

ATTACHMENT TO AGENDA ITEM

Ordinary Meeting

20 February 2018

Agenda Item 8.3 Greater Shepparton Public Health Plan Update

**Attachment 1 Deloitte - Regional Cities Victoria - Liveability index -
Draft Report - 2017.....391**

DRAFT Report

Deloitte.
Access Economics



Regional Cities Victoria
Liveability Index
[Draft] 30 November 2017

Image sources: City of Ballarat, City of Shepparton, City of Wodonga, Rural City of Horsham, Rural City of Wangaratta

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Background

Regional Cities Victoria (RCV) is an alliance of the 10 largest regional Councils in Victoria. It is dedicated to “building a sustainable Victoria through regional growth”, via policy development and implementation in partnership with State and Federal Governments. Comprising of mayors and CEOs from the largest Councils in regional Victoria, RCV is recognised as an advocacy organisation for development in regional Victoria.

Regional cities are the heart of regional Victoria, with in excess of half a million residents across the ten largest cities that form RCV. As focal points of economic and social activity, regional cities provide residents with access to higher order amenities, services and jobs.

The continued ability of regional cities to attract and retain residents can only happen if they are desirable places to live in/near, or in other words, when they score highly on liveability.

The objective of this project is to develop a data-driven index of “liveability” – a brief inspired by initial work done for the City of Bendigo in November 2014. The thinking, outlined overleaf, takes into account the Bendigo study, previous work by Deloitte on liveability, and consultations with various member Councils as part of this brief.

It is anticipated that an objective liveability index, spanning multiple relevant criteria, can be used by member councils to highlight the strengths of each of the 10 member cities, to attract and retain residents to live, work and play there. It may also be used to identify and understand potential opportunities for member cities to improve on existing liveability performance.

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Developing an index of liveability

Liveability of a “place” is a multidimensional measure covering various themes which matter to individuals and communities. This concept is subjective, and there is no one set definition of what liveability is, or how it can be measured. Common across various frameworks (see for example the EIU’s Quality of Life Index, Mercer’s Quality of Living Survey, or Deloitte’s Liveable Melbourne and Sydney studies), is an attempt to measure the availability of features valued by residents.

In developing an index of liveability that is robust across Victoria, this research attempts to measure aspects of liveability that are relevant across all localities.

The framework is broadly structured as follows:

- A full range of **indicators** are considered, looking at aspects that contribute to a place-based measure of liveability. Selected indicators are subjected to our data selection criteria, overleaf, and those that do not pass are excluded from the Index. Building on our previous work and workshops, 24 indicators are selected.
- Indicators are grouped into 7 **themes**, encompassing the key aspects of liveability. These include for example “Physical Capital” and “Local Amenities”.
- Themes comprise between one and six indicators. For example, the theme “Physical Capital” encompasses physical (rail, road, air) and digital (mobile, broadband) infrastructure.
- A **metric** is developed for each indicator – or in other words, how each indicator was measured. Each metric is underpinned by one (or more) publicly available datasets, available across the 10 RCV Local Government Areas (LGAs), Greater Melbourne (or the LGAs that comprise it), and Victoria.

Data is collected at the LGA level (referred throughout this report as “Councils”), and results are summarised by theme and assessed relative to Greater Melbourne as a benchmark. The performance of each LGA for each indicator is also ranked, and assessed relative to Greater Melbourne.

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3

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Data selection criteria

To ensure consistency and robustness of the underlying datasets and metrics, a set of data selection criteria are applied as a yardstick for inclusion in the Index. These are:


Data availability and quality

In order for a metric to satisfy **data availability and quality**, the data set needs to be:

- **Current/timely** – Relatively recent (broadly within the last 5 years).
- **Granular** – Data is available at LGA level or smaller.
- **Complete** – Coverage across a minimum of the 10 RCV LGAs, Greater Melbourne and Victoria, and ideally covering all 79 LGAs in Victoria.
- **Fit-for purpose** – Appropriate to inform the indicator which is to be measured.
- **Malleable** – Raw data can be adapted/transformed if required.


Place, not person

Ideally the metric should be **place-centric**, focusing on the attributes of each LGA as they contribute to each locality's desirability as a good place to live. Also included are measures of societal cohesion (e.g. under the social capital theme), as these relate to the aggregate attitudes of each local community.

On this measure, indicators/metrics such as "demographic diversity" are not included.


Reflects preferences of the majority

A selected metric should **reflect the preferences of the majority**. Specifically, it should be valued by the majority of individuals, and there should be broad agreement on whether the metric is good or bad for liveability.

For example – a general consensus exists around the accessibility of a place – e.g. higher accessibility, or lower travel times between where residents' live/work/play is unarguably a preference of residents.

Conversely, items such as substantial rainfall may be positive for some residents, but negative for others.


Sufficient variation

As the Index is aimed at illustrating differences between LGAs, and broader Victoria, each metric should be underpinned by datasets which have **sufficient variation**. That is, data in each selected dataset needs to vary sufficiently across LGAs in order for its inclusion to be meaningful.

For example, while "political stability" is arguably important to liveability, we do not expect sufficient variation in this indicator across Victoria (or indeed, Australia), and hence exclude this indicator from the Index.

