



WOMEN'S HEALTH
AND WELLBEING
Barwon South West Inc.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELLBEING BARWON SOUTH WEST INC.

CONDOM ACCESS & AVAILABILITY IN THE BARWON REGION

IMPROVING WOMEN'S SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES

2017

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Definition/glossary

Site/s: a collective term used for a building (e.g. public toilet, business, organisation etc.) which has condoms available either to purchase (business or condom vending machine) or for free (e.g. community health centre).

CVM: Condom vending machine(s)-an apparatus which dispenses either single or double packs of condoms when a coin is inserted. Usually costing \$1 or \$2 and may offer a variety of other products (e.g. tampons, deodorant, perfumes etc.).

Town: population over 1,000 residents

Rural community: population less than 1,000 residents, generally with at least 1 operating business present (general store, service station, pub etc.)

Locality: small number of residents, generally without an operating business present and may or may not have obvious boundaries, or buildings (e.g. town hall, CFA shed) present.

WHWBSW: Women's Health and Wellbeing Barwon South West

LGA: Local Government Area

GSC: Great South Coast

Used spaces: A term was used to describe areas which are frequently occupied and visited by the public. Places such as schools, hospitals and parks.

Freely available condoms: These are condoms which are not only provided at no cost (free) but are also publicly available. This means being presented in a way which does not require permission to be sought to obtain them.

Disclaimer

WHWBSW acknowledge the limitations in the research, and data represented in this report is to be used with this in mind. Firstly, data may have changed since time of inspection which may influence both availability or accessibility in a positive or negative way. Additionally, despite WHWBSW's best efforts to reach each area and inspect as many potential sites, there may have been some sites which were missed due to human error. Researcher bias is also a limitation, as data on accessibility was collected based on the perception and experience of the WHWBSW staff member.

Executive Summary

This project was developed to better understand the availability and access to condoms in our region to be able to identify gaps and needs in service. Condoms are the only way to prevent both STIs and unplanned pregnancy. Research has shown that barriers in availability and access to condoms combined with attitudes and stigma results in decreased use of condoms during sex.

This project involved an environmental scan, with the development of a survey to collect qualitative and quantitative information. Staff members at Women's Health and Wellbeing Barwon South West (WHWBSW) designed, planned and implemented this condom mapping project. They used maps to determine towns within each Local Government Area (LGA) and organise travel routes. Research into potential sites was done through internet searches, business directories and local knowledge. Staff visited each town and inspected each potential site and recorded findings in a 'Survey Monkey' questionnaire which had been developed specifically for the project. Reports have been written from the collated results for each LGA and collectively for the Great South Coast and Barwon regions by WHWBSW staff.

Key findings on availability

There was considerable availability of condoms in the Barwon region was South West (BSW) region, with 136 different businesses identified as selling condoms.

- One hundred of these businesses were located in the City of Greater Geelong
- 36 were found across the Surf Coast, Queenscliffe, and Colac-Otways shire.

Key findings on accessibility

- City of Greater Geelong has a plethora of businesses selling condoms, making availability high in this area of the Barwon region, but availability outside Geelong is poor in comparison.
- 11% of businesses across the Barwon are open 24-hours, ensuring those in the nearby vicinity can access condoms at any hour of the day.
- 98.5% of businesses had condoms available on the shelf, rather than behind the counter.
- 76.3% of businesses were open outside business hours.
- The Barwon region rated at 56.9% for accessibility.
- 26 businesses had self-service checkouts available. However, this was only 19.26% of all businesses who sold condoms.
- Privacy and anonymity were less of an issue in the Barwon region, compared to the Great South Coast.

Methodology

This project was an environmental scan. The WHWBSW researchers developed a questionnaire on Survey Monkey to collect data on condom accessibility. The questionnaire was developed by considering various aspects which influence decision making in purchasing condoms. Young people (teenagers and under 25yrs) were the primary focus for this research, however access for the general population was also considered. During planning and development of the questionnaire, consideration on the scope and boundaries of the project were taken into account, such as:

- Not including night time venues in the scan (i.e. pubs and clubs). These venues are not always accessible by all people (e.g. age restrictions). Additionally, the opening hours of the venues provided limitations for the researchers in conducting the scans.
- Anonymity and privacy or confidentiality in purchase was not included as a specific category for the barriers section. This was done because the *Victorian Rural Women's Access to Family Planning Services: Survey Report 2012* found that anonymity was a barrier to accessing condoms in the vast majority of cases. It was therefore decided that the perception of anonymity and privacy in purchase was a constant barrier regardless of where a person obtains condoms.

