

Central Highlands Primary Care Partnership

Community Health and
Wellbeing Profile

15th December 2020

Updated May 2021 with liveability data



Further information about Central Highlands Primary Care Partnership

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASR	Age standardised rate
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Area Mental Health Services
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
DEECD	Department of Education & Early Childhood Development - State Government (former)
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services - State Government (current)
DoH	Department of Health - Commonwealth Government
ERP	Estimated resident population
FWE	Full-time workload equivalence
GP	General practitioner
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
IVO	Intervention Order
LGA	Local Government Area
PCP	Primary Care Partnership
PHA	Population Health Area
PPH	Potentially Preventable Hospitalisation
SA3	Statistical Areas Level 3
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Index For Areas
UCL	Urban Centre/Locality
URP	Usual resident population
VAED	Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset
VCAMS	The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System
VEMD	Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset
VHIS	VicHealth Indicators Survey
VHISS	Victorian Health Information Surveillance System
VISU	Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit, Monash University
VPHS	Victorian Population Health Survey

Glossary

Affected family member	The Crime Statistics Agency defines affected family member as "the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during the family incident. Where an affected family member has been in a family incident with more than one other party, they will be counted for each involvement."
Age standardised rate	A rate that has been adjusted to allow for comparison between populations that have different age profiles.
Avoidable mortality	Refers to "...untimely and unnecessary deaths from diseases for which effective public health and medical interventions are available." <i>(Department of Health and Human Services, VHSS webpage)</i>
Chronic disease	Refers to "...a group of diseases that tend to be long lasting and have persistent effects." <i>(Australian Institute of Health and Welfare)</i>
COPD	"Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a serious, progressive and disabling condition that limits airflow in the lungs. It includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. People with COPD are often short of breath and may have frequent coughing." <i>(Australian Institute of Health and Welfare)</i>
ERP	Estimated resident population. The population that is estimated to reside in a given location - prepared annually by the ABS.
Family incident	The Crime Statistics Agency defines a family incident as "An incident attended by Victoria Police where a Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed. The report is completed when family violence incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences, and child abuse are reported to police. For the purposes of CSA statistics a family incident may involve one or more affected family members and/or one or more other parties."
Hospital admission	The formal process whereby the hospital accepts responsibility for the patient's care and/or treatment. Hospital admission is based upon specific clinical criteria based on whether a patient needs same-day or overnight care / treatment.

Hospital separation	A hospital separation is the process by which an episode of care for an admitted patient ceases. A separation may include: a discharge to home, discharge to another hospital or nursing home, death of a patient, or change in type of care within a period of hospitalisation. Note: Some data source agencies provide data based on hospital separations and not admissions.
Hospitalisation	Instances where a persons has been admitted into hospital. Persons that have presented to an emergency department but have not been admitted to hospital, <i>are not</i> counted in hospitalisations. Note: in this profile, hospitalisations refer to both hospital admission or hospital separations (owing to different methods used at different data source agencies).
Median	The median is the middle value of an ordered set of values.
Population Health Area	Population Health Area. A geographic area constructed by the Public Health Information Development Unit
Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations	A condition where hospitalisation could have potentially been prevented through the provision of appropriate individualised preventative health interventions and early disease management usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings (Previously known as Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions
Primary Care Partnership	Primary Care Partnerships. A partnership of health and related service providers committed to strengthening the planning, co--ordination and delivery of primary care services within a defined region.
Urban Centre/Locality.	This is a term used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and typically refers to the area within the urban boundary of a town.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Central Highlands Primary Care Partnership acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land on which we work , live and learn including the Wurundjeri, Wadawurrung and the Dja Dja Wurrung people.

Data notes and disclaimer

The Central Highlands Primary Care Partnership Population Health and Wellbeing Profile is a set of health and wellbeing indicators for the region's population. The most recent data available at the time of writing has been sourced for each indicator and a basic description of this data together with any relevant data notes has been added to each table. The profile does not include analysis of the data nor explanation or consideration of why figures are higher or lower than Victorian averages. Most data is dated from before the 2020 COVID19 pandemic.

The Population Health and Wellbeing Profile supplies figures and rates, as provided by the data source (e.g. the Victorian Population Health Survey). At times, where counts only were provided by the data source agency, a per population rate has been calculated by dividing the number of instances by the number of years (if there is more than one) and then into the relevant estimated resident population figure for the year and population group (i.e. gender or age group) and then multiplied by 1,000 or 100,000. In these instances, the rates are not standardised so rates are very likely to be affected by the age and gender structure of the local population. All such crude rates should be interpreted with caution.

All data contained in this report should be used as a guide only and be used in conjunction with further investigation, including consultation with local and regional health agencies.

Data for locations and population groups with small populations should be interpreted with particular caution. In many instances, actual numbers are very low and/or data has been aggregated over a number of years. Many agencies, including the ABS, use random errors for small numbers to ensure privacy of individuals is protected. For this reason, small numbers (e.g. under 20) should be treated as a preliminary indicator only and should be subject to further investigation at the local level.

Some data provides an indicator of how often a condition or disease is reported (e.g. notifiable conditions) rather than counted prevalence of the condition or disease in the total population. Additionally, figures for hospital separations, screening of various diseases and GP service delivery may be affected by accessibility (geographic, financial, cultural and other potential barriers) and not only prevalence of a disease or behaviour. Self-reported data from different surveys also measures how likely a person is to report they have a condition, rather than just the prevalence of that health condition and some persons may be more likely than others (for various reasons, including awareness of having the condition in the first place) to self-report a health issue.

In many cases, time-trend data has not been used in this profile, as methodology, data collection and analysis processes have often changed over the period.

Red dots ● have been used in many tables and indicate where the health or wellbeing outcome is *poorer* than the state average. The red dot does not indicate a statistically significant difference between the local figure and the state average figure. Red dots are not used when the meaning of the indicator may be ambiguous or where space does not allow.

Data was correct and current at the time of writing, however much of the information contained in this profile is subject to regular review by the relevant

agencies. When interpreting data, it is strongly recommended to refer to the original source of the data where possible. Please refer to individual data notes, where applicable, for each data set.

Section 1: our community

Population

- In 2018:
 - the population of the PCP region was 180,415
 - 49% of residents were male and 51% were female, and
 - compared to the state average:
 - the proportion of population aged 0 to 14 years was much higher in Golden Plains and Moorabool
 - the proportion of population aged 20 to 34 years was much lower in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool, and
 - the proportion of population aged 65 years and over was higher in Hepburn.
- Between 2008 and 2019:
 - the population of the PCP region increased by 36,264 people (24.5%)
 - Hepburn had the smallest population increase (12.6%); while Golden Plains had the greatest increase (35.9%), and
 - growth was higher than the state average in Golden Plains and in Moorabool.

Projected population change

- Between 2016 and 2036:
 - the population of the PCP region is projected to increase by 42%
 - the Moorabool population is projected to increase by the greatest proportion (52.9%), while Hepburn is projected to increase by the smallest (14.0%)
 - projected growth for Golden Plains and Moorabool is much greater than the Victoria average
 - Projected growth in population aged 0-11 years is greater than the state average in Golden Plains and Moorabool and much lower in Hepburn
 - Projected growth in population aged 12-24 years is much greater than the state average in Golden Plains and Moorabool and is much lower in Hepburn, and
 - Projected growth in population aged 65 years and over is much greater than the state average in Golden Plains, Ballarat and Moorabool.

Births and deaths

- In 2013-18:
 - the total fertility rate in each PCP LGA was higher than the state average - with Golden Plains recording the highest rate, and
 - the death rate in each LGA, except Hepburn, was higher than the state average.

Figure 1. Estimated resident population by sex (2018)

Location	Males		Females		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Ballarat	52,032	48.5%	55,293	51.5%	107,325
Golden Plains	11,792	51.0%	11,328	49.0%	23,120
Hepburn	7,692	48.6%	8,120	51.4%	15,812
Moorabool	16,966	49.7%	17,192	50.3%	34,158
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>88,482</i>	<i>49.0%</i>	<i>91,933</i>	<i>51.0%</i>	<i>180,415</i>
Victoria	3,197,119	49.5%	3,263,556	50.5%	6,460,675

Based on figures in the ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, released 29 August 2019. Commonwealth of Australia 2019.

Figure 2. Estimated resident population by age (2018)

Age in years	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		PCP Total		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
0-14	20,860	19%	5,233	23%	2,474	16%	6,969	20%	35,536	20%	18%
15-19	6,661	6%	1,646	7%	755	5%	2,138	6%	11,200	6%	6%
20-24	8,292	8%	1,132	5%	576	4%	1,937	6%	11,937	7%	7%
25-34	14,593	14%	2,350	10%	1,236	8%	3,968	12%	22,147	12%	16%
35-44	12,940	12%	3,117	13%	1,656	10%	4,516	13%	22,229	12%	13%
45-54	13,093	12%	3,488	15%	2,333	15%	4,907	14%	23,821	13%	13%
55-64	12,534	12%	2,998	13%	2,781	18%	4,342	13%	22,655	13%	11%
65-74	10,287	10%	2,182	9%	2,421	15%	3,447	10%	18,337	10%	9%
75-84	5,615	5%	767	3%	1,093	7%	1,435	4%	8,910	5%	5%
85+	2,450	2%	207	1%	487	3%	499	1%	3,643	2%	2%
Total	107,325	100%	23,120	100%	15,812	100%	34,158	100%	180,415	100%	100%

Based on figures in the ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, released 29 August 2019. Commonwealth of Australia 2019.

Figure 3. Population change (2008-19)

Location	2008	2013	2019	2008-19 change	
				No.	%
Ballarat	89,531	98,344	109,505	19,974	22.3%
Golden Plains	17,456	20,362	23,722	6266	35.9%
Hepburn	14,187	15,022	15,975	1,788	12.6%
Moorabool	26,813	30,410	35,049	8236	30.7%
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>147,987</i>	<i>164,138</i>	<i>184,251</i>	<i>36,264</i>	<i>24.5%</i>
Regional Victoria	1,324,937	1,402,602	1,517,846	1,92,909	14.6%
Victoria	5,256,375	5,772,669	6,596,039	1,339,664	25.5%

Based on figures in the ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, released 29 August 2019. Commonwealth of Australia 2019.

Figure 4. Projected population change (2016-36)

Location	2016	2026	2036	2016-2036 change	
				No.	%
Ballarat	103,500	124,628	145,926	42,426	41.0%
Golden Plains	22,016	27,461	33,073	11,057	50.2%
Hepburn	15,525	16,612	17,700	2,175	14.0%
Moorabool	32,672	41,228	49,939	17,267	52.9%
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>173,713</i>	<i>209,930</i>	<i>246,639</i>	<i>72,926</i>	<i>42.0%</i>
Victoria	-	-	-	-	41.3%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 5. Projected population change, 0 - 11 years (2016-36)

Location	2016	2026	2036	2016-2036 change	
				No.	%
Ballarat	16,518	18,174	20,283	3,765	22.8%
Golden Plains	4,046	4,517	5,293	1,247	30.8%
Hepburn	2,011	1,677	1,764	-247	-12.3%
Moorabool	5,505	6,340	7,282	1,778	32.3%
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>28,079</i>	<i>30,709</i>	<i>34,622</i>	<i>6,543</i>	<i>23.3%</i>
Victoria	932,515	1,078,054	1,185,856	253,342	27.2%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 6. Projected population change, 12 - 24 years (2016-36)

Location	2016	2026	2036	2016-2036 change	
				No.	%
Ballarat	18,550	21,343	23,708	5,158	27.8%
Golden Plains	3,592	4,596	5,182	1,590	44.3%
Hepburn	1,820	1,856	1,537	-283	-15.6%
Moorabool	5,238	6,350	7,544	2,306	44.0%
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>29,201</i>	<i>34,145</i>	<i>37,972</i>	<i>8,771</i>	<i>30.0%</i>
Victoria	1,029,645	1,212,052	1,396,035	366,390	35.6%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 7. Projected population change, 25 - 64 years (2016-36)

Location	2016	2026	2036	2016-2036 change	
				No.	%
Ballarat	51,220	60,588	69,725	18,505	36.1%
Golden Plains	11,576	14,117	16,840	5,264	45.5%
Hepburn	8,037	7,984	8,043	6	0.1%
Moorabool	17,027	21,228	25,356	8,329	48.9%
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>87,860</i>	<i>103,916</i>	<i>119,964</i>	<i>32,104</i>	<i>36.5%</i>
Victoria	3,282,538	3,943,622	4,531,984	1,249,446	38.1%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 8. Projected population change, 65 years and over (2016-36)

Location	2016	2026	2036	2016-2036 change	
				No.	%
Ballarat	17,212	24,523	32,210	14,998	87.1%
Golden Plains	2,802	4,232	5,757	2,955	105.5%
Hepburn	3,659	5,096	6,357	2,698	73.7%
Moorabool	4,899	7,310	9,758	4,859	99.2%
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>28,572</i>	<i>41,160</i>	<i>54,082</i>	<i>25,510</i>	<i>89.3%</i>
Victoria	928,475	1,261,465	1,608,891	680,416	73.3%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 9. Fertility rate (2013-18)

Location	No. of births		Total fertility rate	
	2013	2018	2013	2018
Ballarat	1,356	1,263	2.0	1.9
Golden Plains	254	248	2.3	2.2
Hepburn	147	132	2.2	1.9
Moorabool	359	423	2.0	2.0
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>2,066</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>16,556</i>	<i>16,862</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Victoria	73,969	78,488	1.8	1.7

Births Australia, 2018 ABS 3301.0, ABS 2018 * The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime, assuming current age-specific fertility rates were experienced. The TFR measures the average number of children per woman, including those who have no children, rather than the average number of children per mother.

Figure 10. Death rate (2013-18)

Location	No. of deaths		standardised rate per 1,000	
	2013	2018	2013	2018
Ballarat	749	821	6.2	5.9
Golden Plains	106	94	6.2	5.7
Hepburn	136	125	6.4	4.9
Moorabool	174	183	5.7	5.5
<i>PCP total</i>	<i>1,165</i>	<i>1,223</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>11,683</i>	<i>12,649</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Victoria	35,916	38,231	5.4	5.0

ABS National Regional Profiles 2014-19, ABS 2019 * Standardised rate per 1,000

Family composition

- In 2016:
 - average household sizes in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn were smaller than the state average, while Moorabool had the same average household size
 - the most common type of family was a couple family with no children, and, compared to the state average:
 - Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn had a higher proportion of couple families with no children, with Hepburn recording a much higher proportion
 - Golden Plains had a higher proportion of couple families with children aged less than 15 years, and
 - Ballarat and Moorabool had a higher proportion of one parent families with children aged less than 15 years, with Ballarat recording the highest proportion.

Figure 11. Average household size (2011 - 2016)

Location	2011	2016
Ballarat	2.4	2.4
Golden Plains	2.8	2.2
Hepburn	2.3	2.2
Moorabool	2.7	2.6
Regional Victoria	2.4	2.4
Victoria	2.6	2.6

2011 & 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Figure 12. Family composition (2016)

Family composition:	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Couple family with no children	9,821	39%	2,238	38%	1,945	49%	3,196	37%	43%	37%
Couple family with children under 15	7,458	29%	2,132	36%	952	24%	2,613	31%	27%	31%
Couple family with no children under 15	3,009	12%	886	15%	438	11%	1,354	16%	12%	15%
One parent family with children under 15	2,606	10%	326	5%	285	7%	659	8%	9%	7%
One parent family with no children under 15	2,207	9%	318	5%	307	8%	657	8%	8%	8%
Other family	396	2%	45	1%	35	1%	79	1%	1%	2%
Total	25,497	100%	5,945	100%	3,962	100%	8,558	100%	100%	100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Indigenous population

- In 2016:
 - the Indigenous population of Central Highlands PCP catchment was 2,192 persons, and approximately two thirds of this population lived in Ballarat, and
 - 58% of the Aboriginal population was aged 0-24 years; while just 7.3% was aged 60 years or over.

Cultural diversity

- In 2016:
 - Over 80% of Central Highlands PCP region residents were born in Australia
 - after Australia, the most common countries of birth were United Kingdom and New Zealand, and
 - reflecting the high proportion of residents born in Australia, over 85% of the PCP region residents only speak English at home.

Figure 13. Indigenous population (2016)

Location	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60+ years	Total*
Ballarat	13%	13%	12%	22%	23%	12%	7%	1,470
Golden Plains	7%	16%	18%	15%	17%	14%	8%	204
Hepburn	13%	16%	15%	9%	19%	19%	13%	150
Moorabool	14%	13%	13%	18%	22%	15%	6%	368
Regional Victoria	13%	12%	11%	19%	22%	14%	9%	23,444
Victoria	11%	11%	10%	19%	25%	15%	9%	47,788

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS * Note that totals may not add up to 100% due to random alterations applied to small numbers by the ABS

Figure 14. Persons who only speak English at home (2016)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	101,686	89%
Golden Plains	21,688	92%
Hepburn	15,330	86%
Moorabool	31,818	88%
Regional Victoria	1,241,408	87%
Victoria	4,026,811	68%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Figure 15. Country of birth - selected* (2016)

Country	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Reg. Victoria	Victoria
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	%	%
Afghanistan	13	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Australia	85,068	83.7%	18,227	84.0%	11,648	76.0%	25,635	80.6%	80.7%	64.9%
Bangladesh	64	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	13	0.0%	14	0.1%	6	0.0%	12	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Canada	95	0.1%	11	0.1%	30	0.2%	28	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Chile	18	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	28	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan)	717	0.7%	9	0.0%	18	0.1%	34	0.1%	0.3%	2.7%
Croatia	119	0.1%	41	0.2%	31	0.2%	59	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Egypt	34	0.0%	4	0.0%	11	0.1%	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
England	2,080	2.0%	766	3.5%	674	4.4%	1,154	3.6%	2.6%	2.9%
Fiji	68	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	22	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
France	36	0.0%	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	11	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Germany	288	0.3%	121	0.6%	100	0.7%	177	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Greece	65	0.1%	10	0.0%	23	0.2%	38	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	45	0.0%	11	0.1%	10	0.1%	11	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
India	860	0.8%	25	0.1%	45	0.3%	183	0.6%	0.6%	2.9%
Indonesia	54	0.1%	4	0.0%	6	0.0%	12	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Iran	60	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Iraq	32	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Ireland	129	0.1%	38	0.2%	29	0.2%	82	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Italy	179	0.2%	51	0.2%	43	0.3%	106	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%
Japan	81	0.1%	11	0.1%	3	0.0%	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Korea, Rep. (South)	43	0.0%	7	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Lebanon	12	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Malaysia	183	0.2%	11	0.1%	25	0.2%	31	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Malta	63	0.1%	27	0.1%	27	0.2%	176	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Mauritius	22	0.0%	3	0.0%	9	0.1%	19	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Myanmar	18	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Nepal	36	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Netherlands	537	0.5%	122	0.6%	113	0.7%	153	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
New Zealand	763	0.8%	195	0.9%	208	1.4%	414	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%
Northern Ireland	66	0.1%	32	0.1%	15	0.1%	43	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pakistan	65	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Papua New Guinea	39	0.0%	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Philippines	415	0.4%	32	0.1%	35	0.2%	66	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%
Poland	53	0.1%	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	28	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Scotland	355	0.3%	99	0.5%	73	0.5%	200	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Singapore	52	0.1%	10	0.0%	12	0.1%	24	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
South Africa	210	0.2%	34	0.2%	34	0.2%	96	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
South East. Europe, nfd	45	0.0%	24	0.1%	22	0.1%	42	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Sri Lanka	122	0.1%	3	0.0%	15	0.1%	35	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%
Taiwan	44	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	6	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Thailand	111	0.1%	26	0.1%	19	0.1%	23	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7	0.0%	6	0.0%	12	0.1%	23	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Turkey	17	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
United States of America	233	0.2%	32	0.1%	65	0.4%	65	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Vietnam	93	0.1%	9	0.0%	5	0.0%	40	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%
Wales	69	0.1%	11	0.1%	18	0.1%	39	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Zimbabwe	45	0.0%	10	0.0%	9	0.1%	28	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS * Excluding countries that had less than 10 persons in each LGA nfd = not further defined

People with a severe disability

The Census of Population and Housing defines the profound or severe disability population as:

'those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age.'

- In 2016:
 - there were 9,790 PCP region residents who had a severe disability
 - Hepburn and Ballarat had a slightly greater proportion of total population with a core activity need for assistance, compared to the state average
 - Ballarat had a slightly greater proportion of population aged less than 65 years with a core activity need for assistance, compared to the state average
 - All PCP LGAs had a smaller proportion of population aged 65 years and over with a core activity need for assistance, compared to the state average

Figure 16. Proportion of population with a severe disability* by age (2016)

Age group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
0-4	80	1%	8	1%	8	1%	38	2% ▲	1%	1%
5-14	544	4% ▲	134	4% ▲	55	3%	166	4% ▲	4%	3%
15-19	262	4% ▲	53	4% ▲	14	2%	67	3%	3%	3%
20-24	202	3% ▲	27	3% ▲	14	3% ▲	54	3% ▲	3%	2%
25-34	312	2% ▲	42	2% ▲	20	2% ▲	83	2% ▲	2%	1%
35-44	422	3% ▲	71	2%	34	2%	117	3% ▲	3%	2%
45-54	634	5% ▲	104	3%	86	4% ▲	155	3%	4%	3%
55-64	822	7% ▲	157	5%	142	5%	229	6%	6%	6%
0-64	3,278	4% ▲	596	3%	373	3%	909	3%	4%	3%
65-74	868	9%	159	8%	158	7%	263	8%	8%	9%
75-84	1,022	19%	126	18%	180	18%	233	18%	17%	21%
≥85	1,094	45%	116	52% ▲	200	43%	218	44%	42%	47%
≥65	2,984	17%	401	14%	538	14%	714	14%	15%	18%
Total	6,263	6% ▲	1,004	5%	900	6% ▲	1,623	5%	6%	5%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 *Core activity need for assistance

Figure 17. Proportion of male population with a severe disability* by age (2016)

Age group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
0-4	54	2% ▾	8	1%	7	2% ▾	28	3% ▾	2%	1%
5-14	383	6% ▾	92	5% ▾	41	5% ▾	113	5% ▾	5%	4%
15-19	161	5% ▾	36	5% ▾	9	3%	42	4% ▾	4%	3%
20-24	125	3% ▾	19	4% ▾	9	3% ▾	32	4% ▾	3%	2%
25-34	164	3% ▾	28	3% ▾	11	2%	47	3% ▾	3%	2%
35-44	197	3% ▾	33	2%	13	2%	64	3% ▾	3%	2%
45-54	292	5% ▾	57	3%	37	3%	72	3%	4%	3%
55-64	393	7% ▾	82	6% ▾	73	5%	104	5%	6%	5%
0-64	1,769	4% ▾	355	4% ▾	200	4% ▾	502	4% ▾	4%	3%
65-74	445	10% ▾	92	8%	89	8%	129	8%	9%	9%
75-84	406	17%	49	13%	76	15%	106	18%	15%	18%
≥85	305	38%	38	46% ▾	52	34%	61	34%	35%	40%
≥65	1,156	15%	179	12%	217	12%	296	12%	13%	15%
Total	2,926	6% ▾	532	5%	415	6% ▾	789	5%	6%	5%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 *Core activity need for assistance

Figure 18. Proportion of female population with a severe disability* by age (2016)

Age group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
0-4	22	1%	0	0%	3	1%	17	2% ▾	1%	1%
5-14	159	3% ▾	43	3% ▾	15	2%	60	3% ▾	2%	2%
15-19	96	3% ▾	17	2%	5	2%	28	3% ▾	3%	2%
20-24	84	2%	9	2%	3	1%	27	3% ▾	2%	2%
25-34	153	2% ▾	19	2% ▾	9	2% ▾	39	2% ▾	2%	1%
35-44	226	3% ▾	43	3% ▾	20	2%	55	2%	3%	2%
45-54	340	5% ▾	52	3%	54	5% ▾	85	3%	4%	4%
55-64	433	7% ▾	70	5%	66	5%	126	6%	6%	6%
0-64	1,513	4% ▾	253	3%	175	3%	437	3%	3%	3%
65-74	426	8%	65	7%	70	6%	141	9%	8%	9%
75-84	612	20%	78	24%	100	19%	130	19%	19%	24%
≥85	790	49%	80	59% ▾	141	45%	155	50%	47%	51%
≥65	1,828	18%	223	16%	311	16%	426	16%	17%	20%
Total	3,340	6%	468	4%	489	6%	833	5%	6%	6%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 *Core activity need for assistance

NDIS Participants

"The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) supports people with a permanent and significant disability which affects their ability to take part in everyday activities. The National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) implements the NDIS.

The NDIS supports people with a disability to live an ordinary life. The type of support that is provided includes:

- Support to achieve greater independence
- Support to being more involved in the community
- Support in gaining employment, and
- Support with improved wellbeing

The NDIS will fund reasonable and necessary supports that help people with disability to achieve their goals." - Carers Australia website, accessed July 2020.

Note that the NDIS program is for people aged less than 65 years. Support for people aged 65 years and over is provided through the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP). Participation data for CHSP is currently not available at the LGA level.

In June 2020, there were 3,928 PCP region residents who were active participants in the NDIS. Ballarat had the greatest rate of participants per population in the age group. All PCP region LGAs had a greater rate per population of residents who were NDIS participants. *Note that data is not age-standardised.*

Figure 19. NDIS participants (June 2020)

Location	No.	Estimated 2018 resident population aged 0-64 years	Rate*
Ballarat	2,594	88,973	29 ▲
Golden Plains	445	19,964	22 ▲
Hepburn	233	11,811	20 ▲
Moorabool	656	28,777	23 ▲
Victoria	106,078	5,472,251	19

data.ndis.gov.au *Per 1,000 persons aged 0 - 64 years. Not age standardised.

Community Strength Indicators

Satisfaction with life

In general, residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region reported higher satisfaction with life scores compared to residents of the Moorabool/Hepburn combined region. Satisfaction scores for Ballarat/Golden Plains residents were also typically higher (with the exception of the satisfaction with health measure) than the state average and often higher than the regional Victoria average.

In 2018, compared to state averages:

Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains and Hepburn/Moorabool combined regions reported higher satisfaction with life scores for:

- standard of living
- how safe they feel, and
- feeling part of their community.

Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains also reported higher satisfaction with life scores for:

- what they are currently achieving in life
- their personal relationships, and
- their future security.

However, residents of the Hepburn/Moorabool combined region reported lower satisfaction with life scores for these same measures.

Residents of both Ballarat/Golden Plains and Hepburn/Moorabool combined regions reported a lower satisfaction with life score for their health.

Community liveability and community capital

In general, residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region reported higher scores for the different community liveability measures compared to residents of the Moorabool/Hepburn combined region. Most scores for Ballarat/Golden Plains residents were also higher than state and regional Victoria averages.

In 2018, compared to state averages, residents of both combined regions were more likely to agree with the following statements:

- My community is a great place to live
- This community copes pretty well when faced with challenges
- I feel proud to live in this community
- There's good community spirit around here
- People around here are good at getting help and ideas from other communities, and
- Local groups and organisations around here are good at getting things done.

Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains were also more likely agree that:

- This community has a bright future
- The liveability of this community is getting better
- The local economy is getting better, and
- The local landscape and surrounds in this community are getting better.

However, residents of the Hepburn/Moorabool combined region were less likely to agree with all of the above statements.

Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region were notably less likely however to agree that 'whatever the problem, someone in this community takes the lead in sorting it out'; while residents of the Hepburn/Moorabool combined region were notably more likely to agree.

Community inclusion and equity

- Residents of both combined regions reported higher scores for the following community inclusion and equity measures:
 - I can get involved in local decision-making processes if I want to, and
 - I actively contribute to discussion and decision making in my local region.

In addition, they both were less likely to agree that some groups in their community keep to themselves.

- Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region were also more likely to agree that:
 - most people get a fair go around here

while residents of Hepburn/Moorabool were less likely to agree with the statement.

- Residents of both combined regions were notably more likely to agree that some groups who live in their community aren't made to feel welcome.

Figure 20. Life satisfaction scores* (2018)

Satisfaction with:	Ballarat and Golden Plains	Hepburn and Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
your standard of living	79.8	73.5	76.3	72.9
your health	66.5 ▲	65.7 ▲	68.0	68.3
what you are currently achieving in life	69.5	60.8 ▲	69.4	66.8
your personal relationships	76.7	69.7 ▲	74.8	71.9
how safe you feel	81.0	74.2	79.4	72.8
feeling part of your community	70.6	66.2	70.1	65.9
your future security	73.5	62.0 ▲	68.5	65.6

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020 *Scores Measured from 0 (completely dissatisfied) to 100 (completely satisfied)

Figure 21. Perception of community liveability - scores* (2018)

Measure	Ballarat and Golden Plains	Hepburn and Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
My community is a great place to live	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
This community copes pretty well when faced with challenges	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.8
I feel proud to live in this community	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6
This community has a bright future	5.8	5.3 ▲	5.4	5.5
There's good community spirit around here	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3
The liveability of this community is: getting worse (1) /getting better (7)	5.1	4.4 ▲	4.8	4.8
The friendliness of this community is: getting worse (1) /getting better (7)	5.2	4.5 ▲	5.0	4.9
The local economy is: getting worse (1) /getting better (7)	4.9	4.4 ▲	4.4	4.7
The local landscape and surrounds in this community are: getting worse (1) /getting better (7)	5.2	4.8 ▲	5.1	5.1

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020 *Average score from 'strongly disagree' (1) to 'strongly agree' (7); or 'getting worse' (1) and 'getting better' (7)

Figure 22. Community capital measures (2018)

Measure	Ballarat and Golden Plains	Hepburn and Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	% residents that agreed	% residents that agreed	% residents that agreed	% residents that agreed
People around here are good at getting help and ideas from other communities	41.2%	51.6%	36.9%	39.0%
Whatever the problem, someone in this community takes the lead in sorting it out	36.9% ▲	45.3%	44.8%	41.4%
Local groups and organisations around here are good at getting things done	74.3%	61.7%	63.9%	54.4%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 23. Having a voice and being heard (2018)

Measure	Ballarat and Golden Plains	Hepburn and Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	% residents that agreed	% residents that agreed	% residents that agreed	% residents that agreed
I can get involved in local decision-making processes if I want to	63.1%	54.3%	57.2%	49.6%
Most people get a fair go around here	67.1%	55.1% ▲	61.2%	57.5%
I actively contribute to discussion and decision making in my local region, e.g. local government, school, councils, or business groups	43.6%	39.1%	34.1%	27.8%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 24. Community inclusion and equity (2018)

Measure		Ballarat and Golden Plains	Hepburn and Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Some groups in this community keep to themselves	% residents who agree	55.2%	55.4%	53.5%	57.0%
Some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome	% residents who agree	38.2% ▲	41.0% ▲	29.7%	31.5%
To what extent are the following problems/challenges in your community at the moment? - <u>Conflict/disagreement between some people</u>	Average score - from 1 (very big problem) to 7 (not a problem)	4.1	3.7 ▲	4.0	4.0

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Health services and facilities in the community

In 2020, compared to state averages:

- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a lower rate of general practice clinics per population
- Golden Plains had a much lower rate of practice sites per population of many types of key allied health providers
- Moorabool had a much lower rate of pharmacies, podiatry practices and speech and language practices
- Ballarat had a notably lower rate of physiotherapy practice sites per population, and
- Golden Plains and Moorabool had a lower rate of dental services per population.

In 2018, compared to state averages:

- Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains were less likely to report they had 'poor' access levels to GP practices or other general health services; while residents of Hepburn/Moorabool were slightly more likely
- Residents of Ballarat/Golden Plains and Hepburn/Moorabool were much more likely to report they had 'poor' levels of access to Mental health services e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist
- Hepburn/Moorabool residents were also much more likely to report poor access levels to specialist health services (excluding mental health services), and
- both locations were generally much less likely than the regional Victoria average to report 'poor' access levels to general health, mental health or specialist health services.

Figure 25. General Practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Rate*
Ballarat	0.24 ▲
Golden Plains	0.17 ▲
Hepburn	0.32
Moorabool	0.26 ▲
Victoria	0.31

HealthDirect Australia 2020 *Per 1,000 population (not age-standardised) based on 2018 estimated resident population

Figure 26. Allied health practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Audiological	0.07 ▲	0.13	0.25	0.15	0.10
Diabetes Education	0.07	0.00 ▲	0.19	0.06	0.05
Dietetics	0.10 ▲	0.09 ▲	0.25	0.12	0.12
Optometry	0.12	0.04 ▲	0.13	0.12	0.10
Pharmacies	0.18 ▲	0.13 ▲	0.19 ▲	0.12 ▲	0.20
Physiotherapy	0.15 ▲	0.09 ▲	0.32	0.26	0.23
Podiatry	0.23	0.09 ▲	0.38	0.12 ▲	0.17
Speech and Language therapy	0.07	0.00 ▲	0.13	0.03 ▲	0.07

HealthDirect Australia 2020 *Per 1,000 population (not age-standardised) based on 2018 estimated resident population

Figure 27. Population that reported 'poor' access to health services (2018)

Service	Ballarat & Golden Plains	Hepburn & Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	% population that rated access as 'poor'	% population that rated access as 'poor'	% population that rated access as 'poor'	% population that rated access as 'poor'
General health services e.g. GP, general health consultation services	10.2%	12.9% ▲	22.7%	11.9%
Mental health services e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist	32.8% ▲	32.6% ▲	39.3%	21.5%
Specialist health services (other than mental health)	24.2% ▲	36.0% ▲	39.9%	20.8%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 28. Dental (general) practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Rate*
Ballarat	0.20 ▲
Golden Plains	0.04 ▲
Hepburn	0.19 ▲
Moorabool	0.12 ▲
Victoria	0.23

HealthDirect Australia 2020 *Per 1,000 population (not age-standardised) based on 2018 estimated resident population

Socio-economic disadvantage

Labour force status and employment

- In 2016, compared to state and regional Victoria averages, Hepburn residents aged 15 to 64 years were much less likely to be participating in the labour force
- In June 2020, the unemployment rate in Moorabool was slightly higher than the state and higher than the regional Victoria average. Compared to the June 2019 quarter, the unemployment rate has decreased in Ballarat and Golden Plains but has increased in Hepburn and, particularly, Moorabool.
- In August 2020, the unemployment rate for the Ballarat SA4 region* was 9.7, compared to the state average of 7.1 and regional Victoria average of 5.7
- Between August 2019 and August 2020, the unemployment rate for the Ballarat SA4 region has more than doubled (from 4.6 to 9.7)
- In June 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the 12 month average *youth (15-24 years)* unemployment rate for the Ballarat SA4 region* was 11.8%. After Shepparton SA4 region, the Ballarat SA4 region had the highest youth unemployment rate in regional Victoria, and
- Between July 2019 and July 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the youth unemployment rate in Ballarat SA4 region has doubled. However, seasonal fluctuations should be taken into account. The youth unemployment rate was highest in March 2020 (20.1%).

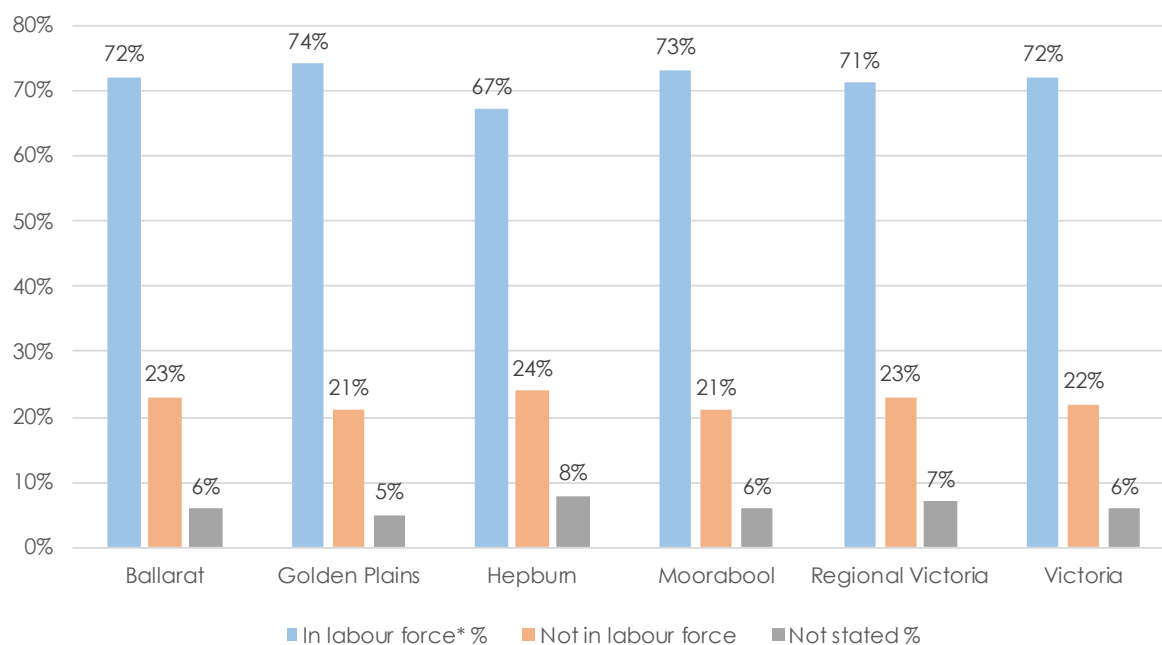
**The Ballarat SA4 region comprises the following LGAs: Ballarat, Hepburn, Pyrenees, Moorabool, northern half of Golden Plains, and Central Goldfields.*

Figure 29. Labour force* participation, 15-64 yrs (2016)

Location	In labour force*		Not in labour force		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	46,330	72%	14,638	23%	3,662	6%
Golden Plains	10,209	74%	2,964	21%	681	5%
Hepburn	6,163	67%	2,244	24%	772	8%
Moorabool	14,848	73%	4,368	21%	1,187	6%
Regional Victoria	621,115	71%	201,738	23%	58,038	7%
Victoria	2,812,916	72%	882,511	22%	227,682	6%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS *Employed or looking for employment.

