



GLEN EIRA
CITY COUNCIL

Glen Eira Data Profile

2017

*A snapshot of the health and wellbeing
of the people of Glen Eira*



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1. Introduction

The Glen Eira Data Profile provides a snapshot of health and wellbeing for the residents of the City of Glen Eira. The profile has been developed for the purposes of informing Glen Eira City Council's *Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021*.

In some cases, statistics are separated into the statistical local areas (SLAs) of Glen Eira Caulfield (Caulfield, Caulfield East, Caulfield North, Caulfield South, Elsternwick, Glen Huntly, Carnegie, Murrumbeena, Gardenvale and part of St Kilda East) and Glen Eira South (Ormond, McKinnon, Bentleigh and Bentleigh East). Where possible, statistics for the City of Glen Eira are presented in comparison to surrounding LGAs, the greater Melbourne region and Victoria.

Please note that this document is being updated regularly as data from the 2016 *Census* data is published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In cases where current data is unavailable, more recent data from other sources has been used.

2. Snapshot of Glen Eira: a summary

Overall Glen Eira residents enjoy a comparatively high level of health and wellbeing. High levels of household and individual income are experienced, with a significantly lower percentage of Glen Eira residents receiving all forms of income support compared to Victoria. In addition, Glen Eira is ranked one of the lowest in the state in terms of socioeconomic disadvantage.

However, Glen Eira residents are not immune to lifestyle related risks such as obesity, insufficient exercise, poor nutrition, smoking and alcohol. The municipality has one of the highest rates of smoking in the Southern Metropolitan Region. This figure is also well above the Victorian state average. In terms of nutrition, more than half of Glen Eira residents are not meeting the recommendations for daily fruit and vegetable consumption. Glen Eira residents also spend a significant amount of time in sedentary behaviour, with less than half of the population spending sufficient time in physical activity.

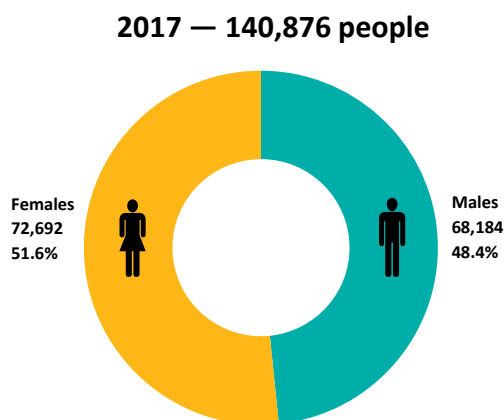
Gambling is also an issue for Glen Eira, with a greater number of electronic gaming machines, coupled with higher participation in gambling and greater losses from gambling per adult compared to the state average.

Furthermore, there is expected to be a significant increase in people aged 70 to 74 in Glen Eira by 2021. The ageing population in our community will present health challenges associated with a longer life expectancy, such as age related chronic illness and an increase in the need for long-term care.

3. Who are we?

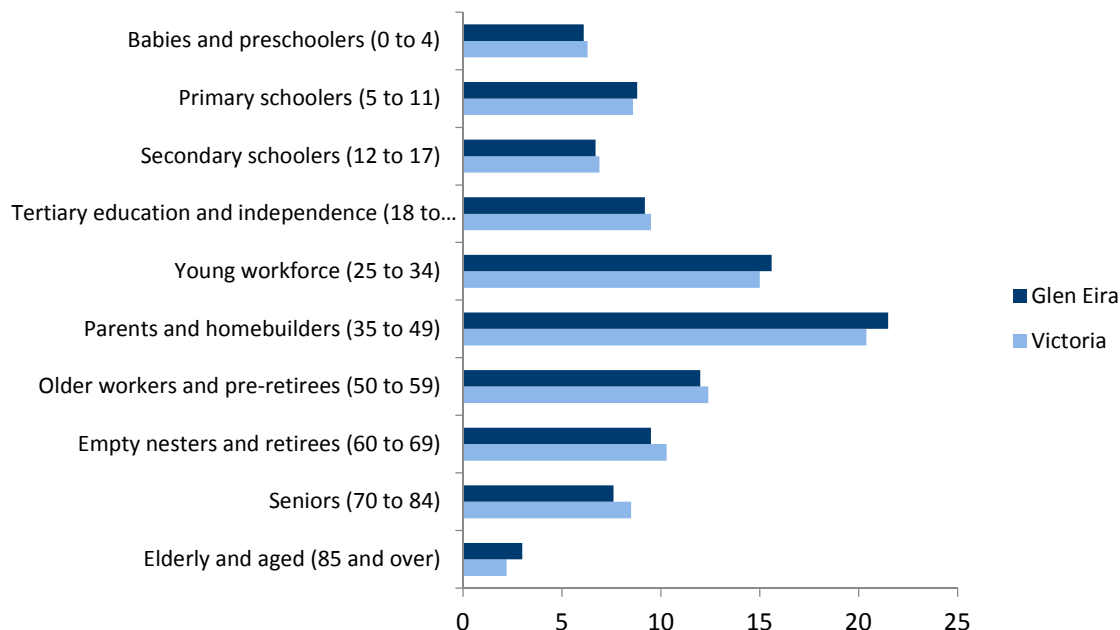
3.1 Population

In 2016, there were an estimated 140,876 people living in the City of Glen Eira, with a fairly even distribution of females — 51.6 per cent and males — 48.4 per cent.ⁱ



Age distribution

In terms of age distribution, Glen Eira’s population mirrors that of Victoria across most service age groups. However, Glen Eira has a larger percentage of elderly and aged persons and parents and homebuilders compared to Victoria, and a smaller percentage of seniors and empty nesters and retirees.ⁱⁱ



3.2 Population forecast

Projected population 2011–2031 by Statistical Local Areas

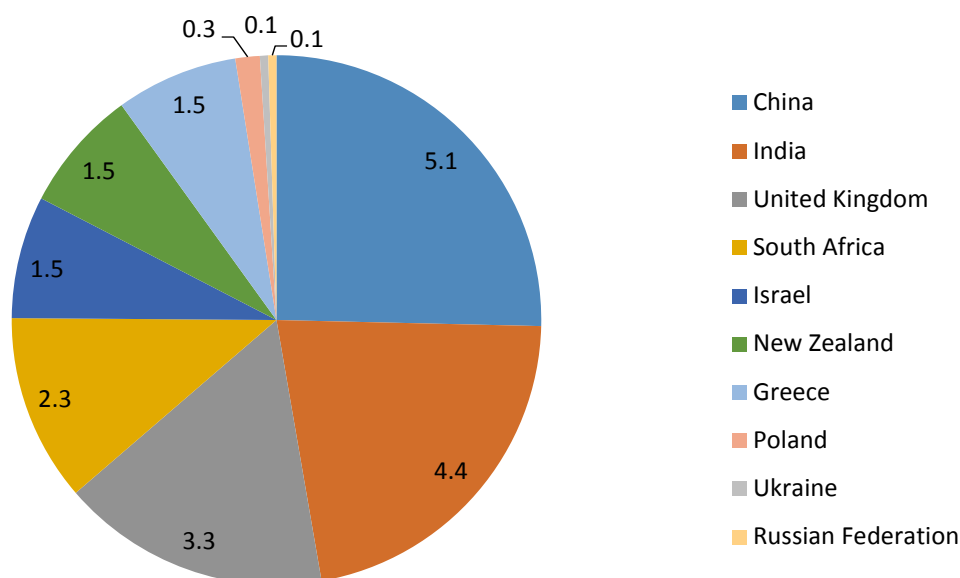
The projected population for Glen Eira is expected to be 14.8 per cent higher in 2031. This is a much slower growth rate than for metropolitan Melbourne and for Victoria.ⁱⁱⁱ

	2016	2031	% change
Glen Eira*	148,385	170,412	14.8%
Metropolitan Melbourne	4,137,429	5,411,938	30.8%
Victorian average	6,048,791	7,733,283	27.8%

*Please note that this figure uses the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) value

3.3 Birthplace

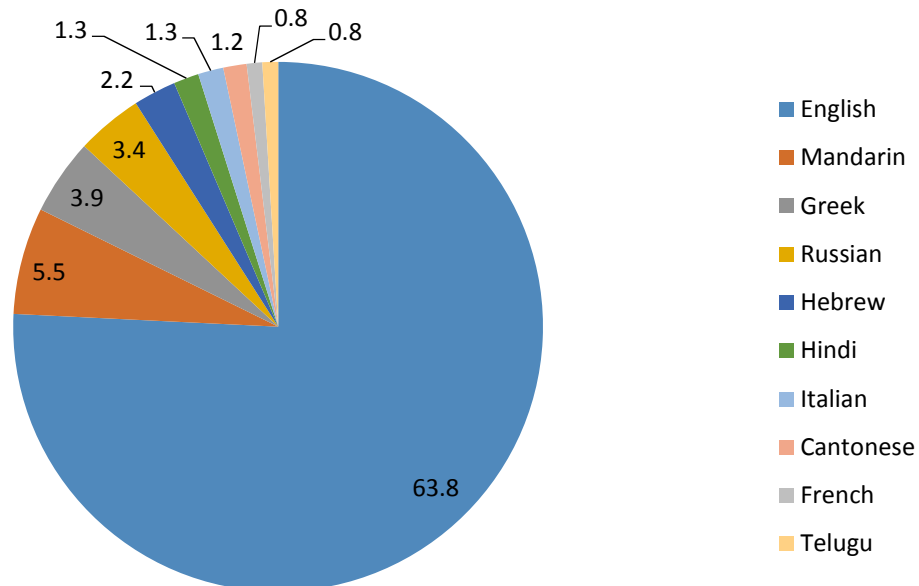
A total of 64 per cent of Glen Eira residents were born in Australia. The graph below outlines the top 10 countries of birth (outside Australia) for residents within Glen Eira and their percentage of the population. The most common country of birth outside Australia was China, with 7,151 residents. The second most common country of birth was India, with 6,258 residents.^{iv}



Country of Birth	Number of residents	% of Glen Eira population
China	7,151	5.1
India	6,258	4.4
United Kingdom	4,660	3.3
South Africa	3,214	2.3
Israel	2,161	1.5
New Zealand	2,116	1.5
Greece	2,0175	1.5
Poland	1,440	0.3
Ukraine	1,342	0.1
Russian Federation	1,287	0.1

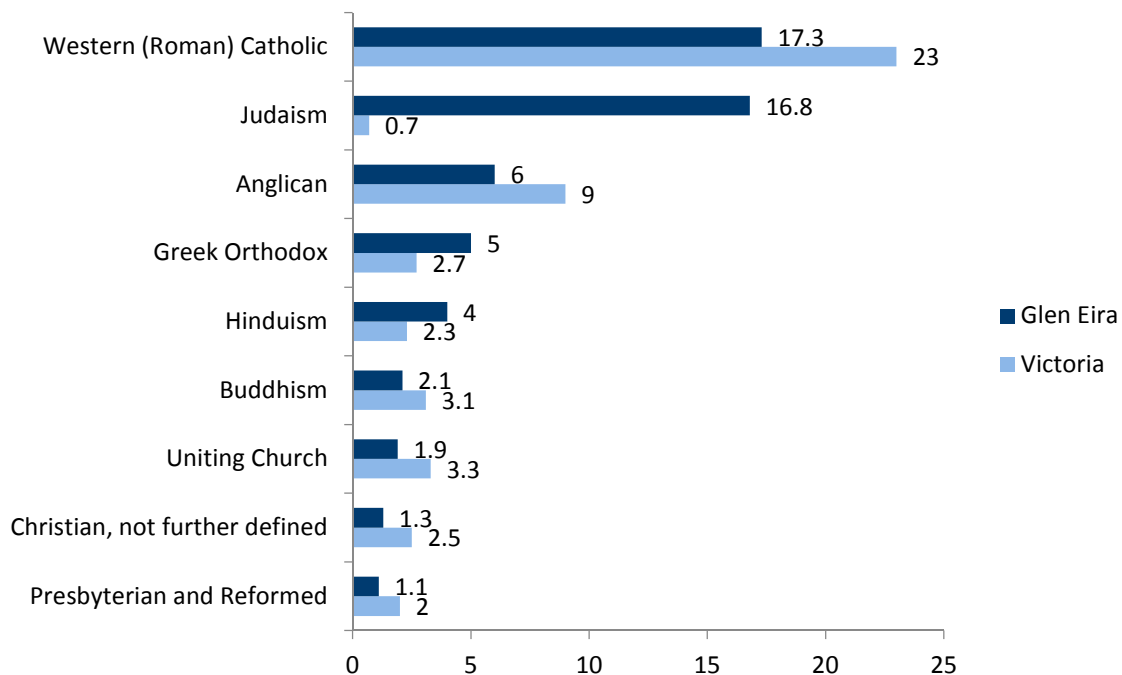
3.4 Languages spoken at home

In the City of Glen Eira, 31 per cent of people spoke a language other than English at home in 2016. The top 10 languages spoken at home are shown in the graph below. Mandarin is the most common language spoken at home other than English, with 5.5 per cent of residents speaking Mandarin at home. Greek and Russian are also popular languages spoken.^v



