UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CITY OF MELBOURNE
VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW
2022

CITY OF MELBOURNE

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

The City of Melbourne respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land we govern, the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Bunurong Boon Wurrung peoples of the Eastern Kulin and pays respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

We acknowledge and honour the unbroken spiritual, cultural and political connection the Wurundjeri, Bunurong, Dja Dja Wurrung, Taungurung and Wadawurrung peoples of the Eastern Kulin have to this unique place for more than 2000 generations.

We are committed to our reconciliation journey, because at its heart, reconciliation is about strengthening relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples, for the benefit of all Victorians.

Acknowledgements

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Melbourne Centre for Cities

MONASH University

MONASH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

melbourne.vic.gov.au

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Disclaimer

MESSAGE FROM THE CITY OF MELBOURNE

The City of Melbourne is building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future, where everyone is considered and no one is left behind.

We know global change requires local action, and we are proud to be the first Australian city to sign up to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and create a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of our progress towards them.

As a capital city council, we are fortunate to share a close relationship with our local community and to be privy to their aspirations for the future of this marvellous city.

We are the closest level of government to our people, and we know they are calling on us to effect meaningful change.

Melburnians want to live, work, study and play in a city of possibility – where everyone can feel hopeful and positive about their future.

They want Melbourne to be a healthy and safe city that is more inclusive, more accessible and more affordable.

Our community – in particular our young people – is firm in their views on the future of our environment. They want to see debate and discussion replaced with deliberate and urgent action to ensure Melbourne sets the global standard in climate action.

The SDGs provide a global framework to help us prioritise our efforts and investments, and achieve these aspirations with the community.

We have so much to look forward to as a city, with many plans and projects on the horizon that have the power to transform the lives of Melburnians now and for many generations to come.

Through Power Melbourne, we will enable a network of neighbourhood-scale batteries to deliver more renewable energy into the grid. This project is already underway and will play a lead role in reaching our ambition to become a city powered by 100 per cent renewables by 2030.

Our Make Room project is an important piece of the puzzle in ensuring everyone has access to safe and affordable housing. It will create short-term supported accommodation and provide support services for people experiencing homelessness in Melbourne. We are also working with key partners to deliver Project Night Justice, and ensure our city is a safer and more inclusive place for women at night.

The VLR offers an honest reflection of our progress towards the 17 globally-recognised SDGs, and helps to bolster our efforts and guide future improvements to meet our local targets.

The goals are embedded in the City of Melbourne Council Plan 2021–2025 to ensure that our actions and plans are aligned.

Change does not happen by chance.

We are planning meticulously and taking bold steps to ensure the SDGs underpin Council's planning, policies, service delivery and practices.

Sally Capp

Sally Capp
Lord Mayor
City of Melbourne

Justin Hanney

Justin Hanney
Chief Executive Officer
City of Melbourne

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Source: The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

This report is City of Melbourne's first Voluntary Local Review (Review) of progress against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the Goals). It enables all Melburnians to take stock of what is happening in our municipality, assess what we are doing, and how well and ask the question: "Are we pursuing a better future for all Melburnians?"

Council is committed to the Goals as a guiding framework to ensure our initiatives achieve holistic sustainable development. We must play a role, and partner with others to address the challenges we all face, to ensure no one is left behind.

We will use the data and insights in this Review to inform where Council will prioritise our effort through our annual planning and budget process. We will monitor progress annually through an annual performance scorecard and adjust our annual work program where necessary to improve performance over time.

We will conduct a Review every four years, in the lead up to each new Council Plan – which outlines our priorities over a four-year term and identifies key performance indicators to which we hold ourselves primarily accountable to the community. Our second Review will reflect on what we have done, how effective we have been 'moving the dial' and what needs to change.

*relates to the most recent data available pre-COVID-19

Within each Goal, and the associated targets and indicators, this 2022 Review reveals both progress and room for improvement. Some Goals stand out as areas of world leading performance for the municipality.

For example, the City of Melbourne has limited control over reducing emissions for the municipality but has control of its operational emissions. We have reduced operational emissions by 76 per cent from our 2011–12 baseline and our electricity is now powered from 100 per cent renewable sources through the Melbourne Renewable Energy Project. We have responded to homelessness through affordable housing and accommodation programs; during COVID-19 lock downs we have accelerated the creation of bicycle lanes and increased native understorey vegetation. We are proud and confident of our city's bold leadership in these areas.

Within the municipality, the proportion of people living in relative poverty is declining*, a very high proportion of children are fully vaccinated, student numeracy and literacy is above the Victorian average*, residential water consumption is reducing and is well under the average for Greater Melbourne, the percentage of renewable energy in our grid is increasing, resident's use of public transport as their main transport mode is increasing*, a very high proportion of people support the municipality being made up of different cultures and our parks receive high levels of community use.

However, while we are performing strongly against some indicators under the global framework, significant improvements are required from all levels of government to meet the Goals by 2030. Business as usual will not be sufficient to create the change we need and aspire to. We are committed to respond to areas where the municipality is not performing well. For example, by responding to growing food insecurity through our new Community Food Relief plan and improving safety in our city through Project Night Justice.

Key areas we need to accelerate action in partnership with others include:

- **Goal 1 No poverty:** improve our understanding of the underlying and interrelated causes of poverty, including where it exists within our municipality

- **Goal 2 Zero Hunger:** reduce food insecurity for our residents

- **Goal 4 Quality education:** increase kindergarten participation*

- **Goal 5 Gender Equality:** reduce family violence

- **Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth:** increase the number of workers and visitors to the municipality, by facilitating economic activity and recovery from the pandemic

- **Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities:** increase people's understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture, which is low despite high levels of people supporting the community being made up of different cultures (Goal 10)

- **Goal 12 Responsible consumption and production:** reduce total waste generation, as the impact of COVID-19 alters residential consumption and disposal patterns

- **Goal 13 Climate action:** reduce greenhouse gas emissions per person. Despite reductions we still have comparably high emissions to our neighbouring cities in Asia and Oceana

- **Goal 14 Life under water:** increase storm water quality and capture, through investment in stormwater harvesting projects and using water sensitive urban design principles, and

- **Goal 16 Peace, justice, and strong institutions:** increase safety in our city, particularly for women.

COVID-19 has been the most significant public health and economic challenge Melbourne has faced in over a century. It continues to impact Melbourne's businesses and communities. We will monitor and respond to the impact of COVID-19 on our city across each of the Goals, as data progressively becomes available.

Our aim is to embed the Goals into our strategic planning cycle at City of Melbourne, using the framework to:

- track year-on-year real-world contribution and impact of our policies, actions, and progress against the goals

- use the evidence-base provided by the framework to inform our Council Plans, annual planning and budget processes, the development of strategies and, prioritisation of actions and investments

- collaborate with, benchmark against, and learn from other cities

- transform towards a more sustainable and inclusive community post-COVID recovery.

A key area for improvement for future reviews is ensuring Aboriginal voices and perspectives are heard and incorporated. Data gaps will also need to be resolved promptly to better and more accurately measure and evaluate our performance over time.

A huge amount of work has already occurred within the City of Melbourne to transform our data governance and strategic planning cycles to embed the Goals, but we need everyone – civil society, the private sector, and other levels of governments – to be involved if we really want to improve the long term sustainable development of our city and our region.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Achieving sustainable development is the most important challenge facing our generation.

In 2015, the Australian Government, together with all United Nations member states, committed to an overarching framework for global development, titled Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). It sets out 17 ambitious goals supported by 169 targets and 231 indicators designed to measure progress at a national level.

Although the targets and indicators are designed for national governments, two-thirds of the targets relate to cities. The Goals cannot be achieved without the support of city authorities. More than half of the world's population now lives in cities, with urban residents accounting for a disproportionate share of economic production, consumption, and associated waste.

In a unique collaboration with research centres at two of Australia's top universities – the Melbourne Centre for Cities at University of Melbourne and the Monash Sustainable Development Institute at Monash University - we have adapted the global framework to our local context. Across all 17 Goals, we have established 87 locally relevant targets with over 250 indicators. This approach, coined the 'Melbourne SDG Principles', sets a new global standard for city-to-city benchmarking and collaboration.

*relates to the most recent data available pre-COVID-19

OVERVIEW BY GOAL

1 NO POVERTY

+ The proportion of the population living in poverty fell by 2% from 9.1% to 7.4% between 2015 and 2019*.

− Income inequality worsened between 2015 and 2018 and remains worse than the metropolitan Melbourne and Australian averages*.

2 ZERO HUNGER

+ The proportion of people producing, preserving and consuming their own food increased by 3% from 58.9% to 61.9% between 2018 and 2021.

− Between 2018 and 2019, one in four residents experienced food insecurity – worried food would run out, skipped meals, ran out of food (26.2%). Between 2019 and 2021, the number rose to one in three people (33.3%).

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

+ We have a very high proportion of children who are fully vaccinated (89.4% in 2021) with a steady increase in children attending maternal child health care appointments*. There has been a decline in non-COVID infectious disease events such as influenza due to COVID safety measures in Victoria.

− Over 52% of the City of Melbourne population are not getting enough physical activity in 2021. Self-reported health and self-reported wellbeing are both decreasing, while people with high or very high levels of psychological stress are increasing. Consumption of fruit and vegetables is declining.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

+ The percentage of students achieving the national benchmark in numeracy in year nine has trended down slightly, from 99.3% in 2015 to 97.7% in 2019, although it remains above the Victorian average of 96.2%*. The equivalent benchmark for literacy fell slightly to 95.5% in 2019, although it remained significantly higher than the Victorian average, 92.4%*.

− At 73.5% in 2019, kindergarten participation is lower than the Victorian average of 91.8%*.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

+ Slightly more Melbourne women attained higher level qualifications (diploma, bachelor degree or higher) than men, in line with the Australian trend*. Women attend our recreational and community facilities in greater numbers than men, accounting for 59.2% in 2021.

− There has been an increase in women who feel unsafe visiting, working and socialising in our municipality. The family violence incident rate increased by 47% from 866 people per one hundred thousand in 2019 to 1275 people per one hundred thousand in 2021.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

+ Residential water consumption reduced by 14% from 147 to 127 litres per capita per day between 2017 and 2019, well under the average for Greater Melbourne. Further reductions were observed in 2020 and 2021, to 95 and 108 litres per capita per day respectively, which may have been due to fewer workers and students in the CBD.

− Measuring the percentage of water drawn from sources other than our fresh water reserves for use in the municipality remains a challenge.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**+** The percentage of renewable energy in our mains electricity grid has increased by 15%, from 11.8% in 2015 to 26.8% in 2020, largely due to the Victorian Renewable Energy Target.

− Major acceleration in investment for new renewable energy generation, transmission and energy storage will be needed to meet our goal of 100% renewable energy by 2030.

*The most recent data available is pre-COVID-19.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
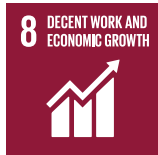
+ The unemployment rate for residents remained relatively low through 2020 at 3.9% in comparison to 4.9% in 2015, but it increased to 5.4% in 2021.

– The number of payroll jobs in the city declined by 8% from 497,200 in 2019 to 458,400 in 2020. Visitor numbers to the municipality dropped by 71% from 15,857,493 in 2019 to 4,591,802 in 2021.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

+ The proportion of trips made by residents for which public transport was the main transport mode increased by over 3% from 16.2% to 19.3% between 2016 and 2018*.

Between 2016 and 2018, the proportion of trips made by walking declined by nearly 3% from 39.4% to 36.5% and there was no significant change in the proportion of trips made by private vehicle*.

– COVID-19 has significantly impacted transport patterns in the short term, with fewer people taking public transport. Office attendance and public transport usage remains low, while motor vehicle traffic has rebounded close to pre-COVID-19 levels.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

+ A very high proportion of people surveyed support the municipality being made up of different cultures – consistently well above 90%.

The rate of reported prejudicially motivated crimes (crimes motivated by sexual orientation, disability, political beliefs or activity, religion or race) per 100,000 people decreased by 2.7% from 27.8 people to 25.1 people between 2015 and 2019*.

– In contrast, only 10.5% of people in City of Melbourne demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture (Goal 11).

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

+ In 2020–21, the average monthly number of people experiencing primary homelessness (rough sleeping, squatting and living in parks) was 345. City of Melbourne recorded a low Heat Vulnerability Index (HVI) of 2.0 in 2018. By comparison, neighbouring councils to the north and west recorded HVI ratings of 3 and neighbouring councils to the south and east recorded HVI ratings of 1-2*.

Our parks receive high levels of community use, with over 80% of community members in 2021 confirming they visited a park, public square or green space in the two weeks prior to being surveyed.

– Participation in City of Melbourne's engagement processes has remained fairly steady, at about 60%, although it declined by 3% from 61.4% to 58.3% between 2020 and 2021.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

+ Despite being low, the overall rate of recycling for municipal waste collected increased by 3.1% from 19.8% to 22.9% between 2015 and 2021.

– The total amount of household waste produced increased by 23% between 2015 and 2021. There was a significant spike in household waste generation between 2019 and 2020, with tonnes per capita increasing from 0.24 to 0.29. This increase is attributed to residents spending more time at home during COVID-19 lockdowns.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

+ Between 2015 and 2020 there was a 41% decrease in greenhouse gas emissions from 39 to 23 tonnes per capita per year.

– While a minor reduction in greenhouse gas emissions was observed during extended COVID-19 lockdowns, they are likely to rebound in 2021–22.

*The most recent data available is pre-COVID-19.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

+ City of Melbourne will align our Goal 14 indicators with the Victorian Government's Integrated Water Management Catchment Plans to improve future monitoring, evaluation and collaboration.

The volume of stormwater captured by Integrated Water Management practices increased from 513 ML/year in 2015 to 534 ML/year in 2017.

– There has been no significant progress towards decreasing nitrogen entering our waterways.

The percentage of our catchments that are at least 20% permeable has remained at 38% for the last five years, with no movement towards the target.

15 LIFE ON LAND

+ Native understorey vegetation cover has increased by 28% over the last four years to 472,899 m².

– Tree canopy cover across the municipality's public realm has remained steady at roughly 23% for the last four years. There has been a 30% decrease in terrestrial native vegetation from 2005 levels.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

+ In 2020, the overall participation rate in the City of Melbourne election (as a percentage of those enrolled to vote) increased to 66.7%, but is still significantly lower than the Victorian average of 84.1%.

– The proportion of residents reporting they feel safe in the municipality during the day and night declined by 12% from 58% to 46% between 2018 and 2021.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

City of Melbourne is committed to increasing, strengthening and maximising collaboration with other councils and higher levels of government, businesses, the public sector and our local community to progress the sustainable development agenda via existing and new partnerships.

[*] The most recent data available is pre-COVID-19.

FEEDBACK

The whole community contributes to progress towards the Goals. We are interested in your feedback on this report. We want to know what's happening in our city and continue to build up a network of people, organisations and ideas to progress towards the Goals.

Email your feedback or questions to:
enquiries@melbourne.vic.gov.au

Write to us at: **Sustainable Development Goals City of Melbourne GPO Box 1603 Melbourne VIC 3001**

Speak to a Customer Relations Officer on **+61 3 9658 9658**

1. INTRODUCTION

Municipality of Melbourne

Melbourne stands on the land of its Traditional Custodians, the Bunurong Boon Wurrung and Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung peoples of the Eastern Kulin Nation. It has always been an important meeting place, for thousands of years before European settlement and into our shared future.

Melbourne is the capital of Victoria, Australia. It is Australia's second-largest city and sits on the south-east edge of our continent at the apex of one of the world's largest bays, Port Phillip Bay.

The municipality covers about 38 km2 at the centre of Greater Melbourne, and in 2020 it had a residential population of 183,756. It is made up of the city centre and several inner suburbs, each with its own distinctive character and different businesses, dwellings and communities.

City of Melbourne is one of 79 municipal authorities in Victoria and shares its borders with seven other local governments.

Figure 1: Municipality map

Key

- ⋯⋯ Urban Renewal Areas
- ▨ Port of Melbourne
- ▭ Municipal boundary
- ▭ Neighbourhoods
- ▨ Parks

City of Melbourne in numbers

City of Melbourne area	37.7 square kilometres
Estimated resident population	183,756 (2020)
Number of suburbs	14
Top three estimated resident populations of the municipality by small area	
Melbourne (including central city)	53,180 (2020)
North and West Melbourne	27,740 (2020)
Southbank	27,444 (2020)
Residential dwellings	94,600 (2020)
Median age	28 (2016)
Daily population (on average weekday)	910,800 (2019)
International visitors per year (to Metropolitan Melbourne)	591,833 (2020)
Residents born overseas	56% (2016)
Overseas higher education students living or studying in the municipality	87,300 (2019)
People who speak language other than English at home	48% (2016)
Most common language spoken, other than English	Mandarin: 19% (2016)
Household size (average persons)	2.0 (2016)
Weekly household income (median)	$1354 (2016)
Family households	43% (2016)
Lone person households	36% (2016)
Rented households	66% (2016)
People who live in a flat or apartment	83% (2016)
Total built space	37,080,000 m2 (2020)
Total employment (jobs)	458,400 (2020)
Establishments (businesses)	15,000 (2020)
Cafe and restaurant venues	2215 (2020)
Cafe, restaurant or bistro seats	181,800 (2020)
Total length of roads	343 km (2021)
Total area of parks and reserves	5,001,000 m2 (2020)
Tallest building	Australia 108, 70 Southbank Boulevard Southbank: 100 floors, 316 m
Oldest building	Mitre Tavern, 1837

Most of the City of Melbourne's estimates pre-date COVID-19. They do not take into consideration impacts stemming from this event, such as travel and working from home restrictions, and should not be taken to reflect the current daily population.

About City of Melbourne

City of Melbourne is the local government body responsible for the municipality of Melbourne. Local councils are responsible for the governance and delivery of services that support the community at the municipal level. Our elected Council consists of a Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and nine councillors. The administration is made up of a chief executive officer, executive leadership team and approximately 1600 staff.

City of Melbourne's functions are prescribed by the Local Government Act 2020. We plan and provide services, facilities and infrastructure for the community, strategically plan and regulate land use in the municipality, make and enforce local laws and discharge duties we have under other acts. City of Melbourne also performs many primary functions ranging from arts and cultural programs and tourism to urban planning, capital works, maintenance and waste management.

We are striving beyond statutory compliance, because compliance alone will not achieve the Goals. Our role includes leading on delivery, collaborating with others and advocating for change. We are elected by, and accountable to, the people who live and do business within the municipality.

More information on City of Melbourne's functions and services can be found at melbourne.vic.gov.au

Sustainability at City of Melbourne

Sustainability is the basis of all City of Melbourne's Council Plan Strategic Priorities. It requires us to respond not just to the immediate challenges we face, but also prepare for the challenges and opportunities that will impact the city into the future.

Over the past two decades, the City of Melbourne has led the way in the Australia-Pacific region, implementing various innovative initiatives that address the key issues articulated in the Goals.

We aim to be a city powered by 100 per cent renewable energy by 2030, and to reach zero net emissions by 2040. By investing in renewable energy, urban forests, green buildings, waste innovation and better pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, we are well on our way to achieving those targets.

We are increasing our supply of affordable housing, and bolstering support for those experiencing homelessness in our community. And we continue to make headway to ensure that everyone – regardless of gender, race, background or circumstance – feels safe and included in city life.

This is the first time City of Melbourne has brought together all the work we do under one globally recognised framework for sustainable development, incorporated it into our planning processes (see How this Review will inform what we do) and assessed how well we are performing.

2. HOW THIS REVIEW WILL INFORM WHAT WE DO

City of Melbourne is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals as our framework for action towards sustainable development. The Goals require the use of data in setting priorities and making decisions to ensure no one is left behind.

This Review provides a baseline for ongoing monitoring and evaluation. It will enable us to keep track of how we are progressing across the Goals.

We will conduct a Review every four years in the lead up to each new Council Plan, to identify where we need to prioritise our effort. Our Council Plan outlines our priorities over a four-year term and identifies key performance indicators to which we hold ourselves primarily accountable to the community.

Our second Review will reflect on what we have done, how effective we have been 'moving the dial' and what needs to change – to inform our next council plan. Priorities are likely to shift depending on what the data is telling us. We will also monitor progress annually and adjust our annual work program accordingly.

City of Melbourne planning framework

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10 YEAR

Community Vision

Vision statement
Community aspirations

Voluntary Local Review

Sustainable Development Goals
Local targets
Local indicators

Data and insights to inform priorities.

4 YEAR

Council Plan
(including Health and Wellbeing Plan)

Council objectives
Priorities
Major initiatives
Indicators

Sets out where we will prioritise our effort and what we will achieve over a four-year term, to further the community vision.

Annual Performance Scorecard

Performance monitoring to refine priorities.

1 YEAR

Annual Plan and Budget

Major initiatives

Sets out our work program for the year.

Continuous review and community input

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of trends

2030

Council Plan 2021-25

City of Melbourne's Council Plan focuses on six strategic objectives, responding to community guidance towards our vision: a city of possibility.

Although the Council Plan was developed before this Review, the framework was used to inform the development of the Council Plan strategic objectives. Through our deliberative community engagement process, we mapped issues against the Goals and established an initial set of indicators to align with the framework. Council Plan indicators are incorporated into this Review and are a direct result of what we heard from the community, balanced with our existing commitments and essential functions and services.

All 17 Goals are well-aligned with City of Melbourne's existing strategies and plans, which often relate to multiple Goals. This Review will strongly inform future decision making, including strategy and plan development. We have already taken steps to use the Goals in developing our Climate Change Mitigation Strategy to 2050, Waste and Resource Recovery Plan, Economic Development Strategy and Inclusive Melbourne Strategy.

Goal alignment with our Council Plan

Economy of the future

Melbourne's unique identity and place

Aboriginal Melbourne

Climate and biodiversity emergency

Access and affordability

Safety and wellbeing

3. IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND ENSURING AN INCLUSIVE RECOVERY

COVID-19 is the most significant public health and economic challenge Melbourne has faced in over a century. It continues to impact on Melbourne's businesses and communities. We have endured one of the world's longest and strictest lockdowns, together with border closures to limit the spread of COVID-19 and protect the health of our community.

Despite these challenges, City of Melbourne has worked hard to protect the health, safety and wellbeing of our communities during this crisis. We have continued to work with communities across the municipality to provide support and ensure we are well placed for recovery into the future.

The World Bank defines an inclusive recovery as one which addresses the exclusion and long-standing systemic inequalities that COVID-19 has laid bare. We can invest in economic reactivation and recovery in a way that ensures no one is left behind and builds towards a more sustainable and fair society.

Our Economic Development Strategy outlines a 10-year plan for economic, social and cultural recovery for our city as it emerges from the impacts of COVID-19. Our priorities include business formation, creative resurgence, housing for city workers, innovation precincts, the low-carbon economy and stimulating a diverse, connected and collaborative city.

Our new Inclusive Melbourne Strategy will help realise our vision of a truly inclusive Melbourne over the next 10 years. It outlines how we will embrace the diversity of cultures, ages, genders, sexualities, backgrounds, religions and abilities of the people who live, work, study and visit the city. We have three overarching priorities:

• inclusive and accessible organisation, services, programs and places

• a sustainable and fair recovery

• empowered, participatory communities.

4. MELBOURNE'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE GOALS

This section highlights key insights into City of Melbourne's performance against 16 of the Goals. Unless otherwise stated, data is represented for the City of Melbourne. A data baseline of 2015 has been established where possible and appropriate.

The data is up to date in terms of what was available at the time of publishing. Refer to Appendix 2 'City of Melbourne Targets and Indicator Suite' for our full data set and source information.

1 NO POVERTY

Targets

◎ By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty within the City of Melbourne in all its dimensions according to national definitions (SDG target 1.2)

◎ Implement nationally and locally appropriate social protection systems, services and measures for all and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable (SDG target 1.3)

◎ By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and vulnerability, have equal rights to economic resources and housing, including access to basic and financial services (SDG target 1.4)

◎ By 2030, build the resilience of people in the City of Melbourne experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters (SDG target 1.5, see also SDG target 11.5)

Progress snapshot

The proportion of the population living in poverty fell from 9.1 per cent to 7.4 per cent between 2015 and 2019. Income inequality slightly worsened between 2015 and 2018 in comparison to the metropolitan Melbourne average.

Context

Poverty is a complex issue everywhere. The likelihood of experiencing and overcoming poverty is influenced by interdependent factors such as access to work and affordable community services, and income, education, housing, health and inclusion. It is disproportionately experienced in Australia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, young people and children, older people, women, single parents, people with a disability and migrants. This means that achieving many other Goals also relies on reducing poverty, such as: Goal 2 – No Hunger, Goal 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing, Goal 4 – Quality Education, Goal 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10 – Reduced Inequalities, and Goal 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities.

There is no nationally agreed definition of poverty in Australia. We adopt the OECD definition of the poverty line as half the median household income of the total population, this translates to a single adult living on less than $426.30 a week. For a couple with two children, it is $895.22 a week.

COVID-19 has highlighted the vulnerability we face when a crisis occurs. The interconnected nature of existing chronic stresses, overlaid with an acute shock, can have disproportionate impact. We have witnessed challenges with access to food, housing affordability, job losses and reduced wages.

City of Melbourne is responsible for providing programs that alleviate the lived experience of poverty for community members, as opposed to specifically reducing poverty. As the home of Melbourne's central business district, we also have a unique role to play in supporting economic activity via services and infrastructure, fostering the creation of decent, sustainable jobs, as well as advocating to other levels of government on behalf of the community.

Key performance indicators

Figure 2: Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line (i.e. living on less than 50% of Australian median income)
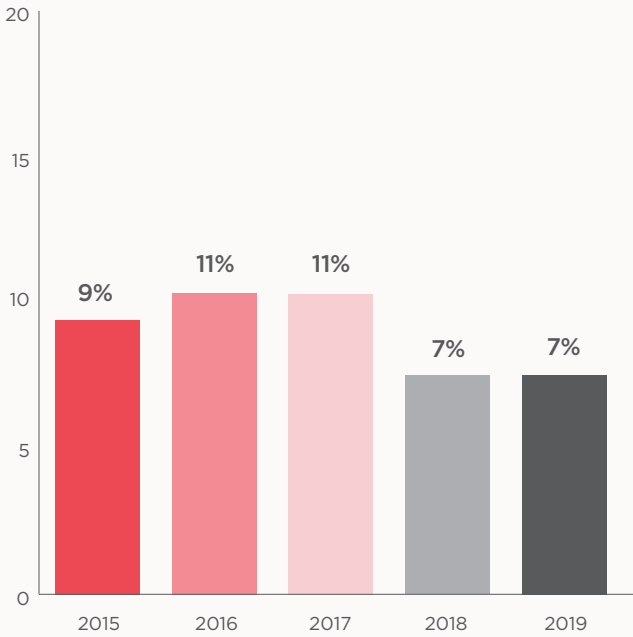

Figure 3: Gini Coefficient in 2018
(relative income inequality - where 0 is perfect income equality and 1 is perfect inequality)

Greater Metropolitan Melbourne
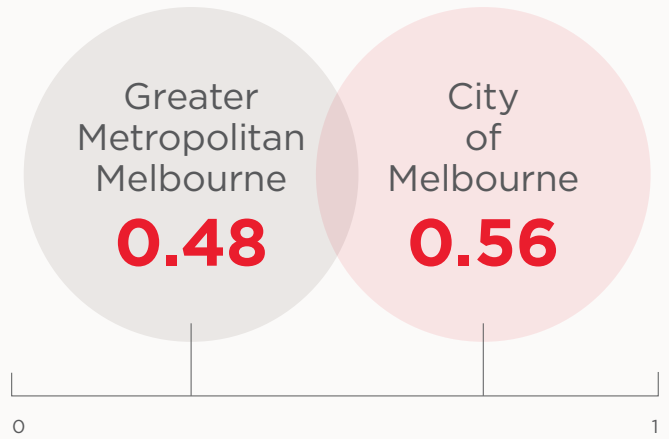**0.48**

City of Melbourne
0.56

Figure 4: People living in poverty

Approximately

13,200 people living in poverty in 2019

7% in the City of Melbourne

9% in Greater Metropolitan Melbourne

How we are delivering on this goal

We have a range of programs to address affordable housing and homelessness, jobs, food security, mental wellbeing, inclusion, reconciliation and community infrastructure and services. The progress and impact of these programs is captured in other Goals. All play a critical role in reducing the risk factors for poverty within our community. However, we need to improve our understanding of who and where vulnerable people are and take more concerted steps to target poverty.

Our Council Plan includes the following priorities over the next four years:

- Fair, appropriate and accessible affordable housing is available for people of all backgrounds, with special focus on people experiencing homelessness (see also Goal 11).

- Increased economic participation, with a city economy that is fairer and more inclusive, enabling access to employment for residents and access to accommodation for key workers in the municipality (see Goal 8).

- Food security increases for everyone, especially the most vulnerable (see also Goal 2).

- Core services are accessible and affordable for everyone, with special attention given to mental health, lifelong education and internet services (see also Goal 3 and Goal 4).

- City of Melbourne activities – including events, the arts and culture – are accessible and affordable for everyone (see also Goal 8).

We will collaborate with the community using a place-based approach to ensure we tap into the knowledge and experiences in our diverse communities. Over time, City of Melbourne will develop insights from each neighbourhood to help us understand the impacts of long-term planning and investment decisions. Through this approach, we will gain insight into poverty in our community and be able to target our efforts and investment towards the population groups and neighbourhoods that are experiencing the greatest inequalities.

Responding to COVID-19 through our community services

Since COVID-19, people in our community have experienced issues with family life, mental health, social isolation, education, and changes to plans and usual activities. City of Melbourne responded by enhancing service delivery to provide additional support to vulnerable groups:

- 2,200 meals delivered to families in need

- 30,000 masks delivered to the community

- 200 play and art packs delivered to children in housing estates

- 57 projects for disadvantaged communities funded by coronavirus emergency response grants

- Family violence support worker available for face-to-face support

- 731 care packs delivered to young people

- 5,000 wellbeing phone calls and 230 online programs for older adults and carers

- Online and phone support for families with children aged 0-4 years of age

See also Goal 2 'Our Shout' food voucher program.

Through delivery of City of Melbourne programs and services, we expect to see improvements in the lives of people experiencing poverty. To achieve the no poverty targets in our communities, we need to further build relationships with all levels of government, the private sector and community organisations to collectively understand and tackle the underlying causes of poverty.
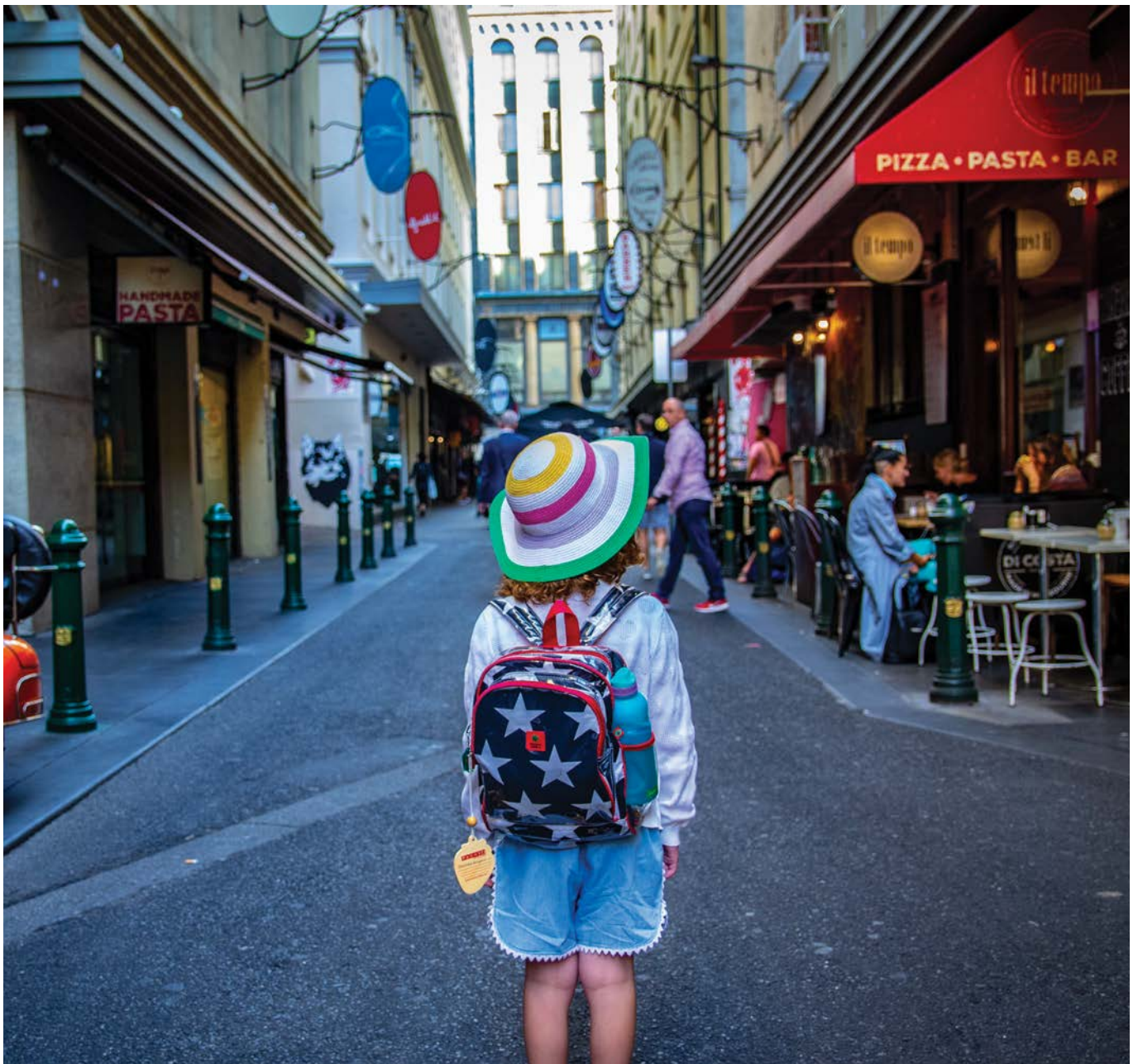
Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan strategic objective: Access and affordability; Economy of the future

Community Infrastructure Development Framework

Community Food Relief 2021 – 2025: Planning for a food secure city

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024

Economic Development Strategy 2031

Health and Wellbeing Plan (integrated in the Council Plan)

Affordable Housing Strategy 2020-30

Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021-31

Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-23

Data coverage

Income alone does not represent the complexity of factors that affect poverty, but it does allow for measurement over time and comparison with other cities. Data on income distribution (Gini Coefficient) at the local level can be more difficult to obtain.