Figure 30. Labour force* participation rate, 15-64 yrs (2016)



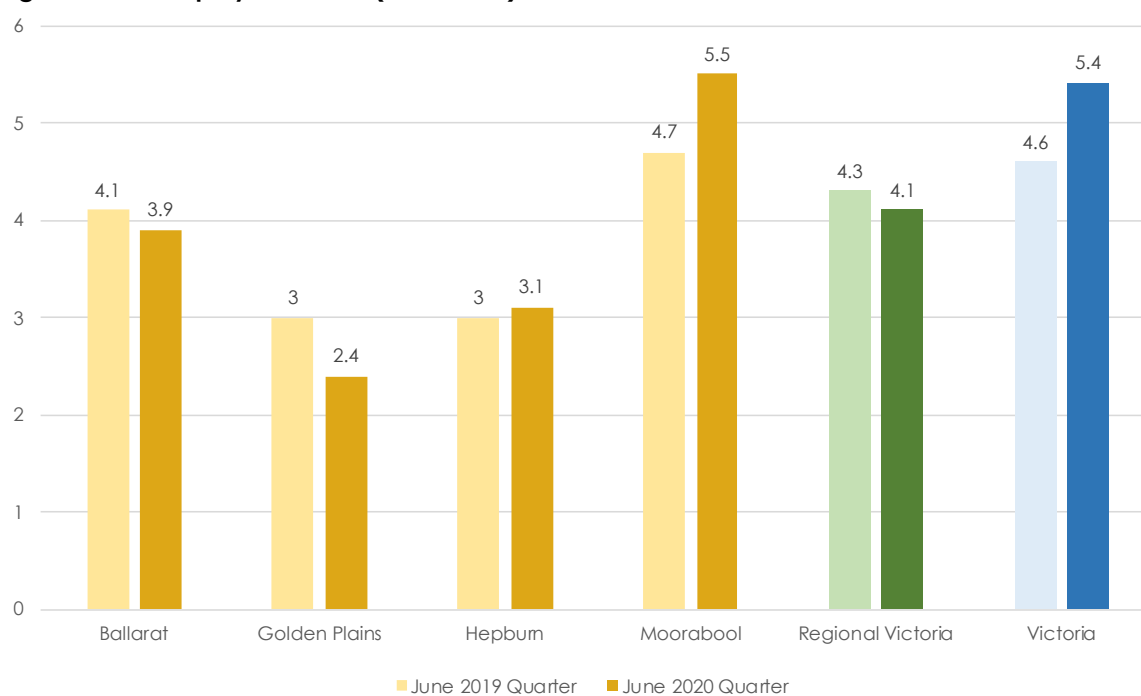
2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS *Employed or looking for employment.

Figure 31. Unemployment (smoothed) numbers and rates (June 2020)

Location	June 2019 Quarter		June 2020 Quarter	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	2,158	4.1	2,219	3.9
Golden Plains	366	3.0	297	2.4
Hepburn	222	3.0	247	3.1
Moorabool	839	4.7	1,034	5.5
Regional Victoria	-	4.3	-	4.1
Victoria	-	4.6	-	5.4

Small Area Labour Markets - June quarter 2020 www.employment.gov.au

Figure 32. Unemployment rate (June 2020)



Small Area Labour Markets -- March quarter 2020 www.employment.gov.au

Figure 33. Unemployment rate time series - regional SA4 comparison (August 2020)

Location	Aug. 2020	July 2020	June 2020	May 2020	April 2020	Mar. 2020	Feb. 2020	Jan. 2020	Dec. 2019	Nov. 2019	Oct. 2019	Sept. 2019	Aug. 2019
Ballarat SA4	9.7	6.7	6.1	7.0	3.6	5.9	3.1	4.0	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.7	4.6
Bendigo SA4	4.4	5.6	7.3	5.7	3.1	5.9	4.4	5.8	6.0	2.0	5.3	3.4	4.7
Geelong SA4	5.3	4.7	4.5	6.6	1.9	3.7	3.2	4.6	2.0	5.1	3.5	2.5	2.1
Hume SA4	4.0	3.9	1.7	0.9	2.6	3.3	5.5	3.9	6.8	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.2
Latrobe-Gipps.SA4	7.2	4.8	5.3	5.4	4.5	4.5	5.7	4.8	4.0	2.4	3.5	5.3	4.0
North West SA4	4.0	1.2	5.8	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.2	7.1
Shepparton SA4	10.3	8.3	6.6	5.9	8.7	9.2	5.4	7.4	2.5	3.7	4.7	2.6	5.5
Warrnambool & South West SA4	1.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.4	3.1	3.6	4.2	5.3	4.0	2.6	2.7	3.1
Regional Victoria	5.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.4	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0
Victoria	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.0

ABS Labour Force Survey, Labour force status by Age, Labour market region (ASGS) and Sex, accessed October 2020.

Figure 34. Youth* unemployment rate, annual average by SA4 (June 2019 to June 2020)

SA4 Region	Unemployment Rate
Ballarat	11.8
Bendigo	9.8
Geelong	7.4
Hume	10.8
Latrobe - Gippsland	10.9
North West	9.0
Shepparton	16.5
Warrnambool and South West	2.1

ABS Labour Force Survey, SA4 Summary Data, May 2020 *15-24 years

Figure 35. Youth unemployment rate time series by SA4 (August 2020)

Location	Aug. 2020	July 2020	June 2020	May 2020	April 2020	Mar. 2020	Feb. 2020	Jan. 2020	Dec. 2019	Nov. 2019	Oct. 2019	Sept. 2019	Aug. 2019
Ballarat SA4	16.6	13.4	16.9	16.5	10.7	20.1	11.7	15.8	4.1	5.0	10.0	15.7	6.2
Bendigo SA4	9.0	18.2	15.2	4.8	9.9	13.5	9.8	10.0	14.3	2.6	10.1	5.8	6.0
Geelong SA4	10.9	14.7	9.7	11.6	1.5	6.9	10.3	5.0	4.1	14.6	7.8	3.2	1.7
Hume SA4	9.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	14.4	20.3	17.6	21.0	13.2	22.7	0.0	7.7
Latrobe-Gipps. SA4	14.1	12.7	15.9	10.7	16.1	12.4	10.5	3.4	11.2	2.3	5.0	23.8	14.7
North West SA4	23.7	0.0	23.1	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.7	18.7	18.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	6.7
Shepparton SA4	26.4	26.6	30.6	16.4	24.6	22.4	21.7	24.4	12.2	9.7	13.1	2.9	13.9
Warrnambool & South West SA4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.3	2.2	2.6	2.3
Regional Victoria	13.8	12.7	13.4	10.0	9.0	11.9	11.7	10.9	9.6	8.0	8.3	7.1	7.5
Victoria	16.2	15.8	16.5	14.2	14.9	12.3	13.9	13.3	10.9	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.9

ABS Labour Force Survey, Labour force status by Age, Labour market region (ASGS) and Sex, October 2020.

Income

In 2016:

- Hepburn residents had the lowest median individual incomes in the PCP region; while Moorabool, followed by Golden Plains, had the highest, and
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool residents were more likely to earn more than \$800 gross per week compared to the regional Victoria average.

In 2016:

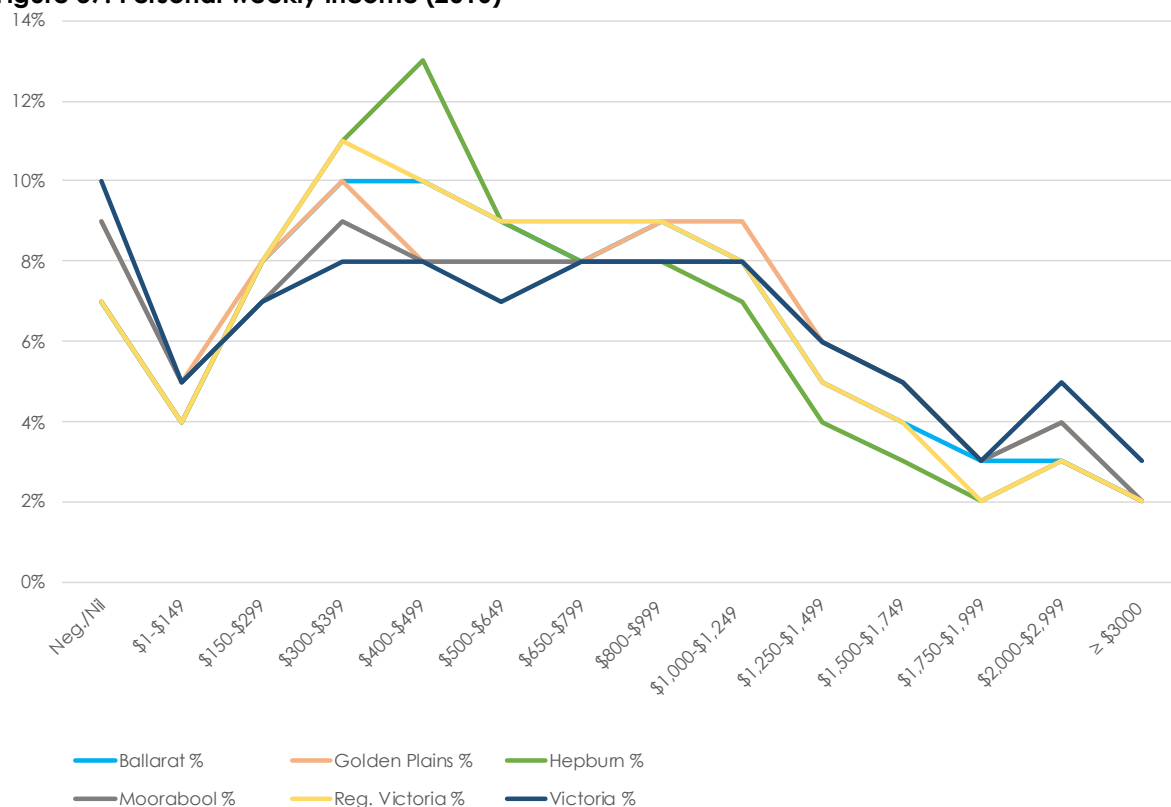
- Hepburn households had the lowest median weekly incomes in the PCP region; while Golden Plains then Moorabool had the highest, and
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool households had a higher median weekly income than the regional Victoria average.

Figure 36. Personal weekly income (2016)

Income	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Reg. Victoria		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	
Neg./Nil	5,975	7%	1,467	9%	878	7%	2,382	9%	7%	10%	
\$1-\$149	3,671	4%	826	5%	489	4%	1,238	5%	4%	5%	
\$150-\$299	6,753	8%	1,298	8%	1,035	8%	1,779	7%	8%	7%	
\$300-\$399	8,207	10%	1,595	10%	1,409	11%	2,263	9%	11%	8%	
\$400-\$499	8,555	10%	1,342	8%	1,641	13%	2,105	8%	10%	8%	
\$500-\$649	7,216	9%	1,322	8%	1,213	9%	1,973	8%	9%	7%	
\$650-\$799	6,979	8%	1,370	8%	1,081	8%	1,955	8%	9%	8%	
\$800-\$999	6,995	9%	1,450	9%	1,050	8%	2,121	8%	9%	8%	
\$1,000-\$1,249	6,716	8%	1,513	9%	868	7%	2,153	8%	8%	8%	
\$1,250-\$1,499	4,363	5%	955	6%	531	4%	1,549	6%	5%	6%	
\$1,500-\$1,749	3,352	4%	825	5%	435	3%	1,234	5%	4%	5%	
\$1,750-\$1,999	2,214	3%	492	3%	246	2%	867	3%	2%	3%	
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,563	3%	594	4%	339	3%	1,077	4%	3%	5%	
≥ \$3000	1,490	2%	274	2%	207	2%	417	2%	2%	3%	
not stated	7,179	9%	1,443	9%	1,509	12%	2,260	9%	10%	9%	
Total#	82,219	100%	16,769	100%	12,934	100%	25,373	100%	100%	100%	

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 #total may not add up to exactly 100% owing to rounding up of figures.

Figure 37. Personal weekly income (2016)



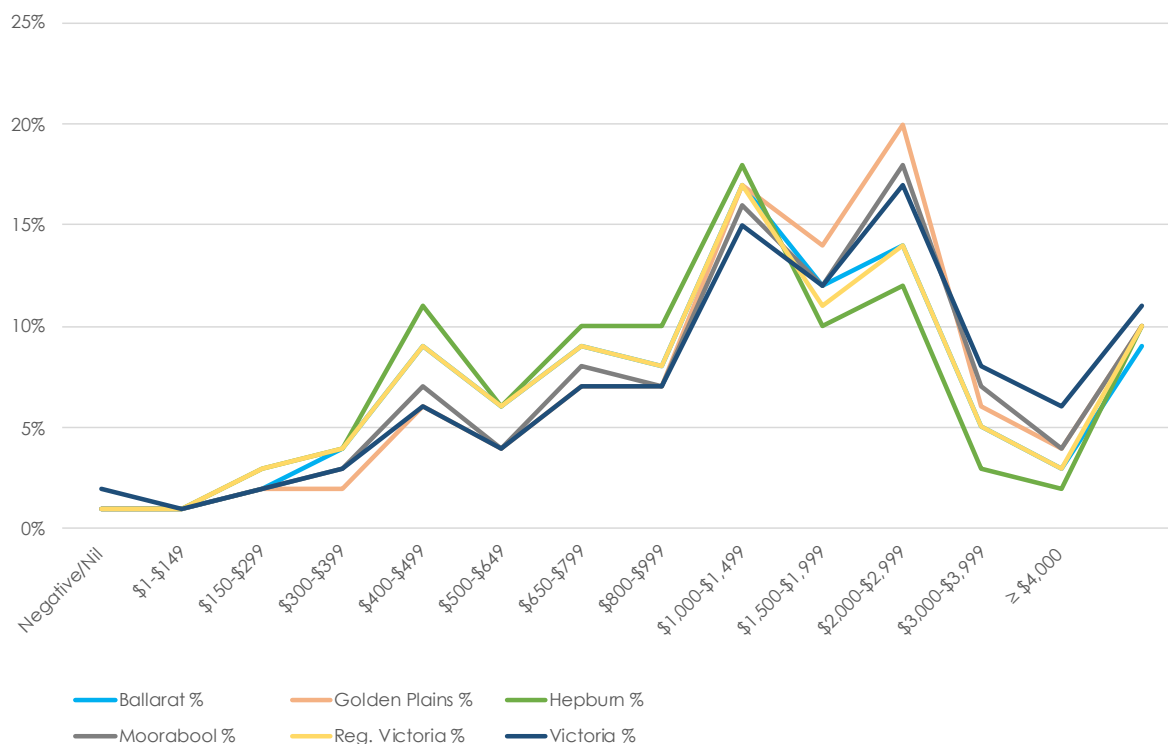
2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 38. Household weekly income (2016)

Income	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Reg. Victoria		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	
Negative/Nil	464	1%	78	1%	89	1%	165	1%	1%	1%	2%
\$1-\$149	254	1%	43	1%	55	1%	93	1%	1%	1%	1%
\$150-\$299	925	2%	138	2%	172	3%	226	2%	3%	3%	2%
\$300-\$399	1,410	4%	147	2%	244	4%	296	3%	4%	4%	3%
\$400-\$499	3,357	9%	410	6%	640	11%	730	7%	9%	9%	6%
\$500-\$649	2,210	6%	276	4%	347	6%	491	4%	6%	6%	4%
\$650-\$799	3,480	9%	537	7%	597	10%	861	8%	9%	9%	7%
\$800-\$999	3,137	8%	477	7%	578	10%	729	7%	8%	8%	7%
\$1,000-\$1,499	6,426	17%	1,238	17%	1,065	18%	1,802	16%	17%	17%	15%
\$1,500-\$1,999	4,467	12%	980	14%	579	10%	1,350	12%	11%	11%	12%
\$2,000-\$2,999	5,493	14%	1,411	20%	711	12%	2,013	18%	14%	14%	17%
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,906	5%	440	6%	208	3%	799	7%	5%	5%	8%
≥ \$4,000	1,286	3%	256	4%	146	2%	486	4%	3%	3%	6%
Not stated*	3,645	9%	753	10%	600	10%	1,109	10%	10%	10%	11%
Total#	38,449	100%	7,184	100%	6,029	100%	11,145	100%	100%	100%	100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 *Includes partially stated only #total may not add up to exactly 100% owing to rounding up of figures.

Figure 39. Household weekly income (2016)



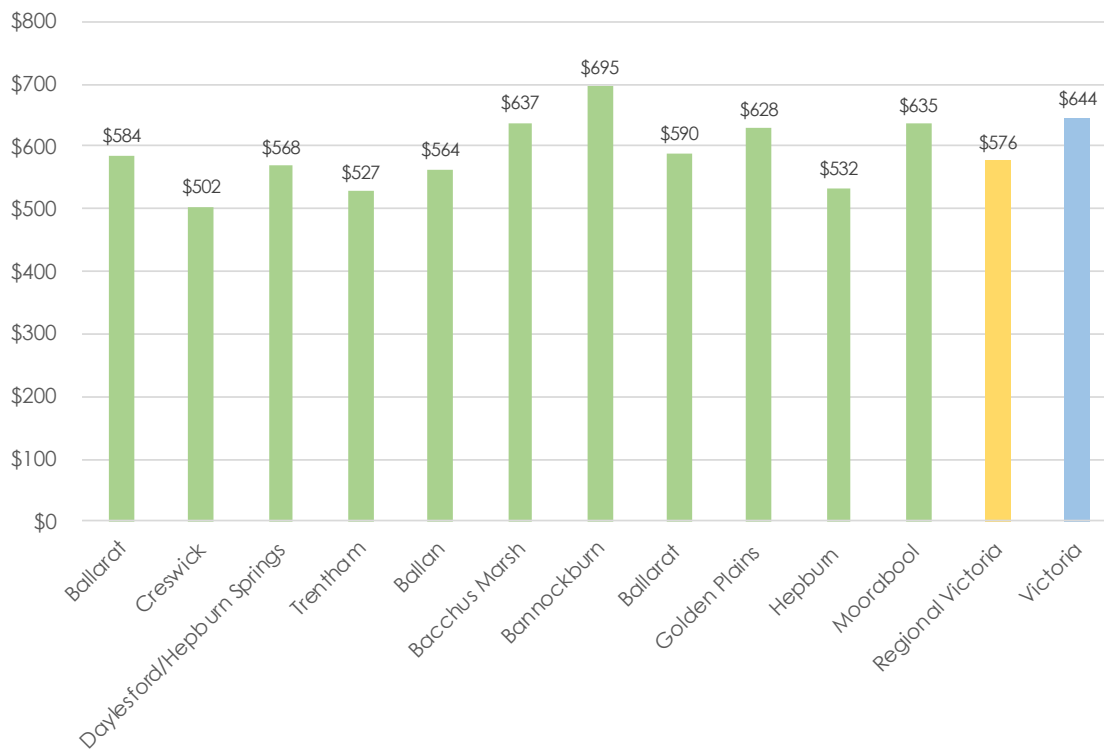
2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 40. Median personal weekly income (2016)

Location	Income
Ballarat	\$584 ▲
Creswick	\$502 ▲
Daylesford/Hepburn Springs	\$568 ▲
Trentham	\$527 ▲
Ballan	\$564 ▲
Bacchus Marsh	\$637 ▲
Bannockburn	\$695
Ballarat	\$590 ▲
Golden Plains	\$628 ▲
Hepburn	\$532 ▲
Moorabool	\$635 ▲
Regional Victoria	\$576
Victoria	\$644

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 41. Median personal weekly income - chart (2016)



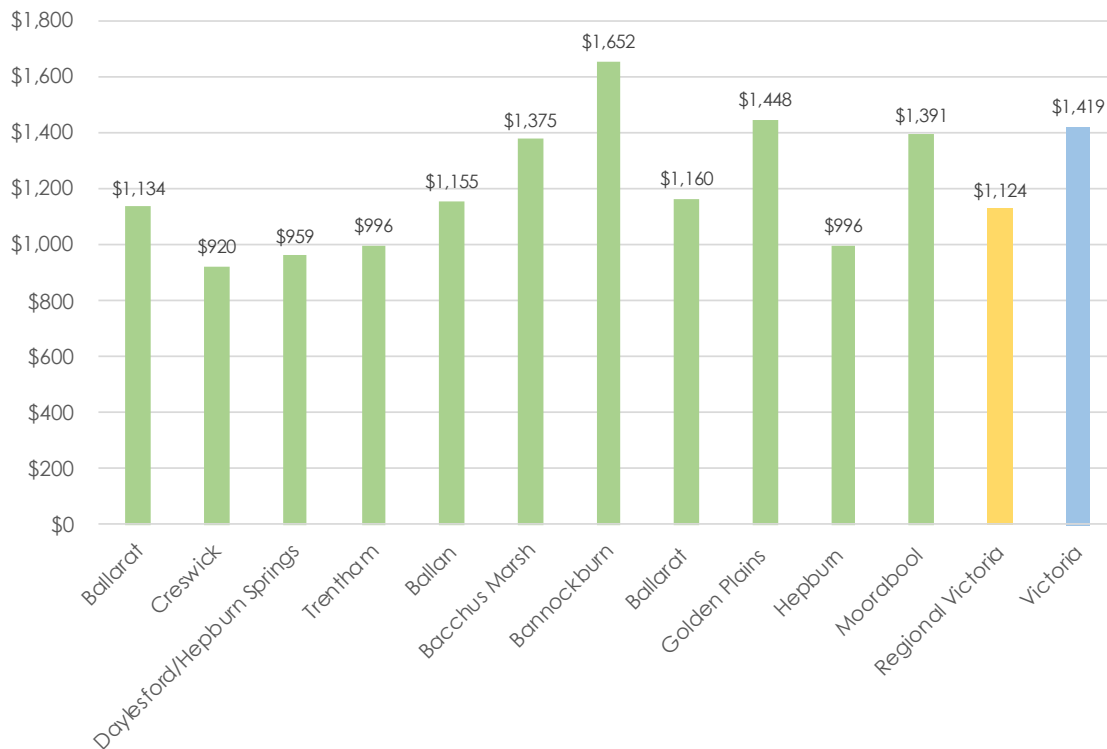
2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 42. Median household weekly income (2016)

Location	Income
Ballarat	\$1,134 ▲
Creswick	\$920 ▲
Daylesford/Hepburn Springs	\$959 ▲
Trentham	\$996 ▲
Ballan	\$1,155 ▲
Bacchus Marsh	\$1,375 ▲
Bannockburn	\$1,652
Ballarat	\$1,160 ▲
Golden Plains	\$1,448
Hepburn	\$996 ▲
Moorabool	\$1,391 ▲
Regional Victoria	\$1,124
Victoria	\$1,419

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 43. Median household weekly income - chart (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Government benefit recipients

- In 2020, compared to the state average:
 - Ballarat and Hepburn residents aged 16 to 64 years were notably more likely to be receiving an unemployment benefit
 - PCP residents aged 65 years and over were more likely to be receiving the Age Pension, with Ballarat recording the highest proportion
 - Ballarat and Hepburn residents aged 16 to 64 years were much (twice as likely) more likely to be receiving the Disability Support Pension
 - Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool female residents aged 15 to 54 years were much more likely to be receiving the Single Parent Payment, with Ballarat recording the highest rate
 - Ballarat and Hepburn residents aged 15 to 64 years were more likely to have a Commonwealth Healthcare Card
 - Ballarat households were much more likely to be receiving the Rent Assistance payment, and
 - Ballarat and Golden Plains residents aged 15 years and over were more likely to be receiving the Carer Payment.
- In June 2017, the rate of young people receiving an unemployment benefit was much higher than the Victoria average in Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool
- In June 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the 12 month average youth unemployment rate for the Ballarat SA4 region was 11.8%. After Shepparton SA4 region, the Ballarat SA4 region had the highest youth unemployment rate in regional Victoria.
- Between July 2019 and July 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the youth unemployment rate in Ballarat SA4 region has doubled. However seasonal fluctuations should be taken into account. The youth unemployment rate was highest in March 2020 (20.1%).

The Ballarat SA4 region comprises the following LGAs: Ballarat, Hepburn, Pyrenees, Moorabool, northern half of Golden Plains, and Central Goldfields.

- Between June 2019 and June 2020:
 - The proportion of population receiving Newstart/Job Seeker has doubled in each of the PCP LGAs
 - The proportion of population with a Health Care Card has increased significantly in each PCP LGA
 - The proportion of population receiving the Rental Assistance payment has increased in each PCP LGA, and
 - The proportion of young people receiving the Youth Allowance (other) has approximately doubled.

Figure 44. Population* receiving Age Pension (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	12,998	71%	13,034	71% ▲
Golden Plains	2,047	65%	2,110	67% ▲
Hepburn	2,558	64%	2,547	64% ▲
Moorabool	3,513	65%	3,631	67% ▲
Victoria	-	-	609,654	62%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 65 years and over, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 45. Population* receiving Disability Support Pension (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	5,326	8%	5,336	8% ▲
Golden Plains	620	4%	633	4%
Hepburn	715	8%	707	8% ▲
Moorabool	944	4%	957	4%
Victoria	-	-	183,731	4%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 15-64 years and over, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 46. Proportion population* receiving Carer Payment (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	1,627	2%	1,643	2% ▲
Golden Plains	311	2%	306	2% ▲
Hepburn	201	2%	190	1%
Moorabool	398	1%	407	1%
Victoria	-	-	72,279	1%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 15 years and over, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 47. Proportion population* with Health Care Card (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	8,628	13%	12,129	18% ▲
Golden Plains	1,292	9%	1,976	13%
Hepburn	982	11%	1,694	18% ▲
Moorabool	1,893	9%	3,171	15%
Victoria	-	-	643,119	15%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 15-64 years, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 48. Proportion population* receiving Rental Assistance (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	8,479	10%	9,994	12% ▲
Golden Plains	444	2%	610	3%
Hepburn	720	5%	894	7%
Moorabool	1,288	5%	1,673	6%
Victoria	-	-	381,708	7%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 15 year and over, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 49. Population* receiving Parenting Payment - single (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	1,472	5%	1,563	6% ▲
Golden Plains	141	2%	161	3%
Hepburn	131	4%	121	4% ▲
Moorabool	330	4%	351	4% ▲
Victoria	-	-	50,671	3%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of Female population aged 15 - 54 years, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 50. Population* receiving Parenting Payment - partnered (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	289	1%	350	1%
Golden Plains	38	0%	57	0%
Hepburn	54	1%	52	1%
Moorabool	64	0%	83	0%
Victoria			23,086	1%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 15 - 54 years, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 51. Population* receiving Newstart/Job Seeker (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Ballarat	3,672	5%	6,533	10% ▲
Golden Plains	471	3%	985	7%
Hepburn	552	6%	1,101	12% ▲
Moorabool	812	4%	1,709	8%
Victoria	-	-	350,205	8%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 15-64 years, based on 2018 ERP.

Figure 52. Young people (16-24 years) receiving unemployment benefit (June 2017)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	738	5.4 ▲
Golden Plains	67	2.9
Hepburn	49	4.4 ▲
Moorabool	130	3.6 ▲
Regional Victoria	7,520	4.7
Victoria	19,525	2.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, data by LGA, August 2020

Figure 53. Youth* unemployment rate, annual average by SA4 (June 2019 to June 2020)

SA4 Region	Unemployment Rate
Ballarat	11.8
Bendigo	9.8
Geelong	7.4
Hume	10.8
Latrobe - Gippsland	10.9
North West	9.0
Shepparton	16.5
Warrnambool and South West	2.1

ABS Labour Force Survey, SA4 Summary Data, May 2020 *15-24 years

Figure 54. Youth unemployment rate time series by SA4 (August 2020)

Location	Aug. 2020	July 2020	June 2020	May 2020	April 2020	Mar. 2020	Feb. 2020	Jan. 2020	Dec. 2019	Nov. 2019	Oct. 2019	Sept. 2019	Aug. 2019
Ballarat SA4	16.6	13.4	16.9	16.5	10.7	20.1	11.7	15.8	4.1	5.0	10.0	15.7	6.2
Bendigo SA4	9.0	18.2	15.2	4.8	9.9	13.5	9.8	10.0	14.3	2.6	10.1	5.8	6.0
Geelong SA4	10.9	14.7	9.7	11.6	1.5	6.9	10.3	5.0	4.1	14.6	7.8	3.2	1.7
Hume SA4	9.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	14.4	20.3	17.6	21.0	13.2	22.7	0.0	7.7
Latrobe-Gipps. SA4	14.1	12.7	15.9	10.7	16.1	12.4	10.5	3.4	11.2	2.3	5.0	23.8	14.7
North West SA4	23.7	0.0	23.1	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.7	18.7	18.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	6.7
Shepparton SA4	26.4	26.6	30.6	16.4	24.6	22.4	21.7	24.4	12.2	9.7	13.1	2.9	13.9
Warrnambool & South West SA4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.3	2.2	2.6	2.3
Regional Victoria	13.8	12.7	13.4	10.0	9.0	11.9	11.7	10.9	9.6	8.0	8.3	7.1	7.5
Victoria	16.2	15.8	16.5	14.2	14.9	12.3	13.9	13.3	10.9	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.9

ABS Labour Force Survey, Labour force status by Age, Labour market region (ASGS) and Sex, October 2020.

Financial stress and homelessness

- In 2018, residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains and Hepburn/Moorabool combined regions generally reported similar or lower levels of financial distress compared to the state average.
- In 2016, the estimated number of homeless persons living in the PCP region was 523 and 79% of this figure were counted in the City of Ballarat LGA.

Specialist Homelessness Service clients

Specialist homelessness agencies provide a wide range of services to assist those who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness, ranging from general support and assistance to immediate crisis accommodation.

In 2018/19,

Ballarat had:

- 2,632 specialist homelessness service clients
- 58% of clients who were female
- 30% of clients who were aged less than 20 years and a further 23% were aged 20-29 years, and
- Compared to state averages, Ballarat had a greater proportion of clients aged less than 30 years (53% vs 48%).

Golden Plains had:

- 111 specialist homelessness service clients
- 62% of clients who were female
- 40% of clients who were aged less than 30 years, and
- Compared to state averages, Golden Plains had a notably greater proportion of female clients.

Hepburn had:

- 250 specialist homelessness service clients
- 61% of clients who were female
- 40% of clients who were aged less than 30 years and 26% aged over 50 years, and
- Compared to state averages, Hepburn had a notably greater proportion of female clients and of clients aged 50 years and over (26% vs 15%).

Moorabool had:

- 437 specialist homelessness service clients
- 69% of clients who were female
- 44% of clients who were aged less than 30 years and 26% aged over 50 years, and
- Compared to state averages, Moorabool had a notably greater proportion of female clients (69% vs 59%).

Figure 55. Estimated % persons* whose household could raise \$2,000 in a week (2014)

Location	%
Ballarat	82.1 ▲
Golden Plains	84.1
Hepburn	82.3 ▲
Moorabool	83.1 ▲
Regional Victoria	82.4
Victoria	84.1

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, data by Local Government Area, 2020. Public Health Information Development Unit, August 2020
 *Age Standardised modelled estimate; of persons aged 18 years and over.

Figure 56. Level of financial distress (2018)

Region name	Level of financial distress		
	no or very low	low-moderate	high
Ballarat and Golden Plains	62.7%	22.0%	15.3%
Hepburn and Moorabool	62.0%	18.0%	20.0% ▲
Regional Victoria	63.1%	18.1%	18.8%
Victoria	59.5%	21.0%	19.5%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 57. Estimated homelessness by SA3 (2016)

Living arrangement:	Ballarat		Barwon - West		Creswick-Daylesford-Ballan		Maryborough-Pyrenees		Regional Victoria	
	% of total	% of pop.#	% of total	% of pop.#	% of total	% of pop.#	% of total	% of pop.#	% of total	% of pop.#
Persons living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	1%	0.01%	4%	0.02%	7%	0.03%	12%	0.06%	4%	0.02%
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless	42%	0.20%	0%	0.00%	13%	0.05%	14%	0.07%	22%	0.11%
Persons staying temporarily with other households	11%	0.05%	17%	0.06%	18%	0.07%	20%	0.10%	13%	0.07%
Persons living in boarding houses	21%	0.10%	0%	0.00%	6%	0.02%	0%	0.00%	6%	0.03%
Persons in other temporary lodgings	0%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0%	0.00%
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings	8%	0.04%	0%	0.00%	3%	0.01%	17%	0.08%	12%	0.06%
Persons living in other crowded dwellings	14%	0.07%	46%	0.18%	27%	0.10%	20%	0.10%	25%	0.13%
Persons in other improvised dwellings	1%	0.01%	33%	0.13%	13%	0.05%	4%	0.02%	4%	0.02%
Persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks	1%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	13%	0.05%	13%	0.06%	13%	0.07%
Total number	498	0.49%	72	0.39%	104	0.37%	121	0.49%	7333	0.52%
total %	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-

Household census 2016, ABS. #% of enumerated (counted) population in SA3 on census night 2016.

Figure 58. Estimated number of homeless persons by LGA (2016)

	Location*	No.
SA2	Ballarat	123
	Ballarat - North	92
	Ballarat - South	74
	Delacombe	38
	Wendouree - Miners Rest	74
	Bannockburn	6
	Daylesford	22
	Bacchus Marsh	56
	Bacchus Marsh Region	8
	Gordon (Vic.)	8
LGA	Ballarat	413
	Golden Plains	17
	Hepburn	24
	Moorabool	69
	Victoria	24,828

Household census 2016, ABS *Excludes SA2 locations with values <6 due to very low level of statistical reliability

Figure 59. SHS clients by gender (2018/19)

Location	Male		Female		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	
Ballarat	1,106	42%	1,526	58%	2,632
Golden Plains	42	38%	69	62%	111
Hepburn	98	39%	152	61%	250
Moorabool	136	31%	301	69%	437
Victoria	-	41%	-	59%	97,812

Specialist Homelessness Services Collection data cubes 2011–12 to 2018–19, AIHW 2019

Figure 60. SHS clients by age (2018/19)

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	np	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.
Ballarat	14%	16%	23%	17%	15%	9%	6%	0%	2,632
Golden Plains	5%	21%	14%	16%	14%	11%	3%	18%	111
Hepburn	12%	18%	10%	12%	18%	16%	10%	4%	250
Moorabool	13%	13%	18%	20%	20%	9%	5%	1%	437
Victoria	15%	14%	19%	20%	17%	9%	6%	0%	97,812

Specialist Homelessness Services Collection data cubes 2011–12 to 2018–19, AIHW 2019

Measures of disadvantage (IRSD)

Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

The 2016 Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is based on social and economic data from the 2016 Census, providing a socio-economic snap-shot of a geographical area. SEIFA 2016 consists of four separate indexes that each concentrate on a different aspect of the social and economic conditions in an area. The index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSD) is a continuum of advantage to disadvantage with low values indicating areas of disadvantage and high values indicating areas of advantage.

In 2016, according to Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) scores, Ballarat had a level of relative socio-economic disadvantage that was in (approximately) the bottom third of all Victorian LGAs. The IRSD score for Golden Plains was in the 76th percentile of scores, indicating that it has a relatively low level of relative socio-economic disadvantage.

Scores for Wendouree, Sebastopol, Redan and Eureka were in the bottom 5% of all Victoria towns/suburbs, and Mount Pleasant was in the bottom 9%, indicating a very high level of relative socio-economic disadvantage. Wendouree had the lowest IRSD score and was in the bottom 2% of all Victorian localities.

Ballarat East, Delacombe, Bakery Hill, Golden Point, Mitchell Park, Creswick, Daylesford, Black Hill and Bacchus Marsh had IRSD scores that were in the bottom 25% of all Victorian towns/suburbs.

Nerrina, had the highest score and was in the 96th percentile of scores, followed by Lake Wendouree, Invermay Park and Lake Gardens.

Figure 61. Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage score by LGA (2016)

Location	IRSD Score	Rank	Percentile (Victoria)
Ballarat	980	29	36
Golden Plains	1035	61	76
Hepburn	995	44	55
Moorabool	1010	53	66

Socio-Economic Indexes for Australia (SEIFA), 2016, ABS 2018

Figure 62. Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage score by state suburb (2016)

State suburb	IRSD Score	State Percentile
Ballarat Suburbs:		
Bakery Hill	961	16
Ballarat Central	1003	35
Ballarat East	949	12
Ballarat North	990	30
Black Hill	978	24
Brown Hill	1016	46
Canadian	1007	38
Delacombe	957	14
Eureka	904	4
Golden Point	962	16
Invermay Park	1065	83
Lake Gardens	1065	83
Lake Wendouree	1068	86
Mitchell Park	963	17
Mount Clear	1004	36
Mount Pleasant	939	9
Nerrina	1093	96
Newington	1055	79
Redan	875	3
Sebastopol	874	3
Soldiers Hill	1006	37
Wendouree	855	2
Other state suburbs:		
Bacchus Marsh	979	24
Ballan	989	29
Bannockburn	1053	77
Creswick	972	22
Daylesford	978	24
Trentham	1026	55

Socio-Economic Indexes for Australia (SEIFA), 2016, ABS 2018

Employment and Industry

Occupation

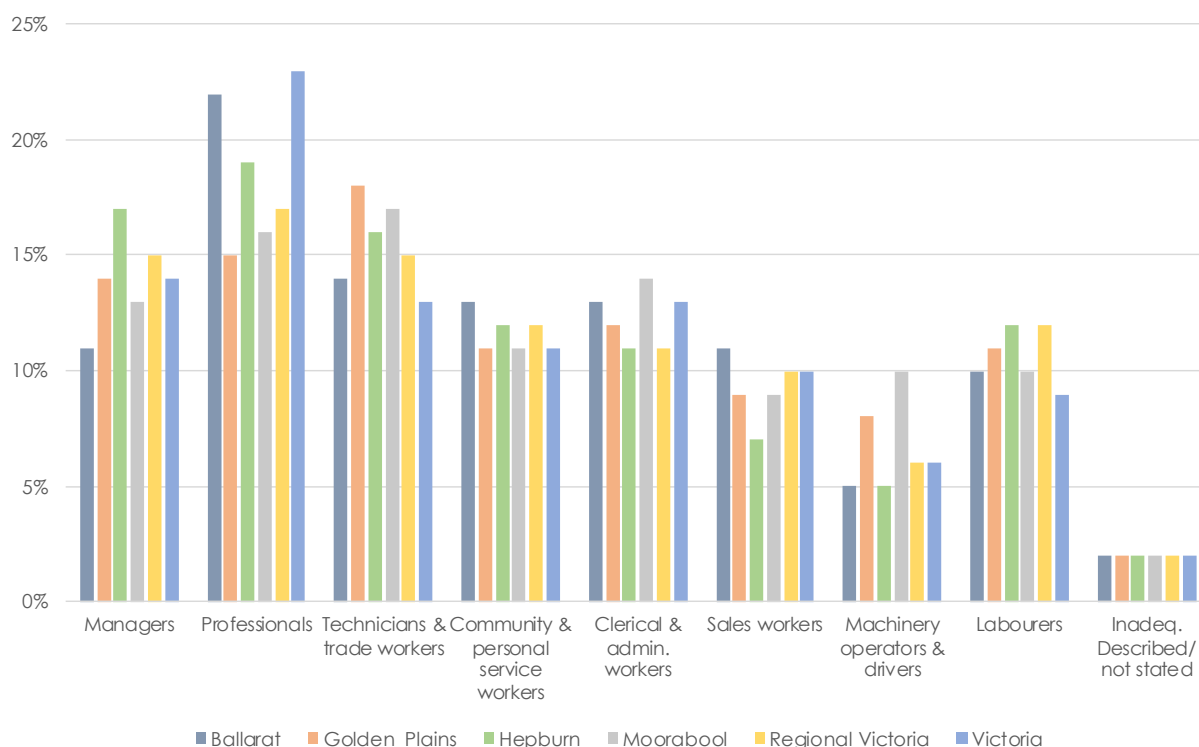
- In 2016, workers who lived in Ballarat and Hepburn were most likely to be employed as professionals; while workers who lived in Golden Plains and Moorabool were most likely to be employed as technicians and trade workers.
- Compared to state averages:
 - Golden Plains residents were much less likely to be employed as professionals; and more likely to be employed as technicians and trade workers, labourers or machinery operators/drivers
 - Hepburn residents were much less likely to be employed as professionals, clerical/administration or sales workers; and much more likely to be employed as managers, technicians and trade workers or labourers
 - Moorabool residents were much less likely to be working as professionals; and much more likely to be employed as technicians/trade workers or labourers, and
 - Ballarat residents were similarly as likely to be working in most occupations as the Victorian average, however a smaller proportion were employed as managers and a greater proportion were employed as community and personal service workers.

