

Wimmera Primary Care Partnership

Community Health and Wellbeing Profile

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Wimmera 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.
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, VHISS 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, are *not* 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.

Acknowledgement of Country

Wimmera Primary Care Partnership and Partners would like to acknowledge that this data has been compiled for the lands traditionally owned by the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagalk peoples. We pay respect to their Elders, both past and present.

Data notes

The Wimmera PCP 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 prior to 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 and community 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, for example in the Victorian Population Health Survey.

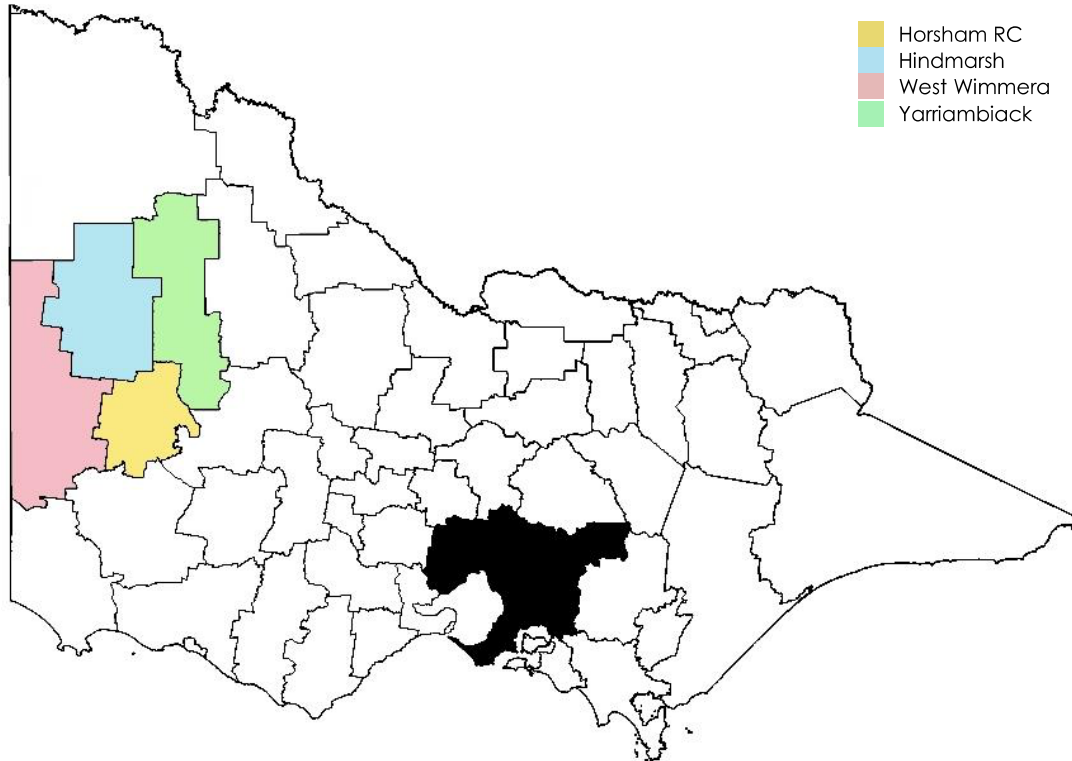
Red dots ● have been used in many tables and indicate where the health or wellbeing outcome is *poorer* than the state average. The red dot does not indicate a statistically significant difference between the local figure and the state average figure. Red dots are not used when the meaning of the indicator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

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.

Introduction

The Wimmera Primary Care Partnership is made up of 27 member agencies, including local government, welfare, disability, division of general practice and education. We have four health services spread over fourteen campuses, two bush nursing centres and an Aboriginal controlled health co-op. The Wimmera PCP region covers an area of 28,041 sq km and services an (estimated) 2019 population of 35,989, including the local government areas of West Wimmera, Yarriambiack, Hindmarsh and Horsham Rural City.

Figure 1. Wimmera PCP LGA boundaries



LGA Boundaries taken from maps provided on the www.abs.gov.au website (at September 2020)

Approximately 43% of the region's population lives in Horsham, with only three other towns (Nhill, Dimboola and Warracknabeal) having populations of more than 1,000 people.

Indicators in this profile provide a broad range of information about the health and wellbeing of the catchment's population. Population change, demographic characteristics, socio-economic indicators, community and other environmental characteristics, health behaviours and prevalence of a very wide range of health conditions have been covered in this profile.

The purpose of the profile is to provide comprehensive and consolidated information, so that it may be used by PCP members and other stakeholders for: forward planning and setting health priorities, providing supporting data for funding submissions, and for gauging the development and success of long term health promotion projects.

Readers are encouraged to read the [Data Notes](#) section of this document prior to interpreting any data.

Executive Summary

Population Groups

Indicators of poor health and wellbeing status are dispersed across population groups and LGAs in the catchment. While poor health status occurs in a range of age groups and in both genders, the population group that consistently revealed notably higher rates of poor health and wellbeing status compared to the regional Victoria or Victoria average was children and young people.

Compared to state averages (and often regional Victoria averages) children in the Wimmera region:

- Were more likely to be developmentally vulnerable in each of the AEDC domains
- Had higher rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations
- Were more likely to report being bullied at school (Years 5 and 6)
- Were more likely to be the subject of a child protection investigation or child protection substantiation (in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack), and
- Made up a much higher proportion of all family violence victims, assault victims and sexual offence victims.

Compared to state averages (and often regional Victoria averages) young people in the Wimmera region:

- Were less likely to be engaged in further education after leaving school
- Were more likely to be receiving the Youth Allowance - Other (not for students/apprentices)
- Were more likely to be hospitalised for a potentially preventable condition
- Were more likely to be hospitalised for an accidental injury
- Were more likely to be hospitalised for a self-harm related injury
- Made up a greater proportion of all assault victims (in Horsham RC only)
- Made up a greater proportion of all stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims (in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack)
- Made up a greater proportion of all family violence victims (in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack), and
- Made up a greater proportion of all family violence 'other parties' (especially in Horsham RC).

Summary of Key Issues

Health and wellbeing areas, across many indicators, were poorer than the state average. Areas where the data indicated the greatest difference in rates of poor health status compared to the regional Victoria and/or Victoria average were:

Violence in the community

- Rates of crimes against persons, particularly:
 - assault and related offences in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack, and
 - sexual offences in all PCP LGAs
- Rates of affected family members in reported family violence incidents in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack.

Mental health

- Prevalence of anxiety or depression (all LGAs)
- High levels of psychological distress (in Yarriambiack)
- High levels of psychological distress in female population (in Horsham RC)
- Low proportion of population that had sought help for a mental health related problem
- Rates of hospitalisations for intentional self-harm (in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack), and
- Rates of suicide (in Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack).

Rates of chronic disease risk factors

- Rates of smoking
- Rates of obesity
- Rates of insufficient physical activity, and
- Rates of alcohol consumption.

Chronic disease prevalence

- Prevalence and death rates of cancer - especially bowel, lung and melanoma
- Prevalence and death rates of respiratory system diseases, particularly COPD
- Prevalence and death rates of circulatory system diseases
- Prevalence of type 2 diabetes
- Avoidable and premature deaths attributed to chronic disease
- Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, and
- Population with two or more chronic diseases.

Alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm

- Alcohol consumption: life-time risk of harm as well as single occasion risk of injury (in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack)
- Alcohol-related ambulance attendances (in Horsham RC), and
- Alcohol-related assault rates and family incident rates.

Oral health

- Rates (lower) of population that rated their dental health as very good/excellent
- Rates of population that avoided/delayed visiting a dental professional due to cost
- Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, and
- Average number of missing/filled teeth among children attending public dental clinics.

Accidental injuries

- Rates of hospitalisations for accidental injuries, and
- Rates of deaths from accidental injuries.

Access to services

- Low levels of health services (GP, mental health, allied health) access
- Low levels of internet access, and
- Low levels of public transport access.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- Many towns in the PCP region had IRSD scores in the bottom 20 percent of all state suburbs in Victoria. *However, it should be noted that many elements of the IRSD are not age-standardised and a notably older age structure is very likely to have a negative effect on IRSD scores.*
- Compared to state averages, a much higher proportion of residents of all PCP region LGAs receive:
 - The disability support pension (for aged 15-64 years)
 - The carer payment, or
 - the Newstart/Job Seeker payment.
- Individual and household incomes are much lower than state averages, particularly outside Horsham RC
- A greater proportion of Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack (combined area) residents reported they had a 'high' level of financial stress, and
- Low levels of education engagement and completion.

Demographic characteristics

Population

In 2016, the Wimmera PCP region had a total usual resident population of 35,940. Within the PCP region: Horsham RC had the largest population with a usual resident population of 19,642, followed by Yarriambiack (6,674), then Hindmarsh (5,721) and West Wimmera (3,903).

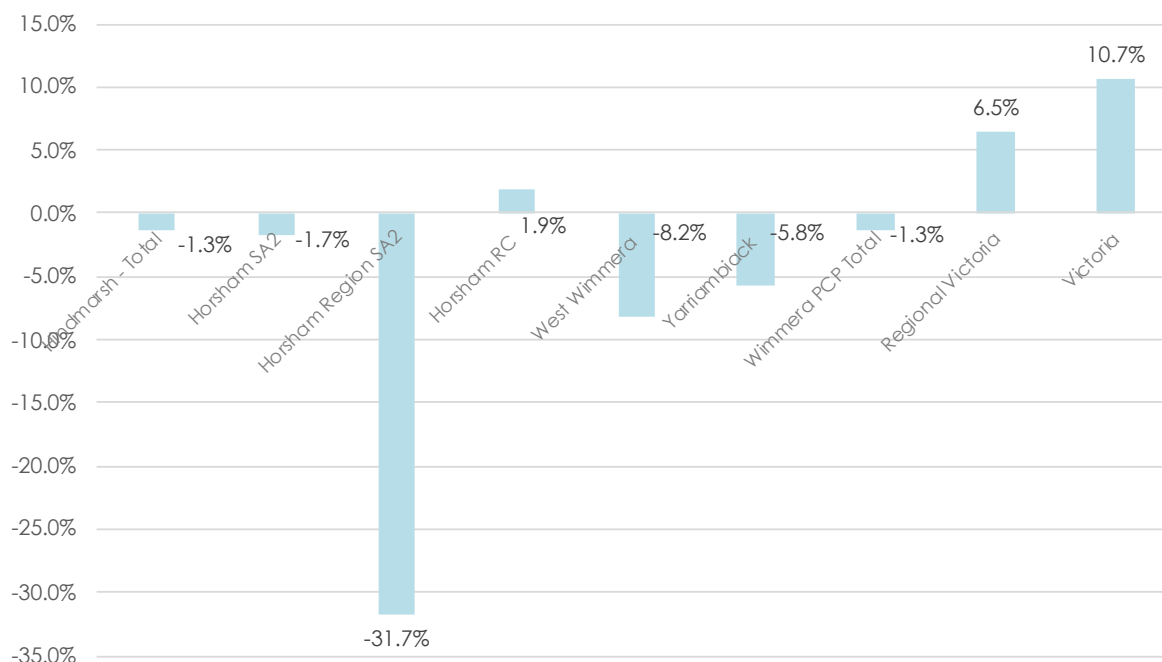
Between 2011 and 2016, Horsham RC had the greatest population growth (364 people) and Yarriambiack had the greatest population decline (-414 people). The Hindmarsh and West Wimmera populations also declined (by -77 people and -348 people respectively).

Figure 2. Usual resident population by LGA and SA2 (2011-16)

Location	2011	2016	2006 – 16 change	
			No.	%
Hindmarsh - Total	5,798	5,721	-77	-1.3%
- Horsham SA2	15,894	15,627	-267	-1.7%
- Horsham Region SA2	4,993	3,412	-1,581	-31.7%
Horsham RC	19,278	19,642	364	1.9%
West Wimmera	4,251	3,903	-348	-8.2%
Yarriambiack	7,088	6,674	-414	-5.8%
Wimmera PCP Total	36,415	35,940	-475	-1.3%
Regional Victoria	1,345,715	1,433,818	88,103	6.5%
Victoria	5,354,042	5,926,624	572,582	10.7%

2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Figure 3. Usual resident population by LGA and SA2, Chart (2011-16)



2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Estimated resident population in 2019

The 2019 estimated resident population (ERP) is prepared by the ABS. Estimates are based on the 2016 usual resident population together with births, deaths and migration figures.

The 2019 ERP of the Wimmera PCP region was 35,989. Since 2015, the ERP has remained relatively stable (decrease of 17 people).

Between 2015 and 2019, the Hindmarsh ERP increased by 94 people and the Horsham ERP increased by 147 people; while the Yarriambiack ERP decreased by 38 people and the West Wimmera ERP decreased by 120 people.

Figure 4. Estimated resident population change by LGA (2015-19)

Location	2015	2019	2015 - 2019 change	
			Number	%
Hindmarsh	5,494	5,588	94	1.7%
Horsham RC	19,774	19,921	147	0.7%
West Wimmera	3,879	3,841	- 38	-1.0%
Yarriambiack	6,759	6,639	- 120	-1.8%
Wimmera PCP Total	35,906	35,989	83	0.2%
Victoria	5,937,481	6596039	658,558	11.1%

Based on figures in the ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, released 29 August 2020. Commonwealth of Australia 2020.

Population by town

In 2016, Horsham had the largest population of all towns in the Wimmera PCP region. After Horsham, the towns with the largest populations were Warracknabeal, Nhill and Dimboola.

Between 2011 and 2016, the population increased in Dimboola, Horsham, Rupanyup and Gorokey; while it declined in Edenhope, Warracknabeal, Natimuk, Hopetoun, Rainbow, Nhill, Murtoa, Minyip, Jeparit and Kaniva. The greatest population (proportionate) decreases were seen in Kaniva, Jeparit and Minyip.

Figure 5. Town* populations (2011 and 2016)

Location	2011	2016	2011 - 2016 change	
			Number	%
Dimboola	1,390	1,424	34	2.4%
Edenhope	716	691	-25	-3.5%
Gorokey	217	219	2	0.9%
Hopetoun	555	541	-14	-2.5%
Horsham	15,262	15,627	365	2.4%
Jeparit	394	342	-52	-13.2%
Kaniva	763	626	-137	-18.0%
Minyip	440	390	-50	-11.4%
Murtoa	809	750	-59	-7.3%
Natimuk	409	397	-12	-2.9%
Nhill	1,872	1,749	-123	-6.6%
Rainbow	525	491	-34	-6.5%
Rupanyup	359	364	5	1.4%
Warracknabeal	2,340	2,316	-24	-1.0%
Regional Victoria	1,345,715	1,433,818	88,103	6.5%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS *UCL boundaries are used for all towns unless specified otherwise.

Indigenous population

In 2016, the estimated Indigenous resident population* of the Wimmera PCP catchment was 568. Horsham RC had the greatest number of Indigenous residents (344), followed by Hindmarsh (94).

Within the Wimmera PCP catchment, Horsham RC had the greatest proportion of estimated resident population that was Indigenous (1.7%), followed by Hindmarsh (1.6%).

Compared to the Victorian average, Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a greater proportion of population that is Indigenous.

Figure 6. Proportion of estimated resident population* that is Indigenous (2016)

Location	Indigenous population	Total population	%
Hindmarsh	94	5,784	1.6%
Horsham RC	344	19,884	1.7%
West Wimmera	37	3,937	0.9%
Yarriambiack	93	6,743	1.4%
Wimmera PCP Total	568	36,348	1.6%
Regional Victoria	28,189	1,458,785	1.9%
Victoria	57,767	6,173,172	0.9%

Social health atlas, PHIDU August 2020 *Prepared by PHIDU based on 2016 URP and other data

Projected population change

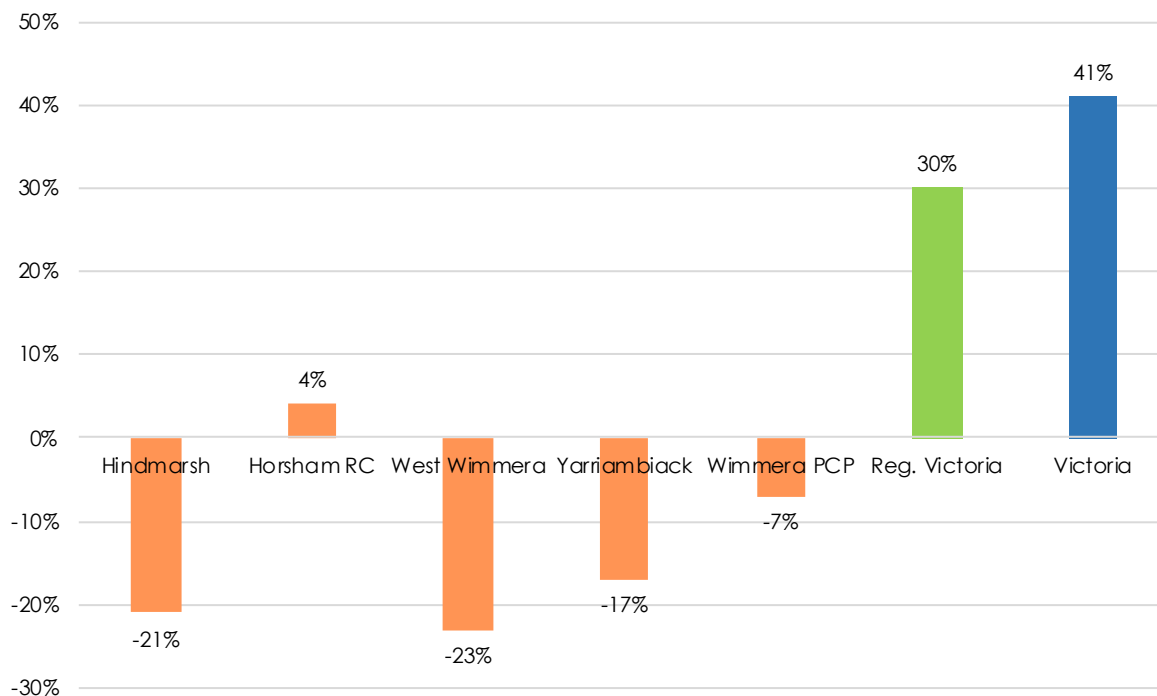
According to the Victorian Government's 2019 Victoria in Future (VIF) population projections, the population of the Wimmera PCP catchment will be 33,764 in 2036, representing a total decrease of 7% or approximately 2,580 people. Between 2016 and 2036, the population of Horsham RC is projected to increase by 4% (714 people); while the populations of Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack are all projected to decrease by a significant amount.

Figure 7. Projected population change (2016-36)

Location	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2016 - 2036 change	
						No.	%
Hindmarsh	5,787	5,479	5,200	4,901	4,559	-1,228	-21%
Horsham RC	19,885	19,993	20,215	20,426	20,599	714	4%
West Wimmera	3,933	3,716	3,496	3,271	3,038	-895	-23%
Yarriambiack	6,743	6,505	6,193	5,881	5,568	-1,175	-17%
Wimmera PCP	36,347	35,693	35,104	34,479	33,764	-2,584	-7%
Reg. Victoria	1,530,995	1,641,125	1,754,279	1,870,568	1,986,620	455,625	30%
Victoria	6,173,172	6,861,925	7,495,194	8,114,286	8,722,766	2,549,594	41%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 8. Projected population change - chart (2016-36)



Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Internal migration

Internal migration measures the movement of population between local government areas (LGAs) by comparing the 2011 place of usual residence with the 2016 place of usual residence (the comparison excludes children aged 5 years or less).

Patterns of migration in rural areas often show movement between neighbouring LGAs, particularly movement from those that have small townships into neighbouring LGAs (such as Horsham RC) that have larger service hubs that may offer more employment, services, education, and health services.

Hindmarsh:

In 2016, the most common *other* 2011 LGAs of residence for Hindmarsh residents were Horsham RC, followed by Wyndham, West Wimmera, Greater Geelong and Yarriambiack.

Horsham RC:

In 2016, the most common *other* 2011 LGAs of residence for Horsham RC residents were Yarriambiack, Hindmarsh, Ballarat, West Wimmera and Northern Grampians.

West Wimmera:

In 2016, the most common *other* 2011 LGAs of residence for West Wimmera residents were Horsham RC, Ballarat, Hindmarsh, Southern Grampians, and Greater Geelong.

Yarriambiack:

In 2016, the most common *other* 2011 LGAs of residence for Yarriambiack residents were Horsham RC, Hindmarsh, Ballarat, Melton, and Greater Geelong.

Figure 9. Where the 2016 population lived in 2011

Hindmarsh		Horsham		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack	
LGA in 2011	% of 2016 pop.	LGA in 2011	% of 2016 pop.	LGA in 2011	% of 2016 pop.	LGA in 2011	% of 2016 pop.
Hindmarsh	87.6%	Horsham RC	89.0%	West Wimmera	90.0%	Yarriambiack	87.5%
Horsham	2.2%	Yarriambiack	1.6%	Horsham	1.2%	Horsham	1.9%
Wyndham	1.3%	Hindmarsh	1.3%	Ballarat	0.8%	Hindmarsh	0.7%
West Wimmera	0.9%	Ballarat	0.6%	Hindmarsh	0.7%	Ballarat	0.6%
Gr. Geelong	0.6%	West Wimmera	0.6%	Sthn Grampians	0.5%	Melton	0.5%
Yarriambiack	0.5%	Nthn Grampians	0.5%	Gr. Geelong	0.4%	Gr. Geelong	0.5%
Ballarat	0.4%	Gr. Geelong	0.4%	Glenelg	0.3%	M. Peninsula	0.4%
M. Peninsula	0.3%	Wyndham	0.3%	Yarra Ranges	0.3%	Buloke	0.4%
Sthn Grampians	0.3%	Sthn Grampians	0.3%	Nthn Grampians	0.3%	Ararat	0.4%
2016 population aged > 5 years	4,737	2016 population aged > 5 years	16,336	2016 population aged > 5 years	3,183	2016 population aged > 5 years	5,502

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Births

In 2018, there were 435 births in the Wimmera PCP catchment and this figure was slightly higher than the number of births in 2013 (418).

West Wimmera had the highest total fertility rate, followed by Yarriambiack, while Horsham RC had the lowest.

Compared to the regional Victoria and state average, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher total fertility rate.

Between 2013 and 2018, the total fertility rate has decreased in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC, and Yarriambiack, while it has increased in West Wimmera.

Figure 10. Numbers of births and fertility rate (2013 and 2018)

Location	No. of births		Total fertility rate*	
	2013	2018	2013	2018
Hindmarsh	60	63	2.5	2.3
Horsham RC	254	256	2.3	2.1
West Wimmera	43	53	2.4	2.7
Yarriambiack	61	63	2.6	2.4
Wimmera PCP	418	435	N/a	N/a
Regional Victoria	16556	16862	2.1	2.0
Victoria	73969	78488	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.*

Deaths

In 2018, there were 339 deaths in the Wimmera PCP catchment. The rate (standardised) of deaths per population was highest in Yarriambiack, followed by West Wimmera.

Compared to the state average, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher death rate; while West Wimmera and Yarriambiack also had rates higher than the regional Victoria average.

Between 2013 and 2018, the death rate per population has decreased in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC, while it has increased slightly in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

Figure 11. Numbers of deaths and standardised death rate (2013 and 2018)

Location	No. of deaths		Rate*	
	2013	2018	2013	2018
Hindmarsh	97	69	7.0	5.7
Horsham RC	168	168	5.7	5.3
West Wimmera	42	46	6.2	6.3
Yarriambiack	89	116	6.2	6.5
Wimmera PCP	396	339	N/a	N/a
Regional Victoria	11,683	12,649	6.0	5.7
Victoria	35,916	38,231	5.4	5.0

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

Age structure

In 2018, compared to Victoria, the Wimmera PCP catchment had a higher proportion of estimated resident population aged 50 years and over and a lower proportion of population aged 49 years and under.

Compared to the stage average, Horsham RC had a slightly greater proportion of all population that was aged 14 years or less, while Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh had a slightly smaller proportion.

All Wimmera PCP LGAs had a substantially smaller proportion of total population that was aged 20 to 44 years, compared to the state average.

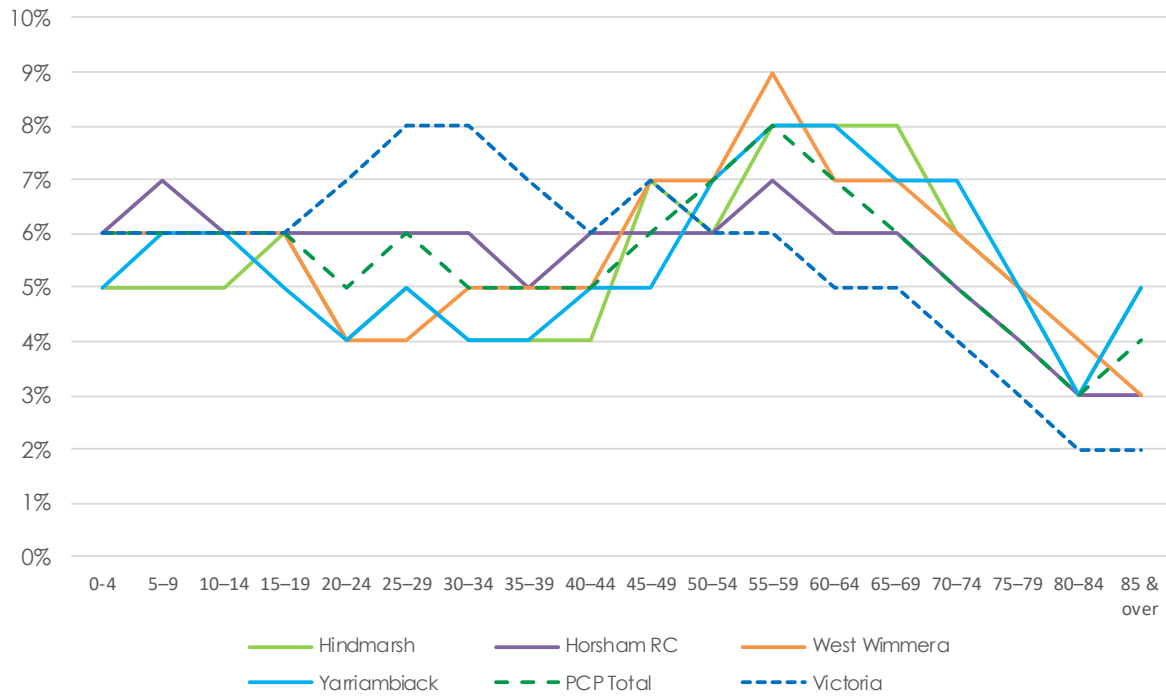
All Wimmera PCP LGAs had a much proportion of population aged 70 years and over - with Yarriambiack recording the greatest proportion (20%).

Figure 12. Estimated resident population by age (2018)

Age in years	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		PCP Total		Victoria
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	%
0-4	281	5%	1,250	6%	233	6%	305	5%	2,069	6%	6%
5-9	306	5%	1,335	7%	218	6%	392	6%	2,251	6%	6%
10-14	289	5%	1,262	6%	225	6%	420	6%	2,196	6%	6%
15-19	342	6%	1,177	6%	221	6%	344	5%	2,084	6%	6%
20-24	206	4%	1,205	6%	159	4%	265	4%	1,835	5%	7%
25-29	278	5%	1,248	6%	151	4%	309	5%	1,986	6%	8%
30-34	239	4%	1,182	6%	175	5%	280	4%	1,876	5%	8%
35-39	253	4%	1,016	5%	179	5%	282	4%	1,730	5%	7%
40-44	249	4%	1,144	6%	189	5%	320	5%	1,902	5%	6%
45-49	368	7%	1,190	6%	273	7%	363	5%	2,194	6%	7%
50-54	365	6%	1,252	6%	283	7%	462	7%	2,362	7%	6%
55-59	459	8%	1,370	7%	336	9%	561	8%	2,726	8%	6%
60-64	437	8%	1,257	6%	276	7%	551	8%	2,521	7%	5%
65-69	437	8%	1,131	6%	255	7%	474	7%	2,297	6%	5%
70-74	362	6%	917	5%	230	6%	454	7%	1,963	5%	4%
75-79	274	5%	725	4%	187	5%	338	5%	1,524	4%	3%
80-84	194	3%	544	3%	146	4%	230	3%	1,114	3%	2%
85 & over	306	5%	670	3%	126	3%	308	5%	1,410	4%	2%
Total	5,645	100%	19,875	100%	3,862	100%	6,658	100%	36,043	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 13. Estimated resident population by age - chart (2018)



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

Indigenous population age structure

In 2016, compared to Victoria, the Wimmera PCP catchment had a higher proportion of Indigenous population aged less than 15 years and much greater proportion aged 45 to 64 years.

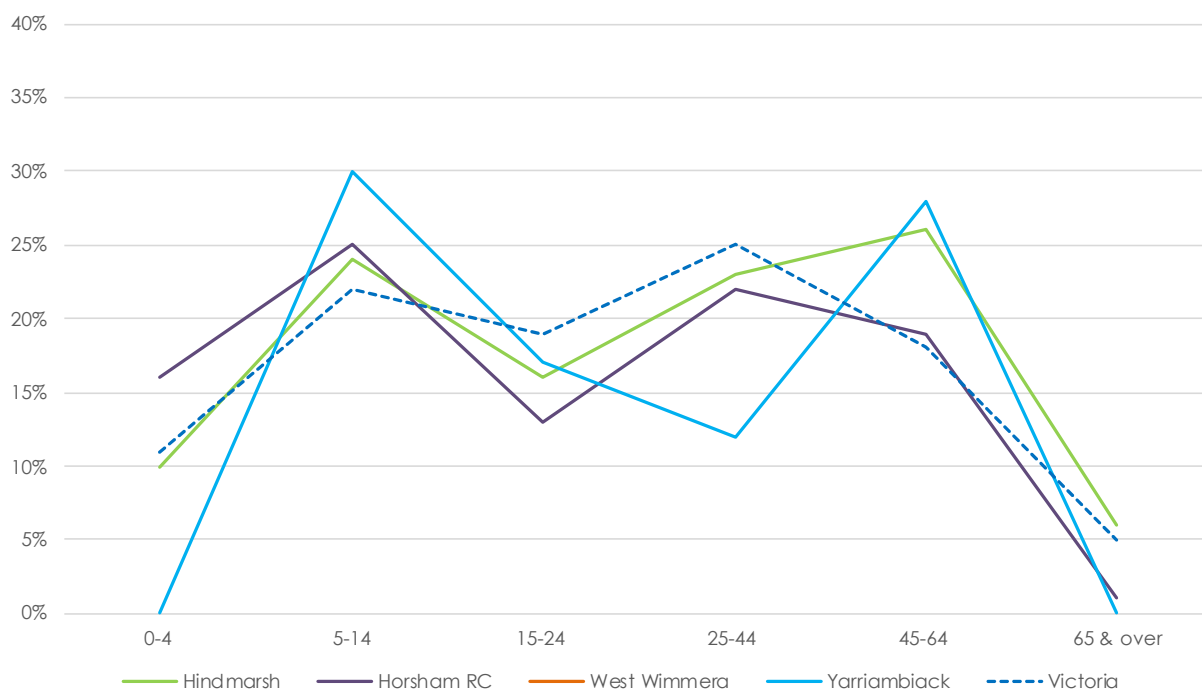
Note that population counts are very low for some age groups and figures should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 14. Indigenous population by age (2018)

Age group	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0-4	8	10%	48	16%	na	-	3	na	11%
5-14	20	24%	75	25%	na	-	24	30%	22%
15-24	13	16%	39	13%	na	-	14	17%	19%
25-44	19	23%	66	22%	na	-	10	12%	25%
45-64	21	26%	57	19%	12	35%	23	28%	18%
65 & over	5	6%	4	1%	na	-	3	na	5%
Total	82	100%	297	100%	34	100%	81	100%	100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Figure 15. Indigenous population by age, chart (2018)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, ABS 2017

Projected change to age structure

0 to 14 years

Between 2016 and 2036, compared to the Victoria average of a 30% increase, the Wimmera PCP region population aged 0 to 14 years is projected to decrease by 20% (1,325 people). The greatest decrease is projected to take place in Hindmarsh (34% decrease) followed by Yarriambiack (27% decrease).

15 to 24 years

Between 2016 and 2036, compared to the Victoria average of a 33% increase, the Wimmera PCP region population aged 15 to 24 years is projected to decrease by 10% (393 people). The greatest decrease is projected to take place in Hindmarsh (45% decrease) followed by Yarriambiack (24% decrease).

25 to 64 years

Between 2016 and 2036, compared to the Victoria average of a 38% increase, the Wimmera PCP region population aged 25 to 64 years is projected to decrease by 14% (2,411 people). The greatest decrease is projected to take place in West Wimmera (33% decrease) followed by Hindmarsh (24% decrease).

65 years and over

Between 2016 and 2036, compared to the Victoria average of a 73% increase, the Wimmera PCP region population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 19% (1,545 people). Almost all of this growth is projected to take place in Horsham RC, which is projected to experience an increase of 41% (1,563 people).

Figure 16. Projected population change, 0 - 14 years (2016-36)

Location	Population aged 0 - 14 years					Change 2016 - 2036	
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	No.	%
Hindmarsh	909	814	733	670	598	-310	-34%
Horsham RC	3,870	3,869	3,670	3,435	3,336	-534	-14%
West Wimmera	703	632	590	542	521	-182	-26%
Yarriambiack	1,115	1,060	928	871	818	-297	-27%
PCP total	6,597	6,374	5,921	5,518	5,272	-1,325	-20%
Victoria	1,140,064	1,257,034	1,346,346	1,414,305	1,484,771	344,707	30%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 17. Projected population change, 15 - 24 years (2016-36)

Location	Population aged 15 - 24 years					Change 2016 - 2036	
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	No.	%
Hindmarsh	596	549	469	375	329	-267	-45%
Horsham RC	2,388	2,263	2,413	2,576	2,462	74	3%
West Wimmera	363	367	357	345	323	-40	-11%
Yarriambiack	663	595	621	591	503	-160	-24%
PCP total	4,010	3,775	3,860	3,887	3,617	-393	-10%
Victoria	822,095	868,820	943,761	1,045,035	1,097,121	275,026	33%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 18. Projected population change, 25 - 64 years (2016-36)

Location	Population aged 25 - 64 years					Change 2016 - 2036	
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	No.	%
Hindmarsh	2,791	2,672	2,487	2,322	2,135	-656	-24%
Horsham RC	9,777	9,634	9,364	9,229	9,390	-387	-4%
West Wimmera	1,930	1,738	1,558	1,412	1,289	-641	-33%
Yarriambiack	3,168	3,016	2,721	2,511	2,442	-726	-23%
PCP total	17,666	17,061	16,130	15,474	15,255	-2,411	-14%
Victoria	3,282,538	3,651,438	3,943,622	4,218,498	4,531,984	1,249,446	38%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Figure 19. Projected population change, 65 years and over (2016-36)

Location	Population aged 65 years and over					Change 2016 - 2036	
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	No.	%
Hindmarsh	1,488	1,444	1,512	1,534	1,497	9	1%
Horsham RC	3,849	4,227	4,768	5,186	5,412	1,563	41%
West Wimmera	941	980	990	972	906	-35	-4%
Yarriambiack	1,797	1,833	1,922	1,908	1,805	8	0%
PCP total	8,075	8,484	9,193	9,599	9,620	1,545	19%
Victoria	928,475	1,084,632	1,261,465	1,436,447	1,608,891	680,416	73%

Victoria in Future (VIF) 2019, DELWP 2019

Family structure

In 2016, the most common family structure in all Wimmera PCP LGAs was a couple family with no children.

Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a notably higher proportion of couple families with no children compared to the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

Compared to regional Victoria, Horsham RC had a slightly greater proportion of families that were a couple family with children under 15 years, and West Wimmera had the same proportion. Horsham RC had the highest proportion of one parent families in the PCP region.

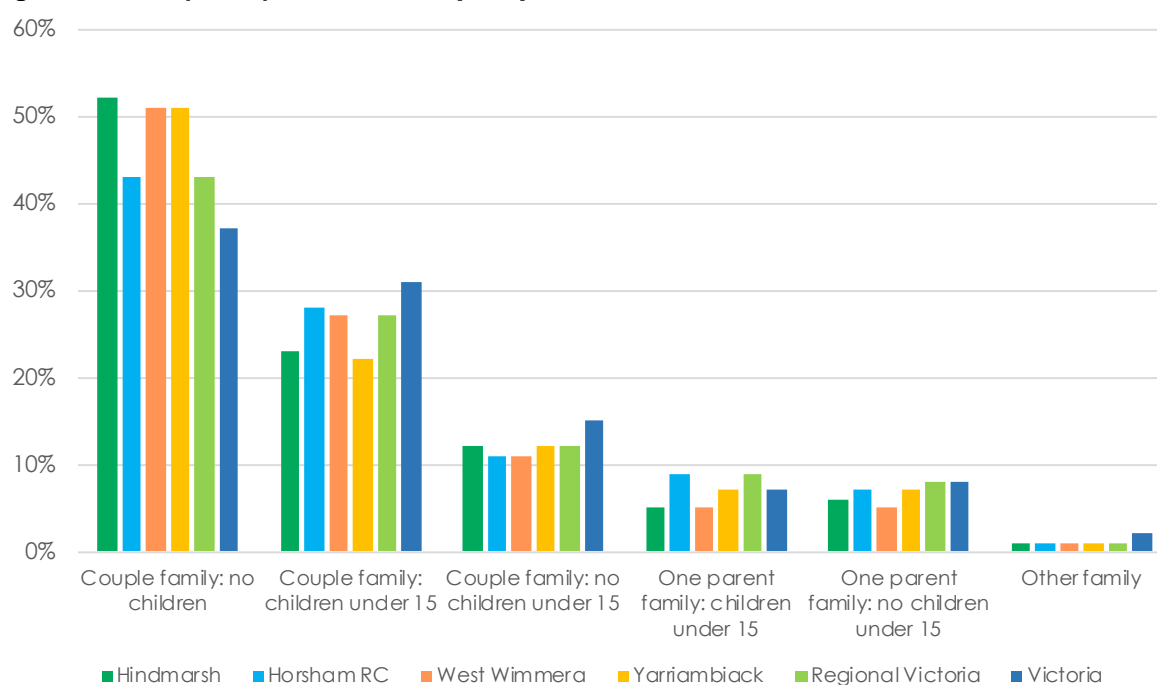
Note that the age structure of the population will affect family structure.

