

HEALTH AND WELLBEING: MUNICIPAL SCAN 2021- 2025

City of Stonnington

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Our People: Who Are We and How Do We Live?

Population Estimate/Forecast & Population Diversity

Overview¹

- Estimated Resident Population – persons (no.) for Stonnington in 2021 is 123,031.
- 3.2% increase in population of working age
- 4.2% increase in population under working age.
- 4.9% increase in population of working age.

Gender

- Population breakdown by gender is unchanged from the previous Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2020.

Table 1 - Population Breakdown by Gender, Stonnington (C) (26350) ²

	Total No. 2017	Total no. 2019
Female	59,208	61,166
Male	54,574	56,602
Total	113,782	117,768



Figure 1 – Percentage of Residential Population by Gender, 2019³

Aboriginality (% of Indigenous)

- In 2016 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People made up 0.3% of the population in Stonnington.⁴
- This equates to 293 people⁵

¹ (forecast id, n.d.) 20)

² (.idcommunity , 2019)

³ (.idcommunity , 2019)

⁴ (Stonnington (C) (LGA) (26350) >Population & People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples - Census , 2016)

⁵ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 8)

LGBTQI+

- In 2017, 7.8% of adults in Stonnington identified as LGBTQI+.
- 87 % identified as Heterosexual
- 3.6% refused to answer
- In comparison to Victoria, Stonnington has a 2.1% higher rate of LGBTQI+ people.⁶
- 2.8% of couples in Stonnington in 2016 were Same Sex
- Stonnington had the 6th highest percentage of same sex couples in Victoria in 2016

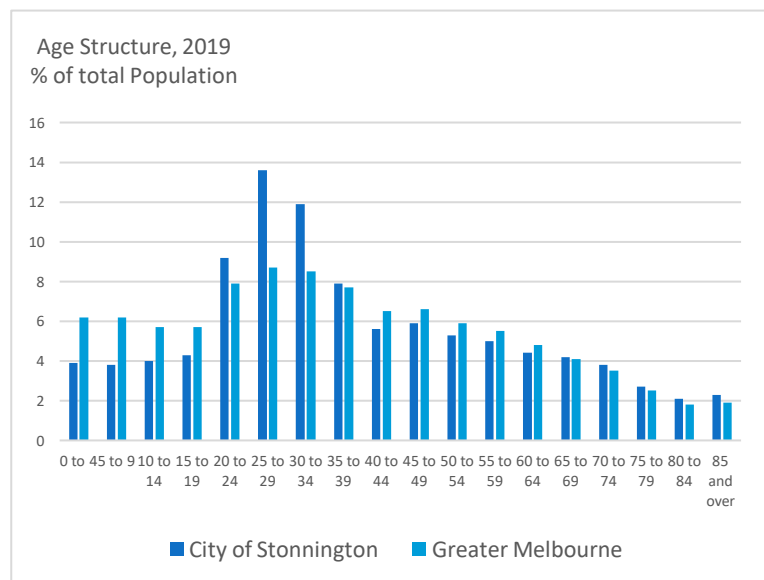
In Victoria when compared with the corresponding proportion in heterosexual, non LGBTQI+ adults, a significantly higher proportion of LGBTQI+ adults:

- Were born in Australia
- Were aboriginal or Torres Strait Island
- Had never married⁷

Age Structures/Groups – Life Stages

Table 2- Comparison of age Structures: Greater Melbourne, City of Stonnington (2019)⁸

- In 2020, the dominant age structure for persons in the City of Stonnington was ages 25 to 29, which accounted for 12.2% of the total persons.
- The largest increase in persons between 2020 and 2022 is forecast to be in ages 40 to 44, which is expected to increase by 840 and account for 6.7% of the total persons.
- The largest 5 year age group in 2022 is 25 to 29 years, with a total of 14,613 persons.



⁶ (The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2020, p. 33)

⁷ (The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2020, p. 38)

⁸ (Stonnington (C) (LGA) (26350) , 2020) (Greater Melbourne (GCCSA) (2GMEL) , 2020)

- Between 2020 and 2022, the age structure forecasts for the City of Stonnington indicate a 4.2% increase in population under working age, a 4.9% increase in population of retirement age, and a 3.2% increase in population of working age.⁹

- Between 2017 and 2021, the age structure forecasts for the City of Stonnington indicate a 9.3% increase in population under working age, a 10.3% increase in population of retirement age, and a 7.2% increase in population of working age.

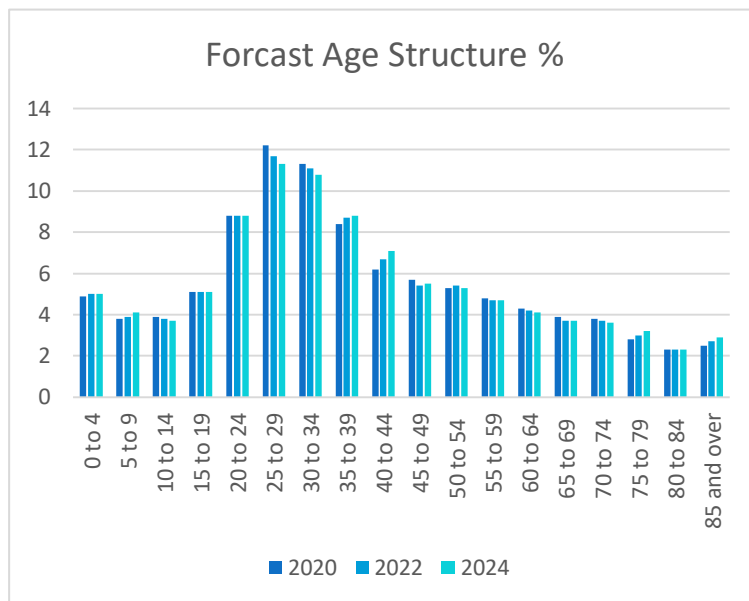


Table 3 - Forecast Age Structure for Persons, Stonnington 2020, 2022 & 2024¹⁰

2020 Forecasted Age Groups by Suburb:

Armadale

0 to 4: 5.1%
5 to 11: 5.9%

Glen Iris

0 to 4: 5.9%
5 to 11: 6.6%

Malvern/Kooyong

0 to 4: 4.9%
5 to 11: 7.0%

Malvern – South

0 to 4: 5.2%
5 to 11: 8.1%

Malvern East

0 to 4: 5.6%
5 to 11: 8.0%

Prahran

0 to 4: 4.8%
5 to 11: 3.5%

South Yarra:

0 to 4: 4.2%
5 to 11: 3.3%

Toorak:

0 to 4: 4.8%
5 to 11: 4.6%

Windsor:

0 to 4: 4.3%
5 to 11: 3.1%¹¹

Key Statistics

- In 2017, the dominant age structure for persons in the City of Stonnington was ages 25 to 29, which accounted for 13.1% of the total persons.
- The largest increase in persons between 2017 and 2021 is forecast to be in ages 35 to 39, which is expected to increase by 1,796 and account for 8.6% of the total persons.

⁹ (City of Stonnington - Population and Age Structure , n.d.)

¹⁰ (City of Stonnington - Population and Age Structure , n.d.)

¹¹ (Forecast Age Structure - Service Age Groups > Stonnington > Suburbs, 2020)

- The largest 5 year age group in 2021 is forecasted to be 25 to 29 years, with a total of 14,676 persons.
- Couple families without children made up the largest family type in 2016 in Stonnington.¹²
- Housing suitability in 2016 highlighted private dwellings with a spare bedroom(s) being the largest group.¹³

Cultural Diversity / Heritage

- In 2016 the population of Stonnington was made up by 31.4% of people who were born overseas.
- The largest group were born in North-West Europe.
- The second largest group was born in North East Asia.¹⁴

The Impact of COVID-19

Victoria has lost its crown as the fastest growing state (on an annual basis), which it has held for the past 6 years. Growth annually in Victoria was still quite high, at 1.49%, just behind Queensland's 1.58%, but the quarterly growth is tiny – just 0.07%. This is due to a double whammy of negative overseas migration and negative quarterly interstate migration (-3,042 people in the quarter). While on an annual basis there was still a small net inflow to the state, the quarterly outflow in June is the first one Victoria has seen since 2008, and the largest since 1996. So Victoria is now growing only by natural increase. And it's worth mentioning that these figures from June pre-date the second lockdown in Melbourne.¹⁵

Profile of Older (65+), Lone persons in Stonnington¹⁶

Persons and percentage of persons aged 65 years or more, who are living alone

Males: 1234 (18%)

Females: 3079 (35%)

Persons: 4316 (28%)

Disability among older lone persons

No. 652 people

15.5% of people of 65+ lone persons live with a disability

315 people who are 65+ lone persons have limited English fluency

The majority of older lone persons in Stonnington were born in Australia

The top 3 birthplaces for older people (not inclu Australia) are

England (221)

Greece (218)

Poland (95)

¹² (Stonnington (c) (LGA) (26350) Family & Community > Families by Type - Census, n.d.)

¹³ (Stonnington (C) (LGA) (26350) > Family & Community > Dwelling Structure - Private Dwellings - Census , n.d.)

¹⁴ (Stonnington (C) (LGA) (26350) > Population & People > Overseas Born Population - Census , 2016)

¹⁵ (COVID-19 pandemic rapidly slowing Australia's population growth, 2020)

¹⁶ (Brown, Profile of Older Residents Who are Living Alone, 2016)

Residents Living with Disability / Carers

In 2018 the number (%) of persons with a disability in Stonnington reduced by 0.4%.

- In 2018 persons with a profound disability/severe core activity limitations and persons with moderate or mild core activity limitations decreased.
- Persons who are carers increased by <0.5%
- Persons aged carers aged 15+ who are primary carers decreased by >0.4%. (2016 – 31% compared to 2018 2.7%)
- Persons who are non-primary carers decreased by 0.5% (2016: 6.9% compared to 2018 6.4%)¹⁷

Need for Assistance with core Activity 2016 %

	Stonnington	Metro South East Average	State Average
Female	3.9%	5.1%	5.8%
Male	2.7%	4.2%	5.2%

Table 4 – Need for Assistance with Core Activity 2016 %¹⁸

- Females need more assistance than males with core activity in Stonnington.
- The ABS defines people with a profound or severe disability as; 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.¹⁹

Disability Statistics for Australia in 2020 and the Impact of COVID:

- In November 2020, around one in six (16%) Australians aged 18 years and over reported providing unpaid care for a vulnerable person.
- Since 1 March 2020, one in four (25%) people who provided unpaid care to a vulnerable person had difficulty providing care or assistance because of COVID-19.²⁰

Religion

Stonnington - 2016

Christianity: 41.3%
 Not religious: 37.4%
 Judaism: 3.9%
 Buddhism: 2.4%
 Hinduism: 2.3%
 Islam: 1%²¹

¹⁷ (Selected Disability and Carers Characteristics (modelled) - Persons living in private dwellings, n.d.)

¹⁸ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 25)

¹⁹ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 25)

²⁰ (House Impacts of COVID-19 Survey - Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia, 2020)

²¹ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

Households

Household types/dwelling types

The City of Stonnington comprises of two Statistical Local Areas (SLA's); Malvern and Prahran SLAs. The Malvern SLA encompasses the suburbs of Malver and Malvern East, part of the suburb of Glen Iris and the eastern parts of the suburbs of Armadale and Toorak. The Prahan SLA includes the suburbs of Prahran, South Yarra and Windsor, and the western parts of Armadale and Toorak.²²

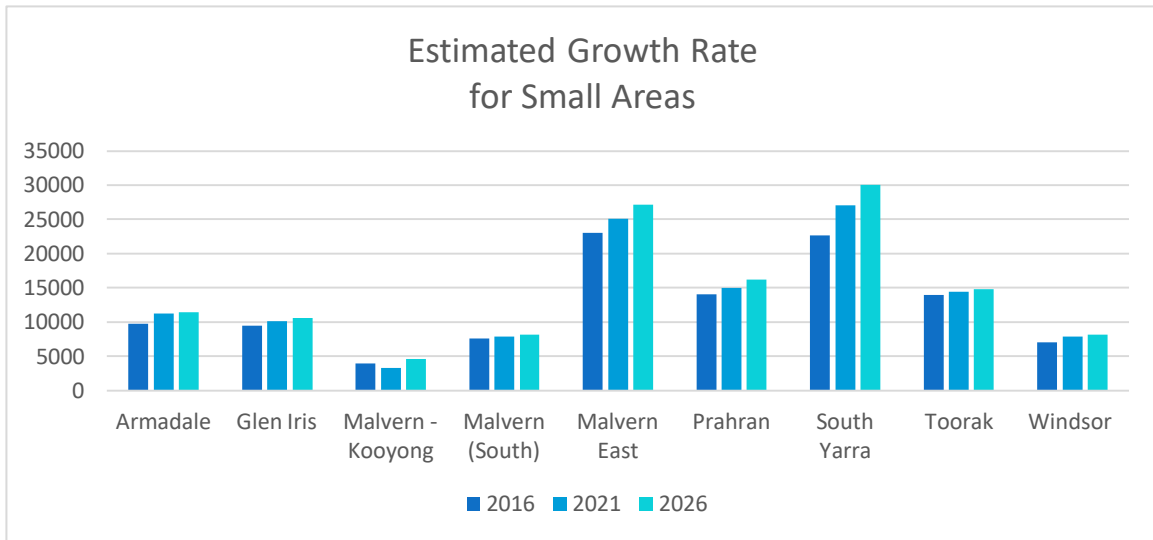
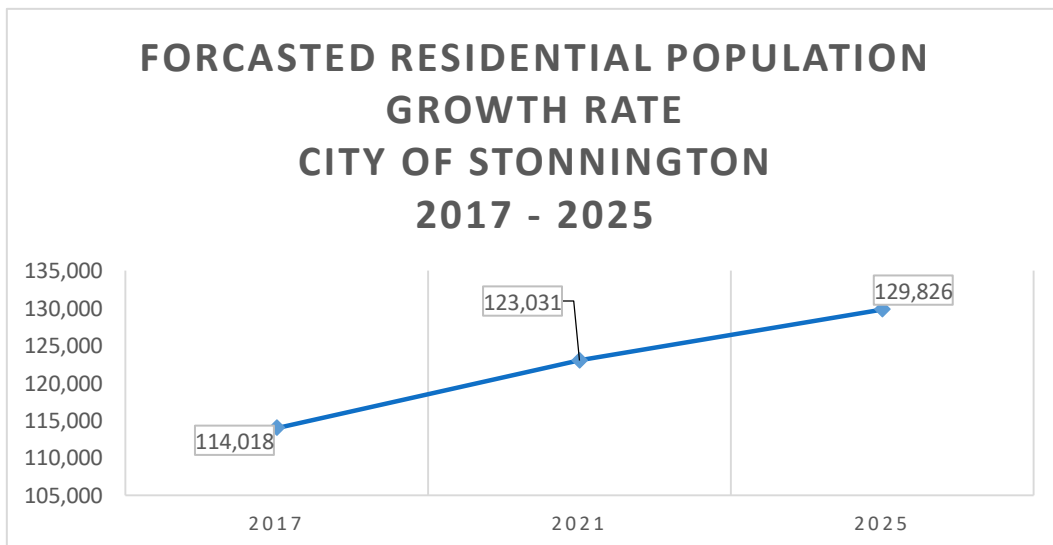


Table 5- Population and Household Forecast, 2016, 2021 & 2026²³

- A high growth rate in South Yarra is expected over the next 4 years. South Yarra is an already high density area; 99.67 persons per hectare, with a population of 25,051 people (2019).²⁴



²² (Stonnington: Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021)

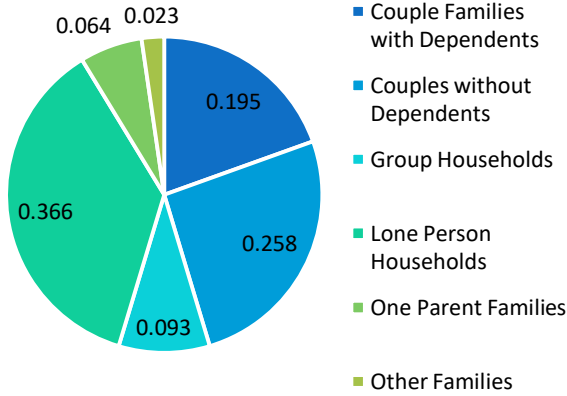
²³ (City of Stonnington - Population Forecast , n.d.)

²⁴ (City of Stonnington - Population Forecast , n.d.)

Table 6 –Forecasted Residential Population Growth Rate – City of Stonnington 2017 - 2025²⁵

Table 7 – Forecast Household Structures for 2021²⁶

Forcast Household Types for 2021



Family Household Structures

In 2017, the dominant household type in the City of Stonnington was “Lone person households”, which accounted for 35.7% of all households.

The largest increase between 2017 and 2021 is forecast to be in “Lone person households”, which will increase by 2,078 households and account for 36.6% of all households.

In contrast “Other families” is forecast to increase by 100 households, to comprise 2.3% of all

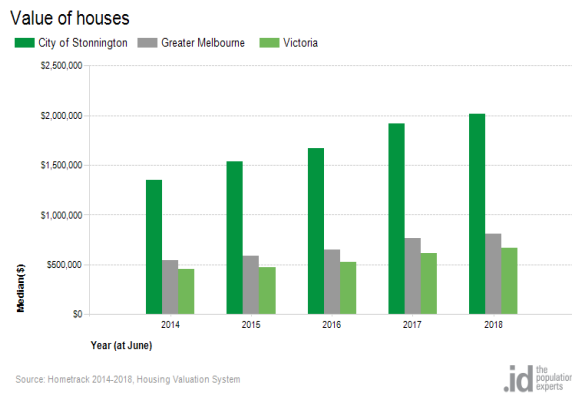
households in 2021, compared to 2.3% in 2017.²⁷

Tenure (renters, Ownership, motgage) – Not updated since 2016

Housing Valuation Key Findings

- In 2018, the median house valuation in the City of Stonnington was \$2,014,764 which was 148.0% higher than the median house valuation in Greater Melbourne.
- In 2018, the median unit price in the City of Stonnington 589,006 which was only 6.6% higher in comparison to Greater Melbourne.²⁸

Figure 2 - Forecast Household Types 2021²⁹



²⁵ (City of Stonnington - Population Forecast , n.d.)

²⁶ (City of Stonnington - Population Forecast , n.d.)

²⁷ (forecast id, 2020)

²⁸ (City of Stonnington - Housing Valuation (Custom Search - Current benchmark: Greater Melbourne, Comparison Year: 2017), 2018)

²⁹ (City of Stonnington - Housing Valuation (Custom Search - Current benchmark: Greater Melbourne, Comparison Year: 2017), 2018)

Rental Listings Key Findings

- At June 2018, the City of Stonnington had a median house rental of \$725, \$305 higher than the median house rental for Greater Melbourne³⁰

Analysis

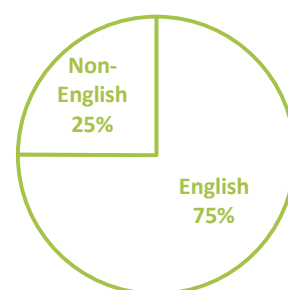
In comparison to the rest of Australia, Stonnington’s working age population is higher by 12.5%. Which may reflect why Stonnington’s median total income (excl. Giverment pensions and allowance) (\$61,847) is higher by \$13,487, in comparison to the rest of Australia (\$48,360). Stonnington’s average monthly household rental payment (\$) is also greater in comparison to the rest of Australia; <\$366, Stonnington’s average monthly household mortgage payment (\$) is also greater; <\$649. This also reflects why Stonnington’s median total income is higher.

Languages Spoken

In the City of Stonnington, 23.1% of people spoke a language other than English at home in 2016.³¹

Highest Percentage of People Born Overseas in Non-English and English speaking countries³²:

- China (4.3%)
- England (3.5%)
- India (2.5%)
- Malaysia (1.2%)



- The majority of people living in Stonnington were born in Australia.
- People born overseas were more likely to be born in a non-English speaking country.
- People born in non-English speaking countries are twice as likely to have lived in Stonnington for more than 5 years.

Australian Born Population (2016, as a %)	People born (overseas) in predominantly English speaking countries (2016, as a %)	People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries (2016, as a %)	People born overseas reporting poor proficiency of English (2016, as a %)
Stonnington: 60.8% Glen Eira: 58.2% Port Phillip: 57.9% Melbourne: 32.7% Metro Melbourne: 59.8%	Stonnington: 9.3% Glen Eira: 8.5% Port Phillip: 12.4% Melbourne: 6.7% Metro Melbourne: 6.8%	Stonnington: 22.3% Glen Eira: 28.3% Port Phillip: 19.2% Melbourne: 49.0% Metro Melbourne: 27.1%	Stonnington: 2.7% Glen Eira: 3.3% Port Phillip: 2.0% Melbourne: 6.2% Metro Melbourne: 4.7%

Table 8 – Birth Place and Non-English Speaking Residents, 2016

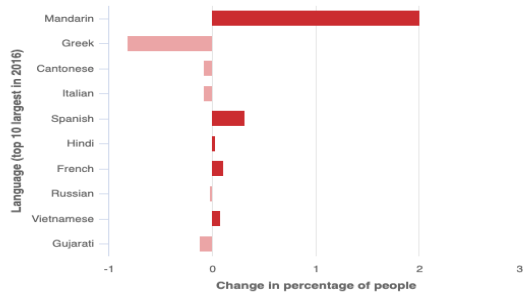
³⁰ (City of Stonnington - Rental Listings , n.d.)

³¹ (City of Stonnington - Language Spoken at Home , 2016)

³² (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, pp. Birthplace top ten non-english speaking countries)

Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

City of Stonnington

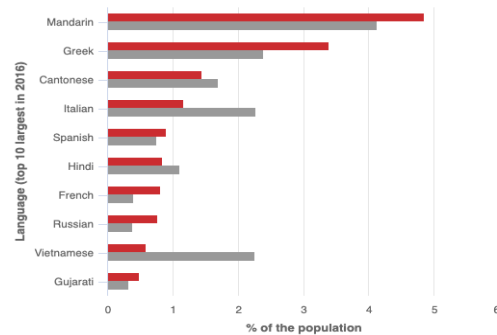


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Figure 3- Change in Language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016³³

Language spoken at home, 2016

City of Stonnington Greater Melbourne



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Figure 4 – Language Spoken at Home, 2016³⁴

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of the City of Stonnington in 2016 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in the City of Stonnington was Mandarin, with 4.8% of the population, or 5,035 people speaking this language at home.³⁵

Top 3 Languages other than English and % of the population³⁶

1. Mandarin (4.9%)
2. Greek (3.4%)
3. Cantonese (1.4%)

Key Findings

Overall, 69.6% of the population spoke English only, and 23.1% spoke a non-English language, compared with 62.0% and 32.3% respectively for Greater Melbourne.³⁷

Internet Connection

National Survey <https://www.esafety.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-06/Covid-19-impact-on-Australian-adults-online-report.pdf>

- 72.6% of households in Stonnington have broadband internet³⁸

³³ (City of Stonnington - Language Spoken at Home , 2016)

³⁴ (City of Stonnington - Language Spoken at Home , 2016)

³⁵ (City of Stonnington - Language Spoken at Home , 2016)

³⁶ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 9)

³⁷ (City of Stonnington - Language Spoken at Home , 2016)

³⁸ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 10)

Income

Key Findings:

- In the City of Stonnington, 7.6% of the Retail Trade local workers earned \$1,750 or more per week.³⁹
- Overall, 18.8% of the local workers earned a high income, and 21.5% earned a low income, compared with 19.7% and 17.5% respectively for Greater Melbourne.⁴⁰

The major differences in 2016 between the weekly income of the local workers in the City of Stonnington and Greater Melbourne were:⁴¹

- A larger percentage of local workers who earned \$300 - \$399 (5.6% compared to 4.3%)
- A larger percentage of local workers who earned \$400 - \$499 (5.9% compared to 4.9%)
- A larger percentage of local workers who earned \$150 - \$299 (5.3% compared to 4.1%)
- A smaller percentage of local workers who earned \$2,000 - \$2,999 (7.5% compared to 8.5).

Government pensions and allowances ⁴²

- There has been a significant decrease over the last 4 years of people in Stonnington on the age pension and Youth Allowance (full time students/apprentice).
- There has also been a decrease in the following:
 - Service Pension DVA
 - Income Support Supplement – DVA
 - Disability Support Pension
 - Newstart allowance
 - Parenting Payment (single)
 - Youth allowance (other)
 - Family Tax benefit A & B

³⁹ (City of Stonnington - Local Workers - Individual Income - Retail Trade, n.d.)

⁴⁰ (City of Stonnington - Local Workers - Qualifications - All Industries , n.d.)

⁴¹ (City of Stonnington - Local Workers - Qualifications - All Industries , n.d.)

⁴² (Stonnington (C) (LGA) (26350) > Selected Government Pensions and Allowances - As at 30 June , 2018)

Education and Employment

Employment

The City of Stonnington's Gross Regional Product was \$10.09 billion as of June 2019, which represents approximately 2.3% of Victoria's Gross State Product. The Gross Regional State Product refers to the amount of wealth generated by business organisations and individuals working in the area. In the year ending June 2019 70,456 jobs were located in the City of Stonnington⁴³. From 2018 to 2019 Retail Trade made up the largest employer, generating 14,407 (20.4%) local jobs in the City of Stonnington⁴⁴. Followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (11,975 people or 17%) and then Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (9,145 people or 13%).

