

Bayside City Council

HEALTH & WELLBEING PROFILE
2021-2025

Bayside CITY COUNCIL

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Note on Data Sources:

All data sourced was the most recent data available at the time of publication. Key Government and peak body surveys on population health are published approximately two years following the survey fieldwork. As a result, local government area health data is subject to significant 'lag' and often does not align with the time period for the *Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan*.

Please note the most recent available Census data was the 2016 Census, at time of publication. In November 2020, Bayside City Council Commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct a localised health and wellbeing survey with a representative sample of 400 residents.

Summary of key findings

In 2020, the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic had significant impacts on health and wellbeing. The Bayside municipality, similar to that of the rest of Victoria lived under strict social distancing legislation and recorded cases of the novel COVID-19. It is anticipated that there will be ongoing health and wellbeing implications as a result of COVID-19, in particular to those who are most vulnerable.



Bayside population characteristics

Bayside predominantly consists of families and lone older persons, with the majority of residents Australian born. The municipality is characterised by high income earners and tertiary qualified residents.



- A total population of 106,862 in 2019.
- 30% of residents aged 40-59 years.
- Ageing population with a high percentage of frail aged persons.



- Most common household type; couples with children (36.5%), followed by couples without children (24.2%) and lone persons (23.3%).
- Majority of Australian-born residents (69.0%), however 12.1% of residents born in a non-English speaking country. Greek, Italian and Russian are the main non-English languages spoken, and a small but growing number of Mandarin speakers.
- 190 residents identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in the 2016 Cenus.



- High income earners with 46.8% of the population earning $1,393 or more per week.
- 39.1% of residents have tertiary qualification.
- Most popular employment type – Professionals (33.7%) and Managers (22.4%).

Vulnerable populations

There are areas of disadvantage in Bayside which include public housing estates, low income earners and residents who hold pension concession cards. There are also many people who have a disability and need assistance in their day-to-day lives.

- 2.9% of dwellings are public housing.
- 13.7% of households are low income households earning nil to $33,799 annually.
- 9% of Bayside residents live in poverty defined as *'not having enough available income to afford life's necessities such as food, clothing and healthcare'*.



- 5, 689 residents have healthcare cards.
- 10,303 residents have pension concession cards.



- 3.7% unemployment rate.
- Over 13,923 people have a disability and 4,213 people need assistance in their day-to-day lives because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age.

Physical health

The overall health status of residents in Bayside is very good with high life expectancy, high levels of physical activity and lower than average chronic disease rates. However, sedentary behaviour, obesity for males and risk of short-term harm from alcohol consumption are concerns.

- Life expectancy above Victorian average; 83 years male – 88 years female.
- 48.3% rated their physical health as excellent or very good.



- 42.3% of residents are considered overweight (pre-obese) or obese. Males more likely than females to be considered overweight or obese.
- 79.1% of residents meet recommended fruit consumption per day.
- 61.3% of residents meet recommended vegetable consumption per day.
- 57.5% of babies 6 months old were breastfed. Fourth highest rate in southern metro region.



- 64.1% engage in physical activity four or more days per week. This is higher than the Victorian average of 41.3%.
- 51.5% of residents sit for at least 5 hours or more per day.



- 45.7% of adult residents reported to have more than two standard alcoholic drinks per day at least two to three times per week.
- Hospital admission for illicit drug use (mostly cocaine and cannabis) for Bayside was at 37.5 per 10,000 people. Lower than Glen Eira (51.4 per 10,000 people) and Port Phillip (51.9 per 10,000 people).



- Low smoking rates amongst males and females –9.8% are current smokers in Bayside compared to the wider Metropolitan South Division 17.1% and Victoria 16.7%.
- Bayside has lower rates compared to Greater Melbourne and Victoria across all chronic diseases and illnesses.

Mental health and wellbeing

- Bayside residents reported an average wellbeing score of 79.6 out of 100. This was higher than the Victorian average of 77.3.



- 83.2% of Bayside respondents rated their mental health as either ‘very good’ or ‘excellent’.
- Bayside residents reported an average resilience score of 6.62 out of 8.
- Young people in Bayside reported that they felt engaged in a club or sport group (90%), safe and secure at school (92%), listened to by adults (89%), have not been bullied (93%) and believe they can get on with people who are different from them (89%).

- Areas of concern for Bayside youth include: feeling highly critical of themselves (33%), not getting 8 hours sleep (26%), tendency to avoid their problems (26%), , and feeling nervous, anxious and on edge (25%).

- 27.2% of residents reported volunteering regularly (once per month or more) and 36.7% of residents reported volunteering sometimes (less than once per month).



- 69.1% of residents were satisfied with their community connections. Multi-lingual speaking households rated satisfaction lower than average and senior citizens rated satisfaction higher than the average.

- 13.2% of residents reported feeling isolated and out of contact from others.

Preventative health and access to services



- Majority of Bayside residents (over 63%) reported to engage in screening tests and examinations including blood pressure, cholesterol checks, diabetes, breast screening, pap tests and skin checks.

- 93.3% of residents felt they had adequate access to local GP's, dental services (89.1%) and other medical health services such as physiotherapy, podiatry and psychologists (88.5%).



- In the 2019/20 year, the Bayside Maternal and Child Health service provided 8,685 child health consultations.

Community safety



- The majority of Bayside residents (96.1%) agreed that they felt safe walking in the local area during the day, walking at night in the local area (66.7%) and traveling on public transport during the day (88.3%). Females and younger adults were most likely to feel unsafe across all domains of activity.

- 5,386 criminal offences recorded in Bayside in 2019/2020, an increase of 11.2% from previous year. In the 2019/20 year, the vast majority of offences in Bayside were classified as crimes against property (69.1%). The remaining offences recorded in Bayside were grouped into justice procedures (11.7%), crimes against the person (10.5%) and drug offences (4.7%).

- 709 reported family violence incidents in Bayside in 2019/2020, this has stayed stable with 709 cases reported in 2018/2019. Compared to neighbouring local government areas, Bayside had the lowest number of reported cases per 100,000 population (658.3) compared to Glen Eira (662.7), Kingston (1013.8) and Port Phillip (1150.2).

1. The Bayside community

The City of Bayside is located 16 kilometres south-east of Melbourne along the coastline of Port Phillip Bay. Bayside has a stunning foreshore, beautiful parks and open spaces, vibrant retail centres and is considered one of Melbourne's most attractive municipalities.

The City of Bayside is a leafy, predominately residential municipality and covers an area of 36 square kilometres. It incorporates the suburbs of Brighton, Brighton East, Hampton, Hampton East, Sandringham, Black Rock, Beaumaris and parts of Highett and Cheltenham. The suburbs of Highett and Cheltenham cross the City of Bayside boundary, into the City of Kingston. (1)

As part of the recent Bayside 2050 Community Vision consultation, residents identified the open spaces and parkland, the beaches and foreshore and the tree-lined streets as the aspects of Bayside they wished to retain into the future years. (2)

Map 1: City of Bayside municipality and suburbs



Source: Bayside City Council, 2020

1.1 Population

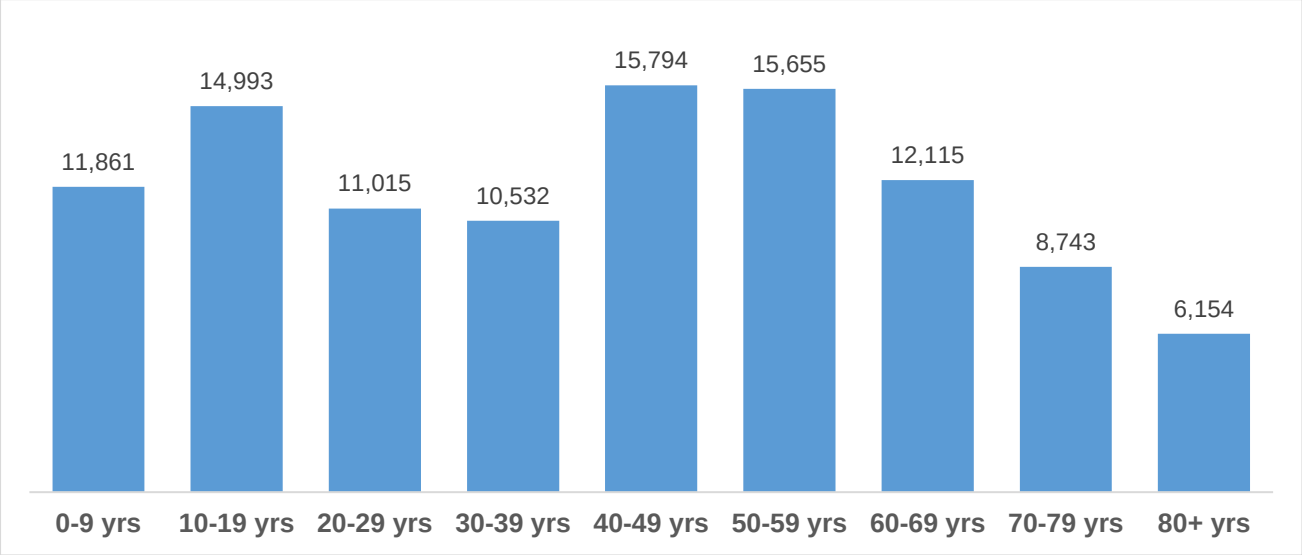
The estimated population of the City of Bayside was 106,862 people in June 2019, an increase of 1,117 persons (1.1%) from 2018.(1) Bayside has experienced an average annual growth of 1.2% over the period from 2009 to 2019. Population growth (in terms of total numbers) occurred predominately in the Brighton and the Sandringham-Black Rock statistical areas. The Cheltenham-Highett West statistical area also experienced substantial growth, in percentage terms. (3)

Bayside's population is forecast to grow steadily over the 2021-2025 period, increasing from 109,376 persons in 2021 to 113,427 persons, by the year 2025. Over this four-year period there will be an estimated additional 1,933 households in the municipality. (4)

1.2 Age profile

In 2019, Bayside had a large group of residents who were aged between 40-49 years and 50-59 years, making up 30% of the total population. This is consistent with family households living in the municipality, having a large group of parents aged 40-59 years (30%) and children aged 0-19 years (25%). Like many Australian communities, Bayside is also an ageing community with 14% of residents aged over 70 years. [5]

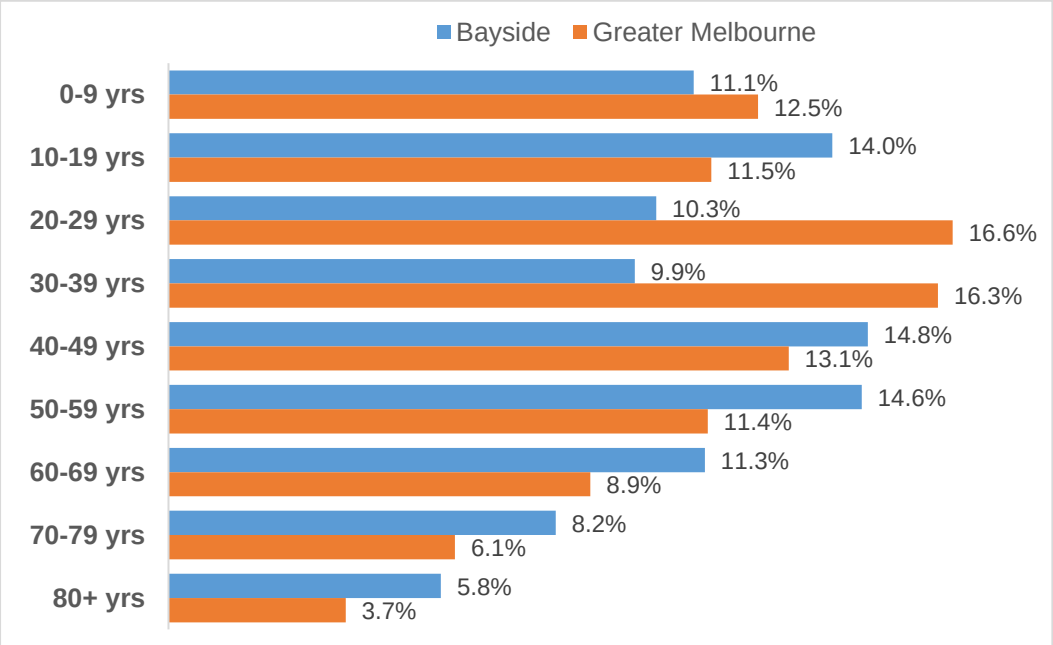
Chart 1: Population by Ten Year Age Cohorts, City of Bayside, 2019



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population by Age and Sex Australia, 2020

Bayside's age profile differed significantly from the age profile across the Greater Melbourne area. Greater Melbourne had much higher percentages of residents aged in their twenties, and thirties, (32.5 per cent) compared to Bayside (20 per cent). Younger families with children tend to live in more affordable areas of Greater Melbourne such as the urban fringe and outer suburbs. Bayside's families tend to be older with parents aged in their forties, with secondary school-aged children. Bayside had a higher percentage of pre-retirees/retirees aged in their sixties and, elderly residents aged 80 years or over. [5]

Chart 2: Population by Age Groups, City of Bayside and Greater Melbourne, 2019



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population by Age and Sex Australia, 2020

Over the 2021-2025 period, much of Bayside's additional population growth will be of those aged in their sixties and seventies with an additional 1,586 persons aged 60-79 years.[4]

1.3 Births and deaths

Births

Over the past decade birth notifications in Bayside have steadily decreased each financial year. In the 2019-2020 financial year there were 826 birth notifications in Bayside.[6] Births are forecast to steadily increase over the 2021-2025 period, however this may change with the impact of the 2020 economic recession yet to be factored explicitly into these assumptions.[4]

The average maternal age at birth for Bayside mothers has remained steady at 35 years. Bayside has had only a small number of teenage mothers, on average five or fewer, each year.[7]

Deaths

The average number of deaths each year was 794 for the 2012-2019 period. In the 2019-calendar year there was 849 death notifications in Bayside. Bayside had a standardised death rate of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 population, lower than the death rates for Glen Eira (4.4) and Kingston and Port Phillip (4.7).[8]

1.4 Cultural diversity

Born overseas

Bayside residents were predominately Australian-born (69.0%). Overall, 25.3% of the Bayside population was born overseas and 12.1% were from non-English speaking background countries. Residents born overseas came primarily from the United Kingdom, China, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of America and India. [1]

Bayside residents who had arrived in Australia since 2006 were predominately from English-speaking countries (United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States of America, South Africa and Ireland); China and India. [15]



Eight out of ten Bayside residents spoke English only at home (80.2%) and the main non-English languages spoken at home were Greek, Mandarin, Russian and Italian. Over the 2011-2016 period there was a substantial increase in the number and proportion of residents speaking Mandarin. [1]

Migration

During the 2019 calendar year, the majority of migrants settling in Victoria came via the Skilled migration stream (65.7%, primarily young adults), with the remainder entering via the Family stream (27.9%) or Humanitarian stream (6.4%). For Bayside during this period, there was a higher proportion of migrants entering via the Skilled migration stream (70.4%), 29.6% via the Family stream and only a very small number of residents coming via the Humanitarian stream (0.7%).[9]

