.5	48.7
Cardinia (S)	48.5	42.0	55.1	49.9	43.3	56.5
Casey (C)	40.1	33.6	46.8	55.8	49.0	62.4
Frankston (C)	47.4	41.1	53.8	51.9	45.5	58.1
Glen Eira (C)	48.6	42.4	55.0	49.8	43.5	56.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	40.2	33.5	47.2	58.3	51.3	65.0
Kingston (C)	48.7	42.5	54.9	50.1	44.0	56.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	48.1	41.1	55.2	50.5	43.5	57.5
Port Phillip (C)	50.0	44.0	56.1	49.5	43.4	55.5
Stonnington (C)	55.9	48.9	62.8	42.8	36.1	49.9
Southern Metropolitan Region	47.3	45.1	49.5	51.0	48.9	53.2
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.38: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	44.8	38.8	51.0	54.7	48.5	60.7
Corangamite (S)	50.2	43.9	56.5	49.1	42.8	55.4
Glenelg (S)	45.1	38.8	51.6	54.2	47.7	60.5
Greater Geelong (C)	49.6	43.5	55.6	49.9	43.8	55.9
Moyne (S)	49.6	43.4	55.9	47.7	41.5	54.0
Queenscliffe (B)	54.3	47.2	61.2	45.5	38.6	52.6
Southern Grampians (S)	44.1	38.0	50.3	55.4	49.1	61.5
Surf Coast (S)	52.5	46.3	58.7	46.2	40.1	52.4
Warrnambool (C)	50.4	44.4	56.4	48.7	42.8	54.7
Barwon-South Western Region	49.2	45.5	52.9	50.1	46.4	53.7
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.39: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	44.4	38.0	51.0	54.6	48.1	61.0
Baw Baw (S)	50.4	44.1	56.7	49.2	43.0	55.6
East Gippsland (S)	50.2	44.1	56.4	49.5	43.4	55.7
Latrobe (C)	42.9	36.8	49.3	55.2	48.9	61.4
South Gippsland (S)	48.3	41.8	54.8	49.5	43.0	56.1
Wellington (S)	46.5	40.4	52.6	52.5	46.4	58.6
Gippsland Region	46.8	44.2	49.5	52.1	49.4	54.8
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.40: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	47.7	41.6	54.0	51.4	45.1	57.5
Ballarat (C)	51.6	45.3	57.8	47.7	41.5	54.0
Golden Plains (S)	39.5	33.5	45.9	59.9	53.6	66.0
Hepburn (S)	43.6	37.8	49.5	55.4	49.4	61.2
Hindmarsh (S)	44.0	38.1	50.1	55.1	49.0	61.0
Horsham (RC)	45.4	39.6	51.3	53.0	47.1	58.8
Moorabool (S)	45.2	38.8	51.7	53.5	47.0	59.9
Northern Grampians (S)	46.2	40.3	52.3	52.7	46.6	58.7
Pyrenees (S)	42.3	36.5	48.3	56.7	50.7	62.5
West Wimmera (S)	42.1	36.2	48.2	57.4	51.3	63.3
Yarriambiack (S)	39.7	33.7	46.0	58.7	52.4	64.7
Grampians Region	47.3	44.5	50.1	51.8	49.0	54.6
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.41: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	44.6	38.8	50.6	53.8	47.8	59.7
Benalla (RC)	46.6	40.7	52.6	51.9	45.8	57.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	43.7	37.8	49.7	55.9	49.9	61.8
Indigo (S)	46.9	41.1	52.7	52.0	46.2	57.8
Mansfield (S)	45.8	40.1	51.7	53.4	47.6	59.2
Mitchell (S)	50.9	44.9	57.0	48.4	42.3	54.5
Moira (S)	46.2	39.9	52.6	52.5	46.2	58.8
Murrindindi (S)	41.0	35.2	47.0	57.9	51.9	63.7
Strathbogie (S)	52.7	46.5	58.8	47.1	41.0	53.3
Towong (S)	48.0	41.9	54.3	49.7	43.2	56.1
Wangaratta (RC)	49.4	43.3	55.6	49.8	43.7	55.9
Wodonga (RC)	47.9	41.6	54.4	51.2	44.7	57.6
Hume Region	46.6	44.6	48.7	52.4	50.4	54.5
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.42: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	41.9	36.0	48.0	56.5	50.4	62.5
Campaspe (S)	45.7	39.7	51.9	53.3	47.1	59.3
Central Goldfields (S)	52.2	45.9	58.3	47.2	41.0	53.4
Gannawarra (S)	42.2	36.4	48.1	57.5	51.6	63.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	46.9	40.9	53.1	52.5	46.4	58.6
Loddon (S)	43.5	37.8	49.3	55.4	49.5	61.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	55.1	49.1	61.0	44.6	38.7	50.6
Mildura (RC)	53.6	47.2	59.9	46.0	39.7	52.5
Mount Alexander (S)	44.0	38.0	50.2	54.9	48.7	61.0
Swan Hill (RC)	50.3	43.9	56.6	48.3	42.0	54.7
Loddon Mallee Region	48.8	46.3	51.4	50.5	47.9	53.0
Victoria	46.1	45.1	47.0	52.5	51.6	53.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

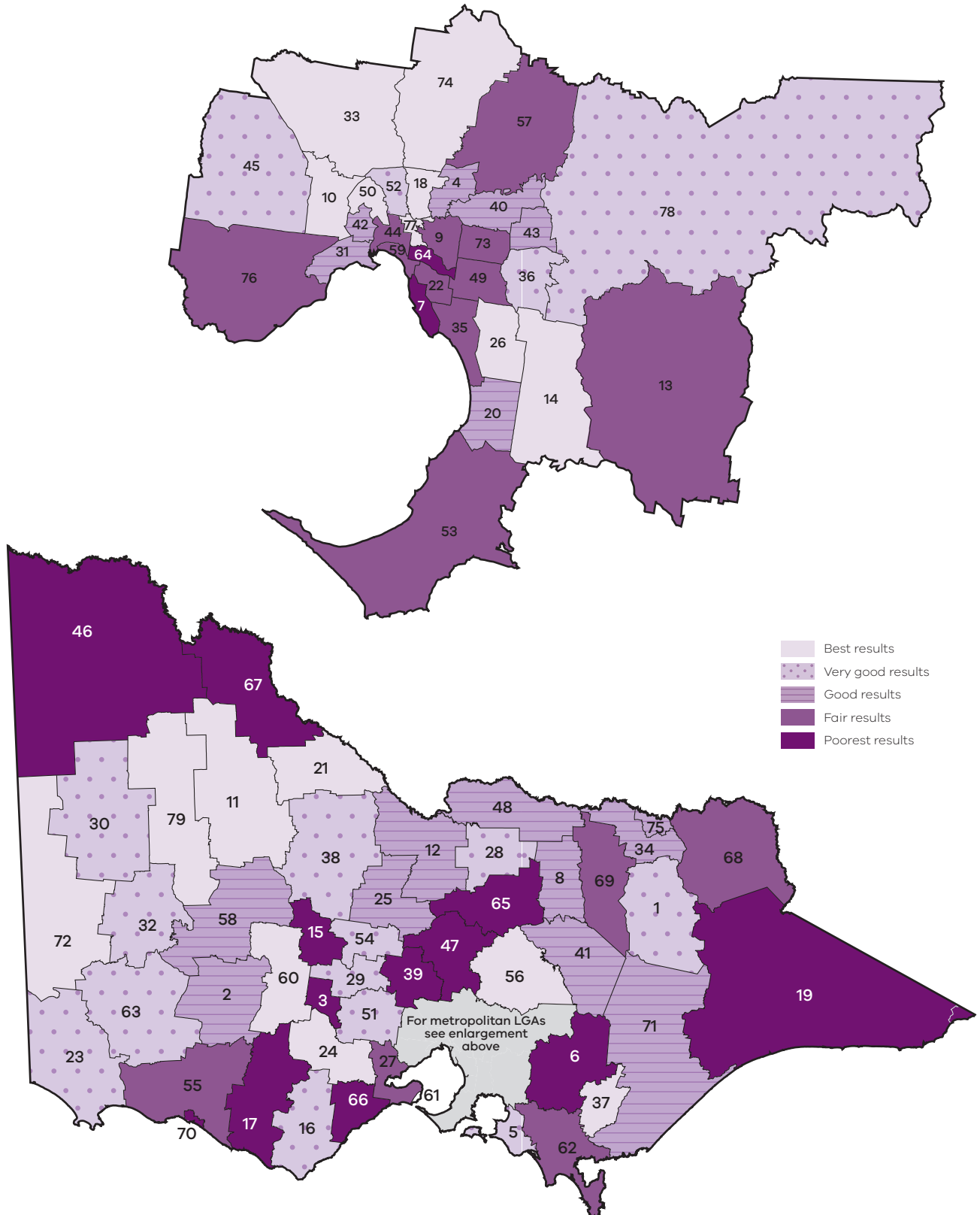
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Map 4.6 presents the percentage of Victorians 50 years or older who reported having had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA.

Map 4.6: Had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Type of bowel examination

Respondents 50 years of age or over who reported having had a bowel examination for cancer in the previous five years were subsequently asked to indicate whether they had had a colonoscopy, FOBT, blood test or barium enema. Table 4.43 shows the type of examination received by respondents who reported that they had had an examination to detect bowel cancer in the previous five years.

Overall, 69.2 per cent of all Victorians 50 years or older had a colonoscopy, 38.6 per cent had an FOBT, 27.5 per cent had a blood test, 3.9 per cent had a barium enema, 1.4 per cent had a gastroscopy and 0.3 per cent had an endoscopy.

Table 4.43: Type of bowel examination in previous five years among people who had undergone an examination, Victoria, 2014

	%	Victoria	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Type of bowel examination^a in previous five years:			
Colonoscopy	69.2	67.8	70.5
Faecal occult blood test (FOBT)	38.6	37.2	39.9
Blood test	26.7	25.4	28.0
Barium enema	3.9	3.4	4.5
Gastroscopy	1.4	1.1	1.7
Endoscopy	0.3	0.2	0.6
Other medical imaging test	0.7	0.5	1.0
Other	0.6	0.4	0.9
None of these tests	1.0	0.8	1.3

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each type of investigation, responses were mutually exclusive.

Main reason for having a bowel examination

Respondents who reported having had a bowel examination in the previous five years were also asked about the reason for the examination.

Table 4.44 shows the reasons why people had a bowel examination in the previous five years.

Overall, 23.4 per cent reported having had a bowel examination in the previous five years because their 'doctor recommended having a bowel examination as a health check', 23.3 per cent reported having 'had symptoms' and 16.9 per cent reported 'having a family history'. Together, these three reasons account for 63.6 per cent of all responses.

Table 4.44: The main reason for having had a bowel examination, Victoria, 2014

	%	Victoria	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Main reason for bowel examination:			
I had symptoms	23.3	22.1	24.5
Doctor recommended having a bowel examination as a health check	23.4	22.2	24.6
To reduce my risk of bowel cancer, I had a check	14.3	13.3	15.3
I have a condition that requires regular examination	8.9	8.2	9.7
I have family history and so I have checks regularly	16.9	15.8	18.1
Just to get checked / it's part of a regular health check	3.7	3.2	4.2
My age.	1.1	0.8	1.4
Someone other than a doctor recommended I get checked	0.6	0.4	0.8
A community group or health organisation recommended I get checked	0.3	0.2	0.5
Received an FOBT kit / results of previous FOBT test was positive	5.0	4.4	5.7
Other	1.6	1.3	1.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.



Breast cancer screening

Breast cancer is a major health issue for females and is the second most common cause of cancer-related death in Australian females. On average about 3,000 Australian females die from breast cancer each year (AIHW 2014b). The lifetime risk of females developing breast cancer before the age of 75 years is one in 11 (AIHW 2014b). Well-organised mammographic screening can substantially reduce the number of deaths from breast cancer (BreastScreen Victoria 2015). BreastScreen Victoria offers free biennial breast screening for asymptomatic females over the age of 40 years; however, the target age is 50–69 years (BreastScreen Victoria 2015).

Ever had a mammogram

Females 50–74 years of age were asked: 'Have you ever had a mammogram as a health check?'. It should be noted that this question does not necessarily distinguish between symptomatic and asymptomatic females who had had a mammogram and therefore most likely reflects a composite of both screening and detection.

Table 4.45 shows the percentage of females 50–74 years of age who reported having had a mammogram at some point in their lives, by age group. Overall, 90 per cent of females 50–74 years of age had ever had a mammogram. The percentage of females 50–54 years of age who had ever had a mammogram was significantly lower compared with all Victorian females 50–74 years.

Table 4.45: Ever had a mammogram, by age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
50–54	79.1	76.3	81.6	20.7	18.2	23.5
55–59	90.8	88.8	92.5	9.0	7.3	10.9
60–64	93.3	91.6	94.7	6.6	5.2	8.3
65–69	95.8	94.5	96.8	4.2	3.2	5.5
70–74	94.8	93.0	96.2	4.9	3.6	6.7
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.46 shows the percentage of females 50–74 years of age who had ever had a mammogram at some point in their lives, by Department of Health and Human Services region. There was no significant difference between the metropolitan and rural regions of Victoria.

Table 4.46: Ever had a mammogram, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	92.2	89.8	94.0	7.7	5.8	10.0
North & West Metropolitan	87.7	85.7	89.5	12.2	10.4	14.2
Southern Metropolitan	90.7	88.5	92.5	9.1	7.3	11.2
All metropolitan regions	89.9	88.7	91.0	9.9	8.8	11.1
Barwon-South Western	89.0	84.3	92.4	10.9	7.5	15.6
Gippsland	88.1	85.2	90.5	11.8	9.4	14.7
Grampians	90.5	87.9	92.6	9.0	7.0	11.5
Hume	91.7	89.8	93.3	8.2	6.6	10.1
Loddon Mallee	91.2	88.8	93.1	8.8	6.9	11.1
All rural regions	90.0	88.6	91.3	9.8	8.6	11.2
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.47 to Table 4.54 show the percentage of females 50–79 years of age who had ever had a mammogram at some point in their lives, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people who lived in the LGA of Northern Grampians (S) and had never had a mammogram was significantly higher compared with all Victorians.

Table 4.47: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	96.0	91.0	98.3	4.0*	1.7	9.0
Knox (C)	91.8	84.4	95.8	8.2*	4.2	15.6
Manningham (C)	96.9	92.8	98.7	3.1*	1.3	7.2
Maroondah (C)	89.1	81.9	93.7	10.9*	6.3	18.1
Monash (C)	87.2	78.4	92.7	11.8*	6.5	20.6
Whitehorse (C)	90.6	82.6	95.2	9.4*	4.8	17.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	95.5	89.7	98.1	4.5*	1.9	10.3
Eastern Metropolitan Region	92.2	89.8	94.0	7.7	5.8	10.0
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.48: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	91.2	83.2	95.6	8.8*	4.4	16.8
Brimbank (C)	85.4	76.0	91.5	14.6*	8.5	24.0
Darebin (C)	94.9	89.0	97.7	5.1*	2.3	11.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	84.7	76.5	90.4	15.3	9.6	23.5
Hume (C)	83.3	74.4	89.5	16.1	9.9	24.9
Maribyrnong (C)	90.2	83.8	94.2	9.8*	5.8	16.2
Melbourne (C)	87.3	78.1	93.0	12.7*	7.0	21.9
Melton (S)	86.1	78.8	91.2	13.9	8.8	21.2
Moonee Valley (C)	84.7	76.0	90.6	15.3	9.4	24.0
Moreland (C)	87.0	79.3	92.2	13.0	7.8	20.7
Nillumbik (S)	90.3	81.3	95.2	9.7*	4.8	18.7
Whittlesea (C)	88.0	80.1	93.0	12.0*	7.0	19.9
Wyndham (C)	87.1	79.2	92.3	12.9*	7.7	20.8
Yarra (C)	89.8	81.3	94.7	9.1*	4.6	17.4
North & West Metropolitan Region	87.7	85.7	89.5	12.2	10.4	14.2
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.49: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	93.1	86.3	96.6	5.8*	2.7	12.0
Cardinia (S)	87.6	79.6	92.7	11.1*	6.2	18.9
Casey (C)	92.0	84.1	96.1	8.0*	3.9	15.9
Frankston (C)	91.8	85.7	95.5	8.2*	4.5	14.3
Glen Eira (C)	89.1	81.0	93.9	10.9*	6.1	19.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	92.9	83.0	97.2	7.1*	2.8	17.0
Kingston (C)	85.9	78.1	91.3	14.1	8.7	21.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	92.0	84.1	96.1	8.0*	3.9	15.9
Port Phillip (C)	87.7	79.6	92.9	12.3*	7.1	20.4
Stonnington (C)	91.7	81.0	96.6	7.4*	2.8	18.2
Southern Metropolitan Region	90.7	88.5	92.5	9.1	7.3	11.2
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.50: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	88.3	80.6	93.2	11.1*	6.3	18.8
Corangamite (S)	89.4	82.7	93.7	10.6*	6.3	17.3
Glenelg (S)	87.2	79.6	92.3	12.8	7.7	20.4
Greater Geelong (C)	88.6	80.2	93.7	11.4*	6.3	19.8
Moyne (S)	84.0	76.2	89.6	16.0	10.4	23.8
Queenscliffe (B)	96.2	89.1	98.7	**		
Southern Grampians (S)	90.3	81.9	95.0	9.7*	5.0	18.1
Surf Coast (S)	92.5	86.1	96.0	7.5*	4.0	13.9
Warrnambool (C)	92.2	85.5	95.9	7.8*	4.1	14.5
Barwon-South Western Region	89.0	84.3	92.4	10.9	7.5	15.6
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.51: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	86.7	78.5	92.1	13.3*	7.9	21.5
Baw Baw (S)	91.3	85.9	94.8	7.8*	4.6	13.2
East Gippsland (S)	90.3	83.9	94.3	9.7*	5.7	16.1
Latrobe (C)	84.3	75.8	90.2	15.7	9.8	24.2
South Gippsland (S)	87.7	78.9	93.2	12.3*	6.8	21.1
Wellington (S)	89.5	83.0	93.8	10.5*	6.2	17.0
Gippsland Region	88.1	85.2	90.5	11.8	9.4	14.7
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.52: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	87.9	80.3	92.8	11.5*	6.7	19.0
Ballarat (C)	92.1	85.3	95.9	6.8*	3.3	13.2
Golden Plains (S)	91.5	83.8	95.7	8.5*	4.3	16.2
Hepburn (S)	88.4	81.1	93.1	11.6*	6.9	18.9
Hindmarsh (S)	88.6	80.4	93.6	11.4*	6.4	19.6
Horsham (RC)	90.5	83.1	94.9	9.5*	5.1	16.9
Moorabool (S)	91.5	85.0	95.4	8.5*	4.6	15.0
Northern Grampians (S)	82.8	74.6	88.7	17.2	11.3	25.4
Pyrenees (S)	86.0	78.1	91.4	13.7	8.4	21.6
West Wimmera (S)	91.4	85.4	95.1	8.1*	4.5	14.1
Yarriambiack (S)	94.1	86.9	97.5	5.9*	2.5	13.1
Grampians Region	90.5	87.8	92.6	9.0	7.0	11.5
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.53: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	97.0	92.4	98.8	3.0*	1.2	7.6
Benalla (RC)	89.2	80.5	94.3	10.8*	5.7	19.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	92.3	86.2	95.9	7.7*	4.1	13.8
Indigo (S)	91.4	85.5	95.0	8.1*	4.6	13.9
Mansfield (S)	95.7	90.0	98.2	4.3*	1.8	10.0
Mitchell (S)	91.8	84.2	95.9	8.2*	4.1	15.8
Moira (S)	89.8	82.2	94.4	10.2*	5.6	17.8
Murrindindi (S)	89.1	81.1	93.9	10.9*	6.1	18.9
Strathbogie (S)	89.5	81.9	94.1	10.5*	5.9	18.1
Towong (S)	94.7	88.9	97.6	5.3*	2.4	11.1
Wangaratta (RC)	93.3	87.6	96.5	6.7*	3.5	12.4
Wodonga (RC)	90.1	83.0	94.4	9.9*	5.6	17.0
Hume Region	91.7	89.8	93.3	8.2	6.6	10.1
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.54: Ever had a mammogram, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram			Never had a mammogram		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	86.8	79.8	91.7	12.5	7.8	19.5
Campaspe (S)	90.6	82.7	95.1	9.4*	4.9	17.3
Central Goldfields (S)	83.8	75.0	89.9	16.2	10.1	25.0
Gannawarra (S)	95.2	90.3	97.7	4.8*	2.3	9.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	90.5	83.9	94.6	9.5*	5.4	16.1
Loddon (S)	91.8	85.0	95.7	8.2*	4.3	15.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	91.5	86.0	95.0	8.5*	5.0	14.0
Mildura (RC)	92.4	86.5	95.9	7.6*	4.1	13.5
Mount Alexander (S)	91.4	85.0	95.2	8.6*	4.8	15.0
Swan Hill (RC)	95.6	89.8	98.2	4.4*	1.8	10.2
Loddon Mallee Region	91.2	88.8	93.1	8.8	6.9	11.2
Victoria	90.0	89.0	90.8	9.9	9.0	10.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Main reason for not having a mammogram

Females 50–74 years of age who had never had a mammogram were asked why. Table 4.55 shows the main reasons given for never having had a mammogram before. A 'lack of time / too busy' was the most common reason reported by 18.2 per cent of eligible females, followed by 14.6 per cent reporting 'no reason in particular' and 14.3 per cent reporting 'do not have any symptoms and feel well'. Together these three reasons accounted for 47.1 per cent of all responses provided.

Table 4.55: The main reason for not having a mammogram, Victoria, 2014

	%	Victoria	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Main reason^a for not having a mammogram:			
Did not know about screening	3.9*	2.3	6.3
Never been invited / referred for screening	4.8*	2.8	8.2
Do not have any symptoms and feel well	14.3	10.5	19.1
Have no family history	3.4*	1.9	6.3
Embarrassment	1.9*	0.7	4.8
Distaste with this type of examination	7.6	5.5	10.3
Afraid it will hurt	3.0	1.9	4.8
Lack of time / too busy	18.2	15.0	21.9
Fear of positive results of cancer	3.8*	2.3	6.2
Fear of further tests or surgery	**		
Don't know enough about the test	1.3*	0.6	2.6
Too old or too young	1.9*	1.0	3.3
Problems with accessing medical care	3.8*	2.3	6.2
Don't want one / don't need one	6.7	4.7	9.5
Was told I did not require them anymore	1.9	1.3	2.9
Haven't gotten around to it yet	7.3	5.1	10.4
Test myself / check myself	2.1	1.3	3.4
Other	3.2*	1.7	5.7
No reason in particular	14.6	11.1	19.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

^a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason, responses were mutually exclusive.

Ever had a mammogram, by service provider

Respondents who indicated that they had ever had a mammogram were subsequently asked where they had gone for their mammogram. Table 4.56 shows the percentage of females who had ever had a mammogram by service provider and age group.

Overall, 78.5 per cent of females 50–74 years of age who had ever had a mammogram had had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria, followed by 7.9 per cent who had had a mammogram with a public hospital service and 9.2 per cent with a private mammography service.

Table 4.56: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service			Other		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Females												
50-54	75.0	71.8	78.0	8.2	6.5	10.4	11.2	9.1	13.7	3.0	2.0	4.6
55-59	78.6	75.8	81.2	9.4	7.7	11.4	8.6	6.9	10.6	1.8*	1.0	3.3
60-64	80.5	78.1	82.8	6.4	5.1	7.9	9.0	7.5	10.8	2.3	1.4	3.7
65-69	81.6	79.2	83.8	6.2	5.0	7.7	8.3	6.8	10.2	1.4	0.9	2.2
70-74	78.1	75.3	80.6	8.8	7.2	10.7	8.4	6.8	10.4	1.9*	1.1	3.1
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1	2.1	1.7	2.7

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL_95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.57 shows the percentage of females who had ever had a mammogram, by service provider and Department of Health and Human Services region. A significantly lower percentage of females from the Hume Region reported ever having had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria compared with all Victorian females. However, a significantly higher percentage of females from this region reported ever having had a mammogram with a public hospital mammography service and 'other' service.

Table 4.57: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service			Other					
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL			
Females															
Eastern Metropolitan	80.1	76.9	82.9	82.9	4.8	3.3	6.7	6.7	10.7	8.6	13.3	13.3	2.4*	1.4	4.1
North & West Metropolitan	76.7	74.1	79.1	79.1	10.3	8.5	12.3	12.3	9.2	7.7	11.0	11.0	1.5	0.9	2.4
Southern Metropolitan	77.3	74.5	80.0	80.0	5.4	4.1	7.2	7.2	12.4	10.3	14.8	14.8	2.2	1.3	3.5
All metropolitan regions	77.9	76.3	79.4	79.4	7.1	6.1	8.2	8.2	10.7	9.6	12.0	12.0	2.0	1.5	2.6
Barwon-South Western	85.3	80.5	89.0	89.0	3.6	2.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	3.4	6.8	6.8	3.2*	1.3	7.8
Gippsland	75.6	71.7	79.1	79.1	17.8	14.8	21.2	21.2	3.4	2.1	5.2	5.2	1.3*	0.6	2.8
Grampians	79.9	76.3	83.2	83.2	11.0	8.8	13.6	13.6	7.4	5.1	10.5	10.5	0.9*	0.5	1.5
Hume	74.0	71.3	76.5	76.5	11.0	9.2	13.1	13.1	8.0	6.5	9.8	9.8	4.6	3.5	5.9
Loddon Mallee	83.2	80.2	85.8	85.8	9.1	7.1	11.6	11.6	4.6	3.4	6.1	6.1	1.9*	1.1	3.4
All rural regions	80.0	78.3	81.6	81.6	10.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	5.5	4.8	6.4	6.4	2.5	1.8	3.5
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1	10.1	2.1	1.7	2.7

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.58 to Table 4.65 show the percentage of females who had ever had a mammogram by service provider, Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of females who lived in the LGAs of Indigo (S), Port Philip (C), Stonnington (C), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S) and Wodonga (RC) and reported ever having had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria was significantly lower than the percentage for all Victorian females.

