CITY OF SYDNEY COMMUNITY WELLBEING INDICATORS

HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 39

Number of measures: 74

Number of measures using the following data sources:

      City of Sydney Household & Resident survey: 17

      other City of Sydney data: 5

      ABS data: 13

      other: 39

Control - Policy areas which are in direct control of local government.

Influence- Issues which local government does not control but can influence.

Concern-Those areas which local government neither control nor can influence, but are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

CIV - Community Indicators Victoria is a State wide community indicator project from Victoria that the City of Sydney indicator framework is based on.

INDICATOR TABLE

Notes on this table:

Measures for which the data source is marked with an asterisk (*) rely on data that are currently available at the Local Health District level (LHD). The LHD's came into effect in January 2011, and for which it is suggested Council report results for both LHD's that overlap the LGA boundary (namely Sydney LHD and South Eastern Sydney LHD.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Self-reported health	People self-reporting health as Excellent or Very Good	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q18. of the Survey) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey	Desired outcome: above 60% reporting health as excellent or very good, and trending upward.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Subjective wellbeing	Score on personal wellbeing index. Very unsatisfied = 0; very satisfied = 100.	CoS Household & Resident Survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey	Desired outcome: above 75 and trending upward.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth: in years, for males and females separately.	*NSW Health, Health Statistics NSW - Selected Reports. Baseline: 2003-2007 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: stable or increasing.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	other Local Health Districts
Adequate physical exercise	Percentage of people undertaking adequate physical activity.	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: increase in number of people reporting at least 30 minutes of activity, 5 times a week.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Fruit and vegetable consumption	Two Measures 1. Percentage of adult population consuming the recommended minimum of 2 or more serves of <u>fruit</u> per day.	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: increase in number of people reporting 2 serves of fruit	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy. SS2030 Target 8: Every resident will be within a 10 minute (800m) walk to fresh food markets	CIV

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Fruit and vegetable consumption cont'd….	2. Percentage of adult population consuming the recommended minimum of 5 or more serves of <u>vegetables</u> per day.	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: increase in number of people reporting 5 serves of vegetables		CIV
Obesity	Percentage of people who are over weight or obese, according to a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or higher: i) Adults ii) Children	*NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey Baseline: 2002-2009 (adults); 2010-2011 (children) Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: decrease in proportion overweight or obese.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	i) NSW average, other NSW LGAs; ii) other Local Health Districts.
Prevalence of disease	<u>Four Measures</u> Rates of the following diseases: 1. coronary heart disease hospitalisations	NSW Health, Health Statistics NSW (expressed per 100,000 population) Baseline: 2008-2010 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: decrease.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	NSW average, other NSW LGAs
	2. diabetes or high blood glucose	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey (rate expressed as a percentage of adults aged 16yrs and over in the LGA) Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update			NSW average, other NSW LGAs
	3. cancer (based on the 5 leading types of new cases of cancer)	*NSW Health, Health Statistics NSW (expressed per 100,000 population) Baseline: 2008 Frequency: as per report update			NSW average, other NSW Local Health Districts

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Prevalence of disease cont'd…	4. asthma	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey (rate expressed as a percentage of adults aged 16yrs and over in the LGA) Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: decrease.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	NSW average, other NSW LGAs
Smoking status	Percentage of adult population who are current smokers	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey (rate expressed as a percentage of adults aged 16yrs and over in the LGA) Baseline: 2002-2009. Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: decrease in proportion smoking	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	NSW average, other NSW LGAs
Risky alcohol consumption	Percentage of adult population undertaking risky alcohol consumption	NSW Health NSW Population Health Survey (rate expressed as a percentage of adults aged 16yrs and over in the LGA) Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: decrease in percentage who drink at levels that are risky or high risk.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy. Relevant to CoS drug and alcohol strategy.	NSW average, other NSW LGAs
Illicit drug use	Percentage of population (14 yrs and over) in Sydney that have used illicit drugs, in the last 12 months.	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Baseline: 2010. Frequency: every 3 years	Desired trend: decrease in percentage of 'recent users'	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy. Relevant to CoS drug and alcohol strategy and Syringe Management Plan.	National and NSW averages

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Psychological distress	Percentage of adult pop. in psychological distress	NSW Health, NSW Population Health Survey (Using Kessler 10 scale (psychological screening tool). Distress indicated by score > 21) Baseline: 2002-2009 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: decrease in percentage in psychological distress.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV; NSW average, other NSW LGAs
COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS					
Feeling part of the community	Satisfaction with 'feeling part of the community'. Index score, very unsatisfied = 0; very satisfied = 100.	CoS Household & Resident Survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Desired outcome: above 71 and trending upward.	SS2030 Vision includes: 'villages as focal points for community life that encourage a sense of belonging'; and 'City will be diverse and inclusive'. (p. 7). SS2030 Strategic direction 6 includes 'Vibrant local communities' that 'meet the needs of a diverse population'. Social Plan (Vol. 1 p. 37) seeks to reduce the risk of 'disharmony and increasing social polarisation'.	CIV

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Trust	Percentage who believe 'most people can be trusted'.	CoS Household & Resident Survey (as a percentage of those who responded to Q20. of the Survey) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Target: 45% or higher	*Sustainable Sydney 2030* Target 10: 'by 2030 the level of community cohesion and social interaction will have increased based on at least 45 per cent of people believing most people can be trusted'.	N/A
Social support	People who can get help from friends, family or neighbours when needed	CoS Household & Resident Survey (as a percentage of those who responded to Q21. of the Survey, and based on the 'Yes definitely' responses) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Desired outcome: above 90% and trending upwards	*SS2030* Vision p7: 'City will be diverse and inclusive'. *SS2030* Strategic direction 6 includes 'equitable distribution and access to social infrastructure' 'Valuing all people' is principle in Social Policy. 'Social development and capital' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Volunteering	People who help out as volunteers in the community	CoS Household & Resident Survey (as a percentage of those who responded to Q23. of the Survey, and based on aggregating the 'Yes often' & 'Sometimes' responses) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Desired outcome: above 25% and trending upwards	'Social development and capital' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Parental participation in schools	Parents involved in activities at their children's school	CoS Household & Resident Survey (as a percentage of parents with school-aged children) Baseline: 2011; Frequency: As per survey frequency	Desired outcome: above 40% and trending upwards	'Social development and capital' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV

EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Early childhood development	Two measures 1. Percentage of children in first year of school who are on track of each AEDI development Domain.	Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) [1] Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: as per frequency of AEDI data collection	Increase in percentage meeting AEDI targets.	Children are identified as a target group in the Social Plan (Vol. 2)	Melbourne Community
	2. Percentage of children in first year of school who are developmentally vulnerable according to the AEDI (i.e. vulnerable on more than two domains)		Decrease in percentage who are vulnerable according to the AEDI.		
Child health	Three measures 1. Infants 0-11 months receiving home visit from child or community nurse in last 12 months.	*NSW Health, Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey Baseline: 2010-2011 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: 1. Increase in percentage receiving home visits.	Children are identified as a target group in the Social Plan (Vol. 2) 'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	Other Local Health Districts
	2. Early childhood health centre attendance in last 12 months for children 0-4 years.	*NSW Health, Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey Baseline: 2010-2011; Frequency: as per report update	2. Increase in percentage attendance.		Other Local Health Districts