Related indicators across other Goals

2 ZERO HUNGER

Food insecurity

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Employment

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Inequalities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Housing and resilience

2 ZERO HUNGER

Targets

◎ By 2030, end food stress and ensure access by all people, in particular people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (SDG target 2.1)

◎ By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women (SDG target 2.2)

◎ By 2030, support sustainable food production systems and supply chains that use resilient agricultural practices, including through urban agriculture, balancing local food production with biodiversity needs and the maintenance of ecosystems (SDG target 2.4)

◎ Support urban agriculture, greening and conservation efforts that draw on traditional knowledge and sustain the genetic diversity of seeds and cultivated plants and their related wild species. (SDG target 2.5)

Progress snapshot

Food insecurity (worried food would run out, skipped meals, ran out of food) has steadily risen over recent years. Between 2018 and 2019, one in four residents experienced food insecurity. The onset of COVID-19 exacerbated food insecurity, with one in three residents experiencing food insecurity throughout the pandemic – roughly 60,600 people. In 2021, nearly one in five residents ran out of food entirely at least at once.

Context

City of Melbourne is renowned for its food, hospitality, and dining culture. Our geographic location and proximity to fertile farmland means that Melbourne has a ready supply of high-quality, nutritious food items all year around.

In Australia, food insecurity is defined as a disruption in the ability to get food or eat regularly due to a lack of availability or resources, or not knowing where your or your family's next meal will come from. For City of Melbourne, while supply of nutritious food is reliable, consistent access to food remains a challenge for some residents, because of a lack of economic and other resources. Achieving a reduction in food insecurity in our city relies on reducing the amount of people experiencing poverty (see Goal 1).

Some community members may be more vulnerable to food insecurity, including low-income earners, people who are socially or geographically isolated, Aboriginal peoples, culturally and linguistically diverse groups, single-parent households, older people and people experiencing homelessness.

City of Melbourne has a role to play in partnership with the Victorian Government and community organisations to streamline and deliver food relief programs, and communicate where food can be accessed. We can also advocate to other levels of government to address poverty (see Goal 1).

Key performance indicators

Figure 5: Residents ran out of food at least once

19%

13%

20
15
10
5
0

2018   2021
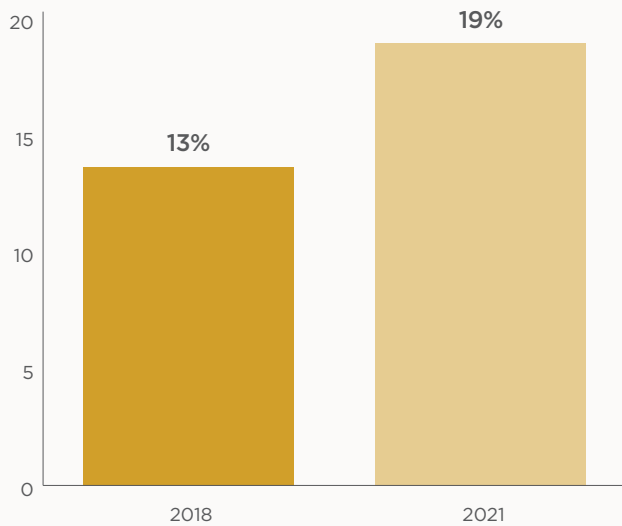
Figure 6: Residents consumed self-grown or preserved food
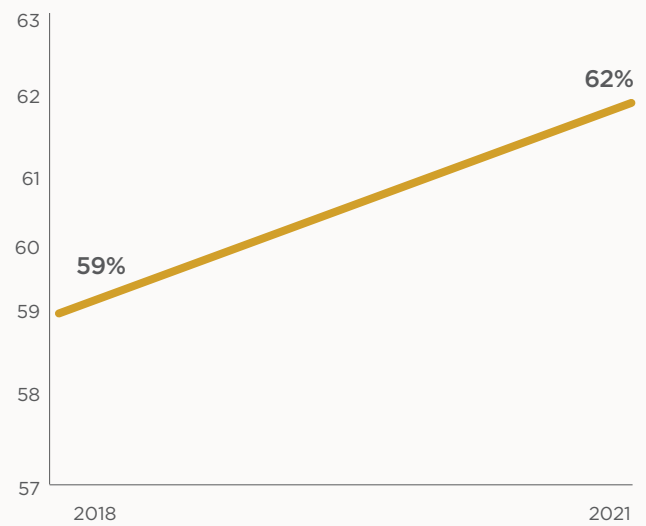

62%

59%

63
62
61
60
59
58
57

2018   2021

Figure 7: Residents experiencing food insecurity

1 in 4 residents

experienced food insecurity
in 2018

1 in 3 residents

experienced food insecurity
in 2021

How we are delivering on this goal

To provide immediate and medium-term food relief, we are implementing the Community Food Relief 2021-25: Planning for a food secure city. The plan aims to support community-based models, encourage participation in community food growing activities, improve knowledge and access to the food relief sector, and reduce social stigma felt by those who access these services. We aim to reduce overall food insecurity to 25 per cent by 2025, back to pre-pandemic levels.

Taking action to reduce poverty (Goal 1), achieve decent work and equitable access to employment (Goal 8) and reduce inequalities (Goal 10) are also important to improve access to food all year round.

City of Melbourne can also advocate for the Australian Government to act on poverty.

'Our Shout' food voucher program

Running from late May 2020 to December 2020, Our Shout provided relief and financial support to small businesses and students in need. City of Melbourne provided $600,000 in food vouchers for Queen Victoria Market to international students impacted by job loss, housing insecurity or other financial difficulties. In total, Our Shout supported nearly 10,000 international students with approximately $2 million, via our project partners the Victorian Government, University of Melbourne, RMIT, Deakin University, Federation University and La Trobe University.

Our Shout also benefited Queen Victoria Market food traders hit by the pandemic. The program delivered over $1.8 million in additional customer expenditure to traders at a time when they needed it the most.

Through City of Melbourne action to support food relief programs, we expect to assist people experiencing food insecurity. To achieve zero hunger targets, we need to continue to invest in our existing programs and partner with other levels of government to address poverty and strengthen the resilience of our food systems.

Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan strategic objective:
Access and affordability

Health and Wellbeing Plan Focus Area 5 –
Food security

Food City - City of Melbourne's Food Policy

Community Food Relief 2021 – 2025:
Planning for a food secure city

Data coverage

City of Melbourne has reliable and consistent data to inform actions and policies targeting food insecurity via an annual community survey. However, ideally, we would have access to data disaggregated by neighborhood to inform where food relief programs are needed the most, as well as data for children under five years.

Related indicators across other Goals

1 NO POVERTY

Poverty

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Employment

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Targets

◎ By 2030, reduce the municipal maternal mortality ratio to less than the Australian average of any given year (SDG target 3.1)

◎ By 2030, reduce preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, to at least as low as the Australian average (SDG target 3.2)

◎ By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

◎ By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being (SDG target 3.4)

◎ Reduce substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol, through prevention measures and enabling access to treatment (SDG target 3.5)

◎ By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from traffic and transport accidents, including those involving pedestrians and cyclists (SDG target 3.6 - advocacy only)

◎ By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into local strategies and programmes (SDG target 3.7 - advocacy only)

Progress snapshot

A very high proportion of children are fully vaccinated against many harmful and deadly diseases, such as chickenpox, hepatitis B and polio, with a steady increase in children attending maternal child health care appointments.

The percentage of residents who are smokers is increasing – up from 9.1 per cent in 2017 to 12.5 per cent in 2020 – but still lower than the Victorian average. The central city attracts people who smoke from all over Melbourne and it is an area of high population density, which exposes more people to harmful tobacco smoke.

In 2019–20, there were 899 injuries and fatalities from transport accidents in the city, 8 per cent fewer than 2018–19, despite increased vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

Overall reported levels of physical activity in the municipality have fallen over the past few years, with over half the population not getting enough physical activity. Self-reported health and wellbeing are both decreasing, while the proportion of people with high or very high levels of psychological stress is increasing. Consumption of fruit and vegetables is declining.

More than 22 per cent of our adult population have reported they have been diagnosed with anxiety or depression. COVID-19 has intensified mental health issues such as anxiety and depression, with flow on effects such as increased alcohol, nicotine and other drug use. Other effects have been decreases in people attending regular health screening and checkups due to either fear of infection or due to lockdowns. Conversely, there has also been a decline in other infectious disease events due to COVID-19 related public safety measures.

Context

Being healthy and well is more than being free from disease; it comprises all aspects of a person that enables them to lead a happy, fulfilled and meaningful life. City of Melbourne applies a holistic approach, in line with Aboriginal peoples' perspective that health does not just mean the physical wellbeing of an individual, but refers to the social, emotional, and cultural wellbeing of the community with a whole-life-view. Health and wellbeing are influenced by more than just genetics; also, by the environmental or living conditions in which a person is born, grows, lives, works, plays and ages.

In large urban centres like Melbourne, the level of engagement in physical activity can be impacted by the availability of green space (Goal 11), access to active transport infrastructure and public transport (Goal 9), the range of facilities offering health and fitness services, and perceptions of safety (Goal 5 and Goal 16).

COVID-19 has resulted in the most significant public health challenge Melbourne has faced in over a century. As at 31 January 2022, there have been 822,146 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 1995 lives lost in Victoria. The pandemic and intermittent restrictions designed to help mitigate community transmission has also had a significant impact on the mental health of Melburnians, for which complete data has not yet been released.

Victoria has been able to meet and exceed our vaccination targets with a 93 percent double-dose vaccination rate for people 16 and older for Victoria, and 76 percent for City of Melbourne.

COVID-19 has impacted the levels and types of physical activity undertaken within the municipality. The closure of pools and gyms diverted users to other forms of active recreation such as cycling, walking, running and scootering. More people are using local paths, streets and parks, highlighting the importance of public open spaces that encourage physical activity.

City of Melbourne has a role in delivering places, facilities, programs and services that connect our communities and supports people to lead healthier, more active lives. We aim to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing. We must ensure that our facilities and programs meet the needs of a growing population.

Key performance indicators

Mortality rate for children under five per 1000 births

7 in 2018

Proportion of residents whose consumption of fruit and vegetables meets daily dietary requirements

4% in 2021

Children attending maternal child healthcare appointments through to 3.5 year of ages
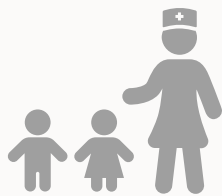
64% in 2017

Proportion of residents who get adequate physical exercise

48% in 2021
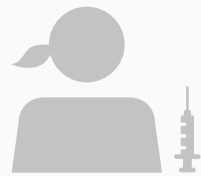
Children who are fully vaccinated between 60-63 months old

89% in 2021

Proportion of residents who self-report good to very good wellbeing

70% in 2021

Proportion of premature deaths of all deaths (under age 75)

43% in 2019

Proportion of residents who are overweight (25 ≥ BMI < 30 kg/m2)

26% in 2021

Rate of ambulance attendance for alcohol and drug misuse in the municipality

2354 per/ 100,000 residents in 2020

Proportion of residents who are a current (i.e. daily and occasional) smoker

13% in 2020

Figure 9: Infectious diseases events (excluding COVID-19)

/100,000 people

2029 COVID-19 lives lost in Victoria by 1 February 2022

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020
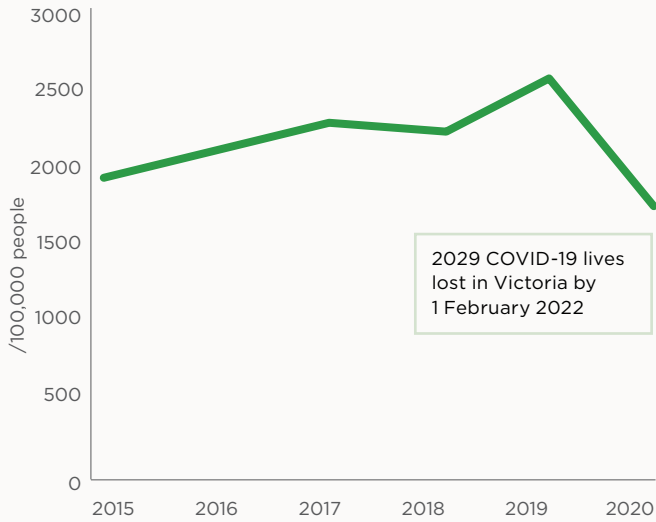
Figure 10: Number of transport related injuries and fatalities

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Figure 11: Diagnosed with anxiety or depression in 2017

20% 24% 22%
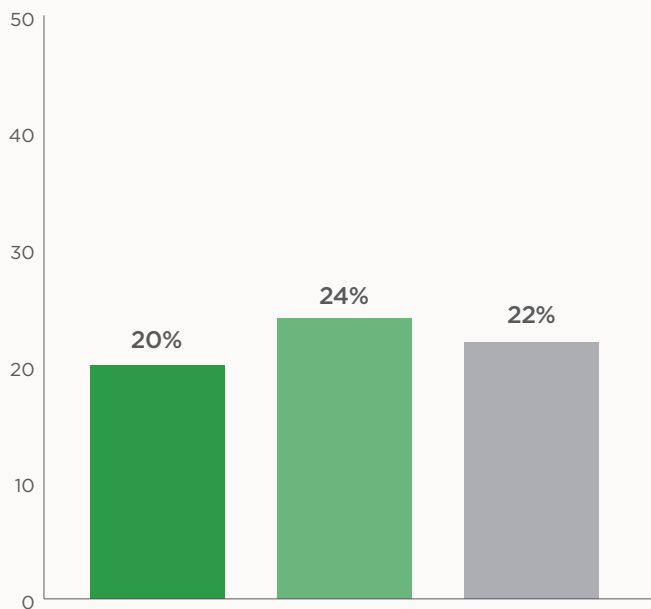
- Diagnosed with anxiety or depression – men
- Diagnosed with anxiety or depression – women
- Total diagnosed with anxiety or depression

Figure 12: Psychological distress and mental health in 2017

22% 15%
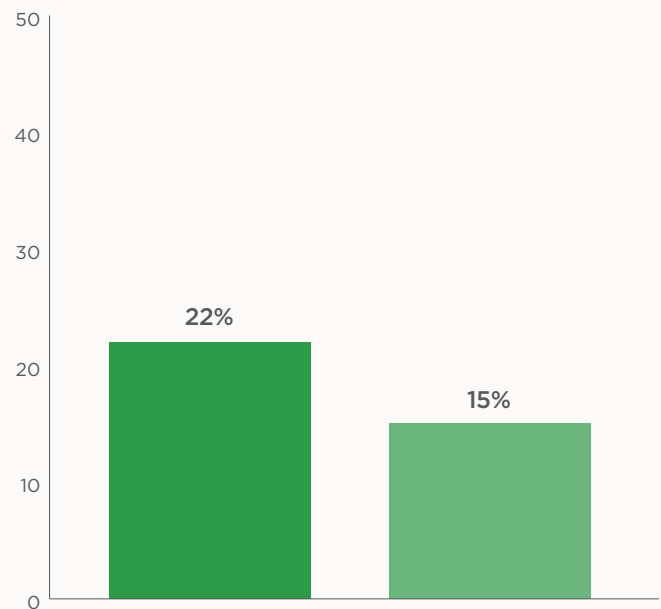
- High, or very high, levels of psychological distress
- Sought help for a mental health related problem

How we are delivering on this goal

City of Melbourne's Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021–2025 puts planning for the health and wellbeing of our people at the heart of what we do. It covers major initiatives and implementation plans such as the Smoke-free Melbourne policy and the Active Melbourne Plan.

We are working to increase and upgrade accessible, inclusive spaces for women in our sports facilities with a committed investment of $63 million in physical activity infrastructure over the next two years.

Our Transport Strategy guides the future of transport in the city. By 2036, the number of people moving around our municipality each day will increase to 1.4 million. We are working to ensure our growing population can move around the city safely and efficient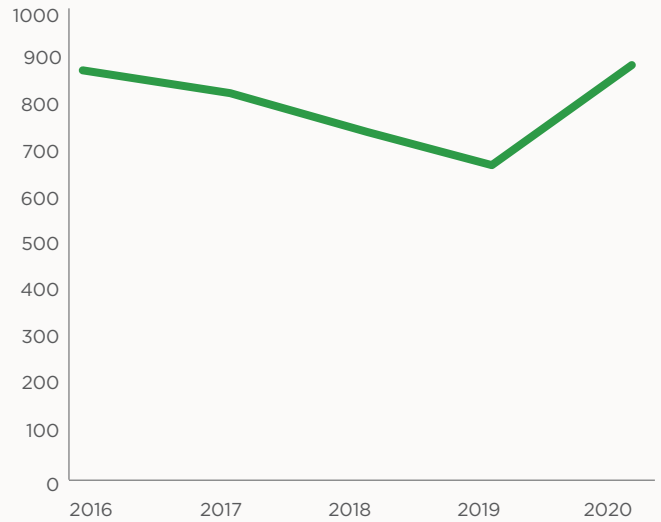ly (see Goal 9), using active transport. While there are many factors that contribute to the occurrence of transport injuries and fatalities, we will continue to prioritise measures that contribute to road safety.

Mental illness is a significant health and wellbeing issue for the municipality, across all age groups. City of Melbourne Libraries are safe, welcoming and inclusive public spaces. In 2018–19, more than 1.5 million people visited the city's six library branches. In response to an increasing number of patrons with complex needs, we improved training for staff on incident response and debriefing, and increased security measures. In 2019, we ran a four-month pilot program for an in-house social worker based across our libraries, to support and train frontline staff, engage with patrons and manage referrals to relevant services. Based on the success of the pilot, the in-house social worker position is now permanent.

Expand Smoke-free Melbourne

Melbourne has become the first Australian city to have a formal framework to protect our community from the harms of smoking and has created 12 smoke free areas in the city in laneways, major shopping areas and exercise tracks. The Smoke-free Melbourne policy guides the creation of more smoke-free areas in the central city and establishes ways to reduce and de-normalise smoking and support people to quit. It was developed with local and international public health and tobacco control experts and involvement from our local community. Nearly eight in 10 people indicated support for the policy vision.

With our investment in infrastructure that encourages physical activity, we expect to ease the pressures caused by population growth and see an increase in the number of residents getting enough physical activity. We also expect related improvements in the overall levels of psychological distress and diagnoses of anxiety or depression. To achieve good health and wellbeing targets in our communities, we need to continue to invest in our existing programs and improve our understanding of mental health.

Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan (incorporating the Health and Wellbeing Plan) strategic objective: Safety and wellbeing

Smoke-free Melbourne policy

Active Melbourne

Transport Strategy 2030

Open Space Strategy

Data coverage

While Goal 3 has relatively good data coverage, there are data gaps around mental health. Mental health data for this Review has been sourced from Victoria Public Health Survey (VPHS), collected every three years. Furthermore, the correlation between physical exercise and good mental health is commonly understood but a challenge to quantify.

Related indicators across other Goals

Food insecurity

Inequalities

Housing and resilience

Climate change

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Targets

- By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (SDG target 4.1 - advocacy only)

- By 2030, support access for all girls and boys to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education (SDG target 4.2)

- By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university (SDG target 4.3 - advocacy only)

- By 2030, increase the number of children and culturally and linguistically diverse adults who have relevant skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship by providing access to relevant resources and programs (SDG target 4.4)

- By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations (SDG target 4.5 - advocacy only)

- Continue to support all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, to achieve literacy and numeracy by providing relevant services and programs (SDG target 4.6)

- By 2030, ensure that the community have the relevant information and awareness of sustainable development including the SDGs and lifestyles in harmony with nature, especially children and young people (merged with Responsible Consumption and Production 12.8) (SDG target 4.7)

Progress snapshot

The percentage of students achieving national benchmark in numeracy in year 9 has trended down slightly, from 99.3 per cent in 2015 to 97.7 per cent in 2019, although remains above the Victorian average of 96.2 per cent. The equivalent benchmark for literacy fell slightly to 95.5 per cent in 2019, although it remained significantly higher than the Victorian average, 92.4 per cent. In 2021, six in 10 people reported they participate in lifelong learning in the municipality. But this proportion has diminished slightly since 2019 from seven in ten people, which may be attributed to the effects of COVID-19 restrictions.

There are 44 kindergartens in the municipality, with seven located within City of Melbourne buildings. However, at 73.5 per cent in 2019, kindergarten participation is much lower than the Victorian average of 91.8 per cent. For pre-schoolers, the rate of overall developmental vulnerability in children has reduced from 22.8 to 20.8 per cent between 2015 and 2018, although it is still higher than the Victorian average, 19.9 per cent.

Context

In Australia, curricula and the regulation of education at pre-school, primary and secondary levels are largely the responsibility of state and territory governments. The funding structure is more complicated. Approximately 60 per cent of primary and secondary schools are publicly funded, with some public funding also directed to support privately-funded schools. At the tertiary level, the majority of Australia's universities are public, with fees subsidised through a student loan program where payment becomes due when students reach a certain income level.

Not all education occurs in a classroom; important learning begins in childhood. The Australian Early Childhood Census tracks development in pre-schoolers across five domains:

physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (school-based), and communication skills and general knowledge. Children who are deemed 'developmentally vulnerable' demonstrate a much lower than average ability in the above domains than other children in the same age bracket.

City of Melbourne has a critical role in ensuring equal and unfettered access to information and education to improve the outcomes for vulnerable people and reduce inequality. Libraries are essential providers of all ages learning, supporting social inclusion and the educational and economic wellbeing of individuals and communities.

Key performance indicators

Figure 13: Participation in education and developmental vulnerability

74% Kindergarten participation

92% Victorian comparison in 2019

21% Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains in 2018

59% Proportion of people surveyed who participate in lifelong learning in the municipality in 2021

87,300 Number of overseas higher education students living or studying in the municipality in 2019

Figure 14: Year 9 literacy and numeracy

Victorian average (numeracy) in 2019: 96.2 per cent

Victorian average (literacy) in 2019: 92.4 per cent

▬ Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in numeracy Year 9
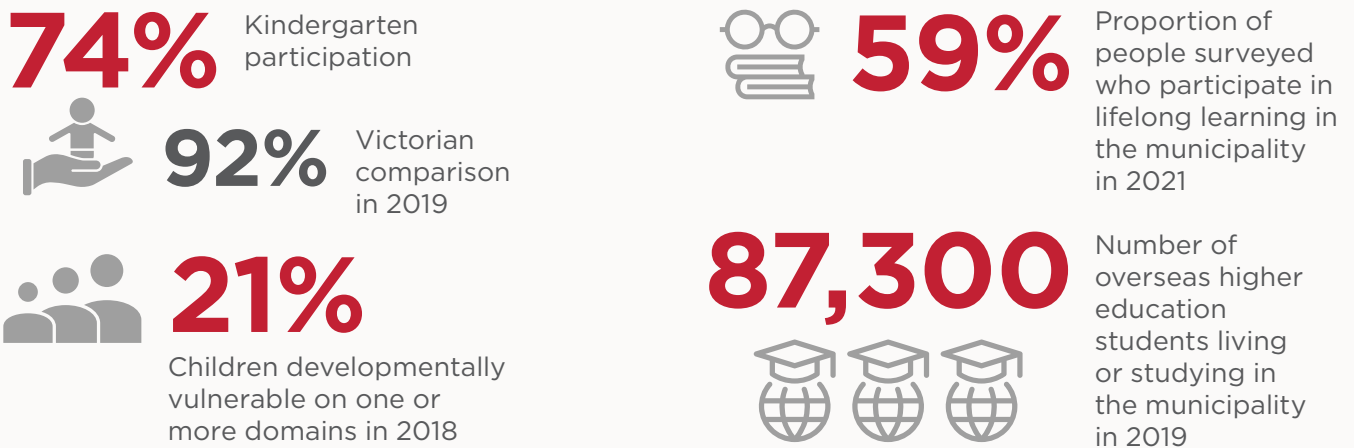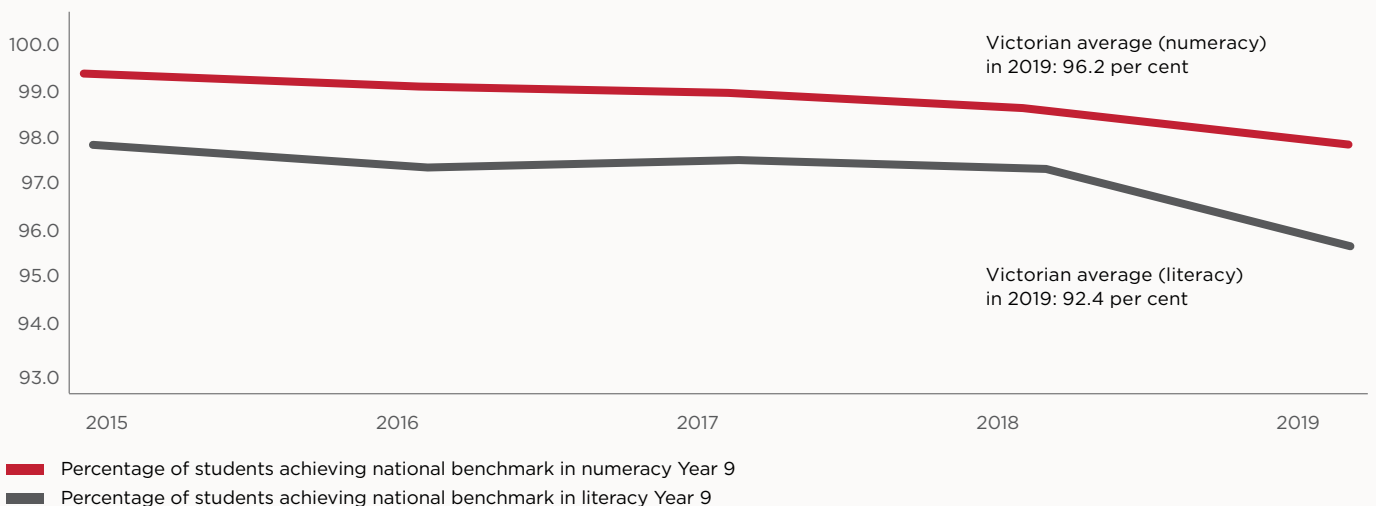▬ Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in literacy Year 9

How we are delivering on this goal

Our libraries welcome everyone. Access to our collections, educational activities and learning programs is mostly free. In the short term, we aim to create a revitalised library network that includes pop-up libraries across the municipality, as well as digital literacy programs for our diverse community, to support those challenged by the impacts of COVID-19. As part of our Library Framework, we are engaging with Traditional Owners to inform planning for honouring Aboriginal language, stories, cultural practice and knowledge.

We help parents and guardians understand the lifelong benefit of early education and care, drawing on evidence and systemic planning to address barriers to access. We assist access for vulnerable children through Victorian Government programs such as Access to Early Learning and Early Start Kindergarten, and ongoing advocacy for integrated hub developments in new infrastructure across the municipality.

The internationalisation of Melbourne's universities over recent years has had a profound impact on the life and culture of the city. We work with universities on initiatives that enhance the living and studying experience of international students.

A new city library

City of Melbourne has recently agreed to develop our seventh library: the Munro Community Hub and Library. The location, in the north-west of the Hoddle Grid, meets the greatest unmet need for library services in the municipality in a rapidly growing precinct. In addition to the collection, gathering, reading and studying spaces, there will be programmed educational classes and community activities. The hub will also provide a 'third space' for nearby international students and other local residents.

As part of Council and State Government's reactivation program we're also rolling out up to 10 temporary pop-up libraries across the municipality (2021-23) to expand library services to new and different users and revitalise neighbourhoods and precincts.

Our key strategies and plans

- Council plan strategic objective: (Access and affordability)
- Library Framework 2021–25
- Creative Strategy 2018–28
- Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021–31
- Strategic Plan - Melbourne a Great Place to Age 2020-24
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-24

Data coverage

While we have comprehensive data on child and youth numeracy and literacy rates, City of Melbourne does not have data relating to adult numeracy and literacy. Low levels of English literacy and numeracy can relate to diverse cultural and language backgrounds, disruptions in childhood development and education, and health issues. It is hoped that data on adult literacy and numeracy will become more available as the Australian Government addresses the issue.

Related indicators across other Goals

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Employment

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Inequalities

By supporting related Victorian Government initiatives improving access for vulnerable children to early education and care, we expect to see improvements in overall literacy and numeracy levels of children. To achieve quality education targets we need to continue to work with the Victorian government to ensure our support efforts contribute to performance improvement. To increase kindergarten participation, we need to understand the underlying causes and work with relevant partners to increase participation.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Targets

◎ Work towards ending all forms of gender-based discrimination locally, while advocating for gender equality globally (SDG target 5.1)

◎ Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (SDG target 5.2)

◎ Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family (SDG target 5.4)

◎ Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (SDG target 5.5)

◎ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SDG target 5.6)

Progress snapshot

Slightly more Melbourne women attained higher level qualifications (diploma, bachelor degree or higher) than men, in line with the Australian trend. Women participate in our arts programs and activities in equal or greater numbers than men and attend our recreational and community facilities in greater numbers than men.

However, there has been an increase in women who feel unsafe visiting, working and socialising in our municipality. The family violence incident rate increased significantly during COVID-19.

Context

Equality between all genders is essential to a thriving and sustainable city. Violence against women is a serious and deeply entrenched issue in Australia. On average, one woman a week is killed by a current or former partner nationally. Women are much more likely to experience violence by someone they know, than by a stranger. Persistent gender inequality is the root cause of violence against women. Risk of violence is exacerbated for women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Balancing the scales of gender equity has immense social and cultural benefits and supports equal opportunities for all genders to contribute equally at home, the workplace, in decision making and in the broader community. Gender equality is also linked to economic performance. Closing Australia's gender employment gap would boost Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 11 per cent, and closing the gender productivity gap would boost GDP by 20 per cent.

Women have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with higher unemployment rates, less access to Jobkeeper (wage support payment) because they are more likely to be in casual employment, greater risk of exposure to COVID-19 while in lower paid work, essential service jobs, greater responsibility for caring and unpaid work, and significantly poorer mental health outcomes. During a pandemic, when people self-isolate at home without access to support networks and services, the risk of violence is even higher.

Before COVID-19, Australia was already going backwards on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index – 44th in the world, down from a high of 15th twenty years ago.

As the level of government closest to the community, local government has an important role to play in promoting gender equality and preventing violence against women and gender diverse people, by creating safe public environments, designing and managing community facilities and providing health and community services. City of Melbourne should model and lead gender equality through mutually reinforcing strategies across our external service delivery, internal operations, and our civic leadership role.

We have a responsibility to ensure that our policies, programs and services are inclusive and support our commitment to gender equality as well as meet our statutory obligations under the *Gender Equality Act 2020*, the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*, the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and the Equal Opportunity Act 2010. We are a proud signatory to the Victorian Local Government Women's Charter, which supports the principles of gender equity, diversity and active citizenship.