Table 4.58: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	81.2	72.7	87.5	**			8.4*	4.7	14.5
Knox (C)	75.4	66.2	82.7	**			13.3*	7.8	21.6
Manningham (C)	80.3	71.3	86.9	**			14.0*	8.4	22.4
Maroondah (C)	83.4	74.9	89.4	3.1*	1.2	7.4	9.7*	5.1	17.6
Monash (C)	83.1	73.4	89.8	7.5*	3.5	15.1	7.0*	3.3	14.4
Whitehorse (C)	80.7	71.1	87.6	7.0*	3.1	14.7	10.5*	5.6	18.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	78.1	69.2	85.0	7.8*	3.9	15.0	12.2*	7.2	19.9
Eastern Metropolitan Region	80.1	76.9	83.0	4.8	3.3	6.7	10.7	8.6	13.3
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

TaTable 4.59: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	71.4	61.0	80.0	8.0*	3.8	16.0	16.1	9.7	25.5
Brimbank (C)	69.1	58.3	78.1	21.5	13.7	32.1	6.4*	3.0	13.1
Darebin (C)	72.4	62.2	80.7	11.9*	6.6	20.5	7.6*	3.7	15.1
Hobsons Bay (C)	83.4	73.9	89.9	6.5*	2.9	14.1	5.1*	2.1	11.9
Hume (C)	89.8	82.8	94.2	4.0*	1.5	10.0	5.6*	2.7	11.6
Maribyrnong (C)	78.2	66.9	86.4	9.5*	4.2	20.2	8.6*	3.8	18.5
Melbourne (C)	76.8	67.2	84.3	10.2*	5.4	18.5	11.6*	6.5	20.0
Melton (S)	73.6	64.1	81.4	15.6	9.6	24.5	8.0*	4.2	14.6
Moonee Valley (C)	84.4	74.4	90.9	**			11.3*	5.7	21.0
Moreland (C)	77.1	67.4	84.6	9.7*	4.9	18.2	8.8*	4.6	16.1
Nillumbik (S)	88.6	79.5	94.0	**			4.5*	2.3	8.9
Whittlesea (C)	76.4	66.8	83.9	11.3*	6.3	19.4	9.4*	4.9	17.5
Wyndham (C)	72.2	61.8	80.7	7.9*	3.6	16.7	14.7*	8.7	23.8
Yarra (C)	69.1	59.2	77.5	13.9	8.5	21.8	12.0	7.3	19.2
North & West Metropolitan Region	76.7	74.1	79.1	10.3	8.6	12.3	9.2	7.7	11.0
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.60: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	73.8	64.9	81.1	**			21.2	14.6	29.8
Cardinia (S)	81.0	71.8	87.7	7.4*	3.6	14.6	5.4*	2.2	12.6
Casey (C)	76.4	66.7	84.0	6.8*	3.3	13.4	10.6*	5.5	19.3
Frankston (C)	78.1	69.5	84.9	4.3*	1.7	10.5	9.3*	5.1	16.6
Glen Eira (C)	79.1	69.5	86.2	3.7*	1.6	8.3	13.5*	7.5	23.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	81.3	72.6	87.7	9.6*	5.6	15.9	6.7*	2.9	15.0
Kingston (C)	81.8	73.6	87.9	4.7*	2.1	10.3	10.3*	5.9	17.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	79.6	69.5	87.0	8.0*	3.5	17.3	6.6*	2.8	14.9
Port Phillip (C)	66.3	56.7	74.7	4.1*	1.7	9.8	22.8	15.5	32.3
Stonnington (C)	64.9	54.2	74.3	**			29.3	20.4	40.1
Southern Metropolitan Region	77.3	74.4	80.0	5.4	4.1	7.2	12.4	10.4	14.8
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.61: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	87.1	78.9	92.4	**			4.2*	1.7	10.2
Corangamite (S)	76.0	66.9	83.2	9.6*	5.3	16.7	11.3*	6.3	19.4
Glenelg (S)	71.6	62.5	79.2	21.2	14.5	30.0	4.1*	1.8	9.0
Greater Geelong (C)	88.5	79.6	93.9	**			**		
Moyne (S)	76.8	68.6	83.4	6.0*	3.4	10.6	16.1	10.4	24.0
Queenscliffe (B)	83.0	73.3	89.7	**			14.8*	8.6	24.3
Southern Grampians (S)	86.2	77.2	92.0	8.6*	4.2	16.7	**		
Surf Coast (S)	85.9	77.1	91.7	**			5.3*	2.5	11.0
Warrnambool (C)	80.3	71.0	87.1	**			12.6*	7.3	20.9
Barwon-South Western Region	85.3	80.5	89.0	3.6	2.5	5.2	4.8	3.4	6.8
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.62: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	77.4	68.6	84.4	13.5	8.4	20.8	7.8*	3.8	15.3
Baw Baw (S)	71.3	62.3	78.9	21.0	14.3	29.7	**		
East Gippsland (S)	71.1	61.9	78.8	22.8	15.7	31.7	3.2*	1.3	7.9
Latrobe (C)	75.4	64.5	83.8	16.1	10.1	24.7	**		
South Gippsland (S)	78.9	68.9	86.4	14.3*	8.2	23.8	**		
Wellington (S)	81.4	72.9	87.6	15.9	10.1	24.0	**		
Gippsland Region	75.6	71.7	79.1	17.8	14.8	21.2	3.4	2.1	5.2
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.63: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	70.1	60.9	78.0	19.3	12.9	28.0	8.1*	4.2	15.0
Ballarat (C)	82.6	73.7	88.9	8.8*	4.8	15.6	8.6*	4.2	16.8
Golden Plains (S)	88.1	80.1	93.2	6.8*	3.2	13.9	**		
Hepburn (S)	78.3	70.3	84.6	16.1	10.6	23.8	3.1*	1.3	7.4
Hindmarsh (S)	74.0	65.2	81.2	19.6	13.3	28.0	**		
Horsham (RC)	77.5	68.6	84.5	16.4	10.5	24.7	5.8*	2.5	12.9
Moorabool (S)	80.1	71.3	86.7	4.9*	2.1	11.3	10.9*	6.0	18.9
Northern Grampians (S)	75.1	65.2	83.0	13.6*	8.1	21.9	7.5*	3.4	15.7
Pyrenees (S)	79.4	70.8	86.0	8.3*	4.2	15.7	10.4*	6.0	17.4
West Wimmera (S)	66.2	56.9	74.4	16.6	10.9	24.7	6.0*	2.8	12.6
Yarriambiack (S)	76.7	68.3	83.4	17.1	11.5	24.7	4.8*	2.1	10.8
Grampians Region	79.9	76.3	83.2	11.0	8.8	13.6	7.4	5.1	10.5
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.64: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	70.9	62.4	78.2	14.3	9.3	21.5	5.9*	3.1	10.9
Benalla (RC)	70.2	60.4	78.4	14.1*	8.0	23.6	9.8*	4.9	18.5
Greater Shepparton (C)	83.9	75.9	89.7	6.9*	3.3	13.9	6.4*	3.2	12.3
Indigo (S)	53.6	44.7	62.2	14.9	9.7	22.1	15.3	10.0	22.8
Mansfield (S)	82.5	74.5	88.4	6.7*	3.6	12.3	6.8*	3.3	13.4
Mitchell (S)	84.0	75.2	90.1	6.2*	2.8	13.1	7.5*	3.5	15.6
Moira (S)	81.1	73.1	87.1	8.3*	4.5	14.9	4.6*	2.0	10.1
Murrindindi (S)	85.1	77.4	90.6	4.5*	2.1	9.1	6.1*	2.7	13.1
Strathbogie (S)	85.5	78.1	90.7	5.8*	2.8	11.8	6.0*	2.9	11.7
Towong (S)	66.2	56.9	74.5	9.1*	5.3	15.0	15.1	9.1	23.9
Wangaratta (RC)	76.3	68.0	83.0	11.2	7.0	17.5	7.2*	3.6	13.5
Wodonga (RC)	39.8	31.2	49.0	27.2	19.9	36.0	12.9	7.9	20.2
Hume Region	74.0	71.4	76.4	11.0	9.2	13.1	8.0	6.5	9.8
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.65: Ever had a mammogram, by service provider and LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	85.3	76.6	91.1	9.6*	5.1	17.3	**		
Campaspe (S)	81.0	72.7	87.3	15.7	9.9	24.1	1.8*	0.7	4.7
Central Goldfields (S)	76.6	66.9	84.1	14.4*	8.7	23.0	6.6*	2.8	14.8
Gannawarra (S)	82.8	74.3	88.9	6.3*	3.1	12.3	6.6*	3.0	13.9
Greater Bendigo (C)	85.9	77.9	91.4	9.3*	4.7	17.5	**		
Loddon (S)	86.1	78.7	91.2	6.8*	3.5	12.9	4.5*	1.9	10.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	84.1	76.6	89.5	3.8*	1.6	8.6	9.3*	5.4	15.5
Mildura (RC)	84.4	76.4	90.1	5.0*	2.3	10.6	5.7*	2.5	12.3
Mount Alexander (S)	73.3	64.2	80.8	15.4	9.6	23.7	9.9*	5.5	17.0
Swan Hill (RC)	85.7	78.3	90.8	9.6*	5.6	16.1	3.0*	1.2	7.4
Loddon Mallee Region	83.2	80.2	85.8	9.1	7.1	11.6	4.6	3.4	6.1
Victoria	78.5	77.3	79.7	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	8.4	10.1

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Had a mammogram in the previous two years

Respondents who had ever had a mammogram were asked if they had had a mammogram in the previous two years. Overall, 73.0 per cent of females 50–74 years of age who had ever had a mammogram had had a mammogram in the previous two years (Table 4.66). The percentage of females 50–54 and 70–74 years of age who had had a mammogram in the previous two years was significantly lower than the percentage for all Victorian females 50–74 years.

Table 4.66: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
50–54	66.9	63.9	69.9	12.0	10.1	14.2
55–59	75.2	72.3	77.9	15.3	13.0	17.9
60–64	78.9	76.3	81.2	14.2	12.3	16.4
65–69	81.0	78.7	83.1	14.5	12.7	16.6
70–74	67.0	63.9	70.0	27.4	24.6	30.3
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.67 shows the percentage of females 50–74 years of age who had had a mammogram in the previous two years by Department of Health and Human Services region. There was no significant difference in having had a mammogram in the previous two years between metropolitan and rural regions of Victoria.

Table 4.67: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
Females							
Eastern Metropolitan	74.3	70.8	77.4	17.8	15.1	20.9	
North & West Metropolitan	72.2	69.6	74.6	15.3	13.5	17.3	
Southern Metropolitan	73.2	70.3	75.9	17.3	15.1	19.6	
All metropolitan regions	73.1	71.4	74.6	16.7	15.4	18.0	
Barwon–South Western	71.2	65.4	76.3	17.2	13.2	22.2	
Gippsland	70.1	66.4	73.5	17.6	15.1	20.5	
Grampians	72.7	68.9	76.2	18.1	15.2	21.4	
Hume	74.8	72.2	77.3	16.2	14.2	18.4	
Loddon Mallee	76.1	72.8	79.0	14.6	12.2	17.3	
All rural regions	72.9	71.0	74.7	16.7	15.2	18.3	
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7	

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.68 to Table 4.75 show the percentage of females 50–79 years of age who had had a mammogram in the previous two years, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of females who lived in the LGA of Kingston (C) and had a mammogram in the previous two years was significantly lower compared with all Victorian females.

Table 4.68: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	76.7	67.9	83.6	19.3	12.9	27.8
Knox (C)	74.0	64.9	81.3	17.8	11.8	25.9
Manningham (C)	79.9	71.3	86.5	15.8	9.9	24.2
Maroondah (C)	76.8	68.0	83.7	12.3	7.5	19.5
Monash (C)	72.2	62.0	80.5	15.8	9.8	24.5
Whitehorse (C)	70.2	59.7	78.9	20.3	12.9	30.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	72.4	63.4	79.8	22.4	15.6	31.1
Eastern Metropolitan Region	74.3	70.8	77.4	17.8	15.1	20.9
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.69: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	79.6	70.2	86.6	11.7	6.6	19.7
Brimbank (C)	70.4	60.5	78.7	14.2	8.9	22.0
Darebin (C)	78.8	70.4	85.2	14.8	9.4	22.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	68.2	58.2	76.8	15.7	9.4	25.0
Hume (C)	75.3	65.9	82.7	8.5	4.5	15.4
Maribyrnong (C)	70.0	59.3	78.9	19.9	12.3	30.6
Melbourne (C)	72.8	62.4	81.2	14.5	8.3	24.1
Melton (S)	65.1	55.6	73.5	21.0	14.5	29.4
Moonee Valley (C)	77.7	68.6	84.7	7.0	3.6	13.0
Moreland (C)	75.4	66.6	82.5	11.7	7.3	18.1
Nillumbik (S)	71.1	61.5	79.1	18.6	11.9	27.9
Whittlesea (C)	64.0	54.8	72.2	23.4	16.6	31.9
Wyndham (C)	66.9	57.0	75.6	20.2	13.2	29.6
Yarra (C)	67.7	57.8	76.2	23.1	15.7	32.7
North & West Metropolitan Region	72.2	69.6	74.6	15.3	13.5	17.3
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.70: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	84.5	77.2	89.8	8.0	4.6	13.4
Cardinia (S)	75.2	66.2	82.5	13.4	8.2	21.1
Casey (C)	71.3	62.2	79.0	20.2	14.0	28.2
Frankston (C)	66.6	58.2	74.0	25.3	18.4	33.7
Glen Eira (C)	74.1	64.7	81.7	13.7	8.3	21.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	79.7	70.1	86.8	13.2	8.4	20.1
Kingston (C)	62.4	53.6	70.5	23.0	16.8	30.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	76.0	67.0	83.1	16.0	10.8	23.1
Port Phillip (C)	70.2	61.4	77.7	17.5	11.9	25.1
Stonnington (C)	78.8	68.8	86.3	13.4	8.9	19.8
Southern Metropolitan Region	73.2	70.3	75.9	17.3	15.1	19.6
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.71: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	68.6	59.7	76.2	20.3	14.5	27.7
Corangamite (S)	69.6	61.2	77.0	19.7	13.8	27.3
Glenelg (S)	73.3	65.1	80.1	12.4	8.2	18.3
Greater Geelong (C)	70.4	60.7	78.5	17.5	11.3	26.2
Moyne (S)	64.6	56.2	72.2	17.9	12.7	24.8
Queenscliffe (B)	78.3	68.6	85.6	18.4	11.8	27.6
Southern Grampians (S)	83.0	74.2	89.3	7.2	3.7	13.7
Surf Coast (S)	70.3	61.1	78.1	21.2	14.5	29.9
Warrnambool (C)	77.4	69.3	83.9	14.3	9.1	21.7
Barwon-South Western Region	71.2	65.4	76.3	17.2	13.2	22.2
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.72: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	67.7	58.7	75.6	18.4	12.6	25.9
Baw Baw (S)	70.3	62.1	77.4	21.8	15.6	29.5
East Gippsland (S)	72.4	64.0	79.4	17.2	11.6	24.9
Latrobe (C)	70.3	61.1	78.1	14.0	9.6	20.0
South Gippsland (S)	66.7	57.1	75.1	20.6	13.9	29.3
Wellington (S)	70.0	61.4	77.4	18.1	12.2	25.9
Gippsland Region	70.1	66.4	73.5	17.6	15.1	20.5
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.73: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	66.2	57.5	74.0	22.3	15.9	30.4
Ballarat (C)	74.0	65.2	81.2	19.1	13.1	27.0
Golden Plains (S)	68.1	57.6	77.0	23.4	15.7	33.3
Hepburn (S)	67.7	59.3	75.1	20.7	15.2	27.6
Hindmarsh (S)	70.3	61.2	77.9	18.3	12.4	26.2
Horsham (RC)	79.9	71.7	86.2	9.7	5.6	16.2
Moorabool (S)	75.0	66.4	82.0	16.5	10.9	24.3
Northern Grampians (S)	66.1	56.8	74.2	16.7	11.2	24.2
Pyrenees (S)	72.6	64.1	79.7	13.6	9.3	19.4
West Wimmera (S)	73.8	65.6	80.6	18.0	12.4	25.5
Yarriambiack (S)	80.4	72.1	86.6	13.3	8.6	20.1
Grampians Region	72.7	68.9	76.2	18.1	15.2	21.4
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.74: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	79.5	72.1	85.4	17.5	12.1	24.6
Benalla (RC)	67.1	57.9	75.2	22.1	15.2	30.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	76.3	68.2	82.9	14.5	9.4	21.6
Indigo (S)	76.6	68.8	82.9	13.6	9.0	20.2
Mansfield (S)	80.9	72.4	87.3	13.3	8.1	21.0
Mitchell (S)	73.2	64.2	80.6	18.6	12.4	26.8
Moira (S)	72.3	63.8	79.4	17.5	12.2	24.5
Murrindindi (S)	73.7	65.1	80.8	15.4	10.7	21.5
Strathbogie (S)	76.2	67.7	83.0	12.6	8.1	19.2
Towong (S)	79.7	71.5	86.0	15.0	9.6	22.7
Wangaratta (RC)	78.7	70.7	85.0	13.0	8.2	20.0
Wodonga (RC)	71.6	63.2	78.7	17.9	12.3	25.2
Hume Region	74.8	72.2	77.3	16.2	14.2	18.4
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.75: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA in Loddon Mallee, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram in previous two years ^a			Did not have a mammogram in previous two years ^a		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	77.3	69.2	83.7	9.8	5.8	16.0
Campaspe (S)	72.4	63.2	80.0	18.2	12.2	26.3
Central Goldfields (S)	64.4	55.1	72.8	18.2	12.4	26.0
Gannawarra (S)	82.6	74.7	88.4	12.6	7.6	20.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	77.2	68.8	84.0	13.3	8.2	20.9
Loddon (S)	70.2	61.4	77.8	21.6	15.3	29.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	75.5	67.9	81.8	13.8	9.0	20.7
Mildura (RC)	79.2	71.2	85.3	13.3	8.4	20.3
Mount Alexander (S)	70.1	61.3	77.6	19.2	13.2	27.1
Swan Hill (RC)	86.3	79.3	91.2	9.0	5.2	14.9
Loddon Mallee Region	76.1	72.8	79.0	14.6	12.2	17.3
Victoria	73.0	71.7	74.3	16.7	15.7	17.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

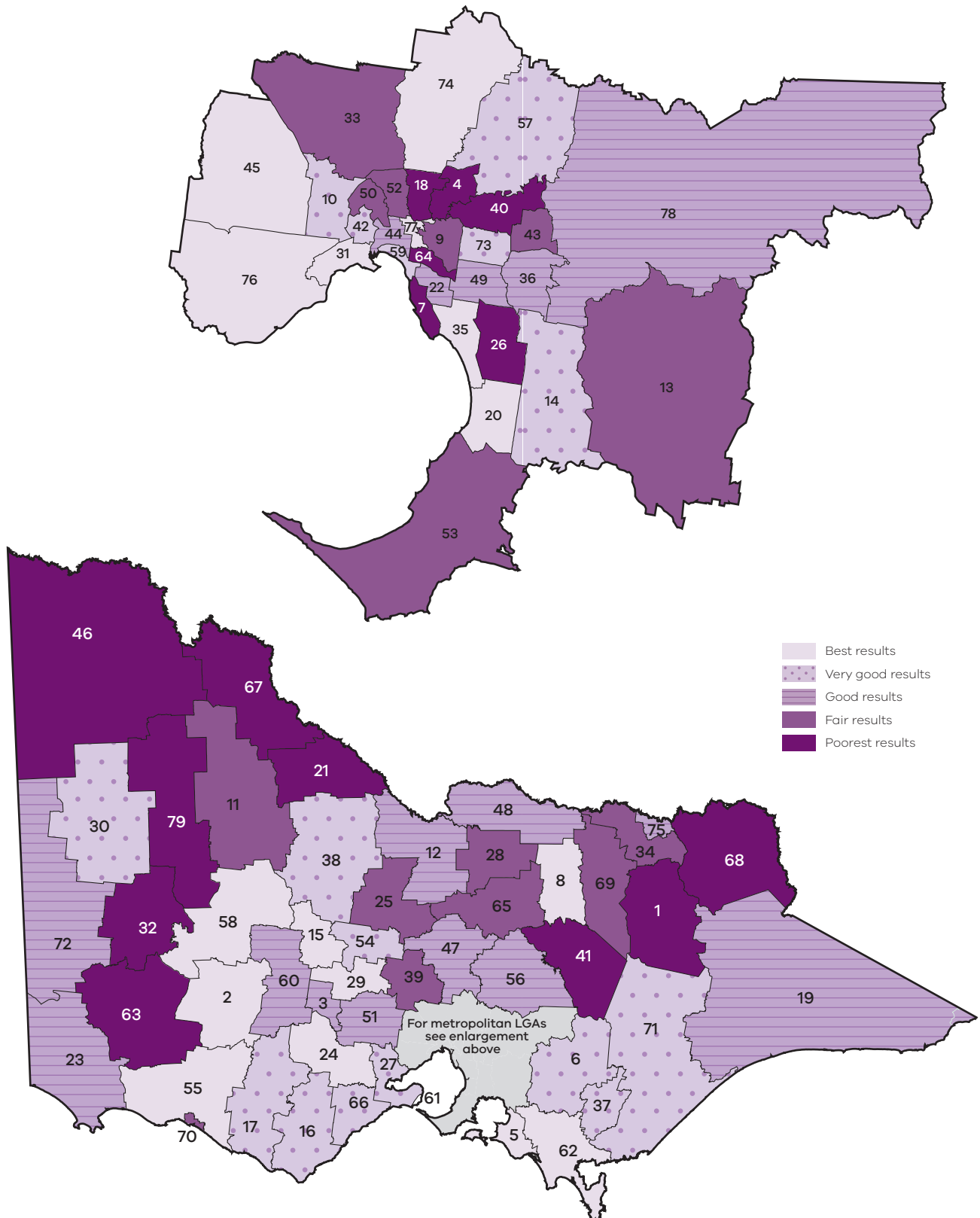
Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Map 4.7 presents the percentage of females 50–79 years of age who had had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA.

Map 4.7: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Main reason for not having a mammogram in the previous two years

Two-yearly breast screens are recommended for all females 50–74 years of age. Eligible females who reported not having had a mammogram in the previous two years were asked why they had not been screened. Table 4.76 shows the reasons reported by eligible females 50–74 years of age for not having had a mammogram in the previous two years.

More than a quarter (26.2 per cent) said they had not had a mammogram because of a 'lack of time / too busy', 14.6 per cent said they 'haven't gotten around to it yet' and 10.6 per cent reported having 'no particular reason' for not having a mammogram. Together these three reasons accounted for 51.4 per cent of all responses provided.

Table 4.76: The main reason for not having a mammogram in the previous two years, Victoria, 2014

	%	Victoria	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Main reason^a for not having a mammogram in the previous two years:			
Lack of symptoms / feeling well / no family history	7.7	6.1	9.7
My last screen was fine and I don't think I need another one	2.3	1.6	3.4
Embarrassment	**		
Distaste with this type of examination	7.7	5.9	10.0
Bad experience last time	3.4	2.2	5.3
Pain last time / scared of pain	4.0	2.8	5.7
Lack of time / too busy	26.2	23.2	29.5
Fear of positive results of cancer	1.1*	0.6	2.1
Fear of further tests or surgery	**		
Don't know enough about the test	0.7*	0.3	1.6
I am too old	7.6	6.4	8.9
I am too young	1.1*	0.5	2.6
Problems with accessing medical care	5.0	3.7	6.5
Don't want one / don't need one	3.7	2.5	5.6
Haven't been told I need one	6.9	5.4	8.7
Haven't gotten around to it yet	14.6	12.2	17.3
Test myself / check myself	1.3	0.8	2.2
Other	2.3	1.4	3.6
No reason in particular	10.6	8.5	13.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

^a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason, responses were mutually exclusive.

Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider

Table 4.77 shows the percentage of females who had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and age group.

Overall, 82.2 per cent of females 50–74 years of age who had a mammogram in the previous two years had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria, followed by 8.6 per cent with a private mammography service and 6.8 per cent with a public hospital service.

Table 4.77: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service			Other		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Females												
50–54	81.7	78.5	84.5	5.8	4.3	7.8	9.4	7.4	12.0	1.9*	1.1	3.5
55–59	81.9	78.9	84.5	8.1	6.4	10.3	8.0	6.2	10.2	0.9*	0.4	1.8
60–64	83.6	81.1	85.8	6.1	4.8	7.8	8.0	6.5	9.9	1.6*	0.9	2.8
65–69	84.0	81.5	86.2	5.4	4.2	7.0	8.6	6.9	10.8	1.2	0.8	1.9
70–74	80.4	77.2	83.2	8.5	6.7	10.7	8.9	6.9	11.4	1.0*	0.5	2.0
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6	1.4	1.0	1.8

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.78 shows the percentage of females who had a mammogram in the previous two years by service provider and Department of Health and Human Services region. A significantly lower percentage of females from the Hume Region reported having had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria compared with all Victorian females. However, a significantly higher percentage of females from this region reported having had a mammogram with a public hospital mammography service and 'other' service.

Table 4.78: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service			Other					
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL			
Females															
Eastern Metropolitan	83.4	80.0	86.3	86.3	4.0	2.6	6.1	6.1	10.2	8.0	13.0	13.0	1.4*	0.6	2.9
North & West Metropolitan	80.6	77.9	83.1	83.1	8.9	7.1	11.1	11.1	8.6	6.9	10.5	10.5	0.9*	0.4	1.7
Southern Metropolitan	80.7	77.6	83.5	83.5	4.8	3.5	6.7	6.7	11.9	9.8	14.5	14.5	1.5*	0.7	3.0
All metropolitan regions	81.5	79.8	83.1	83.1	6.1	5.2	7.2	7.2	10.2	9.0	11.5	11.5	1.2	0.8	1.8
Barwon-South Western	90.6	87.4	93.1	93.1	2.7	1.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	2.9	7.0	7.0	1.2*	0.5	2.8
Gippsland	78.5	74.1	82.3	82.3	15.7	12.6	19.4	19.4	3.5*	2.0	5.8	5.8	**		
Grampians	83.6	79.5	87.0	87.0	9.4	7.2	12.3	12.3	6.1	3.7	9.7	9.7	**		
Hume	77.8	75.0	80.4	80.4	9.6	7.8	11.8	11.8	6.6	5.2	8.3	8.3	4.7	3.5	6.2
Loddon Mallee	86.3	83.3	88.8	88.8	7.7	5.8	10.3	10.3	4.4	3.1	6.1	6.1	1.2*	0.6	2.5
All rural regions	83.9	82.3	85.3	85.3	8.5	7.5	9.6	9.6	5.0	4.1	5.9	5.9	1.7	1.3	2.2
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6	9.6	1.4	1.0	1.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below.

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.79 to Table 4.86 show the percentage of females who had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider, Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of females who lived in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Indigo (S), Port Philip (C), Stonnington (C), Towong (S), West Wimmera (S) and Wodonga (RC) and reported having had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria was significantly lower than the percentage for all Victorian females.