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Indicators considered but not included

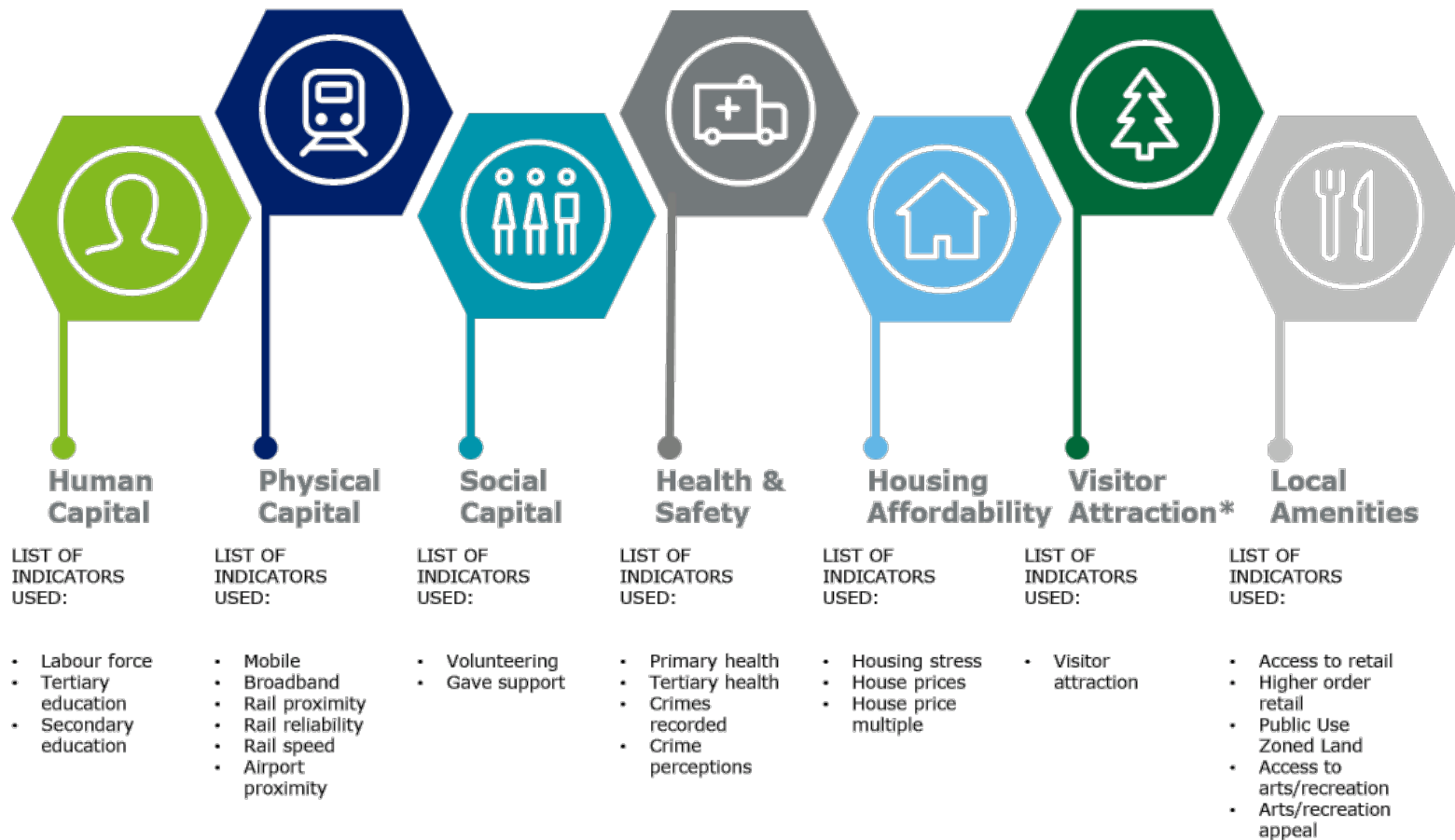
The criteria outlined on the previous page underpin the Index. Some examples of indicators which were considered but not included are outlined below.

- "Receive support", or the percentage of residents aged 18 and above who felt like they could receive support from non-family members in times of crisis. This indicator failed the fourth test, "sufficient variation", where values for all Councils ranged between 94% and 96%.
- "Proximity to highway" – which fails the third test "reflects preferences of the majority". In principle closer proximity is better, if it facilitates shorter travel times, however some residents may prefer a highway that bypasses their town.
- "Perennial water body", the percentage of the Local Government Area (LGA) which is a perennial water body. This failed the first test – "Data availability and quality", where some sense checking of the results revealed potential data gaps for key perennial lakes and rivers.
- "Proximity to national park", which fails the third test "sufficient variation". Although this distinguishes RCV from many Melbourne councils, most RCV Councils are proximate to national parks, and this measure was not considered instructive.
- "Presence of major stadia" was initially considered and quantified, but ultimately deemed to fail the tests of data quality and sufficient variation.
- "Provision of key cultural facilities" was initially considered, reflecting the provision of key cultural facilities (e.g. museum, theatre, cultural centre) on a per capita basis. Data was not available, hence this metric was not pursued.