Religion

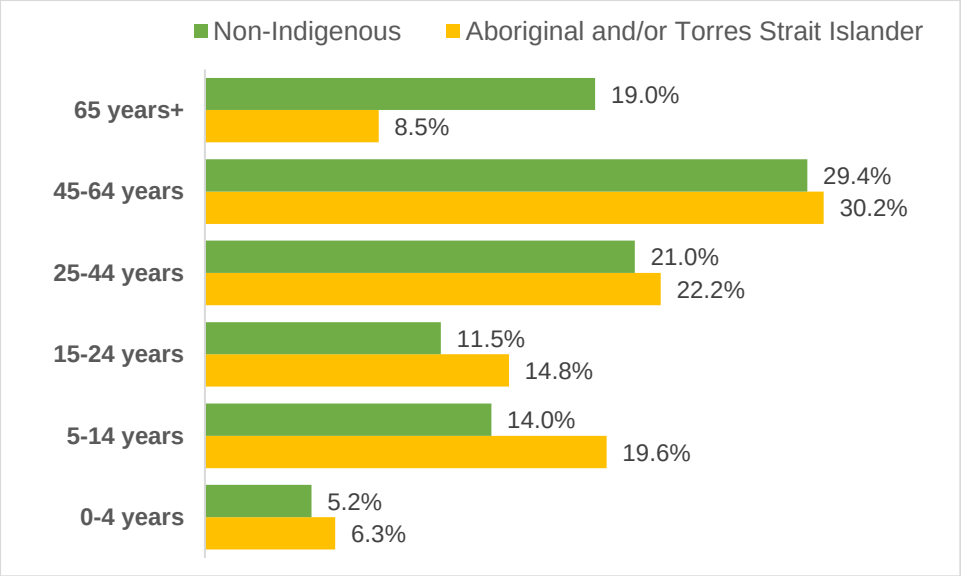
In 2016, 54.8% of Bayside residents nominated a religion (49.5% Christian, 5.3% non-Christian) and 36.0% said they had no religion. The largest single religion in Bayside was Catholic (22.7% of the population). Compared to Greater Melbourne, there was smaller proportions of Bayside residents who nominated Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism as their religion. [1]

1.5 Indigenous population

There were 190 persons in Bayside who identified themselves as indigenous, in the 2016 Census. This makes up 0.2% of the total population of Bayside. [1] Consistent with national trends, the indigenous population of Bayside is younger than the non-indigenous population with

larger proportions of children and young people, and a substantially smaller proportion of persons aged 65 years and over. (10)

Chart 3: Indigenous Status by Age Group, City of Bayside, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile

1.6 Households

There were 36,784 households in Bayside counted at the 2016 Census, living in occupied private dwellings. Unoccupied private dwellings and non-private dwellings such as nursing homes make up the additional 4,300 other dwellings in Bayside. (1)

A total of 70% of Bayside's households were family households (where family is defined as people living in a private dwelling who are related by blood or marriage). The dominant household types were couples with children, followed by older couples without children. Lone person households comprised 23.3% of all Bayside households in 2016. (1)

Table 1: Household Types, City of Bayside, 2016

Household Types	Bayside No.	Bayside %	Greater Melbourne %
Couples with children	13,432	36.5	33.5
Couples without children	8,903	24.2	22.9
Lone person	8,559	23.3	22.0
One parent families	3,109	8.5	10.1
Other households	1,744	4.7	5.4
Group household	742	2.0	4.7
Total	36,784	100	100

Source: id consulting pty ltd, City of Bayside Community Profile, 2020

Comparing the household and family types in the City of Bayside to those in Greater Melbourne, Bayside had a higher proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of group households and one-parent families. (1)

Over the period between 2011 and 2016, the size of the average Bayside household was virtually stable, being 2.55 persons in 2011 and 2.53 persons in 2016. The expected decrease did not eventuate as more adult children in their twenties were living at home with their parents, due to housing affordability or as a transition period after overseas travel or renting. (11)

Council's population forecast for the 2021-2025 period estimates a large increase in the number of couple (no children) households. There will also be an increase in the number of lone person households. (4)

Bayside's housing stock corresponds with the household types, with the majority of housing being separate houses primarily occupied by families with children, and couples. In medium density housing in Bayside (townhouses, units, two storey apartments), lone persons and couples make up the majority of residents. Similarly, residents living in three or four storey apartments in Bayside are mostly lone persons and couples. (12)



Based on 2016 Census data, 6.5% of Bayside households with mortgage repayments were in 'mortgage stress' defined as having mortgage repayments greater than or equal to 30% of household income. A higher percentage (8.0%) of Bayside households were in 'rental stress' defined as having rent payments greater than or equal to 30% of household income. (13)

In Bayside a very small percentage (1.4%) of private dwellings were considered 'over utilised' in terms of the number of bedrooms required, with the actual number of bedrooms in the dwelling. The majority of dwellings in Bayside had spare bedrooms (80.3%) and the remaining 18.3% of dwellings had a suitable number of bedrooms for the household size. (13)

1.7 Income

'Equivalised' household income puts all Bayside households on an equal footing, independent of the household size and composition, to enable a true comparison between areas and over time. It is a broad indicator of the income resource available to a household of standard size and is the best measure of the changing economic fortunes of households living in the City of Bayside. (1)

The levels of household income in Bayside were clearly much higher than those across Greater Melbourne, with nearly twice as many earning $1400 a week and a substantially lower proportion in Bayside earning under $500 a week. Over the 2011-2016 period, the highest income quartile group increased in both number and proportion. (1)



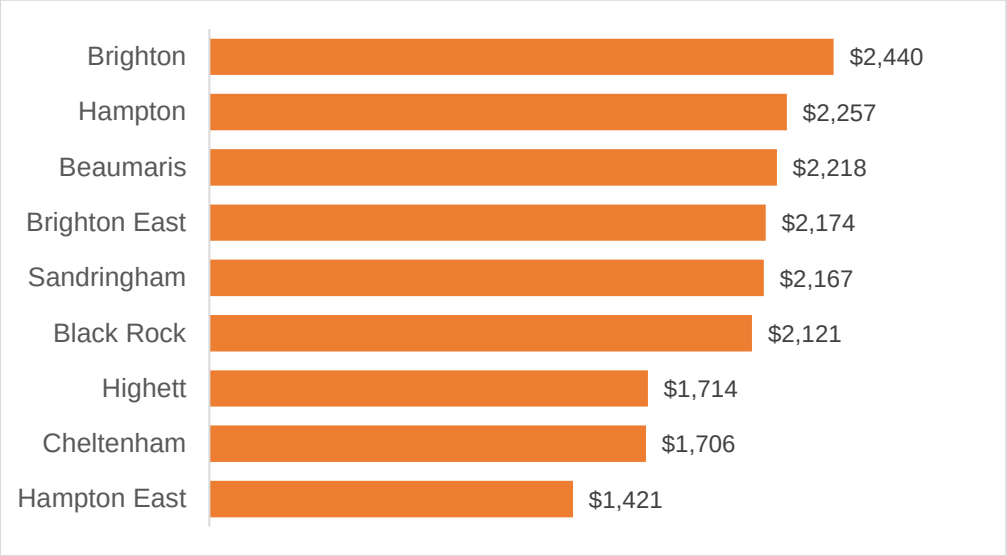
Table 2: Equivalised Household Income Groupings, City of Bayside, 2016

Income quartile group	(weekly income)	Bayside %	Greater Melbourne %
Lowest group	$0 to $494	15.4	23.1
Medium lowest	$495 to $864	16.7	23.6
Medium highest	$865 to $1,392	21.0	25.4
Highest group	$1,393 and over	46.8	28.0

Source: id consulting pty ltd, City of Bayside Community Profile, 2020

In 2016 the median weekly household income for Bayside was $2,138 and for Greater Melbourne, it was a much lower $1,539 per week. As expected, Brighton had the highest household income and Hampton East, the lowest. (11)

Chart 4: Median Household Income, City of Bayside suburbs, 2016



Source: id consulting pty ltd, City of Bayside Social Atlas, 2020

1.8 Education

In 2016, 60.0% of Bayside residents (aged 15 years or over) had some type of post-school qualification – 39.1% had a Bachelor or higher degree, 10.7% had a Diploma qualification and a further 10.3% had a vocational (Certificate level) qualification. (1)



Compared to residents across Greater Melbourne, Bayside residents were more likely to have a Bachelor or Higher degrees (39.1% Bayside, 27.5% Greater Melbourne). Fewer Bayside residents had vocational qualifications (10.3% Bayside, 15.3% Greater Melbourne) or, no qualifications (31.4% Bayside, 38.6% Greater Melbourne). (1)

The City of Bayside has 30 schools across the municipality and caters for over 17,800 students from Preparatory (Foundation) to Year 12. Several independent schools also have early learning centres and kindergarten is offered in community settings for three and four year old children. (14)

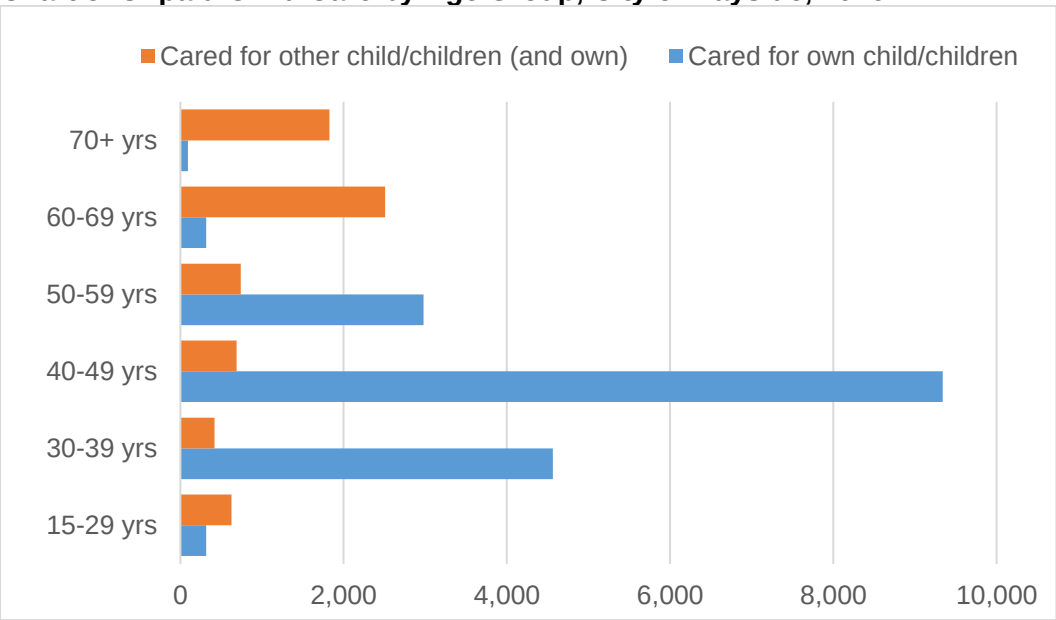
In the 2019 half of all students attending Bayside schools attended a government primary or secondary school, 29.9% attended an independent school and 19.3% attended a Catholic primary or secondary school. (14)

1.9 Unpaid child care

The Census of Population and Housing asks about unpaid care to children under the age of 15, in the two weeks prior to the Census week. This Census topic covers parental care, grandparent care and informal caring arrangements between friends or relatives but does not include elderly parental care of an adult child with a disability.

Just under one-third (31%) of Bayside residents aged 15 years and over provided unpaid child care, predominately for their own children (22%).(1) Care of grandchildren commenced primarily when the carers were aged in their sixties. One in five Bayside adults aged in their sixties or seventies were caring for grandchildren in an unpaid capacity.(15)

Chart 5: Unpaid Child Care by Age Group, City of Bayside, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census TableBuilder Pro

1.10 Occupations and industries of employment

Occupation

In 2016 the three most popular broad occupational groupings of employed Bayside residents were Professionals (33.7%), Managers (22.4%) and Clerical and Administrative Workers (12.8%).

The most common generic job titles for Bayside residents were: advertising/public relations and sales managers, chief executives/managing directors, accountants, retail managers, management and organisation analysts, general clerks, advertising and marketing professionals, secondary school teachers and general managers. (1)

Compared to residents across Greater Melbourne, Bayside residents were more likely to be working as Managers and Professionals, and less likely to be Technicians/Trades Workers or Labourers. (1)

Industries

Residents of Bayside who also work in Bayside, made up 26.0% of employed residents in 2016. Nearly a quarter (23.6%) of employed Bayside residents commute to offices located in Melbourne's central business district.(1) In addition to working primarily in 'white-collar' desk jobs, these Bayside residents would also be likely to be commuting by car or train leading to many weekday hours spent sitting or largely inactive.

As mainly 'white-collar' workers, Bayside residents were employed in these broad industry groupings - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (14.9%), Health Care and Social Assistance (11.4%) and Education and Training (9.9%).(1) Bayside has a number of private and public hospitals in the area, and a relatively large number of independent schools.

2. Vulnerable populations

2.1 Relative disadvantage in Bayside neighbourhoods

Disadvantage is a complex issue at a community level, arising from the social, economic and health status of those individuals who reside in that local area. One summary measure of disadvantage used to describe and compare communities is the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A high score on the Index reflects a relative lack of disadvantage rather than relative advantage.

In 2016, the City of Bayside had an Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage score of 1097, the second highest score of all Victorian local government areas. The high Bayside score indicates that, overall, the municipality had a relative lack of disadvantage when compared to most other local government areas in Victoria, and to metropolitan Melbourne.(1)

However, there are some important differences within the Bayside suburbs and local neighbourhoods, with some pockets of Bayside having relatively low scores (a higher level of disadvantage). The 2016 index scores show that Hampton East was the most disadvantaged suburb in Bayside and, that the neighbourhoods with low scores closely matched the locations of Bayside's larger public housing estates.(1)

Appendix 1 shows a thematic map of the 2016 index scores for Bayside's small neighbourhoods with the dark red shaded areas representing the relatively low score (a *higher* level of disadvantage) neighbourhoods which are public housing estates located in Hampton East, Brighton, Sandringham and Highett. (16)

2.2 People with a disability and carers

Disability is a difficult concept to measure. The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts a national household sample survey which provides detailed information at state and national levels. Modelled estimates of disability for local government areas have been calculated using data collected in the 2018 National Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.