Table 4.79: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	83.5	74.2	89.9	**			7.8*	3.9	14.9
Knox (C)	83.5	74.3	89.9	**			11.5*	6.3	20.0
Manningham (C)	80.9	70.9	88.1	**			12.8*	7.0	22.2
Maroondah (C)	86.3	77.1	92.1	**			10.2*	5.2	19.0
Monash (C)	86.1	76.4	92.2	5.8*	2.3	14.0	7.6*	3.4	16.3
Whitehorse (C)	80.4	69.2	88.2	7.4*	3.1	16.4	12.2*	6.3	22.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	85.0	76.1	91.0	**			9.6*	5.1	17.2
Eastern Metropolitan Region	83.4	80.0	86.3	4.0	2.6	6.1	10.2	8.0	13.0
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.80: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	74.8	64.4	83.0	5.8*	2.9	11.3	17.0*	10.1	27.2
Brimbank (C)	73.2	61.9	82.2	19.6	11.8	30.7	6.4*	2.9	13.6
Darebin (C)	78.5	67.6	86.4	10.0*	5.0	18.9	8.8*	4.3	17.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	86.4	76.0	92.7	**			5.6*	2.2	13.9
Hume (C)	90.5	82.9	94.9	**			5.9*	2.7	12.5
Maribyrnong (C)	79.2	66.2	88.2	12.1*	5.1	26.2	**		
Melbourne (C)	79.0	68.7	86.6	8.2*	3.9	16.4	11.3*	5.9	20.5
Melton (S)	76.7	65.1	85.3	17.8*	10.3	29.1	4.9*	2.0	11.9
Moonee Valley (C)	85.7	75.6	92.0	**			9.6*	4.5	19.3
Moreland (C)	79.2	68.7	86.9	9.7*	4.7	18.8	7.0*	3.2	14.4
Nillumbik (S)	93.9	88.7	96.8	**			3.3*	1.4	7.4
Whittlesea (C)	83.3	72.3	90.5	8.8*	3.8	18.9	7.5*	3.0	17.6
Wyndham (C)	79.0	68.3	86.7	5.7*	2.2	14.2	12.9*	6.8	22.9
Yarra (C)	75.0	64.5	83.1	11.9*	6.4	20.9	11.2*	6.0	20.0
North & West Metropolitan Region	80.6	77.9	83.1	8.9	7.1	11.1	8.6	6.9	10.5
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.81: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	73.4	63.7	81.3	**			21.8	14.6	31.2
Cardinia (S)	84.8	75.1	91.1	8.5*	4.1	17.0	5.9*	2.3	14.4
Casey (C)	83.4	72.3	90.6	6.1*	2.5	13.9	7.2*	2.7	17.7
Frankston (C)	86.9	78.1	92.6	**			10.9*	5.7	19.7
Glen Eira (C)	83.7	74.7	89.9	3.7*	1.5	9.0	10.1*	5.3	18.6
Greater Dandenong (C)	80.8	71.2	87.8	10.4*	5.9	17.8	6.7*	2.7	15.8
Kingston (C)	87.3	78.7	92.8	**			7.8*	3.6	15.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	81.7	70.9	89.0	7.4*	2.9	17.6	6.7*	2.7	15.8
Port Phillip (C)	68.4	57.4	77.7	**			23.7	15.3	34.7
Stonnington (C)	65.3	53.5	75.5	**			33.0	23.0	44.9
Southern Metropolitan Region	80.7	77.6	83.5	4.8	3.5	6.7	11.9	9.8	14.5
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.82: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	91.3	83.7	95.5	**			**		
Corangamite (S)	82.7	72.5	89.6	5.4*	2.2	12.7	10.0 *	4.8	19.8
Glenelg (S)	73.6	63.5	81.7	21.8	14.4	31.6	**	0.4	5.7
Greater Geelong (C)	94.5	88.2	97.5	**			**		
Moyne (S)	81.9	73.8	87.9	4.7*	2.0	10.3	12.8	7.7	20.4
Queenscliffe (B)	82.3	71.0	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9*	8.9	26.9
Southern Grampians (S)	85.0	75.5	91.2	9.2*	4.6	17.7	**		
Surf Coast (S)	92.1	82.9	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7*	1.5	8.8
Warrnambool (C)	88.2	78.8	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8*	5.4	20.2
Barwon-South Western Region	90.6	87.4	93.1	2.7	1.8	4.1	4.6	2.9	7.0
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.83: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	75.6	64.8	83.9	14.9*	8.8	24.0	8.2*	3.7	17.4
Baw Baw (S)	73.6	63.1	81.9	20.3	13.0	30.4	**		
East Gippsland (S)	75.4	66.0	82.9	19.6	12.9	28.8	**		
Latrobe (C)	77.8	66.0	86.4	14.0*	8.0	23.4	**		
South Gippsland (S)	89.5	79.7	94.9	71*	2.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wellington (S)	82.5	71.7	89.7	15.4*	8.6	25.9	**		
Gippsland Region	78.5	74.1	82.3	15.7	12.6	19.4	3.5*	2.0	5.8
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.84: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	78.0	67.9	85.6	13.5*	7.6	22.8	7.6*	3.7	15.0
Ballarat (C)	84.7	74.5	91.3	7.9*	3.8	15.5	7.4*	3.0	17.4
Golden Plains (S)	92.1	85.2	95.9	4.6*	1.9	11.0	**		
Hepburn (S)	83.5	74.4	89.8	15.1*	9.1	24.1	**		
Hindmarsh (S)	76.2	66.9	83.6	19.6	12.9	28.6	**		
Horsham (RC)	78.0	68.3	85.4	15.3	9.3	24.2	6.7*	2.9	14.6
Moorabool (S)	86.5	77.5	92.3	**			8.0*	3.9	15.9
Northern Grampians (S)	80.6	70.0	88.0	12.9*	7.0	22.5	**		
Pyrenees (S)	85.8	76.4	91.8	7.2*	3.2	15.5	6.3*	2.7	13.9
West Wimmera (S)	66.3	55.8	75.4	18.8	12.0	28.3	6.2*	2.6	14.4
Yarriambiack (S)	84.9	76.7	90.6	12.7*	7.5	20.6	**		
Grampians Region	83.6	79.5	87.0	9.4	7.2	12.3	6.1	3.7	9.7
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.85: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	73.0	63.4	80.8	13.9	8.5	21.9	6.5*	3.3	12.5
Benalla (RC)	77.4	66.7	85.3	10.8*	5.3	20.9	7.5*	3.3	15.9
Greater Shepparton (C)	87.9	79.4	93.1	5.7*	2.2	13.6	4.6*	2.1	10.1
Indigo (S)	53.9	44.1	63.4	16.3	10.4	24.7	15.7	9.7	24.4
Mansfield (S)	85.6	77.3	91.2	5.1*	2.4	10.4	7.3*	3.4	15.1
Mitchell (S)	88.5	79.8	93.7	4.6*	1.9	11.0	5.4*	2.1	13.4
Moira (S)	85.5	76.8	91.3	6.6*	3.1	13.5	**		
Murrindindi (S)	89.9	81.6	94.7	**			6.9*	2.9	15.3
Strathbogie (S)	86.8	78.6	92.2	5.4*	2.3	11.8	4.9*	2.0	11.4
Towong (S)	69.4	59.7	77.6	8.8*	4.8	15.4	11.7*	6.4	20.5
Wangaratta (RC)	80.2	71.6	86.7	8.8*	4.9	15.4	6.1*	2.8	12.7
Wodonga (RC)	43.8	33.8	54.3	25.6	17.7	35.6	9.2*	5.0	16.4
Hume Region	77.8	75.0	80.4	9.6	7.8	11.8	6.6	5.2	8.3
Victoria	82.2	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.86: Had a mammogram in the previous two years, by service provider and LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had a mammogram with BreastScreen Victoria			With a public hospital mammography service			With a private mammography service		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	88.7	79.9	93.9	8.6*	4.1	17.2	**		
Campaspe (S)	82.5	73.9	88.8	15.1	9.3	23.8	**		
Central Goldfields (S)	79.9	69.0	87.6	11.2*	5.8	20.7	8.4*	3.6	18.3
Gannawarra (S)	86.7	78.3	92.2	5.2*	2.4	11.0	5.5*	2.5	11.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	90.2	82.4	94.8	7.3*	3.3	15.4	**		
Loddon (S)	88.8	80.2	94.0	6.7*	3.0	14.3	**		
Macedon Ranges (S)	85.5	76.8	91.3	5.1*	2.0	12.7	8.3*	4.2	15.6
Mildura (RC)	87.0	78.3	92.5	**			5.9*	2.5	13.5
Mount Alexander (S)	75.0	64.6	83.1	15.7*	9.3	25.3	9.3*	4.7	17.7
Swan Hill (RC)	89.5	82.3	94.0	6.2*	3.0	12.1	**		
Loddon Mallee Region	86.3	83.3	88.8	7.7	5.8	10.3	4.4	3.1	6.1
Victoria	82.	80.9	83.4	6.8	6.1	7.7	8.6	7.7	9.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.



Cervical cancer screening

Cervical cancer is one of the few cancers where screening can detect pre-cancerous lesions that can be effectively treated. The most common type of cervical cancer (squamous) usually takes more than 10 years to develop. Currently, the National Cervical Screening Program recommends that all females between the ages of 18 and 70 years who have ever had sexual intercourse should have a Pap test every two years, including those who no longer have sex (DoHA 2015c). Females should have their first Pap test around 18–20 years, or a year or two after first having sexual intercourse, and continue to be screened throughout their lifetime until 70 years. At 70 years, a woman's general practitioner may advise that it is safe to stop having Pap tests if previous tests have been normal.

From 1 May 2017, the National Cervical Screening Program will change and females 25–74 years will be invited to have a primary HPV test every

five years (DoHA 2015c). The evidence shows that a primary HPV test every five years will save more lives and that females will need fewer tests than with the current two-yearly Pap test program.

Ever had a Pap test

All female respondents to the survey were asked if they had ever had a Pap test. Table 4.87 shows the percentage of females who had ever had a Pap test, by age group.

Overall, 83.1 per cent of females had ever had a Pap test, while 16.2 per cent had not. The percentage of females 18–24 years and 85 years or older who responded 'yes' was significantly lower than the percentage of all Victorian females.

Table 4.87: Ever had a Pap test, by age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
18–24	29.7	24.4	35.7	68.8	62.7	74.4
25–34	83.3	78.8	87.0	15.8	12.2	20.3
35–44	96.5	95.2	97.4	3.2	2.4	4.4
45–54	97.8	97.0	98.4	1.8	1.3	2.6
55–64	97.4	96.6	98.0	2.4	1.8	3.2
65–74	94.2	93.1	95.1	5.7	4.7	6.8
75–84	87.6	85.8	89.3	10.9	9.4	12.6
85+	74.6	69.9	78.7	21.1	17.3	25.4
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.88 shows the percentage of females who had ever had a Pap test, by Department of Health and Human Services region. There was no significant difference between rural and metropolitan regions.

Table 4.88: Ever had a Pap test, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	78.9	75.7	81.8	20.1	17.2	23.3
North & West Metropolitan	81.2	78.9	83.2	17.7	15.7	20.0
Southern Metropolitan	86.4	83.5	88.8	13.3	10.9	16.2
All metropolitan regions	82.4	80.8	83.9	16.8	15.3	18.4
Barwon-South Western	84.1	78.3	88.6	15.6	11.1	21.5
Gippsland	87.3	82.0	91.3	12.4	8.5	17.7
Grampians	86.1	80.1	90.4	13.6	9.3	19.5
Hume	86.3	82.3	89.5	13.5	10.3	17.5
Loddon Mallee	86.1	80.4	90.3	13.7	9.5	19.4
All rural regions	85.7	83.2	87.9	14.0	11.9	16.5
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 4.89 to Table 4.96 show the percentage of females who had ever had a Pap test, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of females who lived in the LGAs of Manningham (C), Monash (C) and Yarra (C) and reported ever having had a Pap test was significantly lower than the percentage for all Victorian females.

Table 4.89: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	76.8	69.4	82.9	22.7	16.7	30.2
Knox (C)	80.6	69.4	88.4	19.0*	11.2	30.2
Manningham (C)	75.4	68.2	81.4	20.8	13.7	30.3
Maroondah (C)	79.1	72.4	84.6	20.5	15.1	27.3
Monash (C)	73.9	67.5	79.5	24.5	19.3	30.6
Whitehorse (C)	83.9	74.0	90.5	15.8*	9.3	25.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	83.5	70.3	91.6	15.6*	7.8	28.9
Eastern Metropolitan Region	78.9	75.7	81.8	20.1	17.2	23.3
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.90: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	81.8	71.7	88.9	18.2	11.1	28.3
Brimbank (C)	80.5	73.0	86.4	18.1	12.3	25.7
Darebin (C)	81.7	73.2	87.9	17.0	10.9	25.6
Hobsons Bay (C)	76.5	60.9	87.2	23.3*	12.6	38.9
Hume (C)	82.0	76.0	86.7	17.6	12.9	23.5
Maribyrnong (C)	77.8	68.2	85.2	20.8	13.8	30.2
Melbourne (C)	81.4	74.3	86.9	15.3	9.5	23.6
Melton (S)	82.4	68.8	90.9	17.6*	9.1	31.2
Moonee Valley (C)	76.2	66.5	83.8	23.3	15.7	33.0
Moreland (C)	81.9	71.6	89.1	17.9	10.8	28.2
Nillumbik (S)	88.3	79.0	93.7	11.7*	6.3	21.0
Whittlesea (C)	85.4	77.9	90.6	14.3	9.1	21.8
Wyndham (C)	84.2	76.5	89.6	15.4	10.0	23.0
Yarra (C)	74.0	65.5	81.1	23.9	17.3	31.9
North & West Metropolitan Region	81.2	78.9	83.2	17.7	15.7	20.0
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.91: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	83.9	71.6	91.5	15.8*	8.2	28.1
Cardinia (S)	87.2	78.8	92.5	12.3*	7.1	20.7
Casey (C)	90.2	83.3	94.5	8.9*	4.8	15.8
Frankston (C)	86.0	78.8	91.0	14.0	9.0	21.2
Glen Eira (C)	81.2	72.7	87.6	18.4	12.1	26.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	81.9	75.1	87.1	17.8	12.5	24.6
Kingston (C)	79.1	72.9	84.2	20.8	15.7	27.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	86.1	74.9	92.7	13.9*	7.3	25.1
Port Phillip (C)	94.0	85.5	97.7	6.0*	2.3	14.5
Stonnington (C)	86.5	77.5	92.3	12.7*	7.1	21.8
Southern Metropolitan Region	86.4	83.5	88.8	13.3	10.9	16.2
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.92: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	94.6	83.2	98.4	**		
Corangamite (S)	86.2	71.2	94.0	13.8*	6.0	28.8
Glenelg (S)	87.8	75.3	94.4	12.1*	5.5	24.6
Greater Geelong (C)	82.6	74.6	88.5	17.2	11.3	25.2
Moyne (S)	89.0	79.9	94.3	11.0*	5.7	20.1
Queenscliffe (B)	83.7	62.5	94.1	16.0*	5.7	37.4
Southern Grampians (S)	84.6	69.8	92.9	15.1*	6.9	30.0
Surf Coast (S)	89.4	76.4	95.7	10.4*	4.2	23.5
Warrnambool (C)	81.6	72.3	88.3	18.2	11.5	27.6
Barwon-South Western Region	84.1	78.3	88.6	15.6	11.1	21.5
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.93: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	83.6	71.9	91.0	16.1*	8.7	27.8
Baw Baw (S)	85.5	77.2	91.1	14.2	8.6	22.5
East Gippsland (S)	93.5	75.5	98.5	**		
Latrobe (C)	85.3	71.3	93.1	14.6*	6.8	28.6
South Gippsland (S)	84.7	72.1	92.2	15.2*	7.7	27.8
Wellington (S)	91.9	75.8	97.6	**		
Gippsland Region	87.3	82.0	91.3	12.4	8.5	17.8
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.94: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	84.2	73.1	91.3	14.7*	7.8	25.9
Ballarat (C)	84.9	74.1	91.7	14.6*	7.9	25.5
Golden Plains (S)	87.3	74.9	94.1	12.7*	5.9	25.1
Hepburn (S)	77.9	71.5	83.2	22.0	16.7	28.3
Hindmarsh (S)	91.0	78.8	96.5	9.0*	3.5	21.2
Horsham (RC)	80.8	68.2	89.2	18.8*	10.5	31.5
Moorabool (S)	92.0	83.0	96.4	7.8*	3.4	16.9
Northern Grampians (S)	89.0	76.0	95.4	11.0*	4.6	24.0
Pyrenees (S)	96.6	87.3	99.1	**		
West Wimmera (S)	83.6	72.1	90.9	16.1*	8.8	27.6
Yarriambiack (S)	82.1	73.2	88.6	17.6	11.2	26.6
Grampians Region	86.1	80.1	90.4	13.6	9.3	19.5
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.95: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	90.1	78.1	95.9	9.6*	3.9	21.8
Benalla (RC)	81.8	69.1	90.0	18.1*	9.9	30.8
Greater Shepparton (C)	82.0	73.6	88.1	17.9	11.8	26.3
Indigo (S)	86.4	69.8	94.6	13.5*	5.4	30.1
Mansfield (S)	91.0	76.3	96.9	**		
Mitchell (S)	88.4	79.8	93.7	10.9*	5.8	19.6
Moira (S)	84.0	70.6	92.0	16.0*	8.0	29.4
Murrindindi (S)	85.9	76.2	92.1	13.8*	7.7	23.6
Strathbogie (S)	89.5	75.1	96.0	10.5*	4.0	24.9
Towong (S)	98.6	96.9	99.4	1.4*	0.6	3.1
Wangaratta (RC)	81.9	67.8	90.7	17.7*	9.0	31.8
Wodonga (RC)	94.4	84.7	98.1	**		
Hume Region	86.3	82.3	89.5	13.5	10.3	17.5
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.96: Ever had a Pap test, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had Pap test			Never had Pap test		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	81.2	73.4	87.1	18.5	12.6	26.3
Campaspe (S)	85.5	72.3	93.0	14.5*	7.0	27.7
Central Goldfields (S)	92.3	78.8	97.5	**		
Gannawarra (S)	97.2	94.6	98.5	2.6*	1.3	5.3
Greater Bendigo (C)	85.9	75.1	92.5	13.8*	7.3	24.7
Loddon (S)	84.4	63.6	94.4	15.3*	5.4	36.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	81.5	69.0	89.7	18.2*	10.1	30.8
Mildura (RC)	87.1	69.7	95.2	12.9*	4.8	30.3
Mount Alexander (S)	77.7	67.9	85.1	22.3	14.9	32.1
Swan Hill (RC)	92.9	84.3	97.0	6.9*	2.9	15.7
Loddon Mallee Region	86.1	80.4	90.3	13.7	9.5	19.4
Victoria	83.1	81.8	84.4	16.2	14.9	17.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Main reason for having a Pap test

Female respondents who indicated that they had ever had a Pap test were subsequently asked about the main reason for having the test. Table 4.97 shows the main reasons reported for having the test.

Overall, 31.2 per cent of females reported having had the test because 'I received an invitation or reminder from my GP'. This was followed by 20.9 per cent of females who reported receiving 'an invitation or reminder from the Victorian Cervical Cytology Register', and 20.4 per cent who reported knowing that 'Pap tests are important to reduce my risk of cervical cancer' and 11.5 per cent who reported having had a Pap test because their GP recommended it.

Table 4.97: The main reason for having a Pap test, Victoria, 2014

Main reason ^a for having a Pap test:	%	Females	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
I received an invitation or reminder from the Victorian Cervical Cytology Register	20.9	19.6	22.2
I received an invitation or reminder from my GP	31.2	29.2	33.2
My GP recommended I have one	11.5	10.2	13.0
I had symptoms	2.4	1.9	3.1
I saw or heard advertising about cervical cancer that prompted me to go	0.6*	0.4	1.1
I know that Pap tests are important to reduce my risk of cervical cancer	20.4	18.9	22.0
Just to get checked / it's part of a regular health check	6.6	5.5	8.0
My age	0.1*	0.0	0.2
Someone other than a doctor recommended I get checked	0.2	0.1	0.3
A community group or health organisation recommended I get checked	0.1*	0.1	0.2
Pregnancy	2.0	1.5	2.7
Other	0.8*	0.4	1.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason, responses were mutually exclusive.

Main reason for not having a Pap test

Female respondents who indicated that they had never had a Pap test were subsequently asked about the main reason for not having the test. Table 4.98 shows the main reasons reported for not having the test.

Overall, 18.3 per cent of females reported never having had the test because it was not applicable to them. This was followed by 16.7 per cent who

reported never having had the test because of 'no reason in particular'. A further 9.1 per cent reported a 'lack of symptoms / feeling well / no family history' and 8.5 per cent reported never having had a Pap test because they 'don't want one / don't need one'.

Table 4.98: The main reason for not having a Pap test, Victoria, 2014

Main reason ^a for not having a Pap test:	%	Females	
		95% CI	
		LL	UL
Lack of symptoms / feeling well / no family history	9.1	6.3	13.0
Embarrassment	1.4*	0.8	2.6
Distaste with this type of examination	4.7	2.9	7.5
Afraid it will hurt	0.5*	0.2	1.2
Lack of time / too busy	6.5	4.0	10.4
Fear of positive results of cancer	0.5*	0.2	1.1
Don't know enough about the test	3.9*	2.2	7.0
Not applicable to me (hysterectomy and cervix has been removed)	18.3	15.1	22.1
I am too old	1.4	1.0	2.1
I am too young	3.4	2.3	4.9
Not sexually active	7.6	5.1	11.1
Haven't gotten around to it yet	1.8*	0.8	3.7
Don't want one / don't need one	8.5	5.9	12.2
Have not been told I need one	2.5*	1.4	4.5
Problems with accessing treatment	2.3*	0.9	5.6
Other	3.5*	2.1	5.9
No reason in particular	16.7	13.1	21.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason, responses were mutually exclusive.

Duration of time since last Pap test

Female respondents who reported having ever had a Pap test were also asked when they had last had the test. Table 4.99 shows the duration of time since respondents had their last Pap test, by age group.

Overall, 72.1 per cent of females reported having had a Pap test within the previous two years, 12.7 per cent reported having been tested in the previous two to five years and 11.9 per cent reported that their last test had been more than five years ago.

The percentage of females 65 years and older who said their last Pap test was within the last two years was significantly lower than the percentage for all Victorian females. The percentage of females 75–84 years who said their last Pap test was within the previous two to five years was significantly higher than the percentage for all Victorian females. The percentage of females 55 years or older who said their last Pap test was more than five years ago was significantly higher than the percentage for all Victorian females.

Table 4.99: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females									
18–24	89.2	81.0	94.1	10.8*	5.9	19.0	**		
25–34	84.0	79.1	88.0	13.1	9.4	17.9	2.8*	1.6	5.1
35–44	82.1	80.0	84.0	13.1	11.5	15.0	4.1	3.2	5.4
45–54	79.4	77.4	81.3	11.5	10.0	13.1	5.8	4.8	7.0
55–64	70.8	68.8	72.7	9.2	8.1	10.5	13.9	12.5	15.5
65–74	51.5	49.3	53.6	15.3	13.8	17.0	23.9	22.1	25.9
75–84	11.3	9.6	13.2	17.0	14.8	19.3	60.3	57.5	63.1
85+	7.1	4.5	11.0	5.5	3.9	7.8	77.8	73.0	82.0
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.100 shows the duration of time since respondents had their last Pap test, by Department of Health and Human Services region. There was no significant difference between rural and metropolitan regions.

Table 4.100: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Within the previous 2 years		2 to 5 years			More than 5 years			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females									
Eastern Metropolitan	74.4	70.7	77.8	10.8	8.3	13.8	11.9	9.7	14.6
North & West Metropolitan	72.6	70.1	74.9	12.5	10.4	15.0	11.6	10.7	12.6
Southern Metropolitan	72.1	67.7	76.2	13.4	9.7	18.1	11.3	10.3	12.4
All metropolitan regions	72.6	70.3	74.7	12.8	10.8	15.0	11.5	10.8	12.2
Barwon-South Western	71.9	67.8	75.6	11.8	8.8	15.8	13.1	11.0	15.5
Gippsland	72.0	68.3	75.4	11.4	8.5	15.1	12.5	11.2	14.0
Grampians	67.9	63.3	72.2	15.4	11.6	20.2	12.8	11.3	14.5
Hume	71.2	68.0	74.3	11.6	9.1	14.8	12.7	11.3	14.3
Loddon Mallee	72.7	69.6	75.6	11.1	8.6	14.1	12.7	11.3	14.1
All rural regions	71.3	69.7	72.9	12.1	10.7	13.7	12.8	12.0	13.6
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.101 to Table 4.108 show the duration of time since respondents had their last Pap test, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of females who lived in the LGAs of Loddon (S) and Yarriambiack (S) and reported having had their last Pap test within the previous two years was significantly lower than the percentage for all Victorian females.

Table 4.101: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	63.2	49.7	74.9	16.5*	7.0	34.2	17.1*	7.9	33.2
Knox (C)	76.6	72.5	80.3	9.9	6.9	13.9	10.6	8.3	13.4
Manningham (C)	78.8	73.6	83.2	9.1	5.7	14.4	10.5	8.2	13.4
Maroondah (C)	74.3	68.0	79.7	7.5	5.0	11.0	16.0	11.4	22.0
Monash (C)	76.3	71.5	80.6	11.8	8.2	16.7	9.3	7.1	12.1
Whitehorse (C)	77.7	73.3	81.5	8.1	5.3	12.2	10.1	7.8	12.9
Yarra Ranges (S)	74.0	68.5	78.8	11.7	7.8	17.2	11.3	8.9	14.4
Eastern Metropolitan Region	74.4	70.7	77.8	10.8	8.3	13.8	11.9	9.7	14.6
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.102: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	81.0	77.2	84.3	5.8*	3.5	9.6	10.0	7.7	12.8
Brimbank (C)	70.8	63.9	76.8	12.8	7.8	20.1	12.7	9.5	16.8
Darebin (C)	79.4	74.9	83.4	8.6	5.4	13.5	10.2	8.2	12.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	69.5	61.6	76.3	11.2*	5.7	20.8	16.5*	9.6	26.9
Hume (C)	69.0	61.6	75.6	13.6	8.3	21.6	13.3	10.3	16.9
Maribyrnong (C)	61.8	46.2	75.3	23.5*	11.9	41.0	11.3	8.5	14.8
Melbourne (C)	76.2	70.4	81.2	9.6	6.0	14.9	11.	8.3	15.5
Melton (S)	74.1	66.9	80.3	13.0	8.2	20.1	10.	7.3	14.8
Moonee Valley (C)	71.3	61.7	79.3	12.7*	6.7	22.7	11.1	7.2	16.7
Moreland (C)	74.8	60.9	85.0	15.1*	6.5	31.0	8.3	5.9	11.6
Nillumbik (S)	68.0	58.2	76.5	18.3*	10.7	29.4	10.8	7.9	14.7
Whittlesea (C)	69.7	62.7	75.9	13.	8.1	20.4	14.3	11.0	18.3
Wyndham (C)	68.9	61.7	75.3	13	8.1	21.0	13.1	10.1	16.8
Yarra (C)	77.2	70.9	82.4	9.1*	5.2	15.3	11.0	8.3	14.4
North & West Metropolitan Region	72.6	70.1	74.9	12.5	10.4	15.0	11.6	10.7	12.6
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.103: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	78.7	70.0	85.3	8.8*	3.7	19.5	8.8	6.9	11.2
Cardinia (S)	71.3	63.4	78.0	10.3*	5.5	18.4	14.5	10.6	19.6
Casey (C)	65.2	57.3	72.3	16.4	10.6	24.5	14.9	11.7	18.8
Frankston (C)	72.4	67.2	77.0	8.7	5.4	13.8	12.4	9.7	15.7
Glen Eira (C)	75.6	69.1	81.0	13.6	8.9	20.2	9.6	7.3	12.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	75.8	70.0	80.9	9.4	5.8	14.9	11.1	8.2	14.7
Kingston (C)	79.7	75.6	83.2	6.9	4.4	10.8	10.7	8.3	13.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	79.0	74.2	83.1	8.7	5.6	13.3	9.7	7.7	12.1
Port Phillip (C)	67.8	52.8	79.9	21.1*	10.5	37.9	8.8	6.8	11.3
Stonnington (C)	81.2	77.5	84.4	7.3	4.7	11.3	9.0	6.9	11.8
Southern Metropolitan Region	72.1	67.7	76.2	13.4	9.7	18.1	11.3	10.3	12.4
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.104: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	70.4	63.5	76.5	9.4	5.7	15.0	16.3	12.0	21.8
Corangamite (S)	62.7	48.4	75.0	19.5*	9.4	36.2	11.6	9.1	14.7
Glenelg (S)	68.4	62.5	73.8	11.6	7.5	17.6	14.2	11.5	17.5
Greater Geelong (C)	72.8	65.8	78.8	11.3*	6.7	18.6	13.5	10.3	17.5
Moyne (S)	72.2	66.1	77.6	11.8	7.4	18.4	11.2	9.0	13.9
Queenscliffe (B)	80.5	74.6	85.2	5.1*	2.7	9.3	12.1	8.3	17.3
Southern Grampians (S)	71.3	64.9	77.0	9.7*	5.6	16.2	14.3	11.2	18.2
Surf Coast (S)	65.3	50.3	77.8	20.2*	9.6	37.5	10.8	8.7	13.4
Warrnambool (C)	74.8	66.9	81.4	11.1*	5.7	20.4	9.8	7.9	12.1
Barwon-South Western Region	71.9	67.8	75.6	11.8	8.8	15.8	13.1	11.0	15.5
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.105: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	65.5	48.7	79.1	17.7*	7.2	37.5	13.2	8.3	20.3
Baw Baw (S)	76.9	73.1	80.4	6.2	4.1	9.3	11.8	9.4	14.8
East Gippsland (S)	71.1	63.1	78.1	11.7*	6.2	21.0	12.7	10.2	15.7
Latrobe (C)	78.4	74.3	82.0	7.2	4.7	10.9	11.2	8.7	14.3
South Gippsland (S)	60.6	48.2	71.7	24.0	14.3	37.5	12.5	10.0	15.5
Wellington (S)	65.1	54.3	74.5	15.2*	7.9	27.4	14.4	11.0	18.8
Gippsland Region	72.0	68.3	75.4	11.4	8.5	15.1	12.5	11.2	14.0
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.106: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	63.4	52.4	73.2	15.6*	8.8	26.3	16.7	11.3	23.9
Ballarat (C)	65.0	55.6	73.3	17.4	10.5	27.6	13.3	10.2	17.2
Golden Plains (S)	73.1	64.9	80.0	14.2*	8.3	23.2	9.3	6.3	13.6
Hepburn (S)	75.7	71.2	79.7	8.8	5.9	13.1	12.6	10.2	15.5
Hindmarsh (S)	65.2	55.7	73.6	15.7*	8.9	26.0	14.7	11.3	19.1
Horsham (RC)	69.0	62.1	75.0	14.7	9.7	21.8	12.5	9.5	16.2
Moorabool (S)	77.0	72.8	80.8	8.9	6.1	12.8	11.4	9.1	14.2
Northern Grampians (S)	65.6	55.1	74.7	17.8*	10.1	29.3	12.9	9.9	16.7
Pyrenees (S)	62.2	49.4	73.4	22.1*	12.4	36.3	11.8	9.2	14.9
West Wimmera (S)	68.2	59.4	75.8	12.5*	6.6	22.5	14.4	11.5	17.8
Yarriambiack (S)	57.7	46.2	68.4	23.4	14.5	35.4	14.0	10.6	18.3
Grampians Region	67.9	63.3	72.2	15.4	11.6	20.2	12.8	11.3	14.5
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.107: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	69.7	63.0	75.8	10.7	6.7	16.7	15.0	10.5	20.9
Benalla (RC)	78.1	73.4	82.2	8.2	5.0	13.0	10.6	8.5	13.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	74.9	68.9	80.0	9.9*	5.9	15.9	11.5	8.8	14.8
Indigo (S)	72.2	65.3	78.1	12.5	7.6	19.8	12.3	9.7	15.5
Mansfield (S)	72.3	65.5	78.2	10.1*	5.6	17.6	14.1	11.1	17.8
Mitchell (S)	70.2	63.7	76.0	12.6	7.9	19.6	13.4	10.5	16.9
Moira (S)	60.6	45.7	73.7	12.1	7.4	19.1	19.7*	10.0	35.2
Murrindindi (S)	75.9	71.5	79.9	9.3	6.2	13.8	12.1	9.6	15.0
Strathbogie (S)	67.4	58.4	75.3	13.9*	7.3	24.9	11.5	9.2	14.2
Towong (S)	72.0	65.1	78.0	13.1	8.1	20.5	10.0	8.0	12.4
Wangaratta (RC)	80.2	76.4	83.6	5.5*	3.2	9.3	10.4	8.2	13.1
Wodonga (RC)	65.9	55.6	74.8	16.1*	8.7	27.7	12.9	10.0	16.5
Hume Region	71.2	68.0	74.3	11.6	9.1	14.8	12.7	11.3	14.3
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Table 4.108: Duration of time since last Pap test^a, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Within the previous 2 years			2 to 5 years			More than 5 years		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	69.3	59.2	77.8	6.1	4.0	9.4	18.7	11.6	28.8
Campaspe (S)	63.7	49.4	75.9	19.0*	9.0	35.8	12.3	9.0	16.4
Central Goldfields (S)	70.3	65.0	75.2	9.0	5.6	14.1	14.7	11.7	18.2
Gannawarra (S)	71.2	63.3	77.9	11.4*	6.1	20.2	13.2	10.5	16.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	73.2	67.8	78.1	10.5	6.8	15.8	13.1	10.3	16.6
Loddon (S)	48.6	44.1	53.2	31.8	28.2	35.5	13.5	10.9	16.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	77.5	72.9	81.5	6.9	4.3	10.8	11.9	8.9	15.7
Mildura (RC)	74.1	66.7	80.4	12.1*	6.9	20.2	11.4	9.0	14.4
Mount Alexander (S)	73.1	66.4	78.9	10.2*	5.8	17.2	13.7	10.3	18.1
Swan Hill (RC)	77.5	73.1	81.4	7.9	5.0	12.2	10.7	8.7	13.1
Loddon Mallee Region	72.7	69.6	75.6	11.1	8.6	14.1	12.7	11.3	14.1
Victoria	72.1	70.3	73.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9	11.3	12.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