Wording of the questions was an important component of the research:

- In the question on **cost per packet**: the usual price was used rather than the sale price due to the time frame of data collection. Researchers collected data over several months and wanted the price to be reflective of the general cost rather than sale prices.
- In the questions on **variety of packets**: "Options" was based on different packets available which included: varied brands, sizes, designs, shapes, number of condoms per pack, colours, textures, or flavours.
- In the questions on **barriers**: "Other" also included comments on listed barriers e.g. comment on how the product was displayed (under poor product placement). Geographic accessibility is being in town, walking distance or close to public transport. Proximity to used spaces is being near schools, parks, hospitals or other shops. These two are separate as sometimes businesses may be in town, but the school, parks hospitals etc. are on the outskirts of town. Researchers wanted to make a distinction between these two.
- In the questions on **enablers**: it was not assumed that lack of a barrier equals an enabler, as this is not always the case.

Researchers used a list of localities within each LGA to then develop travel routes on Google maps. Through internet searches, business directories and local knowledge a list of potential sites within each town or rural community was developed. This was used as a guide for researchers when undertaking the environmental scans.

Each council was contacted and asked to provide information on the availability of CVM within council owned or maintained facilities. Researchers used this information to physically check the facilities and locate the CVM to collect data.

Organisations identified as potentially having freely available condoms (community centres, health services and youth services) were called and asked if they had condoms available. Researchers used this information to assess freely available condom accessibility.

Data was collected for the Barwon region from September 2016 to April 2017 and analysed between May 2017 and October 2017. Reports have been written for each LGA as well as collective reports for the GSC and Barwon regions.

About the Barwon

The Barwon region of Victoria contains four local government areas (LGA) including the City of Greater Geelong, Surf Coast Shire, Borough of Queenscliffe and Colac-Otway Shire. Geelong itself is the second largest city in Victoria, located approximately 75km south-west of Melbourne, and holds a population of 247068. As of 2018 Surf Coast Shire holds a population of 31937, Borough of Queenscliffe has 2934 residents and Colac-Otway shire has a population of 21436 people, inflating the Barwon regions population up to a total of 303375.



The Barwon region houses a range of landscapes and activities including beaches in Ocean Grove and Breamlea; wineries throughout the Bellarine Peninsula and Mt Duneed; riverside activities thanks to the Barwon River; the city of Geelong which features great shopping and eateries, Waurn Ponds; farmland throughout the north and southwest corridors, and several golf and fishing spots for those who love the great outdoors.

The Barwon region encapsulates an exhaustive list of suburbs and towns (more than 1,000 residents) that include:

- Anglesea - 2,545
- Apollo Bay – 1598
- Barwon Heads – 3875
- Bell Park – 5009
- Bell Post Hill - 4919
- Belmont - 14021
- Breakwater - 1014
- Clifton Springs - 7519
- Colac- 12,411
- Corio - 15296
- Drysdale - 4275
- East Geelong - 3862
- Geelong - 5210
- Geelong West - 6996
- Grovedale - 14308
- Hamlyn Heights - 6293
- Herne Hill - 3413
- Highton - 18953
- Indented Head - 1133
- Inverleigh - 1,474
- Jan Juc - 3, 683
- Lara - 16355
- Leopold - 12814
- Little River - 1322
- Lorne - 1, 114
- Lovely Banks - 2301
- Manifold Heights - 2649
- Marshall - 1885
- Moolap - 1373
- Mount Duneed - 1578
- Newcomb - 4500
- Newtown - 10155
- Norlane - 8306
- North Geelong - 2966
- Ocean Grove - 14165
- Point Lonsdale – 1558
- Portarlington – 3619
- Queenscliff – 1315
- St Albans Park - 4843
- St Leonards - 2480

- Thomson - 1607
- Torquay - 13, 258
- Wallington - 1364
- Wandana Heights - 2037
- Waurm Ponds - 5046
- Whittington - 387
- Winchelsea - 1, 954

Rural communities and their associated populations (less than 1,000 residents) within the Barwon region include:

- Aireys Inlet – 802
- Alvie – 276
- Anakie – 690
- Avalon – 293
- Balliang– 290
- Bamba – 101
- Barrabool – 235
- Barwon Downs – 362
- Batesford – 952
- Beeac - 370
- Beech-Forest – 791
- Bellarine – 169
- Bellbrae – 865
- Bellsbeach – 130
- Benwerrin – 5
- Big Hill – 31
- Birregurra – 828
- Boonah – 21
- Breamlea – 162
- Buckley – 211
- Carlisle River – 368
- Ceres – 254
- Connewarre – 788
- Coragulac – 223
- Cororooke – 236
- Cressy – 433
- Deans Marsh – 269
- Drumcondra – 560
- Eastern View – 35
- Fairhaven – 296
- Forrest - 238
- Freshwater Creek – 414
- Fyansford – 196
- Gellibrand River – 383
- Gherang – 370
- Lavers Hill – 479
- Mannerim – 88
- Marcus Hill – 159
- Modewarre – 276
- Moggs Creek – 89
- Moorabool – 90
- Moriac – 782
- Mount Moriac – 240
- North Shore – 357
- Ombersley – 97
- Paraparap – 151
- Pennyroyal – 86
- Port Wilson – 0
- Rippleside – 875
- Separation Creek - 19
- South Geelong – 933
- Staughtonvale – 98
- Swan Bay – 59
- Warrion – 307
- Wensleydale – 107
- Winchelsea South – 179
- Wurdiboluc – 138
- Wye River - 236

(Population data from ABS 2016 Census)

Condom Mapping Results

Number of sites

135 sites were found across the Barwon region.

Number of Towns

37 towns and 8 rural communities had condoms available:

- Airey's Inlet: two sites
- Anglesea: four sites
- Apollo Bay: three sites
- Barwon heads: three sites
- Batesford: one site
- Bell Post Hill: two sites
- Bell Park: one site
- Belmont: five sites
- Birregurra: one site
- Breamlea: one site
- Colac: four sites
- Corio: eight sites
- Drysdale: four sites
- East Geelong: one site
- Freshwater Creek: one site
- Forrest: one site
- Geelong West: six sites
- Geelong: seven sites
- Grovedale: five sites
- Hamlyn Heights: two sites
- Herne hill: two sites
- Highton: three sites
- Indented Head: one site
- Jan Juc: one site
- Lara: five sites
- Leopold: five sites
- Little River: two sites
- Lorne: three sites
- Manifold Heights:
- Marshall: two sites
- Moolap: one site
- Newcomb: four sites
- Newtown: one site
- Norlane: six sites
- North Geelong: one site
- Ocean Grove: seven sites
- Point Lonsdale: two sites
- Portarlington: two sites
- Queenscliff – one site
- Rippleside: one site
- St Leonards: two sites
- Torquay: six sites
- Waurm Ponds: six sites
- Winchelsea: two sites
- Wye River: one site

Number of Businesses selling vs CVMs vs Freely available

Businesses	134	99% of sites
CVMs	1	1% of sites
Freely available condom sites	0	0% of sites

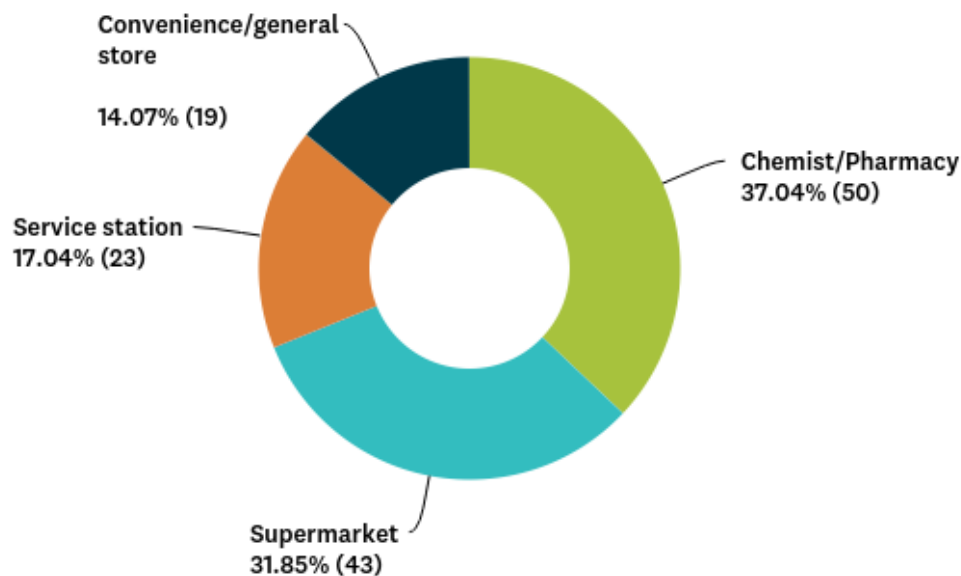
Condoms Accessibility in Retail Settings

The following findings are based on the total number of businesses that sell condoms, in this case n=135.