Across all age groups the proportion of Victorian persons with a disability was 17.0%. Rates of disability in Victoria were strongly related to age group, with rates increasing as age increased. Older adults become more susceptible to conditions or restrictions such as dementia, eye cataracts, hearing impairment, heart disease, arthritis and osteoporosis. Some gender differences were apparent for specific age groups – males aged 5-14 years and males aged 80-84 years had higher rates of disability than females of the same age. (17)

For Bayside, the modelled estimates show that 13,926 persons had a disability (as defined by the survey), which represents 13.3% of the population. It should be noted that this 13.3% is an estimate, with the true percentage lying between 11.4% and 15.3%. (17)

Table 3: Estimates of Disability, City of Bayside, 2018

Age Group (years)	Males No.	Males %	Females No.	Females %	**No.**	**%**
0–14	626	6.3	367	3.7	993	**5.0**
15–24	473	7.3	434	7.1	907	**7.3**
25–34	231	5.2	237	4.9	468	**5.0**
35–44	297	4.9	457	6.5	754	**5.7**
45–54	677	8.6	878	9.8	1,555	**9.3**
55–64	1,029	15.4	1,150	16.0	2,179	**15.7**
65+	3,094	35.8	3,908	38.1	7,002	**37.1**
TOTAL	6,427	12.8	7,431	13.7	13,858	**13.3**

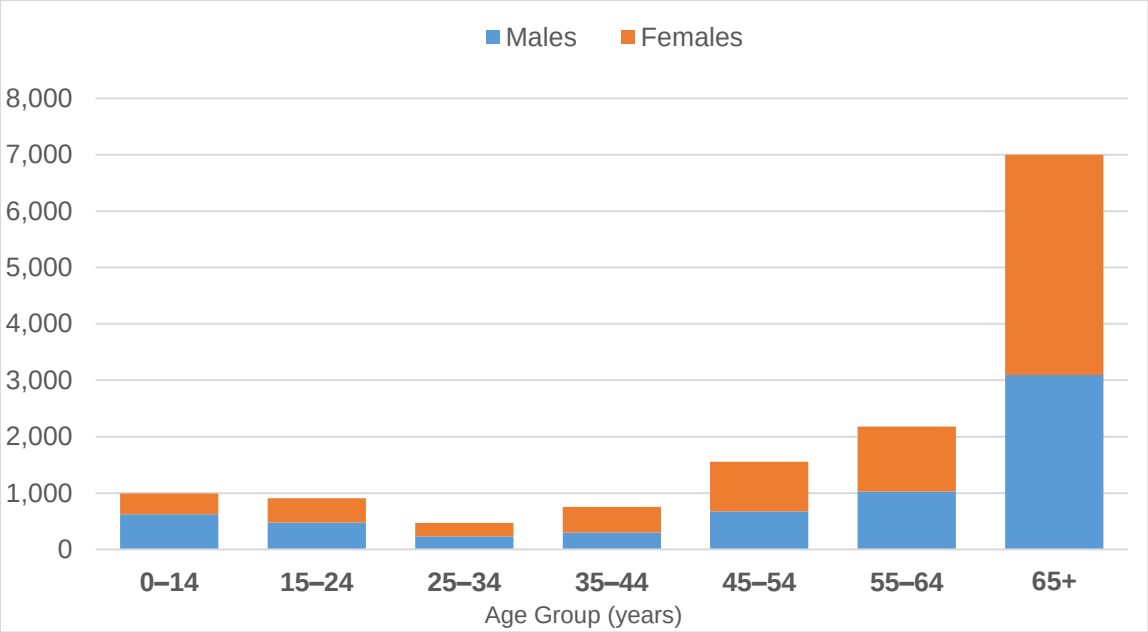
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Modelled estimates of indicators from the 2018 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers for Local Government Areas

Table 4: Estimates of Disability by Degree of Limitation, City of Bayside, 2018

Age Group (years)	Persons with profound-severe core activity limitation		Persons with moderate-mild core activity limitation	
	No.	%	No.	%
0–14	751	3.8	206	1.0
15–24	400	3.2	254	2.0
25–34	133	1.4	163	1.7
35–44	165	1.3	360	2.7
45–54	363	2.2	790	4.7
55–64	511	3.7	1,200	8.6
65+	2,061	10.9	4,067	21.5
TOTAL	4,389	4.2	7,018	6.7

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Modelled estimates of indicators from the 2018 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers for Local Government Areas

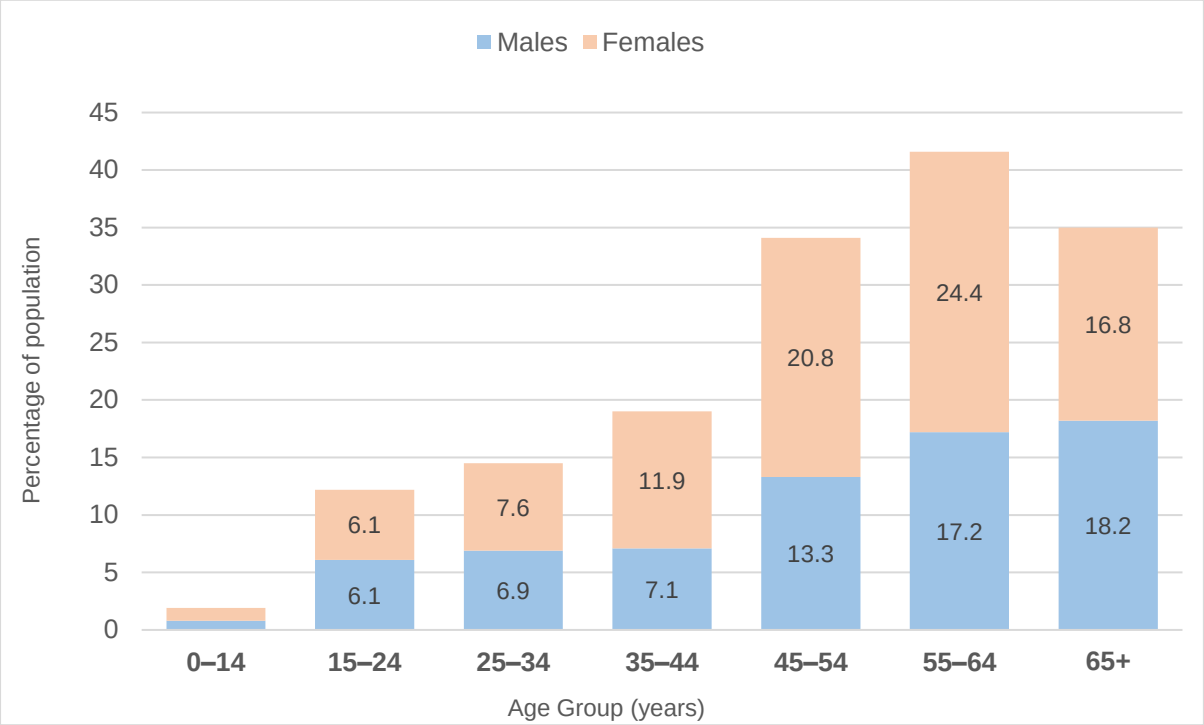
Chart 6: Number of Persons with a Disability by Age Group and Sex, City of Bayside, 2018



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Modelled estimates of indicators from the 2018 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers for Local Government Areas

The modelled estimates for Bayside show that 12,026 persons were caring for a person with a disability (as defined by the survey), which represents 11.5% of the population. It should be noted that this 11.5% is an estimate, with the true percentage lying between 9.0% and 13.9%. Overall, there was a higher percentage of female carers (13.9% compared to 9.9% of males) and the predominant carer age group was those aged 55-64 years.

Chart 7: Percentage of Carers by Age Group and Sex, City of Bayside, 2018



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Modelled estimates of indicators from the 2018 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers for Local Government Areas

In the last three annual Council surveys, residents have self-reported if anyone in the household had a permanent or long-term disability – on average about 8% of Bayside residents said that a household member had a disability. This survey research is conducted only with private dwellings so does not access residents living in group housing or aged care. (18)

Need for Assistance measure

In addition, the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing asks Australian residents to indicate their 'need for assistance' which is a proxy measure of disability. Self-assessment of one's need for assistance is problematic due to the subjective nature of perception of ability or difficulty, and under-reporting due to social stigma or reporting of conditions that are episodic or seasonal.

In the 2016 Census 4,213 people living in Bayside (4.3% of the population) reported that they needed assistance in their day-to-day lives because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. Again, there was a clear relationship between disability and age, with 6.3% of 70-74 year olds needing assistance, 11.9% of 75-79 year olds and 21.4% of 80-84 year olds. (1)

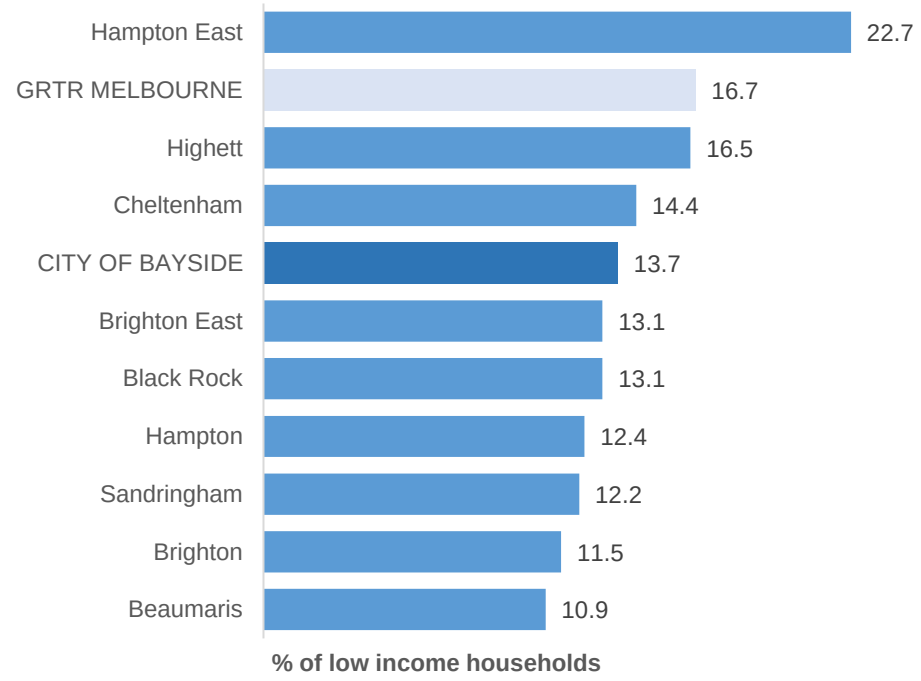
2.3 Low income households

Using 2016 Census data, a household was defined as a 'low income' household if the combined gross income was less than $650 per week (less than $33,799 per year). The amount of income a household generates is linked to a number of factors, such as the number of workers in the household, the percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits and the type of employment undertaken by the household members.



Bayside had a smaller percentage of low income households, compared to Greater Melbourne. Of the nine Bayside suburbs, Hampton East and Highett had the highest percentages of low income households. Nearly one in four Hampton East households were low income households (22.7 per cent). (1)

Chart 8: Percentage of low income households, City of Bayside suburbs and greater Melbourne, 2016



Source: id consulting pty ltd, City of Bayside Community Profile, 2020

Estimates of Poverty

Research undertaken by the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM), commissioned by the Victorian Council of Social Services (VCOSS), has calculated estimated poverty rates for local areas. The report defines poverty as "not having enough available income to afford life's necessities" such as food, clothing or healthcare. Across Victoria's neighbourhood areas most poverty rates are between 10 and 20%, with Beaumaris having the lowest rate (6%) and Carlton the highest (40%). (19)

This research estimated that 7,500 (9%) of Bayside residents live in poverty, with the following characteristics:

- women comprise the majority of Bayside adults living in poverty (57%)
- about a third of Bayside adults living in poverty have a disability (31%)
- 21% of all Bayside residents living in poverty were aged 65 years and over
- a quarter of Bayside adults living in poverty have a job – either part-time or full-time (26%)
- half of Bayside adults living in poverty were in owner-occupied homes (49%) – either owned outright or mortgaged
- 42% of Bayside adults living in poverty live in families with dependent children. (19)



Table 5: Poverty estimates, City of Bayside and Statistical Area 2, 2015-16

Geographic Area	Poverty Rate	Estimated No. of Persons*
City of Bayside	9%	7,500
▪ Beaumaris	6%	700
▪ Brighton	9%	1,500
▪ Brighton East	9%	1,100
▪ Cheltenham - Highett (West)	11%	900
▪ Hampton	10%	1,400
▪ Sandringham - Black Rock	7%	900
Greater Melbourne	12.6%	
Victoria	13.2%	

* rounded to nearest 100 people

Source: NATSEM, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis (IGPA), University of Canberra.

2.4 Social and public housing

The majority of Bayside households are either homeowners (39.1%) or purchasing their own home (31.6%). House prices and rental costs are high, with very little housing that is affordable to lower income households. It is estimated that 1, 297 households in Bayside have an unmet need for affordable housing - this represents 3.6% of all households. Of those households in need of affordable housing, lone persons are the largest group in need (549 households), followed by family households (390 households). (12)

There were 1,179 Director-owned (Victorian Government) and community-owned social housing dwellings in Bayside as at June 2019. This represents 2.9% of Bayside's private dwelling stock, which is below the Melbourne metropolitan average of 3.2%. More than half of the public housing dwellings are clustered in seven main housing estates comprising low-rise flats or medium density blocks of flats. The remainder are scattered throughout the municipality in a variety of housing forms. Following the closure of the New Street estate for redevelopment, the number of available dwellings in 2020 would be approximately 1,052. (20)

The neighbouring municipalities of Port Phillip (7.0%) and Stonnington (3.4%) had a higher proportion of public and community housing dwellings compared to Bayside, with several of their suburbs having large high-rise estates in South Melbourne, St Kilda, Windsor and Prahran. (20)

2.5 Income support recipients

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the number and type of income support recipients in Bayside.

JobSeeker Payment

JobSeeker is currently the main income support payment for people (aged 22 years up to pension age) who have capacity to work now or in the near future, including people looking for work, who temporarily cannot work or study because of an injury or illness. JobSeeker rates are a good measure of socio-economic disadvantage in an area, providing an indication of suburbs most affected by the impacts of COVID-19 containment measures. (1)

From late March 2020, JobSeeker Payment replaced Newstart Allowance, Bereavement Allowance and Sickness Allowance. Table 6 shows the percentage of the local population aged 15-64 years who were eligible recipients of JobSeeker, or Youth Allowance. (1)

Table 6: Percentage of Eligible Recipients of JobSeeker and Youth Allowances, City of Bayside and Statistical Area 2, March – September quarters 2020

Geographic Area	September 2020 %	June 2020 %	March 2020 %
City of Bayside	4.9	4.9	1.6
▪ Beaumaris	4.2	4.4	1.0
▪ Brighton	4.0	3.9	0.9
▪ Brighton East	4.7	4.7	1.7
▪ Cheltenham - Highett (West)	6.8	6.8	2.7
▪ Hampton	5.5	5.6	2.3
▪ Sandringham - Black Rock	5.1	5.0	1.6
Greater Melbourne	8.7	8.4	3.9
Victoria	9.2	9.0	4.5

Source: id consulting pty ltd, City of Bayside Community Profile, 2020

Other Pensions and Benefits

The pensions and benefits with the highest number of recipients in Bayside, as at June 2020, are listed in Table 7 below. (21)



Table 7: Income Support Recipients, City of Bayside, June 2020 quarter

Pension/Benefit	No.
Age Pension	6,975
Family Tax Benefit A (assists with cost of children, income test)	1,823
Disability Support Pension	1,516
Family Tax Benefit B (assists single parents and some couples, income test)	1,451
Carer Payment (income support payment for constant carers)	322
Parenting Payment - Single	228
Concession Cards, Supplements and Allowances	
Pension Concession Card (cheaper health care, medicines, some discounts)	10,303
Commonwealth Seniors Health Card (cheaper health care, some discounts)	3,466
Health Care Card (cheaper health care, medicines)	5,689
Commonwealth Rent Assistance (supplement payment for renters)	2,700
Carer Allowance (supplement payment for constant carers)	1,161
Low Income Card (cheaper health care, medicines)	682
Youth Allowance - students and apprentices	953