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[1] **Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a population measure of young children's development. Data is collected by teachers, for children in the first year of full-time school. Measures five developmental domains: Language and cognitive skills; Physical health and wellbeing; Communication skills and general knowledge; Emotional maturity; Social competence. Note: Data released in March 2011 have aggregated 2009 results including 2009 data whereby discrepancies have been corrected and 2010 'top up' data. The Sydney Community Profile is closely reflective of the Sydney LGA**

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Child Health cont'd...	3. Children aged 0-4 years regularly seeing a baby or early childhood health nurse.	*NSW Health, Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey Baseline: 2010-2011 Frequency: as per report update	3. Increase in percentage regularly seeing a baby or early childhood health nurse.	Children are identified as a target group in the Social Plan (Vol. 2) 'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	Other Local Health Districts
Immunisation	Children fully immunised at 12-15 months	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR), data extracted by the National Centre for Immunisation Research & Surveillance (NCIRS), Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual (data available quarterly)	Target: at least 90 per cent of children recorded as fully immunised by the ACIR for the 12 - 15 month age cohort.	Children are identified as a target group in CoS Social Plan (Vol. 2) 'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Breastfeeding	Children fully breastfed at age 6 months	*NSW Health, Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey Baseline: 2010-2011 Frequency: as per report update	Desired trend: increase in percentage of children fully breastfed at 6 months	Children are identified as a target group in CoS Social Plan (Vol. 2) 'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	other Local Health Districts
PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY					
Perceptions of safety	Four measures 1. People who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day	CoS Household Survey or Customer Satisfaction Survey, (each expressed as a percentage of people who responded to Q.25 of the Survey) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Desired outcome: 95% and trending upwards.	Community safety is identified as a priority issue (5.2) in the Social Plan Community safety is also a principle in the Social Policy CoS Safe City Strategy	CIV

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Perceptions of safety cont'd…	2. People who feel safe or very safe at home alone at night	CoS Household Survey or Customer Satisfaction Survey, (each expressed as a percentage of people who responded to Q.25 of the Survey) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Desired outcome: 85% and trending upwards.	Community safety is identified as a priority issue (5.2) in the Social Plan Community safety is also a principle in the Social Policy CoS Safe City Strategy	CIV
	3. People who feel safe or very safe walking alone in local area during the day		Desired outcome: 95% and trending upwards.		CIV
	4. People who are not concerned walking alone in local area at night		Desired outcome: 70% and trending upwards.		N/A
Incidence & Interventions	Effectiveness of CCTV cameras at recording relevant incidents in public places	CoS own data (expressed as a percentage of police requests for camera footage that CoS is able to satisfy) Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: proportion of satisfied requests trending upwards	Community safety is identified as a priority issue (5.2) in the Social Plan Community safety is also a principle in the Social Policy CoS Safe City Strategy	N/A
Crime	Two measures 1. Recorded offences for crimes against the person: Includes *murder, assault (domestic/non domestic violence related), sexual assault, indecent assault & robbery.*	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR), (each expressed per 100,000 pop.) Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	1. Desired trend: decreasing incidents	Community safety is identified as a priority issue (5.2) in the Social Plan Community safety is also a principle in the Social Policy CoS Safe City Strategy	CIV, other NSW LGAs, NSW average
	2. Recorded offences for crimes against property: Includes *break & enter (dwelling/non dwelling), motor vehicle theft, fraud, malicious damage to property & theft.*		2. Desired trend: decreasing incidents		CIV, other NSW LGAs, NSW average

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Family violence	Two Measures 1. Recorded incidents of domestic violence.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR), (each expressed per 100,000 pop.) Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: decreasing incidents	Community safety identified as a priority issue (5.2) in Social Plan. Women are an identified target group in the Social Plan, with domestic violence identified as a key issue for women (Vol.2, p. 59)	CIV, other NSW LGAs, NSW average
	2. Female victims of recorded incidents of domestic violence				Other NSW LGAs, NSW average
PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY CONTINUED……					
Road safety	Three measures 1. Road traffic fatalities 2. Road traffic major injuries 3. Pedestrian injuries and fatalities	RTA (NSW Centre for Road Safety) , (each expressed per 100,000 population) Baseline: 2009 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: decreasing	Community safety is identified as a priority issue (5.2) in the Social Plan. Community safety is also a principle in the Social Policy.	other NSW LGAs
LIFELONG LEARNING					
Internet access	Two measures 1. People with internet access at home	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (each expressed as a percentage of those that responded to Q.26. of the Survey). Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	95% and trending upwards	Not explicitly referenced in CoS documents, but this is one aspect of community connectivity that contributes to the 'Green, global, connected' vision.	CIV
	2. People with broadband internet access at home		85% and trending upwards		CIV

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Apprenticeship and vocational training enrolments	People aged 15-64 years enrolled in Vocational Education and Training	National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER), (expressed per 100 population) Baseline: 2009 (based on most recent data by NCVER) Frequency: annual	N/A Information only. There is no specific desired trend here, as an increase in VET enrolments may mean fewer who are not engaged in either work or study (desirable); or fewer people in school or university (which may be desirable but not necessarily).	Education and training issues identified in Social Plan, with 'employment training and economic development identified as a priority issue (5.5)	NCVER data on Melbourne City LGA
Destinations of school leavers	Four measures. 1. People fully engaged in work or study 2. People not fully engaged in work or study	ABS Census data, (Each expressed as percentage of school leavers (people aged 15-19 years not attending secondary school) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 yrs	Increase Decrease	Young people are identified as a target group in the CoS Social Plan (Vol. 2). Education and training issues identified in Social Plan, with 'employment training and economic development identified as a priority issue (5.5)	CIV

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Destinations of school leavers cont'd....	3. People employed full-time: (subset of people fully engaged in work or study)	ABS Census data , (Each expressed as percentage of school leavers (people aged 15-19 years not attending secondary school) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 yrs	N/A information only	Young people are identified as a target group in the CoS Social Plan (Vol. 2)	CIV
	4. People studying full-time at a non-school institution: (subset of people fully engaged in work or study)		N/A information only	Education and training issues identified in Social Plan, with 'employment training and economic development identified as a priority issue (5.5)	CIV
School retention	Three measures: 1. Percentage of people aged 17 yrs still attending secondary school	ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: Every 5 years	1. Increase	Young people are identified as a target group in the CoS Social Plan (Vol. 2) Education and training issues identified in Social Plan, with 'employment training and economic development identified as a priority issue (5.5)	CIV
	2. Percentage of people aged 17 yrs not attending any educational institution		2. Decrease		CIV
	3. Percentage of people aged 20-24 yrs who have at least obtained a Yr 12 qualification		3. Increase		CIV

SERVICE AVAILABILITY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Health services	Three measures: 1. Ratio of aged care places per 1,000 older residents (defined as aged over 70 for non-Indigenous people and over 50 for Indigenous people)	Department of Health and Ageing Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Increase	'Providing for healthy communities' and 'Equitable access for everyone' are principles in the Social Policy. *SS2030* Vision p.7: 'Relative equality will be improved by [...] better access to community facilities, programs and services, resulting in improvement in social equity and wellbeing'. 'Community facilities and services' and 'access and equity' are identified as priority issues (5.6) in the Social Plan.	Melbourne LGA
	2. Ratio of full-time equivalent (FTE) General Practitioners to LGA resident population	Central Sydney General Practice Network (CSGPN); Eastern Sydney Division of General Practice (ESDGP); South Eastern Sydney Division of General Practice (SESGDP) Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Desired outcome: decreasing ratio		N/A
	3.Ratio of hospital beds to resident population	*NSW Health Baseline: June 2011 Frequency: annual	Desired outcome: decreasing ratio		Other NSW Local Health Districts