Resident Workers

- 39,243 people or 69.4% of the City of Stonnington's resident workers (All industries) have a tertiary qualification.⁴⁵

Unemployment

In the 2020 June quarter, the unemployment rate in the City of Stonnington was 3.3%. From March to June 2020 Unemployment in the City of Stonnington rose from 2.7% to 3.3%. In comparison, Greater Melbourne's Unemployment for the same time period rose from 5.2% to 5.7%.⁴⁶

Key Findings

- In the 2020 June quarter, the unemployment rate in the City of Stonnington rose from 2.7% in March to 3.3%⁴⁷.
- In the City of Stonnington, Retail Trade is the largest employer, generating 14,407 local jobs in 2018/19.
- In the City of Stonnington, 27.2% of workers were Professionals, scientific and Technical Services, compared to 25.5% in Greater Melbourne.⁴⁸
- The major differences between the jobs held by the workforce in the City of Stonnington and Greater Melbourne were:⁴⁹

Emerging Groups

The largest changes in the jobs held by the workforce in the City of Stonnington between 2017 and 2018 were those employed as:⁵⁰

The number of local workers in the City of Stonnington increased by increased by 2,270 between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

- Retail Trade (+1,469 local workers)

⁴³ (City of Stonnington - Local Employment, n.d.)

⁴⁴ (City of Stonnington - Employment by Industry (Total), n.d.)

⁴⁵ (City of Stonnington - Resident Workers - Key Statistics - All Industries , 2016)

⁴⁶ (City of Stonnington - Unemployment , n.d.)

⁴⁷ (City of Stonnington - Unemployment , n.d.)

⁴⁸ (City of Stonnington - Employment by Industry (Total), 2017/2018)

⁴⁹ (City of Stonnington - Employment by Industry (Total), n.d.)

⁵⁰ (City of Stonnington - Employment by Industry (Total), n.d.)

- Health Care and Social Assistance (+541 local workers)
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (+508 local workers)
- Education and Training (+130 local workers)

The Effect of COVID on Unemployment

Unemployment

		City of Stonnington		Greater Melbourne	Victoria	Australia
Quarter	Unemployed people	Labour force	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %	Unemployment rate %
June 2020	2521	76213	3.3	5.7	5.4	5.6
March 2020	2027	76093	2.7	5.2	4.9	5.2

Table 9- Quarterly Unemployment Rate (%) for City of Stonnington, Greater Melbourne, Victoria and Australia⁵¹

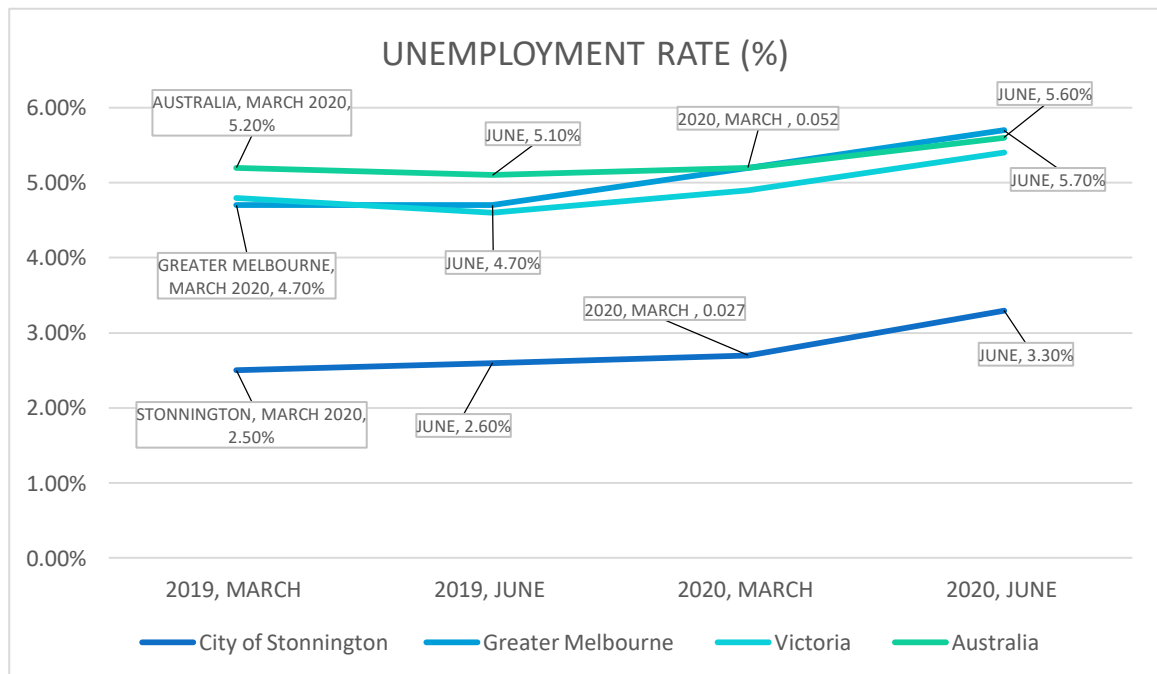


Table 10 - Unemployment (%) comparison, March 2019 – June 2020, City of Stonnington, Greater Melbourne, Victoria & Australia.⁵²

⁵¹ (City of Stonnington - Unemployment , n.d.)

⁵² (City of Stonnington - Unemployment , n.d.)

There was a 0.8% increase in unemployment for the City of Stonnington within a 15 month period in comparison to the rest of Australia’s 0.4% increase in unemployment, and Greater Melbourne’s 1% increase in unemployment.

COVID-19 Impact Nation Wide on Unemployment:

A combined group of almost 2.3 million people were affected by either losing their job between April and May, or working reduced hours for economic reasons in May. This was down from 2.7 million people between March and April. This group was much larger than the number of people who gained employment between April and May or worked increased hours in May.⁵³

Of the 2.3 million people affected by job loss or reduced hours in May:

- Over 700,000 people were employed in April, but not employed in May; and
- Around 1.55 million people worked either fewer than their usual hours, or no hours at all, for ‘economic reasons’ (that is, they were stood down, there was insufficient work or no work available).

Of the 1.55 million people who worked fewer than their usual hours, or no hours at all, for ‘economic reasons’:

- Over 360,000 did not work at all (considerably fewer than the over 750,000 people in April); and
- Nearly 1.2 million did some work, but worked fewer hours than usual (up from approximately 1 million in April).⁵⁴

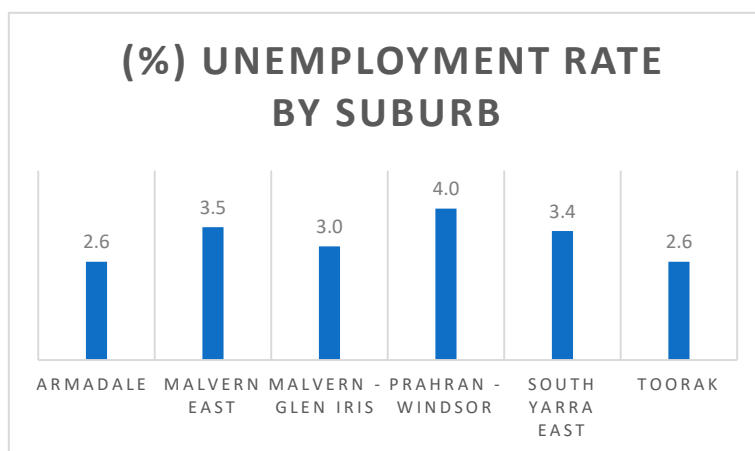


Table 11 - City of Stonnington: Unemployment Rate by Suburb⁵⁵

The City of Stonnington comes in 20th out of 79 councils for having the lowest unemployment rate for 2020.⁵⁶ (25th percentile)

Key Findings

- Despite the 0.8% growth in unemployment between March 2019 and June 2020, the City of Stonnington still holds a much lower unemployment rate in comparison with; Greater Melbourne, Victoria and Australia.

⁵³ (People who lost a job or were stood down: flows analysis, May 2020, 2020)

⁵⁴ (People who lost a job or were stood down: flows analysis, May 2020, 2020)

⁵⁵ (Hayden Brown, 2010 - 2020)

⁵⁶ (Hayden Brown, 2008 - 2020)

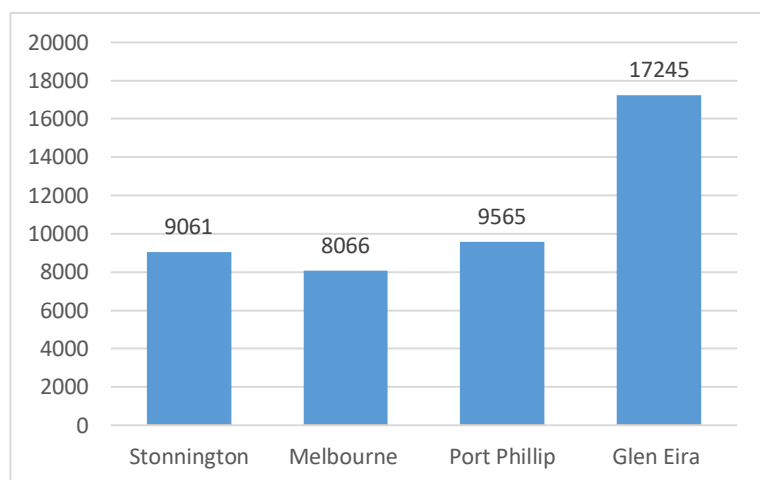
Table 9 demonstrates that the City of Stonnington had a higher annual percentage increase in residents employed when compared to Victoria in 2019.

- 19.6% of employment is local⁵⁷

Education and Early Childhood Development

Education

- In the City of Stonnington, the workforce has a higher proportion with University qualifications compared to Victoria.⁵⁸



Young people who left school in year 10 or below, or did not go to school (Stonnington, 2016): 11.0 (Aged Standardised ratio per 100,000 pop)

Table 12 - Young People who Left school in year 10 or below⁵⁹

Early Childhood Development in Stonnington - 2018

Children aged 4 years old enrolled in a preschool program: 76.1%

Children aged 5 years old enrolled in a preschool program: 32.5%⁶⁰

Year	Education -	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
2016	People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school (Age Standardised Rate per 100)	11.0%	23.9%	26.0%
	% Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16	90.1%	87.4%	86.1%
2017	Participation in vocational education and training - Aboriginal population (Age Standardised Rate per 100)	13.5	22.5	23.9

⁵⁷ (Walkability for Transport - Melbourne, n.d.)

⁵⁸ (City of Stonnington - Local Workers - Qualifications - All Industries , n.d.)

⁵⁹ (Social Health Atlases of Australia: Local Government Areas , p. education)

⁶⁰ (Social Health Atlases of Australia: Local Government Areas , p. Early Childhood Development)

Participation in vocational education and training - non-Indigenous population (Age Standardised Rate per 100)	8.5	15.4	16.5
Load Pass Rate of vocational education and training subjects - Government-funded hours, % passed subject	77.3%	78.3%	77.3%
Load Pass Rate of vocational education and training subjects - Private-funded hours, % passed subject	83.5%	84.2%	83.8%
Load Pass Rate of vocational education and training subjects - Aboriginal students % passed subject	62.2%	70.4%	70.8%
"Load Pass Rate of vocational education and training subjects - non-Indigenous students" % passed subject	80.5%	79.6%	80.2%

Table 13 – Secondary School Education Type, City of Stonnington 2016 & 2017 comparison with Greater Melbourne and Victoria.⁶¹

- Aboriginal Students had a significantly lower passed subject percentage in vocational education and training subjects in 2017 in Stonnington (62.2%) in comparison to Greater Melbourne (70.4%) and Victoria (70.8%).
- Stonnington has a lower proportion of children with emotional or behavioural difficulties compared to the state average (2018)⁶²
 - 1.8% in Stonnington
 - 2.2% Glen Eira
 - 2.3% Port Phillip
 - 3.8% Melbourne
 - 5.6% Victorian Average

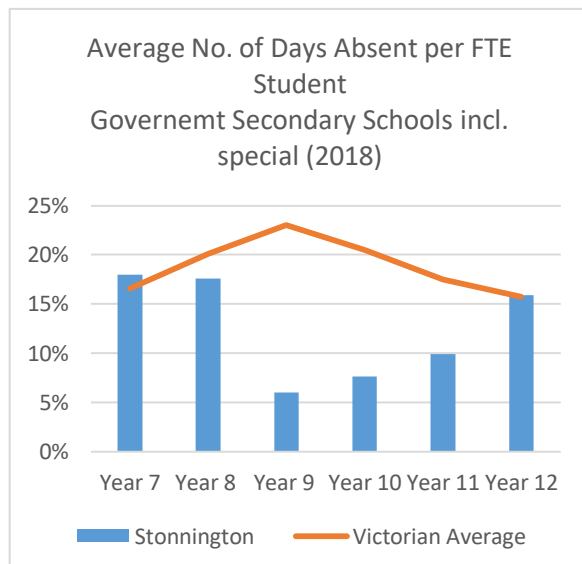
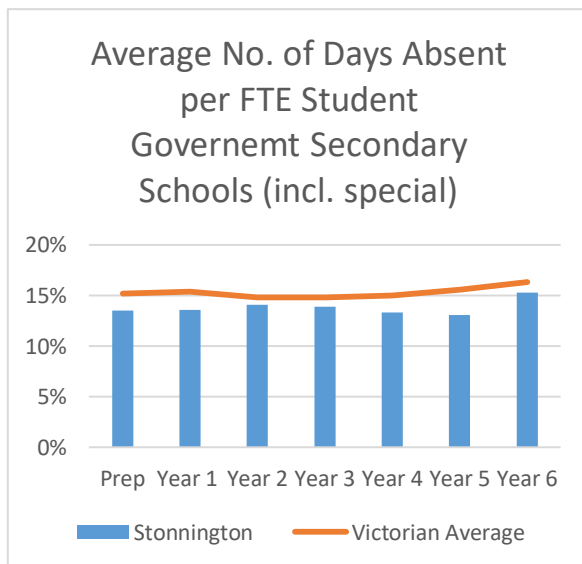


Figure 5& Figure 6 - Average number of days absent per FTE student for government secondary schools (including special), 2018⁶³

⁶¹ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Education)

⁶² (The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), 2018, p. INDICATOR 10.1)

⁶³ (The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), 2018, p. INDICATOR 33.1)

Stonnington has a higher average number of days absent per student in years 7 and 12 compared to the Victorian state average. Significantly lower average number of days absent per student in years 9, 10 and 11.

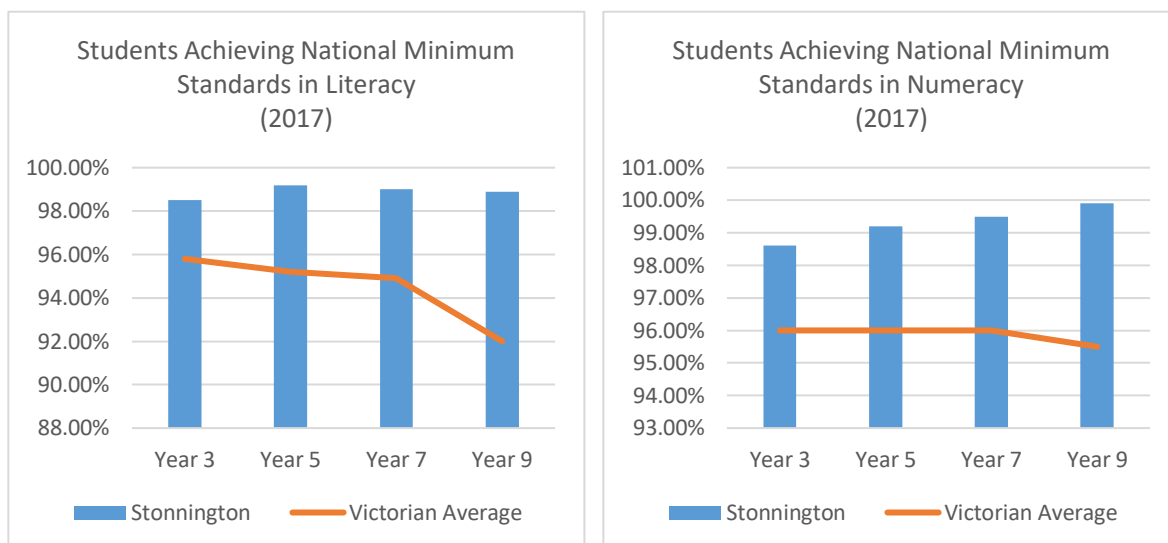


Figure 7 & Figure 8: Students Achieving National Minimum Standards in Numeracy, Government & Non-Government Schools, 2017⁶⁴

Transport and Travel

	% Households with no motor vehicle	% People who travelled to work by public transport	People who travelled to work by car as a driver or passenger
Stonnington	16.6%	28.4%	47.7%
Glen Eira	9.1%	22.0%	61.6%
Port Phillip	17.6%	27.7%	45.7%
Victoria	7.9%	12.6%	68.3%

Table 14 – Transport and Accessibility, 2016⁶⁵

- Stonnington has the largest percentage of people who travel to work by public transport when compared to surrounding LGA's
- How will COVID have impacted this?

Disadvantage

LGA SEFIA Index

- In 2016, Stonnington's SEFIA Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage was 1087
- Metro Melbourne: 1021

⁶⁴ (The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), 2018, p. INDICATOR 11.2)

⁶⁵ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile, 2019, p. 12)

Low Income Households

Low Income Households - 2016	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
% Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with mortgage stress	5.8%	10.5%	10.2%
% Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress	17.7%	26.3%	27.2%
% Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution)	22.7%	38.0%	40.9%

Table 15 – Low Income Households in 2016, Stonnington, Greater Melbourne and Victoria⁶⁶

HCC Holders

Literacy

Developmental Vulnerability

- In 2016 5.3% of children 15 years and under were in jobless families.⁶⁷
- 90.1% of children aged 16 had full time participation in Secondary School at age 16, which is higher than both the Melbourne percentage (64.6%) and the Victorian percentage (86.1%).⁶⁸
- 11% of young people left school below year 10 which was higher than the Melbourne percentage (8.9%) and lower than the Victorian percentage (26%)⁶⁹

Table 16- Early Childhood Development: AEDC, Developmentally Vulnerable on one or More Domains, 2018⁷⁰

Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains (2018)	Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	Children assessed in AEDC (first year of school)	% Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains
Stonnington	117	695	16.8%

⁶⁶ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Housing_Transport)

⁶⁷ (K. Fallon, 2018)

⁶⁸ (K. Fallon, 2018)

⁶⁹ (K. Fallon, 2018)

⁷⁰ (K. Fallon, 2018)

Table 17 - Early Childhood Development, AEDC, Developmentally Vulnerable On Two Or More Domains, 2018⁷¹

Children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains (2018)	Children Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains	Children assessed in AEDC (first year of school)	% Children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains
Stonnington	59	696	8.5%

Table 18- Early Childhood Development, Physical Health and Wellbeing, 2018⁷²

Children developmentally vulnerable - physical health and wellbeing (2018)	Children developmentally vulnerable in physical domain	Physical domain - valid scores	% Children developmentally vulnerable in physical domain
Stonnington	42	696	6.0%
Victoria	5,904	71,892	8.2%
Greater Melbourne	4,115	54,946	7.5%

The Impact of Covid on How We Live

One in three (33%) Australians reported they prefer to do more shopping online than before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Two in five (40%) Australians reported they were uncomfortable or very uncomfortable with shopping at a large complex or mall because of COVID-19.⁷³

⁷¹ (K. Fallon, 2018)

⁷² (K. Fallon, 2018)

⁷³ (House Impacts of COVID-19 Survey - Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia, 2020)

In November 2020, around one in six (16%) Australians aged 18 years and over reported providing unpaid care for a vulnerable person. Since 1 March 2020, one in four (25%) people who provided unpaid care to a vulnerable person had difficulty providing care or assistance because of COVID-19.⁷⁴

In November 2020, paying household bills was reported to be the most common use of the

Coronavirus Supplement (67%) and the JobKeeper Payment (78%).

Australians aged 18 years and over who had a job working paid hours remained stable between October (62%) and November (62%).

In November, almost all (96%) Australians took one or more precautions in the previous week because of the spread of COVID-19.

Our Health and Wellbeing – How healthy are our people physically

Physical Health

<i>Region</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
<i>Stonnington</i>	46.0%	24.3%
<i>Victoria</i>	58.2%	43.7%
<i>South DHHS Division*</i>	58.6%	43.1%

* (Outer Gippsland Area, Inner Gippsland Area, Southern Melbourne Area, and Bayside Peninsula Area)

Table 19 - Proportion (%) of adult (18+ years) population, who were overweight (pre-obese or obese), City of Stonnington⁷⁵

Active Lifestyles

Key Findings

- 0.8% of the population in Stonnington reported having a sedentary level of activity⁷⁶.
- Stonnington has a significantly lower pre-obese/obese rate in both men and women in comparison to Victorian and the Southern DHHS Division of Victoria.

⁷⁴ (House Impacts of COVID-19 Survey - Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia, 2020)

⁷⁵ (Hayden Brown, 2020)

⁷⁶ (Hayden Brown, 2020)

Estimates Risk Factors for Children

Physical Health and Wellbeing, 2018, AEDC

Physical Domain

- 6.0% of children were developmentally vulnerable.
- 7.9% of children were developmentally at risk.
- 86.1% of children were developmentally on track⁷⁷.

Estimated Risk Factors for Children (2017-18)⁷⁸

(ASR per 100)

Stonnington:
Ages 2-17 years who
were overweight

- Males: 16.9
- Females: 15.8

Greater Melbourne:
Ages 2-17 years who
were overweight

- Males: 16.5
- Females: 15.9

Stonnington:
Ages 2-17 years who
were obese

- Males: 4.1
- Females: 4.1

Greater Melbourne:
Ages 2-17 years who
were obese

- Males: 7.2
- Females: 7.1

Estimated Risk Factors for Adults (2017-18)⁷⁹

(ASR per 100)

High Blood Pressure

Stonnington: 22.1

Glen Eira: 23

Port Phillip: 22.3

Melbourne: 23.2

Metro Melbourne: 22.4

Current Smokers

Stonnington: 11.3

Glen Eira: 10.4

Port Phillip: 14.7

Melbourne: 14.0

Metro Melbourne: 14.5

Overweight:

Stonnington

Males: 44.4

Females: 31.5

Glen Eira
Males: 42.2
Females: 31.6

Port Phillip
Males: 42.4
Females: 30.3

Melbourne:
Males: 38.4
Females: 28.2

Metro Melbourne:
Males: 42.8
Females: 30.4

Obese:

Stonnington

Males: 21.0

Females: 19.1

Glen Eira
Males: 24.4
Females: 22.6

Port Phillip
Males: 26.0
Females: 23.8

Melbourne:
Males: 27.7
Females: 24.3

Metro Melbourne:
Males: 30.6
Females: 28.4

Consumption of more than two standard Alcoholic drinks per day on average

Males

Stonnington: 24.8

Glen Eira: 20.2

Port Phillip: 27.4

⁷⁷ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Early Childhood Development)

⁷⁸ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Estimate Risk Factors Children)

⁷⁹ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Estimate Risk Factors Adults)

Melbourne: 17.7
 Metro Melbourne: 19.2

Glen Eira: 7.9
 Port Phillip: 11.2
 Melbourne: 6.7
 Metro Melbourne: 7.2

Females
Stonnington: 10.0

People who undertook low, very low or no exercise in the previous

Stonnington: 51.5
 Glen Eira: 60.2
 Port Phillip: 54.4
 Melbourne: 63.1
 Metro Melbourne: 65.5

- High Blood Pressure is common in Stonnington and occurs at a similar rate to its surrounding LGA's and the metro Melbourne average.
- Men are more than twice as likely as women to consume more than 2 alcoholic beverages on average a day in Stonnington.
- People in Stonnington are also more likely to consume more than 2 alcoholic beverages a day when compared to the metro Melbourne average.
- Men are more likely to be overweight than women in Stonnington.
- Men and women have a similar rate of obesity in Stonnington.
- Stonnington has a lower obesity rate in both men and women when compared to its surrounding LGA's and the metro Melbourne average, however Stonnington have a slightly high/average rate of people who are overweight.
- On average, 50% of people living in Stonnington undertake low, very low or no physical exercise.

Self-reported health/life expectancy/Avoidable mortality

- 11.2% of people in Stonnington self-reported their health status to be "fair/poor" in 2017.⁸⁰
- 36.5% of people reported their health status to be good in 2017.⁸¹
- 52.2% of people reported their health status to be excellent/very good in 2017.⁸²

Suicide

Victorian Suicide frequency

Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	310	319	346	355	350
Female	110	130	115	113	116
Total	420	449	461	468	466

Table 20 – Annual Frequency, Year to Date Suicide Frequency in Victoria by Deceased Sex, to 26 August, 2016-2020⁸³

- In 2020 the frequency of suicide for males in comparison to females was more than double.