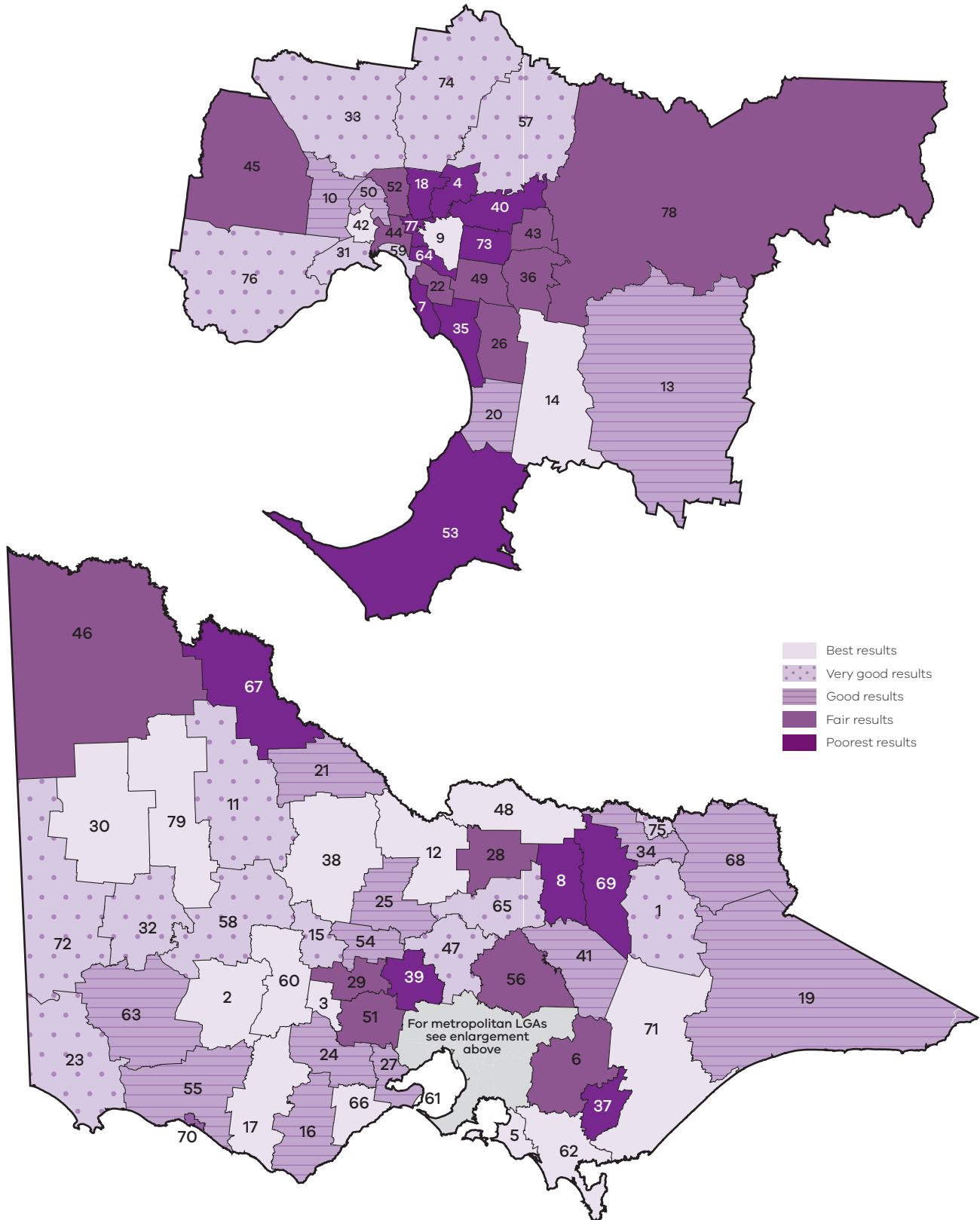
Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

^a Female survey respondents were able to select 'not applicable' as a response to this question. They have been excluded from the denominator when calculating estimates.

Map 4.8 presents the percentage of females who had had a Pap test in the previous two years, by LGA.

Map 4.8: Had a Pap test within the previous two years, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Main reason for not having a Pap test in the previous two years

Female respondents who reported having had a Pap test at some point, but not in the previous two years, were subsequently asked about the main reason for not having the test in the previous two years. Table 4.109 shows the main reasons reported for not having the test in the previous two years.

Overall, 34.3 per cent of females reported 'lack of time / too busy / haven't got around to it' as the main reason for not having had a Pap test in the previous two years. This was followed by 16.1 per cent who reported the question was 'not applicable to me', 10.2 per cent who reported 'don't want one / don't need one', 7.9 per cent who reported 'I am too old' and 6.4 per cent who reported 'fear of discomfort / embarrassment'.

Table 4.109: The main reason for not having a Pap test in the previous two years, Victoria, 2014

	Females		
	%	95% CI	
		LL	UL
Main reason^a for not having a Pap test in the previous two years:			
Lack of time / too busy / haven't got around to it	34.3	28.7	40.3
Lack of knowledge / didn't know enough about test / didn't understand letter	0.3*	0.1	0.8
Lack of symptoms / feeling well / no family history	3.1*	1.5	6.0
Fear of test / fear it will hurt	2.6*	1.1	6.1
Fear of discomfort / embarrassment	6.4	4.9	8.3
Fear from previous experience / bad experience last time	0.7*	0.3	1.5
Fear of positive results of cancer	0.0*	0.0	0.1
Fear of further tests or surgery	**		
I have had the HPV vaccine	**		
My last screen was fine and I don't think I need another one	1.0	0.6	1.6
I am too old	7.9	7.5	8.3
I am too young	0.3*	0.1	0.5
Not applicable to me (hysterectomy and cervix has been removed)	16.1	14.9	17.4
Not sexually active	0.3*	0.1	0.7
Haven't gotten around to it yet	4.5	3.2	6.2
Don't want one / don't need one	10.2*	4.8	20.5
Have not been told I need one	1.3	0.9	1.8
Problems with accessing treatment	0.5*	0.3	0.9
Other	5.7	4.1	7.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

^a Respondents responded either 'yes' or 'no' to each possible reason, responses were mutually exclusive.



Human papillomavirus vaccine

The national HPV vaccination program was introduced to Australia in 2007. The aim of the program is to protect females against some of the most common types of HPV that can lead to cancer and disease later in life. Current evidence shows the HPV vaccine has reduced the number of young females with abnormal cells associated with the development of cervical cancer (DoHA 2015d).

The free HPV vaccine is available to males and females 12–13 years in schools. Parental/guardian consent is required for participation in the program. In addition to protecting males from HPV-related cancers and disease, vaccinating males helps protect females from cervical cancer and HPV-related disease by reducing the spread of the virus.

The vaccine is given as three injections over a six-month period. All three doses of the vaccine are required for the best protection.

Number of HPV vaccine doses received

Young females 18–34 years who participated in the survey were asked whether they had received the HPV vaccine. Those who reported having received the vaccine were asked how many doses of the vaccine they had received and they were also asked about their knowledge and understanding of the HPV vaccine.

The following tables present the results of these questions from the survey by age group, sex and Department of Health and Human Services region. It was not possible to produce reliable results for individual LGAs because of limitations in the size of the sample.

Table 4.110 shows the percentage of females 18–34 years who reported having received the HPV vaccine by number of doses received and age group. Overall, 63.2 per cent of females reported having had the vaccine, but only 55.5 per cent responded to the question about the number of doses they had received. The table shows that 37.6 per cent of all females 18–34 years had received at least three doses of the vaccine, 10.9 per cent had received two doses and 7 per cent had received one dose of the HPV vaccine. Overall, 31.2 per cent of all females in this age group had not received the HPV vaccine.

Table 4.111 shows the percentage of females 18–34 years who reported having received the HPV vaccine by number of doses received and Department of Health and Human Services region. Compared with their Victorian counterparts, a significantly higher percentage of females who lived in the Barwon-South Western Region reported having received three or more doses of the vaccine.

Table 4.110: Number of HPV vaccine doses received, by age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Received 1 dose of HPV vaccine			Received 2 doses of HPV vaccine			Received 3 or more doses of HPV vaccine			Did not receive HPV vaccine		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Females												
18–24	7.4	4.8	11.2	15.9	12.0	20.6	37.6	31.4	44.3	18.6	13.9	24.3
25–29	9.5*	4.0	21.0	7.4*	4.1	13.0	43.1	34.3	52.5	28.5	20.9	37.6
30–34	3.8*	1.9	7.5	7.6	5.2	11.0	31.6	26.5	37.1	52.1	46.3	57.7
Victoria	7.0	4.6	10.5	10.9	8.8	13.4	37.6	33.5	41.9	31.2	27.6	35.0

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.111: Number of HPV vaccine doses received, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Received 1 dose of HPV vaccine			Received 2 doses of HPV vaccine			Received 3 or more doses of HPV vaccine			Did not receive HPV vaccine		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Females												
Eastern Metropolitan	7.5*	3.7	14.6	8.6*	4.7	15.3	39.1	29.6	49.6	28.5	20.6	38.0
North & West Metropolitan	7.9	4.9	12.5	13.8	9.7	19.2	30.4	24.3	37.2	34.9	29.1	41.2
Southern Metropolitan	**			8.1	5.0	12.9	44.6	35.7	53.8	28.2	21.1	36.6
All metropolitan regions	7.3	4.6	11.5	10.9	8.4	13.9	36.7	32.0	41.5	31.5	27.3	36.0
Barwon-South Western	**			8.9*	4.1	18.2	52.0	41.9	62.0	20.4*	11.6	33.5
Gippsland	**			5.0*	1.9	12.9	41.9	28.0	57.2	34.3	21.6	49.7
Grampians	**			7.0*	3.3	14.0	41.3	31.8	51.5	33.6	24.0	44.7
Hume	**			11.8*	5.9	22.3	32.2	24.0	41.6	39.3	29.9	49.6
Loddon Mallee	**			19.8*	11.2	32.7	31.1	20.9	43.6	30.9	20.0	44.4
All rural regions	5.6*	2.8	11.0	10.8	7.7	14.8	41.9	34.3	50.0	29.7	24.1	36.1
Victoria	7.0	4.6	10.5	10.9	8.8	13.4	37.6	33.5	41.9	31.2	27.6	35.0

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows:

above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Knowledge about the HPV vaccine

All females 18–34 years who participated in the survey were asked to indicate whether they agreed with the following statements about the HPV vaccine:

- Being vaccinated against HPV means I am completely protected against cervical cancer.
- Females who were sexually active before being vaccinated against HPV may not be fully protected.
- You still need to have Pap tests even if you have been vaccinated against HPV.
- Being vaccinated makes me less likely to go for Pap tests.
- The HPV vaccine only protects against some types of HPV.
- HPV can cause diseases other than cervical cancer.

The aim was to determine their level of knowledge and understanding about the vaccine.

Table 4.112 shows the percentage of females 18–34 years who agreed and disagreed with each statement, by age group. The table shows that although the majority of females responded correctly to each question asked, there was a concerning level of incorrect responses to some of the questions.

Overall, only 65.0 per cent disagreed with the statement 'Being vaccinated against HPV means I am completely protected against cervical cancer'. There were no significant differences between age groups within the 'agree', 'disagree' or 'not sure' categories.

When read the statement 'Females who were sexually active before being vaccinated against HPV may not be fully protected', 50.1 per cent agreed with the statement, 20.1 per cent disagreed and 27.7 per cent were not sure. There were no significant differences between age groups within the 'agree', 'disagree' or 'not sure' categories.

On a positive note, the table shows that 89.9 per cent agreed with the statement 'You still need to have Pap tests, even if you have been vaccinated against HPV'. There were no significant differences between age groups within the 'agree', 'disagree' or 'not sure' categories.

Three-quarters (75.7 per cent) disagreed with the statement 'Being vaccinated makes me less likely to go for Pap tests', while a further 11.6 per cent agreed and 9.3 per cent were not sure about this statement. Once again, there were no significant differences between age groups within the 'agree', 'disagree' or 'not sure' categories.

When read the statement 'The HPV vaccine only protects against some types of HPV', 58.0 per cent agreed with the statement, 8.5 per cent disagreed and 30.3 per cent were not sure. There were no significant differences between age groups within the 'agree', 'disagree' or 'not sure' categories.

Finally, when read the statement 'HPV can cause diseases other than cervical cancer', 40.7 per cent of females agreed with this statement, 14.1 per cent disagreed and 40.2 per cent were not sure about this statement. There were no significant differences between age groups within the 'agree', 'disagree' or 'not sure' categories.

Table 4.112: Knowledge about the HPV vaccine, by age group, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Being vaccinated against HPV means I am completely protected against cervical cancer									
18–24	18.4	13.3	24.8	63.8	56.9	70.2	16.5	11.9	22.5
25–29	15.0	10.0	22.0	66.0	56.7	74.3	18.4	11.8	27.5
30–34	16.2	12.4	20.9	65.6	60.1	70.7	15.9	12.3	20.3
Victoria	16.8	13.9	20.1	65.0	61.0	68.8	16.7	13.8	20.0
Women who were sexually active before being vaccinated against HPV may not be fully protected									
18–24	46.2	39.7	52.7	26.0	20.4	32.5	26.6	21.3	32.7
25–29	51.3	41.9	60.7	16.2	10.8	23.5	29.8	21.9	39.0
30–34	53.3	47.7	58.9	16.4	12.8	20.8	27.6	22.8	32.9
Victoria	50.1	46.1	54.1	20.1	17.1	23.5	27.7	24.3	31.4
You still need to have Pap tests even if you have been vaccinated against HPV									
18–24	90.4	85.4	93.7	**			7.3*	4.3	11.9
25–29	89.8	80.6	94.9	**			7.1*	2.9	16.5
30–34	89.4	85.3	92.4	**			6.8	4.4	10.4
Victoria	89.9	87.0	92.2	1.4*	0.7	2.9	7.1	5.1	9.8
Being vaccinated makes me less likely to go for Pap tests									
18–24	14.8	10.6	20.2	74.0	67.7	79.4	9.2	6.1	13.8
25–29	8.7*	5.3	14.1	77.9	69.2	84.8	10.7*	5.6	19.3
30–34	10.0	7.1	14.0	76.0	70.7	80.6	8.6	5.9	12.2
Victoria	11.6	9.3	14.3	75.7	72.0	79.0	9.3	7.1	12.0
The HPV vaccine only protects against some types of HPV									
18–24	57.9	51.4	64.1	10.4	7.3	14.6	30.2	24.6	36.4
25–29	66.0	56.9	74.1	4.4*	2.2	8.6	27.9	20.4	37.0
30–34	53.4	47.6	59.0	8.8	5.7	13.4	31.8	26.7	37.3
Victoria	58.0	54.0	61.8	8.5	6.5	10.9	30.3	26.8	34.0
HPV can cause diseases other than cervical cancer									
18–24	45.0	38.5	51.7	12.8	9.4	17.3	39.5	33.3	46.1
25–29	44.3	35.0	54.0	15.8	9.7	24.8	36.7	28.6	45.6
30–34	34.3	29.2	39.8	14.4	11.0	18.7	42.9	37.4	48.6
Victoria	40.7	36.8	44.7	14.1	11.6	17.0	40.2	36.4	44.1

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.113 shows the percentage of females 18–34 years who agreed and disagreed with each statement, by Department of Health and Human Services region. The table shows there were similar levels of knowledge and understanding about the HPV vaccine among females in rural and metropolitan Victoria. However, a higher percentage of females who lived in rural Victoria disagreed with the statement ‘Being vaccinated

against HPV means I am completely protected against cervical cancer’ compared with their metropolitan counterparts. In addition, a higher percentage of females who lived in rural Victoria agreed with the statement ‘You still need to have Pap tests even if you have been vaccinated against HPV’ compared with their metropolitan counterparts.

Table 4.113: Knowledge about the HPV vaccine, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014

Region	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Being vaccinated against HPV means I am completely protected against cervical cancer									
Eastern Metropolitan	14.6*	8.3	24.6	62.8	51.6	72.8	22.6	14.4	33.5
North & West Metropolitan	19.1	14.6	24.6	59.4	53.1	65.5	19.0	14.4	24.6
Southern Metropolitan	21.4	15.0	29.7	65.1	56.1	73.0	12.6	7.6	20.2
All metropolitan regions	18.8	15.4	22.8	61.9	57.2	66.3	17.8	14.4	21.9
Barwon-South Western	**			89.3	81.3	94.1	6.7*	3.4	12.7
Gippsland	8.2*	4.2	15.6	73.2	59.9	83.4	12.9*	6.7	23.6
Grampians	5.2*	2.4	10.9	80.3	69.4	88.0	13.9*	7.6	24.0
Hume	18.0*	10.0	30.1	73.0	61.6	81.9	9.0*	5.3	15.1
Loddon Mallee	**			69.8	55.3	81.2	19.0*	10.4	32.3
All rural regions	8.4	5.5	12.5	78.0	72.5	82.6	12.0	8.9	16.1
Victoria	16.8	13.9	20.1	65.0	61.0	68.8	16.7	13.8	20.0

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused to say’ responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.113: Knowledge about the HPV vaccine, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Women who were sexually active before being vaccinated against HPV may not be fully protected									
Eastern Metropolitan	47.2	36.8	57.9	22.3	13.7	34.2	29.3	20.7	39.7
North & West Metropolitan	43.8	37.8	50.0	20.4	15.8	26.0	32.9	27.2	39.2
Southern Metropolitan	58.2	49.6	66.4	17.3	12.2	23.9	22.9	16.5	30.9
All metropolitan regions	48.9	44.3	53.5	19.9	16.4	23.9	29.1	25.1	33.5
Barwon-South Western	61.7	43.8	76.9	16.9*	7.7	32.9	20.2*	11.2	33.7
Gippsland	55.9	42.0	68.8	16.1*	9.1	26.9	22.4*	13.3	35.3
Grampians	59.6	45.0	72.6	17.3*	8.7	31.4	20.5	12.9	31.2
Hume	46.3	36.1	56.8	30.8	21.5	42.0	22.2	15.3	31.2
Loddon Mallee	49.3	36.8	61.9	24.3	15.5	35.9	23.8	15.3	35.2
All rural regions	54.9	48.0	61.7	20.9	16.2	26.5	21.8	17.4	26.9
Victoria	50.1	46.1	54.1	20.1	17.1	23.5	27.7	24.3	31.4
You still need to have Pap tests even if you have been vaccinated against HPV									
Eastern Metropolitan	92.7	86.2	96.3	**			6.1*	2.9	12.5
North & West Metropolitan	87.7	82.5	91.5	**			8.9	5.6	13.7
Southern Metropolitan	86.5	78.4	91.9	3.7*	1.6	8.6	8.3*	4.0	16.5
All metropolitan regions	88.4	84.9	91.2	1.7*	0.8	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.4
Barwon-South Western	94.2	80.1	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	**		
Gippsland	90.0	75.4	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**		
Grampians	98.2	94.3	99.5	**			**		
Hume	98.6	95.3	99.6	**			**		
Loddon Mallee	98.5	94.9	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**		
All rural regions	95.8	92.0	97.9	**			2.8*	1.2	6.3
Victoria	89.9	87.0	92.2	1.4*	0.7	2.9	7.1	5.1	9.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.113: Knowledge about the HPV vaccine, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Being vaccinated makes me less likely to go for Pap tests									
Eastern Metropolitan	7.9*	4.3	14.0	80.2	71.7	86.6	10.0*	5.6	17.2
North & West Metropolitan	17.2	12.9	22.6	66.8	60.5	72.5	10.3	7.0	14.9
Southern Metropolitan	9.3*	5.5	15.5	81.7	73.3	87.9	8.3*	4.0	16.6
All metropolitan regions	12.8	10.1	16.1	74.2	69.9	78.1	9.6	7.1	12.9
Barwon-South Western	8.6*	3.3	21.0	81.3	60.1	92.6	**		
Gippsland	**			76.9	62.2	87.1	8.5*	3.8	18.0
Grampians	**			78.2	63.4	88.2	17.4*	8.4	32.7
Hume	11.5*	5.3	23.0	83.9	73.0	91.0	4.5*	1.9	10.0
Loddon Mallee	1.5*	0.6	3.9	86.6	73.2	93.9	11.1*	4.3	25.5
All rural regions	6.6	4.0	10.5	81.7	75.0	86.9	7.8	5.0	11.9
Victoria	11.6	9.3	14.3	75.7	72.0	79.0	9.3	7.1	12.0
The HPV vaccine only protects against some types of HPV									
Eastern Metropolitan	67.0	56.7	75.9	5.6*	2.6	11.9	67.0	18.0	35.9
North & West Metropolitan	51.6	45.4	57.8	9.9	6.7	14.3	51.6	28.9	40.8
Southern Metropolitan	61.9	53.0	70.1	5.3*	2.8	9.8	61.9	20.6	36.5
All metropolitan regions	58.1	53.5	62.5	7.6	5.6	10.2	58.1	26.6	35.1
Barwon-South Western	55.9	36.6	73.5	20.2*	8.2	41.6	55.9	11.9	39.9
Gippsland	51.5	37.8	65.0	7.1*	2.6	17.9	51.5	23.9	49.6
Grampians	67.0	53.2	78.3	6.1*	2.9	12.6	67.0	15.3	38.1
Hume	56.2	45.5	66.4	11.9*	5.6	23.8	56.2	23.2	41.9
Loddon Mallee	58.1	44.8	70.3	**			58.1	20.1	43.6
All rural regions	57.5	50.3	64.3	12.1	7.5	18.9	57.5	23.3	35.0
Victoria	58.0	54.0	61.8	8.5	6.5	10.9	30.3	26.8	34.0

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 4.113: Knowledge about the HPV vaccine, by Department of Health and Human Services region, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
HPV can cause diseases other than cervical cancer									
Eastern Metropolitan	41.4	31.2	52.5	14.5*	8.7	23.2	42.1	32.0	52.9
North & West Metropolitan	36.5	30.6	42.7	14.7	10.9	19.5	42.9	36.9	49.2
Southern Metropolitan	47.7	39.0	56.6	11.1	7.3	16.3	35.0	27.6	43.2
All metropolitan regions	40.9	36.4	45.7	13.5	10.9	16.7	40.3	36.0	44.9
Barwon-South Western	38.4	22.8	56.8	**			36.3	21.0	55.0
Gippsland	44.7	31.4	58.8	13.7*	7.2	24.6	35.9	24.3	49.5
Grampians	40.1	26.2	55.9	12.8*	6.9	22.6	44.2	29.4	60.0
Hume	39.6	29.6	50.6	17.8	11.5	26.4	41.2	31.4	51.8
Loddon Mallee	36.9	25.3	50.3	18.2*	10.2	30.2	41.6	30.0	54.3
All rural regions	39.7	33.1	46.7	16.5	10.7	24.5	39.5	33.0	46.5
Victoria	40.7	36.8	44.7	14.1	11.6	17.0	40.2	36.4	44.1

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.



5. Eye health





Key findings

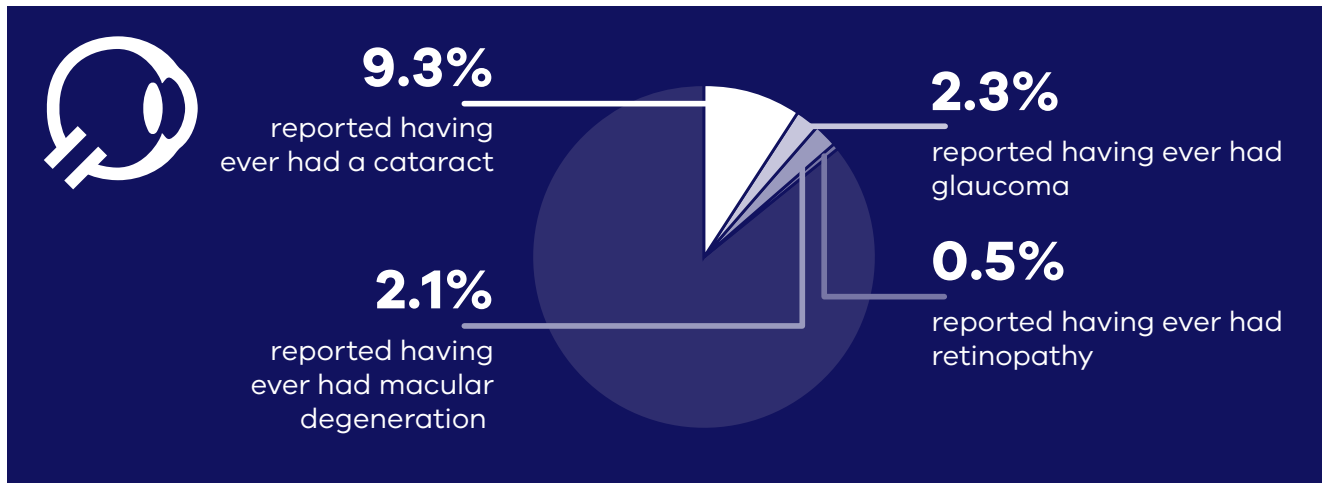
Eye health

Change in vision



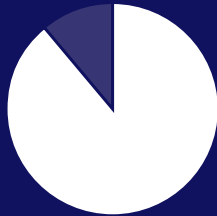
A significantly higher percentage of women had noticed changes in their vision in the previous 12 months compared with men

Selected eye disease





Contact with an eye health professional



89.1%

reported having had an eye test by an eye health professional at least once in their lifetime

Among those who had ever had an eye test by an eye health professional:



51.0%

visited an eye health professional less than 12 months ago



22.7%

visited an eye health professional more than one year but less than two years ago



15.3%

visited an eye health professional more than two years but less than five years ago



10.5%

visited an eye health professional five or more years ago

Wore glasses or contact lenses



64.4%

of Victorians reported wearing glasses or contact lenses

The percentage of women who wore glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision was significantly higher than the percentage for men

Difficulties with vision



4.3%

of Victorians reported having difficulties with their vision that couldn't be fixed with glasses or contact lenses, to the extent that it limited activities of their daily life



Introduction

Good eyesight is an important part of wellbeing and a significant factor in retaining independence and quality of life as we get older. Eye health is also an important issue for Victoria's ageing population. A report by Access Economics estimated that in 2009 there were almost 145,370 people 40 years or older with vision loss in Victoria, accounting for more than 5.9 per cent of the population in this age group. Of these, around 16,940 people were blind (Access Economics 2010).