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Education services	Four measures: <u>underline</u> 1. Ratio of childcare places to population of children aged 0-5 years resident in the LGA (plus 20% to represent worker population).	CoS annual data collection (Child Care Needs Assessment). Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Desired outcome: decreasing ratio	*SS2030* Vision p.7: 'Relative equality will be improved by [...] better access to community facilities, programs and services, resulting in improvement in social equity and wellbeing'. 'Community facilities and services' and 'access and equity' are identified as priority issues (5.6) in the Social Plan. 'Equitable access for everyone' is a principle in Social Policy.	N/A
	2. Ratio of primary school places to population of primary aged children resident in the LGA; for Government Schools and Non-Government Schools.	NSW Department of Education; Non Government Schools; CoS list of schools within the LGA Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Desired outcome: stable or decreasing ratio		N/A
	3: 'Average class size in NSW govt schools K-6'.	NSW Department of Education Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Desired outcome: stable or decreasing		N/A
	4. Residents' level of satisfaction with access to education services	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q36k. of the Survey. Measure based on the "satisfied" and "very satisfied" responses Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired outcome: increasing satisfaction		N/A

SERVICE AVAILABILITY continued…..					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Community services and facilities	Three measures: 1. Residents' level of satisfaction with: a) Recreational facilities b) Community halls/venues and community centres c) Libraries	CoS Customer Satisfaction Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who utilised/visited the facility. Measure based on the 'very satisfied' & 'quite satisfied' responses. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: annual	Desired trend: increasing satisfaction	'Community facilities and services' and 'access and equity' are identified as priority issues (5.6) in the Social Plan 'Equitable access for everyone' is a principle in the Social Policy. *SS2030* Vision p.7: 'Relative equality will be improved by […] better access to community facilities, programs and services, resulting in improvement in social equity and wellbeing'. SS2030 Target 8: By 2030, every resident will be within a 10 minute (800m) walk to fresh food markets, childcare, health services and leisure, social, learning and cultural infrastructure.	N/A
	2. Residents' level of access to: a) Recreational facilities b) Community halls/ centres c) Libraries	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who Q24 of the Survey. Measure based on the 'good' & 'excellent' responses. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increasing		N/A
Community services and facilities cont'd…	3. Capacity of: • Recreational facilities (m2/resident pop.) • Community halls and community centres (m2 & number of people able to be held; expressed as ratio per resident population) • Libraries (m2/ resident population)	CoS data Baseline:2011 Frequency: as per data collection frequency	To be determined by CoS after first data collection		N/A

HOUSING					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Housing affordability	Seven measures: 1. Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income	ABS Census data (expressed as a percentage of all households) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 yrs	Desired trend: decreasing	Affordable housing is priority issue (5.4) in the Social Plan. 'Good housing is essential' is a principle in the Social Policy. Needs of people in the LGA on low incomes are identified in Social Plan (p.36) SS2030 Vision p.7: 'Relative equality will be improved by increased share of affordable housing […] resulting in improvement in social equity and wellbeing'. SS2030 Target 4: 'By 2030 7.5 per cent of all city housing will be social housing, and 7.5 per cent will be affordable housing, delivered by not-for-profit or other providers'. SS2030 Strategic direction 8: 'Housing for a diverse population'. Includes the following elements: culturally appropriate housing, housing for low to middle income (esp. essential services workers), 'preserving share of public housing for very low income households and additional needs groups where access to services is good', addressing homelessness among groups at risk, improving social cohesion, and providing accessible housing.	CIV

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Housing affordability cont'd…..	2. Percentage of households in the lowest 40% of household income range with housing costs of 30% or more of gross income.	ABS Census data (expressed as a percentage of all households) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 yrs	Desired trend: decreasing	Affordable housing is priority issue (5.4) in the Social Plan. 'Good housing is essential' is a principle in the Social Policy. Needs of people in the LGA on low incomes are identified in Social Plan (p.36)	N/A : information only
	3. Public Housing (a component of Social Housing)	Housing NSW (expressed as a percentage of all residential dwellings) Baseline: 2012 Frequency: annual	Desired trend: stable or increasing	SS2030 Vision p.7: 'Relative equality will be improved by increased share of affordable housing […] resulting in improvement in social equity and wellbeing'.	N/A : information only
	4a. Median house sale price 4b. Median flat/unit sale price	Centre for Affordable Housing, Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report. Baseline: 2009 Frequency: published quarterly, annual figures available	N/A: information only	SS2030 Target 4: 'By 2030 7.5 per cent of all city housing will be social housing, and 7.5 per cent will be affordable housing, delivered by not-for-profit or other providers'. SS2030 Strategic direction 8: 'Housing for a diverse population'. Includes the following elements: culturally appropriate housing, housing for low to middle income (esp. essential services workers), 'preserving share of public housing for very low income households and additional needs groups where access to services is good', addressing homelessness among groups at risk, improving social cohesion, and providing accessible housing.	CIV, Sydney Inner ring area

HOUSING continued….					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Housing affordability cont'd…	5a. Median house rental price 5b. Median flat/unit rental price	Centre for Affordable Housing, Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report. Baseline: 2009 Frequency: published quarterly, annual figures available	N/A: information only	Affordable housing is priority issue (5.4) in the Social Plan. 'Good housing is essential' is a principle in the Social Policy. Needs of people in the LGA on low incomes are identified in Social Plan (p.36)	Sydney Inner Ring area
	6. Percentage of city housing that is <u>affordable housing</u>, delivered by registered community housing providers.	Housing NSW and Community Housing Providers Baseline: 2012 Frequency: annual	Desired target: 7.5% by 2030	SS2030 Vision p.7: 'Relative equality will be improved by increased share of affordable housing […] resulting in improvement in social equity and wellbeing'.	N/A
	7. Percentage of city housing that is <u>social housing</u> (includes public, community and Aboriginal housing)	Housing NSW Baseline: 2012 Frequency: annual	Desired target: 7.5% by 2030	SS2030 Target 4: 'By 2030 7.5 per cent of all city housing will be social housing, and 7.5 per cent will be affordable housing, delivered by not-for-profit or other providers'. SS2030 Strategic direction 8: 'Housing for a diverse population'. Includes the following elements: culturally appropriate housing, housing for low to middle income (esp. essential services workers), 'preserving share of public housing for very low income households and additional needs groups where access to services is good', addressing homelessness among groups at risk, improving social cohesion, and providing accessible housing.	N/A