⁸⁰ (Hayden Brown, 2020)

⁸¹ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 17)

⁸² (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 17)

⁸³ (Coroners Court of Victoria , 27 August 2020, p. 3)

- The largest age group of male suicides was 25-34 years of age
- The largest age group of female suicides was also 25-34 years of age.
- Approximately 3 out of every 4 suicides were males.⁸⁴

Chronic Disease/Health conditions/ Burden of disease

(ASR per 100)

Diabetes Mellitus

Stonnington: 3.4

Glen Eira: 4.1

Port Phillip: 3.7

Melbourne: 4.1

Metro Melbourne: 4.9

Heart, Stroke and Vascular Disease

Stonnington: 3.8

Glen Eira: 4.5

Port Phillip: 4.0

Melbourne: 3.8

Metro Melbourne: 4.9

Osteoporosis

Stonnington: 3.7

Glen Eira: 3.5

Port Phillip: 3.1

Melbourne: 3.6

Metro Melbourne: 3.6

Arthritis

Stonnington: 11.6

Glen Eira: 13.2

Port Phillip: 10.7

Melbourne: 11.1

Metro Melbourne: 15.0

Asthma

Stonnington: 8.7

Glen Eira: 8.0

Port Phillip: 8.3

Melbourne: 6.9

Metro Melbourne: 10.6

Mental and Behavioural Problems

Males

Stonnington: 17.6

Glen Eira: 16.4

Port Phillip: 20.5

Melbourne: 17.3

Metro Melbourne: 16.6

Females

Stonnington: 23.2

Glen Eira: 21.6

Port Phillip: 26.5

Melbourne: 21.5

Metro Melbourne: 21.9

- Single parent
- They are more prevalent in females than males
- Stonnington has a higher rate of people living with osteoporosis than its surrounding local governments and the metropolitan average.
- Arthritis is common in Stonnington
- Women are more likely to suffer from a mental or behavioural problem than men in Stonnington
- Stonnington has a slightly higher rate of mental and behavioural problems when compared to the metro Melbourne average.
- Stonnington has a higher rate of asthma than its surrounding LGA's.

⁸⁴ (Coroners Court of Victoria , 27 August 2020, p. 4)

Infectious Disease – (rate per 100,000)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2020	STONNINGTON	PORT PHILLIP	GLEN EIRA	BAYSIDE	MELBOURNE	VICTORIA
Estimated Pop. 2020	120,784	117,420	157,311	107,589	190,238	6,490,000
Gonococcal Infection	464 (415.7)	262	117	33	451	6521 (105.5)
Varicella Zoster Infection (Unspecified)	204 (182.8)	209	249	186	182	7830 (126.7)
Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection	753 (674.7)	210	83	28	451	17109 (276.9)
Influenza	129 (115.6)	116	205	90	125	4803 (77.7)
Campylobacter Infection	132 (118.3)	103	158	80	120	7073 (114.5)
Syphilis Infectious	98 (87.8)	67	46	9	159	1442 (23.2)
Anaphylaxis	49 (43.9)	55	56	44	42	1767 (28.6)
Varicella Zoster Infection (Shingles)	43 (38.5)	32	61	26	45	2187 (35.4)
Syphilis – Late	28 (25.1)	30	22	5	72	827 (13.4)
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	22 (19.7)	9	20	11	8	1162 (18.8)
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	22 (19.7)	25	39	22	24	1842 (29.8)
Cryptosporidiosis(Gastro)	15 (13.4)	12	8	6	3	497 (8)
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	17	6	24	2	44	1267

	(15.2)					(20.5)
Shigellosis	10 (9.0)	12	4	9	12	239 (3.9)
Hepatitis C- Unspecified	9 (8.1)	24	10	5	53	1377 (22.3)
Tuberculosis	9 (8.1)	7	9	2	33	497 (8.0)
Varicella Zoster Infection (Chicken Pox)	7 (6.3)	5	13	9	12	528 (8.5)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection – unspecified & newly acquired	12 (10.8)					209 (3.4)
Meningococcal	0 (0)					19 (0.3)
Mumps	1 (0.4)					24 (0.3)
Ross river virus	1 (0.9)					164 (2.7)

Table 21 – No. and rate (per 10,000 pop) of Infectious diseases recorded in 2020 in South-Eastern Metro Local Government areas, surveillance report⁸⁵

⁸⁵ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)

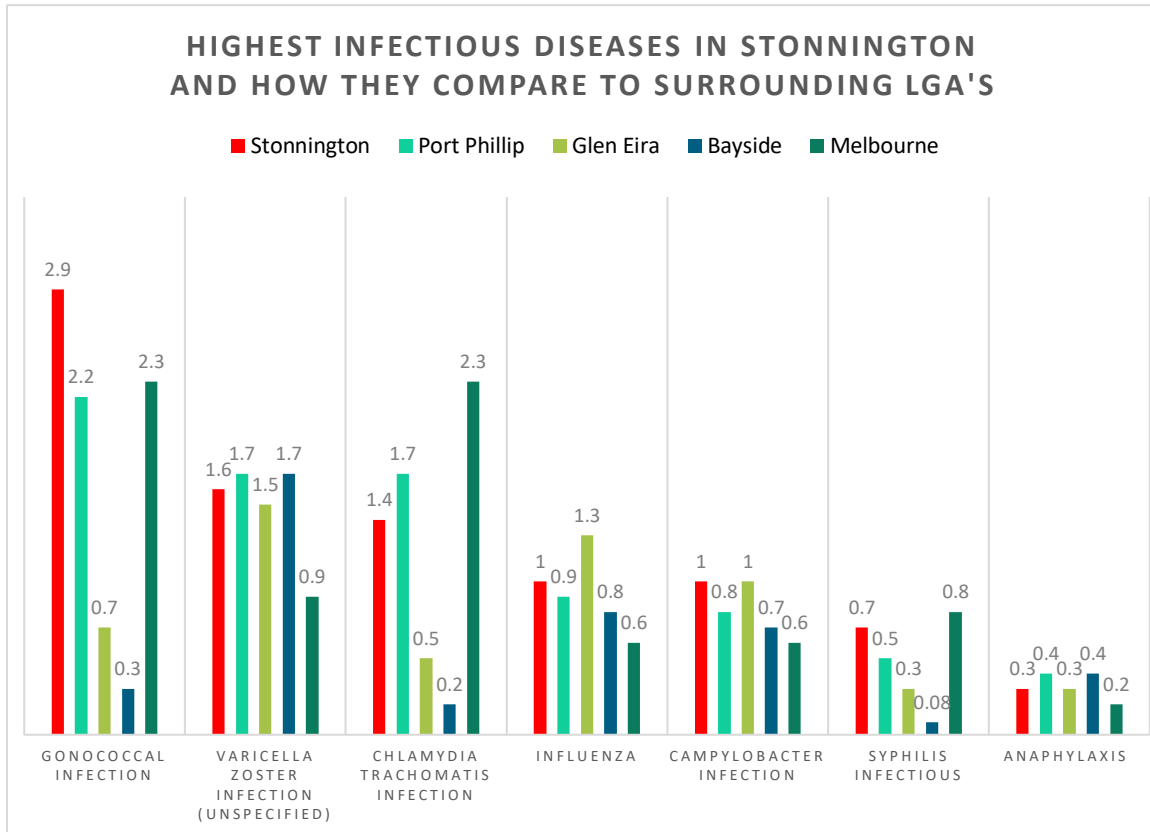


Table 22 - Highest recorded infectious diseases in Stonnington comparison to recorded cases in surrounding LGA's⁸⁶

The table above highlights the 7 highest recorded infectious diseases in Stonnington in 2020, the rate of cases per 10,000 people, and how they compare to the rate of cases in surrounding local government areas.

Stonnington had the highest rate of Gonococcal infections in 2020 in comparison to 4 other south-east LGA's.

- Stonnington had the **equal highest rate** of Campylobacter Infection cases.
- Stonnington had the **second highest rate** of Influenza and syphilis infectious cases.
- Stonnington had the **3rd highest rate** of Unspecified Varicella Zoster and Chlamydia cases.
- Stonnington had a relatively **low rate** of Anaphylaxis cases in 2020.

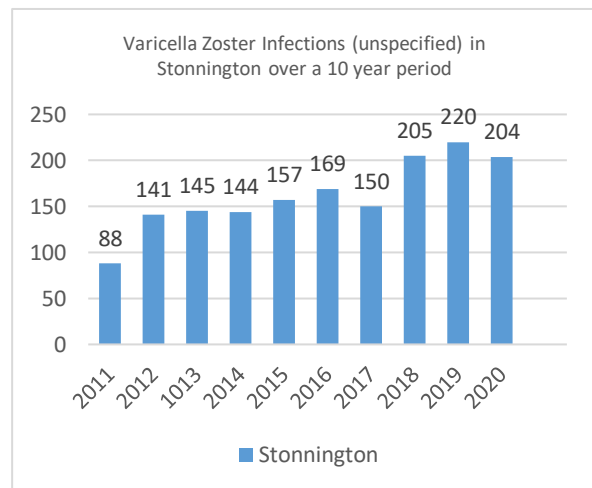
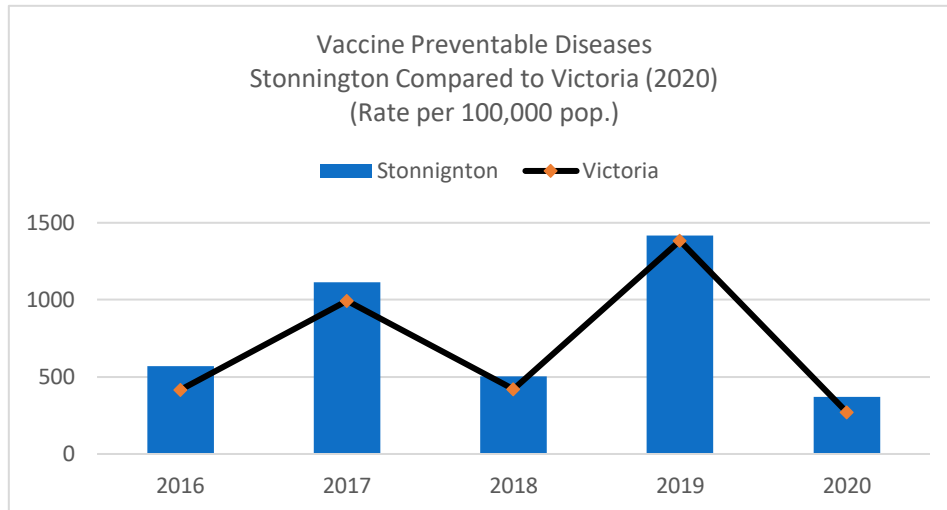


Table 23 – Varicella Zoster Infections (unspecified) in Stonnington over a 10 year period⁸⁷

⁸⁶ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)

⁸⁷ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)



Rate = Vaccine preventable cases ÷ (estimated resident population ÷ 100,000)

Table 24 - Recorded Vaccine Preventable Diseases in 2020 as rate per 100,000 pop. City of Stonnington compared to Victoria⁸⁸.

Key Findings

- Stonnington had 408 cases of vaccine preventable diseases in 2020, which is significantly lower than the previous year (1,560 preventable diseases, 2019). Strict COVID-19 practises (mandatory masks, hand sanitiser, temperature checking, quarantining) may have played a role in this reduced number.
- Stonnington still continues to have a higher rate when compared to the Victorian rate in regard to Vaccine Preventable Diseases.
- Stonnington had the highest rate of Gonococcal infections in 2020 in comparison to 4 other south-east LGA's.
 - In 2020, males aged 25-29 are the most at-risk age and sex category for contracting a Gonococcal Infection, followed by the males aged 30-34 and 35-40.
 - Before and after these age groups the risk factor of infection by age and sex drops significantly⁸⁹.
- In 2020, females aged 25-29 were the most common risk age and sex category for Unspecified Varicella Zoster, followed by females aged 50-54 and 65-69⁹⁰.
- From 2016 to 2020 the percentage of Chlamydia cases in Females reduced by 16.23%⁹¹.
 - This is consistent with a state-wide decrease in female Chlamydia cases from 2016 to 2020 (Victoria: 16.25% female decrease in Chlamydia).

⁸⁸ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)

⁸⁹ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021, p. Events by Age Group and Sex)

⁹⁰ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021, p. Events by Age Group and Sex)

⁹¹ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021, p. Events by Age Group and Sex)

Sexual and Reproductive Health / Sexually Transmitted disease

Indicators of Sexual and Reproductive Health

Sexually Transmitted Infections 2020 – City of Stonnington	Rate per 1000 pop. (Based off forecast id. Population forecast for Stonnington LGA, 2020: 120,784 pop.)	Raw No.
Syphilis – infectious	0.7	93
Gonococcal infection	2.9	356
Chlamydia Trachomatis	1.4	170
Hepatitis B Unspecified	0.08	10

Table 25 – Sexually Transmitted Infections in 2019, Stonnington⁹²

This table highlights Gonococcal as having the highest rate of infection in 2020 in Stonnington amongst sexually transmitted diseases.

YEAR	CASES (NO.)	MALES	FEMALES
2016	535	500	35
2017	446	402	44
2018	439	389	46
2019	396	363	33
2020	356	336	20

Table 26 - No. of reported cases of Gonococcal Infection over a 5-year period, by total and sex⁹³.

⁹² (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)

⁹³ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)

This table demonstrates the number of reported cases of Gonococcal Infection over the last 5 years has steadily declined overall as well as in both male and female cases. Males consistently made up the largest proportion of Gonococcal Infection cases over the last 5 years.

Key Findings

- The age group with the highest amount of Gonococcal infection cases has remained Males aged “25 to 29” over the last 5 years, this is the most common age group for cases across the state and region.
- The number of reported cases of Gonococcal Infection over the last 5 years has steadily declined overall and declined in both male and female cases.
- Stonnington still remains higher than the state average rate per 100,000 pop for Gonococcal infection cases⁹⁴.

Risk of HIV

HIV CASES 2016 TO 2020 IN STONNINGTON (%)

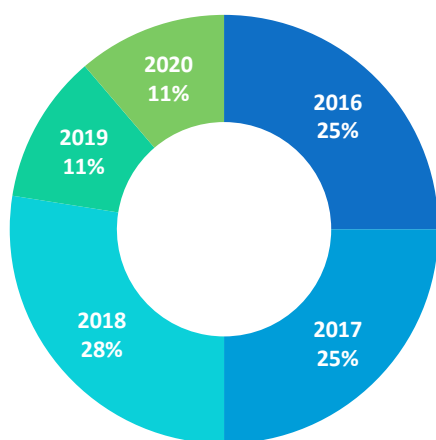


Table 27 - Reported HIV Cases in Stonnington Over Past 5 Years (2016 to 2020). Yearly Case Percentage Breakdown⁹⁵.

This pie chart highlights the percentage of cases of HIV over the past 5 years (total: 80) in Stonnington and the yearly breakdown of those cases.

Over the past 2 years, Stonnington has had a lower percentage of HIV cases in comparison to 2016/17/18.

However, Stonnington has had the highest rate of HIV cases in 2020 across metropolitan Melbourne and the second highest rate across Victoria.

⁹⁴ (Local Government areas surveillance report, 2021)

⁹⁵ (HIV quarterly surveillance report, 2020)

Cases by exposure risk category, year and quarter

Exposure risk category ● Heterosexual ● Injecting drug use ● Male-to-male sex ● Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use ● Other ● Unknown

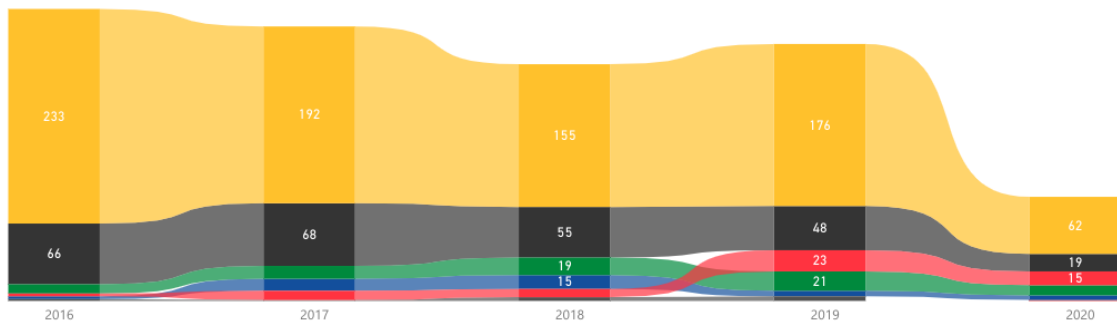


Figure 9 - Table from health.vic HIV quarterly surveillance report, cases by exposure risk category, year, quarter⁹⁶.

The table above displays the significant increase from 2018 to 2019 of “unknown” causes/exposure to risk factor of HIV cases across Victoria.

Key Stats across Victoria from 2019 to 2020:

- 3.47% **increase** in HIV cases related to “injecting drug use” causes.
- 6.58% **increase** in HIV cases related to “male to male sex and injecting drug use” causes.
- 12.32% **increase** in HIV cases related to “unknown” causes.
- 4.01% **decrease** in HIV cases related to “Heterosexual” causes.
- 18.63% **decrease** in HIV cases related to “male-to-male sex” causes.

Key Findings

- Male to Male sex remains the highest risk category for contracting HIV.
- COVID-19 may have played a role in the reduction of reported cases of HIV in Stonnington in 2020.
- From 2016 to 2020 Stonnington had the 3rd highest rate of HIV cases out all Victorian LGA's.
- In 2020 Stonnington had the most cases of HIV and the 2nd highest rate of cases in metropolitan Melbourne and Victoria⁹⁷.

Victorian State Government recommendations for reducing the risk of HIV:

Pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP, may be taken as a daily pill by people who are at high risk for HIV transmission to significantly reduce the chance of becoming infected.⁹⁸

⁹⁶ (HIV quarterly surveillance report, 2020)

⁹⁷ (HIV quarterly surveillance report, 2020)

⁹⁸ (Victorian State Government, n.d.)

Contraceptive Use

- In 2018, 322 Contraceptive IUD services were provided in Stonnington. This is significantly **higher** than the state average (192.8)⁹⁹
 - This form of contraception has steadily **increased** over the last 4 years in Stonnington.
- In 2018, 329 Contraceptive Implant (MBS 14206) services were provided in Stonnington. This is only slightly higher than the state average (324.6)¹⁰⁰
 - This is significantly **lower** than the Victorian State Average (9.3 per 1000), Stonnington had the 7th lowest rate out of 79 Victorian LGA's.
 - This form of contraception has slowly **declined** over the last 4 years
- In 2018 Stonnington had the second lowest rate of fertility in Victoria.¹⁰¹
- In 2018 Stonnington had the 7th lowest rate of teenage birth in Victoria at 0.76 per 1000, the state average is 9.5 per 1000. This rate has continued to steadily decline over the last 4 years.¹⁰²

Contraception Use & Type for Females in Stonnington, 2016	
Heterosexual Women who use contraception	81%
Heterosexual women who use oral contraception	33%
Heterosexual women who use condoms	30%

Table 28 – Contraceptive Use and Type for Females in Stonnington¹⁰³

Diabetes, Heart disease, Arthritis, Cancer ect

	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Hospital Admissions (Public and Private) for all Cancers (ASR*)	3,173.0	2,858.9	1,456.9
Hospital Admissions (Public) for all Cancers (ASR*)	768.7	1,314.0	2893.7

Table 29 - Admissions for all cancers, persons - Public hospitals & All Hospitals, 2017/18, Stonnington, Greater Melbourne & Victoria Aged Standardised Rate¹⁰⁴.

*Indirectly Age-Standardised Rate per 100,000 population

⁹⁹ (Sexual and Reproductive Health > Contraceptive IUD (MBS 35503) > Number of Services > 2018 > Stonnington , 2018)

¹⁰⁰ (Sexual and Reproductive Health > Contraceptive Implant (MBS 14206) > Number of Services > 2018 , 2018)

¹⁰¹ (Sexual and reproductive Health > Total Fertility rate > Rate (lifetime) > 2018 , 2018)

¹⁰² (Sexual and Reproductive Health > Teenage Birth > Aggregate 2 year rate (per 1,000) > 2018 > Stonnington, 2018)

¹⁰³ (Brown, Indicators of Sexual and Reproductive Health , 2016)

¹⁰⁴ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Admissions Principal Diagnosis Persons)

- A significantly **larger** proportion of people in Stonnington are admitted to private hospitals for cancer than in Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

Healthy weight/ Overweight and Obesity

- In 2017 a **significantly lower** percentage (24.3%) of the female population was considered to be pre-obese in Stonnington compared to the state average. (46.9% State Average).
- In 2017 a significantly lower percentage (46.0%) of the male population was considered to be pre-obese or obese in Stonnington (59.8% State Average).¹⁰⁵
- Stonnington has the second lowest percentage of pre-obese /obese persons in Victoria.

Oral Health

Self-reported dental health, 2018

	Fair/poor	Good	Excellent/very good	Not applicable
Stonnington	19.7%	33.2%	46.0%	0
Glen Eira	17.9%	35.5%	43.6%	2.8%
Port Phillip	20.2%	28.0%	48.6%	3.1%
Victoria	24.4%	34.0%	37.2%	4.0%

Table 30 – Self reported dental health status, 2018¹⁰⁶

- The majority of people in Stonnington reported Excellent/very good dental health in 2018

Hospital Admissions/ Emergency Depart Presentations/ Injury related Admissions

Emergency Department Presentations (Standardised Rate)	Urgent	Semi Urgent	Non-Urgent
Stonnington	51	52	54
Greater Melbourne	85	81	64
Victoria	86	87	77

Table 31 - Emergency Department Presentations between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018, Stonnington, Greater Melbourne & Victoria¹⁰⁷

- Stonnington has **significant lower** emergency department presentations across all three categories.
- Stonnington also has **significantly lower** Resuscitation and emergency presentations for certain infectious and parasitic diseases, mental and behavioural disorders, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, diseases of the genitourinary system and for factors influencing health status and contact with health services¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ (Avoidable Mortality > Pre Obeses Or Obese > % > 2017 > Stonnington , 2017)

¹⁰⁶ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 17)

¹⁰⁷ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, pp. ED Urgent, Ed Semi-Urgent, Ed Non-Urgent)

¹⁰⁸ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. ED Resuscitation Emergency)

Hospital Admissions for falls by Sex

Hospital Admissions for falls (ASR*) – All Hospitals	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Females	1,157.7	1,064.3	1,016.4
Males	886.4	796.7	768.3

Table 32 – Hospital Admissions for falls by Sex, Public & Private, 2017/18, Stonnington, Greater Melbourne and Victoria, indirectly age-standardised rate¹⁰⁹.

*Indirectly Age Standardised rate per 100,000

- Hospital Admissions for falls for both males and females is **higher** in Stonnington in comparison to Greater Melbourne and Victoria
- Hospital admissions for falls **significantly higher** for females than males.

Hospital Admissions for Injury or Poisoning by External Cause

Admissions for all diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause– All Hospitals (ASR*)	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Females	1,992.2	1,904.3	1,875.4
Males	2,174.0	2,197.9	2,222.3
Total	2,199.2	2,049.4	2,046.9

Table 33 - Admissions for all diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause– All Hospitals (ASR*), by Sex, Stonnington, Greater Melbourne and Victoria¹¹⁰

*Indirectly Age Standardised rate per 100,000

- More males than females are being admitted to hospital for Injury or poisoning by external cause in Stonnington
- Stonnington has a **higher** rate of hospital admissions due to injury or poisoning by external cause.

Injury/ Road Injury

The Impact of COVID on our physical Health

Stonnington recorded 137 cases of COVID-19 as of 17th of July 2020¹¹¹

¹⁰⁹ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, pp. Admissions by Principal diagnosis of Injury or poisoning by external cause - Males & Females)

¹¹⁰ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Admissions by Principal Diagnosis of injury or Poisoning by external cause)

¹¹¹ (Coronavirus update for Victoria - 17 July 2020, 2020)

How Healthy Are Our People Mentally?

Mental Health

Subjective Wellbeing

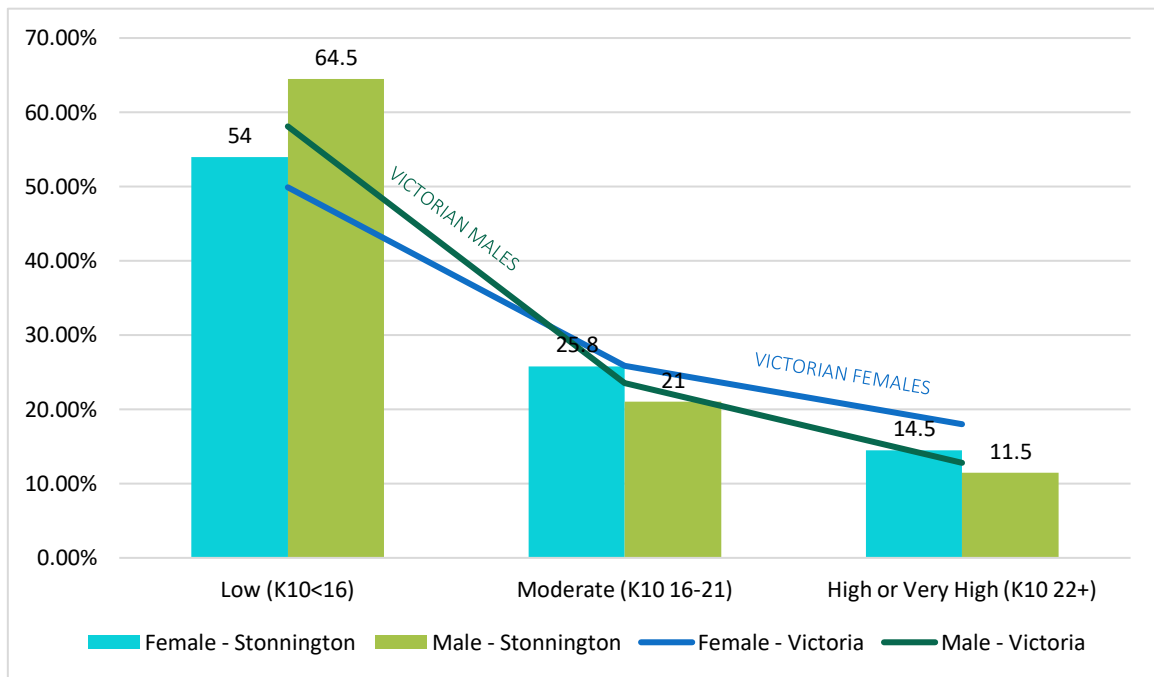


Table 34-Proportion (%) of adult (18+ years) population, by level of psychological distress, 2017¹¹²

Psychological Distress

Key Findings

- In 2017, the majority of adults in Stonnington that experienced psychological distress scored in the lowest category which is below 16 on the Kessler 10 scale for psychological distress.
- Both men and women in Stonnington scored higher in this category than the Victorian average and men scored higher than women in this category by 10%.
- In Stonnington women scored higher than men in both the “moderate” and “high or very high” categories.