3.5 Religion

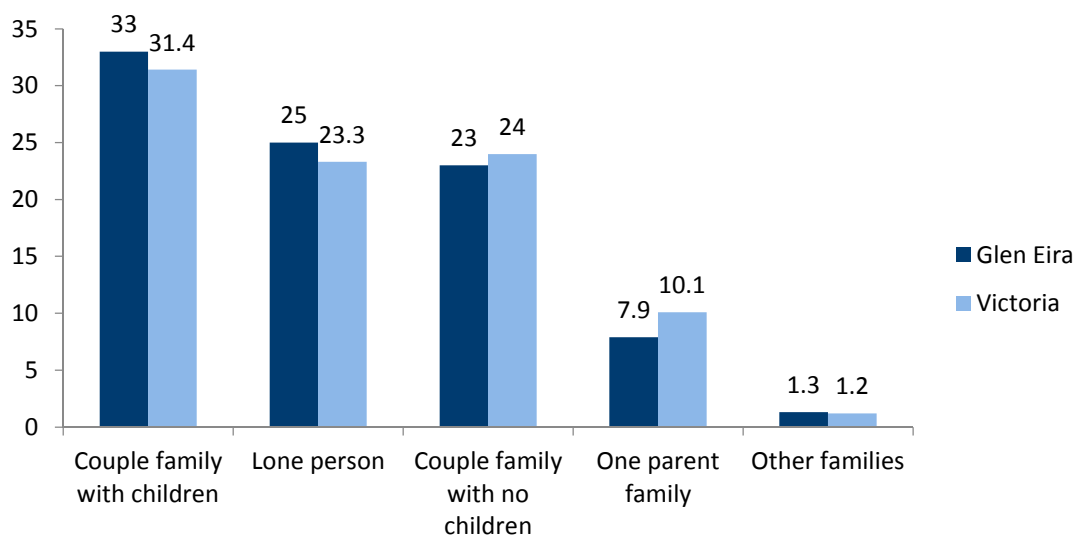
In 2016, the most common religion for residents of Glen Eira was Western (Roman) Catholic with 24,407 or 17.3 per cent of residents. Glen Eira had a significantly higher percentage of residents who stated their religion as Judaism — 16.8 per cent compared to Victoria — 0.7 per cent. More than a quarter — 31.6 per cent or 44,452 residents stated that they did not have a religion.^{vi}



3.6 Households

Household composition

In 2016, the dominant household types in Glen Eira were couple families with children, followed by lone person households. Similar trends were seen for Victoria across most household compositions; however Glen Eira had a higher percentage of couples with children and lone person households, and a lower percentage of couples without children and one parent families.^{vii}



3.7 Same sex couples

In 2016 Glen Eira had a total of 0.42 per cent of male same-sex couples and 0.30 per cent female same-sex couples as a percentage of total families residing within the municipality. These figures were high than the state averages. Victoria had 0.27 per cent of total families in same-sex couples for males and 0.25 per cent for females.^{viii}

	Male same-sex couple	% of total families	Female same-sex couples	% of total families	Total families
Glen Eira	243	0.42	175	0.30	58,023
Victoria	6,587	0.27	6,071	0.25	2,405,680

3.8 Indigenous residents

In 2016, Glen Eira had 173 residents who identified as Indigenous, which equated to 0.30 per cent of the population, compared to 1.14 per cent of the population who identified as indigenous in Victoria.^{ix}

	Glen Eira		Victoria	
	Indigenous	% Population	Indigenous	% Population
Persons	173	0.30	27,386	1.14

3.9 Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) residents

Glen Eira has a lower percentage of residents who were born in Australia than that of Melbourne and Victoria. Glen Eira also has a higher percentage — 26.6 per cent of residents from non-English speaking countries than Melbourne — 24.6 per cent or Victoria — 19.6 per cent, but fewer residents who were born overseas and do not speak English or do not speak English well.^x

	% Australian born	% born overseas in English speaking countries	% born in non-English speaking countries	% born overseas who speak English not well or not at all
Glen Eira	60.3	8.5	26.6	3.2
Melbourne	63.0	7.2	24.6	4.4
Victoria	68.6	6.7	19.6	3.4

3.10 People with a disability

As a base measure of disability in the community, residents were asked in the *2016 Census* if they were in need of assistance with core activities. The table below indicates the percentage of residents who identified themselves as needing assistance within the City of Glen Eira, compared to Victoria.

The data indicates that Glen Eira has a larger proportion of older people in need of assistance than Victoria. In Glen Eira 4.4 per cent of residents require assistance with their day-to-day lives due to disability. The majority of these residents are aged 80 years and over.^{xi}

Persons in need of assistance with core activities by LGA and Greater Melbourne

Age in five year groups	Glen Eira		Victoria
	Number	% of total age group	%
0 to 4	73	0.8	1.1
5 to 9	174	1.4	3.2
10 to 19	293	1.8	2.9
20 to 59	1,099	1.9	2.5
60 to 64	260	3.7	6.4
65 to 69	392	6.2	7.8
70 to 74	402	9.5	10.7
75 to 79	628	17.7	16.8
80 to 84	825	28.3	27.5
85 and over	1,789	46.2	45.5
Total persons needing assistance	6,204	4.4	5.1

3.11 Carers

The table below outlines the percentage of the population who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in Glen Eira, Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

The largest percentage of carers in Glen Eira is found in the 55–59 year age group for both males and females. This trend is also found in Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

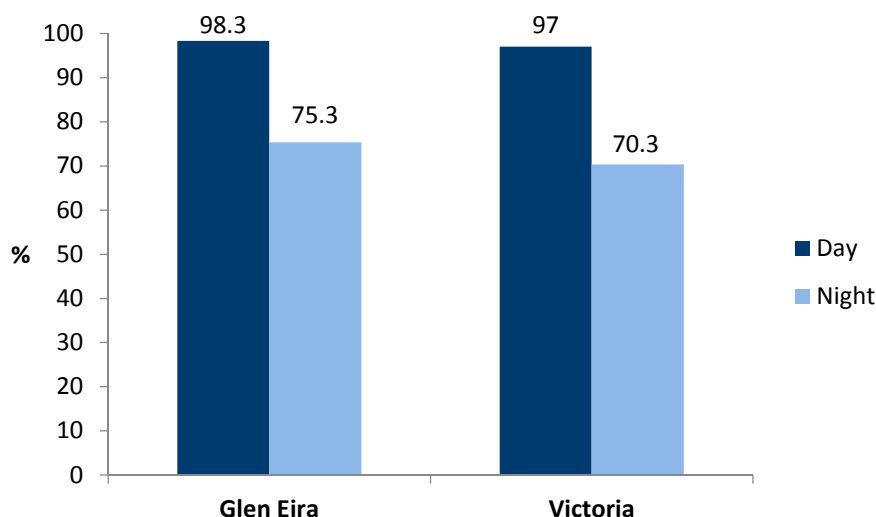
A greater percentage of females provide unpaid assistance than males across all areas and age groups.^{xii}

Age in years ->		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65+	Total
Glen Eira	Male %	3.4	5.2	4.6	5.9	7.5	10.0	11.6	15.6	16.1	15.6	11.0	7.6
	Female %	4.9	6.1	6.6	8.3	12.1	13.9	19.0	23.6	25.5	23.0	11.6	11.2
Greater Melbourne	Male %	3.5	4.3	4.7%	6.1	7.8	9.5	11.1	12.7	13.7	13.2	10.8	7.0
	Female %	4.3	6.0	7.3	9.6	12.8	15.3	18.1	20.9	22.7	21.0	11.3	10.7
Victoria	Male %	3.6	4.4%	4.9	6.4	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.8	13.9	13.2	10.5	7.2
	Female %	4.5	6.3	7.8	10.2	13.3	15.8	18.4	21.2	23.1	21.1	11.1	11.1

4. Community safety

4.1 Crime and safety

As part of the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey, respondents were asked to rate how safe they felt when walking alone in their local area during the day and at night. During the day, 98.3 per cent of persons in Glen Eira felt safe or very safe when walking alone in their local area, compared to the Victorian state average of 97 per cent. When walking alone at night, 75.3 per cent of persons in Glen Eira felt safe or very safe, compared to the Victorian state average of 70.3 per cent.^{xiii}



4.2 Crime and violence

The City of Glen Eira showed a significant increase in crimes against the person from 2016—2017. The offence count for the number of crimes against the person in Glen Eira rose from 772 to 1,027.

Crimes against the person			
	Offence count 2016	Offence count 2017	% change from 2016—2017
Glen Eira	772	1,027	33.0

Crimes against property also increased in Glen Eira from 4,225 to 4,820 during 2016—2017.

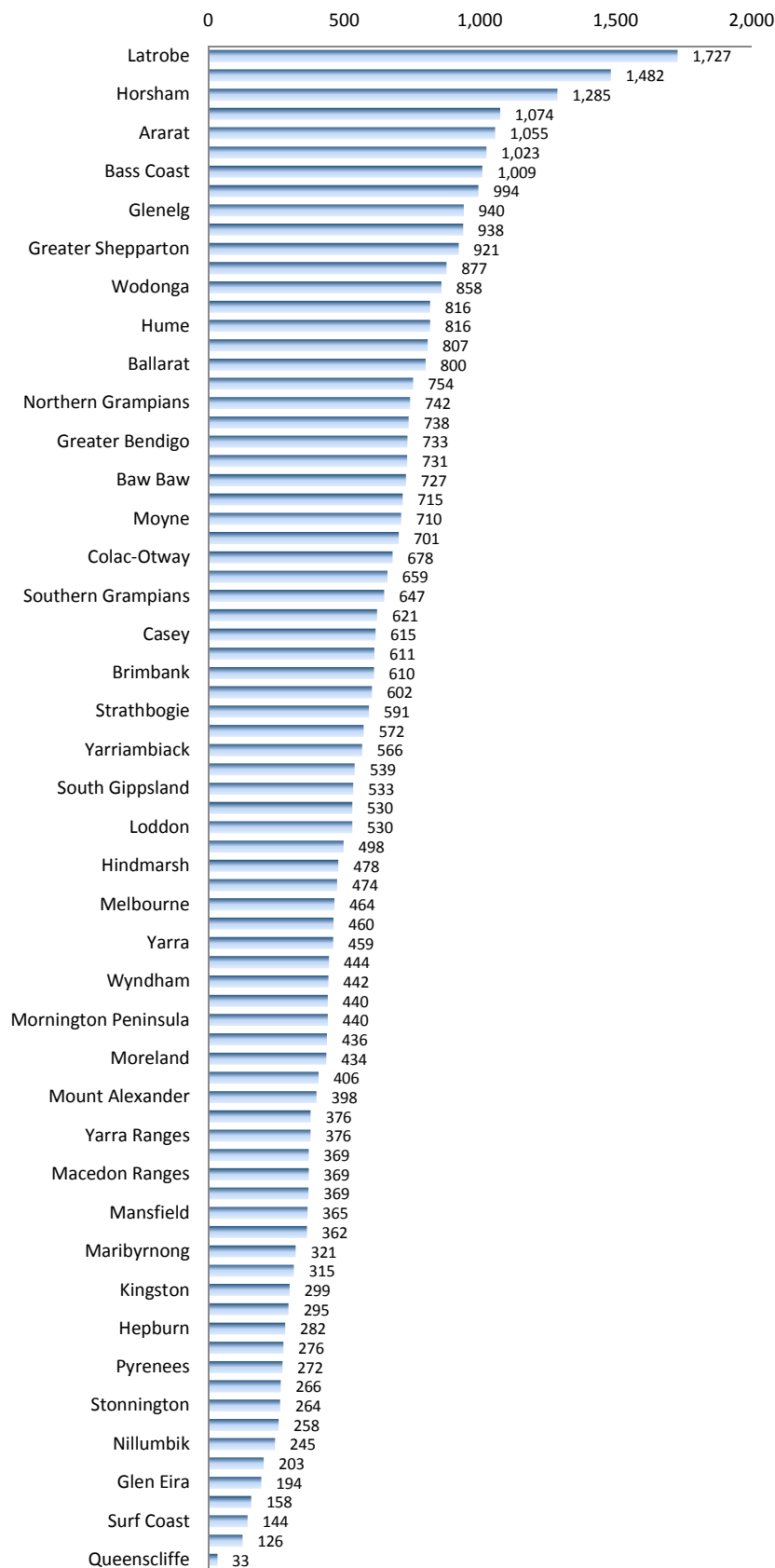
Crimes against property			
	Offence count 2016	Offence count 2017	% change from 2016—2017
Glen Eira	4,225	4,820	14.1

