CITY OF SYDNEY INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

FINAL REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

DISCLAIMER

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CD	(ABS) Collection District
CIV	Community Indicators Victoria
CIW	Canadian Index of Wellbeing
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CoS	(Council of the) City of Sydney
GCIP	Global Cities Indicator Program (World Bank)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IDEA	Institute for Democratic and Electoral Assistance
IRSD	(ABS) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage
ISF	Institute for Sustainable Futures
LEED	Local Economic and Employment Development program (OECD)
LGA	Local Government Area
NZQOL	New Zealand Quality of Life project
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
SEIFA	(ABS) Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas
SOAC	State of Australian Cities (report)
SoE	State of the Environment (report)
SS2030	(City of Sydney) *Sustainable Sydney 2030*
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UTS	University of Technology, Sydney

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this project is to produce a community indicator framework for the City of Sydney. The framework needs to be informed by and draw on Australian and international best practice and literature. It also needs to align broadly with the strategic and comprehensive vision for the future of the City of Sydney as 'green, global and connected' that is contained in Council's long-term vision document, *Sustainable Sydney 2030* (City of Sydney, 2008), as well as being informed by the City's other policies, plans and strategies.

1.2 PROJECT TEAM

The City engaged the Institute for Sustainable Futures at the University of Technology, Sydney to complete this project. For Phase 1 of the project (development of the overarching framework), the Institute worked in partnership with the McCaughey Centre at the University of Melbourne, specifically with staff members from the initiative known as Community Indicators Victoria (CIV).

1.3 PROJECT PHASES

The project was completed in two phases:

Phase 1: developing the overarching indicator framework, and populating the 'social' domain with indicators and measures.

Phase 2: populating the remaining four domains with indicators and measures, and considering questions of baselines, targets or trends, and benchmarking.

This final project report incorporates and provides a summary of the outcomes of the work undertaken during Phase 1 (see section 2 below). For further detail of the process and specific work undertaken to develop the overarching framework, please refer to the full report from Phase 1 of the project. It should be noted however, that a number of refinements were made to the 'social' domain during Phase 2, so for the final recommended indicators and measures for all domains, please see Appendix attached to this final report.

1.3.1 ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is the draft final report for the project, provided to the City for review and comment. ISF will incorporate suggested amendments (subject to agreement) into a final report.

2 DEVELOPING THE FRAMEWORK (PHASE 1)

A report on the work undertaken in this development phase has previously been provided to the City, and contains full details of the process used to develop the conceptual approach and indicator framework, as well as the indicators for the 'healthy safe and inclusive' domain. Readers seeking further detail should consult that previous report, however a brief summary is provided here in order to provide context for Phase 2.

2.1 RATIONALE

This project responds to the growing consensus in many contexts around the world that traditional economic indicators of 'growth' are not adequate to provide a balanced assessment of 'progress'. It is based on the belief that there is a need to develop more sophisticated understandings of the many dimensions of progress, wellbeing and sustainability, and more effective ways of measuring 'whether things are getting better'.

Increasingly the consensus is that a multidimensional conception of wellbeing requires the consideration of a combination and intersection of (at least) social, economic, environmental, cultural and governance conditions. The question of how progress on each of these levels might be assessed or measured however is more challenging, and it is this question that has driven the various approaches to wellbeing or sustainability 'indicators' in a wide range of contexts. While this remains a developing area, there is broad consensus that, in order to overcome some of the limitations of narrow economic measurement, and provide a more balanced assessment of 'whether things are getting better', what is needed are indicator frameworks that are multidimensional, draw from multidisciplinary ideas and values, include objective and subjective information and can tell us something about conditions now and in the future (Eckersley 1998; Wiseman and Brasher, 2007). There are many examples of approaches to the task of developing appropriate indicator frameworks, both within Australia and internationally, that seek to develop multi-dimensional indicators of 'wellbeing', or 'sustainability', and that not only expand the conception of 'economic' progress, but also add many other dimensions (primarily social, environmental, cultural and democracy or governance).

As a means of understanding these various dimensions of a given community, such indicator frameworks are a particularly valuable tool for local governments. They can support engagement on important local issues and can be used to inform policy and planning. They help councils and communities to understand how their communities are progressing – both over time, and in comparison to other communities. And perhaps most importantly they stimulate an ongoing awareness of and a continued focus on the many and interconnected dimensions of wellbeing.

The City of Sydney was keen to both respond to and engage with these conceptual developments in thinking about wellbeing, and to draw on the various practical approaches to indicator development, by crafting an approach for the Sydney Local Government Area that was both informed by this extensive literature and practice, and that was carefully tailored to the local context.