Figure 63. Occupation of labour force (2016)

	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Managers	11%	14%	17%	13%	15%	14%
Professionals	22%	15%	19%	16%	17%	23%
Technicians & trade workers	14%	18%	16%	17%	15%	13%
Community & personal service workers	13%	11%	12%	11%	12%	11%
Clerical & admin. workers	13%	12%	11%	14%	11%	13%
Sales workers	11%	9%	7%	9%	10%	10%
Machinery operators & drivers	5%	8%	5%	10%	6%	6%
Labourers	10%	11%	12%	10%	12%	9%
Inadeq. Described/ not stated	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Number	44,716	10,196	6,346	14,632	-	-

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Figure 64. Occupation of labour force (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Industry of employment

In 2016, the most common industry of employment for residents of the PCP region were:

- Ballarat: health care and social assistance, followed by retail trade and education
- Golden Plains: health care and social assistance, construction and retail trade
- Hepburn: health care and social assistance, followed by accommodation and construction, and
- Moorabool: construction, health care and social assistance, education and training and retail trade.

Compared to state averages:

- Ballarat had a notably higher proportion of residents that worked in the health care and social assistance sector; and a notably lower proportion in the professional, scientific and technical services sector
- Golden Plains had a notably higher proportion of residents that worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and in the construction sector; and a notably lower proportion in the professional, scientific and technical services sector
- Hepburn had a notably higher proportion of residents that worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector or in the accommodation and food services sector; and a notably lower proportion in the financial and insurance services sectors, and
- Moorabool had a notably higher proportion of residents that worked in the construction and transport, postal and warehousing sectors; and a notably lower proportion in the professional, scientific and technical services sector.

Businesses

Between 2016 and 2019, the number of businesses within the PCP region increased from 13,909 to 15,266 - with all LGAs recording an increase in the number of businesses.

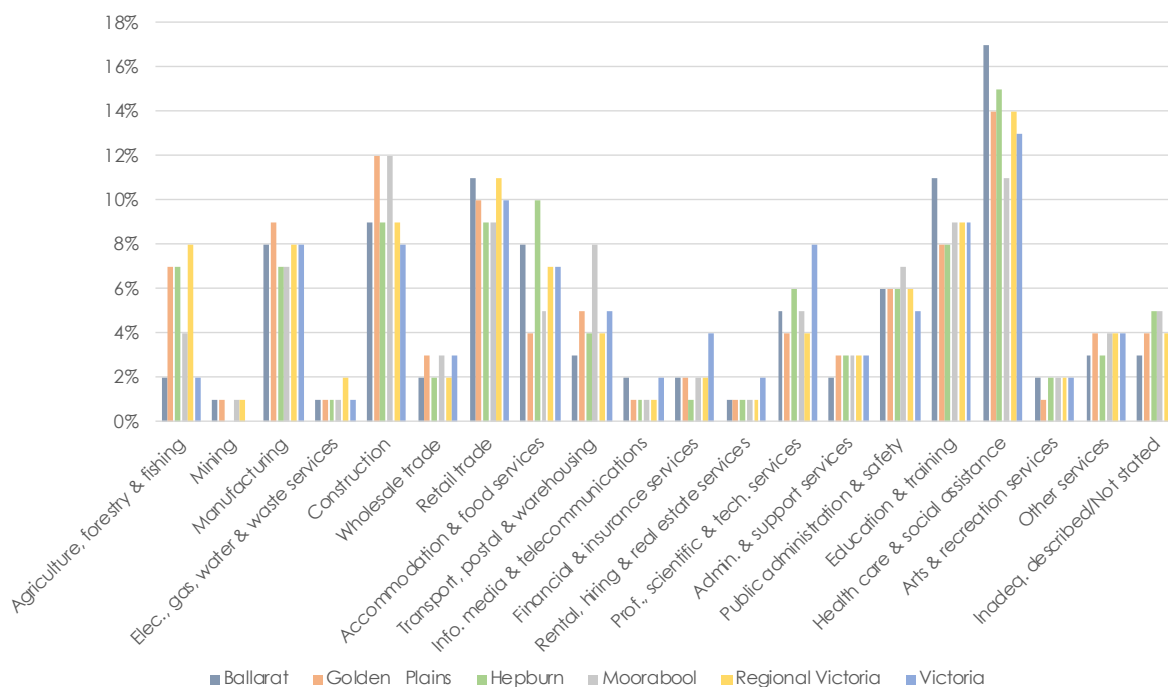
Particularly strong growth in the number of business entries was seen in Golden Plains and Ballarat.

Figure 65. Industry of employment (2016)

Industry	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2%	7%	7%	4%	8%	2%
Mining	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Manufacturing	8%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Elec., gas, water & waste services	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Construction	9%	12%	9%	12%	9%	8%
Wholesale trade	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Retail trade	11%	10%	9%	9%	11%	10%
Accommodation & food services	8%	4%	10%	5%	7%	7%
Transport, postal & warehousing	3%	5%	4%	8%	4%	5%
Info. media & telecommunications	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Financial & insurance services	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Prof., scientific & tech. services	5%	4%	6%	5%	4%	8%
Admin. & support services	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Public administration & safety	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%
Education & training	11%	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%
Health care & social assistance	17%	14%	15%	11%	14%	13%
Arts & recreation services	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other services	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Inadeq. described/Not stated	3%	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%
Total no.	44,716	10,196	6,346	14,632	-	-

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Figure 66. Industry of employment (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Figure 67. Businesses (2016 and 2019)

Location	No. of businesses		Business entries		Business exits	
	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Ballarat	8,094	8,857	960	1,134	835	877
Golden Plains	1,717	1,983	188	247	192	191
Hepburn	1,447	1,600	167	174	176	171
Moorabool	2,651	2,826	361	368	288	328
PCP total	13,909	15,266	1,676	1,923	1,491	1,567
Regional Victoria	132,369	139,210	13,706	15,627	13,081	13,554
Victoria	570,138	640,736	82,675	101,526	67,218	79,217

Data by Region, 2014-19, ABS July 2020

Figure 68. Business by industry sector (2019)

	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5%	25%	19%	15%	23%	6%
Mining	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Elec., gas, water & waste services	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Construction	19%	27%	16%	26%	17%	17%
Wholesale trade	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Retail trade	6%	4%	7%	4%	6%	6%
Accommodation & food services	5%	2%	8%	2%	4%	4%
Transport, postal & warehousing	6%	7%	4%	9%	6%	9%
Info. media & telecommunications	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Financial & insurance services	12%	5%	5%	6%	7%	9%
Rental, hiring & real estate services	11%	6%	7%	7%	9%	11%
Prof., scientific & tech. services	10%	7%	11%	9%	7%	13%
Admin. & support services	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Public administration & safety	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education & training	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Health care & social assistance	7%	2%	4%	3%	5%	6%
Arts & recreation services	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other services	5%	4%	3%	6%	4%	4%
Currently unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total no.	8,857	1,983	1,600	2,826	-	-

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Education

- In 2018, Moorabool had a lower kindergarten participation rate* compared to the state average. **Participation rates are calculated by dividing the number of first year children enrolled in kindergarten into the previous year's estimated resident population of three-year old children.*
- in 2018, compared to state averages:
 - Ballarat schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for Year 3 and Years 6 through to 11
 - Golden Plains schools (F-8 only) had a greater number of average annual absent days for Year 5 and 8
 - Hepburn schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for all school Year levels except Year 3
 - Moorabool schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for **all** school Year levels
 - Hepburn recorded the greatest number of average annual absent days overall, with averages significantly higher than state averages.
- in 2017, compared to Victoria, a lower proportion of:
 - Year 3, 5, 7 or 9 students at schools in Ballarat; and Year 7 students at schools in Hepburn met or exceeded numeracy standards
 - Year 3, 5, 7 or 9 students at schools in Ballarat, and Year 7 and 9 Students at Hepburn met or exceeded literacy standards

In 2016:

- compared to the Victoria, PCP male and female residents aged 20 to 64 years were notably less likely to have completed Year 12 or equivalent
- Golden Plains and Moorabool had the lowest proportion of males who had completed year 12 or equivalent; while Moorabool had the lowest proportion of females
- in all PCP LGAs, females were significantly more likely than males to have completed Year 12 or equivalent
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool males and females aged 15 - 64 years were less likely to have any kind of non-school qualification compared to the Victoria average; while Hepburn males and females were notably more likely
- in all PCP LGAs, females were much more likely than males to have a bachelor or graduate diploma/certificate qualification, and females in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were also more likely than males to have a post graduate degree qualification, and
- compared to Victorian averages, males and females in all PCP LGAs had a lower proportion of population with a bachelor degree qualification or a post graduate degree qualification.

Figure 69. Kindergarten participation (2018)

Location	Participation %*
Ballarat	99.7%
Golden Plains	92.0%
Hepburn	96.7%
Moorabool	87.0% ▲
Victoria	92.1%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020 * Note: As a result of movement of children in and out of the area during reporting periods, totals may exceed 100%.

Figure 70. Students* who meet or exceeded the benchmarks for literacy (2017)

Location	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9
Ballarat	93.9% ▲	93.8% ▲	93.5% ▲	90.9% ▲
Golden Plains	96.5%	98.8%	na	na
Hepburn	95.8%	97.4%	90.1% ▲	91.8% ▲
Moorabool	96.0%	97.5%	97.8%	93.1%
Victoria	95.8%	95.2%	94.9%	92.0%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Figure 71. Students* who meet or exceeded the benchmarks for numeracy (2017)

Location	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9
Ballarat	94.2% ▲	94.0% ▲	95.8% ▲	94.3% ▲
Golden Plains	98.0%	97.2%	na	na
Hepburn	97.6%	97.5%	95.9% ▲	100.0%
Moorabool	97.0%	96.7%	99.1%	99.3%
Victoria	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	95.5%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Figure 72. Average annual absent days# per student* (2018)

Location	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Prep	13.4	12.7	16.8 ▲	14.8 ▲	15.2
Year 1	14.2	12.6	16.0 ▲	15.3 ▲	15.4
Year 2	14.5	14.1	15.9 ▲	15.1 ▲	14.8
Year 3	15.8 ▲	14.7	14.6	13.7 ▲	14.8
Year 4	15.0	13.6	15.7 ▲	15.1 ▲	15.0
Year 5	15.2	16.6 ▲	16.9 ▲	16.7 ▲	15.6
Year 6	16.8 ▲	14.6	19.6 ▲	16.5 ▲	16.3
Year 7	20.8 ▲	17.0	23.1 ▲	18.9 ▲	17.2
Year 8	22.8 ▲	26.7 ▲	27.5 ▲	25.4 ▲	21.1
Year 9	26.8 ▲	na	34.6 ▲	26.3 ▲	23.0
Year 10	25.3 ▲	na	34.8 ▲	24.2 ▲	20.5
Year 11	19.7 ▲	na	27.9 ▲	20.1 ▲	17.5
Year 12	15.4	na	18.3 ▲	19.6 ▲	15.7

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Figure 73. Highest year of school completed, 20 - 64 years (2016)

Location	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males						
Year 12	51%	39%	45%	39%	42%	60%
Year 11	16%	21%	17%	18%	18%	12%
Year 10	17%	23%	18%	21%	20%	13%
Year 9	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%
Year 8 or below	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Did not go to school	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
not stated	7%	7%	10%	7%	9%	7%
Females						
Year 12	58%	53%	56%	52%	53%	67%
Year 11	15%	18%	14%	16%	16%	11%
Year 10	14%	15%	13%	14%	15%	10%
Year 9	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%
Year 8 or below	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Did not go to school	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
not stated	7%	6%	10%	7%	8%	7%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 74. Population with non-school qualification - by sex (2016)

Location	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males						
Postgrad. Degree	4% ▾	1% ▾	4% ▾	2% ▾	2%	6%
Grad. Dip./Grad. Cert	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Bachelor Degree	12% ▾	7% ▾	11% ▾	8% ▾	9%	16%
Adv. Dip. & Diploma	7% ▾	8%	8%	7%	7%	8%
Certificate Level Total	27%	36%	29%	33%	31%	22%
Inadeq. described	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Not stated	8%	8%	12%	8%	10%	8%
% of pop. aged 15-64 with non-school qualification	60% ▾	61% ▾	66%	60% ▾	61%	63%
Females						
Postgrad. Degree	4% ▾	2% ▾	5% ▾	3% ▾	3%	6%
Grad. Dip./Grad. Cert	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%
Bachelor Degree	17% ▾	14% ▾	17% ▾	14% ▾	14%	21%
Adv. Dip. & Diploma	10% ▾	12%	13%	12%	11%	11%
Certificate Level Total	18%	20%	16%	18%	19%	14%
Inadeq. described	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Not stated	8%	8%	11%	8%	9%	8%
% of pop. aged 15-64 with non-school qualification	61% ▾	61% ▾	67%	59% ▾	60%	63%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Transport

- In 2018, compared to the state average and the regional Victoria average, residents of the Hepburn/Moorabool combined region were much less likely to report their level of access to public transport as good or very good
- In 2018, compared to the state average, residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region were much less likely to report their level of access to public transport as good or very good

In 2016:

- 75% of employed residents of Ballarat travelled less than 10 kilometres to reach their workplace, compared to 17% of Golden Plains, 30% of Moorabool and 41% of Hepburn employed residents.
- Employed residents of Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were more likely than the state and regional Victoria average to travel more than 30 kilometres to reach their workplace, and
- 29% of employed residents of Moorabool travelled more than 50 kilometres to reach their workplace, and this proportion was more than double the regional Victoria average and almost six times the state average.

In 2016, compared to the Victoria average:

- PCP residents were notably less likely to have used a train to travel to work in the previous week, and were notably more likely to have driven a car
- Residents of Hepburn were notably more likely (more than twice as likely) to have worked at home
- Residents of Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were less likely to have used a bicycle as their method of travel to commute to work in the previous week, and
- Residents of Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool were less likely to have used a walking only as their method of travel to commute to work in the previous week.

Figure 75. Population with good/very good access to public transport* (2018)

Region	% residents who rated access as good or very good
Ballarat & Golden Plains	49.7% ▾
Hepburn & Moorabool	26.3% ▾
Regional Victoria	32.6%
Victoria	61.2%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 76. Method of travel to work - selected# (2016)

Method of travel:	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Train	2%	1%	3%	7%	2%	10%
Bus	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Car, as driver	80%	83%	72%	77%	78%	69%
Car, as passenger	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Truck	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Bicycle	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Walked only	3%	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%
Other Mode	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Worked at home	4%	7%	13%	6%	7%	5%
Total persons*	39,112	8,873	5,447	12,920	540,597	2,455,329

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017 # Excludes ferry, tram and taxi due to very low/nil values *That went to work on day of census and stated their method of travel

Figure 77. Distance travelled to work - employed persons# (2016)

Location	Nil	0.1 - 2.5 km	2.5 - 10 km	10 - 30 km	30 - 50 km	50 - 250 km	>250 km
Ballarat	5%	14%	56%	13%	2%	9%	1%
Golden Plains	9%	3%	5%	49%	19%	14%	1%
Hepburn	14%	14%	13%	30%	12%	17%	1%
Moorabool	8%	8%	14%	19%	23%	28%	1%
Metro. Melbourne	6%	9%	31%	41%	10%	3%	1%
Regional Victoria	9%	17%	31%	23%	8%	11%	1%
Victoria	7%	11%	31%	37%	10%	4%	1%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 78. Number of motor vehicles in private occupied dwellings (2016)

No.	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
None	2,564	7%	77	1%	232	4%	361	3%	5%	8%
One	13,811	36%	1,242	17%	1,897	31%	2,942	26%	33%	34%
Two	14,178	37%	3,045	42%	2,198	36%	4,252	38%	37%	37%
Three	4,232	11%	1,479	21%	842	14%	1,874	17%	13%	12%
Four or more	2,174	6%	1,098	15%	539	9%	1,296	12%	8%	6%
Not stated	1,488	4%	246	3%	320	5%	424	4%	4%	3%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

External environmental factors

Crime

Crimes against persons

Crimes against persons information is located in the 'Violence in the community' section.

Property and deception offences

In 2019-20, compared to the state average:

- Ballarat had substantially higher rates of arson, property damage, burglary/break and enter and theft offences
- Golden Plains had a much higher rate of arson offences
- Hepburn had a substantially higher rate of arson and a higher rate of burglary/break and enter
- Moorabool had a much higher rate of arson and a slightly higher rate of burglary/break and enter.

Drug offences

- In 2019-20, compared to the state average, Moorabool had a slightly higher rate of cultivate or manufacture drug offences.

Public order and security offences

- In 2019-20, compared to the state average, Ballarat and Moorabool had a higher rate of weapons and explosives offences.

Figure 79. Crime: property and deception offences (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Arson	138	123.8 ▲	16	66.0 ▲	29	180.5 ▲	38	105.6 ▲	40.6
Property damage	980	879.1 ▲	57	235.2	89	554.0	188	522.6	615.4
Burglary/Break and enter	950	852.2 ▲	86	354.8	118	734.5 ▲	239	664.3 ▲	648.5
Theft	4,579	4,107.7 ▲	212	874.6	277	1,724.1	672	1,867.9	2,841.2
Deception	574	514.9	21	86.6	27	168.1	77	214.0	526.0
Total	7,221	6,477.8 ▲	392	1,617.3	540	3,361.1	1,214	3,374.5	4,671.7

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 80. Crime: drug offences (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Drug dealing and trafficking	69	61.9	5	20.6	nd		4	11.1	72.8
Cultivate or manufacture drugs	18	16.1	nd		1	6.2	9	25.0 ▲	22.3
Drug use and possession	354	317.6	16	66.0	21	130.7	113	314.1	408.4
Total	447	401.0	21	86.6	22	136.9	126	350.2	505.6

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 81. Crime: public order and security offences (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Weapons and explosives offences	371	332.8 ▲	40	165.0	9	56.0	107	297.4 ▲	231.2
Disorderly and offensive conduct	151	135.5	2	8.3	12	74.7	14	38.9	180.4
Public nuisance offences	49	44.0	7	28.9	8	49.8	5	13.9	53.4
Total	572	513.1 ▲	49	202.2	29	180.5	126	350.2	466.3

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Violence in the community

Crimes against persons

- In 2019-2020, compared to the state average:
 - Ballarat had a higher rate of assault and related offences, sexual offences, abduction and related offences, and dangerous and negligent acts endangering people
 - Hepburn had a notably higher rate of dangerous and negligent acts endangering people and homicide and related offences*
 - Moorabool had a notably higher rate of homicide and related offences* and of dangerous and negligent acts endangering people, and
 - Crimes against persons offences were lower than the state average in Golden Plains.

** actual numbers were low and rate should be interpreted with caution.*

Victims of crimes against persons (selected) - sex breakdown 2016-19

- Over 2016-19 in the PCP region, females made up 55% of all victims of crimes against persons, and males made up 45%, and
- compared to the state average:
 - all PCP region LGAs - especially Golden Plains - had a greater proportion of female victims of assault and related offences
 - all PCP LGAs - especially Hepburn - had a greater proportion of male sexual offence victims
 - Moorabool and Ballarat had a greater proportion of female stalking/harassment victims, and
 - Golden Plains and Hepburn had a greater proportion of male stalking/harassment victims.

Victims of crimes against persons (selected) - age breakdown 2016-19

Over 2016-19 in the PCP region, compared to state averages for assault victims:

- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a notably greater proportion of victims aged 0-17 years
- Golden Plains and Moorabool had a notably greater proportion of victims aged 35 - 44 years
- Golden Plains and Hepburn had a notably greater proportion of victims aged 45 - 54 years
- Golden Plains and Hepburn (especially Hepburn) had a notably greater proportion of victims aged 55 years and over.

Over 2016-19 in the PCP region, compared to state averages for sexual offence victims:

- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a much greater proportion of victims aged 0-17 years, and
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn had a much greater proportion of victims aged 45-54 years.

Over 2016-19 in the PCP region, compared to state averages for stalking/harassment offence victims:

- Ballarat and Hepburn had a much greater proportion of victims aged 18-24 years
- Moorabool had a notably greater proportion of victims aged 25-34 years
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn had a notably greater proportion of victims aged 45-54 years
- Hepburn had a substantially higher proportion of victims aged 55 years and over, and
- Moorabool had a slightly higher proportion of victims aged 55 years and over.

Figure 82. Crimes against persons (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Homicide and related offences	nd		nd		≤ 3	12.4 ▲	4	11.1 ▲	3.1
Assault and related offences	794	712.3 ▲	50	206.3	80	497.9	179	497.6	683.0
Sexual offences	316	283.5 ▲	26	107.3	25	155.6	77	214.0 ▲	205.7
Abduction and related offences	15	13.5 ▲	nd		2	12.4 ▲	5	13.9 ▲	10.8
Robbery	43	38.6	6	24.8	nd		8	22.2	61.1
Blackmail and extortion	5	4.5 ▲	nd		nd		1	2.8	3.5
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	176	157.9	14	57.8	27	168.1	61	169.6	186.5
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	182	163.3 ▲	14	57.8	23	143.2 ▲	36	100.1 ▲	83.8
Total	1,531	1,373.4 ▲	110	453.8	159	989.7	371	1,031.2	1,237.5

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 83. Victims of crimes (selected) against persons by sex (2016-19*)

Offence Subdivision		Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Assault and related offences	No.	1,629	1,928	89	125	134	163	346	463	79,820	84,774
	%	46%	54%	42%	58%	45%	55%	43%	57%	48%	52%
Sexual offences	No.	220	768	22	82	36	78	34	146	5,641	27,919
	%	22%	78%	21%	79%	32%	68%	19%	81%	17%	83%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	No.	130	304	10	19	22	39	33	97	9,300	18,873
	%	30%	70%	34%	66%	36%	64%	25%	75%	33%	67%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *January 2016 to December 2019.

Figure 84. Crime victims by age (2019)

Location	0-17 yrs		18-24 yrs		25-34 yrs		35-44 yrs		45-54 yrs		55+ yrs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Assault and related offences												
Ballarat	621	18%	623	18%	867	25%	616	18%	492	14%	296	8%
Golden Plains	43	20%	29	14%	25	12%	47	22%	39	18%	29	14%
Hepburn	36	12%	37	13%	51	17%	55	19%	48	16%	66	23%
Moorabool	124	16%	117	15%	167	21%	177	22%	119	15%	91	11%
Victoria	-	14%	-	17%	-	26%	-	19%	-	14%	-	10%
Sexual offences												
Ballarat	485	50%	158	16%	88	9%	78	8%	109	11%	50	5%
Golden Plains	47	47%	14	14%	9	9%	11	11%	15	15%	5	5%
Hepburn	51	46%	16	14%	12	11%	6	5%	20	18%	7	6%
Moorabool	99	56%	21	12%	22	12%	15	8%	9	5%	12	7%
Victoria	-	40%	-	19%	-	16%	-	11%	-	8%	-	6%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour												
Ballarat	28	7%	79	18%	100	23%	94	22%	90	21%	37	9%
Golden Plains	≤ 3	-	4	15%	7	27%	9	35%	6	23%	≤ 3	-
Hepburn	≤ 3	-	12	21%	4	7%	13	23%	11	19%	17	30%
Moorabool	8	6%	15	12%	38	29%	33	25%	16	12%	20	15%
Victoria	-	7%	-	15%	-	26%	-	23%	-	17%	-	13%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *January 2016 to December 2019.

Hospital admissions for injuries caused by other persons

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19:
 - there were 379 PCP region residents hospitalised for injuries caused by assault, neglect or maltreatment
 - hospitalisation rates for all PCP LGAs were lower than the state average
 - Ballarat recorded the highest rate, while Golden Plains recorded the lowest
 - 70% of hospitalised persons were male and 30% female, with the female % notably higher than the state average in Hepburn and Moorabool
 - hospitalisation rates for each age group were typically lower than the state average, except for Hepburn residents aged 15-24 years.

Figure 85. Hospitalisations* for assault related injuries (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Ballarat	245	48
Golden Plains	38	35
Hepburn	31	40
Moorabool	65	41
Regional Victoria	3,937	55
Victoria	19,066	64

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 86. Hospitalisations* for assault related injuries - by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	177	72%	68	28%
Golden Plains	nd	nd	nd	nd
Hepburn	19	61%	12	39%
Moorabool	44	68%	21	32%
Regional Victoria	2,939	75%	998	25%
Victoria	14,072	74%	4,994	26%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. nd = no data

Figure 87. Hospitalisation rates* for assault related injuries - by age (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-64 years		>64 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	nd	nd	67	95	155	61	nd	nd
Golden Plains	nd	nd	nd	nd	20	35	0	0
Hepburn	nd	nd	9	147	20	50	nd	nd
Moorabool	nd	nd	8	42	52	63	nd	nd
Reg. Victoria	185	14	956	115	2,624	73	172	12
Victoria	486	9	4,737	123	13,041	83	802	17

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised. nd = no data

Reported Family Incidents

The Crime Statistics Agency defines a family incident as:

"An incident attended by Victoria Police where a Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed. The report is completed when family violence incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences, and child abuse are reported to police.

For the purposes of CSA statistics a family incident may involve one or more affected family members and/or one or more other parties."

Affected family members

The Crime Statistics Agency defines affected family member as "the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during the family incident. Where an affected family member has been in a family incident with more than one other party, they will be counted for each involvement."

- Between December 2018 and December 2019:
 - there were 2,403 affected family members in reported family incidents
 - The rate of affected family members in Ballarat was higher than the Victorian average and it was slightly higher in Hepburn.
 - females accounted for 77% of affected family members in Ballarat and Golden Plains, 75% in Hepburn and 74% in Moorabool
 - the proportion of affected family members that were aged 0-17 years was much higher than the state average in Golden Plains
 - the proportion of affected family members aged 18-24 years was much higher in Ballarat and slightly higher in Hepburn, compared to the state average
 - the proportion of affected family members aged 35-54 years was notably higher than the state average in Golden Plains
 - The proportion of affected family members aged 45-54 years as notably higher in Moorabool, and
 - The proportion of affected family members aged 55 years and over was notably higher in Hepburn.

Figure 88. Affected family members (2019)

Location	No.	Rate*	2018 - 19 change in rate
Ballarat	1,616	1,476 ▲	-17.3%
Golden Plains	136	575	-5.7%
Hepburn	205	1,293 ▲	38.1%
Moorabool	446	1,268	-17.3%
Victoria	-	1,282	4.4%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019 #Rate per 100,000 ERP

Figure 89. Affected family members by sex (2019)

Location	Male	Female
Ballarat	23%	77%
Golden Plains	23%	77%
Hepburn	25%	75%
Moorabool	26%	74%
Victoria	25%	75%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019 #Rate per 100,000 ERP

Figure 90. Affected family members by age (2019)

Location	0-17 yrs	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55+ yrs
Ballarat	9%	18%	25%	23%	16%	10%
Golden Plains	14%	7%	13%	34%	24%	7%
Hepburn	8%	15%	14%	25%	19%	19%
Moorabool	8%	10%	23%	23%	23%	13%
Victoria	8%	13%	25%	24%	17%	13%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019 #Rate per 100,000 ERP

Figure 91. Affected family members by relationship to other party (2016-19)*

Relationship	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Current Partner	2,524	34%	187	32%	261	36%	674	35%	37%
Former Partner	2,153	29%	146	25%	190	26%	499	26%	26%
Family#	2,687	36%	245	42%	264	37%	758	39%	37%
Non Family Member	26	0%	5	1%	4	1%	≤ 3	-	0.3%
Total	7,390	100%	583	100%	719	100%	1,931	100%	100%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *January 2016 to December 2019. #Family member other than a partner or former partner

The other party

The Crime Statistics Agency defines other party as “the other individual involved in a family incident ... The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. Where the other party is involved with multiple affected family members, they will be counted for each involvement.”

- Between December 2018 and December 2019:
 - more than 77% of other parties in family incidents that occurred in the PCP region were males, with Golden Plains recording 82%
 - 30% of other parties in Ballarat were aged less than 24 years, compared to the state average of 21%
 - 16% of other parties in Golden Plains were aged less than 18 years, compared to the state average of 7%, and
 - 14% of other parties in Hepburn were aged 55 years and over, compared to the state average of 7%.
- Compared to Victorian averages:
 - Ballarat affected family members were more likely to be the former partner of the other party, and
 - Golden Plains affected family members were much more likely to be a family member *other than* a partner/other partner to the other party.

Figure 92. Other party by sex (2019)*

Age Group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Male	1,225	76%	112	82%	165	80%	347	78%	76%
Female	384	24%	24	18%	40	20%	98	22%	24%
Total	1,609	100%	136	100%	205	100%	445	100%	100%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *Year ending December 2019

Figure 93. Other party by age (2019)*

Age Group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 17 years	131	8%	21	16%	10	5%	25	6%	7%
18 - 24 years	347	22%	14	10%	26	13%	65	15%	14%
25 - 34 years	396	25%	34	25%	50	25%	112	25%	28%
35 - 44 years	405	25%	30	22%	50	25%	134	30%	27%
45 - 54 years	220	14%	26	19%	36	18%	75	17%	17%
55+ years	98	6%	9	7%	29	14%	29	7%	7%
Total	1,597	100%	134	100%	201	100%	440	100%	100%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *Year ending December 2019

Hospitalisations for injuries caused (intentionally) by a family member

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19

- there were 85 hospitalisations of PCP residents for injuries intentionally caused by a family member or domestic partner
- hospitalisation rates for all PCP LGAs were slightly lower than the Victorian average, with Ballarat recording the highest rate and Golden Plains recording the lowest
- males accounted for 27% of hospitalised Ballarat residents and females accounted for 73%, while females accounted for 100% of hospitalised Hepburn residents.
- compared to the state average (70%), females made up a greater proportion of hospitalisations of Ballarat residents.

Figure 94. Hospitalisations for injuries# caused by family member (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	16	7	43	16	59	12
Golden Plains	nd	nd	nd	nd	7	6
Hepburn	0	0	6	15	6	8
Moorabool	nd	nd	nd	nd	13	8
Reg. Victoria	315	9	571	16	886	12
Victoria	1,198	8	2,809	19	4,007	14

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised. nd = no data #Intentional injury

Alcohol-related family violence incidents

In 2017/18:

- the rate of affected family members in alcohol-related family violence incidents in Ballarat was substantially higher than the state average, while rates in Hepburn and Moorabool were slightly higher
- the rate of female affected family members in alcohol-related family violence incidents in Ballarat was much higher than the state average, and rates in Hepburn and Moorabool were also slightly higher, and
- The rate of male affected family members in alcohol-related family violence incidents in Ballarat and Moorabool were also higher than the state average.

* Reported to Victoria Police

Figure 95. Rate* of definite/possible alcohol-related family violence incidents# (2017/18)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-17 yrs	18-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40+ yrs
Ballarat	29.0 ▲	13.7 ▲	43.5 ▲	4.5 ▲	34.9 ▲	63.5 ▲	25.6 ▲
Golden Plains	8.4	nd	nd	0	nd	29.3	nd
Hepburn	19.8 ▲	9.2	29.9 ▲	nd	nd	60.2 ▲	15.2
Moorabool	19.7 ▲	13.2 ▲	26.2 ▲	nd	nd	52.5 ▲	17.1 ▲
Victoria	17.3	9.8	24.6	2.2	23.7	30.6	16.6

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Accidental injuries

Hospitalisations for accidental injuries

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19:
 - the rate of males hospitalised for accidental injuries was higher than the state average in Golden Plains and Moorabool
 - the rate of females hospitalised was lower than the state average in all PCP LGAs
 - the rate of Indigenous persons hospitalised was lower than the regional Victoria and state average
 - Golden Plains had the highest rate of hospitalisations for males and females
 - In all PCP LGAs, the hospitalisation rate for males was notably higher than females
 - hospitalisation rates of Golden Plains residents aged 0-14, 15-24, and 25-64 years were higher than the state average and the 15-24 years age group was highest
 - The hospitalisation rate of Hepburn residents aged 15-24 years was notably higher than the Victorian average
 - The hospitalisation rates of Moorabool residents aged 15-24 years and 25-64 years were higher than the Victorian average
 - hospitalisation rates for the 65 years and over age group were lower than the Victorian average in all PCP LGAs
 - the most common setting where injuries occurred was the home, followed by a road/street/highway and working for income, and
 - the most common cause of injuries was a fall, followed by transport.
- Compared to Victorian averages:
 - Ballarat had a similar proportion of hospitalisations across different settings
 - Golden Plains had a notably higher proportion that occurred working for income or on a farm (other than working for income)
 - Hepburn had a similar proportion of injury hospitalisations that occurred across different settings, but with a higher proportion of injuries that occurred on a farm, and
 - Moorabool had a higher proportion of injuries that occurred while working for income setting or on a farm (other than working for income).
- Compared to Victorian averages:
 - Ballarat had a slightly higher proportion of injury hospitalisations that were for poisoning or for natural environment/animals injuries
 - Golden Plains had a substantially higher proportion that were for transport injuries and natural environment/animal injuries as well as a higher proportion for cutting/piercing or hit/struck/crush injuries
 - Hepburn had a much higher proportion that were for transport or natural environment/animals injuries, and
 - Moorabool had a notably higher proportion that were for transport, natural environment/animals, or cutting/piercing.

Figure 96. Hospitalisation rates* for accidental injuries by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	4,424	1,811	4,028	1,525	8,452	1,662
Golden Plains	1,272	2,309 ▲	860	1,611	2,132	1,966 ▲
Hepburn	651	1,764	625	1,574	1,276	1,665
Moorabool	1,641	2,085 ▲	1,164	1,448	2,805	1,763
Regional Victoria	75,921	2,156	61,318	1,681	137,239	1,914
Victoria	300,248	2,065	252,159	1,671	552,407	1,864

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 97. Hospitalisation rates* for accidental injuries by age (2014/15-2018/19)

	0-14 Years		15-24 years		25-64 years		65 + years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	1,020	1,048	1,156	1,635	3,209	1,271	3,067	3,490
Golden Plains	415	1,687 ▲	349	2,832 ▲	994	1,746 ▲	374	2,576
Hepburn	153	1,275	136	2,226 ▲	486	1,222	501	2,662
Moorabool	412	1,280	417	2,197 ▲	1,197	1,443 ▲	779	3,133
Reg. Victoria	18,635	1,431	17,988	2,161	52,044	1,457	48,572	3,321
Victoria	71,977	1,332	68,259	1,773	218,762	1,388	193,409	4,193

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 98. Hospitalisations for accidental injuries by Indigenous status (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Total population		Indigenous population	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	8,452	1,662	143	1,946
Golden Plains	2,132	1,966	9	882
Hepburn	1,276	1,665	14	1,867
Moorabool	2,805	1,763	28	1,522
Regional Victoria	137,239	1,914	2,607	2,224
Victoria	552,407	1,864	5,592	2,340

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 99. Hospitalisations for accidental injuries by selected causes# (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Transport	Falls	Hit/ struck / crush	Cutting/ piercing	Poisoning	Natural/ environ./ animals	Overexertion and/ or strenuous movements
	% of all	% of all	% of all	% of all	% of all	% of all	% of all
Ballarat	13.4%	46.7%	7.6%	5.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.9%
Golden Plains	21.3%	30.8%	11.3%	8.8%	1.9%	7.6%	2.9%
Hepburn	15.4%	44.0%	7.2%	7.0%	1.0%	7.1%	2.5%
Moorabool	17.3%	38.5%	8.8%	8.0%	1.6%	5.3%	3.2%
Reg. Victoria	15.2%	44.6%	8.2%	6.4%	1.8%	4.6%	3.0%
Victoria	13.9%	46.9%	8.7%	6.9%	1.9%	3.1%	3.2%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020, *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised. #Most common causes

Figure 100. Proportion of hospitalisations by - selected injury settings (2014/15-2018/19)

	Home	Sports	Road/ street / highway	Residential institution	Working for income	Farm
Ballarat	26%	7%	10%	5%	6%	0%
Golden Plains	22%	8%	10%	2%	10%	2%
Hepburn	25%	6%	10%	5%	7%	1%
Moorabool	23%	7%	10%	3%	9%	1%
Reg. Victoria	26%	7%	10%	5%	7%	1.1%
Victoria	26%	7%	11%	6%	7%	0.4%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020, *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Hospitalisations for injuries caused by falls (persons aged 65 years and over)

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19:

- there were 6,247 hospitalisations for injuries caused by falls
- Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 56% of hospitalisations
- Ballarat had the highest rate of hospitalisations in population aged 65 years and over
- All PCP LGAs recorded hospitalisation rates lower than the state average, and
- Females accounted for 69% of hospitalised persons aged 65 years and over, and males accounted for 31%.

Figure 101. Hospitalisations* for falls (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	All persons		Persons aged >64 yrs	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	3,949	777	2,324	2,644
Golden Plains	656	605	234	1,612
Hepburn	561	732	344	1,828
Moorabool	1,081	679	572	2,300
Regional Victoria	61,187	853	36,260	2,480
Victoria	259,055	874	149,253	3,235

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 102. Hospitalisations* for falls - persons aged >64 yrs by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	731	31%	1,593	69%
Golden Plains	82	35%	152	65%
Hepburn	92	27%	252	73%
Moorabool	182	32%	390	68%
Regional Victoria	12,264	34%	23,996	66%
Victoria	49,784	33%	99,469	67%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020.

Figure 103. Hospitalisations* for falls - persons aged >64 yrs by age (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	65-69yrs	70-74yrs	75-79yrs	80-84yrs	85+ yrs
Ballarat	937	1,347	2,503	3,969	7,726
Golden Plains	593	924	1,920	3,374	7,123
Hepburn	792	946	1,925	3,196	5,203
Moorabool	979	1,010	2,242	4,669	8,706
Regional Victoria	875	1,289	2,182	3,805	7,688
Victoria	1,073	1,680	2,753	4,829	9,941

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Accidental injury deaths

In 2013-17,

- avoidable external causes of death (not including suicide) were most common in Hepburn - with a mortality rate* more than double the Victoria average
- The rate* of deaths caused by traffic accidents was highest in Hepburn, followed by Golden Plains, and
- Compared to the state average, all PCP LGAs had a higher rate* of deaths caused by transport accidents.