In contrast, drug offences within Glen Eira decreased by 26 per cent from 2016—2017.^{xiv}

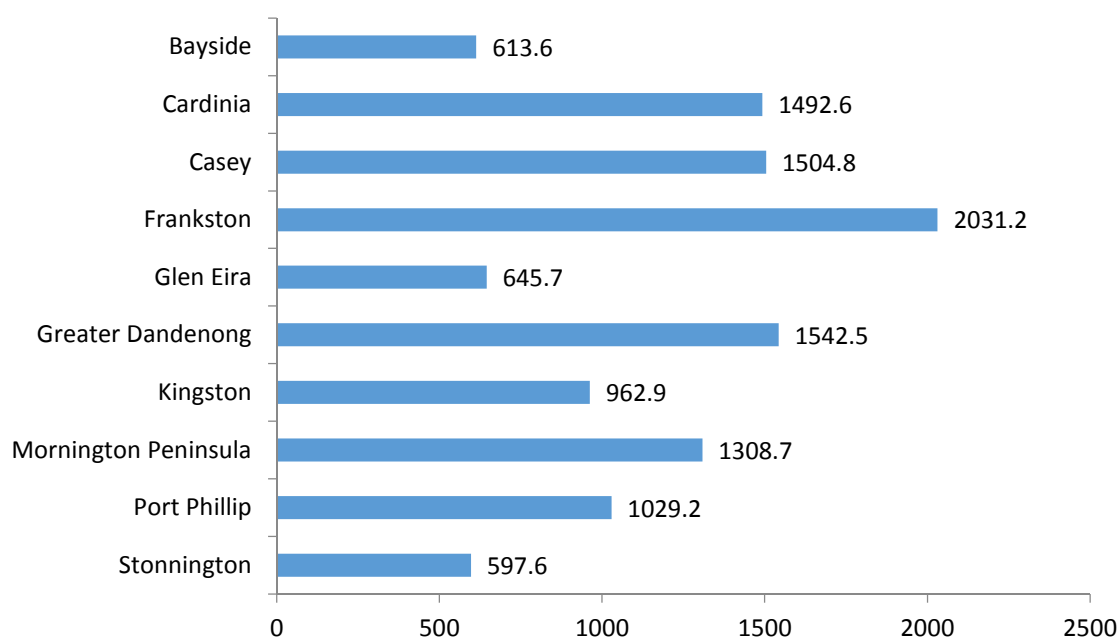
Drug Offences			
	Offence count 2016	Offence count 2017	% change from 2016—2017
Glen Eira	530	392	-26.0

Family violence

Family violence rates for 2014—2015 show that the rate of family violence offences was 194 per 100,000 for Glen Eira, ranking them as one of the lowest LGAs in Victoria for this type of offence.^{xv}



In the period of October 2015 to September 2016, Glen Eira had one of the lowest numbers of reported family violence cases in the Southern Metropolitan Region.^{xvi}



However, there was a 12.3 per cent increase in reported family violence incidents from 2015–2016; one of the highest increases seen among Local Government areas in the Southern Metropolitan Region.^{xvii}

	October 2014–September 2015	October 2015–September 2016	% change 2015–2016
Southern Metropolitan Region			
Bayside	616	625	1.5%
Cardinia	1,422	1,427	0.4%
Casey	3,829	4,517	18.0%
Frankston	2,527	2,794	10.6%
Glen Eira	851	956	12.3%
Greater Dandenong	2,089	2,405	15.1%
Kingston	1,409	1,502	6.6%
Mornington Peninsula	1,961	2,065	5.3%
Port Phillip	1,011	1,112	10.0%
Stonnington	642	670	4.4%
Sub total	16,357	18,073	10.5%

4.3 Road accidents

According to the *Social Atlas of Australia*, Glen Eira had significantly fewer deaths from road traffic injuries than for Melbourne and Victoria in 2013. It should be noted that this data is taken from the SLA of Glen Eira Caulfield only. There was no data available for the Glen Eira South SLA.^{xviii}

	Rates per 100,000
Glen Eira Caulfield SLA	2.4
Melbourne	4.5
Victoria	6.2

5. Indicators of community strength

Indicators of community strength reflect the attitudes and participation of local residents in the community. These indicators include activities such as volunteering, accessing services, attendance at local events and feeling safe in the community. Glen Eira shows a lower percentage of people attending local community events in the last six months compared to other LGAs, Melbourne and Victoria. Glen Eira also shows a lower percentage of people who volunteer compared with other LGAs, Melbourne and Victoria.^{xix}

6. Employment and income

6.1 Employment

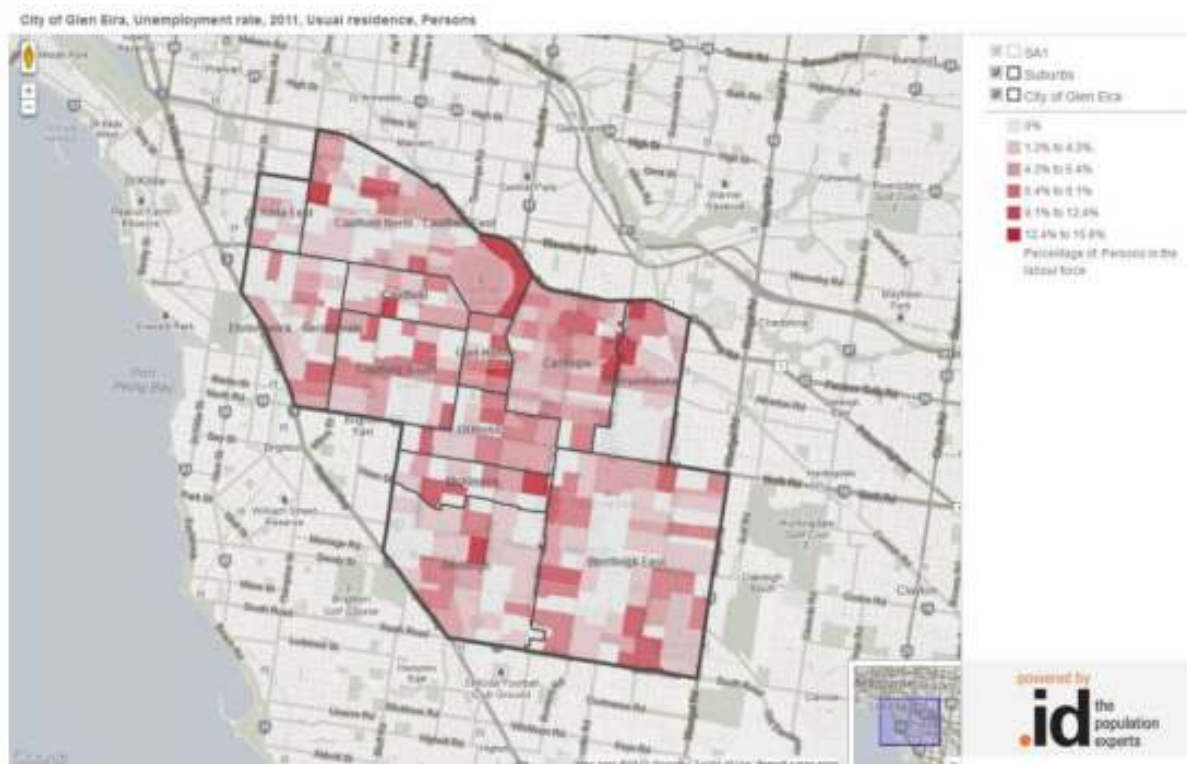
Data from 2016 indicates that Glen Eira has a lower percentage of people who are unemployed, with 4.1 per cent compared to metropolitan Melbourne — 5.8 per cent and Victoria — 5.9 per cent. Glen Eira is ranked 59 out of 79 Victorian councils in terms of unemployment.^{xx}

Municipality	Unemployment %
Glen Eira	4.1
Metropolitan Melbourne	5.8
Victoria	5.9

Over the past year, there has been a 20 per cent decrease in Glen Eira’s unemployment rate, compared to a 12 per cent decrease for Metropolitan Melbourne and an eight per cent decrease for Victoria.^{xxi}

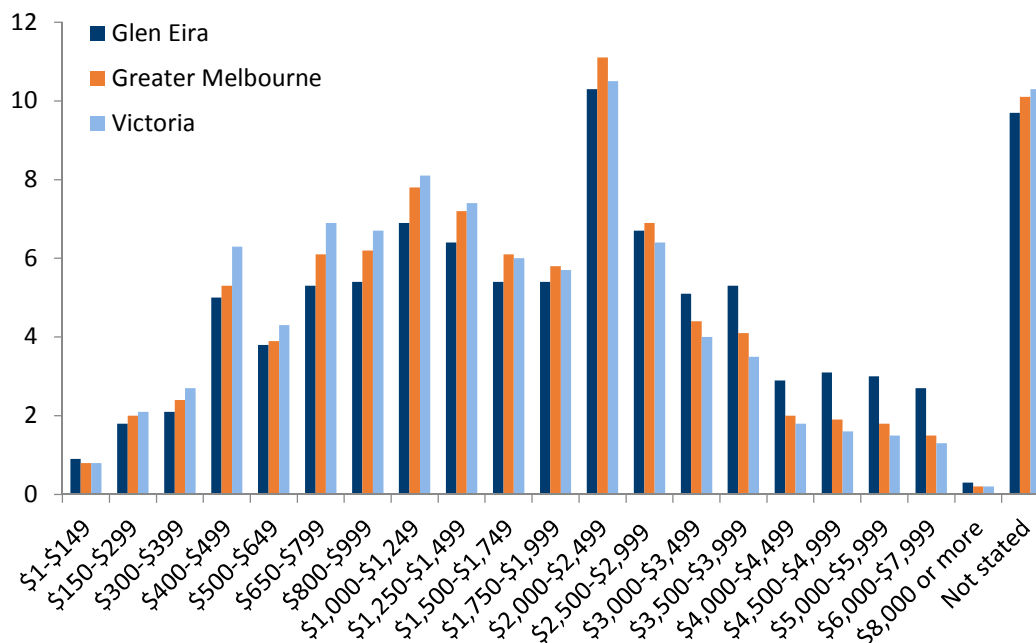
Per cent change	Glen Eira	Metropolitan Melbourne	Victoria
Past year:	-20	-12	-8

Areas of higher unemployment rates within Glen Eira include Glen Huntly and Ormond. St Kilda East has the lowest rate of unemployment in Glen Eira.^{xxii}



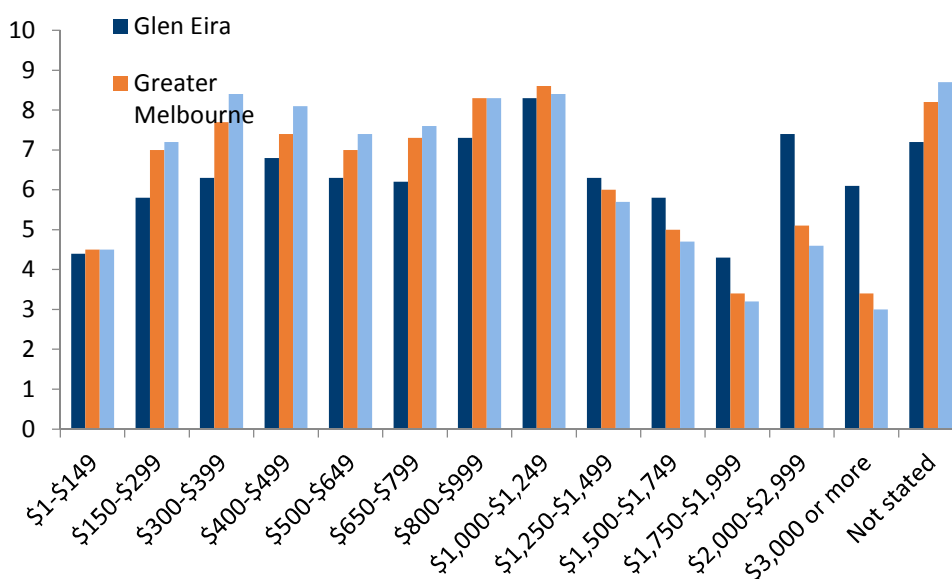
6.2 Household income

Glen Eira has a higher percentage of high income households (earning \$2,500 per week or more) compared with Greater Melbourne and Victoria, and a lower proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$650 per week). It should be noted that a high percentage of people did not state their income.^{xxiii}



6.3 Individual income

In terms of individual income, Glen Eira had a higher proportion of people earning a high income (\$1,750 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income earners (earning less than \$500 per week) compared to Greater Melbourne and Victoria. Overall, 17.9 per cent of the Glen Eira population earned a high income, and 34.6 per cent earned a low income, compared to 11.9 per cent and 37.8 per cent respectively for Greater Melbourne and 10.7 per cent and 38.4 per cent for Victoria.^{xxiv}



