

CAMPASPE DATA PROFILE

2024



Campaspe Data Profile

This document has been prepared to provide a data profile on the health and wellbeing of the local government area of Campaspe. It contains publicly available data that has been collated and summarised to inform local government, health services, advocacy and community groups.

All effort has been made to report data accurately and represent data available at time of publishing. These estimates may differ from those seen elsewhere due to differences in calculation methodologies and/or source data used.

Produced by Bendigo Health,
Loddon Mallee Public Health Unit
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We acknowledge the First Peoples of Australia who are the Traditional Custodians of the land and water where we live, work and play. We celebrate that this is the oldest living and continuous culture in the world. We are proud to be sharing the land that we work on and recognise that sovereignty was never ceded.



We welcome all cultures, nationalities and religions. Being inclusive and providing equitable healthcare is our commitment.

Data snapshot

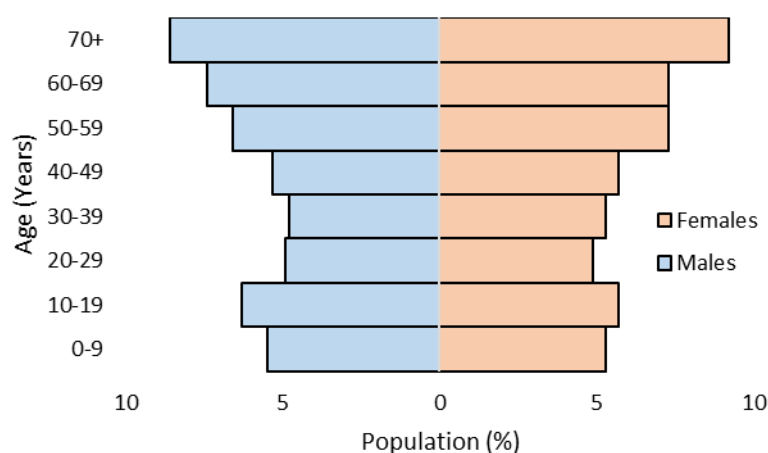
The Campaspe local government area is located in north central Victoria on the New South Wales border and covers approximately 4,500 square kilometres. The 2021 ABS Census indicates there are 38,735 people in Campaspe with a median age of 47 years. In Campaspe, 3% of the population indicated they were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Campaspe, like much of regional Victoria, has an aging population with the percentage of the community 60 years or older. Health care and social assistance (17.5% employment) has overtaken the traditional economic drivers of agriculture forestry and fishing (13.2%), manufacturing (10.8%) and retail trade (10.8%) as the largest employment sectors.

Campaspe exhibits a higher prevalence of high blood pressure (23.4% in Campaspe versus 22.7% in Victoria) and obesity (37.4% in Campaspe versus 31.3% in Victoria). Campaspe also shows considerable higher percentage of current smokers (20.6% compared to 15.5% in Victoria) and people consuming more than two standard alcoholic drinks per day on average (21% in Campaspe versus 14.4% in Victoria). Campaspe experiences considerably higher rates of alcohol-related incidents, including deaths, ambulance attendances, and hospital admissions, when compared to Victoria.

The median income for individuals, families and households are all below that of the state and rental affordability is at a slightly higher rate than the state average.

With 97.7% of the region bushfire prone and the second highest flood risk in the Loddon Mallee along with increasing average temperatures the region, is likely to be significantly impacted by climate change.

Campaspe Age Profile



Median household income:

Campaspe \$1,264

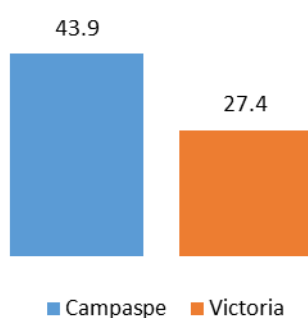
Victoria \$1,746

Rental affordability in 2023:

Campaspe 33.3%

Victoria 26.9%

Percentage of people with at least one long term health condition



Indigenous Population

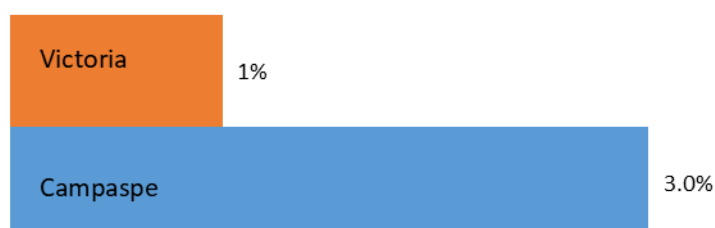
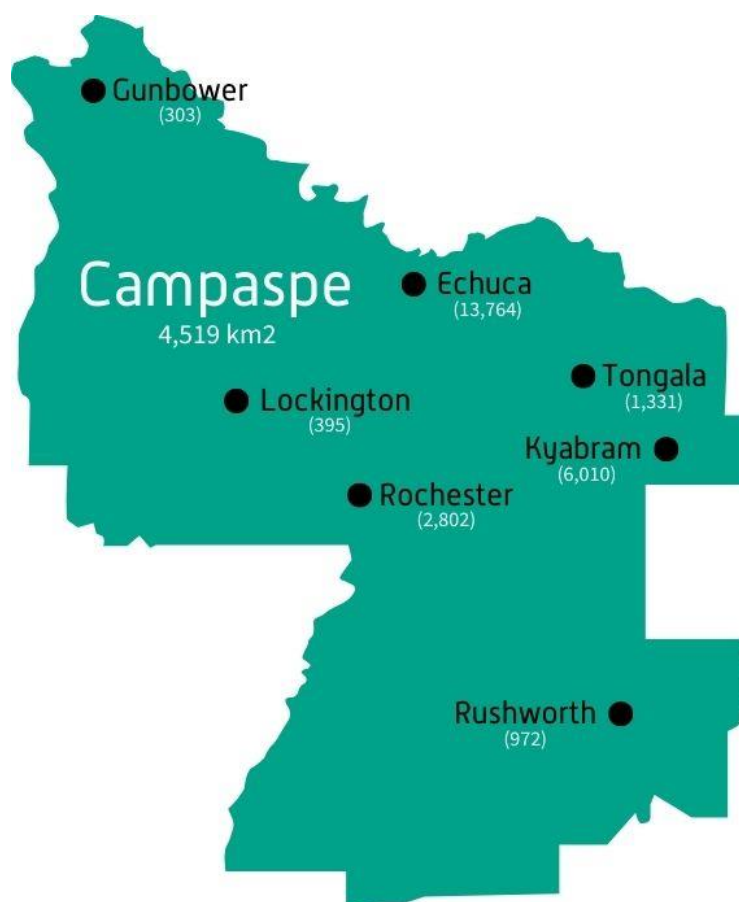


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The local government area of Campaspe borders the Murray River to the north, forming part of the Victoria-New South Wales border. Key towns in the shire include **Echuca** (the largest and administrative center), Kyabram, Rochester, Tongala, and Rushworth. Campaspe is home to 38,735 people (2021), with Echuca (population of 15,638) being a major tourism hub due to its historic paddle steamers and proximity to the river.