Without appropriate action, it is projected that the number of people 40 years or over with vision loss in Victoria will rise to more than 201,000, and those who are blind will rise to 26,400 by 2020 (Access Economics 2010).

In 2014 survey respondents were asked a series of questions about eye health including whether they had noticed a change in their vision in the previous 12 months, whether they had ever seen an eye specialist, the timing of their last visit and whether they had been diagnosed with a specific eye condition.



Change in vision

Survey respondents were asked: 'Have you noticed a change in your vision in the last 12 months?' Table 5.1 shows the percentage of Victorians who noticed such a change, by age group and sex.

Overall, 38.9 per cent of respondents had noticed changes in their vision in the previous 12 months, which was significantly higher in females (42.2 per cent) compared with males (35.4 per cent).

A significantly higher percentage of males and females 45–64 years noticed changes in their vision compared with all Victorian males and females. By contrast, a significantly lower percentage of males and females 18–44 years noticed a change in their vision compared with all Victorian males and females.

Table 5.1: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Noticed change in vision				No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
Males	18–24	19.0	14.4	24.7	80.6	75.0	85.3
	25–34	21.1	16.2	27.0	78.7	72.8	83.6
	35–44	28.1	25.0	31.5	71.8	68.5	75.0
	45–54	61.4	58.4	64.4	37.9	35.0	41.0
	55–64	46.7	44.2	49.2	53.0	50.5	55.5
	65–74	37.7	35.4	40.1	61.6	59.2	63.9
	75–84	38.5	35.5	41.6	61.1	58.0	64.1
	85+	43.4	37.2	49.8	55.1	48.6	61.3
Victoria	35.4	33.8	37.0	64.2	62.6	65.8	
Females	18–24	30.9	25.3	37.1	69.1	62.9	74.7
	25–34	26.7	22.8	31.1	73.0	68.6	76.9
	35–44	37.2	34.6	39.8	62.6	60.0	65.1
	45–54	67.5	65.3	69.7	32.0	29.9	34.3
	55–64	51.1	49.0	53.2	48.7	46.5	50.8
	65–74	43.3	41.2	45.4	56.1	54.0	58.2
	75–84	41.5	38.9	44.1	57.0	54.4	59.6
	85+	43.4	38.7	48.2	55.7	50.8	60.4
Victoria	42.2	40.8	43.6	57.4	56.0	58.8	
Persons	18–24	24.8	21.1	29.0	75.0	70.8	78.7
	25–34	23.9	20.7	27.4	75.8	72.3	79.0
	35–44	32.7	30.7	34.8	67.2	65.0	69.2
	45–54	64.5	62.7	66.4	34.9	33.1	36.8
	55–64	48.9	47.3	50.6	50.8	49.2	52.5
	65–74	40.7	39.2	42.3	58.6	57.1	60.2
	75–84	40.1	38.2	42.1	58.9	56.9	60.9
	85+	43.4	39.6	47.3	55.4	51.5	59.3
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8	

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

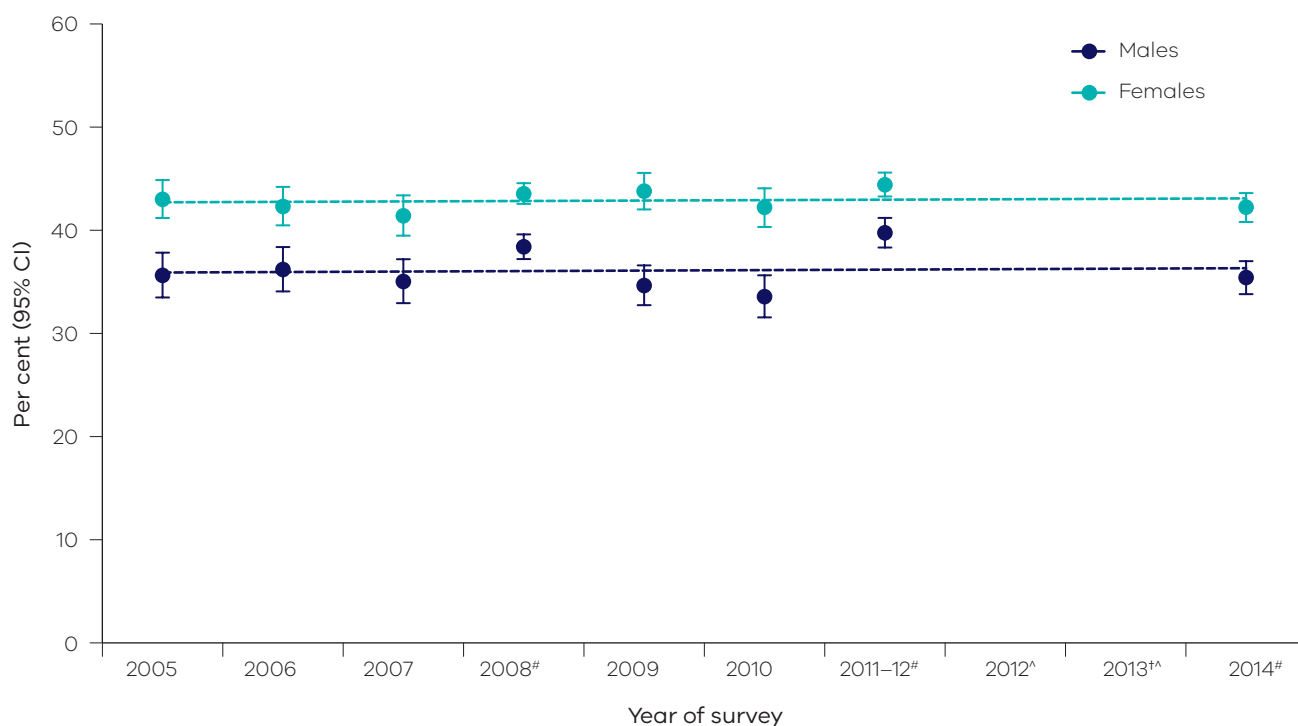
LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of males and females who noticed a change in their vision between 2005 and 2014. The rates remained constant for both males and females over this period.

Figure 5.1: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by survey year and sex, Victoria, 2005–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of Victorians who had noticed a change in their vision in the previous 12 months, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the percentage of males and females who noticed a change in their vision in the previous 12 months and who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. There were also no significant differences by Department of Health and Human Services region.

Table 5.2: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	36.9	33.1	40.9	62.9	58.9	66.7
North & West Metropolitan	34.9	32.4	37.6	64.6	61.9	67.1
Southern Metropolitan	34.4	30.8	38.2	65.3	61.4	68.9
All metropolitan regions	35.1	33.2	37.0	64.5	62.6	66.4
Barwon-South Western	34.6	28.5	41.3	65.3	58.6	71.4
Gippsland	37.4	31.1	44.2	62.2	55.5	68.5
Grampians	36.5	31.5	41.9	63.3	57.9	68.3
Hume	34.4	31.0	37.9	65.1	61.6	68.5
Loddon Mallee	38.0	32.9	43.4	61.6	56.2	66.7
All rural regions	36.2	33.6	38.9	63.5	60.8	66.1
Victoria	35.4	33.8	37.0	64.2	62.6	65.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.2: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	40.1	36.7	43.6	59.8	56.3	63.2
North & West Metropolitan	42.3	39.9	44.8	57.0	54.5	59.4
Southern Metropolitan	43.0	40.1	46.0	56.6	53.6	59.5
All metropolitan regions	42.0	40.3	43.6	57.6	55.9	59.2
Barwon-South Western	42.3	36.6	48.2	57.6	51.7	63.3
Gippsland	42.0	37.3	47.0	57.9	53.0	62.7
Grampians	45.0	39.2	50.8	54.9	49.0	60.6
Hume	44.1	40.4	47.9	55.8	52.0	59.5
Loddon Mallee	41.5	36.7	46.6	58.0	53.0	62.9
All rural regions	42.8	40.4	45.2	57.0	54.6	59.4
Victoria	42.2	40.8	43.6	57.4	56.0	58.8
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	38.6	36.0	41.2	61.3	58.6	63.8
North & West Metropolitan	38.6	36.9	40.4	60.8	59.0	62.5
Southern Metropolitan	38.8	36.5	41.2	60.8	58.4	63.2
All metropolitan regions	38.6	37.3	39.8	61.0	59.7	62.2
Barwon-South Western	38.6	34.3	43.1	61.3	56.8	65.6
Gippsland	39.6	35.6	43.8	60.2	56.0	64.2
Grampians	40.8	36.8	44.8	59.1	55.0	63.0
Hume	39.2	36.6	41.9	60.5	57.8	63.1
Loddon Mallee	39.8	36.2	43.6	59.8	56.0	63.4
All rural regions	39.5	37.7	41.3	60.3	58.5	62.0
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.3 to Table 5.10 show the percentage of Victorians who had noticed a change in their vision in the previous 12 months, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. A significantly higher percentage of Victorians noticed a change in their vision in the previous 12 months in the LGA of Macedon Ranges (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.3: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	37.7	31.7	44.1	62.2	55.8	68.2
Knox (C)	36.0	30.6	41.8	64.0	58.2	69.4
Manningham (C)	38.5	31.9	45.4	61.5	54.5	68.0
Maroondah (C)	48.1	39.1	57.3	51.8	42.6	60.8
Monash (C)	31.4	26.5	36.8	68.3	62.9	73.3
Whitehorse (C)	37.4	31.0	44.1	62.3	55.5	68.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	46.8	38.3	55.5	53.0	44.3	61.5
Eastern Metropolitan Region	38.6	36.0	41.2	61.3	58.6	63.8
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.4: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	37.4	30.7	44.6	62.2	55.0	68.9
Brimbank (C)	40.1	34.8	45.6	58.7	53.2	64.0
Darebin (C)	37.3	30.8	44.2	61.8	54.9	68.3
Hobsons Bay (C)	41.2	33.6	49.3	58.7	50.7	66.3
Hume (C)	40.5	34.9	46.3	59.3	53.4	64.9
Maribyrnong (C)	40.1	33.8	46.9	59.1	52.4	65.5
Melbourne (C)	33.3	28.0	39.1	66.1	60.3	71.4
Melton (S)	44.3	37.0	52.0	55.2	47.6	62.6
Moonee Valley (C)	33.6	28.3	39.4	65.6	59.9	71.0
Moreland (C)	36.9	30.5	43.9	62.5	55.5	68.9
Nillumbik (S)	39.5	33.4	46.0	60.2	53.8	66.4
Whittlesea (C)	40.5	35.2	46.1	58.8	53.2	64.1
Wyndham (C)	39.1	34.2	44.4	60.9	55.6	65.8
Yarra (C)	39.7	32.2	47.8	59.3	51.2	66.9
North & West Metropolitan Region	38.6	36.9	40.4	60.8	59.0	62.5
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.5: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	40.2	31.9	49.1	59.8	50.9	68.1
Cardinia (S)	40.5	34.9	46.3	59.2	53.4	64.8
Casey (C)	41.6	35.3	48.2	58.0	51.4	64.3
Frankston (C)	41.4	35.6	47.3	58.6	52.6	64.3
Glen Eira (C)	39.0	32.1	46.4	59.6	52.2	66.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	33.8	28.0	40.1	66.1	59.8	71.9
Kingston (C)	43.6	35.8	51.8	56.1	47.9	63.9
Mornington Peninsula (S)	36.2	28.8	44.3	63.7	55.6	71.0
Port Phillip (C)	31.4	25.5	37.9	68.2	61.6	74.1
Stonnington (C)	38.8	31.6	46.6	60.9	53.2	68.2
Southern Metropolitan Region	38.8	36.5	41.2	60.8	58.4	63.2
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.6: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	36.4	28.2	45.5	63.6	54.5	71.8
Corangamite (S)	38.1	31.4	45.3	61.7	54.5	68.4
Glenelg (S)	38.1	32.1	44.5	61.9	55.5	67.9
Greater Geelong (C)	39.3	32.5	46.5	60.6	53.4	67.3
Moyne (S)	34.3	29.0	40.1	65.6	59.8	70.9
Queenscliffe (B)	39.5	27.6	52.8	60.4	47.1	72.3
Southern Grampians (S)	38.4	31.0	46.4	61.4	53.4	68.8
Surf Coast (S)	38.4	31.7	45.6	61.6	54.4	68.2
Warrnambool (C)	37.8	31.2	45.0	62.2	55.0	68.8
Barwon-South Western Region	38.6	34.3	43.1	61.3	56.8	65.6
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.7: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	39.3	32.4	46.7	60.5	53.1	67.5
Baw Baw (S)	35.1	29.3	41.5	64.9	58.5	70.7
East Gippsland (S)	40.9	31.3	51.2	59.0	48.7	68.6
Latrobe (C)	41.7	33.1	51.0	58.1	48.8	66.7
South Gippsland (S)	37.2	32.5	42.3	62.6	57.5	67.3
Wellington (S)	40.9	33.7	48.5	58.6	50.9	65.8
Gippsland Region	39.6	35.6	43.8	60.2	56.0	64.2
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.8: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	39.1	31.8	47.0	60.6	52.7	67.9
Ballarat (C)	43.7	36.7	51.0	56.3	49.0	63.3
Golden Plains (S)	35.9	30.2	42.0	64.0	57.8	69.7
Hepburn (S)	35.7	29.9	42.0	63.8	57.5	69.7
Hindmarsh (S)	43.6	35.9	51.7	56.1	48.0	63.8
Horsham (RC)	32.4	28.0	37.1	67.5	62.8	71.9
Moorabool (S)	43.6	36.7	50.8	56.4	49.2	63.3
Northern Grampians (S)	34.4	28.5	40.9	64.4	57.9	70.3
Pyrenees (S)	34.8	26.9	43.7	65.1	56.2	73.0
West Wimmera (S)	34.1	29.7	38.8	65.9	61.2	70.3
Yarriambiack (S)	38.6	33.0	44.5	60.9	55.0	66.5
Grampians Region	40.8	36.8	44.8	59.1	55.0	63.0
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.9: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	42.1	32.8	51.9	57.9	48.1	67.2
Benalla (RC)	42.6	33.3	52.4	56.9	47.2	66.2
Greater Shepparton (C)	37.3	31.4	43.6	62.3	56.0	68.2
Indigo (S)	38.5	29.8	47.9	61.5	52.1	70.2
Mansfield (S)	44.4	34.9	54.3	55.4	45.5	64.9
Mitchell (S)	34.8	29.4	40.6	65.2	59.4	70.6
Moira (S)	36.4	29.7	43.8	63.3	56.0	70.0
Murrindindi (S)	44.0	36.2	52.0	54.6	46.6	62.4
Strathbogie (S)	42.7	33.7	52.3	57.2	47.7	66.2
Towong (S)	43.8	35.0	52.9	56.1	47.0	64.8
Wangaratta (RC)	39.5	31.7	47.8	60.5	52.2	68.3
Wodonga (RC)	42.7	35.4	50.2	57.1	49.6	64.3
Hume Region	39.2	36.6	41.9	60.5	57.8	63.1
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.10: Change in vision in previous 12 months, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Noticed change in vision			No change in vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	40.7	32.8	49.0	59.3	51.0	67.1
Campaspe (S)	43.5	35.4	51.9	56.4	48.0	64.5
Central Goldfields (S)	45.0	36.0	54.4	54.4	45.1	63.4
Gannawarra (S)	35.7	30.0	42.0	58.1	45.8	69.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	36.4	31.3	41.8	63.2	57.8	68.3
Loddon (S)	46.5	36.5	56.8	53.2	42.9	63.2
Macedon Ranges (S)	51.0	42.8	59.1	49.0	40.8	57.2
Mildura (RC)	37.4	29.8	45.7	62.2	53.9	69.8
Mount Alexander (S)	35.2	29.0	41.9	64.5	57.8	70.7
Swan Hill (RC)	40.8	32.2	50.0	59.0	49.8	67.6
Loddon Mallee Region	39.8	36.2	43.6	59.8	56.0	63.4
Victoria	38.9	37.8	39.9	60.8	59.7	61.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.



Contact with an eye health professional

Many eye conditions have no symptoms in their early stages. Regular eye tests with an eye health professional are important to ensure early detection and treatment to prevent avoidable sight loss.

People over 40 years, smokers, people with diabetes, those with a family history of eye disease and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people are more at risk of developing eye conditions that can lead to vision loss. Regular eye tests are particularly important for these at-risk groups.

Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional

Survey participants were asked: 'Have you ever had an eye test by an optician, optometrist, ophthalmologist (specialist eye doctor) or eye clinic?'. Note that this question is different from previous survey years when respondents have been asked: 'Have you ever seen someone who specialises in eyes, for example, an optician, optometrist, ophthalmologist (specialist eye doctor) or eye clinic?'. Table 5.11 summarises the findings from this question, by age group and sex.

The majority of respondents reported having had an eye test (89.1 per cent) conducted by an eye health professional at least once in their lifetime. This was significantly lower for males (86.5 per cent) compared with females (91.8 per cent).

The percentage of Victorians who had ever had an eye test was significantly higher for those 18–44 years compared with all Victorians. Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of Victorians 45 years or older reported having ever had an eye test conducted by an eye health professional compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.11: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional			
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		
		LL	UL		LL	UL	
Males	18–24	74.8	68.8	79.9	25.2	20.1	31.2
	25–34	80.5	75.5	84.8	19.1	14.9	24.1
	35–44	80.3	77.2	83.1	19.5	16.7	22.6
	45–54	89.7	87.8	91.4	10.2	8.6	12.1
	55–64	96.5	95.5	97.3	3.4	2.6	4.5
	65–74	98.0	97.2	98.5	2.0	1.5	2.8
	75–84	98.4	97.4	99.1	1.5*	0.9	2.5
	85+	97.9	95.3	99.0	2.1*	0.9	4.6
	Victoria	86.5	85.1	87.8	13.3	12.0	14.8
Females	18–24	87.6	83.1	91.0	12.4	9.0	16.9
	25–34	82.9	78.9	86.3	17.0	13.6	21.0
	35–44	89.4	87.7	90.9	10.6	9.0	12.3
	45–54	95.5	94.4	96.4	4.5	3.6	5.5
	55–64	97.7	97.0	98.3	2.3	1.7	3.0
	65–74	98.9	98.4	99.2	1.1	0.7	1.5
	75–84	98.9	98.0	99.4	0.8*	0.5	1.4
	85+	98.6	96.9	99.4	1.4*	0.6	3.1
	Victoria	91.8	90.7	92.7	8.2	7.2	9.2
Persons	18–24	81.0	77.3	84.3	19.0	15.7	22.7
	25–34	81.7	78.6	84.5	18.0	15.3	21.2
	35–44	84.9	83.2	86.5	15.0	13.4	16.7
	45–54	92.7	91.6	93.6	7.3	6.3	8.3
	55–64	97.1	96.5	97.6	2.8	2.3	3.4
	65–74	98.5	98.0	98.8	1.5	1.2	1.9
	75–84	98.7	98.1	99.1	1.1	0.7	1.7
	85+	98.3	97.0	99.0	1.7*	0.9	3.0
	Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.12 shows the percentage of Victorians who had ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex.

There were no significant differences in the percentage of males and females who had ever had an eye test and who lived in rural compared with metropolitan Victoria. However, a significantly higher percentage of males and persons who lived in the Hume Region had never had an eye test by an eye health professional compared with their Victorian counterparts.

Table 5.12: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	86.6	82.8	89.7	13.3	10.2	17.1
North & West Metropolitan	85.6	83.0	87.9	14.3	12.0	16.9
Southern Metropolitan	89.9	87.2	92.1	9.8	7.7	12.5
All metropolitan regions	87.2	85.5	88.7	12.7	11.2	14.4
Barwon-South Western	81.1	74.0	86.6	18.8	13.3	26.0
Gippsland	85.6	78.9	90.5	14.4	9.5	21.1
Grampians	89.8	86.7	92.3	10.1	7.6	13.2
Hume	78.8	72.6	84.0	21.1	16.0	27.3
Loddon Mallee	87.2	82.7	90.7	12.4	8.9	16.8
All rural regions	84.1	81.3	86.6	15.7	13.3	18.6
Victoria	86.5	85.1	87.8	13.3	12.0	14.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.12: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	93.1	91.0	94.7	6.9	5.3	9.0
North & West Metropolitan	90.8	88.7	92.5	9.2	7.5	11.2
Southern Metropolitan	92.1	89.9	93.9	7.8	6.1	10.0
All metropolitan regions	91.8	90.5	92.8	8.2	7.1	9.4
Barwon-South Western	90.3	82.7	94.8	9.7*	5.2	17.3
Gippsland	93.7	90.8	95.8	6.2	4.2	9.2
Grampians	92.7	89.2	95.1	7.3	4.8	10.8
Hume	89.2	85.4	92.1	10.7	7.9	14.5
Loddon Mallee	94.3	91.9	96.0	5.5	3.8	7.8
All rural regions	91.8	89.8	93.5	8.1	6.4	10.1
Victoria	91.8	90.7	92.7	8.2	7.2	9.2
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	89.9	87.7	91.7	10.0	8.2	12.2
North & West Metropolitan	88.2	86.5	89.6	11.8	10.3	13.4
Southern Metropolitan	91.0	89.3	92.5	8.8	7.4	10.5
All metropolitan regions	89.4	88.4	90.4	10.5	9.5	11.5
Barwon-South Western	85.6	80.5	89.6	14.3	10.4	19.4
Gippsland	89.5	85.6	92.5	10.5	7.5	14.3
Grampians	91.3	89.0	93.1	8.7	6.9	10.9
Hume	83.8	79.9	87.1	16.1	12.8	20.1
Loddon Mallee	90.8	88.3	92.8	8.9	6.9	11.4
All rural regions	88.0	86.2	89.5	11.9	10.4	13.7
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.13 to Table 5.20 shows the percentage of Victorians who had ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. A significantly higher percentage of Victorians who lived in the LGAs of Hepburn (S), Indigo (S), Mitchell (S), Moira (S), Strathbogie (S), Towong (S) and Whittlesea (C) had never had an eye test compared with the percentage for all Victorians.

Table 5.13: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	89.4	82.8	93.7	10.6*	6.3	17.2
Knox (C)	88.8	82.1	93.2	11.2	6.8	17.9
Manningham (C)	92.1	85.2	96.0	7.4*	3.7	14.4
Maroondah (C)	89.1	82.6	93.4	10.9	6.6	17.4
Monash (C)	88.2	82.4	92.2	11.8	7.8	17.6
Whitehorse (C)	93.1	87.0	96.4	6.9*	3.6	13.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	89.7	84.4	93.4	10.3	6.6	15.6
Eastern Metropolitan Region	89.9	87.7	91.7	10.0	8.2	12.2
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.14: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	93.9	89.7	96.4	6.1*	3.6	10.3
Brimbank (C)	87.0	81.6	91.0	13.0	9.0	18.4
Darebin (C)	87.2	79.0	92.5	12.8*	7.5	21.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	91.4	84.2	95.5	8.6*	4.5	15.8
Hume (C)	91.5	86.0	95.0	8.5*	5.0	14.0
Maribyrnong (C)	89.9	83.3	94.1	10.0*	5.8	16.6
Melbourne (C)	91.3	86.0	94.8	8.5*	5.1	13.9
Melton (S)	86.8	79.2	92.0	13.2	8.0	20.8
Moonee Valley (C)	87.6	82.0	91.6	12.4	8.4	18.0
Moreland (C)	84.4	76.8	89.8	15.6	10.2	23.2
Nillumbik (S)	88.6	82.5	92.7	11.4	7.3	17.5
Whittlesea (C)	82.0	76.3	86.5	17.6	13.1	23.3
Wyndham (C)	89.5	83.9	93.4	10.5	6.6	16.1
Yarra (C)	82.6	70.2	90.6	17.2*	9.3	29.7
North & West Metropolitan Region	88.2	86.5	89.6	11.8	10.3	13.4
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.15: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	90.6	80.9	95.6	9.4*	4.4	19.1
Cardinia (S)	88.7	82.9	92.8	11.3	7.2	17.1
Casey (C)	90.9	86.3	94.1	8.9	5.7	13.5
Frankston (C)	92.6	87.5	95.7	7.4*	4.3	12.5
Glen Eira (C)	91.3	85.3	95.0	7.6*	4.3	13.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	92.7	88.1	95.6	7.3*	4.4	11.9
Kingston (C)	91.0	85.2	94.7	8.8*	5.1	14.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	92.8	85.8	96.5	7.2*	3.5	14.2
Port Phillip (C)	92.9	86.4	96.4	7.1*	3.6	13.6
Stonnington (C)	86.6	79.7	91.5	13.3	8.5	20.2
Southern Metropolitan Region	91.0	89.3	92.5	8.8	7.4	10.5
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.16: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	89.2	80.2	94.4	10.8*	5.6	19.8
Corangamite (S)	81.3	71.2	88.4	18.7	11.6	28.8
Glenelg (S)	86.2	78.6	91.4	13.8	8.6	21.4
Greater Geelong (C)	84.8	76.3	90.6	15.2	9.4	23.7
Moyne (S)	88.7	81.1	93.5	10.7*	6.0	18.3
Queenscliffe (B)	93.8	83.3	97.9	**		
Southern Grampians (S)	83.4	72.4	90.6	16.5*	9.4	27.6
Surf Coast (S)	87.5	79.5	92.7	12.5*	7.3	20.5
Warrnambool (C)	89.9	81.2	94.9	10.1*	5.1	18.8
Barwon-South Western Region	85.6	80.5	89.6	14.3	10.4	19.4
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

Table 5.17: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	83.4	70.4	91.4	16.6*	8.6	29.6
Baw Baw (S)	88.6	80.3	93.7	11.4*	6.3	19.7
East Gippsland (S)	92.8	83.4	97.1	7.1*	2.8	16.6
Latrobe (C)	91.2	81.5	96.0	8.8*	4.0	18.5
South Gippsland (S)	88.5	80.9	93.3	11.5*	6.7	19.1
Wellington (S)	89.8	78.7	95.5	10.2*	4.5	21.3
Gippsland Region	89.5	85.6	92.5	10.5	7.5	14.4
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.18: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	91.8	84.7	95.7	8.0*	4.1	15.1
Ballarat (C)	95.1	91.2	97.3	4.8*	2.6	8.7
Golden Plains (S)	89.8	82.0	94.4	10.2*	5.6	18.0
Hepburn (S)	75.8	66.4	83.2	24.2	16.8	33.6
Hindmarsh (S)	92.6	87.5	95.7	7.4*	4.3	12.5
Horsham (RC)	87.0	80.5	91.6	12.8	8.2	19.3
Moorabool (S)	87.5	81.4	91.9	12.5	8.1	18.6
Northern Grampians (S)	88.8	77.6	94.8	11.2*	5.2	22.4
Pyrenees (S)	93.5	87.3	96.8	6.5*	3.2	12.7
West Wimmera (S)	81.1	70.0	88.8	18.9*	11.2	30.0
Yarriambiack (S)	91.7	83.5	96.0	8.3*	4.0	16.5
Grampians Region	91.3	89.0	93.1	8.7	6.9	10.9
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.19: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	87.6	76.0	94.1	12.2*	5.8	23.9
Benalla (RC)	82.6	72.6	89.5	17.4	10.5	27.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	85.8	75.8	92.1	14.2*	7.9	24.2
Indigo (S)	79.3	69.4	86.6	20.7	13.4	30.6
Mansfield (S)	91.6	83.9	95.8	8.3*	4.1	16.0
Mitchell (S)	78.3	65.6	87.3	21.7*	12.7	34.4
Moira (S)	80.7	69.9	88.2	19.2	11.7	30.0
Murrindindi (S)	88.1	79.2	93.5	11.9*	6.5	20.8
Strathbogie (S)	79.9	70.8	86.7	20.1	13.3	29.2
Towong (S)	82.1	74.0	88.1	17.9	11.9	26.0
Wangaratta (RC)	88.3	78.4	94.0	11.6*	5.9	21.6
Wodonga (RC)	84.9	76.7	90.6	14.9	9.2	23.2
Hume Region	83.8	79.9	87.1	16.1	12.8	20.1
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.20: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	91.0	82.8	95.5	9.0*	4.5	17.2
Campaspe (S)	88.8	80.1	94.0	11.2*	6.0	19.9
Central Goldfields (S)	80.9	69.3	88.8	19.1*	11.2	30.7
Gannawarra (S)	92.6	87.8	95.6	6.8*	3.9	11.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	91.4	86.5	94.7	7.7*	4.6	12.5
Loddon (S)	83.3	72.5	90.4	16.7*	9.6	27.5
Macedon Ranges (S)	95.0	92.0	96.9	5.0	3.1	8.0
Mildura (RC)	89.6	80.6	94.7	10.4*	5.3	19.4
Mount Alexander (S)	90.6	82.9	95.1	9.4*	4.9	17.1
Swan Hill (RC)	91.0	83.2	95.3	9.0*	4.7	16.8
Loddon Mallee Region	90.8	88.3	92.8	8.9	6.9	11.4
Victoria	89.1	88.3	90.0	10.8	9.9	11.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.21 and Table 5.22 show the percentage of males and females who had ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by selected socioeconomic determinants.