6.4 Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (also known as SEIFA) is derived from *Census* variables such as low income, low educational attainment, unemployment and dwellings without motor vehicles. Glen Eira ranks 75th in the state on the SEIFA index.^{xxv}

Local Government Areas	Population	IRSD	Rank in Australia	Rank in Victoria	Rank in Metro Melbourne
Greater Dandenong (C)	135581	895	58	1	1
Brimbank (C)	182703	926	102	3	2
Hume (C)	167497	952	188	12	3
Meribyrnong (C)	71656	974	268	24	4
Whittlesea (C)	154849	989	337	38	5
Darebin (C)	136470	990	345	39	6
Frankston (C)	126467	997	375	44	7
Moreland (C)	147329	998	381	46	8
Hobsons Bay (C)	83867	1002	391	49	9
Melton (S)	109296	1002	392	50	10
Cesey (C)	252347	1006	404	51	11
Wyndham (C)	161530	1013	423	55	12
Yarra (C)	74048	1019	439	58	13
Mornington Peninsula (S)	144621	1023	449	59	14
Cardinia (S)	74174	1024	453	60	15
Melbourne (C)	93608	1026	461	61	16
Moonee Valley (C)	107469	1027	462	62	17
Yarra Ranges (S)	144540	1037	481	64	18
Kingston (C)	142471	1038	483	65	19
Maroondah (C)	103880	1044	495	66	20
Monash (C)	169268	1045	498	67	21
Banyule (C)	118282	1047	503	68	22
Knox (C)	149334	1049	506	69	23
Whitehorse (C)	151335	1051	510	70	24
Port Phillip (C)	91368	1066	525	73	25
Glen Eira (C)	131002	1069	531	75	26
Manningham (C)	111312	1071	532	76	27
Stonnington (C)	93174	1084	545	77	28
Bayside (C)	91855	1091	548	78	29
Boroondara (C)	159134	1098	553	79	30
Nilfumbik (S)	60355	1098	554	80	31

According to the ABS 2010 General Social Survey, a higher percentage of Glen Eira households (Glen Eira Caulfield — 91.3 per cent, Glen Eira South — 90.9 per cent could raise \$2,000 within a week compared to Melbourne — 84.3 per cent and Victoria — 84 per cent.

Fewer residents in Glen Eira reported having at least one cash flow problem in the last 12 months — 13.7 per cent for Glen Eira Caulfield and 14.3 per cent for Glen Eira South — compared to Melbourne — 17.8 per cent and Victoria — 18.8 per cent. In addition, Glen Eira had a lower percentage of persons who had government support as their main source of income in the last two years — 17.4 per cent for Glen Eira Caulfield and 20.8 per cent for Glen Eira South — compared to Melbourne — 26.4 per cent and Victoria — 23.5 per cent.^{xxvi}

6.5 Income support

Glen Eira has a significantly lower percentage of residents receiving all forms of income support measured, including aged pension, disability support pensions, female sole parent pension and partnered parent pension, and health care card compared to Victoria.^{xxvii}

	Glen Eira	Victoria
Youth allowance/Population 20–24 (%)	10.6	22.0
Parenting payment single/Population females 20–44 (%)	1.3	5.0
Parenting payment — partnered /Population females 20–44 (%)	0.8	2.2
Disability pension/Total population (%)	1.9	3.2
Aged pension/Population 65+ (%)	55.8	67.3
Health care card/Total population (%)	4.2	6.9

6.6 Housing stress

The traditional measure of housing stress is the 30:40 rule, where a household is defined as being in household stress if housing costs exceed 30 per cent of income and the household is at the bottom 40 per cent of the income distribution. Glen Eira has a high percentage of households experiencing housing stress compared to surrounding LGAs; however these figures are lower than the average for Melbourne and Victoria.^{xxviii}

LGA	SLA	Mortgage stress		Rental stress	
		2006	2011	2006	2011
Bayside	Brighton	4.1	6.3	14.5	15.8
	South	4.3	5.9	19.7	18
Glen Eira	Caulfield	5.6	7.1	22.5	23.8
	South	6.5	8.5	20.6	22.9
Kingston	North	7.7	9.7	22.6	24.7
	South	7.6	8.9	24.7	24.5
Port Phillip	St Kilda	4.5	5.3	16.2	15.8
	West	3.4	5.1	14.8	12
Stonnington	Malvern	3.8	5.3	19.8	20.7
	Prahran	3.8	5.7	16.0	15.5
Melbourne		9.1	11.5	23.7	24.6
Victoria		9.2	11.4	24.5	25.1

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, 2012 and 2013 – Census 2006 and 2011 data

6.7 Homelessness

When a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives they are considered homeless if their current living arrangement:

- is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or
- has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or
- does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.

Approximately two per cent of homeless persons in metropolitan Melbourne reside within Glen Eira, with an estimated 276 homeless persons within the municipality.^{xxix}

	Primary	Secondary		Tertiary		
	Improvised homes, tent, sleepers out	Homeless hostel/night shelter/refuge	Estimated visitors to private dwellings with no fixed address*	Boarding houses, private hotels *	Total Estimated Homelessness	% of Metro Melbourne
Bayside	5	19	138	30	192	1.4%
Glen Eira	9	0	197	70	276	2.0%
Kingston	19	14	212	13	258	1.9%
Port Phillip	141	237	140	1140	1658	12.0%
Stonnington	5	13	142	346	506	3.7%
Metro Melbourne	774	871	5882	6243	13770	
Victoria	1980	938	7940	6653	17511	

*Adjusted data based on Counting the Homeless, ABS 2008 estimates

Source: Profiles of Victorian Communities, www.socialstatistics.com.au

6.8 Social housing

Social housing includes both public housing provided by the Office of Housing and housing provided by the not-for-profit community housing sector. Glen Eira has one of the lowest percentages of social housing as a percentage total of dwellings across surrounding LGAs with 1.3 per cent, compared to 3.4 per cent for the Southern Metropolitan Region and 3.9 per cent for Victoria. This figure ranks Glen Eira as number 70 of 79 Local Government authorities in Victoria.^{xxx}

	Social housing as a percentage of total dwellings	Rank social housing as a percentage of total dwellings
Bayside	3.5%	39
Glen Eira	1.3%	70
Kingston	2.4%	53
Port Phillip	7.5%	5
Stonnington	3.9%	32
Southern Metropolitan Region	3.4%	7#
Victoria	3.9%	0

#rank out of 8 regions

6.9 Youth unemployment and children in low income families

The following table shows data from 2009 for families who have children under 16 years, and with incomes under \$28,871 per annum in receipt of the Family Tax Benefit (A) (whether receiving income support payments or not). Glen Eira has a significantly lower percentage of income welfare dependent families with children compared to Melbourne and Victoria.^{xxx1}

LGA	SLA	Young people aged 15 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit %	Low income, welfare-dependent families (with children) % of families	Children in low income, welfare-dependent families % of children under 16 years
Bayside	Brighton	1.1	2.8	5.9
	South	1.8	3.9	7.4
Glen Eira	Caulfield	1.9	4.0	8.8
	South	2.0	4.4	8.7
Kingston	North	3.1	6.4	14.5
	South	3.7	6.6	13.9
Port Phillip	St Kilda	3.4	5.4	15.8
	West	3.0	4.8	14.2
Stonnington	Malvern	1.0	2.1	4.3
	Prahran	2.0	3.4	10.3
Melbourne		3.7	8.6	18.6
Victoria		4.4	9.0	19.6

Source: Social Health Atlas of Australia, 2013

7. Education

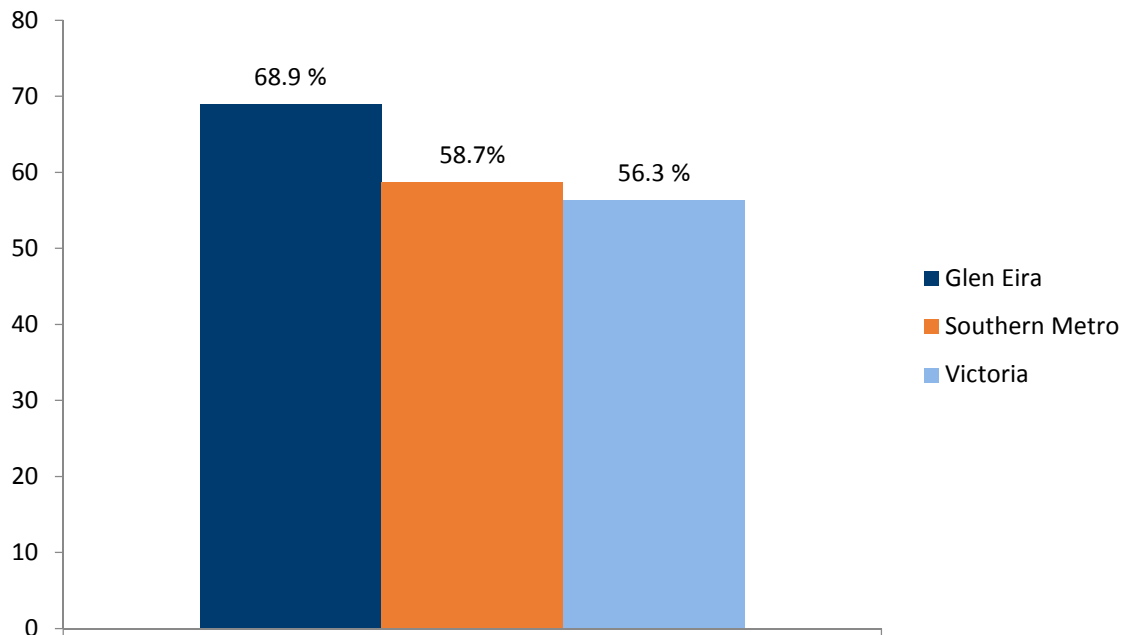
7.1 Highest school year completed

According to the *Census 2016*, Glen Eira had a higher percentage of both males and females who completed Year 12 or equivalent than Melbourne or Victoria.^{xxxii}

School Year Completed	Gender	Glen Eira (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)	Victoria (%)
Year 12 or equivalent	Male	71.1	58.4	52.8
	Female	71.3	60.3	55.9
Year 11 or equivalent	Male	7.8	10.8	12.2
	Female	7.6	9.7	11.1
Year 10 or equivalent	Male	7.7	12.2	14.3
	Female	7.2	10.6	12.3
Year 9 or equivalent	Male	3.3	5.1	6.1
	Female	3.0	4.7	5.4
Year 8 or below	Male	3.4	4.8	5.3
	Female	4.2	5.7	5.9
Did not go to school	Male	0.6	1.2	1.0
	Female	0.7	1.5	1.2
Not stated	Male	6.1	7.5	8.3
	Female	6.1	7.5	8.1

7.2 Participation in higher education

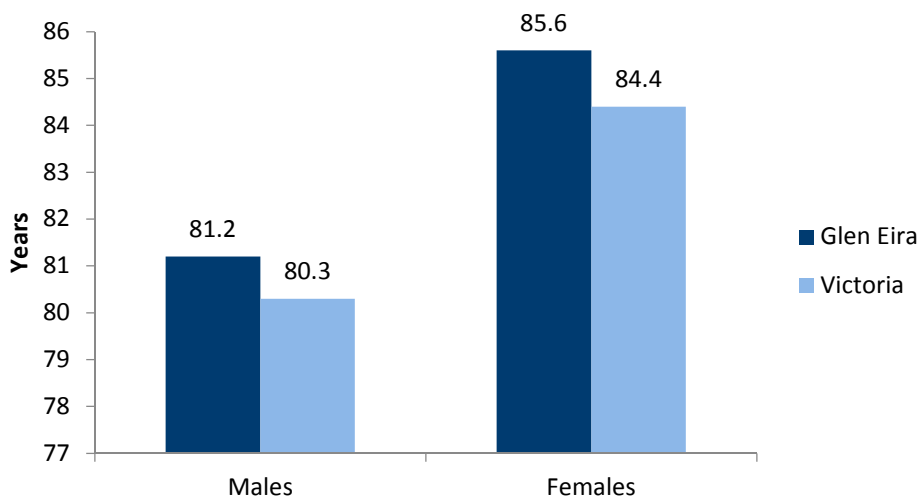
Census data from 2011 showed that 68.9 per cent of Glen Eira residents aged 25 years and over had tertiary or TAFE qualifications, compared to 58.7 per cent for the Southern Metropolitan Region and the Victorian state average of 56.3 per cent.^{xxxiii}



8. Health status and health services

8.1 Life expectancy

According to data from the Department of Health Prevention and Population Health Branch from 2012, the life expectancy at birth for persons in Glen Eira was 81.2 years for males, and 85.6 years for females. This is higher than the Victorian stage average of 80.3 years for males and 84.4 years for females.^{xxxiv}



8.2 Self-reported health

The 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey measured self-reported health by asking respondents to rate their health on a scale of 0 to 100.