Campaspe Shire's economy is primarily driven by agriculture; with dairy farming, fruit and vegetable production, and livestock farming being key activities. The region benefits from irrigation supplied by the Goulburn and Murray rivers, which support both cropping and dairy sectors. Manufacturing also plays an important role, with food processing industries such as dairy product manufacturing and meat processing facilities. Additionally, tourism is a major economic driver, particularly in Echuca, where the historic Port and paddle steamers draw visitors. The region's wineries and natural attractions along the Murray River also contribute to the tourism sector.

According to geographical remoteness classifications within the [Modified Monash Model \(MMM\) 2019](#), the region comprises in three MMM categories (3, 4 and 5) which reflects large rural town (Echuca), medium and small rural towns.

The region has a rich Indigenous heritage, with the Yorta Yorta, Taungurung and Dja Dja Wurrung peoples being the traditional owners, maintaining a strong connection to the land and waterways.

Source: Hattah- [Modified Monash Model](#) | [Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care](#); [Aboriginal heritage Campaspe Shire Council](#); [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats](#) | [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

1. Population

1.1 General Population

Campaspe's population profile, based on ABS data obtained from the census reveals a slightly older demographic. The median age of 47 years is moderately higher than the state median of 38 years. The percentage of people aged 70 and above is also higher in Campaspe compared to the state average. The male-female ratio is slightly skewed towards males.

	Campaspe	Victoria
Median age	47	38

	Campaspe		% Campaspe		% Victoria	
Age Groups	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
0-9 years	2,117	2,059	5.5	5.3	6.1	5.8
10-19 years	2,428	2,219	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.6
20-29 years	1,913	1,910	4.9	4.9	6.9	6.9
30-39 years	1,866	2,042	4.8	5.3	7.4	7.8
40-49 years	2,034	2,200	5.3	5.7	6.4	6.6
50-59 years	2,570	2,818	6.6	7.3	5.9	5.9
60-69 years	2,857	2,827	7.4	7.3	5.0	5.5
70+ years	3,315	3,554	8.6	9.2	5.4	6.5
Total	19,105	19,627	50.7	49.3	49.2	50.6

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

1.2 Indigenous Status

Campaspe has a significant Indigenous population which makes up 3% of the total population. This is considerably higher than the state average of 1%. The median age of Campaspe's Indigenous population is slightly younger at 23 years of age, compared to the state median of 24 years. The median age is also significantly younger than the average of the total Campaspe population.

Indigenous status	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	1,169	3.0	65,646	1
Non-Indigenous	35,095	90.6	6,148,188	94.5
Indigenous status not stated	2,469	6.4	289,665	4.5
Median age of Indigenous population	23		24	

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

1.3 Culture Diversity

A substantial majority of Campaspe's residents, accounting for 90% of the total population, are Australian citizens with 84.8% being born in Australia. It is noteworthy that 3.8% of the population in Campaspe consists of people who are not Australian citizens. Language use patterns reveal that a vast majority (89.2%) of Campaspe's residents speak English only. However, a small percentage (0.6%) speak other languages and do not speak English well or not at all. Overall, Campaspe's population profile reflects a blend of cultural and linguistic diversity, contributing to the multicultural fabric of the region.

Australian Citizenship & English speaking, 2021	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Australian Citizen	34,865	90	5,389,821	82.9
Not an Australian Citizen	1,455	3.8	810,344	12.5
Not stated	2,420	6.2	303,333	4.7
Speaks English only	34,548	89.2	4,369,804	67.2
Uses other language and speaks English: Not well	151	0.4	216,541	3.3
Uses other language and speaks English: Not at all	70	0.2	69,334	1.1
Total Population	38,735		6,503,491	

Source: [Census of Population and Housing, 2021, TableBuilder](#)

Country of birth, top responses (all people)	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Australia	32,855	84.8	4,228,667	65.0
Other top responses:				
England	648	1.7	174,552	2.7
New Zealand	397	1.0	99,344	1.5
Philippines	328	0.8	68,463	1.1
Italy	143	0.4	64,796	1.0
India	134	0.3	673,352	

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

Language used at home, top responses, other than English (all people)	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Italian	198	0.5	92,320	1.4
Filipino	142	0.4	23,611	0.4
Tagalog	109	0.3	29,044	0.4
Mandarin	86	0.2	221,798	3.4
Sinhalese	63	0.2	49,501	0.8
English only used at home	34,548	89.2	436,9804	67.2
Households where a non-English language is used	816	5.4	722,004	30.2

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

1.4 LGBTIQ+ population

Unfortunately, there is a lack of local data on LGBTIQ+ population including population size and health and wellbeing data. There is data at a state and national level that can be used as an indicator. The Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 estimates 5.7% of Victorian adults identify as LGBTIQ+, however some rural areas have attracted significantly higher proportion of LGBTIQ+ people to their communities.

State and national data indicates poorer mental and physical health for LGBTIQ+ community members. There are also significantly higher rates of drug use, alcohol, smoking, chronic disease, homelessness, and disability along with higher rates of anxiety and depression, psychological stress and low satisfaction with life.

Sources and for more information: [Pride in our future: Victoria's LGBTIQ+ strategy 2022-32 | vic.gov.au \(www.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.vic.gov.au/pride-in-our-future-victoria-s-lgbtiqa-strategy-2022-32)
[The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017 | Victorian Agency for Health Information \(vahi.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.vic.gov.au/the-health-and-wellbeing-of-the-lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-intersex-and-queer-population-in-victoria-findings-from-the-victorian-population-health-survey-2017)

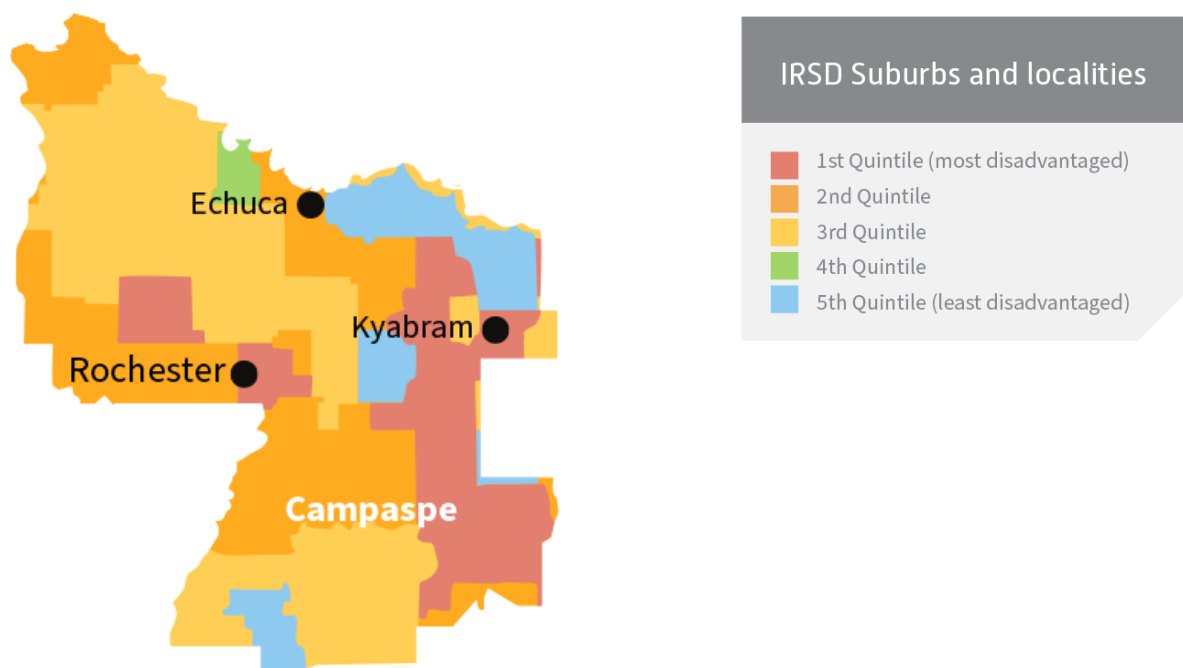
1.4 Areas of Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area.