Key performance indicators

Figure 15: Proportion of women who participate in sports and active recreation

74% 2018
71% 2019
56% 2020
59% 2021
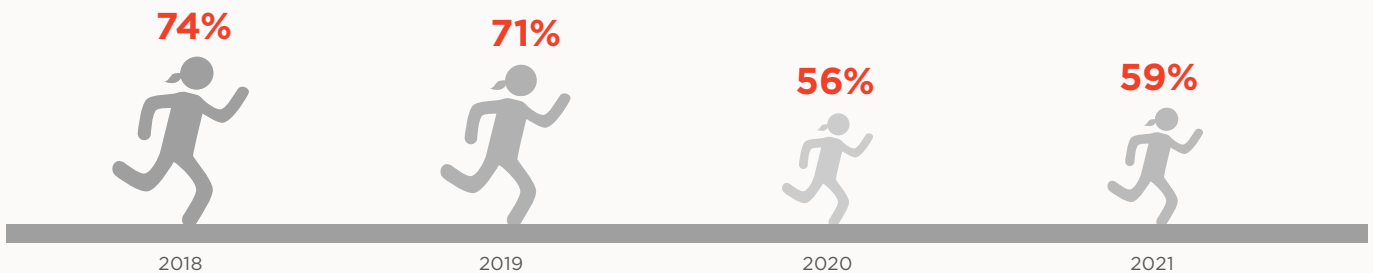
Figure 16: Rate of recorded family violence indidents per 100,000 residents

935 2015
1003 2016
917 2017
992 2018
886 2019
968 2020
1275 2021
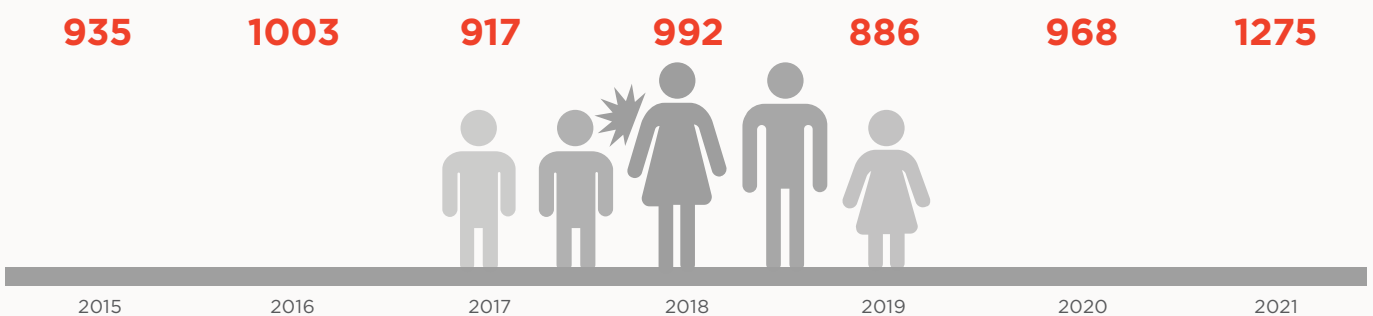
Figure 17: Feelings of safety in public places and spaces

48% 2018
31% 2019
41% 2020
36% 2021
63% 2021

■ Mens feelings of safety in our public places and spaces by day and night (residents, workers, students, visitors)

■ Women's feelings of safety in our public places and spaces by day and night (residents, workers, students, visitors)
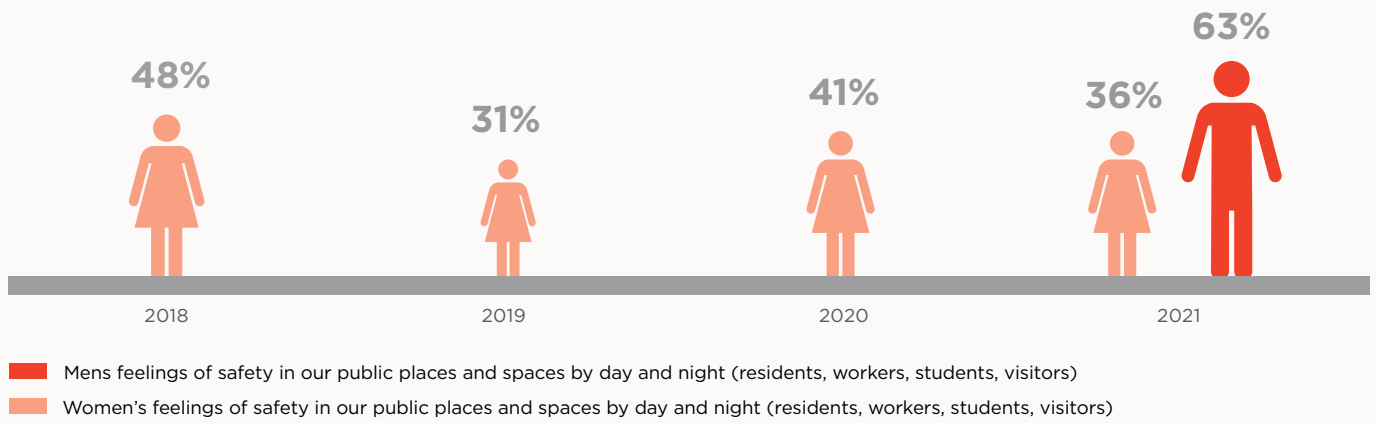
Figure 18: Feelings of safety on public transport

44% 2018
33% 2019
36% 2020
32% 2021
59% 2021

■ Men's feelings of safety on public transport by day and night (residents, workers, students, visitors)

■ Women's feelings of safety on public transport by day and night (residents, workers, students, visitors)
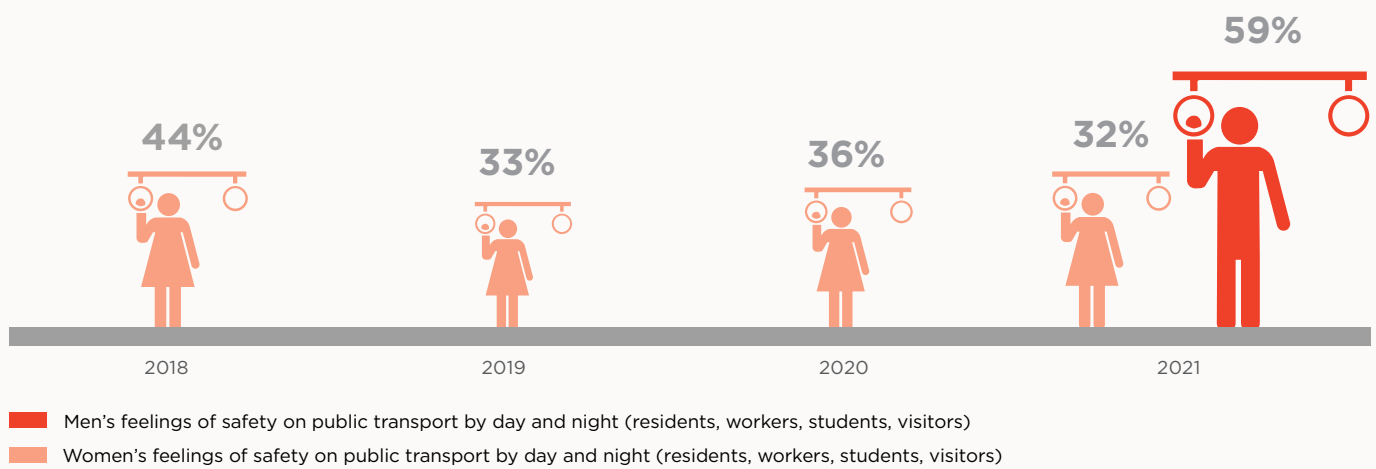
Figure 19: Women's education, labour participation and representation

Total personal income (weekly) of **$2,000** or more **for full time employed female** in 2016

20%

Total personal income (weekly) of **$2,000** or more **for full time employed male** in 2016

32%
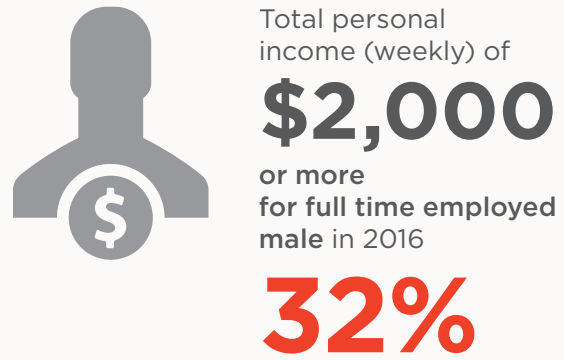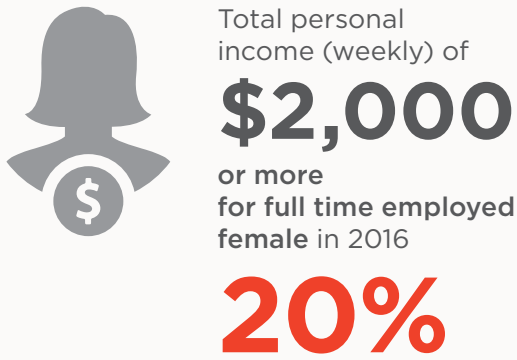
Ratio of men to women performing **30 hours or more of unpaid labour** in 2016

$$\frac{1}{3.5}$$

Women's participation in the labour force in 2016

88%

Women who have attained higher level qualifications in 2016

61%

55%

Percentage local businesses with female and/or minority owner in 2016

Ratio of men to women performing **15-29 hours of unpaid labour** in 2016

$$\frac{1}{2.2}$$

Women's representation on Council: 4 out of 11 are female

36%

in 2020
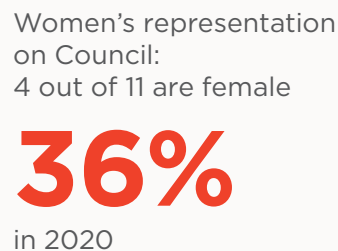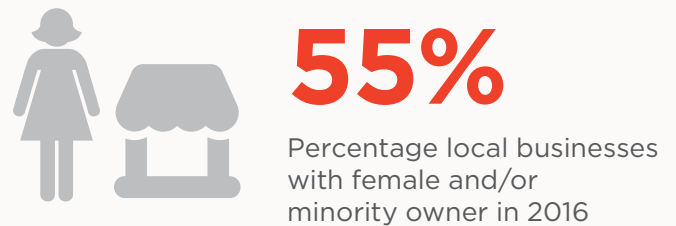
■ Women
■ Men

How we are delivering on this goal

City of Melbourne has a strong history of work in the prevention of violence against women and in 2018 made a public commitment to prioritise gender equality in current and future council planning, policy, service delivery and practice through a gender equality statement of commitment.

We are committed to ensuring that everyone in the municipality, regardless of their gender identity, has access to equal power, resources and opportunities, and is treated with dignity, respect and fairness. We will work towards gender equality by:

- undertaking a thorough assessment to identify and address gaps and limitations within existing workplace policies, programs and services

- continuing professional development for all staff, executives and councillors in order to drive and improve our corporate and community social responsibility practices

- ensuring procurement principles and practices are consistent with, and actively support, gender equality

- incorporating gender equality messages in corporate and online communications.

Gender impact assessments will be conducted on any new or redeveloped policy, program or service that has a significant and direct impact on the community. Every two years, we will report to the Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector.

Our new Women's Safety and Empowerment Action Plan 2021–2024 is dedicated to our external-facing work with communities and sits alongside the Gender Equality Act requiring all local councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality, and to consider and promote gender equality in policies, programs and services that interface with communities.

City of Melbourne's recently endorsed Enterprise Agreement 2021 – an agreement on the terms and conditions of employment between City of Melbourne and our staff – saw a number of benefits for women ether retained or strengthened. These include flexible working arrangements, paid and unpaid parental leave for any staff member (with superannuation payments accruing), pre-natal leave for pregnancy related medical appointments, and paid leave to support employees experiencing family violence or supporting family or household members who are experiencing family violence.

Project Night Justice

Project Night Justice is a two is a two-year project funded by the Victorian Government's Building Safer Communities Program, aiming to improve the safety and inclusion of women and gender diverse people in our municipality late at night. This work will include holding a Night Safety Summit, developing a Night Safety Charter, implementing a sexual assault awareness and behaviour change campaign and delivering the Good Night Out Accreditation Program. Working with our project partners Victoria Police, Crime Stoppers Victoria, Full Stop Australia and University of Melbourne, we will raise community awareness of the impacts of sexual violence, and encourage capable guardianship, bystander action and the reporting of incidents to authorities to improve the safety of women and gender diverse people in our municipality.

By promoting gender equality, creating safe public environments, and providing health and community service, we expect to improve the safety of women and gender diverse people in our municipality. To achieve our gender equality targets we need to continue to work with all levels of government and relevant agencies to shift the current trajectory for these indicators.

Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan strategic objective:
Safety and Wellbeing

Prevention of Violence Against Women
Action Plan 2021–2024

Women's Safety and Empowerment
Action Plan 2021–2024

Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021-31

Statement of commitment to gender equality

Data coverage

Globally, nationally and locally, data coverage on issues related to gender equality is not strong enough, particularly in relation to issues affecting gender diverse people. At the national level, the gender wage gap was 14.2 percent in 2021, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. To start addressing our data gap and reflect our obligations under the Gender Equality Act, City of Melbourne will measure gendered employment and gendered income trends for our employees to ensure equitable employment between all genders (SDG target 5.1).

Related indicators across other Goals

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Employment

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Inequalities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Housing and resilience

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Safety

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Targets

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all in public spaces and municipal buildings (SDG target 6.1)

- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all in public spaces and municipal buildings, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations (SDG target 6.2)

- By 2030, improve water quality by reducing all types of water pollution, controlling industrial water waste and reducing ambient water nitrogen levels, and increase the use of water from alternate water sources (SDG target 6.3, see also SDG target 14.1)

- By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity (SDG target 6.4)

- By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate (SDG target 6.5)

- Protect and enhance water-related ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, rivers, and lakes (SDG target 6.6)

Progress snapshot

Residential water consumption reduced from 147 to 127 litres per capita per day between 2017 and 2019, well under the average for Greater Melbourne. Further reductions were observed in 2020 and 2021, to 95 and 108 litres per capita per day respectively, which may have been due to fewer workers and students in the CBD. Our use of alternative water – other sources besides freshwater – has remained steady at 23 per cent.

Context

City of Melbourne is supplied with safe and reliable and water. Its quality is among the best in the world, because it is sourced from protected catchments. The Victorian Government is responsible for long term water supply planning and works closely with Melbourne Water and water retailers to supply drinking-quality (potable) water.

Each year, 18,500 million litres of potable water is used in the municipality, the equivalent of 7,400 Olympic-sized swimming pools. Of this, 70 per cent is used for commercial purposes, 26 per cent in residential homes and 4 per cent by City of Melbourne to irrigate parks, gardens and other green infrastructure, and in our aquatic centres and buildings.

Nearly all – 95 per cent – of the potable water used in the municipality each year becomes wastewater, or sewage. Currently, just 1.5 per cent, or 266 million litres, is recycled for reuse.

Our climate is getting warmer and drier and streamflows are below the historical average. Significant population growth and demand for water are putting pressure on the water supply.

We have an important role to play in reducing water consumption both within our own operations, through planning controls for private development and demonstrating leadership in sustainable water management. Each year, 19,700 million litres of rain falls on the municipality. City of Melbourne looks to deliver projects that collect and use rainfall for non- drinking purposes, such as toilet flushing and irrigation of parks and gardens.

Key performance indicators

Figure 20: The percentage of water used for Council operations derived from sources other than our fresh water reserves

21%	21%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
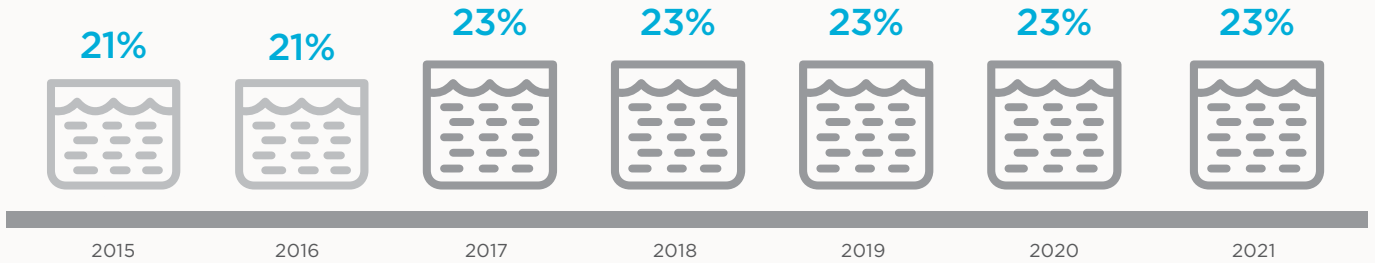
Figure 21: Residential water consumption (L/capita/day)

147	135	127	95	108
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

Figure 22: Non-residential water consumption (ML/year)

17,015	17,003	13,437	10,240
2018	2019	2020	2021
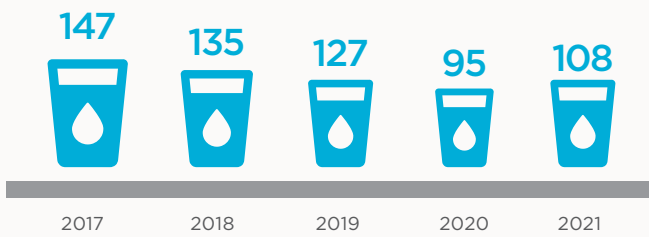
Figure 23: The percentage of water used in the municipality derived from sources other than our fresh water reserves

2%
2019
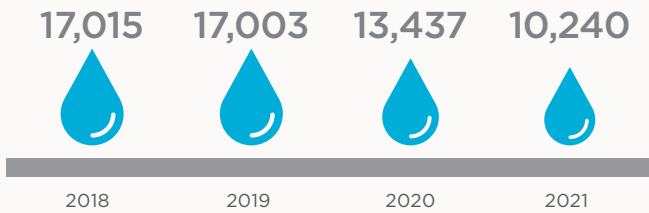
Figure 24: Total water use and recycling

95% of the potable water used in the municipality each year becomes wastewater or sewage.

Currently percentage recycled for reuse is **2%**

70% Commercial purposes

26% Residential homes

4% City of Melbourne - to irrigate parks, gardens and other green infrastructure, and in our aquatic centres and buildings

18,500 million litres of potable water is used in the municipality, the equivalent of Olympic-sized swimming pools. **7400**

How we are delivering on this goal

We have had a clear vision for sustainable water management since 2002, initially focusing on water conservation during the drought, then managing stormwater pollution and reducing irrigation demand. Our current focus is using water efficiently to provide a healthy, safe and liveable city. This includes water conservation, flood management and adapting to the impacts of climate change by intercepting stormwater before it goes down the drain and using it to keep our city green and cool.

We will continue to advance stormwater harvesting projects to collect, clean and store it for irrigation and other purposes. If feasible, we will construct systems to irrigate Princes Park and Ievers Reserve, which together have the potential to save over 100 ML of potable water each year. In our urban renewal areas of Fishermans Bend, Arden and Macaulay, we are not only looking at alternative water supply, but also how integrated water management can be part of a holistic approach for reducing flooding.

Stormwater harvesting

During and following the millennium drought, City of Melbourne, the Victorian Government and Melbourne Water invested over $40 million in stormwater harvesting projects:

- Trin Warren Tam-boore (Royal Park) Wetlands (2006, upgraded 2008)

- Darling Street (2011)

- Fitzroy Gardens (2013)

- Alexander and Queen Victoria Gardens (2013)

- Birrarung Marr (2014)

- Lincoln Square (2017).

In total, they provide 23 per cent of our organisation's water use, saving precious drinking water supply and building resilience for future droughts and water restrictions. The Lincoln Square Stormwater Harvesting System also provides flood storage using innovative technology to purge water before major rainfall events.

Water efficiency is improving. However, to achieve clean water and sanitation targets we need to increase delivery of alternative water use projects. Our water security target is 50 per cent of consumption delivered by alternative source by 2030. Now, it is steady at 23 per cent.

Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan strategic objective: Climate and biodiversity emergency

Municipal Integrated Water Management Plan

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

Data coverage

Measuring the total percentage of municipal water supplied from sources other than our freshwater reserves (SDG target 6.3) is important but extremely difficult at the local government level. We have no oversight of how many residents and businesses are installing rainwater tanks and alternative water systems.

Related indicators across other Goals

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Housing and resilience

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Water quality

15 LIFE ON LAND

Biodiversity

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Targets

◎ Promote universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
(SDG target 7.1)

◎ By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the national and state energy mix, so that the City of Melbourne municipality is powered by 100% renewable energy (SDG target 7.2)

◎ By 2030, substantially improve the energy efficiency of infrastructure and buildings across the municipality. (SDG target 7.3)

Progress snapshot

Over 70 per cent of emissions in the municipality come from electricity. The percentage of renewable energy in our mains electricity grid is increasing significantly, from 11.8 per cent in 2015 to 26.8 per cent in 2020, largely due to the Victorian Renewable Energy Target, alongside voluntary purchasing by large energy users through corporate power purchase agreements.

Context

City of Melbourne does not directly control or regulate the energy system. Electricity is provided through the National Electricity Market (NEM), an interconnected electricity market spanning the eastern and southern states of Australia. Energy policy is set by state governments, regulated by independent bodies and delivered by private businesses.

The NEM is undergoing unprecedented change, driven by the transition away from coal. Over the last six years, ageing coal-fired power stations have been closed as they are no longer economically viable, including Hazelwood Power Station in Victoria. At the same time, utility-scale solar and wind energy generation capacity is increasing rapidly due

to the rise in fossil fuel prices, a fall in the cost of renewable energy generation and the Victorian Renewable Energy Target. Small-scale rooftop solar has also boomed across the NEM, with Australia enjoying one of the highest levels of penetration of residential solar in the world. These factors contribute to short- and long-term volatility in the market, which in turn makes large-scale investment difficult without clear government policy or support.

City of Melbourne can drive change by demonstrating new and innovative approaches to decarbonising the grid in our own operations via our procurement practices (see breakout box) and by enabling citizens to act.

Key performance indicators

Figure 25: Percent of electricity from renewable sources

12%	14%	16%	18%	22%	27%	32%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
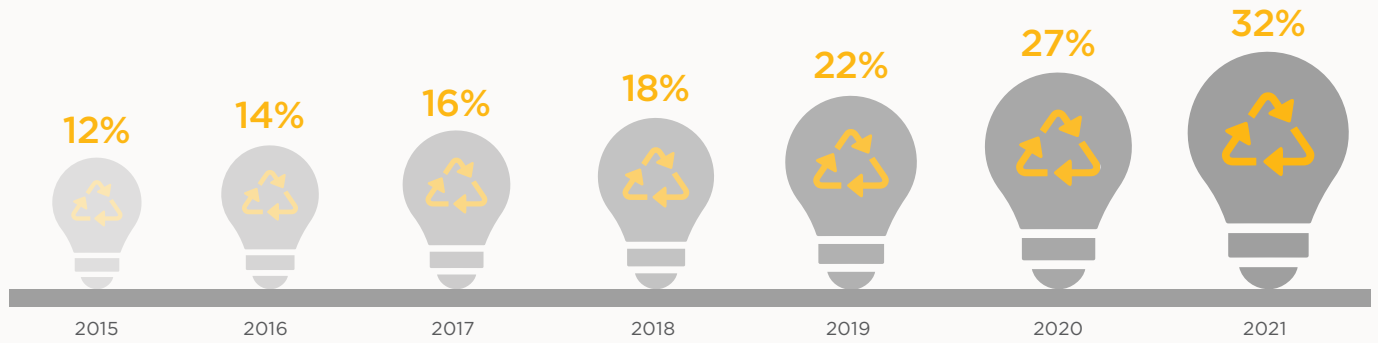
Figure 26: Total electricity consumption

kWH per capita

25,503	21,950	20,628	18,636	18,006	14,465
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

Figure 27: Energy mix in Victoria 2021

- 67% Coal (Brown) - GWh
- 16% Wind - GWh
- 7% Solar (Rooftop) - GWh
- 3% Solar (Utility) - GWh
- 6% Gas (Steam) - GWh
- 0% Gas (OCGT) - GWh
- 1% Hydro - GWh
- 1%

Legend:
- Coal (Brown) - GWh
- Gas (Steam) - GWh
- Gas (OCGT) - GWh
- Battery (Discharging) - GWh
- Hydro - GWh
- Wind - GWh
- Solar (Utility) - GWh
- Solar (Rooftop) - GWh

How we are delivering on this goal

We support the community to increase energy efficiency and switch to renewable energy. Our Power Melbourne project will establish a network of coordinated neighbourhood-scale batteries to deliver more renewable energy into the grid and drive sustainability. We aim to encourage greater uptake of renewables, create new opportunities for research, training and jobs in the green technology sector, and help build Melbourne's reputation as a centre for clean energy innovation. The pilot is planned for 2022, with the aim to create a model that is replicable across the country.

Melbourne Renewable Energy Project – facilitated group power purchase agreement

In 2017 – in an Australian-first – City of Melbourne partnered with a group of local governments, cultural institutions, universities and corporations to collectively purchase renewable energy from a new 39-turbine, 80 MW windfarm.

Under a 10-year $150 million agreement, the windfarm powers town halls, bank branches, universities and street lights, and ensures our operations are supplied by 100 per cent renewable energy. It has reduced the municipality's emissions by the equivalent of 5 per cent.

The Melbourne Renewable Energy Project catalysed more renewable energy investment by large energy users, including the Victorian Government. Since 2017, corporate power purchase agreements have continued to grow as a solution for Australia's largest energy users with approximately 8000 MW of renewable energy capacity being enabled to date.

In 2020, we facilitated a second power purchase agreement for businesses across the city, including seven large energy users: RMIT University, Deakin University, CBUS Property, ISPT, Fulton Hogan, Citywide Asphalt, and Mondelez International. This renewable electricity now powers 14 shopping centres, nine office buildings, seven educational campuses, and four manufacturing facilities across greater Melbourne.

By demonstrating new and innovative approaches to decarbonising the grid, advocating with policy makers, regulators and businesses, and by enabling citizens to act, we expect to see an incr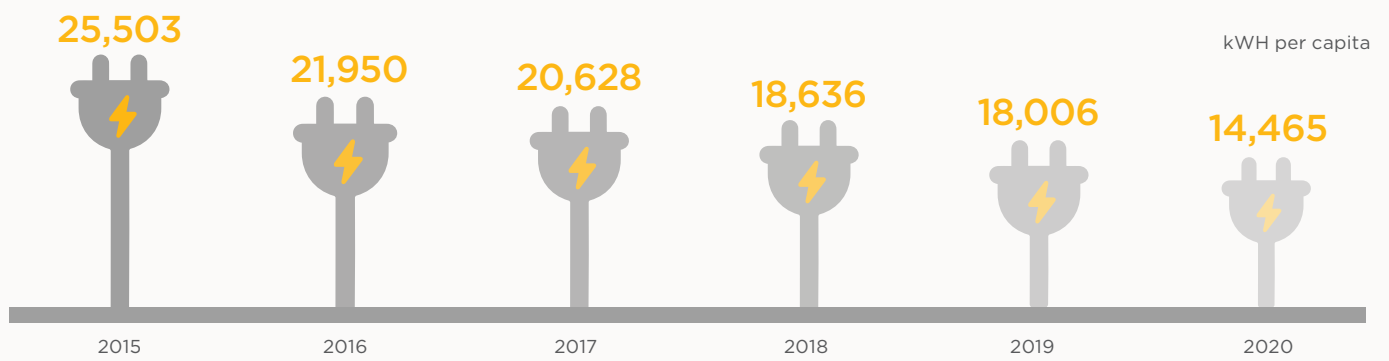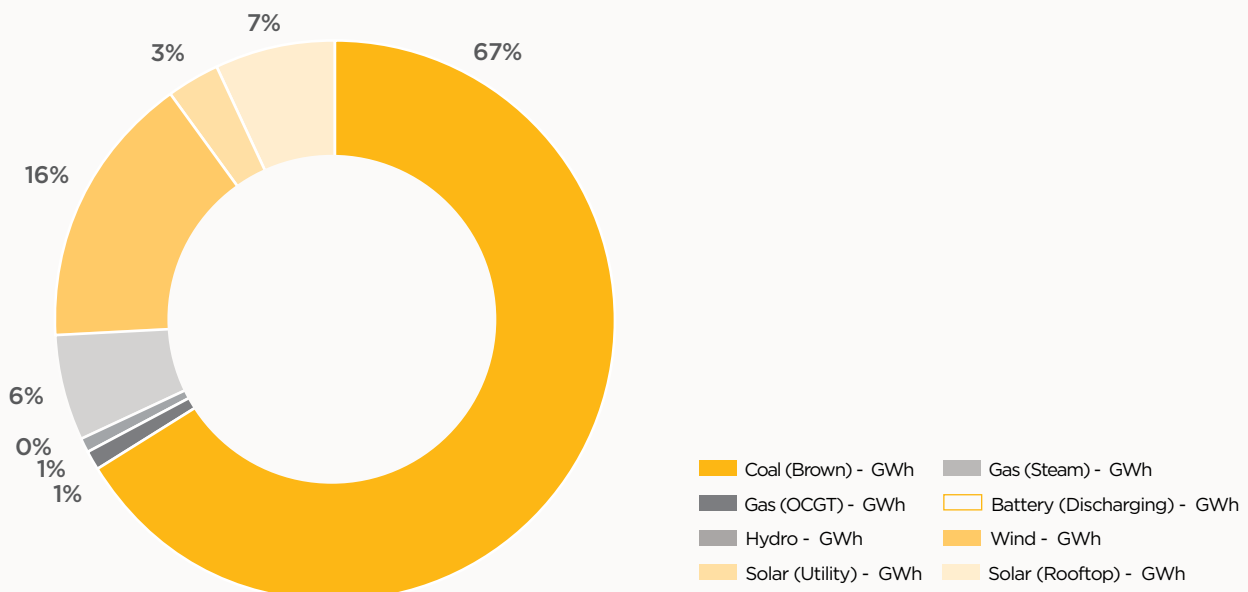ease in the percentage of electricity from renewable sources. However, to achieve affordable and renewable energy targets, renewable energy uptake needs to be accelerated across all sectors.

Data coverage

To measure progress against Goal 7 targets – equitable access to modern energy (SDG target 7.1) and the share of the renewable energy in the grid (SDG target 7.2) – we have added a new indicator that tracks the annual battery storage capacity in the municipality related to the Power Melbourne project. We will collect this data from 2022.

Related indicators across other Goals

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Sustainable industry and infrastructure

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Targets

◎ Recover and sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national, state, metropolitan and municipal circumstances (SDG target 8.1)

◎ Achieve higher levels of economic productivity and growth through a particular focus on innovation in creative, knowledge, and visitor economies that support a low-carbon economy (SDG target 8.2)

◎ Promote policies and programs that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and support small- and medium-sized enterprises (SDG target 8.3)

◎ Improve progressively, through 2030, local resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation (SDG target 8.4)

◎ By 2030 reduce unemployment and underemployment by supporting decent work for all, including for young people, persons with disabilities and people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage and achieve equal pay for work of equal value (SDG target 8.5)

◎ By 2030, reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (SDG target 8.6)

◎ Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery within City of Melbourne organisational supply chains, and promote other municipal organisations to do the same. (SDG target 8.7)

◎ Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment (SDG target 8.8)

◎ By 2030, achieve sustainable tourism that creates local jobs and promotes local culture and products (SDG target 8.9)

Progress snapshot

City of Melbourne's economy and many of the indicators in Goal 8 have been impacted by COVID-19 and extended lockdowns. Before COVID-19 hit, the municipality was home to 497,000 jobs, and a steadily low unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for residents increased from 3.6 percent in 2019 to 5.4 percent in 2021, with a corresponding rise in youth unemployment. In 2020, the number of jobs fell by 8 percent.

Annual visitor numbers to the municipality dropped by 71 percent, from 15,857,493 in 2019 to 4,591,802 in 2021.

Context

City of Melbourne is the economic engine for the metropolitan region and Victoria as a whole. It is home to a range of industries, with a high concentration of knowledge-intensive jobs. Before COVID-19, Melbourne was one of the world's most competitive and resilient economies, with a Gross Local Product of $104 billion in 2019. This equated to 37 per cent of the Greater Melbourne economy, 24 per cent of the Victorian economy and 7 per cent of the Australian economy.

The major employing industries in the Melbourne municipality are Business Services, and Finance and Insurance Services, which account for nearly one-third of employment. Melbourne has also long been regarded as Australia's premier retail and hospitality city. It is recognised as the cultural capital of Australia, and the creative industries are an important part of the city's economy.

Extended lockdowns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the municipality more than any other part of Australia. The number of pedestrians in the city was down by 80 per cent or more for extended periods. Office workers continue to mostly work from home – in October 2021, office occupancy was at just 4 per cent of pre-pandemic levels.

The municipality's recovery coincides with the need for concerted action on climate change (see also Goal 13). The impacts of climate change, extreme weather and missed economic opportunities of transitioning to a low-carbon economy could cost $12.6 billion to the municipality's economy by 2050.

City of Melbourne can provide an example by offering safe and secure working environments, and in guaranteeing equal pay for work. This extends to influencing decent work practices in the supply chain through procurement activity, including addressing modern slavery issues. We can also support new job creation for the future by supporting entrepreneurship and innovation programs.