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Themes and underlying indicators

7 themes, 24 indicators



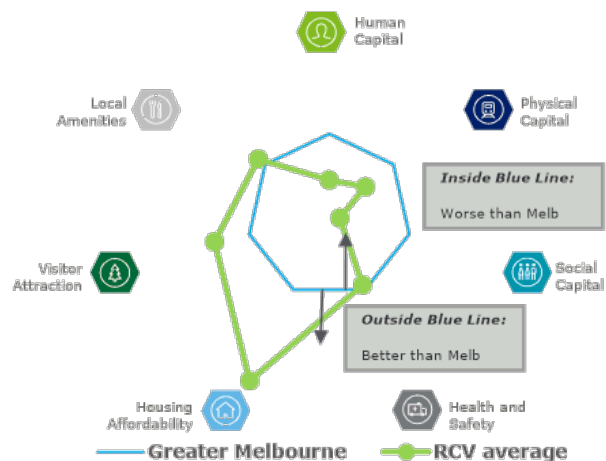
*Includes tourists who visit because of outdoor/nature, active outdoor/sporting participation (e.g. surfing and skiing), and for local attractions including wineries.

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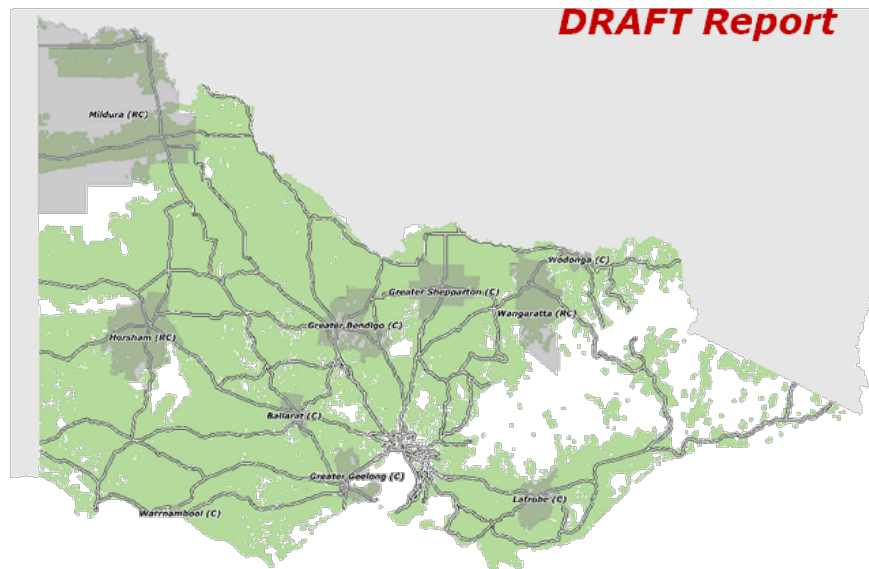
RCV average

The ten cities that form Regional Cities Victoria (RCV) are the largest ten regional Councils, and they account for around half of Victoria's regional population.

Overall, the RCV councils outperform Melbourne Councils on half the themes.



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
770,227	18.8	88.7%



RCV Councils are particularly strong in Housing Affordability due to lower house prices. Visitor Attraction is also strong, reflecting regional cities' substantial endowments of national parks.

Typically the service hub for a broader population, regional cities generally have ample provision of primary and tertiary health services. However, crime levels per capita are, in the majority of cities, higher than Melbourne as an average.

Local amenities are a relative strength for the RCV Councils. Most have a substantial provision of parks and recreational space, more than metropolitan Melbourne average.

There are opportunities for improvement across the Human Capital theme, driven by lower tertiary education participation rates compared to the Melbourne average.

Under the physical capital theme, rail reliability across Councils is generally poorer than in Melbourne, and while mobile and broadband services on average compare favourably to Melbourne, there is significant variability between cities and some fall behind.

Social Capital is mixed – the rate of volunteering in regional cities is generally higher than in metropolitan Melbourne. However, regional city residents are less likely to offer support to non-immediate family members.

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Ballarat

"Leading sustainable growth, strengthening our community and respecting our heritage"



Over 100,000 residents live within Ballarat Council, with the majority within the Ballarat urban area. Previously a gold mining town, the region attracts a substantial number of tourists via its Victorian era heritage and Sovereign Hill, an open air, gold centric museum.

Ballarat is home to two substantial shopping centres – Central Square within the CBD, and Stockland Wendouree (major expansion slated) in the north western part of the urban area, and reflected in its score on Retail Access. The city provides a higher than average number of parks and recreation areas for its residents, with Lake Wendouree easily accessible in the centre of the urban area.

Ballarat performs well in the Housing Affordability theme. Median house prices and the house price multiple indicator are both significantly below the Melbourne average, though acknowledging housing stress levels are broadly in line with the Melbourne average.

The city is home to significant higher educational facilities including Federation University. While behind Melbourne, it has the highest percentage of all RCVs of residents currently studying at university or TAFE. Ballarat's unemployment rate, at 4.4%, is lower than both the RCV and metropolitan Melbourne average, underpinning its strength in the Human Capital theme.