A low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage. For example, an area could have a low score if there are: many households with low income, or many people without qualifications, and many people in low skilled occupations.

A high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage. For example, an area may have a high score if there are: few households with low incomes, few people without qualifications, few people in low skilled occupations.

Within the Campaspe LGA there are areas calculated to have the highest relative disadvantage and areas with the least relative disadvantage. The areas of the most disadvantage include areas around Rochester, Kyabram and Rushworth areas. The average IRSD score for Campaspe is 965 (2021), which ranks Campaspe LGA 19th in Victoria of most disadvantage.



Source: [ABS: Census of population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes from areas \(SEIFA\), 2021](https://www.abs.gov.au/census-of-population-and-housing-socio-economic-indexes-from-areas-seifa-2021)
Rank 1 = most disadvantage, rank 79 = least disadvantage

2. Prevention and Determinants

2.1 Prevalence of selected health risk factors for adults

In 2017-18, 12.7 per 100 population of Campaspe residents aged 18 years and over reported experiencing high or very high psychological distress. This is lower compared to the state rate of 13.3 per 100 population.

Campaspe exhibits a higher rates of high blood pressure (23.4 per 100) in Campaspe versus 22.7 per 100 in Victoria) and obesity (37.4 per 100 in Campaspe versus 31.3 per 100 in Victoria). Campaspe also shows considerably higher percentage of current smokers (20.6 per 100 compared to 15.5 per 100 in Victoria) and people consuming more than two standard alcoholic drinks per day on average (21 per 100 in Campaspe versus 14.4 per 100 in Victoria). Campaspe also shows lower fruit intake and exercise compared to the Victorian rate. The data suggests Campaspe experiences higher rates in certain health risk factors which may impact long-term health measures.

Indicators ^A (modelled estimates, ASR/100) aged 18 yrs and over, 2017-18	Campaspe	Victoria
High or very high psychological distress	12.7	13.3
High blood pressure	23.4	22.7
Overweight (but not obese)	37	36.4
Obese	37.4	31.3
Current smokers	20.6	15.5
Consumed more than two standard alcoholic drinks per day on average	21	14.4
Consumed adequate fruit intake	48.5	51.5
Undertook low, very low or no exercise in the previous week	68.5	65.7

Source: [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria](#)

^AASR per 100. Age Standardise Rate (ASR) is used to remove the effect of the differing age distributions that we can make conclusions about the relative decreases or increases in mortality over time.

2.2 Alcohol and other drugs

The alcohol and other drug statistics for Campaspe, based on the provided data, highlight certain trends and patterns in the region's substance use landscape.

In general, it appears Campaspe experiences considerably higher rates of alcohol-related incidents, including deaths, ambulance attendances, and hospital admissions when compared to Victoria. On the other hand, Victoria has higher rates of deaths and ambulance attendances for illicit drug-related issues but lower hospital admissions compared to Victoria.

Alcohol and other drug Indicators per 100,000 population	Campaspe	Victoria
Deaths for alcohol-related events, 2021	197.1	141.9
Deaths for illicit drug (any)-related events in, 2021	N/A	0.6
Ambulance attendances for Alcohol Intoxication (w/wo Other Substance), 2022/23	448.87	393.5
Ambulance attendances for Alcohol Only (Intoxication), 2022/23	384.01	319.7
Ambulance attendances for Illicit Drugs (Any), 2022/23	155.68	204.6
Hospital admissions for Alcohol, 2021	627.8	577.9
Hospital admissions for Illicit Drugs (Any), 2021	272.4	242.9

Source: [Alcohol and other drug statistics in Victoria - AODstats](#)

These statistics are presented per 100,000 population

2.3 Life Expectancy

The median age at death for both males and females in Campaspe remained stable from 2016 to 2021, showing no percentage difference. This suggests that, on average, individuals in Campaspe are experiencing a similar life expectancy as their counterparts in the broader state.

Examining premature mortality (deaths occurring before the age of 75), Campaspe demonstrated positive trends. For males, there was a substantial reduction from an average annual aged standardised rate (ASR) of 415.5 to 328.9, indicating a percentage decrease of 20.8%. Similarly, for females, the average annual ASR decreased from 283.9 to 328.9, reflecting a percentage decrease of 20.2%. These figures signify progress in reducing premature deaths in Campaspe, outperforming the state average progress.

Avoidable mortality (deaths that could have been prevented) also showed improvement in Campaspe. For males, there was a decline from an average annual ASR of 252.7 to 182.9, representing a percentage reduction of 27.6%. For females, the average annual ASR decreased from 135.3 to 110.5, indicating a percentage reduction of 18.3%. Once again, Campaspe demonstrates positive strides in addressing avoidable causes of death, surpassing the state average progress.

	Report - 2016 to 2020				Report - 2017 to 2021				% Difference between reports			
	Campaspe		Victoria		Campaspe		Victoria		%Campaspe		%Victoria	
	Male (M)	Female (F)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Median age at death	80	85	79	85	80	85	79	85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Premature Mortality, 0 to 74 years of age [^]	415.5	283.9	269.5	171.2	328.9	226.5	273	172	-20.8	-20.2	1.4	1.0
Avoidable Mortality, 0 to 74 years of age [^]	252.7	135.3	138	80.5	182.9	110.5	139.5	80	-27.6	-18.3	0.9	-0.6

Source: [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria](#)

[^]Average annual ASR per 100,000. Age Standardise Rate (ASR) is used to remove the effect of the differing age distributions that we can make conclusions about the relative decreases or increases in mortality over time.

2.4 Sexual and Reproductive Health

Campaspe shows comparable birth rates and total fertility rates compared to the Victorian average. However, the adolescent birth rate in Campaspe (15.7 per 1,000) is notably higher than the Victorian average (8.2 per 1,000).