Figure 20. Family composition (2016)

Family composition	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Couple family: no children	770	52%	2,237	43%	522	51%	864	51%	43%	37%
Couple family: children under 15	346	23%	1,450	28%	275	27%	381	22%	27%	31%
Couple family: no children under 15	179	12%	590	11%	118	11%	200	12%	12%	15%
One parent family: children under 15	81	5%	465	9%	49	5%	126	7%	9%	7%
One parent family: no children under 15	88	6%	339	7%	53	5%	122	7%	8%	8%
Other family	22	1%	70	1%	14	1%	12	1%	1%	2%
Total	1,492	100%	5,150	100%	1,028	100%	1,706	100%	100%	100%

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

Figure 21. Family composition - chart (2016)



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

Cultural diversity

In 2016, more than 84% of Wimmera PCP region residents were born in Australia.

After Australia, the most common country of birth in all LGAs was England, accounting for between 1% and 2% of countries of birth.

In Hindmarsh, the most common countries of birth were: Australia, England, Myanmar, Thailand, New Zealand and Philippines.

In Horsham RC, the most common countries of birth were: Australia, England, India, New Zealand, and Philippines.

In West Wimmera, the most common countries of birth were: Australia, England, New Zealand, India, and Netherlands.

In Yarriambiack, the most common countries of birth were: Australia, England, New Zealand, India, Netherlands and Germany.

Figure 22. Country of birth (2016)

Country	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	
Australia	4,775	83.5%	17,213	87.6%	3,400	87.1%	5,654	84.7%	80.7%	64.9%	
Bangladesh	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Canada	4	0.1%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
China	3	0.1%	35	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	0.3%	2.7%	
England	98	1.7%	239	1.2%	71	1.8%	117	1.8%	2.6%	2.9%	
Fiji	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
Germany	10	0.2%	22	0.1%	13	0.3%	20	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	
Greece	0	0.0%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%	12	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	
Hong Kong	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	
India	23	0.4%	115	0.6%	19	0.5%	33	0.5%	0.6%	2.9%	
Iran	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	
Ireland	4	0.1%	13	0.1%	3	0.1%	12	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	
Italy	4	0.1%	64	0.3%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	0.5%	1.2%	
Japan	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Korea, South	0	0.0%	8	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Malaysia	0	0.0%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	
Myanmar	83	1.5%	25	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
Nepal	3	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Netherlands	20	0.3%	43	0.2%	8	0.2%	21	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	
New Zealand	38	0.7%	93	0.5%	35	0.9%	44	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	
Nthn Ireland	7	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Pakistan	4	0.1%	6	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	
P N Guinea	3	0.1%	18	0.1%	6	0.2%	8	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
Philippines	36	0.6%	108	0.5%	11	0.3%	14	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	
Poland	3	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	
Scotland	9	0.2%	50	0.3%	9	0.2%	7	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	
Singapore	3	0.1%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	
South Africa	19	0.3%	31	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	
Sri Lanka	3	0.1%	21	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	
Taiwan	0	0.0%	8	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
Thailand	47	0.8%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	
Turkey	3	0.1%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	
U.S.A.	4	0.1%	24	0.1%	7	0.2%	9	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	
Vietnam	0	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	
Wales	4	0.1%	3	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Zimbabwe	8	0.1%	11	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Born elsewhere	32	0.6%	85	0.4%	27	0.7%	40	0.6%	1.0%	3.1%	
Not stated	478	8.4%	1,244	6.3%	271	6.9%	626	9.4%	8.3%	6.8%	
Total	5,721	100.0%	19,642	100.0%	3,903	100.0%	6,674	100.0%			

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

Social determinants of health

Ten social determinants of health were developed by the World Health Organisation in 2000, based on an increasing understanding of the significant sensitivity of health to the social environment. The ten social determinants are listed below.

1. The Social Gradient -- "Life expectancy is shorter and most diseases are more common further down the social ladder in each society. "

2. Stress -- "Stressful circumstances, making people feel worried, anxious and unable to cope, are damaging to health and may lead to premature death."

3. Early life -- "A good start in life means supporting mothers and young children: the health impact of early development and education lasts a lifetime."

4. Social exclusion -- "Life is short where its quality is poor. By causing hardship and resentment, poverty, social exclusion and discrimination cost lives."

5. Work -- "Stress in the workplace increases the risk of disease. People who have more control over their work have better health."

6. Unemployment - Job security increases health, well-being and job satisfaction. Higher rates of unemployment cause more illness and premature death.

7. Social Support -- "Friendship, good social relations and strong supportive networks improve health at home, at work and in the community."

8. Addiction -- "Drug use is both a response to social breakdown and an important factor in worsening the resulting inequalities in health."

9. Food - "A good diet and adequate food supply are central for promoting health and well-being. A shortage of food and lack of variety cause malnutrition and deficiency diseases."

10. Transport -- "Healthy transport means less driving and more walking and cycling, backed up by better public transport. Cycling, walking and the use of public transport promote health in four ways. They provide exercise, reduce fatal accidents, increase social contact and reduce air pollution."

Social Determinants of Health: the Solid Facts -- 2nd edition -- World Health Organization 2003
www.health.vic.gov.au/healthpromotion/foundations/determinants.htm

The social gradient

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 is a continuum of advantage to disadvantage with low values indicating relatively high levels of socio-economic disadvantage and high values indicating relatively high levels of socio-economic advantage.

In 2016, Yarriambiack had the lowest IRSD score in the Wimmera PCP catchment, while West Wimmera had the highest score.

The Yarriambiack IRSD score was in the 9th percentile of Victorian LGAs (7th lowest LGA score in Victoria); and the Hindmarsh IRSD score was in the 13th percentile (10th lowest score in Victoria). Horsham RC and West Wimmera had IRSD scores that placed them around the 40th percentile.

With the exception of Kaniva, all key towns in the Wimmera PCP region had IRSD scores that were in the bottom 20 percent of all state suburb scores in Victoria.

Within the region, Jeparit had the lowest score, placing it in the bottom 2 percent of state suburbs.

Warracknabeal, Goroke, Minyip, Dimboola and Murtoa also had scores in the bottom 10 percent.

Note that a number of the component variables upon which the IRSD is calculated are less relevant for locations with a very high proportion of population aged over 65 years. As such, locations with a notably older population age structure can have lower IRSD scores. It is recommended that the IRSD figures are interpreted with caution and considered in combination with other data in this profile. For further information refer to the ABS 2016 SEIFA webpage [here](#).

Figure 23. Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage score by LGA (2016)

Location	IRSD Score	Rank	Percentile (Victoria)
Hindmarsh	945	10	13
Horsham RC	980	30	38
West Wimmera	985	33	41
Yarriambiack	941	7	9

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

Figure 24. Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage score by town (2016)

Location	IRSD Score	Percentile (Victoria)
Kaniva	997	32
Goroke	917	6
Edenhope	948	12
Rainbow	955	14
Jeparit	838	2
Nhill	960	15
Dimboola	926	7
Horsham	958	15
Natimuk	971	20

Location	IRSD Score	Percentile (Victoria)
Hopetoun	949	12
Beulah	960	15
Warracknabeal	909	5
Minyip	921	6
Murtoa	933	8
Rupanyup	960	15

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

Food insecurity and access

In 2014, compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of residents from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack reported they had ran out of food in the previous 12 months and could not afford to buy more. However numbers should be interpreted with caution due to a high relative standard error.

In 2018, a much lower proportion of residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack LGA combined region, as well as of the Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined region, reported that the level of availability of fresh fruit and vegetables was 'Good'.

Additionally, a much lower proportion of residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack LGA combined region reported that 'Lack of affordable food/groceries at local shops' was 'Not a problem'.

Figure 25. Food insecurity (2017)

Location	% Ran out of food in the previous 12 months and could not afford to buy more
Hindmarsh	7.2* 
Horsham RC	6.4* 
West Wimmera	na
Yarriambiack	7.7* 
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 26. Persons with good access to food (2018)

Measure		Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees (LGAs)	Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack (LGAs)	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Availability of good local restaurants/cafes	% residents who rated access as good	62.4%	25.5%	68.8%	75.3%
Availability of fresh fruit and vegetables	% residents who rated access as good	68.2%	51.9%	76.0%	80.7%
Lack of affordable food/groceries at local shops	% residents who rated not a problem	50.5%	39.1%	48.8%	47.7%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Centrelink benefit recipients

Age pension recipient

The Age Pension is an income support payment for people who have reached retirement age. Men must be aged 65 years or over and women must be 63 and one half years or over.

In June 2020, Horsham RC had a greater proportion of population aged 65 years and over that was receiving the Age Pension, compared to the Victorian average.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the proportion of population aged 65 years and over that was receiving the Age Pension decreased by a small amount in each PCP LGA.

Figure 27. Proportion population receiving Age Pension (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	971	62%	957	61%
Horsham RC	2,632	66%	2,599	65% ▲
West Wimmera	593	63%	583	62%
Yarriambiack	1,133	63%	1,115	62%
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.

Disability Support Payment

The purpose of the Disability Support Pension is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment.

In June 2020, each of the Wimmera PCP LGAs had a significantly higher proportion of population aged 16 to 64 years that received the disability support pension, compared to Victoria. Within the PCP catchment, Yarriambiack had the highest proportion followed by Hindmarsh.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the proportion of population aged 16 to 64 years that received the disability support pension increased in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera, while it decreased in Yarriambiack and did not change in Horsham RC.

Figure 28. Proportion population receiving Disability Support Pension (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	296	9%	311	10% ▲
Horsham RC	905	8%	915	8% ▼
West Wimmera	163	7%	169	8% ▼
Yarriambiack	514	14%	500	13% ▼
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.

Carer payment

The Carer Payment is an income support payment for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce because they are caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition or who is frail aged.

In June 2020, compared to the Victorian average, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a higher proportion of population aged 15 years and over receiving the Carer Payment. Within the PCP catchment, Yarriambiack had the greatest proportion of population receiving the payment and Horsham RC had the smallest.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the proportion of population aged 15 years and over receiving the Carer Payment increased by a small amount in West Wimmera but did not change in other LGAs.

Figure 29. Proportion population receiving Carer Payment (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	94	2%	98	2% ▲
Horsham RC	219	1%	218	1%
West Wimmera	47	1%	48	2% ▼
Yarriambiack	177	3%	184	3% ▼
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.

Health Care Card holder

A Health Care Card entitles cardholders to cheaper medicines under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and various concessions from the Australian Government. Cardholders are generally Centrelink benefit recipients or people who have a low income - aged 15 -64 years.

In June 2020, residents of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were less likely to have a health care card, compared to the Victorian average. Within the PCP catchment, Horsham RC had the greatest proportion of population aged 15-64 years that had a health care card, while West Wimmera had the smallest.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the proportion of population aged 15-64 years that had a health care card increased notably in all PCP LGAs.

Figure 30. Proportion population with Health Care Card (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	314	10%	425	13%
Horsham RC	1,285	11%	1,810	15%
West Wimmera	206	9%	267	12%
Yarriambiack	453	12%	508	14%
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.

Rent Assistance

Rent Assistance is an income supplement payable to eligible people who rent in the private or community housing rental markets.

In June 2020, Horsham RC had a higher proportion of total population aged 15 years and over that received Commonwealth rent assistance compared to the Victorian average. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the lowest proportion of population that received rent assistance.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the proportion of population receiving rent assistance increased in all PCP LGAs.

Figure 31. Proportion population receiving Rent Assistance (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	221	5%	265	6%
Horsham RC	1226	8%	1417	9%
West Wimmera	109	3%	144	5%
Yarriambiack	314	6%	374	7%
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.

Female sole parent payment

The Parenting Payment is to help with the costs of caring for children. It is paid to the person who is the main carer of a child.

In June 2020, Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a higher proportion of female population aged 15 to 64 years that received the single parenting payment compared to the Victorian average. Horsham RC had the highest estimated proportion of females receiving the sole parent benefit.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the proportion of female population aged 15 to 64 years that received the single parenting payment increased in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC but decreased in Yarriambiack.

Figure 32. Proportion population* receiving Single Parenting Payment (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	43	4%	52	5% ▲
Horsham RC	248	5%	294	6% ▲
West Wimmera	23	3%	21	3%
Yarriambiack	70	6%	68	5% ▼
Victoria	-	-	50,671	3%

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

Newstart allowance

Newstart is an income support payment for people who are looking for work. It allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work.

In June 2020, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack residents were more likely to be receiving the Newstart Allowance than the Victorian average. Within the catchment, Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack residents were most likely to be receiving the Newstart Allowance.

Between June 2019 and June 2020, the number of population receiving Newstart/Job Seeker has increased notably in each LGA.

Figure 33. Proportion population receiving Newstart/Job Seeker (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019		June 2020	
	No.	%*	No.	%*
Hindmarsh	210	7%	309	10% ▲
Horsham RC	580	5%	939	8%
West Wimmera	117	5%	196	9% ▲
Yarriambiack	248	7%	356	10% ▲
Victoria	-	-	350,205	8%

DSS Payments by Local Government Area, Department of Social Services, June 2020. Accessed at data.gov.au *of population aged 16-64 years, based on 2018 ERP.

Youth unemployment

In June 2017, the rate of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack young people receiving an unemployment benefit was much higher than the state average. The rate in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack was also higher than the regional Victoria average.

Figure 34. Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit (2017)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	21	4.2 ▲
Horsham RC	106	5.0 ▲
West Wimmera	8	2.3
Yarriambiack	35	6.1 ▲
Regional Victoria	7,520	4.7
Victoria	19,525	2.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victorian Local Government Areas, 2020 release, PHIDU 2020 * Age standardised rate per 100 * In the last 2 years

Income

Personal income

In 2016, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack residents were more likely to be earning a total income of between \$300 and \$649 per week and were less likely to be earning an income of \$650 or more per week, compared to the regional Victoria average.

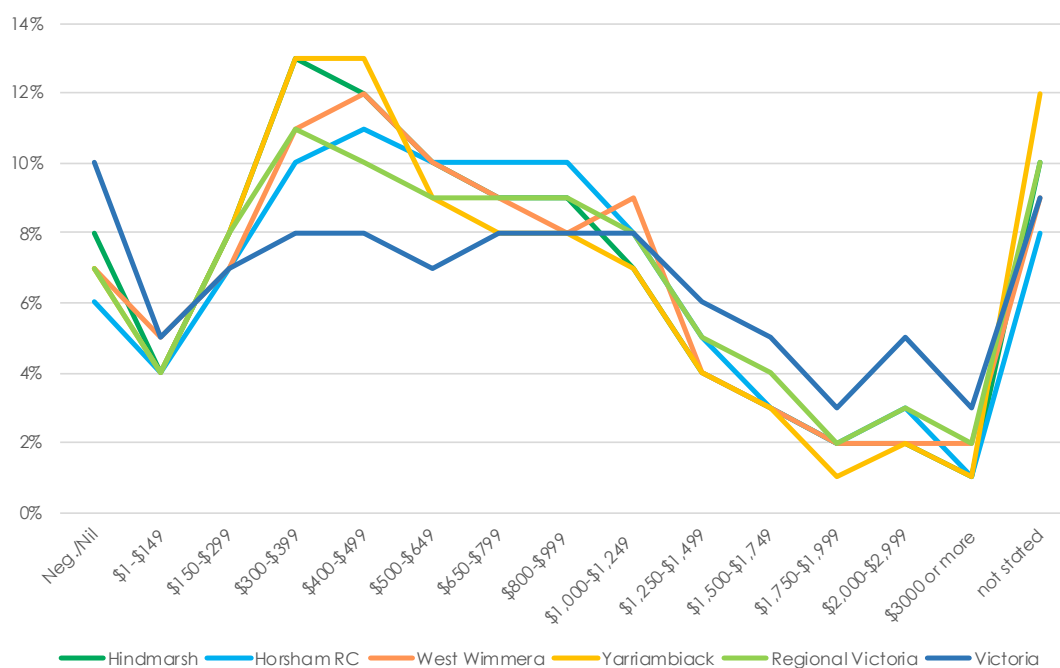
Horsham RC residents, compared to regional Victoria, had a higher proportion of population with a total weekly income of between \$400 and \$999, but a lower proportion that earned \$1,000 or more.

Figure 35. Total personal weekly income by LGA (2016)

Income*	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Reg. Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Neg./Nil	377	8%	939	6%	231	7%	388	7%		7%
\$1-\$149	209	4%	716	4%	150	5%	220	4%		4%
\$150-\$299	386	8%	1,107	7%	219	7%	441	8%		8%
\$300-\$399	646	13%	1,567	10%	371	11%	746	13%		11%
\$400-\$499	589	12%	1,672	11%	385	12%	750	13%		10%
\$500-\$649	465	10%	1,627	10%	320	10%	519	9%		9%
\$650-\$799	422	9%	1,551	10%	291	9%	475	8%		9%
\$800-\$999	425	9%	1,658	10%	263	8%	430	8%		9%
\$1,000-\$1,249	326	7%	1,341	8%	276	9%	405	7%		8%
\$1,250-\$1,499	184	4%	822	5%	135	4%	228	4%		5%
\$1,500-\$1,749	133	3%	556	3%	113	3%	145	3%		4%
\$1,750-\$1,999	90	2%	369	2%	68	2%	79	1%		2%
\$2,000-\$2,999	83	2%	411	3%	71	2%	94	2%		3%
\$3000 or more	62	1%	226	1%	52	2%	44	1%		2%
not stated	464	10%	1,343	8%	285	9%	658	12%		10%
Total	4,859	100%	15,913	100%	3,234	100%	5,618	100%		100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS *Pre-tax

Figure 36. Total personal weekly income by LGA - chart (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS *Pre-tax

Median individual weekly income

In 2016, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a lower median individual weekly income compared to Victoria; and, all LGAs except Horsham RC had a lower income compared to regional Victoria.

Within the PCP region, Yarriambiack had the lowest median individual weekly income, followed by Hindmarsh.

Between 2011 and 2016, Horsham RC median individual weekly incomes increased by the greatest proportion and Hindmarsh incomes increased by the smallest.

Median individual weekly incomes in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera increased by a lower proportion than the Victoria average between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 37. Median individual weekly income (2011 and 2016)

Location	2011	2016	% Change
Hindmarsh	\$439	\$497 ▲	13% ▲
Horsham RC	\$530	\$617 ▲	16%
West Wimmera	\$487	\$555 ▲	14% ▲
Yarriambiack	\$426	\$491 ▲	15%
Regional Victoria	\$493	\$576	17%
Victoria	\$561	\$644	15%

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

Household income

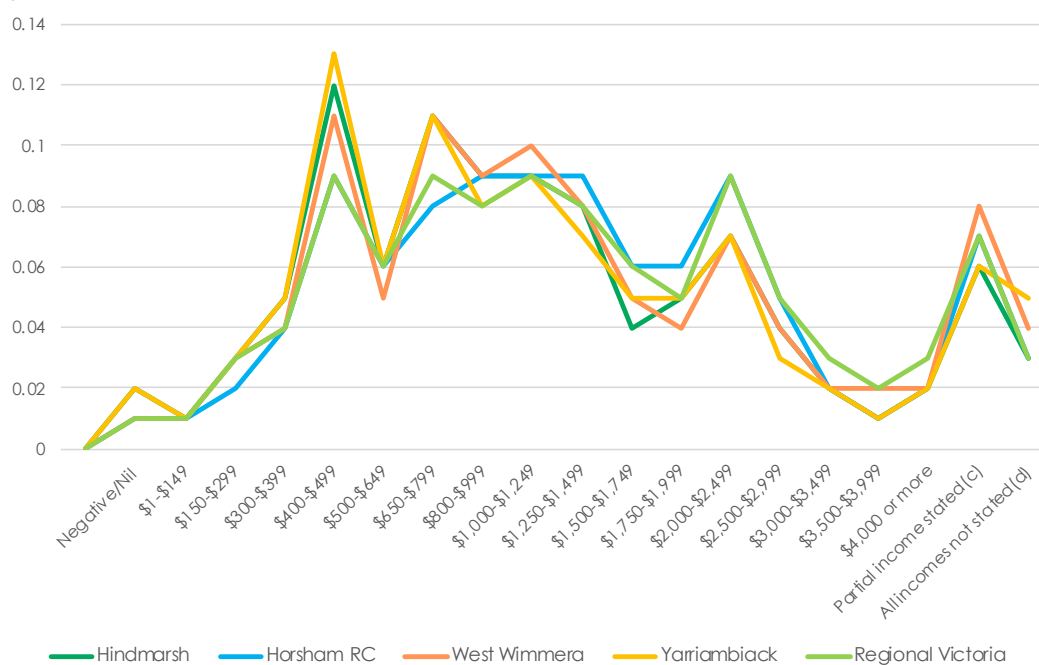
In 2016, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack households were more likely to have an income of \$999 or less per week and were notably less likely to have an income of \$1,500 or more per week, compared to the regional Victoria average. Compared to regional Victoria, Horsham RC households were more likely have an income of between \$800 and \$1,999 per week; and were less likely to have an income of \$3,000 or more.

Figure 38. Total household weekly income by LGA (2016)

Income	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Negative/Nil	35	2%	87	1%	23	1%	46	2%	1%
\$1-\$149	29	1%	63	1%	11	1%	33	1%	1%
\$150-\$299	70	3%	178	2%	50	3%	82	3%	3%
\$300-\$399	121	5%	308	4%	57	4%	126	5%	4%
\$400-\$499	274	12%	708	9%	167	11%	357	13%	9%
\$500-\$649	134	6%	467	6%	86	5%	158	6%	6%
\$650-\$799	265	11%	649	8%	182	11%	295	11%	9%
\$800-\$999	204	9%	684	9%	135	9%	221	8%	8%
\$1,000-\$1,249	199	9%	723	9%	156	10%	248	9%	9%
\$1,250-\$1,499	180	8%	670	9%	131	8%	194	7%	8%
\$1,500-\$1,749	98	4%	472	6%	73	5%	124	5%	6%
\$1,750-\$1,999	116	5%	434	6%	63	4%	127	5%	5%
\$2,000-\$2,499	159	7%	666	9%	113	7%	180	7%	9%
\$2,500-\$2,999	84	4%	348	5%	56	4%	82	3%	5%
\$3,000-\$3,499	35	2%	180	2%	32	2%	49	2%	3%
\$3,500-\$3,999	31	1%	109	1%	25	2%	25	1%	2%
\$4,000 or more	37	2%	189	2%	39	2%	41	2%	3%
Partial income stated(c)	149	6%	531	7%	126	8%	162	6%	7%
All incomes not stated(d)	80	3%	255	3%	56	4%	121	5%	3%
Total	2,320	100%	7,721	100%	1,586	100%	2,679	100%	100%

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

Figure 39. Total household weekly income by LGA - chart (2016)



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

Median household weekly income

In 2016, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a lower median household weekly income compared to regional Victoria and Victoria. Within the PCP region, Hindmarsh households had the lowest median weekly income, followed by Yarriambiack.

Between 2011 and 2016, Yarriambiack household incomes increased by the greatest proportion and Hindmarsh incomes increased by the smallest.

Median household incomes in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC increased by a lower proportion than the regional Victoria and Victoria average between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 40. Median household weekly income (2011 and 2016)

Location	2011	2016	% Change
Hindmarsh	\$785	\$907 ▲	16% ▲
Horsham RC	\$946	\$1,110 ▲	17% ▲
West Wimmera	\$815	\$987 ▲	21%
Yarriambiack	\$773	\$985 ▲	27%
Regional Victoria	\$945	\$1,124	19%
Victoria	\$1,216	\$1,419	17%

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

Financial stress

In 2014, compared to the regional Victoria and Victoria average, a lower proportion of all Wimmera PCP LGA residents reported that their household could raise \$2,000 in one week if needed.

In 2018, residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack LGA combined region* were much more likely to report a high level of financial distress compared to the state and regional Victoria average; while residents of the Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined region were notably less likely.

Figure 41. Estimated % persons* whose household could raise \$2,000 in a week (2014)

Location	Rate
Hindmarsh	80.2
Horsham RC	83.0
West Wimmera	80.2
Yarriambiack	80.2
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 rate per 100 persons aged 18 years and over.

Figure 42. Level of financial distress (2018)

Region name	Level of financial distress		
	No or very low	Low-moderate	High
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	49.4%	22.9%	27.8%
Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	73.7%	13.7%	12.6%
Regional Victoria	63.1%	18.1%	18.8%
Victoria	59.5%	21.0%	19.5%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Employment

Labour force participation

In 2016, compared to the regional Victoria average, persons aged 15 to 64 years from West Wimmera and Horsham RC was more likely to be employed; while the population in this age group from Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh was less likely.

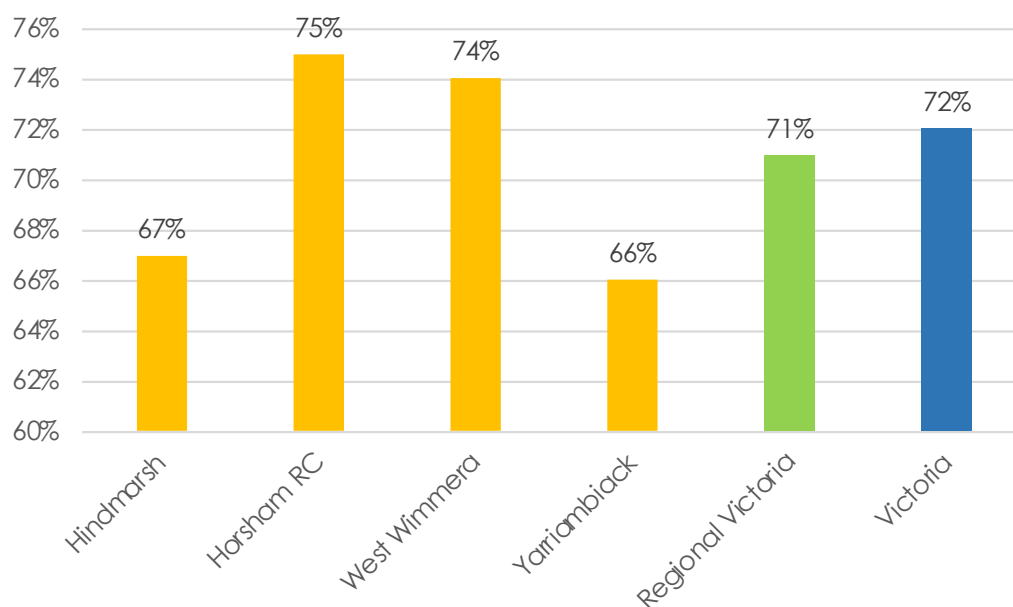
Compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh had a lower proportion of population aged 15 to 64 years participating in the labour force (either employed or seeking employment). Within the PCP region, Yarriambiack had the lowest proportion of population aged 15 to 64 years that was participating in the labour force.

Figure 43. Labour force status: 15 to 64 years (2016)

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Employed, worked:						
Full-time ^(a)	40%	42%	44%	37%	39%	41%
Part-time	20%	25%	22%	21%	23%	22%
Away from work ^(b)	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%
Not stated	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Total employed	63%	71%	71%	62%	66%	67%
Total labour force	67%	75%	74%	66%	71%	72%
Not in labour force	27%	19%	21%	27%	23%	22%
Not stated	6%	5%	4%	7%	7%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total pop. 15 - 64 yrs	3318	11,960	2,269	3,795	-	-

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS (a) 'Employed, worked full-time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night. (b) Comprises employed persons who work nil hours in the week prior to Census Night.

Figure 44. Labour force status: 15 to 64 years - chart (2016)



2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS (a) 'Employed, worked full-time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night. (b) Comprises employed persons who work nil hours in the week prior to Census Night.

Occupation

In 2016, the Wimmera PCP region labour force had the following key occupation characteristics:

- The Hindmarsh and West Wimmera labour force was most likely to be employed as managers, followed by labourers then professionals
- The Horsham RC labour force was most likely to be employed as professionals, followed by managers, then technicians and trades workers, and
- The Yarriambiack labour force was most likely to be employed as managers, followed by professionals and community and personal service workers.

Compared to regional Victoria, residents of Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack were substantially more likely to be managers; and residents of Hindmarsh and West Wimmera were notably more likely to be labourers.

Figure 45. Occupation of labour force (2016)

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Managers	25%	16%	38%	29%	15%	14%
Professionals	13%	17%	12%	13%	17%	23%
Technicians & trade workers	11%	14%	9%	11%	15%	13%
Community & personal service workers	10%	11%	8%	13%	12%	11%
Clerical & admin. workers	9%	12%	7%	8%	11%	13%
Sales workers	6%	11%	4%	6%	10%	10%
Machinery operators & drivers	8%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%
Labourers	16%	11%	15%	12%	12%	9%
Inadeq. described/ not stated	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Number	2,298	9,111	1,860	2,626	-	-

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

Industry of employment

In 2016, agriculture, forestry and fishing was the most common industry of employment for workers who lived in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack and the proportion of workers employed in this sector was significantly higher than the regional Victoria average.

Health care and social assistance was the most common industry of employment for workers who lived in Horsham RC and it was the second most common sector for workers who lived in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack. The proportion of all workers employed in this sector was also higher (except in Horsham RC) than the regional Victoria average.

- For Hindmarsh residents, the most common industries of employment were: agriculture, forestry and fishing; health care and social assistance; manufacturing; and, retail trade.
- For Horsham RC residents, the most common industries of employment were: health care and social assistance; retail trade; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and, construction.
- For West Wimmera residents, the most common industries of employment were: agriculture, forestry and fishing; health care and social assistance; education and training; and, public administration and safety.
- For Yarriambiack residents, the most common industries of employment were: agriculture, forestry and fishing; health care and social assistance; education and training; and, retail trade.

Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of workers employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector declined in all Wimmera PCP LGAs except West Wimmera. A notable decline in proportion of residents employed in manufacturing and in retail trade also occurred over the period; as well as in the wholesale trade and transport, postal and warehousing sectors.

Over the period, the proportion of workers employed in the health care and social assistance increased notably in each LGA, while notable increases were seen in the education and training sector in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack; and in the construction sector in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC.

Figure 46. Proportion (%) of people employed by industry sector (2011 and 2016)

Sector	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	27%	26%	10%	9%	44%	44%	28%	27%	8%	8%	2%	2%
Mining	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	8%	8%	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	10%	8%	11%	8%
Elec., gas, water & waste services	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Construction	3%	5%	8%	9%	4%	4%	5%	4%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Wholesale trade	3%	1%	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Retail trade	8%	7%	13%	12%	6%	5%	9%	8%	12%	11%	11%	10%
Accomm. & food services	3%	2%	6%	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Transport, postal & warehousing	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Information media & telecomms	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Financial & insurance services	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	4%
Rental, hiring & real estate svcs	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Prof., scientific & tech. svcs	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	8%	8%
Admin. & support services	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Public administration & safety	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%
Education & training	7%	7%	6%	8%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Health care & social assistance	17%	19%	16%	17%	11%	12%	17%	20%	13%	14%	12%	13%
Arts & recreation services	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Other services	3%	3%	5%	4%	1%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Inadeq. described/Not stated	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	5%
Total Number	2,436	2,298	9,175	9,111	2,038	1,860	2,845	2,626	na	na	na	na

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

Businesses

In 2019, there were 4,704 businesses registered in the Wimmera PCP catchment. Horsham RC had the greatest number of businesses, followed by Yarriambiack. Between 2015 and 2019, the number of businesses registered in Horsham RC, Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack decreased by a small amount, while it increased in West Wimmera by 3%.

Across the region, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry sector accounted for almost half of all businesses (46%) and this was twice the regional Victoria figure.

Figure 47. Number of businesses (2015 and 2019)

Location	2015	2019	Change	
			No.	%
Hindmarsh	777	750	-27	-3%
Horsham RC	2,169	2,132	-37	-2%
West Wimmera	792	819	27	3%
Yarriambiack	1,027	1,003	-24	-2%
Wimmera PCP	4,765	4,704	-61	-1%
Regional Victoria	131,150	139,210	8,060	6%
Victoria	554,609	640,736	86,127	16%

Data by region, ABS, 2014-2019

Figure 48. Businesses entries and exits* (2016 and 2019)

Location	Entries		Exits	
	2016	2019	2016	2019
Hindmarsh	44	43	54	50
Horsham RC	174	173	186	180
West Wimmera	59	56	63	49
Yarriambiack	67	76	77	77
Wimmera PCP	344	348	380	356
Regional Victoria	82,675	101,526	67,218	79,217
Victoria	13,706	15,627	13,081	13,554

Data by region, ABS, 2014-2019 *Data was not available for 2015

Figure 49. Business by sector - Wimmera PCP catchment (2016)

Sector	Wimmera PCP		Reg Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,156	46%	23%	6%
Mining	na	-	0%	0%
Manufacturing	111	2%	4%	4%
Electricity, gas water and waste services	na	-	0%	0%
Construction	437	9%	17%	17%
Wholesale trade	113	2%	2%	4%
Retail trade	247	5%	6%	6%
Accommodation and food services	137	3%	4%	4%
Transport, postal and warehousing	226	5%	6%	9%
Information media and telecommunications	na	-	0%	1%
Financial and insurance services	241	5%	7%	9%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	409	9%	9%	11%
Professional, scientific and technical services	160	3%	7%	13%
Administrative and support services	73	2%	3%	4%
Public administration and safety	na	-	0%	0%
Education and training	27	1%	1%	1%
Health care and social assistance	95	2%	5%	6%
Arts and recreation services	na	-	1%	1%
Other services	189	4%	4%	4%
Total	4,704	100%	100%	100%

Data by region, ABS, 2014-2019

Figure 50. Business by sector - by LGA (2016)

Sector	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Agr., forestry & fishing	56%	29%	66%	57%	23%	6%
Mining	na	0%	-	0%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	4%
Elec., gas water & waste svces	na	0%	na	na	0%	0%
Construction	7%	13%	5%	6%	17%	17%
Wholesale trade	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Retail trade	5%	7%	3%	3%	6%	6%
Accomm. and food services	2%	4%	2%	3%	4%	4%
Transport, postal & w/housing	5%	5%	5%	3%	6%	9%
Info. media & telecomms	-	0%	-	na	0%	1%
Fin. and insurance services	4%	6%	3%	5%	7%	9%
Rental, hiring & real estate	8%	10%	5%	8%	9%	11%
Prof., sci. & tech. services	2%	5%	1%	2%	7%	13%
Admin. & support services	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%
Public admin. & safety	na	na	-	-	0%	0%
Education and training	na	1%	na	0%	1%	1%
Health care & social assistance	1%	3%	1%	1%	5%	6%
Arts & rec. services	1%	1%	na	-	1%	1%
Other services	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data by region, ABS, 2014-2019

Commuting

In 2016, for all Wimmera PCP LGAs, more than 80% of residents worked in the same LGA as they lived. Horsham RC had the greatest proportion (89.6%) of residents that worked and lived in the same LGA, while Yarriambiack had the lowest (80.0%).

Horsham RC was the next most common LGA of work for residents of Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack, while Hindmarsh was the next most common LGA of work for residents of West Wimmera.

Figure 51. Most common LGA of work by place of residence (2016)

Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack	
Hindmarsh	80.4%	Horsham	89.6%	West Wimmera	83.7%	Yarriambiack	80.0%
Horsham	9.2%	No Fixed Address (Vic.)	3.5%	Hindmarsh	6.5%	Horsham	9.1%
West Wimmera	3.0%	Yarriambiack	2.5%	No Fixed Address (Vic.)	4.0%	No Fixed Address (Vic.)	3.5%
No Fixed Address (Vic.)	3.0%	Hindmarsh	1.4%	Horsham	3.7%	Buloke	2.3%
Yarriambiack	2.9%	Northern Grampians	0.8%	Southern Grampians	0.9%	Hindmarsh	2.1%

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

Unemployment

In June 2020, unemployment rates in each of the Wimmera PCP LGAs were notably lower than the state average.

Within the Wimmera PCP catchment, Yarriambiack had the highest unemployment rate (3.8%) and West Wimmera had the lowest (2.7%).

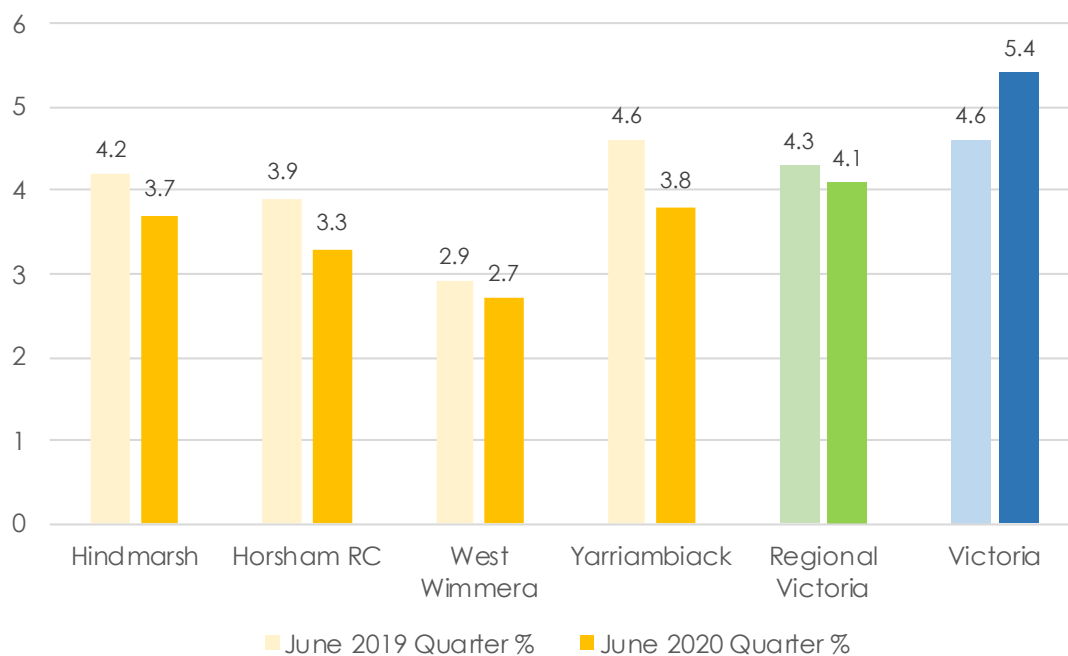
Unemployment rates decreased across the Wimmera PCP region between June 2019 and June 2020; while the total rate for Victoria increased over the same period.