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Homelessness	Three measures: 1. Number of people recorded as homeless in the Census.	ABS census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: Every 5 years	Decrease in number of people recorded as homeless	Homelessness identified as a priority issue (5.3) in the Social Plan. Biannual counts mentioned in CoS Homelessness strategy 2007-2012 p.25	other major cities LGA
	2. Number of rough sleepers in Sydney LGA.	CoS biannual counts of rough sleepers. Baseline: August 2010 Frequency: Annual (data available biannually)	Decrease in number of rough sleepers		N/A
	3. Number of people sleeping in hostel/ shelter beds	CoS biannual count. Baseline: August 2010 Frequency: Annual (data available biannually)	Number static or decreasing		N/A
INCOME AND WEALTH					
Income	Median Equivalised Gross Weekly Household Income, for Sydney LGA, and each suburb within the LGA.	ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 years	Stable or increasing median income overall *and* reduced disparity between suburbs	SS2030 Strategic direction 6 includes action to 'reduce disparity between rich and poor – enhancing social wellbeing and relative equality' (p. 100)	CIV
Distribution of income	P80/P20 Ratio of Equivalised Gross Weekly Household Income[2].	ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 years	Desired trend: decreasing ratio (A lower P80/P20 ratio means a greater share of income goes to	SS2030 Strategic direction 6 includes action to 'reduce disparity between rich and poor – enhancing social wellbeing and relative equality' (p. 100) 'Access and equity' is identified as a	CIV

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[2] P80 is equivalised gross weekly household income at top of 80th percentile. P20 is equivalised gross weekly household income at top of 20th percentile. Also expressed as a ratio with P50 (equivalised gross weekly household income at top of 50th percentile - the median value.

			the bottom 20% of income earners (low income earners) relative to the majority of the population (80%).	priority issue (5.6) in the Social Plan	
Relative socio economic disadvantage	i) ABS Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) score for Sydney LGA, ii) Number of suburbs within the LGA in the bottom half of Australia.	ABS Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 years	Desired trend: Overall increase in IRSD score *combined with* reduction in number of suburbs in the lower deciles.	SS2030 Strategic direction 6 includes action to 'reduce disparity between rich and poor – enhancing social wellbeing and relative equality' (p. 100) 'Access and equity' is identified as a priority issue (5.6) in the Social Plan	Melbourne LGA or other major cities LGA.
Financial stress	People who could raise $2000 in two days in an emergency	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q24. of the Survey. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	90% and trending upwards	The needs of the high proportion of people in the LGA on low incomes are identified in the Social Plan (Vol. 1, p. 36)	CIV
Food security	People who ran out of food in the last 12 months and could not afford to buy more	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q27. of the Survey. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Below 5% and trending downwards	Food security not specifically mentioned in CoS documents, but relevant as an issue for people on low incomes – the needs of whom are identified in the Social Plan (Vol 1., p.36)	CIV

CULTURALLY RICH AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 10

Number of measures: 13

Number of measures using the following data sources:

> **City of Sydney Household & Resident survey:** 9
>
> **other City of Sydney data:** 4
>
> **ABS data:** 0
>
> **other:** 0

<mark>Control</mark>-Policy areas which are in direct control of local government.

<mark>Influence</mark>-Issues which local government does not control but can influence.

<mark>Concern</mark>-Those areas which local government neither control nor can influence, but are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

CIV - Community Indicators Victoria is a State wide community indicator project from Victoria that the City of Sydney indicator framework is based on

ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Opportunities to participate in arts and cultural activities	People with enough opportunities to participate in arts and related activities in the local area	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q29 of the Survey. The measure is based on the 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' responses) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as a desired attribute of the City: 'Our people will embrace cultural and creative pursuits as essential to their intellectual, emotional and economic health'. 'Creative experience and community wellbeing' is a principle in the (draft) Cultural Policy	CIV
Participation in arts and cultural activities	People who participated in arts and related activities in the last month	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q30 of the Survey. The measure is based on a 'yes' response to any of the items 1-6, from 'painting or drawing' to 'Creative writing') Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as a desired attribute of the City: 'Our people will embrace cultural and creative pursuits as essential to their intellectual, emotional and economic health'. 'Creative experience and community wellbeing' is a principle in the (draft) Cultural Policy	CIV

ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES Continued…					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Attendance at cultural events, activities or venues	People who attended or observed arts or cultural activities in the past year.	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q31. of the Survey. The measure is based on a 'yes' response to any of the items 1-5, from 'visual arts or crafts' to 'museum') Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as a desired attribute of the City: 'Our people will embrace cultural and creative pursuits as essential to their intellectual, emotional and economic health'.	State/National averages by Australia Council for the Arts.
Attendance at Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural events or activities	People who attended Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander arts or cultural events or activities in the past year.	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q32 of the Survey. The measure is based on a 'yes' response to any of the items 1-5 from 'visual arts or crafts' to 'museum')Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	*SS2030* Objective 7.1 is 'encourage the appreciation and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage and its contemporary expression'. The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as a desired attribute of the City: 'Indigenous culture will be embedded in our daily lives'. 'Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture' is a principle in the (Draft) Cultural Policy	State/National averages by Australia Council for the Arts

ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES Continued…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Satisfaction with the number and quality of cultural events and activities	Residents' level of satisfaction with the number and quality of cultural events (including festivals, musical, theatre, dance performances, exhibitions & other cultural offerings)	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q36P. of the Survey, the response categories "satisfied" and "very satisfied" have been aggregated to derive the measure) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	*SS2030* Objectives: 7.2 Support cultural activity, participation and interaction. 7.3 Support the development of creative industries. 7.4 Provide cultural leadership and strengthen cultural partnerships. The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as a desired attribute of the City: 'International and local artists will clamour to work here because of our energy and invention'. The (Draft) Cultural Policy envisages 'a creative city of artists' 'a vibrant city [which] is our stage, our canvas and our screen' and 'an international city of the arts'	N/A

ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES Continued…					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Satisfaction with the range and quality of public art	Residents' level of satisfaction with the range and quality of public art installations and artworks	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q36Q. of the Survey, the response categories "satisfied" and "very satisfied" have been aggregated to derive the measure) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as desired attributes of the City: 'Our cultural vitality will be evident in the fine grain of our city streets and laneways'. 'We will take advantage of our climate, natural beauty and sheer capacity for fun, for community connectedness through culture in the public domain'. The (draft) public art policy articulates a vision to 'create a public art program which is both internationally recognised for its excellence and a source of inspiration and pride for its citizens'. The (draft) *City Art Public Art Strategy* provides a framework for the implementation of public art across the LGA.	N/A

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Employment in, and number of creative industries	Four Measures: a) Total employment in creative industries b) Percentage of total employment c) Number of business establishments that are creative industries d) Percentage of total business establishments	City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Survey Baseline: 2006 Frequency: Five yearly	N/A. Indicator for information only.	*SS2030* Objective 7.3 is to 'Support the development of creative industries' The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as a desired attribute of the City: 'Businesses will seek to base themselves here because of our creative energy'. The (draft) Cultural Policy includes the following principles: 'A creative city of artists', and 'Recognising the creative economy'	N/A
CULTURAL DIVERSITY					
Community appreciation of diverse cultures and communities	People who agree that it is a good thing for a society to be made up of people from different cultures and communities: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q33 of the Survey, the measure is based on "Strongly agree" and "Agree" responses Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	*SS3030 objectives:* 7.1 Encourage the appreciation and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage and its contemporary expression. *7.2* Support cultural activity, participation and interaction. The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following as desired attributes of the City*:* 'Indigenous culture will be embedded in our daily lives'. 'The important issues of our age will be lived and explored through the	CIV

| | | | | arts'. 'We will build cultural networks with our neighbours, especially China and India'. The (Draft) Cultural Policy includes the following principles: 1. Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture'. 2. Valuing all people. 3. Knowing our history and our stories. 6. An international city of the arts. The Social Policy includes the following principles:

2.1 Recognition of Indigenous Australians

2.2 Valuing all people

2.4 Diversity is strength | |

LEISURE AND RECREATION					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Opportunities to participate in sporting and recreation activities	People with enough opportunities to participate in sporting and recreation activities in the local area.	CoS Household & Resident Survey (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q34. of the Survey, the measure is based on 'Strongly agree' or 'Agree' responses) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	The Social Policy commits the City to the following: 'Providing services and facilities that meet complex and diverse community needs' (2.2) 'Providing services that are available to all, regardless of physical or intellectual ability, cultural background or financial constraints' (2.8) 'Providing for healthy communities' (2.9) 'Designing and managing public spaces for use and enjoyment by	N/A

				diverse communities' (2.11)	
Attendance at sporting events	Percentage attending sporting events or competitions, as a i)Participant ii) Spectator.	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q35. of the Survey. (ABS definition of this category accepted respondents' own definition of sport event (paid or free and in Australia or overseas. Excluded junior or school sport). Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	The Social Policy states that 'All people who live and work in or visit the City of Sydney are entitled to participate in social, cultural, economic and political life' (2.2).	ABS figures for State and National averages.