Ballarat's social capital score is quite low. Opportunities to improve may lie in encouraging residents to give support to members outside of their immediate family.

While Health services are ample, particularly with state-leading facilities (e.g. urology) at the hospital, Ballarat falls behind on the crime-front with poorer than average performance on both per capita offences recorded, and also perceptions of crime.

Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
103,407	139.9	93.5%



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Greater Bendigo

"Working together to be Australia's most liveable regional city"



A former Victorian era goldrush boomtown, the City of Greater Bendigo is home to 111,800 residents.

Bendigo is located near the geographic centre of Victoria, and around a 2 hour drive north-west from the Melbourne CBD.

Bendigo performs particularly well on Housing Affordability, reflecting relatively low housing affordability stress, and a median house price to income ratio broadly comparable to the RCV average.

Bendigo's performance is mixed in regards to Local Amenities – its provision and quality of arts and recreational services punches above its weight. It however may benefit from a wider provision of higher order retail services. The relatively short travel time to Melbourne is noted, which may partially explain these observations.

Under Physical Capital, broadband and mobile coverage/quality is slightly ahead of the Greater Melbourne benchmark; however it lacks a commercial airport in close proximity. The next closest is Tullamarine, some 120km away. Bendigo's rail speeds are also faster than the RCV average .

Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
111,783	37.3	85.8%

The unemployment rate in Greater Bendigo has improved markedly over recent years – the rate across Greater Bendigo currently sits at 4.3% in June 2017, and fallen from 7.2% in June 2016. Nonetheless, the Human Capital theme in aggregate falls slightly behind Melbourne, which reflects its relatively poorer performance in higher and secondary education.



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Greater Geelong

"Working together for a thriving community"



Victoria’s largest regional Council by population, Greater Geelong is home to an estimated 238,600 residents. It is the closest major regional city to Melbourne, and benefits from its proximity to Melbourne’s substantial population base.

Relative to Greater Melbourne, Geelong excels on a number of fronts – including Physical Capital, Visitor Attraction, Housing Affordability and Health and Safety. In regards to Physical Capital, its mobile and broadband coverage are excellent, and transport infrastructure is generally on par with Melbourne.

As the gateway to the Bellarine and Surf Coast, Geelong is a destination for a large number of tourists who visit for the natural environment.

Geelong currently performs well across four of the five Local Amenities indicators. With regards to the fifth (Access to Arts & Recreation), it is slightly behind compared to metropolitan Melbourne. However, this may be explained by its distance and ease of access to Melbourne.

Geelong’s appears to perform below Melbourne in social capital, the poor average performance masks its comparatively stronger performance in the volunteering indicator, albeit less likely to provide support to non-familial members.

It also has a relatively high negative perception of crime, despite reported offences lower than the RCV benchmark. Although Geelong is serviced by Barwon Health, a 406 bed general hospital, opportunities for improvement exist in tertiary health care as it provides a lower than average amount of hospital beds per capita. This is important to note as Geelong is a large regional hub which services a larger catchment area.

Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
238,603	191.2	94.1%



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Greater Shepparton

"Greater Shepparton, Greater Future"



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
65,076	26.9	82%

The fourth largest regional Council in Victoria, Shepparton is two hours north of Melbourne. Around 50% of the LGA's population resides within the main urban areas of Shepparton and Mooroopna, with the remainder spread across smaller townships and rural areas.

Shepparton's access to tertiary health facilities is, on a per capita basis, the best amongst the 10 RCV Councils, reflecting the presence of Goulburn Valley Health, a 300-bed hospital. Provision of primary health facilities is however below the RCV benchmark.

Physical capital offers a large scope for improvement, with poor mobile and broadband coverage. Shepparton's rail reliability is higher than RCV average (92.4% of services delivered on-time) and its rail speeds are on par with the RCV average.

Despite a relatively high incidence of reported crime (130 incidents per 1,000 residents), perceptions of crime across Shepparton appear relatively low, and below both Melbourne and RCV benchmarks.

While it performs well overall on Housing Affordability, housing stress appears to be an issue – with an estimated 20.5% of low income residents reporting rental/mortgage stress, a figure above other RCV Councils and Melbourne. This is despite house prices and house price multiples sitting towards the centre of the range – and potentially indicating higher than average income inequality.

In regards to Social Capital, Shepparton performs above Melbourne in volunteering rates, but below Melbourne in residents who gave support outside of their immediate families.

Shepparton is the poorest performer of the RCVs when it comes to Local Amenities, ranking low on all five indicators.



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Horsham

"Everything you need"



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
19,817	4.6	81.5%

The largest population centre in the Wimmera, Horsham is the largest regional city located within the wheat and sheep growing Wimmera region.

Volunteering in Horsham is well above the Melbourne and RCV benchmarks, with an estimated 42.2% of adult residents engaging in unpaid voluntary work, well above Greater Melbourne of 29.4%.

Horsham has amongst the lowest median house prices across the 10 RCV LGAs, at \$178,350. Consequently, housing stress is also less of an issue with 17% of low income residents reporting financial stress, below Melbourne and RCV averages.

Horsham's lower than average mobile and broadband coverage rates represents an opportunity for improvement to increase its Physical Capital. Rail speeds and reliability in Horsham are also poor.