Type of business

In the City of Greater Geelong condoms were found for sale in four types of businesses:

- 37.04% (50) of businesses were Chemists/Pharmacies
- 31.85% (43) of businesses were Supermarkets
- 17.04% (23) of businesses were Service Stations
- 14.07% (19) of businesses were Convenience/General Stores



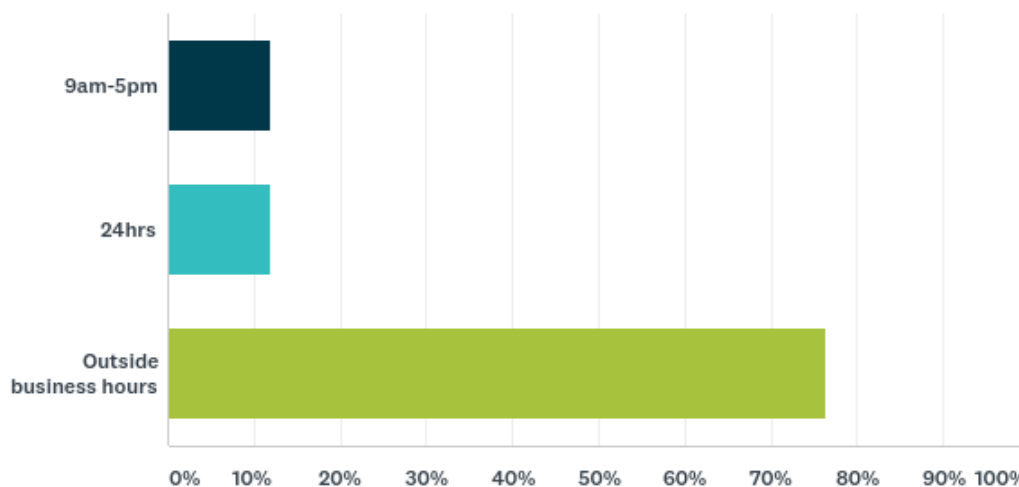
Opening hours

The majority of businesses were open at times outside of work or school hours, increasing accessibility.

- 75% of businesses were open outside usual business hours
- 15% of businesses were open 24hrs
- 10% of businesses were open usual businesses hours(9am-5pm)

Only 27.5% of businesses in COGG that sell condoms are open after 10pm

Opening hours cont.



Despite most businesses being open outside usual business hours, not all were open late and there were only 11.85% of businesses with 24hr opening times.

Of the 76.3% businesses available outside usual business hours:

- 0.7% opened less than standard 9 – 5 hours
- 23.7% closed by 6pm
- 27.4% closed between 6pm and 9pm
- 13.3% closed between 9pm and 10pm
- 1.5% closed between 10pm and 11pm
- 6.7% closed at midnight

The opening hours of weekdays were used; therefore, it is worth considering that hours on the weekend are probably more limited than mentioned here. Also, 8.1% of businesses in the Barwon region did not have standardized hours that fit predetermined categories.

Location of condoms within the store

Categories for this question were “on the shelf” or “behind the counter”.

Accessibility decreases when people have to ask for items behind the counter, combined with barriers of privacy in purchase.

- 98.52% of businesses had condoms located on the shelf
- 1.48% businesses had condoms placed behind the counter.

Whilst condoms may have been on the shelf, which increases accessibility, some businesses had them located in hard to reach/find locations on the shelves, which decreases accessibility. This information was collected in the ‘Barriers’ section below.

Self-service registers available?

Self-service registers increase accessibility by providing privacy in purchase.

- 19.26% businesses had self-service registers.
- 80.74 % of businesses did not have self-service registers.

The following towns/suburbs have at least one business that offer self-serve checkouts:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| • Bell Post Hill | • Lara |
| • Colac | • Leopold |
| • Corio | • Newcomb |
| • Drysdale | • Ocean Grove |
| • Geelong CBD | • Portarlington |
| • Geelong West | • Torquay |
| • Highton | • Wauran Ponds |

Range of price of packs

- Lowest price of a pack available ranged from \$3.00 to \$12.00.
- Highest price of a pack available ranged from \$6.00 to \$20.
- The lowest priced pack contained <6, 6, 10 or 12 condoms, with 60% of the lowest priced packs containing 12 condoms.
- The highest priced pack contained 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24 or >30 condoms, with 66.4% of packets containing 12 or more condoms and the most common pack size again being a 12 pack (23.88%).