DEMOCRATIC AND ENGAGED COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 9

Number of measures: 9

Number of measures using the following data sources:

> **City of Sydney Household & Resident survey:** 5

> **other City of Sydney data:** 0

> **ABS data:** 1

> **other:** 3

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Opportunity to have a say on important issues	People who feel they can have a say on important issues.	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q38. of the Survey. (The 'Yes definitely' response is used to derive the measure) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	*SS2030* Action 10.7.1 is for the City to 'lead public debate on the future of local government in Sydney'. Social Policy includes the principle: 'Consultation and participation builds community', going on to state that Council values the opinions of individuals and communities and is committed to actively involving residents, workers and visitors in planning and decision-making. Council provides appropriate and practical opportunities for community participation' (2.3).	CIV

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT Continued…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Participation in community engagement activities	People who participated in community engagement activities in the last 12 months.	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q39. of the Survey. The measure is based on responses of 'yes' to any items 1-6 of Q39. From 'Attended a community meeting....' to 'Participated in an online discussion') Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired outcome: at least 50% and trending upwards	*SS2030* Action 10.7.1 is for the City to 'lead public debate on the future of local government in Sydney'. *SS2030* states that 'ongoing engagement will be maintained as a foundation principal to delivering the Vision over the next 20 years and beyond.' Social Policy includes the principle: 'Consultation and participation builds community', going on to state that Council values the opinions of individuals and communities and is committed to actively involving residents, workers and visitors in planning and decision-making. Council provides appropriate and practical opportunities for community participation' (2.3).	CIV

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT Continued…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Membership of local community organisations and decision-making bodies	People Who Are Members of a Decision-Making Board or Committee:	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q40. of the Survey). Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired outcome: at least 25% and stable or trending upwards	Social Policy states that: 'Council values the knowledge, creative initiative and efforts of all community members and organisations operating in the City of Sydney' (2.7)	CIV
Citizenship rates	Proportion of overseas born residents (resident for 2 years or more) who are citizens	ABS census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: Every 5 years	Desired trend: increase	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents.	other major cities LGAs, national average
ELECTIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND DEMOCRACY					
Voter turnout	Percentage of enrolled voters who cast a vote in local government elections	NSW Electoral commission Baseline: 2008 election Frequency: each local govt election	Desired trend: increase	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents, but relevant to Social Policy principle 2.3: 'Consultation and participation builds community'.	Other NSW LGAs, and voter turnout in Federal elections
Informal voting	Percentage of votes counted as 'informal in local government election	NSW Electoral Commission Baseline: 2008 election Frequency: each local govt election	Desired trend: decrease	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents, but relevant to Social Policy principle 2.3: 'Consultation and participation builds community'.	Other NSW LGAs, and informal voting in Federal elections
Representation of women on local Council	Percentage of Local Councillors who are women	NSW Department of Local Government Baseline: 2008 election Frequency: each local govt election	Target: 50% Note: Reporting should include information about gender of other local reps (State and Federal)	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents.	CIV, other NSW LGAs

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Knowledge on how to contact political representatives	Percentage of people who know how to contact their local representatives.	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q41. of the Survey. (The measure is based on 'yes' responses to any items 1-3 of Q41. From 'Local Councillors' to 'Federal Members of Parliament') Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents, but relevant to Social Policy principle 2.3: 'Consultation and participation builds community'.	N/A
Satisfaction with democracy	Percentage of people who are satisfied with the way democracy works in Australia	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q42. of the Survey. (Measure is based on 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' responses) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase on baseline.	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents, but relevant to Social Policy principle 2.3: 'Consultation and participation builds community' and 2.12: 'Fair and integrated decisions'	World Bank governance indicator. Used by Canadian Index of wellbeing

DYNAMIC, RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMIES

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 18

Number of measures: 31

Number of measures using the following data sources:

    City of Sydney Household & Resident survey: 0

    City of Sydney Floorspace and Employment survey: 4

    other City of Sydney data: 8(7 use the CoS Visitor accommodation monitor, and 1 uses CoS commercial and residential monitor).

    ABS data: 12

    other: 7

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DIVERSITY AND PROSPERITY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
City employment growth	Percentage change in estimated City employment	CoS Floorspace & Employment Survey Baseline: growth from 2006 to 2011 Frequency: 5 yearly	Increase	*SS2030* Target 5: 97,000 additional jobs in the City. *SS2030* Objective 1.1: Plan for growth and change in the City Centre.	N/A
Economic diversity	Two Measures: 1) Percentage of businesses in selected sectors, within the i) CBD ii) Non CBD village economies.	CoS Floorspace and Employment Survey, (Selected Sectors include: Creative industries; Education; Tourism; Retail; Financial & Business Services; ICT; Manufacturing; Health) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	N/A. No specific trend or target: for information only, to consider in conjunction with other economic indicators.	*SS2030* Objective 6.4: develop and support local economies and employment. CoS Economic Development Strategy: Sector Action Plans for Creative Industries, Education, Retail and Tourism.	N/A
	2) Employment in selected sectors in LGA, as a percentage of total employment in LGA.				N/A
Economic growth	Percentage change in gross city product	CoS to derive from ABS National Accounts Baseline: 2010-11 to 2011-12 Frequency: annual	Greater than GDP growth rate	*SS2030* Objective 1.1: Plan for growth and change in the City Centre	SOAC. Also internationally comparable, for e.g, data for EU cities such as Berlin and London is available at Eurostat