Recorded offences are high relative to the benchmark, however perceptions of crime are comparatively low. This discrepancy may relate to Horsham's efforts to increase reporting of crime, rather than reflecting actual increase in offences committed.

Relative to its population base, Horsham has a relatively high provision of higher order retail facilities, and in part reflects the lack of other major towns within a substantial travel radius.

While around half an hour from the Grampians, Horsham captures relatively few outbound tourists from Melbourne, who are more likely to travel via Stawell or Ararat.



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Latrobe

Sustainability/Leadership/Liveability



The largest regional city in Eastern Victoria, the City of Latrobe covers a number of sizeable towns, notably Traralgon (25,500), Moe (15,000) and Morwell (13,500).

The region contains one of the largest brown coal reserves in Australia, and has traditionally been the main producer of Victorian electricity. With the recent closure of one of its brown coal plants, Hazelwood, unemployment is currently one of the highest in Victoria. Managing the transition away from this key employer will be critical to continued prosperity.

Access to health, on a services to population ratio is above the Melbourne benchmark, though the usage of these services in Latrobe may be more intense than elsewhere. Crimes committed, and perceptions of crime are significantly poorer than the Melbourne and RCV benchmarks.

Straddled by two national parks to the north and south, the region attracts visitors drawn to the natural environment.

The region scores poorly on Physical Capital, and falls behind Melbourne on four of the five indicators, except rail proximity. The speed of rail services is also below the RCV average.

The presence of Mid Valley Shopping Centre in Morwell, and Stockland Traralgon provide higher order retail opportunities. Combined with a relatively high provision of parks and recreation areas in the council, Local Amenities are a strength of Latrobe and are on par with the metropolitan Melbourne average.

Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
74,329	52.1	86.8%



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Mildura

"To be the most liveable, people friendly community in Australia"



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
54,564	2.5	76.6%

On the north-western border of Victoria, Mildura is closer by road to Adelaide (400km) than Melbourne (550km). A major horticultural centre, the region is noted for its grape and citrus production.

Human Capital as a theme, and its underlying three indicators score low relative to the RCV and Melbourne benchmarks, potentially outlining the need for additional jobs and job diversity.

Mildura scores relatively poorly on the Physical Capital indicator with lower than average levels of mobile coverage and no regular direct train service to Melbourne.

Mildura residents' access to primary and tertiary health services is better than Melbourne, reflecting the city's role as a major service hub throughout the Sunraysia region. Occurrence and perception of crime are both higher than average.

Low median house prices (\$208,000) and a low house price to income multiple are positive for new residents seeking to move to Mildura. Existing residents however experience a (marginally) higher than average housing stress level, measured by rental/mortgage stress.

Volunteering is higher than Melbourne, however, it is on the lower side relative to other RCV Councils.

The Council attracts a lower than average level of tourists who visit for the natural environment and/or arts and recreation, possibly due to a lack of awareness of its offerings, and Mildura's distance from Melbourne.



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Wangaratta

"the Ultimate in Liveability"



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
28,559	7.8	70.9%

The Rural City of Wangaratta sits at the junction of the Ovens and King Rivers, and around an hour's drive north-west from Victoria's Alpine region. Located some 250km north-east from the Melbourne CBD, Wangaratta is home to a resident population of around 28,500, of which around 18,000 reside in the urban area.

Wangaratta has a robust labour market with a lower unemployment rate (4.7%) than the RCV and metropolitan Melbourne average. However, relatively low tertiary education participation rates lowers its Human Capital score.

Wangaratta performs well across Housing Affordability, reflecting low median house prices (\$176,400). There is however a higher than average incidence of rental and mortgage stress (20% of residents experiencing stress, versus 17.7% across Greater Melbourne).

It also performs well across Health and Safety, reflecting the presence of its hospital, the key tertiary health facility serving the broader region. Wangaratta is perceived as relatively safer than Greater Melbourne, despite recorded offences on a per capita basis being slightly higher. Both indicators within Social Capital also perform well relative to peer Councils.

Opportunities exist to improve on Local Amenities and Physical Capital. On Local Amenities, Wangaratta performs above Greater Melbourne on access to stores and arts.

From a Physical Capital perspective, Wangaratta scores lower on most metrics - mobile and broadband coverage, rail reliability and proximity to airport.



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Warrnambool

"To be a thriving, culturally rich and inclusive leading regional city"



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
34,245	283.1	96.6%

The City of Warrnambool marks the western end of the Great Ocean Road, a major tourist destination in Victoria.

Home to 34,000 residents, Warrnambool scores equal to or higher than Melbourne on six of seven themes, the most of any RCV Councils. Warrnambool scores above average in its housing affordability, with only 18.5% of low-income residents spending 30% or more of their income on housing. This may reflect Council's housing affordability program, funded since 2013.

In regards to Health and Safety, the region is well provisioned in terms of primary and tertiary health services per capita. It also reports a level of criminal offences below the Greater Melbourne and RCV benchmarks.

It excels in Visitor Attraction – currently drawing a substantial number of tourists, likely in large part due to its location and proximate natural features.