Key performance indicators

Capital city gross local product

$104.1 billion

Gross local product per person employed

$209,000

in 2019

Value of the creative sector to the local economy

$4.2 billion

in 2019

Number of start-ups in the municipality

1230

in 2021

Number of creative spaces in the municipality controlled by City of Melbourne in 2021

160

Number of businesses in the municipality

14,967

in 2020

16%

Proportion of people surveyed who participate in arts and cultural activities in the municipality in 2021

-0.04%
-0.05%
-0.05%
-0.01%

Bar chart legend:
- Unemployment rate
- Youth unemployment rate

Year	Unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rate
2015	5%	10%
2016	4%	9%
2017	4%	11%
2018	4%	8%
2019	4%	9%
2020	4%	12%
2021	5%	
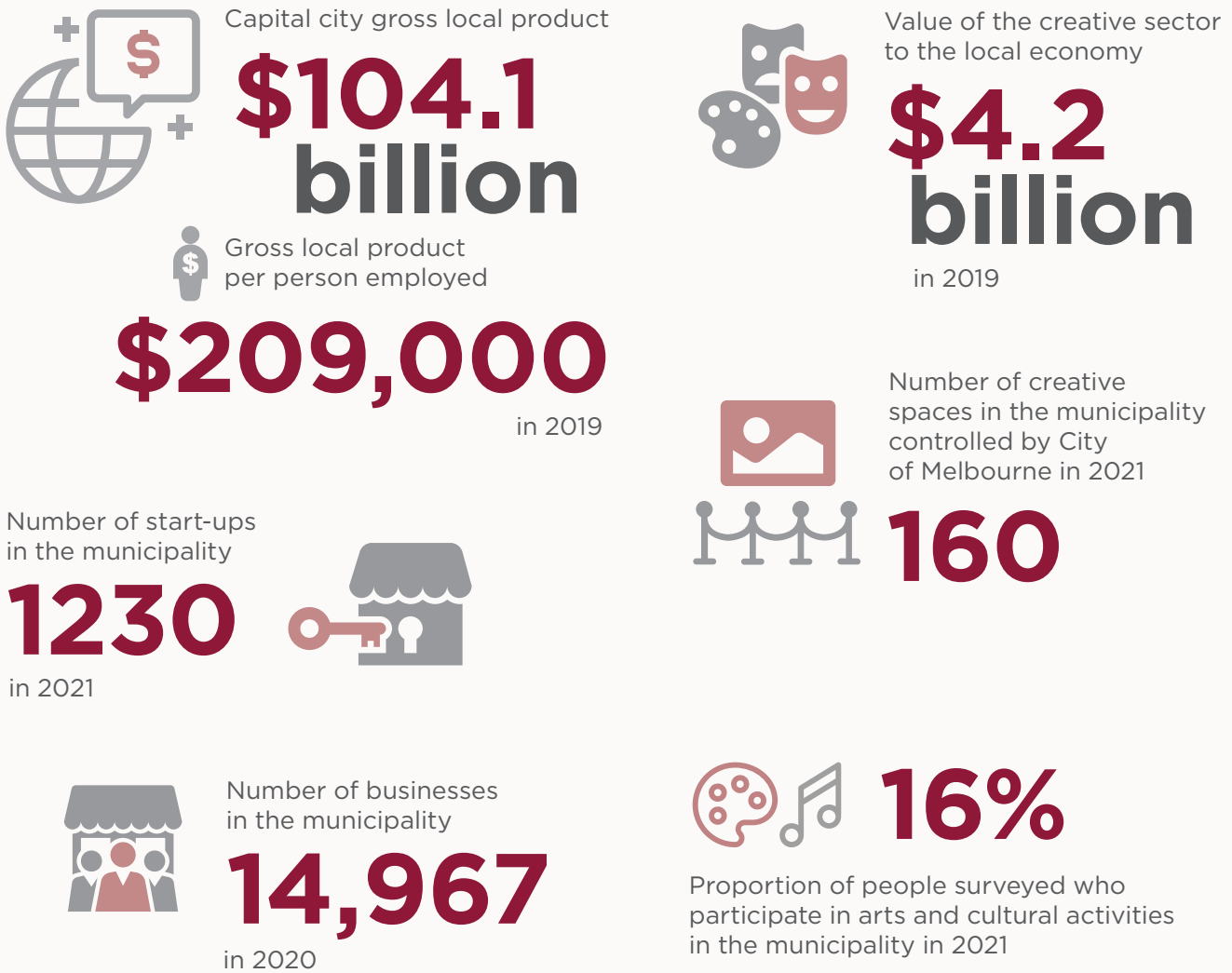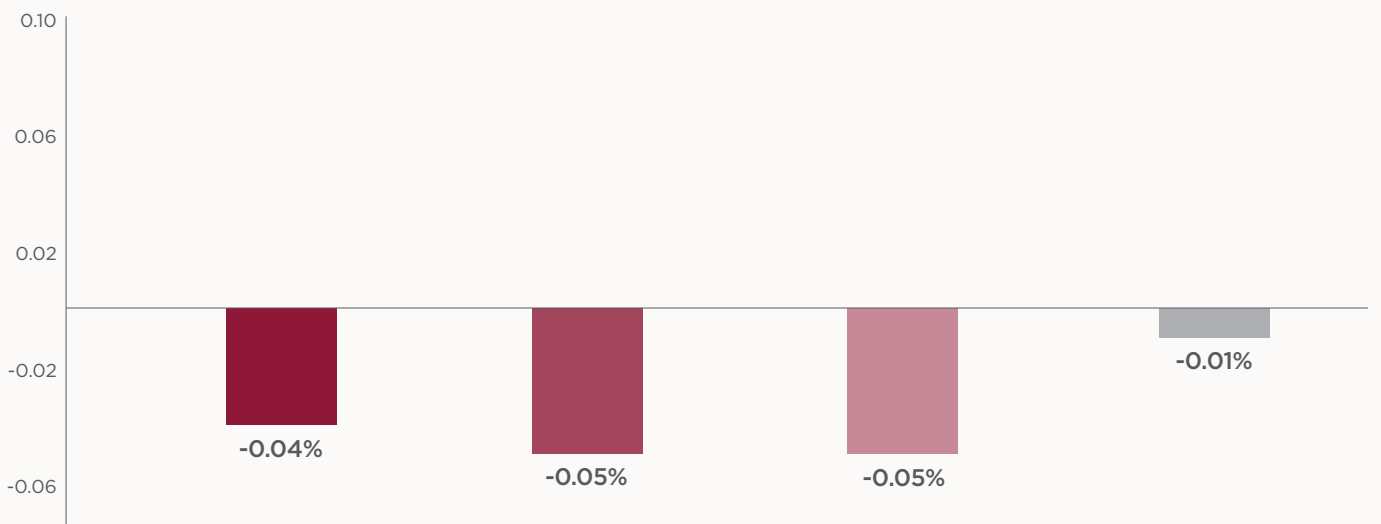
Figure 31: Employment and visitors to the municipality

Proportion of residents employed in the municipality

55%

in 2016
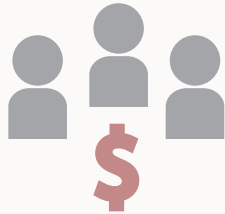
Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

4%

in 2016
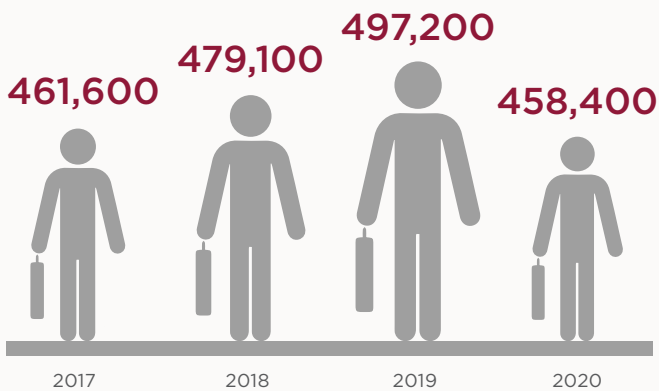
Number of jobs in the municipality

- 2017: 461,600
- 2018: 479,100
- 2019: 497,200
- 2020: 458,400

Number of visitors to the municipality

- 2019: 15,857493
- 2020: 12,304,405
- 2021: 4,591,802
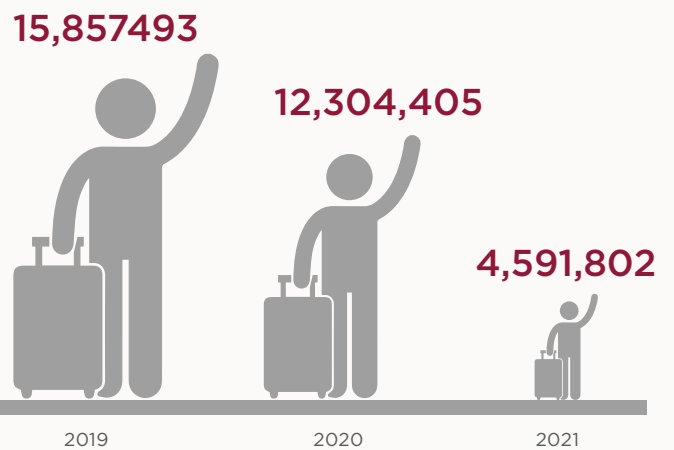
How we are delivering on this goal

We have responded to the pandemic with extensive support, particularly aimed at small businesses relying on foot traffic. We issued more than 1500 outdoor dining permits and constructed more than 200 outdoor dining 'parklets'. We established the 'Business Concierge' service, which contacted more than 25,000 businesses, directing them to appropriate assistance. Once restrictions eased, we encouraged visitors to return to the city through hospitality rebate schemes ('Melbourne Money') and an extensive program of events and activations.

However, economic recovery from the pandemic is likely to take many years. We are using the recovery period to support positive transformation of the central Melbourne economy. Our Economic Development Strategy 2021–2031 aims to build the economy of the future, and attract and retain diverse and high-value jobs for current and future generations. It details the actions necessary to ensure a healthy environment and foster an inclusive society.

To respond to an increase in the vacancy rates of retail premises we are leading a precinct revitalisation program. The Shopfront Activation Program is transforming vacant shopfronts into spaces for creatives and entrepreneurs to use at no or low cost for a period of up to 12 months, attracting new businesses to the city to test their ideas and business models.

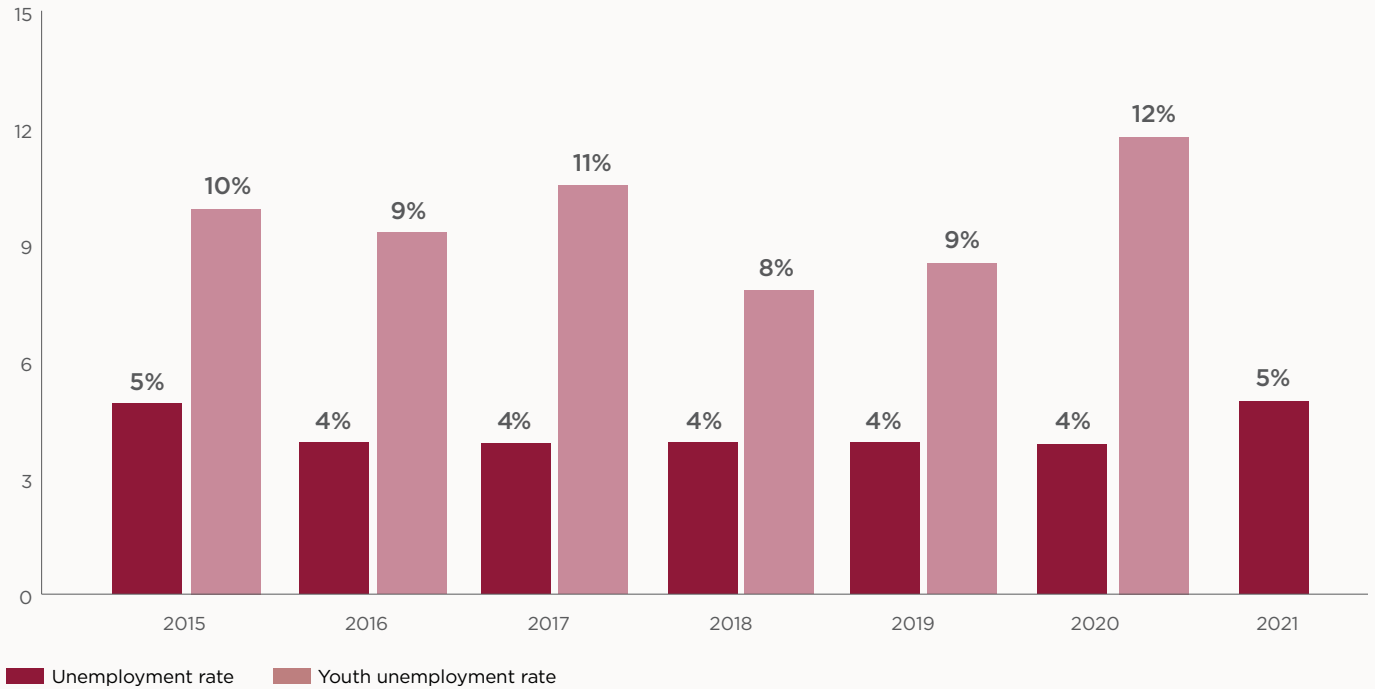### Resilient zero carbon economy

City of Melbourne is embarking on a four-year project intended to create an enabling environment for Melbourne businesses and universities to become the employment centre for a resilient zero-carbon economy. We aim to:

- facilitate local knowledge economy jobs in the clean energy, climate adaptation and related fields

- leverage alternative financing for projects that deliver zero emissions, resilient and climate adapted infrastructure

- prioritise support for universities, small businesses and start-ups that deliver positive social and environmental benefits

Economic recovery from the pandemic is likely to take many years, impacting our ability to meet decent work and economic growth targets. However, through our Economic Development Strategy and programs we expect to alleviate the economic impact on our municipality. Our intermediate aim is to recover and sustain gross local product growth to pre-pandemic levels, with a long-term goal to increase gross local product to $150 billion by 2031 (an increase of $45 billion from 2019) and gross local product per person employed to $250,000 by 2030.

Our key strategies and plans

 Council Plan strategic objectives: Economy of the future, and Unique identity and place)

 Economic Development Strategy 2031

 Creative Strategy 2018-28

Data coverage

While City of Melbourne has good data coverage for Goal 8 to monitor and evaluate economic growth (SDG target 8.1 and 8.2), job creation and employment (SDG target 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6) and tourism (SDG target 8.9), appropriate indicators are still being sought for modern slavery (SDG target 8.7), labour rights (SDG target 8.8) and resource intensity of our economic output (SDG target 8.4). For future reporting, we have begun measuring vacancy rate of retail premises in November 2020, but currently only have monthly data. We will begin to measure the number of artists supported by City of Melbourne through city planning, design and city operations.

Related indicators across other Goals

Poverty

Sustainable industry and transport

For indicators relating to inequalities

For indicators relating to GHG emissions

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Targets

◎ Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all (SDG target 9.1)

◎ Promote inclusive and sustainable industry and business development (SDG target 9.2)

◎ Continually upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes (SDG target 9.4)

◎ Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of sectors and residents across the municipality and encourage innovation and private research and development spending. (SDG target 9.5)

Progress snapshot

The proportion of trips originating within the municipality for which public transport was the main transport mode has increased by over 3 per cent between 2016 and 2018. During the same period, the proportion of trips made by walking has declined by nearly 3 per cent and there has been no notable change in the proportion of trips made by private vehicle. While commercial and institutional electricity and gas intensity has remained steady between 2015 and 2020, industrial electricity and gas intensity has significantly declined.

The number of new patents decreased between 2015 and 2018. We will track the impact of COVID-19 as more recent data becomes available.

Context

Our municipality has seen significant transport and infrastructure change due to growth in population and jobs over recent decades. In 2016 there were 150,000 more trips to work in the municipality each weekday compared to 2001, with more people travelling to work in the municipality by public transport than by car.

Public health measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 have significantly impacted transport patterns in the short term. Office attendance and public transport usage remains low, while motor vehicle traffic has rebounded close to pre-COVID-19 levels.

City of Melbourne has a role to play in planning and building sustainable and resilient infrastructure that meets the needs of the community. We can demonstrate ongoing leadership and innovation on climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions to help create and grow the low-carbon economy in Melbourne and beyond.

Key performance indicators

Figure 32: Resident trips by mode of transport

2018

2016

- 3%
- 39%
- 39%
- 16%
- 2%

Inner ring (2016):
- 3%
- 37%
- 38%
- 19%
- 2%

Legend:
- Proportion of resident trips by main mode – Bicycle
- Proportion of resident trips by main mode – Walking
- Proportion of resident trips by main mode - Private vehicle
- Proportion of resident trips by main mode - Public transport
- Proportion of trips by mode - Other
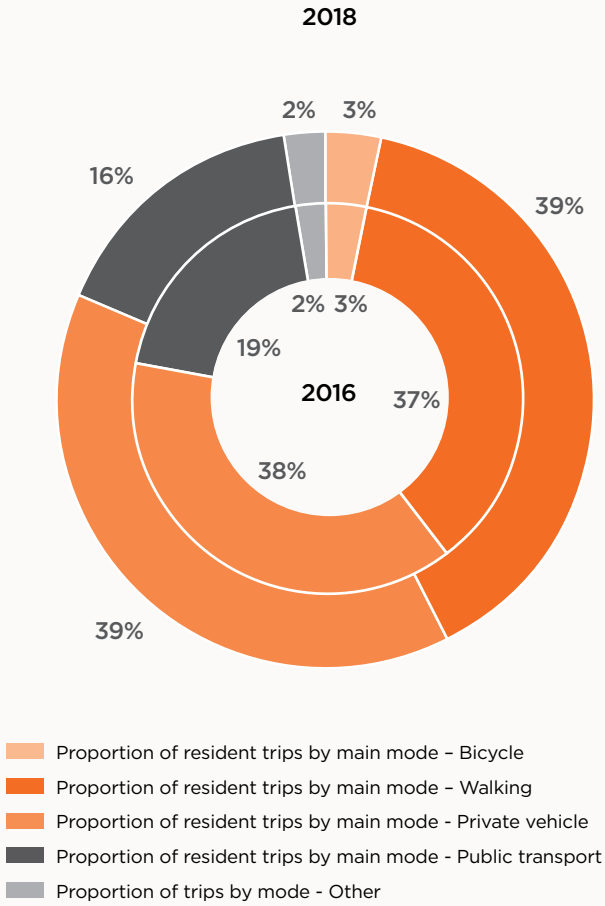
Figure 33: Commercial and institutional electricity use (kWh)

1:100,000

Year	Value
2015	24,590
2016	23,932
2017	27,205
2018	26,885
2019	27,124
2020	21,379
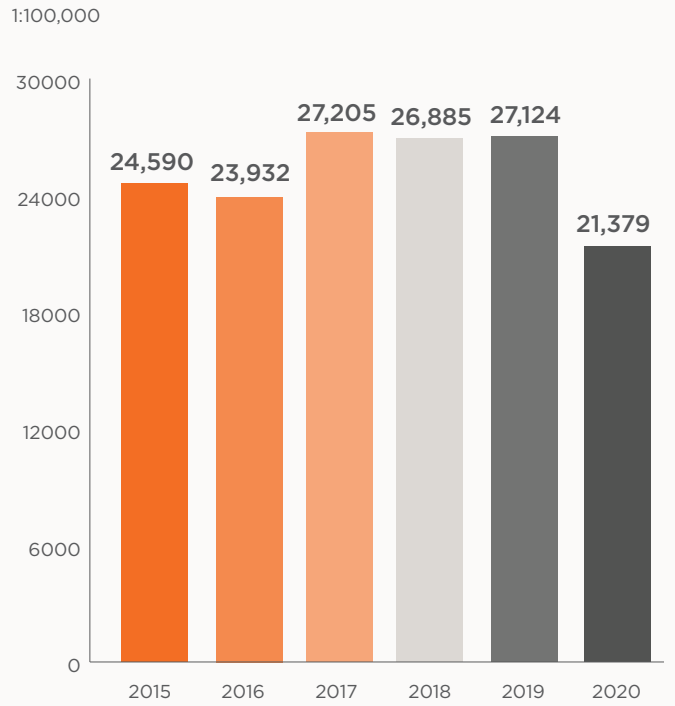
Figure 34: Industrial electricity use (kWh)

1:100,000

Year	Value
2015	4144
2016	4033
2017	1781
2018	1748
2019	2166
2020	2525
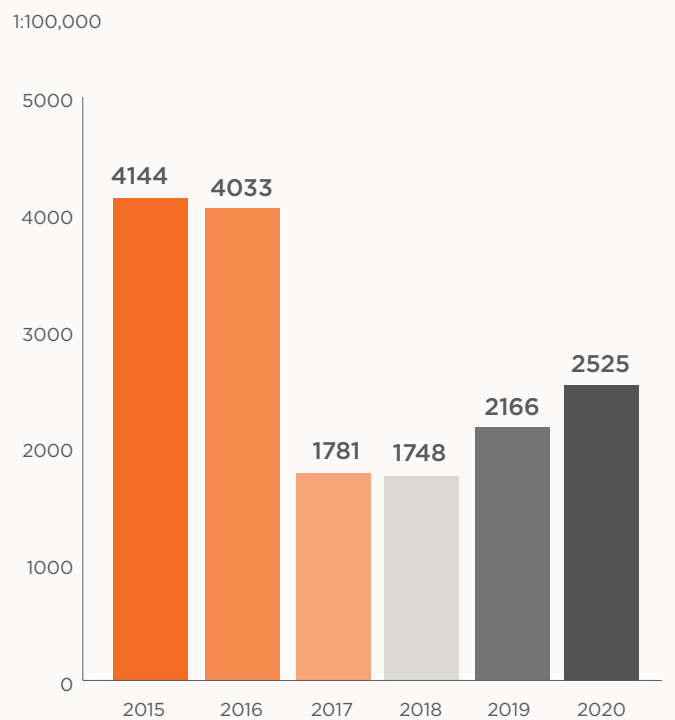
Figure 35: Commercial and institutional gas use (GJ)

1:10,000

Figure 36: Industrial gas use (GJ)

1:10,000

Figure 37: Number of new patents per 100,000 residents

112
2015

102
2016

63
2017

44
2018
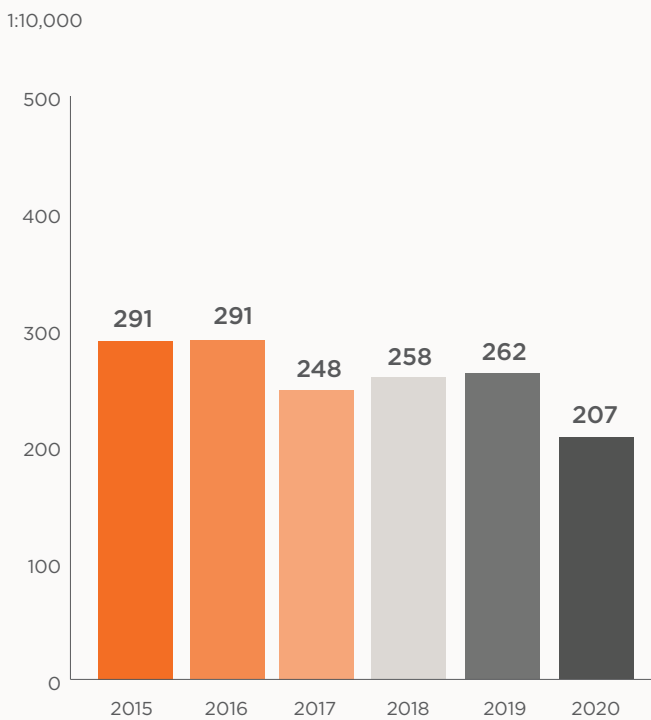
How we are delivering on this goal

We are leveraging investment in new public transport to support the development of new brownfields innovation precincts on the fringe of the central business district. The Metro Tunnel project is enabling a new 50-hectare site at Arden, focused on healthcare, life sciences and information technology, as well as further intensification of activity in Parkville and the Melbourne Innovation District.

Our 10-year Transport Strategy establishes a long-term vision for more space for walking, cycling and greening. By 2030 we will develop and implement plans to reduce through-traffic in the busiest parts of the city, convert our 'Little Streets' into pedestrian priority shared zones, and transform Melbourne into the country's leading bicycle city by creating more than 50 km of protected bicycle lanes. We will:

- reduce by half the number of people killed or seriously injured on our streets (see also Goal 3)

- reduce by half the proportion of central city through-traffic

- increase public transport, walking and cycling mode share to 70 per cent of all trips

- increase proportion of women cycling to 40 per cent.

Our Economic Development Strategy includes actions such as:

- support small businesses and startups that demonstrate positive social and environmental impacts, through incubators and investment programs

- facilitate major new investment proposals – especially global headquarters and research and development centres – through the establishment of Invest Melbourne, which will offer assistance to identify suitable locations and streamlined planning and permitting

- provide coordinated support for Melbourne's innovation, entrepreneurship and startup ecosystem, including international enterprises, to encourage business development and capacity building.

Fast-tracking bike lane delivery

City of Melbourne's Transport Strategy 2030 received the Best Planning Ideas – Large Projects award at the 2021 National Awards for Planning Excellence convened by the Planning Institute of Australia.

We delivered a record $6 million program of bike projects in 2020–21. We fast-tracked around 16 km of new protected lanes on strategic cycling corridors identified by the Victorian Government. The new bike routes will provide safe, continuous connections to and through the central city to help people travel by bike and support the city's economic recovery.

We are partnering with the Department of Transport to monitor the performance of the bike lanes. More than one in three Victorians plan to travel more by foot or bike than they did before COVID-19, but safety is a barrier for many. Protected bike lanes make cycling an option for more of the community.

Through City of Melbourne action to improve transport infrastructure, we expect to see an increase in walking, cycling and public transport mode share towards our target of 70 per cent of all trips. We are closely monitoring how the community travel preferences are impacted by the pandemic and changes to this indicator. To achieve sustainable industry, innovation and infrastructure targets, we need to continue to invest in transport infrastructure and investigate ways to further strengthen innovative and sustainable industries through our existing programs.

Data coverage

While Goal 9 has relatively good data coverage in relation to transport trends (SDG target 9.1), we are advocating for making more transport data public to ensure that performance and efficiency for all modes continues to improve, and relevant operators are accountable. We are advocating for new public transport performance indicators related to gender participation in cycling for transport, accessibility across the pedestrian network, and the number of transfers between public transport services.

We rely on energy distributors to release data relating to industry, commercial enterprises and residences, but the mixed-use nature of buildings, particularly in the central business district, makes disaggregating this data difficult. It is likely that energy intensity of industry and commercial enterprises is being overestimated in some instances.

We need to improve data coverage for inclusive and sustainable industry (SDG target 9.2) and innovation (SDG target 9.5).

Related indicators across other Goals

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Renewable energy

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Gross local product

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Urban density

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
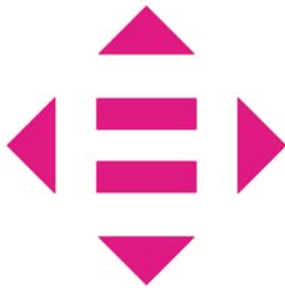
Targets

- By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (SDG target 10.1)

- By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (SDG target 10.2)

- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard (SDG target 10.3)

- Adopt policies, especially fiscal and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equity (SDG target 10.4)

- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies (SDG target 10.7 - advocacy only)

Progress snapshot

A very high proportion of people surveyed support the municipality being made up of different cultures – consistently well above 90 per cent; however, the proportion declined by 1.2 per cent from 2020 to 2021. In contrast, however, only 10.5 per cent demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture (see Goal 11).

The rate of reported prejudicially motivated crimes (crimes motivated by sexual orientation, disability, political beliefs or activity, religion or race) per 100,000 people decreased by 2.7 per cent between 2015 and 2019.

Despite COVID-19, people's sense of belonging has remained relatively steady.

Context

City of Melbourne is one of the most diverse cities in Australia. In 2016, about 56 percent of the population were born overseas and 48 per cent spoke a language other than English. There are nearly 500 Aboriginal people living in the municipality. There is also a large transient population that travels to the city for work, education or play. Not all people are able to participate in and experience the city equally, however.

Some groups of people experience persistent barriers to equal participation in city life, including Aboriginal peoples, LGBTIQ+, young people, older people, women, people with a disability, CALD people, international students, and people experiencing poverty, homelessness and intersectional exclusion. No Goal will be able to be achieved for all while inequalities exist in our community.

As a result of the pandemic, economic and social disadvantage has increased. COVID-19 also exposed the digital divide in our communities – lower socio-economic cohorts, people over 65 years old, and people who did not complete secondary school are more likely to be digitally excluded.

City of Melbourne has an important role in reducing inequalities. We aim to enable a just, inclusive and sustainable society where communities are empowered to engage, participate and shape their city.

Key performance indicators

Figure 38: Gini Coefficient
(relative income inequality - where 0 is perfect income equality and 1 is perfect inequality)

Comparison to Greater Metropolitan Melbourne

0.48

0.54	0.55	0.56	0.56
2015	2016	2017	2018
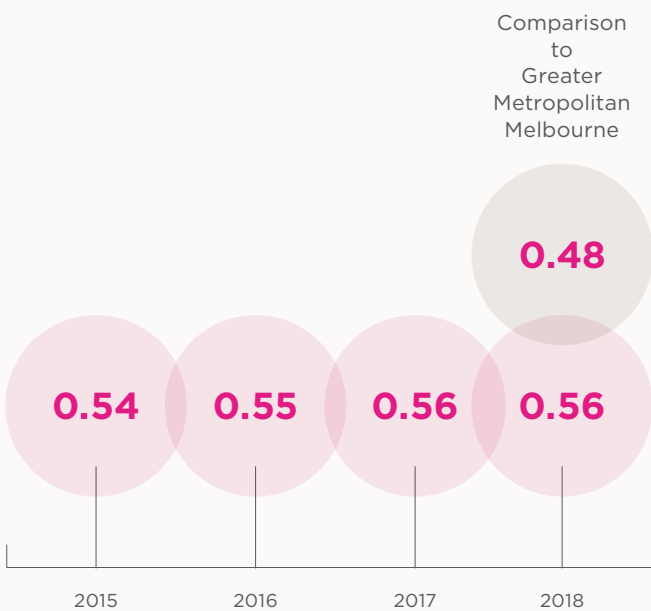
Figure 39: Average income share
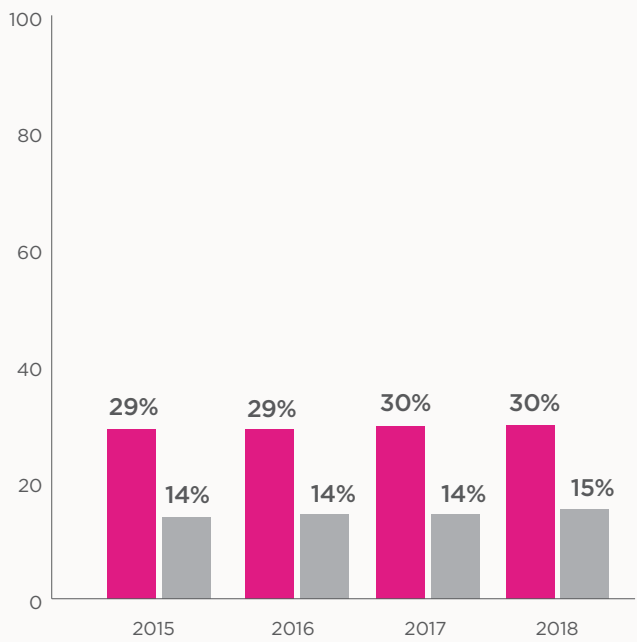
- Average income share of the top 5% of earners
- Average income share of the top 1% of earners

Figure 40: Reported prejudicially motivated (sexual orientation, disability, political beliefs/activity, religion or race) crimes per 100,000 people

28%	47%	31%	26%	25%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
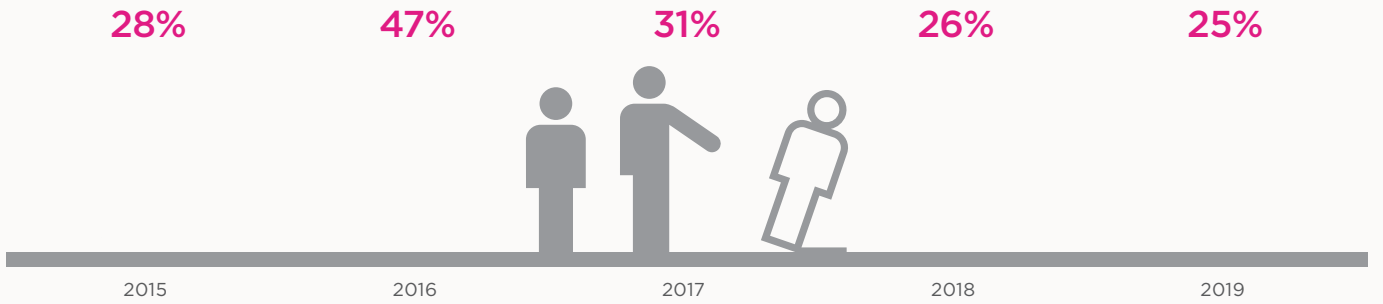
Figure 41: Inclusivity and multiculturalism

Number of City of Melbourne programs that are inclusive and respond to the needs of people with disability

165 in 2020
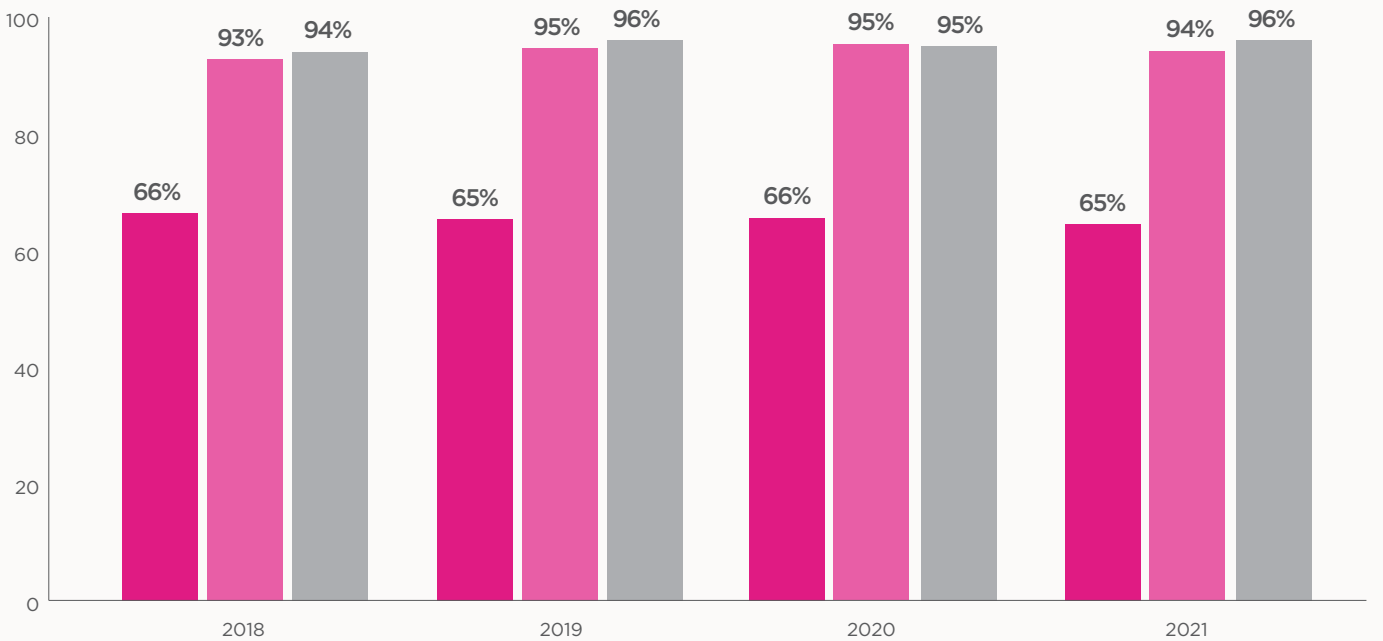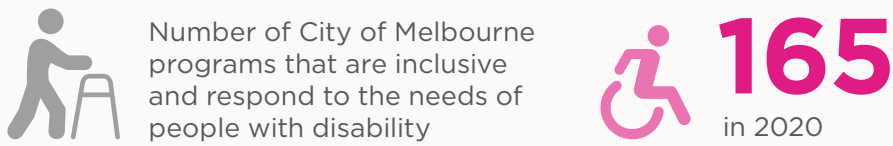
- Melburnians self-reported sense of belonging to community
- Proportion of people who support the city being made up of different cultures
- Proportion of people surveyed who believe the relationship with Aboriginal people is important

How we are delivering on this goal

City of Melbourne is focused on reducing inequalities experienced by Aboriginal people. Our fifth Innovation Reconciliation Action Plan 2021–23 adds another core pillar – a truth-telling process – which is important to further our shared understanding of the impacts of colonisation and dispossession on Aboriginal people. Guided by national and international examples of formal processes in truth-telling, we have committed to developing a series of discussions that create opportunities for healing, learning and change.

We work in our communities through a place-based neighbourhood approach, building a deeper understanding of community needs, strengths and priorities, with people activating and leading their own change, while ensuring diverse participation.

Our Council Plan outlines our priorities the next 4 years, including programs that aim to address affordable housing and homelessness (see also Goal 11), increased economic participation (see also Goal 8), food security (see also Goal 2), education (see also Goal 4), disability, mental wellbeing (see also Goal 3), safety (see also Goal 3 and Goal 16), reconciliation and accessible community infrastructure and services.

Our Inclusive Melbourne Strategy provides further detail on how we are reducing inequalities in our communities.

Declaration of Recognition and Commitment

City of Melbourne has committed to advancing its reconciliation journey with First Nations peoples, by endorsing the Declaration of Recognition and Commitment to ensure Aboriginal culture is central to Melbourne's identity. The declaration sets out City of Melbourne's role in supporting the progression of First Peoples, and will guide current and future Reconciliation Action Plans. It aligns with the Victorian Government's Treaty process, and the Uluru Statement from the Heart, a consensus statement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives, calling for a truth-telling process and a First Nations voice in the Australian constitution.