Indicators	2022		2021	
	Campaspe	Victoria	Campaspe	Victoria
Female Birth - Rate (per 1,000) ¹	20.43	20.5	20.2	20.7
Female Total Fertility Rate - Rate (lifetime) ²	1.99	1.7	1.9	1.7

Indicators	2020		2019	
	Campaspe	Victoria	Campaspe	Victoria
Female Adolescent Birth - Aggregate 2 year rate (per 1,000), 2019 -2020 ³	15.7	8.2	13.7	9.1

Source: [Victorian Women's Health Atlas \(victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au\)](https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au)

¹The rate equals the number of live births in 2020, per 1,000 women of the corresponding LGA. Note: Care should be taken when interpreting changes in fertility rates for Victoria from 2015 to 2018 due to registry system changes and processing of backlogs which may have inflated the birth counts for 2016 and 2017.

²The average number of children that a woman in a particular LGA could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime if current fertility rates in that LGA continue. Note: Care should be taken when interpreting changes in fertility rates for Victoria from 2015 to 2018 due to registry system changes and processing of backlogs which may have inflated the birth counts for 2016 and 2017.

³The rate equals the number of live births to women younger than 20 years in the two-year period Jan 2019-Dec 2020, by LGA, per 1,000 women aged 13-19 residing in that LGA.

2.5 Sexually transmitted diseases

Campaspe has lower rates of chlamydia and gonorrhoea (for males) compared to the Victorian rates. Hepatitis B and syphilis case numbers are less than five and therefore are not reported, with the exception of syphilis in males (2.3 per 10,000). This is lower than the Victorian rate of 2.7 per 10,000 in 2023.

Sexually transmitted diseases	2023				2022			
	Campaspe		Victoria		Campaspe		Victoria	
Indicators per 10,000 persons	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Chlamydia ¹	16	7.6	16.3	18.7	10.3	5.7	14.4	15.7
Gonorrhoea ²	^	1.6	2.5	8.6	^	1.6	2.2	8.0
Hepatitis B ³	^	^	0.6	0.8	^	^	0.7	0.9
Syphilis ⁴	^	2.3	0.7	2.7	^	^	0.5	2.5

Source: [Victorian Women's Health Atlas \(victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au\)](https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au)

^ Where there were less than five cases reported in 2023 the case rate will not be included

¹ The rate equals the number of chlamydia cases notified in the year period 2021, by LGA, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Rates based on counts of <5 are assigned an arbitrary count value of 2.5 to enable rate calculation.

² The rate equals the number of gonorrhoea cases notified in the year period 2021, by LGA, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Rates based on counts of <5 are assigned an arbitrary count value of 2.5 to enable rate calculation. (2) State and region total and averages shown in the Atlas are automatically generated based on LGA location data for female/male sex only and may differ to Victorian totals published elsewhere.

³ The rate equals the number of hepatitis B cases (total of both newly acquired and unspecified) notified in the year period 2021, by LGA, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Rates based on counts of <5 are assigned an arbitrary count value of 2.5 to enable rate calculation. (2) State and region total and averages shown in the Atlas are automatically generated based on LGA location data for female/male sex only and may differ to Victorian totals published elsewhere.

⁴ The rate equals the number of syphilis cases (total of both newly acquired and unspecified) notified in the year period 2021, by LGA, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Rates based on counts of <5 are assigned an arbitrary count value of 2.5 to enable rate calculation. (2) State and region total and averages shown in the Atlas are automatically generated based on LGA location data for female/male sex only and may differ to Victorian totals published elsewhere.

⁵ The rate equals the number of HIV cases (total of both newly acquired and unspecified) notified in the year period 2021, by LGA, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Rates based on counts of <5 are assigned an arbitrary count value of 2.5 to enable rate calculation. (2) State and region total and averages shown in the Atlas are automatically generated based on LGA location data for female/male sex only and may differ to Victorian totals published elsewhere.

2.6 Health - Selected long-term health condition

Arthritis and mental health conditions are prevalent in the community, with 12.7% and 10.1% of the population reporting these conditions respectively. Both conditions show higher prevalence rates in Campaspe compared to the state of Victoria.

Asthma, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, lung conditions, kidney disease, stroke and dementia also have notable prevalence rates in Campaspe, with percentages ranging from 1.1% to 9.9%. These rates are generally in line with or slightly higher than the state averages.

The proportion of Campaspe residents having one or more long-term health condition (21.7%) is higher than the state average (18.8%). Further data looking at heart health shows the rates of heart-related hospitalisations (50.1 per 10,000) and coronary heart disease mortality (64.2 per 100,000) are both higher than the Victorian average (40.6 per 10,000 and 60.2 per 100,000 respectively).

Type of long-term health condition, 2021	Campaspe	% Campaspe [^]	Victoria	% Victoria [^]
Arthritis	4,932	12.7	518,633	8
Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)	3,930	10.1	571,150	8.8
Asthma	3,762	9.7	543,047	8.4
Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)	2,260	5.8	303,371	4.7
Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)	2,077	5.4	243,130	3.7
Cancer (including remission)	1,480	3.8	179,326	2.8
Lung condition (including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or emphysema)	959	2.5	97,270	1.5
Kidney disease	537	1.4	57,437	0.9
Stroke	522	1.3	59,844	0.9
Dementia (including Alzheimer's)	340	0.9	45,946	0.7
Any other long-term health condition(s)	3,175	8.2	519,110	8
No long-term health condition(s)	20,386	52.6	3,969,506	61
Not stated	3,745	9.7	492,709	7.6

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

[^]Calculated percentages represent a proportion of the number of people in the area (including those who did not answer the long-term health conditions question).

Count of selected long-term health conditions* (all people)	Campaspe	Victoria	% Campaspe	%Victoria
None of the selected conditions	21,758	4,228,219	56.2	65.0
One condition	8,416	1,224,496	21.7	18.8
Two conditions	3,016	371,819	7.8	5.7
Three or more conditions	1,805	186,237	4.7	2.9
Not stated	3,745	492,709	9.7	7.6

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

* Selected long-term health conditions include arthritis, asthma, cancer (including remission), dementia (including Alzheimer's), diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes), heart disease (including heart attack or angina), kidney disease, lung condition (including COPD or emphysema), mental health condition (including depression or anxiety) and stroke. Other long-term health conditions are not included in this count.

Heart health indicators	Campaspe	Victoria
Heart related hospital admissions (2021-2016)	50.1	40.6
ASR (per 10,000 persons)		
Coronary heart disease mortality (2012-2020)	64.2	60.2
ASR (per 100,000 persons)		

Source: [Heart Foundation – Australian Heart Maps](#)

2.7 Avoidable deaths by cause

Avoidable deaths are deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. The highest rate of avoidable deaths (0-74 years) in Campaspe are circulatory system disease (37.3 per 100,000) and cancer (34.4 per 100,000), both with higher rates compared to Victoria (32.7 per 100,000, 27.8 per 100,000 respectively). Campaspe is also higher for ischaemic heart disease, respiratory system disease, obstructive pulmonary disease, colorectal cancer, transport accidents and diabetes.

Campaspe has lower rates of avoidable deaths compared to Victoria from breast cancer, suicide and cerebrovascular disease.