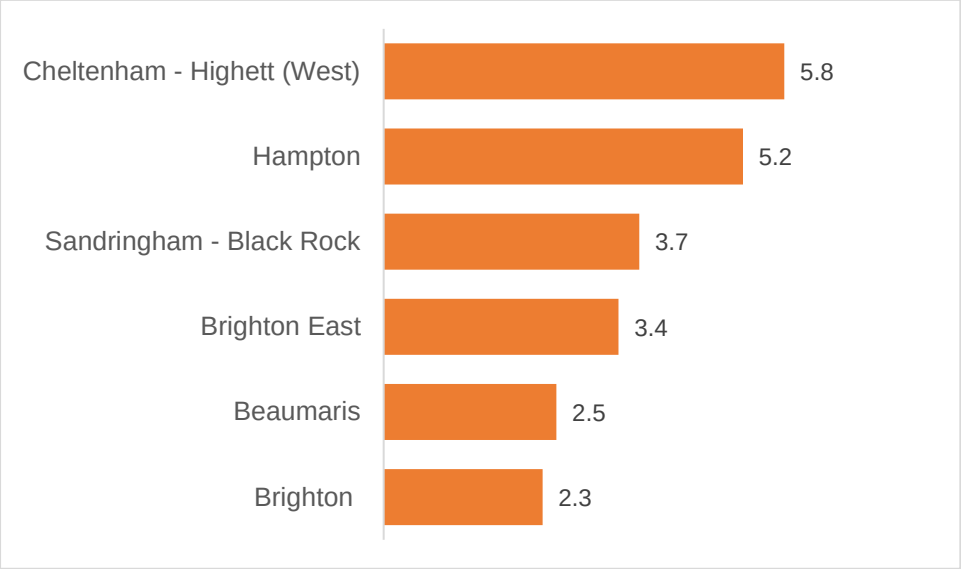
Source: Department of Social Security, June 2020

2.6 Unemployment

Over the past few calendar years, the quarterly unemployment rate had steadily decreased from an average of 3.4% in 2017, to 3.1% in 2018 and 2.8% in 2019. It is expected that the COVID-19 pandemic will reverse this past trend, following the March 2020 rate of 3.0% and the June 2020 rate of 3.7%. (22)

Within the Bayside municipality, the June 2020 unemployment rate was highest in Cheltenham - Highett West (5.8%) and Hampton (5.2%). Brighton had the lowest unemployment rate of 2.3%. (22)

Chart 9: Unemployment Rate (%), City of Bayside Statistical Areas 2, June 2020 quarter



Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment, 2020

In comparison to the neighbouring local government areas, Bayside's June 2020 unemployment rate was relatively low - Kingston had an unemployment rate of 5.6%, Port Phillip 4.9% and Glen Eira 4.2%. (22)

2.7 Homelessness

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines homelessness broadly, not just as the visible persons sleeping rough in public places. Their definition covers:

- persons living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out;
- persons in supported accommodation for the homeless;
- persons staying temporarily with other households (eg couch surfing);
- persons living in boarding houses;
- persons in other temporary lodgings; and
- persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings. (23)

These homelessness figures are estimates only, derived from answers to Census questions.

For Bayside it was estimated that 167 persons were classified as being homeless on Census night. Figures for Bayside have actually decreased since this figure was last estimated in 2011 (then 212 persons), despite population growth over those five years. This trend contrasts with the national trend of increasing homelessness over the last decade.

Of these 167 persons, many were living in supported accommodation for the homeless (90 persons), staying temporarily with other households (40 persons) or were living in boarding houses (21 persons). In addition 35 people in Bayside were living in other crowded dwellings and as such, were estimated to be at risk of homelessness. (23)

Looking at these estimates on a per capita basis[1], the rate for Bayside was 17 homeless persons per 10,000 persons. This rate is substantially lower than the rates for Kingston (29 homeless persons), Glen Eira (35) and Port Phillip (112).

Specialist Homelessness Services

Nearly 500 Bayside clients (488) were assisted by Specialist Homelessness Services agencies in 2018/19. This client number has decreased steadily in the past five years, from 712 clients in 2014/15 to 488 in 2018/19. Bayside clients were from a wide range of age groups, similar to the

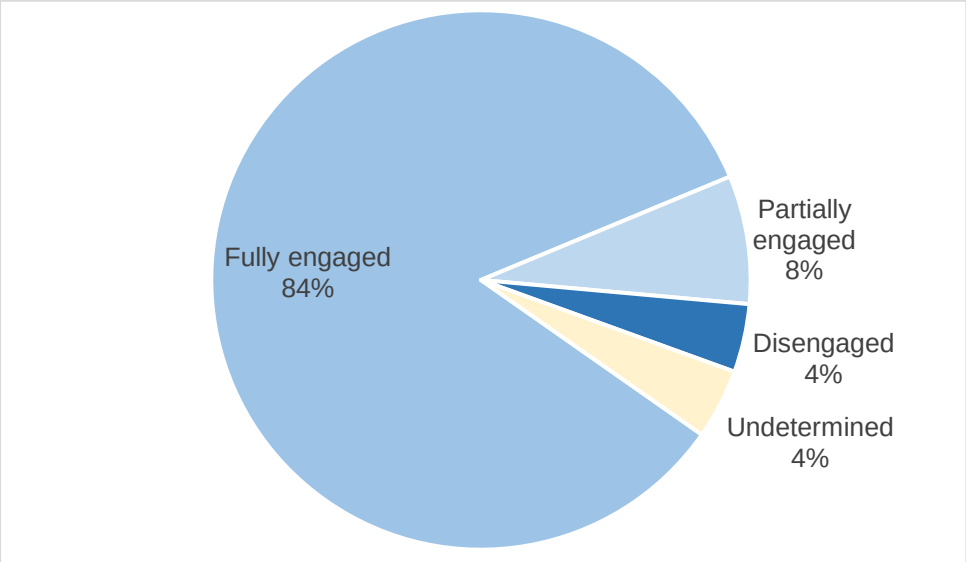
[1] Per capita rates calculated by Bayside City Council using ABS data

proportions in the general community. A consistent trend for Bayside over the past five years has been the gender differences. In 2018/19 62.9% of the Bayside clients were female, a slightly higher proportion than observed Australia-wide. Specialist Homelessness Services clients were more likely to have been originally residing in the Hampton-Hampton East areas, and the western portion of Cheltenham-Highett. [40]

2.8 Disengaged young adults

The City of Bayside Community Profile provides an estimate of “engagement”/“disengagement” by looking at both employment and education participation as measured in the 2016 Census. A person who is employed full-time, or studying full-time, would be considered "Fully engaged". Part-time students may be fully engaged if they are also employed, or partly engaged if they are not working. In 2016, only 4.1% of the 15 to 24 year olds in Bayside were disengaged with employment or education, compared to 7.5% across Greater Melbourne. [1]

Chart 10: Engagement in Education and Employment by 15-24 year olds, City of Bayside, 2016



Source: id consulting pty ltd, City of Bayside Community Profile, 2020

2.9 Emergency relief or assistance

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, residents were asked if any members of their household had needed emergency relief or assistance in the last 12 months. Emergency relief or assistance included food vouchers/packages, short term cash loans/grants and accommodation relief. Only 2% of respondents identified members of their household needing emergency relief or assistance in the last 12 months. [26]

Bayside Community Information and Support Services (BayCISS), is a not-for-profit community organisation that provides a range of emergency relief and assistant services for Bayside community members experiencing hardship including food assistance, utility and transport assistance, medical expenses, housing support and counselling.

In the 2019/2020 financial year, BayCISS had 2235 Bayside residents present for emergency relief. Reasons for seeking emergency relief included;

- 50% requiring food assistance due to financial hardship;
- 20% utility and transport assistance;
- 10% excessive medical expenses;
- 15% housing issues including homelessness, rent payments, loan repayments, relocation; and

- 9% financial issues including low income, no income, loss of income due to COVID.[44]

**Please note the above figures will not add up to 100% as many residents has multiple reasons for seeking assistance.*

Household type of those seeking emergency relief in Bayside comprised of residents living in public housing (55%), those experiencing homelessness (21%), private rental (15%), home owners (2%) and shared housing (2%). Majority of residents (90%) accessing services were also receiving government payments or allowances.[44]

3. Physical health and wellbeing

3.1 Self-reported physical health status

Adult Physical Health

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey published data about local residents' self-reported physical health status. Nearly half of Bayside residents (48.3%) rated their health as excellent or very good, slightly higher for Bayside females (50.5%). Only 10.8% of Bayside females and 11.5% of Bayside males rated their health as "fair/poor", both statistically significant differences compared to the Victorian results. [27]

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult residents were asked to rate their level of physical health on a five-point scale of poor to excellent. The majority of Bayside residents rated their physical health as 'very good' to 'excellent' (80.4%). This was higher than 2016, where 65% of residents rated their physical health as 'very good' or 'excellent'. [26]

Children's Physical Health

Data from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire (SEHQ) provides some insight into parents' concerns and observations about their child's health and wellbeing as they begin primary school (Preparatory grade) in Victoria. Parents are asked to comment on whether their child's general health. In 2019, 78.7% of Prep. children in Bayside reported to be in excellent or very good health as perceived by their parents. This result is consistent with results from previous years (78-79%).[25]

3.2 Body weight

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey is the most recent published dataset about the self-reported body weight of Bayside residents. A total of 42.3% of residents in Bayside were considered overweight (pre-obese) or obese, based on their reported height and weight. The percentage of all Bayside adults in the pre-obese and obese groupings in 2017 was consistent with the previous survey results in 2014. [27]



Bayside females were more likely to be in the normal weight range (significantly higher than the Victorian rates for females). Bayside females were less likely to be in the obese weight range (significantly lower than the Victorian rates for females). For Bayside males, there was a very different pattern. The largest body mass index grouping for Bayside males was "pre-obese" or overweight (43.0%), with a smaller percentage of males considered "obese" (14.4% but a small sample). [27]

Table 8: Reported Body Mass Index by Gender, City of Bayside, 2017

Gender	Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	Normal Range (18.5 - <25 BMI)	Pre-obese (25 - <30 BMI)	Obese (>30 BMI)

Men	-	36.3%	43.0%	14.4%*
Women	1.7%*	57.7%	23.3%	8.2%
Persons	1.8%*	47.8%	32.6%	10.6%

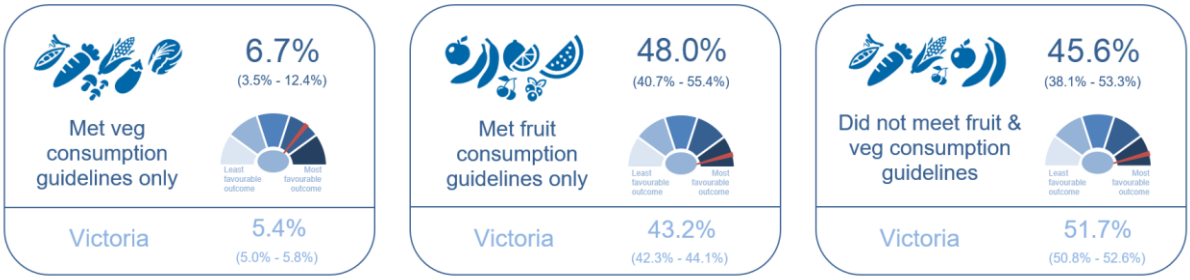
Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017
* small sample size

3.3 Nutrition

Fruit and vegetable consumption

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey published data about local residents' self-reported consumption of fruit and vegetables and the infographic below shows these results.
The basic nutrition guideline is five serves of vegetables a day and two serves of fruit per day. A substantially higher percentage of Bayside females (56.0%) were meeting the fruit consumption guidelines, compared to Bayside males (40.2%). A gender comparison of vegetable consumption was not available due to small sample sizes. [27]

Chart 11: Self-reported Fruit and Vegetable Consumption, City of Bayside, 2017



Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult residents were asked to about their consumption of fruit and vegetables. The majority of residents (79.1%) reported consuming at least two serves of fruit per day and meeting the nutritional guidelines. Young adults (18 years to 34 years) were the mostly likely to meet the fruit guidelines (94.8%) compared to middle aged adults (35 years to 54 years) who were the least likely (71%)·There was no gender difference in fruit consumption [26].

61.3% of adult residents also reported meeting the nutritional guidelines for vegetable consumption of five serves per day. This had increased from 52.4% in 2016. Women were more likely to consume five or more vegetables per day compared to males, 67.2% to 55.2 and multi-lingual households were more likely to meet nutritional guidelines than only English speaking households, 71.6% to 58.8% [26].

Soft drink consumption

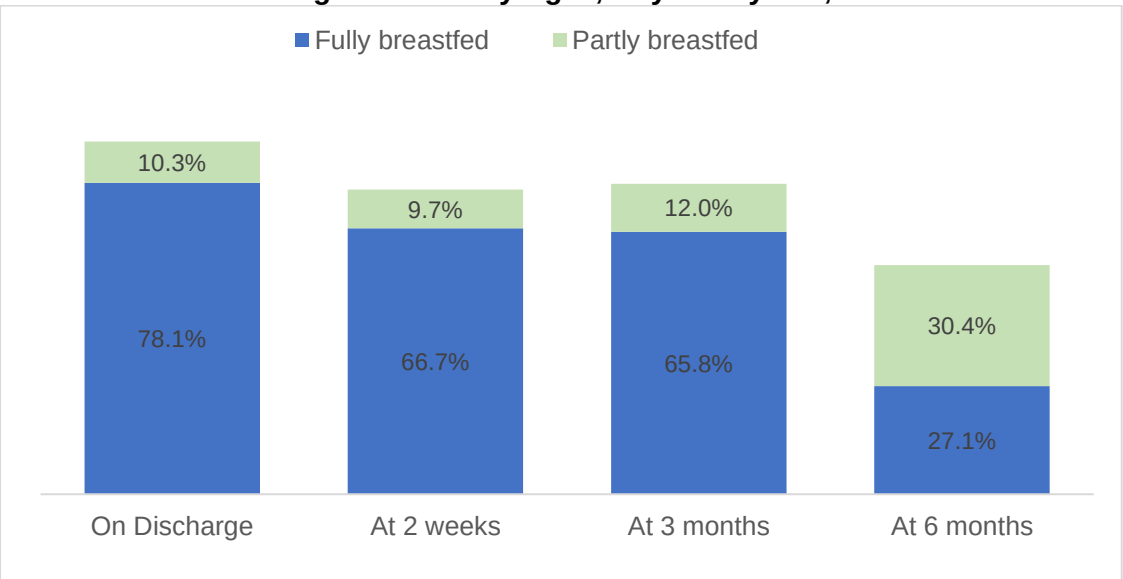
Soft drink consumption is also an important indicator of a healthy diet, with high levels of consumption being associated with weight gain, Type 2 diabetes and dental caries. The 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey showed that majority (77%) of adult residents reported drinking zero glasses or cans of soft drink, cordial, flavoured mineral water, energy drinks or sports drinks per day whilst 17.9% reported drinking one to two glasses per day [26].

Breastfeeding

As at June 2020, 57.5% of babies six months old were breastfed (fully and partly breastfed) with 27.1% of babies being fully breastfed and 30.4% partly breastfed. It should be noted that the State Government definition of 'fully breastfed' means babies who are solely breastfed, with no solid foods.