¹¹² (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017)

Self-Harm

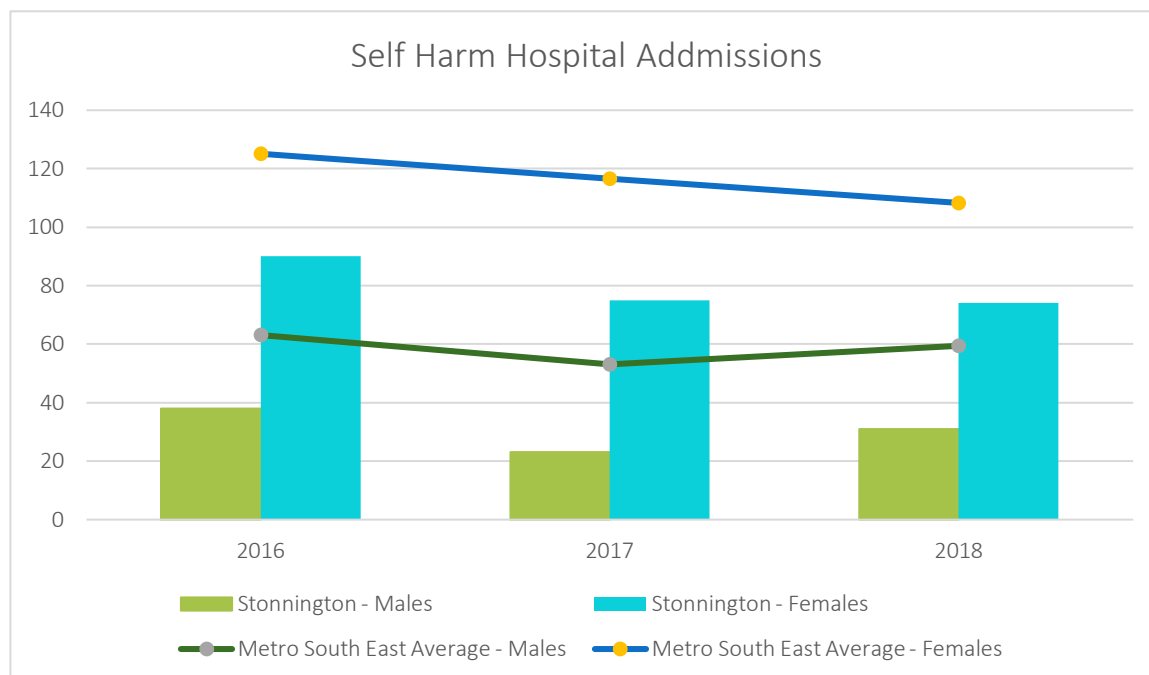


Table 35 – Self Harm 2016 -2018, Number of Hospital Admissions, Stonnington & Metro. South East¹¹³

Table 20 highlights the Metropolitan South East average and Stonnington LGA no. of males and females admitted to hospital where the hospital coders determined the injury or poisoning was purposely self-inflicted. Women are more likely to self-harm than men. For women, self-harm often begins in adolescence. In Australia, young women make up a significant proportion of self-harm-related hospitalisations. Women often hide their self-harming behaviour and are more likely to injure themselves in places on their body that can be easily covered. Due to the stigma associated with self-harm, many women do not seek treatment. There is a need for widely available, gender-sensitive treatment which addresses coping behaviours as well as the reasons women turn to self-harm.¹¹⁴

Feelings of Distrust and Belonging / Social Connection / Feelings of Isolation

Social Wellbeing and connectedness indicators	% of population who are able to get help from family	% of population who attended a local community event	% who feel valued by society	People are willing to help each other	This is a close-knit neighbourhood	People can be trusted
Stonnington	85.6%	59.5%	63.7%	69.1%	50.9%	74.1%
Port Phillip	78.7%	50.8%	49.4%	72.0%	61.0%	71.8%
Glen Eira	78.6%	51.5%	55.4%	73.5%	59.8%	76.7%
Victoria	81.6%	58.7%	51.4%	74.1%	61.0%	71.9%

¹¹³ (Mental Health - Stonnington, Metro South East, 2018, p. 5)

¹¹⁴ (Mental Health - Stonnington, Metro South East, 2018, pp. 4-6)

Children with High Levels of Family Stress

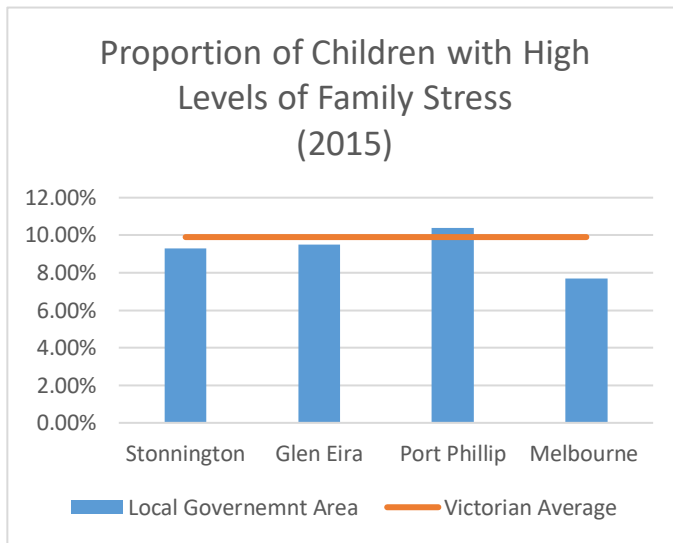


Figure 10 – Proportion of Children at School Entry Whose Parents Report High Levels of Family Stress in the Last Month¹¹⁶

Children Who Are Bullied

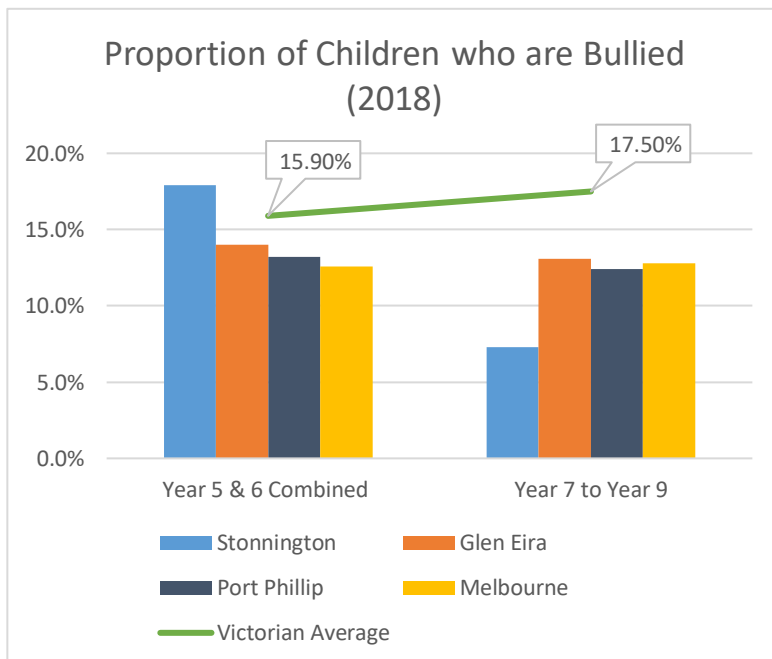


Figure 11 – Proportion of Children who are Bullied (2018)¹¹⁷

LGBTIQ+

Feelings of being valued by society were significantly lower amongst LGBTIQ+ people in comparison to Heterosexual, not LGBTIQ+ people within Victoria in 2017¹¹⁸.

¹¹⁵ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile, 2019, p. 10)

¹¹⁶ (The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), 2018, p. INDICATOR 24.2)

¹¹⁷ (The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), 2018, p. INDICATOR 10.3b)

¹¹⁸ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017, p. 43)

There was also significantly less people who identified as LGBTIQ+, in comparison to those who identified as heterosexual, not LGBTIQ+, who felt they could:

- Get help from family when required
- Get help from neighbours when required
- Get help from relatives or friends in an emergency¹¹⁹

In 2017 in Victoria, those who identified as being a member of religious, school or professional groups was not significantly different by LGBTIQ+ status. However the proportion of LGBTIQ+ adults who were members of a sports group was significantly lower, while those volunteering to work in a local community group was significantly higher compared with the proportion in heterosexual, not LGBTIQ+ adults¹²⁰.

- 76% of residents in Stonnington voted “yes” to the 2017 Australian marriage law postal vote¹²¹

Mental Health Conditions Including: Depression and Anxiety, Dementia



Table 37 - Victorian’s Women Health Atlas, Percentage of males and females that have ever been diagnosed with anxiety or depression¹²²

Key Findings

- Stonnington has a lower percentage of females diagnosed with anxiety or depression in comparison to both the metropolitan south east and Victorian state average.

¹¹⁹ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017, p. 44)

¹²⁰ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017, p. 45)

¹²¹ (Brown, LGBTI+ marriage vote by municipality)

¹²² (Mental Health - Stonnington, Metro South East , 2018, pp. 1-2)

- Stonnington has a higher percentage of males diagnosed with anxiety or depression in comparison to the metropolitan south east average, however a marginally lower percentage (0.3%) than the Victorian state average.

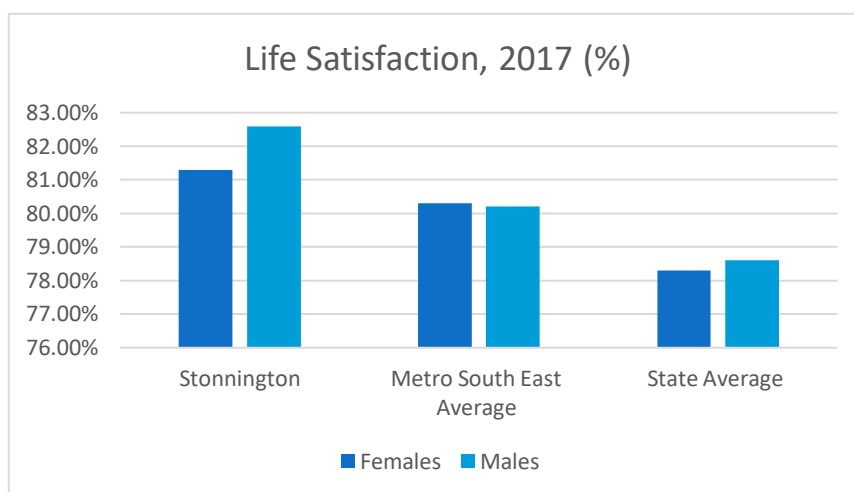


Table 38– Life Satisfaction for Stonnington LGA, Metropolitan South East (Average) & Victoria (Average), 2017, (%) ¹²³

Hospital (Public & Private) Admissions for Mood Affective Disorders¹²⁴

(ASR per 100,000)

Males	Females
Stonnington: 495.5	Stonnington: 939.8
Glen Eira: 693.8	Glen Eira: 1,384.1
Port Phillip: 421.5	Port Phillip: 667.6
Melbourne: 180.4	Melbourne: 377.7
Metro Melbourne: 453.6	Metro Melbourne: 922.2

- In Stonnington 34.5% were male and 65.5% were female admissions

Hospital (Public & Private) Admissions for Mental Health Related Conditions¹²⁵

(ASR per 100,000)

Males	Females
Stonnington: 575.4	Stonnington: 2,134.2
Glen Eira: 6881.0	Glen Eira: 3,184.2
Port Phillip: 1,219.9	Port Phillip: 2,100.6
Melbourne: 686.6	Melbourne: 854.3
Metro Melbourne: 802.7	Metro Melbourne: 2,113.3

¹²³ (Mental Health - Stonnington, Metro South East , 2018, p. 9)

¹²⁴ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Admission Principal Diagnosis Males; Females)

¹²⁵ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. admission Principal Diagnosis; Males; Females)

Life Satisfaction / Optimism / Resilience

Key Findings

- Stonnington has higher life satisfaction in comparison to the Metropolitan South East average and Victoria's state average.
- Males in Stonnington have a higher life satisfaction rate than females.

Worthwhile Life Activities Indicator

In the City of Stonnington, females reported marginally higher feelings of life activities being worthwhile in comparison to males. This finding does not align with findings of life satisfaction, which would suggest that having worthwhile life activities is not directly related to women's feelings of life satisfaction within the City of Stonnington.

Findings for worthwhile life activities in Stonnington sit just above the average percentage for the metropolitan south east for both males (80.0%) and females (81.6%) and are just below the Victorian state average percentage for females (82.9%) however they are above average for males (80.8%).

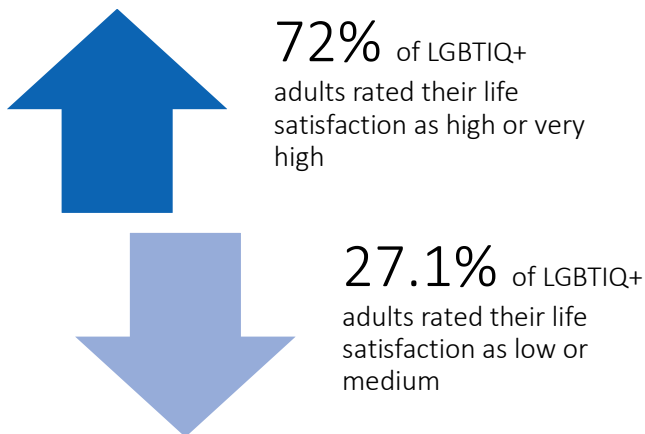


Table 39- Victorian adults (18+ years) by LGBTIQ+ self-reported life satisfaction, 2017¹²⁶

LGBTIQ+

In Victoria in 2017, 30.6% of LGBTIQ+ adults felt that life is worthwhile, rating it very high, which was similar to those who identified as heterosexual, not LGBTIQ+. However, the proportion of LGBTIQ+ adults who reported a low or medium feeling of life being worthwhile was significantly higher compared with the

proportion in heterosexual, non-LGBTIQ+ adults¹²⁷. 23.4% of LGBTIQ+ adults rated their life satisfaction as very high, and 27.1% rated their life satisfaction as low or medium, which was a significantly higher proportion compared with the proportion in heterosexual, no LGBTIQ+ adults¹²⁸.

¹²⁶ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017, p. 55)

¹²⁷ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017, p. 59)

¹²⁸ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017, p. 59)

Work/Life Balance

Able to Access Support/Help

Registered mental health clients per 1,000 population¹²⁹

Stonnington: 7.8

Victoria: 11.9

Clients that received Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services per 1,000 population¹³⁰

Stonnington: 3.5

Victoria: 5.0

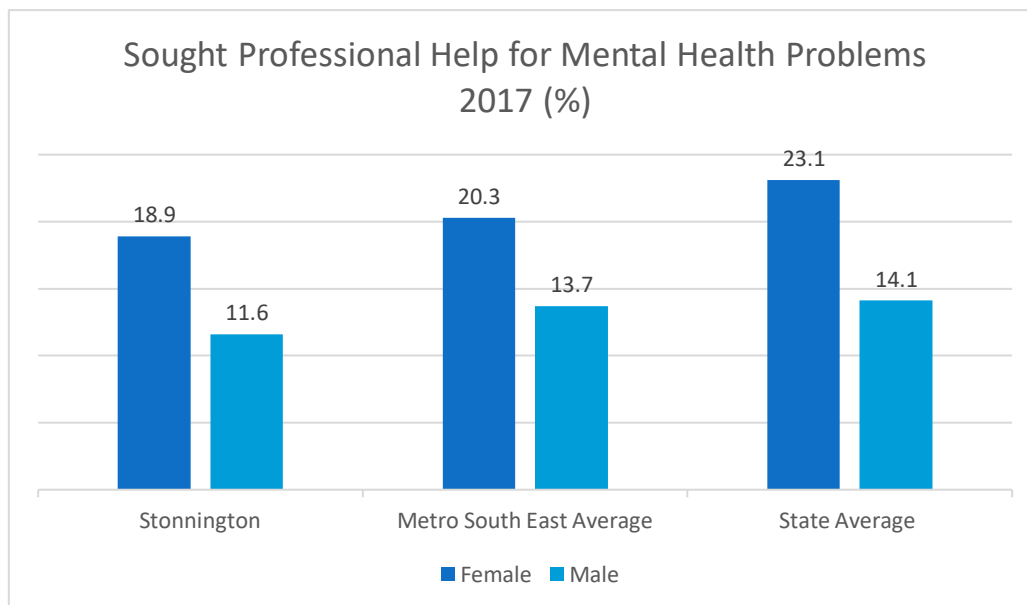


Table 40 - Percentage of Males and Females that sought professional help for mental health problems in 2017 in Stonnington, Metropolitan South East (average) and Victoria (average)¹³¹

- The percentage of people in Stonnington that sought professional help for mental health problems was **lower** for both males and females in comparison to the metropolitan south east average and Victorian state average.

Hospital Admissions for Mental Health Related Conditions (ASR*)	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Public Hospitals	608.5	828.2	833.0
Public and Private Hospitals	1,861.6	1,801.8	1,633.4

Table 31 – Hospital Admissions for Mental Health Related Conditions by Hospital Type, Stonnington, Greater Melbourne and

Victoria, 2017/18¹³²

*Indirectly Age-Standardised Rate

¹²⁹ (In Community Planning file , p. 13)

¹³⁰ (In Community Planning file , p. 13)

¹³¹ (Mental Health - Stonnington, Metro South East , 2018, p. 6)

¹³² (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Admission Principal Diagnosis Persons)

- A **higher** percentage of persons admitted for mental health related conditions in Stonnington were admitted to private hospitals than in Greater Melbourne and Victoria

The Impact of Covid-19 on Our Wellbeing

Overview

- Around one in five (21%) Australians experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress in November 2020.

In November 2020:

- Women were more likely than men to have experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress (25% compared with 16%)
- More (32%) younger Australians (aged 18 to 34 years) experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress than those aged 35 to 64 years (17%) or aged 65 years and over (9%)
- One in three (34%) people with disability as reported in this survey experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress (compared with 16% reported by people with no disability)
- Around one in three (31%) people who provided care in the last four weeks experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress (compared with 18% of people who did not provide care).¹³³

Key Findings

- Fewer people in November reported feelings that had an adverse impact on emotional and mental wellbeing than in August.¹³⁴

¹³³ (House Impacts of COVID-19 Survey - Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia, 2020, p. Emotional and Mental Wellbeing)

¹³⁴ (House Impacts of COVID-19 Survey - Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia, 2020)

Our Lifestyles & Behaviour: What Factors Contribute to our Communities Health & Wellbeing Status?

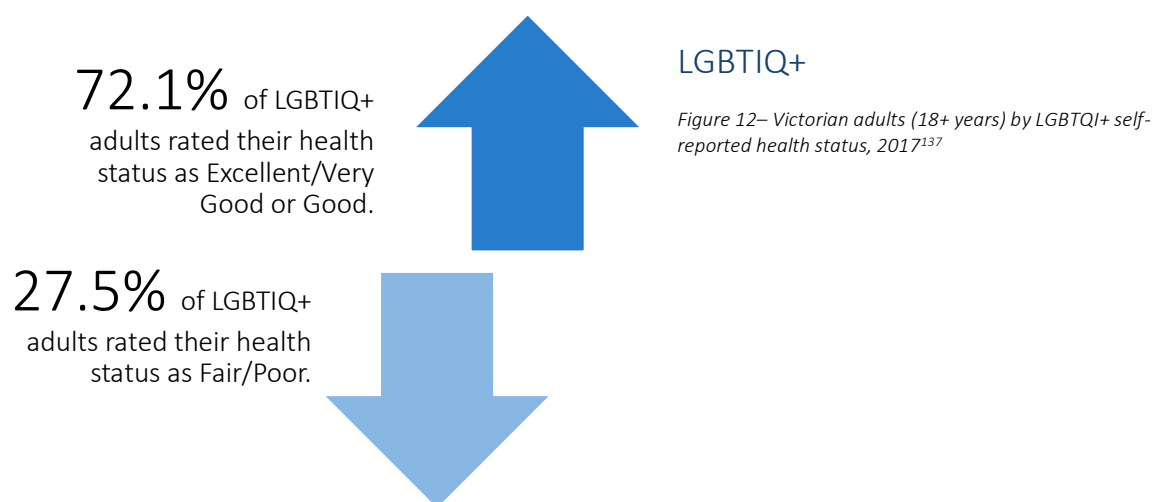
Active Living

Meet physical activity guidelines & sedentary behaviour/Sitting/Screen time

<i>Stonnington</i>	<i>Sedentary</i>	<i>Insufficiently Physically Active</i>	<i>Met Physical Activity Guidelines</i>
<i>Women</i>	n/a	49.4%	48.1%
<i>Men</i>	n/a	39.6%	58.8%

Table 41- Proportion (%) of adult (18+ years) population, by physical activity status, local government area, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) division and gender, Victoria, 2017¹³⁵

- 0.8% of the population in Stonnington reported having a sedentary level of activity¹³⁶.
- Men are more likely than women to meet physical activity guidelines.



¹³⁵ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2017)

¹³⁶ (Hayden Brown, 2020)

¹³⁷ (The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2020, p. 55)

Figure 8 highlights the percentage of adults by LGBTIQ+ status and their self-reported health status in Victoria in 2017. In comparison, Heterosexual, not LGBTIQ+ adults who rated their health status as “Fair/Poor” made up on 19.9%.

The research highlights that there are multiple modifiable risk factors and morbidity indicators that LGBTIQ+ adults who reported “Fair or Poor” health have in common:

- Not meeting fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines
- Ex-smokers
- At increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm
- Pre-obese
- Diagnosed with two or more chronic diseases¹³⁸

Active Transport/Commuting

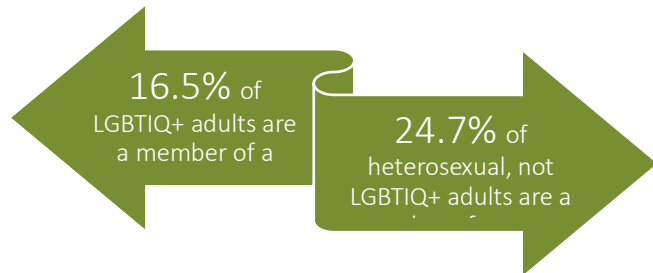
Participation in Organised/Unorganised Sport and Recreation/Most Popular Activities

Physical Activity	Stonnington	Victoria
Participation in any organised physical activity	36.7%	28.7%
Organised physical activity by a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre	16.3%	9.2%
Organised physical activity by a sport club or association	11.9%	9.8%
Participation in any non-organised physical activity	77.6%	70.5%
Walking	51.6%	51.2%
Jogging	19.2%	14.0%
Cycling	12.6%	11.8%

Table 42 – Physical Activity Indicator, 2015¹³⁹

- Stonnington residents are more likely to take part in non-organised forms of physical activity such as, walking, jogging or cycling.

Figure 13 - Proportion of the Victorian adult population, by LGBTIQ+ status and by measures of community and civic engagement, Victoria 2017¹⁴⁰



¹³⁸ (The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2020, p. 56)

¹³⁹ (Stonnington LGA Profile, 2015)

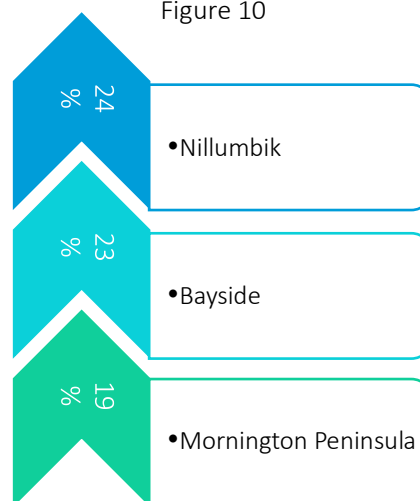
¹⁴⁰ (The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2020, p. 46)

Stonnington had a 31.24% retention rate of sporting club members from 2015 to 2018 across nine different sports¹⁴¹.

- In 2015, Stonnington had a participation (persons aged 4 to 100) rate of 13.07% in organised sport and ranked 12th against all other Metropolitan local government areas (32 LGA's) in Victoria.
- In 2018, Stonnington had a participation (persons aged 4 to 100) rate of 13.77% in organised sport and ranked 13th against all other Metropolitan local government areas (32 LGA's) in Victoria.