Avoidable deaths by cause^ (ASR per 100,00, 0-74 yrs), 2017 -2021	Campaspe	Victoria
Circulatory system	37.3	32.7
Cancer	34.4	27.8
Ischaemic heart disease	28.3	20.6
Respiratory system disease	20.3	9.0
Obstructive pulmonary disease	18.8	8.3
Breast cancer	15.3	15.6
Colorectal cancer	14.9	10.1
External causes (Falls, burns, suicide and self-inflicted injuries etc)	13.7	13.5
Transport accidents	10	4.0
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	9.6	10.6
Diabetes	8.6	5.2
Cerebrovascular disease	5.8	7.6

Source: [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria](#)

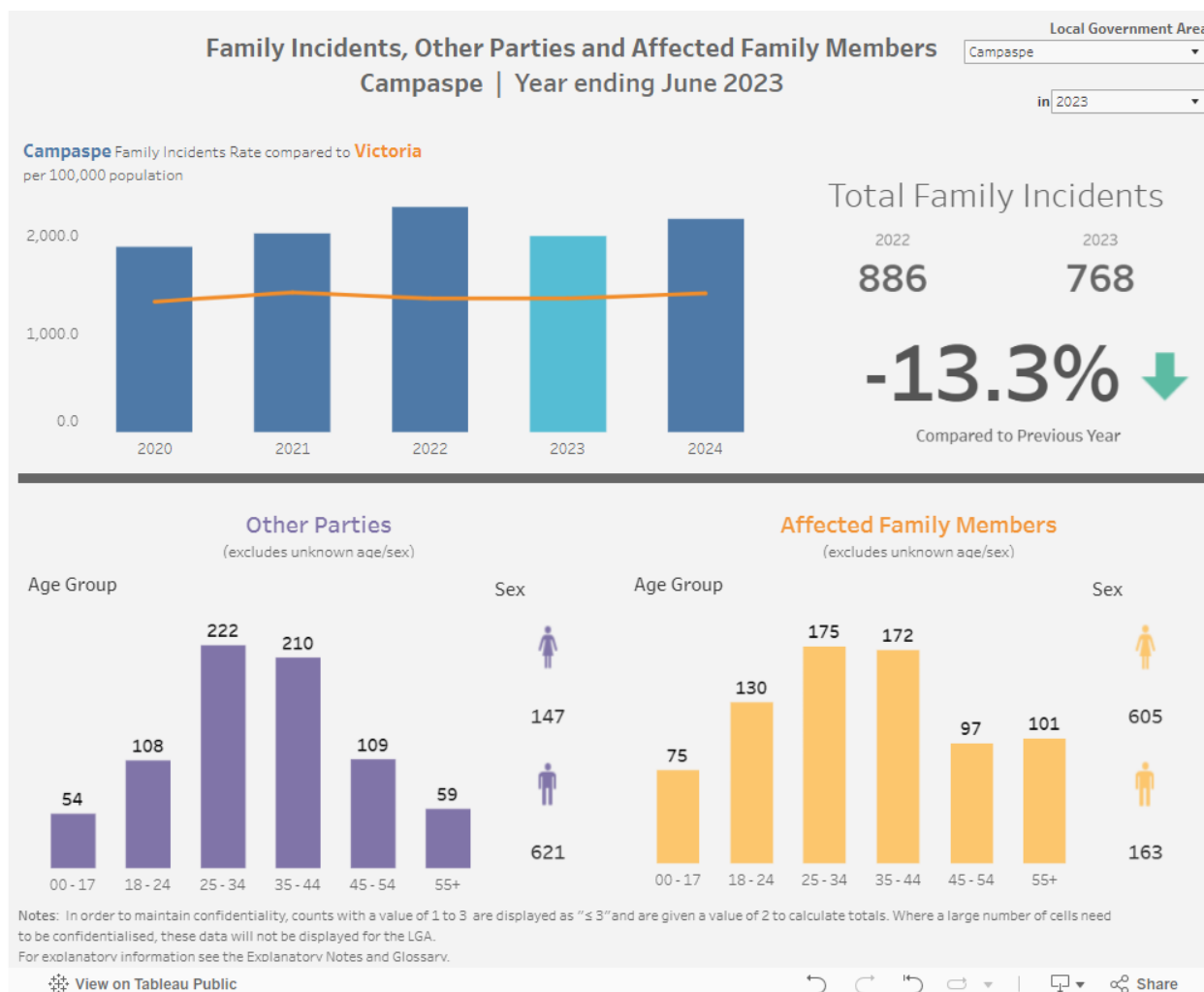
^ For all indicators, the data presented are the average annual indirectly age-standardised rates per 100,000 total population (aged 0 to 74 years); and/or indirectly age-standardised ratios, based on the Australian standard. The exception is for 'Deaths from breast cancer (females)', where the rates are limited to the female population.

3. Family Violence

According to the Crimes Statistic Agency, Campaspe had 2,005.3 per 100,000 family violence incidents (2022/23) which is higher than the Victorian rate (1,366.2 per 100,000).

A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police and a police report has been completed. An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. The majority of the affected family in Campaspe is women. The highest age group of affected family members is 25-34 years.

The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. The majority of the 'other party' in Campaspe is men. The highest age group for other parties is also 25-34 years.



Source: [Latest crime data by area | Crime Statistics Agency Victoria](#)

4. Family and Income

4.1 Family composition

Couple families without children constitutes the largest proportion in Campaspe, accounting for 46.8% of all families, which is higher than the state average of 37.6%. Couple families with children make up 36.1% of all families in Campaspe, which is lower than the state average of 45.5%. This indicates a smaller proportion of families in Campaspe have children compared to the broader state.

One-parent families represent 16% of all families in Campaspe, which is slightly higher than the state average of 15.2%.

Other families, which may include non-traditional family structures, account for a small percentage (1.3%) in Campaspe, lower to the state average of 1.7%.

All families	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Couple family without children	4,892	46.8	645,543	37.6
Couple family with children	3,775	36.1	782,321	45.5
One parent family	1,669	16.0	262,040	15.2
Other family	131	1.3	28,875	1.7

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

4.2 Single (or lone) parents

The data indicates the majority of single (or lone) parents in Campaspe are female, constituting a substantial 78.7% of the total single parent population. This percentage is slightly lower than the female proportion in Victoria, which is 80.9%.

Proportion of the total single (or lone) parent population	% Campaspe	% Victoria
Male	21.2	19.1
Female	78.7	80.9

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

4.3 Employment status of couple families

In Campaspe, the most common employment status for couple families are both not working (24.5%) and one adult employed full-time, one part-time (23.5%). The proportion of both adults not working is higher in Campaspe than the state average (19.8%). This could indicate an older population (eg retired) or lack of employment opportunities but may also be due to caregiving responsibilities, study or other reasons.