Over the past five financial years, the percentage of babies in Bayside fully breastfed at six months has slowly decreased however the percentage of Bayside babies partly breastfed has increased. (6)

Chart 12: Breastfeeding Rates at Key Ages, City of Bayside, 2019/20

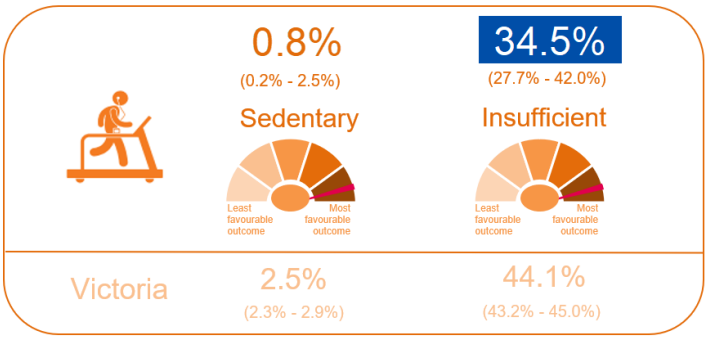


Source: Bayside City Council, 2020

3.4 Physical activity

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey published data about local residents' physical activity levels, in accordance with set guidelines on the minimum number of sessions per week and the intensity of sessions. The infographic below shows these results for Bayside residents. Overall 64.1% of Bayside residents met the physical activity guidelines, which was significantly higher than the Victorian rate. Bayside males were more likely to have met the physical activity guidelines. Correspondingly 34.5% of Bayside residents did insufficient physical activity as defined by the guidelines, which was significantly lower than the Victorian rate. (27)

Chart 13: Self-reported Physical Activity Levels, City of Bayside, 2017



Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult residents were asked how many times per week they usually did thirty minutes or more of moderate physical activity. Results showed that more than half of respondents (67.5%) engaged in 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity four to five times per week. This was higher than in 2016 with 52.8% of respondents engaging in 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity, four to five times per week. Only 1.8% reported doing no physical activity at all [26].



There was no gender differences in physcial activity levels. However those aged over 75 years were significantly less likely to do two or three sessions of moderate physical activity per week [26].

Sedentary behaviour

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult residents were asked about sitting at work, including meal and snack breaks, and time spent sitting at a desk. Majority of residents (51.5%) reported sitting for 5 hours or more per day. [26] Sitting for more than 5 hours or more per day can be linked to adverse health and wellbeing outcomes such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

Active Travel

A substantial percentage of Bayside residents who are employed, work outside the municipality (70.8%) with the largest group working in the City of Melbourne area. Given these commuting distances, it is understandable that most (60.4%) employed people travelled to work in a private car, 16.3% took public transport and only 3.8% rode a bike (1.5%) or walked (2.3%). A further 7.9% of employed Bayside residents worked at home. [1]



Active travel for short trips to local shops and other destinations within one kilometre from home, was more common with 60.7% of Bayside residents reporting they walked, 7.8% cycled and 30.4% travelled by car. [18]

3.5 Alcohol and drug use

Alcohol consumption by adults

The National Health and Medical Research Council's (NHMRC) Australian guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol recommend drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day (to reduce the 'lifetime risk' of harm from alcohol-related disease and injury) and drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion (to reduce the risk of alcohol-related injury). These 2009 guidelines were updated by the NHMRC in 2020 as follows:

> "To reduce the risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury, healthy men and women should drink no more than 10 standard drinks a week and no more than 4 standard drinks on any one day. The less you drink, the lower your risk of harm from alcohol." [28]

However the *Annual alcohol poll: Attitudes and behaviours* reports produced by the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education have repeatedly shown that the majority of Australians remain confused about low- and high-risk alcohol consumption, and have low awareness and understanding of the health guidelines.

Past sample surveys of Bayside adults have shown that reported alcohol use was significantly higher in Bayside, compared to Victorian levels – both consumption that leads to long-term health risks and, occasional binge drinking (significantly increasing their risk of injury). [27]



In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult residents were asked how often they drink more than two standards alcoholic drinks per day. Many residents (45.7%) reported two to three times per week, or once per week. Only a few (10.5%) reported drinking more than two standards drinks per day every day or, almost every day. [26]

Residents were also asked whether alcohol consumption has had a negative impact on their household over the last 12 months. Nearly 1 in 10 agreed with this statement (9.0%), with 7.8% having a neutral view and 83.2% disagreeing with the statement. These 2020 survey results were virtually identical to the 2016 survey results. [26]

Alcohol consumption by young people

Data from the 2019 Youth Resilience Survey found that 72% of Year 7-12 students attending Bayside schools did not consume alcohol, which is comparable to the national average of 75%. This percentage has increased annually over the 2016-2019 surveys which is a positive trend. There are no apparent differences in alcohol use by gender.[29]

Smoking by adults

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey published data about Bayside residents' smoking behaviour, with regional comparisons to provide context. Smoking rates in Bayside were lower (9.8% were current smokers) compared to the wider South Division (17.1%) and Victoria (16.7%).[27]



Adult males in Bayside had significantly higher rates of smoking than adult females in Bayside – both daily smoking and occasional smoking. It should be noted that most of the male smoking behaviour was self-described as occasional, not daily. [27]

Table 8: Percentage of Bayside adults by gender who are current smokers, 2017

	Percentage of persons 18+ who are current or occasional smokers		
	Bayside*	South Division	Victoria
Male – daily smoker	4.1 (1.8-9.0)		
Female – daily smoker	1.8 (0.8-4.1)		
Male – occasional smoker	11.1 (4.3-25.7)		
Female – occasional smoker	No data		
Male – current smoker	**15.2 (7.3-28.8)**	**21.6**	**20.3**
Female – current smoker	**5.7 (2.5-12.5)**	**12.6**	**13.2**

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017

* small sample sizes, confidence interval shown in brackets

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult residents were asked whether they considered themselves a smoker, 8.4% said Yes, either as a regular smoker or "social" smoker. This response was more common among young adults aged 18 – 35 years (24.5%) and, multi-lingual households (13.2%) [26].

Smoking by young people

Data from the 2019 Youth Resilience Survey found that 97% of Year 7-12 students attending Bayside schools did not smoke cigarettes. This percentage has increased annually over the 2016-2019 surveys which is a positive trend. A slightly higher percentage of female students reported not smoking cigarettes. [29]

Selected indicators of alcohol and drug use

Turning Point and Eastern Health provide alcohol and drug data by local government area. Selected indicators of interest from a Bayside perspective, are shown in Table 9.

Hospital admissions rates of Bayside residents were highest for alcohol use, substantively higher than the rates for illicit drug use or prescription drug use. The same trend was apparent for ambulance attendances to Bayside residents, due to alcohol intoxication. Females were over-represented in both alcohol-related hospital admissions and ambulance attendances. [30]

Illicit drug use resulting in hospital admissions for Bayside residents involved mostly cocaine, ecstasy and cannabis. Prescription drug use resulting in hospital admissions for Bayside residents involved mostly opioids such as morphine or oxycodone; and sedatives such as ketamine (but excluding benzodiazepines). [30]

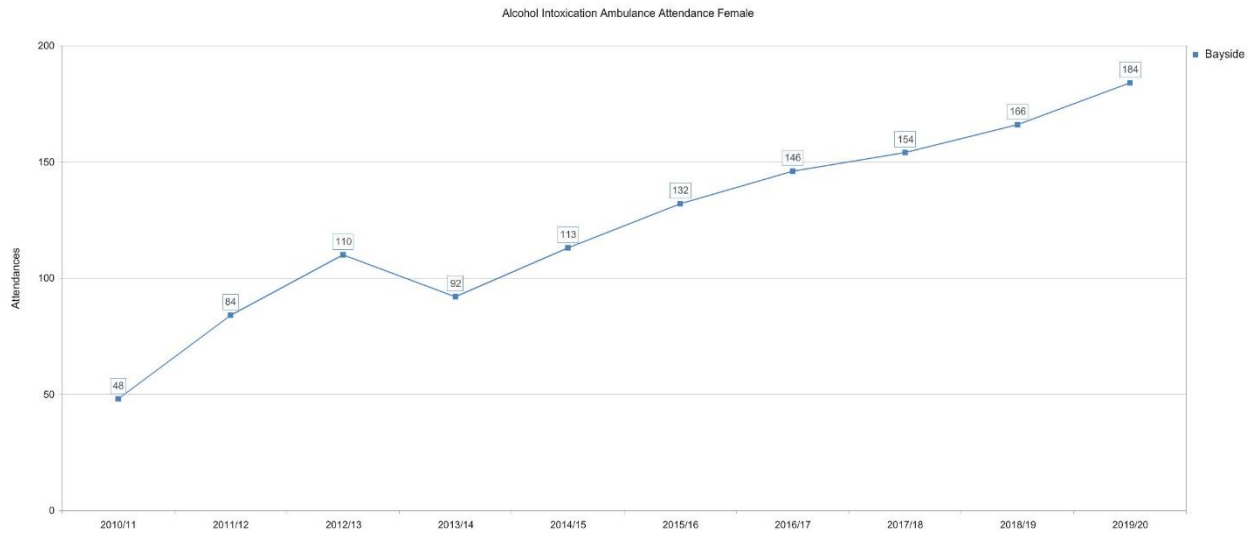
As noted above, alcohol-related ambulance attendances to Bayside residents were higher than those for illicit drugs and prescription drugs. Drug-related ambulance attendances to Bayside residents show different 'drugs of choice'. In 2019/20 the most common ambulance attendances were for benzodiazepines (prescription), heroin (illicit), amphetamines including crystal meth (illicit), analgesics (prescription), cannabis (illicit) and anti-depressants (prescription).[30]

Table 9: Selected indicators of alcohol and drug use, City of Bayside and neighbouring municipalities, 2018/19 hospital data and 2019/20 ambulance data

Selected indicators of alcohol and drug use	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Port Phillip
Alcohol: Hospital Admission – rate per 10,000 population	85.4	95.2	61.9	99.4
Hospital Admissions - % females	55.1%	42.6%	43.4%	38.8%
Ambulance Attendance - rate per 100,000 popn	318.2	311.8	460.2	827
Ambulance Attendances - % females	54.1%	36.2%	42.8%	34.2%
Illicit Drugs (any): Hospital Admission – rate per 10,000 population	37.5	51.4	27.1	51.9
Hospital Admissions - % males	56.8%	55.5%	61.6%	56.7%
Ambulance Attendance - rate per 100,000 popn	120.7	138	185.8	598.6
Ambulance Attendances - % males	63.6%	71.7%	65.9%	65.6%
Prescription Drugs (any): Hospital Admission – rate per 10,000 population	14.7	21.8	17.1	27.2
Hospital Admissions - % females	66.5%	67.5%	54.3%	53.9%
Ambulance Attendance - rate per 100,000 popn	118.8	120.1	162.9	228.4
Ambulance Attendances - % females	59.8%	51.1%	52.9%	55.3%

Source: Turning Point-Eastern Health, 2020

Chart 14: Alcohol Intoxication Ambulance Attendance Females, Bayside



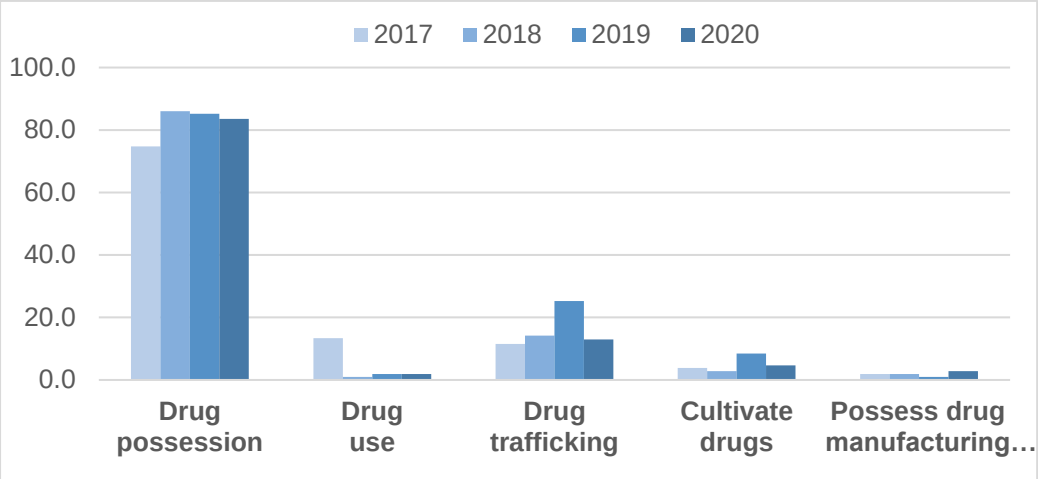
Source: Turning Point-Eastern Health, 2020

Data from the 2019 Youth Resilience Survey found that 91% of Year 7-12 students attending Bayside schools did not use illegal drugs, comparable to the national average of 92%. [29]
The Turning Point-Eastern Health ambulance attendances data showed only a small number of Bayside residents aged under 15 years, being treated for alcohol intoxication in 2019/20. For the 15-24 years age group, the most common ambulance attendances were due to alcohol intoxication and smaller numbers for cannabis and benzodiazepines use. [30]

Drug criminal incidents

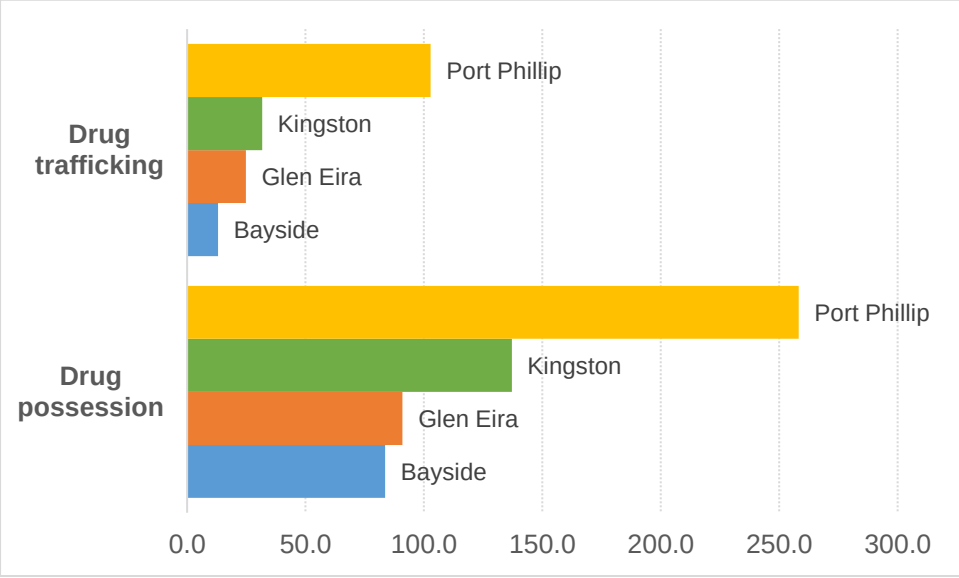
Criminal incidents recorded by the Crime Statistics Agency may involve multiple offences, alleged offenders and/or victims. In Bayside the most common criminal incidents under the drug offence category was drug possession and drug trafficking (selling, manufacturing, possessing for sale, and offering for sale). Compared to its neighbouring municipalities, Bayside had the lowest rates per 100,000 population, for these two drug offence categories.[31]