2.2 PHASE 1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of Phase 1 of the project was to produce a community indicator framework for the City of Sydney, and then to populate the 'social' domain of that framework.

The framework needed to align broadly with the strategic and comprehensive vision for the future of the City of Sydney as 'green, global and connected' that is contained in Council's long-term vision

document, *Sustainable Sydney 2030* (City of Sydney, 2008). The development of the 'social' domain also needed to be informed by the City's *Social Policy and Social Plan 2006-2010*.

2.3   PHASE 1 METHODOLOGY

In Phase 1 of this project the research team developed an overarching indicator framework for the City of Sydney, and populated the 'social' domain with indicators and measures.

The work undertaken in Phase 1 (March – August 2010) involved:

- **Literature review and development of conceptual approach and overarching framework.** This consisted of a review of current thinking in this field, with reference to key sources from the literature and best practice – internationally and in Australia. The aim of this task was to provide a sound conceptual framework for the project by clearly articulating the value of community wellbeing indicators and referencing key literature and best practice. In particular, the intention was to explore the potential benefits of using the Community Indicators Victoria (CIV) framework for wellbeing indicators as a guide for this project. This approach was based on an understanding that much of the thinking about community indicators is already well advanced in the CIV framework, meaning the City of Sydney can potentially benefit from the intellectual and practical work already undertaken by the McCaughey Centre, without needing to 'reinvent the wheel'. The conceptual framework that was developed as a result of this review informed subsequent phases of the project.

- **Preparing a draft set of indicators and measures for the domain named 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities',** and identifying existing data sources and considering data availability for these indicators. This work included a review of existing CoS planning instruments in light of the framework, including *Sustainable Sydney 2030* and the *City of Sydney Social Plan 2006-2010*. We assessed these documents for consistency and general alignment with the proposed indicator framework, and identified issues to be resolved in the development of the draft indicator set. The aim was to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from *Sustainable Sydney 2030* and the *Social Plan 2006-2010*. The output of this review was a set of draft policy areas that formed the 'top level' of the domain named 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities', providing categories under which the indicators and measures were then developed. The research team then developed a set of indicators and measures, drawing on the CIV indicators for Victoria and mapping them onto the policy areas generated in the previous task, in order to provide an indicator framework tailored to the CoS context while also comparable to Victorian (or other) councils using the CIV framework. Where there were gaps, suggestions were made for new indicators.

- **Staff workshops and consultation** to present and explain the overall approach, refine the indicators and consider data issues. Additional meetings were also held with CoS staff responsible for the Household Survey, to discuss the need to re-design the survey in light of the need to collect additional data required by the proposed framework. An update on the project was also provided to staff working on indicator development in collaboration with the Federal Government's Major Cities Unit.

- **Identifying existing data sources and considering data availability**. This task involved more detailed investigation of data sources and the suitability of particular data in the NSW / City of Sydney context. The research team also considered feedback on these issues provided by staff in response to a first draft report.

- **Draft report.** This presented the agreed conceptual approach and overarching framework, and the proposed indicators and measures for the 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities' domain.

- **Final report** incorporating feedback from staff, and **presentation of findings** to City of Sydney Executive staff and Councilors.

For further detail of the process and specific work undertaken to develop the overarching framework, please refer to the full report from Phase 1 of the project.

2.4   THE AGREED INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

As a result of the work undertaken in Phase 1, it was agreed that the following indicator framework would be adopted for the City of Sydney:

Figure 1. Overarching indicator framework

Consistent with the outcomes of Phase 1 of this project, this overarching framework replicates that used by Community Indicators Victoria[1]. This approach was taken partly in acknowledgement that CIV is based on significant research and consultation, and partly because adopting a similar framework will aid comparability between Sydney and councils using CIV indicators, particularly the City of Melbourne. As can be seen in Figure 1 above, the agreed framework consists of five 'domains'. These form the top level of the framework, under which policy areas and indicators can be developed. The task of populating each of the five domains by developing policy areas and indicators relevant to the City of Sydney was undertaken in Phase 2 of the project, and is described in the Section 3 below.

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[1] See www.communityindicatorsvictoria.net.au/data_framework

3   DEVELOPING AGREED CONTENT FOR THE FIVE DOMAINS (PHASE 2)

This section describes the process that the ISF research team used to develop content for each of the five 'domains' within the indicator framework. This comprised comprehensive background research together with a series of consultations with City of Sydney staff, an approach that resulted in content that is both reflective of literature and good practice, and tailored to the City of Sydney context.