Couple families where parents or partners were aged 15 years and over	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Both employed, worked full-time	1,656	19.1	323,693	22.7
Both employed, worked part-time	425	4.9	70,928	5
One employed full-time, one part-time	2,041	23.5	322,757	22.6
One employed full-time, other not working	854	9.9	189,173	13.2
One employed part-time, other not working	523	6.0	90,569	6.3
Both not working	2,124	24.5	283,160	19.8
Other	627	7.2	97,725	6.8
Labour force status not stated	412	4.8	49,854	3.5

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

4.4 Early child development

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a nationwide census of early child development that shows how young children have developed as they start their first year of full-time schooling. The Campaspe figures indicate a higher proportion of vulnerable children in all the developmental domains compared to the Victorian proportions. Campaspe has particularly higher vulnerabilities for the social domain, compared to Victoria (17.8% and 9% respectively). There is also a higher proportion of children in Campaspe who have two or more developmental vulnerable domains (19.7%) compared to Victoria (10.2%).

Vulnerable (n= 432, 2021)				
Indicator	Indicator description	Campaspe	% Campaspe	% Victoria
Physical	Child is healthy; independent; excellent gross and fine motor skills	59	14.4	8.1
Social	Gets along with others; shares; self-confident	73	17.8	9.0
Emotional	Able to concentrate; help others; patient, not angry or aggressive	45	10.9	7.7
Language	Interested in reading or writing; can count; recognises numbers and shapes	43	10.5	7.2
Communication	Can tell a story; communicate with adults and children; articulate themselves	54	13.1	7.4
Vulnerability 1	Developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains	129	31.4	19.9
Vulnerability 2	Developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains	81	19.7	10.2

Source: <https://www.aedc.gov.au/data-explorer/>

4.5 Household income

The provided data on household income for the Campaspe region, compared to the state of Victoria, gives insights into the income distribution within the community. The median weekly incomes for people aged over 15, families and households are all below the state medians. The percentage of occupied private dwellings in Campaspe with a weekly income of less than \$650 is 23.2% and above is \$3000 (12.5%) compared to a state average of 16.4% and 24.2% respectively. This indicates Campaspe has a greater number of households with low income when compared to the state average.

Occupied private dwellings (excl. visitor only and other non-classifiable households) [^]	% Campaspe	% Victoria
Less than \$650 total household weekly income	23.2	16.4
More than \$3,000 total household weekly income	12.5	24.2

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

[^] Percentages exclude dwellings with 'Partial income stated' of 'All incomes not stated.'

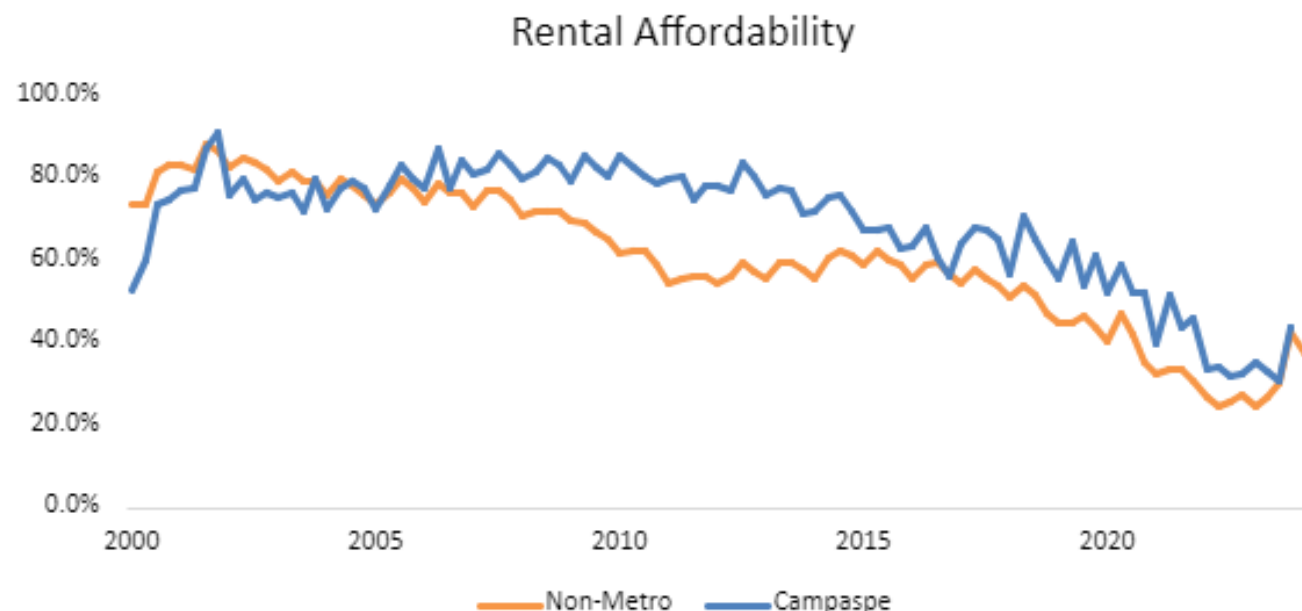
Median weekly incomes [^] (People aged 15 years and over)	Campaspe	Victoria
Personal	\$668	\$805
Family	\$1,630	\$2,120
Household	\$1,264	\$1,746

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

[^] Incomes are collected in ranges and exclude people, families and households where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state their income.

4.6 Rental affordability

Median rent prices are continuing to increase and becoming less affordable. The graph below represents affordability of rental homes for lower income households. Campaspe has experienced reasonable rental affordability until 2018 (70.7%) when it started to decline to 33.3% in 2023. Rental affordability is only slightly higher than Victoria non-metro areas (26.9%).



Source: [Rental Report - Quarterly: Affordable Lettings by LGA - Dataset - Victorian Government Data Directory](#)

The affordability benchmark used is that no more than 30% of gross income is spent on rent

Lower income households are defined as those receiving Centrelink incomes

4.7 Homelessness

Access to safe, adequate housing is central to the health and wellbeing of individuals and families. Secure and affordable housing is the basis for social connectedness and a contributor to the social determinants of health and wellbeing. This data includes:

- living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out
- living in supported accommodation for the homeless
- staying temporarily with other households
- living in boarding houses
- living in 'severely' crowded dwellings

The aged standardised rate (ASR) in Campaspe is 32 per 10,000 people while the ASR in Victoria is 46.9 per 10,000 people. This indicates the estimated rate of homelessness standardised to the age distribution of the population is lower in Campaspe compared to the broader state of Victoria. While the overall rate is different between Campaspe and Victoria, the specific challenges and characteristics of homelessness may vary between regions.

	Number	ASR [^] per 10,000	
		Campaspe	Victoria
People experiencing homelessness, 2021	113	32	46.9

Source: [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria](#)

[^]Average annual ASR per 10,000. Age Standardise Rate (ASR) is used to remove the effect of the differing age distributions that we can make conclusions about the relative decreases or increases in mortality over time.

5. Education

5.1 Type of educational institution attending

Campaspe has a comparable percentage of the population attending preschool, primary and secondary education to the state average. However, Campaspe has a considerably lower percentage of people attending university or other higher education compared to the state-wide average, with Campaspe at 13.4% and Victoria at 24.5%.