Chart 15: Drug Offences Criminal Incidents, Rate per 100,000 population, City of Bayside, 2017-2020



Source: Crime Statistics Agency, 2020

Chart 16: Drug Trafficking and Possession Incidents, Rate per 100,000 population, City of Bayside and neighbouring municipalities, 2020



Source: Crime Statistics Agency, 2020

3.6 Chronic disease and illness



The *Social Health Atlas of Australia* produced by the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) includes data on a range of population characteristics including demography, socioeconomic status, health status and risk factors, and use of health and welfare services. Note that cancers are not shown in this dataset. [32]

Table 10: Estimated prevalence of selected chronic diseases in City of Bayside, Greater Melbourne and Victoria, 2017-18

Prevalence of selected chronic diseases	Indirectly age-standardised rate per 100 population		
	Bayside	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Females with mental and behavioural problems	**22.6**	21.9	22.5
Males with mental and behavioural problems	**16.4**	16.6	17.5
Arthritis	**13.1**	15.0	15.6
Asthma	**8.7**	10.6	11.5
Heart, stroke and vascular disease	**4.1**	4.9	4.9
Osteoporosis	**3.2**	3.6	3.6
Diabetes (2017-18)	**3.1**	4.9	4.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	**1.4**	2.0	2.1

Source: Public Health Information Development Unit 2020, Social Health Atlas of Australia: Victoria - Data by Local Government Area

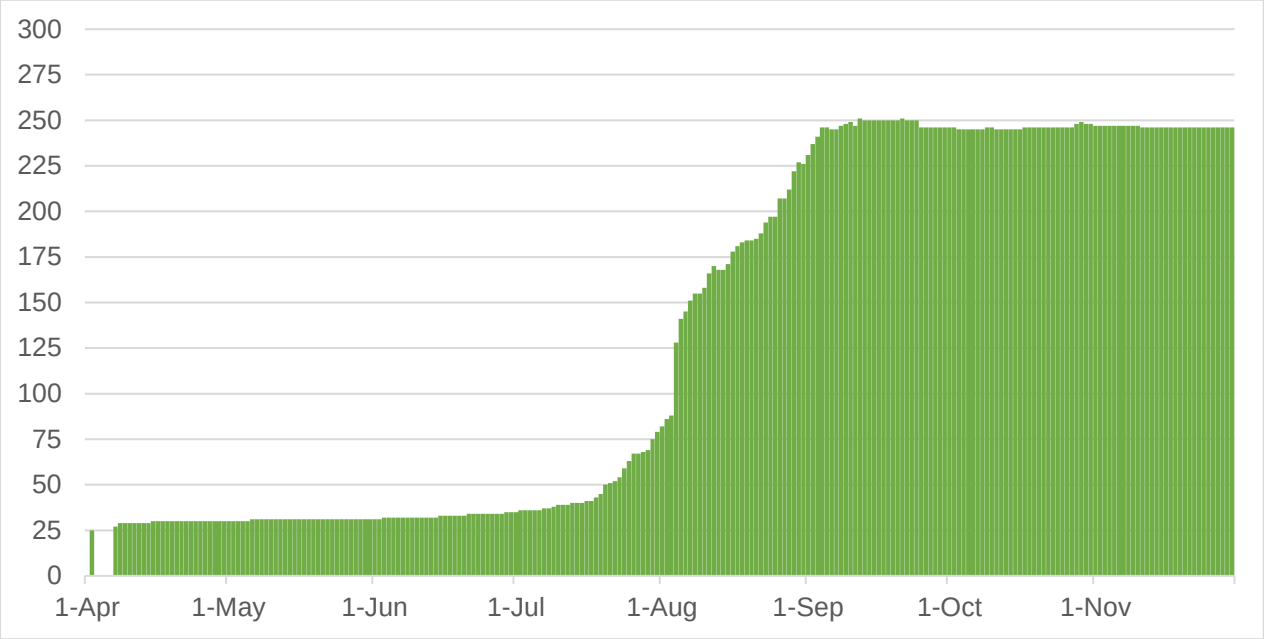
3.7 Infectious diseases

The Victorian Department of Health and Human Services records 'notifiable conditions' from pathology services and medical practitioners, as required by the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*. During the 2019 calendar year the most common infectious diseases (events per year) in Bayside were influenza (1,142 events), chlamydia (276 events), unspecified 'chicken pox' virus (214 events) and campylobacter infection (123 events). [33]
The number of influenza cases fluctuates from year to year and for the 2020 year, will be significantly reduced due to the implementation of COVID-19 public health restrictions (social isolation, mask wearing).

COVID-19 Pandemic
The Victorian Department of Health and Human Services commenced on-line publication of cumulative COVID-19 notifications on 25 March 2020 and then active cases on 7 May 2020. Figures for Bayside reflect the typical residence of an infected person and not necessarily their current location, or where they contracted the virus. [34]

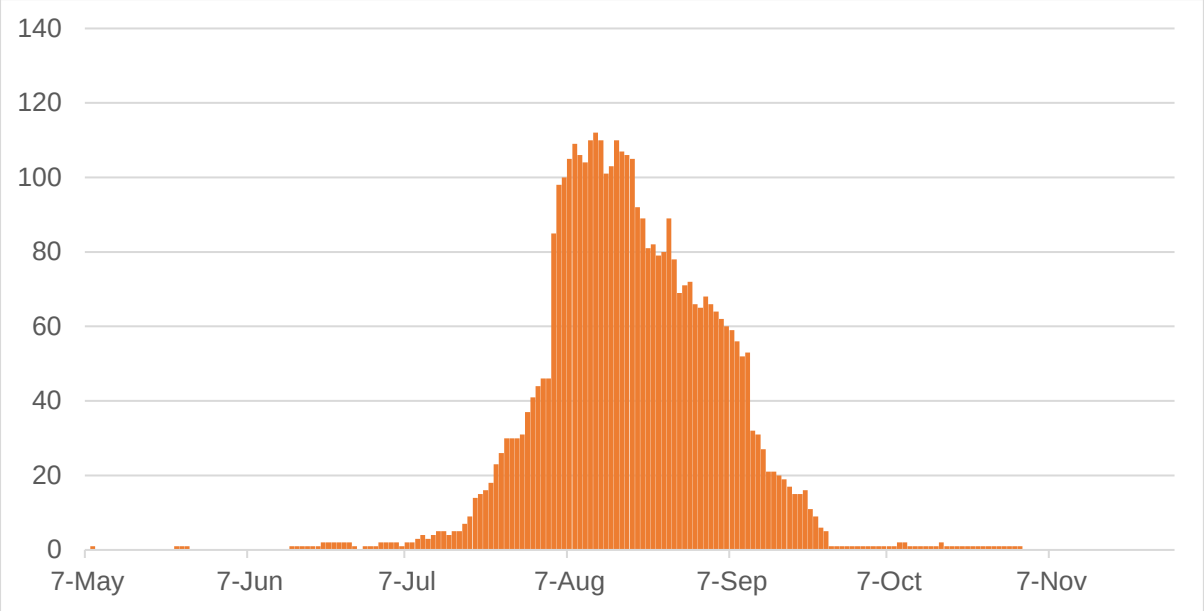
As at the end of November 2020, Bayside had a cumulative total of 246 COVID-19 notifications peaking in August with 112 active cases. Four aged care facilities in Bayside had COVID-19 outbreaks affecting both residents and staff, with two of these facilities having sanctions imposed by the Federal regulatory agency. There were 49 deaths recorded from those four facilities – it has been assumed that all of these deaths were of patients. [34]

Chart 17: Confirmed COVID-19 notifications (cumulative total), City of Bayside, 2020



Source: DHHS, 2020

Chart 18: Active COVID-19 cases, City of Bayside, 2020



Source: DHHS, 2020

3.8 Life expectancy and mortality

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) publishes statistics about life expectancy and leading causes of death. In Bayside there was an average of 780 deaths a year over the 2014-2018 period. In Bayside the median age at death was 83 years for males (the sixth highest in Victoria) and 88 years for females (the fourth highest) for the 2018 year [35]. Overall in Bayside, residents have a relatively long life and have lower rates of premature death than Victoria.

Table 11: Life expectancy and mortality statistics by sex, City of Bayside, 2018

Life expectancy and mortality statistic	2018 year
Median age (yrs) at death - males	83
Median age (yrs) at death - females	88
Premature deaths aged under 75 years (% of total deaths) - males	31.0%
Premature deaths aged under 75 years (% of total deaths) - females	19.2%
Potentially avoidable deaths (% of premature deaths) - males	46.8%
Potentially avoidable deaths (% of premature deaths) - females	49.3%

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2020

Premature deaths

The number and percentage of premature deaths can be estimated by looking at deaths that occur under the age of 75 years. For Bayside males, nearly one-third (31.0%) of all deaths could be considered "premature" in 2018. For context, across all Victorian municipalities the percentage of premature deaths in males ranged from 20% to 55%. For Bayside females, it was approximately one in five deaths (19.2%) were considered premature in 2018. For context, across all Victorian municipalities the percentage of premature deaths in females ranged from 14% to 46%.[35]

Potentially avoidable premature deaths

One measure of our health system performance is the number and percentage of potentially avoidable premature deaths. This statistic estimates avoidable deaths of people under 75 years, that were potentially preventable through individualised care or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. The percentage of potentially avoidable deaths was relatively similar for Bayside males and females – males, 46.8% and females, 49.3%. For context, across all Victorian municipalities the percentage of potentially avoidable deaths ranged from 26% to 66%. [35]

Causes of death

The leading causes of death for Bayside males and females are shown in Table 12. Compared to Bayside females, Bayside males had higher rates of deaths caused by coronary heart disease, colorectal cancer, diabetes, suicide, skin cancer, leukaemia and kidney failure. [35]

Table 12: Leading causes of death by sex, City of Bayside, 2014-2018

Leading causes of death - males	% of all causes	Leading causes of death - females	% of all causes
Coronary heart disease	12.7	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	12.0
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	7.0	Dementia incl. Alzheimer disease	11.3
Dementia incl. Alzheimer disease	6.5	Coronary heart disease	10.0
Prostate cancer	4.4	Accidental falls	3.9
Lung cancer	4.2	Breast cancer	3.8
Colorectal cancer	3.3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3.6
Accidental falls	3.2	Heart failure-complications-disease	3.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.8	Influenza and pneumonia	3.3
Diabetes	2.7	Colorectal cancer	2.8
Heart failure-complications-disease	2.7	Lung cancer	2.7
Influenza and pneumonia	2.5	Cardiac arrhythmias	2.7
Cancer of unknown primary site	2.1	Diabetes	2.2
Suicide	1.9	Pancreatic cancer	1.8

Cardiac arrhythmias	1.8	Non-rheumatic valve disorders	1.6
Melanoma of the skin	1.7	Hypertensive disease	1.6
Leukaemia	1.7	Diseases of musculoskeletal system	1.3
Kidney failure	1.7	Cancer of unknown primary site	1.3
Septicaemia	1.6	Ovarian cancer	1.3
Lymphomas	1.4	Kidney failure	1.2
Liver disease	1.4	Septicaemia	1.2
Top 20 leading causes	67.3	Top 20 leading causes	73.3
ALL CAUSES	100.0	ALL CAUSES	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2020

4. Mental health and wellbeing

4.1 Self-reported mental health status

In the 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey, adult respondents were asked to rate their mental health from excellent to poor. The majority of residents (83.2%) rated their mental health as either 'very good' or 'excellent', 2% rated it as 'fair', and only a slight proportion (0.3%) rated it as 'poor' [(26)].

4.2 Resilience and wellbeing

Resilience

Resilience can be defined in various ways, but a common thread throughout the scientific literature involves *coping in the face of adversity.* The 2020 Bayside Health and Wellbeing Survey utilised the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale to measure resilience for the Bayside community. This measure is commonly used by VicHealth to measure community resilience through an individual's ability to adapt to change and tendency to bounce back after illness and hardship [(26)].



Bayside residents reported an average resilience score of 6.6 out of 8. This is slightly lower than the reported 6.7 out of 8 in 2016, however can be explained by the COVID-19 pandemic faced in 2020 [(26)].

Subjective Wellbeing

Subjective wellbeing is measured through an individual's satisfaction with the following areas of life including; standard of living, physical health, current achievements, personal relationships, feelings of safety, feeling part of a community and future aspirations. The subjective wellbeing score is calculated out of 100 [(26)].

In 2020, Bayside residents reported an average wellbeing score of 79.6 out of 100. This is higher than the average wellbeing scored reported in 2016 of 78.5 out of a 100 [(26)].

4.3 Young people and resilience

Bayside City Council introduced the *Youth Resilience Survey* in 2015 to primary and secondary schools within the municipality in order to collect localised data specifically focused on young people (those in grade 3 to year 12). Over the six years of conducting the survey, 28,064 Bayside young people have completed the survey.

In 2020, a total of 12 Bayside schools participated and 3,163 students completed the survey. Due to COVID-19, several schools were unable to participate with the overall number of respondents, 44% lower than the 2019 cohort. [(36)].

Overall Bayside results demonstrate higher levels of resilience by young people when compared to national data from more than three million respondents. 43% of Bayside young people reported 'good to excellent' levels of resilience compared to 38% at a national level. This score is significantly higher and demonstrates high levels of resilience in Bayside youth. [36].



Other relevant findings include:

Connection to Community and Safety

- Bayside young people feel considerably safer in their neighbourhood (95%) than most young people in Australia (86%).
- 90% of young people were engaged in a club or a sport of some kind, this is significant strength for the young people of Bayside particularly when compared to the national average (79%).

Connection to School

- 92% of young people feel safe at school, which is higher than the national average (84%).
- 93% of young people in Bayside say they have not been bullied.
- 58% of local young people do up to 3 hours of homework per night, 10% higher than the national average.

Connection to Family

- More young people in Bayside feel listened to by adults (89%) than in other areas in Australia (83%).

Young People's Social and Emotional Wellbeing

- 55% of young people in Bayside can talk about things that upset them, a low number both locally and nationally.
- 89% of local young people believe they can get on with people who are different from them.
- Young people in Bayside are not getting 8 hours sleep (26%)
- 52% of young people do not feel good about themselves.

Mental health

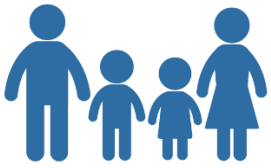
- 25% young people feel nervous, anxious and on edge, 23% are not able to control worrying and 18% feel depressed and hopeless.
- 33% feel highly critical of themselves and 26% say they avoid their problems. [36]

4.4 Volunteering and participation in community groups

Volunteering

Results from the recent 2020 Health and Wellbeing survey conducted by Bayside City Council showed that 27.2% of respondents reported that they volunteered regularly and 36.7% reported that they volunteered sometimes. 'Regular' volunteering was defined as once per month or more and 'sometimes' was defined as less than once per month [26].

Males in Bayside reported volunteering slightly more than women, 64.3% compared to 63.2%. Volunteering was highest for Bayside residents aged 35-54 years, with many likely to be parents of children involved in school activities and sport [26].