Through City of Melbourne programs, we expect to see an increase in the proportion of people who believe the relationship with Aboriginal people is important. However, we need to accelerate our reconciliation efforts to meet our target of 100 per cent. We are slowly seeing a reduction in prejudicially motivated crimes and expect to see this trend continue.

The direct correlation between our programs and annual income growth for the bottom 40 per cent of income earners is harder to determine. To ensure improvement in their lives and to achieve reduced inequalities targets, we will need to continue to invest in and push forward our partnerships with other levels of government and the private sector. Furthermore, we need to ensure reconciliation is embedded in our core business and decision-making at every level.
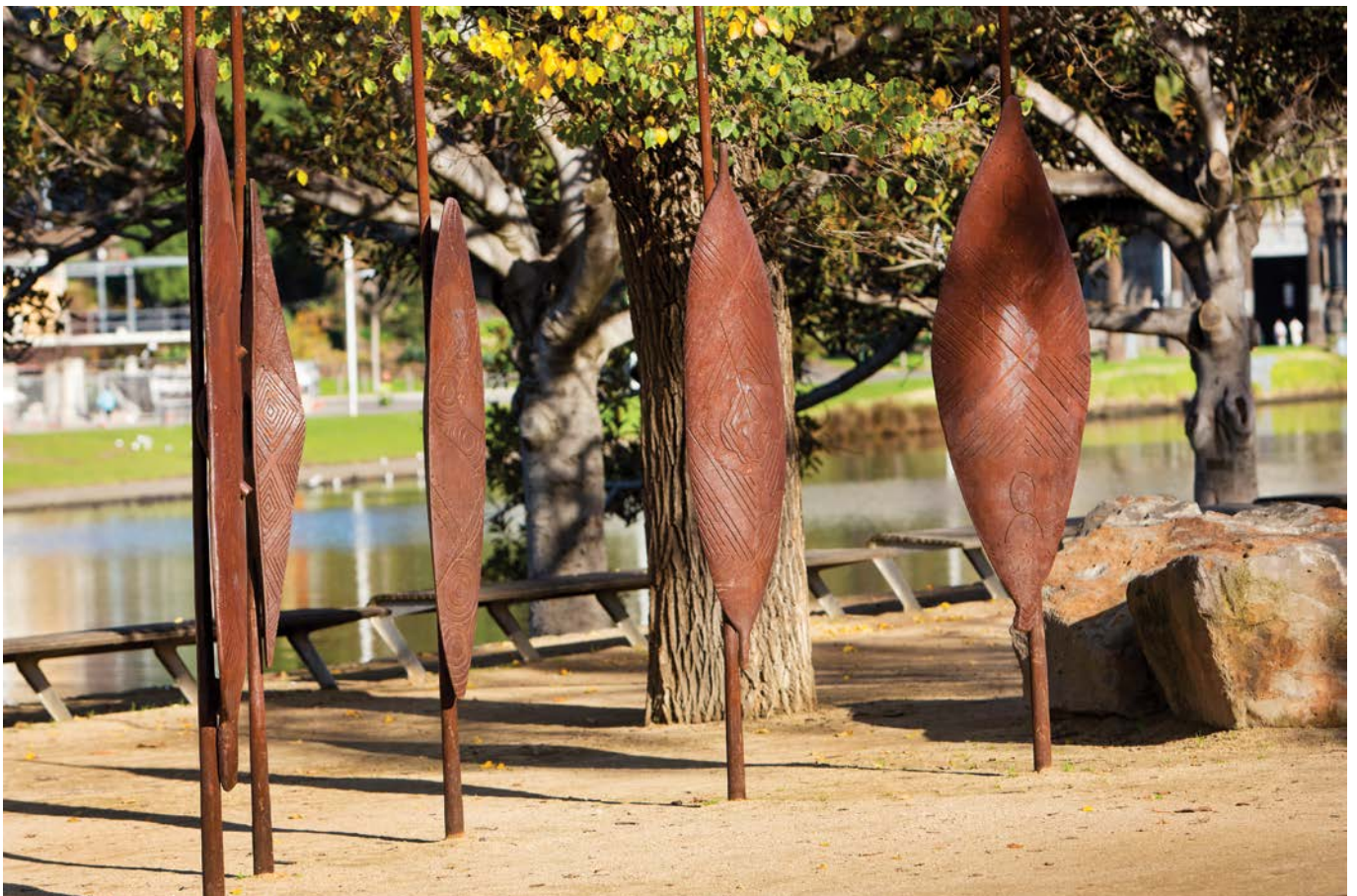
Our key strategies and plans

- **Council Plan strategic objectives:** Aboriginal Melbourne; Access and affordability; Safety and wellbeing; and Unique identity and place

- Affordable Housing Strategy 2020-30

- Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024

- Economic Development Strategy 2031

- Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021-31

- Prevention of Violence Against Women Action Plan 2021–2024

- Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-23

Data coverage

The number of reports of prejudicially motivated crimes are an important indicator to track the inclusion and fair treatment of all (SDG target 10.2). However, the accuracy of this data is hamstrung by two challenges: recording the potential motivation for crimes is subject to police practices; and a significant proportion of victims are unlikely to make official reports with police.

Related indicators across other Goals

1 NO POVERTY

Poverty

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Employment

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
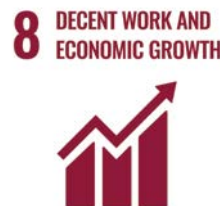
Aboriginal culture and heritage

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Targets

◎ By 2030, significantly improve access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services (SDG target 11.1)

◎ By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport modes for all, improving safety and capacity, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (SDG target 11.2, see also SDG target 9.1)

◎ By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization (SDG target 11.3a)

◎ By 2030, enhance capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management (SDG target 11.3b)

◎ Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard our Aboriginal cultures and natural heritage (SDG target 11.4, see also SDG target 15.5)

◎ By 2030, significantly reduce the number of people affected, and substantially decrease the direct social and economic losses caused, by shocks and stresses, with a focus on people in vulnerable situations (SDG target 11.5)

◎ By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management (SDG 11.6, see also SDG target 12.5 and 13.2)

◎ By 2030, provide access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all, including women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities (SDG target 11.7, see also SDG target 16.1)

Progress snapshot

In 2020–21, the average monthly number of people experiencing primary homelessness (rough sleeping, squatting and living in parks) was 345. The number of people sleeping rough was between 50 to 100 people each month. These figures do not include other forms of homelessness, such as overcrowding, sleeping in vehicles and couch surfing. During COVID-19, the number of people sleeping rough decreased, because they were offered hotel emergency accommodation by the Victorian Government.

Participation in City of Melbourne's engagement processes has remained fairly steady, at about 60 percent, although it declined by 3.1 per cent between 2020 and 2021. Understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture has increased since 2018, but remains very low, at only 10.5 per cent of people surveyed in 2021.

City of Melbourne recorded a Heat Vulnerability Index of 2.0 in 2018, which is on the lower end of the scale (1 - low and 5 - high). In comparison, neighbouring councils to the north and west recorded HVI ratings of 3 and neighbouring councils to the south and east recorded HVI ratings of 1-2. It varies across the municipality along with people's exposure, sensitivity and capacity to cope. This data helps us identify where the most vulnerable populations live and, therefore, where to prioritise cooling interventions. Our parks receive high levels of community use, with over 80 per cent of survey respondents confirming they visited a park, public square or green space in the previous two weeks.

Context

Inner Melbourne is developing as a compact, densely populated place to live, work and learn.

This trend looks set to continue as new inner urban renewal areas are planned and developed. Increasing the density of housing in the central city close to jobs and transport brings numerous benefits to the city and should be supported. However, density growth has to be well planned and managed to provide social, environmental and economic benefits.

Urban residents globally account for a disproportionate share of economic production, consumption and associated waste. The residential population of our municipality is expected to grow by 80 per cent by 2040, with the daily population upwards of 1 million. This growth brings pressures on affordable housing, infrastructure, heritage protection and environmental sustainability.

Goal 11 reflects the specific, unique elements of living in a city: housing (target 11.1), density and urbanisation (target 11.3), transport and mobility (target 11.2), heritage and culture (target 11.4) and green space (11.7). We play a major role in shaping the municipality through strategic urban planning and our capital works program. We plan, deliver and partner on projects that support the city's social, cultural and economic life, and contribute to many major infrastructure projects, such as Metro Tunnel and the Queen Victoria Market Precinct Renewal.

All people living or visiting the municipality have a right to feel safe and secure. An important part of this is to be prepared for any emergency, including major natural disasters such as fire or flood or a terrorist event. The sheer volume of people potentially affected by a CBD emergency means that we need to take extra precautions and planning measures to ensure the safety of workers, residents and visitors alike (target 11.5).

Key performance indicators

Figure 42: Homelessness and housing stress

Average monthly number of people experiencing homelessness (BNL)

345

in 2020

Percentage of residents experiencing housing stress

32%

in 2016

Figure 43: Heat vulnerability

Heat vulnerability index rating

2% in 2018

Figure 44: Proportion of people who have participated in specific engagement activities to address city issues, including through the use of digital technology

Year	Percentage
2018	61%
2019	59%
2020	61%
2021	58%
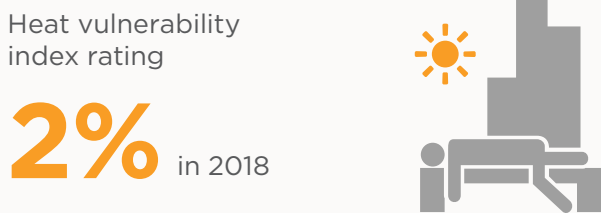
Figure 45: Proportion of people surveyed who demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture

Year	Percentage
2018	5%
2019	7%
2020	10%
2021	11%

Figure 46: Air quality

	2015	2016	2017
PM2.5 Concentration (μg/m³)	8%	7%	8%
PM10 Concentration (μg/m³)	16%	15%	16%
NO2 Concentration (μg/m³)	19%	18%	20%

■ PM2.5 Concentration (μg/m³)　　■ PM10 Concentration (μg/m³)　　■ NO2 Concentration (μg/m³)
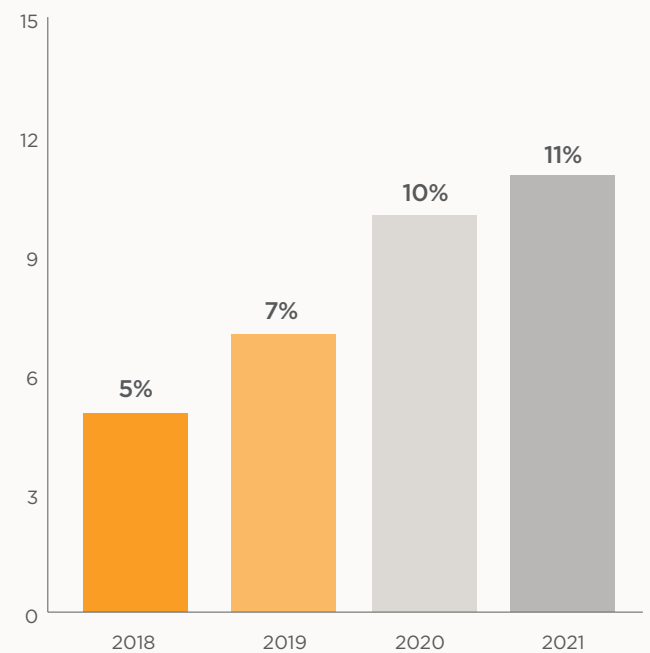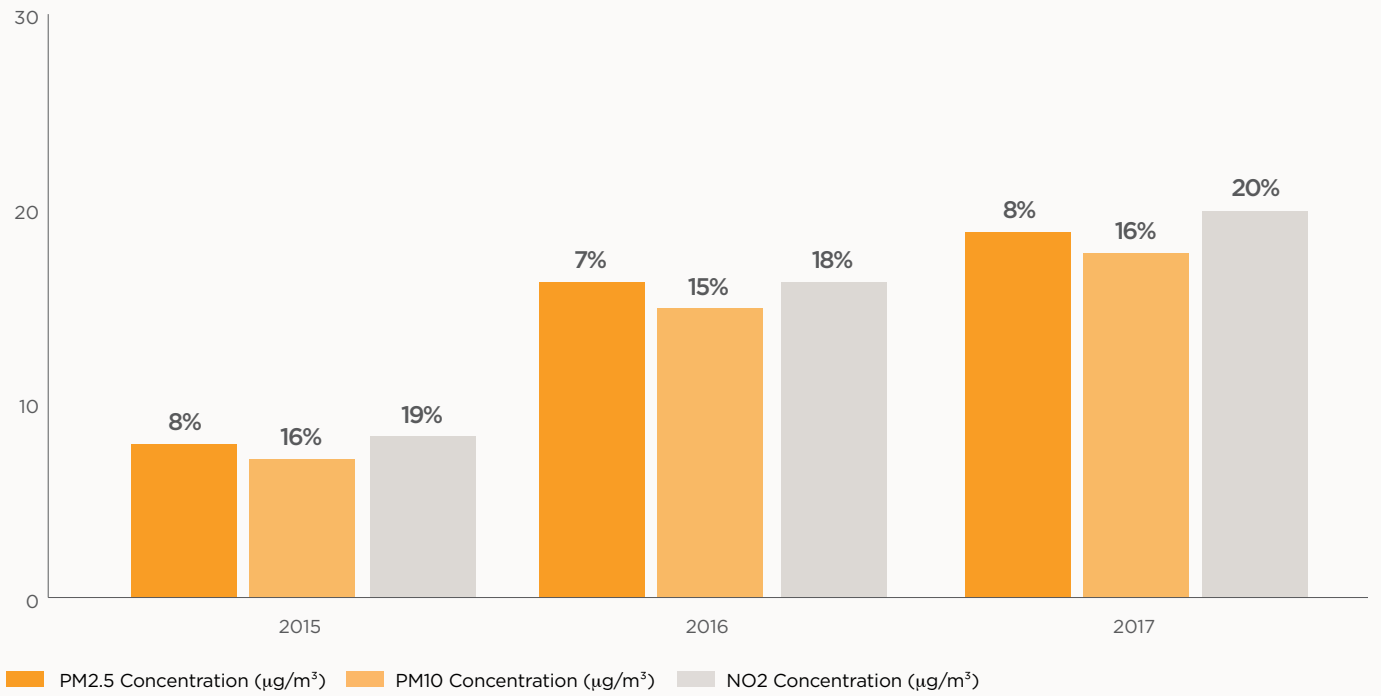
Figure 47: Parks and public spaces

The proportion of people surveyed who visit a park in the municipality on a regular basis

84%
in 2021
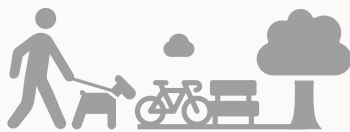
Public space as a proportion of total area

21%
in 2017
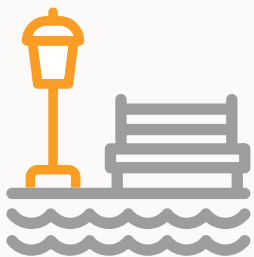
Area of public open space in Southbank

5 Hectares in 2021

↑ Target: increase by 1.1 hectares by 2025

How we are delivering on this goal

Homelessness and affordable housing

Our vision is that no person will need to sleep rough in the municipality. We aim to deliver permanent housing and tailored support for people in need. "Functional zero" rough sleeping homelessness is reached when the number of people entering and experiencing rough sleeping homelessness within a month is less than the average six-monthly placement rate into long-term housing. Our longer-term goals are to:

- reach functional zero rough sleeping homelessness among over 55s by February 2023
- reduce rough sleeping homelessness by 50 per cent by July 2025
- reach functional zero rough sleeping homelessness by July 2030
- sustain functional zero rough sleeping homelessness from July 2030.

We are partnering with key stakeholders to create a new entity, Homes Melbourne. It will coordinate more affordable housing for key workers and people on low-incomes, progress a demonstration project on City of Melbourne–owned land, support the Make Room accommodation project, and facilitate new support hubs for vulnerable citizens to access essential services including food, showers, lockers, information, and housing and homelessness advice.

Reducing homelessness in the city

We know that people can take back control of their lives when housing is available. However, there is a shortage of tailored housing to support vulnerable people to sustain their tenancies. In response, we are increasing the supply of safe and supported accommodation through the Make Room project. We will convert a vacant City of Melbourne–owned building at 602 Little Bourke Street to provide up to 12-months of specialist accommodation for 50 residents. Residents will receive ongoing individual case management to break the cycle of rough sleeping and homelessness and help them get their lives back on track.

The six-storey building, plus basement, was formerly used as an electricity supply building and has an estimated asset value of $7.45 million. The total cost is estimated to be $20 million, delivered together with the Victorian Government, philanthropists and corporate partners. We have appointed Unison Housing as the registered housing provider for the redevelopment; works will commence in 2022, with services and accommodation up and running by late 2023.

Aboriginal Melbourne

City of Melbourne is proud to support reconciliation within our organisation, across the city and through our national and international connections. Our fifth Reconciliation Action Plan, the Innovate RAP 2021–23, reaffirms our respect for Aboriginal peoples' unique heritage and culture (see also Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities).
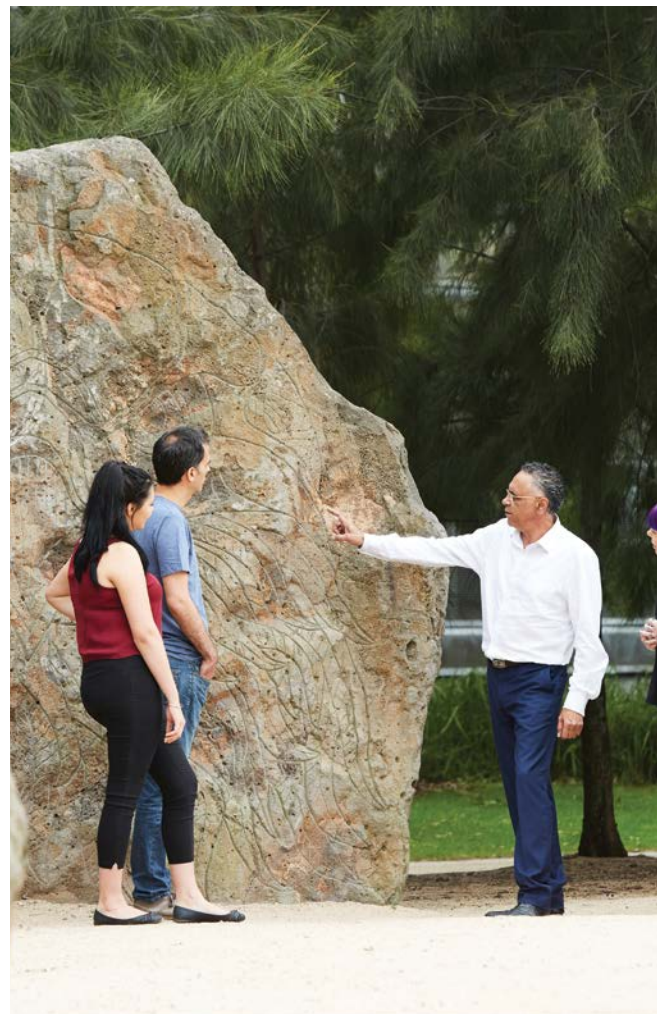
To achieve sustainable cities and communities targets we need to continue to invest in programs that aim to address affordable housing and homelessness, reconciliation, community infrastructure and services and our environmental impact. In particular, we need to focus on improving people's understanding of Aboriginal heritage and culture and build our understanding of the impact of shocks and stresses to those most vulnerable. This will require collaboration with all levels of government, the private sector and community organisations.

Heat Vulnerability

We monitor heat in the municipality through our microclimate sensor network, which helps us understand the environmental performance of public spaces and the effectiveness of specific cooling interventions such as tree canopy, shading or light-coloured paving.

Tree canopy cover is static – we are awaiting updated modeling about whether it will improve as a result of our tree plantings. Significant legal and policy change may be required to achieve canopy cover targets (see also Goal 15).

Cool Routes

Due to climate change, Melbourne is experiencing more hot weather and heatwaves than ever before. While City of Melbourne is improving greening and open space, we are also exploring new ways people can keep cool when moving about the municipality. We have developed Cool Routes, a website that helps people plot their journey on foot or by bike. It takes into account the time of day, the city architecture and surrounds to offer the route best protected from the sun and heat.

To verify the accuracy of the temperature map we used microclimate data, surface temperature readings and thermal imaging. We installed sensors to capture real-time data on air temperature, wind, humidity and air quality. The sensor data shows that places with a healthy tree canopy are cooler by 2 to 5 degrees on a hot day than exposed asphalt.

Sunlight to parks

Who doesn't enjoy catching winter sunshine in one of the municipality's beautiful parks? City of Melbourne has been working to make sure that new buildings do not block winter sun from our parks.

The demand for public parks is much greater today than 20 years ago when Melbourne Planning Scheme's new format came into effect. The municipal residential population has more than tripled. As buildings got taller, their shadows increased over parks.

We have developed an amendment to the Planning Scheme called C278 Sunlight to Parks, which seeks to reasonably protect a level of solar access to future-proof parks as a community asset. It proposed innovative mandatory winter sunlight controls to parks over a longer span of hours, throughout the municipality, except for the Hoddle Grid and Southbank (which have their own winter sunlight protection controls) and Docklands and Treasury Square. We are waiting for a decision from the Minister for Planning in the Victorian Government.

Parks and open space

Through our Open Space Strategy, we aim to meet the needs of the growing and changing residential and worker population, and to respond to issues such as climate change. We are planning Melbourne's open space network to be within easy walking distance for the community, particularly in areas of population growth.

Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan strategic objective: Aboriginal Melbourne; Access and affordability; Climate and biodiversity emergency; Unique identity and place

Affordable Housing Strategy 2020-30

Arts Infrastructure Framework

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

Climate Change Mitigation Strategy to 2050

Community Infrastructure Development Framework

Creative Strategy 2018–28

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024

Economic Development Strategy 2031

Green our City Strategic Action Plan

Heritage Strategy

Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021-31

Municipal Integrated Water Management Plan

Nature in the City 2017

Open Space Strategy

Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-23

Transport Strategy 2030

Urban Forest Strategy 2012

Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030

Data coverage

In June 2020, we established a list of people experiencing homelessness, By-Name List, to enable appropriate outreach and service coordination, and plan the homelessness emergency response to COVID-19. The list provides quality real time data to coordinate housing and support based on individual needs.

A major data gap for Goal 11 relates to sustainable urbanisation, urban density and environmental impact.

The municipality is set to become increasingly dense in terms of the number of residents per square metre. The ideal density is yet to be determined, however. Urban density needs to be accompanied by indicators relating to the quality of residential infrastructure, to ensure liveability is not being compromised. We also lack data related to the economic and social impact of sudden shocks and stressors. To address this gap, we are investigating ways to collect information on the number and rate of hospital admissions connected to emergencies such as extreme weather events.

Related indicators across other Goals

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Sustainable industry and transport

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Waste

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions

15 LIFE ON LAND

Urban forest

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Safety and democracy

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Targets

- Integrate the principles of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns into CoM relevant strategies and actions, in a form that enables sharing with developing countries (SDG target 12.1)

- By 2030, improve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (SDG target 12.2, see also SDG target 6.2)

- By 2030, significantly reduce food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains (SDG target 12.3)

- By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment (SDG target 12.4)

- By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (SDG target 12.5)

- Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle (SDG target 12.6)

- Implement procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national, state and local policies and priorities (SDG target 12.7)

Progress snapshot

The overall rate of recycling for municipal waste collected increased by 3.1% from 19.8% to 22.9% between 2015 and 2021.

The rate of recycling for household waste collected by City of Melbourne remains relatively unchanged from 2015 to 2021, at about 27%. However, the total amount of household waste produced increased by 23% from 33,436 to 40,967 tonnes over the same period. Between 2015 and 2020, the total amount of household waste produced per capita increased from 0.25 tonnes to 0.29 tonnes.

A significant spike in household waste generation and associated landfill and recycling processing costs to Council occurred in 2020. The spike in 2020 is attributed to residents spending more time at home during COVID-19 lockdowns. During this time, residents spent more money online shopping for food and other household items, increasing packaging waste and disposal of unwanted goods. This is consistent with the experience of local governments around the world.

City of Melbourne has worked with contractors to increase the recycling of waste collected from street litter bins, street sweepings, commercial businesses and major events.

Context

Managing waste and recycling within the municipality requires specialty services and infrastructure to meet the needs of this community. Waste and recycling in the municipality is generated from three sources:

- municipal solid waste – mainly household waste, but also public place bins and City of Melbourne operations such as offices, street sweepings and public parks

- commercial and industrial waste – from shops, offices, cafes and restaurants, hotels, hospitals, manufacturers and other organisations

- construction and demolition waste – mainly concrete, bricks, metals and rubble.

The vast majority of waste comes from the construction and demolition sectors, of which over 90 per cent is recycled.

City of Melbourne collects less than 10 per cent of the total waste and recycling generated in the municipality.

City of Melbourne aims to improve waste management through innovation, funding, and trialing and testing options to enable all housing and commercial traders to maximise their recycling.

We have a role in fostering sustainable consumption of energy, water, food, goods and services, and establishing procurement criteria that minimises waste and carbon emissions through our supply chain.

We can also support local products and services with stable, short supply chains, thereby reducing transport and carbon emissions. Urban planning practices can promote local food production and increase food security for residents. Municipal waste that cannot be avoided can be diverted from landfill for reuse, remanufacturing or recycling. With the help of community education on sustainable consumption and production, residents, businesses and visitors can become agents of change.

Key performance indicators

Figure 48: Total municipal waste collected (household, litter bins, commual compactors, street sweeping)
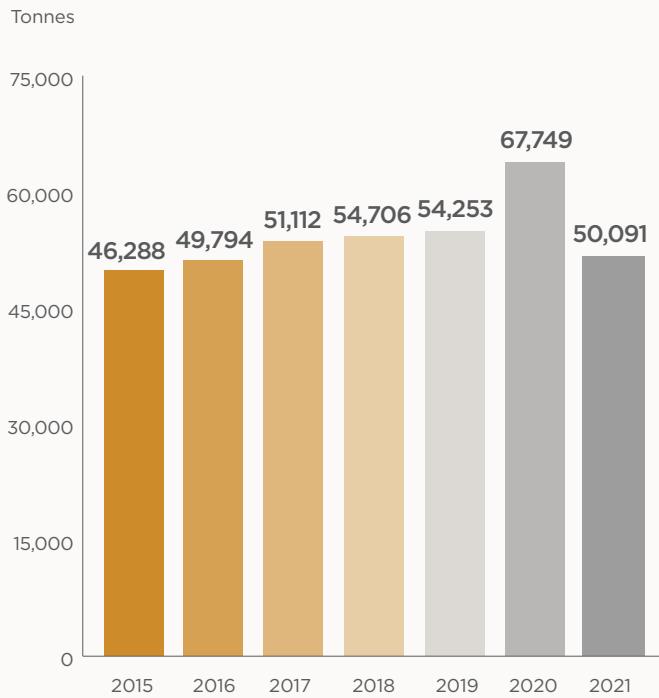
Tonnes

Figure 49: Municipal waste to landfill

23%

77%

2021

■ Municipal waste disposed by landfill
■ Municipal waste diverted from landfil
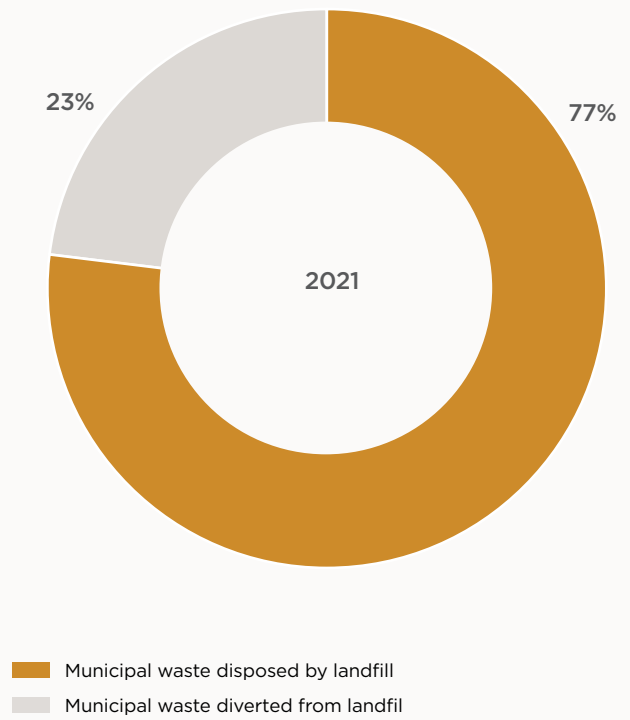
Figure 50: Total municipal waste per capita - tonnes per resident

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.22
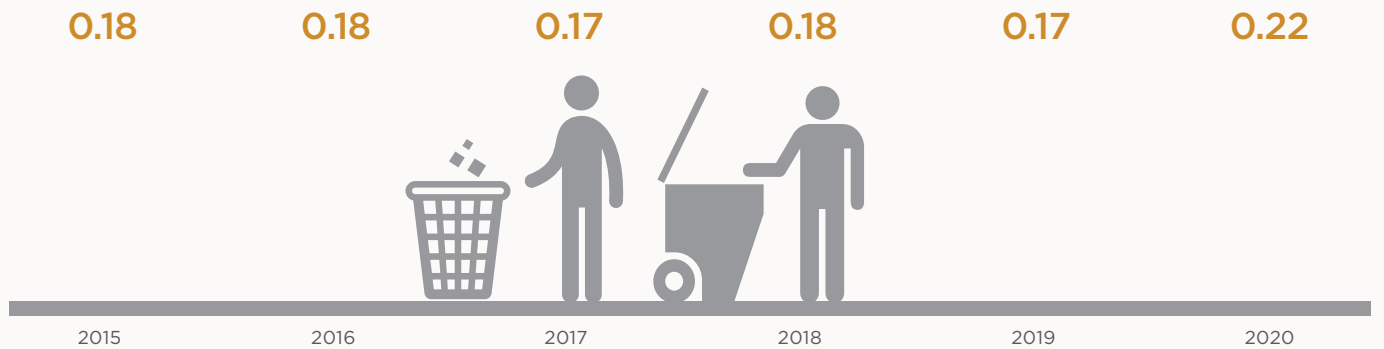
Figure 51: Total household waste

Tonnes

2015	33,436
2016	36,837
2017	38,084
2018	42,367
2019	42,715
2020	53,510
2021	53,510
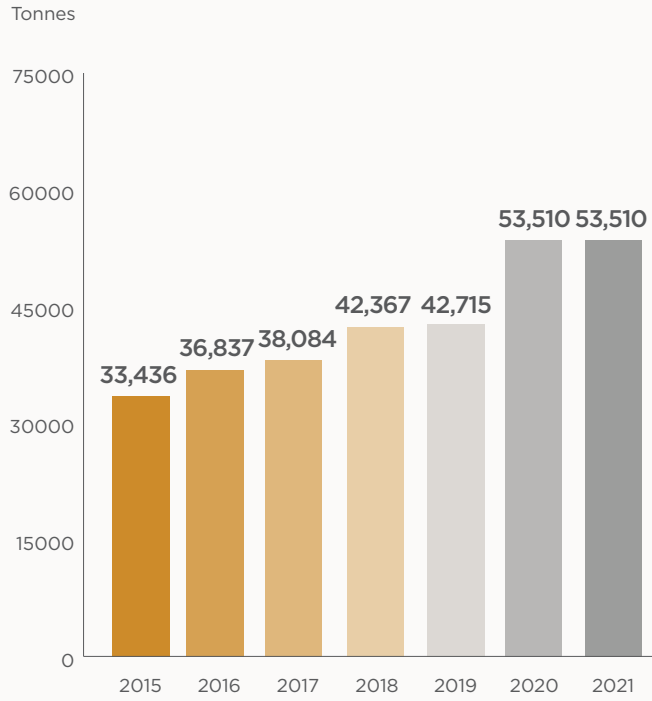
Figure 52: Household waste to landfill

2021

27%

73%

■ Household waste disposed by landfill
■ Household waste diverted from landfil
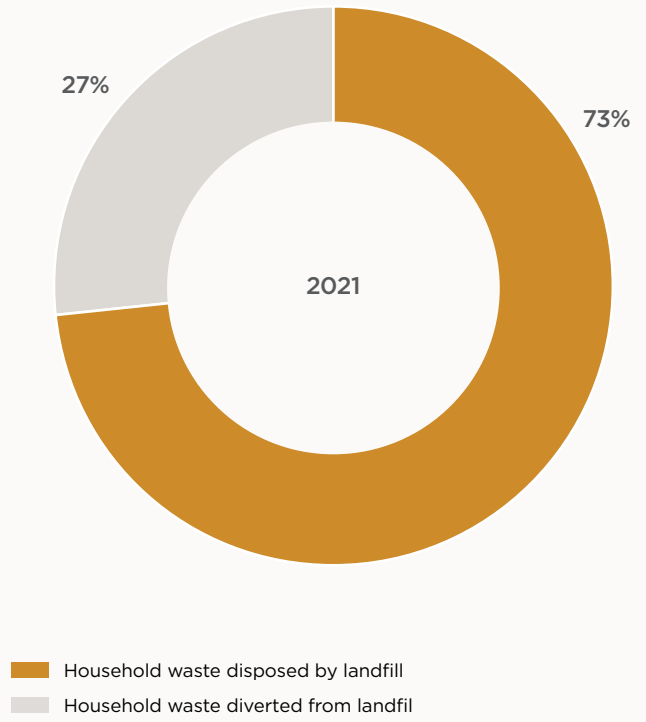
Figure 53: Total household waste per capita - tonnes per resident

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.29
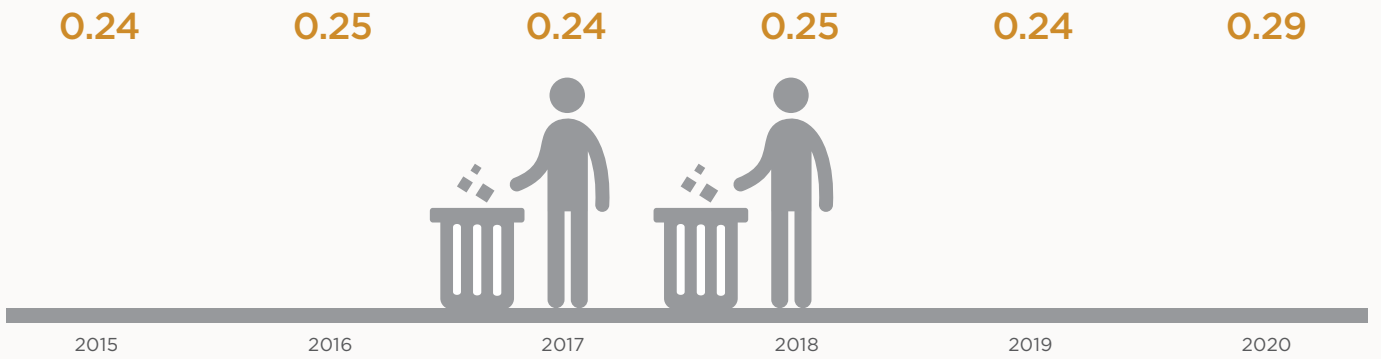
How we are delivering on this goal

City of Melbourne has an ambitious vision to become a zero waste and carbon neutral city, in which materials circulate in closed loops, the natural environment is continually regenerated and the municipality does not contribute to carbon emissions. Ongoing measurement underpins this vision, to allow us to make data-driven decisions and share the stories of our achievements.