Figure 52. Unemployment (smoothed) - (June 2019 and 2020)

Location	June 2019 Quarter		June 2020 Quarter	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	103	4.2	90	3.7
Horsham RC	387	3.9	317	3.3
West Wimmera	57	2.9	50	2.7
Yarriambiack	132	4.6	106	3.8
Regional Victoria	-	4.3	-	4.1
Victoria	-	4.6	-	5.4

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

Figure 53. Unemployment (smoothed) rates - chart (June 2019 and 2020)



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

Education

Literacy benchmarks

In 2017, compared to the Victorian average:

- Year 3 students at schools in all Wimmera PCP LGAs were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, with Yarriambiack students recording the lowest proportion
- Year 5 students at schools in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, with Yarriambiack students again recording the lowest proportion
- Year 7 students at schools in all Wimmera PCP LGAs were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, with West Wimmera students recording the lowest proportion, and
- Year 9 students at schools in in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for literacy, with Hindmarsh students recording the lowest proportion.

Figure 54. Students* who meet or exceeded the benchmarks for literacy (2017)

Location	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9
Hindmarsh	94.5% ▾	98.1%	86.5% ▾	83.8% ▾
Horsham RC	91.9% ▾	94.7% ▾	91.8% ▾	86.1% ▾
West Wimmera	93.2% ▾	97.1%	87.8% ▾	95.7%
Yarriambiack	88.8% ▾	88.2% ▾	93.8% ▾	92.3%
Victoria	95.8%	95.2%	94.9%	92.0%

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

Numeracy benchmarks

In 2017, compared to the Victorian average:

- Year 3 students at schools in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, with Yarriambiack students recording the lowest proportion
- Year 5 students at schools in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, with West Wimmera students recording the lowest proportion
- Year 7 students at schools in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, with Yarriambiack students recording the lowest proportion, and
- Year 9 students at schools in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were less likely to meet or exceed the benchmarks for numeracy, with Horsham RC students recording the lowest proportion.

Figure 55. Students* who meet or exceeded the benchmarks for numeracy (2017)

Location	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9
Hindmarsh	96.3%	100.0%	96.1%	98.6%
Horsham RC	93.1% ▲	94.7% ▲	95.6% ▲	92.3% ▲
West Wimmera	93.3% ▲	88.6% ▲	97.6%	97.7%
Yarriambiack	91.5% ▲	89.9% ▲	93.8% ▲	95.3% ▲
Victoria	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	95.5%

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

Highest year of school completed

In 2016, compared to state averages, males and females aged 20 to 64 years living in all Wimmera PCP LGAs were notably less likely to have completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Male residents of Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack; and female residents of Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack; were also less likely than regional Victoria averages to have completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Hindmarsh had the lowest proportion of males who had completed year 12 or equivalent; while Yarriambiack had the lowest proportion of females.

In all PCP LGAs, females were significantly more likely than males to have completed Year 12 or equivalent and the gap between male and female figures was much larger compared to the state average.

Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of male and female population aged 20 to 64 years in all Wimmera PCP LGAs that had completed Year 12 or equivalent increased notably.

Figure 56. Highest year of school by sex, persons aged 20-64 years (2016)

		Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year 12	2011	28.1%	40.3%	37.7%	46.0%	27.7%	43.7%	28.7%	37.6%	37.7%	47.7%	55.3%	61.0%
	2016	32.0%	45.9%	41.5%	51.0%	32.9%	49.9%	32.9%	42.6%	38.8%	47.7%	60.3%	66.7%
Year 11	2011	22.2%	21.8%	23.4%	21.9%	26.0%	25.4%	24.2%	22.8%	19.4%	18.3%	13.7%	12.6%
	2016	21.6%	20.1%	23.5%	20.6%	24.1%	20.9%	23.3%	22.2%	17.1%	16.1%	12.1%	10.5%
Year 10	2011	25.0%	19.5%	20.1%	17.1%	23.8%	18.2%	22.6%	19.1%	22.3%	18.1%	14.9%	12.3%
	2016	23.5%	15.6%	19.0%	14.1%	23.7%	15.9%	22.8%	16.4%	20.9%	17.0%	12.9%	9.8%
Year 9	2011	11.7%	8.0%	7.9%	6.6%	10.0%	5.9%	10.6%	8.2%	8.5%	6.7%	5.1%	4.3%
	2016	8.3%	6.2%	6.2%	5.1%	8.2%	5.2%	7.0%	6.1%	8.1%	6.4%	4.1%	3.2%
≤Year 8	2011	6.4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.3%	6.8%	1.6%	5.1%	3.5%	4.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%
	2016	4.4%	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	4.1%	0.9%	4.6%	3.5%	4.7%	3.8%	2.3%	2.2%
Did not go	2011	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%
	2016	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%
Not stated	2011	6.0%	5.3%	6.6%	4.8%	5.6%	4.8%	8.3%	8.2%	7.3%	5.5%	7.1%	5.8%
	2016	7.8%	8.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.2%	5.5%	9.5%	8.2%	9.9%	8.6%	7.5%	6.7%
Total pop. Aged 20-64	2011	1,507	1,472	5,288	5,420	1,176	1,116	1,848	1,786	-	-	-	-
	2016	1,508	1,484	5,227	5,545	1,042	1,009	1,731	1,698	-	-	-	-

2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

Post-secondary education

In 2016, compared to regional Victoria, males aged 15 to 64 years from all Wimmera PCP region LGAs were less likely to have any non-school qualification. West Wimmera had the lowest proportion of males aged 15 to 64 years with any non-school qualification.

Compared to regional Victoria, females aged 15 to 64 years living in Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh were less likely to have any non-school qualification, while females living in Horsham RC and West Wimmera were similarly as likely. Yarriambiack had the lowest proportion of females aged 15 to 64 years with any non-school qualification.

Females were much more likely than males to have a advanced diploma or diploma, bachelor degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate, or a post graduate degree; while males were much more likely to have a certificate level qualification.

Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of population that had any non-school qualification increased notably for all LGA males and females in the age group.

Figure 57. Non-school qualifications, 15-64 years (2011 and 2016)

		Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Postgrad. Degree	2011	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	1.8%	4.6%	4.2%
	2016	1.0%	1.5%	1.8%	2.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.5%	1.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.2%	2.7%
Grad. Dip./ Grad.Cert	2011	0.8%	2.1%	1.0%	2.8%	0.6%	1.9%	0.9%	1.9%	1.3%	2.7%	1.8%	3.1%
	2016	1.0%	2.4%	1.3%	3.2%	1.0%	3.1%	0.5%	2.6%	1.5%	3.2%	1.5%	3.2%
Bachelor Degree	2011	4.2%	10.6%	6.5%	12.5%	4.4%	13.4%	4.4%	9.5%	8.0%	12.7%	14.8%	18.3%
	2016	5.5%	11.9%	7.0%	14.3%	4.6%	15.0%	5.1%	11.2%	8.7%	14.4%	8.7%	14.4%
Adv. Dip. & Diploma	2011	4.0%	7.8%	6.6%	9.7%	5.8%	9.5%	4.7%	8.8%	6.2%	9.1%	7.7%	10.0%
	2016	4.6%	11.7%	6.8%	11.7%	6.5%	11.1%	5.9%	10.8%	6.9%	11.0%	6.9%	11.0%
Certificate Level (total)	2011	25.4%	17.0%	30.2%	17.7%	26.8%	18.5%	27.2%	18.4%	29.2%	17.2%	22.1%	12.8%
	2016	30.2%	20.0%	32.7%	19.8%	29.1%	20.1%	29.8%	21.4%	30.5%	18.8%	30.5%	18.8%
Inadeq. described	2011	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%
	2016	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Not stated	2011	7.2%	7.5%	7.6%	6.6%	6.7%	6.4%	10.1%	10.9%	8.4%	7.3%	8.2%	7.4%
	2016	8.8%	9.4%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	11.2%	9.6%	10.4%	9.2%	10.4%	9.2%
% of pop. aged 15-64 with any non-school qualification	2011	43.4%	47.0%	54.4%	51.7%	45.0%	52.3%	48.8%	51.5%	55.6%	51.9%	60.0%	56.8%
	2016	51.5%	57.0%	58.1%	59.5%	48.9%	59.8%	53.2%	56.6%	60.5%	59.9%	60.5%	59.9%

2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017

School absent days

- In 2018, in 2018, compared to state averages:
 - Hindmarsh schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for: Prep, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, Year 10 and Year 11
 - Horsham RC schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for Year 12 only
 - West Wimmera schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for Year 6 and Year 10 only, and
 - Yarriambiack schools had a greater number of average annual absent days for: Prep, Year 2, Year 5, and Years 7 through to 12.

Figure 58. Average annual absent days# per student* (2018)

Location	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Prep	15.7 ▲	11.6	15.1	17.6 ▲	15.2
Year 1	17.4 ▲	12.6	11.8	14.2	15.4
Year 2	13.7	10.3	9.7	16.0 ▲	14.8
Year 3	17.5 ▲	11.4	14.6	14.3	14.8
Year 4	16.2 ▲	11.0	12.3	14.1	15.0
Year 5	12.9	10.3	11.0	18.3 ▲	15.6
Year 6	14.1	13.8	22.1 ▲	16.2	16.3
Year 7	15.6	16.8	12.8	17.3 ▲	17.2
Year 8	17.1	18.9	12.2	21.5 ▲	21.1
Year 9	19.8	19.9	22.8	30.1 ▲	23.0
Year 10	24.2 ▲	17.9	23.1 ▲	21.5 ▲	20.5
Year 11	18.8 ▲	15.4	15.1	22.1 ▲	17.5
Year 12	10.4	18.1 ▲	14.8	24.0 ▲	15.7

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

Access to Health Services

In 2016, the rate of general practitioners per population were much lower than state and regional Victoria averages in each of the Wimmera PCP LGAs.

There were zero dental practitioners that reported travelling to work in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack at the time of the 2016 census.

Figure 59. General Practitioners# per population* (2016)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	8	1.4 ▲
Horsham RC	34	1.7 ▲
West Wimmera	4	1.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	8	1.2 ▲
Metro. Melbourne	10,356	2.3
Regional Victoria	2,908	2.0
Victoria	13,404	2.3

HealthDirect Australia 2020 #Persons who worked in the LGA as their main job the week before the census and 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 60. Dental Practitioners# per population* (2016)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	0	0.0 ▲
Horsham RC	12	0.6
West Wimmera	0	0.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	0	0.0 ▲
Metro. Melbourne	2,626	0.6
Regional Victoria	561	0.4
Victoria	3,220	0.5

HealthDirect Australia 2020 #Persons who worked in the LGA 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

In 2020, compared to Victoria, there was a higher rate of GP sites per 1,000 population in all Wimmera PCP LGAs. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the lowest rate, followed by Yarriambiack.

Compared to Victoria, there was a generally higher rate of most allied health sites per 1,000 population in all Wimmera PCP LGAs.

Compared to Victoria, there was a lower rate of dental practice (general dental) sites per 1,000 population in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

Note that the 2020 figures for GP and allied health sites are for the number of practice sites and not for the number of practitioners / EFT practitioners per population.

Figure 61. General Practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Rate*
Hindmarsh	1.06
Horsham RC	0.40
West Wimmera	1.29
Yarriambiack	1.35
Victoria	0.31

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

Figure 62. Allied health practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Audiological	0.00 ▲	0.25	0.00 ▲	1.35	0.10
Diabetes Education	0.35	0.20	0.52	0.15	0.05
Dietetics	0.71	0.15	0.78	0.60	0.12
Optometry	0.71	0.25	0.52	0.45	0.10
Pharmacies	0.89	0.20	0.52	0.00 ▲	0.20
Physiotherapy	0.71	0.15 ▲	0.78	0.45	0.23
Podiatry	0.71	0.25	0.78	0.75	0.17
Speech and Language therapy	0.89	0.15	0.52	0.90	0.07

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

Figure 63. Dental (general) practice sites per population* (2020)

Location	Rate*
Hindmarsh	0.53
Horsham RC	0.15 ▲
West Wimmera	0.26 ▲
Yarriambiack	0.15 ▲
Victoria	0.31

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

Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack combined LGA area

In 2018, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, a substantially greater proportion of residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack combined LGA area reported that their level of access to general health services (e.g. GP clinics) was 'Poor'. The proportion was more than double the regional Victoria average and almost six times the state average.

Compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, a substantially greater proportion of residents of the combined LGA area also reported that their level of access to mental health services was 'Poor'. The proportion was approximately 50% higher than the regional Victoria average and almost three times the state average.

Residents of the combined LGA area were also substantially more likely to report their level of access to specialist (excluding mental health) health services was 'Poor'. The proportion was approximately 60% higher than the regional Victoria average and more than three times the state average.

Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined LGA area

In 2018, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, a substantially greater proportion of residents of the Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined LGA area reported that their level of access to general health services (e.g. GP clinics) was 'Poor'. The proportion was approximately double the regional Victoria average and three and a half times the state average.

Compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, a substantially greater proportion of residents of the combined LGA area also reported that their level of access to mental health services was 'Poor'. The proportion was 33% higher than the regional Victoria average and more than double the state average.

Residents of the combined LGA area were also substantially more likely to report their level of access to specialist (excluding mental health) health services was 'Poor'. The proportion was approximately 40% higher than the regional Victoria average and more than double the state average.

Figure 64. Population that reported 'poor' access to health services (2018)

Service	Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees	Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack	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	43.8% ▲	59.8% ▲	22.7%	11.9%
Mental health services e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist	52.4% ▲	58.9% ▲	39.3%	21.5%
Specialist health services (other than mental health)	56.2% ▲	63.5% ▲	39.9%	20.8%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Health Behaviours

Chronic disease risk factors

Smoking

In 2017, compared to the state average, all Wimmera PCP region LGAs had a higher rate of population that were daily smokers. Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack shared the highest rate.

Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh, compared to the state average, had a notably higher rate of persons who were occasional or daily smokers in the population.

Females in Horsham RC and West Wimmera were more likely than males to be daily or occasional smokers, while males were more likely in Yarriambiack.

Figure 65. Adult population (%) that is a smoker (2017)

Location	Smoker*	Daily smoker
Hindmarsh	19 ▲	18 ▲
Horsham RC	16	16 ▲
West Wimmera	16	14 ▲
Yarriambiack	23 ▲	18 ▲
Victoria	17	12

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

Figure 66. Smoker status of adult population (%) - by sex (2017)

Location	Daily		Daily or occasional	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hindmarsh	17.6 ▲	16.0 ▲	17.8 ▲	17.9
Horsham RC	26.9 ▲	6.3	27.7 ▲	6.3
West Wimmera	18.7 ▲	11.7	19.5 ▲	15.1
Yarriambiack	9.8	27.4 ▲	18.1 ▲	29.8 ▲
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

“The 2013 Australian guidelines recommend a minimum daily vegetable intake of five and a half serves for men 18 years of age or 51–70 years of age, six serves for men 19–50 years of age and five serves for men 71 years of age or older. The recommended minimum daily vegetable intake for women 18 years of age or older is five serves, where a serve is defined as half a cup of cooked vegetables or a cup of green leafy or raw salad vegetables (NHMRC 2013).” Department of Health and Human Services 2016, Victorian Population Health Survey 2014: Modifiable risk factors contributing to chronic disease, State Government of Victoria, Melbourne.

In 2017, compared to Victoria, a lower proportion of Horsham RC and West Wimmera residents met recommended vegetable consumption guidelines. Within the PCP region, West Wimmera had the lowest proportion of population that met the guidelines, while Hindmarsh had the highest.

Compared to Victoria, residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs were less likely to meet recommended fruit consumption guidelines. Hindmarsh residents were least likely.

Males were much less likely than females to meet recommended fruit or vegetable consumption guidelines.

In 2017, residents of Hindmarsh and Horsham RC were slightly more likely to report they consume take-away food more than one day per week compared to the state average.

Figure 67. Adult population (%) that met vegetable and fruit consumption guidelines (2017)

Location	Vegetables	Fruit
Hindmarsh	6	37 ▲
Horsham RC	4 ▲	40 ▲
West Wimmera	3 ▲	41 ▲
Yarriambiack	5	41 ▲
Victoria	5	43

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population.

Figure 68. Population (%) that met fruit or vegetable consumption guidelines - by sex (2017)

Location	Vegetable		Fruit	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hindmarsh	9.6	nd	38.3 ▲	34.4 ▲
Horsham RC	7.3 ▲	nd	45.2 ▲	33.8 ▲
West Wimmera	5.4 ▲	nd	56.9	27.6 ▲
Yarriambiack	10.1	nd	54.5	27.6 ▲
Victoria	8.4	2.2	46.8	39.3

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2018: Age standardised to 2016 Victorian population. nd = no data

Figure 69. Adult population (%) that consumes take-away food >1 day p/week (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	17 ▲
Horsham RC	17 ▲
West Wimmera	15
Yarriambiack	2
Victoria	15

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

Sugar-sweetened soft drink consumption

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey defines sugar-sweetened soft drinks as “any beverage with added sugar, and includes carbonated drinks, flavoured mineral water, cordial, sports drinks and energy drinks. Ready-to-drink alcoholic beverages were also included as sugar-sweetened beverages because they are mixed with other flavours such as fruit juice or soft drink.”

The Australian Dietary Guidelines recommend to limit intakes of drinks high in added sugars, as they can provide excess kilojoules with little nutritional value and can increase the risk of excessive weight gain (NHMRC 2013). Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019. Poor diet. Cat. no. PHE 249. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 22 April 2020, <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/food-nutrition/poor-diet>

In 2017, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher proportion of population that consumed sugar-sweetened soft drink on a daily basis compared to the state average. Within the PCP region, West Wimmera had the highest proportion and this was notably higher than the Victorian average.

Figure 70. Adult population (%) that consumes sugar-sweetened soft drink daily (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	15 ▲
Horsham RC	16 ▲
West Wimmera	19 ▲
Yarriambiack	13 ▲
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 Victoria, a higher proportion of residents from all Wimmera PCP LGAs undertook *insufficient* time and sessions of physical activity. Within the Wimmera PCP region, West Wimmera had the highest proportion of population that reported undertaking insufficient time and sessions of physical activity.

Compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of residents from Yarriambiack were sedentary (inactive).

Males were more likely than females to undertake *insufficient* time and sessions of physical activity in all Wimmera PCP LGAs, and were more likely to be sedentary in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

Figure 71. Adult population (%) that has insufficient physical activity (2017)

Location	Sedentary (inactive)	Insufficient physical activity
Hindmarsh	1	47 ▲
Horsham RC	2	47 ▲
West Wimmera	2	57 ▲
Yarriambiack	4 ▲	49 ▲
Victoria	3	44

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

Figure 72. Adult population (%) that met physical activity guidelines - by sex (2017)

Location	Sedentary		Insufficient	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hindmarsh	1.2	1.5	47.6 ▲	47.3 ▲
Horsham RC	2.7	1.6	46.0 ▲	49.9 ▲
West Wimmera	2.1	2.6 ▲	41.4	68.3 ▲
Yarriambiack	2.6	4.0 ▲	42.6	54.6 ▲
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.

Obesity and body weight status

In 2017, compared to the state average, all Wimmera PCP region LGAs had a higher proportion of persons that were obese. Within the region, Hindmarsh had the highest proportion.

Compared to the state female average, Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a greater proportion of females who were obese. Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera had a greater proportion of males who were obese, compared to the state male average.

Figure 73. Adult population (%) that is overweight or obese (2017)

Location	Overweight	Obese
Hindmarsh	27	29
Horsham RC	27	24
West Wimmera	40	23
Yarriambiack	28	27
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 74. Adult Population (%) that is pre-obese or obese - by sex (2017)

Location	Pre-obese (25 ≥ BMI < 30)		Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hindmarsh	27.2	24.5	30.5	26.3
Horsham RC	25.9	30.1	20.4	26.6
West Wimmera	50.4	33.4	23.5	20.3
Yarriambiack	34.1	24.0	16.6	36.5
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.

Health screening and checks

Health services delivered

In 2017-18, the rate of GP services delivered per population in the Grampians SA3 region was slightly higher than the national average, with service delivery rates notably higher for females compared to males.

In 2017-18, the rate of allied health services delivered per population was notably lower in the Grampians SA3, with service delivery rates notably higher for females than for males.

Figure 75. Rate of GP services delivered* by sex and SA3 (2017-18)

Location	All persons	Males	Females
Grampians SA3	652.3	549.7	756.8
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 76. Rate of allied health services delivered* by sex and SA3 (2017-18)

Location	All persons	Males	Females
Grampians SA3	74.7	60.0	89.8
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

Biomedical checks

In 2017, compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera population had their blood pressure checked in the last two years. Within the PCP region, Horsham RC and West Wimmera shared the lowest proportion.

Compared to Victoria, a lower proportion of all Wimmera PCP LGA populations had their cholesterol checked in the last two years, with the lowest proportion recorded in Yarriambiack.

Compared to Victoria, a lower proportion of Horsham RC population had their blood glucose checked in the last two years.

Figure 77. Population (%) that had selected health tests in past two years (2017)


Location	Blood-lipids	Blood pressure	Blood glucose
Hindmarsh	54 ▲	86	51
Horsham RC	54 ▲	82	45 ▲
West Wimmera	56 ▲	82	51
Yarriambiack	50 ▲	92	56
Victoria	57	80	51

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

Breast cancer screening

In 2017, compared to the Victoria average, West Wimmera females aged 50 years and over were slightly less likely to report having had a mammogram in the previous two years. Within the Wimmera PCP region, West Wimmera had the lowest mammogram participation rate and Yarriambiack females had the highest.

Figure 78. Population* (%) that had mammogram in past two years (2017)

Location	Rate
Hindmarsh	79
Horsham RC	83
West Wimmera	77 
Yarriambiack	88
Victoria	79

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

Cervical cancer screening

In 2014, compared to the Victorian average, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a lower proportion of females aged 20 to 69 years that reported they had a pap screen in the past two years. Within the Wimmera PCP catchment, Yarriambiack had the lowest proportion.

In 2015-16, cervical cancer screening rates in the Grampians SA3 region were notably lower than the state average among women aged 30 to 69 years.

Between 2014-15 and 2015-16, cervical cancer screening rates decreased in the Grampians SA3 region for all age groups except the 35 to 39 years age group.

Figure 79. Population* (%) that had a Pap test in past two years (2014)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	65.2 ▲
Horsham RC	69.0 ▲
West Wimmera	68.2 ▲
Yarriambiack	57.7 ▲
Victoria	72.1

Victorian Population Health Survey 2014. Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Age standardised to 2011 female Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over. *Female population

Figure 80. Cervical cancer screening (%) by SA3 and age (2014-15 to 2015-16)

Age Group	Grampians SA3*		Victoria	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
20-24	60.5	49.0	39.4	37.0
25-29	57.8	50.8	49.2	47.8
30-34	56.2	50.9 ▲	56.4	55.0
35-39	52.2	52.5 ▲	60.8	59.7
40-44	53.2	50.5 ▲	63.7	62.4
45-49	54.8	53.6 ▲	66.4	65.0
50-54	56.5	53.8 ▲	67.6	66.5
55-59	53.5	51.8 ▲	66.5	65.5
60-64	54.6	52.2 ▲	65.7	64.8
65-69	55.0	53.5 ▲	60.4	60.1
20-69	55.3	51.9 ▲	58.4	57.0

National cancer screening programs participation data, AIHW May 2020 *Comprises Horsham RC, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, Yarriambiack, Northern Grampians and Ararat RC

Bowel cancer screening

In 2017, compared to Victoria, Horsham RC had a lower rate of bowel cancer faecal occult blood tests undertaken by residents in the last five years; while all Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had lower rates of bowel cancer exams undertaken by residents in the last five years.

Participation rates for both bowel cancer tests were lowest in Horsham RC.

Figure 81. Population* (%) that had bowel cancer test (2017)

Location	Faecal occult blood test - past 2 years	Bowel exam to detect cancer - in past 5 years
Hindmarsh	68	48
Horsham RC	58 ▲	42 ▲
West Wimmera	64	43 ▲
Yarriambiack	63	46 ▲
Victoria	60	47

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, Department of Health and Human Services 2018: Crude estimates - not age standardised to 2016 Victorian population aged 18 yrs and over. *Aged 50 years and over

Satisfaction with life

Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack combined LGA region

In 2018, residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack combined LGA region reported higher levels of satisfaction with life compared to the state average and regional Victoria averages against all surveyed measures except health (for which the rating was similar).

Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined LGA region

Residents of the Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined LGA region reported higher levels of satisfaction with life compared to the state average against all surveyed measures; and against regional Victoria against all surveyed measures except 'feeling part of the community'.

Figure 82. Satisfaction with life scores* (2018)

Satisfaction with:	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
'your standard of living'	77.1	77.8	76.3	72.9
'your health'	70.6	67.8	68.0	68.3
'what you are currently achieving in life'	73.6	76.7	69.4	66.8
'your personal relationships'	74.9	81.7	74.8	71.9
'how safe you feel'	82.6	86.7	79.4	72.8
'your future security'	72.3	76.5	68.5	65.6

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

Overall health status

Self-rated health status

As part of the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, respondents were asked to describe their overall health status. The results indicate that, compared to the Victoria average:

- Residents of Hindmarsh, were more likely to report their health status as fair/poor
- Residents of Horsham RC were more likely to report their health as excellent/very good, but females were also more likely to report their health as fair/poor
- Female residents of West Wimmera were much more likely to report their health as excellent/very good; while male residents were much more likely to report their health as fair/poor, and
- Female residents of Yarriambiack were similarly likely to report their health status as excellent/very good but also more likely to report their health status as fair/poor; while male residents were much less likely to report their health status as excellent/very good and much more likely to report their health status as good or fair/poor.

Residents of all PCP LGAs were more likely to report their level of satisfaction with life as very high.

Figure 83. Self-reported health status - by sex (2017)

Location	Excellent/ very good		Good		Fair/ poor	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hindmarsh	35.1	41.6	41.0	35.9	23.9	22.6
Horsham RC	43.4	45.9	33.1	37.9	23.3	16.0
West Wimmera	50.6	35.8	30.3	29.5	19.0	34.7
Yarriambiack	41.2	28.9	35.3	43.2	23.5	27.6
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 84. Satisfaction with life - adult population (%) by sex (2017)

Location	Low/Medium		High		Very High	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hindmarsh	20.1	26.5	46.9	40.3	29.0	32.2
Horsham RC	14.8	9.8	53.7	57.5	30.5	32.2
West Wimmera	22.2	21.4	40.2	36.7	37.1	33.1
Yarriambiack	20.4	17.9	39.6	38.4	37.8	43.4
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.

Median age at death

Over 2013-17, the median age at death for West Wimmera males was one year younger than the regional Victoria and Victoria average (79 years); while the median age at death for West Wimmera and Yarriambiack females was two and one year (respectively) younger.

For males, the oldest median age at death was recorded in Yarriambiack (83 years). For females, the oldest median age at death was recorded in Hindmarsh (88 years).

Note that median age at death may be affected by out-migration of persons with high care needs for health service and accommodation options from rural areas into larger regional centres.

Figure 85. Median age at death - by sex (2013-17)

	Males	Females	Persons
Hindmarsh	81.0	88.0	86.0
Horsham RC	81.0	85.0	83.0
West Wimmera	78.0 ▲	83.0 ▲	81.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	83.0	84.0 ▲	84.0
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

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.

Over 2013-17, avoidable death rates were much higher in all Wimmera PCP LGAs compared to the Victoria and regional Victoria average.

Within the catchment, West Wimmera had the highest rate of avoidable deaths per population, followed by Hindmarsh.

Across each of the Wimmera PCP LGAs, the rate of avoidable deaths among males was substantially higher than among females.

For males, the highest rate of avoidable deaths was recorded in West Wimmera.

For females, the highest rate of avoidable deaths was recorded in Hindmarsh.

Figure 86. Avoidable mortality - by sex (2013-17)

Location	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	33	184.7 ▲	21	129.1 ▲	54	158.7 ▲
Horsham RC	90	184.0 ▲	41	82.5 ▲	131	133.0 ▲
West Wimmera	27	223.8 ▲	11	99.1 ▲	38	164.5 ▲
Yarriambiack	31	146.1 ▲	17	85.9 ▲	48	117.4 ▲
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.

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.)

Over 2013-17, total premature mortality rates for all Wimmera PCP LGAs were notably higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

For males, the highest rates of premature mortality were recorded in West Wimmera, followed by Hindmarsh. The rate recorded in Yarriambiack was lower than the regional Victoria and Victoria averages.

For females, the highest rate of premature mortality was recorded Hindmarsh, followed by Yarriambiack. The lowest rate was recorded in West Wimmera.

The rate of premature mortality, as with avoidable mortality, was substantially higher for males compared to females.

Figure 87. Premature mortality - by sex (2013-17)

Location	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	63	338.1 ▲	47	280.6 ▲	110	311.5 ▲
Horsham RC	153	307.3 ▲	94	186.7 ▲	247	246.8 ▲
West Wimmera	52	415.1 ▲	22	193.1 ▲	74	310.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	57	257.2	45	219.8 ▲	102	239.7 ▲
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.

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations

"These are conditions where hospitalisation could have potentially been prevented through the provision of appropriate, preventive 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). PPH rates are indicators of the effectiveness of non-hospital care. The rate of PPH in a local area may reflect the prevalence and severity of the conditions, or effectiveness and access to the non-hospital care system." - AIHW 2017, Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations Technical Note 2015-16.

ACSC reports for the period 2014-15 onwards are based on the classification and codes in National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18 – Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations. In this document, the term potentially preventable hospitalisations is now used

In 2018/19, the total standardised admission rates for potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPH) in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were higher than the state average. The rate for Hindmarsh was notably higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

Within the catchment, Hindmarsh had the highest rate of PPH for chronic conditions, while Yarriambiack had the highest rate for acute conditions.

Figure 88. Potentially preventable hospitalisation total rates by LGA (2018/19)

Condition type	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Reg. Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate
Chronic	216	23.8 ▲	330	13.7	72	13.4	167	16.9 ▲	16.0	14.8
Vaccine-preventable	16	2.3	43	2.2	-	-	14	2.2	1.8	2.5
Acute	101	15.9 ▲	305	15.0 ▲	56	13.8 ▲	109	16.1 ▲	14.1	12.6
Total	332	41.9 ▲	672	30.6 ▲	132	27.8	288	34.7 ▲	31.8	29.6

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

Most Common PPH

In 2018/19, Wimmera PCP LGAs, particularly Hindmarsh, had a higher rate of admissions for many of the most common ACSCs, compared to state averages. Compared to the state averages, particularly high comparative rates were recorded for:

- Hindmarsh: COPD, iron deficiency anaemia, cellulitis, dental conditions, and ear nose and throat infections
- Horsham RC: dental conditions, convulsions and epilepsy, cellulitis and COPD
- West Wimmera: COPD, convulsions and epilepsy, ear nose and throat infections, and dental conditions, and
- Yarriambiack: COPD, dental conditions, ear nose and throat infections, convulsions and epilepsy, and cellulitis.

Figure 89. Rates for top ten Victorian PPH compared to LGA (2018/19)

Condition	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Reg. Victoria	Victoria
Iron deficiency anaemia	7.0 ▲	4.3 ▲	1.8	4.1	4.3	4.1
Cellulitis	4.8 ▲	3.9 ▲	2.5	3.8 ▲	3.5	3.1
UTI, incl. pyelonephritis	2.5	1.6	3.0 ▲	1.9	2.7	2.7
Congestive cardiac failure	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6
Dental conditions	4.0 ▲	4.2 ▲	3.0 ▲	3.7 ▲	3.1	2.6
COPD	6.8 ▲	2.9 ▲	3.3 ▲	3.6 ▲	3.2	2.4
Diabetes complications	2.4 ▲	1.6	-	1.9	2.5	2.3
Ear, nose and throat infections	2.8 ▲	2.0 ▲	2.6 ▲	3.1 ▲	2.1	1.7
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.4	2.2 ▲	2.7 ▲	2.7 ▲	1.7	1.5
Pneumonia and influenza	1.5 ▲	1.2	-	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

PPH by sex

In 2018/19, in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack, females had a notably higher rate of PPH for chronic conditions; while males had a slightly higher rate than females in Horsham RC. Rates of PPH for vaccine preventable conditions were higher for males in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC; while they were higher for females in Yarriambiack.

Rates of PPH for acute conditions were notably higher for males than for females in West Wimmera, while they were notably higher for females in Yarriambiack, slightly higher for females in Horsham RC, and similar in Hindmarsh.

Figure 90. Total Potentially Potential Hospitalisation rates, by LGA and sex (2018/19)

Condition type	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chronic	18.3	29.5	14.4	13.2	9.5	16.7	14.1	19.8	15.6	16.7	14.8	15.0
Vaccine-preventable	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.7			1.9	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.3
Acute	15.9	16.0	14.3	15.6	16.7	10.4	14.4	17.9	13.4	14.8	12.2	13.0

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

Figure 91. Most common PPH for males and females - Hindmarsh (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	9	1.9	Angina	7	1.6
Bronchiectasis	-	-	Bronchiectasis	6	1.2
Cellulitis	17	5.4	Cellulitis	17	4.3
COPD	27	5.5	COPD	41	8.3
Congestive cardiac failure	13	2.6	Congestive cardiac failure	16	2.2
Convulsions and epilepsy	7	2.2	Convulsions and epilepsy	-	-
Dental conditions	12	3.9	Dental conditions	11	4.0
Diabetes complications	9	2.5	Diabetes complications	11	2.1
Ear, nose and throat infections	-	-	Ear, nose and throat infections	9	4.0
Hypertension	6	1.4	Hypertension	13	2.5
Iron deficiency anaemia	14	3.1	Iron deficiency anaemia	35	11.1
Pneumonia and influenza	9	1.9	Pneumonia and influenza	-	-
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	9	2.4	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	10	2.7

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 92. Most common PPH for males and females - Horsham RC (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	21	1.7	Angina	14	1.0
Asthma	10	1.0	Asthma	12	1.3
Cellulitis	37	3.5	Cellulitis	44	4.2
COPD	54	4.3	COPD	24	1.7
Congestive cardiac failure	28	2.3	Congestive cardiac failure	22	1.2
Convulsions and epilepsy	33	3.2	Convulsions and epilepsy	14	1.3
Dental conditions	42	4.2	Dental conditions	38	4.1
Diabetes complications	24	2.5	Diabetes complications	10	0.8
Ear, nose and throat infections	20	2.0	Ear, nose and throat infections	19	2.0
Gangrene	6	0.6	Gangrene	6	0.5
Hypertension	-	-	Hypertension	6	0.4
Iron deficiency anaemia	22	2.0	Iron deficiency anaemia	72	6.5
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	13	1.7	Other vaccine-preventable conditions	-	-
Pelvic inflammatory disease	-	-	Pelvic inflammatory disease	8	0.9
Pneumonia and influenza	11	1.0	Pneumonia and influenza	17	1.4
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	7	0.6	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	30	2.6

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; UTI= Urinary tract infections

Figure 93. Most common PPH for males and females - West Wimmera (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	-	-	Angina	6	2.5
Asthma	-	-	Asthma	6	3.0
Cellulitis	11	4.7	Cellulitis	-	-
COPD	6	1.8	COPD	13	4.6
Congestive cardiac failure	8	2.9	Congestive cardiac failure	-	-
Convulsions and epilepsy	7	3.6	Convulsions and epilepsy	-	-
Dental conditions	7	4.5	Dental conditions	-	-
Ear, nose and throat infections	6	3.0	Ear, nose and throat infections	-	-
Hypertension	-	-	Hypertension	9	2.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	-	-	Iron deficiency anaemia	8	3.0
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	-	-	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	11	4.7

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; UTI= Urinary tract infections

Figure 94. Most common PPH for males and females - Yarriambiack (2018/19)

Males	No.	Rate	Females	No.	Rate
Angina	11	1.8	Angina	-	-
Asthma	6	1.6	Asthma	13	4.2
Cellulitis	19	4.5	Cellulitis	12	3.2
COPD	21	3.4	COPD	22	3.8
Congestive cardiac failure	15	3.1	Congestive cardiac failure	11	1.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	-	-	Convulsions and epilepsy	14	4.4
Dental conditions	11	3.6	Dental conditions	12	3.7
Diabetes complications	12	2.7	Diabetes complications	5	1.0
Ear, nose and throat infections	10	3.5	Ear, nose and throat infections	6	2.6
Hypertension	-	-	Hypertension	9	1.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	-	-	Iron deficiency anaemia	31	7.2
Pneumonia and influenza	-	-	Pneumonia and influenza	5	1.7
UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	-	-	UTIs, incl. pyelonephritis	10	3.7

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; UTI= Urinary tract infections

Hospitalisations

In 2015, the Wimmera Base Hospital in Horsham was the most frequently attended public hospital attended by residents of each of the Wimmera PCP region LGAs.