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Global competitiveness	Sydney's rank based on PricewaterhouseCoopers 'Cities of Opportunity' ranking	PricewaterhouseCoopers 'Cities of Opportunity', ranks 26 cities based on 10 indicator categories: 1) Intellectual capital and innovation 2) Technology readiness 3) Transportation and infrastructure 4) Health, safety and security 5) Sustainability 6) Economic clout 7) Ease of doing business 8) Cost 9) Demographics and livability 10) Lifestyle assets Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Annual	Stable or increasing ranking	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness	Internationally comparable with other 25 cities.
Tourism Accommodation	<u>Seven Measures</u>: 1) Occupancy Rate 2) Total Room Stock 3) Average Takings per Room per Night 4) Hotel Visitors (Arrivals) 5) Guest Nights 6) Annual Accommodation Visitors to Metropolitan Sydney 7) % of Metropolitan Visitors Staying in the City of Sydney	City of Sydney visitor accommodation monitor Baseline: 2011 Frequency: data will be reported annually (published by ABS every quarter)	Overall increasing engagement.	*SS2030* Objective 1.6: Enhance tourism infrastructure, assets and branding of the City. CoS Economic Development Strategy: Sector Action Plan for Tourism.	Comparable with other ABS tourism regions (e.g. Melbourne)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DIVERSITY AND PROSPERITY Continued…					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Tourism Visitors	<u>Four Measures:</u> 1) Visitor Arrivals 2) Visitor Nights 3) Length of Stay 4) Visitor expenditure per night	Tourism Research Australia Baseline: 2011 Frequency: data will be reported annually (published by TRA every quarter)	Overall increasing engagement	*SS2030* Objective 1.6: Enhance tourism infrastructure, assets and branding of the City. CoS Economic Development Strategy: Sector Action Plan for Tourism.	Comparable with other ABS tourism regions (e.g. Melbourne)
Night-time economy	Estimated percentage of employees in industries with significant night-time activity	CoS Floorspace and Employment Survey. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: 5-yearly.	N/A. No specific trend or target. For information only, to consider in conjunction with other economic indicators.	*SS2030* Objective 6.4: Develop and support local economies and employment.	N/A
Office vacancy rate	Percentage of commercial offices that are vacant	Property Council of Australia *Office Market Report* Baseline: 6 months to July 2011 Frequency: biannually	N/A. No specific trend or target. For information only, to consider in conjunction with other economic indicators.		Other Australian cities
Property development activity	Number and value of commercial and residential approvals and completions 1 measure: Residential Approvals (No: , Value) Residential Completions: (No:, Value) Commercial Approvals: (No: , Value) Commercial Completions: (No: , Value)	CoS Commercial and Residential Monitors Baseline: December 2010 Frequency: twice-yearly	Increase	*SS2030* Objective 1.1: 'Plan for growth and change in the City Centre'	N/A

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF CITY RESIDENTS					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Local employment	Percentage of city employed residents who also work in the City of Sydney.	ABS Census journey-to-work data. Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	Stable or increase	*SS2030* Objective 6.4: develop and support local economies and employment.	CIV
Employment amongst City residents	Employment Rate: People who are employed aged 15+ expressed as a percentage of people aged 15+; in the ABS "Inner Sydney" region.	ABS Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Stable or increase relative to Sydney SD	*SS2030* Objective 6.4: develop and support local economies and employment. Action Plans for the various target groups identified in the Social Plan include a range of actions relating to employment.	wide comparisons possible
Unemployment amongst City residents	Unemployment Rate: People who are unemployed 15+ expressed as a percentage of people in the labour force 15+; in the ABS "Inner Sydney" region.	ABS Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	Stable or decrease relative to Sydney SD	*SS2030* Objective 6.4: develop and support local economies and employment. The Action Plans for the various target groups identified in the Social Plan include a range of actions relating to employment.	wide comparisons possible
Participation rates in labour force	Participation Rate: People in the Labour force 15+ expressed as a percentage of people aged 15+; in the ABS "Inner Sydney" region.	ABS Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	No specific trend or target: to consider in conjunction with other economic indicators, including relative to education, and benchmarks to reflect ageing population.	*SS2030* Objective 6.4: develop and support local economies and employment. The Action Plans for the various target groups identified in the Social Plan include a range of actions relating to employment.	wide comparisons possible.

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF CITY RESIDENTS Continued…….					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Educational qualifications of City residents	<u>Three measures</u> of non-school educational qualifications of people aged 25 years and over: 1. Non-school qualification 2. Bachelor Degree or Higher Qualification 3. Highest qualification level from Certificate III to an Advanced Diploma	ABS Census. Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly.	Stable or increase	Education and training issues identified in Social Plan, with 'employment training and economic development identified as a priority issue (5.5)	CIV
PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION					
Travel time to work	i) Average travel time to work by workers in the Sydney LGA (Trips into Sydney LGA from outside Sydney LGA); ii) Average travel time to work by residents in the Sydney LGA	NSW Bureau of Transport Statistics Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: annual	Stable or decrease	'Accessible public transport' is principle 2.6 in the Social Policy SS2030 Target 6: 'By 2030, the use of public transport for travel towork by City Centre workers will increase to 80 percent and the use of non-private vehicles by Cityresidents for work trips will increase to 80 per cent.	Internationally comparable
Highly skilled workforce	People employed in highly skilled occupations	ABS Census (expressed as percentage of people working in the area). (A highly skilled occupation has been defined as one with a skill level of 1, 2 or 3 as assigned in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition.) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	Stable or increase relative to Sydney SD	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness.	CIV, uses ABS data so wide comparison possible

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Educational participation by workforce	Percentage of workforce attending tertiary institutions	ABS Census Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	Stable or increase relative to Sydney SD	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness.	Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
Knowledge industries	Two Measures: 1) Employment in selected knowledge industries as a proportion of total LGA employment. Selected industries (ANZSIC sectors): J – Information media and Telecommunications M – Professional, Scientific and Technical Services P – Education and Training	ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5 yearly CoS Floorpsace and Employment Survey, and ABS Census. Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	N/A. For information only	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness.	N/A
	2) Employment location quotients (with Australia as a base) for selected knowledge industries.		Employment – stable or increasing. Location quotient - above 1.0, stable or increasing		Uses ABS data so comparisons made with Melbourne & Brisbane

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 25

Number of measures: 34

Number of measures using the following data sources:

> **City of Sydney Household & Resident survey:** 4
>
> **other City of Sydney data:** 21
>
> **ABS data:** 0
>
> **other:** 9

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INDICATOR TABLE

Notes on this table:

It should be noted that there is already considerable existing work being undertaken on data collection and reporting by the City of Sydney for this domain. It should also be noted that there are a number of new sets of data that City of Sydney plans to collect in the future, including data being sought from other agencies. We have reflected data sets that are likely to be available in the very near future, as 'available' for the purposes of this framework and provided additional details in the 'data' column. We also note that there are several major detailed studies being commissioned that relate to particular policy areas, the results and findings of which should be used to inform any revisions to these draft indicators. For example, the City of Sydney Decentralized Water Master Plan, the Urban Ecology Study, and the Energy Demand Management Plan, all of which we will be available 2011/2012. The results of these may help refine the indicators selected.