*of persons aged 0 - 74 years

Figure 104. Avoidable deaths from accidental injuries (2013-17)

Location	All external causes of mortality (excl. suicide)		Transport accidents	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	56	12.1	27	5.8 ▲
Golden Plains	13	13.1	8	8.1 ▲
Hepburn	19	26.9 ▲	6	8.6 ▲
Moorabool	21	14.2 ▲	7	4.7 ▲
Regional Victoria	1,273	19.4	576	8.8
Victoria	3,711	13.1	1,267	4.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Traffic accident injuries and deaths

Injuries

- From 2014 to 2019, there was a total of 1,094 hospitalisations for injuries caused by traffic accidents that occurred in the Central Highlands PCP catchment.
- The proportion of hospitalisations that were for males was higher than the state male average in each LGA, particularly in Moorabool, Golden Plains and Hepburn. Males accounted for a significantly higher percentage of hospitalisations than females.

Figure 105. Hospitalisations for car accident injuries - by sex, age and road user (2014-19*)

Road user characteristics		Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Total	total number	465	218	153	258	36,966
Sex	Female	42%	35%	35%	30%	43%
	Male	58%	65%	65%	70%	56%
Age	0 To 17	9%	5%	5%	4%	6%
	18 To 25	21%	25%	19%	26%	20%
	26 To 39	21%	33%	24%	31%	24%
	40 To 59	25%	21%	27%	22%	27%
	60 And Over	25%	17%	24%	16%	23%
Road user	Bicyclist	5%	1%	3%	0%	6%
	Driver	47%	55%	42%	50%	47%
	Motorcyclist	13%	22%	34%	28%	17%
	Passenger	20%	16%	16%	13%	16%
	Pedestrian	12%	3%	2%	4%	10%
	Unknown	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 *June 2014 - June 2019

Figure 106. Hospitalisations for car accident injuries - by accident type (2014-19*)

Accident type	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Adjacent Direction	17%	11%	8%	9%	12%
Manoeuvring	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%
On Road	3%	5%	5%	2%	4%
Opposing Direction	7%	8%	6%	9%	12%
Overtaking	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Passenger/misc.	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Pedestrian	9%	1%	1%	2%	7%
Run Off A Straight Road	25%	22%	31%	29%	15%
Run Off Road On A Curve	8%	22%	21%	12%	7%
Same Direction	9%	10%	5%	5%	13%
Unknown	13%	15%	20%	27%	24%

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 *June 2014 - June 2019

Figure 107. Hospitalisations for car accident injuries - by day and time (2014-19*)

Day and time	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Monday	12%	15%	8%	15%	13%
Tuesday	13%	12%	10%	9%	13%
Wednesday	14%	13%	10%	13%	14%
Thursday	15%	8%	8%	9%	14%
Friday	14%	8%	18%	10%	15%
Saturday	18%	22%	22%	21%	15%
Sunday	14%	21%	24%	24%	15%
00:00 To 05:59	5%	6%	1%	4%	6%
06:00 To 11:59	26%	23%	34%	29%	28%
12:00 To 17:59	44%	42%	42%	42%	41%
18:00 To 23:59	19%	26%	12%	18%	20%
Unknown	5%	4%	10%	7%	5%

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 *June 2014 - June 2019

Deaths

In 2013-17,

- Compared to the state average, all PCP LGAs had a higher rate* of deaths caused by transport accidents, and
- The rate* of deaths caused by traffic accidents was highest in Hepburn, followed by Golden Plains.

*of persons aged 0 - 74 years and rates are based on place of residence not location of accident.

From 2010 to 2020,

- there was a total of 134 traffic accident fatalities in the Central Highlands PCP catchment
- Males accounted for more than 70% of traffic accident fatalities, and
- Persons aged 15 - 25 years accounted for more than 30% of fatalities in Ballarat and Golden Plains, and 28% of fatalities in Moorabool, compared to the state average of 20%.

Figure 108. Avoidable deaths from accidental injuries (2013-17)

Location	All external causes of mortality (excl. suicide)		Transport accidents	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	56	12.1	27	5.8 ▲
Golden Plains	13	13.1	8	8.1 ▲
Hepburn	19	26.9 ▲	6	8.6 ▲
Moorabool	21	14.2 ▲	7	4.7 ▲
Regional Victoria	1,273	19.4	576	8.8
Victoria	3,711	13.1	1,267	4.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Figure 109. Road accident fatalities - by sex, age and road user (2010-20*)

Road user characteristics		Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Total	total number	35	25	32	42	2,572
Sex	Female	26%	28%	28%	31%	28%
	Male	74%	72%	72%	69%	72%
Age of Road user	0 To 4	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	5 To 15	3%	0%	3%	2%	2%
	16 To 17	3%	8%	0%	2%	2%
	18 To 20	14%	16%	6%	5%	8%
	21 To 25	14%	8%	6%	21%	10%
	26 To 29	6%	4%	0%	0%	8%
	30 To 39	14%	12%	22%	12%	14%
	40 To 49	3%	16%	13%	17%	13%
	50 To 59	9%	16%	25%	14%	12%
	60 To 69	0%	4%	13%	14%	11%
70 And Over	31%	16%	13%	12%	18%	
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 4th October 2010 - 4th October 2020

Figure 110. Road accident fatalities - by road user (2010-20*)

	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Bicyclist	0%	0%	9%	0%	4%
Driver	57%	76%	59%	69%	48%
Motorcyclist	9%	4%	6%	14%	16%
Passenger	17%	20%	22%	12%	18%
Pedestrian	17%	0%	3%	5%	15%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 4th October 2010 - 4th October 2020

Work place injuries and deaths

Workplace injury claims to Workcover

Between 2015 and 2019,

- In Ballarat, health care and social assistance (22%) was the most common industry sector for Workcover injury claims, followed by manufacturing (18%)
- in Golden Plains, agriculture, forestry and fishing was the most common (26%) industry sector for Workcover injury claims, followed by construction (22%)
- in Hepburn, the health care and social assistance sector (30%) was the most common industry sector for Workcover injury claims, followed by the accommodation and food services sector (14%), and
- in Moorabool, construction (20%) was the most common industry sector for Workcover injury claims, followed by the health care and social assistance (18%).

Hospitalisations

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, compared to the state average:
 - injury-related hospitalised residents of Golden Plains and Moorabool were notably more likely to have sustained their injury while working for income, and
 - injury-related hospitalised residents of Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were notably more likely to have sustained their injury in a farm setting.

Deaths

- Between 2009 and 2019:
 - there were seven workplace deaths
 - Ballarat, followed by Golden Plains, had the greatest number of deaths
 - males accounted for 100% of all deaths
 - 43% of all workplace deaths were of persons aged 55 years and older, and
 - the most common sectors were agriculture then construction.

Figure 111. Workplace injury claims – by industry sector (2015-19)

Industry	Ballarat		G. Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	49	2%	52	26%	15	8%	33	7%
Mining	27	1%	5	3%	2	1%	5	1%
Manufacturing	544	18%	24	12%	15	8%	48	10%
Elec., Gas, Water and Waste Services	24	1%	1	1%	0	0%	4	1%
Construction	284	9%	44	22%	17	9%	99	20%
Wholesale Trade	118	4%	1	1%	5	3%	5	1%
Retail Trade	188	6%	6	3%	5	3%	18	4%
Accommodation and Food Services	75	2%	9	5%	25	14%	16	3%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	186	6%	20	10%	9	5%	49	10%
Information Media and Telecomm.	10	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Financial and Insurance Services	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	32	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Prof., Scientific and Tech. Services	76	2%	6	3%	0	0%	3	1%
Admin. and Support Services	108	4%	3	2%	5	3%	2	0%
Public Administration and Safety	160	5%	4	2%	5	3%	37	8%
Education and Training	250	8%	8	4%	19	11%	61	12%
Health Care and Social Assistance	673	22%	10	5%	54	30%	87	18%
Arts and Recreation Services	185	6%	0	0%	2	1%	4	1%
Other Services	55	2%	4	2%	2	1%	19	4%
Total	3,045	100%	197	100%	180	100%	492	100%

Commissioned LGA data from Worksafe Victoria, August 2020

Figure 112. hospitalisations (%) working for income or occurred on farm (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Working for income	Farm
	% of all accidental injury hospitalisations	% of all accidental injury hospitalisations
Ballarat	6%	0%
Golden Plains	10%	2%
Hepburn	7%	1%
Moorabool	9%	1%
Reg. Victoria	7%	1.1%
Victoria	7%	0.4%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 113. Confirmed workplace fatalities by sex (2009-2019)

	Males		Females		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	
Ballarat	5	100%	-	-	5
Golden Plains	2	100%	-	-	2
Hepburn	-	-	-	-	0
Moorabool	-	-	-	-	0
PCP Total	7	100%	-	-	7
Victoria	215	92%	19	8%	234

Worksafe fatalities 2009-2019, Worksafe Victoria, February 2020

Figure 114. Confirmed workplace fatalities by age (2009-2019)

Age	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		PCP Total		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
<15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
15-24	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14%	9%
25-34	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14%	15%
35-44	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	1	14%	14%
45-54	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14%	19%
55-64	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14%	18%
65+	1	20%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2	29%	21%
Total	5	100%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%	100%

Worksafe fatalities 2009-2019, Worksafe Victoria, February 2020

Figure 115. Confirmed workplace fatalities by industry sector (2009-2019)

	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		PCP Total	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	20%	2	100%	-	-	-	-	43%	32%
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
Manufacturing	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	9%
Elec., Gas, Water & Waste Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%
Construction	3	60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	43%	22%
Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
Retail trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
Accommodation & Food Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Administrative & Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Public Administration & Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
Education & Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Arts & Recreation Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
Total	5	100%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	100%	100%

Worksafe fatalities 2009-2019, Worksafe Victoria, February 2020

Section 2: Population Groups

Children and family

Infants

- In 2018, PCP region-wide immunisation rates were generally similar to or higher than the state average; however immunisation rates for children aged 5 year in Hepburn were notably lower than the Victoria average
- Compared to the state average:
 - In 2018:
 - the proportion of low birth weight babies was higher in Ballarat SA3 and Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3
 - the proportion of mothers that smoked during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy was notably higher in Ballarat SA3, Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3 and Creswick-Daylesford- Ballan SA3
 - in 2017/18, the proportion of infants that were fully breastfed was substantially lower in Ballarat and Hepburn.
 - in 2017/18:
 - participation in maternal and child health centre key age and stage visits for 12 months, 18 months, 2 years and 3.5 years were lower in Ballarat
 - participation in maternal and child health centre key age and stage visits for 4 weeks and for 4 months were lower in Golden Plains
 - participation in maternal and child health centre key age and stage visits for home consultation, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks, 4 months, and 8 months were notably lower in Hepburn
 - participation in maternal and child health centre key age and stage visits for 4 months and 18 months were notably lower in Golden Plains, and
 - participation in maternal and child health centre key age and stage visits for 12 months and 18 months were notably lower in Moorabool.
 - In 2013-17, compared to the state average, the rate of infant deaths was higher in Ballarat. Figures were too small to publish for other PCP LGAs.

Red dots ● indicate where the health or wellbeing outcome is poorer than the state average. It does not indicate a statistically significant difference between the local figure and the state average figure.

Figure 116. Low birth weight# babies by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat SA3	103	8.2 ▲
Creswick- Daylesford- Ballan SA3	18	6.2
Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3	25	7.2 ▲
Barwon-West SA3	8	3.6
Victoria	-	6.7

Data tables for Australia's mothers and babies 2018 - in brief, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020 #Less than 2,500gms

Figure 117. Smoking during pregnancy* by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat SA3	174	14.2 ▲
Creswick- Daylesford- Ballan SA3	31	10.8 ▲
Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3	43	12.4 ▲
Barwon-West SA3	10	4.5
Victoria	-	8.3

Data tables for Australia's mothers and babies 2018 - in brief, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020 *During first 20 weeks of pregnancy

Figure 118. Teenage fertility rate* by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat SA3	35	10.5 ▲
Creswick- Daylesford-Ballan SA3	10	12.4 ▲
Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3	7	10.0 ▲
Barwon-West SA3	n.p.	n.p.
Victoria	-	5.2

Data tables for Australia's mothers and babies 2018 - in brief, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020 *Per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years

Figure 119. Children fully immunised (2018)

Location	1 Year		2 Years		5 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	1,308	96.1	1,296	94.4	1,408	97.7
Golden Plains	249	98.0	302	96.2	344	97.2
Hepburn	114	94.3	117	89.3 ▲	157	90.7 ▲
Moorabool	391	96.5	360	89.2 ▲	464	96.9
Regional Victoria	15,846	94.9	16,326	92.6	18,058	96.6
Victoria	73,041	94.3	73,664	91.2	78,554	95.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia August 2020 Release PHIDU. Based on data from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, Medicare Australia, 2018 calendar year.

Figure 120. Proportion (%) of infants fully breastfed by age (2017/18)

Stage	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
on discharge	13.0	79.6	22.6	70.5	69.3
at 2 weeks	11.6	76.9	21.2	63.8	64.7
at 3 months	23.0	58.7	28.5	42.6	49.4
at 6 months	13.3	44.4	32.8	19.4	22.0

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Figure 121. Maternal & child health centre key age/stage visit participation rates (2017/18)

Stage	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Home Consultation	100.4	100.4	95.0 ▲	101.6	100.1
2 Weeks	98.3	97.1	89.2 ▲	94.5 ▲	96.7
4 Weeks	98.3	95.3 ▲	89.2 ▲	96.3 ▲	97.1
8 Weeks	96.6	95.7 ▲	85.0 ▲	97.9	95.9
4 Months	96.5	92.4 ▲	91.7 ▲	96.1	94.1
8 Months	88.4	93.2	80.2 ▲	83.6 ▲	85.8
12 Months	81.4 ▲	86.9	87.2	77.8 ▲	83.4
18 Months	71.7 ▲	95.4	81.4	61.5 ▲	74.2
2 Years	66.5 ▲	96.0	83.3	70.1 ▲	70.6
3.5 Years	59.8 ▲	90.8	75.7	83.7	64.2

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Figure 122. Maternal & child health centre - counselling reason: child wellbeing (2017/18)

Reason	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Visual	9	1%	5	1%	8	3% ▲	10	2%	2%
Auditory	21	2%	9	2%	5	2%	19	3%	3%
Communication	53	4%	71	16% ▲	15	6%	26	4%	9%
DDH	41	3%	10	2%	19	7% ▲	44	7% ▲	5%
Congenital Abnormality	22	2% ▲	33	7% ▲	12	4% ▲	44	7% ▲	1%
Growth	121	9%	64	14%	69	26% ▲	82	13%	21%
Development	726	55% ▲	71	16%	43	16%	148	23% ▲	22%
Potentially disabling condition	116	9% ▲	72	16% ▲	10	4%	44	7% ▲	6%
Accident	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	2% ▲	1%
Illness	37	3%	21	5% ▲	18	7% ▲	77	12% ▲	4%
Nutrition altered	154	12%	97	21% ▲	49	18% ▲	134	20% ▲	17%
Dental/Oral	24	2%	4	1%	22	8% ▲	15	2%	8%
All	1,326	100%	457	100%	270	100%	655	100%	100%

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Figure 123. Maternal and child health centre - referral reason: child wellbeing (2017/18)

Reason	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Visual	37	4%	32	10% ▲	0	0%	1	2%	6%
Auditory	56	6%	42	13% ▲	2	9%	5	10%	10%
Communication	92	10%	53	16% ▲	1	5%	6	12%	13%
DDH	230	25% ▲	60	18%	5	23% ▲	9	18%	19%
Congenital Abnormality	21	2%	14	4% ▲	1	5% ▲	4	8% ▲	2%
Growth	71	8% ▲	9	3%	2	9% ▲	0	0%	6%
Development	128	14%	31	9%	7	32% ▲	16	32% ▲	17%
Potentially disabling condition	197	22% ▲	56	17% ▲	2	9%	2	4%	13%
Accident	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Illness	33	4% ▲	5	1%	0	0%	3	6% ▲	3%
Nutrition altered	15	2%	19	6% ▲	1	5% ▲	3	6% ▲	4%
Dental/Oral	19	2%	12	4%	0	0%	1	2%	6%
Protective notification	9	1%	1	0%	1	5% ▲	0	0%	1%
All	909	100%	334	100%	22	100%	50	100%	100%

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Figure 124. Maternal and child health centre - counselling reason: mother/family (2017/18)

Reason	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Emotional	247	53% ▲	142	66% ▲	199	67% ▲	214	41%	45%
Physical	116	25%	47	22%	85	29%	275	53% ▲	35%
Social interaction impaired	39	8%	6	3%	7	2%	9	2%	8%
Family violence	58	12% ▲	6	3%	5	2%	18	3%	7%
Family planning	6	1%	14	7% ▲	1	0%	0	0%	5%
All	466	100%	215	100%	297	100%	516	100%	100%

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Figure 125. Maternal and child health centre - referral reason: mother/family (2017/18)

Reason	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Emotional	62	41%	26	63% ▲	3	23%	2	40%	48%
Physical	40	26%	12	29%	5	38% ▲	2	40% ▲	30%
Social interaction impaired	40	26% ▲	2	5%	3	23% ▲	1	20% ▲	14%
Family violence	9	6%	1	2%	2	15% ▲	0	0%	7%
Family planning	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1%
All	151	100%	41	100%	13	100%	5	100%	100%

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019

Child welfare

- In 2014-15, compared to the state average:
 - rate of child protection investigations was much higher in Ballarat
 - the rate of child protection substantiations was much higher in Ballarat and slightly higher in Moorabool.
- In 2019, compared to the state average:
- a notably higher proportion of Ballarat affected family members were aged 17 years and under
- A notably higher proportion of other parties in reported family incidents in Golden Plains were aged 17 years and under
- a much higher proportion of assault offence victims from Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool were aged 17 years and under, and
- a much higher proportion of sexual offence victims from all PCP LGAs - particularly Moorabool and Ballarat - were aged 17 years and under.

Child health

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate of Ballarat residents aged 0 - 14 years for intentional self-harm injuries was much higher than the Victoria average
- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate of Golden Plains residents aged 0 - 14 years for accidental injuries was much higher than the Victoria average
- In 2018/19, compared to the state and regional Victoria average:
 - Ballarat and Golden Plains had a higher total rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations per population aged 0 - 14 years, and
 - Within the PCP region, Golden Plains recorded the highest rate and Hepburn recorded the lowest rate.

Figure 126. Children vulnerable* by AEDC development domain (2018)

Domain	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Physical	11.0 ▲	7.6	13.2 ▲	4.8	8.2
Social	8.2	5.9	6.2	5.5	8.8
Emotional	8.9 ▲	6.0	9.3 ▲	4.7	8.1
Language	7.0 ▲	7.6 ▲	6.2	2.8	6.4
Communication	6.5	4.3	3.1	2.8	7.4
One or more domains	19.5	17.6	22.5 ▲	11.8	19.9
Two or more domains	10.5 ▲	7.6	8.5	5.3	10.1

Australian Early Development Census 2018, Department of Education and Training, Commonwealth Government. *Below the 10th percentile

Figure 127. Children at risk* by AEDC development domain (2018)

Domain	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Physical	10.3	14.9 ▲	6.2	8.8	10.8
Social	12.1	12.2	18.6 ▲	10.0	13.9
Emotional	13.4	11.6	14.0	9.7	14.2
Language	7.5	7.9	6.2	9.8 ▲	9.0
Communication	11.2	16.2 ▲	14.0 ▲	9.3	13.2

Australian Early Development Census 2018, Department of Education and Training, Commonwealth Government. *Below the 10th-25th percentile

Figure 128. Hospitalisation rates* for accidental injuries, 0 - 14 years (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Ballarat	1,020	1,048
Golden Plains	415	1,687 ▲
Hepburn	153	1,275
Moorabool	412	1,280
Reg. Victoria	18,635	1,431
Victoria	71,977	1,332

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 129. Potentially preventable hospitalisations, 0-14 years (2018/19)

Condition	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Dental conditions	173	8.4 ▲	32	6.3 ▲	21	8.7 ▲	47	7.0 ▲	5.8	4.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	81	4.1	34	7.5 ▲	5	2.4	26	4.0	5.7	4.4
Convulsions and epilepsy	61	3.0 ▲	11	2.2	nd		15	2.3 ▲	2.7	2.2
Asthma	55	2.7 ▲	19	3.6 ▲	nd		8	1.1	2.5	2.4
Cellulitis	35	1.7 ▲	nd		nd		10	1.6 ▲	1.3	1.2
Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis	32	1.6 ▲	5	1.1	nd		5	0.8	1.3	1.2
Pneumonia and influenza	14	0.7	7	1.5 ▲	nd		nd		0.9	0.8
Diabetes complications	8	0.4	11	2.0 ▲	nd		nd		0.8	0.6
Chronic	65	3.2	31	5.8 ▲	nd		14	2.1	3.5	3.3
Vaccine-preventable	15	0.8	7	1.5 ▲	nd		nd		1.1	1.0
Acute	388	19.2 ▲	87	18.1 ▲	30	12.9	104	15.8 ▲	16.7	14.1
Total	465	22.9 ▲	125	25.3 ▲	36	15.6	121	18.4	21.3	18.4

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.

Figure 130. Crime victims, 0- 17 years (2019)

Offence	Location	0-17 years		18-24 years	
		No.	%	No.	%
Assault and related offences	Ballarat	621	18%	623	18%
	Golden Plains	43	20%	29	14%
	Hepburn	36	12%	37	13%
	Moorabool	124	16%	117	15%
	Victoria	-	14%	-	17%
Sexual offences	Ballarat	485	50%	158	16%
	Golden Plains	47	47%	14	14%
	Hepburn	51	46%	16	14%
	Moorabool	99	56%	21	12%
	Victoria	-	40%	-	19%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	Ballarat	28	7%	79	18%
	Golden Plains	≤ 3	-	4	15%
	Hepburn	≤ 3	-	12	21%
	Moorabool	8	6%	15	12%
	Victoria	-	7%	-	15%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *January 2016 to December 2019.

Figure 131. Affected family members by age, 0-17 years (2019)

Location	0-17 yrs
Ballarat	9%
Golden Plains	14%
Hepburn	8%
Moorabool	8%
Victoria	8%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019 #Rate per 100,000 ERP

Figure 132. Other party by age, 0 - 17 years (2019)*

Age Group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 17 years	131	8%	21	16%	10	5%	25	6%	7%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *Year ending December 2019

Figure 133. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm injuries, 0 - 14 years (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Ballarat	24	25 ▲
Golden Plains	nd	nd
Hepburn	nd	nd
Moorabool	nd	nd
Reg. Victoria	310	24
Victoria	855	16

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised. nd = no data

Figure 134. Child protection investigations and substantiations rates* (2014/15)

Location	Child protection investigations		Child protection substantiations	
	Rate		Rate	
Ballarat	26.7 ▲		19.9 ▲	
Golden Plains	7.9		3.9	
Hepburn	11.8		8.5	
Moorabool	18.1		12.7 ▲	
Victoria	19.4		11.4	

LGA Profiles, Department of Health, Victorian Government, 2016 *Per 1,000 children aged 0 - 17 years.

Figure 135. Infant## mortality rate* (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	30	4.5 ▲
Golden Plains	nd	-
Hepburn	nd	-
Moorabool	nd	-
Reg. Victoria	255	3.1
Victoria	1,085	2.8

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births. ##Deaths that occurred before 12 months of age.

Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)

Completed by a teacher as a child enters their first year of school, the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) measures five areas of early childhood development:

1. **Physical health and wellbeing:** Physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, gross and fine motor skills.
2. **Social competence:** Overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approaches to learning, readiness to explore new things.
3. **Emotional maturity:** Pro-social and helping behaviour, anxious, fearful and aggressive behaviour, hyperactivity and inattention.
4. **Language and cognitive skills (school-based):** Basic literacy, interest in literacy/numeracy and memory, advanced literacy, basic numeracy.
5. **Communication skills and general knowledge:** Storytelling ability, communication with adults and children.

Children are classified in each domain as either:

Developmentally **on track** (above the 25th percentile)

Developmentally **at risk** (between the 10th and 25th percentile), or

Developmentally **vulnerable** (below the 10th percentile).

In 2018, compared to the Victorian average:

- Ballarat had a notably higher rate of children developmentally vulnerable in the physical domain
- Golden Plains had a higher rate of children developmentally vulnerable in the language domain
- Hepburn had a much higher rate of children developmentally vulnerable in the physical domain and a higher rate in the emotional domains as well as a higher rate of children vulnerable in one or more domain
- Moorabool had a lower rate of children developmentally vulnerable in any of the domains, and
- Golden Plains had a notably higher rate of children developmentally at risk in the physical and communications domains; while Hepburn had a notably higher rate of children at risk in the social domain.

School and family life

Compared to Victoria:

- In 2018, schools located in all PCP LGAs had a much higher proportion of Year 5 and 6 students that reported being bullied
- in 2018, Ballarat schools had a notably lower proportion of Year 5 and 6 students that reported feeling connected to their school, and
- in 2015, Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn had a higher proportion of children whose parents reported high levels of family stress in the previous month, with the proportion in Hepburn the highest in the PCP region.

Figure 136. School students that reported being bullied, Years 5 and 6 (2018)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	356	22.5% ▲
Golden Plains	96	20.7% ▲
Hepburn	52	22.8% ▲
Moorabool	116	18.1% ▲
Victoria	14,915	15.9%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Figure 137. School students who report feeling connected to school, Yrs 5 and 6 (2015)

Location	Years 5 and 6
Ballarat	81.9% ▲
Golden Plains	90.7%
Hepburn	83.7% ▲
Moorabool	87.7%
Victoria	84.8%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Figure 138. Children* whose parents report high levels of family stress in past month (2015)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	149	12.3% ▲
Golden Plains	31	10.3% ▲
Hepburn	22	14.3% ▲
Moorabool	42	9.6%
Victoria	6,247	9.9%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Young People

School life

In 2018, compared to the state average:

- All PCP LGAs had a notably greater proportion of students in Years 7-9 that reported being bullied, and the proportion was almost double the state average for students attending school in Golden Plains, and
- compared to Victoria, a notably lower proportion of Hepburn and Moorabool Year 7-9 students reported feeling connected to their school. Figures were not available for Golden Plains.

Early school leavers*

In 2019, compared to the state average:

- A greater proportion of early school leavers* from Ballarat and Hepburn schools was in some kind of further education or training
- The most common reason given by Ballarat early school leavers* for leaving school was "Work/career", followed by "did not like school/teachers/not interested in going".

**Students that left school in Year 10, 11 or prior to completing Year 12. NOTE: Data is for government schools only*

Post year 12* destinations

In 2019, compared to the state average:

- Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool schools had a notably lower proportion of Year 12 completers that were in further education or training six months after leaving school - the Hepburn figure was substantially lower than the state average
- Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool schools had a lower proportion of Year 12 completers that were studying a Bachelor degree six months after leaving school - the Hepburn figure was substantially lower (approx. one third) than the state average
- Hepburn schools had a much greater proportion (more than double) of Year 12 completers that were engaged in an apprenticeship / traineeship
- Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool schools had a much higher proportion of Year 12 completers that were employed six months after leaving school
- Ballarat schools had a higher proportion of Year 12 completers that were looking for work or who were not engaged in the labour force, education or training, and
- For school completers from Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool schools, the most common reason given for not being in education or training after leaving school was "wanted to start working/earning own money", followed by "just needed a break from study".

** or equivalent. NOTE: Data is for government schools only*

Employment and engagement

- In June 2020, the proportion of young people receiving the Youth Allowance - other (not as students or apprentices) was much higher in Ballarat and Hepburn compared to the state average
- Compared to June 2019, the proportion of young people receiving the Youth Allowance - other (not as students or apprentices) in June 2020 has more than doubled in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool and has increased significantly in Ballarat
- In June 2017, the rate of young people receiving an unemployment benefit was much higher than the Victoria average in Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool
- In June 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the 12 month average youth unemployment rate for the Ballarat SA4 region was 11.8%. After Shepparton SA4 region, the Ballarat SA4 region had the highest youth unemployment rate in regional Victoria, and
- Between July 2019 and July 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the youth unemployment rate in Ballarat SA4 region has doubled - however seasonal fluctuations should be taken into account. The youth unemployment rate was highest in March 2020 (20.1%).

The Ballarat SA4 region comprises the following LGAs: Ballarat, Hepburn, Pyrenees, Moorabool, northern half of Golden Plains, and Central Goldfields.

Figure 139. School students that reported being bullied, Yrs 7 to 9 (2018)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	486	25.9% ▾
Golden Plains	40	33.1% ▾
Hepburn	50	24.0% ▾
Moorabool	95	24.3% ▾
Victoria	17,945	17.5%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020

Figure 140. School students who report feeling connected to school, Yrs 7 to 9 (2015)

Location	Years 7 to 9
Ballarat	61.0% ▾
Golden Plains*	na
Hepburn	51.9% ▾
Moorabool	49.6% ▾
Victoria	62.3%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020 *No secondary schools located in LGA

Figure 141. Destinations of early school leavers (2019)

Post-school destination	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
In further education or training:	62.6	na	62.5	np	53.7
Bachelor degree	np	na	np	np	1.3
Certificates/Diplomas	18.2	na	np	np	19.7
Certificate I to III	8.1	na	np	np	10.8
Certificate IV or higher	10.1	na	np	np	8.9
Apprentice/Trainee	43.4	na	np	np	32.7
Apprenticeship	37.4	na	np	np	28.7
Traineeship	6.1	na	np	np	4.0
Not continuing in further education or training:	37.4	na	np	np	46.2
Employed	19.2	na	np	np	26.8
Employed full-time	7.1	na	np	np	9.2
Employed part-time	12.1	na	np	np	17.6
Looking for work	14.1	na	np	np	14.8
NILFET	np	na	np	np	4.6
Unknown	np	na	np	np	0.0
Total respondents	100.0	na	100.0	np	100.0

The On Track Survey 2019, Department of Education and Training, Victoria State Government 2020 *Students who had registered in but had left school without completing: VCE, IB, VCAL Senior or VCAL Intermediate. In general, early school leavers had been in Year 10, 11 or 12 when they left school. Findings should be treated with caution due to the relatively low response rate np = not published. Note - data is based on location of school and not residence of student. # Not in labour force, education or training.

Figure 142. Reasons given by Yr 12 non-completers for leaving school (2019)

Reason	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Victoria
Asked to leave/expelled/got in trouble	np	na	np	2.1
Bullying/peer relationships problems	5.3	na	np	3.3
Did not like school/teachers/not interested in going	12.8	na	np	15.8
Did not want to repeat year level		na	np	0.5
Just did not go/lazy		na	np	0.6
Not coping well at school/failed/failing /too hard	6.4	na	np	6.4
School not for me/not good environment/not learning	8.5	na	np	8.7
Did not need school, enter or to finish for chosen pathway	np	na	np	1.7
Finished/finished VCAL	5.3	na	np	2.4
Going off to do something else	np	na	np	0.6
Study elsewhere/TAFE/different course	np	na	np	5.3
Travel/went overseas/moved	np	na	np	1.7
Wanted a break/wanted time off/do something else	np	na	np	0.6
Work reasons/career reasons	33.0	na	np	22.6
Family/personal reasons	np	na	np	5.1
Financial reasons		na	np	0.8
Ill health	8.5	na	np	10.7
Other	np	na	np	2.9
Refused	np	na	np	8.4

The On Track Survey 2019, Department of Education and Training, Victoria State Government 2020 *Students who had registered their details with the VCAA by enrolling in an IB program or a VCE or VCAL unit, and who left school without completing one of the following certificates: VCE, IB, VCAL Senior or VCAL Intermediate. In general, early school leavers had been in Year 10, 11 or 12 when they left school. As such, the sample does not represent all early leavers from Victorian schools. Findings should be treated with caution due to the relatively low response rate

Figure 143. Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers (2019)

Post-school destination	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
In further education or training:	64.6	na	48.3	71.5	75.2
Bachelor degree	42.9	na	17.2	47.7	54.1
Certificates/Diplomas	12.1	na	np	12.3	12.8
Certificate I to III	2.9	na		np	2.2
Certificate IV or higher	9.2	na	np	10.8	10.6
Apprentice/Trainee	9.6	na	20.7	11.5	8.2
Apprenticeship	6.1	na	17.2	9.2	6.0
Traineeship	3.5	na	np	np	2.3
Not continuing in further education or training:	35.4	na	51.7	28.5	24.8
Employed	28.6	na	44.8	24.6	19.7
Employed full-time	9.9	na	np	9.2	6.6
Employed part-time	18.7	na	31.0	15.4	13.1
Looking for work	5.7	na	np	3.8	4.4
NILFET	1.2	na			0.8
Unknown		na			0.0
Total respondents	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0

The On Track Survey 2019, Department of Education and Training, Victoria State Government 2020 *Students who consent to participate in the survey are contacted six months after leaving school. Participation in the survey is voluntary and school leavers may opt-out of completing the survey when contacted. Note - data is based on location of school and not residence of student. # Not in labour force, education or training.

Figure 144. Reasons for not continuing study - Year 12/equiv. completers (2019)

Location	Wanted to start working / earning own money	Just needed a break from study	Never planned or intended to study	Courses interested in were not available locally
Ballarat	91.1	69.4	35.5	22.6
Golden Plains	na	na	na	na
Hepburn	83.3	83.3	33.3	-
Moorabool	100.0	56.5	47.8	39.1

The On Track Survey 2019, Department of Education and Training, Victoria State Government 2020 *Students who consent to participate in the survey are contacted six months after leaving school. Participation in the survey is voluntary and school leavers may opt-out of completing the survey when contacted Note: Respondents may have agreed to more than one statement.

Figure 145. Young people (15-24 years) receiving Youth Allowance* (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	Youth Allowance (other)				Youth Allowance (student & apprentice)			
	2019		2020		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	599	4%	1037	7% ▾	1435	10%	1349	9% ▾
Golden Plains	49	2%	132	5% ▾	92	3%	104	4%
Hepburn	41	3%	98	7% ▾	64	5%	79	6%
Moorabool	85	2%	195	5% ▾	136	3%	186	5%
Victoria	-	-	33,921	4%	-	-	69,840	8%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *Population aged 15 - 24 years based on 2018 ERP. #The Youth Allowance provides financial help for people aged 16 to 24 years who are studying full time, undertaking a full time Australian Apprenticeship, training, looking for work or who are sick.

Figure 146. Young people (16-24 years) receiving unemployment benefit (June 2017)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	738	5.4 ▲
Golden Plains	67	2.9
Hepburn	49	4.4 ▲
Moorabool	130	3.6 ▲
Regional Victoria	7,520	4.7
Victoria	19,525	2.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, data by LGA, August 2020

Figure 147. Youth* unemployment rate, annual average by SA4 (June 2019 to June 2020)

SA4 Region	Unemployment Rate
Ballarat	11.8
Bendigo	9.8
Geelong	7.4
Hume	10.8
Latrobe - Gippsland	10.9
North West	9.0
Shepparton	16.5
Warrnambool and South West	2.1

ABS Labour Force Survey, SA4 Summary Data, May 2020 *15-24 years

Figure 148. Youth unemployment rate time series by SA4 (August 2020)

Location	Aug. 2020	July 2020	June 2020	May 2020	April 2020	Mar. 2020	Feb. 2020	Jan. 2020	Dec. 2019	Nov. 2019	Oct. 2019	Sept. 2019	Aug. 2019
Ballarat SA4	16.6	13.4	16.9	16.5	10.7	20.1	11.7	15.8	4.1	5.0	10.0	15.7	6.2
Bendigo SA4	9.0	18.2	15.2	4.8	9.9	13.5	9.8	10.0	14.3	2.6	10.1	5.8	6.0
Geelong SA4	10.9	14.7	9.7	11.6	1.5	6.9	10.3	5.0	4.1	14.6	7.8	3.2	1.7
Hume SA4	9.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	14.4	20.3	17.6	21.0	13.2	22.7	0.0	7.7
Latrobe-Gipps. SA4	14.1	12.7	15.9	10.7	16.1	12.4	10.5	3.4	11.2	2.3	5.0	23.8	14.7
North West SA4	23.7	0.0	23.1	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.7	18.7	18.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	6.7
Shepparton SA4	26.4	26.6	30.6	16.4	24.6	22.4	21.7	24.4	12.2	9.7	13.1	2.9	13.9
Warrnambool & South West SA4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.3	2.2	2.6	2.3
Regional Victoria	13.8	12.7	13.4	10.0	9.0	11.9	11.7	10.9	9.6	8.0	8.3	7.1	7.5
Victoria	16.2	15.8	16.5	14.2	14.9	12.3	13.9	13.3	10.9	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.9

ABS Labour Force Survey, Labour force status by Age, Labour market region (ASGS) and Sex, October 2020.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19:

- Compared to the state average, young people (15-24 years) living in Ballarat, Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool all had a much higher total rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations
- the rate in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn was also higher than the regional Victoria average, and
- within the PCP region, Hepburn recorded the highest rate and this was more than double the state average.

Youth mortality

Over the period 2013-17:

- the youth mortality rate in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool was notably higher than the state average, and
- Within the PCP region, the youth mortality rate was highest in Golden Plains and the rate was more than double the state average and approximately 50% higher than the regional Victoria average.

Sexual health

- In 2018, the teenage fertility rates in Ballarat SA3, Creswick-Daylesford-Ballan SA3 and Barwon-West SA3 were approximately double the state average.

Accidental injuries and intentional harm

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate of Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool residents aged 15 to 24 years for accidental injuries was much higher than the Victoria average, with Golden Plains recording the highest rate
- Between 2014 and 2019, compared to the state average (20%), Golden Plains and Moorabool had a notably higher proportion of traffic accident injury hospitalisations that were of persons aged 18 - 25 years
- Between 2010 and 2020, compared to the state average (20% also), Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a much higher proportion of traffic accident deaths that were persons aged 16 - 25 years, and
- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate of Hepburn residents aged 15 to 24 years for assault-related injuries was higher than the state average.

Family violence

- In 2019, compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Ballarat and Hepburn affected family members in family incidents were aged 15 to 24 years
- In 2019, compared to Victoria, a much higher proportion of Ballarat, and a higher proportion of Moorabool, other parties in family incidents were aged 18 to 24 years, and
- in 2017/18, the rate of Ballarat persons aged 18 to 24 years who were affected family members in 'definite alcohol-related family violence incidents' was much higher than the state average.

Crime

Over 2016-19 in the PCP region, compared to state averages:

- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a notably greater proportion of assault victims aged 0-17 years
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a much greater proportion of sexual offence victims aged 0-17 years, and
- Ballarat and Hepburn had a much greater proportion of stalking/harassment offence victims aged 18-24 years.

Self-harm

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate of Ballarat and Hepburn residents aged 15 to 24 years for intentional self-harm injuries was much higher than the Victoria average, with Ballarat recording the highest rate.