Figure 95. Most frequently attended public hospital (2015)

LGA	Public hospital
Hindmarsh	Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham)
Horsham RC	Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham)
West Wimmera	Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham)
Yarriambiack	Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham)

2015 local government area (LGA) profiles, Department of Health and Human Services, State of Victoria, November 2016

In 2018-19, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, the average length of stay in hospital for a potentially preventable hospitalisation for residents of Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack was notably longer. Within the Wimmera PCP catchment, Hindmarsh residents had the longest average length of stay, and Horsham RC residents had the shortest.

Figure 96. Average length of stay - potentially preventable hospitalisations (2018-19)

LGA	Days
Hindmarsh	5.8 ▲
Horsham RC	3.9
West Wimmera	5.5 ▲
Yarriambiack	5.2 ▲
Regional Victoria	3.9
Victoria	3.9

Victorian Health Information Surveillance System, DHHS, accessed online August 2020

ED presentations

In 2019/20, there were 15,667 presentations to the Wimmera Base (Horsham) Hospital Emergency Department (ED). Approximately 1% of presentations were Triage Category One, and a further 8% 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 lower proportion of ED presentations (44%) that were Triage Category 1, 2 or 3 (need for resuscitation, emergency or urgent) and a higher 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 16.7% compared to a state-wide decrease of 25.3%.

Figure 97. Wimmera Base Hospital ED presentations by triage category (2019/20)

Triage category	Wimmera Base Hospital		State-wide average
	No.	% of all	%
1	118	1%	1%
2	1,259	8%	13%
3	5,505	35%	40%
4	6,651	42%	38%
5	2,134	14%	8%
Total*	15,667	100%	100%

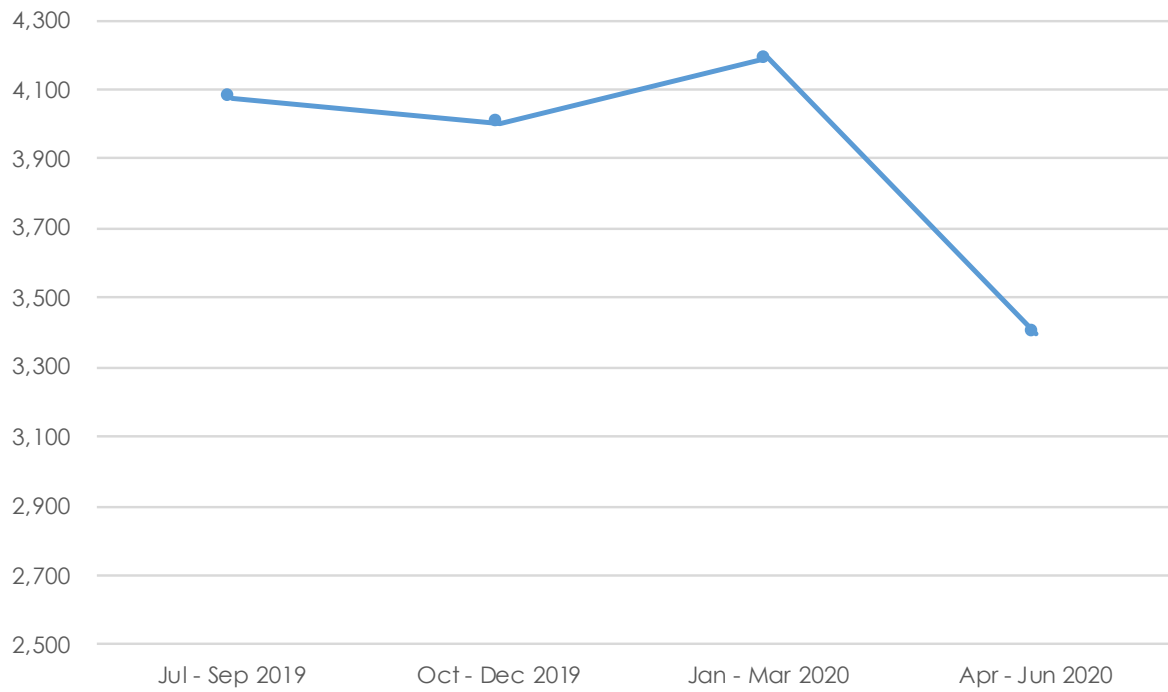
Victorian Agency for Health Information, accessed online August 2020

Figure 98. Wimmera Base Hospital total ED presentations by quarter (2019/20)

Quarter	Wimmera Base Hospital		State-wide average
	No.	%	%
Jul - Sep 2019	4077	-	-
Oct - Dec 2019	4003	-	-
Jan - Mar 2020	4189	-	-
Apr - Jun 2020	3398	-	-
<i>Jul - Sep 2019 to Apr - Jun 2020 Change</i>	679	-16.7%	- 25.3%

Victorian Agency for Health Information, accessed online August 2020

Figure 99. Change to number of ED presentations at Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham) (2019/20)



Victorian Agency for Health Information, accessed online August 2020

Total hospitalisation rates

In 2017/18, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher average annual rate of hospital separations per population than the Victoria or regional Victoria average.

Within the Wimmera PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the highest rate of hospital separations, followed by Yarriambiack.

Total hospitalisation rates for females were notably higher than those for males, although the rate does include hospitalisations for child-birth.

Figure 100. All hospitalisations by sex (2017/18)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	1,521	38,853 ▲	1,571	45,698 ▲	3,092	42,338 ▲
Horsham RC	4,404	40,241 ▲	4,988	45,549 ▲	9,392	42,940 ▲
West Wimmera	1,117	42,821 ▲	1,153	53,178 ▲	2,270	48,078 ▲
Yarriambiack	1,832	39,470 ▲	1,891	47,909 ▲	3,723	43,707 ▲
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*

Hospitalisation by Principal Diagnosis

Hindmarsh

Males

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for Hindmarsh males were (in order):

- digestive system diseases
- all cancers
- 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 20%:

- eye and adnexa diseases (58% higher), and
- respiratory system diseases (25% higher).

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for Hindmarsh females were (in order):

- digestive system diseases
- musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- injury, poisoning and other external causes
- eye and adnexa diseases, and
- genitourinary system diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 20%:

- eye and adnexa diseases (66% higher).

Horsham RC

Males:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for Horsham RC males were (in order):

- digestive system diseases
- musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- all cancers
- circulatory system diseases, and
- injury, poisoning and other external causes.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 20%:

- endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases (57% higher)
- ischaemic heart disease (33% higher)
- musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases (32% higher)
- eye and adnexa diseases (23% higher), and
- circulatory system diseases (20% higher)

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for hospitalisations for Horsham RC females were (in order):

- digestive system diseases
- musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- all cancers
- genitourinary system diseases, and
- injury, poisoning and other external causes.

Compared to regional Victoria female averages, female hospitalisations rates for all conditions were lower than, or less than 20% higher.

West Wimmera

Males:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for West Wimmera males were (in order:

- digestive system diseases
- all cancers
- 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 20%:

- eye and adnexa diseases (78% higher), and
- circulatory system diseases (20% higher)

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses, after pregnancy and childbirth, for hospitalisations for West Wimmera females were (in order:

- digestive system diseases
- eye and adnexa diseases
- injury, poisoning and other external causes
- musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases, and
- genitourinary system diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria female averages, female hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 20%:

- eye and adnexa diseases (107% higher).

Yarriambiack

Males:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for Yarriambiack males were (in order):

- digestive system diseases
- all cancers
- 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 20%:

- eye and adnexa diseases (59% higher), and
- respiratory system diseases (27% higher).

Females:

In 2017/18, the five most common principal diagnoses for hospitalisations for Yarriambiack females were (in order):

- digestive system diseases
- injury, poisoning and other external causes
- musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- eye and adnexa diseases, and
- genitourinary system diseases.

Compared to regional Victoria male averages, female hospitalisations rates for the following principal diagnoses were higher by at least 20%:

- eye and adnexa diseases (74% higher)
- respiratory system diseases (26% higher), and
- nervous system diseases (23% higher).

Indigenous Hospitalisation

Hospitalisation figures for Indigenous population are published by the PHIDU at Indigenous Area geographic level. The Wimmera PCP is applicable to Wimmera Indigenous Area, which comprises Hindmarsh, Horsham RC, West Wimmera, Yarriambiack and Northern Grampians LGAs.

Between 2014/15 and 2016/17:

The five most common principal diagnoses (excluding pregnancy and child birth) for hospitalisations of Indigenous residents of the Wimmera Indigenous Area were:

- digestive system diseases
- injury, poisoning and other external causes
- respiratory system diseases
- circulatory system diseases, and
- genitourinary system diseases.

Compared to the regional Victoria Indigenous average, the rate of hospitalisations among Indigenous residents of the Wimmera Indigenous Area* were notably (25% or greater) higher for:

- Blood and blood-forming organs diseases and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (177% higher)
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (63% higher)
- Nervous system diseases (63% higher)
- Circulatory system diseases (56% higher)
- all cancers (48% higher)
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (44% higher)
- Digestive system diseases (32% higher)
- Respiratory system diseases (29% higher), and
- Genitourinary system diseases (25% higher).

Figure 101. Male hospital admissions by principle diagnosis (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Infectious & parasitic diseases	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	679	712
All cancers	144	3,170	388	3,344 ▲	106	3,552 ▲	173	3,220 ▲	3,282	3,192
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases	#	..	145	1,327 ▲	#	..	#	..	847	760
Diabetes	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	305	273
Mental health related conditions	#	..	112	1,166	#	..	#	..	989	1,358
Mood affective disorders	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	283	410
Nervous system diseases	35	950	122	1,131	#	..	43	967	1,398	1,531
Eye & adnexa diseases	96	2,001 ▲	187	1,559 ▲	71	2,265 ▲	116	2,022 ▲	1,270	1,340
Ear & mastoid process diseases	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	282	280
Circulatory system diseases	135	2,939 ▲	387	3,302 ▲	99	3,289 ▲	162	2,972 ▲	2,748	2,608
Ischaemic heart disease	46	1,002 ▲	140	1,200 ▲	#	..	55	1,016 ▲	905	823
Heart failure	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	268	284
Stroke	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	248	239
Respiratory system diseases	97	2,603 ▲	200	1,804	#	..	117	2,638 ▲	2,081	1,943
Asthma	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	133	160
COPD	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	352	289
Digestive system diseases	123	3,496	435	4,182	90	3,797	149	3,556	4,454	4,739
Skin & subcutaneous tissue diseases	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	748	704
Musculoskeletal system & connective tissue diseases	110	2,739 ▲	373	3,417 ▲	81	3,022 ▲	132	2,791 ▲	2,586	2,372
Genitourinary system diseases	48	1,204	112	1,020	35	1,327	57	1,221	1,419	1,640
Chronic kidney disease	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	166	180
Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	169	170
Injury, poisoning & other external causes	106	3,134 ▲	338	3,254 ▲	78	3,411 ▲	128	3,160 ▲	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 102. Female hospital admissions by principle diagnosis (2017/18)

Principal diagnosis	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
infectious and parasitic diseases	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	761	790
all cancers	91	2,335	311	2,670 ▲	67	2,770 ▲	110	2,424	2,667	2,604
endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	#	..	136	1,274 ▲	#	..	#	..	1,075	1,009
diabetes	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	184	173
mental health related conditions	#	..	83	817	#	..	#	..	1,253	1,901
mood affective disorders	#	..	#	.. ▲	#	..	#	..	479	810
nervous system diseases	64	1,921 ▲	172	1,593	#	..	77	1,998 ▲	1,618	1,636
eye and adnexa diseases	121	2,635 ▲	225	1,760 ▲	89	3,274 ▲	145	2,754 ▲	1,584	1,675
ear and mastoid process diseases	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	267	269
circulatory system diseases	85	1,889	244	1,921 ▲	63	2,352 ▲	103	2,000 ▲	1,972	1,915
ischaemic heart disease	14	315	61	480 ▲	#	..	17	331	419	357
heart failure	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	224	258
stroke	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	221	207
respiratory system diseases	89	2,435 ▲	219	1,912 ▲	#	..	107	2,580 ▲	2,043	1,854
asthma	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	166	174
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	354	274
digestive system diseases	140	4,230	540	5,029 ▲	103	4,848 ▲	168	4,410	4,584	4,773
skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	618	621
musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	110	2,730 ▲	330	2,793 ▲	81	3,265 ▲	132	2,826 ▲	2,763	2,720
genitourinary system diseases	79	2,598 ▲	274	2,658 ▲	58	2,928 ▲	96	2,729 ▲	2,555	2,495
chronic kidney disease	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	193	197
pregnancy and childbirth aged 15 to 44 years	98	13,873 ▲	420	12,510 ▲	72	14,639 ▲	118	15,184 ▲	9,550	9,157
congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	#	..	#	..	#	..	#	..	137	138
injury, poisoning and other external causes	105	2,711	303	2,580	77	3,266 ▲	126	2,882 ▲	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 103. Indigenous hospitalisations by principle diagnosis by Indigenous Area# (2014/15-2016/14)

Principal diagnosis	Wimmera		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Infectious and parasitic diseases	21	833 ▲	695	695
All cancers	41	1,646 ▲	1,112	1,081
Blood and blood-forming organs diseases and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	44	1,812 ▲	655	569
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	28	1,174 ▲	720	698
Mental health related conditions	32	1,497	1,886	1,933
Nervous system diseases	31	1,289 ▲	792	979
Eye and adnexa diseases	11	435 ▲	403	351
Ear and mastoid process diseases	#	.. ▲	274	271
Circulatory system diseases	56	2,250 ▲	1,443	1,297
Respiratory system diseases	82	3,181 ▲	2,467	2,114
Digestive system diseases	104	4,437 ▲	3,370	2,974
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	27	1,147 ▲	795	718
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	32	1,337 ▲	1,272	1,212
Genitourinary system diseases	43	1,852 ▲	1,484	1,386
Pregnancy and childbirth aged 15 to 44 years	68	15,210 ▲	14,459	11,655
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14	36	43	41
Injury, poisoning and other external causes	79	3,477 ▲	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 maps

Chronic disease

Two or more chronic diseases

In 2017, Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a notably greater proportion of population with two or more chronic diseases compared to the state average. Hindmarsh recorded the greatest proportion.

Figure 104. Adult population (%) with two or more chronic diseases (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	36 ▲
Horsham RC	32 ▲
West Wimmera	24
Yarriambiack	34 ▲
Victoria	25

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

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19, compared to the regional Victoria and state average, Hindmarsh males had a higher rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPH) for chronic conditions; while Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack females had higher rates.

The highest PPH rates for chronic conditions for males and females were recorded in Hindmarsh.

Figure 105. Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions (2018/19)

Condition	Male	Female
	Rate*	Rate*
Hindmarsh	18.3 ▲	29.5 ▲
Horsham RC	14.4	13.2
West Wimmera	9.5	16.7 ▲
Yarriambiack	14.1	19.8 ▲
Regional Victoria	15.6	16.7
Victoria	14.8	15.0

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

Diabetes

In 2019, compared to the state averages, a higher proportion of males and females in all Wimmera PCP LGAs had diabetes, with Hindmarsh recording the highest proportion; and males were more likely than females to have diabetes in all PCP LGAs

Among males and females, Hindmarsh then Yarriambiack had the highest proportion of population with diabetes and these proportions were much higher than state average (note that figures are *not* age-standardised).

Compared to the state average, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a higher proportion of all residents *with diabetes* who had type 2 diabetes.

In 2013-17, the rate of avoidable deaths caused by diabetes was higher in Horsham RC than the regional Victoria and Victoria average, however the number was very small and should be interpreted with caution. Figures were not available for other Wimmera PCP LGAs.

Figure 106. Diabetes prevalence - by sex (2019)

Location	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	290	9.4 ▲	240	7.9 ▲
Horsham RC	680	6.4 ▲	660	6.1 ▲
West Wimmera	170	8.0 ▲	130	6.2 ▲
Yarriambiack	340	9.3 ▲	250	7.3 ▲
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 107. Diabetes breakdown - by type (2019)

Location	Type 2		Type 1		Gestational		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	460	86.8	40	7.5	-	-	-	-
Horsham RC	1,130	84.3	140	10.4 ▲	60	4.5 ▲	-	-
West Wimmera	260	89.7 ▲	20	6.9	-	-	-	-
Yarriambiack	530	89.8 ▲	50	8.5	-	-	-	-
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 108. Avoidable deaths from diabetes (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	nd	-
Horsham RC	9	8.8 ▲
West Wimmera	nd	-
Yarriambiack	nd	-
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.

Cancer

Survey responses to the 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey indicate that, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, residents of Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack were more likely to report having been diagnosed with cancer in their life-time. The rate for West Wimmera was higher than the state average.

Figure 109. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed cancer (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	10 ▲
Horsham RC	7
West Wimmera	9 ▲
Yarriambiack	10 ▲
Regional Victoria	9
Victoria	8

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

New cases of cancer

Victorian Cancer Registry statistics for all new (malignant) cancer diagnoses over the period 2016-18, indicate that all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a much higher rate of new cancer diagnose compared to the state average. **Note figures are not age standardised and prevalence of most cancer types increases significantly with age.**

Within the PCP catchment, the highest rate was recorded in Hindmarsh (almost double the state average rate), followed by West Wimmera.

Over the period, new diagnoses were consistently more common in males than females across the Wimmera PCP LGAs. The proportion of all new cancer cases that were for males was higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC, and West Wimmera.

Figure 110. New cancer diagnoses (2016-18)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	172	1,015.6 ▲
Horsham RC	422	707.8 ▲
West Wimmera	111	958.1 ▲
Yarriambiack	187	936.2 ▲
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 111. New cancer diagnoses - by sex (2016-18)

Location	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	97	56%	75	44%
Horsham RC	233	55%	189	45%
West Wimmera	62	56%	49	44%
Yarriambiack	93	50%	94	50%
Victoria	56,163	54%	47,339	46%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

Rates of new cancer cases within each age group indicate that:

- Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack have a higher rate of new cancer diagnoses in the 80 years and over age group
- All PCP LGAs have a higher rate of new cancer diagnoses in the 60 - 79 years age group
- Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera have a higher rate of new cancer diagnoses in the 40 - 59 years age group, and
- Horsham RC has a higher rate of new cancer diagnoses in the 30 - 39 years age group.

Figure 112. New cancer diagnoses rates* by age group (2016-18)

Location	0-19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 +
Hindmarsh	-	-	na	324 ▲	930 ▲	1,678 ▲	2,673 ▲	2,733 ▲
Horsham RC	-	-	197 ▲	457 ▲	814 ▲	1,605 ▲	2,314 ▲	2,004
West Wimmera	-	-	0	433 ▲	1,185 ▲	2,072 ▲	2,478 ▲	2,206
Yarriambiack	-	-	na	293	424	1,463 ▲	2,273 ▲	3,965 ▲
Victoria	55	136	116	302	693	1,404	2,103	2,610

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020, *Rate per 100,000 population based on 2018 ERP in age bracket.

The most common new cancers diagnosed in the PCP catchment were:

- Hindmarsh: bowel (16%), prostate (14%), and melanoma (13%)
- Horsham RC: prostate (13%), bowel (12%), and melanoma (11%)
- West Wimmera: bowel (17%), prostate (14%), and lung (12%), and
- Yarriambiack: bowel (17%), breast (11%) and lung (10%).

Note figures are not age standardised and prevalence of most cancer types increases significantly with age.

Figure 113. New cancer diagnoses - by type (selected) (2016-18)

Cancer type	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Bladder	<5	np	10	2%	0	0%	<5	np	2%
Bowel	28	16%	51	12%	19	17%	32	17%	11%
Breast	10	6%	41	10%	11	10%	20	11%	13%
Kidney	<5	np	16	4%	<5	np	6	3%	3%
Leukaemia	8	5%	18	4%	<5	np	9	5%	4%
Lung	15	9%	36	9%	13	12%	18	10%	9%
Lymphoma	10	6%	24	6%	6	5%	9	5%	5%
Melanoma	23	13%	47	11%	6	5%	16	9%	9%
Multiple myeloma	<5	np	8	2%	<5	np	5	3%	2%
Myelodysplastic etc	<5	np	8	2%	<5	np	<5	np	2%
Pancreas	<5	np	11	3%	5	5%	5	3%	3%
Prostate	24	14%	56	13%	16	14%	14	7%	15%
Uterus	<5	np	12	3%	<5	np	5	3%	2%
All	172	100%	422	100%	111	100%	187	100%	100%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

Hospitalisations

In 2017/18, compared to the state average, there was a higher rate hospitalisations for all cancers among male residents of Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Hindmarsh; and there was a higher rate among female residents of Horsham RC and West Wimmera.

Rates of hospitalisations for all cancers were much higher for males than for females. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the highest rate of hospitalisations for all cancers for males and for females.

Figure 114. Hospitalisation rates for the all cancers principal diagnosis, by sex (2017/18)

Sex	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males	3,170	3,344 ▲	3,552 ▲	3,220 ▲	3,282	3,192
Females	2,335	2,670 ▲	2,770 ▲	2,424	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

Victorian Cancer Registry statistics for all deaths from cancer over the period 2016-18 indicate, that over the period 2016-18, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a substantially higher rate of cancer deaths compared to the state average. **Note figures are not age standardised and prevalence of most cancer types increases significantly with age.**

Within the PCP catchment, the highest rate was recorded in Yarriambiack (more than double the state average rate), followed by Hindmarsh.

Over the period, cancer deaths were more common in males than females across the Wimmera PCP LGAs - especially in West Wimmera and Hindmarsh. The proportion of all new cancer cases that were for males was higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC, and West Wimmera.

Figure 115. Cancer deaths (2016-18)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	74	437 ▲
Horsham RC	151	253 ▲
West Wimmera	45	388 ▲
Yarriambiack	88	441 ▲
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 116. Cancer deaths - by sex (2016-18)

Location	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	45	61%	29	39%
Horsham RC	86	57%	65	43%
West Wimmera	29	64%	16	36%
Yarriambiack	46	52%	42	48%
Victoria	18,404	55%	15,033	45%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

The most common cancers causing death in the PCP catchment were lung, bowel and prostate cancers:

- Hindmarsh: lung (22%), prostate (15%), and bowel (11%)
- Horsham RC: lung (24%), bowel (11%), prostate (7%)
- West Wimmera: lung (22%), bowel (18%), prostate (16%), and
- Yarriambiack: lung (18%), bowel (14%), prostate (9%).

Figure 117. Top 5 cancers causing death (2016-18)

Rank	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack	
	Type	%	Type	%	Type	%	Type	%
1.	Lung	22%	Lung	24%	Lung	22%	Lung	18%
2.	Prostate	15%	Bowel	11%	Bowel	18%	Bowel	14%
3.	Bowel	11%	Prostate	7%	Prostate	16%	Prostate	9%
4.	Lymphoma	9%	Breast	5%	na	na	Breast	8%
5.	na	na	Bladder	5%	na	na	Melanoma	7%

Victorian Cancer Registry commissioned data 2020

Avoidable deaths caused by cancer

Between 2013 and 2017, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher rate of avoidable deaths from all cancers. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the highest rate, followed by Yarriambiack.

Figure 118. Avoidable deaths from all cancers (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	12	32.9 ▲
Horsham RC	32	31.6 ▲
West Wimmera	11	44.8 ▲
Yarriambiack	17	38.6 ▲
Regional Victoria	2,452	30.8
Victoria	7,688	27.8

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

Premature deaths caused by cancer

Between 2013 and 2017, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher rate of premature deaths caused by cancer. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the highest rate, followed by Hindmarsh.

Figure 119. Premature deaths from all cancer (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	44	118.0 ▲
Horsham RC	107	104.5 ▲
West Wimmera	33	132.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	48	106.5 ▲
Regional Victoria	8,574	106.5
Victoria	26,120	94.4

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

Circulatory system diseases

In 2017, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, residents of Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack were more likely to report they had been diagnosed by a doctor with heart disease in their life-time. Within the catchment, Yarriambiack had the highest rate.

Figure 120. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed heart disease (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	9
Horsham RC	4
West Wimmera	8
Yarriambiack	8
Regional Victoria	7
Victoria	7

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

In 2017, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs were more likely to report they had been diagnosed by a doctor with hypertension in their life-time. Within the catchment, Horsham RC had the highest rate.

Figure 121. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed hypertension (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	27
Horsham RC	30
West Wimmera	28
Yarriambiack	27
Victoria	25

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

In 2017, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, residents of Hindmarsh were much more likely to report they had been diagnosed by a doctor with stroke in their life-time.

Figure 122. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed stroke (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	5
Horsham RC	1
West Wimmera	1
Yarriambiack	1
Victoria	2

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

Hospitalisations

In 2017/18, compared to the regional Victoria and state average, there was a higher rate of hospitalisations for circulatory system diseases among male residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs - with Horsham RC and West Wimmera recording particularly high rates.

Compared to the state average, there was a higher rate of hospitalisations for circulatory system diseases among female residents of Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack - with West Wimmera recording a particularly high rate.

Rates of hospitalisations were substantially higher for males than for females.

Figure 123. Hospitalisation rates for circulatory system diseases, by sex (2017/18)

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males						
Circulatory system diseases	2,939 ▲	3,302 ▲	3,289 ▲	2,972 ▲	2,748	2,608
Ischaemic heart disease	1,002 ▲	1,200 ▲	..	1,016 ▲	905	823
Heart failure	..	..	..	..	268	284
Females						
Circulatory system diseases	1,889	1,921 ▲	2,352 ▲	2,000 ▲	1,972	1,915
Ischaemic heart disease	315	480 ▲	..	331	419	357
Heart failure	..	..	..	..	224	258

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

Avoidable deaths

Over the period 2013-2017, compared to Victoria, the rate of avoidable deaths caused by circulatory system diseases was higher in all Wimmera PCP LGAs. Within the catchment, West Wimmera recorded the highest rate, followed by Horsham RC.

Rates of avoidable deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease were higher in all Wimmera PCP LGAs, compared to the Victoria average. The highest rate was recorded in West Wimmera.

Figure 124. Avoidable deaths from circulatory system diseases (2013-17)

Location	All circulatory system diseases		Ischaemic heart disease	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	15	40.2 ▲	9	24.2 ▲
Horsham RC	45	44.0 ▲	25	24.5 ▲
West Wimmera	12	47.9 ▲	9	36.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	16	35.4 ▲	10	22.2 ▲
Regional Victoria	3,002	37.3	1,929	24.0
Victoria	8,819	31.9	5,599	20.2

*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.*

Premature deaths

Over the period 2013-2017, compared to Victoria, the rate of premature deaths caused by circulatory system diseases was higher in all Wimmera PCP LGAs. Within the catchment, West Wimmera recorded the highest rate, followed by Horsham RC.

Rates of premature deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease were higher in all Wimmera PCP LGAs, compared to the Victoria average. The highest rate was recorded in West Wimmera.

Figure 125. Premature deaths from circulatory system diseases (2013-17)

Location	All circulatory system diseases		Ischaemic heart disease	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	18	48.6 ▲	9	24.2 ▲
Horsham RC	54	53.0 ▲	25	24.5 ▲
West Wimmera	16	64.4 ▲	9	36.0 ▲
Yarriambiack	21	47.0 ▲	10	22.2 ▲
Regional Victoria	3,803	47.5	1,929	24.0
Victoria	11,177	40.4	5,599	20.2

*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

Hospitalisations

In 2017/18, compared to the regional Victoria and state average, there was a much higher rate of hospitalisations for respiratory system diseases among residents of Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack.

Figure 126. Hospitalisation rates for respiratory system diseases, by sex (2017/18)

Sex	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males	2,603 ▲	1,804	..	2,638 ▲	2,081	1,943
Females	2,435 ▲	1,912 ▲	..	2,580 ▲	2,043	1,854

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

Asthma

In 2017, compared to Victoria, residents of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were more likely to report, in their life-time, they had been diagnosed by a doctor as having had asthma. Within the catchment, Horsham RC had the highest proportion of residents, followed by Hindmarsh.

Figure 127. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed asthma (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	26 ▲
Horsham RC	28 ▲
West Wimmera	14
Yarriambiack	23 ▲
Regional Victoria	23
Victoria	20

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

COPD

In 2017-18, compared to Victoria and regional Victoria, Horsham RC had a higher estimated rate of COPD per population.

Figure 128. Estimated rate of adult population with COPD (2017-18)

Location	Rate*
Hindmarsh	1.6
Horsham RC	2.7 ▲
West Wimmera	1.8
Yarriambiack	1.7
Regional Victoria	2.5
Victoria	2.1

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

Avoidable deaths

Between 2013 and 2017, the rate of avoidable deaths due to respiratory system diseases was much higher in Hindmarsh than the Victoria and regional Victoria average; while the rate in Horsham RC was higher than the state average. Note that counts are very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 129. Avoidable deaths from respiratory system diseases (2013-17)

Location	All respiratory system diseases	
	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	9	22.8 ▲
Horsham RC	13	12.5 ▲
West Wimmera	nd	-
Yarriambiack	nd	-
Regional Victoria	1,034	12.5
Victoria	2,450	8.9

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 system disease

Hospitalisations

In 2017/18, compared to the regional Victoria and state average, there was a much higher rate of hospitalisations for musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases among male residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs, with particularly high rates recorded in Horsham RC and West Wimmera.

Compared to the state average, there was a higher rate of hospitalisations for musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases among female residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs - with particularly high rates recorded in West Wimmera.

Figure 130. Hospitalisation rates for musculoskeletal system diseases, by sex (2017/18)

Sex	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males	2,739 ▲	3,417 ▲	3,022 ▲	2,791 ▲	2,586	2,372
Females	2,730 ▲	2,793 ▲	3,265 ▲	2,826 ▲	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*

Arthritis

In 2017, compared to Victoria, residents of all PCP LGAs were more likely to report that, in their life-time, they had been diagnosed with arthritis by a doctor. Within the catchment, Hindmarsh had the greatest proportion, followed by West Wimmera.

Figure 131. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed arthritis (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	29 ▲
Horsham RC	23 ▲
West Wimmera	26 ▲
Yarriambiack	25 ▲
Regional Victoria	23
Victoria	21

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

Osteoporosis

In 2017, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria, residents of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were more likely to report that, in their life-time, they had been diagnosed with osteoporosis by a doctor. The highest rate was recorded in Yarriambiack, followed by Hindmarsh.

Figure 132. Adult population (%) with doctor-diagnosed osteoporosis (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	8 ▲
Horsham RC	7 ▲
West Wimmera	5
Yarriambiack	9 ▲
Regional Victoria	6
Victoria	6

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

Infectious diseases

Infectious diseases (also known as communicable diseases) are caused by infectious agents and can be passed from one person or animal to another. Transmission can occur directly (through contact with bodily discharge), indirectly (for example, by sharing a drinking glass) or by means of vectors (such as mosquitoes). They are caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi or their toxic products. Examples of these communicable diseases include coronavirus, malaria, influenza and chickenpox.

Throughout the 1900s, improved sanitation and new prevention and treatment options drastically reduced the burden of communicable diseases. Immunisation and vaccination is a key preventive measure against communicable diseases and has been highly successful at reducing infections from significant diseases such as polio and tetanus.

Although the burden of infectious diseases in Australia is relatively small (2.0% of total burden) (AIHW 2019), most people will experience an infection from a communicable disease during their lifetime—for example, a common cold or a stomach bug. Many infectious diseases have the potential to cause significant illness and outbreaks. Some have developed resistance to antimicrobial agents, increasing the risk of more lengthy and complex treatment and poor outcomes (ACSQHC 2017).

AIHW, Australia's health snapshots - Infectious and communicable diseases, July 2020

COVID-19

Outbreak: COVID-19 pandemic (novel coronavirus—SARS-CoV-2)

SARS-CoV-2 is a coronavirus which was first observed in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019 and causes the disease known as COVID-19. It has animal origins (Huang et al. 2020) and infections in humans have not been observed previously. The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic (that is, the worldwide spread of a new infectious disease) on 11 March 2020...

While the full impact of COVID-19 on the health of Australians will not be known for some time, the article 'Four months in: what we know about the new coronavirus disease in Australia' in Australia's health 2020: data insights takes a look at the early days of the disease in Australia. It compares Australia with other countries and compares COVID-19 with other diseases in Australia.

AIHW, Australia's health snapshots - Infectious and communicable diseases, July 2020

From the start of 2020 until the 29th October 2020:

- there have been 16 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the PCP region and 14 of these were in Horsham RC, while Hindmarsh had zero
- there were no active cases in the PCP region at the time of writing
- Horsham RC has the highest rate per population of confirmed cases, and
- compared to the state average, all PCP region LGAs have a substantially lower rate of confirmed cases per population.

Figure 133. COVID-19 cases by LGA (1st January to 29th October 2020)

Location	Confirmed no. of cases (ever)		Active cases
	No.	Rate*	No.
Hindmarsh	0	0.0	0
Horsham RC	14	7.0	0
West Wimmera	1	2.6	0
Yarriambiack	1	1.5	0
Wimmera PCP Total	16	4.4	0
Victoria	20,344	30.8	76

dhhs.vic.gov.au Coronavirus update for Victoria 18th October 2020 *Per 10,000 population (2018 estimated resident population)

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. - Infectious diseases surveillance in Victoria, health.vic.gov.au, <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/infectious-diseases-surveillance-in-victoria>

Data are obtained from medical practitioners and laboratories and reports are produced on a regular basis. It should be noted that data are only for notifications received by the Department and do not necessarily reflect the full incidence of the disease. Data are based on the place of residence of the person affected and not the place where the condition was acquired.

Data are updated regularly on the Department's website and should be referred to for the most up to date figures.

Please refer to <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/infectious-diseases-surveillance/interactive-infectious-disease-reports/local-government-areas-surveillance-report> website for further information about notifiable infectious diseases. Reports are updated regularly on the website.

Figures are not age or sex standardised.

In general, numbers of most notifiable conditions were low (less than 10), reflecting the state-wide drop in (other) notifiable conditions since the commencement of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to very low actual counts for most conditions, rates should be interpreted with caution. Between 1st January 2020 and 20th September 2020, compared to Victoria:

- the rate of anaphylaxis was notably higher in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC
- the rate of Campylobacter infection was notably higher in West Wimmera and slightly higher in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack
- the rate of cryptosporidiosis was notably higher in Hindmarsh
- the rate of Hepatitis B - unspecified was slightly higher in Hindmarsh
- the rate of Hepatitis C - unspecified was notably higher in West Wimmera
- the rate of mumps was notably higher in West Wimmera
- the rate of paratyphoid was notably higher in Hindmarsh
- the rate of ross river infection was notably higher in Yarriambiack
- the rate of salmonellosis were notably higher in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera
- the rate of chickenpox was notably higher in West Wimmera, and
- rates of shingles and of varicella zoster infection (unspecified) were also higher in West Wimmera.

Compared to the same time period in 2019, the rates of many notifiable conditions - particularly influenza and chlamydia trachomatis infection - in Wimmera PCP LGAs have decreased substantially.