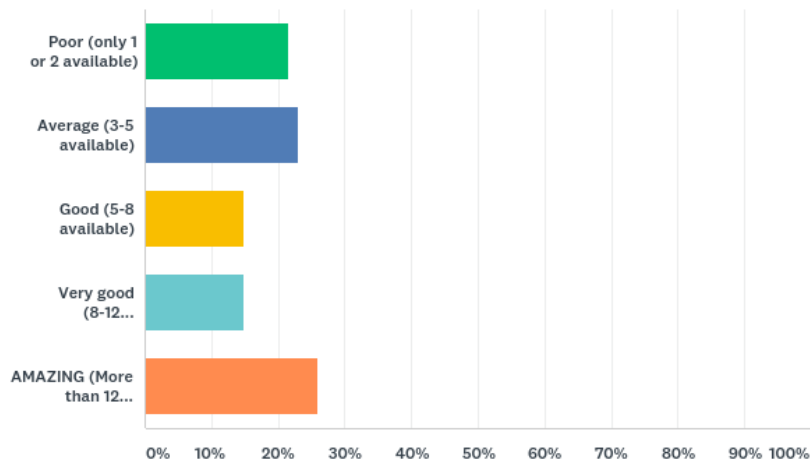


- **Could you get a pack for less than \$5?**
 - Yes, only at 14 stores or 10.37% of businesses.
- **Could you get a pack for less than \$10?**
 - Yes, at 109 stores or 80.7% of businesses.

The lowest and highest price was used instead of “cheapest price per condom” as it was decided that not every customer would be considering the “best price” when purchasing. Decisions might be based on a budget and spending the least amount of money, over best value for money. In saying this it is worth noting that many places had packs that were good value for money (between 40c and \$1 per condom).

Some stores only had 1 pack available and the price was used for both the lowest & highest price. Additionally, many businesses also had packs on sale at the time of inspection, however these prices were not collected.

Variety of packs



- 21.5% of businesses had “poor variety (only 1 or 2 options)”
- 23.0% of businesses had “average variety (only 3 or 5 options)”
- 14.8% of businesses had “good variety (between 5-8 options)”
- 14.8% of businesses had “very good variety (between 8-12 options)”
- 25.9% of businesses had “amazing variety (more than 12 options)”

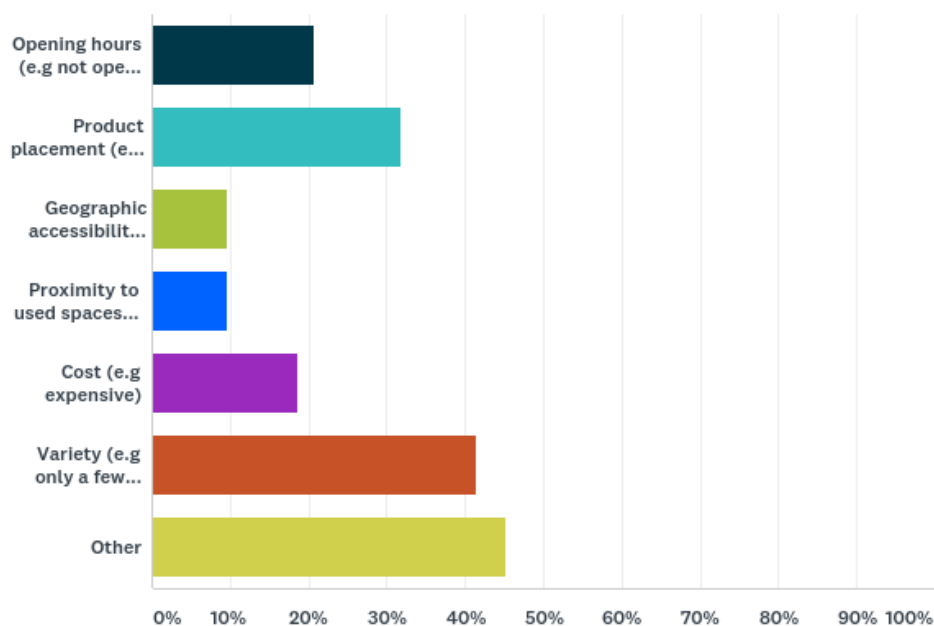
Variety may impact on purchasing condoms and it also may indicate the sales and demand on purchase on stores. Businesses with more than 12 options, apart from a few, were mostly large supermarket or pharmacy chain stores (i.e. Woolworths, Coles, Direct Chemist etc.). This could indicate that customers are more likely to purchase condoms in these larger stores, rather than smaller stores. This would be supported by evidence that anonymity and privacy in purchase is a barrier to purchasing condoms, and in larger stores this would be less of an issue compared with small stores.

“Options” included varied brands, sizes, designs, shapes, number of condoms per pack, colors, textures and flavors.

Barriers to purchase

Barriers were established by categorizing those things which would decrease ease of purchase. Anonymity and privacy or confidentiality concerns are acknowledged as major barriers to sexual and reproductive health. These concerns are amplified within rural and regional areas, where community members are likely to know those who work in local businesses. As condoms are often considered an embarrassing or sensitive item, being served from someone you know may be intimidating and a possible barrier to purchase. Anonymity in purchase was considered to be a constant and known barrier and was therefore not included as a category. However, researchers additionally commented that anonymity and/or privacy was a barrier at 26 out of the 100 businesses in the City of Greater Geelong.