People attending an educational institution	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Preschool	690	6.5	139,502	7.1
Primary total	3,007	28.4	520,258	26.5
Secondary total	2,420	22.8	412,219	21
Tertiary - Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers)	840	7.9	155,358	7.9
Tertiary - University or other higher education	578	5.5	325,961	16.6
Tertiary total	1,420	13.4	482,005	24.5

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

5.2 Level of highest educational attainment

The data on the highest educational attainment in Campaspe for people aged 15 years and over reveals a diverse educational landscape. Campaspe shows lower percentages of individuals with higher education qualifications (Bachelor's degree and above) and advanced Diplomas or Diplomas level, while having higher percentages in Certificate IV and III qualifications and Year 11 and below, indicating a diverse educational profile. This could potentially reflect accessibility to different forms of higher education compared to metropolitan areas. The percentage of individuals in Campaspe with a Bachelor's degree or higher is notably lower than the state-wide average, accounting for 11.8% in Campaspe compared to 29.2% in Victoria. Meanwhile, Campaspe has 17% of individuals with Certificate III qualifications compared to the 10.9% state-wide average. The combined percentage of individuals with Year 11 or below education in Campaspe and Victoria is 35% and 21% accordingly.

People aged 15 years and over	Campaspe	% Campaspe	Victoria	% Victoria
Bachelor Degree level and above	3,791	11.8	1,557,447	29.2
Advanced Diploma and Diploma level	2,540	7.9	521,291	9.8
Certificate level IV	1,335	4.2	179,000	3.4
Certificate level III	5,462	17.0	580,494	10.9
Year 12	3,539	11.0	797,281	14.9
Year 11	2,847	8.9	304,927	5.7
Year 10	4,079	12.7	389,680	7.3
Certificate level II	35	0.1	3,250	0.1
Certificate level I	7	0.0	647	0
Year 9 or below	4,261	13.3	422,139	7.9
Inadequately described	568	1.8	111,674	2.1
No educational attainment	106	0.3	59,722	1.1
Not stated	3,550	11.1	406,049	7.6

Source: [2021 Campaspe, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](#)

6. Disability

The provided data on disability shows that the proportion of people with a profound or severe disability in Campaspe, whether they live in long-term accommodation or in households are higher than the Victorian proportions. This data indicates most people with a profound or severe disability aged 0-64 years are living and being cared for in households (4.6%) rather than long term accommodation, higher than the Victorian proportion (3.2%).

In Campaspe, there are 1,060 people participating in the National Disability Scheme (2.9 per 100 pop) in 2022, higher compared to the Victorian Rate (2.2 per 100 pop).

Indicator	Campaspe	Campaspe	Victoria
People with a profound or severe disability, includes people in long-term accommodation (all ages), 2021	2834	7.8%	6.1%
People with a profound or severe disability and living in households (all ages), 2021	2509	6.9%	5.4%
People with a profound or severe disability, includes people in long-term accommodation (0 to 64 years)	1285	4.7%	3.3%
People with a profound or severe disability and living in households (0 to 64 years), 2021	1270	4.6%	3.2%
Estimated number of total persons, living in households, with moderate or mild core activity limitation (modelled estimates), 2018	4,742	10.4 ASR [^]	n.p.
National Disability Insurance Scheme participants, 2022	1,060	2.9 ASR [^]	2.2 ASR [^]

Source: [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria](#)

[^]Average annual ASR per 100. Age Standardise Rate (ASR) is used to remove the effect of the differing age distributions that we can make conclusions about the relative decreases or increases in mortality over time.

7. Environment

7.1 Municipal emissions snapshot

Campaspe is a rural municipality that is moderate in size relative to the state average and has a low urban density. Its major emissions source is agriculture, due to the community's relatively large amount of agricultural activity and low population. The second largest source of emissions is electricity consumption.

Source		Campaspe (FY 2019/20)		Victoria (FY 2019/20)	
	Sector	Emissions (t CO ₂ e)	% Emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Emissions (t CO ₂ e)	% Emissions (t CO ₂ e)
Electricity	Residential	70,000	7.3	13,049,000	15%
	Commercial	58,000	6.1	12,037,000	13%
	Industrial	80,000	8.4	10,798,000	12%
Gas	Residential	27,000	2.8	6,128,000	7%
	Commercial	2,000	0.2	1,192,000	1%
	Industrial	44,000	4.6	4,174,000	5%
Transport	On road	152,000	15.9	17,313,000	19%
	Rail			229,000	0%
	Aviation			1,171,000	1%
Waste		14,000	1.5	2,683,000	3%
Industrial Processes and Product Use		43,000	4.5	6,370,000	7%
Fugitive (gases and vapors accidentally released into the atmosphere)		0		2,911,000	3%
Agriculture		461,000	48.4	11,523,000	13%
Land Use		2,000	0.2	230,000	0%
Total municipal emissions		953,000	100	89,578,000	100%

Source: [Campaspe, VIC : Snapshot \(snapshotclimate.com.au\)](https://snapshotclimate.com.au)

7.2 Average temperature from a 30-year climate period

Temperatures in the Loddon Mallee region differ significantly from north to south. The northern part of the region sees hotter summers with the Campaspe area experiencing an average maximum temperature of 29.3°C in summer. Winters are mild, with the maximum temperature around 13.9°C on average. Conversely, the more southern part of the region experiences cool and rainy winters and warm and arid summers. In the elevated southern regions, the average maximum summer temperature is below 25°C. Frosty weather is frequent in the whole region.

LGA (1961-1990)	Summer (Ave 0C)		Winter (Ave 0C)	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
Swan Hill Rural City	31.2	15	15.6	4.6
Mildura Rural City	31	14.8	15.9	5.2
Gannawarra Shire	30.5	14.7	14.8	4.5
Buloke Shire	30	14	14.6	4.4
Loddon Shire	29.4	13.9	13.9	4.2
Campaspe Shire	29.3	14.1	13.9	3.9
City of Greater Bendigo	28.2	13.4	13.1	3.9
Mount Alexander Shire	27	12	12	3.1
Macedon Ranges Shire	24.1	11.2	10.3	3.2
LMR Average	28.9	13.5	13.7	4.1

Source: [Loddon Mallee Environmental Scan](#) | [Emergency Management Victoria \(emv.vic.gov.au\)](#)

7.3 Bushfire prone areas

There are numerous areas with high bushfire hazards in the Loddon Mallee region, many of which intersect with settlements and areas experiencing growth in rural residential and tourism. Campaspe has 97.7% of its area classified as bushfire prone.

The Fire Danger Period in Victoria has become lengthier, indicating a trend towards extended fire seasons. The seasonal fire restriction dates are determined by the municipality and are dependent on factors such as amounts of rain, grassland curing, and other local conditions.

Smoke from fires, including planned burns, can also pose a hazard to people's health. The individuals most at risk from smoke exposure include young children, adults over 65 years of age, people with asthma or existing heart or lung conditions, pregnant women, outdoor workers, and smokers. Bushfire-prone areas are either subject to or likely to be subject to bushfires, and are subject to specific bushfire construction standards.