We have a series of targets for 2030, compared to 2018 levels:

- 20 per cent reduction in household waste produced

- 90 per cent of waste diverted from landfill

- 50 per cent recovery of organics from household waste.

City of Melbourne only collects household waste and recycling materials. We have limited influence over the major waste generated in the city as commercial waste is predominantly collected by commercial operators. To improve commercial recycling rates, minimise trucks on streets and bins in public spaces we have invested in 14 recycling hubs and five landfill compactors across the central city.

Delivery of the new food organic and garden waste service

Currently, food and garden waste comprises over 40 per cent of residual waste landfill, causing odour and the release of greenhouse gases from landfill. By removing organics from the waste stream sent to landfill, we aim to reduce related landfill emissions and costs, and foster a circular economy where we produce less waste in the first place.

In June 2021, City of Melbourne started offering a weekly food and garden waste collection to more than 9000 properties. An additional 10,000 households in low-rise blocks of units will be offered this new service by the end of June 2022. We will continue to expand this service over time across all building types. Food and garden waste is now being turned into a valuable resource to improve vegetation, parks and gardens across City of Melbourne and the state of Victoria.

Through delivery of the new food organic and garden waste service we expect to see an increase in waste diverted from landfill to organics recovered.

Although we are offering more recycling services, we are aiming for a decrease in overall waste generation rates. Considering our current trajectory for overall waste produced and waste diverted from landfill, a shift in the municipality's approach to waste management is required to meet reduced consumption and production targets. Our target by 2030 is 20% reduction in overall household waste produced and 90% of waste diverted from landfill. We need to advocate to and partner with the State Government and community to adopt innovative solutions that achieve a circular economy.

Data coverage

While City of Melbourne can track the amount of material received by recycling processors (SDG target 12.5), not all of it can be recycled. Some materials, like single-use plastics, are sent to landfill. Similarly, the amount of food waste diverted from landfill and composted at home (SDG target 12.3) is very difficult to measure and remains a challenge for cities globally, not only for City of Melbourne. We are currently investigating ways we can monitor and evaluate trends in organic waste production.

Related indicators across other Goals

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Potable water use

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Energy use

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Targets

◎ Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters (SDG target 13.1, see also SDG target 11.5)

◎ Integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning, including reaching zero greenhouse gas emissions for the municipality by 2050 (SDG target 13.2)

◎ Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (SDG target 13.3)

Progress snapshot

Greenhouse gas emission intensity per capita and per dollar generated by the municipality has reduced over time, particularly from electricity. Between 2015 and 2020 there has been a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions from 39 to 23 tonnes per capita per year. While minor emissions reductions have been observed during extended COVID-19 lockdowns, these are likely to rebound in 2021–22.

Context

City of Melbourne declared a climate and biodiversity emergency in 2019, recognising the existential threat caused by climate change for people both locally and globally.

A 1.5°C rise in global average temperatures would have a severe impact on communities in the municipality and around the world due to loss of agriculture, food insecurity and sea-level rise. It would impact the health of people in Melbourne, particularly the most vulnerable, by exacerbating the urban heat island effect and increasing hospitalisations from asthma and other illnesses. The cost of property damage and insurance will rise due to increasingly severe storms and floods.

Modelling undertaken by City of Melbourne in 2018 found that under the business-as-usual scenario, the impacts of climate change, extreme weather and missed economic opportunities of transitioning to a low carbon economy will cost $12.6 billion to the municipality's economy by 2050.

It is our role to respond to these challenges. However, while we have direct control over our own operations and our buildings, we do not have control over public transport services, road infrastructure, energy supply, and energy use in privately owned buildings. Nonetheless, we can take action in partnership with others in the private and public sectors, as well as advocate on behalf of our community to higher levels of government for region-wide emissions reductions.

Greenhouse gas emissions causing global warming are not only generated from electricity and gas use, transport, and waste produced in our city, but also by food and agriculture, goods and services and the resources that go into packaging, clothes and building materials.

By taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we generate health, social and economic benefits such as better mental health, fewer heart attacks and asthma attacks, fewer hospital admissions and better social connections. We also reduce the economic costs of environmental disasters and take advantage of economic opportunities (see also Goal 8).

Key performance indicators

39	35	32	30	27	23
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
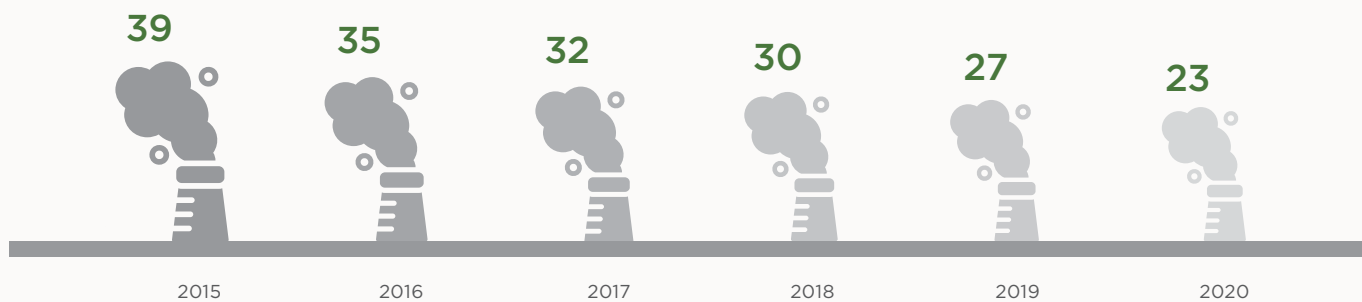
Figure 55: Emission sources 2020

567,301

316,825

318,094

2,604,909

CO_2-e

- Natural gas
- Waste
- Electricity
- Transport
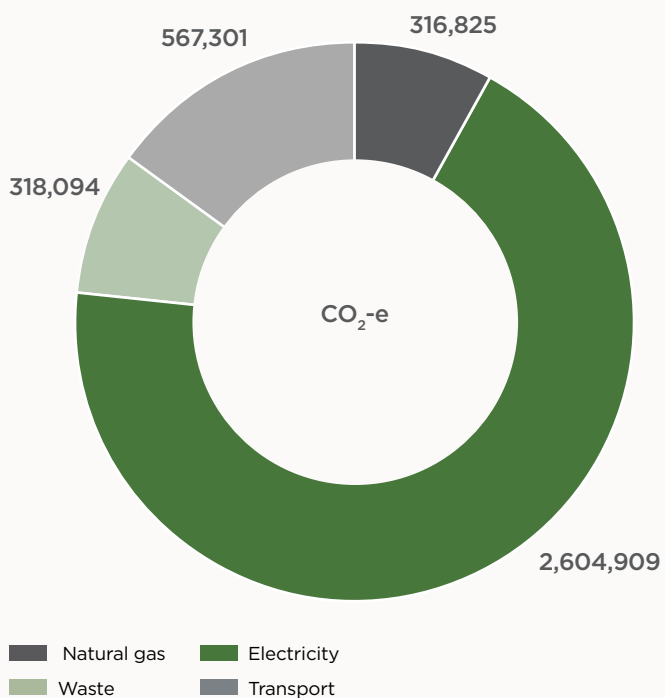
Figure 56: Total greenhouse gas emissions from natural gas consumption

'000 tonnes CO$_2$-e

317	317	349	378	386	317
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
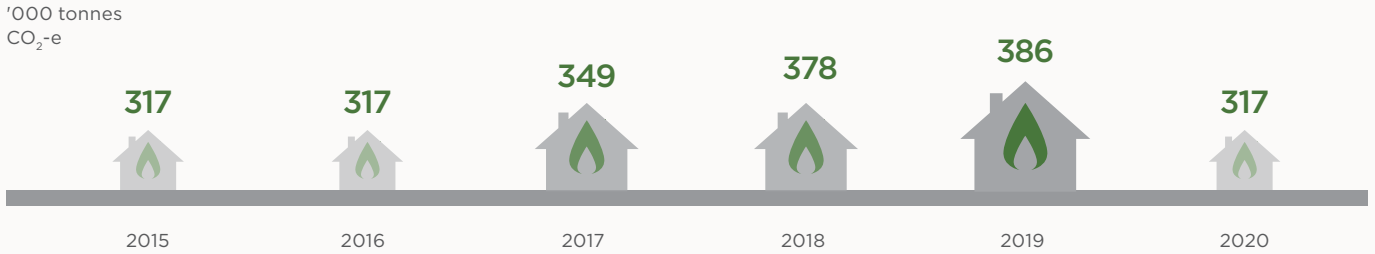
Figure 57: Total greenhouse gas emissions from waste

'000 tonnes CO$_2$-e

290	179	273	286	292	318
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
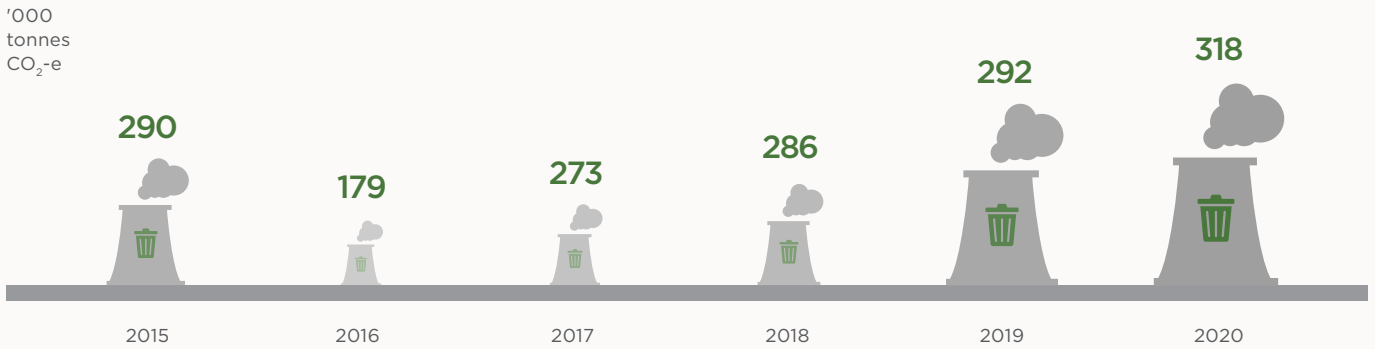
Figure 58: Total greenhouse gas emissions from electricity consumption

'000 tonnes CO$_2$-e

3,397	3,306	3,393	3,320	3,211	2,605
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
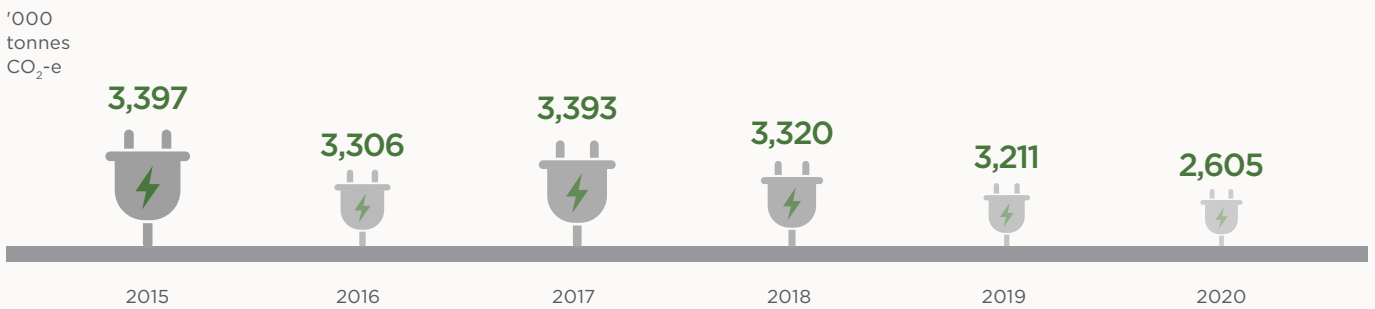
Figure 59: Total greenhouse gas emissions from transport

'000 tonnes CO$_2$-e

697	876	735	692	729	567
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
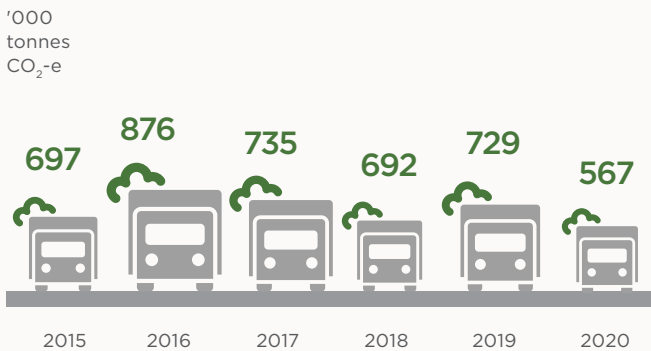
Figure 60: On-road transport emissions

'000 tonnes CO$_2$-e

556	573	498	535	570	389
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
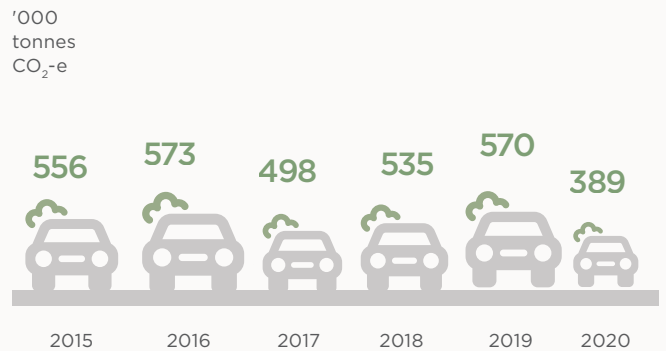
How we are delivering on this goal

City of Melbourne has a long history of ambitious climate change action. The climate emergency requires us all to step up our ambition and accelerate action. In response to declaring a climate and biodiversity emergency in 2019, we committed to bringing forward our zero emissions target for the municipality by 10 years to 2040 (see breakout box).

We have made strong progress on our ten priorities for accelerated action. We have:

- delivered 16 km of 44 km planned new protected bike lanes in 2021–22
- commenced construction of one of the first all-electric (powered by renewable energy) recreation centres in Australia
- delivered phase one of household collection and processing of food and organic waste
- initiated Power Melbourne to enable more renewable energy in the City of Melbourne
- constructed bike lanes using recycled materials
- embedded climate risk and opportunities into our 10-year asset plan and developed a plan to transition all assets to 100 per cent electric powered by renewable energy.

There's been varied progress in the commercial buildings sector, responsible for 60 per cent of emissions. City of Melbourne has implemented programs to reduce the operating emissions of the commercial building sector such as 1200 Buildings (now retired) and CitySwitch. These programs – along with tenant, investor and corporate social responsibility drivers – have helped transform approximately 500 of the 1200 buildings.

However, the incentives need to be strengthened, for building owners to undertake the major energy upgrades required to achieve buildings zero carbon emissions, particularly for smaller buildings. We will only achieve our targets with more ambitious and accelerated action by all sectors of the community and strong policy and signals by the Australian and Victorian Governments.

City of Melbourne is seeking to set new Sustainable Buildings Design requirements for all new buildings. In 2020, we proposed updates to these requirements through a Planning Scheme Amendment (C376) and continue to advocate to other levels of government to accelerate the adoption of net zero climate adapted building standards in all building and planning codes.

Innovative financing

In 2002, City of Melbourne established the Sustainable Melbourne Fund. This commercially oriented, independently managed unit trust was established to invest in increasing the sustainability of the city's buildings. It led to the creation of an entirely new form of finance: Environmental Upgrade Finance, which is specially designed to overcome barriers to environmental upgrades such as business cashflow and the split incentive between landlords and tenants. In 2019 the Sustainable Melbourne Fund was renamed the Sustainable Australia Fund, significantly recapitalised and expanded nationally with a loan facility in excess of $200 million.

We have limited control over reducing emissions for the municipality. To achieve our climate action targets, deeper emissions cuts need to be achieved in all sectors. We need to reduce natural gas consumption and road transport emissions, electrify our buildings and transition to 100 per cent renewable energy.

Our key strategies and plans

Council Plan 2021–24 (Strategic Objective: Climate and Biodiversity Emergency) Community Infrastructure Development Framework

Climate Change Mitigation Strategy to 2050

Climate Emergency Response 2020

Green our City Strategic Action Plan

Sustainable Building Design Amendment C376

Transport Strategy 2030

Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030

Data coverage

While City of Melbourne has access to robust data for direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions for its operations and for the municipality (target 13.2), we are still identifying ways of measuring the resilience and adaptive capacity to shocks and disasters (target 13.1; see also Goal 11).

Related indicators across other Goals

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Resilience

Climate and biodiversity emergency

In July 2019, City of Melbourne declared a climate and biodiversity emergency, recognising that climate change and species extinction pose serious risks to the people of Melbourne and should be treated as an emergency.

We have prioritised 10 areas for accelerated action to maximise our impact and support a pathway for the municipality to reach zero emissions by 2040.:

1. transition City of Melbourne operations from fossil fuels

2. fast-track delivery of 44 km of protected bike lanes in four years

3. stimulate circular economy solutions for waste

4. embed climate change action and biodiversity action into everything we do

5. mandate greening and zero emissions buildings through the Planning Scheme

6. accelerate renewable energy purchasing by businesses and residents

7. investigate providing a rates incentive for energy efficient buildings

8. build a business coalition to advance clean and circular economy

9. tell Melbourne's climate change and biodiversity story

10. undertake bold advocacy on behalf of our community.

We are transitioning away from fossil fuels. We have reduced our operational emissions by 76 per cent from our 2011–12 baseline. Our electricity is now powered from 100 per cent renewable sources through the Melbourne Renewable Energy Project. We are now focused on how we can eliminate gas and fuel use through electrification of our buildings and fleet. We have committed to converting our top ten buildings from gas to electricity by 2030 and rebuilding with electric infrastructure when our other buildings come to the end of their lives.

City of Melbourne has a long history of climate change action, but the climate emergency requires even more urgent action. We cannot take action alone, so we have been calling on the Victorian and Australian governments to do more.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER
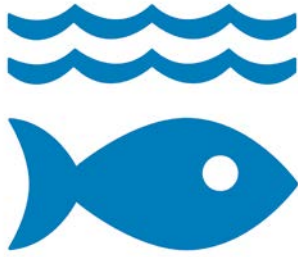
Targets

◎ By 2030 significantly reduce marine pollution, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (SDG target 14.1)

◎ By 2030, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans (SDG target 14.2 - advocacy only)

Progress snapshot

There has been no significant progress towards decreasing nitrogen entering our waterways. In 2019, 38 per cent of our catchments were at least 20 per cent permeable.

Context

The municipality of Melbourne covers 3766 hectares at the bottom of the Port Phillip Bay catchment. Three major waterways pass through the municipality: the Yarra River, Maribyrnong River and Moonee Ponds Creek.

These waterways are highly modified from their natural state and are in poor to moderate condition. They experience constant pressure from people, urban expansion, poor land management and land development practices, and wider environmental change. The two most significant challenges facing our waterways are climate change and inflows from urban stormwater systems.

Almost 80 per cent of pollution in the oceans comes from activities on land. The natural water cycle is impacted by buildings and sealed surfaces. In urban areas, water cycle problems include pollution, high volumes of stormwater, flooding and decreased soil moisture. Annually, 10,573 million litres of stormwater enter our waterways from the municipality. Without any form of water treatment (such as stormwater harvesting or raingarden systems), it carries pollution and litter out into Port Phillip Bay.

City of Melbourne has direct control over the stormwater impacts from our operations. Where roads, streets and parks are upgraded, they can be designed and constructed in a way that minimises impacts on the water cycle through Water Sensitive Urban Design. This will keep water in the landscape to filter pollutants, reduce stormwater flows and provide other cooling and greening benefits. We have planning controls in place for private developments, requiring best practice stormwater management and Water Sensitive Urban Design.

Key performance indicators

Figure 61: Storm water quality

Target
30%
reduction in nitrogen entering the waterways

2020

2020 — **13%**

2030 Current Trajectory — **17%**

2030 Target — **30%**
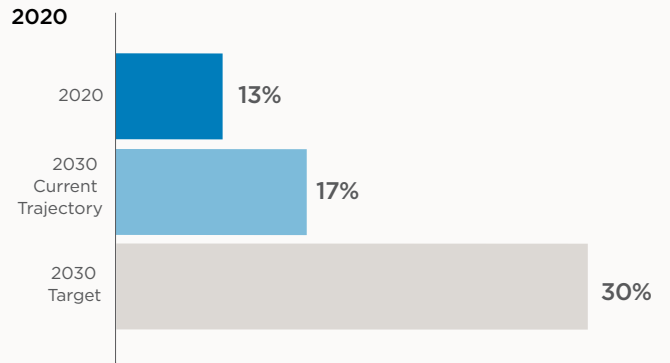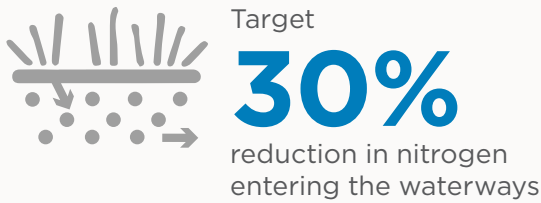
Figure 62: Mean annual runoff volume reduction through Integrated Water Management in the public realm (ML/year)

Year	Value
2015	513
2016	513
2017	534
2018	534
2019	534
2020	534
2021	534
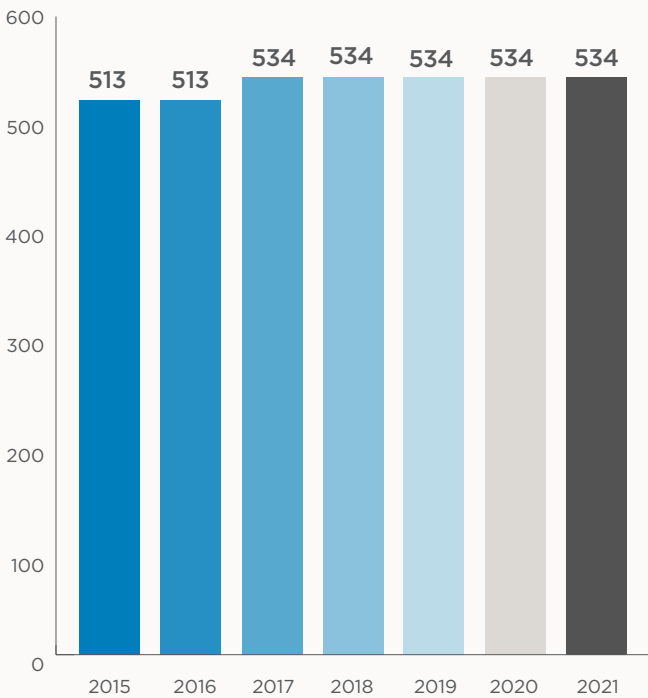
Figure 63: Catchment permeability

Permeability

Target
20%
minimum permeability for <u>all</u> subcatchments

38% of catchments meeting target

2019

62%

■ Catchments with a minimum of 20% permeability
■ Catchments with less than 20% permeability
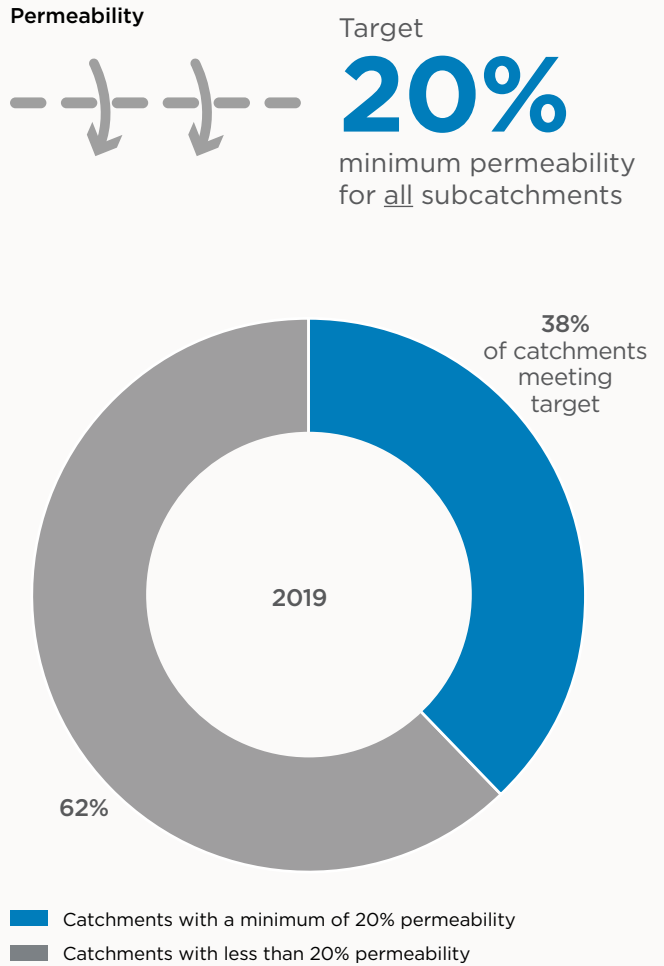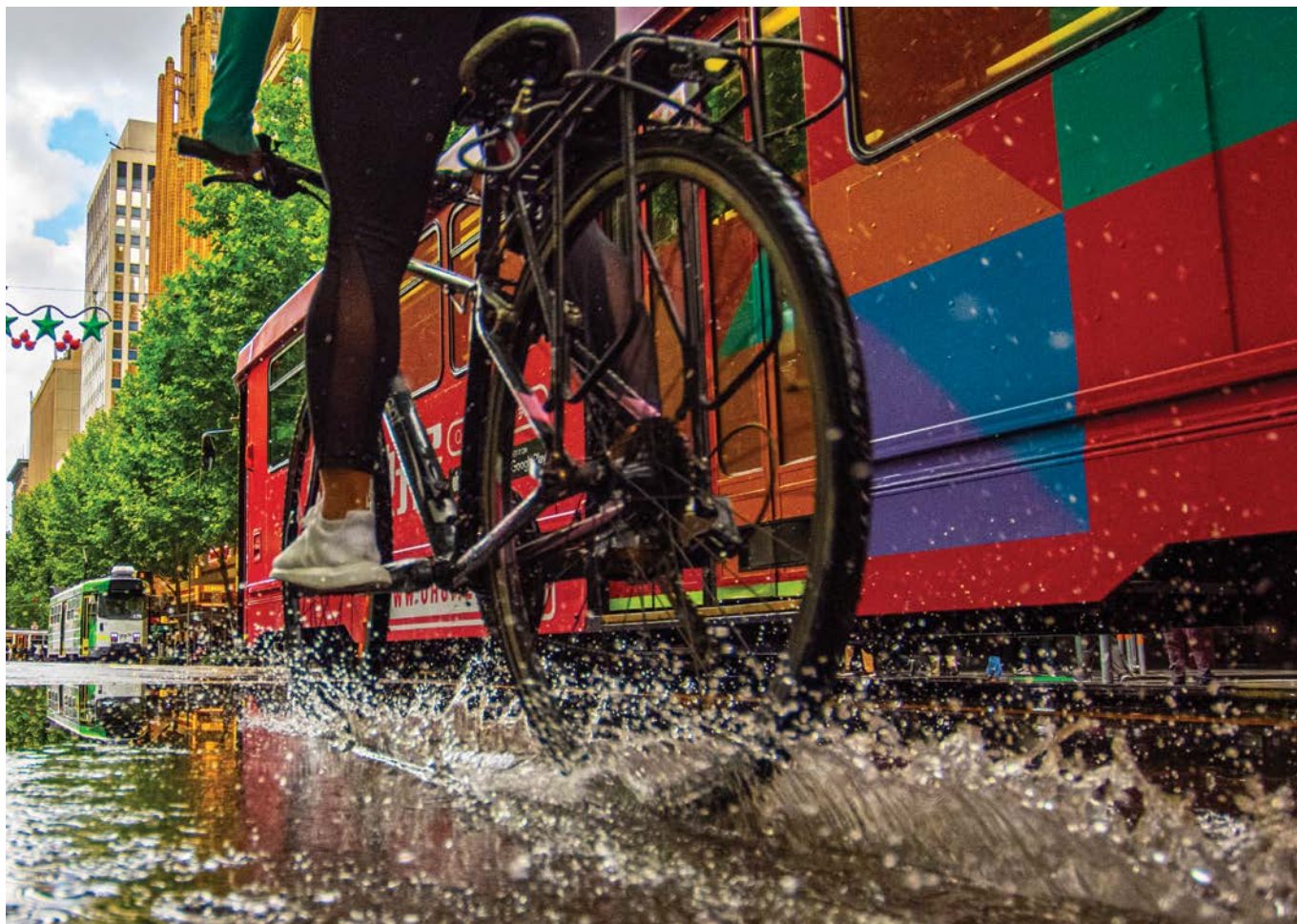
How we are delivering on this goal

We are one of the first councils to measure permeability, and this baseline will be used to measure our progress over time. City of Melbourne has been actively increasing permeability by creating more green spaces and installing permeable pavement. Our target is for all our catchments to be at least 20 per cent permeable.

We are actively working to ensure the delivery of new urban renewal areas in Fishermans Bend, Arden and Macaulay have minimal impact on waterway health. As well as planning requirements for the private realm that seeks to reduce stormwater impact, City of Melbourne is designing streetscapes and open spaces that capture and treat stormwater to not only reduce pollution, but also reduce flooding, increase soil moisture and cool our city.

We need to build more water sensitive urban design assets that reduce nitrogen entering local waterways. We are not making significant progress towards our target of 30 per cent reduction by 2030 (against the baseline established in 2000).

Water Sensitive Urban Design

City of Melbourne has installed over 350 water sensitive urban design assets across the municipality, including raingardens, raingarden tree pits and permeable pavements that are designed to filter out pollution and reduce the volume of stormwater that enters our waterways. WSUD aims to create urban environments that allow the water cycle to function as it would naturally, reducing the impact of development. Find out more about specific projects on our urban water website: http://urbanwater.melbourne.vic.gov.au/projects/

To achieve life under water targets we need to invest in stormwater harvesting projects using water sensitive urban design principles. Our targets are 30 per cent reduction in total nitrogen contributed to the waterways from the municipality of Melbourne's catchment, 100 per cent of catchments at least 20 per cent permeable and a minimum of 986 mL/yr volume of stormwater captured by integrated water management practices by 2030.

Our key strategies and plans

 Council Plan strategic objective:
Climate and biodiversity emergency

 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

 Municipal Integrated
Water Management Plan

Data coverage

The primary challenge for monitoring and evaluating
Goal 14 is that of appropriate scales and boundaries for
measurement. While there is good indicator coverage for
reducing waterway pollution associated with land-based
activities within our control (target 14.1), more data is
needed regarding the health of the Yarra, Maribyrnong
and other water catchments that fall at least partly within
municipality boundaries. City of Melbourne will align
our Goal 14 indicators with the Victorian Government's
Integrated Water Management Catchment Plans to improve
future monitoring, evaluation and collaboration.

Related indicators across other Goals

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Potable water use

15 LIFE ON LAND

Targets

◎ By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, in line with obligations under international agreements (SDG target 15.1)

◎ By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests by increasing urban greening and forestation as well as ensuring the use, where possible, of sustainable forest products in the municipality's supply chain. (SDG target 15.2)

◎ By 2030, combat degraded land and soil, including improving land affected by contamination, with the aim of improving urban land management (SDG target 15.3)

◎ Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species (SDG target 15.5)

◎ By 2030, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species (SDG target 15.8)

◎ By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into local planning and development processes, and advocate for their integration at state and national levels. (SDG target 15.9)

Progress snapshot

Tree canopy cover across the municipality's public realm was 23.3 per cent in 2021, with a target of 40 per cent by 2040. Long-term changes in gross canopy cover are expected as newly planted trees mature through time. Native understorey vegetation cover has increased over the last four years and the target to increase understorey habitat by 20 per cent was exceeded six years early.

Context

In 2020, City of Melbourne declared a climate and biodiversity emergency, recognising the threat posed by the current rates of fauna and flora extinction.

Cities are often founded in productive areas, rich in natural resources, with high levels of intrinsic diversity that are diminished over time as cities grow. The land on which City of Melbourne sits was once a diverse landscape comprising floodplains, saltmarshes, swamps, wetlands and grassy woodlands. Small remnants of these ecosystems still exist today as well as novel urban ecosystems which support a relatively high level of species diversity with 239 species of birds, 12 species of reptiles, 18 species of mammals, 7 species of frogs, 31 species of fish and over 1500 species of insects and a diverse natural and introduced flora, including numerous Australian and Victorian-listed threatened species.

Biodiversity helps with resilience against climate change and long-term heat island mitigation, while the benefits of urban forests span environmental, economic, cultural and political domains. Urban forests – comprising trees, other vegetation, soil and water – provide critical ecosystem services such as air and water filtration, shade, oxygen, carbon sequestration and habitat. They also provide a valuable means to connect people to nature, which has profound mental and physical health outcomes.

Although City of Melbourne does not have direct control over canopy cover in the private realm, we have a role in managing the health of the urban forest, as well as fostering community engagement understanding and connection to all aspects of our urban forest.