Participation on a community board or committee

Participation and being involved on a community board or committee had increased amongst Bayside residents from 8.2% in 2016, to 13.5% in 2020 [26]. Females were more likely to report being involved on a community board or committee compared to males, 16% to 10.8% [26].

4.5 Community connectedness

Bayside residents rated their satisfaction with their community connections at 6.91 out of a 10, a level of satisfaction best categorised as "good" [26]. This was slightly down from a score of 7.03 out of 10 in 2016. Multi-lingual speaking households rated satisfaction with their community connections lower than the average score (6.42 out of 10) and senior citizens rated satisfaction with their community connections higher than the average score (7.28 out of 10)[26].

Over half of Bayside residents agreed (50.3%) that they lived in a close-knit community and felt a strong sense of belonging to the community (53.7%). Senior citizens and females were more likely to report this sense of close-knit community in Bayside [26].

Social isolation

Residents in Bayside where asked whether they felt isolated and out of contact with other people. 13.2% of respondents agreed that they felt socially isolated from other people. Sub-groups of the community which felt higher rates of isolation than average included older people, multi-lingual households and females [26].



5. Preventative health

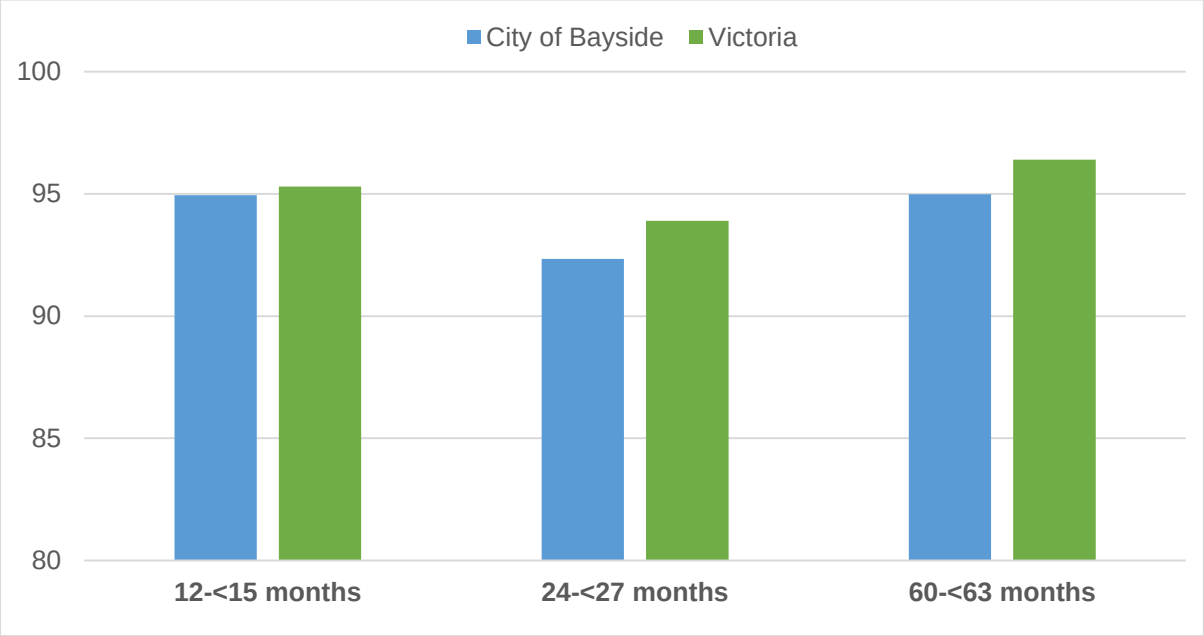
5.1 Immunisation

To reduce or eliminate particular infectious diseases, Victoria has a routine schedule of vaccines provided free under the National Immunisation Program and Victorian immunisation programs. Additional vaccines are recommended for people with an increased risk factors such as pregnancy, being frail or elderly, having refugee status or a number of chronic illnesses.

Each year Bayside Council Immunisation Team visits thirteen local schools (three times during the school year), conducts five community sessions per month and also conducts outreach sessions for Bayside's more vulnerable children. Bayside Council administered 8,536 immunisations to young children, secondary school students and adults in the community during the 2019/20 financial year. Additional sessions are offered during winter months for influenza vaccinations.

Chart 19 shows the childhood immunisation coverage for the three age cohorts (at one year, two years and five years of age) as at June 2020. The percentage shown is that of fully immunised children for eight key vaccines. The lower immunisation rates for children aged 24-27 months may be due to delayed-overdue vaccinations, with some mothers returning to work or having another child. [37]

Chart 19: Percentage of fully immunised children by key age milestones, City of Bayside and Victoria, June quarter 2020



Source: Australian Immunisation Register Coverage Report, LGA by age group, September 2020 run date

5.2 Health screening and testing

Self-reported behaviour

The 2020 Health and Wellbeing Survey asked questions about participation in Government recommended health screening tests and examinations. This data is self-reported and not considered comparable to validated coverage statistics published by the various cancer screening agencies.

Whilst monitoring men's health is recognised as a key issue for the Australian community, it should be noted that prostate cancer screening has not been included in this report as the case for testing for prostate cancer is not 'clear cut' and there are no accepted screening guidelines.

Table 13 provides an overview of the percentage of residents who self-reported participating in health screening in 2020 and 2016 [(26)].

Table 13: Residents' Participation in Health Screening, City of Bayside, 2016 and 2020

Health Screening Tests and Examinations	Year 2016	Year 2020
Blood pressure check in the last two years	88.9%	89.0%
Cholesterol check in the last five years	70.5%	77.0%
Diabetes/elevated blood glucose level test in the last three years	70.5%	63.3%
Participated in National Bowel Cancer Screening program, last two years (50+ years)	57.0%	57.4%
Pap test in the last five years (females only)	66.1%	69.7%
Breast screen mammogram in the last two years (females 50+ years)	71.8%	67.3%
Actively monitoring of moles or spots on skin	-	78.6%

Source: Bayside City Council 2020

Breast Screening

Official health screening coverage data collected by BreastScreen Victoria and the Victorian Cytology Service Foundation have been included in the evaluation report for Council's *Wellbeing for All Ages and Abilities Strategy 2017-2021*. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare also publishes participation rates for cancer screening programs.

The participation rate in breast screening for Bayside women aged 50-74 years has consistently been 55-56% since 2015. Screening rates gradually increased for each of the five-year age groups from 50 to 69 years, with women aged in their sixties having the highest participation rates (61.9% for women aged 65-69 years). The participation rate for women aged 70-74 years decreased to the 55% average. [38, 43]

The higher rate reported by Council's survey respondents may be as a result of responses from women aged 75 and over, and women reporting other mammograms conducted outside the funded BreastScreen program.

Cervical Screening

The overall cervical screening participation rate for Bayside women aged 25-74 years was 58.8%. Cervical screening rates were on average 53% for women aged 25-39 years, then gradually increased over each five-year period peaking at 68.9% for women aged 60-64 years. Screening rates then decreased to 66.5% for 65-69 year olds, and to 31.3% for 70-74 year olds. [38, 43]

The participation rate for eligible Bayside women in cervical screening (for various screening periods) was 90.4% over the 2014-19 period. [38]

Bowl Cancer Screening

Participation rates in the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program by Bayside residents aged 50–74 years was 49.9%. This participation rate was higher than the rates in Bayside's neighbouring municipalities – Kingston (46.4%), Glen Eira (43.4%) and Port Phillip (43.1%).[43]

6. Access to health services

6.1 Perception of access to health services

The 2020 Health and Wellbeing Survey asked questions about residents' perception of service availability and access; and provides an indication of their confidence to find out about and potentially use local health services.

The majority of residents agreed that they felt they had access to general practitioners (93.3%), dental services (89.1%), and mental health services (70.8%) locally. Majority of residents (58.1%) also felt it was easy to find what services were available in their local area [26].

In particular, young people (those aged 18 to 25 years) reported lower levels of agreement to access to mental health services (68.4%), general practitioners (87.8%), and access to other medical/health services (78.9%) than other population cohorts [26].

Table 14: Residents' Perception of Service Availability and Access, City of Bayside, 2020

Perception of Availability/Access Indicators	Agree %
There are adequate community services available in the local area	62.0%
It's easy to find out what services are available to residents in the local area	58.1%

I have access to a general practitioner (GP) in my local area	93.3%
I have access to dental services in my local area	89.1%
I have access to mental health services locally	70.8%
I have access to other medical / health services in my local area *(e.g. physio, podiatry, psychologists)*	88.5%

Source: Bayside City Council 2020

6.2 Use of Medicare-subsidised services

An overview of the use of Level 1 Medicare-subsidised services by Bayside residents in 2018/19 is provided below:

- the percentage of residents who had a general practitioner service – 79.4% of 0-24 year olds, 88.1% of 25-44 year olds, 87.8% of 45-64 year olds and approximately 100% of 65 + year olds;
- Bayside females were more likely to have had a general practitioner service (90.7%) compared to males (84.5%);
- the percentage of Bayside residents who had a specialist service was 41.3%;
- the percentage of residents who had an allied health service was 38.9%; and
- the percentage of residents who had a diagnostic imaging service was 40.2%.[41]

The Level 2 Medicare-subsidised services used most by Bayside residents in 2018/19 were optometry (allied health), general practitioner after-hours service and general practitioner care for patients with complex health conditions (requiring a care plan or mental health plan). [41]

6.3 Participation in Maternal and Child Health Service

Bayside Council's Maternal and Child Health service is a free service, available to all families with children aged from birth to six years of age. The 'universal' Victorian Government funded service provides for ten consultations per child, at key ages and stages of growth and development. In the 2019/20 year, the Maternal and Child Health service provided 8,685 child health consultations. [6]

The service provides advice on breastfeeding, child health and development, immunisation, nutrition and other local support services and resources. Group programs cover topics such as transition to parenting, sleep and settling techniques and parent-baby support group. The service is delivered in six Council buildings across the municipality. [6]

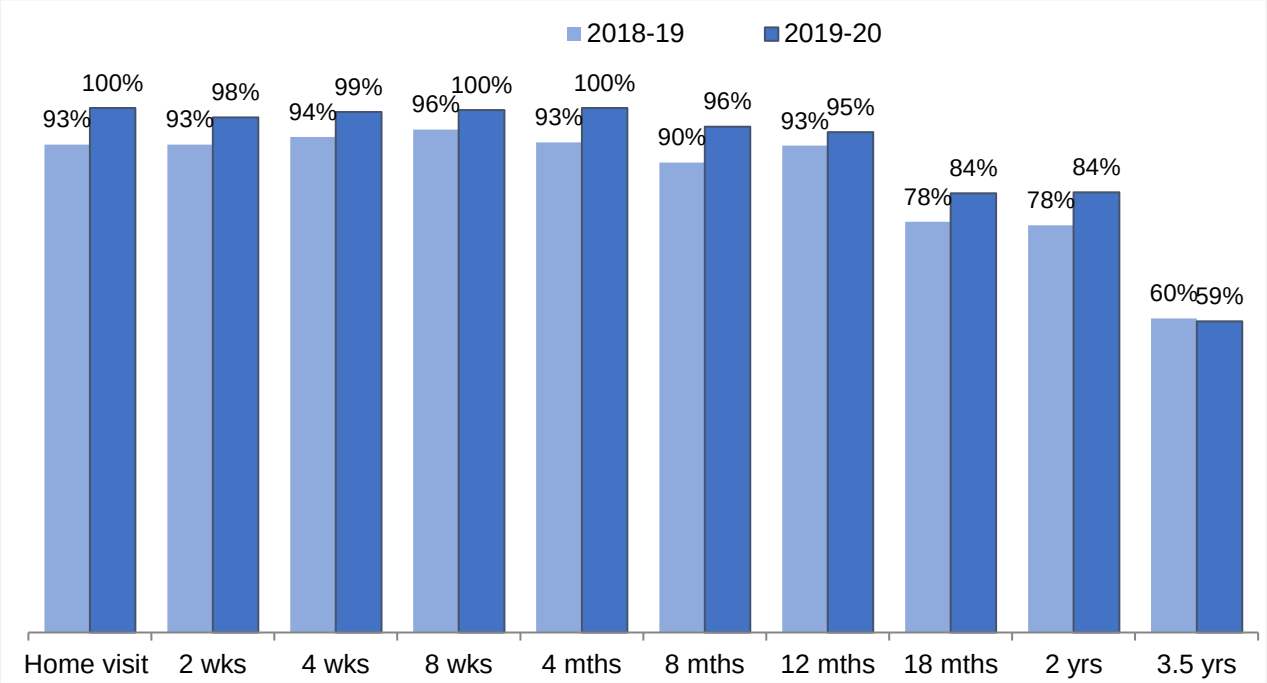


Early in 2020, Council introduced telehealth consultations in order to continue delivering the Maternal and Child Health service through the COVID-19 pandemic. Bayside were also one of the first Victorian councils to introduce "Health Direct Video" call to give parents the option to have a video consultation with their nurse via a safe and secure platform. [6]

The supported playgroup, the 'first time' parent groups, and parent infant support group have all been delivered in an on-line format since the onset of COVID restrictions. This has been more inclusive for fathers and enabled parents to socialise and connect with their local community. This has been especially important for vulnerable families without other resources. [6]

Chart 20 shows that Bayside families have a high level of participation in the service for the ten key ages and stages visits. Consistent with state-wide and regional trends, local participation rates tend to decrease over time, as the baby gets older. [6]

Chart 20: Participation Rates for Key Ages and Stages Visits, City of Bayside, 2018/19 and 2019/20



Source: Bayside City Council, 2020

7. Community safety

7.1 Perception of safety

The 2020 Health and Wellbeing Survey asked Bayside residents questions related to feeling safe in selected Bayside locations. The majority of residents (96.1%) agreed that they felt safe walking in the local area during the day. Residents also agreed that they felt safe walking at night in the local area (66.7%) and at public transport locations at night (88.3%).