Opportunities exist to improve on mobile and broadband coverage. Rail reliability over the 12 months to April 2017 is also poor (52.9% of services delivered on-time) and speed of rail services is lower than the RCV council average. This reflects speed restrictions and a \$10 million level crossing upgrade program slated for completion in December 2017.

Warrnambool has substantial provision of Local Amenities, measured by higher than average levels of access to retail and a higher amount of parks and recreational space relative to other RCV Councils.



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Wodonga

"Our city, our people, our future"



Estimated resident population (ERP, 2016)	Population density (ERP/LGA sq.km)	% urban population
39,844	92.1	93.7%

Located on the southern side of the Murray River and on the north-eastern border of Victoria, Wodonga is often thought of as part of a broader urban area with Albury, on the other side of the state border in New South Wales.

The two Councils of Albury (around 50,000 residents) and Wodonga (around 40,000 residents) are collectively home to around 90,000 residents, and together are one of the largest regional localities in Australia by population.

Wodonga scores well on Housing Affordability and Health and Safety, relative to Melbourne. Housing stress is lower than both Melbourne and the RCV average, despite median prices being above the RCV average. It also records an above average provision of health services, and lower than average incidence of crime.

Local amenities in Wodonga are on par with metropolitan Melbourne. Although two of the five indicators are lower than metropolitan Melbourne, the amount of parks and recreation areas available for residents improves its Local Amenities score.

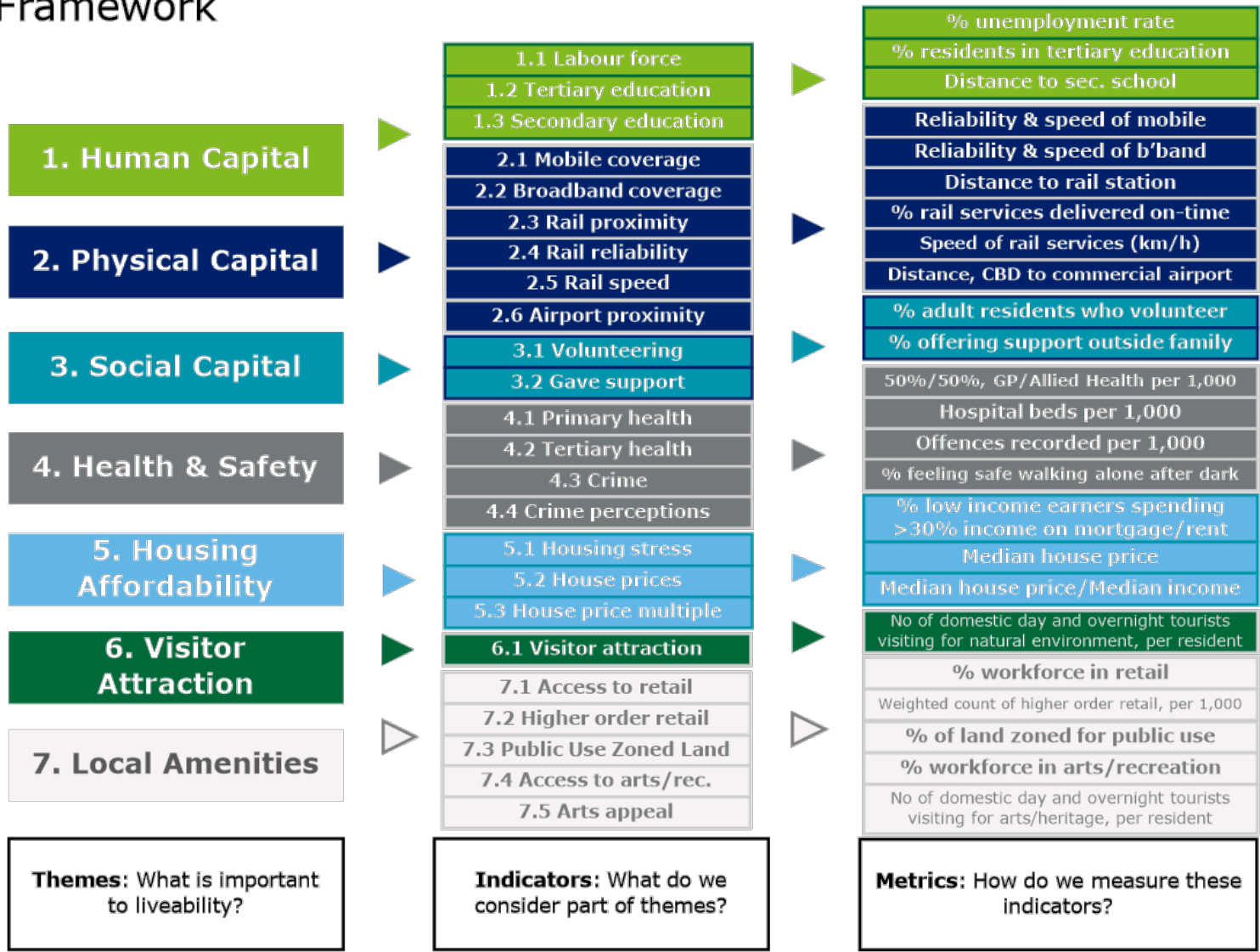
Wodonga, viewed in isolation from Albury, has the opportunity to improve on Physical Capital and Social Capital. It has relatively poor rail reliability (74.2% of services are on-time, versus the RCV average of 84.6%). Mobile and broadband coverage is also well below the RCV average.