LGA	% Area Bushfire Prone	Bushfire Prone Area* (km ²)	Total Area^ (km ²)
Loddon Shire	100	6,694	6,696
Mount Alexander Shire	99.8	1,527	1,530
Gannawarra Shire	98.7	3,701	3,750
Macedon Ranges Shire	98.6	1,723	1,748
Mildura Rural City	98.3	21,710	22,083
Campaspe Shire	97.7	4,415	4,519
Buloke Shire	97.6	7,807	8,000
City of Greater Bendigo	97.6	2,930	3,000
Swan Hill Rural City	92.0	5,625	6,115
LMR Total or Average	97.8	57,662	58,960

Source: [Loddon Mallee Environmental Scan](#) | [Emergency Management Victoria \(emv.vic.gov.au\)](#)

7.4 Areas potentially impacted by flooding

The Loddon Mallee region has a significant number of urban settlements exposed to flood risk. Floods have caused significant damage to farms through inundation, isolation, and flash floods following heavy rainfall. Flooding provides important inflows to wetlands and lake systems but may also impact towns and infrastructure.

The flood warning service coverage is shown in the figure below with both the Flood Watch and Flood Warning catchment shown. The table below shows the effected main localities. This is not an extensive list and there are smaller localities that may be impacted. The flood risk and area impacted by flooding varies around the region. The table (below) shows the percentage of each LGA which is impacted by flooding at the 1:100-year average recurrence interval (ARI). Campaspe has the second highest risk of flooding in the Loddon Mallee region.

There is a one percent chance (1% annual exceedance probability (AEP)) of these areas experiencing flooding of this level in any given year based on flood modelling results from flood studies. The localities listed have some defined built up area in or near the flood impact area defined by the 1:100-year ARI.

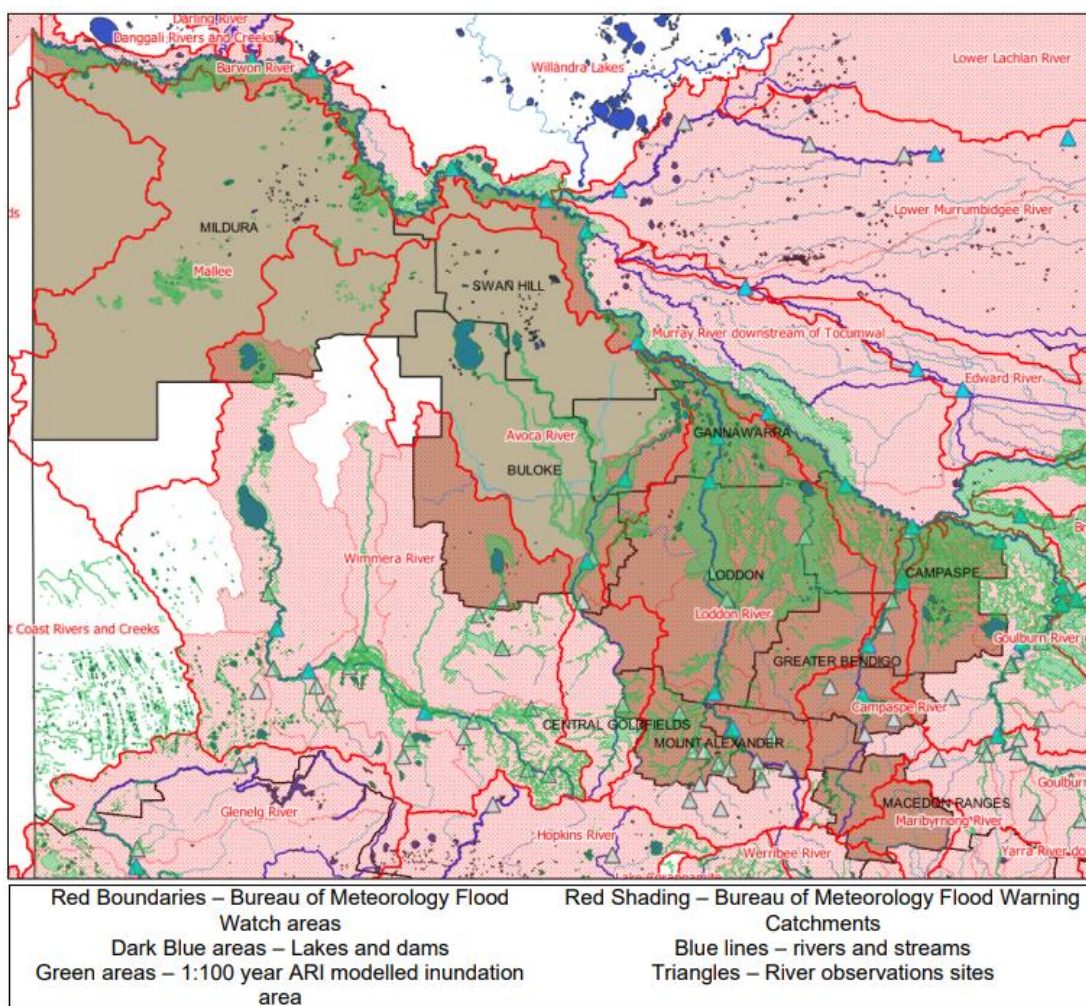


Figure 1: Flood warning and 1:100-year ARI inundation.

LGA	%Included in 1:100 Ari Area^	Main Localities with Affected Built Up Areas
Gannawarra	40.4	Barham (NSW), Cohuna , Kerang ,Koondrook , Quambatook
Campaspe	31.7	Echuca, Kyabram, Moama (NSW), Rochester, Tongala, Wharparilla
Loddon	29.1	Boort, Pyramid Hill
Buloke	11.2	Charlton, Donald
Swan Hill	10.2	Murray Downs (NSW), Nyah, Pental Island, Robinvale, Swan Hill
Mildura	6.7	Mildura, Nichols Point
Greater Bendigo	5.9	Ascot (Bendigo), Bendigo, Eaglehawk, East, Bendigo, Elmore, Epsom, Flora Hill, Golden Square, Heathcote, Huntly, Kangaroo Flat, Kennington, Long Gully, Maiden Gully, North Bendigo, Quarry Hill, Spring Gully, Strathdale, Strathfieldsaye, White Hills
Mount Alexander	2.4	Campbells Creek, Castlemaine, Moonlight Flat
Macedon Ranges	2.0	Gisborne, Kyneton , Riddells Creek , Romsey , Woodend

Source: [Loddon Mallee Environmental Scan | Emergency Management Victoria \(emv.vic.gov.au\)](#)

^Percentage of each LGA which is impacted by flooding at the 1:100-year average recurrence interval (ARI).

Abbreviations

Abbreviation Table	
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
ARI	Age Recurrence Interval
ASR	Age Standardise Rate
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
FDP	Fire Danger Period
FY	Financial Year
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPPU	Industrial processes and product use
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
LGA	Local Government Area
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

Resources

LMPHU	Bendigo Health Website - Loddon Mallee Public Health Unit
PHIDU	https://phidu.torrens.edu.au/
Women's Health Atlas	https://victorianwomenshealthatlas.net.au/#!/
ABS Quick stats	https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/SAL21682

Feedback

Any feedback on this profile is welcome and should be provided to the Loddon Mallee Public Health Unit via email: lmphu@bendigohealth.org.au