When compared with all Victorian males, a significantly higher percentage of males with a total annual household income less than \$40,000 reported never having had an eye test. There were no significant differences observed for females.

Table 5.21: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by selected socioeconomic determinants, males, Victoria, 2014

	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	86.5	85.1	87.8	13.3	12.0	14.8
<i>Country of birth</i>						
Australia	86.7	85.1	88.1	13.2	11.8	14.8
Overseas	87.0	83.5	89.8	12.9	10.1	16.4
<i>Language spoken at home</i>						
English	87.3	85.7	88.7	12.7	11.2	14.2
Language other than English	84.6	81.2	87.5	15.1	12.2	18.5
<i>Education level</i>						
Did not complete high school	84.3	79.0	88.4	15.4	11.3	20.6
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	85.6	83.5	87.4	14.4	12.5	16.4
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	88.5	85.8	90.7	11.4	9.2	14.1
<i>Employment status</i>						
Employed	86.4	84.6	87.9	13.5	11.9	15.2
Unemployed	87.7	80.2	92.6	10.3	6.2	16.5
Not in labour force	86.2	82.1	89.4	13.6	10.4	17.6
<i>Total annual household income</i>						
< \$40,000	79.7	74.6	84.1	20.0	15.7	25.2
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	86.8	84.2	89.1	13.1	10.8	15.8
≥ \$100,000	86.7	84.1	89.0	13.2	10.9	15.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 5.22: Ever had an eye test by an eye health professional, by selected socioeconomic determinants, females, Victoria, 2014

	Had an eye test by an eye health professional			Never had an eye test by an eye health professional		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Females	91.8	90.7	92.7	8.2	7.2	9.2
<i>Country of birth</i>						
Australia	92.8	91.7	93.7	7.2	6.2	8.3
Overseas	89.6	87.0	91.8	10.3	8.2	13.0
<i>Language spoken at home</i>						
English	92.8	91.7	93.8	7.2	6.2	8.3
Language other than English	89.6	87.3	91.6	10.2	8.3	12.6
<i>Education level</i>						
Did not complete high school	93.7	90.8	95.8	6.2	4.2	9.2
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	90.7	89.1	92.1	9.2	7.8	10.8
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	92.7	91.1	94.1	7.3	5.9	8.9
<i>Employment status</i>						
Employed	92.1	90.8	93.3	7.8	6.7	9.2
Unemployed	90.2	84.5	93.9	9.8	6.1	15.5
Not in labour force	91.1	89.2	92.7	8.8	7.3	10.7
<i>Total annual household income</i>						
< \$40,000	89.2	85.1	92.3	10.8	7.7	14.9
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	91.6	89.8	93.1	8.4	6.9	10.2
≥ \$100,000	93.6	91.8	95.1	6.3	4.9	8.2

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional

Survey respondents who indicated that they had ever had an eye test by an eye health professional were asked about their most recent visit to an eye health professional. Table 5.23 shows the duration of time since their last visit to see an eye health professional, by age group and sex.

Overall, 51.0 per cent of Victorians had visited an eye health professional less than 12 months ago, 22.7 per cent more than one year but less than two years ago, 15.3 per cent more than two years but less than five years ago, and 10.5 per cent five years or more ago.

The percentage of males who had visited an eye health professional less than 12 months ago, more than two years but less than five years ago, and five years or more ago was significantly lower than the percentage for their female counterparts.

The percentage of Victorians who had seen an eye health professional less than 12 months ago was significantly lower for Victorians 18–44 years compared with all Victorians. A significantly higher percentage of Victorians 25–44 years reported having seen an eye health professional five years or more ago compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.23: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Males												
18–24	35.5	28.5 43.2	35.5 43.2	23.1	17.0 30.7	17.0 30.7	23.3	17.5 30.4	17.5 30.4	17.7	12.7 24.2	12.7 24.2
25–34	41.4	34.8 48.3	34.8 48.3	18.1	13.5 23.9	13.5 23.9	18.8	14.2 24.5	14.2 24.5	20.6	15.3 27.2	15.3 27.2
35–44	39.3	35.4 43.3	35.4 43.3	21.6	18.6 25.0	18.6 25.0	21.8	18.6 25.4	18.6 25.4	15.9	13.3 19.0	13.3 19.0
45–54	52.0	48.8 55.2	48.8 55.2	25.3	22.6 28.2	22.6 28.2	15.1	12.9 17.5	12.9 17.5	7.3	5.8 9.2	5.8 9.2
55–64	55.9	53.3 58.4	53.3 58.4	24.6	22.5 26.9	22.5 26.9	14.2	12.5 16.1	12.5 16.1	5.1	4.1 6.2	4.1 6.2
65–74	61.8	59.4 64.1	59.4 64.1	23.0	21.1 25.1	21.1 25.1	10.6	9.2 12.2	9.2 12.2	4.2	3.4 5.3	3.4 5.3
75–84	67.0	63.9 69.9	63.9 69.9	17.6	15.3 20.0	15.3 20.0	10.8	9.0 13.0	9.0 13.0	4.4	3.2 6.0	3.2 6.0
85+	71.4	65.1 77.1	65.1 77.1	15.7	11.7 20.7	11.7 20.7	10.1	6.2 15.8	6.2 15.8	1.8*	0.8 4.4	0.8 4.4
Victoria	48.1	46.1 50.1	46.1 50.1	21.9	20.2 23.6	20.2 23.6	17.3	15.7 18.9	15.7 18.9	12.1	10.6 13.8	10.6 13.8
Females												
18–24	50.1	43.0 57.2	43.0 57.2	27.2	21.2 34.2	21.2 34.2	13.9	10.0 19.1	10.0 19.1	8.7*	5.3 14.0	5.3 14.0
25–34	43.9	38.5 49.4	38.5 49.4	20.1	15.8 25.3	15.8 25.3	16.9	13.4 21.1	13.4 21.1	18.7	14.7 23.4	14.7 23.4
35–44	45.0	42.2 47.8	42.2 47.8	22.1	19.9 24.5	19.9 24.5	17.0	15.1 19.2	15.1 19.2	14.7	12.9 16.7	12.9 16.7
45–54	58.5	56.1 60.8	56.1 60.8	25.2	23.1 27.3	23.1 27.3	12.2	10.7 14.0	10.7 14.0	4.0	3.2 5.0	3.2 5.0
55–64	58.0	55.8 60.1	55.8 60.1	26.5	24.6 28.5	24.6 28.5	12.1	10.8 13.6	10.8 13.6	3.1	2.5 4.0	2.5 4.0
65–74	65.3	63.2 67.3	63.2 67.3	23.4	21.6 25.3	21.6 25.3	9.0	7.9 10.4	7.9 10.4	2.0	1.5 2.8	1.5 2.8
75–84	70.8	68.3 73.2	68.3 73.2	18.6	16.6 20.9	16.6 20.9	7.8	6.5 9.4	6.5 9.4	2.4	1.7 3.4	1.7 3.4
85+	69.2	64.3 73.7	64.3 73.7	17.5	14.1 21.6	14.1 21.6	7.6	5.2 11.0	5.2 11.0	3.2*	1.8 5.7	1.8 5.7
Victoria	53.7	52.0 55.3	52.0 55.3	23.5	22.0 25.0	22.0 25.0	13.5	12.4 14.7	12.4 14.7	8.9	7.8 10.1	7.8 10.1

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.23: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Age group (years)	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Persons												
18–24	43.2	48.5	38.1 48.5	25.3	20.8 30.3	20.8 30.3	18.4	14.8 22.6	14.8 22.6	12.9	9.8 16.9	9.8 16.9
25–34	42.6	47.0	38.4 47.0	19.1	15.9 22.9	15.9 22.9	17.9	14.9 21.3	14.9 21.3	19.6	16.2 23.5	16.2 23.5
35–44	42.3	44.7	40.0 44.7	21.9	20.0 23.9	20.0 23.9	19.3	17.4 21.3	17.4 21.3	15.3	13.7 17.1	13.7 17.1
45–54	55.4	57.4	53.4 57.4	25.2	23.5 27.0	23.5 27.0	13.6	12.3 15.0	12.3 15.0	5.6	4.7 6.6	4.7 6.6
55–64	57.0	58.6	55.3 58.6	25.6	24.1 27.1	24.1 27.1	13.1	12.1 14.3	12.1 14.3	4.1	3.5 4.8	3.5 4.8
65–74	63.7	65.2	62.1 65.2	23.2	21.9 24.6	21.9 24.6	9.8	8.8 10.8	8.8 10.8	3.0	2.5 3.6	2.5 3.6
75–84	69.0	70.9	67.1 70.9	18.1	16.6 19.8	16.6 19.8	9.2	8.1 10.5	8.1 10.5	3.3	2.6 4.2	2.6 4.2
85+	70.2	73.7	66.3 73.7	16.7	14.0 19.8	14.0 19.8	8.6	6.4 11.6	6.4 11.6	2.6	1.6 4.3	1.6 4.3
Victoria	51.0	49.7 52.3	49.7 52.3	22.7	21.6 23.8	21.6 23.8	15.3	14.3 16.3	14.3 16.3	10.5	9.5 11.5	9.5 11.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.24 shows the duration of time since the last visit to see an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences in the duration of time since the last visit to see an eye health professional between males and females who lived in rural or metropolitan Victoria. However, a significantly higher percentage of males living in the Barwon-South Western Region reported seeing an eye health professional more than one year but less than two years ago compared with all Victorian males. A significantly higher percentage of Victorians living in the Hume Region reported seeing an eye health professional five or more years ago compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.24: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Males												
Eastern Metropolitan	49.7	44.9	54.5	21.9	18.3	26.0	17.4	13.7	21.7	10.9	7.7	15.2
North & West Metropolitan	50.7	47.3	54.1	19.8	17.3	22.6	17.8	15.3	20.6	10.8	8.6	13.5
Southern Metropolitan	44.6	40.5	48.7	22.8	19.3	26.7	18.3	15.0	22.1	13.8	10.3	18.2
All metropolitan regions	48.4	46.1	50.7	21.3	19.4	23.2	17.9	16.1	19.9	11.8	10.1	13.9
Barwon-South Western	48.7	41.3	56.2	32.0	24.8	40.1	10.8	7.4	15.3	7.4	5.1	10.8
Gippsland	42.3	35.6	49.3	25.8	18.6	34.7	15.2	10.9	20.7	16.6	10.4	25.4
Grampians	41.6	35.7	47.8	23.0	17.4	29.7	18.7	13.4	25.5	14.3	9.8	20.5
Hume	46.5	40.7	52.4	20.6	16.5	25.3	13.1	10.5	16.3	19.2	13.6	26.5
Loddon Mallee	51.3	44.1	58.4	18.2	13.8	23.6	17.0	11.2	25.0	12.9	9.3	17.5
All rural regions	46.9	43.3	50.4	24.0	20.8	27.5	14.9	12.5	17.7	13.3	11.0	16.0
Victoria	48.1	46.1	50.1	21.9	20.2	23.6	17.3	15.7	18.9	12.1	10.6	13.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.24: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Females												
Eastern Metropolitan	54.5	50.2 58.7	54.5 58.7	28.3	24.5 32.4	24.5 32.4	9.8	7.9 12.1	7.9 12.1	7.3	5.4 9.7	5.4 9.7
North & West Metropolitan	54.0	51.3 56.8	54.0 56.8	21.9	19.7 24.4	19.7 24.4	14.7	12.7 17.0	12.7 17.0	9.0	7.3 11.1	7.3 11.1
Southern Metropolitan	53.0	49.4 56.5	53.0 56.5	22.6	19.5 26.1	19.5 26.1	14.3	12.0 16.9	12.0 16.9	9.5	6.9 13.0	6.9 13.0
All metropolitan regions	53.7	51.8 55.7	53.7 55.7	23.7	22.0 25.6	22.0 25.6	13.4	12.1 14.8	12.1 14.8	8.8	7.5 10.2	7.5 10.2
Barwon-South Western	56.2	48.6 63.5	56.2 63.5	21.6	16.4 27.8	16.4 27.8	12.9	9.5 17.4	9.5 17.4	8.6	5.7 12.9	5.7 12.9
Gippsland	53.6	47.7 59.4	53.6 59.4	21.5	17.4 26.3	17.4 26.3	13.2	9.4 18.1	9.4 18.1	10.1	7.1 14.3	7.1 14.3
Grampians	56.1	50.8 61.3	56.1 61.3	20.5	17.1 24.4	17.1 24.4	16.1	12.8 20.1	12.8 20.1	6.8	5.1 8.8	5.1 8.8
Hume	50.4	46.0 54.7	50.4 54.7	22.6	19.4 26.1	19.4 26.1	14.1	11.4 17.4	11.4 17.4	12.7	9.1 17.4	9.1 17.4
Loddon Mallee	52.5	46.9 58.1	52.5 58.1	23.0	18.7 27.9	18.7 27.9	14.0	10.0 19.2	10.0 19.2	10.1	7.5 13.3	7.5 13.3
All rural regions	54.0	51.0 56.9	54.0 56.9	22.0	19.9 24.2	19.9 24.2	13.7	12.0 15.6	12.0 15.6	9.6	8.2 11.3	8.2 11.3
Victoria	53.7	52.0 55.3	53.7 55.3	23.5	22.0 25.0	22.0 25.0	13.5	12.4 14.7	12.4 14.7	8.9	7.8 10.1	7.8 10.1

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**. Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.24: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Persons												
Eastern Metropolitan	52.3	49.0	55.5	25.4	22.6	28.3	13.3	11.2	15.7	8.9	7.0	11.2
North & West Metropolitan	52.4	50.3	54.6	20.9	19.2	22.7	16.2	14.6	18.0	9.9	8.5	11.5
Southern Metropolitan	48.9	46.2	51.6	22.7	20.3	25.3	16.2	14.2	18.5	11.6	9.3	14.3
All metropolitan regions	51.2	49.7	52.7	22.5	21.3	23.9	15.6	14.4	16.7	10.2	9.1	11.5
Barwon-South Western	53.0	46.9	59.1	26.3	21.2	32.1	11.7	9.1	14.8	8.1	6.0	10.8
Gippsland	48.1	43.5	52.8	23.5	19.2	28.4	14.0	11.1	17.5	13.4	9.7	18.2
Grampians	48.8	44.2	53.4	21.9	18.3	25.9	17.5	14.2	21.4	10.5	7.9	13.8
Hume	48.5	44.9	52.2	21.7	19.1	24.5	13.7	11.7	16.0	15.7	12.2	20.0
Loddon Mallee	52.1	47.5	56.7	20.6	17.4	24.1	15.2	11.6	19.9	11.5	9.3	14.2
All rural regions	50.5	48.1	52.9	23.0	21.0	25.0	14.3	12.8	15.9	11.4	10.0	13.0
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below. Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.25 to Table 5.32 show the duration of time since the last visit to see an eye health professional, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of Victorians who had visited an eye health professional less than 12 months ago was significantly lower for those who lived in the LGAs of Baw Baw (S), Frankston (C), Hindmarsh (S), Indigo (S), Loddon (S), Mansfield (S), Mornington Peninsula (S), Pyrenees (S) and West Wimmera (S) compared with the percentage for all Victorians.

The percentage of respondents who had visited an eye health professional more than two years but less than five years ago was significantly higher in Victorians who lived in Frankston (C) and Loddon (S) compared with all Victorians.

The percentage of respondents who had visited an eye health professional five or more years ago was significantly higher in Victorians who lived in the LGAs of Alpine (S), Baw Baw (S) and Mornington Peninsula (S) compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.25: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	43.9	36.6	51.6	30.7	23.5	38.9	14.2	9.6	20.5	10.9*	5.5	20.4
Knox (C)	53.3	44.9	61.4	27.7	20.1	36.9	14.6	9.2	22.4	4.4*	2.2	8.7
Manningham (C)	54.8	46.2	63.1	25.6	18.7	34.0	9.3	6.0	14.1	9.8*	5.2	18.0
Maroondah (C)	48.5	39.2	57.9	28.9	20.9	38.5	9.6	6.3	14.4	13.0*	6.6	23.9
Monash (C)	55.0	47.9	61.9	20.9	15.5	27.7	14.0	9.8	19.5	10.0	6.2	15.6
Whitehorse (C)	56.6	49.4	63.5	23.5	18.6	29.2	12.0	7.6	18.3	7.9*	4.5	13.3
Yarra Ranges (S)	54.1	44.4	63.5	22.4	15.7	31.0	15.6	9.4	24.6	7.7	4.8	12.1
Eastern Metropolitan Region	52.3	49.0	55.5	25.4	22.6	28.3	13.3	11.2	15.7	8.9	7.0	11.2
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.26: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Banyule (C)	49.2	42.1	56.3	21.5	15.9	28.5	13.2	8.4	20.2	15.8	9.6	24.9
Brimbank (C)	57.6	50.7	64.3	17.7	13.4	22.9	13.5	9.8	18.3	11.2	7.0	17.4
Darebin (C)	52.9	44.1	61.4	14.8	10.9	19.9	18.9	13.2	26.4	13.1*	6.8	23.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	55.0	45.5	64.1	21.4	15.2	29.2	16.2	10.9	23.2	7.5*	3.6	14.9
Hume (C)	49.7	43.3	56.0	21.8	17.0	27.5	19.1	13.8	25.9	9.0	5.6	14.2
Maribyrnong (C)	48.0	40.5	55.6	26.3	19.7	34.2	13.2	9.3	18.4	12.0	7.7	18.4
Melbourne (C)	50.1	42.6	57.6	23.9	17.6	31.6	16.9	11.9	23.5	8.1*	4.7	13.6
Melton (S)	52.6	44.6	60.6	25.0	18.8	32.5	13.1	9.2	18.3	8.2	5.1	12.8
Moonee Valley (C)	51.9	44.1	59.6	19.6	14.2	26.4	18.3	12.7	25.5	10.2	6.4	15.9
Moreland (C)	45.5	37.6	53.8	21.9	15.7	29.6	20.1	13.8	28.3	11.6*	6.4	20.0
Nilfumbik (S)	52.1	43.8	60.4	19.0	14.3	24.8	17.6	12.5	24.1	11.2*	6.0	20.0
Whittlesea (C)	55.9	48.8	62.8	18.5	13.8	24.3	16.5	11.5	23.1	8.0*	4.8	13.0
Wyndham (C)	58.6	51.9	65.0	18.7	14.0	24.5	13.3	9.1	19.0	9.1*	5.4	15.0
Yarra (C)	48.7	39.1	58.4	28.0	19.8	37.9	11.6	7.6	17.3	10.6*	4.5	23.3
North & West Metropolitan Region	52.4	50.3	54.6	20.9	19.2	22.7	16.2	14.6	18.0	9.9	8.5	11.5
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL, 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below.

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.27: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years					
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL			
Bayside (C)	55.0	44.8	64.8	64.8	19.2	13.5	26.5	26.5	13.6*	7.8	22.6	22.6	12.1*	6.3	22.1
Cardinia (S)	50.2	42.9	57.6	57.6	25.0	19.2	31.8	31.8	16.0	11.0	22.6	22.6	8.7*	5.0	14.7
Casey (C)	49.8	42.9	56.6	56.6	24.8	19.3	31.2	31.2	11.2	8.0	15.4	15.4	13.4*	8.1	21.5
Frankston (C)	41.7	35.7	47.9	47.9	25.9	20.2	32.5	32.5	21.9	16.5	28.5	28.5	9.6	6.1	14.7
Glen Eira (C)	49.5	41.0	58.0	58.0	20.3	14.9	27.0	27.0	19.4	13.2	27.4	27.4	10.8*	4.7	22.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	56.7	48.9	64.2	64.2	22.0	15.9	29.6	29.6	14.1	9.8	20.0	20.0	6.6*	3.4	12.4
Kingston (C)	43.6	36.4	51.0	51.0	24.6	17.7	33.0	33.0	22.0	15.3	30.6	30.6	9.6*	5.8	15.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	39.2	32.1	46.7	46.7	24.4	17.5	32.9	32.9	14.1	8.7	22.0	22.0	20.7	12.6	32.3
Port Phillip (C)	44.4	35.8	53.3	53.3	25.2	16.2	37.0	37.0	12.8	7.8	20.3	20.3	17.0*	9.8	27.9
Stonnington (C)	59.4	49.5	68.6	68.6	13.6	9.8	18.7	18.7	19.2	11.9	29.4	29.4	7.6*	3.9	14.5
Southern Metropolitan Region	48.9	46.2	51.6	51.6	22.7	20.3	25.3	25.3	16.2	14.2	18.5	18.5	11.6	9.3	14.3
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.28: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	41.7	33.0	51.0	30.3	21.9	40.3	16.5*	9.4	27.3	11.0*	5.3	21.4
Corangamite (S)	47.9	37.4	58.5	19.5	14.0	26.5	17.7	11.0	27.3	10.7*	5.9	18.8
Glenelg (S)	55.0	45.8	63.9	20.6	14.2	29.0	11.3	7.7	16.4	12.8*	7.4	21.2
Greater Geelong (C)	56.7	47.5	65.5	28.6	21.2	37.3	10.0	6.3	15.5	4.4*	2.3	8.1
Moynes (S)	42.7	35.2	50.6	22.9	17.6	29.3	20.6	12.9	31.4	13.3*	6.7	24.5
Queenscliffe (B)	50.1	39.0	61.2	15.3	11.5	20.0	16.2*	6.7	34.1	18.4*	8.5	35.5
Southern Grampians (S)	63.1	53.1	72.1	16.2	12.0	21.5	8.6*	5.0	14.5	12.0*	6.1	22.0
Surf Coast (S)	48.1	39.7	56.5	21.7	13.4	33.2	15.3	9.5	23.6	14.8*	8.4	25.0
Warrnambool (C)	50.1	41.6	58.7	17.8	12.3	25.0	14.0	8.8	21.5	13.4	9.1	19.3
Barwon-South Western Region	53.0	46.9	59.1	26.3	21.2	32.1	11.7	9.1	14.8	8.1	6.0	10.8
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.29: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	40.8	32.1	50.1	30.8	20.5	43.5	18.4	12.0	27.4	9.9*	5.0	18.6
Baw Baw (S)	41.7	34.6	49.0	16.7	12.1	22.5	21.1	15.0	28.9	20.4	12.9	30.8
East Gippsland (S)	45.8	35.3	56.7	20.4	12.7	31.1	14.9*	8.2	25.7	18.3*	9.6	32.1
Latrobe (C)	55.9	45.8	65.5	22.8	14.7	33.6	9.7*	5.1	17.7	8.8*	5.1	14.9
South Gippsland (S)	46.3	38.2	54.7	22.9	16.0	31.6	14.4	9.1	21.8	16.4*	9.6	26.4
Wellington (S)	48.0	39.6	56.5	31.3	22.6	41.5	11.1	6.8	17.6	9.6*	5.7	15.9
Gippsland Region	48.1	43.5	52.8	23.5	19.2	28.4	14.0	11.1	17.5	13.4	9.7	18.2
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.30: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	39.1	37.3	56.6	23.9	17.4	32.0	13.9	9.1	20.7	14.6*	8.7	23.4
Ballarat (C)	43.7	41.9	57.4	22.3	16.5	29.4	19.1	13.8	25.9	7.7*	4.1	13.7
Golden Plains (S)	35.9	40.6	56.4	22.6	16.7	29.9	14.5	9.6	21.4	14.3*	8.1	24.0
Hepburn (S)	35.7	35.2	56.2	23.6	14.7	35.7	16.8*	8.7	30.0	13.0*	6.8	23.3
Hindmarsh (S)	43.6	33.3	47.6	29.1	20.7	39.2	17.2	11.1	25.7	13.2*	7.0	23.6
Horsham (RC)	32.4	40.6	66.0	17.8	12.6	24.7	18.4*	8.6	35.0	10.1	6.1	16.1
Moorabool (S)	43.6	40.6	56.0	15.5	11.3	20.9	18.9	13.2	26.3	14.6	9.0	22.8
Northern Grampians (S)	34.4	38.0	58.2	30.0	21.5	40.0	12.6	7.7	19.9	6.4*	3.3	12.1
Pyrenees (S)	34.8	29.4	49.4	25.2	17.8	34.3	17.1	10.9	25.7	18.1	11.1	28.1
West Wimmera (S)	34.1	29.7	41.8	24.9	18.3	33.0	22.2	14.3	32.7	17.2	10.5	26.9
Yarriambiack (S)	38.6	38.1	54.3	19.1	14.7	24.5	18.9*	10.5	31.7	15.9*	7.2	31.4
Grampians Region	40.8	44.2	53.4	21.9	18.3	25.9	17.5	14.2	21.4	10.5	7.9	13.8
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.31: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Alpine (S)	42.1	33.4	33.4	50.0	24.9*	14.4	39.5	12.1	25.2*	14.2	14.2	40.8
Benalla (RC)	42.6	39.0	39.0	57.8	19.5*	11.0	32.2	31.0	9.9*	4.2	4.2	21.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	37.3	41.3	41.3	57.9	23.7	17.9	30.7	16.4	15.9*	8.9	8.9	26.9
Indigo (S)	38.5	28.8	28.8	42.5	29.6	17.6	45.4	39.8	11.9*	4.6	4.6	27.4
Mansfield (S)	44.4	29.5	29.5	49.0	19.9	13.1	28.9	26.5	21.1*	11.1	11.1	36.5
Mitchell (S)	34.8	39.0	39.0	58.2	23.2	17.0	30.9	27.7	8.7*	3.8	3.8	18.4
Moira (S)	36.4	46.8	46.8	67.2	19.7	13.9	27.1	20.8	10.2*	4.9	4.9	20.0
Murrindindi (S)	44.0	36.8	36.8	52.3	24.5	15.6	36.4	22.7	15.7*	8.9	8.9	26.1
Strathbogie (S)	42.7	39.9	39.9	66.0	13.7	10.6	17.6	29.1	17.2*	8.7	8.7	31.4
Towong (S)	43.8	36.4	36.4	57.9	19.3	12.8	27.9	22.0	19.5*	11.0	11.0	32.4
Wangaratta (RC)	39.5	34.9	34.9	53.1	22.4	14.4	33.1	20.0	19.3*	10.2	10.2	33.6
Wodonga (RC)	42.7	44.6	44.6	60.8	17.9	13.0	24.1	18.5	16.9	10.8	10.8	25.5
Hume Region	39.2	44.9	44.9	52.2	21.7	19.1	24.5	16.0	15.7	12.2	12.2	20.0
Victoria	51.0	49.7	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	16.3	10.5	9.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.32: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Buloke (S)	40.7	32.3	50.8	23.2	16.3	31.8	17.4*	10.3	28.0	18.0*	10.7	28.5
Campaspe (S)	43.5	41.3	61.8	17.5	12.5	23.9	12.2	7.6	19.1	18.4*	10.8	29.8
Central Goldfields (S)	45.0	36.9	59.3	29.1	19.3	41.4	11.3	7.6	16.5	10.8*	6.3	17.7
Gannawarra (S)	35.7	37.1	62.1	19.6	12.5	29.3	11.2	7.5	16.3	19.6*	9.1	37.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	36.4	40.8	58.0	19.2	13.7	26.2	18.3	11.5	27.8	12.5	8.9	17.5
Loddon (S)	46.5	31.4	49.1	17.5	11.3	26.2	30.3	21.3	41.1	11.6*	6.1	21.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	51.0	50.8	66.4	20.2	15.8	25.4	10.3	7.2	14.6	10.6*	5.4	19.8
Mildura (RC)	37.4	46.3	67.2	21.6	13.8	32.2	14.4	8.8	22.8	6.5*	3.9	10.6
Mount Alexander (S)	35.2	33.2	51.4	28.3	17.1	43.1	12.1	7.8	18.3	13.2*	6.5	25.2
Swan Hill (RC)	40.8	42.2	64.4	24.9	16.4	36.0	10.5*	5.1	20.3	11.1*	5.6	20.9
Loddon Mallee Region	39.8	47.5	56.7	20.6	17.4	24.1	15.2	11.6	19.9	11.5	9.3	14.2
Victoria	51.0	49.7	52.3	22.7	21.6	23.8	15.3	14.3	16.3	10.5	9.5	11.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