In Glen Eira, residents gave their wellbeing an average score of 76.9 out of 100, compared with the Victorian average of 77.3.^{xxxv}

8.3 Avoidable deaths

According to the Department of Health and Human Service Profiles 2014, 20.8 per cent of avoidable deaths for Glen Eira were attributed to cancer, compared to the Melbourne metropolitan average of 22.7 per cent and 23.8 per cent for Victoria. Other top causes of avoidable deaths included cardiovascular and respiratory conditions.^{xxxvi}

	LGA measure	LGA rank	State measure
Avoidable deaths among people aged less than 75 years, all causes , per 100,000 population	82.5	70	109.0
Avoidable deaths among people aged less than 75 years, cancer , per 100,000 population	20.8	60	23.8
Avoidable deaths among people aged less than 75 years, cardiovascular diseases , per 100,000 population	18.8	65	23.0
Avoidable deaths among people aged less than 75 years, respiratory diseases , per 100,000 population	4.0	66	8.1

8.4 Prevalence of health conditions

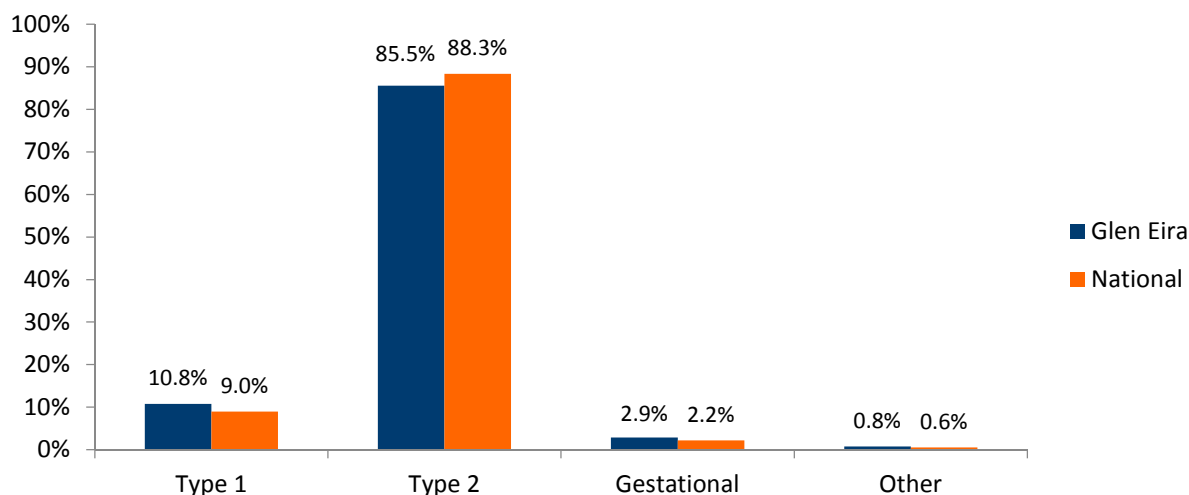
Overweight and obesity

The prevalence of overweight and obesity in Glen Eira is lower than that of Victoria, with 28.6 per cent adults classified as overweight and 11.1 per cent classified as obese compared with 32.4 per cent and 17.3 per cent for Victoria.^{xxxvii}

	Percentage of persons overweight	Percentage of persons obese
Glen Eira	28.6	11.1
Victoria	32.4	17.3

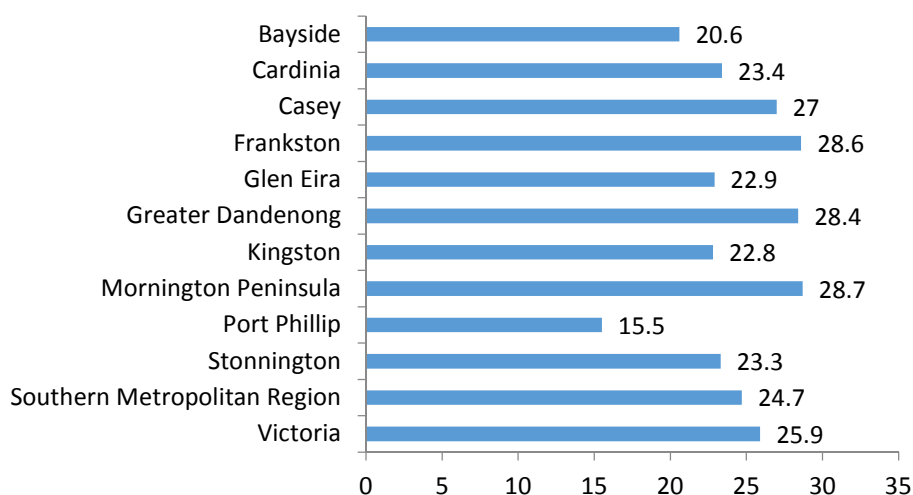
Diabetes

In 2016, 5,765 residents were living with diabetes in Glen Eira. This equated to 3.8 per cent of the total Glen Eira population. Type 1 diabetes makes up 10.8 per cent of those living with diabetes and is higher than the national average of 9 per cent. Type 2 diabetes makes up 85.5 per cent of those living with diabetes and is slightly below the national average of 88.3 per cent. Females in Glen Eira are more likely to have higher rates of diabetes. In 2016, 50.9 per cent of women and 49.1 per cent of men had diabetes.^{xxxviii}



Hypertension

According to the *2014 Victorian Population Health Survey*, Glen Eira had a lower percentage of adults diagnosed with hypertension or high blood pressure — 22.9 per cent compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region — 24.7 per cent and Victoria — 25.9 per cent.^{xxxix}



Asthma

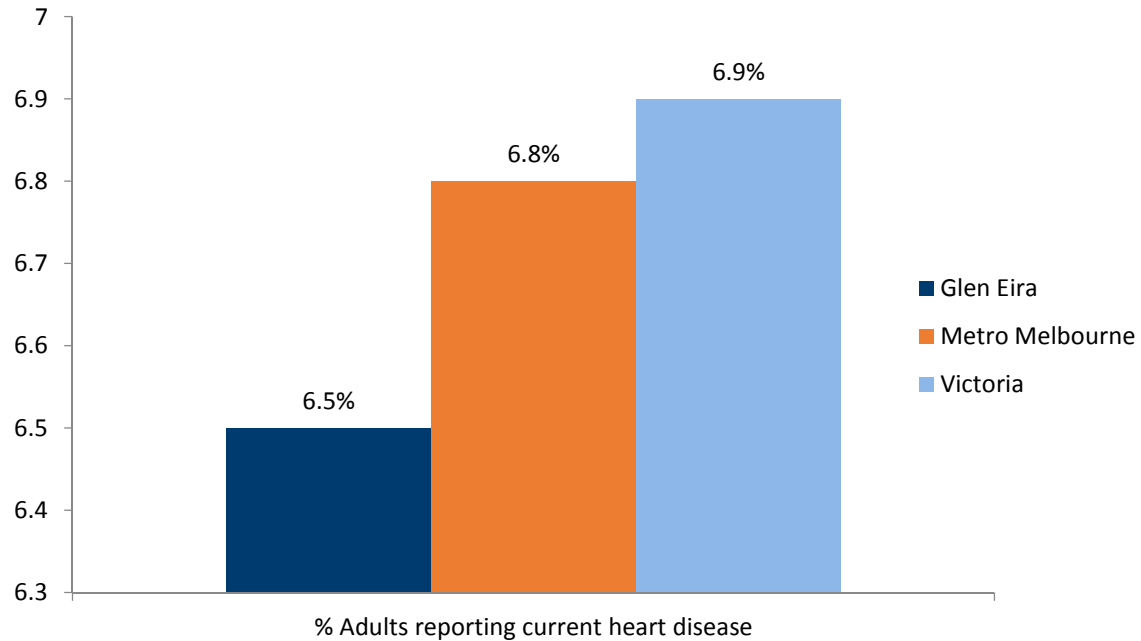
Data from the *2011–12 Victorian Population Health Survey* indicated that overall Glen Eira had a smaller percentage of adults with asthma than the metropolitan Melbourne average and Victoria, however a larger percentage of males in Glen Eira had asthma compared to metro Melbourne and Victoria.^{xl}

	% Females with asthma	% Males with asthma	% Adults
Glen Eira	7.0	12.9	9.8

Metro Melbourne	9.7	12.1	10.9
Victoria	9.4	12.4	10.9

Heart Disease

Rates for heart disease were similar for Glen Eira, metropolitan Melbourne and Victoria, with 6.5 per cent of adults in the municipality reporting current heart disease.^{xii}



Mental health

If a referral for a public mental health service is accepted, the client is registered on the Victorian public mental health client information system. The rate of registered mental health clients in Glen Eira is lower than that of the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria.^{xiii}

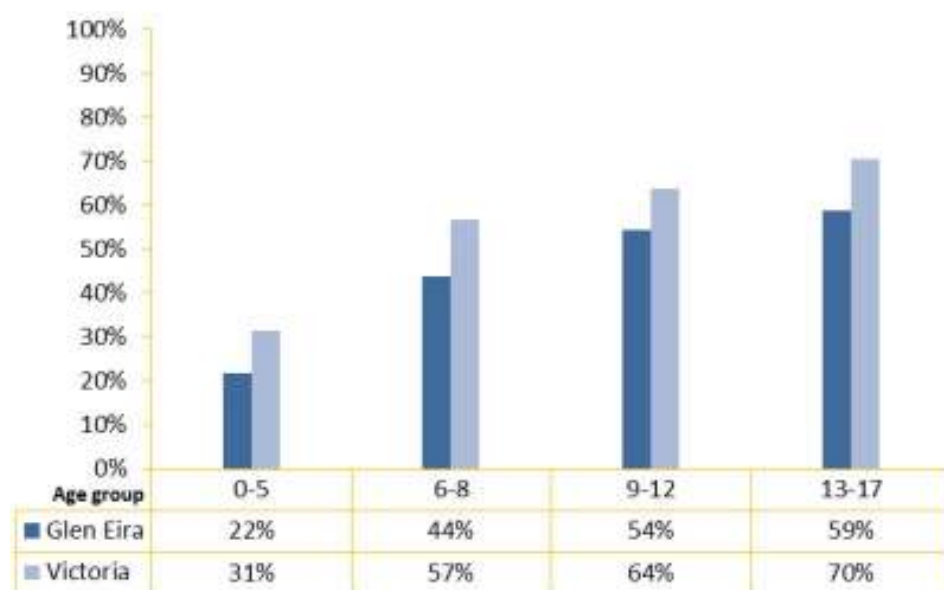
	Rates per 1000 population
Bayside	6.8
Glen Eira	7.7
Kingston	8.2
Port Phillip	12.3
Stonnington	7.4
Southern Metropolitan	8.8
Victoria	10.9

According to the 2007–08 National Health Survey, Glen Eira shows a lower age-standardised rate (ASR) of both males and females with mental and behavioural problems than a number of surrounding LGAs, as well as Melbourne and Victoria.^{xliii}

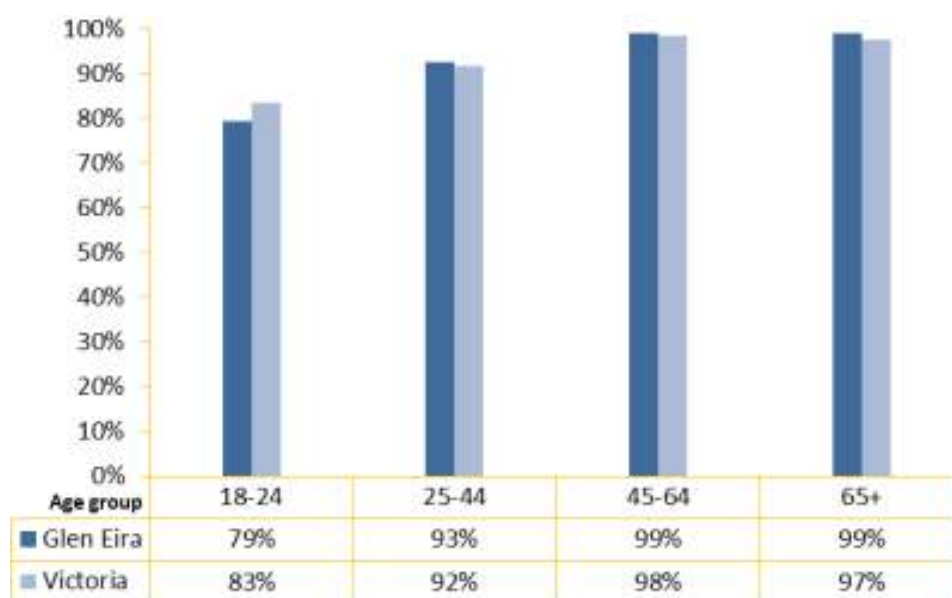
LGA	SLA	Males		Females	
		Number	ASR	Number	ASR
Bayside	Brighton	1,354	7.6	2,081	10.5
	South	2,288	8.6	3,125	11.1
Glen Eira	Caulfield	3,549	8.7	4,645	11.0
	South	3,136	8.7	3,808	10.9
Kingston	North	4,279	9.2	5,418	11.2
	South	2,276	9.6	2,847	11.7
Port Phillip	St Kilda	3,165	10.7	3,646	12.3
	West	1,992	9.7	2,611	12.4
Stonnington	Malvern	1,886	8.1	2,625	10.4
	Prahran	2,384	9.3	3,142	11.5
Melbourne		181,319	9.5	223,358	11.4
Victoria		257,746	9.9	309,046	11.8