OPEN SPACE					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Access to areas of open Space	Residents rating of access to open space within the City	CoS Household & Resident Survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: Stable or increasing	SS2030. 'By 2030, every resident will be within a 10 minute (800m) walk to fresh food markets, childcare, health services and leisure, social, learning and cultural infrastructure.	N/A
Amount of public open space (Hectares)	Open Space (Ha) per resident	CoS - State of Environment Report Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Stable or increasing	SS2030 'Open space - 24 square metres of public open space per resident' (SOE 2009) City of Sydney 2009 SOE Report - Urban ecology: Plants and animals: Area of parks and open space (Ha)	Melbourne, NSW LGAs
Appearance of public space	Resident's satisfaction with the level of maintenance in parks within Sydney City Council	City of Sydney Park User Satisfaction Survey – (expressed as the overall mean score – rating out of 10, 7.5 or better) Baseline: 2010 Frequency: as per survey	Desired trend: Stable or increasing	SS2030 objective: Sustainable development renewal and design: Objective 9.2 - Define and improve the City's streets, squares, parks and open space, and enhance their role for pedestrians and in public life.	NSW average from the Park User Satisfaction Survey

AIR QUALITY AND NOISE					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Air Quality	Number of days when polluting concentration exceeds National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) guidelines. Regional air quality (days standards are exceeded) for each of: 1) Visibility – NEPH 2) Ozone – 1 hour 3) Ozone – 4 hour, and 4) Particulates (PM10).	DECCW as currently sourced for CoS SOE (Data from Air Quality Index for Randwick) Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Decreasing	*Action for Air* – DECCW Strategy for managing air quality: Objective 4 Target particle pollution in regional NSW, Objective 5 Communicate and educate about air quality	EPA Victoria – Data from Footscray monitoring station which covers the majority of the Melbourne city area.
Noise complaints	Number of resident concerns about noise reported to Council and DECCW	CoS – total of noise complaints reported directly to CoS (currently reported on in CoS SOE) and to DECCW Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Decreasing	CoS noise strategy involves investigating and responding to complaints concerning "offensive noise" as defined under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* 1997 and through its city-wide Noise Management Policy	N/A

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Transport Limitations	People Who Experienced Transport Limitations in the Last Month	CoS Household & Resident Survey expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q8. of the Survey. (The measure is based on a 'yes' response to any items 1-12 of Q8. From 'No access to a motor vehicle when needed' to 'some other reason'. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: Decreasing	SS2030 – Objective 3.2 - Develop an integrated Inner Sydney public transport network. Objective 3.4 - Manage regional roads to support increased public transport use and reduced car traffic in City streets.	N/A – for information only
Public transport and active transport	Three measures: 1. Percentage of People Who Used Public Transport to Travel to Work on Census Day: Comprises people who travelled to work using a train, bus, ferry or tram - either as a single method or in combination with other methods (including private transport). (Workforce in Sydney LGA; Destination - Sydney LGA; Origin - Non Sydney LGA)	Bureau of Transport Statistics – Journey to Work data (extracted by CoS Transport Policy Unit) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every four years	Desired target: SS2030 target - 80 per cent of City workers commuting on public transport – 80 per cent of work trips by City residents in non private vehicles	SS2030 'Integrated transport for a connected city' objectives: 3.1'Support and plan for enhanced access by public transport from the Sydney Region to the City of Sydney', 3.2 'Develop an integrated Inner Sydney public transport network' and 3.4 'Manage regional roads to support increased public transport use and reduced car traffic in City streets'. CoS target (SOE 2009): 10% of all trips within the LGA are made by bicycle by 2016.	CIV

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS continued…					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Public transport and active transport cont'd…….	2. Percentage of People Who Rode a Bicycle or Walked to Work on Census Day: Comprises people who rode a bicycle or walked to work - as a single method. (Sydney LGA residents working in Sydney LGA; Destination – Sydney LGA; Origin – Sydney LGA)	Bureau of Transport Statistics – Journey to Work data (extracted by CoS Transport Policy Unit) Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every four years	Desired target: Ensuring 10 per cent of all trips within the LGA are made by bicycle by 2016 (as per target in CoS SOE 2009). SS2030 target: 10 per cent of trips made in the City by walking and cycling – 50 per cent of trips made by walking.	SS2030 'A City for pedestrians and cyclists' objectives 4.1' Develop a network of safe, linked pedestrian and cycle paths integrated with green spaces throughout both the City and Inner Sydney', 4.2 'Give greater priority to cycle and pedestrian movements and amenity in the City Centre' & 4.3 'Promote green travel for major workplaces and venues in the City'. CoS target (SOE 2009): 10% of all trips within the LGA are made by bicycle by 2016	CIV
	3. Percentage of Employed People Who Worked at Home or Did Not Work on Census Day. (Sydney LGA residents)		Desired trend: N/A relates to interpreting the above data	Targets/Strategies: N/A relates to interpreting the above data	CIV
Dedicated cycling paths	Kilometres of dedicated cycling paths[3] (accumulated cycleway length completed)	City of Sydney (City projects) Baseline: to June 2010 Frequency: annual	Desired Target: Sufficient to enable CoS to meet SOE 2009 target – ensuring 10% of all trips within the LGA are made by bicycle by 2016, and SS2030 target: 10	SS2030 'A City for pedestrians and cyclists' objectives 4.1 Develop a network of safe, linked pedestrian and cycle paths integrated with green spaces throughout both the City and Inner Sydney, 4.2 Give greater priority to cycle and pedestrian movements and amenity in the City Centre.& 4.3	N/A : for information only

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[3] **Cycleways data provided is for Separated, Shared Path and Mixed Traffic**

			per cent of trips made in the City by walking and cycling – 50 per cent of trips made by walking.	Promote green travel for major workplaces and venues in the City. CoS target (SOE 2009) – 10% of all trips within the LGA to be made by bicycle by 2016	
Local Roads and Footpaths	Residents' level of satisfaction with Local Roads & Footpaths (excl. Highways & Main Roads).	CoS Customer Satisfaction survey. Baseline: as per last survey Frequency: as per survey	Desired trend: Increasing	SS2030 'A City for pedestrians and cyclists' objectives 4.1'Develop a network of safe, linked pedestrian and cycle paths integrated with green spaces throughout both the City and Inner Sydney' & 4.2 'Give greater priority to cycle and pedestrian movements and amenity in the City Centre.'	N/A : for information only
Car share	Usage/ take up of car share	City of Sydney CoS monthly reports on car share membership Baseline: as at June 2011 Frequency: annual (monthly data available)	Desired trend: Increasing	*SS2030:* Car share membership will triple to 15,000 by 2030	N/A
GREENHOUSE AND ENERGY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	i)Total emissions, ii) Residential emissions, iii) Non-residential emissions	CoS – CoS Environment Team Baseline: 2006 Frequency: Annual	Target: 70% reduction of LGA emissions by 2030 of 2006 emissions.	CoS 2010 SOE Report - Target 70% reduction of LGA emissions by 2030 of 2006 emissions.	CIV

GREENHOUSE AND ENERGY Continued…….					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Energy Use	City of Sydney LGA electricity usage: Two measures: 1) Residential a) Total residential electricity use (MWh); b) Average residential electricity use (average kWh/customer/ day) 2) non-residential electricity use In future the non-residential data may be differentiated further to allow additional measures of: Small business, commercial based buildings and commercial tenants	Ausgrid data – Community Electricity Report for Sydney LGA Baseline: 2010/2011 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Decreasing	Target: 100% of electricity used in LGA comes from local energy by 2030 (70% from trigeneration and 30% from renewable energy)	N/A – for trend analysis
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Use	Two measures: 1) Percentage of electricity from renewable sources compared to total LGA electricity use. This measure will be based on the installed capacity, not the actual generation.	CoS to derive using AusGrid data for small scale renewable (<10kW) and CoS data on large installations (incl. Sydney Theatre Company and Town Hall). Baseline: 2011/12 Frequency: Annual	Desired target: 30% LGA energy use to come from renewable energy by 2030)	Target: 100% of electricity used in LGA comes from local energy by 2030 (70% from trigeneration and 30% from renewable energy)	N/A – for trend analysis