Figure 14 – Top 3 Ranked Participation Rates, 2018, Victoria: Metropolitan Local Government Areas

Top 3 Highest Participation Rates Metropolitan Melbourne LGA's – Figure 10



Key Findings

- From 2015 to 2018, Stonnington's participation rating in sport remained unchanged.
- When looking at ways to increase sport participation, note any specific strategies put in place by Nillumbik, Bayside and Mornington Peninsula.

Healthy Eating

Meet dietary guidelines for F&V consumption etc.

Region	Stonnington		DHHS South		Victoria	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Fruit Consumption	44.1	47.1	46.4	41.5	46.8	39.3
Vegetable Consumption	12.5	5.1	7.6	2.7	8.4	2.2

Table 43 - Proportion (%) of adult (18+ years) population, by compliance with NHMRC fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, local government area, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) division and gender, Victoria, 2017¹⁴².

¹⁴¹ (Sport Retention 2015 - 2017 Aggregation of nine sports, 2020)

¹⁴² (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017: Quick Statistics for Local Government Areas, Age Group and Time Series Data , 2017)

Breastfeeding

LGA	Infants fully breastfed at 3 months
Stonnington	63.2%
Port Phillip	66.1%
Glen Eira	64.9%
Victoria	51.8%

Table 44 – Breastfeeding, Bayside Peninsula Area, 2017¹⁴³

LGA	Infants fully breastfed at 6 months
Stonnington	50.6%
Port Phillip	53.9%
Glen Eira	49.2%
Melbourne	47.9%

Table 45 – Infants breastfed at 6 months¹⁴⁴

Sugary Drink

LGA	Consumed Sugar-sweetened soft drinks daily
Glen Eira	4.1%
Port Phillip	6.6%
Stonnington	5.2%
Victoria	10.1%

Table 46 – Soft Drink Consumption, 2017¹⁴⁵

Water Consumption

LGA	No water consumed per day	Number of cups of water consumed per day
Glen Eira	4.1%	
Port Phillip	6.6%	
Stonnington	5.2%	
Victoria	10.1%	

Takeaway meals and snacks

10.1% of people in Stonnington eat take away or snacks more than once a week¹⁴⁶

¹⁴³ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 19)

¹⁴⁴ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

¹⁴⁵ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 13)

¹⁴⁶ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

Grow own food

Food preparation / Eat meals together

Food literacy

Alcohol Use

Meet alcohol guidelines*

	Stonnington		Glen Eira		Melbourne		Port Phillip		DHHS South Division		Victoria	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Female or Male												
Abstainer / no longer drinks alcohol	10.8	12.4	16.3	14.6	41.1	13.2	17.0	13.6	23.6	15.4	26.4	16.8
Reduced risk	16.1	6.9	25.9	16.6	18.3	12.5	17.6	10.4	20.1	11.1	21.0	12.0
Yearly	17.1	18.6	22.6	15.9	14.6	22.9	13.7	12.6	19.8	17.1	19.5	16.9
Monthly	23.8	20.9	17.3	17.0	12.4	13.7	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	15.7	17.6
Weekly	31.2	39.9	17.7	34.7	11.3	35.5	34.6	44.0	18.2	37.3	15.4	34.5

Table 47 - Proportion (%) of adult (18+ years) population, by lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm, local government area, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) division and gender, Victoria, 2017¹⁴⁷

Alcohol

Alcohol Hospital Admissions 2018/19, Stonnington: 1081

The rate of Hospital Admissions related to alcohol in the City of Stonnington is 93 for every 10,000 people.

Rate per 10,000 population

Males: 99.8

Females: 86.7

Stonnington has the 3rd highest admissions rate for alcohol within the Melbourne Metropolitan region Victoria as a state.¹⁴⁸

ALCOHOL HOSPITAL
ADMISSIONS
2018/19:

1081

¹⁴⁷ (Victorian Population Health Survey 2017: Quick Statistics for Local Government Areas, Age Group and Time Series Data , 2017)

¹⁴⁸ (Local Government , n.d., p. Alcohol > Hospitalisation > Rate > All Regions > 2018/19 > Stonnington)

Alcohol lifetime risk¹⁴⁹

Glen Eira: 62.5
Stonnington: 75.2
Melbourne: 54.8
Port Phillip: 68.9

Stonnington – Increased Lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm (either yearly, monthly or weekly)

Males: 79.4% (State: 69.0%)
Females: 72.1% (State: 50.6%)

Increased risk harm from single episodes of drinking¹⁵⁰

Glen Eira: 42.8
Stonnington: 50.2
Melbourne: 41.1
Port Phillip: 51.5

People in Stonnington are more likely to exceed 2 drinks per day 3-4 days a week compared to its surrounding LGA's and the state

- 59.2% of people exceed 2 drinks per day 1-2 days of the week
- 24.1% of people exceed 2 drinks per day 3-4 days of the week
- 11.7% of people exceed 2 drinks per day 5-7 days of the week

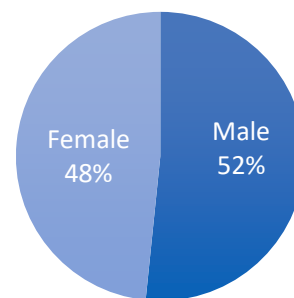
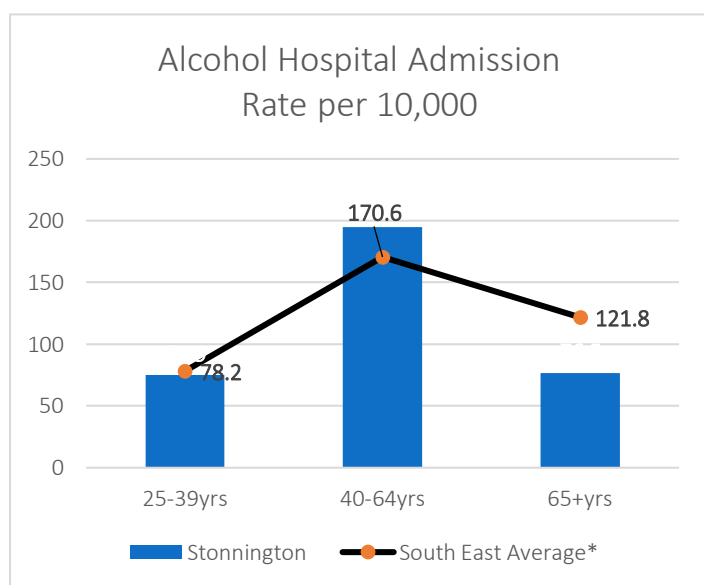


Figure 11– Alcohol Hospital Admissions by Sex, 2018/19

Table 48 – Alcohol Hospital Admissions Rate Total by Age Group¹⁵¹

*Melbourne, Stonnington, Port Phillip, Glen Eira

Wholesale Liquor and Alcohol Sales Volume

¹⁴⁹ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

¹⁵⁰ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

¹⁵¹ (Maps > Local Government Areas > Alcohol Admissions Rate Total > Custom Region: Glen Eira, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Stonnington, 2018/2019) (Local Government , n.d., pp. Alcohol Admissions Rate Total > Custom Region: Glen Eira, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Stonnington, 2018/2019)

Harm Caused by Alcohol in Stonnington¹⁵²

- 15 people died as a result of alcohol (2017)
- 29 Serious Road Injuries as a result of alcohol (2017/18)
- 161 High Alcohol Hours Assaults (2017/18)
- 182 Medium Alcohol Hours Assaults (2017/18)
- 445 Low Alcohol Hours Assaults (2017/18)
- 318 Definite/Possible Alcohol Family Violence Incidents (2017/18)

Risky alcohol consumption

Alcohol related ambulance attendances

Alcohol Counselling Online Treatment Sessions

- 16 Alcohol Counselling Online Treatment Sessions were provided in 2017 for the City of Stonnington
- In 2018, 215 DirectLine Telephone services were provided for Alcohol.
 - The largest age group to use these services were 40-64 year olds (86 Telephone services), followed by 25 to 39 year olds (975 telephone services).
 - More women than men used the Alcohol DirectLine Telephone Service.¹⁵³

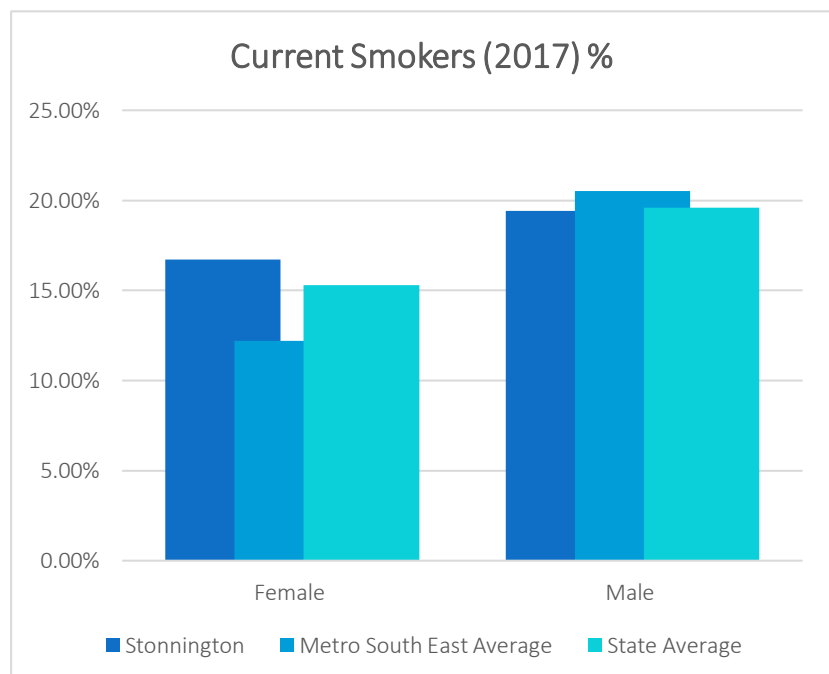
Tobacco use

Table 49 – Current Smokers 2017, Self-Reported Percentage of Males & Females: 'daily' or 'occasional' smokers¹⁵⁴

Stonnington was identified as having a **significantly higher percentage of occasional smokers in females** in comparison to the rest of Victoria.

Daily Smokers:
Stonnington
Men: 11.5%
Women: 7.7%

Victoria



Men: 14.7%
Women: 10.2%

¹⁵² (Local Government, n.d.)

¹⁵³ (Local Government Area > Alcohol > DirectLine > Telephone Services > Stonnington, 2018)

¹⁵⁴ (Avoidable Mortality - Stonnington Metro South East, 2017)

Occasional Smokers:

Women: 9%

Men: 8%

Victoria

Men: 5.6%

Women: 3%¹⁵⁵

Illicit Drugs Hospital Admission Rate

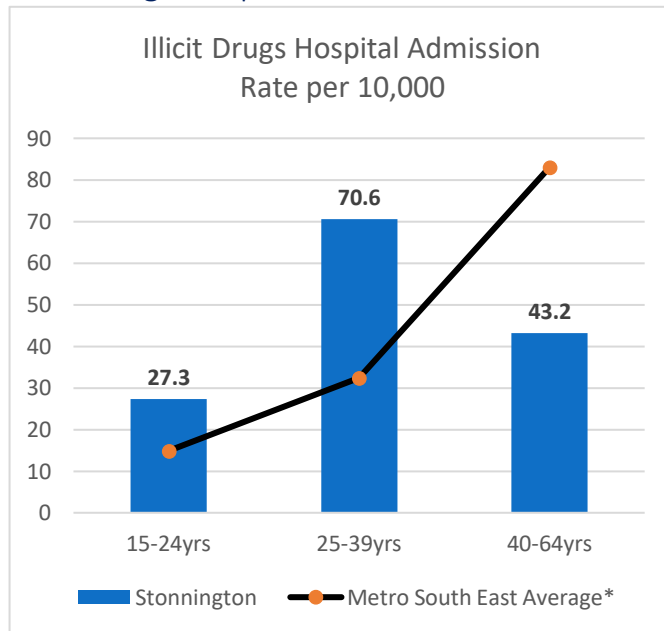


Table 50 - Illicit Drugs, Hospital Admission, Rate per 10,000 pop.

City of Stonnington compared to Metro South East Average¹⁵⁶

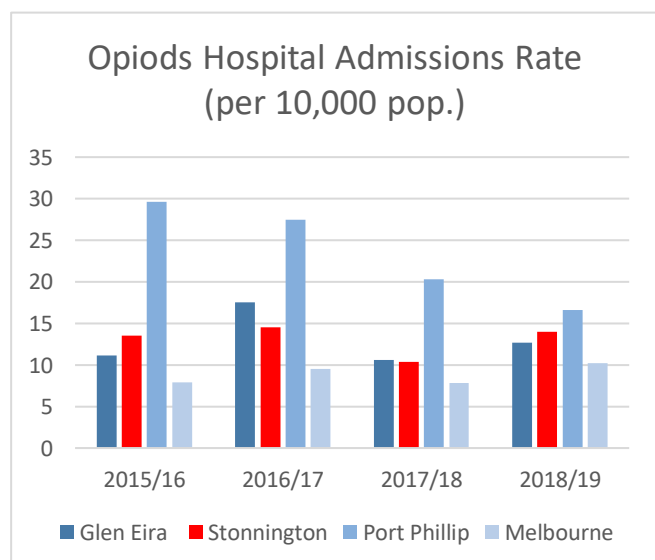
*Melbourne, Stonnington, Port Phillip, Glen Eira

- Stonnington has a **significantly higher rate** of hospital admissions due to illicit drugs in the 25 – 39 year age group when compared to the metropolitan south east average.
- Stonnington has a **higher rate** of illicit drug hospital admission in the 15 to 24 year age group when compared to the metropolitan south east average.
- Stonnington has a **lower rate** of hospital admissions due to illicit drugs in the 40 – 64 year age category when compared to the metropolitan south east average.

Opioids

- From 2017/18 to 2018/19 Stonnington has had an increase in the rate of hospitalisations due to Opioids.
- 25 to 39 age category has the largest hospital admissions.
- In 2018/2019 Stonnington had **the second highest rate** of Hospital admissions related to Opioids.

Table 51- Opioids Hospital Admissions Rate 2015 to 2019, South East Metro Region¹⁵⁷



¹⁵⁵ (health.vic, 2017)

¹⁵⁶ (Maps > LGA > Stonnington > Illicit Drugs > Hospitalisation > Rate, 2018/2019)

¹⁵⁷ (Maps > Local Government Area > Opioids > Hospitalisation > Rate > Custom region: Glen Eria, Stonnington, Melbourne, Port Phillip, 2015-2019)

Illicit Drugs Counselling

- 106 DirectLine telephone services were provided in 2018 for Stonnington, which is the lowest yearly total use of the service since 2011¹⁵⁸.

Vaccination / MCH Assessment Visits

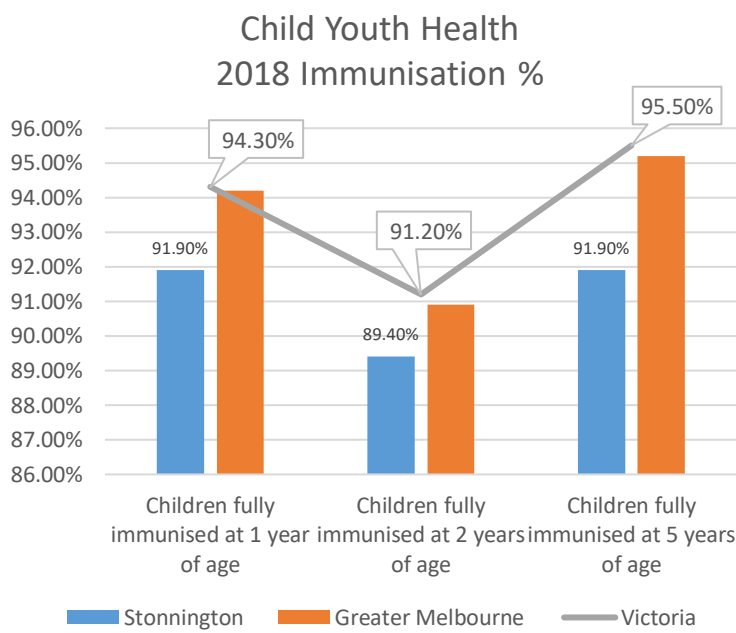


Table 52 – Children Fully Immunised as a Percentage, at Ages 1, 2 and 5 in Stonnington Compared to the Greater Melbourne and Victorian Average in 2018.¹⁵⁹

- Stonnington had a **lower** immunisation rate in 2018 for ages 1, 2 and 5 when compared to both Greater Melbourne and Victoria.
- In 2017, 81.5% of females aged 15 had received the Dose 3 of the HPV vaccine, this is **marginally higher** than the Greater Melbourne and Victorian average¹⁶⁰.

- In 2017, 77.9% of males aged 15 had received the Dose 3 of the HPV vaccine, this is also **marginally higher** than the Victorian and Greater Melbourne average¹⁶¹.

Hospital Admissions for Vaccine Preventable Conditions

- Stonnington has a **lower** hospital admissions rate (public & private) for vaccine preventable conditions including pneumonia and Influenza when compared to Greater Melbourne and the Victorian Standardised Rate¹⁶².

2020 Immunisation records¹⁶³

Stonnington:
12-<15 months: 96.14%

24-<27 months: 89.90%
60-<63 months: 90.48%

¹⁵⁸ (Maps > LGA > Stonnington > Illicit Drugs > DirectLine > Telephone Services , 2018, 2018)

¹⁵⁹ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Child Youth health)

¹⁶⁰ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Child Youth health)

¹⁶¹ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020)

¹⁶² (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, pp. Potentially preventable hospitalisations - Vaccine-preventable conditions)

¹⁶³ (Department of Health and Human Services, 3rd December 2020)

Victoria:
12-<15 months: 95.40%

24-<27 months: 93.10%
60-<63 months: 96.20%

By Suburb

Armadale (3143):
12-<15 months: 89.29%
24-<27 months: 91.3%
60-<63 months: 87.50%

Glen Iris (3146):
12-<15 months: 96.88%
24-<27 months: 91.30%
60-<63 months: 95.71%

Kooyong/Malvern (3144):
12-<15 months: 92.86%
24-<27 months: 75.00%
60-<63 months: 90.00%

Malvern East (3145):
12-<15 months: 97.78%
24-<27 months: 95.74%
60-<63 months: 95.45%

Prahran/Windsor (3181):
12-<15 months: 100%
24-<27 months: 98.15%
60-<63 months: 83.33%

South Yarra (3141):
12-<15 months: 100%
24-<27 months: 75.76%
60-<63 months: 83.33%

Toorak (3142):
12-<15 months: 86.96%
24-<27 months: 76.47%
60-<63 months: 94.44%

- Analysing the 2020 Vaccination data, Stonnington has increased their total vaccination percentage of children aged 1 to be **higher** than the Victorian State average.
- Children fully vaccinated at ages 2 and 5 are still **lower** than the Victorian average.
- Stonnington has a small fall off of immunisations after 1 year, when compared to Victoria vaccination rates drop slightly at two years old and then peak at 5 years old.

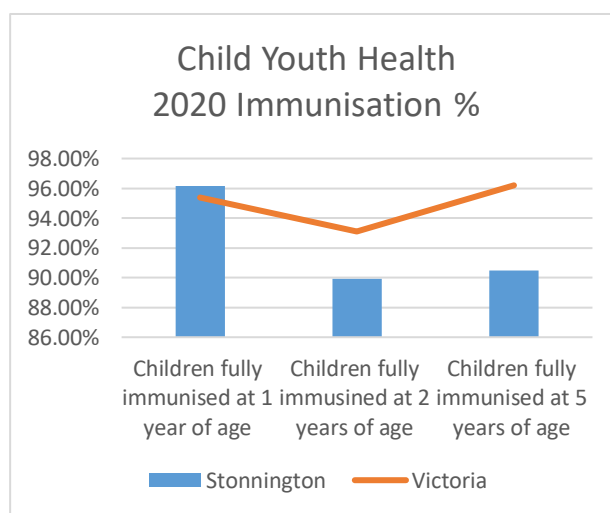


Table 53- Children Fully Immunised as a Percentage, at Ages 1, 2 and 5 in Stonnington Compared to the Greater Melbourne and Victorian Average in 2020.¹⁶⁴

- When looking at the breakdown of vaccinations by Suburbs, it can be identified that;

- Malvern East and Prahran/Windsor have a **higher** percentage of children aged 2 that are fully vaccinated when compared to the state average.
- Armadale, Kooyong/Malvern East and Toorak have a **lower** percentage of children fully immunised at age 1, when compared to the state average.
- All suburbs have a **lower** percentage of children fully immunised at age 5 when compared to the state average.
- Kooyong/Malvern, South Yarra and Toorak all have a **significantly lower (<15%)** percentage of children fully immunised at aged 2 when compared to the state average.
- Prahran/Windsor and South Yarra have a **significantly lower (<13%)** percentage of children fully vaccinated at age 5, when compared to the state average.

Strategies to curb low vaccination rates:

- When comparing all Stonnington suburbs, Armadale has the highest population of children aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 11 coupled with the lowest vaccination rate in the respective age categories¹⁶⁵.

Health Screening

Mammograms in the past 2 years as a % (2017)¹⁶⁶

Stonnington: 78.8%
 Glen Eira: 74.1%
 Port Phillip: 70.2%
 Melbourne: 72.8%
 Metro Melbourne: 73%

Bowel Cancer Examination in previous 2 years as a % (2017)¹⁶⁷

Stonnington: 53.5%
 Glen Eira: 47.8%
 Port Phillip: 48.4%
 Victoria: 47.3%

Females aged 50-74 years who have ever had a mammogram¹⁶⁸

Stonnington: 84.6%
 Glen Eira: 85.3%
 Port Phillip: 87.3%
 Victoria: 88.0%

- Stonnington has the highest percentage of women who have had a mammogram in the past 2 years in comparison to surrounding LGA's and the metro Melbourne average.
- Stonnington had the highest percentage of people who have had a bowel cancer screening in the past two years in comparison to surrounding LGA's and the state average.

¹⁶⁵ (Forecast Age Structure - Service Age Groups > Stonnington > Suburbs, 2020)

¹⁶⁶ (Brown, Indicators of Sexual and Reproductive Health , 2016)

¹⁶⁷ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 14)

¹⁶⁸ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 14)

Sun Protection

Climate Migration, Adaptability and Resilience

Food waste & recycling

Household energy consumption and water use

- Melbourne's water storage level is currently (2020) at 75.13% which is 16.17% more than December 2019¹⁶⁹
- 100 per cent compliance with drinking water quality standards¹⁷⁰.
- 11,646 ML water lost to leakages 2019/20

District	Leakage (ML)	Firefighting (ML)	Other (ML)	Total Non-Revenue Water (ML)
South East Water	11,646	651	6,623	18,920

Table 54 – Non –Revenue Water¹⁷¹

The Impact of COVID on our Lifestyle and Health Behaviours

Alcohol



Figure 15 - Monthly Alcohol Retailer Turnover in Australia (\$ Million) as a % Increase comparison from 2019 to 2020¹⁷²

¹⁶⁹ (South East Water , 2020)

¹⁷⁰ (2019/20 Annual Report for South East Water)

¹⁷¹ (South East Water , 2020, p. 31)

¹⁷² (Foundation fro Alcohol Research & Education , Feb 2020, p. 7)

The alcohol retail sector experienced unprecedented increases in turnover during the pandemic. Turnover increased by \$3.2 billion in 2020 in a sector dominated by Coles and Woolworths, which have a 65 per cent share of the sector¹⁷³

Our Environments for Health / Livability

Social Environment / Infrastructure

Lower scoring neighbourhood areas by Suburb

Toorak:

Northern section of Toorak between railway, St George’s road and Toorak road

- Social Infrastructure Average score of 6.5 out of 15
- The liveability score for this area is 98.8 which is just below average (100 is average)

Malvern East:

North east and North West sections of Malvern east. Between Ardrie Park, Burke road, Wattle tree road and the Monash freeway

- Social Infrastructure average score of 7.6 out of 15

Between Princess Highway boundary at urban forest through to Monash freeway, including north section behind Holmesglen Tafe

- Social Infrastructure average score of 6.3 out of 15

Community connectedness and civic participation (volunteering, trust, willing to help)

Voluntary work for an organisation or group in 2016, people over the age of 15 ¹⁷⁴	Perceptions of neighbourhood People willing to help each other ¹⁷⁵
Stonnington: 21.4% Glen Eira: 21.3% Port Phillip: 19.9% Melbourne: 18.8% Metro Melbourne: 17.6%	Stonnington: 69.1% Port Phillip: 72.0% Mornington Peninsula: 78.0% Kingston: 79.3% Glen Eira: 73.5% Frankston: 71.3% Bayside: 80.3%

- Stonnington had the highest percentage of voluntary work when compared to its surrounding LGA’s and the second highest volunteer percentage when compared to the south east (Bayside Peninsula) local governments
- Stonnington had the lowest percentage of people willing to help each other when compared to the other south east local government areas.