Performance across Social Capital is mixed – Wodonga has a higher volunteering rate than Melbourne. It however scores lower on the percentage of residents who gave support to others outside their immediate family.



Framework

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DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 1: Human Capital

Local Government Area (LGA)	1.1 Labour force	1.2 Higher education	1.3 Secondary education
<i>Measured by</i>	Smoothed unemployment rate, %, at end of FY17	% of residents currently in Tertiary education (including TAFE), Census 2016	Population weighted average distance from each meshblock to closest secondary school (km)
Ballarat (C)	4.4%	6.3%	3.97
Greater Bendigo (C)	4.3%	5.3%	6.99
Greater Geelong (C)	6.2%	6.2%	3.90
Greater Shepparton (C)	7.2%	3.7%	7.21
Horsham (RC)	4.3%	3.4%	5.60
Latrobe (C)	9.8%	4.2%	12.27
Mildura (RC)	6.5%	3.6%	4.41
Wangaratta (RC)	4.7%	3.3%	7.47
Warrnambool (C)	4.6%	4.6%	2.82
Wodonga (C)	5.5%	5.3%	3.31
Greater Melbourne	6.1%	7.8%	2.40
Victoria	6.0%	6.9%	4.12
RCV	5.9%	5.2%	5.58

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19

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 2: Physical Capital

Local Government Area (LGA)	2.1 Mobile coverage	2.2 Broadband coverage	2.3 Proximity to rail
<i>Measured by</i>	50% quality and 50% coverage, aggregated up from Exchange to LGA. Higher is better. Constructed indicator.	50% quality and 50% coverage, aggregated up from Exchange to LGA. Higher is better. Constructed indicator.	Population weighted average distance from each meshblock to closest railway station (km)
Ballarat (C)	49.78	78.26	4.37
Greater Bendigo (C)	46.39	48.37	5.82
Greater Geelong (C)	99.65	103.17	7.80
Greater Shepparton (C)	27.62	32.20	4.65
Horsham (RC)	2.93	6.01	5.16
Latrobe (C)	29.30	36.90	4.05
Mildura (RC)	11.98	33.15	3.99
Wangaratta (RC)	10.37	11.64	8.26
Warrnambool (C)	5.58	6.02	2.78
Wodonga (C)	20.43	21.67	3.37
Greater Melbourne	52.89	51.18	7.40
Victoria	48.22	49.09	8.55
RCV	51.98	60.06	5.64

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20

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**Theme 2: Physical Capital *cont.*

Local Government Area (LGA)	2.4 Rail reliability	2.5 Rail Speed	2.6 Proximity to airport
<i>Measured by</i>	% of rail services delivered on-time, 12 month average to April 2017	Average speed of rail services from Southern Cross Station to Regional City Station as of November 2017 (km/h)	Distance to and from region's business centre to nearest commercial airport (km)
Ballarat (C)	87.3%	82.05	79.90
Greater Bendigo (C)	85.9%	83.22	122.63
Greater Geelong (C)	88.6%	71.85	23.86
Greater Shepparton (C)	92.4%	75.10	140.94
Horsham (RC)	81.2%	65.71	114.11
Latrobe (C)	80.9%	65.45	124.18
Mildura (RC)	89.8%	70.14	11.82
Wangaratta (RC)	74.2%	83.37	63.98
Warrnambool (C)	52.9%	71.06	77.03
Wodonga (C)	74.2%	82.94	8.36
Greater Melbourne	92.0%	36.99	78.26
Victoria	89.4%	N/A	48.37
RCV	84.6%	75.21	103.17

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21

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 3: Social Capital

Local Government Area (LGA)	3.1 Volunteering	3.2 Gave support
<i>Measured by</i>	Percentage of people aged 18 years and over who did unpaid voluntary work in the last 12 months through an organisation (2014)	Percentage of people aged 18 years and over (or their partner) who provide support to other relatives living outside the household (2014)
Ballarat (C)	38.4%	28.0%
Greater Bendigo (C)	38.5%	28.7%
Greater Geelong (C)	33.9%	28.1%
Greater Shepparton (C)	31.2%	27.8%
Horsham (RC)	42.2%	27.6%
Latrobe (C)	32.1%	26.6%
Mildura (RC)	32.4%	27.4%
Wangaratta (RC)	40.4%	30.1%
Warrnambool (C)	38.6%	29.1%
Wodonga (C)	34.8%	26.6%
Greater Melbourne	29.4%	30.4%
Victoria	31.9%	29.9%
RVC	35.4%	28.0%