Figure 134. Reported notifiable condition rates: selected (01/01/2020 - 20/09/20)

Notifiable condition	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Anaphylaxis	161.1 ▲	55.2 ▲	0	15.1	17.8
Campylobacter infection	0	75.3 ▲	130.2 ▲	75.3 ▲	67.3
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	0	10.0	26.0	0	35.2
Cryptosporidiosis	107.4 ▲	0	0	0	6.0
Gonococcal infection	0	10.0	0	15.1	76.4
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	17.9 ▲	0	0	0	13.5
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	0	15.1 ▲	0	45.2 ▲	14.9
Influenza	0	20.1	26.0	60.3	72.2
Mumps	0	0	26.0 ▲	0	0.2
Paratyphoid	17.9 ▲	0	0	0	0.3
Pertussis	0	15.1	0	0	16.3
Ross River virus infection	0	0	0	15.1 ▲	0.5
Salmonellosis	89.5 ▲	10.0	78.1 ▲	15.1	22.7
Syphilis - Infectious	0	5.0	0	0	14.3
Tuberculosis	0	5.0	0	0	4.9
Varicella zoster inf. (Chickenpox)	0	10.0	52.1 ▲	0	5.8
Varicella zoster inf. (Shingles)	0	0	26.0 ▲	0	23.2
Varicella zoster inf. (Unspecified)	17.9	5	104.1 ▲	0	83.1

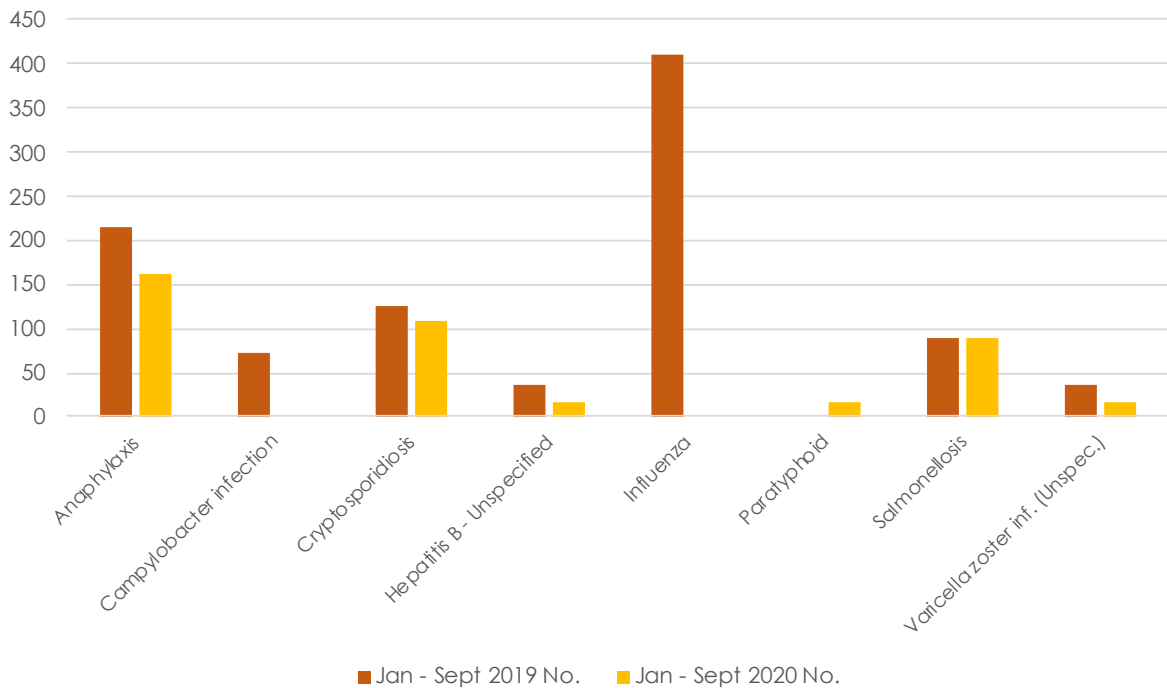
DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rates prepared by author. Rates are per 100,000 population based on the 2019 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 135. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - Hindmarsh (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020		Jan - Sept 2019	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate*
Anaphylaxis	9	161.1	12	214.7
Campylobacter infection	0	0	4	71.6
Cryptosporidiosis	6	107.4	7	125.3
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	1	17.9	2	35.8
Influenza	0	0	23	411.6
Paratyphoid	1	17.9	0	0
Salmonellosis	5	89.5	5	89.5
Varicella zoster inf. (Unspec.)	1	17.9	2	35.8

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 136. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - Hindmarsh (2019 and 2020)



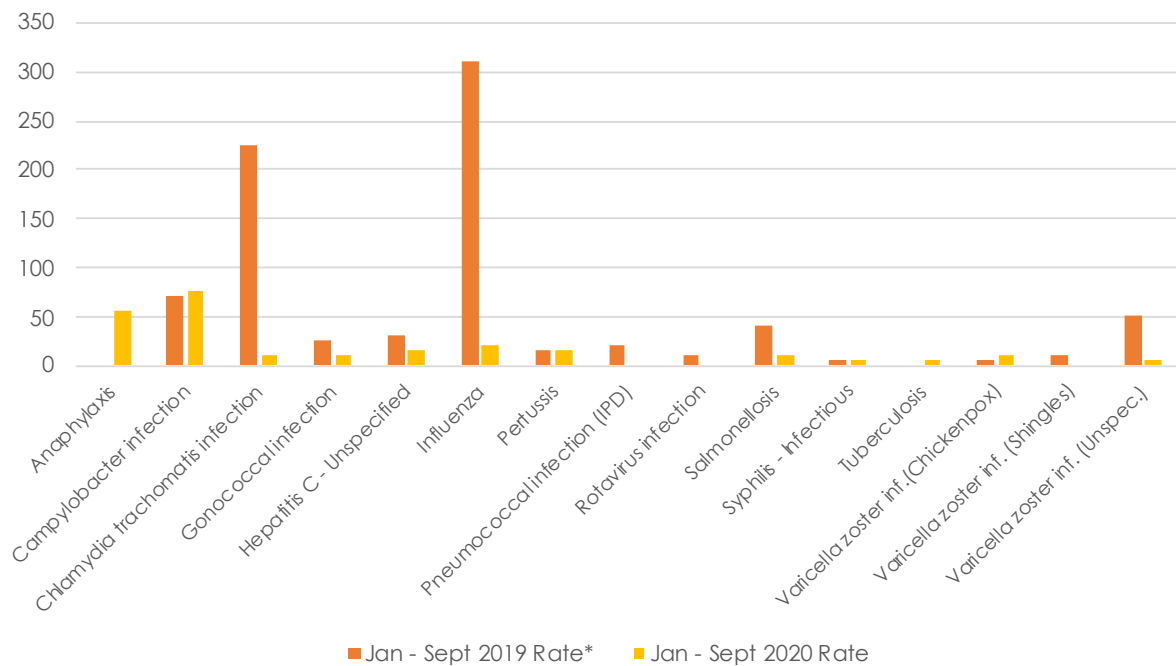
DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 137. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - Horsham RC (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020		Jan - Sept 2019	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate*
Anaphylaxis	11	55.2	0	0
Campylobacter infection	15	75.3	14	70.3
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	2	10.0	45	225.9
Gonococcal infection	2	10.0	5	25.1
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	3	15.1	6	30.1
Influenza	4	20.1	62	311.2
Pertussis	3	15.1	3	15.1
Pneumococcal infection (IPD)	0	0	4	20.1
Rotavirus infection	0	0	2	10.0
Salmonellosis	2	10.0	8	40.2
Syphilis - Infectious	1	5.0	1	5.0
Tuberculosis	1	5.0	0	0
Varicella zoster inf.(Chickenpox)	2	10.0	1	5.0
Varicella zoster inf. (Shingles)	0	0	2	10.0
Varicella zoster inf. (Unspec.)	1	5.0	10	50.2

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 138. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - Horsham RC (2019 and 2020)



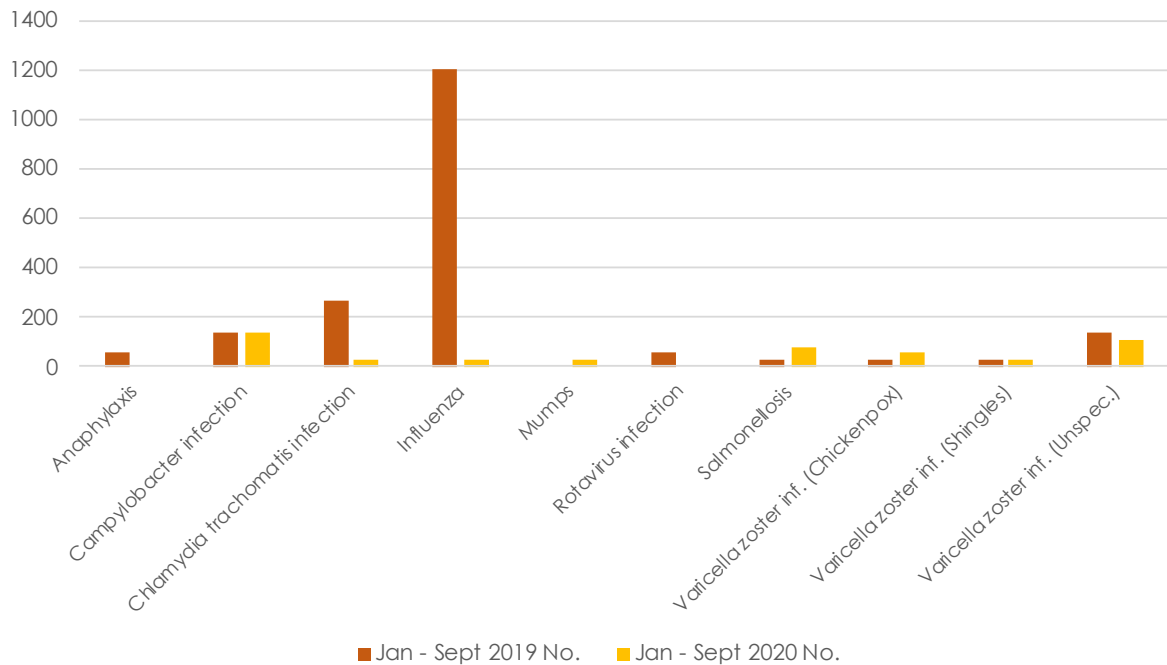
DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 139. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - West Wimmera (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020		Jan - Sept 2019	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate*
Anaphylaxis	0	0	2	52.1
Campylobacter infection	5	130.2	5	130.2
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	1	26.0	10	260.3
Influenza	1	26.0	46	1197.6
Mumps	1	26.0	0	0
Rotavirus infection	0	0	2	52.1
Salmonellosis	3	78.1	1	26.0
Varicella zoster inf. (Chickenpox)	2	52.1	1	26.0
Varicella zoster inf. (Shingles)	1	26.0	1	26.0
Varicella zoster inf. (Unspec.)	4	104.1	5	130.2

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 140. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - West Wimmera (2019 and 2020 YTD)



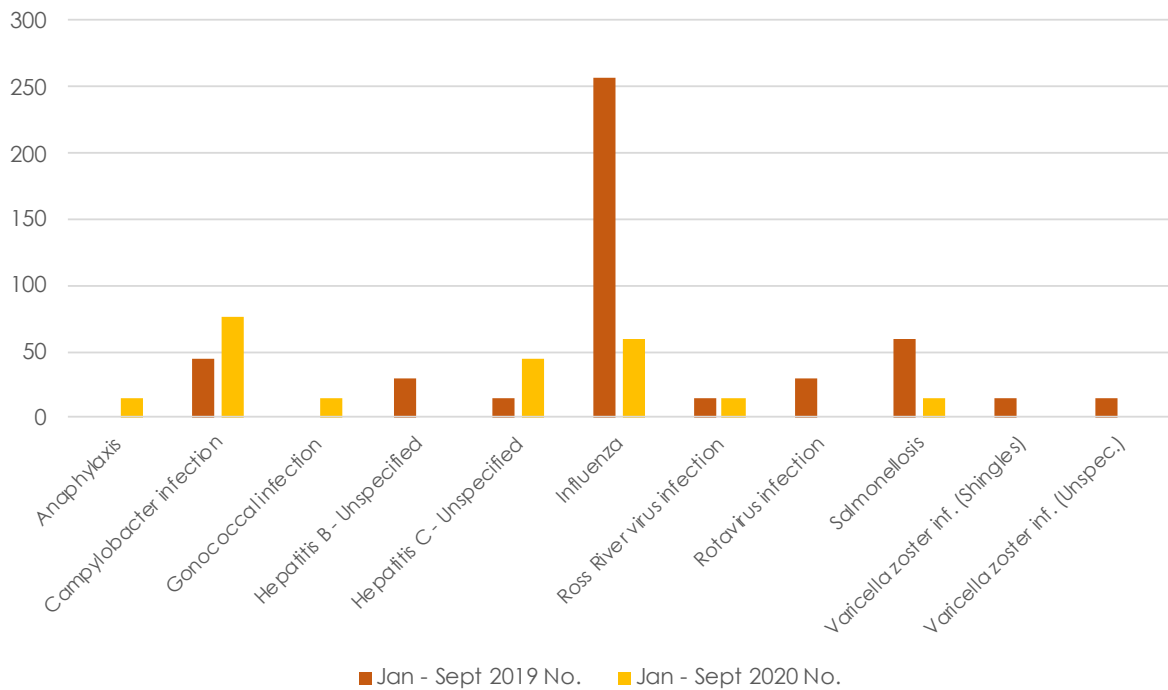
DHHS 2020. Interactive infectious disease reports: Local government areas summary. Data manually extracted by author as data export option not available from DHHS. * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2018 ERP. Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 141. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - Yarriambiack (2019 and 2020 YTD)

Notifiable Condition	Jan - Sept 2020		Jan - Sept 2019	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate*
Anaphylaxis	1	15.1	0	0
Campylobacter infection	5	75.3	3	45.2
Gonococcal infection	1	15.1	0	0
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	0	0	2	30.1
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	3	45.2	1	15.1
Influenza	4	60.3	17	256.1
Ross River virus infection	1	15.1	1	15.1
Rotavirus infection	0	0	2	30.1
Salmonellosis	1	15.1	4	60.3
Varicella zoster inf. (Shingles)	0	0	1	15.1
Varicella zoster inf. (Unspec.)	0	0	1	15.1

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 142. Notifiable conditions YTD comparison - Yarriambiack (2019 and 2020 YTD)



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.

Dental health

In 2017, compared to Victoria, a greater proportion of West Wimmera residents assessed their own dental health as being fair/poor; and a lower proportion of all Wimmera PCP LGA residents assessed their dental health as excellent/very good.

Compared to Victoria, a much higher proportion of Wimmera PCP LGA residents reported they had avoided or delayed visiting a dental professional due to cost.

Figure 143. Self-rated dental health (2017)

Location	Excellent/Very Good	Good	Fair/Poor
	%	%	%
Hindmarsh	24	41	24
Horsham RC	36	34	24
West Wimmera	35	31	28 ▲
Yarriambiack	27	42	23
Victoria	37	34	24

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS 2020

Figure 144. Delayed or avoided visiting a dental professional due to cost (2017)

Location	Yes	No
	%	%
Hindmarsh	28	69
Horsham RC	27	73
West Wimmera	69 ▲	24
Yarriambiack	28	72
Victoria	34	56

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS 2020

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19, the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions for all Wimmera PCP LGA residents was higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

Horsham RC recorded the highest rate, followed by Hindmarsh.

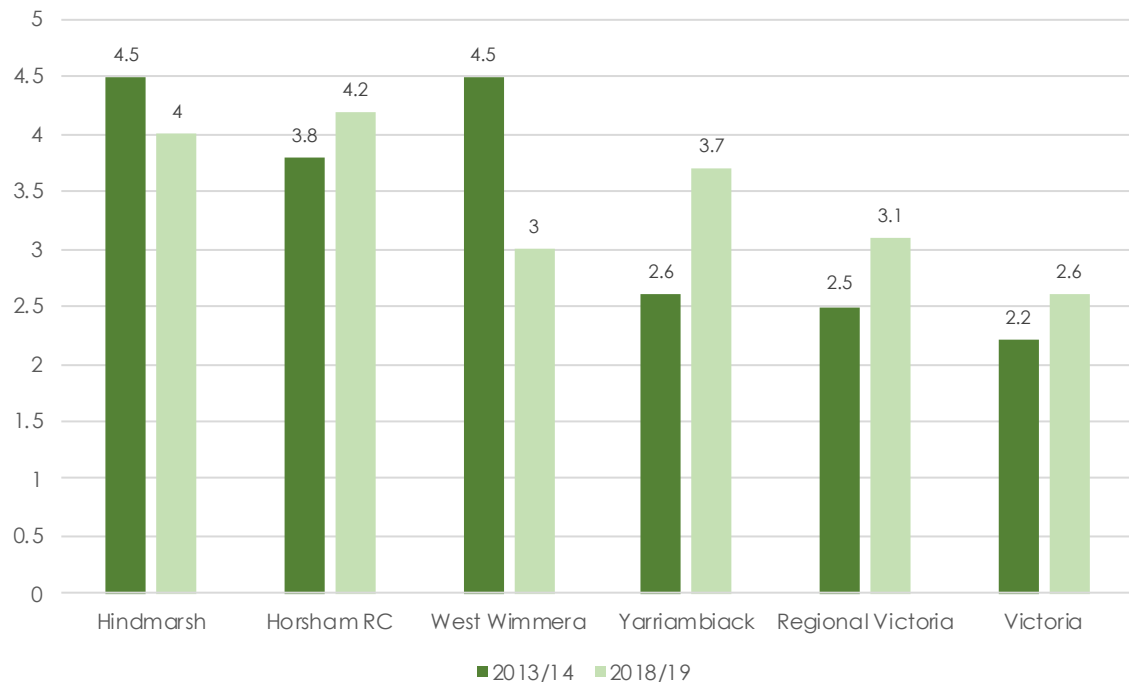
Compared to hospitalisation rates in 2013/14, rates have increased in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack but have decreased in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera.

Figure 145. PPH for dental conditions - total population (2018/19)

Condition	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Reg. Victoria	Victoria
2018/19	4.0 ▲	4.2 ▲	3.0 ▲	3.7 ▲	3.1	2.6
2013/14	4.5	3.8	4.5	2.6	2.5	2.2

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

Figure 146. PPH for dental conditions - total population (2018/19)



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

Potentially preventable hospitalisations: young people

In 2018/19, the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions among Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack residents aged 0 -14 years was higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

Yarriambiack recorded the highest rate, followed by Hindmarsh.

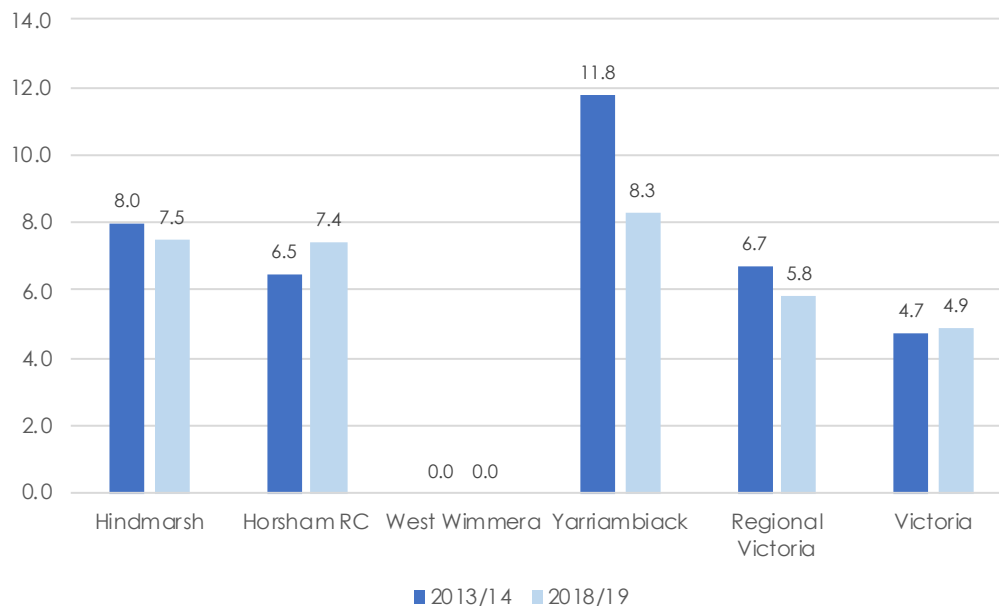
Compared to hospitalisation rates in 2013/14, rates have increased in Horsham RC but have decreased in Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack.

Figure 147. PPH for dental conditions, population aged 0-14 years (2018/19)

Condition	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
2018/19	7	7.5 ▲	28	7.4 ▲	nd	-	9	8.3 ▲	5.8	4.9
2013/14	8	8.0	25	6.5	nd	-	14	11.8	6.7	4.7

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

Figure 148. PPH for dental conditions, population aged 0-14 years (2018/19)



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

Public dental service clients

In 2017-19, compared to Victoria:

- All PCP region LGAs had a greater proportion of children aged 0-5 years and aged 6 years, who had attended a public dental service, that presented with at least one decayed, missing or filled tooth - with a particularly high proportion in West Wimmera
- Hindmarsh also had a greater proportion of children aged 12 years, who had attended a public dental service, that presented with at least one decayed, missing or filled tooth
- Children aged 0-5 years from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack - who had attended a public dental service - had a greater average number of decayed, missing or filled baby or adult teeth compared to the state average, and
- Children aged 6 years from Horsham RC - who had attended a public dental service - also had a greater average number of decayed, missing or filled baby or adult teeth compared to the state average.

Figure 149. 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.
Hindmarsh	0-5		29 ▲		1.6 ▲
	6		57 ▲		2.3
	12		68 ▲		1.6
Horsham RC	0-5		28 ▲		1.2 ▲
	6		60 ▲		2.8 ▲
	12		54		1.4
West Wimmera	0-5		31 ▲		0.6
	6		71 ▲		2.4
	12		57		1.0
Yarriambiack	0-5		33 ▲		2.6 ▲
	6		59 ▲		2.1
	12		54		1.5
Victoria	0-5		26		1.1
	6		51		2.4
	12		59		1.9

LGA Oral Health Profiles, DHHS 2020

General dental care waiting time

In June 2020, the average waiting time for general dental health services at the Wimmera Health Care Group public dental care clinic (either Horsham or Dimboola) was 17.6 months and the wait at the West Wimmera Health Service was 17.1 months, compared to the state average of 13.5 months.

The waiting time for general denture care was 9.6 months at Wimmera Health Care Group public dental care clinic (either Horsham or Dimboola), compared to the state average of 18.2 months.

Figure 150. Public dental care waiting times (June 2020)

Location	General dental	General denture
	Months	Months
Wimmera health care group - Horsham	17.6	9.6
Wimmera health care group - Dimboola	17.6	9.6
West Wimmera Health Service	17.1	no data
Victorian average	13.5	18.2

Australian Dental Association Victoria Branch 2020; and <https://vahi.vic.gov.au/dental-care/waiting-time-dental-services>

Population Groups

Families and children

Low income families

In June 2017, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a greater proportion of families with children that were welfare-dependent or who were other low income families. Within the region, Yarriambiack had the greatest proportion.

Figure 151. Low income, welfare-dependent families with children (2017)

Location	No.	Total families	%
Hindmarsh	119	1,489	8.0
Horsham RC	517	5,150	10.0 ▲
West Wimmera	77	1,028	7.5
Yarriambiack	186	1,705	10.9 ▲
Wimmera PCP Total	899	9,372	9.6 ▲
Regional Victoria	-	-	10.6
Victoria	-	-	8.4

Social Health Atlas of Australia August 2020 Release PHIDU.

Children in families experiencing high levels of stress

In 2015, compared to the Victoria average, children living in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC were more likely to have parents who reported high levels of family stress in the past month. Within the PCP catchment, Horsham RC had the highest proportion. Note that actual numbers are very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 152. Children* whose parents report high levels of family stress in past month (2015)

Location	No.	%
Hindmarsh	7	10.9% ▲
Horsham RC	33	13.3% ▲
West Wimmera	np	np
Yarriambiack	7	8.4%
Victoria	6,247	9.9%

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), VCAMS Portal August 2020 np = not published

Pregnancy and infants

Low birth weight is an important indicator of a newborn's overall health. In 2018, compared to Victoria, the Grampians SA3 region had a slightly higher proportion of babies born that were low birth weight (<2,500 grams).

Figure 153. Low birth weight# babies by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	%
Grampians SA3	46	7.1 ▲
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

In 2018, compared to Victoria, the Grampians SA3 had a notably greater proportion of pregnancies where the mother smoked in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.

Figure 154. Smoking during pregnancy* by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	%
Grampians SA3	92	14.5 ▲
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

In 2017/18, in Hindmarsh, the proportion of infants that were fully breastfed from discharge from hospital up to and including 3 months of age, was notably lower than the Victorian average; and, in Yarriambiack the proportion of fully breastfed at 3 months and 6 months was notably lower.

Figure 155. Breast feeding rates (2017/18)

Stage		Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Fully breastfed	on discharge	39.3	65.6	88.6	65.7	69.3
	at 2 weeks	59.0	68.8	68.6	68.6	64.7
	at 3 months	31.1	53.4	54.3	42.9	49.4
	at 6 months	19.7	21.3	40.0	14.3	22.0
Partially breastfed	on discharge	6.6	4.1	8.6	4.3	13.1
	at 2 weeks	4.9	3.2	0	4.3	14.0
	at 3 months	1.6	4.5	8.6	4.3	12.2
	at 6 months	0	26.2	11.4	24.3	24.7

Maternal & Child Health Services Annual Reports 2017/18, DHHS 2019 *The source document states "Difficulties in transitioning to a new electronic record system has affected data reported by Swan Hill Rural City Council."

Maternal and child health centre visits

Participation rates

In 2017/18, compared to the state average, participation rates for key age and stage visits at maternal and child health centres were notably lower in Hindmarsh for all key stage visits from home consultation stage up to and including the 12 months key stage visit; while West Wimmera had lower participation rates for all key stage visits from home consultation up to and including 4 months.

Participation rates in Yarriambiack were slightly lower than state averages for the home consultation stage and the 4 week key stage visit; while Horsham RC had a slightly lower rate for the 2 week key stage visit.

Figure 156. Maternal and child health centre key age/stage visit participation rates (2017/18)

Stage	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Home Consultation	85.9 ▲	103.4	90.4 ▲	98.6 ▲	100.1
2 Weeks	78.1 ▲	96.6 ▲	88.5 ▲	100.0	96.7
4 Weeks	81.3 ▲	99.1	88.5 ▲	95.7 ▲	97.1
8 Weeks	81.3 ▲	99.1	80.8 ▲	105.7	95.9
4 Months	87.5 ▲	97.8	88.5 ▲	111.4	94.1
8 Months	80.0 ▲	98.9	94.3	102.9	85.8
12 Months	72.0 ▲	94.5	85.1	94.3	83.4
18 Months	74.6	97.9	93.9	94.7	74.2
2 Years	71.9	98.8	100.0	96.8	70.6
3.5 Years	76.1	107.2	109.7	78.8	64.2

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

Reasons for counselling - child wellbeing

In 2017/18, the most common reason for child wellbeing counselling in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack was nutrition altered. Figures were too low to provide any useful comparison in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera. Note that, as the table indicates, counts are extremely low in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack and figures should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 157. Maternal and child health centre - counselling reason: child wellbeing (2017/18)

Reason	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Visual	0	0%	17	1%	0	0%	1	3%	2%
Auditory	1	9%	37	3%	0	0%	0	0%	3%
Communication	2	18%	112	9%	0	0%	8	23%	9%
DDH	2	18%	115	9%	1	14%	0	0%	5%
Congenital Abnormality	0	0%	45	4%	2	29%	0	0%	1%
Growth	0	0%	157	12%	1	14%	0	0%	21%
Development	1	9%	172	14%	1	14%	6	17%	22%
Potentially disabling condition	0	0%	167	13%	0	0%	0	0%	6%
Accident	0	0%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1%
Illness	1	9%	71	6%	0	0%	8	23%	4%
Nutrition altered	3	27%	279	22%	1	14%	9	26%	17%
Dental/Oral	1	9%	81	6%	1	14%	3	9%	8%
All	11	100%	1259	100%	7	100%	35	100%	100%

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

Reasons for referral - child wellbeing

In 2017/18, the most common reason for child wellbeing referral in Horsham RC was development, followed by communication. Figures were too low to provide any useful comparison in West Wimmera and West Wimmera, while figures were not available for Hindmarsh.

Figure 158. Maternal and child health centre - referral reason: child wellbeing (2017/18)

Reason	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Visual	0	-	1	2%	2	25%	0	0%	6%
Auditory	0	-	7	15%	0	0%	0	0%	10%
Communication	0	-	8	17%	2	25%	3	60%	13%
DDH	0	-	1	2%	1	13%	0	0%	19%
Congenital Abnormality	0	-	0	0%	2	25%	0	0%	2%
Growth	0	-	7	15%	0	0%	0	0%	6%
Development	0	-	15	33%	0	0%	1	20%	17%
Potentially disabling condition	0	-	1	2%	0	0%	1	20%	13%
Accident	0	-	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Illness	0	-	3	7%	1	13%	0	0%	3%
Nutrition altered	0	-	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4%
Dental/oral	0	-	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%	6%
Protective notification	0	-	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1%
All	0	-	46	100%	8	100%	5	100%	100%

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

Reasons for counselling - mother or family

In 2017/18, the most common reason for mother or family counselling for Horsham RC residents was emotional, then physical. Emotional and physical reasons were also the most common reasons for other Wimmera PCP LGAs, however numbers are very low and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 159. Maternal and child health centre - counselling reason: mother/family (2017/18)

Reason	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Emotional	3	50% ▲	202	49% ▲	4	33%	3	30%	45%
Physical	3	50% ▲	106	26%	6	50% ▲	7	70% ▲	35%
Social interaction impaired	0	0%	39	9% ▲	1	8%	0	0%	8%
Family violence	0	0%	43	10% ▲	0	0%	0	0%	7%
Family planning	0	0%	23	6% ▲	1	8% ▲	0	0%	5%
All	6	100%	413	100%	12	100%	10	100%	100%

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

Reasons for referral - mother or family

In 2017/18, the most common reason for mother or family referral for Horsham RC residents was emotional, then physical. Emotional and family planning were the most common reasons for referral in Hindmarsh, however numbers are very low and should be interpreted with caution. No figures were published for West Wimmera or Yarriambiack.

Figure 160. Maternal and child health centre - referral reason: mother/family (2017/18)

Reason	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Emotional	2	40%	6	67% ▲	0		0		45%
Physical	0	0%	2	22%	0		0		35%
Social interaction impaired	0	0%	0	0%	0		0		8%
Family violence	1	20% ▲	1	11% ▲	0		0		7%
Family planning	2	40% ▲	0	0%	0		0		5%
All	5	100%	9	100%	0		0		100%

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

Immunisation participation

In 2018, compared to the Victorian average and across each age group, Hindmarsh and Horsham RC had a greater proportion rate of children that were fully immunised.

West Wimmera had a lower proportion in the 1 year age group, while Yarriambiack had a slightly lower proportion in the 5 years age group.

In 2017, West Wimmera females and Yarriambiack males had a lower participation rate in the HPV 3 dose immunisation by age 15 years.

Figure 161. Children fully immunised (2018)

Location	1 Year		2 Years		5 Years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	60	96.1	49	100.0	53	100.0
Horsham RC	219	96.9	251	97.7	271	97.5
West Wimmera	37	91.2 ▲	41	100.0	45	100.0
Yarriambiack	59	96.7	59	96.7	57	94.9 ▲
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 162. HPV 3 dose coverage - at 15 years (mid-2017)

Location	Female		Male	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	37	97.5	31	97.5
Horsham RC	93	80.6	98	76.8
West Wimmera	22	76.3 ▲	24	79.5
Yarriambiack	24	85.9	28	65.0 ▲
Regional Victoria	7,247	83.1	7,315	79.4
Victoria	27,218	80.0	27,292	76.5

Social Health Atlas of Australia August 2020 Release PHIDU

Children

Early development

Kindergarten participation

In 2018, kindergarten participation rates in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera were lower than the Victorian average. Note that actual counts are low and rates should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 163. Kindergarten participation (2018)

Location	Participation %*
Hindmarsh	71.8% ▲
Horsham RC	94.9%
West Wimmera	74.2% ▲
Yarriambiack	125.6%
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%.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19, the rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations among children aged 0 - 14 years in all Wimmera PCP LGAs were higher than the regional Victoria and state average. Most potentially preventable hospitalisations in this age group are for acute conditions.

West Wimmera recorded the highest total rate, followed by Horsham RC. Note that numbers are very low in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 164. Potentially preventable hospitalisations, 0-14 years (2018/19)

Condition	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Dental conditions	7	7.5 ▲	28	7.4 ▲	nd		9	8.3 ▲	5.8	4.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	6	7.2 ▲	28	7.7 ▲	7	10.4 ▲	6	6.5 ▲	5.7	4.4
Asthma	nd		13	3.4 ▲	nd		nd		2.5	2.4
Convulsions and epilepsy	nd		12	3.2 ▲	6	8.9 ▲	nd		2.7	2.2
Chronic	nd		15	3.9 ▲	nd		nd		3.5	3.3
Vaccine-preventable	nd		nd		nd		nd		1.1	1.0
Acute	18	20.0 ▲	74	19.9 ▲	17	25.2 ▲	17	16.6 ▲	16.7	14.1
Total	22	24.3 ▲	92	24.7 ▲	20	29.6 ▲	22	21.6 ▲	21.3	18.4

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

Australian Early Development Census

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) measures five areas of early childhood development:

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

- Hindmarsh had a higher rate of children vulnerable in the physical, social and emotional domains, and also had a much higher rate of children *at risk* in the social, language and communication domains
- Horsham RC had a higher rate of children vulnerable in all domains; and also had a higher rate of children *at risk* in the physical, emotional, communication
- West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a higher rate of children vulnerable in all domains; and West Wimmera also had a higher rate of children *at risk* in all domains, while Yarriambiack had a higher rate of children *at risk* in all domains except communication.

Figure 165. Children vulnerable* by AEDC development domain (2018)

Domain	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Physical	14.1 ▲	11.6 ▲	15.0 ▲	18.2 ▲	8.2
Social	10.9 ▲	15.4 ▲	10.0 ▲	9.1 ▲	8.8
Emotional	15.6 ▲	13.7 ▲	12.5 ▲	9.1 ▲	8.1
Language	3.1	8.7 ▲	10.0 ▲	9.1 ▲	6.4
Communication	4.7	5.8	10.0 ▲	14.5 ▲	7.4
1 or more domains	23.4 ▲	23.2 ▲	27.5 ▲	29.1 ▲	19.9
2 or more domains	14.1 ▲	16.6 ▲	15.0 ▲	14.5 ▲	10.1

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

Figure 166. Children at risk* by AEDC development domain (2018)

Domain	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Physical	9.4	13.3 ▲	12.5 ▲	12.7 ▲	10.8
Social	21.9 ▲	12.9	20.0 ▲	18.2 ▲	13.9
Emotional	9.4	17.4 ▲	12.5	16.4 ▲	14.2
Language	21.9 ▲	8.3	15.0 ▲	18.2 ▲	9.0
Communication	17.2 ▲	15.8 ▲	0.0	9.1	13.2

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

Children who report feeling connected to school

In 2015, compared to Victoria, children in Years 5 and 6 that live in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack were less likely to report they felt connected to school. Yarriambiack children from Years 5 and 6 were least likely to report they felt connected to school.

Horsham RC and West Wimmera children in Years 7, 8 and 9 were less likely to report they felt connected to school compared to Victoria. West Wimmera children from Years 7, 8 and 9 were the least likely.

Note that 2015 is the most recent LGA level data available at the time of writing.

Figure 167. School students who report feeling connected to school (2015)

Location	Years 5 and 6	Years 7 to 9
Hindmarsh	91.4%	79.9%
Horsham RC	85.9%	56.8% ▲
West Wimmera	78.4% ▲	52.8% ▲
Yarriambiack	77.0% ▲	69.3%
Victoria	84.8%	62.3%

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

Bullying

In 2018, the proportion of children in Years 5 and 6 at schools in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera who reported they had been bullied was higher than the Victoria average. Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack had the highest proportions.

The proportion of children in Years 7 to 9 at schools in all Wimmera PCP LGAs who reported they had been bullied was higher than the Victoria average. West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had the highest proportions.

Figure 168. School students that reported being bullied (2018)

Location	Years 5 and 6		Years 7 to 9	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	16	19.5% ▲	36	20.6% ▲
Horsham RC	55	17.4% ▲	76	18.3% ▲
West Wimmera	11	19.3% ▲	23	24.0% ▲
Yarriambiack	14	12.3%	48	23.0% ▲
Victoria	14,915	15.9%	17,945	17.5%

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

Hospitalisations for accidental injuries

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate of Horsham RC and Yarriambiack residents aged 0 - 14 years for accidental injuries was higher than the state average. The rate in Yarriambiack was also higher than the regional Victoria average.

Figure 169. Hospitalisation rates* for accidental injuries, 0 - 14 yrs (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	57	1,315
Horsham RC	262	1,408 ▲
West Wimmera	42	1,248
Yarriambiack	84	1,582 ▲
Regional 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.

Intentional harm

Child abuse substantiations

In 2014-15, compared to state average, the rate of child protection investigations was substantially higher in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack and was also higher in Hindmarsh.

Compared to state average, the rate of child protection substantiations was much notably higher in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack - with Horsham RC recording the highest rate.

Note that 2014/15 is the most recent LGA level data available at the time of writing.

Figure 170. Child protection investigations and substantiations rates* (2014/15)

Location	Child protection investigations	Child protection substantiations
	Rate	Rate
Hindmarsh	22.9 ▲	15.3 ▲
Horsham RC	36.9 ▲	19.0 ▲
West Wimmera	11.7	na
Yarriambiack	31.1 ▲	13.4 ▲
Victoria	19.4	11.4

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

Family violence

In 2019, compared to the state average, a substantially higher proportion of affected family members in reported family incidents from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were aged 17 years and under.

a similar or lower proportion of other parties in reported family incidents from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were aged 17 years and under.

Figure 171. Affected family members by age, 0-17 years (2019)

Location	% of all affected family members in reported family incidents
Hindmarsh	22%
Horsham RC	14%
West Wimmera	9%
Yarriambiack	17%
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 172. Other party by age, 0 - 17 years (2019)*

Age Group	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 17 years	2	4%	32	7%	0	0%	7	6%	7%

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

Victims of crimes against persons

- In 2019, compared to the state average:
 - a substantially higher proportion of assault and related offence victims from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were aged 17 years and under
 - a substantially higher proportion of sexual offence victims from all Wimmera PCP LGAs were aged 17 years and under, and
 - a substantially higher proportion of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour offence victims from Horsham RC and Hindmarsh were aged 17 years and under.

Figure 173. Crime victims, 0 - 17 years (2019)

Location	No.	%
Assault and related offences		
Hindmarsh	45	24%
Horsham RC	253	23%
West Wimmera	11	15%
Yarriambiack	66	22%
Victoria		14%
Sexual offences		
Hindmarsh	32	64%
Horsham RC	115	57%
West Wimmera	17	59%
Yarriambiack	43	53%
Victoria	-	40%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour		
Hindmarsh	4	12%
Horsham RC	32	19%
West Wimmera	0	0
Yarriambiack	≤ 3	-
Victoria	-	7%

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

Young people

Teenage births

In 2018, the rate of teenage births in the Grampians SA3 region was more than three times the state average.

Figure 174. Teenage fertility rate* by SA3 (2018)

Location	No.	Rate*
Grampians SA3	27	16.9 ▲
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

Youth engagement

early school leavers

In 2019, compared to the Victoria average, a smaller proportion of early school leavers from Horsham RC schools were continuing in further education or training; while a greater proportion were employed.

Figure 175. Destinations of early school leavers (2019)

Post-school destination	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
In further education or training:	np	45.5	np	np	53.7
Bachelor degree	np		np	np	1.3
Certificates/Diplomas	np	np	np	np	19.7
Certificate I to III	np	np	np	np	10.8
Certificate IV or higher	np	np	np	np	8.9
Apprentice/Trainee	np	27.3	np	np	32.7
Apprenticeship	np	22.7	np	np	28.7
Traineeship	np	np	np	np	4.0
Not continuing in further education or training:	np	54.5	np	np	46.2
Employed	np	45.5	np	np	26.8
Employed full-time	np	np	np	np	9.2
Employed part-time	np	36.4	np	np	17.6
Looking for work	np	np	np	np	14.8
NILFET	np		np	np	4.6
Unknown	np		np	np	0.0
Total respondents	np	100.0	np	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.