¹⁷³ (Foundation for Alcohol Research & Education , Feb 2020, p. 8)

¹⁷⁴ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Community Strength)

¹⁷⁵ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 10)

Access to community / health services

	Stonnington	Port Phillip	Glen Eira	Melbourne
Aged Care High Care Beds	421	315	725	230
Aged Care Low Care Beds	333	386	713	540
HACC Clients aged 0-64 per 1000 HACC Target Pop	523.6	592	391	1463.6
HACC Clients Aged 65+ per 1000 HACC Target Pop	780.6	920.5	754.4	748.5

Table 55 – Aged Care in Stonnington and surrounding LGA's¹⁷⁶

Participation in cultural / arts events

- 59.5% of people in Stonnington attended a local community event in 2016¹⁷⁷

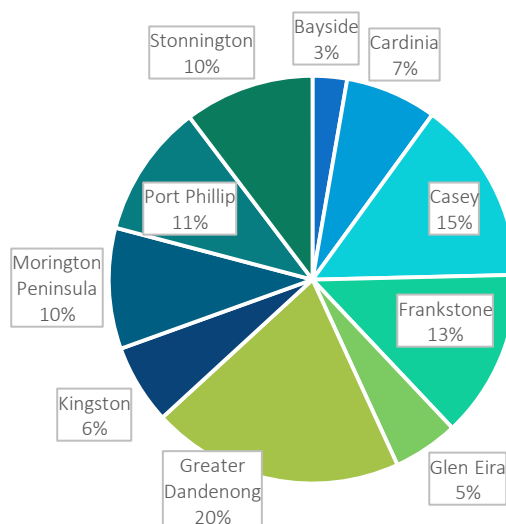
Crime / Violence and Assaults / Anti-social behaviour

COVID 19 Offences

Table 56- Southern Metro. Region – COVID Offences, April – September 2020 ¹⁷⁸

- Stonnington had a total of 946 (F29 Public Health and Safety Offence) COVID related offences from April to September 2020.
- Making up 10% of COVID related offences in the Southern Metro. region.

COVID Offences for Southern Metro. Region
April - September 2020



¹⁷⁶ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

¹⁷⁷ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 10)

¹⁷⁸ (Data table - COVID-19 offences by month and LGA.xlsx (XLSX, 101.41 KB) , 2020)

Crime

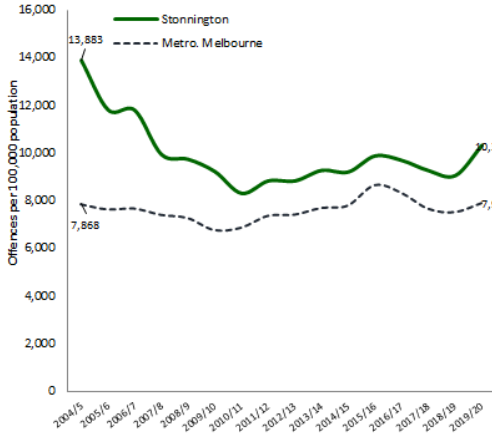


Figure 16 – Total Offences: City of Stonnington and Metro. Melbourne¹⁷⁹

Rate of Recorded, Alleged Offences by Category: 2010/11 to 2019/20 - and 2004/5 to 2019/20 for time trends

From current and previous records of offences by category from Victoria Police; and from Australian Bureau of Statistics: 3218.0 - Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-17. (the rate of offenses is calculated as offenses per 100,000 population with population drawn from annual ABS estimates)

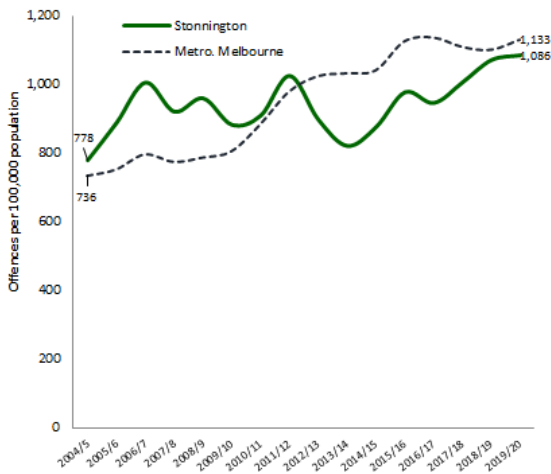


Figure 17- Violent Offences: City of Stonnington and Metro. Melbourne¹⁸⁰

Rate of Recorded, Alleged Offences by Category: 2010/11 to 2019/20 - and 2004/5 to 2019/20 for time trends

From current and previous records of offences by category from Victoria Police; and from Australian Bureau of Statistics: 3218.0 - Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-17. (the rate of offenses is calculated as offenses per 100,000 population with population drawn from annual ABS estimates)

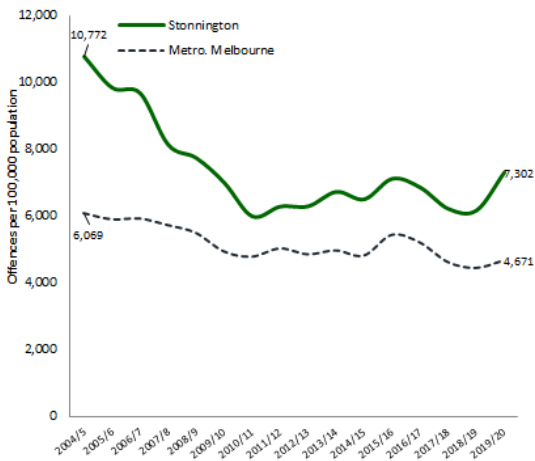


Figure 18- Property Offences: City of Stonnington and Metro. Melbourne¹⁸¹

Rate of Recorded, Alleged Offences by Category: 2010/11 to 2019/20 - and 2004/5 to 2019/20 for time trends

From current and previous records of offences by category from Victoria Police; and from Australian Bureau of Statistics: 3218.0 - Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-17. (the rate of offenses is calculated as offenses per 100,000 population with population drawn from annual ABS estimates) Table 41 – Drug Offences: City of Stonnington and Metro. Melbourne¹⁸²

Figure 19

¹⁷⁹ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

¹⁸⁰ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

¹⁸¹ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

¹⁸² (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

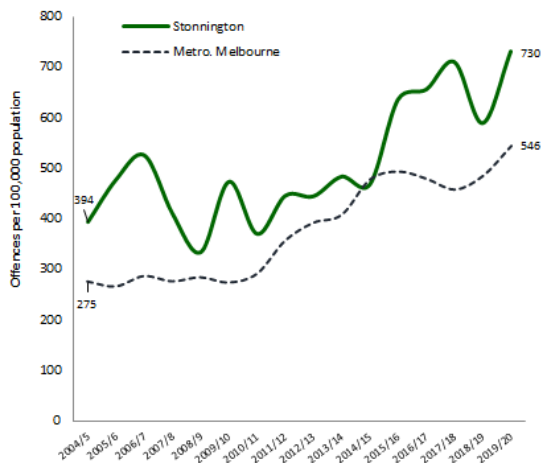


Figure 20 - Rate of Recorded, Alleged Offences by Category: 2010/11 to 2019/20 - and 2004/5 to 2019/20 for time trends
From current and previous records of offences by category from Victoria Police; and from Australian Bureau of Statistics: 3218.0 - Regional

Population Growth, Australia 2016-17. (the rate of offenses is calculated as offenses per 100,000 population with population drawn from annual ABS estimates)



Table 57 - Stonnington Victimization rate compared to Victoria per 100,000 population
183

Key Findings:

Rate of Crime for the City of Stonnington from 2016/17 to 2019/20¹⁸⁴

(rate of offenses is calculated as offenses per 100,000 population with population drawn from annual ABS estimates)

1. 15% increase in violent offenses
2. 11% increase in Drug offenses
3. 7% increase in property offences
4. 7% increase in overall crime

No. of crime committed in 2019/20 by category¹⁸⁵

- 1,279 Violent Crimes were committed

- 8599 Property Offences
- 860 Drug Offences
- 12,162 offenses in total

How does the City of Stonnington compare to Metro. Melbourne in 2019/20:¹⁸⁶

- 30% higher total offences rate.
- 4% lower violent offenses rate
- 56% higher property offenses rate
- 34% higher drug offences rate

¹⁸³ (Crime Statistics > Latest Crime Data by Area > Crime by Location > Victim Reports Dashboard , 2020)

¹⁸⁴ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

¹⁸⁵ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

¹⁸⁶ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

In the last 12 months (2018/19 to 2019/20)¹⁸⁷

- Theft, burglary & break and enter rates remain high and continues to be a concern for violent crime.

- Cultivate or manufacturing of drugs as well as drug dealing and trafficking drugs remains high.

Crime by Suburbs:

(Rate per 1,000 pop.)

Figure 21- Crime by Suburbs, Local Government Area: City of Stonnington¹⁸⁸

	Drug Offences	Violent Offences	Property Offences	Total Offences
Armadale	29	61	370	509
Malvern	20	54	569	713
Malvern East	22	47	616	758
Prahran	159	182	1088	1770
Toorak	28	71	462	364
South Yarra	67	91	580	867
Glen Iris	20	16	265	332
Windsor	93	117	660	1040

¹⁸⁷ (Crime Rates by Category and Municipality , 2020)

¹⁸⁸ (Crime Rates by Suburbs , 2018/2019)

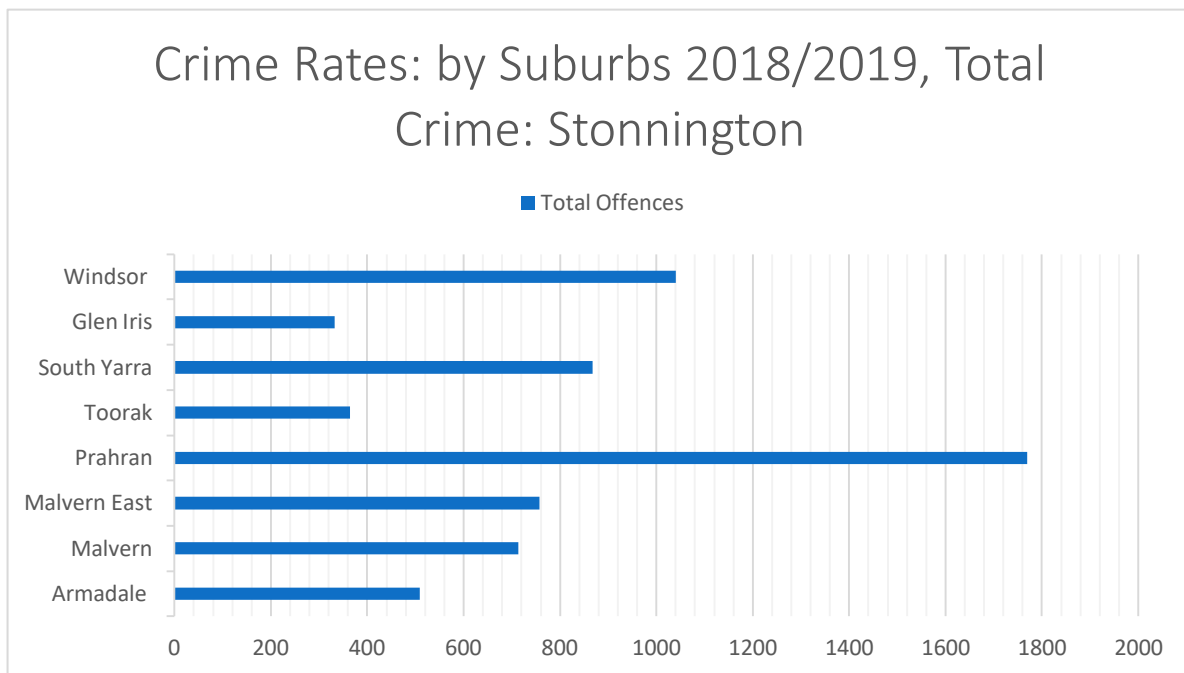


Table 58 – Crime Rates: By Suburbs 2018-2019¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁹ (Crime Rates by Suburbs , 2018/2019)

Stonnington Crime Rates: Suburbs 2018/19, by crime type

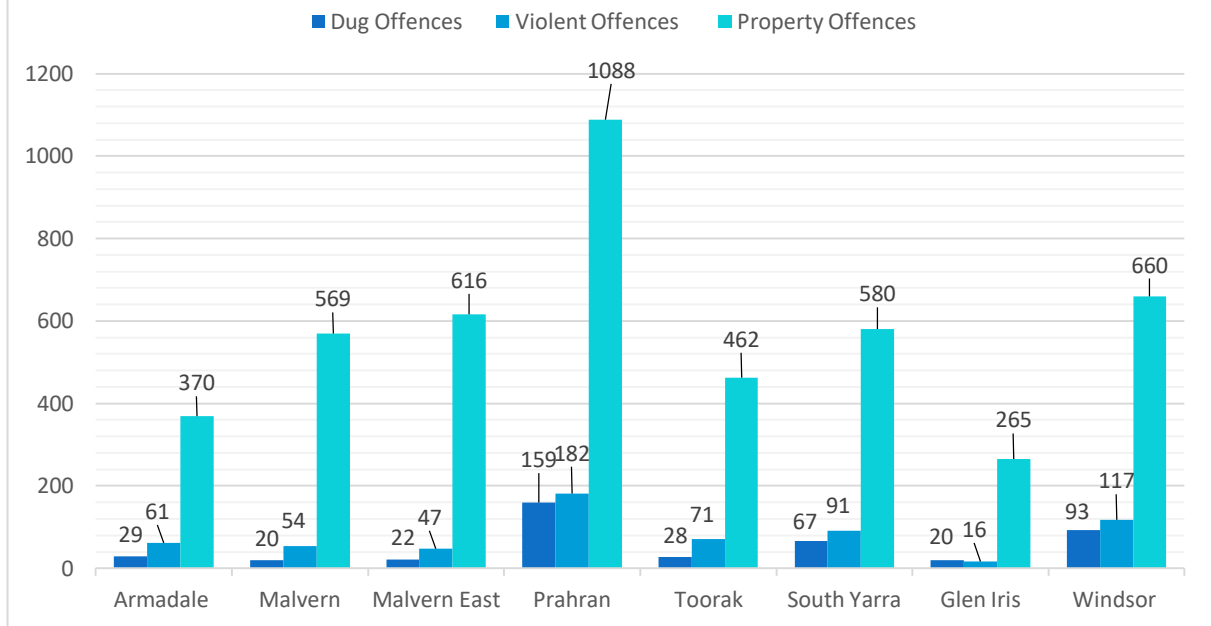


Table 59 - Crime Rates: By Suburbs 2018-2019¹⁹⁰

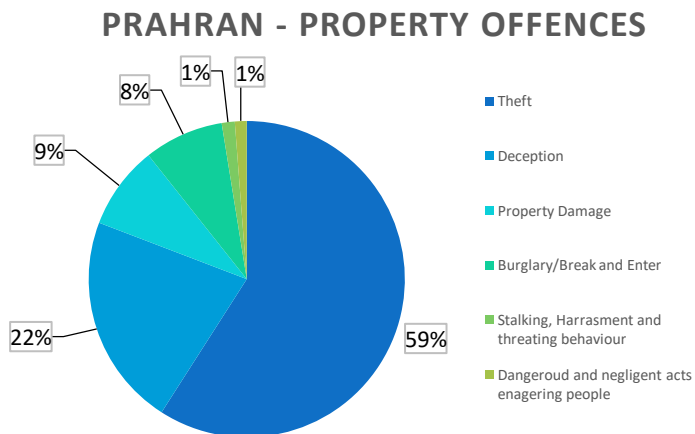


Figure 22- Crime Rates: Prahran 2018/2019. Rate (1,000 pop) of Offense as a percentage.¹⁹¹

Key Findings

- Prahran had the largest rate of total crime and Windsor had the second highest (note: Prahran. And Windsor also had the highest unemployment rate).
- Prahran had the largest rate of property offences.
- Theft is a major issue for Prahran with 929 cases making up the largest proportion of property offences.
- Prahran had the highest rate of violent crime with 215 cases of assault and related offences occurring.
- Prahran had the highest rate of drug offences, with 208 cases of drug use and possession making up the largest proportion.

¹⁹⁰ (Crime Rates by Suburbs , 2018/2019)

¹⁹¹ (Hayden Brown , 2018/2019)

WINDSOR: TOTAL CRIME OFFENCES 2018/2019

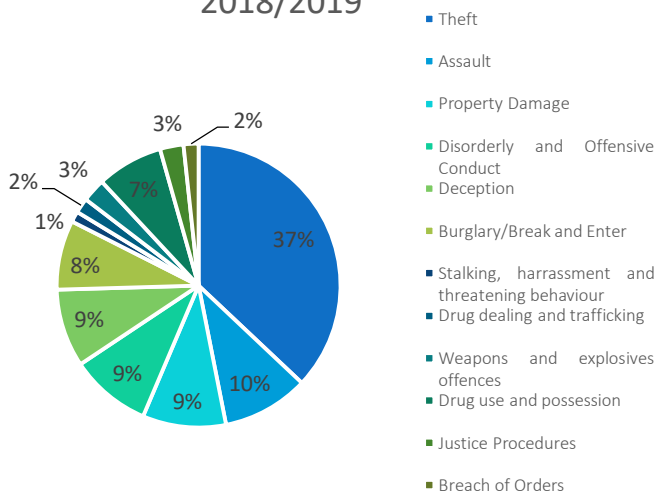


Figure 23– Crime rates by Suburb: Windsor 2018/2019. Number (raw, not weighted against pop.) of offences as a percentage.¹⁹²

- Glen Iris had the lowest rate of crime in total crime as well as the lowest rate in each of the crime categories; drug offences, property offences, violent offences.

PRAHRAN: TOTAL CRIME OFFENCES 2018/19

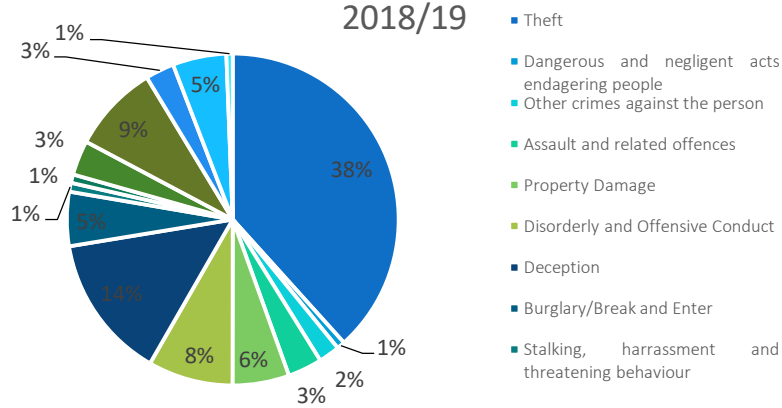


Figure 24 – Crime Rates by Suburb: Prahran 2018/2019. Number (raw, not weighted against pop.) of offences as a percentage.¹⁹³

¹⁹² (Crime Rates by Suburbs , 2018/2019)

¹⁹³ (Brown, Crime Rates by Suburb 2018/19, 2020)

Harm Caused by Crime in the City of Stonnington¹⁹⁴

Key Findings:

Changes from 2019-2020

- Victims between the ages of 00-24 and 25-44 reduced in 2020.
- Victims of high harm crimes aged 45+ increased.
- This is consistent with increased high harm crime victims in these age groups over the last 5 years.
- The last 5 years has seen an increase for both males and females victims of high harm crime.
- Medium harm for females caused by crime has had the highest growth rate over the last two years, medium harm includes; Crime types that are malicious, intentional or are threats against another person, physical, mental and/or emotional harms that are more likely to be long-term but may be more easily overcome than those in the high harm category¹⁹⁵.

High Harm Caused by Crime, 2020: Victims by Sex

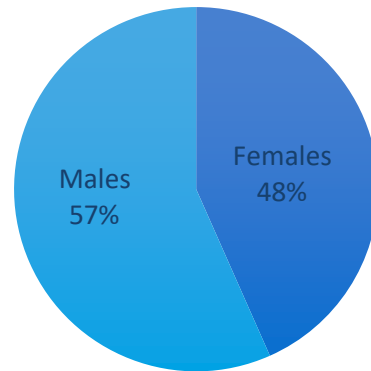


Figure 25- – High Harm Caused by Crime in 2020: Victim Reports by Sex, Local Government Area, Stonnington¹⁹⁶.

Percentage breakdown of harm Caused by Crime in Stonnington for the year ending June 2020¹⁹⁷

- 74% of all crime in Stonnington was categorised as low harm crime.
- 15.3% was considered medium harm crime.
- 10.7% was considered high harm crime.

How does Stonnington stack up against the rest of the Southern Metro Councils for the year ending June 2020?¹⁹⁸

When compared with the Southern Metro Region (Bayside, Cardinia, Casey, Frankston, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong, Kingston, Mornington Peninsula, Port Phillip, Stonnington).

- Stonnington had the highest rate of “low harm” crime.
- Stonnington had the second lowest percentage of “medium harm” crime (Bayside had the lowest percentage, 14.5%).
- Stonnington had the second lowest percentage of “high harm” crime (Glen Eira had the lowest percentage, 10.1%).

When Compared with both the Southern and North-west Metro region (Banyule, Bayside, Brimbank, Cardinia, Casey, Darebin, Frankston, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong, Hobsons Bay, Hume, Kingston, Maribyrnong,

¹⁹⁴ (Explanatory Notes: Harm caused by crime > Categorical presentation of harm caused by crime)

¹⁹⁵ (Explanatory Notes: Harm caused by crime > Categorical presentation of harm caused by crime, n.d.)

¹⁹⁶ (Harm caused by Crime - Data Visualisation >South East Metro , 2020)

¹⁹⁷ (Harm caused by Crime - Data Visualisation >South East Metro , 2020)

¹⁹⁸ (Harm caused by Crime - Data Visualisation >South East Metro , 2020)

Maroondah, Melton, Moonee Valley, Moreland, Mornington Peninsula, Nilumbik, Port Phillip, Stonnington, Whittlesea, Wyndham, Yarra)

- Stonnington had the highest rate of “low harm” crime.
- Stonnington had the second lowest percentage of “medium harm” crime (Bayside had the lowest percentage, 14.5%).
- Stonnington had the third lowest percentage of “high harm” crime (Bayside had the lowest percentage, 14.5%, Darebin had the second lowest percentage, 10.1%).

Analysis

This means that the majority of crime that occurred in Stonnington for the year ending June 2020 was considered to be “low harm” crime. Stonnington had the second lowest rate of medium and high harm that occurred in the year ending June 2020 for the Southern Metro region. When looking at ways to reduce “high” and “medium” harm crime we should look at Bayside and Darebin Councils strategies. Table 27 highlights the largest area of growth in crime is “medium harm” crime against females.

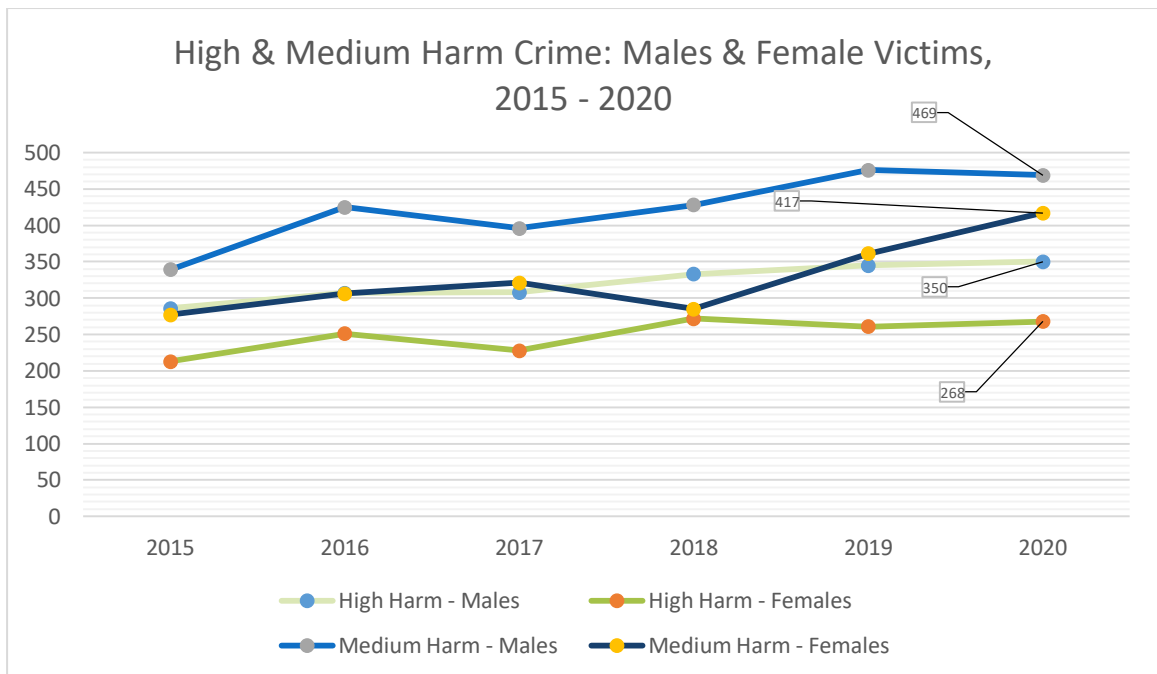


Table 60 - Male and Female Victim Reports by Harm Caused: High Crime & Medium Crime, 2015 to 2020, Local Government Area, Stonnington.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁹ (Crime Statistics Agency, n.d.)