Table 15 provides an overview of the percentages for all Bayside respondents. [(26)]

Table 15: Residents' Perception of Safety, City of Bayside, 2020

Perception of safety indicators	Bayside
I feel safe walking in my local area during the day	96.1%
I feel safe walking in my local area at night	66.7%
I feel safe at public transport locations during the day	88.3%
I feel safe at public transport locations at night	57.5%
I feel safe at the foreshore, in parks or reserves during the day	91.0%
I feel safe at the foreshore, in parks or reserves at night	46.9%
I feel safe at shopping centres during the day	94.8%
I feel safe at shopping centres at night	82.1%

I feel safe online (using the Internet)	89.7%
I feel safe and secure at home	97.2%
I have a safe neighbourhood	96.0%

Source: Bayside City Council 2020

7.2 Criminal offences

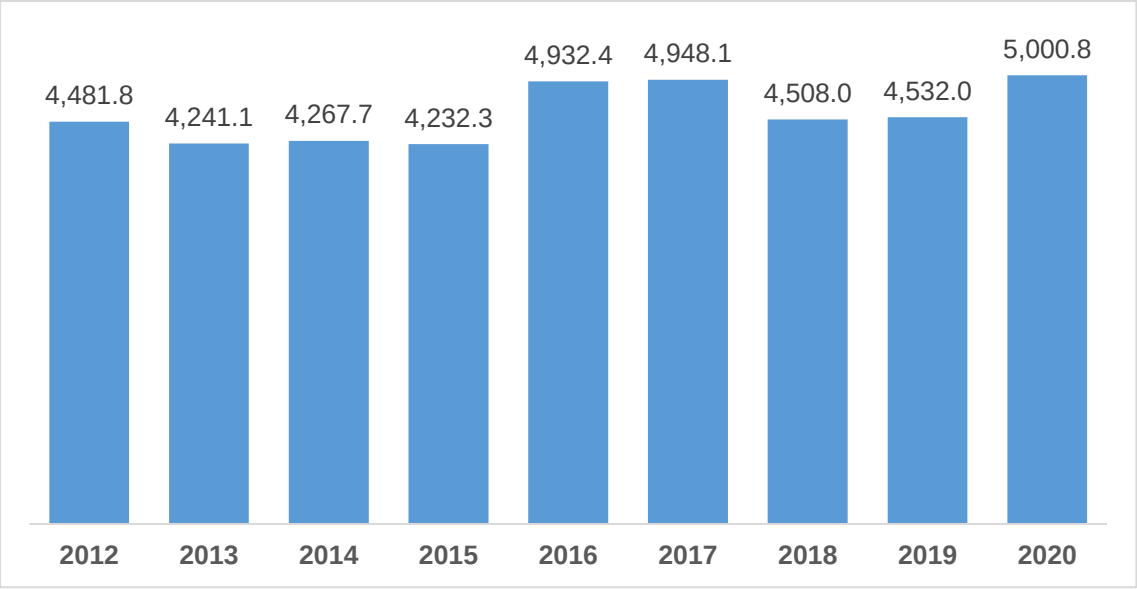
Recorded criminal offences statistics only capture incidents that are reported to, and investigated by, Victoria Police and so do not include any unreported (or assumed) anti-social behaviours observed in the community.

As at June 2020 there were 5,386 offences recorded in Bayside in the 2019/20 financial year, an 11.2% increase (543 offences) from the previous financial year's 4,843 offences. About one-third (31.5%) of the 2019/20 recorded offences led to an arrest or summons whilst 53.5% remained unsolved. These outcomes are consistent with the ten-year trend of arrests/summons versus unsolved offences. (39)

To compare the number of offences between geographic areas with different sized populations or over time, it is more useful to look at offence rates per 100,000 persons. The Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) calculates an offence rate per 100,000 population, by dividing the number of offences by the estimated resident population for all age groups. (39)

Chart 21 shows the recorded offence rates per 100,000 persons for Bayside over the 2012-2020 period - on average the annual offence rate was 4,572 offences per 100,000 persons. Bayside's offence rate per 100,000 people (5,001) for 2019/20 was similar to the Glen Eira rate (5,055) but was substantially lower than the rates for Kingston and Port Phillip. (39)

Chart 21: Recorded Offence Rates per 100,000 persons, City of Bayside, June end 2012-2020



Source: CSA, 2020

Table 16: Recorded Offences, City of Bayside and neighbouring municipalities, June end 2020

	Rate per 100,000 population	Crimes against the person (%)	Drug offences (%)
Bayside	5,000.8	10.5	4.7
Glen Eira	5,054.9	12.7	5.3
Kingston	7,237.7	13.6	6.3
Port Phillip	11,117.0	12.3	8.1

Source: CSA, 2020

Recorded offences into five broad classes: crime against the person, crime against property, drug offences, public order and security; and justice procedures. In the 2019/20 year, the vast majority of offences in Bayside were classified as crimes against property (69.1%). The remaining offences recorded in Bayside were grouped into justice procedures (11.7%), crimes against the person (10.5%) and drug offences (4.7%). (39)

The most prevalent crimes against property in Bayside were thefts from motor vehicles, obtaining benefit by deception and theft (other). Most of the justice procedures offences were breaches of family violence orders (61.2%) or breach of bail conditions (15.5%). There were 564 recorded offences committed 'against the person' in Bayside and just over a third were related to family violence incidents. The most prevalent crimes against the person in Bayside were common assault, sexual offences and serious assault. (39)

About half (53.1%) of Bayside's recorded offences occurred in residential settings, and 28.6% occurred in community or public spaces such as streets/footpaths, train stations and carparks. Commercial or retail spaces made up the remaining 18.3% of recorded offences including business offices, retail stores, supermarkets, restaurants and fast food outlets. (39)

7.3 Anti-social behaviour

Recorded criminal offences that were classified as public order and security offences by Victoria Police include firearms offences, offensive conduct, drunk and disorderly in public. In the 2019/20 year, there were 178 recorded public order and security offences making up just 3.3% of all Bayside offences. The most common offences were prohibited/controlled weapons offences (eg knives, martial arts weapons) and, drunk and disorderly in public. (39)

In addition to resident complaints to Victoria Police, Bayside City Council also receives complaints about anti-social behaviour observed in public spaces such as shopping centres, parks and gardens and the foreshore. In accordance with relevant State Government legislation and Council's Local Law, Council officers will either refer the matter to Victoria Police or follow-up on the complaint. Victoria Police investigate most person-related anti-social behaviour such as drunkenness, noisy parties or gatherings in evenings and any lewd or inappropriate behaviour in public.

Management of graffiti has been a key focus for Council in the past two years with increased street patrols, reporting and removal. In addition to resident complaints, Council officers also register any incidents of graffiti or property damage on Council-managed land or buildings whilst out in the community. As shown in Table 17, grafitti is the most common anti-social behaviour recorded by Council. (42)

Table 17: Recorded service requests relating to anti-social behaviours, City of Bayside

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Property-related: Graffiti	1,249	1,082	1,423
Property-related: Vandalism	32	40	45
Person-related: Nuisance Noise	247	249	283
Person-related: Nuisance (other)	55	62	79

Source: Bayside City Council, 2020

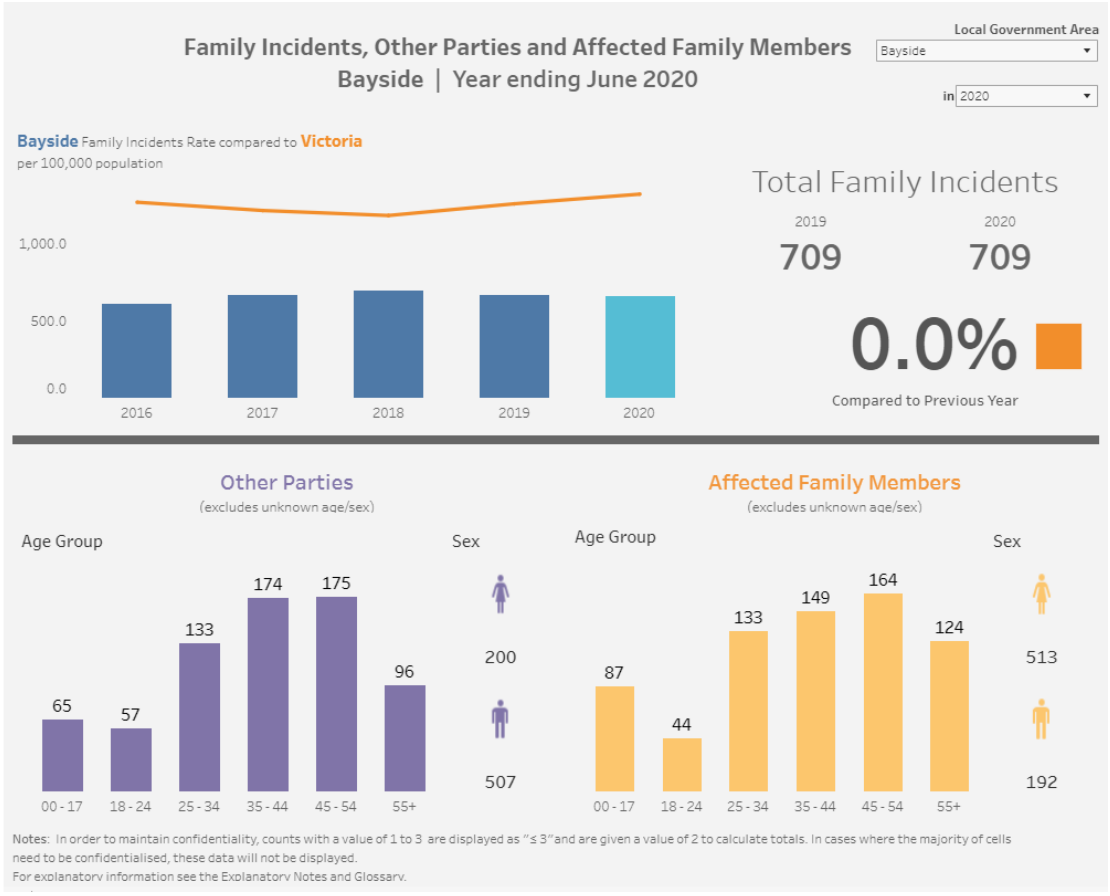
7.4 Family violence

A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed and recorded. In the financial year 2019-20 there were 709 family incidents in Bayside (rate of 658 per 100,000 population). This was almost identical to the 2018-19 statistics for Bayside (709 incidents, rate of 663/100,000). Compared to its neighbouring local government areas, Bayside had the lowest number of reported cases per 100,000 population (658.3) compared to Glen Eira (662.7), Kingston (1013.8) and Port Phillip (1150.2). (24)

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. In the last 12 months, 72.4% of Bayside's affected family members were female, while 27.1% were male.

The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. In the last 12 months, the reverse relationship applied in Bayside with females comprising 28.2% of the 'other party' and males, 71.5%.(24)

Chart 22: Family Violence Dashboard, City of Bayside, Year ending June 2020



Source: Crime Statistics Agency, 2020

It is anticipated that family violence incidents have been under-reported during the COVID-19 pandemic up to June 2020 and with the lifting of restrictions, higher rates are expected in the 2020/21 financial year. Analysis of the April-June 2020 period by the Crime Statistics Agency shows an 11.5% increase in the number of family incidents for the period, compared to the same time period in 2019. [24]

Children as Witnesses to Violence
Data from the School Entrant Health Questionnaire (SEHQ) provides some insight into parents' concerns and observations about their child's health and wellbeing as they begin primary school (Prep grade) in Victoria. Parents are asked to comment on whether their child had experienced a number of stressors, one of which is the child being witness to violence.

On average over the 2016-2019 period about 1-2% of Prep children in Bayside had been a witness to violence, as reported by their parents. This represents a small number of children, usually between 10-20 children per year. Rates in Bayside have been lower relative to the rates for the neighbouring municipalities of Kingston, Glen Eira and Port Phillip over the past four school years (2016-2019). [25]

8. Climate change

In December 2019, Bayside City Council declared a Climate Emergency and in early 2020 adopted a Climate Emergency Action Plan.

Over the next decade Bayside is likely to experience the impact of climate change through:

- an increase in average temperatures and the number of very hot days;
- a reduction in average annual rainfall and an increase in the number of dry days;
- an increase in the frequency and intensity of storm events;
- sea level rise and an increase in the frequency and intensity of storm surge events; and
- an increase in the annual number of very high or extreme fire danger days.

These climatic events will have impact on Bayside's natural features, local economy, community infrastructure, health and wellbeing, and the social environment.

The 2020 Health and Wellbeing Survey asked Bayside residents to what extent they felt they had the resources to plan and cope with extreme weather events whilst keeping safe and well. The majority of residents reported that they felt 'very prepared' (32.9%) or 'prepared' (43.3%) to plan and cope with extreme weather events [26].



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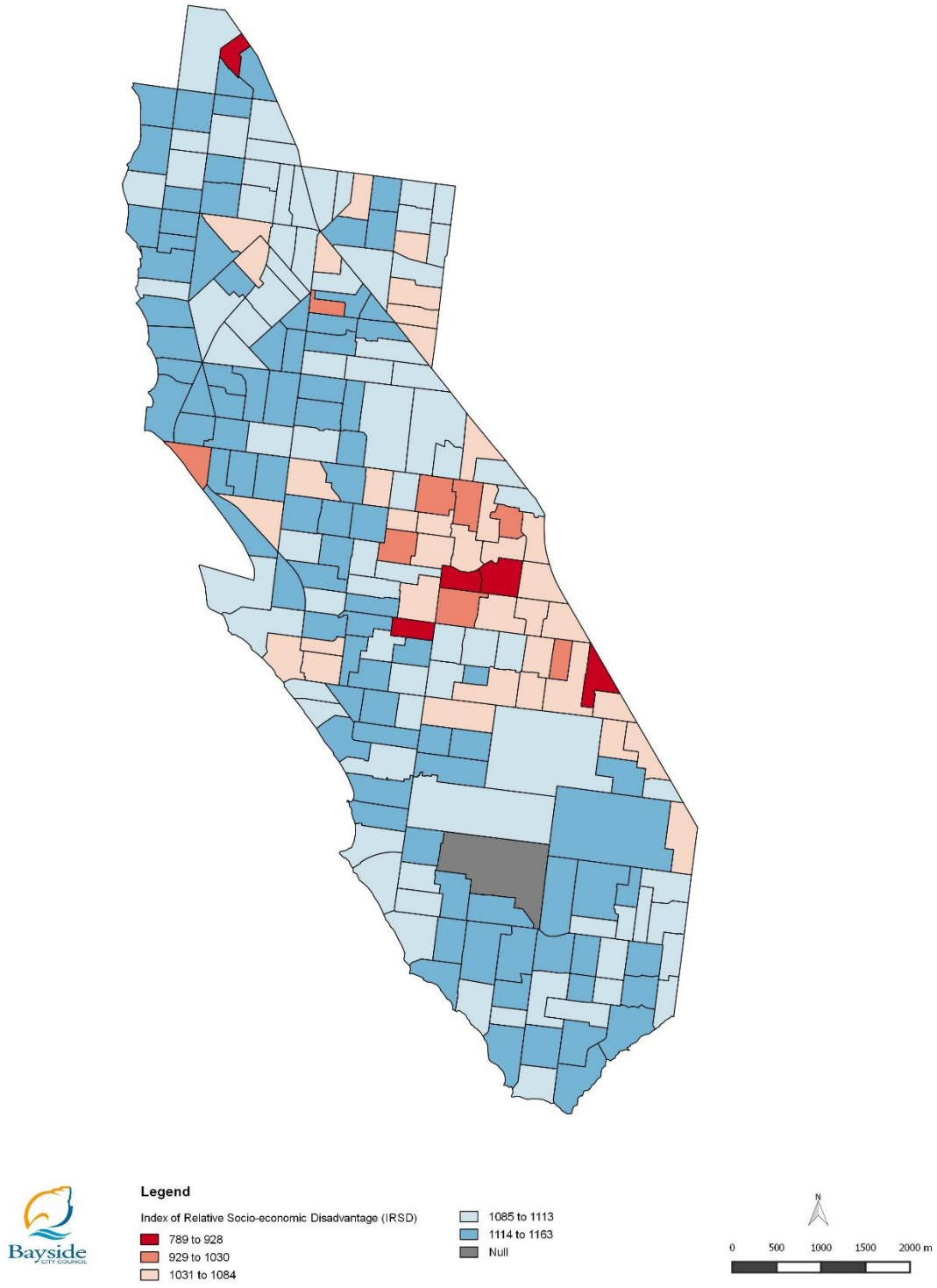
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Appendix 1 – Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Statistical Area 1 (SA1) in the City of Bayside, 2016

Bayside City Council

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage



Data Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016