Post year 12 destinations

In 2019, more than 60% of Year 12 completers from the Wimmera PCP LGAs were in further education or training six months after leaving schools (almost 80% in Yarriambiack).

Compared to the Victoria average, a much smaller proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC or West Wimmera schools - and a greater proportion of Year 12 completers from Yarriambiack - were in further education or training six months after leaving school.

Excluding Yarriambiack, of the students that were continuing in education, a much smaller proportion were studying a bachelor degree and a much larger proportion were an apprentice/trainee.

Compared to the state average, a greater proportion of Horsham RC Year 12 or equivalent completers were looking for work.

The most common reason provided by Year 12 completers for not continuing study was that they 'wanted to start working/earning own money'.

Figure 176. Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers (2019)

Post-school destination	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
In further education or training:	65.6	62.1	64.7	79.3	75.2
Bachelor degree	37.5	33.3	29.4	55.2	54.1
Certificates/Diplomas	np	12.6	np	np	12.8
Certificate I to III	np	np	np	np	2.2
Certificate IV or higher	np	10.3	np		10.6
Apprentice/Trainee	15.6	16.1	np	20.7	8.2
Apprenticeship	np	8.0	np	20.7	6.0
Traineeship	np	8.0	np	-	2.3
Not continuing in further education or training:	34.4	37.9	35.3	20.7	24.8
Employed	25.0	31.0	35.3	17.2	19.7
Employed full-time	np	18.4	np	np	6.6
Employed part-time	15.6	12.6	np	np	13.1
Looking for work	np	6.9	-	np	4.4
NILFET	-	-	-	-	0.8
Unknown	-	-	-	-	0.0
Total respondents	100.0	100.0	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 177. 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
Hindmarsh	62.5	62.5	25.0	62.5
Horsham RC	94.4	77.8	38.9	61.1
West Wimmera	100.0	-	50.0	50.0
Yarriambiack	100.0	50.0	-	-

*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: Respondents may have agreed to more than one statement.*

Unemployment

In June 2017, the rate of young people (16-24 years) in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack receiving an unemployment benefit was much higher than the state average. The rate in Yarriambiack and Horsham RC was also higher than the regional Victoria average. Within the PCP catchment, Yarriambiack recorded the highest rate.

Figure 178. Young people (16-24 years) receiving unemployment benefit (June 2017)

Location	No.	%
Hindmarsh	21	4.2 ▲
Horsham RC	106	5.0 ▲
West Wimmera	8	2.3
Yarriambiack	35	6.1 ▲
Regional Victoria	7,520	4.7
Victoria	19,525	2.5

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

In June 2020, the 12 month average youth unemployment rate for the North West SA4 region was 9% and this was higher than the rates in Geelong and Warrnambool/South West SA4 regions.

North West SA4 region LGAs included: Gannawarra, Buloke, Swan Hill RC, Mildura RC, Yarriambiack, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, Horsham RC, Ararat RC, Northern Grampians.

Between July 2019 and August 2020, the ABS Labour Force Survey results indicate that the youth unemployment rate in North West SA4 region has more than tripled; however seasonal fluctuations should also be taken into account.

Figure 179. 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 180. 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
W'bool & SW 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.

In June 2020, the proportion of young people receiving the Youth Allowance 'Other' (not as students or apprentices) was much higher (approximately double) in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC 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 increased substantially in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC.

Figure 181. 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.	%
Hindmarsh	21	4%	41	7% ▲	9	2%	13	2%
Horsham RC	99	4%	181	8% ▲	107	4%	116	5%
West Wimmera	12	3%	17	4%	0	0%	16	4%
Yarriambiack	23	4%	26	4%	11	2%	20	3%
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. red figures denote increase from 2019

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations

In 2018/19, compared to the state average, young people (15-24 years) living in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a substantially higher total rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations.

Hindmarsh and Horsham RC had notably higher rates of all condition types (chronic, vaccine-preventable and acute) although numbers were very low in Hindmarsh and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 182. Potentially preventable hospitalisations, 15-24 years (2018/19)

Condition	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Ear, nose & throat inf.	nd	-	6	2.4 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	2.9	1.8
Dental conditions	nd	-	6	2.5 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	2.7	1.7
Iron defic. anaemia	nd	-	9	3.7 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	2.6	1.5
UTI, incl. pyelonephritis	nd	-	5	2.0 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	2.3	1.5
Cellulitis	nd	-	7	3.0 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	2.1	1.4
Chronic	6	12.9 ▲	27	11.1 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	5.4	3.3
Vaccine-preventable	10	20.9 ▲	41	16.8 ▲	nd	-	nd	-	0.7	0.6
Acute	6	12.9 ▲	27	11.1 ▲	nd	-	8	14.0 ▲	12.1	8.1
Total	10	20.9 ▲	41	16.8 ▲	nd	-	11	19.2 ▲	18.2	11.9

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

Accidental injuries

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the hospitalisation rate for residents aged 15 to 24 years in all PCP region LGAs for accidental injuries was higher than the state average, with Yarriambiack recording the highest rate.

Figure 183. Hospitalisations* for accidental injuries, 15 - 24 years (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	56	1,996 ▲
Horsham RC	248	2,163 ▲
West Wimmera	38	2,082 ▲
Yarriambiack	71	2,188 ▲
Reg. Victoria	17,988	2,161
Victoria	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.

Violence and crime

Victims of crimes against persons

Over 2016-19, compared to state averages, Horsham RC had a much greater proportion of assault victims that were aged 18-24 years; and, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack had a notably greater proportion of Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims that were aged 18-24 years.

Figure 184. Crime victims, 18 - 24 years (2016-19*)

Location	No.	%
Assault and related offences		
Hindmarsh	24	13%
Horsham RC	251	23%
West Wimmera	5	7%
Yarriambiack	49	16%
Victoria	-	17%
Sexual offences		
Hindmarsh	≤ 3	-
Horsham RC	26	13%
West Wimmera	5	17%
Yarriambiack	10	12%
Victoria	-	19%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour		
Hindmarsh	5	15%
Horsham RC	30	18%
West Wimmera	≤ 3	-
Yarriambiack	7	19%
Victoria	-	15%

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

Family violence

In 2019, compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Horsham RC and Yarriambiack Grampians family members in reported family incidents were aged 18 to 24 years. Almost one quarter of all Yarriambiack affected family members were aged 18 to 24 years, compared to the state average of 13%.

In 2019, compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack other parties in family incidents were aged 18 to 24 years.

Figure 185. Affected family members, aged 18-24 years (2019)

Location	18-24 yrs	
Hindmarsh	4	7%
Horsham RC	76	16%
West Wimmera	2	4%
Yarriambiack	26	24%
Victoria	-	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 186. Other Party, aged 18-24 years (2019)*

Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
9	16%	78	17%	2	4%	16	15%	14%

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

Self-harm

The rate of hospitalisations among Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack residents aged 15 to 24 years was much higher than the state average and was higher than the regional Victoria average. The rate in Horsham RC was 89% higher than the state average and the rate in Yarriambiack was 76% higher.

Figure 187. Hospitalisations for intentional self-harm injuries, 15-24 yrs (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	10	357 ▲
Horsham RC	57	497 ▲
West Wimmera	nd	nd
Yarriambiack	15	462 ▲
Reg. Victoria	2,788	335
Victoria	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

Older people

Older people living alone

In 2016, approximately one third of Wimmera PCP residents aged 65 years and over lived alone. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera had the greatest proportion (34%) and Hindmarsh had the smallest (31%).

Compared to the regional Victoria average, Wimmera PCP residents aged 65 years and over were more likely to live alone. Females aged 65 years and over were notably more likely to be living along, compared to males.

Figure 188. People that live alone, 65 years and over (2016)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	165	27%	231	35%	396	31%
Horsham RC	312	21%	760	41%	1,071	32%
West Wimmera	102	25%	167	41%	279	34%
Yarriambiack	206	29%	275	37%	477	33%
Regional Victoria	24,404	21%	45,528	36%	69,937	29%
Victoria	65,561	18%	139,763	33%	205,332	26%

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

Income for population aged 65 years and over

In 2016, approximately one third of Wimmera PCP region males and females aged 65 years and over had a total weekly personal income of less than \$500 per week and males and females were equally as likely to be in this income bracket.

Within the PCP catchment, Hindmarsh had the highest proportion of males and females who had this income.

Compared to regional Victoria, Wimmera PCP region residents aged 65 years and over were slightly less likely to be earning an income of less than \$500 per week.

Figure 189. Individual weekly income, population aged 65 years and over (2016)

	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria		Victoria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
\$1-\$149	2.7%	4.2%	3.2%	2.7%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%	3.4%	4.3%	5.4%
\$150-\$299	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%	1.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%
\$300-\$399	8.2%	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	6.0%	8.1%	8.1%	9.3%	8.5%	8.9%	9.1%	9.4%
\$400-\$499	26.4%	24.3%	20.2%	21.2%	22.4%	21.8%	22.1%	22.4%	22.0%	21.7%	20.5%	20.3%
\$500-\$649	19.2%	25.2%	15.1%	23.0%	18.3%	23.6%	21.9%	25.3%	16.2%	22.6%	14.4%	21.2%
\$650-\$799	13.3%	11.2%	13.5%	13.8%	9.6%	10.1%	9.6%	8.3%	10.7%	10.9%	9.8%	10.3%
\$800-\$999	4.3%	3.6%	8.1%	5.5%	7.2%	6.3%	8.5%	6.2%	7.5%	5.9%	7.1%	5.8%
\$1,000-\$1,249	3.7%	2.4%	6.6%	4.1%	3.6%	5.0%	4.5%	3.7%	5.5%	3.5%	5.7%	3.8%
\$1,250-\$1,499	3.2%	3.1%	4.1%	2.9%	4.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	4.6%	2.6%	4.9%	2.8%
\$1,500-\$1,749	0.8%	1.1%	2.5%	1.5%	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	2.2%	1.0%	2.7%	1.4%
\$1,750-\$1,999	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	2.0%	1.0%
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%
\$3,000 +	0.8%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	2.0%	0.9%

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

Home Care Package recipients

In June 2020, there were 1,502 people in the Grampians Aged Care Package Region# (ACPR) region receiving a home care package.

Compared to the state average, a greater proportion of the Grampians ACPR were receiving Level 1 or 2 packages (basic or low level care needs), while a smaller proportion were receiving Level 3 or 4 packages (intermediate or high level care needs).

The Grampians ACPR region is a large region. It takes in the Wimmera PCP LGAs as well as the Grampians-Pyrenees PCP LGAs, and most of Central Highlands PCP LGAs (including City of Ballarat). Refer map in appendices.

Figure 190. Number of people in a Home Care Package (June 2020)

Location	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Total
	Basic care needs		Low level care needs		Intermediate care needs		High level care needs		
Grampians ACPR#	125	8%	888	59%	222	15%	267	18%	1,502
Victoria	3,888	10%	17,685	47%	6,838	18%	9,048	24%	37,459

GEN Aged Care Data - Home Care Packages Program Data Report June 2020

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 1,293 PCP region residents aged 65 years and over who had a severe disability.

Across each PCP LGA, females aged 65 years and over were much more likely than males to have a severe disability.

Yarriambiack had the greatest proportion of males aged 75-84 years who had a severe disability; and Yarriambiack and Horsham RC had the greatest proportion of males aged and 85 years and over.

Hindmarsh had the greatest proportion of females aged 75-84 years who had a severe disability; and Horsham RC had the greatest proportion of females aged and 85 years and over.

However, compared to the state and most regional Victoria averages, all PCP LGAs had a smaller proportion of population aged 65 years and over with a severe disability requiring a core activity need for assistance.

Figure 191. Proportion of older population with a severe disability* (2016)

Age group	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Males										
65-74	39	10% ▲	71	7%	17	6%	40	9%	9%	9%
75-84	34	15%	79	13%	20	13%	48	17%	17%	19%
≥85	30	29%	77	36%	14	26%	44	36%	39%	40%
Females										
65-74	27	7%	72	7%	15	6%	38	8%	8%	9%
75-84	51	21%	122	17%	18	11%	46	16%	20%	24%
≥85	80	42%	188	47%	31	39%	92	43%	51%	52%

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

Residential aged care

In 2019, compared to state averages, the rate* of permanent residential aged care beds per population was higher in all Wimmera PCP LGAs - with Hindmarsh recording the highest rate, followed by Yarriambiack. *Per 1,000 persons aged 70 years or over

In June 2019, 39% of residential aged care beds in Hindmarsh, 35% in Horsham RC, and 24% in Yarriambiack were in non-government facilities; while there were no beds in non-government facilities in West Wimmera.

Figure 192. Permanent residential aged care places (June 2019)

Location	Number	Rate*
Hindmarsh	150	132
Horsham RC	212	74
West Wimmera	61	89
Yarriambiack	156	117
Victoria#	48,607	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 193. Permanent residential aged care places - facility details (June 2019)

LGA	Type	Facility name	Places
Hindmarsh	Government	Dimboola District Hospital Nursing Home Unit	26
		Jeparit & District Nursing Home	15
		Iona Digby Harris Home	30
		Rainbow Bush Nursing Home Annexe	10
		Rainbow Bush Nursing Hospital Hostel	10
	Not-for-profit	Allambi Elderly Peoples Home	14
		Avonlea Hostel	45
Total		150	
Horsham RC	Government	Kurrajong Lodge	36
		Wimmera Nursing Home	60
		Allan W Lockwood Special Care Hostel	11
		Natimuk BNH-Nursing Home Annexe	20
		Trescowthick House Hostel	10
	Not for profit	Sunnyside Lutheran Retirement Village	75
Total		212	
West Wimmera	Government	Kowree Nursing Home Unit	18
		The Lakes Hostel	22
		Archie Gray Nursing Home Unit	11
		Kaniva Hostel	10
Total		61	
Yarriambiack	Government	Hopetoun Hostel	23
		Hopetoun Nursing Home	10
		Rupanyup District Nursing Home	23
		Yarriambiack Lodge Hostel	30
		Yarriambiack Lodge Nursing Home	32
	Not for profit	Dunmunkle Lodge Hostel	38
Total		156	

GEN Aged Care Data - accessed online October 2020

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2018/19, compared to the state and regional Victoria average, Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a notable lower rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among population aged 65 years and over, while Hindmarsh had a notably higher rate.

For Hindmarsh residents, potentially preventable hospitalisation rates were particularly high for chronic conditions - especially COPD, angina, cellulitis and hypertension.

For Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack residents, COPD was also the most common condition causing a potentially preventable hospitalisation - with rates notably higher than state averages in Horsham RC and in Yarriambiack.

Figure 194. Potentially preventable hospitalisations, >64 years (2018/19)

Condition	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
Congestive cardiac failure	28	16.0	46	11.0	11	11.5	22	11.5	15.2	16.6
COPD	56	35.4 ▲	66	16.7 ▲	13	13.2	34	19.1 ▲	16.5	13.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	26	14.6 ▲	43	10.7	5	5.4	24	13.7 ▲	12.8	12.2
Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis	12	7.3	19	4.6	7	7.3	nd		7.7	8.9
Cellulitis	21	14.0 ▲	29	7.0	6	6.5	20	11.3 ▲	7.8	7.5
Diabetes complications	10	5.1	10	2.5	nd		10	5.6	6.7	7.3
Angina	14	9.3 ▲	25	6.2 ▲	nd		11	5.4	6.1	5.8
Pneumonia and influenza	8	5.3 ▲	14	3.4	nd		nd		3.7	4.2
Dental conditions	5	3.1 ▲	11	2.9 ▲	nd		nd		2.4	2.8
Hypertension	15	9.3 ▲	7	1.8	11	11.7 ▲	7	3.4 ▲	1.9	2.3
Chronic	162	98.1 ▲	204	50.7	46	47.8	116	63.1 ▲	62.4	60.9
Vaccine-preventable	8	5.3	15	3.7	nd		nd		4.3	6.5
Acute	44	28.4 ▲	81	20.1	17	17.8	35	19.4	23.5	25.3
Total	214	131.8 ▲	298	74.1	67	69.7	154	84.3	89.7	91.8

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

Hospitalisations for accidental injuries

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the rate of hospitalisations for accidental injuries among population aged 65 years and over was lower than the state average in all Wimmera PCP LGAs. Within the PCP region, Hindmarsh recorded the highest rate of hospitalisations, followed by West Wimmera.

Hospitalisations for falls-related injuries

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 68% of Wimmera PCP residents who had been hospitalised for fall-related injury. Hindmarsh recorded the highest rate of fall-related hospitalisations, followed by West Wimmera.

Females made up a much greater proportion of falls-related hospitalisations, compared to males.

Hospitalisations for falls-related injuries, increase significantly with age; however the rates for all age groups over 65 years were lower than state averages.

Figure 195. Hospitalisations* for accidental injuries, 65 years and over (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	318	4,133
Horsham RC	641	3,230
West Wimmera	197	4,070
Yarriambiack	348	3,789
Reg. Victoria	48,572	3,321
Victoria	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 196. Hospitalisation rates* for falls (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	All persons		Persons aged >64 yrs	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	334	1,168	244	3,171
Horsham RC	779	793	507	2,555
West Wimmera	209	1,071	143	2,955
Yarriambiack	384	1,151	266	2,896
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 197. Hospitalisations* for falls, persons aged >64 years by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	82	34%	162	66%
Horsham RC	167	33%	340	67%
West Wimmera	62	43%	81	57%
Yarriambiack	90	34%	176	66%
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 198. Hospitalisations* for falls, persons aged >64 years by age group (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	65-69yrs	70-74yrs	75-79yrs	80-84yrs	85+ yrs
Hindmarsh	938	1,105	2,066	4,717	8,789
Horsham RC	866	1,213	2,270	3,398	7,081
West Wimmera	800	1,794	2,553	3,520	9,848
Yarriambiack	751	894	2,663	4,524	7,734
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 injuries

Accidental injury deaths

Between 2013 and 2017, compared to Victoria, Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera had a much higher rate of avoidable or premature deaths that were caused by external causes.

Within the catchment, West Wimmera had the highest rate of avoidable deaths and Hindmarsh had the highest rate of premature deaths. Note that actual counts are very low and rates should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 199. Avoidable deaths from accidental injuries (2013-17)

Location	All external causes of mortality (excl. suicide)		Transport accidents	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	5	19.8 ▲	nd	-
Horsham RC	16	18.2 ▲	9	10.2 ▲
West Wimmera	5	28.2 ▲	nd	-
Yarriambiack	0	0.0	0	0.0
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 200. Premature deaths from accidental injuries (2013-17)

Location	All external causes of mortality (excl. suicide)		Transport accidents	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	13	50.4 ▲	nd	..
Horsham RC	28	31.7 ▲	8	9.1 ▲
West Wimmera	7	38.7 ▲	nd	..
Yarriambiack	6	19.8	0	0.0
Regional Victoria	2,359	35.6	480	7.4
Victoria	7,180	25.4	1,083	3.8

*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.*

Hospitalisations for accidental injuries

Hospitalisations by age and sex

Over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19, compared to the state and regional Victoria averages, the rate of hospitalisations for accidental injuries among males and females living Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack was higher. Hindmarsh recorded the highest rate for males and for females.

Across each PCP LGA, males had higher rates of hospitalisations than females for accidental injuries.

For the 0 to 14 years and the 15 to 24 years age groups, Yarriambiack recorded the highest rates of hospitalisations, followed by Horsham RC. All Wimmera PCP LGAs had a higher rate of hospitalisations in the 15 - 24 years age group.

For the 25 to 64 years age group, Hindmarsh recorded the highest rates of hospitalisations followed by West Wimmera.

Note that rates are not standardised.

Figure 201. Hospitalisations* for accidental injuries by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	343	2,409 ▲	299	2,082 ▲	642	2,244 ▲
Horsham RC	935	1,953	790	1,569	1725	1,756
West Wimmera	223	2,269 ▲	187	1,927 ▲	410	2,101 ▲
Yarriambiack	374	2,222 ▲	341	2,064 ▲	715	2,143 ▲
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 202. Hospitalisations* 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
Hindmarsh	57	1,315	56	1,996 ▲	211	1,536 ▲	318	4,133
Horsham RC	262	1,408 ▲	248	2,163 ▲	574	1,188	641	3,230
West Wimmera	42	1,248	38	2,082 ▲	133	1,396 ▲	197	4,070
Yarriambiack	84	1,582 ▲	71	2,188 ▲	212	1,352	348	3,789
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.

Hospitalisations by Indigenous status

Over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19, compared to the accidental injury hospitalisation rate in the *total* population of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack, rates of accidental injury hospitalisations among the Indigenous population were slightly lower.

Compared to the Victorian average Indigenous hospitalisation rate, the Indigenous hospitalisation rates in Hindmarsh, Horsham and Yarriambiack were also lower.

Note that rates are not age standardised and the very low number of Indigenous population aged 65 years and over is likely to impact accidental injury figures related to falls.

Figure 203. Hospitalisations for accidental injuries by Indigenous status (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Total population		Indigenous population	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	642	2,244	10	2,128
Horsham RC	1725	1,756	25	1,453
West Wimmera	410	2,101	<5	-
Yarriambiack	715	2,143	10	2,151
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.

Hospitalisations by setting

Over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19, the most common setting for an accidental injury that caused hospitalisation was the home. The proportion of Wimmera PCP catchment population that sustained their injury at home was slightly greater than the Victoria and regional Victoria average. Aside from health service areas, the next most common setting for an accidental injury that caused hospitalisation was a road, street or highway.

In Hindmarsh, compared to regional Victoria, a notably greater proportion of hospitalisations were of injuries that occurred in a residential institution or on a farm.

In Horsham RC, compared to regional Victoria, a notably greater proportion of hospitalisations were of injuries that occurred in at home.

In West Wimmera and Yarriambiack, compared to regional Victoria, a notably greater proportion of hospitalisations were of injuries that occurred at home or on a farm.

Figure 204. Hospitalisations for accidental injuries by setting - Part A (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Home		Sports		Road/ Street / Highway		Residential institution	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
Hindmarsh	173	27% ▲	25	4%	74	12% ▲	66	10% ▲
Horsham RC	491	28% ▲	132	8% ▲	142	8%	67	4%
West Wimmera	124	30% ▲	22	5%	33	8%	19	5%
Yarriambiack	216	30% ▲	40	6%	55	8%	36	5%
Reg. Victoria	35,941	26%	9,214	7%	13,209	10%	6,990	5%
Victoria	142,007	26%	37,508	7%	60,347	11%	34,707	6%

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

Figure 205. Hospitalisations for accidental injuries by setting - Part B (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Working for income		Farm	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
Hindmarsh	27	4%	11	2% ▲
Horsham RC	98	6%	17	1%
West Wimmera	24	6%	11	3% ▲
Yarriambiack	30	4%	13	2% ▲
Reg. Victoria	10,165	7%	1,544	1%
Victoria	38,630	7%	2,317	0%

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

Hospitalisations by main cause

Over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19, the most common cause for an accidental injury that caused hospitalisation for Wimmera PCP LGA residents was a fall, accounting for 49% of all hospitalisations for accidental injuries.

Compared to regional Victoria, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a greater proportion of accidental injury hospitalisations that were caused by falls, with Yarriambiack recording the highest proportion (53.7%), followed by Hindmarsh (52.0%).

The second most common cause of hospitalisation was transport, accounting for 13% of hospitalisations. Compared to the regional Victoria average, the proportion of hospitalisations for accidental injuries caused by transport was lower.

Compared to the regional Victoria averages, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a greater proportion of hospitalisations caused by poisoning, and Horsham RC had a greater proportion caused by over-exertion and/ or strenuous movements.

Figure 206. Hospitalisations for accidental injuries by cause* - Part A (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Transport		Falls		Hit /struck / crush		Cutting / piercing	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
Hindmarsh	88	13.7%	334	52.0% ▲	37	5.8%	28	4.4%
Horsham RC	252	14.6% ▲	779	45.2%	120	7.0%	89	5.2%
West Wimmera	57	13.9%	209	51.0% ▲	26	6.3%	14	3.4%
Yarriambiack	73	10.2%	384	53.7% ▲	51	7.1%	26	3.6%
Reg. Victoria	20,897	15.2%	61,187	44.6%	11,260	8.2%	8,734	6.4%
Victoria	76,533	13.9%	259,055	46.9%	48,259	8.7%	38,199	6.9%

Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU), Monash University, commissioned data 2020, #Excludes unspecified causes

Figure 207. Hospitalisation rates* for accidental injuries by cause* - Part B (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Poisoning		Natural / environmental / animals		Over-exertion and/ or strenuous movements	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
Hindmarsh	10	1.6%	23	3.6% ▲	16	2.5%
Horsham RC	22	1.3%	44	2.6%	65	3.8% ▲
West Wimmera	10	2.4% ▲	16	3.9% ▲	6	1.5%
Yarriambiack	17	2.4% ▲	21	2.9%	23	3.2%
Reg. Victoria	2,477	1.8%	6,310	4.6%	4,094	3.0%
Victoria	10,516	1.9%	17,248	3.1%	17,815	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. *Excludes unspecified causes

Mental health and wellbeing

Self-reported mental health problems

In 2017, compared to Victoria, all Wimmera PCP region LGAs had a higher rate of population who reported that, during their life-time, a doctor had diagnosed them with depression or anxiety. Yarriambiack recorded the highest rate.

Females were much more likely than males to report doctor-diagnosed depression or anxiety. Within the catchment, Yarriambiack had the greatest proportion of males and females. Rates among females were much higher than the state average in Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh; while rates among males were much higher in Yarriambiack and Horsham RC.

Figure 208. Population (%) with anxiety or depression (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	30 ▲
Horsham RC	34 ▲
West Wimmera	28 ▲
Yarriambiack	36 ▲
Victoria	27

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

Figure 209. Population (%) with anxiety or depression - by sex (2017)

Location	Female	Male
Hindmarsh	38.8 ▲	21.6 ▲
Horsham RC	36.1 ▲	30.6 ▲
West Wimmera	35.1 ▲	21.1 ▲
Yarriambiack	41.1 ▲	32.0 ▲
Victoria	33.6	21.0

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

In 2017-18, compared to Victoria, estimated rates of mental and behavioural problems among males in all PCP LGAs were slightly higher than the state male average but lower than the regional Victoria average. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera recorded the highest rate for males.

Compared to Victoria, estimated rates of mental and behavioural problems among females in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack were slightly higher than the state female average but lower than the regional Victoria average. Within the PCP catchment, West Wimmera recorded the highest rate for females.

Estimated rates of mental and behavioural problems were higher among females than males.

Figure 210. Estimated population with mental and behavioural problems (2017-18)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	521	18.3 ▲	601	21.2	1,121	19.7
Horsham RC	1,730	17.9 ▲	2,236	22.3	3,964	20.2 ▲
West Wimmera	383	19.2 ▲	441	23.6 ▲	823	21.2 ▲
Yarriambiack	628	18.6 ▲	724	22.6 ▲	1,351	20.4 ▲
Regional Victoria	145,734	20.1	183,157	24.8	328,716	22.4
Victoria	541,166	17.5	720,306	22.5	1,260,935	20.0

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

In 2018, compared to both regional Victoria and Victoria averages, residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack combined LGA area and the Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees combined LGA area were more likely to report they felt: 'not at all' worried yesterday, or, 'not at all' depressed yesterday.

Figure 211. Proportion (%) population that felt worried or depressed (2018)

Region name	felt "not at all" worried*	felt "not at all" depressed*
Ararat, Horsham, N. Grampians and Pyrenees	85.4%	90.8%
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack	89.5%	92.2%
Regional Victoria	80.0%	89.8%
Victoria	81.3%	89.9%

*Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020 *Yesterday*

Psychological distress

Psychological distress is a key risk factor for a wide range of health conditions and diseases, including migraine, cardiovascular disease, COPD, cerebrovascular disease, injury, self harm, obesity, depression and anxiety. Psychological distress is also a significant risk factor for risky drinking, smoking and drug use. (Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12, Department of Health, Victoria State Government 2014).

The Kessler 10 Psychological Distress Scale (K10) categorises levels of psychological distress and has been validated as a simple measure of anxiety, depression and worry. Based on their score, individuals are categorised as having low, moderate, high or very high levels of psychological distress.

In 2017, compared to the regional Victoria and Victoria average, male and female residents of Yarriambiack together with female residents of Horsham were more likely to report high or very high levels of psychological distress; while male and female residents of the remaining LGAs were less likely. Yarriambiack had the greatest proportion of males, while Horsham RC had the greatest proportion of females, that reported high or very high levels of psychological distress.

Figure 212. 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
Hindmarsh	57.3	66.1	22.2	18.8	17.7	11.6
Horsham RC	57.4	68.6	19.2	23.4	21.3 ■	6.9
West Wimmera	47.2	58.9	35.2 ■	21.3	15.9	10.4
Yarriambiack	65.2	60.8	11.4	20.6	20.1 ■	15.4 ■
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.

Access to services

In 2017, residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs were less likely to report they had sought help for a mental health related problem in the past 12 months.

Figure 213. Population (%) that sought help for a mental health related problem (2017)

Location	%
Hindmarsh	15
Horsham RC	17
West Wimmera	14
Yarriambiack	15
Victoria	18

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

Hospitalisations

In 2017/18, compared to the state average, Horsham RC had a lower rate of hospitalisations for mental health conditions among the male population, however the rate was higher than the regional Victoria average.

Compared to the state and regional Victoria average, Horsham RC had a notably lower rate of hospitalisations for mental health conditions among the female population.

The rate of hospitalisations per male population was notably higher than the rate for females.

Figure 214. Hospitalisation rates for mental health conditions, by sex (2017/18)

Sex	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males	nd	1,166	nd	nd	989	1,358
Females	nd	817	nd	nd	1,253	1,901

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

Mental health service clients

In 2014/15, all Wimmera PCP region LGAs had a higher rate of registered mental health clients per population compared to the state average. Within the PCP catchment, Horsham RC had the highest rate, followed by Hindmarsh.

Figure 215. Registered mental health clients per population (2014/15)

Location	Rate
Hindmarsh	14.5 ▲
Horsham RC	17.5 ▲
West Wimmera	12.6 ▲
Yarriambiack	13.1 ▲
Victoria	11.9

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

Self-harm

Hospitalisations

Over the three year period 2014/15 to 2018/19, there were 276 hospitalisations of Wimmera PCP* catchment residents for injuries caused by self harm. The average annual rate of hospitalisations per year for residents of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack was at least 50% greater than the state average and was also notably higher than the regional Victoria average.

Within the PCP catchment, Horsham RC had the highest rate of hospitalisations and this was 61% greater than the Victorian average.

Females accounted for 76% of hospitalisations of Wimmera PCP residents, and this was a notably greater proportion compared to the regional Victoria and state average (67% for both).

The rate of hospitalisations among Horsham RC residents aged less than 15 years was more than double the regional Victoria average and was four times the state average.

The rate of hospitalisations among Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack residents aged 15 to 24 years was much higher than the state average and was higher than the regional Victoria average. The rate in Horsham RC was 89% higher than the state average and the rate in Yarriambiack was 76% higher.

The rate of hospitalisations among Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack residents aged 25 to 64 years was also much higher than the regional Victoria and state average.

Figure 216. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm injuries (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	43	150 ▲
Horsham RC	166	169 ▲
West Wimmera	14	72
Yarriambiack	53	159 ▲
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 217. Hospitalisations* for intentional self-harm injuries - by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	14	33%	29	67%
Horsham RC	35	21%	131	79%
West Wimmera	5	36%	9	64%
Yarriambiack	12	23%	41	77%
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 218. Hospitalisation rates* 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
Hindmarsh	nd	nd	10	357 ▲	30	218 ▲	nd	nd
Horsham RC	12	64 ▲	57	497 ▲	91	188 ▲	6	30
West Wimmera	0	0	nd	nd	10	105	nd	nd
Yarriambiack	nd	nd	15	462 ▲	34	217 ▲	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

Avoidable mortality - self-inflicted injuries

Over the period 2013 - 17, the rate of avoidable deaths from suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries was much higher than the regional Victoria and state average in Hindmarsh and in Yarriambiack, while the rate was slightly higher in Horsham RC.

Figure 219. Avoidable deaths from suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries (2013-17)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	6	24.1 ▲
Horsham RC	10	11.5 ▲
West Wimmera	nd	-
Yarriambiack	6	20.7 ▲
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.*

Alcohol and other drugs

Alcohol consumption guidelines

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 greater proportion of residents from all PCP region LGAs consumed alcohol at levels which increased risk of injury on a single occasion.

Compared to Victoria, a greater proportion of West Wimmera and Yarriambiack residents consumed alcohol at levels which increased lifetime risk of alcohol related harm. Males from Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack were significantly more likely than females to drink alcohol weekly at levels that increase risk of injury on a single occasion; and male rates in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera were all higher than the male state average.

Females from West Wimmera were slightly more likely than males to drink alcohol weekly at levels that increase risk of injury on a single occasion and this rate was more than four times the state female 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. West Wimmera recorded the highest rate for males and for females and both were substantially higher than the state average.

Figure 220. 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
Hindmarsh	59	47 ▲
Horsham RC	57	45 ▲
West Wimmera	67 ▲	50 ▲
Yarriambiack	61 ▲	50 ▲
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 221. Population (%) at risk of injury from a single occasion of drinking by sex (2017)

Location	Yearly		Monthly		Weekly	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Hindmarsh	20.8 ▲	19.4	11.9 ▲	18.3 ▲	3.0	19.5 ▲
Horsham RC	24.2 ▲	14.5	nd	17.4 ▲	6.6 ▲	21.2 ▲
West Wimmera	11.1	22.2 ▲	10.4 ▲	14.7	23.8 ▲	22.2 ▲
Yarriambiack	18.1	32.0 ▲	21.0 ▲	8.6	2.8	16.6
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 222. Population (%) at life-time risk of alcohol-related harm by sex (2017)

Location	Yearly		Monthly		Weekly	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Hindmarsh	23.2 ▲	14.7	9.5	15.9	19.2 ▲	34.4
Horsham RC	27.0 ▲	12.1	5.3	20.5 ▲	14.6	36.0 ▲
West Wimmera	13.9	20.4 ▲	12.5	11.3	36.0 ▲	44.2 ▲
Yarriambiack	17.2	28.6 ▲	28.1 ▲	9.5	11.2	27.7
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.

Alcohol related harm

Hospital separations

In 2018/19, the rate of alcohol-related hospitalisations for West Wimmera males and females was higher than the state average, while it was lower in the remaining Wimmera PCP LGAs.

However, rates of alcohol-related hospitalisations in the 25 - 39 years age group were much higher than state averages in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

Hospitalisation rates for males were significantly higher than females.

Figure 223. Alcohol-related hospitalisation rates by sex and age (2018/19)

Location	Total	Male	Female	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Hindmarsh	31.9	nd	nd	0	0	nd	nd	57.2
Horsham RC	49.3	66.4	32.7	0	nd	104.5 ▲	74	nd
West Wimmera	57.0 ▲	76.0 ▲	37.1	0	nd	138.6 ▲	81.1	nd
Yarriambiack	31.5	40.9	21.6	0	nd	114.8 ▲	nd	27.7
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

Ambulance attendances

In 2018/19, the rate of alcohol-related (alcohol only) ambulance attendances for Horsham RC males and females were notably higher than the state average. The ambulance attendance rate for Horsham RC females was more than triple the state average.

Rates of ambulance attendances among Horsham RC residents aged 15-24 years were more than double the state average.

Rates of attendances among Horsham RC residents aged 25 - 39 years were more than four times the state average, while the rate in Hindmarsh was almost double the state average.

The ambulance attendance rate for Hindmarsh residents was much greater for males compared to females - reflecting the state pattern; however the rate for Horsham RC residents was much higher for females compare to males.

Figure 224. 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
Hindmarsh	301	422	179	0	-	779 ▲	266	-
Horsham RC	679 ▲	542 ▲	813 ▲		1134 ▲	1857 ▲	563 ▲	-
West Wimmera	233	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Yarriambiack	180	-	-	0	-	-	222	-
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

Alcohol-related violence and injuries

In 2017/18, the rates of assaults that occurred in 'high alcohol hours'* in all Wimmera PCP LGAs were much higher than the state average. The rate in Horsham RC was almost triple the state average.

Rates of male assault victims were higher than for females in Horsham RC, while rates of female victims were slightly higher than for males in Yarriambiack.

Compared to Victoria, Horsham RC had a much higher rate of alcohol-related assault victims aged 18 - 24 years (more than five times the state average). Horsham RC rates were also much higher for victims aged 25 - 39 years (more than three times the state average).

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

Figure 225. 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
Hindmarsh	17.5 ▲	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham RC	29.2 ▲	31.7 ▲	26.7 ▲	-	147.5 ▲	54.8 ▲	-
West Wimmera	15.4 ▲	-	--	0.0	-	0.0	-
Yarriambiack	18.0 ▲	17.7 ▲	18.3 ▲	-	-	-	-
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.

Alcohol related family violence incidents

In 2017/18, rates of definite and/or possible alcohol related family violence incidents in all PCP LGAs were substantially higher than the state average. The rate in Horsham RC was more than double the state average and was the highest in the PCP region.

Rates of female affected family members were significantly higher than for males in all Wimmera PCP LGAs. Rates for female and for male affected family members,, however, were much higher than female and male state averages.

Compared to Victoria, Horsham RC had a much higher rate of victims of definite and/or possible alcohol related family violence incidents across all age groups, including the 0 -17 year and the 18 - 24 year age groups.