Oral health

From 2014–2016, Glen Eira had a lower proportion of children across all age groups presenting with at least one decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) teeth attending public dental services compared to Victoria.^{xliv}



For adults, those aged between 18 and 24 were less likely to present with at least one decayed, missing or filled primary (baby) or permanent (adult) teeth attending public dental services compared to Victoria. Slightly higher numbers were seen in Glen Eira compared to Victoria for all other age ranges.^{xlv}



8.5 Health services

General practitioners

In 2016, there were 12 hospitals and health services in the Glen Eira municipality, with a similar number of general practitioners per 1,000 head of population for Glen Eira and Victoria (1.2). However, general practitioners attendances in Glen Eira were below the Victorian average for both males and females.^{xlvi}

General practitioner attendance rates per 1,000 population — Glen Eira:

	Glen Eira	Victoria
Males	4,328.9	4,633.4
Females	5,802.2	6,257.0

Private health insurance

Glen Eira has one of the highest proportions of the population with private health insurance across all LGAs in Victoria at 65.5 per cent. This is significantly greater than the Victorian average of 48.0 per cent.^{xlvii}

Health service accessibility

Glen Eira had fewer persons who delayed medical consultation and delayed purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it per 1,000 population than the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria.^{xlviii}

	Persons who delayed medical consultation because they could not afford it per 1000 population	Persons who delayed purchasing prescribed medication because they could not afford it per 1000 population
Bayside	8.20	6.20
Glen Eira	10.20	7.00
Kingston	16.70	12.40
Port Phillip	11.40	8.20
Stonnington	8.80	6.70
Southern Metropolitan	13.80	10.50
Victoria	14.40	11.10

Community health usage

There are two community health services that provide allied health services to Glen Eira residents:

- Connect Health and Community (formerly Bentleigh Bayside Community Health), servicing Bayside and the southern part of Glen Eira.
- Caulfield Community Health Service, servicing the northern half of Glen Eira and parts of the City of Stonnington.

Connect Health and Community had a total of 2,901 registered clients during 2014–15. Alfred Health, which incorporates Caulfield Community Health Service, had a total of 2,688 registered clients during this period. The majority of clients for both health services were aged 65 and over.^{xlix}

Waiting times at each community health service vary greatly depending on the type of service. Significant wait times were seen at Connect Health and Community in 2016 for paediatric occupational therapy and dietetics services. Overall, shorter waiting times were seen for Caulfield Community Health Service from 2015–16. Paediatric speech pathology and hydrotherapy services saw the greatest waiting times.

Wait times for services at Connect Health and Community as at June 2016:¹

Service	Average wait time (days)
Community health nursing Bayside	21
Community health nursing Glen Eira	21
Counselling adult Glen Eira	31
Counselling paediatric Glen Eira	17
Diabetes education	39
Dietetics Bayside	93
Dietetics Glen Eira	68
Occupational therapy adult Bayside	23
Occupational therapy adult Glen Eira	34
Occupational therapy paediatric Glen Eira	110
Physiotherapy Bayside	24

Physiotherapy Glen Eira	35
Planned activity groups	7
Podiatry Bayside	50
Podiatry Glen Eira	30
Speech pathology adult bayside	16
Speech pathology paediatric Glen Eira	37

Wait times for Caulfield Community Health Service for 2015/16 period^{li}:

Service	Average wait time (days)
Social work psychology	10
Hydrotherapy	47
Podiatry	42
Physiotherapy	32
Physical activity	38
Paediatric speech pathology/therapy	56
Paediatric psychology	13
Paediatric physiotherapy	16
Paediatric occupational therapy	30
Paediatric dietetics	8
Paediatric community health nursing	0
Exercise physiology	14
Adult dietetics	23
Allied health assistants	10
Adult community health nursing	5
Adult speech pathology/therapy	16

Aged care facilities

High-level care refers to nursing home care provided when health deteriorates to the point that a person becomes very frail or ill, and can no longer be adequately cared for in their current accommodation. Low-level care refers to care provided to persons who require assistance with everyday tasks, and who benefit significantly from companionship and activities. For these people, living without assistance is difficult; however independence in maintaining daily living skills is encouraged. Data from 2011 indicates that the Glen Eira Caulfield SLA has a considerably higher percentage of high level residential aged care. Glen Eira South SLA had significantly lower high level residential care places and total residential care places than other SLAs, Melbourne and Victoria.ⁱⁱⁱ

LGA	SLA	High level residential care places	Low-level residential care places	Total residential care places	Community Care places
Bayside	Brighton	86.8	75.1	161.9	24.9
	South	27.6	33.6	61.3	4.9
Glen Eira	Caulfield	74.3	43.2	117.5	34.5
	South	4.7	31.9	36.6	38.8
Kingston	North	23.0	59.0	82.0	26.6
	South	63.2	41.1	104.3	0.0
Port Phillip	St Kilda	57.1	26.6	83.7	24.0
	West	43.5	84.2	127.7	34.0
Stonnington	Malvern	56.9	37.4	94.3	0.0
	Prahran	29.2	26.9	56.1	12.9
Melbourne		42.1	44.8	86.9	25.3
Victoria		41.6	45.8	87.3	25.0

9. Health behaviours

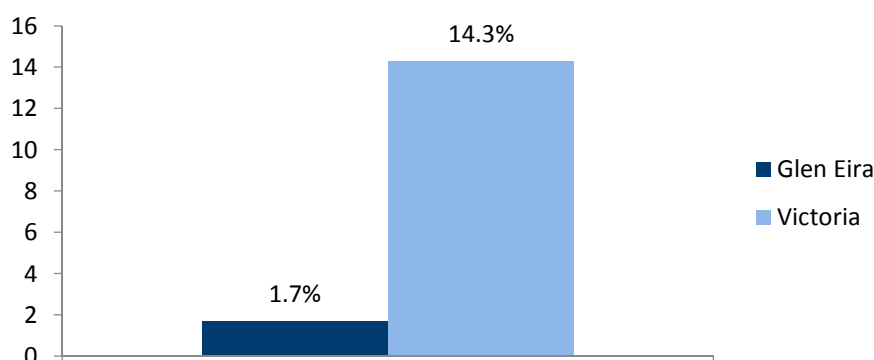
9.1 Methods of transportation to work

A lower percentage of people across Glen Eira drove themselves to work or were passengers as their main method of travel in 2011 compared with Melbourne and Victoria. Glen Eira had a significantly higher percentage of train users, and a higher percentage of people who worked at home.^{liii}

	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Train	12.8	17.8	11.3	8.5	18.5	10.0	7.9
Bus	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3
Tram or Ferry	0.3	1.4	0.0	16.0	3.8	2.3	1.7
Taxi	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Car - as driver	59.6	55.8	64.7	47.6	46.0	60.6	61.6
Car - as passenger	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.8	4.3	4.6
Truck	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8
Motorbike	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
Bicycle	1.6	1.4	0.8	4.1	2.4	1.3	1.2
Walked only	2.2	2.2	1.7	7.3	6.2	2.9	3.3
Other	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Worked at home	6.8	4.5	3.4	4.5	5.3	3.7	4.3
Did not go to work	9.7	9.3	9.4	7.7	8.6	9.4	9.9
Not stated	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6
Total employed persons aged 15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

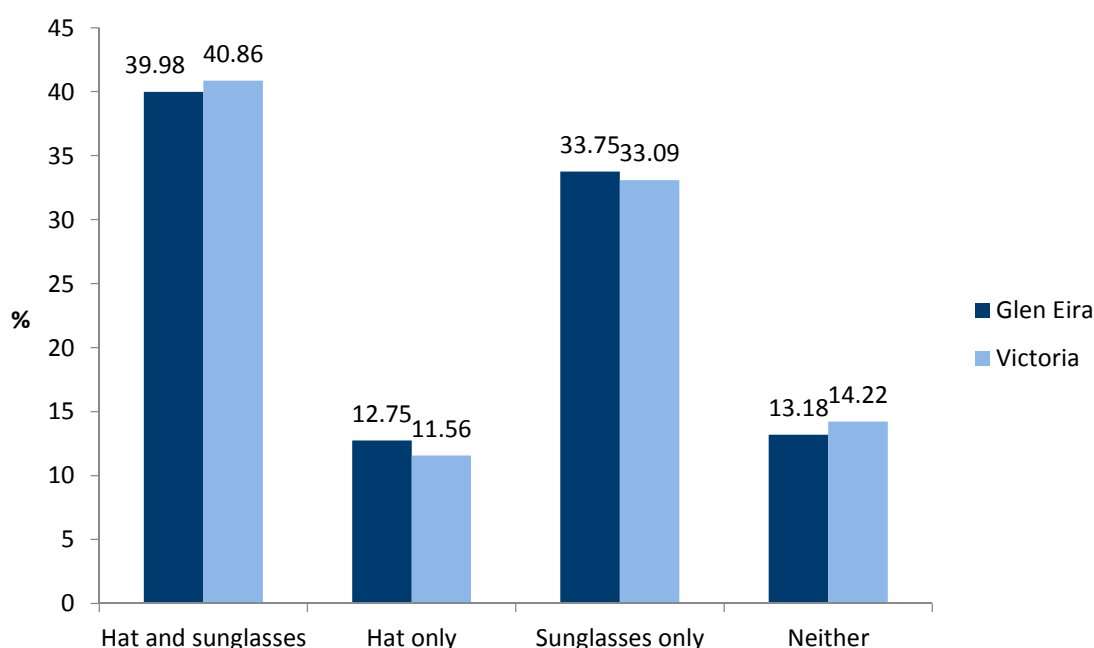
9.2 Teenage pregnancies

The number of live births to women aged less than 19 years (per 1,000 women in the age group) in Glen Eira in 2014 was 1.7 per cent, which was significantly lower than the Victorian figure of 14.3 per cent.^{liv}



9.3 Sun protection

In terms of sun protection, Glen Eira has lower percentages of people wearing both hats and sunglasses and neither compared with the Victorian average. However, Glen Eira did show higher percentages for wearing a hat only or wearing sunglasses only when compared with Victoria.^{lv}



9.4 Participation in cancer screening programs

There are three cancer screening programs in which participants are asked to undertake regular screening activities. These are bowel, breast and cervical cancer.