3.1   PHASE 2 METHODOLOGY

The work undertaken in Phase 2 (October 2010 – March 2011) involved the following tasks:

3.1.1   BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR EACH DOMAIN

As already described, the work to develop content for the first domain:

- o   Healthy, safe and inclusive communities,

was completed (during Phase 1). During Phase 2, the ISF team undertook a range of background research to inform the development of content for the remaining four domains, namely:

- o   Culturally rich and vibrant communities

- o   Democratic and engaged communities

- o   Dynamic, resilient local economies

- o   Sustainable environments

3.1.1.1   REVIEW OF OTHER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

This background research included reviewing other indicator frameworks and examples of good practice, both in Australia and internationally. The aim of these reviews was to determine both a conceptual approach and a set of possible policy areas for each domain that would both suit the City of Sydney context and reflect good practice.

3.1.1.2   REVIEW OF RELEVANT CITY OF SYDNEY DOCUMENTS

The research team also considered any City of Sydney documents (such as plans, policies or strategies, whether draft or complete) that were identified as relevant to each domain. The aim of this task was to ensure that the team understood the relevant issues already identified by the City, and to ensure that there would be broad alignment between the City's stated or planned direction and the development of indicators for each domain.

It is important to clarify that the aim of this task was not to strictly align or 'match' the indicators with Council documents, nor to use Council's plans to 'drive' the development of indicators. It is critical to understand that community indicators operate at a whole-of-community level, and are concerned with matters broader than those that generally form the focus of council's operations. They should also be the kinds of indicator that are broadly comparable across communities. For these reasons the indicators are not necessarily intended to reflect perfectly every aspect of Council's current documents, plans and strategies. Rather they cover a broad range of issues in the 'control-influence-concern' continuum – that is, while a few of the issues may be within Council's direct control, most will be one or two steps removed. These are indicators that Council might have some influence over, or at the very least have a degree of concern about, because they are important to the Sydney LGA.

The aim of these reviews then, was to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from City of Sydney documents, in order to develop content that is sufficiently tailored to the City of Sydney context, while at the same time taking an appropriately community-level, or population-level focus, and maintaining a high level of comparability with the CIV (and other relevant) frameworks.

3.1.2 STAFF WORKSHOPS AND CONSULTATION

For each domain, ISF facilitated a workshop with a selection of staff that was identified by the City of Sydney project manager as having relevant expertise or responsibilities in relation to that domain. The aim of the workshops was to present and explain the overall project approach, and discuss possible policy areas, indicators and measures for each domain.

Prior to each workshop ISF circulated brief background reading material to the workshop participants, which explained the aim of the project as a whole, and provided a brief summary of the background research undertaken for that particular domain.

During the workshops, staff had an opportunity to comment on and discuss the suggested approach to policy areas that was presented by ISF. They then worked individually and in small groups to generate ideas and discussion points for that domain – including in relation to policy areas, indicators and measures. A number of helpful comments with regard to data sources were also provided in some workshops. All staff input from the workshops was captured by the ISF team, and used to inform the development of content for that domain.

Further rounds of consultation with staff occurred during the development of draft policy areas, indicators and measures (discussed at 3.1.3 below), and included internal staff meetings, and the provision by staff of written comments on drafts of the proposed indicator tables, as well as telephone and email exchange with individual staff on specific issues.

By providing several opportunities for staff input and comment as the content for each domain was developed, the ISF research team ensured both that the project benefitted from staff expertise and organisational knowledge, and that there was a high level of staff engagement with and ownership of the outcomes. This will be valuable as the City looks ahead to the implementation of the framework.

3.1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT POLICY AREAS, INDICATORS AND MEASURES

Following the staff workshops, the ISF team drew together the findings from the background research and the contributions from staff workshops, to develop a set of draft policy areas, indicators and measures for each domain. The team then undertook further research to identify possible data sources for the proposed indicators, and check data availability and suitability for the Sydney context.

Consistent with the overall framework, each domain comprises a set of policy areas that form the 'top level' of the domain, providing categories under which the indicators were then developed. In developing the indicators and measures, the research team also considered the questions of a suitable baseline, and a desired trend, outcome or target for each measure. These were incorporated into the draft indicator tables that were provided to staff for comment (see 3.1.4).

Sections 4 - 8 of this report provide a full explanation of the approach that was developed for each of the five domains. This includes a discussion of the conceptual approach for each domain, as well as a description of how the development of policy areas and indicators drew on a combination of research literature, other indicator frameworks, and relevant City of Sydney plans, policies or strategies.