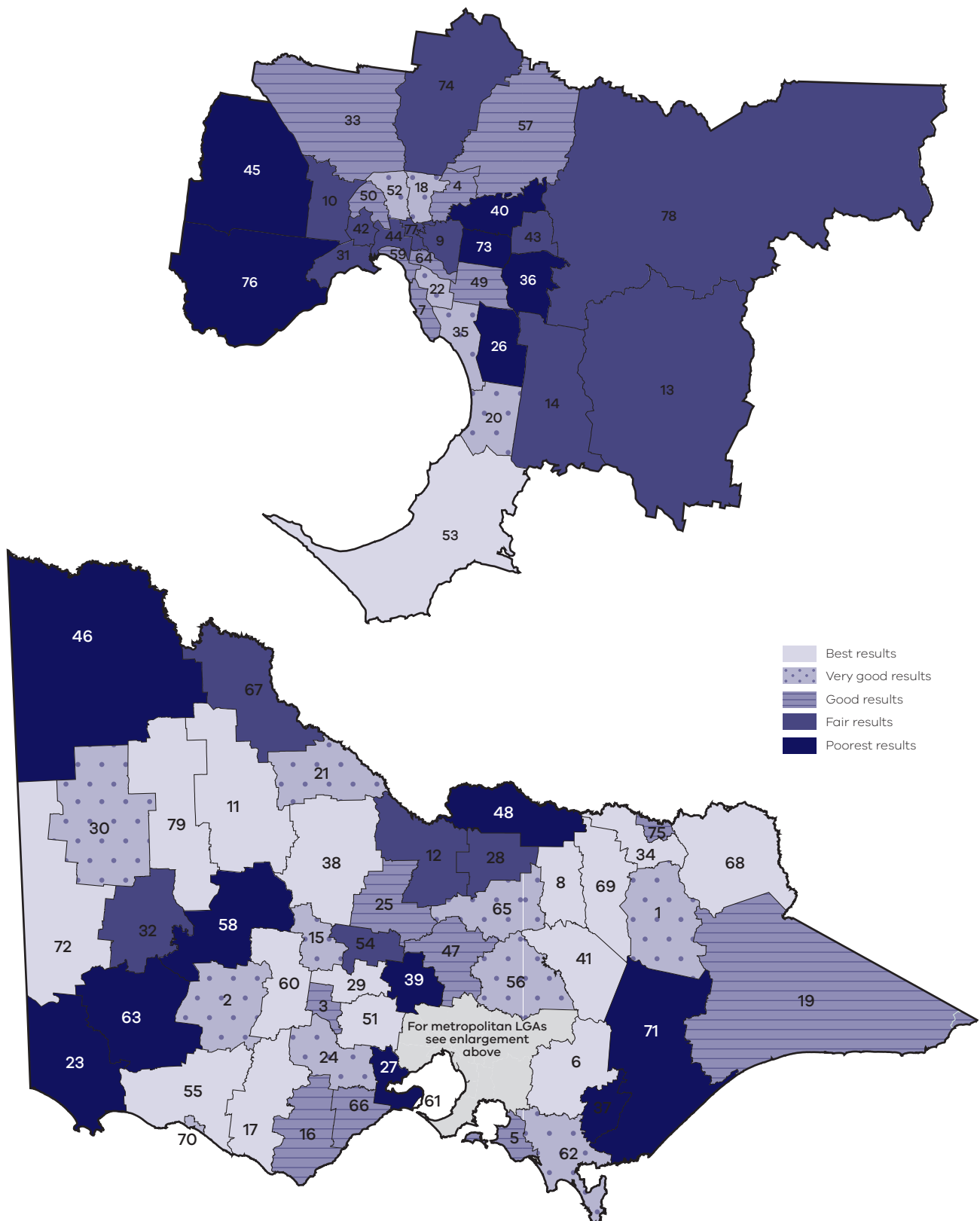
Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Map 5.1 presents the percentage of Victorians who had visited an eye health professional in the previous two years, by LGA.

Map 5.1: Last visit to an eye health professional was less than two years ago, by LGA, Victoria, 2014



Note: The local government area (LGA) ID is based on the alphabetical order of the LGA names (see Table IV).

Table 5.33 and Table 5.34 show the duration of time since the last visit to see an eye health professional for males and females, by selected socioeconomic determinants.

When compared with all Victorian males, a significantly higher percentage of males born overseas and males who spoke a language other than English at home reported having seen an eye health professional in the previous 12 months.

When compared with all Victorian males, a significantly lower percentage of males who spoke a language other than English at home reported having seen an eye health professional five or more years ago. There were no significant differences observed for females.

Table 5.33: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by selected socioeconomic determinants, males, Victoria, 2014

	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Males	48.1	46.1	50.1	21.9	20.2	23.6	17.3	15.7	18.9	12.1	10.6	13.8
<i>Country of birth</i>												
Australia	44.9	42.6	47.2	22.7	20.8	24.8	18.0	16.2	19.9	13.7	11.9	15.7
Overseas	57.0	52.8	61.1	18.7	16.4	21.3	14.8	12.1	18.1	8.9	6.1	12.9
<i>Language spoken at home</i>												
English	45.4	43.2	47.6	22.4	20.5	24.4	17.5	15.8	19.4	14.0	12.2	16.1
Language other than English	57.5	53.3	61.5	19.4	16.5	22.7	16.2	13.2	19.6	6.4	4.7	8.6
<i>Education level</i>												
Did not complete high school	43.3	37.4	49.3	17.0	13.6	21.1	21.0	15.8	27.4	17.9	12.6	24.8
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	47.4	44.6	50.2	23.2	20.9	25.7	17.0	14.9	19.4	11.6	9.6	13.9
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	51.8	48.3	55.2	19.9	17.8	22.2	16.3	13.8	19.2	11.6	9.1	14.7
<i>Employment status</i>												
Employed	47.0	44.5	49.5	22.6	20.6	24.8	17.0	15.1	19.0	12.8	10.9	14.9
Unemployed	49.4	39.8	59.0	17.8	12.9	24.0	19.4	12.9	28.3	12.7	7.7	20.1
Not in labour force	52.4	46.6	58.1	16.8	13.7	20.5	20.3	15.0	26.7	9.2	6.4	13.0
<i>Total annual household income</i>												
< \$40,000	51.7	45.7	57.7	18.9	15.2	23.2	14.7	11.3	18.9	13.3	9.1	19.0
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	48.2	44.8	51.6	21.6	18.9	24.6	18.8	16.1	21.9	11.0	8.7	13.9
≥ \$100,000	46.6	42.9	50.4	25.6	22.2	29.2	14.4	12.2	16.9	13.1	10.2	16.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Table 5.34: Duration of time since last visit to an eye health professional, by selected socioeconomic determinants, females, Victoria, 2014

	< 12 months ago			≥ 1 to < 2 years			≥ 2 to < 5 years			≥ 5 years		
	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL
Females	53.7	52.0	55.3	23.5	22.0	25.0	13.5	12.4	14.7	8.9	7.8	10.1
<i>Country of birth</i>												
Australia	53.1	51.2	55.0	23.4	21.8	25.1	13.8	12.5	15.1	9.3	8.1	10.8
Overseas	55.3	51.4	59.2	24.0	20.6	27.9	12.3	10.4	14.7	7.7	6.0	9.8
<i>Language spoken at home</i>												
English	53.0	51.1	54.9	23.3	21.8	24.8	13.6	12.4	15.0	9.6	8.3	11.2
Language other than English	55.7	52.2	59.3	23.2	20.0	26.9	13.4	11.2	15.9	7.3	5.8	9.1
<i>Education level</i>												
Did not complete high school	51.3	45.8	56.7	21.4	17.4	25.9	14.6	11.4	18.4	12.4	7.9	18.8
Completed high school, or TAFE, or trade certificate, or diploma	54.3	51.9	56.6	22.6	20.6	24.7	14.2	12.6	15.9	8.5	7.3	9.9
University, or some other tertiary institute degree, including postgraduate diploma or degree	53.7	50.9	56.6	25.1	22.5	27.8	11.8	10.2	13.6	9.0	7.1	11.3
<i>Employment status</i>												
Employed	55.0	52.5	57.4	23.4	21.3	25.7	12.7	11.3	14.4	8.6	7.1	10.2
Unemployed	48.4	40.9	55.9	20.8	15.1	28.0	18.7	13.5	25.4	11.7	7.6	17.7
Not in labour force	51.8	48.9	54.7	22.9	20.5	25.6	14.3	12.4	16.5	10.2	8.3	12.5
<i>Total annual household income</i>												
< \$40,000	48.3	43.7	53.0	22.5	18.7	26.8	15.2	12.2	18.7	13.5	9.2	19.5
\$40,000 to < \$100,000	53.9	50.9	56.8	23.4	21.0	26.1	12.9	11.2	14.9	9.4	7.8	11.4
≥ \$100,000	54.5	50.6	58.4	25.7	22.1	29.6	11.2	9.3	13.5	8.1	6.1	10.7

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.



Selected eye diseases

Eighty per cent of vision loss and blindness is associated with five main eye conditions: age-related macular degeneration, cataract, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma and uncorrected refractive error (Access Economics 2010). Approximately 60 per cent of this vision loss is related to uncorrected refractive error, which can usually be corrected through glasses prescribed by an eye health professional. The good news is that 75 per cent of vision loss is preventable or treatable if detected early (Access Economics 2010).

There are often no symptoms for these eye diseases in the early stages; however, if individuals wait until symptoms start to occur, then loss of vision may be irreversible. Correct early diagnosis and treatment can ensure that eye sight is preserved. The signs of eye disease are hard to detect, so having one's eyes tested is a simple and vital factor in maintaining healthy eyes.

Survey respondents were asked if they had ever had a cataract, glaucoma, macular degeneration or retinopathy. Table 5.35 shows the prevalence of ever having had one of these eye conditions, by age group and sex. Overall, 9.3 per cent of Victorians reported a cataract, 2.3 per cent reported glaucoma, 2.1 per cent reported macular degeneration and 0.5 per cent reported retinopathy.

The prevalence of cataract was significantly higher in females compared with males, but there was no difference between males and females for glaucoma, macular degeneration or retinopathy.

The prevalence of cataract, glaucoma, macular degeneration and retinopathy increased with age. The prevalence of cataract and glaucoma was higher in Victorians 65 years or over compared with prevalence for all Victorians, and the prevalence of macular degeneration and retinopathy was higher in Victorians 55 years or older compared with the prevalence for all Victorians.

Table 5.35: Selected eye diseases,^a by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)	Cataract			Glaucoma			Macular degeneration			Retinopathy		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Males												
18–24	**			**			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34	**			0.0	0.0	0.0	**		**			
35–44	1.0*	0.5	2.0	0.4*	0.2	0.8	**		**			
45–54	2.3	1.5	3.4	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.6	1.6	4.1	0.2*	0.1	0.5
55–64	8.0	6.7	9.5	3.1	2.3	4.1	3.4	2.7	4.4	1.5	1.0	2.2
65–74	20.9	19.0	23.0	5.0	4.1	6.0	5.4	4.4	6.6	1.5	1.0	2.2
75–84	46.4	43.3	49.5	10.8	8.9	12.9	7.0	5.6	8.7	1.9*	1.1	3.1
85+	67.0	60.5	72.9	14.9	10.9	20.0	12.7	9.0	17.5	**		
Victoria	8.1	7.7	8.6	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Females												
18–24	**			**			**		**			
25–34	1.1*	0.5	2.5	**			0.0	0.0	0.0	**		
35–44	1.2*	0.7	1.9	0.7*	0.4	1.3	1.0*	0.6	1.8	**		
45–54	2.2	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.7	1.2	2.4	0.2*	0.1	0.3
55–64	8.6	7.5	9.8	2.6	2.1	3.3	2.4	1.8	3.1	0.7*	0.4	1.1
65–74	31.1	29.2	33.2	5.6	4.7	6.7	4.2	3.4	5.0	1.2	0.8	1.8
75–84	58.6	56.0	61.2	10.0	8.6	11.6	7.7	6.6	9.1	1.1	0.7	1.8
85+	73.1	68.4	77.4	13.8	10.8	17.4	14.9	11.8	18.6	0.3*	0.1	0.8
Victoria	10.4	10.0	10.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.5

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Responses included 'yes' or 'no' to each type of disease and were mutually exclusive for each disease.

Table 5.35: Selected eye diseases,^a by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Age group (years)	Persons	Cataract			Glaucoma			Macular degeneration			Retinopathy			
		%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	%	95% CI	LL	UL	
18–24	**					**			**			0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34	0.6*	0.3	1.3	**		**			**					**
35–44	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.7*	0.4	1.2	0.3*	0.1	0.6
45–54	2.2	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.9	0.2*	0.1	0.3
55–64	8.3	7.4	9.2	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.5	1.1	0.8	1.5
65–74	26.5	25.1	27.9	5.3	4.6	6.0	4.1	5.4	4.7	4.1	5.4	1.3	1.0	1.8
75–84	52.9	50.9	55.0	10.4	9.2	11.6	6.5	8.4	7.4	6.5	8.4	1.5	1.0	2.1
85+	70.5	66.7	74.1	14.3	11.8	17.2	11.5	16.8	13.9	11.5	16.8	0.8*	0.4	1.8
Victoria	9.3	9.0	9.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

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Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

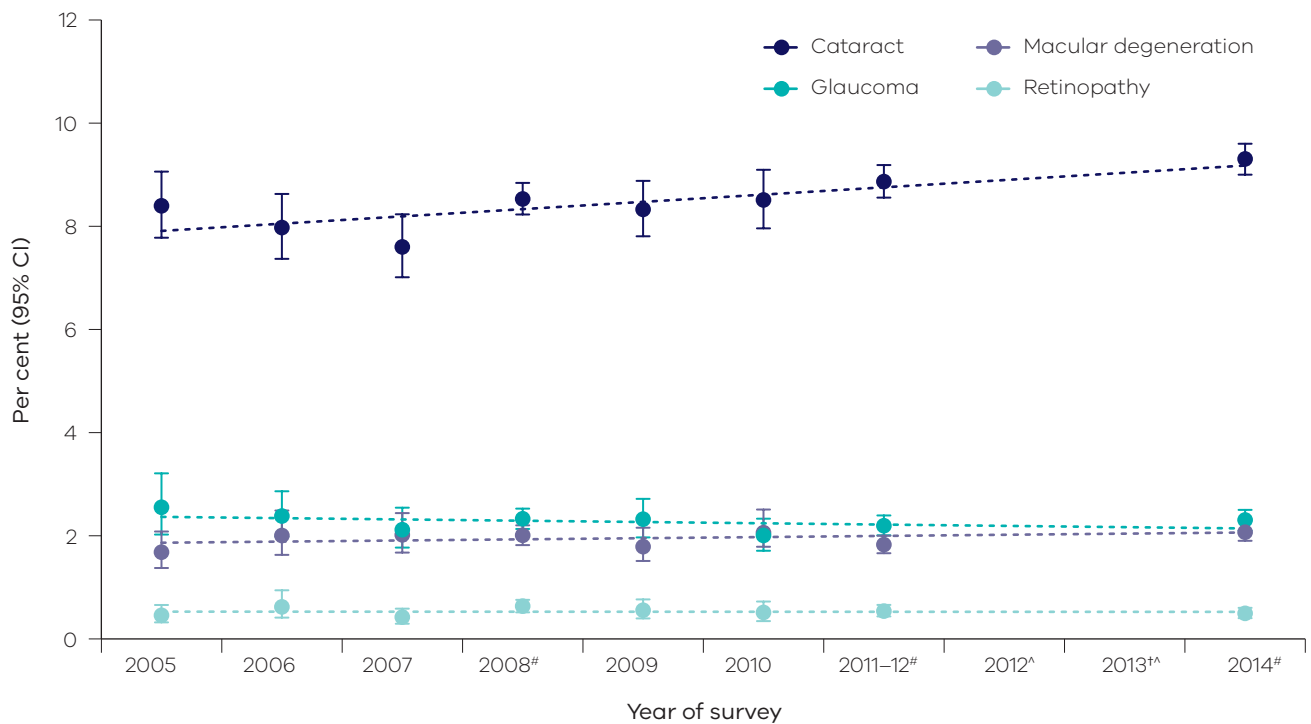
* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

^a Responses included 'yes' or 'no' to each type of disease and were mutually exclusive for each disease.

Figure 5.2 shows the percentage of Victorians who reported having ever had a cataract increased significantly between 2005 and 2014. In contrast, the self-reported lifetime prevalence of glaucoma, retinopathy and macular degeneration remained constant between 2005 and 2014.

Figure 5.2: Selected eye diseases,^a by survey year, Victoria, 2005–2014



Data are age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

95% CI = 95 per cent confidence interval.

Ordinary least squares regression was used to test for trends over time.

Survey sample size: [#] ~34,000; [†] ~3,600; remaining surveys ~7,500.

[^] Data not collected during this year of the survey.

^a Responses included 'Yes' or 'No' to each type of disease and were mutually exclusive for each disease.

Table 5.36 shows the prevalence of selected eye diseases, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. Males and females who lived in metropolitan Victoria had a significantly higher prevalence of having ever had a cataract compared with their rural counterparts. However, there were no significant differences between Victorians who lived in metropolitan compared with rural Victoria in the prevalence of glaucoma, macular degeneration or retinopathy.

The prevalence of having ever had a cataract was significantly higher in Victorians who lived in the North & West Metropolitan Region compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.36: Selected eye diseases,^a by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Cataract			Glaucoma			Macular degeneration			Retinopathy		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
	LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL	
Males												
Eastern Metropolitan	8.5	7.4	9.7	2.3	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.3	2.4	0.5*	0.3	0.8
North & West Metropolitan	9.1	8.2	10.1	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.9	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.3
Southern Metropolitan	8.1	7.2	9.0	2.6	2.1	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.5	0.4*	0.2	0.7
All metropolitan regions	8.6	8.1	9.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
<i>Barwon-South Western</i>	6.7	5.3	8.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.5*	0.3	0.9
<i>Gippsland</i>	7.8	6.8	8.9	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.8	0.8*	0.4	1.4
<i>Grampians</i>	6.4	5.5	7.5	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.0	1.2	3.1	0.4*	0.2	0.7
<i>Hume</i>	7.3	6.1	8.8	2.7*	1.5	4.9	1.5	1.1	2.1	0.3*	0.2	0.5
<i>Loddon Mallee</i>	7.1	6.1	8.1	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.6	0.6*	0.3	1.4
All rural regions	7.1	6.5	7.7	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
Victoria	8.1	7.7	8.6	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.7

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL, 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

^a Responses included 'yes' or 'no' to each type of disease and were mutually exclusive for each disease.

Table 5.36: Selected eye diseases,^a by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Cataract			Glaucoma			Macular degeneration			Retinopathy		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Females												
Eastern Metropolitan	10.2	8.9	11.7	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	**		
North & West Metropolitan	11.5	10.8	12.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.7
Southern Metropolitan	10.5	9.5	11.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.8	0.3*	0.2	0.5
All metropolitan regions	10.8	10.2	11.3	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Barwon-South Western	9.4	8.2	10.8	1.9	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.3	0.6*	0.2	1.3
Gippsland	9.4	8.6	10.3	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.5	2.5	0.2*	0.1	0.4
Grampians	9.1	8.1	10.1	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.8	0.5*	0.3	0.9
Hume	9.5	8.7	10.3	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	0.4*	0.2	1.1
Loddon Mallee	9.5	8.7	10.5	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	3.4	0.5*	0.3	0.8
All rural regions	9.4	8.9	9.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
Victoria	10.4	10.0	10.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.5

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Responses included 'yes' or 'no' to each type of disease and were mutually exclusive for each disease.

Table 5.36: Selected eye diseases,^a by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Cataract			Glaucoma			Macular degeneration			Retinopathy		
	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL	%	95% CI	LL UL
Persons												
Eastern Metropolitan	9.4	8.6	10.4	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.4*	0.2	0.6
North & West Metropolitan	10.4	9.8	11.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.9
Southern Metropolitan	9.4	8.7	10.1	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
All metropolitan regions	9.8	9.4	10.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Barwon-South Western	8.2	7.2	9.3	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.5*	0.3	0.9
Gippsland	8.7	8.0	9.4	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	0.5*	0.3	0.8
Grampians	7.8	7.2	8.6	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.7
Hume	8.5	7.7	9.3	2.3	1.6	3.4	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.3*	0.2	0.6
Loddon Mallee	8.4	7.7	9.1	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.9
All rural regions	8.3	7.9	8.7	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
Victoria	9.3	9.0	9.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL_95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to, 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

a Responses included 'yes' or 'no' to each type of disease and were mutually exclusive for each disease.

Had another eye condition

Survey respondents were also asked if they had any another eye condition affecting their vision. Table 5.37 shows the percentage of respondents who reported having another eye condition affecting their vision, by age group and sex. Overall, 8.9 per cent of Victorians reported having another eye condition affecting their vision.

There was no significant difference between males and females; however, the percentage of females and persons 65–74 years who reported having another eye condition was significantly higher compared with all Victorian females and persons.

Table 5.38 shows the percentage of respondents who reported having another eye condition affecting their vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences between males and females who lived in metropolitan compared with rural Victoria.

When compared with all Victorian males, a significantly lower percentage of males who lived in the Gippsland Region reported having another eye condition affecting their vision.

Table 5.37: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)		Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
			LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	18–24	6.9*	3.9	11.9	92.6	87.6	95.7
	25–34	8.0	5.5	11.5	92.0	88.5	94.5
	35–44	8.6	6.8	10.9	91.2	88.9	93.0
	45–54	8.5	7.1	10.2	91.4	89.7	92.8
	55–64	9.7	8.4	11.2	90.2	88.7	91.5
	65–74	10.6	9.2	12.2	89.2	87.6	90.6
	75–84	9.0	7.4	10.8	90.5	88.6	92.2
	85+	7.7	5.0	11.6	92.2	88.2	94.9
	Victoria	8.6	7.7	9.6	91.2	90.2	92.1
Females	18–24	5.7	3.7	8.7	93.7	90.5	95.8
	25–34	10.0	7.5	13.0	89.6	86.5	92.1
	35–44	10.0	8.5	11.7	89.9	88.2	91.4
	45–54	9.0	7.7	10.4	90.8	89.4	92.1
	55–64	10.2	9.0	11.5	89.5	88.2	90.8
	65–74	11.5	10.2	13.0	88.3	86.8	89.6
	75–84	8.8	7.5	10.4	90.5	88.8	91.9
	85+	9.1	6.7	12.2	90.5	87.4	92.9
	Victoria	9.3	8.5	10.1	90.4	89.6	91.2
Persons	18–24	6.3	4.4	9.1	93.1	90.3	95.2
	25–34	9.0	7.1	11.2	90.8	88.6	92.7
	35–44	9.3	8.1	10.7	90.5	89.1	91.7
	45–54	8.7	7.8	9.8	91.1	90.0	92.1
	55–64	9.9	9.0	10.9	89.9	88.9	90.8
	65–74	11.1	10.1	12.2	88.7	87.6	89.7
	75–84	8.9	7.8	10.1	90.5	89.3	91.6
	85+	8.5	6.6	10.8	91.2	88.9	93.1
	Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.38: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	8.8	6.5	11.7	91.2	88.3	93.5
North & West Metropolitan	8.8	7.2	10.6	90.8	89.0	92.4
Southern Metropolitan	8.6	6.7	10.9	91.4	89.1	93.2
All metropolitan regions	8.6	7.5	9.9	91.2	89.9	92.3
Barwon-South Western	7.6	4.8	11.9	92.3	88.0	95.1
Gippsland	5.8	4.5	7.5	94.0	92.3	95.3
Grampians	10.0	6.4	15.3	90.0	84.7	93.6
Hume	9.0	6.8	11.9	90.8	87.9	93.0
Loddon Mallee	9.8	7.4	12.8	90.1	87.1	92.5
All rural regions	8.5	7.1	10.1	91.4	89.8	92.8
Victoria	8.6	7.7	9.6	91.2	90.2	92.1
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	8.3	6.6	10.3	91.4	89.3	93.1
North & West Metropolitan	9.4	8.2	10.9	90.3	88.8	91.6
Southern Metropolitan	9.5	8.0	11.3	90.1	88.2	91.7
All metropolitan regions	9.1	8.3	10.1	90.5	89.6	91.4
Barwon-South Western	8.2	5.5	12.0	91.8	88.0	94.5
Gippsland	11.6	8.3	15.8	87.3	82.7	90.9
Grampians	13.0	9.0	18.3	86.5	81.2	90.5
Hume	9.8	7.5	12.7	90.1	87.2	92.4
Loddon Mallee	9.6	7.0	13.1	90.3	86.8	92.9
All rural regions	10.0	8.6	11.7	89.6	88.0	91.1
Victoria	9.3	8.5	10.1	90.4	89.6	91.2

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.38: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	8.5	7.1	10.3	91.3	89.5	92.7
North & West Metropolitan	9.1	8.1	10.3	90.5	89.4	91.6
Southern Metropolitan	9.1	7.8	10.5	90.7	89.3	92.0
All metropolitan regions	8.9	8.2	9.7	90.8	90.0	91.5
Barwon-South Western	7.9	5.8	10.7	92.1	89.3	94.2
Gippsland	8.6	6.8	10.9	90.8	88.4	92.7
Grampians	11.6	8.7	15.2	88.2	84.6	91.0
Hume	9.4	7.8	11.4	90.4	88.4	92.1
Loddon Mallee	9.4	7.7	11.5	90.5	88.4	92.2
All rural regions	9.2	8.2	10.4	90.5	89.4	91.6
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.39 to Table 5.46 show the percentage of respondents who reported having another eye condition affecting their vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of people who lived in the LGA of East Gippsland (S) and reported having another eye condition affecting their vision was significantly higher compared with all Victorians.