Both males and females in Glen Eira have slightly lower participation rates in screening for bowel cancer than is experienced across Victoria. This is the case for most LGAs in the South Metropolitan Region. The Caulfield SLA also has lower participation rates in breast cancer screening programs than Melbourne and Victoria, but higher levels of participation in cervical cancer screening programs.^{lvi}

Rates of a % of those invited to participate		Bowel Cancer		Breast Cancer	Cervical Cancer
		Males	Females	Females only	Females only
		Aged 50, 55 or 65 years		Aged 50 to 69 years	Aged 20 to 69 years
LGA	SLA	2010	2010	2006 & 2007	2006 & 2007
Bayside	Brighton	34	39	58.4	77.8
	South	34.7	41.5	58.2	77.6
Glen Eira	Caulfield	29.8	35.3	49.5	66.5
	South	32.7	35.5	66.3	69.6
Kingston	North	32.6	37.4	52.7	66.9
	South	32.6	37.9	56.1	65.2
Port Phillip	St Kilda	29.5	35.4	48.4	63.4
	West	31.2	38.6	48	64.5
Stonnington	Malvern	32.4	39.6	60.5	70.4
	Prahran	28.7	33.6	47	64.9
Melbourne		33	38.2	56.1	63.2
Victoria		34.4	39.8	55.9	63.1

9.5 Alcohol and other drugs

The following table shows data from the *Victorian Population Health Survey 2014*, outlining the level of health risk based on estimated alcohol consumption in the seven days prior to completing the *Survey*. This figure was calculated using two components — the number of days on which the respondent reported consuming alcohol in the previous week and the quantity consumed in the most recent days on which they consumed alcohol. For those who drank on no more than three days in the last week, their daily consumption was the total consumed divided by seven. The SLAs for Glen Eira Caulfield and Glen Eira South showed slightly lower rates of alcohol consumption considered to be a high risk to health compared to Melbourne and Victoria.^{lvii}

LGA	SLA	Rates per 100
Bayside	Brighton	4.2
	South	4.5
Glen Eira	Caulfield	3.9
	South	4.2
Kingston	North	4.3
	South	5
Port Phillip	St Kilda	5.3
	West	4.9
Stonnington	Malvern	4
	Pratrian	4.7
Melbourne		4.3
Victoria		4.6

9.6 Physical Activity

LGA	Sedentary			Insufficient time (<150 min) and/or sessions (<2)			Sufficient time (≥150 min) and/or sessions (≥2)		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	0.6*	0.3	1.3	46.1	36.9	55.5	49.4	40.1	58.7
Cardinia (S)	3.6	2.3	5.7	50.4	43.8	57.1	39.1	32.8	45.9
Casey (C)	3.9*	2.4	6.4	51.1	44.6	57.5	39.3	33.0	46.0
Frankston (C)	4.0	2.5	6.4	51.2	44.7	57.6	39.1	32.9	45.6
Glen Eira (C)	1.6*	0.9	2.7	52.6	45.1	60.0	43.2	35.9	50.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	5.5	3.4	8.9	53.0	45.8	60.0	33.7	27.2	40.9
Kingston (C)	3.5*	1.7	7.1	51.4	43.3	59.4	39.1	31.4	47.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	2.2*	1.3	3.6	53.0	44.7	61.2	41.9	33.9	50.3
Port Phillip (C)	1.2*	0.5	2.8	35.8	26.8	45.8	58.8	49.0	67.9
Stonnington (C)	1.2*	0.6	2.2	47.7	39.8	56.0	48.8	40.4	56.8
Southern Metropolitan Region	2.9	2.4	3.6	49.4	46.8	52.1	42.7	40.1	45.4
Victoria	3.6	3.3	4.0	50.4	49.2	51.5	41.4	40.2	42.5

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL, UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: red or below.

Estimates (not reported) for 100 per cent (universal) proportion of adult house-hold or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error/point estimate * 100, interpretation below.

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent, point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to 50 per cent, point estimate (%) is unreliable, hence not reported.

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In the *2014 Victorian Population Health Survey* Glen Eira showed a slightly higher percentage — 43.2 per cent of persons spending sufficient time in physical activity compared to the SMR — 42.7 per cent and Victoria — 41.4 per cent. Glen Eira also showed a significantly lower percentage of people whose physical activity status was classified as sedentary — 1.6 per cent compared to SMR — 2.9 per cent and Victoria — 3.6 per cent.^{lviii}

9.7 Sedentary behaviour

As part of the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, respondents were asked about the time they spent sitting at work, while at home, while studying and during leisure time. This included time spent sitting at a desk, in the car, reading or sitting or lying down to watch television. Glen Eira had a total of 30.4 per cent of people who spent more than eight hours a day sitting, compared to 26.6per cent for the SMR and 23.8per cent for Victoria.^{ix}

LOA	Time spent sitting on an average weekday during preceding week														
	> 2 hours/day			2 to < 4 hours/day			4 to < 6 hours/day			6 to < 8 hours/day			8+ hours/day		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
	LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL	
Boyside (C)	2.8*	1.3	6.2	20.4	15.5	26.3	26.3	19.2	34.9	14.1	9.1	21.3	32.5	24.3	41.8
Cardinia (S)	6.6*	2.9	10.8	29.2	23.8	35.3	28.9	23.7	35.4	11.8	8.1	16.3	19.3	14.3	25.4
Cooley (C)	6.6	4.4	8.7	26.7	21.8	32.9	26.6	21.2	32.8	10.6	7.7	14.4	20.5	20.6	33.3
Frankston (C)	6.8	4.1	11.0	29.7	24.0	36.0	23.3	18.1	29.4	10.6	7.4	14.9	24.4	18.9	31.0
Glen Eira (C)	35.5*	1.9	6.6	26.9	21.1	33.6	19.3	14.8	24.8	17.4	11.3	26.0	30.4	23.5	38.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	8.3	5.9	10.7	30.0	23.9	37.5	21.8	16.8	28.0	8.6	6.3	14.3	26.7	20.5	33.9
Kingston (C)	5.5*	2.5	11.8	28.8	22.3	35.8	20.2	13.9	28.4	17.6	11.6	25.7	22.6	16.3	30.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	8.7*	5.0	14.7	29.9	22.9	38.0	23.6	17.4	31.2	9.7*	5.9	15.7	24.7	17.0	34.5
Port Phillip (C)	3.9	2.5	6.0	24.7	18.8	34.7	18.7	13.9	24.6	20.2	13.2	29.6	30.6	23.4	39.0
Stonnington (C)	4.5*	2.4	8.2	23.5	16.7	31.9	22.1	16.8	28.6	16.3	11.1	23.3	30.8	23.7	39.0
Southern Metropolitan Region	5.7	4.7	6.8	27.6	25.3	30.0	23.0	21.0	25.1	13.5	11.6	15.6	26.6	24.2	29.2
Victoria	5.9	5.5	6.3	27.0	26.0	28.0	24.7	23.7	25.7	14.4	13.6	15.3	23.8	22.7	24.9

SMRs were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.

LL,UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.

Estimates that are statistically significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **red** or **blue**.

Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error/point estimate * 100, interpretation below.

* RSE between 25 and 50 per cent, point estimate (N) should be interpreted with caution.

** RSE greater than, or equal to 50 per cent, point estimate (N) is unreliable, hence not reported.

9.8 Gambling

Data from 2016–17 showed that Glen Eira had a higher gaming machine expenditure per adult than that of Metropolitan Melbourne and Victoria, as well as a greater number of electronic gaming machines (EGMs) per 1,000 adults.^{ix}

	Gaming machine expenditure	EGMs per 1,000 adults	Expenditure per adult
Glen Eira	\$76.3 million	6.6	\$645
Metropolitan Melbourne	\$2047 million	5.2	\$562
Victoria	\$2610 million	5.5	\$542

9.9 Smoking

The prevalence of current smoking within Glen Eira is significantly higher than the Victorian state average and one of the highest for LGAs in the Southern Metropolitan Region, with 18.2 per cent of residents identifying as current smokers.^{lxi}

LGA	Current smoker			Ex-smoker			Non-smoker		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Bayside (C)	9.5*	4.8	17.8	25.3	19.7	32.0	65.1	56.4	72.9
Cardinia (S)	18.4	13.8	24.4	30.2	24.4	36.8	51.2	44.4	57.9
Casey (C)	16.3	11.8	22.0	25.2	20.8	30.2	57.8	51.3	64.1
Frankston (C)	17.2	12.8	22.7	26.1	21.6	31.2	55.8	49.8	61.7
Glen Eira (C)	18.2	12.7	25.5	21.3	17.2	26.0	60.2	52.8	67.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	14.5	9.7	21.1	18.3	14.1	23.4	67.0	60.0	73.3
Kingston (C)	13.9	9.3	20.3	20.8	16.5	25.8	64.3	58.0	70.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	13.1	8.1	20.3	30.5	23.5	38.5	56.1	47.2	64.6
Port Phillip (C)	7.4	5.0	10.7	32.9	24.0	43.3	58.8	48.7	68.3
Stonnington (C)	7.9*	4.2	14.5	27.4	21.7	34.0	64.5	57.0	71.5
Southern Metropolitan Region	13.8	12.1	15.8	25.3	23.3	27.5	60.4	57.8	62.8
Victoria	13.1	12.3	14.0	24.8	23.9	25.7	61.5	60.4	62.6

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL,UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.
 Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error/point estimate * 100; interpretation below.
 * RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.
 ** RSE greater than, or equal to 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable; hence not reported.

9.10 Fruit and vegetable consumption

Vegetable consumption for adults within Glen Eira is similar to the Victorian state average for the number of vegetables consumed per day. Only 7.3 per cent of Glen Eira adults consume the recommended more than five serves per day. This figure is similar to that of the Southern Metropolitan Region — 7.1 per cent and Victoria — 7.4 per cent.^{lxii}

LGA	<1 serve/day		1-2 serves/day		3-4 serves/day		5+ serves/day					
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI				
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL	LL	UL	
Bayside (C)	2.0*	0.9	4.3	51.0	41.7	60.3	39.9	31.0	49.4	6.4*	3.8	10.4
Cardinia (S)	5.9*	3.2	10.6	58.2	51.5	64.6	28.1	22.5	34.5	6.5	4.2	9.8
Casey (C)	9.6	5.9	15.1	60.6	54.2	66.7	21.4	17.0	26.6	5.9	3.8	8.9
Frankston (C)	7.9	5.0	12.1	55.9	49.1	62.4	25.5	19.9	32.0	9.5	6.3	14.0
Glen Eira (C)	5.5	3.5	8.5	55.4	47.9	62.6	31.0	24.3	38.6	7.3	4.6	11.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	5.0*	3.0	8.4	65.7	58.8	72.1	21.8	16.3	28.4	4.0*	2.3	6.8
Kingston (C)	2.9*	1.6	5.1	60.2	52.1	67.8	27.9	21.2	35.8	6.9	4.3	10.7
Mornington Peninsula (S)	6.7*	3.2	13.6	51.4	41.9	60.8	33.3	25.5	42.2	7.8*	4.0	14.9
Port Phillip (C)	4.0	2.6	6.2	58.3	47.5	68.3	27.3	18.1	39.0	9.2	6.4	12.8
Stonnington (C)	2.3*	1.4	3.8	60.4	52.7	67.6	25.7	19.8	32.6	10.5*	6.3	17.0
Southern Metropolitan Region	5.8	4.7	7.1	58.2	55.6	60.7	27.3	25.0	29.7	7.1	6.1	8.3
Victoria	5.8	5.3	6.4	59.1	57.9	60.2	26.2	25.2	27.2	7.4	6.9	7.9

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LL,UL 95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.
 Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error/point estimate * 100; interpretation below.
 * RSE between 25 and 50 per cent; point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.
 ** RSE greater than, or equal to 50 per cent; point estimate (%) is unreliable; hence not reported.

In terms of daily fruit consumption, 42.3 per cent of adults in Glen Eira consume the recommended more than two serves of fruit per day, compared to 47.6 per cent for the Southern Metropolitan Region and 47.8 per cent for Victoria. Glen Eira had a higher proportion of adults who consumed less than two serves of fruit per day compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria.^{lxiii}

LGA	< 2 serves/day			2+ serves/day		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boyside (C)	35.4	29.2	42.0	63.3	56.2	69.8
Cardinia (S)	48.8	42.2	55.4	50.2	43.6	56.8
Casey (C)	57.0	50.5	63.2	42.0	35.7	48.5
Frankston (C)	47.6	41.9	54.0	51.5	45.2	57.8
Glen Eira (C)	57.4	50.0	64.5	42.3	35.2	49.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	57.8	51.0	64.4	40.6	34.1	47.4
Kingston (C)	47.1	38.8	55.4	52.4	44.0	60.6
Mornington Peninsula (S)	50.8	43.4	58.1	48.7	41.4	56.1
Port Phillip (C)	51.1	41.1	60.9	48.7	38.8	58.6
Stonnington (C)	48.6	40.5	56.8	50.2	42.1	58.3
Southern Metropolitan Region	51.6	49.0	54.2	47.6	44.9	50.2
Victoria	51.2	50.0	52.4	47.8	46.6	49.0

Data were age-standardised to the 2017 Victorian population.
 LL/UL/95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.

Fewer people in Glen Eira met fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, vegetable consumption guidelines only and fruit consumption guidelines only compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria. A higher percentage of adults in Glen Eira — 54.8 per cent did not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region — 48.5 per cent and Victoria — 48.6 per cent.^{lxiv}

LGA	Met both fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines			Met vegetable consumption guidelines only ^a			Met fruit consumption guidelines only ^a			Did not meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL		LL	UL
Boyside (C)	6.8*	3.4	9.9	6.4*	3.8	10.4	63.3	56.2	69.8	34.8	28.5	41.3
Cardinia (S)	4.7*	2.8	7.7	6.3	4.1	9.6	50.2	43.6	56.8	46.4	39.8	53.1
Casey (C)	3.8*	2.3	6.2	5.7	3.6	8.7	42.0	35.7	48.5	53.7	47.2	60.1
Frankston (C)	4.0*	3.0	8.0	7.7	5.0	11.6	51.5	45.2	57.8	44.1	38.0	50.3
Glen Eira (C)	3.2	2.0	5.0	5.6	3.4	9.1	42.3	35.2	49.7	54.8	47.3	62.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	2.0*	1.0	4.0	3.0*	1.7	5.1	40.6	34.1	47.4	55.0	48.2	61.6
Kingston (C)	3.8*	1.5	4.9	6.4	3.9	10.1	52.4	44.0	60.6	43.1	35.1	51.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	3.0	1.9	4.6	4.4	3.0	6.3	48.7	41.4	56.1	48.8	41.4	56.2
Port Phillip (C)	5.6	3.9	8.1	8.0	5.5	11.7	48.7	38.8	58.6	48.4	38.4	58.6
Stonnington (C)	6.1*	3.5	10.3	6.3*	3.3	11.3	50.2	42.1	58.3	44.9	37.1	53.1
Southern Metropolitan Region	3.9	3.3	4.6	6.1	5.2	7.2	47.6	44.9	50.2	48.5	45.9	51.2
Victoria	4.4	4.0	4.8	6.4	5.9	6.8	47.8	46.6	49.0	48.6	47.4	49.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2017 Victorian population.
 LL/UL/95% CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 Estimates that are (statistically) significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: above or below.
 Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused to say' responses, not reported here.
 Relative standard error (RSE) = standard error/point estimate * 100, interpretation below:
 * RSE between 25 and 50 per cent, point estimate (%) should be interpreted with caution.
 ** RSE greater than, or equal to 50 per cent, point estimate (%) is unavailable, hence not reported.
^a NH&RC (2013) guidelines.
^b Includes those meeting both guidelines.