Figure 226. 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
Hindmarsh	29.7 ▲	21.0 ▲	38.5 ▲	0	nd	nd	25.9 ▲
Horsham RC	50.8 ▲	33.7 ▲	67.3 ▲	17.3 ▲	116.8 ▲	106.8 ▲	36.3 ▲
West Wimmera	28.2 ▲	nd	nd	nd	nd	0	30.4 ▲
Yarriambiack	29.9 ▲	26.5 ▲	33.5 ▲	0	nd	105.9 ▲	nd
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

Alcohol-related treatment episodes

In 2018/19, the rate of ADIS alcohol treatment episodes delivered was notably higher than the state average in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack.

Figure 227. 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
Hindmarsh	23.0	17.6	25.0	nd	nd	64.9	26.6	0
Horsham RC	51.8	57.2	45.6	0	67.2	104.5	74.0	nd
West Wimmera	25.9	25.3	nd	0	0	nd	36.9	0
Yarriambiack	37.6	46.8	21.6	0	0	126.3	53.2	0
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

Drug related harm

Illicit drug related harm

In 2018/19, the rate of illicit drug-related hospitalisations was lower in all PCP LGAs compared to the state average. West Wimmera recorded the highest rate of hospitalisations, followed by Hindmarsh. In Horsham RC, hospitalisation rates for males were higher than for females.

Compared to the state average, the rate of illicit drug-related ambulance attendances was lower in all PCP LGAs. Hindmarsh recorded the highest rate of attendances, followed by Horsham RC. In Horsham RC, the attendance rate for males was more than double the female rate.

The rate of episodes of care delivered for illicit drug treatment to Horsham RC male and female residents was much higher than the state average. In Horsham RC, the delivery rate for males was higher than female rate; while in Hindmarsh, the delivery rate for females was higher than male rate.

Figure 228. 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
Hindmarsh	15.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	26.6	nd
Horsham RC	11.1	12.3	9.9	nd	nd	37.7	nd	0.0
West Wimmera	18.1	nd	nd	0.0	nd	nd	nd	nd
Yarriambiack	15.0	nd	nd	nd	0.0	nd	31.0	0.0
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 229. 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
Hindmarsh	106.3	nd	nd	0.0	nd	nd	nd	0.0
Horsham RC	100.6	143.1	59.5	0.0	nd	290.2	nd	0.0
West Wimmera	nd	0.0	nd	0.0	0.0	0.0	nd	0.0
Yarriambiack	75.1	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	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 230. 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
Hindmarsh	28.3	17.6	32.1	0.0	nd	116.9	nd	0.0
Horsham RC	73.0	83.8	59.5	nd	218.3	185.7	nd	0.0
West Wimmera	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	nd	0.0
Yarriambiack	15.0	nd	nd	0.0	82.1	nd	nd	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

Pharmaceutical drug related harm

In 2018/19, rates of pharmaceutical drug-related hospitalisations were higher in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack compared to Victoria. Yarriambiack recorded the highest rate of hospitalisations, followed by West Wimmera.

In Horsham RC and Yarriambiack, rates were highest among the 15-24 years age group. The Yarriambiack rate for this age group was more than triple the state average.

The rate of pharmaceutical drug-related ambulance attendances was higher in Horsham RC, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack compared to Victoria. Horsham RC recorded the highest rate and this was more than double the state average.

In Horsham RC, ambulance attendance rates were substantially higher (approximately four times) among females compared to males; while in West Wimmera rates were similar among males and females. The attendance rate among Horsham RC residents aged 25-39 years was more than seven times the state average; and the rate among Yarriambiack residents in this age group was more than three times the state average.

The rate of episodes of care delivered for pharmaceutical related-drug treatment to Horsham RC residents was slightly higher than the state average.

Figure 231. 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
Hindmarsh	10.6	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	nd	nd	nd
Horsham RC	17.6 ▲	12.3	22.8 ▲	nd	37.8 ▲	26.1 ▲	12.9	nd
West Wimmera	18.1 ▲	nd	nd	0.0	0.0	nd	nd	nd
Yarriambiack	31.5 ▲	nd	nd	nd	98.5 ▲	68.9 ▲	22.2 ▲	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 232. 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
Hindmarsh	nd	nd	nd	0.0	nd	nd	nd	0.0
Horsham RC	432.7 ▲	173.8 ▲	683.7 ▲	nd	335.9	1,915.3 ▲	112.7	nd
West Wimmera	258.9 ▲	253.4 ▲	264.7 ▲	0.0	0.0	nd	368.5 ▲	nd
Yarriambiack	210.3 ▲	nd	nd	0.0	nd	803.7 ▲	nd	0.0
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 233. Rate* of ADIS# episodes of care delivered for pharmaceutical drug use (2018/19)

Location	Total
Hindmarsh	0.0
Horsham RC	4.0
West Wimmera	0.0
Yarriambiack	0.0
Victoria	2.7

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

Social inclusion and participation

People living alone

In 2016, residents of all Wimmera PCP LGAs were more likely to live alone compared to the regional Victoria and Victoria average. Within the PCP catchment, the highest proportion of lone person households was in Yarriambiack.

Figure 234. People that live alone (2016)

Location	Male		Female		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	392	15%	383	15%	775	15%
Horsham RC	1,027	12%	1,402	15%	2,427	14%
West Wimmera	275	15%	258	15%	533	15%
Yarriambiack	495	16%	439	15%	928	16%
Regional Victoria	71,037	11%	84,784	13%	155,821	12%
Victoria	230,365	9%	291,465	11%	521,833	10%

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

Persons with a 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 2,402 PCP region residents who had a severe disability and 52% of these residents were aged 65 years and over.

Yarriambiack had the greatest proportion of total male and female population (each 9%) that had a severe disability and both proportions were much higher than the regional Victoria and state average - however this difference is limited to the population aged less than 65 years. The proportion of males and females with a severe disability was also notably higher in Hindmarsh compared to regional Victoria and state averages.

Across each PCP LGA, females aged 65 years and over were much more likely than males to have a severe disability; while males aged less than 35 years were much more likely than females to have a severe disability.

Figure 235. People with a core activity need for assistance (severe disability) (2016)

Age in years	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
Males										
0-4	0	0%	9	1%	0	0%	7	4%	1%	1%
5-14	12	4%	68	5%	6	3%	22	5%	4%	4%
15-19	6	4%	23	4%	5	4%	13	6%	3%	2%
20-24	4	3%	25	5%	0	0%	5	3%	3%	2%
25-34	10	4%	33	3%	0	0%	16	5%	2%	1%
35-44	7	3%	23	2%	10	5%	16	6%	3%	2%
45-54	26	7%	52	4%	15	5%	25	5%	4%	3%
55-64	25	5%	64	5%	13	4%	46	8%	6%	5%
65-74	39	10%	71	7%	17	6%	40	9%	9%	9%
75-84	34	15%	79	13%	20	13%	48	17%	17%	19%
85 + over	30	29%	77	36%	14	26%	44	36%	39%	40%
Total Males	196	7%	529	6%	100	5%	293	9%	5%	4%
Females										
0-4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1%	1%
5-14	7	2%	41	3%	3	1%	11	3%	2%	2%
15-19	3	2%	20	3%	3	3%	8	5%	2%	2%
20-24	3	3%	7	1%	0	0%	6	5%	2%	1%
25-34	7	3%	23	2%	3	2%	9	3%	2%	1%
35-44	6	2%	36	3%	3	2%	18	6%	3%	2%
45-54	23	6%	48	4%	11	4%	41	9%	4%	3%
55-64	27	6%	90	7%	10	4%	41	8%	6%	5%
65-74	27	7%	72	7%	15	6%	38	8%	8%	9%
75-84	51	21%	122	17%	18	11%	46	16%	20%	24%
85 + over	80	42%	188	47%	31	39%	92	43%	51%	52%
Total Females	242	8%	644	6%	91	5%	298	9%	6%	5%

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

Language spoken at home

In 2016, 88% of the Wimmera PCP region population speak English only at home. In all PCP region LGAs, the proportion was higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average.

Figure 236. People who only speak English at home (2011)

Location	No.	% of total population
Hindmarsh	5,035	88%
Horsham RC	17,827	91%
West Wimmera	3,605	92%
Yarriambiack	5,944	89%
Regional Victoria	1,241,408	87%
Victoria	4,026,811	68%

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

New settler arrivals

Between 2015 and 2019, the rate of new settler arrivals per population in all Wimmera PCP LGAs was notably lower than the state average. Hindmarsh had the highest rate in the PCP region and Yarriambiack had the lowest.

Figure 237. New settler arrivals per 100,000 population (2015-19)*

Location	Rate*
Hindmarsh	1,109.5
Horsham RC	748.0
West Wimmera	598.8
Yarriambiack	436.8
Victoria	3,619.4

Commissioned Data, Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs, August 2020 * Rate per 100,000 population based on the 2019 Estimated Resident Population

Nhill new settler snapshot

The following information was provided by the Wimmera PCP:

- There are currently around 200 Karen in Nhill
- Approximately 30 Karen families have purchased their own homes
- Nhill Learning Centre usually has approximately 20 to 30 Karen students regularly attending various English language and other programs (although this number as reduced in 2020 due to Covid19 restrictions), and
- There are usually approximately ten Karen women participating in the Paw Po Products community enterprise.

Community participation and social connection

Hindmarsh/West Wimmera/ Yarriambiack combined LGAs area

In 2018, compared to the Victoria average, residents of the Hindmarsh/West Wimmera/ Yarriambiack combined LGA area were more likely to report they: chatted with their neighbours; and, that they spent time doing things with family members who didn't live with them 'regularly/all the time'. However, they were less likely to report that they 'made time to keep in touch with their friends 'regularly/all the time'.

In 2018, residents of the Hindmarsh/West Wimmera/ Yarriambiack combined area were much more likely than the state average to report they undertook the following community involvement 'regularly or all the time':

- attend community events, and
- attend meetings or social events of local clubs/groups, and
- take part in sports groups or teams.

In 2018, residents of the combined area were also much more likely than the state average to agree:

- 'I feel welcome here'; and
- 'I feel part of the community'.

the Ararat RC/Horsham RC/Northern Grampians/Pyrenees combined LGAs area

Compared to the Victoria average, residents of the Ararat RC/Horsham RC/Northern Grampians/Pyrenees combined LGAs area were also 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'; while they were similarly as likely to report they spent time doing things with family members who didn't live with them 'regularly/all the time'.

Compared to the state average, residents of Ararat RC/Horsham RC/Northern Grampians/Pyrenees combined area were more likely than to report they undertook the following community involvement 'regularly or all the time':

- attend community events, and
- attend meetings or social events of local clubs/groups

However, residents of the combined LGA area were slightly less likely to report they took part in sports groups or teams 'regularly or all the time'

In 2018, residents of the combined area were more likely than the state average to agree:

'I feel welcome here'; and

'I feel part of the community'.

Figure 238. 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
Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	12.3%	68.9%	15.0%	53.5%	16.6%	50.2%
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	19.2%	56.5%	20.5%	60.8%	6.0%	53.3%
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 239. 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
Ararat, Horsham, N. Grampians & Pyrenees	21.1%	58.6%	7.6%	26.2%	12.0%	27.6%
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	16.8%	63.7%	0.4%	59.9%	9.4%	45.3%
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 240. Sense of belonging (2018)

Region	I feel welcome here	I feel part of my community
	% residents who agree	% residents who agree
Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	76.6%	73.0%
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	86.1%	79.4%
Regional Victoria	83.2%	78.1%
Victoria	73.2%	68.4%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Internet access

In 2016, compared to the regional Victoria and Victoria average, a much lower proportion of occupied dwellings in all Wimmera PCP region LGAs had the internet accessed* from it. Within the PCP catchment, Horsham RC had the greatest proportion of dwellings from which any member of the household had accessed the internet, and Hindmarsh had the lowest.

Figure 241. Internet accessed from dwelling* (2016)

Connection type	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Regional Victoria	Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
accessed from dwelling	1,635	70%	5,810	75%	1,130	71%	1,902	71%	78%	84%
not accessed from dwelling	607	26%	1,694	22%	410	26%	682	25%	19%	14%
Not stated	68	3%	221	3%	43	3%	92	3%	3%	3%
Total	2,320	100%	7,721	100%	1,586	100%	2,679	100%	100%	100%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profiles, ABS 2017 * Records whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).

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;

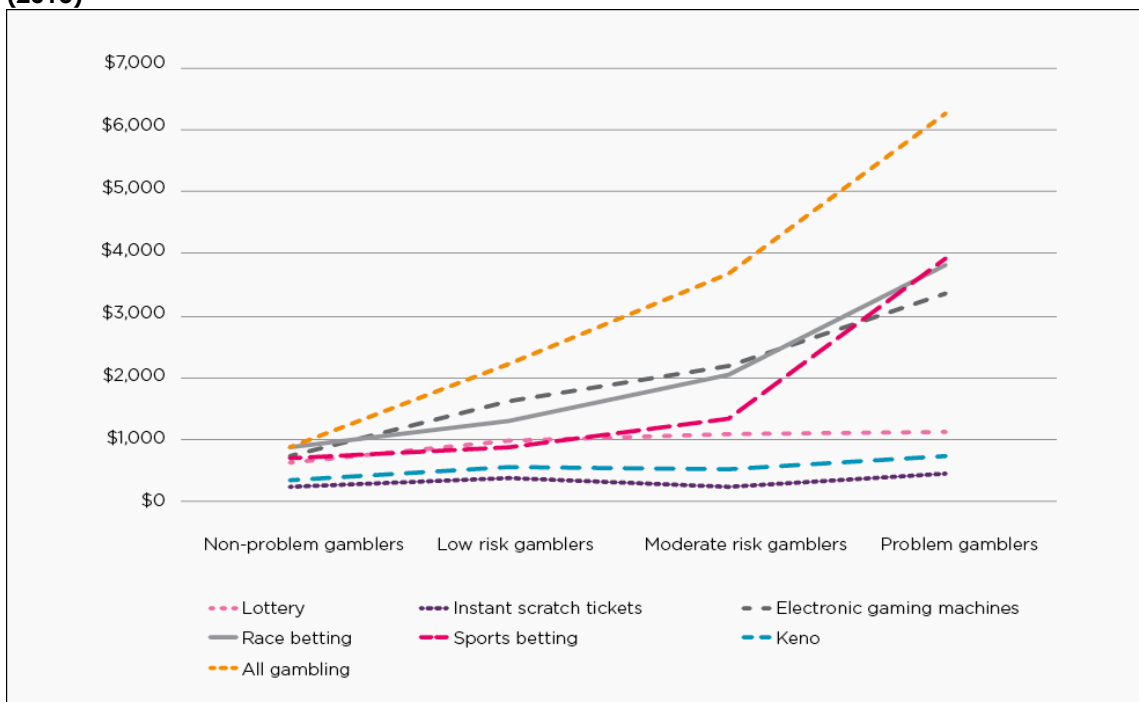
regular race or sports bettors were over-represented among men on higher incomes, yet the race bettors were more likely to be older and live in outer regional/remote areas; and

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 242. Mean expenditure by regular activity participants belonging to each 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, Horsham RC had a net electronic gaming machine (EGM) expenditure per person of \$647 and this figure was much higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria average and was an increase of 5% from 2017/18. Note that figures are based on the location of the EGM and not the residence of the person using the EGM.

In 2018/19, in Horsham RC, there were 10 EGMs per 1,000 population and this figure was markedly higher than the regional Victoria and Victoria averages (6 and 5 respectively).

Note that there are no EGMs located in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera or Yarriambiack.

Figure 243. 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
Hindmarsh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham RC	\$9,923,476	\$9,511,776	10 ▲	10	\$647 ▲	\$619
West Wimmera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarriambiack	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

Environment

Community characteristics

The Wimmera PCP LGA communities were largely much more likely to be described as places where most people feel welcomed, can be trusted and where residents have an opportunity to have a real say in issues, compared to state averages.

However, tolerance for diversity was less likely to be reported than the state or Greater Melbourne average.

Low levels of support for gender equity in relationships were more likely to be recorded in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack, compared to the state average; however, were less likely to be recorded in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC.

Figure 244. Community participation and social equity (2017)

Location	'Most people can be trusted' (yes definitely) %	Opportunity to have a say** (yes definitely) %
Hindmarsh	36	37
Horsham RC	33	32
West Wimmera	39	30
Yarriambiack	36	52
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 245. Tolerance of diversity* (yes, definitely) (2015 and 2017)

Location	Tolerance of diversity (2017) %	Proportion pop with low gender equality score (2015) %
Hindmarsh	47	29.6
Horsham RC	38	27.5
West Wimmera	40	37.1
Yarriambiack	46	38.0
Regional Victoria	45	na
Victoria	53	35.7

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, DHHS 2019: and VicHealth LGA indicators 2015 *whether multiculturalism makes life in their area better.

Figure 246. Some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome (2018)

Location	%
Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	41
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	28
Regional Victoria	30
Victoria	32

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Figure 247. Perception of local neighbourhood (2017)

Location	People are willing to help each other	this is a close-knit neighbourhood
	% residents who agree	% residents who agree
Hindmarsh	91.2	84.4
Horsham RC	83.5	76.5
West Wimmera	93.5	89.7
Yarriambiack	87.6	86.5
Victoria	74.1	61.0

VicHealth LGA indicators 2015

Figure 248. Sense of belonging (2018)

Region	I feel welcome here	I feel part of my community
	% residents who agree	% residents who agree
Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	77%	73%
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	86%	79%
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	83%	78%
Victoria	73%	68%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Road Accidents

Road accident hospitalisations

Over the period 2015 to 2019, Horsham RC had the greatest number of hospitalisations for car accident injuries. Hindmarsh had the next highest number, followed by Yarriambiack.

For all PCP LGAs, except West Wimmera, males made up a greater proportion of all hospitalisations.

Persons aged less than 18 years accounted for 17% of hospitalisations in Hindmarsh and 15% in West Wimmera, compared to the state average of 6%.

Persons aged 18 to 25 years accounted for 23% of hospitalisations in West Wimmera, compared to the state average of 20%.

Between 2015 to 2019, compared to Victoria, a much larger proportion of West Wimmera hospitalisations were the driver; while a larger proportion of Hindmarsh, Horsham RC hospitalisations were motorcyclists or car passengers.

Figure 249. Hospitalisations for car accident injuries - by sex, age and road user (2015-19*)

Road user characteristics		Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Total	Total number	54	126	26	38	36,966
Sex	Female	37%	42%	50%	45%	43%
	Male	63%	58%	50%	55%	56%
Age	0 To 17	17%	7%	15%	8%	6%
	18 To 25	20%	19%	23%	18%	20%
	26 To 39	20%	17%	38%	24%	24%
	40 To 59	30%	27%	8%	24%	27%
	60 And Over	13%	29%	15%	26%	23%
Road user	Bicyclist	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Driver	37%	50%	58%	47%	47%
	Motorcyclist	30%	24%	12%	18%	17%
	Passenger	15%	17%	19%	21%	16%
	Pedestrian	2%	2%	0%	5%	10%
	Unknown	17%	6%	12%	8%	3%

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

Road accident deaths

Over the period 2010 to 2020, there were 48 deaths from road accidents that occurred in the Wimmera PCP region. Horsham RC had the greatest number of deaths (27), followed by West Wimmera.

In all PCP LGAs, males made up a significantly greater proportion of deaths than females.

Note data is not standardised and the age and sex structure of the population will influence the data; also that numbers are very small and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 250. Road accident fatalities - by sex, age and road user (2010-20*)

Road user characteristics		Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Total	total no.	4	27	12	5	2,572
Sex	Female	25%	33%	17%	40%	28%
	Male	75%	67%	83%	60%	72%
Age Road user	0 To 4	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	5 To 15	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	16 To 17	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	18 To 20	0%	11%	8%	0%	8%
	21 To 25	25%	11%	0%	20%	10%
	26 To 29	0%	11%	8%	0%	8%
	30 To 39	25%	22%	33%	20%	14%
	40 To 49	0%	11%	25%	20%	13%
	50 To 59	0%	11%	8%	20%	12%
	60 To 69	0%	11%	8%	0%	11%
	70 And Over	50%	11%	8%	20%	18%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

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

Crime

Crimes against the person: sub-categories

In the period March 2019 - March 2020, the total rate of crimes against persons was substantially higher in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack, compared to the Victorian average. The total rate in West Wimmera was also higher, but by a lesser degree.

The rate of assaults and related offences was substantially higher than the Victoria average in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack. The highest rate was recorded in Yarriambiack, which was more double the state average, and the rate in Horsham RC was more than 60% higher.

The rate of sexual offences was substantially higher than the Victoria average in all Wimmera PCP LGAs. The rate in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack was more than double the state average. Yarriambiack recorded the highest rate in the region.

The rate of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour was much higher than the Victoria average in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack. Within the PCP region, Yarriambiack recorded the highest rate.

Crimes against the person: change over time

Between 2018/19 and 2019/20*, the total rate of crimes against persons increased by more than 30% in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack. The increases were substantially greater than the Victoria average increase (1%) over the period. The greatest increase was recorded in Yarriambiack (36%).

The rate of assaults and related offences increased notably in Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack; while the rate of sexual offences increased notably in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack. Increases were all substantially higher than state averages.

The rate of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour also increased substantially in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack. Yarriambiack recorded the greatest increase (190%).

Figure 251. Crimes against persons (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Homicide and related offences	≤ 3	36.2 ▲	≤ 3	10.0 ▲	nd		nd		3.1
Assault and related offences	49	885.9 ▲	224	1,123.9 ▲	21	552.6	96	1,457.0 ▲	683.0
Sexual offences	34	614.7 ▲	51	255.9 ▲	22	578.9 ▲	43	652.6 ▲	205.7
Abduction and related offences	2	36.2 ▲	6	30.1 ▲	nd		3	45.5 ▲	10.8
Robbery	1	18.1	5	25.1	nd		nd		61.1
Blackmail and extortion	3	54.2 ▲	nd		nd		nd		3.5
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	13	235.0 ▲	62	311.1 ▲	6	157.9	23	349.1 ▲	186.5
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	8	144.6 ▲	37	185.6 ▲	3	78.9	10	151.8 ▲	83.8
Total	112	2,024.9 ▲	387	1,941.7 ▲	52	1,368.3 ▲	175	2,656.0 ▲	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 252. Crimes against persons % change (March 2018/19 to 2019/20)

Offence Subdivision	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Homicide and related offences					10%
Assault and related offences	27% ▲	-25%	-8%	17% ▲	1%
Sexual offences	-2%	-41%	85% ▲	55% ▲	-1%
Abduction and related offences		200% ▲			-1%
Robbery		400% ▲			22%
Blackmail and extortion		-100%			-11%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	46% ▲	-2%	52% ▲	190% ▲	0%
Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	169% ▲	61% ▲		-8%	-6%
Total	32% ▲	-19%	35% ▲	36% ▲	1%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time.

Victims of crimes by sex

Between March 2019 and March 2020:

- males made up a greater proportion, compared to females, of victims of assaults in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera, and
- females made up a greater proportion, compared to males, of: victims of assaults in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack; sexual offence victims in all PCP LGAs; and of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims in all PCP LGAs.

Compared to the state male and female averages:

- males made up a greater proportion of assault victims, compared to females, in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera
- males made up a greater proportion of sexual offence victims, compared to females, in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and West Wimmera
- males made up a greater proportion of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack
- females made up a greater proportion of assault victims, compared to males, in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack
- females made up a greater proportion of sexual offence victims, compared to males, in Yarriambiack, and
- females made up a greater proportion of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims in Horsham RC.

Figure 253. Victims of crimes (selected) against persons by sex (2016-19*)

Offence Subdivision		Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Assault and related offences	No.	98	90	500	615	44	33	135	167	79,820	84,774
	%	52%	48%	45%	55%	57%	43%	45%	55%	48%	52%
Sexual offences	No.	19	37	48	156	9	24	12	70	5,641	27,919
	%	34%	66%	24%	76%	27%	73%	15%	85%	17%	83%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	No.	15	20	50	118	6	8	16	30	9,300	18,873
	%	43%	57%	30%	70%	43%	57%	35%	65%	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.

Victims of crimes by age

Victims aged less than 18 years

Between March 2019 and March 2020, compared to the state average:

- persons aged less than 18 years living in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack made up a much greater proportion of all victims of assaults
- persons aged less than 18 years living in all Wimmera PCP LGAs made up a much greater proportion of all sexual offence victims
- persons aged less than 18 years living in Hindmarsh and Horsham RC made up a much greater proportion of all stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims.

Victims aged 18 - 24 years

Between March 2019 and March 2020, compared to the state average:

- persons aged 18 - 24 years living in Horsham RC made up a much greater proportion of all victims of assaults
- persons aged 18 - 24 years living in Horsham RC and Yarriambiack made up a much greater proportion of all sexual offence victims

Victims aged 55 years and over

Between March 2019 and March 2020, compared to the state average:

- persons aged 55 years and over living in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack made up a greater proportion of all victims of assaults
- persons aged 55 years and over living in Yarriambiack made up a much greater proportion of all sexual offence victims, and
- persons aged 55 years and over living in Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack made up a much greater proportion of all stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour victims

Figure 254. Crime victims by age (2016-19*)

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												
Hindmarsh	45	24%	24	13%	31	17%	27	14%	30	16%	30	16%
Horsham RC	253	23%	251	23%	241	22%	172	16%	107	10%	79	7%
West Wimmera	11	15%	5	7%	14	19%	8	11%	26	35%	10	14%
Yarriambiack	66	22%	49	16%	54	18%	42	14%	53	18%	35	12%
Victoria	-	14%	-	17%	-	26%	-	19%	-	14%	-	10%
Sexual offences												
Hindmarsh	32	64%	≤ 3	-	5	10%	6	12%	7	14%	≤ 3	-
Horsham RC	115	57%	26	13%	21	10%	17	8%	13	6%	9	4%
West Wimmera	17	59%	5	17%	≤ 3	-	≤ 3	-	7	24%	≤ 3	-
Yarriambiack	43	53%	10	12%	11	14%	4	5%	6	7%	7	9%
Victoria	-	40%	-	19%	-	16%	-	11%	-	8%	-	6%
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour												
Hindmarsh	4	12%	5	15%	7	21%	9	26%	≤ 3	-	9	26%
Horsham RC	32	19%	30	18%	34	20%	36	22%	23	14%	12	7%
West Wimmera			≤ 3		≤ 3		4		≤ 3		4	
Yarriambiack	≤ 3		7	19%	12	32%	7	19%	≤ 3	-	11	30%
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.

Property and deception offences

Over March 2019 to March 2020, the total rate of property and deception offences was notably lower in all Wimmera PCP LGAs compared to the Victorian average. Within the PCP region, Horsham RC recorded the highest rate and West Wimmera recorded the lowest.

The rate of property damage and deception offences were notably higher than the state average in Horsham RC, while the rate of burglary/break and enter was slightly higher in Yarriambiack compared to the state average.

Between 2018/19 and 2019/20, the total rate of property and deception offences increased notably in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera and both increases were much greater than the state average.

Figure 255. Crime: property and deception offences (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Arson	2	36.2	7	35.1	5	131.6 ▲	1	15.2	40.6
Property damage	28	506.2	167	837.9 ▲	16	421.0	39	591.9	615.4
Burglary/Break and enter	32	578.5	85	426.5	16	421.0	44	667.8 ▲	648.5
Theft	71	1,283.6	335	1,680.8	35	921.0	85	1,290.1	2,841.2
Deception	17	307.4	231	1,159.0 ▲	2	52.6	22	333.9	526.0
Total	150	2,711.9	825	4,139.4	74	1,947.2	191	2,898.9	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 256. Crime: property and deception offences % change (March 2018/19 to 2019/20)

Offence Subdivision	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Arson	1% ▲	-42%	-16%	-90%	-17%
Property damage	-17%	-2%	62% ▲	-32%	3%
Burglary/Break and enter	8%	2%	-33%	23% ▲	10%
Theft	35% ▲	-47%	77% ▲	17% ▲	10%
Deception	472% ▲	-7%	-33%	146% ▲	-5%
Total	24% ▲	-28%	19% ▲	3%	7%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time.

Drug offences

Over March 2019 to March 2020, the rate of drug offences - particularly drug use and possession - was notably higher in Horsham RC compared to the Victorian average.

Between 2018/19 and 2019/20, the total rate of drug offences increased notably in Yarriambiack and the increase was much greater than the state average.

Figure 257. Crime: drug offences (March 2019 to March 2020)

Offence Subdivision	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	Rate*
Drug dealing and trafficking	3	54.2	15	75.3 ▲	3	78.9 ▲	4	60.7	72.8
Cultivate or manufacture drugs	2	36.2 ▲	4	20.1	2	52.6 ▲	3	45.5 ▲	22.3
Drug use and possession	13	235.0	141	707.5 ▲	10	263.1	18	273.2	408.4
Total	18	325.4	160	802.8 ▲	15	394.7	25	379.4	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 258. Crime: drug offences % change (March 2018/19 to 2019/20)

Offence Subdivision	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Victoria
Drug dealing and trafficking	-39%	-59%	nd	nd	0%
Cultivate or manufacture drugs	-33%	-33%	-49%	nd	2%
Drug use and possession	-61%	9% ▲	-41%	102% ▲	3%
Total	-57%	-7%	-28%	180% ▲	3%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time.

Reported family violence 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 685 affected family members in reported family incidents in the Wimmera PCP region. Approximately 75% of affected family members were women and, compared to the state average, a much larger proportion were aged less than 18 years.

- The rate of affected family members per population in Horsham RC was almost double the state average; and was 29% higher than the state average in Yarriambiack
- The rate of affected family members per population in Yarriambiack increased by almost 8% over the previous 12 months, compared to a state-wide increase of 4.4%
- females accounted for 76% of affected family members in Yarriambiack, 75% in Horsham RC, 74% in West Wimmera and 70% in Hindmarsh
- the proportion of affected family members aged 0-17 years was higher than the state average in all PCP region LGAs
- the proportion of affected family members aged 18-24 years was higher than the state average in Horsham RC and substantially higher in Yarriambiack, and
- The proportion of affected family members aged 55 years and over was higher than the state average in Hindmarsh and West Wimmera.

Figure 259. Affected family members (2019)

Location	No.	Rate*	2018 - 19 change in rate
Hindmarsh	57	1,021	-33.8%
Horsham RC	473	2,372 ▲	-2.6%
West Wimmera	46	1,212	-4.5%
Yarriambiack	109	1,652 ▲	7.9% ▲
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 260. Affected family members by sex (2019)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	17	30%	40	70%
Horsham RC	120	25%	353	75%
West Wimmera	12	26%	34	74%
Yarriambiack	26	24%	83	76%
Victoria	-	25%	-	75%

Crime Statistics Agency, Victoria, 2020 Note that CSA figures are subject to change over time. *December 2018 to December 2019

Figure 261. Affected family members by age (2019)

Location	0-17 yrs		18-24 yrs		25-34 yrs		35-44 yrs		45-54 yrs		55+ yrs	
Hindmarsh	12	22%	4	7%	16	29%	9	16%	5	9%	9	16%
Horsham RC	66	14%	76	16%	106	23%	101	22%	63	13%	55	12%
West Wimmera	4	9%	2	4%	15	32%	12	26%	7	15%	7	15%
Yarriambiack	18	17%	26	24%	17	16%	24	22%	12	11%	10	9%
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 262. Affected family members by relationship to other party (2016-19)*

Relationship	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	
Current Partner	119	34%	669	34%	80	51%	165	41%	37%	
Former Partner	69	20%	555	28%	22	14%	86	21%	26%	
Family#	158	45%	756	38%	55	35%	146	36%	37%	
Non Family Member	5	1%	9	0%	≤ 3	-	7	2%	0.3%	
Total	351	100%	1,989	100%	157	100%	404	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

Figure 263. Hospitalisations for injuries# caused by family member (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate*
Hindmarsh	6	21 ▲
Horsham RC	12	12
West Wimmera	nd	nd
Yarriambiack	nd	nd
Reg. Victoria	886	12
Victoria	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

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, 73% of other parties in family incidents that occurred in the PCP region were males, compared to the state average of 76%. West Wimmera, compared to state average, had a much greater proportion of Other Parties who were male (87%) while Yarriambiack had a notably smaller proportion (68%)

Compared to state averages, the proportion of all other parties who were aged 18 - 24 years was greater in Hindmarsh, Horsham RC and Yarriambiack.

Persons aged 25 - 34 years made up the greatest proportion of all Other Parties

Compared to state averages, the proportion of Other Parties who were aged 55 years and over was notably greater in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

Figure 264. Other Party by sex (2019)*

Sex	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Male	40	71%	348	74%	40	87%	73	68%	76%
Female	16	29%	125	26%	6	13%	35	32%	24%
Total	56	100%	473	100%	46	100%	108	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 265. Other Party by age (2019)*

Age Group	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 17 years	2	4%	32	7%	0	0%	7	6%	7%
18 - 24 years	9	16%	78	17%	2	4%	16	15%	14%
25 - 34 years	15	27%	150	32%	18	40%	30	28%	28%
35 - 44 years	11	20%	109	23%	12	27%	27	25%	27%
45 - 54 years	12	21%	73	15%	5	11%	17	16%	17%
55+ years	7	13%	30	6%	8	18%	11	10%	7%
Total	56	100%	472	100%	45	100%	108	100%	100%

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

Assaults

Hospital separations for assaults

Over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19, the rate of hospitalisations for assault-related injuries was lower in all Wimmera PCP LGAs compared to the state average.

Of the recorded figures for males and females, males accounted for 65% of the hospitalisations and females 35%. Compared to the regional Victoria and state average, the proportion of all assault-related hospitalisations that were for females was notably higher in Hindmarsh and Horsham.

Compared to the regional Victoria and state average, the rate of hospitalisations per population in the 0-14 years age group was much higher in Horsham RC.

Figure 266. Hospitalisations* for assault related injuries (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	No.	Rate
Hindmarsh	16	56
Horsham RC	30	31
West Wimmera	6	31
Yarriambiack	12	36
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 267. Hospitalisations* for assault related injuries - by sex (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hindmarsh	11	69%	5	31%
Horsham RC	17	57%	13	43%
West Wimmera	6	100%	0	0%
Yarriambiack	nd	nd	nd	nd
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 268. Hospitalisation rates* for assault related 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
Hindmarsh	0	0	*		**		0	0
Horsham RC	6	32	10	87	14	29	0	0
West Wimmera	*		0	0	*		0	0
Yarriambiack	*		*		8	51	*	
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

Safety at work

workplace injuries

Workplace injury claims to Workcover

Between 2015 and 2019,

In Hindmarsh, the manufacturing sector and agriculture, forestry and fishing sector were the most common sectors for injury claims to Worksafe Victoria, accounting for 24% and 21% of all claims.

In Horsham RC, the health care and social assistance sector was the most common sector for injury claims, accounting for 27% of all claims. The construction sector was the next most common sector, accounting for a further 13% of claims.

In West Wimmera, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector were the most common sectors for injury claims, accounting for 30% of all claims; followed by the health care and social assistance sector - accounting for a further 29% of claims.

in Yarriambiack, the health care and social assistance sector was the most common sector for injury claims, accounting for 30% of all claims; followed by the public administration and safety sector - accounting for an additional 14%.

Hospitalisations

- Over the period 2014/15 and 2018/19, there were 179 hospitalisations of Wimmera PCP residents who were accidentally injured while working for income and there were 52 hospitalisations of residents who were accidentally injured while on a farm.
- Compared to Victoria, all Wimmera PCP LGAs had a lower proportion of all hospitalisations for accidental injuries that had occurred while working for income; however, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a higher proportion that occurred in a farm setting.

Figure 269. Workplace injury claims – by industry sector (2015-19)

Industry	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14	21%	25	6%	17	30%	11	9%
Mining	1	1%	1	0%		0%	1	1%
Manufacturing	16	24%	16	4%	1	2%	8	7%
Elec., Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	4%	16	4%		0%	0	0%
Construction	2	3%	55	13%	1	2%	10	8%
Wholesale Trade	0	0%	14	3%	2	4%	9	7%
Retail Trade	3	4%	29	7%	1	2%	6	5%
Accommodation and Food Services	0	0%	20	5%		0%	0	0%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	5	7%	32	8%	10	18%	9	7%
Information Media and Telecomm.		0%	1	0%		0%		0%
Financial and Insurance Services	0	0%	0	0%		0%		0%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services		0%	2	0%		0%		0%
Prof., Scientific and Tech. Services		0%	13	3%		0%	2	2%
Admin. and Support Services	1	1%	15	4%	2	4%		0%
Public Administration and Safety	3	4%	22	5%	4	7%	17	14%
Education and Training	4	6%	20	5%	2	4%	9	7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13	19%	111	27%	16	29%	36	30%
Arts and Recreation Services		0%	12	3%	0	0%	3	2%
Other Services	2	3%	5	1%	0	0%	1	1%
TOTAL	67	100%	409	100%	56	100%	122	100%

Commissioned LGA data from Worksafe Victoria, August 2020

Figure 270. hospitalisations (%) working for income or occurred on farm (2014/15-2018/19)

Location	Working for income		Farm	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
Hindmarsh	27	4%	11	2% ▲
Horsham RC	98	6%	17	1%
West Wimmera	24	6%	11	3% ▲
Yarriambiack	30	4%	13	2% ▲
Reg. Victoria	10,165	7%	1,544	1%
Victoria	38,630	7%	2,317	0%

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

Workplace fatalities

Between 2009 and 2019, there were 7 workplace fatalities that occurred at businesses registered in the Wimmera PCP catchment. Six of the 7 deaths (86%) were males. Across Victoria, 92% of work place fatalities that occurred between 2009 and 2019 were males.

Hindmarsh had the greatest number of workplace deaths, followed by West Wimmera.

All deaths were persons aged 35 years and over. Four deaths (57%) were persons aged 65 years and over and this was much higher than the state average (21%).

57% of fatalities occurred in the agriculture sector, compared to the state average 32%.

Note that figures are for deaths that have been notified to WorkSafe Victoria and include self-employed persons working on their own premises (e.g. a farmer).