Barriers to purchase cont.



Top 3 barriers

1. Other(including anonymity/privacy) was a barrier at 45.2% of businesses.
2. Poor variety was a barrier at 41.5% of businesses.
3. Poor product placement was a barrier at 31.9% of businesses.

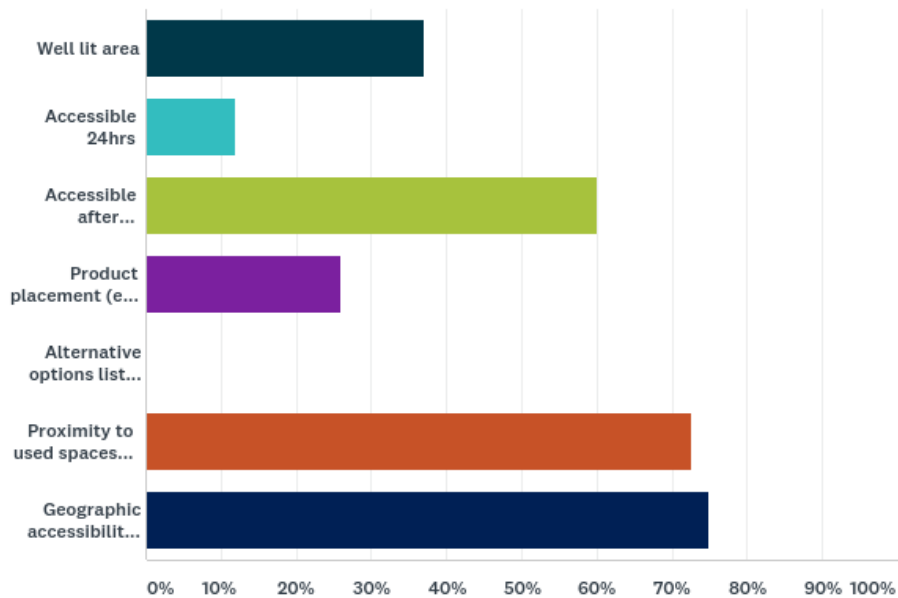
Privacy:

Potential perceived anonymity or privacy in purchase was the most common barrier in almost 45.2% of businesses. An additional barrier in several businesses, mostly pharmacies, was the prompt staff assistance. Whilst this would usually be an enablers and positive factor for customers, when purchasing condoms - an item which can be embarrassing or sensitive - it can become intimidating, especially for young people. Majority of pharmacies had a retail assistant approach researcher almost immediately after entering the store to offer for assistance.

Product placement:

Additional comments on "Poor product placement" included comments on condoms being on a high shelf out of reach, in an odd location within the store making them harder to find, positioned right at the front of the store visible to the registers, or being on the end of an aisle or stand, making them difficult to find.

Enablers to purchase



Top 3 enablers

1. 74.8% of businesses were geographically accessible (located in town center, walking distance or near public transport).
2. 72.6% of businesses were in close proximity to used spaces (shopping, park or school).
3. 60.0% of businesses were accessible after hours.

An example of proximity to used spaces but not being geographically accessible, is a business which is situated out of town center but next to a school and in a residential area.

Enablers were separate from barriers i.e. lack of barrier doesn't necessarily equal an enabler.

Condom Vending Machines

The following data is based solely on sites which sold condoms through condom vending machines. There was only 1 site identified with a condom vending machine.

Please note however, there is no system currently in place to alert one of where to find condom vending machines, and as such, it is sheer luck to stumble across one. Due to time restraints, we were not able to check council public toilets nor those found in shopping centers, cinemas etc., so this results lack acuity.

Location of CVMs

The 1 site with a single machine located in it was found Ocean Grove at a fast food eatery.

Price per condom

The condoms found in this machine were \$1 each.

Hours available

The establishment is open outside standard business hours, making the CVM available from 8 – 7:30, 7 days per week.

Working order

The machine appeared to be in in working order, however it wasn't tested as the researcher didn't have any coins in their possession at the time.

Barriers to purchase

Top 2 barriers

1. Poor variety was an issue at the site. This site only had one option, at one price point in the machine.
 2. Poor design of the CVM was an issue at the sites. This site had machines that looked unreliable and didn't have any material displayed on them to indicate what was in the machine or how much the product was or how to use the machine.
-

Other barriers/issues include:

- Having to use a 1 x \$1 coin; perception/stigma of CVM'; not selling any other items; not well promoted/known about.
- No price of condom being advertised on the machine.