9.11 Consumption of sugary drinks

Glen Eira had a significantly lower percentage of adults — 5.6 per cent who consumed sugar-sweetened soft drinks on a daily basis than the Southern Metropolitan Region — 10.4 per cent and Victoria — 11.2 per cent.^{lxv}

LGA	Consumed sugar-sweetened soft drinks daily			Did not consume sugar-sweetened soft drinks daily		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Bayside (C)	3.7*	1.8	5.7	96.3	93.9	97.0
Coalgate (S)	14.7	10.3	20.4	84.8	79.0	89.2
Cosway (C)	15.8	10.6	22.8	83.3	75.9	89.6
Frankston (C)	15.4	10.5	21.9	84.0	77.4	88.9
Glen Eira (C)	5.6*	3.1	9.9	94.7	89.6	96.3
Greater Dandenong (C)	13.9*	4.3	23.5	86.1	76.1	94.8
Kingston (C)	10.4*	6.2	15.0	89.2	84.7	92.0
Harington Peninsula (S)	9.9*	5.6	14.9	89.6	82.6	93.9
Port Phillip (C)	8.3*	2.5	14.1	90.6	87.9	96.7
Stonnington (C)	8.2*	4.2	12.8	90.9	82.1	95.6
Southern Metropolitan Region	10.4	8.8	12.8	88.8	86.4	93.5
Victoria	11.2	9.2	13.3	88.8	86.6	90.8

Data were age-standardised to the 2011 Victorian population.
 LCL/UL/CI = lower/upper limit of 95 per cent confidence interval.
 * Estimates that are statistically significantly different from the corresponding estimate for Victoria are identified by colour as follows: **orange** = lower, **green** = higher.
 † Estimates may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of data being not followed to add responses, not reported here.
 ‡ Relative standard error (RSE) is standard error/estimate * 100; interpret as follows:
 † RSE between 25 and 50 per cent: point estimate likely to be interpreted with caution.
 ‡ RSE greater than 50 per cent: point estimate likely to be unreliable; hence not reported.

9.12 Childhood health and development

Australian Early Development Index

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) provides an overview of early childhood development outcomes for Australia. The initial results from the AEDI provide schools and communities with information about how local children have developed by the time they start school. Five areas of early childhood development are considered: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (schools-based) and communication and general knowledge skills.

According to data from the *Social Health Atlas of Australia 2015*, 14.1 per cent of children in Glen Eira were considered to be developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains. This percentage is less than the Victorian figure of 19.9 per cent. Similar results are demonstrated for children considered developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, with 5.6 per cent of children in Glen Eira fitting into this category, and 9.9 per cent for Victoria.^{lxvi}

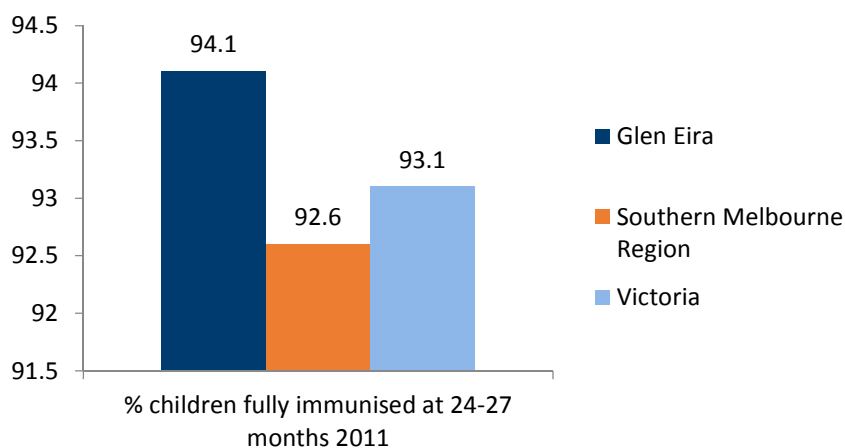
LGA	Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains		Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains	
	2012 %	2015 %	2012 %	2015 %
Bayside	12.2	10.1	4.8	4.3
Glen Eira	12.6	14.1	5.4	5.6
Kingston	17.0	13.7	8.1	6.3
Port Phillip	11.7	14.1	5.3	5.9
Stonnington	10.4	11.9	3.5	3.7
Victoria	19.5	19.9	9.5	9.9

In terms of physical health and wellbeing, Glen Eira showed lower percentages of children who are developmentally vulnerable and developmentally at risk compared with Melbourne and Victoria, and higher percentages of children who are developmentally on track. Similar results were found across all other domains.^{lxvii}

Physical Health and Wellbeing	Developmentally vulnerable (%)	Developmentally at risk (%)	Developmentally on track (%)
Glen Eira	5.0	10.0	85
Melbourne	7.5	11.1	81.4
Victoria	7.9	11.2	80.9
Social Competence			
Glen Eira	6.6	12.0	81.4
Melbourne	8.5	13.9	77.6
Victoria	8.7	14.1	77.2
Emotional Maturity			
Glen Eira	5.6	13.4	81.1
Melbourne	7.6	14.3	78.1
Victoria	8.0	14.5	77.5
Language and cognitive skills (schools based)			
Glen Eira	2.2	4.1	93.7
Melbourne	5.9	8.7	85.3
Victoria	6.3	8.9	84.7
Communication skills and general knowledge			
Glen Eira	3.7	11.0	85.3
Melbourne	7.6	13.6	78.8
Victoria	7.6	13.6	78.8

Immunisation

According to Department of Health Statistical Profiles, Glen Eira had a higher percentage of children who were fully immunised at 24 to 27 months in 2011 compared to Melbourne and Victoria.^{lxviii}



9.13 Health behaviours of young people

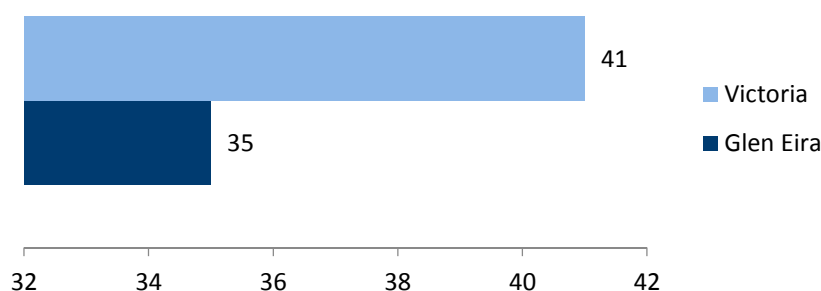
In 2009, just over half of 15 to 17 years olds in Glen Eira had consumed alcohol in the last 30 days, which was higher than that of the Southern Metropolitan Region. Glen Eira had a lower percentage of 15 to 17 year olds who smoked cigarettes, adolescents who brushed their teeth twice a day and adolescents who reported being recently bullied than the Southern Metropolitan Region.^{lxi}

	% 15-17 year olds who drank alcohol in last 30 days	% of 15-17 year olds who smoked cigarettes	% adolescents who adopt sunsmart behaviours	% adolescents who brush teeth twice a day	% adolescents who reported being recently bullied	% adolescents who reported positive psychological development
Bayside	60.0%	12.4%	3.5%	80.2%	29.5%	80.4%
Glen Eira	50.4%	12.9%	3.3%	62.6%	35.2%	55.7%
Kingston	47.1%	21.3%	0.9%	69.0%	47.1%	57.3%
Port Phillip	50.1%	18.8%	0.8%	72.9%	38.6%	58.7%
Stonnington	50.6%	17.1%	1.5%	74.4%	34.5%	75.0%
Southern Metropolitan	45.9%	15.6%	2.6%	66.8%	42.4%	59.0%

10. Indicators of environmental preservation

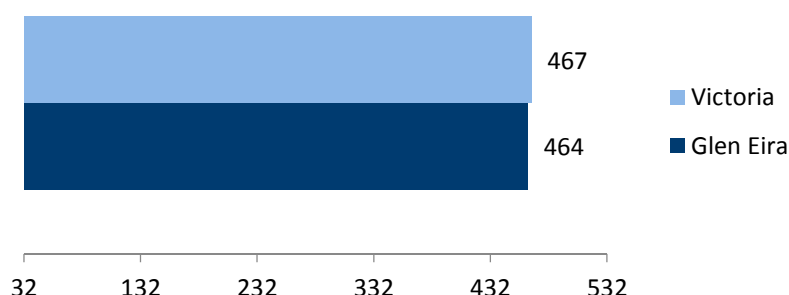
10.1 Waste water

Data from the *Census 2011* indicates that Glen Eira has a lower percentage of adults who live in households that collect wastewater than Victoria.^{lxx}



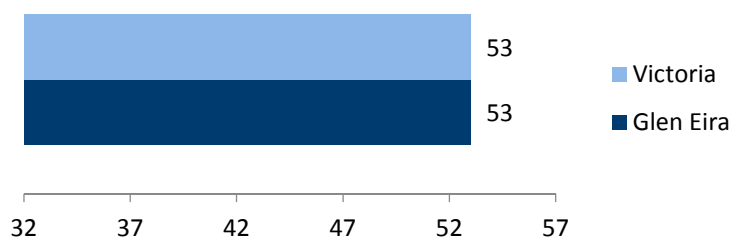
10.2 Garbage

Glen Eira and Victoria generated similar amounts (kgs) of garbage per household in 2011.^{lxxi}



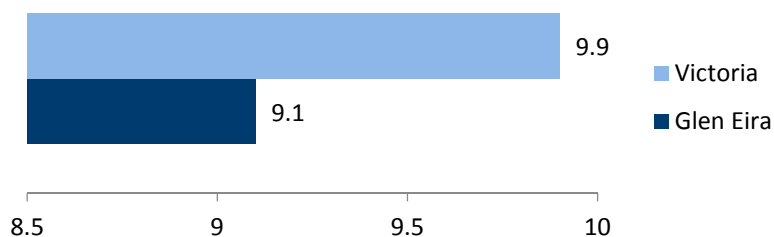
10.3 Gas usage

Glen Eira and Victoria were identical in terms of their household gas usage per customer in 2011.^{lxxii}



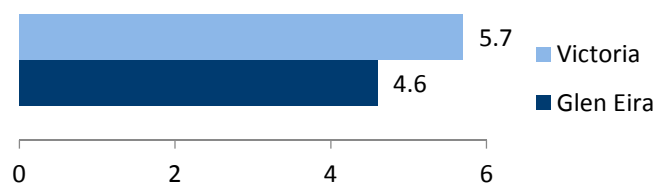
10.4 CO₂ emissions

Compared to Victoria, Glen Eira had a lower level of CO₂ emissions per household in 2007.^{lxxiii}



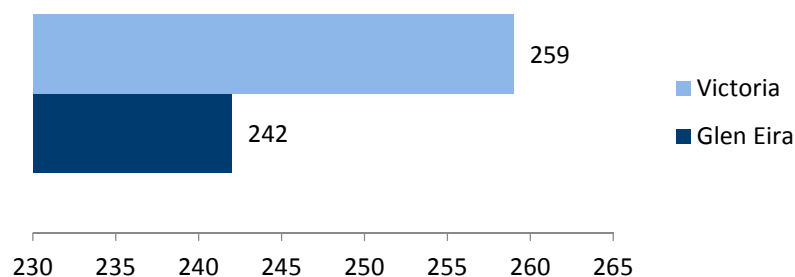
10.5 Electricity usage

Glen Eira had lower levels of electricity usage (megawatts used per hour) per household in 2007 compared to Victoria.^{lxxiv}



10.6 Recycling

In terms of recycling, Glen Eira had a lower number of kilograms of recyclables collected through kerbside services per household during 2012–13 period compared to Victoria.^{lxxv}



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