Figure 149. Potentially preventable hospitalisations, 15-24 years (2018/19)

Condition	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Dental conditions	59	3.7 ▲	6	2.7 ▲	nd		13	3.6 ▲	2.7	1.7
Ear, nose and throat infections	58	3.6 ▲	11	4.9 ▲	8	6.5 ▲	8	2.1 ▲	2.9	1.8
Urinary tract infections, incl. pyelonephritis	40	2.6 ▲	5	2.2 ▲	nd		11	2.9 ▲	2.3	1.5
Diabetes complications	37	2.4 ▲	nd		nd				1.5	0.9
Cellulitis	38	2.4 ▲	nd		6	4.8 ▲	8	2.2 ▲	2.1	1.4
Iron deficiency anaemia	34	2.2 ▲	16	7.7 ▲	nd		10	2.7 ▲	2.6	1.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	29	1.9 ▲	8	3.7 ▲	5	4.0 ▲	9	2.4 ▲	1.7	1.3
Asthma	29	1.8 ▲	nd		nd		nd		1.0	0.7
Chronic	104	6.7 ▲	23	10.7 ▲	6	5.2 ▲	14	3.8 ▲	5.4	3.3
Vaccine-preventable	7	0.5	nd		nd		nd		0.7	0.6
Acute	233	14.7 ▲	34	15.4 ▲	28	23.2 ▲	49	13.1 ▲	12.1	8.1
Total	344	21.8 ▲	58	26.6 ▲	36	30.1 ▲	65	17.5 ▲	18.2	11.9

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.

Figure 150. Hospitalisation rates* for accidental injuries by age (2014/15-2018/19)

	0-14 Years		15-24 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	1,020	1,048	1,156	1,635
Golden Plains	415	1,687 ▲	349	2,832 ▲
Hepburn	153	1,275	136	2,226 ▲
Moorabool	412	1,280	417	2,197 ▲
Reg. Victoria	18,635	1,431	17,988	2,161
Victoria	71,977	1,332	68,259	1,773

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 151. Hospitalisations for car accident injuries - by age (2014-19*)

Road user characteristics		Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Age	0 To 17	9%	5%	5%	4%	6%
	18 To 25	21%	25%	19%	26%	20%
	26 To 39	21%	33%	24%	31%	24%
	40 To 59	25%	21%	27%	22%	27%
	60 And Over	25%	17%	24%	16%	23%

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 *June 2014 - June 2019

Figure 152. Road accident fatalities - by age (2010-20*)

Road user characteristics		Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Age Road user	0 to 4	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	5 to 15	3%	0%	3%	2%	2%
	16 to 17	3%	8%	0%	2%	2%
	18 to 20	14%	16%	6%	5%	8%
	21 to 25	14%	8%	6%	21%	10%
	16 to 25 years sub-total	31%	32%	12%	28%	20%
	26 to 29	6%	4%	0%	0%	8%
	30 to 39	14%	12%	22%	12%	14%
	40 to 49	3%	16%	13%	17%	13%
	50 to 59	9%	16%	25%	14%	12%
	60 to 69	0%	4%	13%	14%	11%
	70 And Over	31%	16%	13%	12%	18%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Road Trauma Statistics for Serious Injuries, Transport Accident Commission (TAC), 2020 4th October 2010 - 4th October 2020

Figure 153. Crime victims, young people (2019)

Offence	Location	0-17 years		18-24 years	
		No.	%	No.	%
Assault and related offences	Ballarat	621	18%	623	18%
	Golden Plains	43	20%	29	14%
	Hepburn	36	12%	37	13%
	Moorabool	124	16%	117	15%
	Victoria	-	14%	-	17%
Sexual offences	Ballarat	485	50%	158	16%
	Golden Plains	47	47%	14	14%
	Hepburn	51	46%	16	14%
	Moorabool	99	56%	21	12%
	Victoria	-	40%	-	19%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	Ballarat	28	7%	79	18%
	Golden Plains	≤ 3	-	4	15%
	Hepburn	≤ 3	-	12	21%
	Moorabool	8	6%	15	12%
	Victoria	-	7%	-	15%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *January 2016 to December 2019.

Figure 154. Affected family members by age - young people (2019)

Location	0-17 yrs	18-24 yrs
Ballarat	9%	18%
Golden Plains	14%	7%
Hepburn	8%	15%
Moorabool	8%	10%
Victoria	8%	13%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019 #Rate per 100,000 ERP

Figure 155. Other party by age - young people (2019)*

Age Group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 17 years	131	8%	21	16%	10	5%	25	6%	7%
18 - 24 years	347	22%	14	10%	26	13%	65	15%	14%

Data commissioned from Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2020. Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *Year ending December 2019

Figure 156. Teenage fertility rate* by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat SA3	35	10.5 ▲
Creswick- Daylesford-Ballan SA3	10	12.4 ▲
Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3	7	10.0 ▲
Barwon-West SA3	n.p.	n.p.
Victoria	-	5.2

Data tables for Australia's mothers and babies 2018 - in brief, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020 *Per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years

Figure 157. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm, young people (2014/15-2018/19)

	0-14 years		15-24 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	24	25 ▲	281	397 ▲
Golden Plains	nd	nd	31	252
Hepburn	nd	nd	21	344 ▲
Moorabool	nd	nd	42	221
Reg. Victoria	310	24	2,788	335
Victoria	855	16	1,0115	263

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised. nd = no data

Figure 158. Youth mortality rate* (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	30	43.4 ▲
Golden Plains	9	64.9 ▲
Hepburn	nd	-
Moorabool	8	39.1 ▲
Reg. Victoria	365	42.4
Victoria	1,176	29.0

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Older Population

Aged care places

In 2019, compared to state averages:

- the rate* of permanent residential aged care beds per population was lower in Golden Plains and Moorabool, with Moorabool recording a substantially lower rate, and

*Per 1,000 persons aged 70 years or over

Residential aged care facilities

- In June 2019, more than 50% of residential aged care beds in Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool were in non-government facilities, while 100% of beds in Golden Plains were in non-government facilities.

Figure 159. Permanent residential aged care places (June 2019)

Location	Number	Estimated population aged 70 yrs and over	Rate*
Ballarat	1,050	12,772	82
Golden Plains	120	1,903	63
Hepburn	220	2,629	84
Moorabool	81	3,499	23
Victoria#	48,607	689,281	71

GEN Aged Care Data - accessed online October 2020 *Rate per 1,000 persons aged 70 yrs and over based on 2018 ERP #Victoria total figure sourced from Residential Aged Care in Victoria - Quick Guide

Figure 160. Permanent residential aged care places - facility details (June 2019)

LGA	Organisation type	Facility name	residential places
Ballarat	Government	Bill Crawford Lodge	30
		Geoffrey Cutter Centre	60
		Queen Elizabeth Centre (Steele Haughton Unit)	20
		Talbot Place Aged Care Facility	30
		Eureka Village Hostel	45
		Hailey House Hostel	60
		Jack Lonsdale Lodge	60
		James Thomas Court	34
		P.S. Hobson Nursing Home	60
		Queen Elizabeth Village Hostel	45
	Not-for-profit	Nazareth House Ballarat	145
		Mercy Place Ballarat	114
	Private	Japara Kirralee	113
		Bupa Ballarat	144
Japara Kelaston		90	
Total			1,050
Golden plains	Private	Estia Health Bannockburn	120
	Total			120
Hepburn	Government	Creswick District Nursing Home	30
		Daylesford Nursing Home	18
		Lumeah Lodge Hostel	12
		Trentham Hostel	20
		Trentham Nursing Home	15
	Not-for-profit	John Curtin Aged Care	65
	Private	Hepburn House	60
Total			220
Moorabool	Government	Grant Lodge Aged Care Facility	30
	Not-for-profit	Ballan Hostel	30
		Ballan Nursing Home	21
	Total			81

GEN Aged Care Data - accessed online October 2020

Disability

In 2016:

- All PCP LGAs had a smaller proportion of population aged 65 years and over with a core activity need for assistance, compared to the state average
- a greater proportion of the PCP region's females aged 65 years and over had a core activity need for assistance compared to males, and
- Golden Plains had a notably greater proportion of persons aged 85 years and over who had a core activity need for assistance.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19:

- compared to the state average, there was a notably higher rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPH) for chronic conditions for Golden Plains residents aged 65 years and over, and a slightly higher rate for Ballarat residents in this age group, and
- compared to the state average, there was a higher rate of PPH for vaccine preventable conditions for Hepburn residents aged 65 years and over.

The most common condition leading to a potentially preventable hospitalisations for Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn residents aged 65 years and over was congestive cardiac failure.

Falls and other accidental injuries

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19:
 - Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 56% of hospitalisations of PCP residents for injuries caused by falls
 - Ballarat had the highest rate of hospitalisations in population aged 65 years and over
 - All PCP LGAs recorded accidental injury hospitalisation rates lower than the state average for persons aged 65 years and over, and
 - Females accounted for 69% of hospitalised persons aged 65 years and over, and males accounted for 31%.
- Between 2014 and 2019, approximately one quarter of all traffic accident injury hospitalisations for accidents that occurred in Ballarat and Hepburn were of persons aged 60 years and over
- Between 2010 and 2020, 31% of all fatalities caused by traffic accidents that occurred in Ballarat were persons aged 70 years and over, with a further 9% aged 50 to 59 years, and
- Between 2009 and 2019, there were 3 workplace deaths of persons who were aged 55 years and over, accounting for 43% of all workplace deaths that occurred at businesses registered in the PCP region.

Figure 161. Population with a severe disability* (2016)

Age group	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
65-74	868	9%	159	8%	158	7%	263	8%	8%	9%
75-84	1,022	19%	126	18%	180	18%	233	18%	17%	21%
≥85	1,094	45%	116	52%	200	43%	218	44%	42%	47%
Total: 65 & over	2,984	17%	401	14%	538	14%	714	14%	15%	18%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Figure 162. Potentially preventable hospitalisations, >64 years (2018/19)

Condition	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Congestive cardiac failure	307	17.4 ▲	57	25.9 ▲	47	13.1	51	12.2	15.2	16.6
COPD	277	15.7 ▲	51	17.3 ▲	44	11.3	86	17.7 ▲	16.5	13.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	252	14.1 ▲	39	13.8 ▲	45	12.3 ▲	66	13.0 ▲	12.8	12.2
Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis	166	9.3 ▲	13	4.3	22	5.4	29	6.6	7.7	8.9
Cellulitis	165	9.2 ▲	25	10.4 ▲	38	9.5 ▲	47	9.0 ▲	7.8	7.5
Angina	107	5.9 ▲	13	4.5	13	3.2	32	5.8	6.1	5.8
Diabetes complications	86	4.8	12	4.0	15	3.8	30	5.7	6.7	7.3
Pneumonia and influenza	85	4.7 ▲	11	4.5 ▲	17	4.5 ▲	22	4.2	3.7	4.2
Gangrene	40	2.2 ▲	6	2.7 ▲	5	1.2			1.9	2.1
Dental conditions	37	2.0	9	3.7 ▲	10	2.6	11	2.0	2.4	2.8
Chronic	1,101	61.7 ▲	191	71.5 ▲	177	47.1	284	58.1	62.4	60.9
Vaccine-preventable	93	5.2	13	4.9	33	8.0 ▲	24	4.5	4.3	6.5
Acute	481	26.7 ▲	66	24.7	87	21.6	113	22.5	23.5	25.3
Total	1,661	92.8 ▲	269	100.8 ▲	297	76.7	417	84.4	89.7	91.8

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.

Section 3: prevention and early intervention

Chronic disease risk factors

Body weight

- In 2017, compared to Victoria:
 - All Central Highlands PCP region LGAs had a notably higher proportion of female population that was obese, and
 - Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a notably higher proportion of male population that was obese.
- Moorabool recorded the highest proportion of males and females who were obese - particularly males.
- Females in Golden Plains and Hepburn were more likely to be obese than males; while females in Ballarat and Moorabool were less likely, and
- Males in all PCP LGAs were more likely to be pre-obese than females.

Figure 163. Population (%) that is overweight or obese (2017)

Location	Overweight	Obese
Ballarat	28	24 ▲
Golden Plains	31	24 ▲
Hepburn	27	19
Moorabool	29	31 ▲
Regional Victoria	32	24
Victoria	32	19

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 164. Population (%) that is pre-obese or obese - by sex (2017)

Location	Pre-obese (25 ≥ BMI < 30)		Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ballarat	37.5	19.8	24.7 ▲	22.9 ▲
Golden Plains	38.3	24.9 ▲	23.6 ▲	27.0 ▲
Hepburn	37.0	18.0	15.2	22.1 ▲
Moorabool	29.9	27.7 ▲	35.4 ▲	27.7 ▲
Regional Victoria	39.1	25.2	23.0	24.8
Victoria	39.3	24.2	19.0	19.5

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Smoking

In 2017:

- compared to Victoria, all PCP LGAs had a higher proportion of female population that was a current smoker and that was a daily smoker
- compared to Victoria, Golden Plains had a higher proportion of male population that was a current smoker and that was a daily smoker
- Moorabool had the highest proportion of female population that was a current smoker or daily; while Golden Plains had the highest proportion of male population, and
- Females in Ballarat and Moorabool were more likely to be current smokers (daily or occasional) than males; while males in Golden Plains were more likely than females.

Red dots ● indicate where the health or wellbeing outcome is poorer than the state average. It does not indicate a statistically significant difference between the local figure and the state average figure.

Figure 165. Adult Population (%) that is a smoker (2017)

Location	Daily smoker*	Current smoker
Ballarat	13 ●	16
Golden Plains	18 ●	21 ●
Hepburn	15 ●	17
Moorabool	17 ●	22 ●
Victoria	12	17

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018. Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.
*Daily or occasional smoker.

Figure 166. Smoker status of adult population (%) - by sex (2017)

Location	Daily		Daily or occasional	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	13.4 ●	13.4	16.3 ●	14.9
Golden Plains	16.5 ●	18.5 ●	19.2 ●	21.4 ●
Hepburn	14.8 ●	13.8	15.5 ●	15.9
Moorabool	22.8 ●	10.6	26.0 ●	17.1
Victoria	10.2	14.7	13.2	20.3

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Nutrition and soft drink consumption

In 2017, compared to the state average:

- residents of Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool were more likely to consume the recommended daily serves of vegetables, while residents of Golden Plains were equally as likely
- residents of Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were less likely to consume recommended daily serves of fruit
- Golden Plains residents were least likely to consume the recommended daily serves of vegetables or fruit
- Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool residents were less likely to eat takeaway food more than once per week, while Ballarat residents were more likely, and
- residents of Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool were more likely to drink sugar-sweetened soft drinks daily, with rates much higher in Moorabool and Golden Plains.

Figure 167. Adults (%) that meet vegetable and fruit consumption guidelines (2017)

Location	Vegetables	Fruit
Ballarat	7	51
Golden Plains	5	35 ▲
Hepburn	7	41 ▲
Moorabool	7	41 ▲
Victoria	5	43

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population. nd = no data

Figure 168. Adults (%) that met fruit/vegetable consumption guidelines - by sex (2017)

Location	Fruit		Vegetable	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	51.1	51.7	11.6	nd
Golden Plains	39.4 ▲	33.2 ▲	10.5	nd
Hepburn	43.6 ▲	41.0	13	nd
Moorabool	41.6 ▲	39.2 ▲	11.2	nd
Victoria	46.8	39.3	8.4	2.2

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 169. Adults (%) that consumed take-away food >1 day p/week (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	17 ▲
Golden Plains	14
Hepburn	10
Moorabool	15
Victoria	15

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 170. Adults (%) that consume sugar-sweetened soft drink daily (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	11 ▲
Golden Plains	13 ▲
Hepburn	9
Moorabool	18 ▲
Victoria	10

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Physical activity

In 2017, compared to the Victoria average:

- Ballarat and Moorabool residents were more likely to undertake insufficient time and/or sessions of physical activity
- Females in all PCP LGAs were more likely than males to be sedentary
- Males in Ballarat were more likely than females to undertake insufficient time and/or sessions of physical activity; while males in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were less likely

In 2016, compared to the Victoria average:

- Residents of Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool were less likely to have used a bicycle as their method of travel to commute to work in the previous week, and
- Residents of Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool were less likely to have used walking only as their method of travel to commute to work in the previous week.

Figure 171. Adults (%) that had insufficient physical activity (2017)

Location	Sedentary (inactive)	Insufficient physical activity
Ballarat	2	49 ▲
Golden Plains	2	34
Hepburn	1	32
Moorabool	2	45 ▲
Victoria	3	44

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 172. Adults (%) that met physical activity guidelines - by sex (2017)

Location	Level of physical activity:			
	Sedentary		Insufficient	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	2.9 ▲	1.3	44.0	55.2 ▲
Golden Plains	2.2	1.4	48.9 ▲	22.2
Hepburn	2.2	0.5	39.2	23.9
Moorabool	3.0 ▲	1.0	46.4 ▲	44.7 ▲
Victoria	2.8	2.3	45.4	42.8

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 173. Method of travel to work - selected# (2016)

Method of travel:	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Bicycle	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Walked only	3%	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%
Total persons*	39,112	8,873	5,447	12,920	540,597	2,455,329

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017 # Excludes ferry, tram and taxi due to very low/nil values *That went to work on day of census and stated their method of travel

Addiction and substance misuse

Gambling

State-wide characteristics/trends

The *Gambling Activity in Australia - Research Report (November 2017)* summarises sets out key national findings about gambling participation and characteristics of regular and problem gamblers, including:

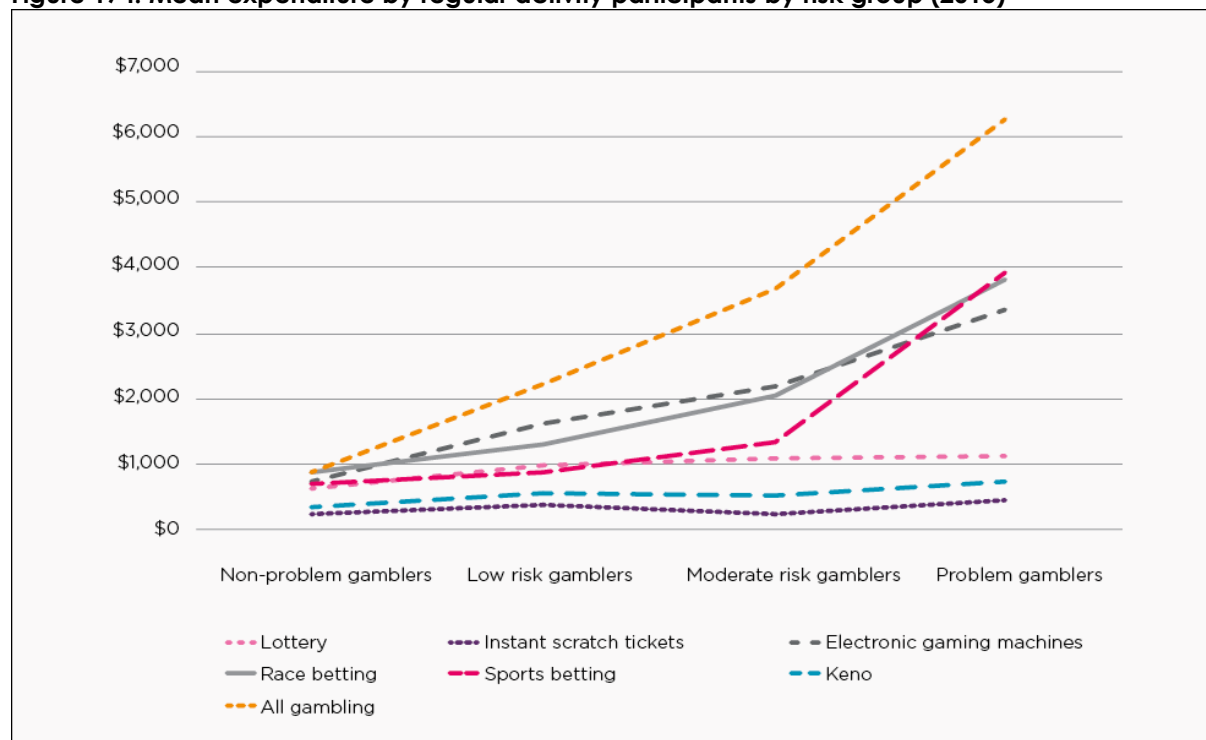
“...Regular gamblers, viewed by activity, have quite different profiles. For example, compared to the Australian population:

- lottery participants were over-represented among older couples living without children;
- EGM participants were over-represented among people for whom welfare payments formed their main source of income;
- bingo participants were over-represented among retired women living alone;
- regular race or sports bettors were over-represented among men on higher incomes, yet the race bettors were more likely to be older and live in outer regional/remote areas; and
- sports bettors were more likely to be younger and live in an inner-regional area or major city.”

“Compared to non-problem gamblers, those who experienced problems were significantly over-represented among people who were: male, aged 18-29, Indigenous, unemployed or not employed (excluding retirees and full-time students), single, renting, people who lived in a low socioeconomic area, had a low income, and drew their main source of income from welfare payments. They were under-represented among those who owned their own home, retirees, and university graduates.”

Gambling activity in Australia., Findings from wave 15 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey, Research Report – November 2017

Figure 174. Mean expenditure by regular activity participants by risk group (2015)



Gambling activity in Australia., Findings from wave 15 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey, Research Report – November 2017

Electronic gaming machines (EGMs)

In 2018/19:

- Ballarat had notably more EGMs per population than regional Victoria and state averages, and
- Ballarat had a notably higher net EGM expenditure per person, compared to regional Victoria and state averages.

Between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the net EGM expenditure per person increased slightly in Ballarat and Moorabool.

Note that there are no EGMs located in Golden Plains.

Figure 175. Net EGM expenditure* by LGA (2017/18 and 2018/19)

Location	Total net EGM expenditure (\$)		EGMs per 1,000 population		Net* EGM expenditure per person (\$)	
	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18
Ballarat	57,540,687	55,763,965	8 [#]	8	683 [#]	675
Golden Plains	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hepburn	2,656,922	2,772,107	4	4	205	214
Moorabool	9,683,822	9,189,957	4	4	365	353
Regional Victoria	596,294,690	582,786,036	6	6	480	477
Victoria	2,698,707,179	2,695,284,025	5	5	523	533

Electronic gaming machine LGA level density and expenditure - Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation, November 2019
 # Based on location of EGM. Note: Some LGAs do not have any EGMs, however some residents may travel to other areas to use EGMs. *The total amount lost by players.

Alcohol Consumption

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) draft revised guidelines to reduce health risks from alcohol consumption:

Guideline 1: Healthy Men and Women	To reduce the risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury for healthy men and women, drink no more than 10 standard drinks per week and no more than 4 standard drinks on any one day. The less you choose to drink, the lower your risk of alcohol-related harm. For some people not drinking at all is the safest option.
Guideline 2: Children and young people	To reduce the risk of injury and other harms to health, children and young people under 18 years of age should not drink alcohol.
Guideline 3: Pregnancy and breastfeeding	To reduce the risk of harm to their unborn child, women who are pregnant or planning a pregnancy should not drink alcohol. For women who are breastfeeding, not drinking alcohol is safest for their baby.

Draft revised Australian guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol, NHMRC December 2019 (scheduled for finalisation later in 2020)

Increased Lifetime Risk of Alcohol Related Harm Definition

'Regular, excessive consumption of alcohol over time places people at increased risk of chronic ill health and premature death, and episodes of heavy drinking may place the drinker (and others) at risk of injury or death. The consequences of heavy, regular use of alcohol may include cirrhosis of the liver, cognitive impairment, heart and blood disorders, ulcers, cancers and damage to the pancreas.' Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne

Risk of Alcohol-Related Injury on a Single Occasion Definition

'Risk of alcohol-related injury on a single occasion refers to the acute effects of excess alcohol consumption that can result in death or injury due to road traffic accidents, falls, drowning, assault, suicide and acute alcohol toxicity. The risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount of alcohol consumed on a single occasion.'

Alcohol consumption

- In 2017, compared to Victoria:
 - a notably greater proportion of residents from all PCP region LGAs - particularly Moorabool and Golden Plains - consumed alcohol at levels which increased lifetime risk of alcohol related harm
 - a greater proportion of residents from all PCP region LGAs also consumed alcohol at levels which increased the risk of alcohol related injury on a single occasion; with Moorabool recording the greatest proportion
 - Males from all PCP LGAs were significantly more likely than females to drink alcohol weekly at levels that increase risk of injury on a single occasion, with rates in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool all well above the state male average
 - Males from all PCP LGAs were also significantly more likely than females to drink alcohol weekly at levels that increase the life-time risk of alcohol-related harm, with rates in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool all well above the state male average, and
 - Compared to the state female average, females from Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool recorded higher rates of weekly alcohol consumption at levels that increase the life-time risk of alcohol-related harm; with Hepburn recording the highest rate (almost double the state average).

Alcohol-related hospitalisations

In 2018/19:

- the rate of alcohol-related hospitalisations was lower in all PCP LGAs compared to the state average
- Hepburn recorded the highest rate of hospitalisations, followed by Ballarat
- Hospitalisation rates for males were significantly higher than those for females, and
- The hospitalisation rate for Moorabool residents aged 65 years and over was notably higher than the state average.

Alcohol-related ambulance attendances

In 2018/19:

- The rate of alcohol-related ambulance attendances for Ballarat and Hepburn females was higher than the state average - with Ballarat recording the highest rate
- The rate of attendances for Ballarat males was higher than the state average
- The rate of attendances for Ballarat residents aged 25-64 years was much higher than the state average, and
- The rate of attendances for Hepburn residents aged 65 years and over was notably higher than the state average.

Alcohol-related serious road injuries

In 2017/18:

- the rate of alcohol-related serious road injuries per population was much higher than the state average for residents of Golden Plains and Moorabool, while it was slightly higher for Ballarat residents
- for Ballarat residents, the rate of males was almost double the rate of females, reflecting the state pattern

- compared to Victoria, Ballarat had a much higher rate of alcohol-related serious road injuries in population aged 15-24 years, and
- Golden Plains had a substantially higher (more than four times) rate of alcohol-related serious road injuries in population aged 25-39 years; with Moorabool also recording a much higher rate (more than double).

Alcohol-related assaults

In 2017/18:

- the rate of assaults that occurred in 'high alcohol hours'* in Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool was higher than the state average
- Rates of female assault victims were higher than for males in Moorabool, while they were lower in Ballarat and Hepburn
- compared to Victoria, Ballarat had a much higher rate of alcohol-related assault victims in all age groups, including the 0-17 years age group
- compared to Victoria, Hepburn had a much higher rate of alcohol-related assault victims aged 25-39 years, and
- compared to Victoria, Moorabool had a much higher rate of alcohol-related assault victims aged 25-39 years and a slightly higher rate aged 40 years and over.

* Fridays or Saturdays between 8 pm and 6 am. Alcohol involvement was noted in 65 per cent of these incidents.

Episodes of care delivered for alcohol treatment

In 2018/19,

- the rate of alcohol treatment episodes delivered to females was substantially higher (2.5 times) in Ballarat compared to the state average
- The rate of treatment episodes delivered to males was also much higher (almost double) in Ballarat compared to the state average, while it was slightly higher for Moorabool males
- Overall, rates were highest in Ballarat followed by Moorabool and were lowest in Hepburn (except for persons aged 65 years and over), and
- For residents of Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool, the 40-64 years age group had the highest rate of episodes of care per population; while in Hepburn, the 65 years and over age group had the highest rate.

Figure 176. Population (%) that consumes alcohol at high risk levels to health (2017)

Location	Increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm	Increased risk of injury from a single occasion of drinking
Ballarat	63 ▲	46 ▲
Golden Plains	64 ▲	49 ▲
Hepburn	66 ▲	48 ▲
Moorabool	67 ▲	51 ▲
Victoria	59	43

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 177. Population (%) at risk of injury from a single occasion of drinking by sex (2017)

Location	Yearly		Monthly		Weekly	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ballarat	22.3 ▲	23.8 ▲	14.4 ▲	12.2	3.1	15.7
Golden Plains	27.8 ▲	21.7 ▲	3.2	15.7	6.7 ▲	25.7 ▲
Hepburn	25.6 ▲	16.7	7.4	10.3	nd	23.4 ▲
Moorabool	25.8 ▲	9.2	10.0 ▲	28.4 ▲	6.6 ▲	24.0 ▲
Victoria	17.7	19.7	9.3	16.4	5.2	18.1

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 178. Population (%) at no/lower risk of injury from single occasion of drinking (2017)

Location	Abstainer		Reduced risk	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ballarat	23.3	18.9	35.8	28.0
Golden Plains	23.3	9.5	37.6	20.7
Hepburn	17.0	22.3	38.3	27.2
Moorabool	18.3	8.0	38.0	26.8
Victoria	26.4	16.8	40.0	27.3

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 179. Population (%) at life-time risk of alcohol-related harm by sex (2017)

Location	Yearly		Monthly		Weekly	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ballarat	20.9 ▲	17.4 ▲	20.6 ▲	17.6	16.5 ▲	33.3
Golden Plains	29.5 ▲	12.2	13.7	19.3 ▲	13.6	41.7 ▲
Hepburn	26.1 ▲	15.6	11.1	13.9	28.5 ▲	35.4 ▲
Moorabool	29.0 ▲	11.8	12.8	19.2 ▲	19.2 ▲	43.3 ▲
Victoria	19.5	16.9	15.7	17.6	15.4	34.5

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 180. Population (%) at no/lower life-time risk of alcohol-related harm by sex (2017)

Location	Abstainer		Reduced risk	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ballarat	23.3	18.9 ▲	17.6	11.4
Golden Plains	23.3	9.5	18.0	11.4
Hepburn	17.0	22.3 ▲	16.8	12.4 ▲
Moorabool	18.3	8.0	18.6	13.5 ▲
Victoria	26.4	16.8	21.0	12.0

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 181. Alcohol-related hospitalisation rates* (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	45.4	59.6	32.0	nd	nd	38.7	85.4	56.7
Golden Plains	26	38.2	13.2	0	21.6	23.6	34.4	53.9
Hepburn	52.5	67.6	38.2	0	nd	nd	65.5	67.5
Moorabool	48	53.6	42.5	0	19.6	43.3	66.1	98.5 ▲
Victoria	56.5	70.4	42.8	0.4	29.3	51.9	99.9	68.4

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population

Figure 182. Alcohol only-related ambulance attendance rates* (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	434 ▲	515 ▲	358 ▲	nd	488	538 ▲	701 ▲	218
Golden Plains	117	187	44	0	nd	131	184	nd
Hepburn	297	286	308 ▲	0	nd	293	386	300 ▲
Moorabool	220	301	140	0	196	417 ▲	226	260 ▲
Victoria	370	474	266	12	506	410	537	257

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population - rounded up

Figure 183. Rate* of assaults that occurred in High Alcohol Hours# (2017/18)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-17 yrs	18-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40+ yrs
Ballarat	12.7 ▲	13.7 ▲	11.8 ▲	6.9 ▲	34.9 ▲	23.3 ▲	6.3 ▲
Golden Plains	2.7	nd	nd	0.0	nd	0.0	nd
Hepburn	11.5 ▲	13.2 ▲	10.0 ▲	nd	nd	30.1 ▲	nd
Moorabool	12.0 ▲	10.8 ▲	13.1 ▲	nd	nd	31.2 ▲	6.7 ▲
Victoria	10.0	10.7	9.3	4.6	26.6	16.7	5.8

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population #Fridays or Saturdays between 8 pm and 6 am. Alcohol involvement was noted in 65 per cent of these incidents. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information.

Figure 184. Rate* of serious road injury that occurred in High Alcohol Hours# (2017/18)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	2.6 ▲	3.5 ▲	1.7 ▲	nd	8.7 ▲	3.4	1.6	nd
Golden Plains	4.4 ▲	nd	nd	0.0	nd	16.0 ▲	nd	0.0
Hepburn	nd	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	nd	nd	nd
Moorabool	4.2 ▲	4.2 ▲	4.2 ▲	nd	nd	8.2 ▲	nd	nd
Victoria	2.4	3.2	1.5	0.4	4.8	3.4	2.0	1.4

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 # Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information.

Figure 185. Rate* of ADIS# episodes of care delivered (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	53.0	56.1	49.9	0	29.4	76.0	97.9	24.0
Golden Plains	20.8	23.7	17.7	0	21.6	26.2	38.1	0
Hepburn	14.6	10.4	17.2	0	nd	nd	15.1	20.0
Moorabool	30.2	36.5	23.3	0	nd	62.6	47.0	nd
Victoria	25.3	30.8	19.5	0.5	21.5	36.1	40.5	6.1

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. #Alcohol and drug treatment services delivered by community-based agencies. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Figure 186. Rate* of DirectLine# telephone counselling services delivered (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	15.8	13.8	17.2	0.0	10.7	27.4	21.9	2.7
Golden Plains	3.0	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	nd	nd	0.0
Hepburn	8.2	6.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	nd	10.1	nd
Moorabool	9.7	6.5	12.2	0.0	0.0	24.1	10.4	nd
Victoria	17.3	15.8	18.6	0.0	7.0	24.0	23.7	4.4

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. #24-hour telephone counselling, information, and referral services for Victorians to discuss alcohol- and other drug-related issues. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Illicit drugs

Illicit drug-related hospitalisations

In 2018/19:

- the rate of illicit drug-related hospitalisations was lower in all PCP LGAs compared to the state average
- Ballarat recorded the highest rate of hospitalisations, followed by Moorabool
- Hospitalisation rates for males were much higher than those for females, and
- The hospitalisation rate for Ballarat residents aged 0-14 years was three times the state average.

Illicit drug-related ambulance attendances

In 2018/19:

- the total rate of illicit drug-related ambulance attendances was lower in all PCP LGAs compared to the state average
- Ballarat recorded the highest rate of attendances, followed by Moorabool
- the rate of ambulance attendances for Ballarat females was higher than the state female average
- attendance rates for males were much higher than those for females in Ballarat and Moorabool, and
- the attendance rates for Ballarat residents aged 0-14 years was more than four times the state average for this age group, while the rate for residents aged 15-24 was also notably higher.

Episodes of care delivered for illicit drug use treatment

In 2018/19:

- the rate of illicit drug treatment episodes delivered to Ballarat and Hepburn females was much higher than the state average
- The rate of treatment episodes delivered to males was also much higher in Ballarat, compared to the state average
- Overall, rates were highest in Ballarat followed by Moorabool and were lowest in Hepburn (except for persons aged 15-24 years), and
- For residents of Ballarat and Hepburn, the 15-24 years age group had the highest rate of episodes of care per population; while in Moorabool, the 25-39 years and over age group had the highest rate.

Figure 187. Illicit drug-related hospitalisation rates* (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	24.0	27.3	21.0	4.3 ▲	38.8	50.0	22.5	7.1 ▲
Golden Plains	13.4	17.8	8.8	nd	39.6	18.4	13.5	nd
Hepburn	16.4	23.4	9.9	nd	nd	43.9	13.4	nd
Moorabool	17.6	19.5	15.7	nd	nd	44.9	17.4	nd
Victoria	29.7	35.9	23.5	1.4	43.6	54.1	33.8	6.8

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population nd = no data

Figure 188. Illicit drug-related ambulance attendance rates* (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	189.2	240.2	139.3 ▲	62.3 ▲	454.8 ▲	316.1	162.7	0.0
Golden Plains	60.6	nd	nd	0.0	252.0	nd	nd	0.0
Hepburn	63.2	65.0	61.6	0.0	nd	nd	117.5	0.0
Moorabool	108.3	176.8	40.7	0.0	220.9	240.7	113.0	0.0
Victoria	208.3	284.1	133.1	15.3	408.3	375.0	201.5	6.4

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population nd = no data

Figure 189. Rate* of ADIS# episodes of care delivered for illicit drug use (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	56.9	60.9	52.8	4.8	171.9	108.0	33.2	nd
Golden Plains	17.7	25.4	8.8	0.0	nd	65.6	nd	0.0
Hepburn	31.0	22.1	37.0	nd	180.3	68.3	nd	0.0
Moorabool	33.1	38.9	26.8	0.0	71.2	107.5	13.9	0.0
Victoria	37.8	45.5	29.6	1.9	86.6	74.7	24.8	0.6

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. #Alcohol and drug treatment services delivered by community-based agencies. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Figure 190. Rate* of DirectLine# counselling services delivered for illicit drug use (2018)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	10.4	8.3	12.3	0.0	10.7	21.7	11.3	nd
Golden Plains	2.2	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	nd	nd	nd
Hepburn	4.4	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	nd	nd	0.0
Moorabool	8.2	7.7	8.1	0.0	nd	20.9	7.8	0.0
Victoria	15.3	16.1	15.3	nd	11.8	24.7	16.1	2.9

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. #24-hour telephone counselling, information, and referral services for Victorians to discuss alcohol- and other drug-related issues. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Pharmaceutical drugs

Hospitalisations

In 2018/19:

- the rate of pharmaceutical drug-related hospitalisations was higher in Ballarat (primarily for females), compared to the state average
- hospitalisation rates for females were notably higher than for males in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool, compared to the state average
- hospitalisation rates for Ballarat residents in all age groups - particularly the 0-14 years age group, were higher than state averages
- hospitalisation rates for Golden Plains residents aged 0-14 years and 15-24 years were much higher than state averages, and
- hospitalisation rates for Hepburn residents aged 25-39 years were much higher than state averages.

Ambulance attendances

In 2018/19:

- the total rate of pharmaceutical drug-related ambulance attendances was substantially higher (primarily for females) in Ballarat compared to the state average
- attendance rates for females were much higher than for males in Ballarat and Hepburn
- Compared to state averages, Ballarat had a much higher attendance rate for females; while Ballarat and Moorabool had notably higher rates for males
- the attendance rate for Ballarat residents aged 0-14 years was more than three times the state average for this age group; and, rates for the 15-24, 25-39 and 40-64 age groups also much higher, and
- the attendance rate for Hepburn residents aged 25-39 was higher than the state average, while the rate for Moorabool residents aged 15-24 years was much higher.

Episodes of care delivered for pharmaceutical drug use treatment

In 2018/19:

- the rate of pharmaceutical drug treatment episodes delivered to Ballarat and Moorabool were slightly lower than the state average (and very low overall), and
- in Ballarat, the rate of treatment episodes delivered to males was slightly higher than for females (despite females having substantially higher rates of pharmaceutical drug-related hospitalisations and ambulance attendances).