These sections also include comment on conceptual links *between* the domains. While the five domains provide a practical means of dividing up the indicator framework for ease of reference, the

divisions they create between 'social', 'cultural', 'democratic', 'economic' and 'environmental' issues are, at least to some extent, arbitrary. Reflecting this, there was significant discussion during the project about which domain various issues or policy areas should be allocated to, or whether particular issues should be allocated to multiple domains. Without wishing to deny the importance of these debates, and the challenges and pitfalls of classifying multi-dimensional issues as one thing or another, for pragmatic reasons, ISF has allocated each policy area to only one domain. We acknowledge that with respect to some issues this allocation is somewhat arbitrary. For example, certain policy areas might be thought of as both 'economic' and 'social', or both 'social' and 'cultural'. Where particular policy areas or indicators are relevant to more than one domain this is noted under the heading 'relevant indicators in other domains' in each of sections 4 - 8 of this report.

3.1.4   DRAFT DOMAIN REPORTS

As noted above, for each domain, ISF provided City of Sydney staff with at least one (and sometimes several) draft(s) of the indicator table for that domain. Staff provided comments on these drafts and in response ISF undertook further follow up research to refine the tables. This ensured that the content for each domain was developed in consultation with relevant staff. As a result, while it has been impossible to include every idea suggested by staff, the research team has nevertheless obtained a high level of agreement from City of Sydney staff about the content of the final indicator tables as presented in this report (at Appendix A).

3.1.5   BENCHMARKS

Following the completion of the indicator framework, ISF considered the question of benchmarking.

In addition to seeking a set of indicators that could be used at the local level, the City of Sydney expressed a desire to be able to compare outcomes in the Sydney LGA with those elsewhere, and requested that ISF consider which indicators might be suitable for this purpose.

The research team considered the indicator framework as a whole and, based on the background research we conducted, selected a subset of 19 of the indicators as suitable for use as 'benchmark indicators'. Those indicators recommended as suitable for benchmarking, and the other cities with which Sydney might compare outcomes for each, are listed in section 9.

3.1.6   FINAL REPORT

This final report draws together the outcomes of both Phase 1 of the project, and the background research, consultation and indicator development work undertaken for each separate domain in Phase 2. The report includes (in Appendix A), the detailed content for each domain.

3.1.7   PRESENTATION OF PROJECT OUTCOMES

ISF is happy to present the outcomes of this project to City of Sydney Executive staff and/or Councilors as appropriate, at a time to be agreed.

4   HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

This section describes the proposed framework for the domain 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities'. It does not describe the *process* for developing content for this domain, as the process used for each domain – including research, consideration of other frameworks, staff consultation and checking of data availability) is described in Section 3 .

Note: substantial work was undertaken during Phase 1 of this project to develop a conceptual approach, both to the overarching indicator framework, but also specifically to the 'Healthy, safe and inclusive communities' domain. Full detail of this work is provided in that previous report. This section provides only a brief summary.

4.1   INTRODUCTION

4.1.1   WHAT DO WE MEAN BY HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES?

This domain consists of what might broadly be called 'social' issues, although of course, this is a somewhat arbitrary categorisation, and there are many 'social' issues in the other domains. However what characterises this domain is that it is concerned above all, with the *people* of Sydney. This focus has two dimensions – firstly that of individual health, wellbeing and quality of life, and secondly a focus on people at the collective level, as members of a community or communities, and on the quality of relationships that make up those communities.

4.1.2   HEALTH, SAFETY AND INCLUSION IN OTHER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

During Phase 1 of the project, the research team considered how issues of health, safety and inclusion, and other issues that might broadly be defined as 'social', are addressed in other indicator frameworks. While full detail is available in the Phase 1 report, some examples of how relevant issues are conceptualised and addressed in other frameworks are briefly discussed below.

4.1.2.1   COMMUNITY INDICATORS VICTORIA (CIV)

CIV, which provided the framework for the development of the City of Sydney approach, includes a domain named 'Healthy, safe and inclusive communities' comprised of the following policy areas: Personal health and wellbeing, Community connectedness, Early childhood, Personal and community safety, Lifelong learning and Service availability (although it should be noted that 'Service availability' is currently under development).

4.1.2.2   NEW ZEALAND QUALITY OF LIFE PROJECT (NZQOL)

The NZQOL framework consists of 11 domains, of which 7 might be considered to have a broadly 'social' focus, namely: People, Knowledge and skills, Economic standard of living, Housing, Health, Safety and Social connectedness.

4.1.2.3   STATE OF AUSTRALIAN CITIES (SOAC)

The SOAC framework includes a number of socially focused categories, namely: Population growth and change, Liveability, and Social Inclusion.