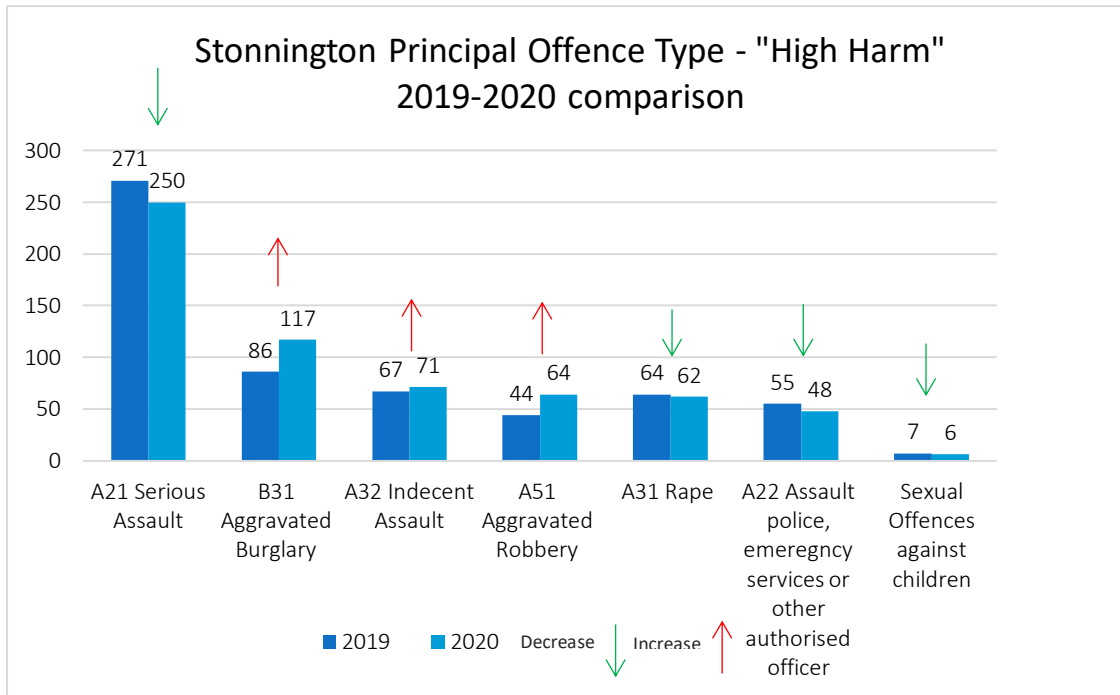


Table 61 – Person Victim Reports by "High Harm" Caused, Stonnington LGA, Principal Offence Type, Increase/Decrease from 2019 to 2020²⁰⁰.

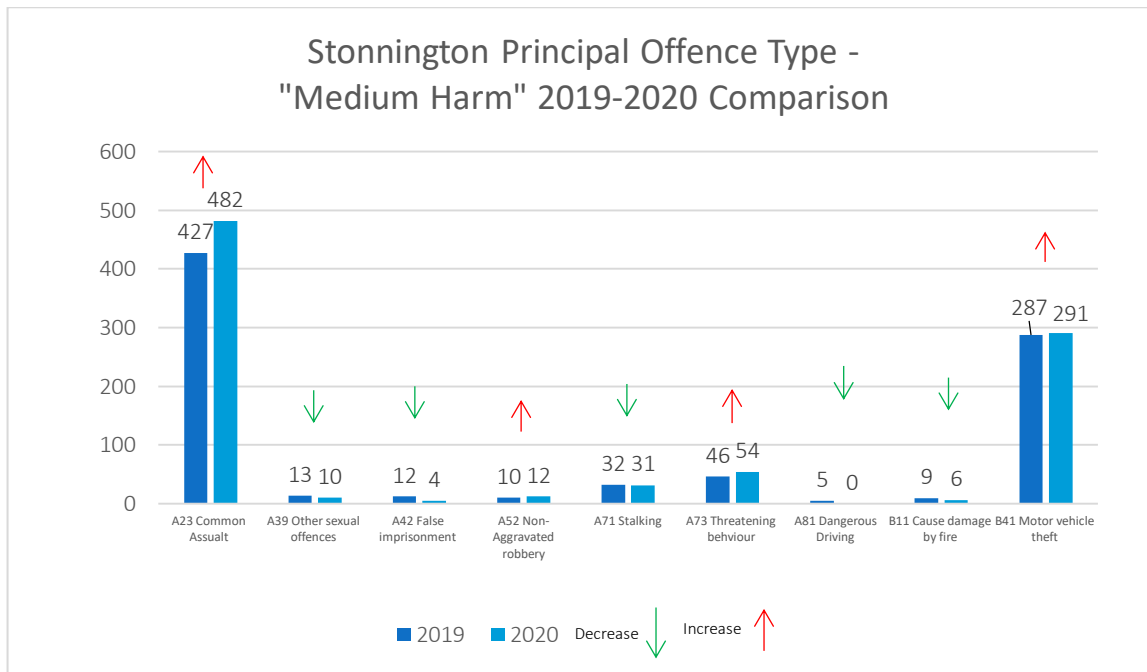


Table 62 – Person Victim Reports by "Medium Harm" caused, Stonnington LGA, Principal Offence Type, Increase/Decrease from 2019 to 2020²⁰¹.

²⁰⁰ (Harm and Crime - Harm Caused by Crime - Tabular Visualisation - Custom Search > Principal Offence Type > Stonnington > High Harm , 2019 - 2020)

²⁰¹ (Harm and Crime, Harm Caused by Crime - Tabular Visualisation, Local Government Area, Principal Offence Types - Custom Search > Stonnington > Medium Harm , 2019 - 2020)

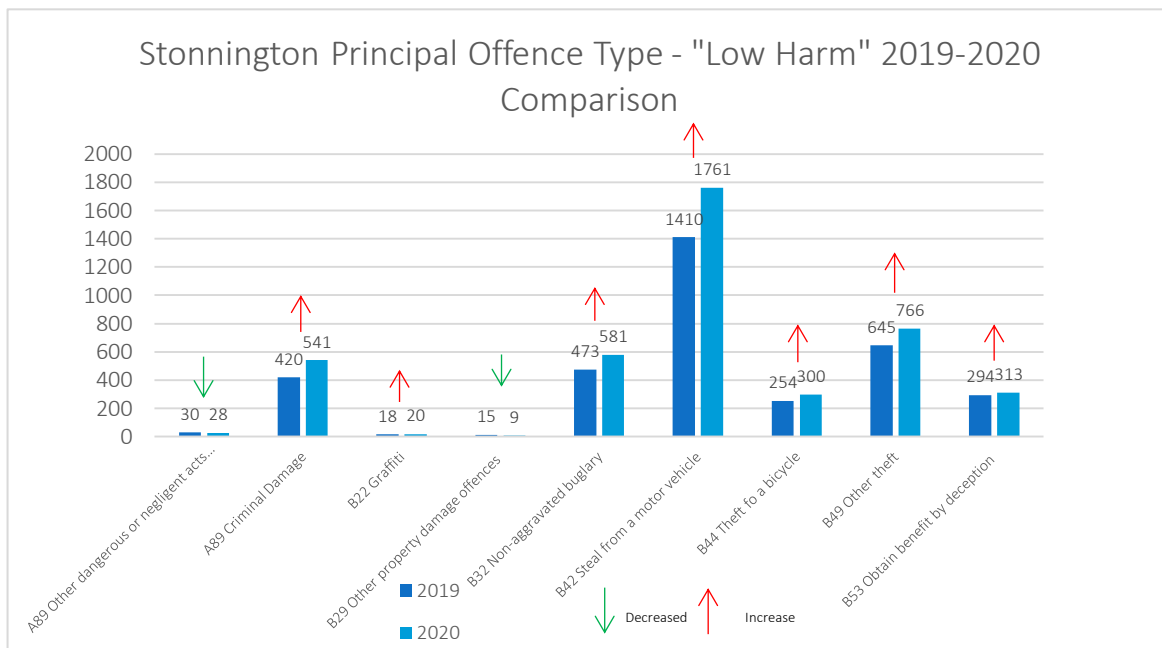


Table 63- Person Victim reports by "Low Harm" caused, Stonnington LGA, Principal Offence Type, Increase/Decrease from 2019 to 2020.²⁰²

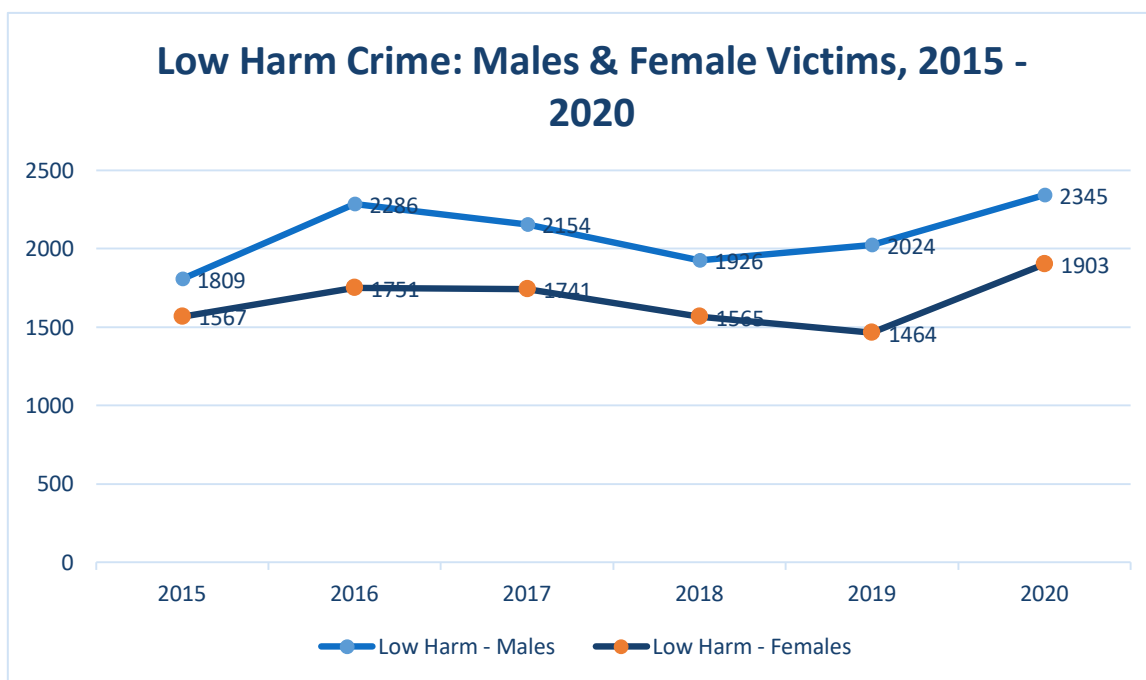


Table 64 - Male and Female Victim Reports by Harm Caused: Low Crime, 2015 to 2020, Local Government Area, Stonnington.²⁰³

Perceptions of Safety

²⁰² (Harm and Crime, Harm Caused by Crime - Tabular Visualisation, Local Government Area, Principal Offence Types - Custom Search > Stonnington > Low Harm , 2019 - 2020)

²⁰³ (Harm and Crime, Harm Caused by Crime - Tabular Visualisation, Local Government Area, Sex - Custom Search > Low Harm, 2020)

Perceptions of Safety	Walking alone during the day	Walking alone at night
Glen Eira	96.2%	62.1%
Port Phillip	95.5%	64.9%
Stonnington	95.8%	70.2%
Victoria	92.5%	55.1%

Table 65 – Social engagement and crime – Perceptions of safety, 2016, Bayside Peninsula Area²⁰⁴

The top areas/places people in Stonnington feel unsafe in are:

- 42% - Laneways
- 35% Residential Streets
- 33% Nightlife areas
- 31% Travelling on PT
- 25% Park or garden
- 24% Shopping Strip
- 23% Car park
- 23% Train Station²⁰⁵

People in Stonnington feel the following would most contribute to a safe environment

- 62% adequate lighting/well-lit streets
- 62% Police presence / visible patrols / on the streets

People in Stonnington have seen or experienced the following...²⁰⁶

- 75% Graffiti
- 75% Litter / Rubbish
- 63% Alcohol / drug debris
- 42% poor lighting
- 39% damage / vandalism
- 38% Alcohol / drug use
- 35% Vomit / public urination
- 34% verbal arguments
- 32% Intimidation / threatening
- 26% unsafe behaviour
- 14% Harassment
- 10% Violence

Family violence / VAW

Key Statistics for 2020²⁰⁷

- There were 1,076 Family violence incidents recorded.
- Total family violence incidents is up 21.2% in Stonnington for 2020 compared to 2019.
- 14.3% increase in family violence incidents from April to September 2020
- 762 of the 1076 cases reported were female affected family members.
- 313 were male affected family members.

²⁰⁴ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile , 2019, p. 9)

²⁰⁵ (Cara Moynes - Advocacy, 2018, p. 3)

²⁰⁶ (City of Stonnington, June 2017, p. 4)

²⁰⁷ (Latsest crime data by area > Crime by Location - Data Visualisation >Family Violence Dashboard > Custom Search: Stonnington, 2020, 2020)

- The largest age category of affected family members was 25-34.

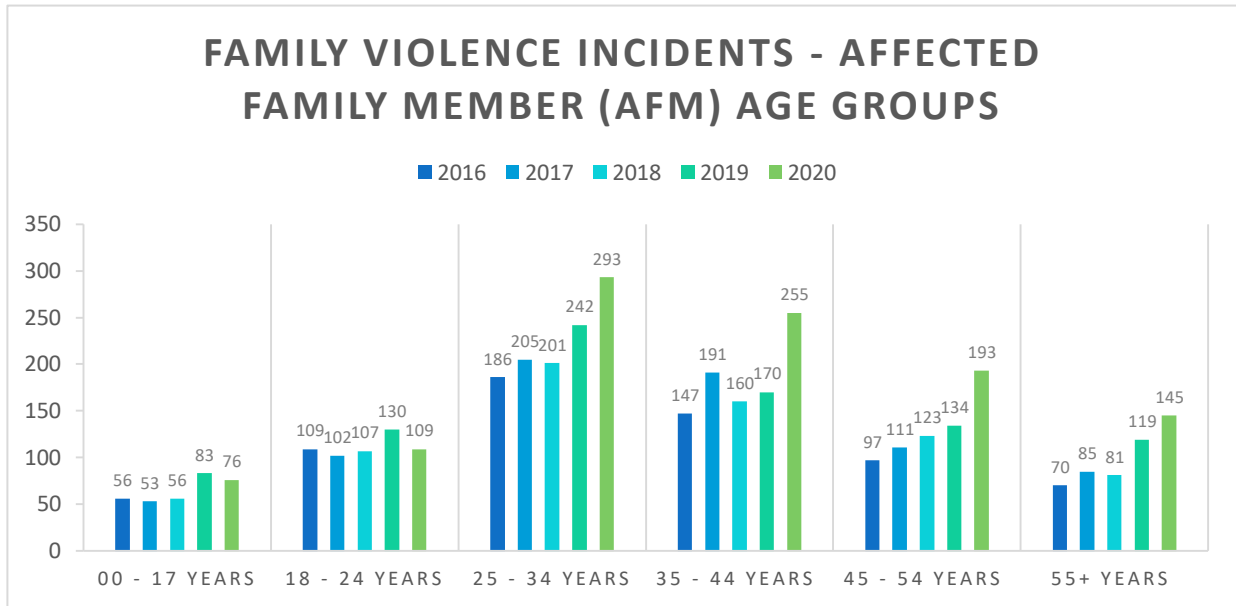


Table 66 – City of Stonnington, Family Violence Incidents, Affected Family Member (AFM), Age Groups, 2016 – 2020. ²⁰⁸

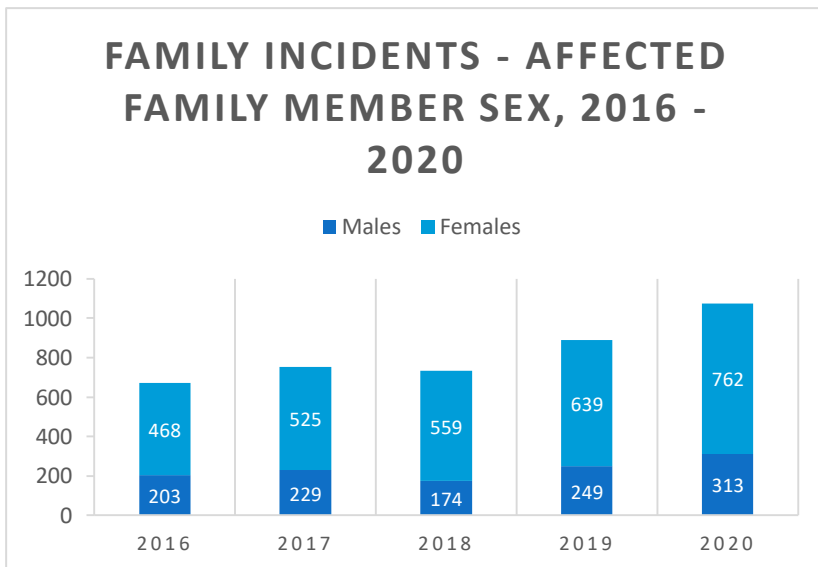


Table 67 – Family Violence Incidents, Affected Family Member Sex, 2016 – 2020²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸ (Latest crime data by area > Crime by Location - Tabular Visualisation > Family Incidents > Affected Family Member age Groups > Stonnington, 2016 - 2020)

²⁰⁹ ((Latest crime data by area > Crime by Location - Tabular Visualisation > Family Incidents > Affected Family Member Sex > Stonnington, 2016 - 2020), 2016 - 2020)

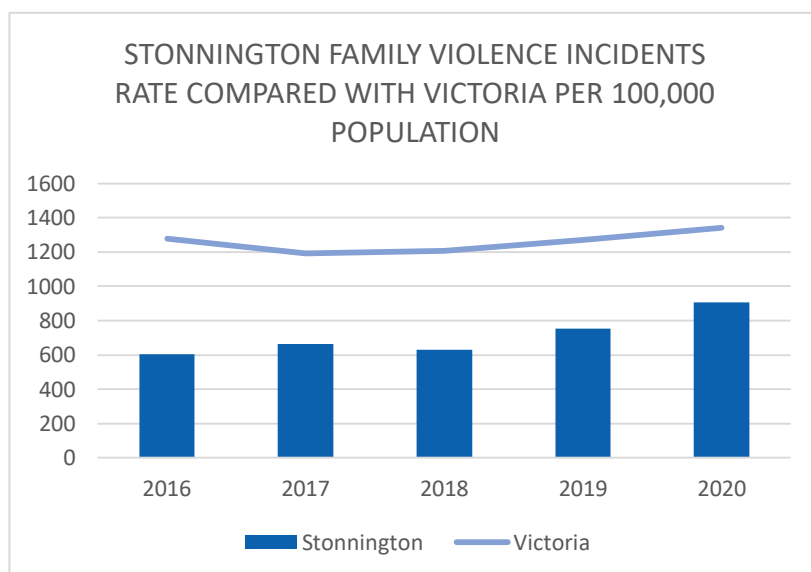


Table 68 – Stonnington Family Incidents rate compared to Victoria per 100,000 population²¹⁰

Intimate Partner Violence

In 2016, 8.4% of women aged 15+ in Stonnington had reported being sexually assaulted by a partner in their lifetime²¹¹.

Child protection

- 6 Sexual Offences against Children were reported in 2020 in Stonnington
- Sexual offences against children has halved in the last two years in Stonnington (2018: 13)²¹²

Kindergarten participation/child care

Unpaid Child Care in 2016	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
% providing child care to their own child/ children	14.2%	20.3%	19.8%
% providing child care to other child/ children	5.8%	6.5%	6.9%
% Total providing child care	20.4%	27.5%	27.4%

Table 69 – Unpaid Child Care, 2018²¹³

²¹⁰ (Latsest crime data by area > Crime by Location - Data Visualisation >Family Violence Dashboard > Custom Search: Stonnington, 2020, 2020)

²¹¹ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020)

²¹² (Crime Statistics Agency , 2020)

²¹³ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Child Care)

Pre School Education - 2018	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
% Children aged 4 years old enrolled in a preschool program	76.1%	84.2%	83.8%
% Children aged 5 years old enrolled in a preschool program	32.5%	32.3%	29.8%

Table 70 – Education, Pre School Enrolments, Children Aged 4 and 5 years old, 2018²¹⁴

9.7% of prep pupils in Stonnington had not attended pre-school before their first day of school²¹⁵

Gender Equity

- In 2016, Females in Stonnington are slightly more likely to have a low proficiency in English in comparison to men.
- Men are slightly more likely than women to speak English only in Stonnington.²¹⁶

Education

Education – Attained Year 12 or equivalent

	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	66.4%	49.8%	40.4%
Male	65.9%	47.1%	35.2%

Table 71 – Education 2016 % Attained Year 12 or Equivalent²¹⁷

Employment

Unemployment – Labour Force Status 2016 %

	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	5.4%	6.3%	5.7%
Male	5.1%	5.9%	5.9%

Table 72 - Labour Force Status 2016 % Unemployed²¹⁸

Part Time Employment – Labour Force Status 2016 %

	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	34.8%	42.8%	47.2%
Male	19.6%	19.3%	20.0%

Table 73- Labour Force Status 2016 % Part Time Employed²¹⁹

Full Time Employment – Labour Force Status 2016 %

	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	55.5%	45.7%	40.8%
Male	72.2%	71.0%	69.0%

Table 74- Labour Force Status 2016 % Full Time Employed²²⁰

Income

Individual Weekly Income 2016 % above Minimum Weekly Wage

	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	47.7%	34.9%	29.3%
Male	55.6%	46.8%	41.0%

²¹⁴ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Education)

²¹⁵ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

²¹⁶ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 5)

²¹⁷ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 8)

²¹⁸ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 9)

²¹⁹ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 9)

²²⁰ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 10)

Table 75- Labour Force Status 2016 % Part Time Employed²²¹

Individual Weekly Income 2016 % below Minimum Wage

	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	32.1 %	40.8%	45.7%
Male	23.0%	27.5%	32.5%

Table 76- Labour Force Status 2016 % Part Time Employed²²²

- In 2016 26.0% of Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators were female in Stonnington
- This was in line with the State Average.
- In 2020 Stonnington’s CEO was Female, the state average highlights that only 30% of Victorian CEO’s of local councils are female.
- The South East average for Female held Local Council CEO Positions is 40%, this has significantly increased from 2017, when females only accounted for 10% of these positions.
- The state average for female held CEO local council positions is 10% higher in 2020 than it was in 2017²²³

Local Council

Local Councillors 2020 %

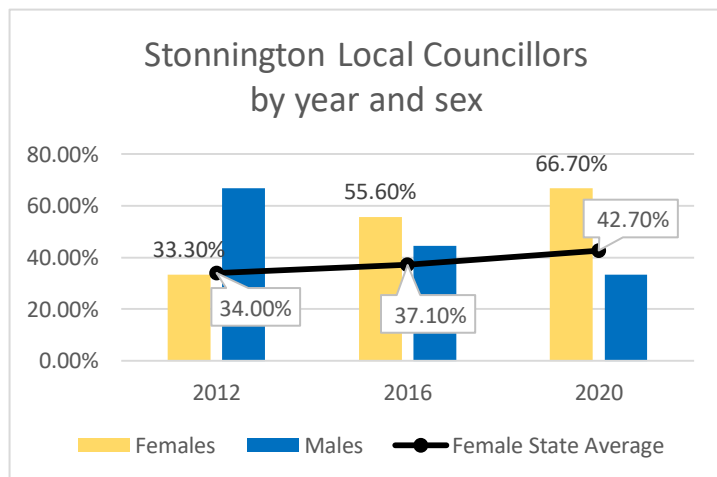
	Stonnington	Metro South East	State Average
Female	66.7 %	47.4%	42.7%
Male	33.3%	52.6%	56.9%

Table 77- Labour Force Status 2016 % Part Time Employed²²⁴

- Stonnington had a higher percentage of female local Councillors than the South East Average and State Average.

Local Councillors for Stonnington by Sex and Year	2012	2016	2020
Female	33.3%	55.6%	66.7%
Male	66.7%	44.4%	33.3%

Table 78- Local Councillors by Sex % by Sex, 4 year increments - 2012, 2016 & 2020²²⁵



²²¹ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 11)

²²² (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 11)

²²³ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 15)

²²⁴ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 11)

²²⁵ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 17)

Table 79 – Local Councillors % by Sex, 4 year increments - 2012, 2016 & 2020²²⁶

Lone Parents

Lone Parent Status 2016 %

	Stonnington	Metro Melbourne	State
Female	83.6%	82.4%	81.0%
Male	16.4%	17.6%	19.0%

Table 80 – Lone Parent Status 2016 %²²⁷

- Stonnington has a slightly higher percentage of single parent families with Female lone parent status' when compared to both the metro Melbourne average and state average.

Mothers Index Rank

Mothers' Index Rank 2016, score from 1 to 79

	Stonnington	Metro Melbourne	State
Female	1	22.1	39.8

Table 81 – Mothers' Index Rank 2016²²⁸

*Composite scores from five different indicators relating to maternal wellbeing (maternal health, children's wellbeing, educational status, economic status and socio-economic disadvantage) were calculated, with each indicator given equal weighting. Scores were sorted from low to high and ranked from 1 to 79 (1 being the best place for a mother to live) to give the overall Mothers Index rank for each LGA.

Unpaid Disability Support²²⁹

- In 2016 females (9.6%) were more likely than men (6.9%) to provide unpaid disability support.

Unpaid Domestic Work²³⁰

- Females did almost 4 times more unpaid domestic work than males in Stonnington.