Figure 191. Pharmaceutical drug-related hospitalisation rates* (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	20.8 ▲	15.0 ▲	26.2 ▲	7.7 ▲	37.5 ▲	26.9 ▲	21.3 ▲	14.2 ▲
Golden Plains	12.5	9.3	15.9	13.4 ▲	43.2 ▲	nd	6.1	nd
Hepburn	13.3	13.0	13.6	nd	nd	29.3 ▲	10.1	12.5
Moorabool	11.7	10.0	13.4	nd	24.5	11.2	13.0	nd
Victoria	17.2	13.9	20.5	4.5	30.7	20.4	18.5	13.6

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population nd = no data

Figure 192. Pharmaceutical drug-related ambulance attendance rates* (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	259.0 ▲	196.0 ▲	316.5 ▲	95.9 ▲	521.6 ▲	339.7 ▲	291.0 ▲	76.3 ▲
Golden Plains	99.5	110.2	88.3	0.0	nd	183.7	98.3	nd
Hepburn	132.8	91.0	172.4	0.0	nd	292.8 ▲	117.5	nd
Moorabool	163.9	170.9 ▲	157.1	nd	490.8 ▲	176.5	173.9	nd
Victoria	186.9	154.8	216.8	31.5	350.9	251.5	218.0	68.2

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000 population nd = no data

Figure 193. Rate* of ADIS# episodes of care delivered: pharmaceutical drug use (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female
Ballarat	2.1	2.3	2.0
Golden Plains	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hepburn	nd	0.0	nd
Moorabool	2.6	nd	nd
Victoria	2.7	2.9	2.4

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. #Alcohol and drug treatment services delivered by community-based agencies. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Figure 194. Rate* of DirectLine# services delivered: pharmaceutical drug use (2018)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Ballarat	3.8	4	3.6	0		9	4.4	0
Golden Plains	2.2			0	0	0	6.1	0
Hepburn		0		0	0	0		0
Moorabool	3.8	4.7		0	0	8	4.4	0
Victoria	6.6	6.6	6.5	0	1.9	11.3	6.6	0.8

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. #24-hour telephone counselling, information, and referral services for Victorians to discuss alcohol- and other drug-related issues. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Health checks and screening

- In 2017:
 - a lower proportion of all PCP LGA residents reported that they had a blood pressure or cholesterol check (blood lipid test) in the last two years, compared to state averages
 - Hepburn and Ballarat recorded the lowest proportion of cholesterol checks per population; Golden Plains recorded the lowest proportion of blood pressure checks
 - a lower proportion of Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn residents reported they had a blood glucose test in the last two years, compared to state averages, and
 - Ballarat recorded the lowest proportion of blood glucose checks per population.
- Compared to Victorian averages:
 - breast cancer screening participation rates in 2017 were notably lower in Ballarat and Hepburn; with Hepburn recording the lowest participation rate
 - between 2014-15 and 2015-16 cervical cancer screening participation has decreased in Ballarat SA3, Creswick-Daylesford-Ballan SA3, Barwon-West SA3 and Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3 locations
 - compared to the state average, the 2015-16 participation rates were lower in Ballarat SA3, Creswick-Daylesford-Ballan SA3, and Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3 locations, and
 - the lowest participation rates were in Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3 followed by Ballarat SA3.
- In 2017, compared to the state average, a lower proportion of Golden Plains and Moorabool residents reported they had a bowel cancer faecal occult blood test in the past two years, or a bowel exam to detect cancer in the past five years.

Figure 195. Rate of GP services delivered* by sex and SA3 (2017-18)

Location	All persons	Males	Females
Ballarat SA3	605.2	512.2	693.1
Creswick -Daylesford-Ballan SA3	594.1	510.3	677.0
Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3	620.4	542.1	703.4
Barwon-West SA3	607.9	498.9	719.9
Australia	627.1	542.2	710.7

Medicare-subsidised GP, allied health, diagnostic imaging and specialist health care across local areas, AIHW 2019 *Per 100 people - rate is not age-standardised

Figure 196. Rate of allied health services delivered* by sex and SA3 (2017-18)

Location	All persons	Males	Females
Ballarat SA3	102.0	81.9	121.0
Creswick -Daylesford-Ballan SA3	98.4	77.2	119.4
Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3	97.3	81.9	113.5
Barwon-West SA3	89.8	69.1	111.0
Australia	92.3	75.0	109.3

Medicare-subsidised GP, allied health, diagnostic imaging and specialist health care across local areas, AIHW 2019 *Per 100 people - rate is not age-standardised

Figure 197. Population (%) that had selected health tests in past two years (2017)

Location	Blood-lipids (cholesterol)	Blood pressure	Blood glucose
Ballarat	47	79	44
Golden Plains	52	73	48
Hepburn	44	78	48
Moorabool	52	78	57
Victoria	57	80	51

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 198. Population* (%) that had mammogram in past two years (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	74
Golden Plains	79
Hepburn	70
Moorabool	78
Victoria	79

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over. *Female population

Figure 199. Population* (%) that had a Pap test in past two years (2014)

Location	%
Ballarat	65.0
Golden Plains	73.1
Hepburn	75.7
Moorabool	77.0
Victoria	72.1

Victorian Population Health Survey 2014, DHHS 2018: Age standardised to 2011 female Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over.

Figure 200. Cervical cancer screening participation by SA3 and age (2014–15 to 2015–16)

Age group	Ballarat SA3		Creswick-Daylesford- Ballan SA3		Barwon-West SA3		Maryborough-Pyrenees SA3		Victoria	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
20–24	43.3	39.4	57.5	49.4	51.6	49.3	61.1	53.5	39.4	37.0
25–29	57.0	52.3	57.2	54.0	61.4	61.9	50.6	51.1	49.2	47.8
30–34	60.0	57.5	55.8	55.7	62.9	53.2 ▲	48.7	53.0 ▲	56.4	55.0
35–39	58.4	58.7 ▲	64.5	60.5	66.6	58.4 ▲	54.0	54.7 ▲	60.8	59.7
40–44	58.5	56.8 ▲	58.0	54.2 ▲	66.9	64.5	51.1	50.3 ▲	63.7	62.4
45–49	57.4	56.7 ▲	60.4	57.9 ▲	62.1	59.1 ▲	53.2	53.1 ▲	66.4	65.0
50–54	59.4	57.7 ▲	65.2	56.0 ▲	65.3	65.5 ▲	60.9	57.6 ▲	67.6	66.5
55–59	57.2	54.8 ▲	57.5	57.4 ▲	70.1	60.9 ▲	54.9	51.8 ▲	66.5	65.5
60–64	60.6	57.9 ▲	59.3	58.9 ▲	64.5	64.8	62.4	56.5 ▲	65.7	64.8
65–69	53.6	56.0 ▲	54.2	53.2 ▲	64.0	63.3	50.8	47.4 ▲	60.4	60.1
20–69	56.1	54.1 ▲	59.2	56.0 ▲	63.9	60.0	54.8	52.9 ▲	58.4	57.0

National cancer screening programs participation data, AIHW May 2020 *Refer to ABS Advanced search geography for boundary correlations of SA3 and LGA areas here: www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20search%20by%20geography

Figure 201. Population* (%) that had bowel cancer test (2017)

Location	Faecal occult blood test - past 2 years	Bowel exam to detect cancer - in past 5 years
Ballarat	68	49
Golden Plains	57 ▲	44 ▲
Hepburn	62	47
Moorabool	53 ▲	45 ▲
Victoria	60	47

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over. *Aged 50 years and over

Overall health status

Median age at death

Between 2013 and 2017:

- the median age at death in Golden Plains and Moorabool was four younger than the Victorian average
- males in each LGA had a notably younger median age at death than females, reflecting the state pattern, and
- Golden Plains had the youngest median age at death for males, while Moorabool had the youngest median age at death for females.

Avoidable mortality

Avoidable deaths are those deaths that are from "conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care." - National Healthcare Agreement: PI 16 – Potentially avoidable deaths, 2018.

Between 2013 and 2017:

- the rate of avoidable mortality in the male population was highest in Ballarat, followed by Golden Plains, and both rates were higher than the state average
- the rate of avoidable mortality in the female population was highest in Hepburn, followed by Ballarat
- rates of avoidable mortality in the female population in all PCP LGAs were higher than the state female averages
- the rate of avoidable mortality in the female population in Ballarat and Hepburn was also higher than the regional Victoria average, and
- Rates of avoidable mortality were notably higher in the male population than in the female population across all PCP LGAs.

Premature mortality

Premature mortality refers to "...deaths that occur at a younger age than a selected cut-off... This cut-off age produces conservative estimates of premature mortality because it is lower than the current median age at death (81 years in 2012) and life expectancy at birth (80 for males and 84 for females in 2012)..." (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Overview of premature mortality.)

Between 2013 and 2017:

- the rate of premature mortality in the male population was highest in Ballarat, followed by Moorabool
- the rate of premature mortality in the male population in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool was higher than the state average
- the rate of premature mortality in the male population in Ballarat was also higher than the regional Victoria average
- rates of premature mortality in the female population in all PCP LGAs were higher than the state female averages, with the highest rate recorded in Ballarat
- the rate of premature mortality in the female population in Ballarat was also higher than the regional Victoria average, and
- Rates of premature mortality were notably higher in the male population than in the female population across all PCP LGAs.

Self-assessed health status

In 2017,

- a higher proportion of males in all PCP LGAs rated their health as fair/poor compared to the state average
- a higher proportion of females in Ballarat and Moorabool rated their health as fair/poor compared to the state average
- Males in all PCP LGAs were more likely than females to rate their health as fair/poor, and
- Moorabool males and females were most likely to rate their health as fair/poor.

Satisfaction with life

In 2017,

- Moorabool males and females were also most likely to rate their satisfaction with life as low or medium
- Compared to the state female average, Moorabool females were more likely to rate their satisfaction with life as low or medium
- Compared to the state male average, Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool males were more likely to rate their satisfaction with life as low or medium, and
- Females in all PCP LGAs were much more likely than males to rate their satisfaction with life as very high.

Feeling that life is worthwhile

In 2017,

- Ballarat and Moorabool females were most likely to rate their feeling that life is worthwhile as low or medium and both proportions were notably higher than the state average
- males in all PCP LGAs - especially Ballarat and Moorabool - were notably more likely than females to rate their feeling that life is worthwhile as low or medium, and
- females in all PCP LGAs were much more likely than males to rate their feeling that life is worthwhile as very high.

Figure 202. Median age at death - by sex (2013-17)

Location	Males	Females	Persons
Ballarat	79.0	84.0	82.0
Golden Plains	75.0	82.0	78.0
Hepburn	79.0	85.0	82.0
Moorabool	76.0	81.0	78.0
Regional Victoria	79.0	85.0	82.0
Victoria	79.0	85.0	82.0

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020

Figure 203. Avoidable mortality - by sex (2013-17)

Location	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	381	163.3	252	101.3	633	131.3
Golden Plains	79	142.3	43	87.8	122	116.9
Hepburn	64	131.2	53	110.0	117	121.1
Moorabool	104	128.4	70	88.8	174	109.0
Regional Victoria	6,316	164.3	3,653	95.9	9,969	130.5
Victoria	18,662	134.7	11,015	78.8	29,677	106.6

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Figure 204. Premature mortality - by sex (2013-17)

Location	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	771	328.8	512	204.5	1,283	264.6
Golden Plains	155	275.0	97	197.7	252	239.2
Hepburn	134	262.9	98	196.8	232	230.6
Moorabool	232	282.4	152	191.4	384	237.9
Regional Victoria	12,452	316.4	7,724	199.4	20,176	258.6
Victoria	36,893	267.3	23,668	169.6	60,561	218.1

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Figure 205. Self-reported health status - by sex (2017)

Location	Excellent/ very good		Good		Fair/ poor	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	45.3	32.9	32.3	44.1	21.7	22.4
Golden Plains	46.8	33.9	36.0	41.9	17.1	23.2
Hepburn	54.9	34.7	30.8	45.1	14.1	20.2
Moorabool	36.0	41.1	40.2	32.7	23.8	26.2
Victoria	41.5	41.8	37.2	37.9	20.8	19.7

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 206. Satisfaction with life - adult population (%) by sex (2017)

Location	Low/Medium		High		Very High	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	20.0	21.0 ▲	48.2	55.1	31.3	23.2
Golden Plains	13.3	22.2 ▲	36.4	52.7	50.0	22.5
Hepburn	12.5	12.0	51.2	61.1	35.0	26.6
Moorabool	20.3 ▲	29.1 ▲	44.9	45.6	33.8	24.1
Victoria	20.1	20.8	50.8	51.2	27.4	26.6

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 207. Feeling that life is worthwhile - adult population (%) by sex (2017)

Location	Low/Medium		High		Very High	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	10.7	26.7 ▲	41.9	47.1	46.5	25.2
Golden Plains	8.9	13.7	37.7	51.6	52.8	32.8
Hepburn	7.5	9.1	47.5	46.5	44.1	42.2
Moorabool	11.3	25.6 ▲	45.7	42.6	41.7	31.8
Victoria	14.9	18.6	45.2	47.3	36.5	31.3

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Emergency Department Presentations

In 2019/20, there were 59,580 presentations to the Ballarat Base Hospital Emergency Department (ED). Approximately 1% of presentations were Triage Category One, and a further 16% were Category Two. More than three quarters of presentations were Category Three or Four.

Compared to the state-wide average (54%), Ballarat Base Hospital ED had a higher proportion of ED presentations (59%) that were Triage Category 1, 2 or 3 (need for resuscitation, emergency or urgent) and a lower proportion that were category 4 or 5 (semi-urgent or non-urgent).

Explanation of Triage Categories:

- Triage category 1 (need for resuscitation): requires treatment immediately
- Triage category 2 (emergency): requires treatment within 10 minutes
- Triage category 3 (urgent): requires treatment within 30 minutes
- Triage category 4 (semi-urgent): requires treatment within 1 hour
- Triage category 5 (non-urgent): requires treatment within 2 hours.

Between the July-September 2019 quarter and the April-June 2020 quarter, the number of ED presentations has decreased by 19.7%, compared to a state-wide decrease of 25.3%.

Figure 208. Ballarat Base Hospital ED presentations by triage category (2019/20)

Triage category	Ballarat Base Hospital		State-wide average
	No.	% of all	%
1	447	1%	1%
2	9,699	16%	13%
3	24,744	42%	40%
4	22,264	37%	38%
5	2,426	4%	8%
Total*	59,580	100%	100%

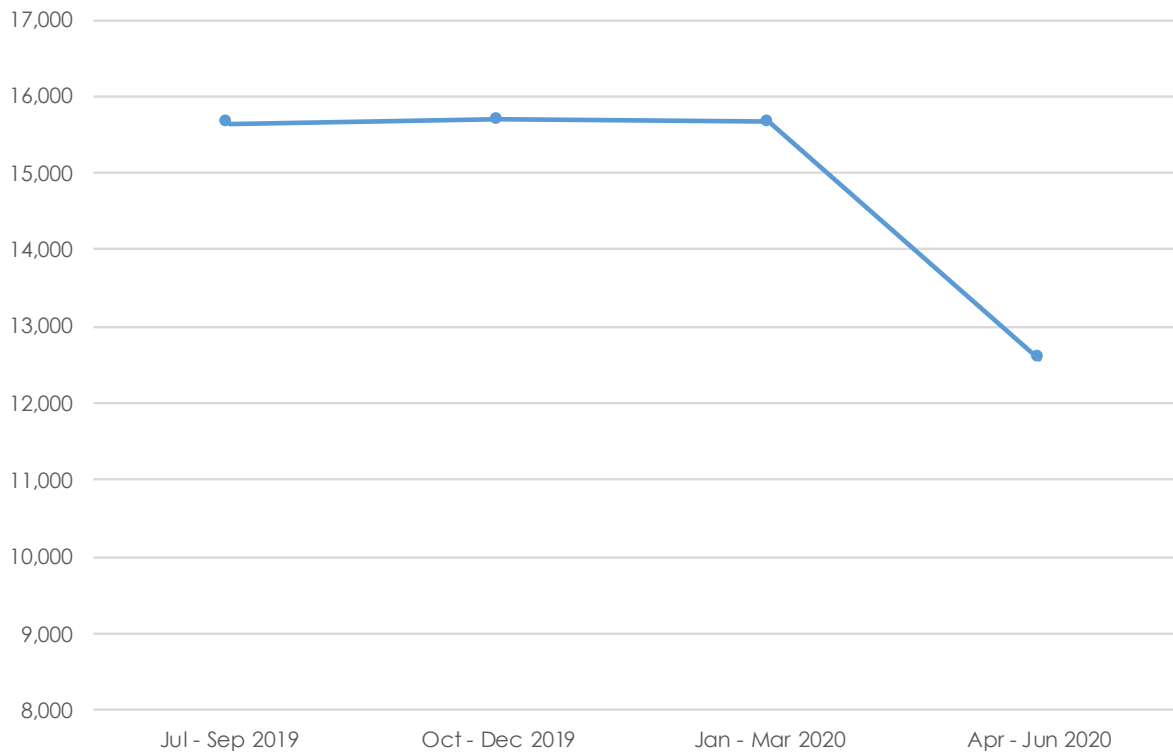
Victorian Agency for Health Information, accessed online August 2020

Figure 209. Change to no. of ED presentations by quarter (2019/20)

Quarter	Ballarat Base Hospital		State-wide average
	No.	%	%
Jul - Sep 2019	15,653	-	
Oct - Dec 2019	15,695	-	
Jan - Mar 2020	15,655	-	
Apr - Jun 2020	12,577	-	
<i>Jul - Sep 2019 to Apr - Jun 2020</i> Change	3,076	-19.7%	-25.3%

Victorian Agency for Health Information, accessed online August 2020

Figure 210. Change to number of ED presentations at Ballarat Base Hospital (2019/20)



Victorian Agency for Health Information, accessed online August 2020

Hospital admissions

In 2017/18

- the rate of hospitalisations per male and female population were higher than state and regional Victoria averages in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool
- Ballarat recorded the highest rate of hospitalisations for males and for females, and
- Hospitalisation rates (including for child birth) were higher for females than males in all PCP LGAs.

Red dots ● indicate where the health or wellbeing outcome is poorer than the state average. It does not indicate a statistically significant difference between the local figure and the state average figure.

Figure 211. All hospitalisations by sex (2017/18)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	20,841	39,811 ●	27,480	49,217 ●	48,323	44,576 ●
Golden Plains	4,395	38,596 ●	4,841	47,760 ●	9,238	43,305 ●
Hepburn	3,049	30,116	3,442	37,048	6,491	33,677
Moorabool	6,258	37,030 ●	7,468	45,043 ●	13,727	41,113 ●
Regional Victoria	312,709	36,328	354,536	42,261	667,276	39,363
Victoria	1,143,391	36,760	1,379,656	42,996	2,523,235	39,913

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Hospitalisations by principal diagnosis

Ballarat

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for Ballarat females were:

- Digestive system diseases
- All cancers
- Genitourinary system diseases
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases, and
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes.

Compared to regional Victoria female averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (61% higher)
- Nervous system diseases (54% higher)
- Ear and mastoid process diseases (50% higher)
- All cancers (44% higher)
- Chronic kidney disease (35% higher)
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (35% higher), and
- Genitourinary system diseases (32% higher)

Males

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for Ballarat males were:

- All cancers
- Digestive system diseases
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes
- Circulatory system diseases, and
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- All cancers (33% higher)
- Nervous system diseases (32% higher), and
- Ear and mastoid process diseases (30% higher).

Golden Plains

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for hospitalisations for Golden Plains females were:

- Digestive system diseases
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes
- All cancers
- Genitourinary system diseases, and
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases

Compared to regional Victoria female averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Infectious and parasitic diseases (43% higher)
- Nervous system diseases (34% higher)
- Heart failure (29% higher)
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes (26% higher)

Males:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for Golden Plains males were:

- Digestive system diseases
- All cancers
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases, and
- Circulatory system diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Nervous system diseases (27% higher).

Hepburn

Females

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for hospitalisations for Hepburn females were:

- Digestive system diseases
- Genitourinary system diseases
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes, and
- All cancers.

Compared to regional Victoria female averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Mood affective disorders (127% higher), and
- Mental health related conditions (56% higher).

Males

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for Hepburn males were:

- Digestive system diseases
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes
- All cancers
- Circulatory system diseases, and
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Ear and mastoid process diseases (187% higher).

Moorabool

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for hospitalisations for Moorabool females were:

- Digestive system diseases
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes
- Genitourinary system diseases, and
- All cancers.

Compared to regional Victoria female averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (44% higher)
- Ear and mastoid process diseases (44% higher), and
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (35% higher).

Males

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for Moorabool males were:

- Digestive system diseases
- All cancers
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases, and
- Circulatory system diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 25%:

- Ear and mastoid process diseases (42% higher), and
- Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities (34% higher).

Indigenous population hospitalisations

Hospitalisation figures for Indigenous population are published by the PHIDU at Indigenous Area geographic level. The Central Highlands PCP is applicable to the following Indigenous Areas:

- Ballarat (comprises City of Ballarat LGA plus west half of Hepburn Shire)
- Macedon Ranges-Moorabool (comprises Macedon Ranges and Moorabool Shires)
- South West Central Victoria (comprises Ararat RC and Pyrenees, Moyne, Corangamite, Colac-Otway, Surf Coast, and Golden Plains Shires)

Between 2014/15 and 2016/17, compared to the state Indigenous average:

- the rate of hospitalisations among Indigenous residents of the Ballarat Indigenous Area* was notably (10% or greater) higher for:
 - Eye and adnexa diseases (72% higher)
 - Circulatory system diseases (46% higher)
 - Genitourinary system diseases (43% higher)
 - Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (32% higher)
 - Pregnancy and childbirth aged 15 to 44 years (27% higher), and
 - All cancers (10% higher).
- the rate of hospitalisations among Indigenous residents of the Macedon Ranges - Moorabool Indigenous Area* was notably (10% or greater) higher for:
 - Blood and blood-forming organs diseases and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (260% higher), and
 - Ear and mastoid process diseases (13% higher).
- the rate of hospitalisations among Indigenous residents of South West Central Victoria Indigenous Area* were lower than or equivalent to state Indigenous figures.

Figure 212. Male hospital admissions by principle diagnosis (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Infectious & parasitic diseases	417	791 ▲	78	705	54	596	110	666	679	712
All cancers	2,302	4,351 ▲	437	3,837 ▲	267	2,287	665	3,887 ▲	3,282	3,192
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases	460	882 ▲	68	585	51	497	127	743	847	760
Diabetes	144	275 ▲	#	..	#	..	60	350 ▲	305	273
Mental health related conditions	605	1,202	58	519	70	867	99	601	989	1,358
Mood affective disorders	172	339	#	..	25	292	11	67	283	410
Nervous system diseases	959	1,840 ▲	207	1,775 ▲	170	1,728 ▲	249	1,458	1,398	1,531
Eye & adnexa diseases	669	1,253	145	1,352 ▲	121	1,019	164	994	1,270	1,340
Ear & mastoid process diseases	197	368 ▲	42	347 ▲	63	809 ▲	69	400 ▲	282	280
Circulatory system diseases	1,605	3,034 ▲	274	2,468	263	2,265	448	2,665 ▲	2,748	2,608
Ischaemic heart disease	568	1,074 ▲	99	849 ▲	88	732	147	849 ▲	905	823
Heart failure	171	318 ▲	26	270	14	119	#	..	268	284
Stroke	120	225	#	..	#	..	#	..	248	239
Respiratory system diseases	1,214	2,279 ▲	259	2,346 ▲	165	1,782	338	2,050 ▲	2,081	1,943
Asthma	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	133	160
COPD	187	350 ▲	28	271	#	.. ▲	63	386 ▲	352	289
Digestive system diseases	2,241	4,341	540	4,617	329	3,494	810	4,744 ▲	4,454	4,739
Skin & subcutaneous tissue diseases	415	802 ▲	71	625	59	655	139	831 ▲	748	704
Musculoskeletal system & connective tissue diseases	1,379	2,651 ▲	345	2,949 ▲	213	2,006	470	2,729 ▲	2,586	2,372
Genitourinary system diseases	680	1,302	141	1,232	101	984	195	1,149	1,419	1,640
Chronic kidney disease	100	192 ▲	#	..	#	..	#	..	166	180
Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities	112	206 ▲	#	..	#	..	39	226 ▲	169	170
Injury, poisoning & other external causes	1,621	3,111 ▲	378	3,409 ▲	218	2,537	518	3,159 ▲	3,229	3,072

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease #Number too small to publish

Figure 213. Female hospital admissions by principle diagnosis (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
infectious and parasitic diseases	493	874 ▾	110	1,091 ▾	56	627	134	812 ▾	761	790
all cancers	2,192	3,840 ▾	322	3,143 ▾	224	2,094	433	2,535	2,667	2,604
endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	799	1,448 ▾	128	1,208 ▾	101	1,112 ▾	262	1,553 ▾	1,075	1,009
diabetes	97	170	#	..	#	..	32	193 ▾	184	173
mental health related conditions	686	1,255	100	949	161	1,952 ▾	151	916	1,253	1,901
mood affective disorders	284	520	#	..	95	1,085 ▾	47	278	479	810
nervous system diseases	1,380	2,486 ▾	235	2,175 ▾	162	1,743 ▾	310	1,814 ▾	1,618	1,636
eye and adnexa diseases	895	1,509	151	1,694 ▾	139	1,214	252	1,543	1,584	1,675
ear and mastoid process diseases	225	401 ▾	38	332 ▾	17	199	67	385 ▾	267	269
circulatory system diseases	1,194	2,033 ▾	190	2,145 ▾	196	1,774	279	1,733	1,972	1,915
ischaemic heart disease	244	414 ▾	29	319	30	262	62	375 ▾	419	357
heart failure	131	217	21	290 ▾	26	233	#	..	224	258
stroke	127	214 ▾	#	..	#	..	#	..	221	207
respiratory system diseases	1,320	2,313 ▾	229	2,263 ▾	190	2,050 ▾	341	2,063 ▾	2,043	1,854
asthma	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	166	174
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	251	423 ▾	25	282 ▾	#	..	79	479 ▾	354	274
digestive system diseases	2,656	4,756	515	4,818 ▾	317	3,426	808	4,760	4,584	4,773
skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	401	715 ▾	55	532	54	588	124	744 ▾	618	621
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	1,877	3,257 ▾	316	3,118 ▾	252	2,293	542	3,178 ▾	2,763	2,720
genitourinary system diseases	1,844	3,385 ▾	336	3,142 ▾	237	2,732 ▾	456	2,707 ▾	2,555	2,495
chronic kidney disease	146	261 ▾	#	..	#	..	#	..	193	197
pregnancy and childbirth aged 15 to 44 years	1,920	9,414 ▾	408	11,164 ▾	161	8,169	630	10,714 ▾	9,550	9,157
congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	121	221 ▾	#	..	#	..	28	162 ▾	137	138
injury, poisoning and other external causes	1,666	2,909 ▾	333	3,474 ▾	215	2,219	461	2,845 ▾	2,768	2,823

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease #Number too small to publish

Figure 214. Indigenous hospitalisations by principle diagnosis (2014/15-2016/17)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat Indigenous Area		Macedon Ranges-Moorabool Indigenous Area		South West Central Victoria Indigenous Area		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Infectious and parasitic diseases	38	681	9	359	20	411	695	695
All cancers	58	1,186 ▾	28	1,167 ▾	60	1,081	1,112	1,081
Blood and blood-forming organs diseases and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	27	531	49	2,046 ▾	7	132	655	569
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	22	441	8	338	15	299	720	698
Mental health related conditions	38	740	28	1,232	28	651	1,886	1,933
Nervous system diseases	42	801	20	828	32	657	792	979
Eye and adnexa diseases	30	605 ▾	6	247	14	231	403	351
Ear and mastoid process diseases	13	216	8	305 ▾	6	124	274	271
Circulatory system diseases	91	1,890 ▾	22	918	45	813	1,443	1,297
Respiratory system diseases	127	2,301 ▾	20	790	71	1,406	2,467	2,114
Digestive system diseases	167	3,224 ▾	47	1,986	115	2,410	3,370	2,974
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	38	707	9	376	11	237	795	718
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	62	1,241 ▾	24	1,013	39	766	1,272	1,212
Genitourinary system diseases	101	1,978 ▾	22	938	46	953	1,484	1,386
Pregnancy and childbirth aged 15 to 44 years	205	14,770 ▾	20	4,961	83	11,229	14,459	11,655
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	56	54 ▾	5	31	12	25	43	41
Injury, poisoning and other external causes	131	2,446	49	2,093	75	1,648	2,942	2,854

ATSI Social Health Atlas of Australia, Data by Indigenous Area., June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons #Refer appendices for Indigenous Area maps

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

A potentially preventable hospitalisation is an admission to hospital for:

'... a condition where the hospitalisation could have potentially been prevented through the provision of appropriate individualised preventative health interventions and early disease management usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings (including by general practitioners, medical specialists, dentists, nurses and allied health professionals).' - National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18–Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2019.

In 2018-19, compared to the state average:

- All PCP LGAs had a higher rate of residents hospitalised for potentially preventable hospitalisations
- The highest rate was recorded in Ballarat, followed by Golden Plains
- All PCP LGAs had a higher rate of residents hospitalised for potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPH) for acute conditions, with Ballarat recording the highest rate, and
- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool also had a higher rate of PPH for chronic conditions - with Ballarat and Golden Plains sharing the highest rate.

Ballarat

The most common PPH conditions were:

- Males: cellulitis, dental conditions, COPD, congestive cardiac failure, iron deficiency anaemia, and diabetes complications
- Females: iron deficiency anaemia, UTIs/ pyelonephritis, cellulitis, dental conditions, COPD, and congestive cardiac failure.

Golden Plains

the most common PPH conditions were:

- Males: cellulitis, COPD, dental conditions, congestive cardiac failure, iron deficiency anaemia, and ear, nose and throat infections
- Females: iron deficiency anaemia, dental conditions, ear nose and throat infections, congestive cardiac failure, COPD, cellulitis and pneumonia and influenza.

Hepburn

the most common PPH conditions were:

- Males: cellulitis, dental conditions, iron deficiency anaemia, congestive cardiac failure, pneumonia and influenza, and other vaccine-preventable conditions
- Females: iron deficiency anaemia, COPD, UTIs/ pyelonephritis, congestive cardiac failure, dental conditions, and cellulitis.

Moorabool

the most common ACSC hospitalisations were:

- Males: diabetes complications, COPD, congestive cardiac failure and iron deficiency anaemia, and
- Females: diabetes complications, COPD, dehydration and gastritis, and dental conditions.

Figure 215. Potentially preventable hospitalisation rate totals (2018/19)

Condition type	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Reg. Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
Chronic	1,946	16.8 ▲	349	16.8 ▲	279	13.1	493	14.1 ▲	16.0	14.8
Vaccine-preventable	208	1.9	41	1.9	49	2.2	56	1.5	1.8	2.5
Acute	1,772	16.2 ▲	308	14.3 ▲	226	14.0 ▲	460	13.6 ▲	14.1	12.6
Total	3,899	34.7 ▲	695	32.8 ▲	553	29.3 ▲	1003	29.1 ▲	31.8	29.6

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.

Figure 216. Rates for top ten Victorian PPH conditions compared to LGA (2018/19)

Condition	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Reg. Victoria	Victoria
Iron deficiency anaemia	5.1 ▲	5.1 ▲	4.5 ▲	4.1	4.3	4.1
Cellulitis	4.2 ▲	3.3 ▲	3.1	3.9 ▲	3.5	3.1
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	3 ▲	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7
Congestive cardiac failure	2.8 ▲	3.8 ▲	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.6
Dental conditions	3.9 ▲	3.3 ▲	3.4 ▲	3.0 ▲	3.1	2.6
COPD	3.2 ▲	3.1 ▲	2.6 ▲	3.3 ▲	3.2	2.4
Diabetes complications	2.2	1.4	1.3	2.4 ▲	2.5	2.3
Ear, nose and throat infections	2.2 ▲	2.8 ▲	2.5 ▲	1.8 ▲	2.1	1.7
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.5	1.7 ▲	1.3	1.7 ▲	1.7	1.5
Pneumonia and influenza	1.5 ▲	1.7 ▲	1.6 ▲	1.3	1.3	1.4

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population. COPD= Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease UTIs = Urinary tract infections

Figure 217. Most common PPH for males and females - Ballarat (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	95	1.7	Angina	70	1.1
Asthma	68	1.3	Asthma	108	2.0
Bronchiectasis	14	0.3	Bronchiectasis	17	0.2
Cellulitis	238	4.8	Cellulitis	219	3.7
COPD	177	3.3	COPD	205	3.1
Congestive cardiac failure	151	2.9	Congestive cardiac failure	195	2.7
Convulsions and epilepsy	111	2.1	Convulsions and epilepsy	79	1.4
Dental conditions	204	3.8	Dental conditions	214	3.9
Diabetes complications	146	2.8	Diabetes complications	97	1.7
Ear, nose and throat infections	98	1.8	Ear, nose and throat infections	138	2.6
Gangrene	37	0.7	Gangrene	30	0.5
Hypertension	8	0.2	Hypertension	22	0.4
Iron deficiency anaemia	147	2.8	Iron deficiency anaemia	416	7.3
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	17	0.3	Other vaccine-preventable conditions	21	0.4
Pelvic inflammatory disease	-	-	Pelvic inflammatory disease	36	0.7
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	16	0.3	Perforated/bleeding ulcer	15	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza	87	1.7	Pneumonia and influenza	83	1.4
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	90	1.7	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	247	4.1

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population. COPD= Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease UTIs = Urinary tract infections

Figure 218. Most common PPH for males and females - Golden Plains (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	17	1.2	Angina	7	0.8
Asthma	19	1.5	Asthma	15	1.4
Bronchiectasis	-	-	Bronchiectasis	11	1.2
Cellulitis	46	4.3	Cellulitis	24	2.4
COPD	44	4.1	COPD	26	2.3
Congestive cardiac failure	33	4.2	Congestive cardiac failure	29	3.8
Convulsions and epilepsy	20	2.0	Convulsions and epilepsy	16	1.4
Dental conditions	41	3.5	Dental conditions	35	3.3
Diabetes complications	21	1.8	Diabetes complications	11	0.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	28	2.5	Ear, nose and throat infections	34	3.1
Gangrene	5	0.7	Gangrene	-	-
Iron deficiency anaemia	28	2.4	Iron deficiency anaemia	76	7.6
Pelvic inflammatory disease	-	-	Pelvic inflammatory disease	7	0.7
Pneumonia and influenza	14	1.3	Pneumonia and influenza	23	2.2
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	12	1.0	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	31	3.2

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population. COPD= Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; UTIs = Urinary tract infections

Figure 219. Most common PPH for males and females - Hepburn (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	16	1.3	Angina	5	0.4
Asthma	10	1.4	Asthma	10	1.1
Cellulitis	35	3.9	Cellulitis	25	2.4
COPD	15	1.3	COPD	48	4.0
Congestive cardiac failure	20	1.7	Congestive cardiac failure	27	1.9
Convulsions and epilepsy	10	1.3	Convulsions and epilepsy	8	1.5
Dental conditions	22	3.4	Dental conditions	26	3.4
Diabetes complications	13	1.2	Diabetes complications	13	1.5
Ear, nose and throat infections	13	2.4	Ear, nose and throat infections	17	2.7
Gangrene	8	0.9	Gangrene	5	0.6
Iron deficiency anaemia	21	2.2	Iron deficiency anaemia	66	6.8
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	17	1.2	Other vaccine-preventable conditions	-	-
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	6	0.5	Perforated/bleeding ulcer	-	-
Pelvic inflammatory disease	-	-	Pelvic inflammatory disease	5	0.8
Pneumonia and influenza	19	1.9	Pneumonia and influenza	12	1.4
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	14	1.4	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	30	3.3

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population. COPD= Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; UTIs = Urinary tract infections

Figure 220. Most common PPH for males and females - Moorabool (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	32	2	Angina	6	0
Asthma	14	1	Asthma	16	1
Cellulitis	79	5	Cellulitis	56	3
COPD	51	3	COPD	67	4
Congestive cardiac failure	33	2	Congestive cardiac failure	26	1
Convulsions and epilepsy	33	2	Convulsions and epilepsy	26	2
Dental conditions	55	3	Dental conditions	47	3
Diabetes complications	60	3	Diabetes complications	26	2
Ear, nose and throat infections	28	2	Ear, nose and throat infections	33	2
Gangrene	6	0	Gangrene	6	0
Hypertension	-	-	Hypertension	6	0
Iron deficiency anaemia	38	2	Iron deficiency anaemia	104	6
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	7	0	Other vaccine-preventable conditions	-	-
Pelvic inflammatory disease	-	-	Pelvic inflammatory disease	7	0
Pneumonia and influenza	25	1	Pneumonia and influenza	21	1
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	22	1	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	53	3

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population. COPD= Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; UTIs = Urinary tract infections

Notifiable conditions

Under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008, the Department of Health and Human Services of the Victorian State Government is authorised by law to collect information from doctors and laboratories about diagnoses of certain health-related conditions in Victoria. The law exists to monitor and control the occurrence of infectious diseases and other specified conditions, and helps to prevent further illness. <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/infectious-diseases-surveillance-in-victoria>

Date notes: Data is obtained from medical practitioners and laboratories and reports are produced on a regular basis. It should be noted that data is only for notifications received by the Department and do not necessarily reflect the full incidence of the disease. Data is based on the place of residence of the person affected and not the place where the condition was acquired.

Data is updated regularly on the Department's website and should be referred to for the most up to date figures.

Please refer to <http://ideas.health.vic.gov.au/surveillance/tabulated-summaries.asp> website for further information about notifiable infectious diseases. Reports are updated regularly on the website.

Note that figures in this section are not age or sex standardised.

Between 1st January 2020 and 20th September 2020, compared to Victoria:

- the rate of anaphylaxis were slightly higher in Moorabool
- rates of cryptosporidiosis were much higher in Golden Plains and Moorabool
- Rates of influenza were slightly higher in Moorabool and Hepburn
- the rate of mycobacterium infection (non-TB) was much higher in Ballarat
- the rate of pertussis was much higher in Moorabool
- the rates of salmonellosis were notably higher in Ballarat and Moorabool
- the rate of shigellosis was much higher in Hepburn
- the rate of Syphilis - infectious and Syphilis - late were much higher in Hepburn, and
- The rate of chickenpox was higher in Moorabool.

Compared to the same time period in 2019, the rates of many notifiable conditions have decreased substantially.