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Use Cont'd….	2) Percentage of electricity use from trigeneration compared to total LGA electricity use	CoS to derive from known installations using AusGrid data Baseline: 2011/12 Frequency: Annual	Desired target: 70% LGA energy use to come from trigeneration by 2030)	Target: 100% of electricity used in LGA comes from local energy by 2030 (70% from trigeneration and 30% from renewable energy)	N/A – for trend analysis
URBAN ECOLOGY					
Vegetation Cover	Tree cover - % of LGA which has tree cover	CoS – LiDAR data (laser scan) extracted by CoS GIS team Baseline: 2007 Frequency: as per laser scan update	Desired trend: Increasing	CoS Tree Management policies	N/A – for trend analysis
Reestablishment of local vegetation communities	Total area of public land re-vegetated with local vegetation communities	CoS - GIS to map Re-vegetation areas. GIS data sourced from The Australian Museum Baseline: as per latest mapping exercise Frequency: as per mapping frequency	Desired trend: Increasing	CoS Tree Management policies (although these do not specifically relate to local vegetation communities)	N/A
Public participation in re-vegetation activities	Number of volunteers in native planting activities and events	CoS data drawing on Rozelle Bay Community Native Nursery, by Ultimo Landcare (as examples) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Increasing	N/A	N/A
Community Gardens	Three measures: 1.Satisfaction with community gardens	CoS data - Resident survey satisfaction with number and quality of community gardens Baseline: as per next Household & Resident survey Frequency: as per CoS records	Desired trend: Increasing	Current investigation into City Farms. City Farm initiatives aim to enhance educational, cultural and social value of the City.	N/A

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Community Gardens Cont'd...	2. Membership numbers for community gardens	CoS data - membership numbers for community gardens Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per CoS records	Desired trend: Increasing	Current investigation into City Farms. City Farm initiatives aim to enhance educational, cultural and social value of the City.	N/A
	3. Number of community gardens in the City of Sydney LGA	CoS data – Parks Services Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per CoS records	Desired trend: Increasing		N/A
Fauna Diversity	Number of native bird species	CoS annual bird survey Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Increasing	N/A	N/A
WATER					
Conditions of Water Ways	Three measures: 1) Number of "Catchment based pollution reduction actions (for improving the condition of waterways)" in each of the 3 receiving water catchments - Sydney Harbour, Cooks River and Centennial Park	CoS Baseline: 2012 (being developed as part of the Decentralised Water Master Plan (stormwater quality target) Frequency; assume annual	Desired trend: increasing	Decentralised Water Master Plan (stormwater pollution reduction target)	N/A: to track own performance
	2) Water quality of Sydney Park wetlands and Lake Northam	CoS: Data on bacteria levels: (percent of time at safe limit; broken down by both faecal coliforms/ enterococci and by Summer/ winter) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per data collection	Desired trend: increasing	Decentralised Water Master Plan (stormwater pollution reduction target)	
	3) NSW Maritime rubbish collection (m3)	CoS SOE. Baseline: 2010/11 Frequency: Annual.	Desired trend: decreasing	Decentralised Water Master Plan (stormwater pollution reduction target)	

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Pollution prevention	Rubbish (t) from Council stormwater pollution traps	CoS SOE Baseline: 2010/11 Frequency: Annual.	Desired trend: decreasing	Decentralised Water Master Plan (stormwater pollution reduction target)	N/A – track own performance
Water Consumption	Amount of City's total water usage (ML)	Sydney Water, reported in CoS SOE Baseline: 2010/11 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: decreasing	CoS SOE 2009 Report - Water Zero increase in mains water used by Council and across the Local Government Area by 2015 based on 2006 levels.	N/A – track own performance
Water Waste Recycling	People in households collecting waste water	CoS Household & Resident Survey, (expressed as a percentage of those who responded to Q25(item 1) of the Survey. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	Increase	CoS SOE 2009 Report: 25 per cent of water used by Council and across the LGA to be recycled by 2015.	CIV
	Water recycling in open space and community facilities (Number of parks and community facilities making use of rainwater tanks or recycled water from stormwater harvesting or other recycling facilities)	CoS data Baseline: September 2011 Frequency: assume annual	Increase	SS2030 - Sustainable development renewal and design: Objective 9.2 - Define and improve the City's streets, squares, parks and open space, and enhance their role for pedestrians and in public life.	N/A

CONSUMPTION, WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Household waste generation	All waste material generated by households and collected by the City of Sydney: expressed as an average weight (kgs) per person per annum.	NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report. (which reports on kerbside residual waste at LGA level). Measured as kg/capita. City of Sydney currently reports in SOE and through the Corporate Plan. Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: Annual/quarterly.	Desired trend: decreasing. City of Sydney waste targets: 66 per cent of domestic waste diverted from landfill by 2014.	SS2030 - Objective 2.2 - Reduce waste generation and stormwater pollutant loads to the catchment.	Other NSW LGAs, NSW average
Household recycling generation	Recyclable waste generated by households expressed as an average weight (kilograms) per person per annum.	NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report. NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data is reported on kerbside residual waste at Local Council level. Measured as kg/capita. City of Sydney currently reports in SOE and through the Corporate Plan. Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: Annual/quarterly	Desired trend: increasing City of Sydney waste target: 66 per cent of domestic waste diverted from landfill by 2014	SS2030 - Objective 2.2 - Reduce waste generation and stormwater pollutant loads to the catchment.	Other NSW LGAs, NSW average
Household resource recovery	The Resource Recovery Rate is defined as the amount of waste diverted from landfill which includes: Recycling, White Goods, Garden Organics, E-waste and material recovered through advanced waste treatment processing. This is shown as a	NSW Local Gov Waste and Resource Recovery Data and CoS data CoS currently reports in SOE and the Corporate Plan. NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery data is reported on kerbside dry recycling at Council level.	Increasing City of Sydney waste target: 66 per cent of domestic waste diverted from landfill by 2014	SS2030 - Objective 2.2 - Reduce waste generation and stormwater pollutant loads to the catchment.	Other NSW LGAs, NSW average

	percentage of the total domestic waste generated.	Measured as kg/household/week AND kg/person/week Data to include: Household bulky waste cleanup recycling including metals/ white goods recovered; any additional recycling recovery using advances waste treatment facility; and additional recovery from e-waste recycling. Date to exclude contamination from resource recovery calculations if data available Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: Annual.			

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS

BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS BY DATA SOURCE

This table provides an overview of the indicators, showing the total number in each domain, the number of measures, and the number of measures relying on particular sources of data. Note that a small number of measures rely on more than one source of data, so totals for data sources do not necessarily match total number of measures.

Domain	Total indicators	Total measures	Data sources used to measure Indicators			
			COS Household & Resident survey	Other CoS data	ABS	Other external
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities	39	74	17	5	13	39
Culturally rich and vibrant communities	10	13	9	4	0	0
Democratic and engaged communities	9	9	5	0	1	3
Dynamic, resilient local economies	18	31	0	12	12	7
Sustainable environments	25	34	4	21	0	9
TOTAL	**101**	**161**	**35**	**42**	**26**	**58**

INDICATORS RELATING TO AREAS OF CONTROL, INFLUENCE CONCERN

	Number of Indicators		
Domain	Control	Influence	Concern
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities	1	28	10
Culturally rich and vibrant communities	1	9	0
Democratic and engaged communities	0	9	0
Dynamic, resilient local economies	0	7	11
Sustainable environments	5	19	1
TOTAL	7	72	22