Unpaid domestic Work in 2016 %

People who worked 15+ hours per week doing domestic work

Females: 18.2%

Males: 5.4%

Lone Households

Persons 75+ years and living alone

	Stonnington	Metro South East Average	State Average
Female	3.3%	2.8%	3.4%
Male	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%

Table 82 – Persons 75+ Years and Living Alone in 2016 as a %²³¹

²²⁶ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 17)

²²⁷ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 20)

²²⁸ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 22)

²²⁹ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 23)

²³⁰ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 24)

²³¹ (Womens Health Atlas, 2016, p. 26)

Alcohol culture

Experiences of racism, sexism, ageism, harassment

Access to Emergency relief

Economic Environment

Socio-economic status

Socio-economic Status of Families in 2016	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
% single parent families with children under 15 years	14.0%	16.7%	18.3%
% jobless families with children under 15 years	6.2%	10.2%	11%
% children in jobless families under the age of 15	5.3%	10.0%	10.5%
% children in families where the mother has low educational attainment	2.4%	11.5%	12.7%

Table 83 – Socio-Economic Status of Families In Stonnington in 2016 as a Percentage, Compared to the Victorian and Greater Melbourne Average²³².

Socio-economic Status by Income Support In 2017	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
% age pensioners	34.3%	60.9%	63.2%
% disability support pensioners	2.3%	4.0%	4.9%
% female sole parent pensioners	0.6%	2.4%	2.9%
People receiving an unemployment benefit	1.9%	4.0%	4.6%
People receiving an unemployment benefit for less than 6 months	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
% people receiving an unemployment benefit long-term	1.5%	3.3%	3.9%
% young people (16 to 24 years) receiving an unemployment benefit	0.5%	2.0%	2.5%
Low income, welfare-dependent families (with children)	2.6%	7.7%	8.4%

²³² (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Families)

% children in low income, welfare-dependent families	6.8%	17.5%	19.3%
% Health Care Card holders	4.0%	7.4%	7.9%
% Pensioner Concession Card holders	8.6%	16.9%	19.5%
% Seniors Health Card holders - Persons aged 65 years and over	13.9%	10.3%	10.5%

Table 84 - Socio-Economic Status by Income Support in Stonnington in 2017 as a Percentage, Compared to the Victorian and Greater Melbourne Average²³³

Economic characteristics Business / Precincts /

Tourism

Daytime / Late night economy

Transportation

Motor Vehicle Access	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Private dwellings with no motor vehicle	16.6%	8.7%	7.9%

Table 85 – % of Private Dwellings with Motor Vehicle Access in Stonnington in comparison to Greater Melbourne and Victoria

Housing affordability / access to social housing / Housing stress

Housing affordability stress: 47.4%²³⁴

Year	Socio-economic Status by Housing	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
2017	% households in dwellings receiving rent assistance	7.6%	13.2%	14.3%
2016	% Aboriginal households in dwellings receiving rent assistance	8.2%	20.0%	24.3%
	% social housing (rented dwellings)	3.2%	2.7%	2.9%
	% privately rented dwellings	43.9%	27.3%	25.8%
	% persons living in social housing	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
	% persons living in privately rented dwellings	40.2%	25.1%	26.2%
	% Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with mortgage stress	5.8%	10.5%	10.2%
	% Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution) with rental stress	17.7%	26.3%	27.2%
	% Low income households (households in bottom 40% of income distribution)	22.7%	38.0%	40.9%
	% of dwellings with households requiring extra bedrooms	3.2%	4.2%	3.6%

²³³ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020, p. Income Support)

²³⁴ (Walkability for Transport - Melbourne, n.d.)

	Persons living in crowded dwellings	5.2%	7.7%	6.8%
	Persons living in severely crowded dwellings – Rate per 10,000	2.3%	19.6	16.6
	% Aboriginal persons living in crowded dwellings	7.8%	10.8%	11.3%
	Aboriginal persons living in severely crowded dwellings – Rate per 10,000	0	23.5	24.4

Table 86 - Socio-Economic Status by Housing Suitability & Type in Stonnington in 2017 as a Percentage, Compared to the Victorian and Greater Melbourne Average²³⁵

Homelessness

Specialist Homeless Service Collection Client Location, by age: 2018/19

Stonnington ranked 28 out of 30 (1 = high, 30 = low) Metro Ranked Rate and 45 out of 79 (1 = high, 79 = low) for Victoria.

Victoria have a total of 97,812 homeless individuals

Stonnington have a total of 649 homeless individuals, 0.56% of the total population. ²³⁶

The total population of Stonnington in 2018 was 116,207.

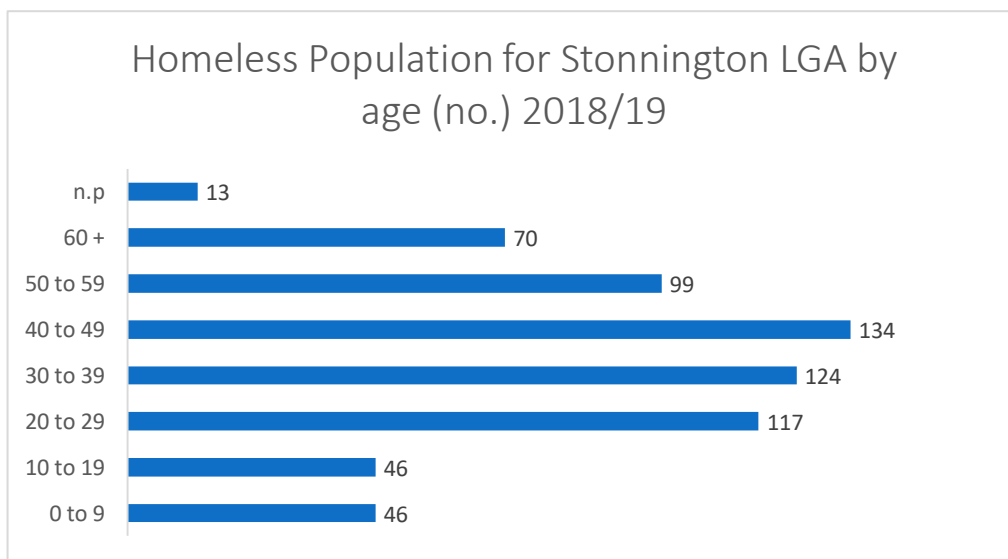


Table 57 – Homeless Population for Stonnington LGA by age bracket, 2018 - 2019²³⁷

Food insecurity / access to emergency food relief

Across Victoria, when compared with the corresponding proportion in heterosexual, non-LGBTIQ+ adults, a significantly higher proportion of LGBTIQ+ adults:

- Had a total annual household income of less than \$40,000

²³⁵ (Social Health Atlas of Australia, Victoria, Data by Local Government Area , September 2020)

²³⁶ (Specialist Homeless Service Collection Client Location B - by Age , 2018/19)

²³⁷ (Specialist Homeless Service Collection Client Location B - by Age , 2018/19)

- Could not raise \$2000 in two days, in an emergency
- Experienced food insecurity.

12.0% of LGBTIQ+ adults experienced food insecurity in 2017 when compared with 5.9% of Heterosexual, not LGBTIQ+ adults in Victoria.²³⁸

Food affordability

2.4% of people living in Stonnington ran out of food in the last 12 months and could not afford to purchase more²³⁹

Gambling

Snapshot of last 12 months in Stonnington:

July 2020 to June 2021: \$983,175

July 2019 to June 2020: \$14,118,285

July 2018 to June 2019: \$19,862,345

From July 2018 to November 2020 the number of electronic gaming machines has decreased from 283 to 238.

From July 2018 to November 2020 the number of venues has reduced from 7 to 5.²⁴⁰

- University of Australia surveyed 764 people –2.5 out of 4 people reported gambling less frequently during the shutdown, and most did not increase their online gambling frequency.
- Even with limited access to venues, overall, participants gambled more often during COVID-19. The proportion who gambled 4 or more times a week increased from 23% to 32%.
- Horse racing, sports betting, greyhound racing and lotto were the main products that participants gambled on before and during COVID-19.
- Of concern, 79% of participants were classified as being at risk of, or already experiencing, gambling-related harm.
- Young men (aged 18–34 years) were the sub-population most likely to sign up for new online accounts, to increase their frequency and monthly spending on gambling (from \$687 to \$1,075), and to be at risk of gambling-related harm.
- Key experts noted that the temporary closure of pokies venues had had immediate benefits for some people who gamble, including more money for essential items and increased savings.
- Around half of the survey participants reported that their physical and/or mental health had been negatively affected during COVID-19.

²³⁸ (The health and wellbeing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer population in Victoria - Findings from the Victorian Population Health Survey 2017, 2020, pp. 39-40)

²³⁹ (Brown, Copy of Mapper - Conditions by metropolitan municipality)

²⁴⁰ (Gambling EGM current monthly LGA date release , 2020)

- Survey participants and key experts recommended a range of initiatives to minimise gambling-related harm in the community, including a reduction in the availability and marketing of gambling products and the implementation of strong consumer protection measure²⁴¹

Analysis of Gambling in the last 24 months in Stonnington

Gambling losses from electronic gaming machines (EGMs) reduced between 2018-19 and 2019-20. During this period COVID restrictions resulted in the closure of gaming venues between 16 March 2020 and 8 November 2020. The number of gaming venues in Stonnington reduced from 7 to 5 during 2018-19 resulting in an overall reduction in the number of gaming machines. Combined with the COVID closures, these factors have resulted in a reduction in local expenditure.

The November 2020 figures show a strong return to gaming expenditure despite the shorter month (closed to 11.59pm 8 November) and fewer EGMs in operation²⁴²

The LGA's with the highest costs from gambling activity (that is, greater than 2.6 million annually) are;

- Monash
- Greater Geelong
- Greater Dandenong
- Kingston
- Darebin
- Casey
- Moreland
- Whitehorse
- Boroondara

Characteristics of gamblers

Heavy gambling indices significant increases in expenditure on alcohol, tobacco, restaurant and take away food and smaller increases in other entertainment expenditures. Even for average gamblers these expenditures are markedly higher²⁴³.

High gambling expenditures interfere with asset accumulation and for many households lead to a reduction in assets over time. For significant number of households, assets can be reduced to nil or debts can arise.

Contributing factors for gambling²⁴⁴:

- Gambling expenditures are strongly driven by supply.

²⁴¹ (Australian Gambling Research Centre, October 2020, p. 1)

²⁴² (Gambling EGM current monthly LGA date release , 2020)

²⁴³ (The Economic Impact of Gambling Project Report 2000, p. iii)

²⁴⁴ (The Economic Impact of Gambling Project Report 2000, p. iv)

- In mature gambling markets, the people who can least afford to gamble tend to do so. Eg low/medium income earners, the aged blue collar workers.
- Persons with dependent children and high status occupations tend to spend relatively less time gambling.

There is emerging evidence linking gambling with the perpetration of violent and non-violent offences, including domestic and family violence, and gambling-related fraud and theft²⁴⁵.

Frequent gamblers spend more each time they gamble than infrequent gamblers

Sociodemographic factors can explain only a very small fraction of the expenditure difference between small and big gamblers

The increase in gambling overall in Victoria has been financed largely out of net cash savings.

How gamblers finance their expenditure²⁴⁶:

- Running down savings to the point where all income is spent
- Foregoing basic expenditures (eg. Food)
- Running down financial assets
- Increasing debt
- Selling tangible assets
- Resorting to crime

LGA	Gaming losses per head of population
Glen Eira	\$690.42
Port Phillip	\$313.89
Stonnington	\$260.37
Victoria	\$562.53

Table 87 – Social Wellbeing and Connectedness Indicators²⁴⁷

Built Environment

Walkability / bike ability / availability walking/ cycling/shared paths

Walkability is above average

Regular public transport access: 86.1%

Distance to supermarket (meters): 647.8

Large Public Open Space within 400m: 31.2%²⁴⁸

By Suburb

Glen Iris: 65

Prahran: 87

²⁴⁵ (Hickman, May 2020, p. 1)

²⁴⁶ (The Economic Impact of Gambling Project Report 2000, p. 21)

²⁴⁷ (Bayside Peninsula Area 2019 Population HWB Profile, 2019, p. 10)

²⁴⁸ (Walkability for Transport - Melbourne, n.d.)

South Yarra: 92
Windsor: 91
Malvern: 80
Malvern East: 77
Toorak: 74²⁴⁹

4th highest LGA for walkability

Yarra: 90
Melbourne: 89
Port Phillip: 89
Stonnington: 76

Score card

90–100 - Walker's Paradise
Daily errands do not require a car
70–89 - Very Walkable
Most errands can be accomplished on foot²⁵⁰

Top dangerous spots for bike riding:²⁵¹

Chapel Street (Toorak Rd / Dandenong Rd – Narrow bike path, risk of car dooring
Chapel St (Toorak Rd / Alexander Ave) – poor surface
Gardiners Creek Trail (under Citylink) – Narrow
Cap. City Trail / Main Yarra Trail / Gardiners Creek Trail – Dangerous Intersection
Gardiners Creek Trail, High street (underpass) – Unsafe bike lanes
Gardiners Creek Trail, Toorak Rd (underpass) - Poor Surface / Prone to Flooding
Malvern Rd (Punt Rd / Orrong Rd) - No bike lanes
Gardiners Creek Trail / Glenferrie Rd - Poor surface
High St (Punt Rd / Orrong Rd) - Unsafe bike lanes
Scotchmans Crk Trail / Station Trail - Dangerous intersection

There are a number of categories in which users experience a higher average level of stress in the City of Stonnington than they do in either Metropolitan Melbourne or the whole of Victoria. This includes 'Traffic speed', 'Car dooring', 'Unsafe bicycle lanes', 'Dangerous intersection', 'Cycle lane blocked' and 'Poor surface'.²⁵²

Safe spot categories

When adding 'Safe Spot', users were asked to identify the main reason they feel safe at their chosen location. There were 16 'Safe Spots' added to the map in the City of Stonnington and 699 across the entire state (78% Metro Melb). 'Other' (31%), 'Separated bicycle lane' (25%), 'Not much vehicle traffic' (19%) and 'Off-road path' (19%) were the top common categories. The 'Other' spots (5 in total) include a good signalised crossing, a slow cycling area and good infrastructure design.²⁵³

'Unsafe Spots' have a relationship with traffic volume during peak times and over 50% of unsafe spots experience occur irrespective of the level of traffic activity.²⁵⁴

Density fast food outlets

Average distance to closest fast food outlet: 749.7m

Access to fresh food outlets

²⁴⁹ (Walk Score, n.d.)

²⁵⁰ (Walk Score, n.d.)

²⁵¹ (Crowd Spot, June 2020, p. 25)

²⁵² (Crowd Spot, June 2020, p. 21)

²⁵³ (City of Stonnington, June 2017, p. 24)

²⁵⁴ (Crowd Spot, June 2020, p. 23)

Distance to supermarket: 647.8 on average²⁵⁵

Density alcohol outlets / Alcohol availability / licensed premises

Average number of off-licence alcohol outlet within 800m: 6.9²⁵⁶

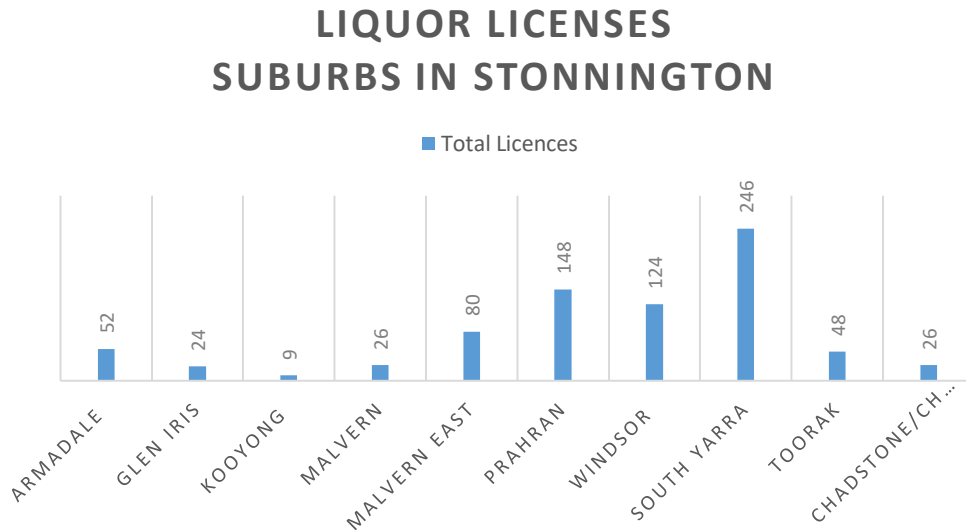


Figure 26 – Liquor Licences/ Suburbs in Stonnington 2021²⁵⁷

Smokefree environments

Access to public transport / street connectivity

Access to public transport: 220.4 m on average

Dwellings within 400m of a bus stop: 52.3%

Dwellings within 400m of public transport with regular 30 minute weekday service (7am-7pm): 86.1%

Average street connectivity per square kilometre: 111.8km²

Walkability for transport Index average: 4 (0 is average) ²⁵⁸

Access to breastfeeding friendly venues

Accessible and welcoming venues/facilities (disability, gender, culture)

Satisfaction with council facilities (recreation, footpaths, childcare, libraries etc.)

²⁵⁵ (Australian urban Observatory , n.d.)

²⁵⁶ (Walkability for Transport - Melbourne, n.d.)

²⁵⁷ (Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation , 2021)

²⁵⁸ (Australian urban Observatory , n.d.)

Noise & Amenity

Food safety

Built shade

Safer design / CPTED

Natural Environment

Public Open Space

Average distance to closest public open space: 293.9m

% of dwellings within 400m or less distance of public open space: 76% (average)

Average distance to closest public open space larger than 1.5 hectares

% of dwellings within 400m or less distance of any local park (>0.4 to <=1 ha): 31.1%

% of dwellings within 400m or less distance of neighbourhood recreation park (>0.5 ha): 53.6%

Average distance to closest public open space with a nearby public toilet (within 100 meters): 415.1m

Tree canopy / natural shade & Biodiversity

There are approximately 55,500 trees within the City of Stonnington's streets, reserves, parks, gardens, Council facilities, car parks and other public open space.²⁵⁹

Tree Cover

Stonnington: 25%

Bayside: 21%

Glen Eira: 20%

Port Phillip: 16.2%

Melbourne: 12.9%

In Stonnington, Heat mapping of the municipality shows that hot areas correlate strongly with areas of low or non-existent canopy cover.²⁶⁰

Tree age:²⁶¹

Young: 18%

Semi-mature: 38%

Mature: 41%

²⁵⁹ (City of Stonnington, June 2017, p. 27)

²⁶⁰ (City of Stonnington, June 2017, p. 17)

²⁶¹ (City of Stonnington, June 2017)

Over Mature: 3%

Tree Health:

Good Health: 94%

Poor Health: 6%²⁶²

Food production

Impact of climate change – air quality, thunderstorm asthma, high heat alerts, extreme weather events

Impacts of climate change that Victoria is experiencing²⁶³

- Decrease in average rainfall
- Temperature increase of just over 1.0 degrees since 1910
- Significant increase in fire danger in spring

In the future Victoria can expect the following impacts of climate change (By 2050s under high emissions, compared to 1986–2005)²⁶⁴

- Average annual temperature increase up to 2.4 degrees
- Longer fire seasons with up to 60% more very high fire danger days
- Melbourne's climate could be more like Wangarattas
- Double the number of very hot days
- Sea levels will rise by around 24cm
- More intense downpours
- Decline in cool season rainfall
- Decline in alpine snowfall of 35-75%

The Potential Impacts of Climate Change on our Health and Wellbeing in Stonnington

Direct impacts, caused by exposure to more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as bushfires, droughts, floods and heatwaves, include hypo- and hyperthermia, heat stress, injury, trauma and death. Indirect impacts, mediated through natural and human systems affected by climate change, include:

- vector-borne diseases (those transmitted from vectors such as mosquitos to humans)
- zoonotic diseases (those transmitted from animals to humans)
- water-borne diseases (resulting from exposure to harmful algae and pathogenic microorganisms affecting drinking water, recreational water, including aquatic facilities, and water supplied for agricultural and domestic use)
- food-borne diseases (such as salmonellosis)
- exposure to contaminants such as mycotoxins in food impacts on the micro and macro nutritional quality of food
- Exacerbation of existing chronic diseases such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases as a result of higher temperatures, poorer air quality and airborne pollen.²⁶⁵

Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and bushfires can lead to psychological distress due to trauma, illness, loss of loved ones, destruction of property and displacement, and disruption of communities, goods and

²⁶² (City of Stonnington, June 2017, p. 17)

²⁶³ (Victoria's Climate Science Report 2019, 2019, p. 9)

²⁶⁴ (Victoria's Climate Science Report 2019, 2019, p. 9)

²⁶⁵ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 7)

services. The incremental change to our environment and fear of what the future may bring can also have negative impacts on mental wellbeing.²⁶⁶

Also affected by climate change are the wider social determinants of health including²⁶⁷:

- early childhood experiences
- education
- employment
- income
- social and economic status
- housing and geography
- living and working conditions
- agriculture and food production
- quality of air, soil and water
- social support networks
- Access and use of health services.

Higher outdoor temperatures increase indoor temperatures, and extreme weather events can affect transport, employment and health and human services, each affecting community health and wellbeing.

Climate change can have an adverse impact on the economy, which could lead to unemployment, stress, social exclusion and increases in food insecurity.²⁶⁸

Mental Health

Very hot days can damage infrastructure and crops, and cause heat stress among vulnerable people and animals, as well as testing the resilience of health and emergency services and the provision of utilities²⁶⁹.

Climate change and climate-related hazards can have direct, indirect and overarching consequences on mental health, which disproportionately affect those most marginalised. Extreme weather events can have direct impacts on mental health such as through triggering post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, complicated grief, survivor guilt, vicarious trauma, recovery fatigue, substance abuse and suicidal ideation²⁷⁰.

Heat Waves

Heat-related deaths due to increased hot days and heatwaves are likely to be one of the most significant health impacts of global warming, with the bulk of increased rates experienced in temperate cities.¹⁸ In Victoria during the heatwave of 2009, there were 374 excess deaths* and a 12 per cent increase in public hospital emergency department presentations; likewise, during the 2014 heatwave event there were 167 excess deaths* and a five-fold increase in heat-related public hospital emergency department presentations. It is estimated that there may be an extra 402 deaths per year in Victoria by 2050 due to heatwaves if no adaptation measures are taken.

Between now and the 2050s, under a high emissions scenario, the number of very hot days could approximately double across the state.

People living in urban environments are at greater risk than those in non-urban regions.

Thermally inefficient housing and the urban heat island effect – whereby inner urban environments, with high thermal mass and low ventilation, absorb and retain heat – amplify and extend the rise in temperature, especially overnight²⁷¹

²⁶⁶ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 7)

²⁶⁷ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 8)

²⁶⁸ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 8)

²⁶⁹ (Victoria's Climate Science Report 2019, 2019, p. 30)

²⁷⁰ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 13)

²⁷¹ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 10)

Environmental Changes

- More frequent, severe and longer heatwaves
- Overall warmer weather and increases in the number of days of extreme heat
- Reduced quality of recreational and drinking water due to microbial and algal growth promoted by higher temperatures
- Increased air pollution from higher levels of ground-level ozone
- Increased production of pollens and spores, including as a result of longer pollen seasons

Water

Environmental Changes

- Increased drought in some areas, affecting water supplies and agricultural production and contributing to increased bushfire risk
- Increased frequency of dust storms due to a drying landscape
- Reduced recreational and drinking water availability and quality

Infectious Disease

As the incidence of flooding and warmer climate conditions increase in Victoria, it is very likely that outbreaks of Ross River virus and other endemic vector-borne diseases such as Barmah Forest virus and Murray Valley encephalitis will increase. This, coupled with the potential migration of previously unseen vectors in Victoria capable of carrying other pathogens, are a major concern²⁷².

Water Quality

Climate change and warmer temperatures are likely to result in more frequent harmful algal blooms in the future, creating challenges for managing recreational water bodies and drinking water supplies. In 2020, algal blooms have continued to affect the Gippsland Lakes, and high levels of algae were still being detected in July, which is unprecedented for winter.²⁷³

Bushfires

Health Impacts

- Exacerbations of heart and lung conditions, including asthma and increased eye, nose and throat irritation, due to exposure to bushfire smoke
- Increased food- and water-borne illness due to contamination or disruption to essential services such as electricity, water and sewerage
- Higher incidence of mental health impacts, trauma and longer term disruptions to social systems – for example, due to lost income and property damage or loss
- Higher incidence of family violence
- Health impacts from reduced physical activity due to bushfire smoke²⁷⁴

Environmental Changes

- Increased air pollution due to particulates and other contaminants in bushfire smoke
- Reduced drinking and recreational water quality due to contaminants associated with bushfires

Health benefits of reducing climate change

- Better mental health
- Lower rates of cancer

²⁷² (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 11)

²⁷³ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 12)

²⁷⁴ (Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning: Guidance for local government, 2020, p. 28)

- Fewer deaths from extreme heat
- Lower rates of obesity
- Less cardiovascular disease
- Less respiratory disease

Emergency disaster response

COVID-19

- In November 2020, paying household bills was reported to be the most common use of the Coronavirus Supplement (67%) and the JobKeeper Payment (78%).²⁷⁵

²⁷⁵ (Household Impacts of COVID-19 Survey, Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia, 2020)

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