Figure 221. Year to date rate* comparison (1st January 2020 to 20th September 2020)

Notifiable condition	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Anaphylaxis	14.0	13.0	12.6	26.3 ▲	18.2
Campylobacter infection	55.9	64.9	69.6 ▲	52.7	68.7
Carbapenemase producing enterobacterales	1.9				2.4
Carbapenemase producing enterobacteriaceae					0.2
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	5.6				36.0
Cryptosporidiosis	1.9	13.0 ▲		17.6 ▲	6.1
Gonococcal infection	24.2	21.6	19.0	29.3	78.0
Hepatitis B - Unspecified					13.8
Hepatitis C - Newly acquired					0.4
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	5.6		12.6	5.9	15.2
Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection - Unspecified	1.9 ▲				1.6
Influenza	42.9	30.3	82.2 ▲	84.9 ▲	73.7
Legionellosis					1.3
Malaria					0.3
Mycobacterium infection (non-TB)	1.9	8.7 ▲			2.3
Pertussis	2.8	8.7		32.2 ▲	16.6
Pneumococcal infection (IPD)	1.9			8.8 ▲	2.3
Rotavirus infection	1.9				3.2
Salmonellosis	31.7 ▲	17.3		38.1 ▲	23.2
Shigellosis	1.9		12.6 ▲		3.6
Syphilis - Infectious	3.7	4.3	25.3 ▲		14.6
Syphilis - Late	2.8		25.3 ▲		12.4
Varicella zoster infection (Chickenpox)	3.7	8.7 ▲			5.9
Varicella zoster infection (Shingles)	13.0	17.3	19.0	29.3 ▲	23.7
Varicella zoster infection (Unspecified)	33.5	30.3	75.9	38.1	84.8

DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 222. Notifiable conditions time series - Ballarat (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Change	
	Rate	Rate*		%
Anaphylaxis	14.0	20.5		-32%
Campylobacter infection	55.9	67.1		-17%
Carbapenemase producing enterobacteriales	1.9	-		na
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	5.6	227.3		-98%
Cryptosporidiosis	1.9	6.5		-71%
Gonococcal infection	24.2	55.0		-56%
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	5.6	22.4		-75%
HIV Infection - Unspecified	1.9	-		na
Influenza	42.9	545.1		-92%
Mycobacterium infection (non-TB)	1.9	-		na
Pertussis	2.8	13.0		-79%
Pneumococcal infection (IPD)	1.9	8.4		-78%
Rotavirus infection	1.9	7.5		-75%
Salmonellosis	31.7	29.8		6%
Shigellosis	1.9	1.9		0%
Syphilis - Infectious	3.7	4.7		-20%
Syphilis - Late	2.8	3.7		-25%

DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 223. Notifiable conditions time series - Golden Plains (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Change	
	Rate*	Rate*		%
Anaphylaxis	13.0	13.0		0%
Blood lead greater than 5 ug/dL	4.3	4.3		0%
Campylobacter infection	64.9	82.2		-21%
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	4.3	242.2		-98%
Cryptosporidiosis	13.0	8.7		50%
Gonococcal infection	21.6	17.3		25%
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	4.3	8.7		-50%
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	4.3	13.0		-67%
Influenza	30.3	674.7		-96%
Mycobacterium infection (non-TB)	8.7	-		na
Pertussis	8.7	17.3		-50%
Pneumococcal infection (IPD)	-	13.0		na
Rotavirus infection	4.3	-		na
Salmonellosis	17.3	26.0		-33%
Syphilis - Infectious	4.3	-		na
Varicella zoster infection (Chickenpox)	8.7	4.3		100%
Varicella zoster infection (Shingles)	17.3	34.6		-50%
Varicella zoster infection (Unspecified)	30.3	51.9		-42%

DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 224. Notifiable conditions time series - Hepburn (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Change
	Rate*	Rate*	%
Anaphylaxis	12.6	37.9	-67%
Campylobacter infection	69.6	113.8	-39%
Chlamydia trachomatis infection		120.2	na
Cryptosporidiosis	6.3	12.6	-50%
Gonococcal infection	19.0	75.9	-75%
Hepatitis C - Newly acquired	6.3	-	na
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	12.6	25.3	-50%
HIV - Newly acquired	6.3	-	na
Influenza	82.2	879.1	-91%
Legionellosis	6.3	-	na
Pertussis	6.3	-	na
Pneumococcal infection (IPD)	6.3	19.0	-67%
Salmonellosis	6.3	25.3	-75%
Shigellosis	12.6	6.3	100%
Syphilis - Infectious	25.3	19.0	33%
Syphilis - Late	25.3	6.3	300%
Tuberculosis	6.3	-	na
Varicella zoster infection (Shingles)	19.0	56.9	-67%
Varicella zoster infection (Unspecified)	75.9	88.5	-14%

DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 225. Notifiable conditions time series - Moorabool (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020	Jan - Sept 2019	Change
	Rate*	Rate*	%
Anaphylaxis	26.3	35.1	-25%
Campylobacter infection	52.7	76.1	-31%
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	2.9	38.1	-92%
Cryptosporidiosis	17.6	20.5	-14%
Gonococcal infection	29.3	55.6	-47%
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	5.9	5.9	0%
Influenza	84.9	863.6	-90%
Pertussis	32.2	14.6	120%
Pneumococcal infection (IPD)	8.8	5.9	50%
Rotavirus infection		5.9	
Salmonellosis	38.1	17.6	117%
Syphilis - Infectious	2.9	8.8	-67%
Varicella zoster infection (Chickenpox)	2.9	29.3	-90%
Varicella zoster infection (Shingles)	29.3	32.2	-9%
Varicella zoster infection (Unspecified)	38.1	84.9	-55%

DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

COVID-19

From the start of 2020 until the 20th October 2020:

- there have been 116 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the PCP region
- There were no active cases in the PCP region at the time of writing
- 48% of the PCP region's confirmed cases occurred in Ballarat
- 33% of the PCP region's confirmed cases occurred in Moorabool
- Within the PCP region, Moorabool had the highest rate per population of confirmed cases
- Compared to the regional Victoria average rate, Golden Plains and Moorabool recorded higher rates of confirmed cases per population, and
- All PCP LGAs recorded lower rates of confirmed cases per population compared to the state average.

Figure 226. COVID-19 cases by LGA (January to October 2020)

Location	Confirmed no. of cases (ever)		Active cases
	No.	Rate*	No.
Ballarat	57	5.3	0
Golden Plains	18	7.8	0
Hepburn	2	1.3	0
Moorabool	39	11.4	0
<i>PCP Total</i>	116	6.4	0
Victoria	20,315	31.4	137

*dhhs.vic.gov.au Coronavirus update for Victoria 18th October 2020 *Per 10,000 population (2018 estimated resident population)*

Dental Health

In 2017, compared to Victoria:

- residents of Moorabool were more likely to rate their dental health as fair/poor, and
- residents of all PCP LGAs were more likely to report they had delayed or avoided dental health treatment due to cost, with Moorabool recording the highest proportion.

In 2018/19, compared to Victoria:

- all PCP LGAs had a higher potentially preventable hospitalisation rate for dental conditions among the total population; with Ballarat, then Hepburn, recording the highest rates.

In 2017-19, compared to Victoria:

- A greater proportion of Ballarat and Golden Plains children aged 0-12 years, attending a public dental service, presented with at least one decayed, missing or filled tooth
- A greater proportion of Hepburn children aged 12 years; and a greater proportion of Moorabool children aged 0-5 years and 12 years; attending a public dental service presented with at least one decayed, missing or filled tooth
- Ballarat children aged 0-12 years, attending a public dental service, presented with a greater average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth
- Golden Plains and Moorabool children aged 0-5 and 12 years, attending a public dental service, presented with a greater average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth, and
- Ballarat children had the greatest average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth.

Figure 227. Self-rated dental health (2017)

Location	Excellent/Very Good	Good	Fair/Poor
	%	%	%
Ballarat	36	36	22
Golden Plains	39	36	19
Hepburn	39	35	20
Moorabool	40	29	28 ▲
Victoria	37	34	24

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS 2020

Figure 228. Delayed or avoided visiting a dental professional due to cost (2017)

Location	Yes	No
	%	%
Ballarat	43 ▲	57
Golden Plains	39 ▲	61
Hepburn	35 ▲	64
Moorabool	46 ▲	54
Victoria	34	56

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS 2020

Figure 229. Potentially preventable hospitalisation rates for dental conditions (2018/19)

Condition	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Reg. Victoria	Victoria
Dental conditions	3.9 ▲	3.3 ▲	3.4 ▲	3.0 ▲	3.1	2.6

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.

Figure 230. Dental health of children attending public dental service (2017-19)

Location	Age	% that have at least one decayed, missing or filled baby or adult tooth	Average number of decayed, missing or filled baby or adult tooth
		%	No.
Ballarat	0-5	33 ▲	1.5 ▲
	6	65 ▲	3.5 ▲
	12	77 ▲	3.3 ▲
Golden Plains	0-5	35 ▲	1.2 ▲
	6	53 ▲	2.2
	12	68 ▲	3.0 ▲
Hepburn	0-5	26	1.0
	6	50	2.1
	12	61 ▲	1.5
Moorabool	0-5	34 ▲	1.5 ▲
	6	36	1.2
	12	70 ▲	2.2 ▲
Victoria	0-5	26	1.1
	6	51	2.4
	12	59	1.9

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS 2020

Section 4: Chronic Disease

Prevalence of chronic disease

Two or more chronic diseases

In 2017, all PCP LGAs had a greater proportion of population with two or more chronic diseases. The highest proportion was recorded in Hepburn, followed by Moorabool.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19, compared to the state average, Ballarat and Golden Plains had a slightly higher rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions.

Figure 231. Adult population (%) with two or more chronic diseases (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	27 ▲
Golden Plains	26 ▲
Hepburn	34 ▲
Moorabool	31 ▲
Victoria	25

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 232. Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions (2018/19)

Condition type	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Reg. Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
Chronic	1,946	16.8 ▲	349	16.8 ▲	279	13.1	493	14.1 ▲	16.0	14.8

*Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020. *Standardised rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 population.*

Circulatory system diseases

- In 2017, compared to the state average, a notably higher proportion of Golden Plains residents reported that a doctor had diagnosed them with high blood pressure
- In 2017, compared to the state average, a notably higher proportion of Hepburn residents reported that a doctor had diagnosed them with heart disease
- In 2018/19, Golden Plains residents had a higher rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for congestive cardiac failure
- In 2017/18, compared to state averages, hospitalisation rates of Ballarat *males* for circulatory system disease and ischaemic heart disease were notably higher; while rates of Golden Plains *females* were notably higher for circulatory system diseases, and
- In 2013-17, compared to the state average, residents of Hepburn and Ballarat had a higher rate of premature deaths and of avoidable deaths caused by circulatory system diseases.

Figure 233. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed hypertension (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	24
Golden Plains	30 ▲
Hepburn	20
Moorabool	26 ▲
Victoria	25

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 234. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed heart disease (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	8 ▲
Golden Plains	8 ▲
Hepburn	9 ▲
Moorabool	6
Victoria	7

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 235. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed stroke (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	2
Golden Plains	3 ▲
Hepburn	2
Moorabool	2
Victoria	2

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 236. Hospital admission rates for circulatory system diseases - males (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Circulatory system diseases	3,034 ▲	2,468	2,265	2,665 ▲	2,748	2,608
Ischaemic heart disease	1,074 ▲	849 ▲	732	849 ▲	905	823
Heart failure	318 ▲	270	119	..	268	284
Stroke	225	..	..	..	248	239

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Figure 237. Hospital admission rates for circulatory system diseases - females (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
circulatory system diseases	2,033 ▲	2,145 ▲	1,774	1,733	1,972	1,915
ischaemic heart disease	414 ▲	319	262	375 ▲	419	357
heart failure	217	290 ▲	233	..	224	258
stroke	214 ▲	..	..	..	221	207

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Figure 238. Premature deaths from circulatory system diseases (2013-17)

Location	All circulatory system diseases		Ischaemic heart disease		cerebrovascular diseases	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	216	44.3 ▲	102	20.9 ▲	45	9.2 ▲
Golden Plains	43	40.6 ▲	20	18.7	7	6.7
Hepburn	49	46.5 ▲	20	18.8	12	11.2 ▲
Moorabool	66	40.4	36	21.9 ▲	10	6.1
Regional Victoria	3,803	47.5	1,929	24.0	705	8.7
Victoria	11,177	40.4	5,599	20.2	2,106	7.6

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0 - 74 years.

Figure 239. Avoidable deaths from circulatory system diseases (2013-17)

Location	All circulatory system diseases		Ischaemic heart disease		cerebrovascular diseases	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	168	34.4 ▲	102	20.9 ▲	45	9.2 ▲
Golden Plains	30	28.3	20	18.7	7	6.7
Hepburn	38	35.7 ▲	20	18.8	12	11.2 ▲
Moorabool	51	31.1	36	21.9 ▲	10	6.1
Regional Victoria	3,002	37.3	1,929	24.0	705	8.7
Victoria	8,819	31.9	5,599	20.2	2,106	7.6

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0 - 74 years.

Respiratory system diseases

- In 2017, compared to the state average, all PCP LGAs had a notably higher proportion of residents reported that a doctor had diagnosed them with asthma, with Hepburn recording the highest proportion
- In 2017-18, compared to the state average, all PCP LGAs had a higher estimated proportion of residents that had COPD*, with Ballarat, followed by Moorabool, recording the highest rate
- In 2017-18, compared to the state average:
 - hospitalisation rates of Golden Plains and Ballarat *males* for respiratory system diseases were higher
 - hospitalisation rates of Ballarat and Hepburn *males* for COPD were notably higher
 - hospitalisation rates of all PCP LGA *females* for respiratory system diseases were higher, with rates in Ballarat and Golden Plains particularly high
 - hospitalisation rates of Moorabool and Ballarat *females* for COPD were much higher
- Between 2013 and 2017, compared to the state average, Ballarat had a much higher rate of avoidable deaths caused by respiratory system diseases - including COPD.

Figure 240. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed asthma (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	24 ▲
Golden Plains	27 ▲
Hepburn	28 ▲
Moorabool	23 ▲
Victoria	20

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 241. Estimated rate of population with COPD (2017-18)

Location	%
Ballarat	2.8 ▲
Golden Plains	2.3 ▲
Hepburn	2.4 ▲
Moorabool	2.7 ▲
Victoria	2.1

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age-standardised rate per 100 persons

Figure 242. Hospital admission rates for respiratory system diseases - males (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Respiratory system diseases	2,279 ▲	2,346 ▲	1,782	2,050 ▲	2,081	1,943
Asthma	..	..	..	..	133	160
COPD	350 ▲	271	..	386 ▲	352	289

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons
COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Figure 243. Hospital admission rates for respiratory system diseases - females (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Respiratory system diseases	2,313 ▲	2,263 ▲	2,050 ▲	2,063 ▲	2,043	1,854
Asthma	..	..	..	..	166	174
COPD	423 ▲	282 ▲	..	479 ▲	354	274

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons
COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Figure 244. Avoidable deaths from respiratory system diseases (2013-17)

Location	All respiratory system diseases		Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	85	17.2 ▲	80	16.1 ▲
Golden Plains	8	7.7	8	7.7
Hepburn	10	9.0 ▲	10	8.9 ▲
Moorabool	14	8.5	12	7.3
Regional Victoria	1,034	12.5	973	11.6
Victoria	2,450	8.9	2,284	8.3

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Cancer

Between 2016-18:

- there were 3,257 new cancer cases diagnosed in the PCP region
- within the PCP region, Hepburn had the highest rate of new cancer diagnoses per population (note that figures are not age-standardised), followed by Ballarat
- All PCP LGAs had a higher rate of new cancer diagnoses per population compared to the state average
- males accounted for 54% of all new cancer cases in the PCP region population, with a particularly high proportion in Golden Plains (61%) compared to the state average (54%)
- the most common new cancers diagnosed in the PCP catchment were: prostate (14.5%), bowel (12.3%), breast (12.1%) and melanoma (10.1%)

In 2017/18:

- hospitalisation rates for all cancers for males and females, compared to state averages, were notably higher in Ballarat and Golden Plains
- hospitalisation rates for all cancers for males, compared to the state average, was notably higher in Moorabool

Between 2016-18:

- Death rates from cancer were highest in Hepburn, followed by Ballarat - with both LGAs plus Moorabool recording higher rates than the state average
- males accounted for 54% of all new cancer cases in the PCP region population, with a particularly high proportion in Golden Plains and Hepburn (62%) compared to the state average (55%)
- The most common cancer causing death was lung cancer, followed by bowel then prostate or pancreas

Between 2013-17, compared to the state average,

- Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had a higher rate of avoidable deaths caused by cancer - with rates highest in Ballarat and Golden Plains

Figure 245. New cancer diagnoses (2016-18)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	1,952	606.3 ▲
Golden Plains	387	558.0 ▲
Hepburn	365	769.5 ▲
Moorabool	553	539.6 ▲
Victoria	103,502	534.0

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 population based on 2018 ERP. Rate is not age-standardised.

Figure 246. New cancer diagnoses - by sex (2016-18)

Location	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	1,020	52%	932	48%
Golden Plains	238	61%	149	39%
Hepburn	198	54%	167	46%
Moorabool	309	56%	244	44%
Victoria	56,163	54%	47,339	46%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

Figure 247. New cancer diagnoses rate* by age (2016-18)

Location	0-19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 +
Ballarat	17	44	146 ▲	359 ▲	817 ▲	1,392	2,186 ▲	2,747 ▲
Golden Plains	na	na	182 ▲	285	700 ▲	1,668 ▲	2,014	3,240 ▲
Hepburn	na	na	182 ▲	243	773 ▲	1,180	2,079	2,762 ▲
Moorabool	na	na	114	313 ▲	652	1,450 ▲	1,962	2,388
Victoria	18	45	116	302	693	1,404	2,103	2,610

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020. * Average annual rate per 100,000 population based on 2018 ERP in age bracket.

Figure 248. New cancer diagnoses - by type (2016-18)

Cancer type	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bladder	39	2%	6	2%	7	2%	13	2%		2%
Bowel	239	12%	51	13%	37	10%	74	13%		11%
Brain & CNS	25	1%	9	2%	<5	np	6	1%		1%
Breast	231	12%	46	12%	47	13%	69	12%		13%
Head & Neck	54	3%	10	3%	13	4%	7	1%		3%
Kidney	55	3%	19	5%	13	4%	17	3%		3%
Leukaemia	85	4%	14	4%	5	1%	17	3%		4%
Liver	19	1%	<5	np	<5	np	11	2%		2%
Lung	173	9%	37	10%	35	10%	57	10%		9%
Lymphoma	88	5%	19	5%	16	4%	23	4%		5%
Melanoma	202	10%	30	8%	47	13%	50	9%		9%
Multiple myeloma	33	2%	<5	np	6	2%	9	2%		2%
Myelodysplastic etc	49	3%	<5	np	8	2%	9	2%		2%
Oesophagus	24	1%	<5	np	5	1%	5	1%		1%
Pancreas	50	3%	12	3%	10	3%	21	4%		3%
Prostate	276	14%	64	17%	53	15%	79	14%		15%
Stomach	36	2%	9	2%	6	2%	8	1%		2%
Thyroid	45	2%	10	3%	10	3%	8	1%		2%
Unspecified site	34	2%	5	1%	5	1%	9	2%		1%
Uterus	38	2%	5	1%	5	1%	12	2%		2%
All	1952	100%	387	100%	365	100%	553	100%		100%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020 xxx = most common 3 cancer types.

Figure 249. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed cancer (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	10 ▲
Golden Plains	8
Hepburn	7
Moorabool	11 ▲
Victoria	8

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 250. Hospital admission rates for all cancers (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat Rate*	Golden Plains Rate*	Hepburn Rate*	Moorabool Rate*	Regional Victoria Rate*	Victoria Rate*
Males	4,351 ▲	3,837 ▲	2,287	3,887 ▲	3,282	3,192
Females	3,840 ▲	3,143 ▲	2,094	2,535	2,667	2,604

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Cancer deaths

Figure 251. Cancer deaths (2016-18)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	691	215 ▲
Golden Plains	120	173
Hepburn	118	249 ▲
Moorabool	187	182 ▲
Victoria	33,437	173

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020, *Average annual rate per 100,000 population based on 2018 ERP. Rate is not age-standardised.

Figure 252. Cancer deaths - by sex (2016-18)

Location	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	355	51%	336	49%
Golden Plains	74	62%	46	38%
Hepburn	73	62%	45	38%
Moorabool	105	56%	82	44%
Victoria	18,404	55%	15,033	45%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

Figure 253. Top 5 cancers causing death (2016-18)

Rank	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool	
	Type	%	Type	%	Type	%	Type	%
1.	Lung	18%	Lung	23%	Lung	23%	Lung	22%
2.	Bowel	13%	Bowel	10%	Bowel	11%	Bowel	12%
3.	Prostate	9%	Prostate	10%	Prostate	10%	Pancreas	9%
4.	Breast	7%	Pancreas	8%	Breast	8%	Prostate	6%
5.	Pancreas	6%	Brain & CNS	7%	Pancreas	7%	Breast	6%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

Figure 254. Premature deaths from cancer (2013-17)

Location	All cancers		Colorectal		Lung		Breast	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	521	106.7 ▲	61	12.5 ▲	101	20.5 ▲	52	21.0 ▲
Golden Plains	125	117.1 ▲	12	11.3 ▲	30	28.1 ▲	14	27.6 ▲
Hepburn	108	100.9 ▲	13	12.3 ▲	19	17.2	#	..
Moorabool	182	110.9 ▲	14	8.6	38	23.0 ▲	16	20.0 ▲
Regional Victoria	8,574	106.5	752	9.4	1,773	21.6	642	16.7
Victoria	26,120	94.4	2,546	9.2	5,174	18.7	2,186	15.7

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Figure 255. Avoidable deaths from cancer (2013-17)

Location	All cancers		Colorectal		Breast	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	174	35.8 ▲	61	12.5 ▲	52	21.0 ▲
Golden Plains	38	35.6 ▲	12	11.2 ▲	14	27.6 ▲
Hepburn	29	27.6	13	12.3 ▲	nd	-
Moorabool	52	31.8 ▲	14	8.6	16	20.0 ▲
Regional Victoria	2,452	30.8	771	9.7	642	16.7
Victoria	7,688	27.8	2,610	9.4	2,186	15.7

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Diabetes

- In 2019:
 - compared to the state male average, a higher proportion of Ballarat, Hepburn Moorabool males had diabetes, with Hepburn recording the highest proportion - which was notably higher than the state average
 - compared to the state female average, a higher proportion of Ballarat and Moorabool females had diabetes, with Ballarat recording the higher proportion
 - compared to the state average, Hepburn and Ballarat had a higher proportion of all residents *with diabetes* who had type 2 diabetes, with the higher proportion recorded in Hepburn
 - Males were more likely than females to have diabetes in all PCP LGAs, especially Hepburn
- Between 2013 and 2017, compared to Victoria, Hepburn* had a higher rate of avoidable deaths caused by diabetes.

*The actual count is very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 256. Diabetes prevalence - by sex (2019)

Location	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	3,280	6.0 ▲	3,110	5.4 ▲
Golden Plains	630	5.1	540	4.6
Hepburn	570	7.0 ▲	410	4.9
Moorabool	1,040	5.9 ▲	900	5.1 ▲
Victoria	-	5.6		5.0

Map of National Diabetes Support Scheme Registrants, NDSS updated January 2019 *NDSS advises that it is possible that some persons with diabetes other than Type 1 and not requiring ongoing treatment may not be registered.

Figure 257. Diabetes breakdown - by type (2019)

Location	Type 2		Type 1		Gestational		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	5,580	87.2 ▲	650	10.2 ▲	120	1.9	50	0.8
Golden Plains	1,010	86.3	120	10.3 ▲	30	2.6	-	-
Hepburn	870	88.8 ▲	80	8.2	-	-	-	-
Moorabool	1,690	87.1	180	9.3 ▲	60	3.1	-	-
Victoria	-	87.1		8.8		3.4		0.8

Map of National Diabetes Support Scheme Registrants, NDSS updated January 2019 *NDSS advises that it is possible that some persons with diabetes other than Type 1 and not requiring ongoing treatment may not be registered.

Figure 258. Hospital admission rates for diabetes (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat Rate*	Golden Plains Rate*	Hepburn Rate*	Moorabool Rate*	Regional Victoria Rate*	Victoria Rate*
Male	275 ▲	..	..	350 ▲	305	273
Female	170	..	..	193 ▲	184	173

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Figure 259. Avoidable deaths from diabetes (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	23	4.7
Golden Plains	nd	-
Hepburn	6	5.6 ▲
Moorabool	5	3.1
Regional Victoria	461	5.7
Victoria	1,340	4.8

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Musculoskeletal conditions

- In 2017, compared to Victoria:
 - lifetime prevalence of doctor-diagnosed arthritis was more prevalent in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Hepburn, with Hepburn recording the highest rate, and
 - lifetime prevalence of doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis was less prevalent, except in Moorabool where it was equally as prevalent.
- In 2017/18, compared to Victoria:
 - hospitalisation rates of males and females for musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases were notably higher in Golden Plains, Moorabool and Ballarat; and rates were higher for females than for males.

Figure 260. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed arthritis (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	21 ▲
Golden Plains	22 ▲
Hepburn	24 ▲
Moorabool	21
Victoria	21

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 261. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	5
Golden Plains	4
Hepburn	4
Moorabool	6
Victoria	6

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 262. Hospital admission rates for musculoskeletal diseases (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat Rate*	Golden Plains Rate*	Hepburn Rate*	Moorabool Rate*	Regional Victoria Rate*	Victoria Rate*
Male	2,651 ▲	2,949 ▲	2,006	2,729 ▲	2,586	2,372
Female	3,257 ▲	3,118 ▲	2,293	3,178 ▲	2,763	2,720

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Mental Health

Social connection

- In 2018, compared to the Victoria average:
 - residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains and the Hepburn/Moorabool combined areas were more likely to report they made time to keep in touch with their friends and that they chatted with their neighbours 'regularly/all of the time'
 - residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined area were also more likely to report they spent time doing things with family members who didn't live with them 'regularly/all the time'; while residents of the Hepburn/Moorabool combined area were less likely.
- In 2018, residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains and the Hepburn/Moorabool combined areas were also more likely than the state average and regional Victoria average to report they:
 - attend community events,
 - attend meetings or social events of local clubs/groups, and
 - take part in sports groups or teams 'regularly/all the time'.
- In 2018, residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined area were more likely than the state average and regional Victoria to agree that 'I feel welcome here'; and were more likely than the state average to agree that "I feel part of the community".
- In 2018, residents of the Hepburn/Moorabool combined area were more likely than the state average to agree that 'I feel welcome here'; but were less likely than the state average and regional Victoria average to agree that "I feel part of the community".

Figure 263. Staying in touch with family and friends (2018)

Region	I make time to keep in touch with my friends		I chat with my neighbours		I spend time doing things with family members who don't live with me	
	% Sometimes	% Regularly/all the time	% Sometimes	% Regularly/all the time	% Sometimes	% Regularly/all the time
Ballarat & Golden Plains	17.0%	70.7%	15.0%	54.6%	16.9%	62.3%
Hepburn & Moorabool	13.3%	70.1%	21.4%	63.4%	13.8%	46.9%
Regional Victoria	14.5%	66.9%	15.6%	57.2%	15.7%	53.8%
Victoria	16.9%	65.5%	16.6%	50.3%	18.2%	51.0%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 264. Community involvement (2018)

Region	I attend community events such as farmers markets, community festivals		I attend meetings/social events of local clubs/groups e.g. Lions, CWA		I take part in sports groups or teams	
	% Sometimes	% Regularly/all the time	% Sometimes	% Regularly/all the time	% Sometimes	% Regularly/all the time
Ballarat & Golden Plains	13.7%	61.4%	8.9%	33.6%	9.3%	33.2%
Hepburn & Moorabool	8.6%	74.7%	14.9%	38.0%	10.8%	29.0%
Regional Victoria	16.3%	58.4%	10.0%	29.0%	8.1%	31.3%
Victoria	15.9%	47.4%	10.6%	22.0%	10.7%	28.5%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 265. Sense of belonging (2018)

Region	I feel welcome here	I feel part of my community
	% residents who agree	% residents who agree
Ballarat & Golden Plains	85.0%	74.1%
Hepburn & Moorabool	73.9%	67.1%
Regional Victoria	83.2%	78.1%
Victoria	73.2%	68.4%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Psychological distress

- In 2017, compared to state averages, Ballarat males and females and Moorabool males were more likely to report that they had a high/very high level of psychological distress - with Ballarat recording the highest rates.

Figure 266. Population (%) with psychological distress - by level and sex (2017)

Location	Low (K10 <16)		Moderate (K10 16-21)		High, or very high (K10 22+)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ballarat	52.1	53.7	25.7	25.9 ▲	18.8 ▲	17.0 ▲
Golden Plains	50.6	61.4	29.8 ▲	29.4 ▲	14.0	7.7
Hepburn	58.4	59.9	24.0	28.5 ▲	15.1	
Moorabool	49.1	55.7	31.3 ▲	25.6 ▲	16.8	16.7 ▲
Victoria	49.9	58.1	25.9	23.5	18.0	12.8

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Prevalence of mental health conditions

- In 2017-18, compared to Victoria:
 - the rate of Hepburn females hospitalised for mood affective disorders was notably higher than the state average.
- In 2017,
 - compared to Victoria, all PCP LGAs had a notably higher proportion of females who reported being diagnosed with anxiety or depression
 - Hepburn, followed by Moorabool, had the highest proportion of females who reported being diagnosed with anxiety or depression
 - compared to Victoria, Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool had a notably higher proportion of males who reported being diagnosed with anxiety or depression
 - Ballarat, followed by Hepburn, had the highest proportion of males who reported being diagnosed with anxiety or depression
 - Females were much more likely, across all PCP LGAs, to report having being diagnosed with anxiety or depression, and
 - compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool residents reported they had sought professional help for a mental health related problem in the past 12 months.

Figure 267. Proportion (%) population that felt worried or depressed (2018)

Region name	Persons who felt "not at all" worried*	Persons who felt "not at all" depressed*
Ballarat and Golden Plains	79.4% ▾	83.9% ▾
Hepburn and Moorabool	73.5% ▾	86.5% ▾
Regional Victoria	80.0%	89.8%
Victoria	81.3%	89.9%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020 *Yesterday

Figure 268. Population (%) with anxiety or depression (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	36 ▾
Golden Plains	26
Hepburn	38 ▾
Moorabool	32 ▾
Victoria	27

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 269. Population (%) with anxiety or depression - by sex (2017)

Location	Female	Male
Ballarat	40.9 ▾	30.8 ▾
Golden Plains	39.6 ▾	14.1
Hepburn	42.2 ▾	29.9 ▾
Moorabool	41.7 ▾	24.6 ▾
Victoria	33.6	21.0

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 270. Population (%) that sought help for a mental health related problem (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	21
Golden Plains	17
Hepburn	19
Moorabool	21
Victoria	18

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 271. Hospital admission rates for mental health conditions - males (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat Rate*	Golden Plains Rate*	Hepburn Rate*	Moorabool Rate*	Regional Victoria Rate*	Victoria Rate*
Mental health related conditions	1,202	519	867	601	989	1,358
Mood affective disorders	339	..	292	67	283	410

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons

Figure 272. Hospital admission rates for mental health conditions - females (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Ballarat Rate*	Golden Plains Rate*	Hepburn Rate*	Moorabool Rate*	Regional Victoria Rate*	Victoria Rate*
Mental health related conditions	1,255	949	1,952 ▲	916	1,253	1,901
Mood affective disorders	520	..	1,085 ▲	278	479	810

*Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, June 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Age standardised rate per 100,000 persons*

Intentional self-harm

Hospitalisations

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19:
 - there were 1,088 hospitalisations of PCP region residents for injuries caused by intentional self-harm
 - Ballarat had the highest rate of hospitalised residents per population (not age standardised) and this was notably higher than the regional Victoria or Victoria average
 - Across the PCP LGAs, females made up between 66% and 77% of the hospitalisations, with the highest proportion recorded in Golden Plains (77%) and the lowest in Hepburn (66%)
 - Compared to the state and regional Victoria average, Golden Plains had a notably greater proportion of hospitalised residents who were females
 - Compared to state and regional Victoria averages, Ballarat had a notably greater hospitalisation rate of residents in all age groups, particularly in the 15-24 years age group, and
 - Compared to the state and regional Victoria average, Hepburn also had a notably greater hospitalisation rate of residents aged 15-24 years.

Figure 273. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm injuries (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Ballarat	789	155 ▾
Golden Plains	95	88
Hepburn	68	89
Moorabool	136	85
Regional Victoria	8,512	119
Victoria	31,205	105

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 274. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm injuries - by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	241	31%	548	69%
Golden Plains	22	23%	73	77%
Hepburn	23	34%	45	66%
Moorabool	42	31%	94	69%
Regional Victoria	2,851	33%	5,661	67%
Victoria	10,339	33%	20,866	67%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020

Figure 275. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm injuries - by age (2014/15-2018/19)

	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-64 years		>64 years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Ballarat	24	25 ▲	281	397 ▲	442	175 ▲	42	48 ▲
Golden Plains	nd	nd	31	252	57	100	nd	nd
Hepburn	nd	nd	21	344 ▲	42	106	nd	nd
Moorabool	nd	nd	42	221	85	102	nd	nd
Reg. Victoria	310	24	2,788	335	4,963	139	451	31
Victoria	855	16	1,0115	263	1,8567	118	1,668	36

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020. *Average annual rate per 100,000 usual resident population (2016) not age-standardised. nd = no data

Suicide

- Between 2013 and 2017:
 - The rate of avoidable deaths cause by suicide and self-inflicted injuries was higher than the state average in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool, and
 - The rate of avoidable deaths in Golden Plains was more than double the state average, and the rate was 50% higher in Ballarat.

Figure 276. Avoidable deaths from suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	70	15.2 ▲
Golden Plains	20	20.3 ▲
Hepburn	5	7.2
Moorabool	18	12.2 ▲
Regional Victoria	870	13.4
Victoria	2,877	10.1

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, August 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 *Average annual age-standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 0-74 years.

Section 5: Liveability Indicators

Introduction

The 2020 update of the Central Highlands PCP Community Health and Wellbeing Profile includes a preliminary assessment of the region's liveability - using readily available data.

Much of the recent liveability assessment and indicator work has centred on cities or urban neighbourhoods. Yet, consideration of and planning for liveability qualities are just as important (if not more so, one could argue) to regional centres, smaller regional townships and rural locations.

Many characteristics of rural areas and small towns - including peri-urban locations, that are particularly appealing to many residents - such as less crowds and traffic, wide-open spaces and a slower pace of life - are also the same characteristics that can present liveability challenges like limited access to services and public transport due to smaller populations and lower population density.

While there are universal liveability principles, such as clean air and water, many aspects of liveability are connected to a person's or community's age, gender, cultural background and other characteristics. When reviewing the liveability qualities of the Central Highlands PCP region, it is important to consider the different needs of the different population groups living in the PCP region.

Liveability summary data

The key liveability issues arising from the available data were:

Decreasing rental affordability and a low level of housing diversity

- In December 2020, in Moorabool 24% of all lettings were 'affordable lettings', while in Golden Plains and Hepburn 16% were 'affordable lettings' compared to the regional Victoria average of 35%
- Between December 2019 and December 2020, the proportion of all lettings that were 'affordable lettings' decreased by 48% in Golden Plains, 29% in Hepburn and 30% in Moorabool, compared to the regional Victoria average decrease of 21%
- In 2016, the proportion of renting households experiencing rental stress was higher than the regional Victoria and state average in each PCP LGA, particularly Golden Plains and Hepburn, and
- In 2016, 0.5% of private dwellings were a flat/unit/terrace in Golden Plains, 3% in Hepburn and 8% in Moorabool, compared to the regional Victoria average of 10%.

Access to health and other services

- In Golden Plains and Moorabool, the rate of GPs per population is approximately half the regional Victoria average, and
- 2% of the Golden Plains population, 11% of the Hepburn population and 28% of the Moorabool population live near public transport, compared to the state average of 74%.

Unemployment and local employment opportunities

- In December 2020, the unemployment rate in Moorabool, Ballarat and Hepburn was higher than the regional Victoria average; with the rate in Moorabool almost 50% higher
- In 2016, workers that lived in Golden Plains had a much greater median commuting distance to work than the regional Victoria and state average; and the Hepburn median commuting distance was also greater than the regional Victoria average, and
- In 2016, the proportion of jobs located within Golden Plains that were *not* in the agricultural sector was much lower than the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

Crime

- Rates of family incidents, assaults and sexual offences were notably higher than the state average in Ballarat
- Rates of alcohol-related assaults and domestic violence were higher than the state average, particularly in Ballarat but also in Hepburn and Moorabool
- Residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region were much more likely to report 'crime is a big problem' in the local area, compared to the regional Victoria average, and
- Residents of the Ballarat/Golden Plains combined region were more likely to report domestic violence is a 'big problem' in the local area, compared to the regional Victoria average.

Food security

- Ballarat residents were slightly more likely to report food insecurity (ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more) than the regional Victoria and state average, and
- Residents of the Moorabool/Hepburn combined region were much more likely to report that lack of affordable food/groceries was a problem, compared to regional Victoria and state average.

Community tolerance and inclusion

- A notably lower proportion of the Moorabool and Golden Plains population agree multiculturalism makes life in the area better, compared to the regional Victoria average
- A notably higher proportion of residents of the PCP region agreed 'some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome', compared to the regional Victoria average
- A notably lower proportion of residents of the Hepburn and Moorabool combined region reported "I feel welcome here", or "I feel part of my community" compared to the regional Victoria averages
- A notably lower proportion of the Golden Plains and Moorabool population reported they definitely had the opportunity to have a say in matters that were important to them, compared to the regional Victoria average, and
- A notably lower proportion of the Ballarat and Moorabool population reported that most people can definitely be trusted, compared to the regional Victoria average.

The table on the follow pages sets out a summary of the key liveability data. Refer to the full liveability report in appendices for full details.