Figure 271. Confirmed workplace fatalities by sex (2009-2019)

Location	Males		Females		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	
Hindmarsh	4	100%	-	-	4
Horsham RC	-	-	1	100%	1
West Wimmera	2	100%	-	-	2
Yarriambiack	-	-	-	-	0
PCP Total	6	86%	1	14%	7
Victoria	215	92%	19	8%	234

Worksafe fatalities 2009-2019, Worksafe Victoria, February 2020

Figure 272. Confirmed workplace fatalities by age (2009-2019)

Age	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		Victoria %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%
35-44	1	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
45-54	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	19%
55-64	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	18%
65+	3	75%	1	100%	-	-	-	-	21%
Total	4	100%	1	100%	2	100%	0	0%	100%

Worksafe fatalities 2009-2019, Worksafe Victoria, February 2020

Figure 273. Confirmed workplace fatalities by industry sector (selected) (2009-2019)

	Hindmarsh		Horsham RC		West Wimmera		Yarriambiack		PCP Total %	Victoria %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	57%	32%
Construction	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	14%	22%
Health Care & Social Assistance	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	14%	3%
Other services	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	14%	1%
Total	4	100%	1	100%	2	100%	0	0%	100%	100%

Worksafe fatalities 2009-2019, Worksafe Victoria, February 2020

Transport

Method of travel to work

In 2016, compared to the Victoria average, PCP residents were notably less likely to have used public transport to travel to work in the previous week, and were notably more likely to have driven a car, walked to work, or to have worked from home.

Figure 274. Method of travel to work - selected# (2016)

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Public Transport	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	8.7%
Car, as driver	59.9%	69.1%	52.3%	58.2%	67.3%	61.8%
Car, as passenger	4.1%	4.6%	2.4%	3.5%	4.6%	4.0%
Truck	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Motorbike/scooter	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Bicycle	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%
Walked only	9.4%	4.8%	8.8%	8.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Worked from home	11.7%	5.9%	20.6%	13.2%	6.2%	4.6%

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017 # Excludes ferry, tram and taxi due to very low/nil values
*That

Motor vehicle ownership

In 2016, there were 807 occupied private dwellings in which the household had no car. Compared to the Victoria average, PCP residents were notably less likely to have no car and were notably more likely to have three or more cars.

Figure 275. Number of motor vehicles in private occupied dwellings (2016)

Location	None		One	Two	Three or more	Not stated	Total
Hindmarsh	122	5%	29%	31%	25%	9%	2,449
Horsham RC	488	6%	32%	35%	20%	7%	8,079
West Wimmera	56	3%	27%	33%	30%	7%	1,656
Yarriambiack	141	5%	31%	32%	22%	10%	2,869
Regional Victoria	-	5%	31%	35%	19%	10%	577,737
Victoria	-	8%	33%	35%	17%	8%	2,242,282

2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2017 # Excludes ferry, tram and taxi due to very low/nil values
*That

Access to public transport

In 2018, compared to the regional Victoria average (32.6%), just 3% of residents of the Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack combined LGAs area rated their access to public transport as good or very good; while 24.7% of residents of the Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees rated their access to public transport as good or very good.

Figure 276. Population with good/very good access to public transport* (2018)

Region	% residents who rated access as good or very good
Ararat, Horsham, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees	24.7% ▲
Hindmarsh, West Wimmera & Yarriambiack	3.2% ▲
Regional Victoria	32.6%
Victoria	61.2%

Regional Wellbeing Survey 2018, University of Canberra, January 2020

Housing

Social housing

In 2016, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria averages, Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack had a much lower proportion of all renting households that were renting from a landlord that was a state government authority, housing cooperative, community or church group; while Horsham RC had a greater proportion.

Figure 277. Rented dwellings that are social housing (2016)

Location	State Government housing authority	Housing cooperative, community or church group	Total	% all renting households
Hindmarsh	18	20	38	1.6%
Horsham RC	275	42	317	4.1%
West Wimmera	12	10	22	1.4%
Yarriambiack	31	9	40	1.5%
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>16,042</i>	<i>3,117</i>	<i>19,159</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
Victoria	51,813	9,752	61,565	2.9%

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

Household sizes

In 2016, the average household size in all PCP region LGAs was notably smaller than the state average and also smaller than the regional Victoria average.

Figure 278. Average household size (2016)

Location	2011	2016
Hindmarsh	2.3	2.2
Horsham RC	2.4	2.3
West Wimmera	2.3	2.2
Yarriambiack	2.3	2.2
<i>Regional Victoria</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Victoria	2.6	2.6

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

Homelessness

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,

Hindmarsh* had:

- 76 specialist homelessness service clients
- 62% of clients who were female and 38% were male
- 24% of clients who were aged less than 20 years and a further 9% were aged 20-29 years, and
- Compared to state averages, a greater proportion of female clients.

Horsham RC had:

- 539 specialist homelessness service clients
- 58% of clients who were female and 42% were male
- 36% of clients who were aged less than 20 years, and a further 20% were aged 20-29 years, and
- a notably greater proportion of clients aged less than 29 years.

West Wimmera* had:

- 32 specialist homelessness service clients
- 75% of clients who were female, and 25% who were male, and
- Compared to state averages, a significantly greater proportion of female clients.

Yarriambiack* had:

- 105 specialist homelessness service clients
- 58% of clients who were female, and 42% who were female, and
- 40% of clients who were aged less than 20 years, and a further 15% were aged 20-29 years.

** A large proportion of age group responses in these LGAs were listed as not published, so age-group figures should be interpreted with caution.*

Figure 279. SHS clients by gender (2018/19)

Location	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Hindmarsh	29	38%	47	62%	76
Horsham RC	224	42%	315	58%	539
West Wimmera	8	25%	24	75%	32
Yarriambiack	36	42%	49	58%	85
Victoria	-	41%	-	59%	97,812

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

Figure 280. SHS clients by age (2018/19)

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	np	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.
Hindmarsh	8%	16%	9%	20%	11%	5%	-	32%	76
Horsham RC	15%	21%	20%	19%	13%	7%	4%	1%	539
West Wimmera	-	9%	9%	13%	-	-	9%	59%	32
Yarriambiack	10%	30%	15%	12%	14%	3%	-	15%	105
Victoria	15%	14%	19%	20%	17%	9%	6%	0%	97,812

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

Liveability Assessment

Background

Responding to Domain 5. 'Victoria is Liveable' of the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework, the Wimmera Primary Care Partnership (PCP) has commissioned a liveability assessment to accompany the Wimmera PCP Community Health and Wellbeing Profile 2020 and to support the development of the Wimmera South West Liveability framework.

Domain 5. Victoria is Liveable

Outcome 5.1: Victorians belong to resilient and liveable communities

- Increase neighbourhood liveability
- Increase adaptation to the impacts of climate change

Outcome 5.2: Victorians have access to sustainable built and natural environments

- Increase environmental sustainability and quality

The Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework (2016)

The Wimmera PCP Liveability Assessment is intended to provide a preliminary scan of the region's key liveability attributes and challenges, using readily available data. It is intended as a starting point for more detailed investigation of liveability of the region.

The assessment should be read in conjunction with the Wimmera PCP Community Health and Wellbeing Profile 2020, which encompasses a wide range of demographic, health and wellbeing information about the region.

The assessment adopts a broad approach to considering what factors influence liveability in the region, recognising that many indicators used to assess liveability of cities and urban neighbourhoods may be less relevant (or appropriate) for rural communities; and, that inclusion of different indicators may help improve understanding of liveability aspects specific to this region and its population.

'...much of the existing literature and research on liveability has been based within major urban centres which provide very different contexts to rural communities. Not only is the built and natural environment very different and towns of smaller scale, but many rural areas across Australia have a significantly different population structure than urban centres.' - Davern, M. & Brasher, K. (2017). *Liveability with an Age-Friendly Lens in rural Victoria: Linking Liveability Indicators and Age Friendly principles across the Shires of Indigo and Towong*. RMIT University: Melbourne.

Selection of indicators for this preliminary assessment was informed by:

- liveability assessments undertaken of other regional locations, such as the *Neighbourhood Liveability Assessment of Benalla* (Davern, M., Roberts, R. & Higgs, C. - 2018); *Liveability with an Age-Friendly Lens in rural Victoria* (Davern, M. & Brasher, K. - 2017) the *Liveability Assessment Tool* (Hunter New England Population Health - February 2012)
- data which were readily available, and
- data considered to have particular significance to the region (e.g. extreme heat and water storage figures).

Outside of peri-urban localities and large regional centres, the population of many Victorian rural communities is largely characterised by an older population, higher rates of chronic disease, lower household income, and much poorer levels of access to health and other services.

However, self-rated measures of satisfaction with different areas of life, connection with and participation in community, and many qualities of the local community are typically rated much higher for populations living in rural communities (including the Wimmera PCP region - as set out in this report) than for populations living in Greater Melbourne or large regional centres. This raises the question of *who* decides whether a place is liveable and what the most appropriate indicators are to use in a specific location.

Many characteristics of rural areas, and the small towns located within them, that are particularly appealing to many residents - such as less crowds and traffic, close and connected communities, wide-open spaces and a slower pace of life - are the same characteristics that can present liveability challenges such as limited access to services and public transport due to smaller populations and lower population density.

Finally, it should be noted that:

1. Many aspects of liveability are subjective. What one person or one population group finds liveable may be different to the next. When considering the liveability qualities of the Wimmera PCP region, it is important to consider the specific needs and values of its different population groups.

2. Major events can shift societal values and 'flip' liveability concepts and assumptions. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an increased appreciation of locations with lower population density; while significantly increasing adoption of telecommuting practices and of telehealth service delivery.

Summary

Liveability Attributes

The key liveability attributes arising from the available data were:

Residents have a high level of life satisfaction and purpose

- In 2018, compared to Greater Melbourne, state averages and many regional Victoria averages, residents of the Wimmera PCP region reported notably higher levels of satisfaction with many aspects of their life, including: their standard of living, what they are currently achieving in life, their personal relationships and their future security.
- Residents of the Wimmera PCP region (especially Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack) were also notably more to give a high rating (above 80 out of 100) for the level of meaning and purpose they feel their life has.

Communities are generally considered welcoming, trustworthy and close-knit

Compared to state and Greater Melbourne averages, a greater proportion of Wimmera PCP region residents report that:

- This is a close-knit community
- People are willing to help each other
- Most people can be trusted
- I have an opportunity to have a say on issues that are important to me
- I feel welcome here
- I feel part of my community, and
- My community is a great place to live.

Residents are connected to their community, family and friends

Compared to state Greater Melbourne averages, a greater proportion of Wimmera PCP region residents:

- Are more likely to participate in their local community, its groups and events
- Have higher levels of satisfaction with their personal relationships
- Are more likely to chat with neighbours regularly/all the time

Natural assets and low population density

- Compared to state and Greater Melbourne averages, the Wimmera PCP region - particularly Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack - has a much larger amount of land dedicated to national park or other protected areas per population
- More than one third of land in Hindmarsh and almost one fifth of all land in West Wimmera is dedicated to national park or other protected areas

- There are over 3,000 wetlands across the region - including a Ramsar site and nine nationally significant wetlands - that provide habitats for a vast range of flora and fauna as well as migratory birds - in addition to offering recreational pursuits such as swimming, fishing, sailing and bird-watching for the region's population
- The Wimmera PCP region has a much lower population density than the regional Victoria, the Greater Melbourne and the state average - with density in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack less than one person per square kilometre
- A greater proportion of private dwellings in each PCP region LGA have installed small-scale solar systems, compared to Greater Melbourne and state averages

Low unemployment and less time commuting to work

- The June 2020 unemployment rate in all Wimmera Region PCP LGAs was lower than state, Greater Melbourne and regional Victoria averages
- The median distance travelled by working population in the Wimmera PCP region was less than six kilometres
- Workers living in the region spend less time sitting per day compared to the state average

Affordable and spacious housing

- Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and state averages, a much greater proportion of private rental properties in the Wimmera PCP region are classified as affordable lettings
- Median rents are approximately half the state average in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack and much lower than the Greater Melbourne average
- Median house prices are substantially lower than Greater Melbourne, regional Victoria and the state average, with the 2019 median house price in less than \$110,000 in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack
- Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and state averages, fewer dwellings in the Wimmera PCP region need an extra bedroom to accommodate the number of residents in the household

Residents feel safe and property crime is lower

- Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and state averages, Wimmera PCP region residents are much more likely to report they feel safe walking alone at night time
- Compared to regional Victoria and state averages, Wimmera PCP region residents are also more satisfied with how safe they feel and much less likely to report the safety of the local area is poor, and
- The overall rate of property-related crimes is much lower than the state average.

Wimmera Liveability Attributes Summary Table

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Physical attributes							
Hectares of national park/projected area per population	47	2	45	9	.003	2.5	0.6
% of LGA that is national park or other projected area	34.6	8.8	18.9	8.5	14.2	17.6	17.5
Population density	0.8	4.7	0.4	0.9	496.7	6.9	28.4
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees		West Wimmera & Yarriambiack				
% Persons that like the environment and surrounds they live in		95		84	82	92	84
% Persons that agree there are attractive natural places in their community (e.g. parks, bushland)		92		82	81	91	83
Rate per 1,000 private dwellings with small-scale solar systems installed (since 2001)	268	210	201	259	137	222	160
Safety							
% Persons who feel safe walking alone at night	72	65	76	73	54	64	56
Crimes against property rate	2,712	4,139	1,947	2,899	na	na	4,672
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians & Pyrenees		West Wimmera & Yarriambiack				
Level of satisfaction (from 0 to 100) of satisfaction with 'how safe I feel)		83		87	70	79	73
% Persons agree safety of local area is 'Poor'		8		3	20	12	18
% Persons agree crime is a 'large problem' in local area		48		32	47	44	47
Housing							
Median rent (2019)	\$183	\$275	\$190	\$200	\$400	\$330	\$390
Median house price (2019)	\$105,000	\$275,000	\$102,000	\$109,000	\$680,000	\$380,000	\$572,000
% dwellings that are separate houses	90	88	97	95	68	90	73
% dwellings where extra bedroom is needed (to accommodate number of residents)	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	4.5	2.1	3.9

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Employment							
Unemployment Rate (June 2020)	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.8	5.7	4.1	5.4
Median community distance to workplace (2016)	4.4	2.8	5.8	1.9	11.3	6.9	10.5
Physical activity							
Hours spent sitting on usual work day (of full time work-force)	3:02	4:09	3:46	2:21			4.29
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
% persons that take part in sports groups or teams		28		45	28	31	29
Connection with family, friends and community							
I can get help** with care in an emergency (% agree)	85	90	93	89	86	91	87
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
Level of satisfaction (from 0 to 100) with personal relationships		75		82	71	75	72
Make time to keep in touch with friends - regularly/all the time		21		17	17	16	16
Chat with my neighbours - regularly/all the time		54		61	48	57	50
Help out a local group as a volunteer (Yes, definitely)	41	35	51	37	18	25	20
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
Attend community events such as farmers markets, festivals		59		64	42	58	47
Attend meetings/social events of local clubs/groups		26		60	18	29	22

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Attributes of the local community							
This is a close-knit neighbourhood	84	77	90	87	-	-	61
People are willing to help each other	91	84	94	88	-	-	74
"Most people can be trusted" (% agree)	36	33	39	36	30	32	31
"I Have an opportunity to have a say on real issues that are important to me" (% agree)	37	32	30	52	30	30	30
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
I feel welcome here		77		86	70	83	73
I feel part of my community		73		79	66	78	68
My community is a great place to live		85		86	83	87	84
I feel proud to live in this community		83		88	77	83	78
There's good community spirit around here		73		79	70	80	73
The friendliness of this community is getting better		66		79	61	67	63
Some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome		41		28	31	30	32
<u>Low</u> support for gender equity score	30	28	37	38			36

#Any person living in dwelling connected to internet using any kind of device (including phone, tablet, desktop or laptop computer) and using any kind of connection. *Population that lives within 400 metres of a bus and/or tram stop and/or within 800 metres of a train station. **from a family member or friend not living in same household

Liveability Challenges

The key liveability challenges arising from the available data are:

Rates of violence against persons - including alcohol-related violence

- Compared to the state average, the rate of assaults per population is much higher in Horsham RC, Yarriambiack and Hindmarsh
- Rates of sexual offences are also much higher than the state average in Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack
- Rates of family violence are much higher than the state average in Horsham RC as well as in Yarriambiack
- Rates of alcohol related assaults and of alcohol related family violence incidents are much higher than the state average in each Wimmera PCP region LGA
- Compared to the regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and state average, a much greater proportion of the population living in the combined region of Ararat RC, Horsham RC, Northern Grampians and Pyrenees reported that domestic violence is a 'large problem' in the local area.

Climate

- The region has a much higher number of days that were 40C or over, compared to Greater Melbourne
- Hopetoun weather station recorded 22 days of 40C or greater in 2019
- In general, maximum daily temperatures are much hotter than in Greater Melbourne
- The daily maximum temperature is projected by the CSIRO to continue to increase
- Rainfall is notably lower than Greater Melbourne
- December 2020 water storage levels in the Wimmera Glenelg system were 38.7%, compared to 75% for Melbourne storage, and were much lower than most other Victorian storages
- In 2017, 67% of surveyed residents of the Wimmera Southern Mallee Region reported they had observed more water shortages and drought over the past ten years and this proportion was notably higher than the state average (47%)
- 63% of surveyed residents of the Wimmera Southern Mallee region reported they had observed more severe bushfires in the past 10 years, 55% reported they had observed more severe storms and floods, 54% had noticed more crop failures or declining agriculture, and 45% had noticed more heatwaves

Low levels of access to health services

- The rate of GPs per population is much lower than the regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and state average
- The rate of dental practitioners per population in 2016 was zero in all Wimmera PCP LGAs, except Horsham RC
- Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and the state average, the Wimmera PCP region had a substantially higher proportion of persons that reported 'poor' levels of access to:
 - GPs/general health services,
 - specialist health services, and/or
 - mental health services.

Low levels of access to public transport

- Just 3% of the population of the combined Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack area reported good/very good access to public transport - compared to the regional Victoria average of 33% and the state average of 61%
- A very low proportion of residents (less than 10% of residents in West Wimmera and Yarriambiack) live within walking distance of a bus or train stop
- There were 807 private homes in the region in 2016 that had no motor vehicle.

Poorer access to fast, reliable internet and digital divide

- 40% of Wimmera PCP region residents reported 'poor' access levels to fast and reliable internet
- A notably lower proportion of households were accessing the internet via any device or connection type in 2016, compared to regional Victoria and Victoria.

Active living and access to food

- Compared to regional Victoria, Greater Melbourne and the state average, a notably smaller proportion of residents in the region reported they had 'good' access to fresh fruit and vegetables.
- Residents of the combined Hindmarsh, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack region were notably less likely to report that lack of affordable food/groceries was 'not a problem'
- 2017 data suggest that residents of the Wimmera PCP region were slightly more likely to experience food insecurity than the state and Greater Melbourne average, however figures should be interpreted with caution owing to low level statistical reliability
- Residents of Horsham RC and West Wimmera were less likely than the state, regional Victoria and Greater Melbourne average to consume the recommended daily serves of vegetables

- Residents of all Wimmera PCP region LGAs were less likely than the state, regional Victoria and Greater Melbourne average to consume the recommended daily serves of fruit
- Residents of Hindmarsh and Yarriambiack were more likely than the regional Victoria and state average to be obese
- Wimmera PCP region residents were more likely to have insufficient levels of physical activity (for health).

Wimmera Liveability Challenges Summary Table

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Violence and safety							
Family Violence Rate (per 1,000 pop)	1,021	2,372	1,212	1,652			1,282
Assault offence rate	856	1,124	553	1,457			683
Sexual offence rate	615	256	579	653			206
Alcohol-related FV incidents	30	51	28	30			17
Alcohol-related assaults	18	29	15	18			10
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees			Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack			
% agree: 'Crime is a large problem in local area'		48%		32%	47%	44%	47%
% agree: 'Domestic violence is a large problem in local area'		47%		33%	29%	36%	31%
Employment							
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees			Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack			
% Agree " There are plenty of jobs available around here at the moment"		12		19	22	14	20
% jobs in region not in agricultural sector	72	92	70	51		92	98
Food and food safety							
% persons that consume take-away food >1 day p/week	17	17	15	2			15
% persons who are obese	29	24	23	27		24	19
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees			Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack			
'Good' access to fresh fruit & vegetables		68		52	82	76	81
Lack of affordable food/groceries 'not a problem'		51		39	48	49	48
% persons that eat recommended daily serves of fruit	37	40	41	41	43	43	43
% persons that eat recommended daily serves of vegetables	6	4	3	5	5	6	5

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Physical activity							
% persons insufficient activity	47	47	57	49	45	42	44
% persons participate in any organised activity	24	25	25	26			29
% persons participate in any non-organised activity	66	66	60	57			71
Housing diversity							
% houses that are flat/unit/terrace	8	11	2	2	32	10	26
Tolerance of diversity							
Some groups who live in this community aren't made to feel welcome	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
		41		28	31	30	32
% agree that multiculturalism makes life in their area better	47	38	40	46	56	45	53
Climate							
	Edenhope	Nhill	Horsham	Hopetoun	Melbourne Airport		
Days over 35C (2019)	28	39	44	50	23		
Days over 40C (2019)	6	14	12	22	9	-	-
Average rainfall (2019)	266	288	273	202	359	-	-
Water storage level (December 2020)	Wimmera-Glenelg System: 38.7%				75.4		

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Access to services							
Rate* of dental practitioners working in LGA (2016) *per 1.000 population	0	0.6	0	0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Rate* of GPs working in LGA (2016) *per 1.000 population	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.0	2.3
% persons that reported ' <u>poor</u> ' access to:	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
General health services e.g. GP, general health consultation services		44		60	8	23	12
Mental health services e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist		52		59	15	39	22
Specialist health services (other than mental health)		56		64	13	40	21
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
% persons reported 'poor access' to mobile phone reception		27		29	12	26	15
% persons reported 'poor access' to high speed, reliable internet		40		40	21	36	25
Internet# accessed from dwelling	70	75	71	71	86	78	84
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
% persons reported 'good/very good' access to public transport		25		3	72	33	61
Live near public transport*	21	55	9	8			74

	Hindmarsh	Horsham RC	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack	Greater Melbourne	Regional Victoria	Victoria
Perceived liveability and community attributes							
	Ararat RC, Horsham RC, N. Grampians, and Pyrenees		Hindmarsh, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack				
This community has a bright future		73		56	77	75	76
The liveability of this community is getting better		60		54	59	61	60
The local economy of this community is getting better		33		36	57	48	54
The local landscape and surrounds of this community is getting better		69		65	68	70	69

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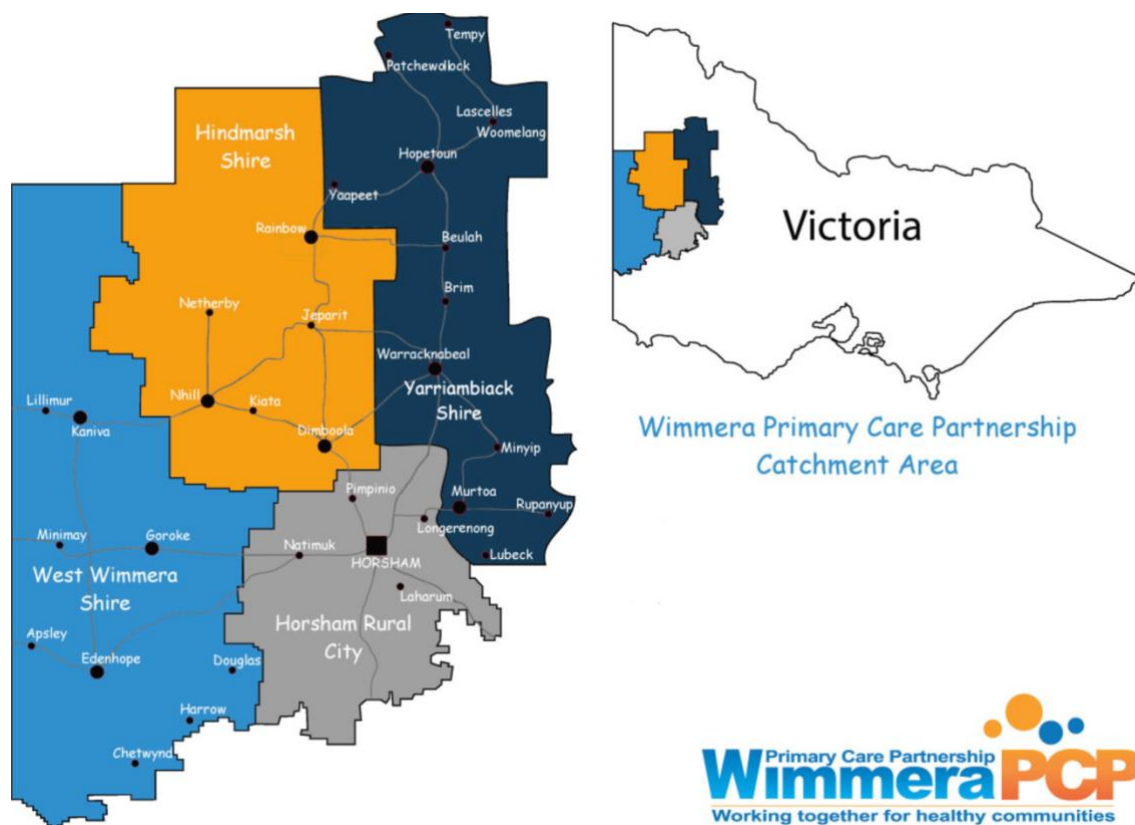
Regional Infrastructure

The Wimmera Primary Care Partnership (PCP)

Author note: content in this section was provided by the Wimmera PCP.

The Wimmera Primary Care Partnership is made up of 27 member agencies including local government, welfare, disability and education. We have four health services spread over fourteen campuses, two bush nursing centres and an Aboriginal controlled health co-op. We cover an area of 28,041 sq km with an (estimated) 2019 population of 35,989, including the shires of West Wimmera, Yarriambiack, Hindmarsh and Horsham Rural City.

Wimmera PCP catchment area with towns



The Wimmera is characterised by small towns spread over large distances. The area is mainly agricultural, producing broad acre crops (predominantly wheat, oilseeds and legumes), other agriculture includes olives, native flowers, poultry, lamb and wool production. The Wimmera is one of Australia's most dynamic agricultural regions in terms of new investment, new product and innovation.

Wimmera PCP membership

The current list of Wimmera PCP members is below:

- Benetas
- Centre for Participation (*amalgamation of Volunteering Western Victoria and Wimmera Hub*)
- Community Axis
- Edenhope & District Hospital
- Federation University
- Goolum Goolum Aboriginal Cooperative
- Grampians Community Health
- Harrow Bush Nursing Centre
- Hindmarsh Shire Council
- Horsham Rural City Council
- Horsham Regional Arts Association
- Rural Northwest Health
- The Salvation Army
- Uniting Wimmera
- Western Victoria Primary Health Network
- West Wimmera Grampians Neighbourhood House Network
- West Wimmera Health Service
- West Wimmera Shire Council
- Wimmera Health Care Group
- Wimmera Hearing Society
- Wimmera Regional Library Corporation
- Wimmera Regional Sports Assembly
- Wimmera Southern Mallee LLEN
- Women's Health Grampians
- Woomelang & District Bush Nursing Centre
- Yarriambiack Shire Council
- YMCA, Horsham Aquatic Centre

Key services in region

Disability services

- Community Axis – Axis Works
- Cooyinda Disability Services (WWHS)
- Uniting Disability Services
- Woodbine Disability Services
- Western District Employment Access (employment), and
- Wimmera Hearing Society.

Multicultural services

- Settlement Officer – based at Wimmera Development Association

Mental health services

- Ballarat Health Services – Mental Health Services
- Ballarat Health Services – Mental Health Carer Support
- Barwon CASA Wimmera
- Carer Support Groups – Horsham and Warracknabeal
- Edenhope & District Memorial Hospital - Social Work
- Edenhope & District Memorial Hospital - Rural Outreach Program
- Goolum Goolum – Wellbeing Workers
- Grampians Community Health – Counselling
- Harrow Bush Nursing Centre
- Rural Northwest Health – Social Work
- Rural Outreach Program
- Uniting Wimmera – Community Mental Health Service
- Uniting Wimmera – Family Counselling
- Uniting Wimmera – Peer Support Program
- VMCH – Mental Health Respite Carers Support
- West Wimmera Health Service – Social Work
- Western Victoria Primary Health Network - Counselling Connect & Kids Connect
- Wimmera Health Care Group – Social Work & Postnatal Wellness Groups
- Wimmera PCP [Mental Health Services Directory](#)
- Wimmera PCP – [Wimmera Counsellors Directory](#)

Wimmera PCP region GP clinics Dec 2020

Town	Number of GPs	Corporate
Nhill	3	Rural Doctors Clinics
Kaniva	1	Rural Doctors Clinics
Goroke	1	Rural Doctors Clinics
Edenhope	1	Rural Doctors Clinics
Warracknabeal:		
Yarriambiack Medical Centre	2 and 1 visiting female Dr 6 weekly	Independent
Wheatlands Family Medical	1	Independent
Hopetoun	1	Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun)
Beulah	1	Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun)
Jeparit	1	Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun)
Rainbow	1	Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun)
Dunmunkle region:		
Murtoa	1	Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun) Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun) Dr Rahim Medical (based in Hopetoun)
Minyip	1	
Rupanyup	1	
Dimboola	2	Lister House Medical clinic
Horsham;		
Lister House clinic	9	Independent Tristar medical practices (based in Mildura)
Horsham Tristar	5	
Read street medical	2	Wimmera Health Care Group independent
Dr Cymbalist	1	
Natimuk	1	Lister House Clinic (based in Horsham)

Services in the region

A range of health and community services are available across the region. The following sets out some of the key services available across the region.

Health services

- West Wimmera Health Service 9 Campuses: Nhill, Kaniva, Jeparit, Rainbow, Goroke, Natimuk, Minyip, Murtoa & Rupanyup
- Wimmera Health Care Group 2 Campuses – Horsham & Dimboola
- Rural Northwest Health 3 Campuses – Warracknabeal, Beulah & Hopetoun
- Edenhope & District Memorial Hospital Edenhope

Community health centres

- Grampians Community Health Horsham & Stawell

Bush nursing centres

- Harrow Bush Nursing Centre
- Woomelang & District Bush Nursing Centre

Aboriginal services

- Goolum Goolum Aboriginal Cooperative

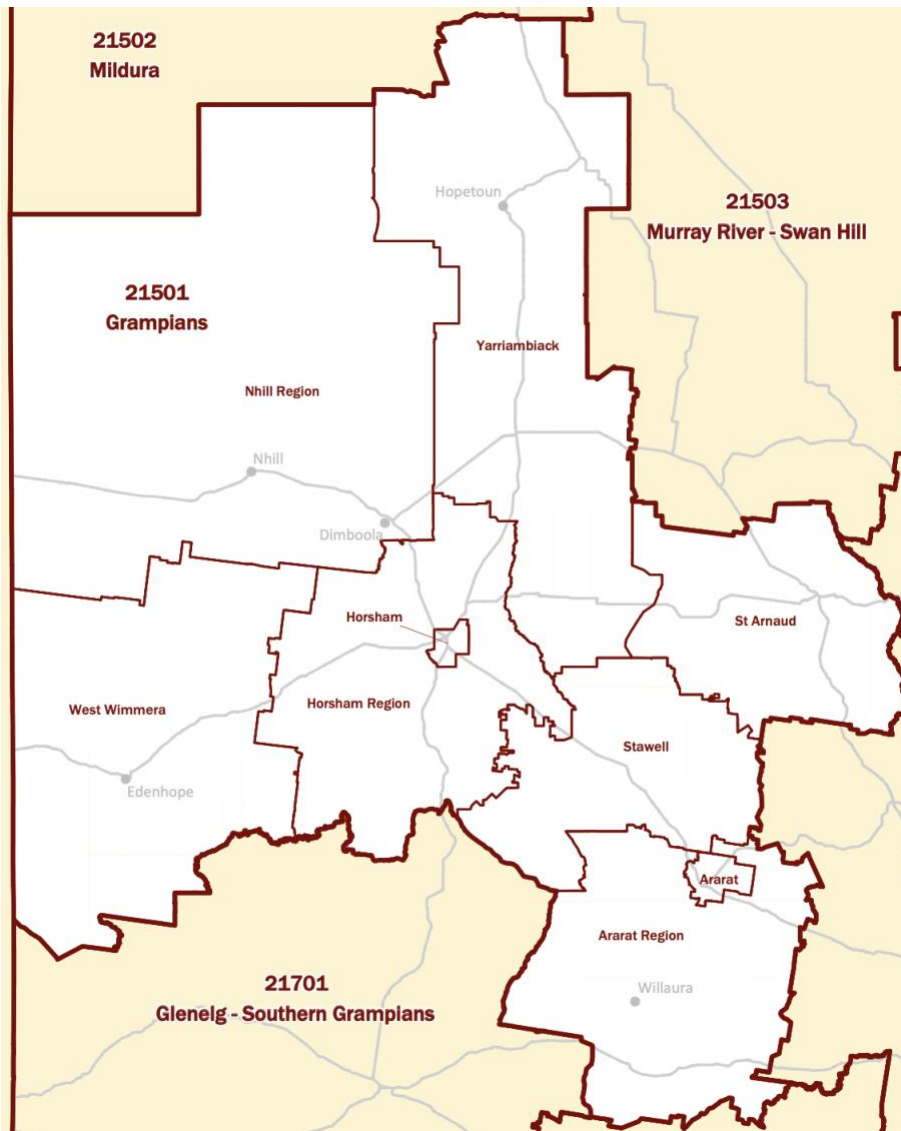
Local Governments

- Horsham Rural City Council
- Hindmarsh Shire Council
- West Wimmera Shire Council
- Yarriambiack Shire Council

Appendices

Maps

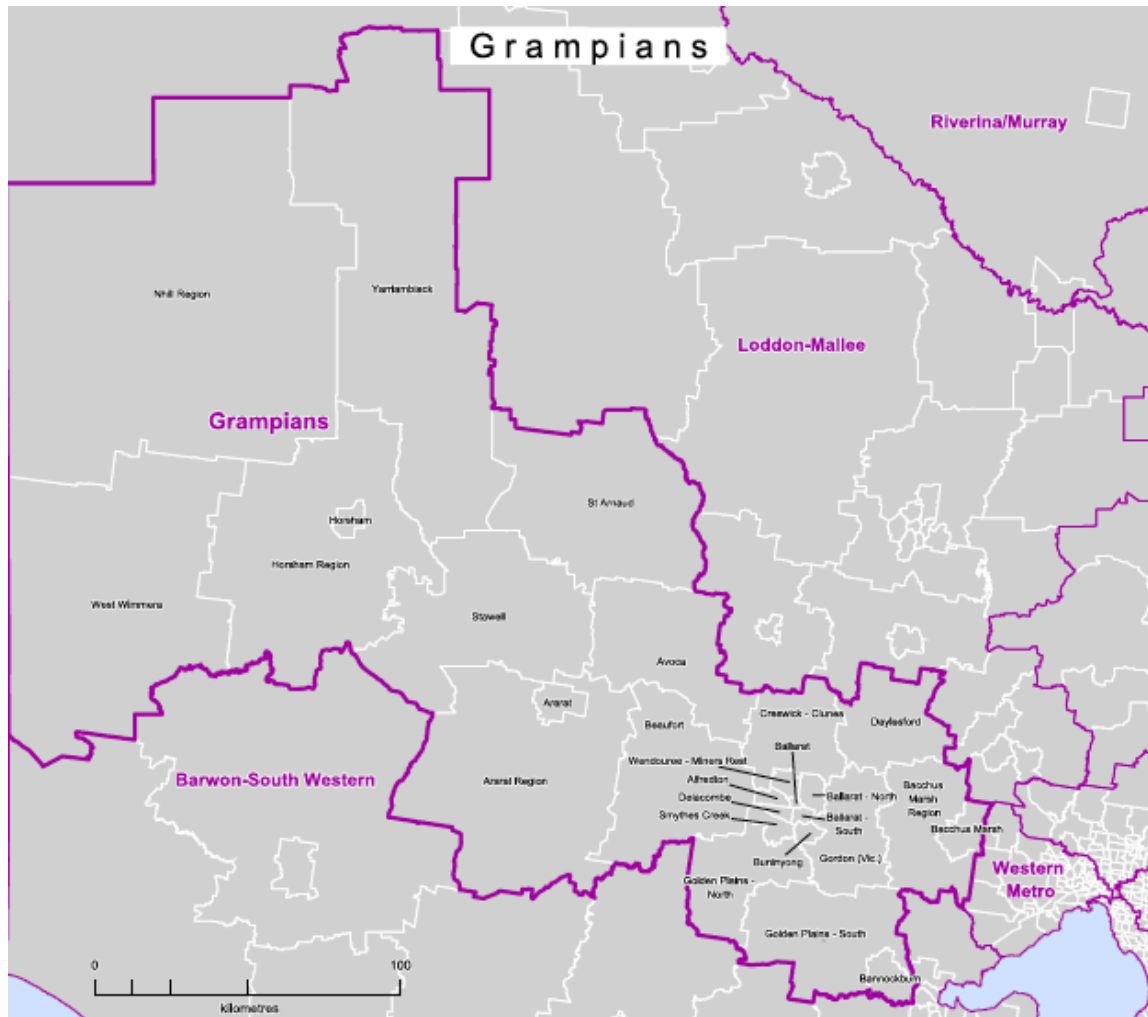
Grampians SA3



Wimmera Indigenous Area



Grampians Aged Care Program Region (ACPR) map (2015)



Key data web links

A large amount of data in this profile was purchased by the consultant from specific agencies.

Please 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
Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)	www.aedc.gov.au
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (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
Dept. of Health and Human Services	www.dhhs.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