

# MINYIP TOWN PROFILE 2024



Photo credit: Yarriambiack Shire Council

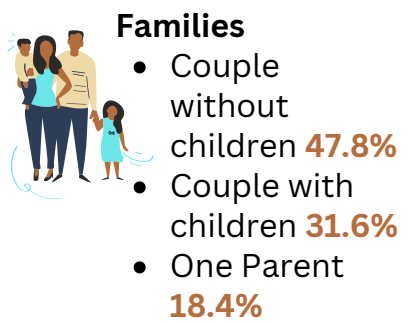
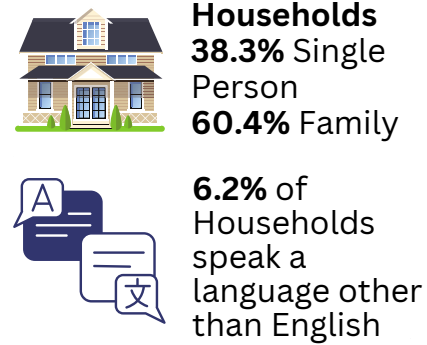
Minyip was first established in 1872. Located in the Yarriambiack Shire it is 31.3kms from Warracknabeal and 53kms from Horsham. Its name comes from the Traditional Language word for 'ashes' or 'camping place'.

Minyip sits in close proximity to the larger centre of Warracknabeal, which provides most key shopping and services. It may be familiar to many Australians as the home of the 'Flying Doctors' television series in the late 1980s and early 1990s. This is still a source of pride for Minyip and influences the streetscape. Agriculture, especially grain production, is the dominant influence in Minyip. Like many smaller rural communities, Minyip's main street has many closed shops or commercial buildings converted to residential use. It sits on the intersection of busy arterial roads and also benefits to some degree from the Silo Art trail traffic.

## WHO IS MINYIP?



**The median age is 57**



### WWHS IN MINYIP

**Facilities:** Community Health Centre

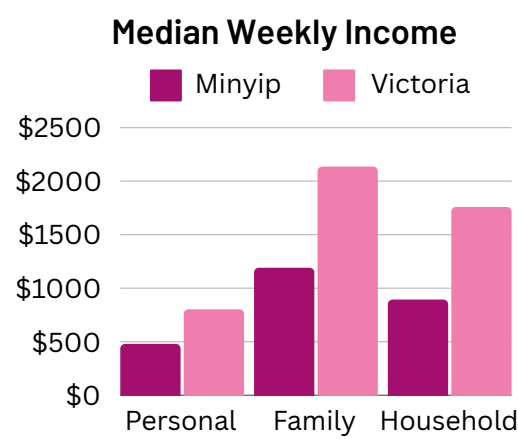
**Services:**

- Community Nursing
- Diabetes Education
- Dietetics
- Exercise Groups
- Health Education & Promotion
- Occupational Therapy
- Packaged Care
- Physiotherapy
- Podiatry
- Social Work
- Speech Therapy
- Social Support Group

### Top Employment Industries

- Other Grain Growing
- Aged Care Residential Services
- Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
- Hospitals / Health Services
- Primary Education

**1%** are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander



**MINYIP IS KNOWN FOR:** Being the "Heart of the Wheat Belt", St Johns Lutheran Church and filming location of TV series "The Flying Doctors".



We acknowledge that Minyip is located on the Traditional Lands of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk people, and pay our respects to their elders past, present and emerging.





# HOW HEALTHY IS MINYIP'S LGA (YARRIAMBIAK SHIRE)?

Traditionally, health has been measured in rates of illness and disease. When people experience these it can have a larger impact on other aspects of their lives and on society. This is known as the burden of disease. There are systems of reporting that can give high-level information about the burden of disease to **local government or post-code areas**. These include the following sources: ABS Census, PHIDU Social Health Atlas of Australia, VAHI Victorian Population Health Survey, Dental Health Services Victoria Oral Health Profiles and data from the Crime Statistics Agency.

**5 year olds with full immunisation**

**100%**



**86**  **Median age at death**  **80.5**

**CANCER** **6.1%** of adults have cancer (inc. remission)\*

**44.9%** participate in bowel screening

**52.3%** participate in breast screening


**42.4%** participate in cervical screening

**Adults with anxiety or depression**


Females - **41.1%**

Males - **32%**

**9.9% of adults have been diagnosed with heart disease\***




Potentially preventable hospital admissions is **73%** above the national average



**9.3%** of adults have three or more selected (see page 4) **chronic diseases\***

**105** police-recorded family incidents in 2023




**Potential years of life lost due to premature deaths is 55% above the national average**

**10%** have a profound or severe disability




**10.1%** of people have Diabetes (Type 1 and Type 2)



Children with at least one decayed, missing or filled baby or adult tooth

**33%** - 0-5 years

**59%** - 6 years



In the Yarriambiack Shire:

- People have similar rates as the state in cancer screening participation
- The rate of females having anxiety or depression is higher than males, which is the same as the state
- The proportion of males and females having anxiety or depression is higher in Yarriambiack compared to the state
- Hospital admissions for preventable conditions is similar to the Australian average
- Police-recorded family incidents is similar to the state rate
- Children with tooth decay at public services is slightly higher than the state

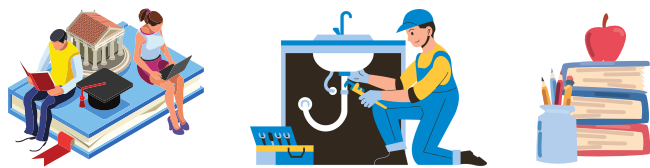
This comparison highlights the areas most in need of improvement for Yarriambiack. Some things that could be done to help in these areas are:

- More mental health services
- Increased education on oral hygiene

\*Data at town level not LGA

# WELLBEING IN MINYIP'S LGA (YARRIAMBIA SHIRE)

Wellbeing is derived from far more than physical health. Other factors – the social determinants of health – also impact on both physical and mental wellbeing. Once again, national and state-wide data can give us a high level picture of wellbeing in Minyip.



## Highest level of Educational Attainment\*

Bachelor Degree and above	10.3%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	8.8%
Certificate III or IV	14.7%
Year 10,11 or 12	35.1%
Certificate I or II	0%
Year 9 or below	12.7%

10.1%

of people 65 and over have a Senior Health Card

7.9%

Receive long-term unemployment benefit

6.4%

Low income, welfare-dependent families (with children)

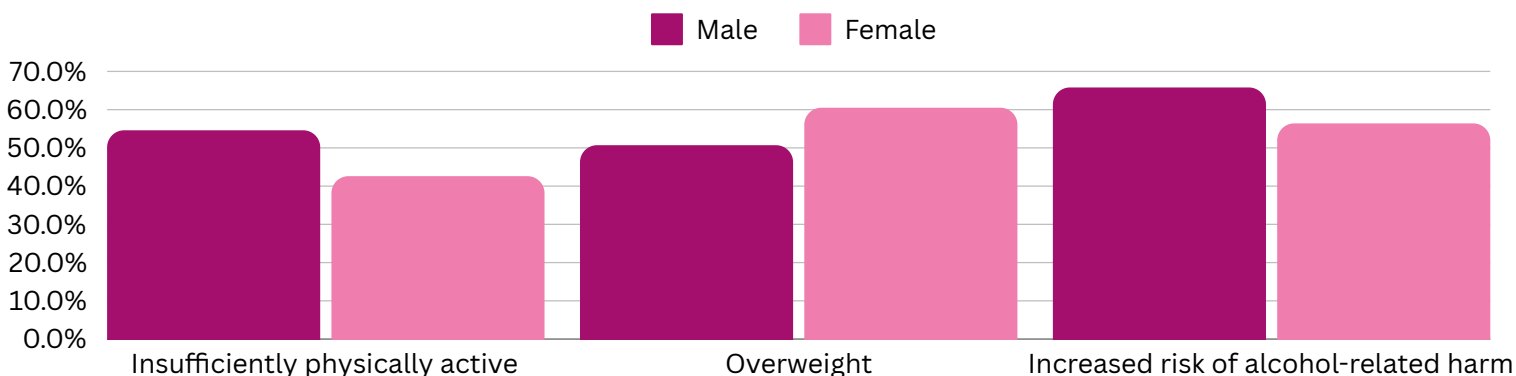
29.5% current smokers (daily and occasional)



13.3% consume sugar-sweetened soft drinks daily



55.8% do not meet dietary guidelines for either fruit or vegetable consumption



Key differences in the Yarriambiack Shire Local Government Area compared to state averages are:

- The proportion of current smokers is almost double the Victorian average
- Higher proportion of males who are insufficiently active
- Higher proportion of females who are overweight

While this data is collected at the Local Government Area level, when considered in the context of Minyip's demographics, some key influencing factors are:

- There is a significant proportion of older adults who may have mobility issues or limited ability to participate in physical activity
- Most people work in the farming industry (especially grain farming) which due to the increase of machinery use has led to farmers being less active in their daily work
- Lower median income which can affect people's ability to access resources to support health and wellbeing, and can contribute to higher rates of unhealthy behaviours such as smoking
- Higher proportion of people who live alone

\*Data at town level not LGA