Key performance indicators

Figure 66: Area of native understorey habitat in the public realm (m²)

Figure 64: Percentage of tree canopy cover in the public realm

| 24% | 24% | 24% | 23% |
| 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |

Figure 65: Number of trees planted in the municipality
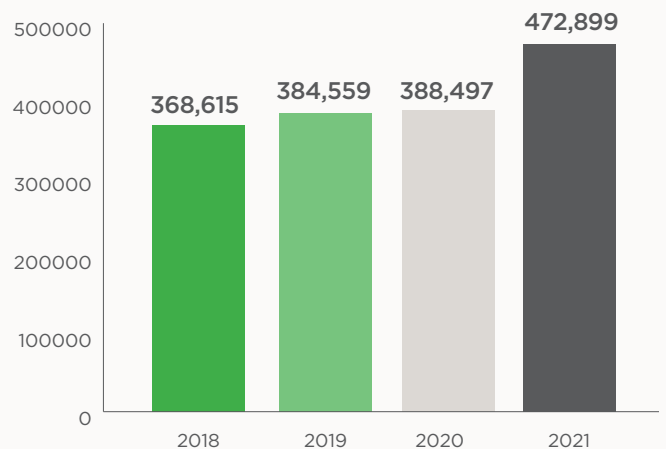
Figure 67: Native vegetation

Proportion of protected terrestrial natural areas

8%

in 2020

Change in proportion of terrestrial native vegetation from 2005 levels

-30%

in 2020
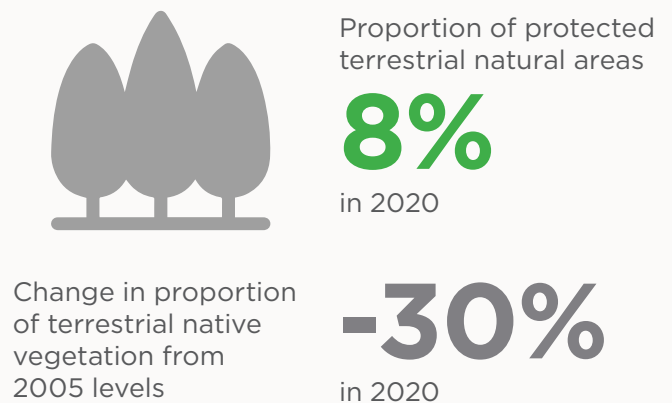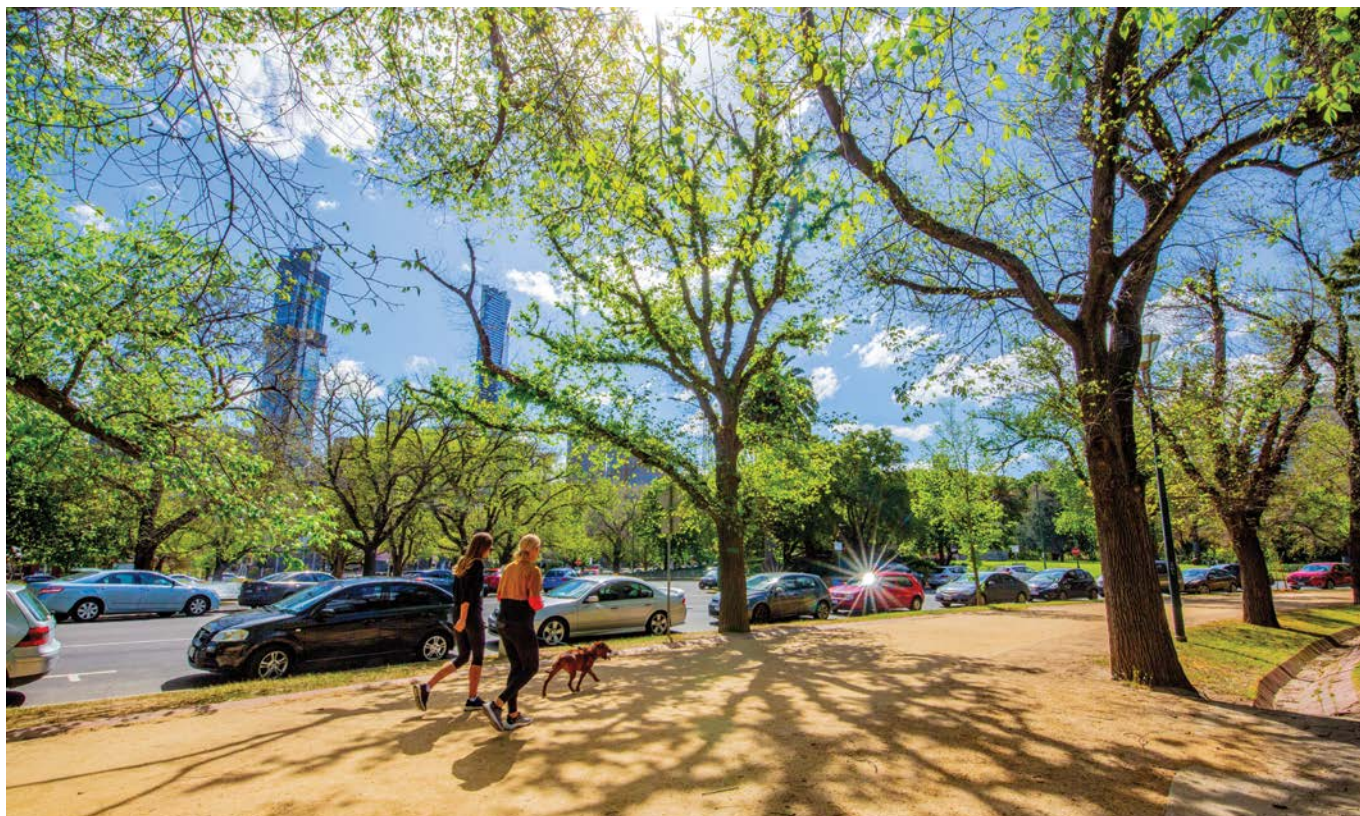
How we are delivering on this goal

We are a global leader in urban forestry. Our Nature in the City, Urban Forest and Open Space Strategies all aim to protect and enhance urban biodiversity by setting ambitious targets for the urban forest. Since the inception of these strategies, canopy cover has remained stable and there has been consistent planting of both understorey and overstorey vegetation. Over the next 20 years, we aim to double our canopy cover, increase vegetation diversity, improve vegetation health, soil moisture, water quality and urban ecology.

In 2022 we will review and renew the precinct implementation plans that accompany the Urban Forest Strategy, including predictive modelling to establish how the numbers of trees planted each year contribute to future canopy growth as trees mature.

We have begun investigating how to reduce the impact of operations and purchasing on biodiversity through supply chains. The work highlights how difficult it can be to quantify the biodiversity impacts of supply chains and makes recommendations for simple starting points.

See also Goal 11 Sunlight to Parks.

Urban Forest Fund

In 2016, City of Melbourne created the Urban Forest Fund to accelerate greening across the municipality. We partner with other organisations to deliver new greening projects beyond our existing programs. Over the past five years, we have conducted three rounds of matched funding grants. A fourth round of grants is under way for 2022 with plans in development to continue to implement on-going greening grants over the next five years.

One project supported by the fund is Melbourne SkyFarm, a project to transform a 2000 m^2 carpark rooftop in Docklands into an urban farm and orchard.

Tree canopy cover is relatively static – we are awaiting updated modeling about whether it will improve as a result of our plantings. We are tracking well in terms of number of trees planted annually and native understorey habitat. To meet our life on land targets we need to continue to invest in greening and biodiversity projects. Significant legal and policy change may be required to achieve canopy cover targets.

Our key strategies and plans

 Council Plan strategic objective: Climate and biodiversity emergency

 Green our City Strategic Action Plan

 Nature in the City Strategy 2017

 Urban Forest Strategy 2012

Data coverage

While we have some data relating to urban greening and forestry (target 15.2) we are investigating more consistent data collection methods to track whether we are meeting our climate emergency and biodiversity objectives.

Related indicators across other Goals

Heat vulnerability

Greenhouse gas emissions

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Targets

◎ Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
(SDG target 16.1)

◎ End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
(SDG target 16.2)

◎ Promote the rule of law within the municipality and support equal access to justice for all
(SDG target 16.3)

◎ Reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms by City of Melbourne employees and Councilors
(SDG target 16.5)

◎ Ensure effective, accountable and transparent organisational structures, functions and processes
for the City of Melbourne (SDG target 16.6)

◎ Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at the
City of Melbourne (SDG target 16.7)

◎ Ensure public access to information and protect freedoms of association at least in accordance
with national and state legislation (SDG target 16.10)

Progress snapshot

The proportion of residents reporting they feel safe in the municipality during the day declined from 88 to 78.9 per cent between 2018 and 2021. Over the same period, the proportion of residents reporting they feel safe in the community at night also decreased by 58.7 to 47.2 per cent. Our targets are 90 per cent and 65 per cent of people reporting they feel safe in the city, by day and by night, respectively.

The number of criminal offences recorded increased between 2015 and 2021.

In 2020, the overall participation rate in the City of Melbourne election (as a percentage of those enrolled to vote) was approximately 67 per cent, significantly lower than the Victorian average of 84 per cent, but higher than the 55 per cent rate at the previous election. Due to legislative amendments to the City of Melbourne Act, whereby property owners residing overseas were no longer automatically enrolled to vote, there were fewer enrolments.

Context

All community members have the right to feel safe in the city and to have a say in the governance of the municipality. Melbourne enjoys a reputation as one of the safest and most liveable cities in the world. City of Melbourne has distinct role in reducing violence within the municipality (target 16.1), as well as promoting child safety (16.2) and equal access to justice (target 16.3). We also have an obligation to operate efficiently (target 16.6) and be accountable to our citizens (target 16.5 and target 16.7). This includes ensuring against corrupt behaviour and providing public access to information. We have a responsibility to act on behalf of citizens, through inclusive participation, and be responsive to their needs.

City of Melbourne is regulated under the *Local Government Act 2020*, as well as its own legislation, the *City of Melbourne Act 2001*, which recognises Melbourne's unique role as Victoria's capital city by providing a different electoral system than that of other municipalities. The Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and nine Councillors are directly elected to represent the whole municipality. Residents over 18 years old and two representatives per corporation that solely owns or occupies rateable property in the municipality are eligible and required by law to vote in municipal elections every four years.

Key performance indicators

Figure 68: Number of offences recorded
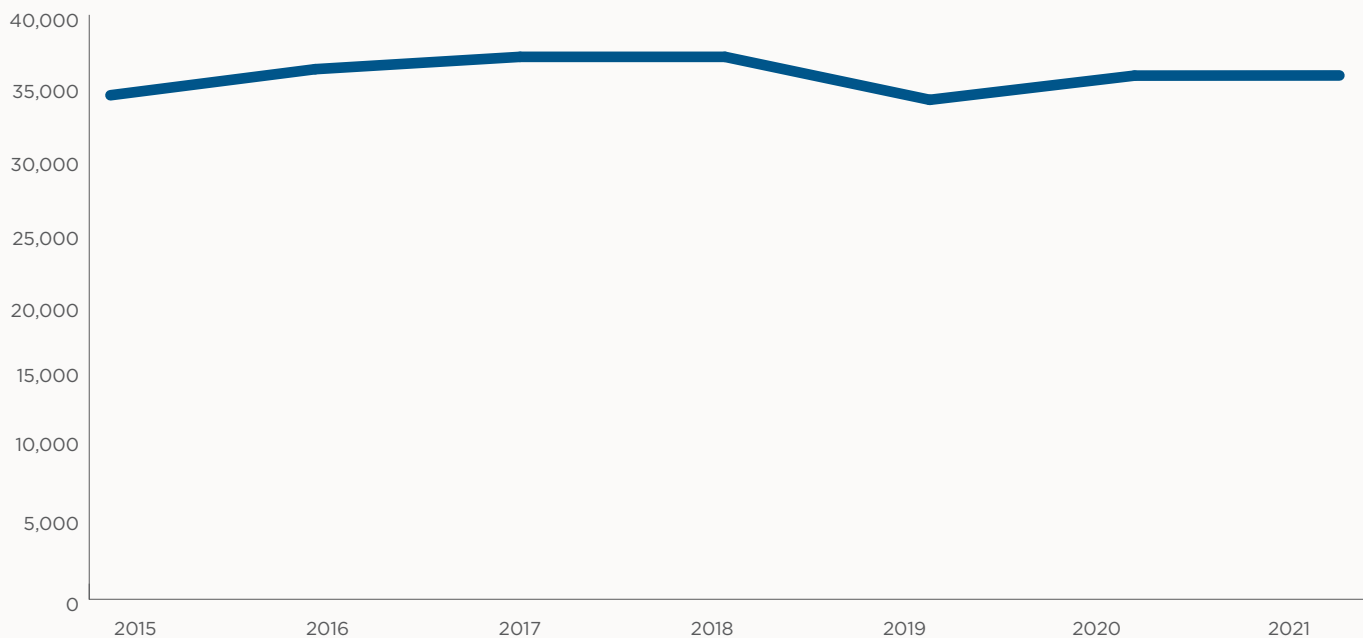
Figure 69: Proportion of people who report feeling safe in the city
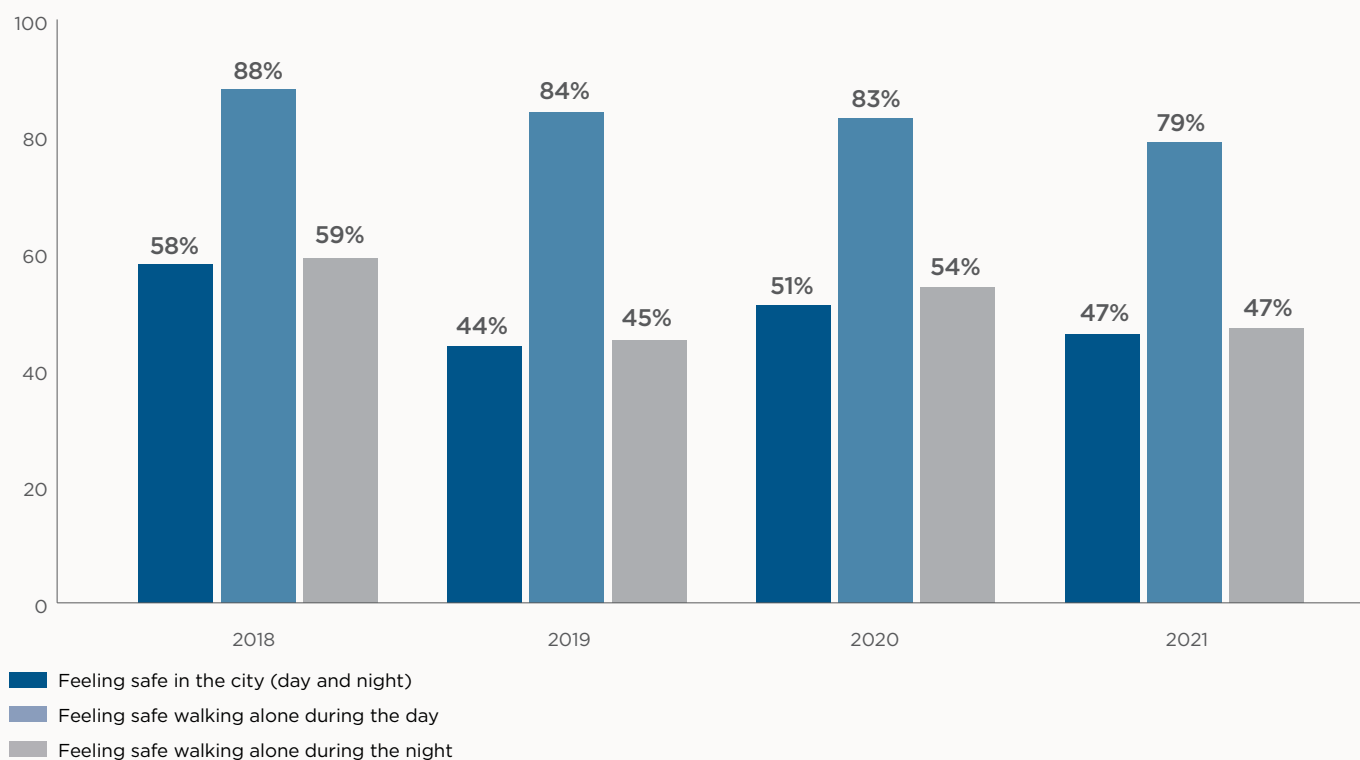
Feeling safe in the city (day and night)

Feeling safe walking alone during the day

Feeling safe walking alone during the night

Crime where the victim
was a child or young person
(0-17 years old)

41 per
1000 residents
in 2015

Women
elected to
local office

36%
in 2020
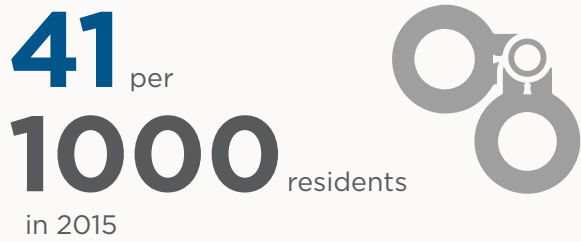
Rate of family
incidents reported
where children
are present

149 per
100,000 residents in 2017

Rate of
recorded family
violence incidents

917 per
100,000
residents
in 2017

Voter
participation
rate

55% in 2016
67% in 2020
84% Victorian average
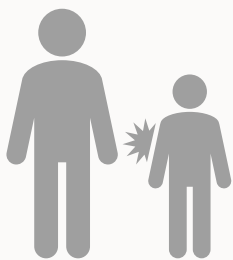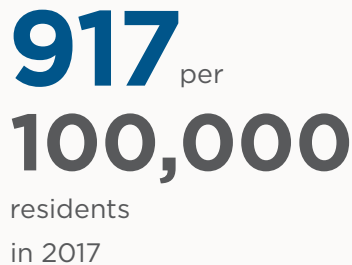
How we are delivering on this goal

We are part of the Melbourne CBD Safety Plan, a joint initiative with Victoria Police, Department of Human Services and the Office of the Emergency Services Commissioner. We will continue to work with Victoria Police and other agencies to deliver a range of initiatives that improve safety on the streets of Melbourne and within our communities.

We share information through our open data platform, which currently makes datasets available to the public on land use and employment, parks and environment, parking, accessibility, and community services. By sharing our data, we can help improve public services and support social and economic innovation.

As the result of the new Gender Equality and Local Government Acts, introduced in 2020, gender equality, diversity and inclusion are a key priority for the Victorian local government sector. The aim is for a 50-50 gender target of mayors and councillors by 2025. Currently, City of Melbourne has a female lord mayor, and three of nine councillors are female.

Aboriginal Melbourne

City of Melbourne has a major initiative to govern with sovereign First Peoples, which is expected to involve a Memorandum of Understanding to include Traditional Owners in government processes. This project is critical to our reconciliation journey. We have created a new indicator to measure our progress: level of involvement of registered Traditional Custodians in city governance.

We are working to improve participation with Traditional Owners through our dedicated Aboriginal Melbourne branch, which oversees our collaborative approach to projects across the organisation, including cultural heritage projects such as the Aboriginal Melbourne Digital Mapping Project and Greenline, a vision for the Northbank of the Yarra River – Birrarung.

For the Aboriginal Melbourne Digital Mapping Project, City of Melbourne has commissioned a range of data relating to Aboriginal Melbourne to be added to the map over time, including cultural values and ecological information (particularly the change in topography, flora, and fauna pre- to post-colonisation). Currently, it includes approximately 70 locations of cultural significance, which can be arranged by themes such as spirituality and creation, impacts of colonisation and enduring culture.

Voter participation is increasing, and we expect to see an increase in the level of involvement and ownership of decision making for registered Traditional Owners in city governance going forward.

To meet our peace, justice and strong institution targets we need to scale up our efforts to reduce offences and improve feelings of safety in our municipality. Our targets for the proportion of people who report feeling safe in the municipality during the day and night are 90 per cent and 65 per cent respectively. We will need to work with all levels of government and relevant agencies to shift the current trajectory for these indicators to improve the lives of people living in and experiencing our city.

Our key strategies and plans

- Council Plan strategic objectives: Aboriginal Melbourne; Safety and Wellbeing
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024
- Economic Development Strategy 2031
- Green our City Strategic Action Plan
- Heritage Strategy
- Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021-31
- Melbourne CBD Safety Plan
- Nature in the City Strategy 2017
- Open Space Strategy
- Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-23
- Transport Strategy 2030

Data coverage

While City of Melbourne collects robust data on perceptions of safety and voter participation, indicators are still being identified to monitor and evaluate residents' access to justice. Although we can access data relating to the instance of crime, this data reflects reported criminal offences and that this number for certain offences is likely an underestimate.

City of Melbourne is placing a much stronger focus on the level of involvement and ownership of decision making for registered Traditional Owners in city governance going forward. We are working to identify appropriate shared governance structures for self-determination, truth telling and reconciliation.

Related indicators across other Goals

Gendered violence

Prejudicially motivated crime

5. GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

City of Melbourne has a proud history of partnering and collaborating with others to deliver best outcomes for its community. Goal 17 recognises that sustainable development can only be achieved by working together.

The targets of Goal 17 as ratified by the United Nations, are difficult to translate into the local government context. Nonetheless, City of Melbourne is committed to the ambition of Goal 17 to increase, strengthen and maximise collaboration with other councils and higher levels of government, businesses, the public sector and our local community to progress the sustainable development agenda.

Under the Local Government Act, we are required to collaborate with other councils, governments and statutory bodies as well as engage with the community for strategic planning and decision making. We are part of M9, a recently established group of nine inner city councils, for the purpose of shared advocacy with other levels of government. We also partner with global cities through C40 Cities and foster other international city relationships.

In the development of this report we engaged the community to understand the level of awareness of the Goals, which ones are considered most important, where action is taking place, and to start identifying future ideas and partnerships. We intend to build a network of people, organisations and ideas to progress towards the Goals. Visit Participate Melbourne (participate.melbourne.vic.gov. au/united-nations-sustainable-development-goals) to find out more.

Our university partnerships

City of Melbourne and University of Melbourne recently entered into the Melbourne Partnership Charter, a commitment to work together for the benefit of the community. The Charter is part of our broader commitment to inclusive decision-making. Building on our long history with the university, it will cultivate an even closer relationship and celebrate Melbourne as a university city. Priority areas for collaboration under the charter are: Aboriginal Melbourne, Melbourne's unique place and identity, economy of the future, and climate and biodiversity emergency.

Engaging the community in neighbourhood planning

Our community is at the heart of everything we do. We have embedded a place-based approach to city planning, beginning with neighbourhood statements, which indicate the investment of services, initiatives and strategic work that we will undertake in each neighbourhood. To improve the health and wellbeing of the community, we need to address the drivers of disadvantage, so everyone has a fair opportunity to reach their full potential. We will use a people and place-based approach to planning by targeting our efforts and investment towards the population groups and neighbourhoods that are experiencing the greatest inequalities. Via our Community Engagement Policy, we commit to meaningful and effective engagement that is inclusive, transparent and respectful. We will connect with and empower communities to have meaningful participation, to bring about community-led change and to develop a shared vision and understanding.

6. WHAT WE HEARD FROM THE COMMUNITY

Over six weeks we engaged with the community to share our insights (this report) and learn from others via Participate Melbourne and through direct engagement with major corporations.

The majority of our Participate Melbourne survey respondents are familiar with the Goals and feel they are very important.

The top three responses received were:

1. All Goals are equally important (34 per cent)

2. Goal 10 Reduced inequalities (32 per cent)

3. Goal 13 Climate action (32 per cent)

Eighty two per cent of respondents or their organisation are working to progress the Goals. The top four responses were:

1. Goal 3 Good health and wellbeing (42 per cent)

2. Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities (36 per cent)

3. Goal 13 Climate action (36 per cent)

Encouragingly, the majority of respondents think it is everyone's responsibility to achieve the Goals.

Visit Participate Melbourne (participate.melbourne.vic.gov.au/united-nations-sustainable-development-goals) to find out more information.

All of the organisations that responded to our engagement are using the SDGs to inform their strategies and are partnering with others in some way to progress the Goals.

Respondents typically focus on the Goals most relevant to their organisation and recognise where they may have influence.

To find out more about who is doing what, and who is partnering with who across Australia to tackle the Goals through local action, visit: Sustainable Development Goals Australia (sdgs.org.au)

Corporate highlight - Lendlease

Lendlease has assessed the materiality and alignment of each Goal to their Sustainability Framework, which identifies environmental and social focus areas most material to their various lines of business. Lendlease project teams use the Sustainability Framework to develop a sustainability strategy relevant to the context of each project they embark upon, to improve outcomes. Refer to Figure 71: Lendlease's Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 13 Climate Action is a key focus area and Lendlease has set an ambitious Mission Zero target to have Net Zero emissions by 2025 (Scope 1 and 2) and Absolute Zero emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by 2040. These are the most ambitious carbon targets in their sector in the world and the basis of Lendlease being a 1.5 degree aligned organisation.

Partnerships are viewed as essential to delivering on the Goals and achieving their sustainability ambitions.

Corporate highlight - Lendlease continued

Figure 71: Lendlease's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Source: Lendlease, May 2022

7. NEXT STEPS

We are committed to actively contributing to the achievement of the Goals and will continue to use the global framework to understand how we are progressing towards sustainable development. This first review enables us to take stock of all the work we do and ask the question: "Are we pursuing a better future for everyone?"

Reporting our progress towards the Goals, and assessing our performance, will transform the way we do our work. We will identify what needs to change as a result. We will assess this review, including the success of our actions, as we work towards publishing our second review in 2025, in the lead up to our next council plan.

Over the next three years, we will:

- engage with Traditional Owners and Aboriginal peoples to understand their relationship to the Goals

- work to embed the Goals into future strategies and plans as part of our planning cycle

- collaborate with, benchmark against, and learn from other cities

- track year-on-year impact of our policies and actions against the Goals

- continue to assess and fill data gaps

- use the evidence base provided by the framework to prioritise annual program investment

- continue to engage with the community to source ideas and actions, ensuring vulnerable groups are heard

- continue to identify and engage with partners to solve problems in our city and transform more rapidly towards sustainable development

- develop an online reporting platform.

Community highlight – Sustainable Development Goals idea jams with local governments to collaborate

IdeaScale led twenty SDGs CONNECT idea jams from March 2019, at the very start of the COVID-19 pandemic in Melbourne. This led to a 'Food for Thought' SDGs dinner held at Indigenous social enterprise Charcoal Lane, with representatives from all levels of government, industry, investors, social enterprises, start-ups, non-profits and the university sector.

In a unique pro-bono project, IdeaScale has since joined forces with IBM to drive innovation and collaboration across the local government sector to progress the Goals. Engaging with leaders from over 40 local government authorities across Australia, IdeaScale is now in the process of co-creating two projects – an SDGs Data Hub and an SDGs Maturity Index for the local government sector.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal	The term 'Aboriginal' is used to refer to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Use of the terms 'Koori', 'Koorie' and 'Indigenous' are retained in the names of programs, initiatives and publication titles, and unless noted otherwise, are inclusive of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
City of Melbourne	The organisation called the City of Melbourne
Council Plan	Council's key strategic document that describes the outcomes Council intends to achieve during its four-year term, how it will achieve these outcomes, the resources required, and how it will measure success.
Councillors	The elected representatives of the Council.
Gender	The socially learned and acquired roles, behaviours, practices, attitudes and attributes that society considers appropriate for women and men. Gender is a social construction of binary 'femininity' and 'masculinity' and how these are experienced and lived by us. Gender is distinct to – but not wholly disconnected from – our understandings of binary sex as the biological and physical characteristics used to define male or female.
Gender inequality	The unequal distribution of power, resources, opportunity and value afforded to men and women in society arising from the social construction of gender.
Future Melbourne	The municipality's community plan outlining the community's vision and goals. Informs Council's consideration of its Council Plan.
Melbourne	The municipality of Melbourne.
Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan	Council's key health and wellbeing strategic document that sets priorities to enable people living in the municipality to achieve maximum health and wellbeing. It is integrated with the Council Plan
The Council	Melbourne City Council comprising the elected officials – the Councillors

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Name
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABS-C	Australian Bureau of Statistics (Census)
AEDI	Australian Early Development Census
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AGDE	Australian Government Department of Employment, Local Government Area (LGA)
AGOCE	Australian Government Office of Chief Economist
AHRC	Australian Human Rights Commission
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIR	Australian Immunisation Register
AIWH	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AOD	Victorian Alcohol and Drug Statistics
AURIN	Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network (ACARA)
Aust VNR	Australian Voluntary National Review
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CoM-EP	City of Melbourne Economic Profile
CoMSIS	City of Melbourne Social Impacts Survey
CSA	Crime Statistics Agency
CWW, SEW	City West Water and South East Water
DEWLP	Victorian Department of Environment, Water, Land and Planning
DV	Dementia Victoria
ED	Energy distributors CitiPower, Jemena
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
Gas dist.	AusNet, Australian Gas Networks, Multinet
Geografia	Melbourne Geografia
GPC-R	Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Cities - Report
IP Australia	Intellectual Property Australia - Government Data
NCIS	National Coronial Information System
NEW	New Council Plan Indicator - methodology and data to be confirmed
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PHIDU	Public Health Information Development Unit
StreetCount	StreetCount (homelessness)
TRA	Tourism Research Australia - National Visitor Survey
TP	Turning Point
VCAMS	Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System
VCGLR	Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation
VDH	Victorian Department of Health
VDH MCH	Victorian Department of Health - Maternal Child Health Report
VDH-HW	Victorian Department of Health - Health Workforce
VDH-ID	Victorian Department of Health - Infectious Disease
VDJCS	Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety
VEC	Victorian Electoral Commission
Vic Police	Victoria Police
VicHealth	VicHealth
VISTA	Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity
VNR	Voluntary National Review (Australian Government)
VPHS	Victorian Population Health Survey
WCCD	World Council on City Data (ISO Standard)
WSCI	Water Sensitive City Index
DOT	Department of Transport Vic Gov Crashstats
APVI	Australian PV Institute
GPC-R	City of Melbourne's annual GPC community wide emissions report

APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY

The first Review for City of Melbourne has been developed and prepared in partnership with the Melbourne Centre for Cities at University of Melbourne and the Monash Sustainable Development Institute at Monash University. It has been informed by guidelines set out by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

The Melbourne SDG Principles for Localisation

To make the framework specific to cities, the Goals, targets and indicators need to be translated for the local context. There are a range of ways cities can localise the Goals.

The Melbourne Centre for Cities has developed the 'Melbourne SDG Principles' to guide localisation to enable city-to-city learning, allow for target and indicator alignment with other levels of government, and provide a common language for all jurisdictions. The Melbourne SDG Principles apply different but complementary approaches to the Goals, targets and indicators to maximise the useability of the framework at the local level of government.

The Melbourne SDG Principles:

- Goals are consistent with the global framework, to provide a common language amongst local, regional, and global stakeholders and partners.

- Targets are 'localised' or 'translated' to suit the local context only where the global target is not suitable.

- Indicators are selected with priority given to globally and regionally standardised measures, to facilitate city-to-city benchmarking and learning.

Targets

The sustainable development targets break the Goals down into actionable themes, set priorities for the Goals, and determine the level of ambition. The initial step of the localisation process was an assessment of the framework to identify targets that have the potential to be applicable at the local level. We identified relevant targets using an adapted 'Hacking the SDGs' methodology developed at the Urban Institute by Greene and Meixell and used by city governments such as Bristol and Los Angeles.

In a series of whole-of-organisation workshops involving subject matter experts and executive leadership representatives, these targets were adapted for the municipality. We took into consideration the original theme and intent of the target as well as City of Melbourne's ability to directly influence it.

As part of our approach, we included targets over which City of Melbourne does not have direct control, but that are critical to our sustainable development. We have termed these 'advocacy targets'. As we continue to work towards achieving sustainable development, we will identify where to best direct advocacy with other organisations and levels of government to ensure progress against vital work areas we cannot directly influence.

Indicators and data

Indicators and data provide the evidence base for evaluating progress and decision making. COVID-19 has underscored the value of data and evidence to support effective planning and responses. To build a suite of indicators aligned to the localised targets, we identified and mapped outcome-focused indicators already in use at City of Melbourne. We collated additional indicators from a range of external sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, AURIN, World Council on City Data, Carbon Disclosure Project and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). We selected final indicators based on data applicability, availability and reliability, as well as comparability at the global, national, regional and local levels. We prioritised indicators and data aligned with the official IAEG-SDG indicators recommended by the UN. However, not all IAEG-SDG indicators are appropriate for the local level. Indicators were benchmarked against 2015 data wherever possible.

Notes on data gaps

Data gaps at the local, national and global level pose a challenge for cities globally. For City of Melbourne, there are notable gaps in data collected for the municipal scale relating to adult education, gender and other inequalities, urban density, food waste, biodiversity and Traditional Owner representation. Where municipal data exists, there are challenges breaking data down further to the socio-demographic level, including neighbourhoods.

Reporting on indicators at the municipal level may inadvertently hide disparities between our diverse communities. While we aim to find ways to overcome these data challenges, we already know that members of our community experience the city unequally. Collecting reliable data is important, but it is just one tool of many to help us effectively response to the challenges in our city.

APPENDIX 2: SDG TARGETS, INDICATORS AND DATA FOR MELBOURNE

Key

↑ Trend is increasing[1]

↓ Trend is decreasing[1]

→ No significant change over time

- No trend or comparative data

* Health and Wellbeing Profile

All data is accurate at the time of printing. Future Reviews will amend data if data is provisional or new information has come to light.

All data is for a given financial year period or where financial year reporting is unavailable, the end date of the annual reporting period falls in the given financial year.