Enablers to purchase

Top 5 enablers

1. In a well-lit area.
 2. Accessible after hours.
 3. Accessible by any gender, due to its positioning.
 4. Proximity to used spaces (located near major supermarkets).
 5. Other items also available from the CVM.
-

Freely Available Condoms

Locations

There were no sites found within the Barwon region which provided freely available condoms. It is noted that some health/community services as well as schools and youth services may provide condoms upon request by clients/patients/students, and this type of service may be provided at unexpected sites.

Additional findings

Anecdotes collected

The project officers recorded interactions with retail staff &/or additional observations, when collecting the above data on condoms. This qualitative data has provided cultural and social context to some of the above barriers and enablers. Please note that this information was collected informally and is therefore anecdotal. However, this information adds to the narrative of limited access to condoms within rural and regional areas and is often corroborated in discussions with the public.

One staff member at a business stated that they “Hardly sell any condoms, we sell more pregnancy tests than condoms!”.

At a separate business, the staff member stated when asked, “We don’t sell any condoms. We have older customers in here and the kids would rather buy them where they can use self-check out (self-service registers)”.

Accessibility score

Accessibility scores were developed by ranking the accessibility factors that were collected in the above-mentioned data and averaged out across each LGA. The higher the accessibility score the better with the maximum score being 36.5.

The gold standard for accessibility in businesses includes:

- Opening hours of 24hrs or later than 9pm.
- Being located on the shelf in an easy to find and reach location as well as in a position with a little bit of privacy to browse condoms.
- Packets available for less than \$5.
- A large variety of packets.
- In close proximity to used spaces and geographical accessible.

Town	Score out of 36.5	Percentage of maximum score
Aireys Inlet	13.8	37.8%
Anglesea	19.5	53.4%
Apollo Bay	21.3	58.4%
Barwon Heads	21.7	59.5%
Batesford	13.5	37.0%
Bell Park	14.5	39.7%
Bell Post Hill	21.0	57.5%
Belmont – 19.7	22.3	61.1%
Birregurra	17.5	47.9%
Breamlea	12.5	34.2%
Colac	22.2	60.8%
Corio – 20	23.9	65.5%
Drysdale – 18.75	23	51.4%
East Geelong – 17.5	20.8	60.0%
Freshwater Creek	17.0	46.6%
Forrest	19.5	53.4%
Geelong – 17.277	20.2	55.3%
Geelong West – 19.8	22.8	62.5%
Grovedale – 17.8	19.8	54.2%
Hamlyn Heights – 19	20.3	55.6%
Herne Hill – 15.5	15.5	42.5%
Highton – 19.7	22.3	61.1%
Indented Head – 16.5	17.5	47.9%
Jan Juc	19.5	53.4%
Lara – 20.5	24.5	67.1%
Leopold – 20.38	24.4	66.8%
Little River -15.25	21.3	58.4%
Lorne	20.7	56.7%
Manifold Heights	28.5	78.1%
Marshall – 19.5	22.0	60.3%
Moolap – 20.5	26.5	72.6%
Newcomb – 21.875	25.1	68.8%

Newtown – 18.6	20.7	56.7%
Norlane – 16.13	19.1	52.3%
North Geelong -13.5	16.5	45.2%
Ocean Grove – 18.4	20	54.8%
Point Lonsdale	18.8	51.5%
Portarlington – 20.25	22.8	62.5%
Queenscliff	23.0	63.0%
Rippleside – 12.5	14.5	39.7%
St Leonards – 17.5	19.	52.1%
Torquay	24.4	66.8%
Waurm Ponds	24.3	66.6%
Winchelsea	20.0	55.8%
Wye river	20.5	56.2%
Barwon average	20.4	55.9%

It's important to note that accessibility and availability are two separate measures. Whilst availability highlights whether a box of condoms is stocked or available, accessibility focuses on how that item is stocked, and considers factors including price, product placement, geographical location of the store, privacy etc. So, whilst one LGA may only have very few stores stocking condoms, they may have excellent accessibility within those stores, and another LGA with an abundance of stores selling condoms may score poorly on accessibility because the condoms are kept out of site or reach, are overpriced and the store is located far away from used spaces. A map of availability and accessibility across the Barwon region be found in Appendix 2.

Businesses that didn't sell condoms

- There were five businesses that were expected to sell condoms that were found not to have them available across the region. This included three general stores, a supermarket and two service stations.
- 83.3% of these were in a town with no other availability of condoms at all.

Recommendations

This report makes clear that there are significant issues relating to the availability of condoms within the Barwon region, particularly for those with additional barriers to accessing mainstream services.