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22

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 4: Health & Safety

Local Government Area (LGA)	4.1 Access to primary health	4.2 Access to tertiary health	4.3 Crime	4.4 Perceptions of crime
<i>Measured by</i>	50% - 50% weighted average provision of GP and Allied Health service sites, per 1,000 residents	Hospital beds (private and public) per 1,000 residents	Offences recorded per 1,000 residents, December 2016	Estimated number of people (per 1000) aged 18 years and over who felt very safe/safe walking alone in local area after dark (2014)
Ballarat (C)	1.15	5.57	118.31	46.5%
Greater Bendigo (C)	1.10	5.43	97.99	49.5%
Greater Geelong (C)	1.15	3.21	100.84	55.1%
Greater Shepparton (C)	1.05	7.05	130.18	46.6%
Horsham (RC)	1.15	3.77	143.37	57.5%
Latrobe (C)	1.05	5.09	197.26	42.5%
Mildura (RC)	1.15	4.69	121.82	42.9%
Wangaratta (RC)	1.05	6.47	96.79	58.9%
Warrnambool (C)	1.30	6.63	84.51	48.4%
Wodonga (C)	1.15	4.45	84.74	42.7%
Greater Melbourne	1.00	3.42	88.78	51.6%
Victoria	1.03	3.59	91.08	52.8%
RCV	1.13	4.81	115.52	49.6%

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23

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 5: Housing Affordability

Local Government Area (LGA)	5.1 Housing stress	5.2 House prices	5.3 House price multiple
<i>Measured by</i>	50%-50% weighted score of % of Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with mortgage stress and rental stress	Suburb population weighted median house prices, 2015	Median House Price divided by Median Income, 2015
Ballarat (C)	20.09	294,053	6.7
Greater Bendigo (C)	18.84	288,083	6.7
Greater Geelong (C)	19.68	364,958	8.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	20.58	209,746	5.1
Horsham (RC)	17.05	178,348	4.3
Latrobe (C)	19.22	197,286	4.3
Mildura (RC)	19.91	208,272	5.1
Wangaratta (RC)	20.27	176,438	4.3
Warrnambool (C)	18.48	324,343	7.7
Wodonga (C)	17.62	293,351	6.3
Greater Melbourne	18.51	782,209	16.0
Victoria	18.63	651,660	13.5
RCV	19.45	286,562	6.6

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24

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 6: Visitor attraction

Local Government Area (LGA)	6.1 Visitor attraction*
<i>Measured by</i>	
Number of domestic daytrip + overnight tourists visiting for the natural environment, per resident	
Ballarat (C)	11.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	8.1
Greater Geelong (C)	10.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	7.7
Horsham (RC)	7.6
Latrobe (C)	8.8
Mildura (RC)	3.6
Wangaratta (RC)	7.6
Warrnambool (C)	12.3
Wodonga (C)	6.6
Greater Melbourne	6.4
Victoria	11.5
RCV	8.5

Tourists counted under Visitor attraction reflect the counts of domestic day and overnight visitors to each LGA, who engaged in the following activities:

- Outdoor/nature (including visiting national/state parks, farms, and bushwalks).
- Active outdoor/sports (including fishing, scuba diving, surfing and snow skiing).
- Local attractions/tourist activities (e.g. visiting wildlife parks/zoos, guided tours, wineries, farmgates).

It does not include tourists who visited to watch sport, shopping, or who visited for the cultural/arts scene. The latter (arts/culture) is captured in Indicator 7.5.

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**

Theme 7: Local Amenities

Local Government Area (LGA)	7.1 Access to retail	7.2 Higher order retail	7.3 Public Use Zoned Land
<i>Measured by</i>	% of resident workforce employed in retail industry (ANZSIC division G), Census 2016	Synthetic index. Weighted count of higher order shopping centres in LGA, per 1,000 residents.	% of land zoned for public use within urban area (Public Parks and Recreation Zone)
Ballarat (C)	6.16%	0.058	8.4%
Greater Bendigo (C)	6.24%	0.018	6.6%
Greater Geelong (C)	6.41%	0.060	7.9%
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.86%	0.016	1.6%
Horsham (RC)	6.75%	0.050	5.2%
Latrobe (C)	5.72%	0.081	8.4%
Mildura (RC)	6.35%	0.019	7.2%
Wangaratta (RC)	5.70%	0.037	3.8%
Warrnambool (C)	7.14%	0.029	12.7%
Wodonga (C)	6.48%	0.025	9.8%
Greater Melbourne	5.87%	0.053	5.83%
Victoria	5.79%	0.045	N/A
RCV	6.25%	0.045	7.34%

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26

DRAFT Report**Indicators – detailed tables**Theme 7: Local Amenities *cont.*

Local Government Area (LGA)	7.4 Access to arts and recreation	7.5 Attractiveness of arts and recreation
<i>Measured by</i>	% of resident workforce employed within arts and recreational industries (ANZSIC Division R), Census 2016	Number of domestic daytrip + overnight tourists visiting for arts and recreational activities, per resident
Ballarat (C)	1.1%	5.80
Greater Bendigo (C)	0.8%	2.95
Greater Geelong (C)	0.9%	1.73
Greater Shepparton (C)	0.5%	0.72
Horsham (RC)	0.9%	1.16
Latrobe (C)	0.5%	1.33
Mildura (RC)	0.5%	1.04
Wangaratta (RC)	0.6%	2.50
Warrnambool (C)	0.9%	2.79
Wodonga (C)	0.5%	1.37
Greater Melbourne	1.2%	1.19
Victoria	1.1%	1.54
RCV	0.8%	2.33

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27

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29