Figure 277. Liveability Indicators Summary Table

Violence and safety	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Family incidents rate (per 1,000 pop)	1,476	575	1,293	1,268		1,282
Assault offence rate	712	206	498	498		683
Sexual offence rate	283	107	156	214		206
Alcohol-related family violence incidents rate	29	8	20	20		17
Alcohol-related assault rate	13	3	12	12		10
	Ballarat & Golden Plains		Hepburn & Moorabool			
% agree: 'Crime is a large problem in local area'	55%		47%		44%	47%
% agree: 'Domestic violence is a large problem in local area'	39%		28%		36%	31%
% population with low gender equality score	35	25	31	32		36
Employment						
Unemployment rate (December 2020)	6.1	3.4	5.5	6.8	4.7	6.4
% jobs in region not in agricultural sector	99%	79%	91%	91%	92%	98%
Median commuting distance (km)	6.2	12.7	9.0	6.9	6.9	10.5
% Working residents that worked from home	3.8	6.0	11.1	5.2	6.2	4.6
Hours spent sitting at work [#] <small>#persons who work 35 or more hours p/week</small>	4:09	3:05	4:02	3:46	na	4:29
Food and food safety						
% persons consumed recommended serves of fruit	51	35	41	40	43	43
% persons consumed recommended serves of vegetables	7	5	7	7	6	5
% persons with food insecurity	8.3	5.7*	3.1*	6.2*	7.8	6.2
	Ballarat & Golden Plains		Hepburn & Moorabool			
'Poor' access to fresh fruit & vegetables		15%		9%	15%	10%
Lack of affordable food/groceries is a 'problem'		31%		49%	35%	33%

* Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

Physical activity	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
% persons that undertake 0 days of physical activity p/week	14	22	23	18		19
% persons insufficient activity	49	34	32	45	42	44
% persons participate in any organised activity	31	27	18	29		29
% persons participate in any non-organised activity	75	65	71	73		71
% persons who are obese	24	24	19	31	24	19
Housing diversity						
% houses that are flat/unit/terrace	17%	0.5%	3%	8%	10%	26%
% occupied private dwellings that need extra bedroom	2	2	2	2	2	4
Median rent - 3 bedroom house (Dec 2020)	\$340	\$390	\$420	\$360	\$350	\$390
Median rent - 3 bedroom house % change (Dec 2019-20)	+3%	+5%	+11%	+3%	+6%	+3%
% lettings that are affordable lettings (Dec 2020)	43	16	16	23	35	11
Affordable lettings % change (Dec 2019 - 20)	-8%	-48%	-29%	-30%	-21%	-18%
% mortgaged households with mortgage stress	9	10	12	10	10	10
% renting households with rental stress	33	35	34	31	30	27
Access to services and transport						
Rate## of GPs working in LGA (2016) ## Per 1,000 population	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.3
% live near public transport	67	2	11	28		74
% occupied private dwellings with no motor vehicle	7	1	4	3	5	8
Social Connection and Social Capital						
% can get help from family* when needed	83	80	79	87	81	82
% can get help from friends* when needed	81	83	82	81	81	80
% can get help from neighbours* when needed	49	51	60	56	56	51
% can get help with care in an emergency	92	92	93	91	91	87
% persons agree that most people can be trusted	25	33	38	27	32	31
% persons agree they have opportunity to have a say	29	26	33	23	30	30

Social Connection and Social Capital, continued...	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
	Ballarat & Golden Plains		Hepburn & Moorabool			
% agree 'I feel welcome here'		85		74	83	73
% agree 'I feel part of my community'		74		67	78	68
Score for satisfaction level with personal relationships (0-100)		77		70	75	72
% Persons who 'regularly / all the time' ...						
Attend community events like festivals or farmers' markets		61		75	58	47
Attend meetings/social events of local groups/clubs		34		38	29	22
Make time to keep in touch with my friends		71		70	67	66
Chat with neighbours		55		63	57	50
Spend time with family who don't live with them		62		47	54	51
Tolerance of diversity						
	Ballarat & Golden Plains		Hepburn & Moorabool			
Some groups in this community aren't made to feel welcome		38		41	30	32
% agree that multiculturalism makes life in their area better	46	40	52	39	45	53
Climate						
	Ballarat	Sheoaks	Castlemaine			Melbourne**
Days over 35C (2019) - (closest weather stations with records)	17	19	27			23
Days over 40C (2019) - (closest weather stations with records)	2	5	8			9
	Ballarat	Clunes	Ballan			Melbourne**
Average rainfall (2020)	639	545	791			712
Average rainfall (2021: Jan-April)	205	219	243			173

** Melbourne Airport

Appendix

1. Liveability data report

Liveability Measure: Diverse and affordable housing

- in 2016, more than 90% of occupied private dwellings in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool; and more than 80% of occupied dwellings in Ballarat, were separate houses
- 70% of occupied private dwellings in Hepburn had 3 or more bedrooms, while more than 77% of dwellings in Ballarat, Golden Plains and Moorabool had 3 or more bedrooms
- Approximately 2% of dwellings in the PCP region needed an extra bedroom (to accommodate the size of the household) compared to the state average of 4%.
- in December 2020, 43% of rented dwellings in Ballarat and 23% in Moorabool were classified as affordable lettings; while 16% were classified as affordable in Golden Plains and Hepburn. Additionally, median rents were higher than the regional Victoria average in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool.
- in 2016, approximately one third of Ballarat renting households, 30% of Moorabool renting households and 34% of Golden Plains and Hepburn renting households were experiencing rental stress and these proportions were higher than both state and regional Victoria averages.
- mortgage stress was much less prevalent than rental stress, with 8% of mortgaged households in Ballarat, 12% in Hepburn and 10% in Golden Plains and Moorabool experiencing mortgage stress. Hepburn had the highest proportion in the PCP region, with 12% experiencing mortgage stress.

Figure 278. House structure - occupied dwellings (2016)

Location	Separate house	Flat or apartment / or a semi-detached townhouse/terrace	Other/ not stated
Ballarat	82%	17%	1%
Golden Plains	99%	0.5%	0.5%
Hepburn	90%	3%	8%
Moorabool	91%	8%	1%
Regional Victoria	89%	10%	1%
Victoria	73%	26%	1%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Figure 279. Number of bedrooms - occupied private dwellings (2016)

Location	None/ bed-sitter	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not stated	Total occupied private dwellings
Ballarat	0.2%	4%	17%	50%	27%	2%	38,449
Golden Plains	0.2%	2%	9%	45%	43%	2%	7,184
Hepburn	0.4%	5%	21%	48%	22%	3%	6,029
Moorabool	0.2%	2%	10%	47%	38%	2%	11,145
Regional Victoria	0.3%	3%	16%	50%	28%	3%	538,228
Victoria	0.4%	5%	19%	44%	29%	2%	2,112,706

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Figure 280. Homes that need an extra bedroom (2016)

Location	Dwelling* with extra bedroom needed	% of occupied private dwellings
Ballarat	700	1.9%
Golden Plains	149	2.2%
Hepburn	125	2.2%
Moorabool	222	2.1%
Regional Victoria	-	2.1%
Victoria	-	3.9%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017 * Private occupied dwellings

Figure 281. Median rent (December 2020)

Location	1 BR Flat	2BR Flat	2BR house	3BR house
Ballarat	\$190	\$270	\$295	\$340
Golden Plains	-	-	-	\$390
Hepburn	-	\$288	\$330	\$420
Moorabool	\$300	\$325	\$360	\$360
Regional Victoria	\$215	\$280	\$300	\$350
Victoria	\$320	\$400	\$403	\$390

Rental Report time series data, December 2020 - Department of Health and Human Services

Figure 282. Affordable Lettings* (December 2020)

Location	No.	%
Ballarat	414	43.4%
Golden Plains	8	15.7%
Hepburn	8	15.7%
Moorabool	33	23.2%
Regional Victoria	3,049	34.6%
Victoria	6,310	11.4%

Affordable lettings by Local Government Area - December 2020, DHHS 2020 * The affordability benchmark used is that no more than 30 per cent of gross income in lower income households (those receiving Centrelink incomes) is spent on rent.

Figure 283. Housing stress (2016)

Location	Mortgage stress	Rental Stress
Ballarat	8.5%	32.6%
Golden Plains	10.3%	34.5%
Hepburn	12.2%	34.1%
Moorabool	10.0%	30.5%
Regional Victoria	9.5%	30.4%
Victoria	10.2%	27.2%

Social Health Atlas, August 2020, PHIDU Torrens University

Liveability Measure: Access to healthy food

- Data from 2017 indicates that 8.3% of Ballarat residents had run out of food in the previous 12 months and could not afford to buy more - and, that this proportion was slightly higher than regional Victoria and state averages.
- Residents of Ballarat and Golden Plains (15%) were more likely than the state average (10%) to report that availability of fresh fruit and vegetables was 'poor'; while residents of Hepburn and Moorabool (49%) were much more likely than the state and regional Victoria averages (33% and 35%) to report that lack of affordable food/groceries at local shops was a problem.
- Data from 2017 indicates that between 7% of Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool residents; and 5% of Golden Plains residents; consumed the recommended daily servings of vegetables - compared to the state average of 5% and regional Victoria average of 6%.
- Data from 2017 also indicates that residents of Golden Plains (35%), Hepburn (41%) and Moorabool (40%) were less likely than the state average (43%) to consume the recommended daily servings of fruit; while Ballarat residents (51%) were more likely.
- In 2017, residents of Ballarat and Golden Plains (both 24%) and Moorabool (31%) were more likely to be obese than the state average (19%); while residents of Hepburn (19%) were similarly as likely.

Figure 284. Persons (%) that ran out of food and could not afford to buy more (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	8.3
Golden Plains	5.7*
Hepburn	3.1*
Moorabool	6.2*
Regional Victoria	7.8
Victoria	6.2

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over. * Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution; ** Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and is not reported as it is unreliable for general use.

Figure 285. Persons that reported poor access to food (2018)

Location	Availability of fresh fruit and vegetables is 'poor'	Lack of affordable food/groceries at local shops - is a problem
Ballarat & Golden Plains	15%	31%
Hepburn & Moorabool	9%	49%
Regional Victoria	15%	35%
Victoria	10%	33%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 286. Persons (%) that met vegetable and fruit consumption guidelines (2017)

Location	Vegetables	Fruit
Ballarat	7	51
Golden Plains	5	35
Hepburn	7	41
Moorabool	7	40
Regional Victoria	6	43
Victoria	5	43

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 287. Adult population (%) that is overweight or obese (2017)

Location	Overweight (pre-obese)	Obese
Ballarat	28	24
Golden Plains	31	24
Hepburn	27	19
Moorabool	29	31
Regional Victoria	32	24
Victoria	32	19

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 interactive report via VHISS website, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Liveability Measure: Active living

- In 2017, compared to the state average (44%), residents of Ballarat (49%) and Moorabool (45%) were more likely to report they had insufficient levels of physical activity; while residents of Golden Plains (34%) and Hepburn (32%) were notably less likely.
- In 2015, compared to the state average (41%), residents of Ballarat (46%) were more likely to report they participated in physical activity four or more days per week, while residents of Hepburn and Moorabool (both 41%) were equally as likely, and residents of Golden Plains (35%) were less likely.
- In 2015, compared to the state average (19%), 23% of Hepburn and 22% of Golden Plains residents reported that they participated in any kind of physical activity zero times per week.
- In 2015, residents of Ballarat - followed by Moorabool - were most likely to report they took part in any organised or non-organised physical activity. Residents of Hepburn were least likely to report they took part in any organised physical activity and residents of Golden Plains were least likely to report they took part in any non-organised physical activity.
- In 2015, compared to the state average figure (4:29 hours) PCP residents aged 18 to 64 years who worked more than 35 hours per week spent less time sitting on a usual work day.
- In 2018, compared to the state average (29%), residents of the Ballarat and Golden Plains combined region (33%) were more likely to report they took part in sports groups/teams "regularly or all the time"; while residents of the Hepburn and Moorabool combined region (29%) were equally as likely.

Figure 288. Frequency of participating in sports groups and teams (2018)

Region	% Sometimes	% Regularly/ all the time
Ballarat & Golden Plains	9%	33%
Hepburn & Moorabool	11%	29%
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	8%	31%
Victoria	11%	29%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 289. Adult population (%) that has insufficient physical activity (2017)

Location	Sedentary (inactive)	Insufficient
Ballarat	2*	49
Golden Plains	2*	34
Hepburn	1*	32
Moorabool	2*	45
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	2	42
Victoria	3	44

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

**Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution*

Figure 290. Types of Physical Activity (2015)

Measure	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
	%	%		%	%
0 days per week	14	22	23	18	19
4 or more days per week	46	35	41	41	41
organised physical activity					
Participation in any organised physical activity	31	27	18	29	29
Organised by a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre	6	4	2	5	9
Organised by a sports club or association	18	14	10	10	10
Non-organised physical activity					
Participation in any non-organised physical activity	75	65	71	73	71
Activity type – walking	55	49	54	60	51
Activity type – jogging or running	19	12	7	11	14
Activity type – cycling	13	10	11	11	12
sedentary behaviour at work					
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Time spent sitting on usual work day*	4:09	3:05	4:02	3:46	4:29

VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015 LGA Profiles *Base: Those aged 18–64 years who are working 35 or more hours

Liveability Measure: social connection and support

Support from friends and family

In 2014:

- Compared to Regional Victoria averages, residents of Golden Plains and Hepburn were slightly less likely to report they could definitely get help from a family member (not living in the same household) when required, while residents of the PCP region LGAs were similarly or slightly more likely to report they could definitely get help from friends when required
- Ballarat and Golden Plains residents were less likely to report they could definitely get help from a neighbour when required, compared to the regional Victoria average
- Surveyed residents of the Hepburn and Moorabool combined area indicated a lower level of satisfaction with their personal relationships compared to regional Victoria and Victoria averages.

Community participation

In 2018:

- residents of the PCP region were much more likely than the regional Victoria average or Victoria average to report they attended community events or that they attended meetings/social events of local clubs/groups 'regularly or all of the time'

A welcoming and inclusive community

- A notably lower proportion of the Moorabool and Golden Plains population agree multiculturalism makes life in the area better, compared to the regional Victoria average
- a notably higher proportion of residents of the PCP region agreed 'some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome', compared to the regional Victoria average
- A notably lower proportion of residents of the Hepburn and Moorabool combined region reported "I feel welcome here", or "I feel part of my community" compared to the regional Victoria averages
- A notably lower proportion of the Golden Plains and Moorabool population reported they definitely had the opportunity to have a say in matters that were important to them, compared to the regional Victoria average, and
- A notably lower proportion of the Ballarat and Moorabool population reported that most people can definitely be trusted, compared to the regional Victoria average.

Figure 291. Social and community support (2014 and 2017)

Location	% reported: Yes, definitely can get help...			
	from family* when required (2014)	from friends when required (2014)	from a neighbour when required (2014)	with care in an emergency** (2017)
Ballarat	83	81	49	92
Golden Plains	80	83	51	92
Hepburn	79	82	60	93
Moorabool	87	81	56	91
Regional Victoria	81	81	56	91
Victoria	82	80	51	87

VPHS 2014 and 2017 *From a family member not living in same household ** From a friend or relative not living with them to care for them in an emergency

Figure 292. Level of satisfaction with personal relationships (2018)

Location	Average Score (from 0 - 100)
Ballarat & Golden Plains	77
Hepburn & Moorabool	70
Regional Victoria	75
Victoria	72

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 293. Staying in touch with family and friends - "regularly/all the time" (2018)

Region	I make time to keep in touch with my friends	I chat with my neighbours	I spend time doing things with family members who don't live with me
Ballarat & Golden Plains	71%	55%	62%
Hepburn & Moorabool	70%	63%	47%
Regional Victoria	67%	57%	54%
Victoria	66%	50%	51%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 294. Community involvement - "regularly/all the time" (2018)

Region	I attend community events such as farmers markets, community festivals	I attend meetings/social events of local clubs/groups e.g. Lions, CWA
Ballarat & Golden Plains	61%	34%
Hepburn & Moorabool	75%	38%
Regional Victoria	58%	29%
Victoria	47%	22%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 295. Some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome (2018)

Location	%
Ballarat & Golden Plains	38%
Hepburn & Moorabool	41%
Regional Victoria	30%
Victoria	32%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 296. Sense of belonging (2018)

Region	I feel welcome here	I feel part of my community
	% residents who agree	% residents who agree
Ballarat & Golden Plains	85%	74%
Hepburn & Moorabool	74%	67%
Regional Victoria	83%	78%
Victoria	73%	68%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 297. Community participation and social equity (2017)

Location	'Most people can be trusted' (yes definitely)	Opportunity to have a say** (yes definitely)
	%	%
Ballarat	25	29
Golden Plains	33	26
Hepburn	38	33
Moorabool	27	23
Regional Victoria	32	30
Victoria	31	30

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2019: **If the person had opportunities to have a real say on issues that were important to them

Figure 298. Tolerance of diversity* (yes, definitely) (2015 and 2017)

Location	Tolerance of diversity* (2017)	Proportion pop. with low gender equality score (2015)
	%	%
Ballarat	46	35
Golden Plains	40	25
Hepburn	52	31
Moorabool	39	32
Regional Victoria	45	na
Victoria	53	36

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2019: and VicHealth LGA indicators 2015 *whether multiculturalism makes life in their area better.

Liveability measure: Levels of crime and violence in the community

- In 2017, Ballarat residents were notably less likely than the regional Victoria average and less likely than the state average to report they feel safe walking alone at night.
- In 2018, compared to the regional Victoria average, residents of the Hepburn and Moorabool combined region reported a lower level of satisfaction with how safe they feel.
- In 2018, compared to the regional Victoria average, residents of the Hepburn and Moorabool combined region were more likely to agree that safety of the local area was 'Poor'; and, were slightly more likely to agree that crime is a 'Large problem' in the area; while residents of the Ballarat and Golden Plains combined area were notably more likely to agree that crime is a 'Large problem' in the area - and were slightly more likely to agree that domestic violence is a 'Large problem' in the area.
- In 2019/20, rates of most types of property offences were much higher in Ballarat than the state average. Rates of arson offences were also notably higher in the remaining PCP LGAs; while rates of burglary/break and enter were notably higher in Hepburn.
- In 2019/20, compared to the state average, rates of crimes against persons - particularly sexual offences - were higher in Ballarat; while rates in the remaining PCP LGAs were typically lower.
- In 2019, the rate of family violence victims (affected family members) in Ballarat was higher than the state average; while it was similar in Hepburn and Moorabool and much lower in Golden Plains.
- In 2017/18, the rate of family violence incidents defined as definite/possible alcohol-related was substantially higher in Ballarat and it was slightly higher in Hepburn and Moorabool and much lower in Golden Plains.

Figure 299. Definitely feel safe walking alone at night (2017)

Location	%
Ballarat	51
Golden Plains	73
Hepburn	68
Moorabool	64
Regional Victoria	64
Victoria	56

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2019: *Estimate has a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution ** Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent

Figure 300. Level of Satisfaction with “How Safe I Feel” (2018)

Location	Average score
Ballarat & Golden Plains	81
Hepburn & Moorabool	74
Regional Victoria	79
Victoria	73

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 301. Perception of local Crime and Safety issues (2018)

Statement:	Ballarat & Golden Plains	Hepburn & Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Safety of local area is 'Poor'	10%	18%	12%	18%
Crime is a 'Large Problem'	55%	47%	44%	47%
Domestic Violence is a 'Large Problem'	39%	28%	36%	31%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 302. Crimes against persons (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Homicide & related offences	nd		nd		≤ 3	12.4 ▲	4	11.1 ▲	3.1
Assault & related offences	794	712.3 ▲	50	206.3	80	497.9	179	497.6	683.0
Sexual offences	316	283.5 ▲	26	107.3	25	155.6	77	214.0 ▲	205.7
Abduction & related offences	15	13.5 ▲	nd		2	12.4 ▲	5	13.9 ▲	10.8
Robbery	43	38.6	6	24.8	nd		8	22.2	61.1
Blackmail & extortion	5	4.5 ▲	nd		nd		1	2.8	3.5
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	176	157.9	14	57.8	27	168.1	61	169.6	186.5
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	182	163.3 ▲	14	57.8	23	143.2 ▲	36	100.1 ▲	83.8
Total	1,531	1,373.4 ▲	110	453.8	159	989.7	371	1,031.2	1,237.5

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 303. Crime: property and deception offences (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Arson	138	123.8 ▲	16	66.0 ▲	29	180.5 ▲	38	105.6 ▲	40.6
Property damage	980	879.1 ▲	57	235.2	89	554.0	188	522.6	615.4
Burglary/Break and enter	950	852.2 ▲	86	354.8	118	734.5 ▲	239	664.3 ▲	648.5
Theft	4,579	4,107.7 ▲	212	874.6	277	1,724.1	672	1,867.9	2,841.2
Deception	574	514.9	21	86.6	27	168.1	77	214.0	526.0
Total	7,221	6,477.8 ▲	392	1,617.3	540	3,361.1	1,214	3,374.5	4,671.7

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. #Rate per 100,000 ERP aged 10 years and over

Figure 304. Affected family members (2019)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	1,616	1,476
Golden Plains	136	575
Hepburn	205	1,293
Moorabool	446	1,268
Victoria	-	1,282

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019 # per 100,000 ERP

Figure 305. Hospitalisations* for assault related injuries (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Ballarat	245	48
Golden Plains	38	35
Hepburn	31	40
Moorabool	65	41
Regional Victoria	3,937	55
Victoria	19,066	64

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020, *AAR per 100,000 URP (2016) not age-standardised.

Figure 306. Rate* of assaults that occurred in High Alcohol Hours# (2017/18)

Location	Total	Male	Female
Ballarat	12.7 ▲	13.7 ▲	11.8 ▲
Golden Plains	2.7	nd	nd
Hepburn	11.5 ▲	13.2 ▲	10.0 ▲
Moorabool	12.0 ▲	10.8 ▲	13.1 ▲
Victoria	10.0	10.7	9.3

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, August 2020. *per 10,000 population #Fridays or Saturdays between 8 pm and 6 am. Alcohol involvement was noted in 65 per cent of these incidents. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf

Figure 307. Rate* of definite/possible alcohol-related family violence incidents# (2017/18)

Location	Total	Male	Female
Ballarat	29.0 ▲	13.7 ▲	43.5 ▲
Golden Plains	8.4	nd	nd
Hepburn	19.8 ▲	9.2	29.9 ▲
Moorabool	19.7 ▲	13.2 ▲	26.2 ▲
Victoria	17.3	9.8	24.6

AoD Stats, Turning Point - Eastern Health, accessed August 2020. *Rate per 10,000. Please refer to https://www.aodstats.org.au/docs/AODstats_Methods.pdf for further information. nd = no data

Liveability measure: Climate

Heat Health Alerts

The Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) issues heat health alerts for days that are forecast to reach a district-specific threshold for heat health. The threshold is an average of the forecast daily maximum temperature and overnight temperature (how much the temperature drops and provides relief). Above these thresholds, heat-related illness and death, especially for older and other vulnerable population groups, increases substantially.

A heat health threshold is defined as the temperature above which illness and death increases above a baseline level. The thresholds vary depending on:

- geographic location
- demographic profile of the community
- other vulnerability factors.

The Central Highlands PCP region is located in the Central weather district.

In 2018/19, there were eight heat health alerts issued by the DHHS for residents of the Central weather district. Heat Health Alert Data is not yet available from the DHHS website for 2019/20 or 2020/21.

Figure 308. Heat health Alerts Issued for Central Weather District (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Year	Central (Greater Melbourne)
2016/17	2
2017/18	6
2018/19	8

Heat Health Newsletter, December 2018 and December 2019 - Department of Health and Human Services; Northern Victorian Cluster - Municipal Heatwave Plan, February 2018 update.

Maximum Summer Temperatures

Data from weather stations within/near the PCP region (selected based on data reliability of daily records) indicate that Ballarat had notable fewer days that are 35 degrees or over or 40 degrees or over, compared to Melbourne; while the Sheoaks weather station had similar or fewer days and the Castlemaine Prison (closest to the northern part of Hepburn Shire) had a greater number - particularly in 2018 and 2019.

Figure 309. Number of days 35°C and over, or 40°C and over (2015 - 2020)

Year	Ballarat Aerodrome		Sheoaks Weather Station		Castlemaine Prison		Melbourne Airport	
	≥35°C	≥40°C	≥35°C	≥40°C	≥35°C	≥40°C	≥35°C	≥40°C
2017	4	1	10	0	10	1	10	0
2018	9	1	11	4	19	4	11	2
2019	17	2	19	5	27	8	23	9
2020	3	0	3	1	5	1	na*	na*
2021	3	0	3	0	4	0	3	1

*Bureau of Meteorology - Climate Data online *Melbourne Airport 2020 figures not available from BOM website at time of writing.*

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall measured at the key regional weather stations (selected based on data reliability of daily records) in the PCP region indicate that, from 2015 to 2019, recorded rainfall at the Ballarat, Clunes and Ballan weather stations was higher than that recorded at Melbourne Airport.

In 2020, annual rainfall was lower in Clunes and Ballarat than in Melbourne however the Ballarat figure excludes data from August. Figures for 2021 (January to April) indicate that rainfall was higher than Melbourne.

Figure 310. Average annual rainfall by location (2015 - 2021)

Year	Ballarat Aerodrome	Clunes	Ballan	Melbourne Airport
2015	453	408	557	401
2016	741	725	784	615
2017	635	556	665	525
2018	553	417	576	549
2019	551	488	665	359
2020	639 [#]	545	791	712
2021 Jan-April	205	219	243	173

Bureau of Meteorology - Climate Data online # missing August 2020 reading

Climate projections

Central Highlands Climate projections

The Central Highlands area used in the CSIRO climate projections comprises all Central Highlands PCP LGAs together with Pyrenees and Ararat RC.

- *Maximum and minimum daily temperatures will continue to increase over this century (very high confidence).*
- *By the 2030s, increases in daily maximum temperature of 0.9 to 1.7°C (since the 1990s) are expected.*
- *Rainfall will continue to be very variable over time, but over the long term it is expected to continue to decline in winter and spring (medium to high confidence), and autumn (low to medium confidence), but with some chance of little change.*
- *Extreme rainfall events are expected to become more intense on average through the century (high confidence) but remain very variable in space and time.*
- *By the 2050s, the climate of Ballarat could be more like the current climate of Hamilton.*

Clarke JM, Grose M, Thatcher M, Round V & Heady C. 2019. Central Highlands Climate Projections 2019. CSIRO, Melbourne Australia.

Liveability Measure: access to employment

- In the December 2020 quarter, unemployment rates in Ballarat, Hepburn and Moorabool were higher than the regional Victoria average; with the rate in Moorabool also higher than the state average.
- Between December 2019 and December 2020, the unemployment rate increased significantly in each PCP LGA
- In 2016, compared to the regional Victoria average, Golden Plains had a notably smaller proportion of all jobs located within the LGA that were *not* in the agricultural sector.
- In 2016, the median commuting distance for workers who live in Golden Plain was notably greater than the regional Victoria average and was also greater than the state average. The median commuting distance for workers who live in Hepburn was also greater than the regional Victoria average.
- In 2016, compared to the regional Victoria and state average, workers that lived in Hepburn were notably more likely to have worked from home on the day of the census and were also more likely to have walked to work.

Figure 311. Unemployment (smoothed): December 2019 and 2020

Location	December 2019 Quarter		December 2020 Quarter	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ballarat	2,016	3.7	3,523	6.1
Golden Plains	299	2.4	438	3.4
Hepburn	216	2.8	443	5.5
Moorabool	850	4.6	1,258	6.8
Regional Victoria	-	3.9		4.7
Victoria	-	4.7		6.4

Small Area Labour Markets - June quarter 2020 www.employment.gov.au

Figure 312. People who work in the Central Highlands PCP - by sector (2016)

Sector	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Reg. Victoria	Victoria
Agric., Forestry & Fishing	1%	22%	10%	10%	8%	2%
Mining	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Manufacturing	9%	7%	5%	5%	8%	8%
Elec., Gas, Water & Waste Svces	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
Construction	7%	11%	6%	10%	7%	8%
Wholesale Trade	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Retail Trade	12%	8%	11%	10%	11%	10%
Accomm. & Food Svces	8%	4%	16%	8%	8%	7%
T'sport, Post & W'housing	3%	3%	3%	6%	4%	5%
Info. Media & Telecom.	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Financial & Ins. Svces	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Rental, Hiring & R.Estate	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Prof., Sci. & Tech. Svcs	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	8%
Admin. & Support Svces	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Public Adm. & Safety	5%	7%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Education & Training	11%	8%	8%	12%	9%	9%
Health & Social Assist.	19%	7%	15%	12%	15%	13%
Arts & Rec. Svces	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Other	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Inadeq. described	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Not stated	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Not applic.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total no.	45,794	3,324	4,650	7,500	-	-

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

Figure 313. Median commuting distance from Place of Usual Residence (2016)

Location	Median kms travelled
Ballarat	6.2
Golden Plains	12.7
Hepburn	9.0
Moorabool	6.9
Regional Victoria	6.9
Victoria	10.5

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Figure 314. Method of travel to work - selected# (2016)

Method of travel*	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Walked only	2.9%	1.7%	4.2%	2.0%	3.9%	3.2%
Worked from home	3.8%	6.0%	11.1%	5.2%	6.2%	4.6%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017 *One method only

Liveability Measure: access to key services

Health practitioners per population

In 2016, the rate of general practitioners per population was much lower than state and regional Victoria average in Golden Plains and in Moorabool.

In 2016, compared to regional Victoria and state averages, the rate of many other health practitioners who reported they worked in that LGA as their main job in the week prior to the census was also much lower in Golden Plains, Hepburn and Moorabool. However these figures should be interpreted with caution, due to both the likelihood of significant change since 2016 and the difficulty in capturing data on 'visiting' health professionals in the region.

In 2020 (prior to the COVID19 pandemic), compared to the state average, the rate of health practice sites per population was much lower in Golden Plains across most health services.

Figure 315. General Practitioners# per population* (2016)

Location	No.	Rate*
Ballarat	270	2.7
Golden Plains	16	0.7
Hepburn	30	2.0
Moorabool	33	1.0
Regional Victoria	2,908	2.0
Victoria	13,404	2.3

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Working Population Community Profiles #Persons who worked in the LGA as their main job for the week prior to the census who reported their occupation as a general practitioner or resident medical officer *Per 1,000 population (not age-standardised) based on 2016 usual resident population

Figure 316. Allied health practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Ballarat	Golden Plains	Hepburn	Moorabool	Victoria
Audiological	0.07 ▲	0.13	0.25	0.15 □	0.10
Diabetes Education	0.07	0.00 ▲	0.19	0.06 □	0.05
Dietetics	0.10 ▲	0.09 ▲	0.25	0.12 □	0.12
Optometry	0.12	0.04 ▲	0.13	0.12 □	0.10
Pharmacies	0.18 ▲	0.13 ▲	0.19 ▲	0.12 ▲	0.20
Physiotherapy	0.15 ▲	0.09 ▲	0.32	0.26	0.23
Podiatry	0.23	0.09 ▲	0.38	0.12 ▲	0.17
Speech and Language therapy	0.07	0.00 ▲	0.13	0.03 ▲	0.07

HealthDirect Australia 2020 *Per 1,000 population (not age-standardised) based on 2018 estimated resident population

Access to Transport

In 2015, less than 2.4% of Golden Plains residents, 11.3% of Hepburn residents and 27.5% of Moorabool residents lived near public transport, compared to 67% of Ballarat residents and the state average of 74%.

In 2016, more than 3,234 households (living in private dwellings) in the PCP region did not have a motor vehicle.

Figure 317. Persons who live near public transport# (2015)

Location	%
Ballarat	67.4%
Golden Plains	2.4%
Hepburn	11.3%
Moorabool	27.5%
Victoria	73.9%

DoH LGA Profiles #population that lives within 400 metres of a bus and/or tram stop and/or within 800 metres of a train station.

Figure 318. Number of motor vehicles in occupied private dwellings (2016)

No.	Ballarat		Golden Plains		Hepburn		Moorabool		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
None	2,564	7%	77	1%	232	4%	361	3%	5%	8%
One	13,811	36%	1,242	17%	1,897	31%	2,942	26%	33%	34%
Two	14,178	37%	3,045	42%	2,198	36%	4,252	38%	37%	37%
Three	4,232	11%	1,479	21%	842	14%	1,874	17%	13%	12%
Four or more	2,174	6%	1,098	15%	539	9%	1,296	12%	8%	6%
Not stated	1,488	4%	246	3%	320	5%	424	4%	4%	3%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

2. Key data weblinks

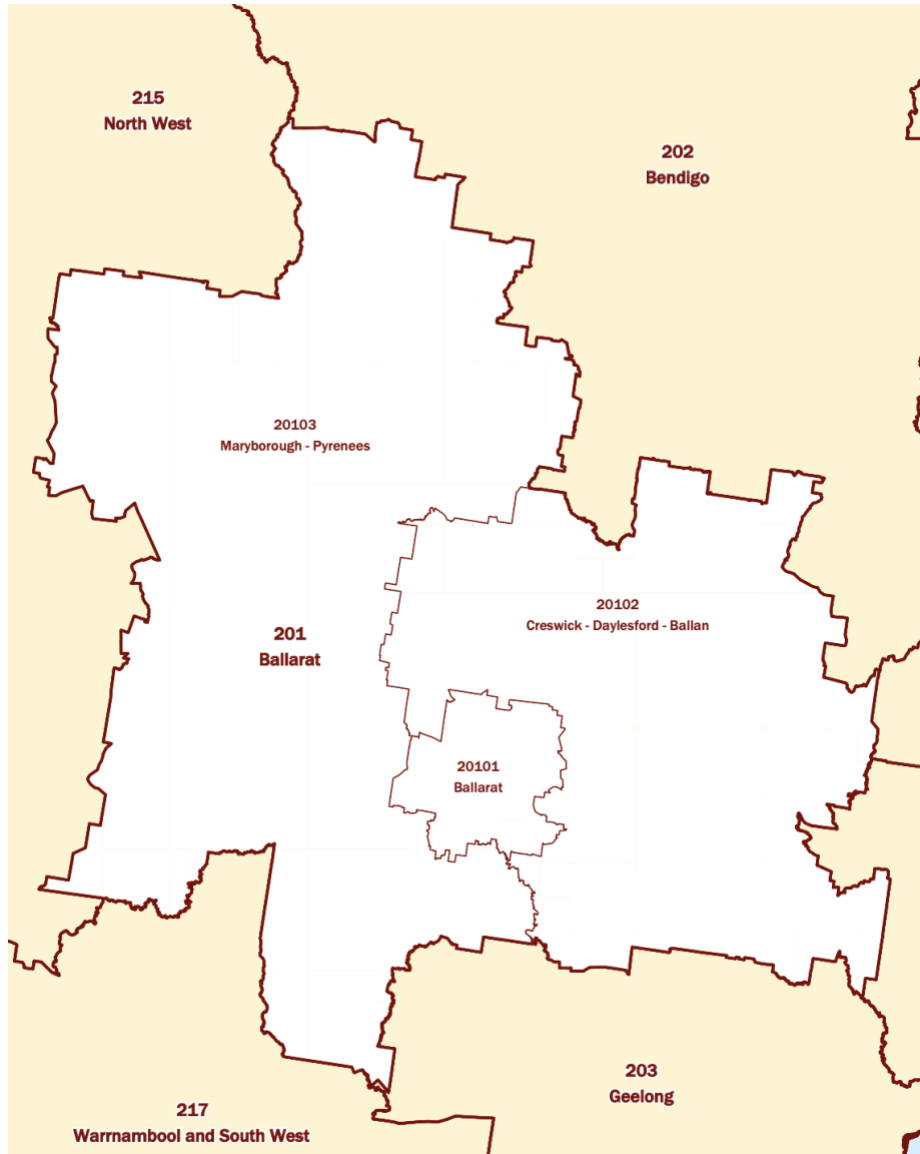
A large amount of data in this profile was purchased by the consultant from specific agencies.

Refer to individual tables in this document for data sources and the table below for websites of the key public agencies that have publicly available data:

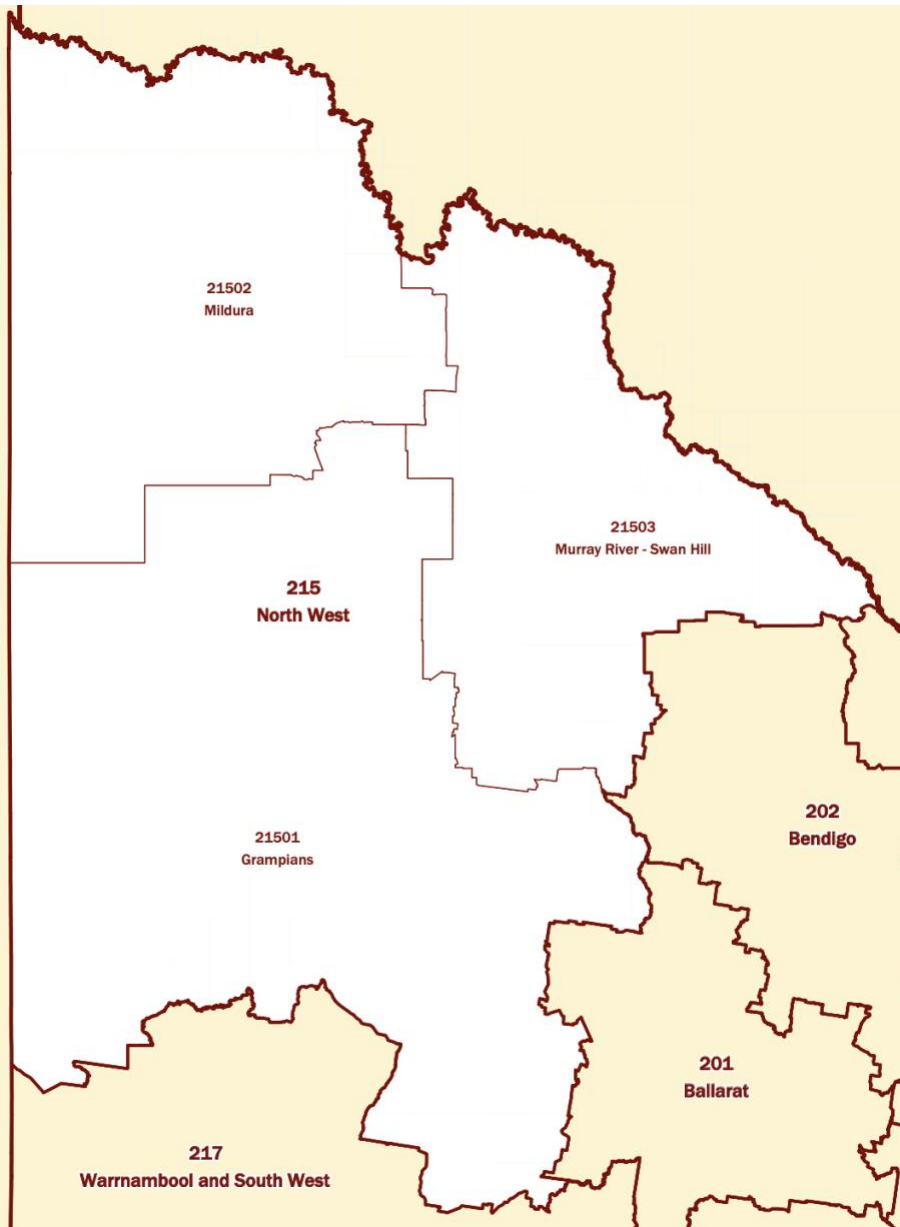
Agency	Website
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	www.abs.gov.au
AEDC	www.aedc.gov.au
AIHW	www.aihw.gov.au
Bureau of Meteorology	www.bom.gov.au
Crash Stats (TAC) - online	www.tac.vic.gov.au
Crime Statistics Agency	www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au
Data.gov.au	www.data.gov.au
DHHS	www.dhss.vic.gov.au
Diabetes Australia	www.diabetesaustralia.com.au
GEN Aged Care	www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au
HealthDirect	www.healthdirect.gov.au
NDIS	www.ndis.gov.au
On Track Survey	www.education.vic.gov.au
PHIDU	www.phidu.torrens.edu.au
Regional Wellbeing Survey	www.regionalwellbeing.org.au
Small Area Labour Markets	www.employment.gov.au
Turning point AOD stats	www.turningpoint.org.au
VCAMS	www.education.vic.gov.au
VicHealth Indicators	www.vichealth.vic.gov.au
Victoria In future	www.planning.vic.gov.au
Victorian Agency for Health Information	www.health.vic.gov.au
Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation	www.vcglr.vic.gov.au
Victorian Population Health Survey	www.health.vic.gov.au
Worksafe Victoria	www.worksafe.vic.gov.au

3. Maps

Ballarat SA3



Northwest SA3



Indigenous Areas