Addressing condom accessibility is a major part of improving safe sex practices within the community. However, it is important to consider this intervention needs to be combined with social marketing and educational campaigns to have an impact. No amount of learning will lead to behaviour change unless the learner's environment supports the new behavior, including the provision of new structures or resources to make the behavior easier to perform (Bandura 1998).

In light of this research, WHWBSW makes the following recommendations to partner agencies, government and businesses:

1. **Councils, businesses, health agencies and other relevant organisations should increase availability of condoms through condom vending machines and freely available condoms in a range of settings in the Barwon region.**
 - A priority should be made to focus on the highest level of need first.
 - Settings could potentially include: council public toilet facilities, sporting facilities (public and private), community and youth services, youth events, shopping centre facilities and schools.
 - Focus groups should be done with young people to investigate where CVM and freely available condoms would be best placed.
 - Free condoms should be distributed at all age-appropriate youth events.
 - Councils to consider installation CVMs in their facilities.

2. **WHWBSW and other health promotion agencies, youth services and community organisations should work to improve awareness and knowledge of safe sexual practices.**
 - Development and delivery of sexual health education programs in schools, community services and sporting clubs.
 - i. This should include a range of initiatives in varying scopes (ranging from posters & information through to capacity building of teachers).
 - ii. Advocacy needs to be undertaken for comprehensive sexual health and relationship education in schools.
 - Development of resources for parents to assist them in discussing safe sex with their children.
 - i. This should include promotion of existing resources.

- Provision of educational material and a list of local CVMs and freely available services on council and health services websites.
- 3. WHWBSW should lead the development of a partnership to implement the Victorian Government's 'Women's sexual and reproductive health: key priorities 2017-2020' strategy, engaging relevant partner agencies to play a concrete role in the delivery of this strategy.**
- 4. WHWBSW, Department of Health and Human Services, and community service agencies should support and encourage businesses to achieve gold standard status in placement of condoms within their sites**
- Research into condom product placement guidelines by suppliers and stores
 - Provision of advice to businesses on gold standard/best practice in product placement for condoms and other similar products related to sexual and reproductive health
 - Evaluation of program to ensure outcomes are achieved and goals met

References

ABS Census 2016

http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/SSC20739?opendocument data can be found through searching the “Quick Stats” page (there’s a search bar above the map) for LGA’s as well as individual towns

Localities and LGA profile: <http://knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au/councils/southern-grampians>.

Bandura A, 1998, “Health Promotion from the Perspective of Social Cognitive Theory”, *Psychology and Health*, 13, p623-649

Appendix 1-List of towns, rural communities and localities in the City of Greater Geelong

- Aireys Inlet
- Alvie
- Anakie
- Anglesea
- Apollo Bay
- Avalon
- Balliang
- Bamba
- Barrabool
- Barwon Downs
- Barwon Heads
- Batesford
- Beeac
- Beech-Forest
- Bellarine
- Bell Park
- Bell Post Hill
- Bellbrae
- Bellsbeach
- Belmont
- Benwerrin
- Big Hill
- Birregurra
- Boonah
- Breakwater
- Breamlea
- Buckley
- Carlisle River
- Ceres
- Clifton Springs
- Colac
- Connewarre
- Coragulac
- Corio
- Cororooke
- Cressy
- Deans Marsh
- Drumcondra
- Drysdale
- East Geelong
- Eastern View
- Fairhaven
- Forrest
- Freshwater Creek
- Fyansford
- Geelong
- Geelong West
- Gellibrand River
- Gherang
- Grovedale
- Hamlyn Heights
- Herne Hill
- Highton
- Indented Head
- Inverleigh
- Jan Juc
- Lavers Hill
- Lara
- Leopold
- Little River
- Lorne
- Lovely Banks
- Manifold Heights
- Mannerim
- Marcus Hill
- Marshall
- Modewarre
- Moggs Creek
- Moolap
- Mount Duneed
- Moorabool
- Moriac
- Mount Moriac
- Newcomb
- Newtown
- Norlane
- North Geelong
- North Shore
- Ocean Grove

- Ombersley
- Paraparap
- Pennyroyal
- Point Lonsdale
- Portarlington
- Port Wilson
- Queenscliff
- Rippleside
- Separation Creek
- South Geelong
- St Albans Park
- St Leonards
- Staughtonvale
- Swan Bay
- Thomson
- Torquay
- Wallington
- Wandana Heights
- Warrion
- Waurm Ponds
- Wensleydale
- Whittington
- Winchelsea
- Winchelsea South
- Wurdiboluc
- Wye River

Appendix 2- Map of availability and accessibility across the Barwon region.