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty within the City of Melbourne in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	9.1	11.4	10.8	6.6	7.4			%	↓	✓	Geografia
	Proportion of low income, welfare-dependent families with children		5.9	4.3			3.0	2.7	%	↓	✓	PHIDU
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	*Refer to 10.4 for fiscal and social protection indicators*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and vulnerability, have equal rights to economic resources and housing, including access to basic and financial services	*Refer to 10.1 for economic equality indicators*											
	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD SEIFA) score*		1,071						score	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD SEIFA) rank within Australia		92						percentile	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD SEIFA) rank within Australia		829						score	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Index of Economic Resources (IER) rank within Australia		8						percentile	-	✓	ABS (Census)
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of people in the City of Melbourne experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	*Refer to 11.5 for shock and disaster impact indicators*											

		GOAL											
		2 Zero Hunger											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
2.1 By 2030, end food stress and ensure access by all people, in particular people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	**Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Proportion of residents reporting food insecurity***				26.2	25.8	32.9	33.3	%	↑	✓	CoMSIS
	Residents food security - worried food would run out*				19.7	20.4	25.8	27.3	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Residents food security - skipped meals*				17.3	15.2	19.1	21.6	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Residents food security - ran out of food*				12.5	13.8	17.5	19.3	%	↑		CoMSIS
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women	Fully or Partially Breast Feeding at 3 months	78.8	80.0	81.1	78.0				%	→		VDH - MCH Report
	Fully or Partially Breast Feeding at 6 months	63.4	65.1	66.7	63.1				%	→		VDH - MCH Report
2.5 Support sustainable and resilient urban agriculture efforts, including those that draw on traditional knowledge	Residents produced and/or preserved and consumed own food*				58.9	61.4	64.7	61.9	%	↑		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
3.1 By 2030, reduce the municipal maternal mortality ratio to less than the Australian average of any given year	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 births (includes non-residents)	3.3	9.0						/100,000 births	–		AIHW
	Number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 100,000 population			5013.4					number	–		VDH - Health Workforce
3.2 By 2030, reduce preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, to at least as low as the Australian average	Under five years old mortality rate	4.0	7.0	6.8	7.1				/1,000 births	↑		AIHW
	Proportion of children attending through to 3.5 year ages maternal child healthcare appointments	54.9	64.0	64.1					%	↑	✓	VCAMS
	The proportion of children who are fully vaccinated between 12-1 5months old	87.0	90.1	88.3	88.7	91.1	93.9	93.2	%	↑		AIR
	The proportion of children who are fully vaccinated between 24-27 months old	83.9	85.1	84.7	85.2	84.9	86.3	91.2	%	↑		AIR
	The proportion of children who are fully vaccinated between 60-63 months old	82.6	82.8	85.0	89.0	89.0	90.9	89.4	%	↑		AIR

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Infectious diseases events*	1,938.3	2,162.3	2,396.0	2,248.7	2,686.7	1,672.3		/100 000 residents	↓	✓	VDH - Infectious Disease
	Rate of HIV notifications	19.0	30.1	22.0	15.3	19.6	7.1		/100 000 residents	↓		VDH - Infectious Disease
	Rate of Tuberculosis notifications	14.6	15.7	12.6	14.7	12.8	18.5		/100 000 residents	↑		VDH - Infectious Disease
	Rate of Malaria notifications	0.7	0.0	1.3	2.9	2.2	0.0		/100 000 residents	→		VDH - Infectious Disease
	Rate of Hepatitis B notifications	63.6	79.4	60.3	58.1	63.7	43.0		/100 000 residents	↓		VDH - Infectious Disease
3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Median age at death	80.5	77.0	80.0	82.0	79.0			years old	→		AIHW
	Percentage of premature deaths of all deaths (under age 75)	38.1	46.4	41.9	37.9	43.3			%	↑		AIHW
	Chronic diseases - Cancer diagnoses			6.2					%	-		VPHS
	Chronic diseases - Type 2 diabetes diagnoses*			2.5					%	-		VPHS
	Chronic diseases - Heart disease diagnoses*			5.1					%	-		VPHS
	Chronic diseases - People reporting hypertension*			27.0					%	-		VPHS
	Chronic diseases - People reporting asthma*			15.2					%	-	✓	VPHS
	Residents living with dementia			971.0					number	-		DV
	Residents self-reporting very good or excellent dental health			41.6					%	-		VPHS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being (cont)	Avoided or delayed visiting a dentist due to cost			22.8					%	-	✓	VPHS
	Rate of obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m2)*			8.6			9.9		%	-	✓	VPHS
	Rate of persons overweight (25 ≥ BMI < 30 kg/m2)*			30.8			25.6		%	-	✓	VPHS
	Residents consumption of fruit and vegetables meets daily dietary requirements*					4.0	7.0	4.0	%	-		CoMSIS
	Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Proportion of adult residents who get adequate physical exercise*				52.3	47.5	47.3	47.5	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS
	Residents participation in organised physical activity*				28.8	23.1	20.2	15.3	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS
	Personal Wellbeing Index - Residents, Students and Workers*				71.3	70.0	69.4	68.5	out of 100	↓	✓	CoMSIS
	Residents self-reporting very good or excellent health				51.1	53.4	60.9	48.3	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS
	Suicide Rate	11.0	8.9						/100 000 residents	-	✓	NCIS
	High, or very high, levels of psychological distress*			17.8			22.1		%	-	✓	VPHS
	Anxiety or depression*			22.1					%	-	✓	VPHS
	Diagnosed with anxiety or depression – women			24.0					%	-	✓	VPHS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being (cont)	Diagnosed with anxiety or depression – men			19.5					%	-	✓	VPHS
	Sought help for a mental health related problem*			14.7					%	-	✓	VPHS
	Residents reporting seeking help for a mental health issue in the previous year – men			14.7					%	-	✓	VPHS
	Residents reporting seeking help for a mental health issue in the previous year – women			15.1					%	-	✓	VPHS
3.5 Reduce substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol, through prevention measures and enabling access to treatment	Residents who are a current (i.e. daily and occasional) smoker*			9.1			12.5		%	-	✓	VPHS
	Residents who smoke daily			4.3			7.9		%	-	✓	VPHS
	Residents who smoke occasionally			4.8			4.6		%	-	✓	VPHS
	Total volume of packaged alcohol volume sold in the municipality		3.691	4.156	3.041				million litres	↓	✓	VDJCS
	Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Rate of ambulance attendance for alcohol and drug misuse in the municipality*		2334.8	2267.2	2447.2	2393.4	2354.2		/100 000 residents	↑	✓	TP
	Drug hospitalisations	194.3	240.3	269.6	234.9				/100 000 residents	↑	✓	AOD
	Alcohol hospitalisations	463.2	516.1	521.6	468.5	453.1			/100 000 residents	↓	✓	AOD

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
3.5 Reduce substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol, through prevention measures and enabling access to treatment (cont)	Alcohol related assaults (Friday or Saturday nights between 8pm and 6am)*	417.9	394.9	451.2	427.4	373.8	320.5		/100 000 residents	↓	✓	AOD
	Alcohol related assaults (Sunday through Thursday between 8pm and 6am)	292.2	314.9	342.5	317.1	282.7	297.1		/100 000 residents	↑	✓	AOD
	Alcohol related assaults - all days between 6am and 8pm	629.1	721.4	757.2	756.8	655.3	693.3		/100 000 residents	↑	✓	AOD
	Spending on electronic gambling machines		79.77	80.35	83.99	84.51	60.55	41.50	$AUD million	↓	✓	VCGLR
3.6 By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from traffic and transport accidents within the City of Melbourne, including those involving people walking and riding bikes	**Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Number of transport related injuries and fatalities***		878.0	807.0	754.0	678.0	899.0		number	↑	✓	DOT
	Transportation fatalities	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.2				/100 000 residents	↓	✓	DOT
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into local strategies and programmes	Syphilis notifications	59.9	78.0	81.7	86.3	100.0	80.5		/100 000 residents	↑		VDH - Infectious Disease
	Gonorrhea notifications	310.5	358.7	412.8	461.5	471.5	331.4		/100 000 residents	↑		VDH - Infectious Disease
	Chlamydia notifications	771.5	906.3	939.4	1060.4	955.9	769.0		/100 000 residents	↓		VDH - Infectious Disease

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
3.8 (ADVOCACY) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Coverage of essential health services (Medicare)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	%		-	Australian VNR
3.9 (ADVOCACY) By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											Australian VNR

GOAL
4 Quality Education

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
4.1 (ADVOCACY) By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in literacy Year 3	96.6	96.5	97.4	97.7	95.7			%	→		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in literacy Year 5	97.0	98.5	96.9	98.4	98.0			%	→		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in literacy Year 7	99.3	96.4	96.0	96.1	97.2			%	↓		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in literacy Year 9	97.8	97.3	97.7	97.5	95.5			%	↓		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in numeracy Year 3	96.6	97.1	97.7	97.4	97.1			%	→		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in numeracy Year 5	98.7	98.2	97.6	98.6	99.0			%	→		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in numeracy Year 7	99.5	98.0	99.1	97.7	97.4			%	↓		VCAMS
	Percentage of students achieving national benchmark in numeracy Year 9	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.6	97.7			%	↓		VCAMS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
4.2 By 2030, support access for all girls and boys to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	22.8			20.8				%	-		AEDI
	Children developmentally on track in physical domain	76.1			80.0				%	-		AEDI
	Children developmentally on track in social domain	75.2			77.5				%	-		AEDI
	Children developmentally on track in emotional domain	74.6			78.8				%	-		AEDI
	Children developmentally on track in language and cognitive domain	89.2			85.3				%	-		AEDI
	Children developmentally on track in communication domain	75.2			73.6				%	-		AEDI
	Kindergarten participation	79.6	83.5	81.5	74.5	73.5			%	↓	✓	VCAMS
	Children attending preschool for less than 15 hours - as of 1 July		16.9	19.8	12.9	11.8			%	↓	✓	ABS
	Children attending preschool for 15 hours or more - as of 1 July		83.1	80.2	87.1	88.2			%	↑	✓	ABS

GOAL
4 Quality Education

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
4.3 (ADVOCACY) By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university (no direct control, advocacy only)	Number of higher education degrees per 100,000 population	55,930							/100 000 residents	-		ABS (Census)
	Overseas higher education students living or studying in the municipality		57,200	65,300	78,100	87,300			number	↑	✓	
	Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Proportion of people surveyed who participate in lifelong learning in the municipality *				67.4	70.1	65.7	59.1	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents surveyed who participate in lifelong learning activities in the municipality				68.0	68.4	69.2	62.9	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS
4.4 By 2030, increase the number of children and adults, including culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) adults, who have relevant skills for social, educational and economic engagement by providing access to necessary resources, programs and technology	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
4.5 (ADVOCACY) By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Proportion of girls of total school (primary, secondary and special and combined) enrolments		40.5						%	-	✓	AURIN
	Proportion of boys of total school (primary, secondary and special and combined) enrolments		59.5						%	-	✓	AURIN
	Proportion of Indigenous students of total school (primary, secondary and special and combined) enrolments		0.3						%	-	✓	AURIN
	Proportion of students whose language background is not english of total school (primary, seconday and special) enrolments		6.7						%	-		AURIN
	Proportion of girls of all primary school enrolments		47.1						%	-		AURIN
	Proportion of boys of all primary school enrolments		52.9						%	-		AURIN
	Proportion of Indigenous students of all primary school enrolments		0.3						%	-		AURIN

GOAL													
4 Quality Education													

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
4.6 Continue to support all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, to achieve literacy and numeracy by providing relevant services and programs	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
4.7 By 2030, ensure that the community have the relevant information and awareness of sustainable development including the SDGs and lifestyles in harmony with nature, especially children and young people (merged with Responsible Consumption and Production 12.8)	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
5.1 Work towards ending all forms of gender-based discrimination locally, while advocating for gender equality globally	*Percentage of people who don't agree equity is important in relationships (low gender equality in relationships score) - Discontinued - exploring alternative data sources*	40.4							%	-		VicHealth
	Women's participation in sports and active recreation (residents)				73.5	71.1	56.1	59.2	%	↓	✓	COMSIS
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Percentage of women who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day and night				47.6	31.4	41.2	35.6	%	↓		COMSIS
	Percentage of men who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day and night				69.9	62.7	64.9	62.5	%	↓		COMSIS
	Percentage of women who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the day and night				43.7	32.5	35.5	32.1	%	↓		COMSIS
	Percentage of men who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the day and night				64.6	61.8	59.7	58.9	%	↓		COMSIS

GOAL												
5 Gender Equity												

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (cont)	**Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Rate of recorded family violence incidents***	935.2	1002.8	916.8	992.3	866.0	968.1	1274.8	/100 000 residents	↑	✓	CSA
	Sexual offences against women			413.5	524.3	390.6	521.6		/100 000 residents	↑	✓	CSA
	Assaults against women*			316.7	311.8	268.2	242.7		/100 000 residents	↓	✓	CSA
	Number of women assaulted by their current partner	150.5	167.7						/100 000 residents	-	✓	CSA
	Number of women assaulted by their previous partner	5.8							/100 000 residents	-	✓	CSA
	Number of women assaulted by a family member	21.9							/100 000 residents	-	✓	CSA
	Number of women assaulted by a personal friend	76.0							/100 000 residents	-	✓	CSA
	Number of violent offences against women at/around the home	179.7							/100 000 residents	-	✓	CSA
	Number of violent offences against women in public	385.0							/100 000 residents	-	✓	CSA

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family	Percentage of full-time employed women with a total personal income (weekly) of $2000 or more	19.7							%	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Percentage of full-time employed men with a total personal income (weekly) of $2000 or more	31.9							%	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Ratio of men to women (residents) performing 30 hours or more of unpaid labour	1:3.5							ratio	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Ratio of men to women (residents) performing 15-29 hours of unpaid labour	1:2.2							ratio	-	✓	ABS (Census)
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Women's representation on Council	36.4					36.4		%	-		VEC
	Women's participation in the labor force	88.0							%	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Women who have attained higher level qualifications	60.6							%	-		ABS (Census)
	Percentage local businesses with female and/or minority owner	55.3							%	-	✓	ABS (Census)
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

GOAL												
6 Clean Water & Sanitation												

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Percent of people who have access to safe and affordable drinking water in their home and/or in public spaces	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	%	→		
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all in public spaces and municipal buildings, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing all types of water pollution, controlling industrial water waste and reducing ambient water nitrogen levels, and increase the use of water from alternate water sources	**Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Alternative water use (Council water)**	21.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	%	↑		Council data
	Alternative water use (Municipality water)				2.0				%	-		Council data
	Refer to 14.1 for water quality indicators											
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity	Residential water consumption			147.0	135.3	127.0	95.0	108.0	L/capita/ day	↓		CWW, SEW
	Non-residential water consumption				17,015	17,003	13,437	10,240	ML/year	↓		CWW, SEW
	Total water consumption						301.0	262.0	L/capita/ day	-		CWW, SEW

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	City of Melbourne organisational commitment to Integrated Water Management (IWM)					3.0			Rating out of 5	-		WSCI
	City of Melbourne organisational capacity to deliver Integrated Water Management (IWM)					3.5			Rating out of 5	-		WSCI
	Collaboration and partnerships across industry and government					3.0			Rating out of 5	-		WSCI
6.6 Protect and enhance water-related ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Permeable surface created			2,690	830.0				m2	-	✓	

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
7.1 Promote universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the national and state energy mix, so that the City of Melbourne municipality is powered by 100% renewable energy	**Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Installed battery storage capacity in the municipality related to Power Melbourne**											NEW
	Percent of electricity from renewable sources	11.8	14.0	16.0	18.3	21.8	26.8		%	↑		AEMO, APVI
	Total electricity consumption	25,503	21,950	20,628	18,636	18,006	14,465		kWH per capita	↓	✓	GPC-R
	Total natural gas consumption	6.157	6.157	6.027		6.666	5.472		gigajoules million	↓	✓	GPC-R
7.3 By 2030, substantially improve the energy efficiency of infrastructure and buildings across the municipality	Total electricity consumption	25,503	21,950	20,628	18,636	18,006	14,465		kWH per capita	↓	✓	GPC-R
	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	0.04	0.03	0.03					KWh/$	↓	✓	ABS - CLUE

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
8.1 Recover and sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national, state, metropolitan and municipal circumstances	**Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Capital city gross local product**	90.6	92.1	95.0	100.3	104.1			$B	↑	✓	CoM-EP
	Gross local product (GLP) per capita	662	631	597	589	582			$AUD 100,000	↓	✓	CoM-EP
	Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Gross local product per person employed					209			$AUD 100,000	-	✓	GPC-R, Eco data
	Annual growth rate of real gross local product (GLP) per capita	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01			%	↓	✓	Geografia
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity and growth through a particular focus on innovation in creative, knowledge, and visitor economies that support a low-carbon economy	Annual growth rate of real GLP per person employed	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02				%	→	✓	Geografia

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
8.3 Promote policies and programs that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and support small- and medium-sized enterprises	**Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): Value of the creative sector to the local economy**	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.2			$B	↑	✓	Council data
	Creative sector jobs as a proportion of total employment	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	%	→	✓	Council data
	Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): The number of creative spaces in the municipality				212	157	158	160	number	↓	✓	Council data
	Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): The number of artists supported by City of Melbourne through city planning, design and city operations				17,678	19,463	18,738	11,448	number	↓	✓	Council data
	Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Proportion of people surveyed who participate in arts and cultural activities in the last three months in the municipality*				18.9	18.7	16.7	16.1	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents surveyed that participated in arts and cultural activities in last three months in the municipality				20.0	16.1	14.5	12.9	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
8.3 Promote policies and programs that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and support small- and medium-sized enterprises (cont)	**Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Number of start-ups in the municipality**				1,100	not available	807	1,230	number		✓	Council data
	Growth in the knowledge sector				3.9	1.8	0.1	-11.6	%	↓	✓	Council data
	The proportion of people in the municipality employed by businesses and institutions in the knowledge sector	65.2	64.8	65.0	63.9	63.8	64.2	65.1	%	→	✓	Council data
	Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Number of businesses in the municipality	13,760	13,905	14,178	14,553	14,771	14,967		number	↓	✓	ABS
	Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Vacancy rate of retail premises										✓	NEW
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, local resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
8.5 By 2030 reduce unemployment and underemployment by supporting decent work for all, including for young people, persons with disabilities and people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage and achieve equal pay for work of equal value	Unemployment rate*	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.4	%	↑	✓	DESE
	Percentage of residents in full-time employment	40.2	40.2	41.6	41.6	41.4			%	↑	✓	Geografia
	Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Proportion of residents employed in the municipality*		54.9							-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Number of jobs in the municipality			461,600	479,100	497,200	458,400		number	↓	✓	CLUE
	Total income earners (excl. Government pensions and allowances)	52,968	53,856	54,652					/100 000 residents	↑	✓	ABS
	Median total income (excl. Government pensions and allowances)	47,334	47,273	44,432					number	↓	✓	ABS
	Mean total income (excl. Government pensions and allowances)	69,071	70,094	68,348					number	↓	✓	ABS
8.6 By 2030, reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Youth unemployment rate*	9.9	9.3	10.5	7.8	8.5	11.8		%	↑	✓	Geografia
	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training		5.8						%	-	✓	ABS
	Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit		0.5	0.4					%	-	✓	PHIDU

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery within City of Melbourne organisational supply chains, and promote other municipal organisations to do the same	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
8.9 By 2030, achieve sustainable tourism that creates local jobs and promotes local culture and products	Tourism - direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7				%	↓	✓	Geografia
	Tourism - national day trips (add in other industries)			5.761	6.383	6.964	5.844	2.849	million	↓	✓	TRA
	Tourism - national overnight trips			4.871	5.494	6.929	5.112	1.740	million	↓	✓	TRA
	Tourism - international visitors			1.746	1.864	1.964	1.348	0.003	million	↓	✓	TRA
	Council Plan (Economy of the Future): Number of visitors to the municipality			12.377	13.742	15.858	12.304	4.592	million	↓	✓	TRA

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus onaffordable and equitable access for all	**Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Proportion of resident trips by main mode - Bicycle***		3.4		3.4				%	-	✓	VISTA
	Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Proportion of resident trips by main mode - Walking*		39.4		36.5				%	-	✓	VISTA
	Proportion of resident trips by main mode - Private vehicle		38.8		38.4				%	-	✓	VISTA
	Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Proportion of resident trips by main mode - Public transport*		16.2		19.3				%	-	✓	VISTA
	Proportion of resident trips by mode - Other		2.26		2.4				%	-	✓	VISTA
	All registered motor vehicles	65,647	57,982	56,082	56,419				number	↓	✓	ABS
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industry and business development	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
9.4 Continually upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes	Commercial and institutional electricity use	2.459	2.393	2.720	2.721	2.712	2.138		kWh billion	↓	✓	ED
	Commercial and institutional gas use	2.555	2.555	2.856	3.212	3.311	2.694		GJ million	↑	✓	ED
	Industrial electricity use	414.5	403.3	178.1	174.8	216.6	252.5		kWh million	↓	✓	ED
	Industrial gas use	2.911	2.911	2.478	2.583	2.620	2.066		GJ million	↓	✓	ED
	Refer to 12.2 for resource-use efficiency and 13.2 for GHG emissions indicators											
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of sectors and residents across the municipality and encourage innovation and private research and development spending	Number of new patents per 100,000 population	112.3	102.2	63.2	43.8				/100 000 residents	↓	✓	IP Australia
	Business research and development expenditure	23,562							$AUD/ capita	-	✓	AGOCE
	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added of manufacturing sector	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.4				%	↓	✓	Geografia

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Gini Coefficient (relative economic inequality)	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.56				coefficient	↓	✓	ABS
	Mean income of residents	69,071	70,094	68,348	69,864				AUD$	↑	✓	ABS
	Average income share of the top 5% of earners	29.0	29.0	29.5	29.8				%	-	✓	ABS
	Average income share of the top 1% of earners	14.0	14.4	14.4	15.3				%	↑	✓	ABS
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	**Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Melburnians self-reported sense of belonging to community***				66.4	65.4	65.6	64.5	%	↓	✓	CoMSIS
	Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Number of City of Melbourne programs that are inclusive and respond to the needs of people with disability*						165.0			-		NEW

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (cont)	**Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): Proportion of people who support the city being made up of different cultures***				92.8	94.7	95.3	94.1	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Residents tolerance of diversity				93.3	95.5	96.2	94.8	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Students tolerance of diversity				96.3	96.3	96.1	94.8	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Workers tolerance of diversity				92.3	93.0	95.3	93.4	%	↑		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (cont)	**Council Plan (Aboriginal Melbourne): Proportion of people surveyed who believe the relationship with Aboriginal people is important***				93.5	95.6	95.1	95.7	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents surveyed who believe the relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians is important				93.8	95.4	94.5	96.5	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of students surveyed who believe the relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians is important				95.7	97.6	94.8	97.5	%	↑		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (cont)	Proportion of workers surveyed who believe the relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians is important				92.7	94.3	95.2	93.9	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of visitors surveyed who believe the relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians is important				92.1	95.0	91.9	93.5	%	↑		CoMSIS
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Reported prejudicially motivated (sexual orientation, disability, political beliefs/activity, religion or race) crimes per 100,000 people	27.8	46.5	30.8	26.4	25.1			/100 000 residents	↓		CSA
	Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Complaints of discrimination based on sexual orientation, disability, sex, gender, race, religious or political beliefs or other grounds for unlawful discrimination*											NEW

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
GOAL 10 Reduced Inequalities												
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equity	*Refer to 10.1 for economic equality indicators*											
	Refer to 11.1 for housing and rental stress indicators											
10.7 (ADVOCACY) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
11.1 By 2030, significantly improve access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services	Number of people experiencing homelessness		404.5						/100 000 residents	-	✓	ABS (Census) / Council data
	Number of people experiencing homelessness (By Name List)*						345.0		average monthly figure	-	✓	By-Name
	Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Number of people sleeping rough who have not been offered accommodation*											NEW
	Residents living in overcrowded housing		1350.5						/100 000 residents	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Percent of residents living in social housing		4.9						%	-	✓	PHIDU
	Percent of social housing (rented dwellings) of total housing stock		5.0						%	-	✓	PHIDU
	Residents experiencing housing stress*		32.0						%	-	✓	ABS
	Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Number of people supported through a range of accommodation including long-term supportive housing and affordable housing*											NEW

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
11.1 By 2030, significantly improve access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services (cont)	**Council Plan (Access and Affordability): Number of new demonstration social and affordable housing units facilitated on City of Melbourne land***											NEW
	Jobs/housing ratio	6.6	6.4	6.0					ratio	↓	✓	Council data
	Percent of Aboriginal persons living in crowded dwellings		12.0						%	-	✓	PHIDU
	Houses - median sale price	0.925	1.121	1.193	1.350				$AUD million	↑	✓	ABS
	Attached Dwellings - median sale price	511.5	528.8	524.3	520.0				$AUD thousand	↑	✓	ABS
	Number of complaints relating to rooming houses		29.0			162.0			number	-		Council data
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport modes for all, improving safety and capacity, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	*Refer to 9.1 for transport modes indicators*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
11.3a By 2030, ensure sustainable urbanisation and a quality built urban environment	Noise complaints*	2272				2741			number	-		Council data
11.3b By 2030, ensure human settlement planning and management is inclusive, integrated and participatory	The percentage of people who have participated in specific engagement activities to address city issues, including through the use of digital technology.				61.2	59.1	61.4	58.3	%	↓		Council data
	Residents participation in decision making*				56.4	49.3	52.3	49.8	%	↓		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard our Aboriginal cultures and natural heritage	The number of people employed in the municipality who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		1677						number	-		Council data
	Council Plan (Aboriginal Melbourne): Proportion of people surveyed who demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture				4.7	7.3	10.8	10.5	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents surveyed who demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture				3.5	4.3	7.1	5.7	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of students surveyed who demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture				7.6	12.6	15.0	17.0	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of workers surveyed who demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture				5.8	7.4	13.1	12.4	%	↑		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard our Aboriginal cultures and natural heritage (cont)	Proportion of visitors surveyed who demonstrate an understanding of Melbourne's Aboriginal heritage and culture				4.2	8.0	11.8	11.6	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): Neighbourhoods in the municipality with up-to-date local heritage studies and controls											NEW
	Refer 15.5 for biodiversity indicators											
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of people affected, and substantially decrease the direct social and economic losses caused, by shocks and stresses, with a focus on people in vulnerable situations	Heat vulnerability index*				2.0				index	-		DEWLP
	Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Hospital admissions in relation to extreme weather events*											NEW
	Proportion of natural disaster related deaths per 100,000 population*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		/100 000 residents	→		NCIS
	Total runoff storage created through multi-functional assets					2,015			m^3	-		

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	PM2.5 Concentration	7.9	7.1	8.3					µg/m³	↑		EPA
	PM10 Concentration	16.2	14.9	16.2					µg/m³	→		EPA
	NO2 Concentration	18.8	17.7	19.9					µg/m³	↑		EPA
	SO2 Concentration	1.5	1.0	1.1					µg/m³	↓		EPA
	O3 Concentration	30.1	27.5	29.6					µg/m³	→		EPA
	Refer to 12.5 for waste indicators and 13.2 for GHG emissions indicators											
11.7 By 2030, provide access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all, including women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Public space as a proportion of total area			20.9					%	-		Council data
	Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): Proportion of people within 300m of public open space*								%			NEW
	Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): The proportion of people surveyed who visit a park in the municipality on a regular basis*							83.7	%	-	✓	CoMSIS
	Council Plan (Unique Identity and Place): Area of new public open space in Southbank							5.0	Hectares	-		Council data
	Refer to 16.1 for perception of safety indicators											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
12.1 Integrate sustainable consumption and production patterns into CoM relevant strategies and actions, including considering the principles of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
12.2 By 2030, improve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	*Refer to 6.2 for water consumption, Goal 7 Renewable Energy and Goal 13 Climate Action indicators*											
	CO2 emission per unit of value added	0.07	0.07	0.07					kg/$	→		GPC Report
12.3 By 2030, significantly reduce food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Total municipal waste collected by City of Melbourne (household, litter bins, commual compactors, street sweeping)	46,287	49,794	51,112	54,706	54,253	67,749	50,091	tonnes	↑	✓	Contractors
	Total municipal waste per resident	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.22		tones/capita	↑	✓	Contractors
	Municipal waste disposed by landfill	80.2	78.2	77.5	77.9	79.2	80	77.1	%	↓	✓	Contractors
	Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Municipal waste diverted from landfill	19.8	21.8	22.5	22.1	20.8	20	22.9	%	↑	✓	Contractors
	Total household waste collected by City of Melbourne	33,436	36,837	38,084	42,365	42,715	53,510	40,967		↑	✓	Contractors
	Household waste per resident	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.29		tones/capita	↑	✓	Contractors
	Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Household waste disposed by landfill	72.5	70.5	69.8	71.1	72.9	75.6	73.4	%	↑	✓	Contractors
	Household waste diverted from landfill	27.5	29.5	30.2	28.9	27.1	24.4	26.6	%	↑	✓	Contractors

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*									↑		
12.7 Implement procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national, state and local policies and priorities	*Is City of Melbourne implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans for council events and operations?*	yes								↑		

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	*Refer to 11.5 for natural disaster impact indicators*											
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning, including reaching zero greenhouse gas emissions for the municipality by 2050	**Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Total municipal greenhouse gas emissions per resident**	38.9	35.1	31.7	29.6	27.2	22.5		tones/ capita	↓	✓	GPC Report
	Total CO2 emissions from natural gas consumption	317,286	317,286	349,222	377,883	386,192	316,825		tCO_2e	↓	✓	GPC Report
	Total CO2 emissions from electricity consumption	3.397	3.306	3.393	3.320	3.211	2.605		tCO_2e million	↓	✓	GPC Report
	Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): On-road transport emissions	555,879	573,071	498,407	534,450	570,176	389,055		tCO_2e	↓	✓	GPC Report
	Total Transport emissions	696,621	876,174	735,067	691,613	728,463	567,301		tCO_2e	↓	✓	GPC Report
	Total CO2 emissions from waste	289,721	179,003	273,416	285,720	292,423	318,094		tCO_2e	↑	✓	GPC Report
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
14.1 By 2030 significantly reduce marine pollution, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Stormwater quality - reduction in nitrogen entering the waterways**	12.7	13.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1		%	→		Council data
	Percentage of catchments that are at least 20% permeable					38.0			%	-		Council data
	Mean annual runoff volume reduction through Integrated Water Management in the public realm	513.0	513.0	534.0	534.0	534.0	534.0	534.0	ML/year	↑		Council data
14.2 (ADVOCACY) By 2030, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
15.1 By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, in line with obligations under international agreements	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
15.2 By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests by increasing urban greening and forestation as well as ensuring the use, where possible, of sustainable forest products in the municipality's supply chain	Proportion of tree canopy cover – public and private realm				11.0				%	-		DEWLP
	Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Percentage of tree canopy cover in the public realm*				23.6	23.7	23.5	23.3	%	→		DEWLP, Council data
	Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Number of trees planted in the municipality *	3502	3271	3073	3061	3138	3052	2941	number	↓		Council data
15.3 By 2030, combat degraded land and soil, including improving land affected by contamination, with the aim of improving urban land management	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**Council Plan (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency): Area of native understorey habitat in the public realm**				368,615	384,559	388,497	472,899	m2	↑		Council data
	Proportion of protected terrestrial natural areas						8.0		%	-		Council data
	Change in proportion of 'terrestrial native vegetation' from 2005 levels						-30.0		%	-		Council data
	Proportion of invasive alien plant species (declared noxious weeds) of total plant pool						1.0		%	-		Council data
15.8 By 2030, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
15.9 By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into local planning and development processes, and advocate for their integration at state and national levels	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Number of offences recorded in the municipality*	34,524	36,161	36,935	37,483	34,236	35,757	35,766	number	↑		CSA
	Rate of violent crimes recorded in the municipality	2821	2826	3061	2990	2,555	2652		/100 000 residents	↓		CSA
	Rate of reported stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour offenses recorded by the police in the municipality	493.9	325.8	327.4	324.7	238.6	262.8		/100 000 residents	↓		CSA
	Council Plan (Safety and Wellbeing): Proportion of people who report feeling safe in the municipality (day and night)*				**58.0**	**44.2**	**50.8**	**45.7**	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of people who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day				88.0	83.5	82.7	78.9	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day				89.0	86.1	85.7	83.6	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of students who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day				84.4	79.0	74.6	71.2	%	↓		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (cont)	Proportion of workers who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day				86.4	79.0	80.0	77.1	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of visitors who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the day				90.4	79.0	89.2	79.9	%	→		CoMSIS
	Proportion of people who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the night				58.7	44.7	53.8	47.2	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the night				64.0	57.4	64.3	58.9	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of students who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the night				46.6	28.2	42.7	36.1	%	↓		CoMSIS

GOAL													
16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions													

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (cont)	Proportion of workers who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the night				52.2	37.1	42.9	38.7	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of visitors who report feeling safe walking alone in the municipality during the night				64.3	45.8	55.9	42.6	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the day*				86.5	86.0	81.3	83.3	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of students who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the day				80.1	77.1	72.5	74.2	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of workers who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the day				83.3	72.9	75.6	75.8	%	↓		CoMSIS

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (cont)	Proportion of visitors who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the day				91.1	86.6	82.2	78.7	%	↑		CoMSIS
	Proportion of residents who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the night*				59.0	55.1	54.2	51.6	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of students who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the night				40.5	35.7	37.5	34.5	%	↓		CoMSIS
	Proportion of workers who report feeling safe on public transport in and around the municipality during the night				47.3	35.1	37.0	34.5	%	↓		CoMSIS
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Crime where the victim was a child or young person in the municipality	41.2							/1000 0-17yr olds	↓	✓	VCAMS
	Number of family incidents reported in the municipality where children are present	168.0	158.8	148.9					/100 000 residents	↓	✓	CSA
16.3 Promote the rule of law within the municipality and support equal access to justice for all	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*									↓		

LOCALISED TARGET	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	UNIT	TREND	LIKELY COVID IMPACT	DATA SOURCE
16.5 Reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms by City of Melbourne employees and Councilors	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
16.6 Ensure effective, accountable and transparent organisational structures, functions and processes for the City of Melbourne	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at the City of Melbourne	The number of people employed in the municipality who identify as Aboriginal	1,677							number	-	✓	ABS (Census)
	Council Plan (Aboriginal Melbourne): Level of involvement of registered Traditional Custodians in city governance											NEW
	Women elected to local office		36.4				36.4		%	-	✓	VEC
	Voter participation rate		55.2				66.7		%		✓	VEC
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect freedoms of association at least in accordance with national and state legislation	*No identified indicator - exploring data sources*											

[1] Trend data includes 3+ years of data

APPENDIX 3: REFERENCES

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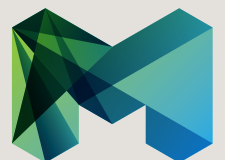GPO Box 1603
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