Table 5.39: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	11.3	7.5	16.6	88.4	83.1	92.2
Knox (C)	6.5	4.5	9.2	93.5	90.8	95.5
Manningham (C)	8.0	4.9	12.6	92.0	87.4	95.1
Maroondah (C)	8.5*	4.5	15.6	91.2	84.2	95.2
Monash (C)	6.3	3.9	10.1	93.7	89.9	96.1
Whitehorse (C)	10.2*	6.0	16.7	89.6	83.1	93.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	8.5*	5.2	13.8	90.7	85.2	94.3
Eastern Metropolitan Region	8.5	7.1	10.3	91.3	89.5	92.7
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.40: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	7.9	5.2	11.7	92.0	88.2	94.7
Brimbank (C)	8.1	5.7	11.3	91.9	88.6	94.2
Darebin (C)	11.1	8.1	15.0	88.9	85.0	91.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	10.7*	6.3	17.7	89.1	82.2	93.5
Hume (C)	8.4	5.9	12.0	91.6	88.0	94.1
Maribyrnong (C)	10.8	6.7	17.0	89.1	83.0	93.2
Melbourne (C)	8.7*	5.3	14.1	90.9	85.5	94.4
Melton (S)	7.4*	4.3	12.4	92.6	87.6	95.7
Moonee Valley (C)	8.1	5.0	12.8	91.7	87.0	94.8
Moreland (C)	9.3	6.7	12.8	90.1	86.5	92.8
Nillumbik (S)	6.8	4.5	10.3	92.8	89.3	95.2
Whittlesea (C)	7.5	4.9	11.4	91.1	86.8	94.1
Wyndham (C)	10.8	7.7	15.0	89.0	84.8	92.2
Yarra (C)	12.5*	7.3	20.5	86.5	78.5	91.9
North & West Metropolitan Region	9.1	8.1	10.3	90.5	89.4	91.6
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.41: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	10.3*	6.1	16.8	89.6	83.1	93.8
Cardinia (S)	9.6	6.3	14.2	90.3	85.7	93.6
Casey (C)	8.6	6.0	12.1	90.5	86.8	93.3
Frankston (C)	7.6	5.0	11.3	92.4	88.7	95.0
Glen Eira (C)	7.5	4.7	11.9	92.3	87.9	95.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	11.4	6.9	18.1	88.6	81.9	93.1
Kingston (C)	11.4	7.0	18.2	88.6	81.8	93.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	7.0	4.3	11.0	93.0	89.0	95.7
Port Phillip (C)	12.2	8.2	17.8	87.8	82.2	91.8
Stonnington (C)	6.9	4.6	10.3	92.8	89.5	95.1
Southern Metropolitan Region	9.1	7.8	10.5	90.7	89.3	92.0
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.42: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	13.9*	7.4	24.7	86.1	75.3	92.6
Corangamite (S)	8.7	5.7	13.1	91.1	86.8	94.2
Glenelg (S)	9.3	5.9	14.4	90.7	85.6	94.1
Greater Geelong (C)	7.1*	4.1	12.0	92.9	88.0	95.9
Moyne (S)	8.4	5.3	13.1	91.4	86.7	94.5
Queenscliffe (B)	7.9*	4.5	13.4	92.0	86.4	95.4
Southern Grampians (S)	12.6*	7.0	21.5	87.4	78.5	93.0
Surf Coast (S)	9.8	6.3	15.1	90.1	84.8	93.6
Warrnambool (C)	6.3	4.2	9.2	93.4	90.4	95.5
Barwon-South Western Region	7.9	5.8	10.7	92.1	89.3	94.2
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.43: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	9.7*	5.4	16.7	90.3	83.3	94.6
Baw Baw (S)	7.6	4.9	11.5	92.1	88.2	94.8
East Gippsland (S)	19.6*	11.3	31.8	79.9	67.8	88.3
Latrobe (C)	6.4	4.1	9.9	92.3	87.6	95.3
South Gippsland (S)	5.7	3.8	8.4	94.3	91.6	96.2
Wellington (S)	6.4	4.3	9.4	93.5	90.4	95.6
Gippsland Region	8.6	6.8	10.9	90.8	88.4	92.7
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.44: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	7.8*	4.3	13.5	91.8	86.1	95.3
Ballarat (C)	13.5	8.8	20.2	86.2	79.6	91.0
Golden Plains (S)	10.6	6.9	15.8	89.3	84.1	93.0
Hepburn (S)	7.3	4.6	11.3	92.6	88.6	95.3
Hindmarsh (S)	10.2	6.3	16.1	89.7	83.9	93.6
Horsham (RC)	4.6	3.2	6.5	95.3	93.4	96.7
Moorabool (S)	12.2	7.8	18.8	87.1	80.6	91.7
Northern Grampians (S)	10.4*	6.2	17.0	89.5	82.9	93.7
Pyrenees (S)	5.8	4.1	8.4	94.2	91.6	95.9
West Wimmera (S)	7.8	5.4	11.1	92.1	88.8	94.5
Yarriambiack (S)	7.3*	4.3	12.2	92.1	87.2	95.3
Grampians Region	11.6	8.7	15.2	88.2	84.6	91.0
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.45: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	7.7	5.2	11.3	92.3	88.7	94.8
Benalla (RC)	7.5*	3.7	14.7	92.4	85.2	96.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	9.5*	5.7	15.7	90.3	84.2	94.2
Indigo (S)	10.1*	5.1	18.9	89.9	81.1	94.9
Mansfield (S)	13.8*	7.0	25.4	85.9	74.3	92.7
Mitchell (S)	8.7	5.8	12.8	90.8	86.6	93.7
Moira (S)	7.9	5.1	12.1	91.9	87.8	94.8
Murrindindi (S)	9.1*	5.3	15.1	90.6	84.7	94.4
Strathbogie (S)	12.3	7.9	18.6	87.6	81.3	92.0
Towong (S)	7.6	4.7	12.2	92.4	87.8	95.3
Wangaratta (RC)	7.8	4.8	12.5	92.2	87.5	95.2
Wodonga (RC)	10.2	6.3	16.2	89.8	83.8	93.7
Hume Region	9.4	7.8	11.4	90.4	88.4	92.1
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.46: Had another eye condition that affected vision, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Another eye condition affecting vision			No other eye condition affecting vision		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	8.8*	4.4	16.7	91.0	83.2	95.4
Campaspe (S)	7.8	5.1	11.7	92.2	88.3	94.9
Central Goldfields (S)	5.5	3.4	8.7	94.4	91.3	96.5
Gannawarra (S)	14.5*	6.2	30.4	85.5	69.6	93.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	10.1	6.8	14.5	89.7	85.2	92.9
Loddon (S)	6.9*	4.2	11.2	92.9	88.6	95.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	7.1	4.5	11.0	92.9	89.0	95.5
Mildura (RC)	8.4	5.5	12.6	91.6	87.4	94.5
Mount Alexander (S)	19.4*	9.3	36.2	80.6	63.8	90.7
Swan Hill (RC)	13.4*	7.7	22.3	86.5	77.6	92.3
Loddon Mallee Region	9.4	7.7	11.5	90.5	88.4	92.2
Victoria	8.9	8.3	9.6	90.8	90.1	91.4

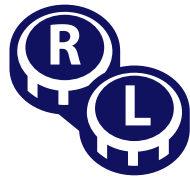
Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.



Wearing glasses and contact lenses

All survey respondents were asked whether they wore glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision. Table 5.47 shows the percentage of respondents who reported wearing glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision, by age group and sex. Overall, 64.4 per cent of Victorians reported wearing glasses or contact lenses.

The percentage of females who wore glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision was significantly higher than the percentage for males.

The percentages of males, females and persons 45 years or older who reported wearing glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision was significantly higher than the percentages for all Victorian males, females and persons.

Table 5.48 shows the percentage of respondents who reported wearing glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex. There were no significant differences between males and females who lived in metropolitan compared with rural Victoria.

When compared with all Victorian females, a significantly higher percentage of females who lived in the Grampians Region reported wearing glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision.

Table 5.47: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)		Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
			LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	18–24	23.9	19.0	29.7	75.9	70.1	80.9
	25–34	37.3	31.5	43.4	62.5	56.4	68.2
	35–44	39.7	36.2	43.4	60.1	56.4	63.6
	45–54	76.8	74.3	79.2	22.8	20.4	25.4
	55–64	92.8	91.3	94.0	7.1	5.9	8.6
	65–74	91.8	90.4	93.0	8.1	6.9	9.6
	75–84	89.0	86.9	90.9	10.8	9.0	12.9
	85+	89.0	84.7	92.2	11.0	7.8	15.3
	Victoria	59.4	57.8	61.0	40.4	38.8	42.0
Females	18–24	47.4	40.9	54.0	52.4	45.8	58.9
	25–34	48.8	43.8	53.8	50.9	45.9	55.9
	35–44	52.7	50.0	55.3	47.2	44.6	49.9
	45–54	86.5	84.8	88.0	13.3	11.7	15.0
	55–64	94.7	93.7	95.6	5.2	4.4	6.2
	65–74	93.0	91.8	94.0	6.9	5.9	8.1
	75–84	87.2	85.3	89.0	12.5	10.8	14.4
	85+	86.2	82.4	89.4	13.6	10.5	17.5
	Victoria	69.4	67.9	70.9	30.4	28.9	31.9
Persons	18–24	35.4	31.1	39.9	64.4	59.9	68.7
	25–34	43.0	39.2	47.0	56.7	52.7	60.5
	35–44	46.3	44.1	48.5	53.6	51.3	55.8
	45–54	81.7	80.2	83.2	18.0	16.5	19.5
	55–64	93.8	92.9	94.5	6.2	5.4	7.0
	65–74	92.5	91.6	93.3	7.5	6.7	8.4
	75–84	88.1	86.7	89.4	11.7	10.4	13.1
	85+	87.4	84.6	89.7	12.5	10.2	15.3
	Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.48: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	63.4	59.2	67.4	36.6	32.6	40.8
North & West Metropolitan	58.2	55.6	60.7	41.7	39.1	44.3
Southern Metropolitan	58.4	54.6	62.0	41.3	37.6	45.0
All metropolitan regions	59.4	57.5	61.3	40.4	38.5	42.3
Barwon-South Western	63.9	56.6	70.7	36.0	29.3	43.3
Gippsland	56.2	50.7	61.5	43.6	38.3	49.1
Grampians	58.1	52.3	63.7	41.4	35.8	47.2
Hume	53.6	49.5	57.5	45.8	41.8	49.9
Loddon Mallee	60.0	54.0	65.7	39.9	34.2	45.9
All rural regions	58.9	56.0	61.8	40.8	38.0	43.7
Victoria	59.4	57.8	61.0	40.4	38.8	42.0
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	72.4	68.5	76.0	27.3	23.7	31.2
North & West Metropolitan	66.1	63.6	68.5	33.7	31.3	36.2
Southern Metropolitan	69.6	66.3	72.7	30.3	27.2	33.6
All metropolitan regions	68.8	67.0	70.6	31.0	29.3	32.8
Barwon-South Western	72.1	64.7	78.4	27.9	21.5	35.2
Gippsland	70.7	65.2	75.6	29.1	24.2	34.6
Grampians	76.4	71.0	81.1	23.4	18.7	28.8
Hume	68.0	64.1	71.7	32.0	28.2	35.9
Loddon Mallee	69.1	63.6	74.0	30.7	25.7	36.1
All rural regions	71.2	68.5	73.7	28.7	26.2	31.4
Victoria	69.4	67.9	70.9	30.4	28.9	31.9

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.48: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	68.0	65.0	70.8	31.9	29.0	34.8
North & West Metropolitan	62.0	60.3	63.8	37.8	36.0	39.6
Southern Metropolitan	64.0	61.5	66.5	35.8	33.3	38.3
All metropolitan regions	64.1	62.8	65.4	35.7	34.4	37.0
Barwon-South Western	68.0	62.6	72.9	32.0	27.0	37.4
Gippsland	63.0	58.8	66.9	36.8	32.9	41.0
Grampians	67.4	63.1	71.4	32.2	28.2	36.5
Hume	60.7	57.7	63.7	39.0	36.0	42.0
Loddon Mallee	64.3	60.2	68.2	35.6	31.6	39.7
All rural regions	64.9	62.9	66.9	34.9	32.9	37.0
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.49 to Table 5.56 show the percentage of respondents who reported wearing glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision, by Department of Health and Human Services region and LGA. The percentage of Victorians who lived in the LGAs of Ballarat (C) and Mildura (RC) and reported wearing glasses or contact lenses to improve their vision was significantly higher than the percentage for all Victorians.

Table 5.49: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Eastern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boroondara (C)	67.1	59.7	73.7	32.9	26.3	40.3
Knox (C)	69.3	61.0	76.6	30.5	23.3	38.9
Manningham (C)	66.9	58.9	74.0	33.0	25.8	41.0
Maroondah (C)	72.8	63.0	80.8	27.0	19.0	36.9
Monash (C)	64.0	57.5	69.9	35.8	29.8	42.2
Whitehorse (C)	65.3	58.2	71.7	34.7	28.3	41.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	73.8	64.5	81.3	25.5	18.0	34.7
Eastern Metropolitan Region	68.0	65.0	70.8	31.9	29.0	34.8
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.50: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in North & West Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Banyule (C)	62.1	55.3	68.3	37.7	31.4	44.4
Brimbank (C)	59.8	54.0	65.3	40.2	34.7	46.0
Darebin (C)	65.9	59.2	72.0	34.1	28.0	40.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	63.9	55.2	71.8	36.1	28.2	44.8
Hume (C)	63.2	57.4	68.6	36.0	30.5	41.8
Maribyrnong (C)	64.7	57.4	71.4	35.1	28.4	42.4
Melbourne (C)	58.2	52.2	63.9	41.7	36.0	47.7
Melton (S)	63.7	56.6	70.3	36.0	29.4	43.1
Moonee Valley (C)	64.5	57.5	70.9	35.1	28.7	42.1
Moreland (C)	56.8	50.2	63.2	43.2	36.8	49.8
Nillumbik (S)	64.8	57.5	71.4	35.2	28.6	42.5
Whittlesea (C)	59.7	54.2	65.0	40.3	35.0	45.8
Wyndham (C)	64.4	58.9	69.6	35.1	29.9	40.7
Yarra (C)	62.8	54.8	70.1	37.2	29.9	45.2
North & West Metropolitan Region	62.0	60.3	63.8	37.8	36.0	39.6
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.51: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Southern Metropolitan Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	62.8	54.2	70.7	37.2	29.3	45.8
Cardinia (S)	67.8	61.3	73.8	31.9	26.0	38.5
Casey (C)	68.3	61.8	74.2	31.4	25.6	37.9
Frankston (C)	62.6	56.3	68.5	37.4	31.5	43.7
Glen Eira (C)	62.7	56.4	68.6	36.2	30.1	42.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	65.8	58.8	72.2	34.2	27.8	41.2
Kingston (C)	56.4	49.5	63.1	43.4	36.7	50.2
Mornington Peninsula (S)	63.4	55.1	70.9	36.6	29.1	44.9
Port Phillip (C)	65.2	55.3	74.0	34.8	26.0	44.7
Stonnington (C)	64.1	56.3	71.3	35.7	28.5	43.5
Southern Metropolitan Region	64.0	61.5	66.5	35.8	33.3	38.3
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.52: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Barwon-South Western Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Colac Otway (S)	58.6	49.6	67.0	40.4	32.1	49.3
Corangamite (S)	62.7	53.9	70.8	37.3	29.2	46.1
Glenelg (S)	67.1	59.5	73.9	32.9	26.1	40.5
Greater Geelong (C)	70.8	62.3	78.1	29.2	21.9	37.7
Moyne (S)	65.2	58.7	71.2	34.8	28.8	41.3
Queenscliffe (B)	57.5	49.1	65.4	42.5	34.6	50.9
Southern Grampians (S)	62.4	53.1	70.8	37.6	29.2	46.9
Surf Coast (S)	68.6	57.8	77.7	31.4	22.3	42.2
Warrnambool (C)	63.1	55.5	70.2	36.9	29.8	44.5
Barwon-South Western Region	68.0	62.6	72.9	32.0	27.0	37.4
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.53: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Gippsland Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bass Coast (S)	61.9	53.9	69.4	38.0	30.6	46.0
Baw Baw (S)	61.1	54.1	67.7	38.7	32.2	45.7
East Gippsland (S)	61.2	50.9	70.6	38.8	29.4	49.1
Latrobe (C)	65.4	55.5	74.1	34.6	25.9	44.4
South Gippsland (S)	61.5	53.2	69.2	37.6	29.9	46.0
Wellington (S)	64.8	55.6	73.0	34.9	26.7	44.2
Gippsland Region	63.0	58.8	66.9	36.8	32.9	41.0
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.54: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Grampians Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Ararat (RC)	62.6	54.1	70.4	36.2	28.3	44.8
Ballarat (C)	74.5	66.6	81.0	25.5	19.0	33.4
Golden Plains (S)	60.1	53.7	66.1	39.1	33.1	45.5
Hepburn (S)	55.7	47.4	63.7	43.1	35.2	51.4
Hindmarsh (S)	68.9	60.5	76.1	30.6	23.4	38.9
Horsham (RC)	56.0	46.4	65.2	43.1	33.9	52.8
Moorabool (S)	65.5	58.7	71.7	34.3	28.1	41.0
Northern Grampians (S)	62.9	53.8	71.1	37.1	28.9	46.2
Pyrenees (S)	62.2	52.3	71.2	37.8	28.8	47.7
West Wimmera (S)	55.8	50.8	60.7	43.7	38.9	48.8
Yarriambiack (S)	66.1	56.5	74.5	33.9	25.5	43.5
Grampians Region	67.4	63.1	71.4	32.2	28.2	36.5
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.55: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Hume Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Alpine (S)	59.6	47.2	70.9	40.4	29.1	52.8
Benalla (RC)	61.6	52.3	70.0	38.4	30.0	47.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	63.4	55.3	70.7	35.8	28.4	43.9
Indigo (S)	64.1	54.4	72.7	35.9	27.3	45.6
Mansfield (S)	63.7	51.0	74.8	36.2	25.2	48.9
Mitchell (S)	56.1	49.4	62.7	43.9	37.3	50.6
Moira (S)	57.3	50.2	64.1	42.7	35.9	49.8
Murrindindi (S)	58.1	51.4	64.5	41.9	35.5	48.6
Strathbogie (S)	56.3	47.2	65.0	43.7	35.0	52.8
Towong (S)	58.9	51.8	65.5	41.1	34.5	48.2
Wangaratta (RC)	64.2	54.6	72.9	34.7	25.8	44.7
Wodonga (RC)	63.0	56.2	69.4	37.0	30.6	43.8
Hume Region	60.7	57.7	63.7	39.0	36.0	42.0
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	35.4	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Table 5.56: Wear glasses or contact lenses to improve vision, by LGA in Loddon Mallee Region, Victoria, 2014

LGA	Wears glasses or contact lens			Does not wear glasses or contact lens		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Buloke (S)	61.0	51.7	69.6	59.3	30.3	48.2
Campaspe (S)	63.9	55.6	71.5	56.4	28.5	44.4
Central Goldfields (S)	66.6	56.9	75.1	54.4	24.6	42.8
Gannawarra (S)	63.3	49.8	74.9	58.1	24.9	50.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	60.0	53.6	66.0	63.2	34.0	46.4
Loddon (S)	66.3	54.3	76.5	53.2	23.5	45.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	78.7	70.5	85.1	49.0	14.9	29.5
Mildura (RC)	67.4	57.4	76.1	62.2	23.8	42.6
Mount Alexander (S)	66.9	54.1	77.6	64.5	22.4	45.9
Swan Hill (RC)	55.9	47.6	64.0	59.0	34.5	51.1
Loddon Mallee Region	64.3	60.2	68.2	59.8	31.6	39.7
Victoria	64.4	63.2	65.5	60.8	34.3	36.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **above** or **below**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.



Difficulties with vision limiting activities of daily life

Survey respondents were also asked if they were currently having difficulties with their vision that glasses or contact lenses wouldn't fix, to the extent that it limited activities of their daily life. The following tables present the results of this question from the survey by age group, sex and Department of Health and Human Services region. It was not possible to produce reliable results for this question for individual LGAs because of limitations in the size of the sample.

Table 5.57 shows the percentage of respondents who reported having difficulties with their vision, by age group and sex. Overall, 4.3 per cent of Victorians reported having difficulties with their vision that glasses or contact lenses wouldn't fix, to the extent that it limited activities of their daily life.

There was no significant difference between males and females; however, the percentages of males 75 years or older and females and persons 65 years of age or over who reported having difficulties with their vision were significantly higher than the percentages for their Victorian counterparts.

Table 5.58 shows the percentage of respondents who reported having difficulties with their vision that glasses or contact lenses wouldn't fix, to the extent that it limited activities of their daily life, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex.

There were no significant differences between males and females who lived in metropolitan compared with rural Victoria; however, a significantly higher percentage of Victorians who lived in the North & West Metropolitan Region reported having difficulties with their vision compared with the percentage for all Victorians.

Table 5.57: Difficulties with vision limiting activities of daily life that glasses or contact lenses won't fix, by age group and sex, Victoria, 2014

Age group (years)		Yes			No		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
			LL	UL		LL	UL
Males	18–24	2.2*	0.9	5.4	97.8	94.6	99.1
	25–34	1.8*	0.8	4.0	97.8	95.5	98.9
	35–44	2.9	1.8	4.6	97.1	95.4	98.1
	45–54	4.8	3.6	6.2	94.6	93.0	95.8
	55–64	4.2	3.3	5.2	95.6	94.5	96.5
	65–74	5.2	4.3	6.4	94.3	93.1	95.3
	75–84	8.7	7.1	10.7	90.6	88.6	92.3
	85+	8.8	6.1	12.5	90.9	87.2	93.6
Victoria		3.8	3.3	4.4	95.9	95.3	96.4
Females	18–24	3.3*	1.6	6.8	96.7	93.2	98.4
	25–34	3.6*	2.0	6.3	96.2	93.6	97.8
	35–44	2.8	2.0	3.9	96.9	95.9	97.7
	45–54	4.4	3.5	5.5	95.3	94.2	96.2
	55–64	4.8	3.9	5.8	94.9	93.9	95.8
	65–74	6.8	5.8	8.0	92.8	91.6	93.9
	75–84	11.7	10.1	13.6	87.6	85.7	89.3
	85+	12.3	9.6	15.7	86.9	83.5	89.7
Victoria		4.8	4.2	5.4	95.0	94.3	95.6
Persons	18–24	2.8*	1.6	4.8	97.2	95.2	98.4
	25–34	2.7	1.7	4.3	97.0	95.4	98.1
	35–44	2.9	2.2	3.8	97.0	96.1	97.7
	45–54	4.6	3.8	5.5	95.0	94.0	95.7
	55–64	4.5	3.9	5.2	95.2	94.5	95.9
	65–74	6.1	5.4	6.9	93.5	92.7	94.3
	75–84	10.3	9.1	11.7	89.0	87.6	90.2
	85+	10.8	8.8	13.3	88.6	86.1	90.7
Victoria		4.3	3.9	4.7	95.4	95.0	95.8

Data are age group specific estimates, except for the estimates for Victoria, which were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population. LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.58: Difficulties with vision limiting activities of daily life that glasses or contact lenses won't fix, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014

Region	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Males						
Eastern Metropolitan	3.7*	2.2	6.0	96.0	93.7	97.5
North & West Metropolitan	4.6	3.8	5.7	95.1	94.0	96.0
Southern Metropolitan	2.8	2.1	3.7	96.9	95.9	97.7
All metropolitan regions	3.7	3.1	4.4	96.0	95.2	96.6
Barwon-South Western	5.9*	2.9	11.7	94.0	88.3	97.0
Gippsland	3.4	2.5	4.5	96.4	95.2	97.3
Grampians	2.7	2.0	3.6	97.2	96.2	97.9
Hume	4.2	2.6	6.7	95.5	92.9	97.1
Loddon Mallee	3.5	2.5	4.9	95.2	92.6	96.8
All rural regions	4.1	3.0	5.6	95.5	93.9	96.6
Victoria	3.8	3.3	4.4	95.9	95.3	96.4
Females						
Eastern Metropolitan	4.5	3.2	6.3	95.3	93.5	96.6
North & West Metropolitan	6.7	5.4	8.2	93.0	91.5	94.3
Southern Metropolitan	3.4	2.7	4.4	96.3	95.3	97.1
All metropolitan regions	5.0	4.3	5.8	94.8	93.9	95.5
Barwon-South Western	3.7	2.3	5.8	96.2	94.1	97.6
Gippsland	4.0	2.7	5.9	95.8	93.9	97.1
Grampians	5.1*	2.5	10.1	94.7	89.7	97.3
Hume	4.3	3.3	5.5	95.6	94.3	96.6
Loddon Mallee	4.1*	2.3	7.2	95.1	92.0	97.1
All rural regions	4.2	3.3	5.3	95.5	94.4	96.4
Victoria	4.8	4.2	5.4	95.0	94.3	95.6

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.58: Difficulties with vision limiting activities of daily life that glasses or contact lenses won't fix, by Department of Health and Human Services region and sex, Victoria, 2014 (continued)

Region	%	Yes		%	No	
		95% CI			95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Persons						
Eastern Metropolitan	4.1	3.1	5.5	95.6	94.3	96.7
North & West Metropolitan	5.7	4.9	6.6	94.0	93.1	94.8
Southern Metropolitan	3.1	2.6	3.7	96.6	95.9	97.2
All metropolitan regions	4.4	3.9	4.9	95.3	94.8	95.8
Barwon-South Western	4.8	3.0	7.8	95.1	92.1	96.9
Gippsland	3.7	2.9	4.9	96.0	94.9	96.9
Grampians	3.9	2.4	6.2	95.9	93.7	97.4
Hume	4.3	3.2	5.6	95.5	94.2	96.5
Loddon Mallee	3.7	2.7	5.1	95.3	93.6	96.6
All rural regions	4.2	3.4	5.1	95.5	94.6	96.2
Victoria	4.3	3.9	4.7	95.4	95.0	95.8

Metropolitan and rural regions are identified by colour as follows: metropolitan / rural.

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL/UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error / point estimate * 100; interpretation below:

* Estimate has a RSE between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution.



Appendix

Appendix: Questionnaire items for the Victorian Population Health Survey 2014

Alcohol

Whether had an alcoholic drink of any kind in previous 12 months
Frequency of having an alcoholic drink of any kind
Amount of standard drinks consumed when drinking
Level of frequency of high-risk drinking

Blood pressure

High blood pressure status
Management of high blood pressure

Body weight status

Self-reported height and weight

Chronic diseases

Heart disease
Stroke
Cancer
Osteoporosis
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
Arthritis

Demographics

Age
Sex
Marital status
Household composition
Country of birth
Country of birth of mother
Country of birth of father
Year of arrival
Main language spoken at home
Highest level of education
Employment status
Main field of occupation
Household income
Housing tenure

Whether have private health insurance
Aboriginal status
Area of state (Department of Health and Human Services region)

Diabetes

Diabetes status
Type of diabetes
Age first diagnosed with diabetes
Current treatment for diabetes

Eye care

Change in vision in previous 12 months
Visits to eye healthcare professional
Selected eye diseases and conditions
Wears glasses or contact lenses
Difficulties with vision limiting daily activities

Health checks

Whether had a blood pressure check in previous two years
Whether had a cholesterol check in previous two years
Whether had a test for diabetes or elevated blood glucose levels in previous two years
Examination for bowel cancer
Participated in the National Bowel Cancer Screening program
Last time consulted a doctor about own health
Had a mammogram
Had a Pap test
Had HPV vaccine

Mental health

Psychological distress (Kessler 10 Psychological Distress Scale)
Sought help for mental health problem
Depression and/or anxiety

Nutrition

Daily vegetable consumption
Daily fruit consumption
Consumption of take-away meals or snacks
Water consumption
Food security
Consumption of sugar-sweetened drinks

Physical activity

Frequency and amount of vigorous physical activity in past week
Physical activity at work
Active transport
Sitting time

Health and wellbeing

Self-reported health status
Satisfaction with life

Smoking

Smoking status
Frequency of smoking

Social capital

Social networks and support structures
Capacity of social networks
Social and community participation
Trust in people and social institutions
Tolerance of diversity
Social inclusion



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