4.1.2.4 AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS

The Australian Social Inclusion Indicators include a focus on outcomes (of which 'Work, learn and engage' might be thought to be particularly relevant to this domain), as well as resources, which include Health, Education, Social, Community, Housing and Safety.

4.2   RELEVANT CITY OF SYDNEY DOCUMENTS

In developing content for this domain, the ISF research team reviewed a number of City of Sydney documents identified by the City as relevant to this domain. These included:

- *Sustainable Sydney 2030*

- *City of Sydney Social Plan 2006-2010 (Volume 1: Community profile and action plans,* and *Volume 2: Community target groups and action plans)*

- *City of Sydney Social Policy 2006*

- *City of Sydney Homelessness Strategy 2007-2012*

As explained at 3.1.1.2 above, the aim of this review was not to ensure strict alignment between Council documents and the indicators, but rather to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from City of Sydney documents, in order to develop content that is sufficiently tailored to the City of Sydney context, while at the same time taking an appropriately community-level, or population-level focus, and maintaining a high level of comparability with other relevant frameworks.

Note: For a detailed review of these documents and an analysis of the degree of alignment between their content and that of the CIV 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities' domain, please see the report of Phase 1 of this project.

4.3   RELEVANT INDICATORS IN OTHER DOMAINS

As acknowledged at 3.1.3 there are many conceptual connections between the domains, and the allocation of particular policy areas to particular domains is somewhat arbitrary. With respect to the 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities' domain, there are a number of policy areas and indicators that are of relevance to this domain, but which, for pragmatic reasons, have been allocated to other domains. This domain has a particularly high degree of connection with the cultural and democratic domains, and many of the issues covered in those domains (discussed at Sections 5 and 6 respectively) make important contributions to individual and collective wellbeing and quality of life and hence are clearly linked to this 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities' domain. In addition issues like employment and education that are discussed in the economic domain are highly relevant to this 'social' domain.

4.4   PROPOSED APPROACH TO THIS DOMAIN[2]

4.4.1   POLICY AREAS

Based on the review of existing CoS documents and other indicator frameworks, as well as consultation with CoS staff, the research team developed the following set of policy areas to form the 'top level' of the proposed indicator framework, providing categories under which the indicators and

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[2] For further detail on the development of the approach to this domain, please see the report from Phase 1 of the project.

measures would be developed. The agreed policy areas for the domain of 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities' are:

- Personal health and wellbeing
- Community connectedness
- Early childhood
- Personal and community safety
- Lifelong learning
- Service availability
- Housing
- Income and wealth

4.4.2 INDICATORS, MEASURES, DATA, TRENDS AND BASELINES

The indicators proposed for the *Healthy, safe and inclusive communities* domain are shown in detail at **Appendix A.** They are grouped under the policy areas described above, and include proposed measures, anticipated data sources, a proposed baseline and, where applicable, a desired trend, outcome or target. The table also indicates any alignment with City of Sydney documents and strategies, and shows whether each indicator is comparable with an indicator used in another jurisdiction.

5 CULTURALLY RICH AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

This section describes the proposed framework for the domain 'culturally rich and vibrant communities'. It does not describe the *process* for developing content for this domain, as the process used for each domain – including research, consideration of other frameworks, staff consultation and checking of data availability) is described in Section 3 .

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY CULTURE?

The term 'culture' is a highly contested one and there are many different definitions of the term, and approaches to the development of indicators.

The *Agenda 21 for Culture* is an approach adopted by United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) at the first Universal Forum of Cultures in 2004. The potential breadth of focus entailed by the concept of 'culture' can be seen in this document, which describes its purposes as enshrining a very broad commitment to 'human rights, cultural diversity, sustainability, participatory democracy and creating conditions for peace' (UCLG 2004).

In practice, in indicator projects, the term 'culture' is usually used to refer either to 'the arts' and other 'creative' activities (sometimes including a wider range of leisure and recreation activities), and/or to a respect for people's cultural backgrounds, and issues of cultural diversity. Often it encompasses both aspects, which in any case involve overlapping and interrelated meanings. The approach taken here was to incorporate both meanings, as the policy areas described at 5.4.1 show.

5.1.2 CULTURE IN OTHER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

As part of the background research to develop this domain, the research team considered how 'culture' is addressed in other indicator frameworks. Some key examples are briefly discussed below.

5.1.2.1 AGENDA 21

For those in Australia interested in the development of cultural indicators, the Agenda 21 for Culture has been a useful reference point as it provides a framework for 'cities, local governments and networks that place culture at the heart of their development processes'. One of the document's recommendations is that local governments develop 'a system of cultural indicators that support the deployment of this *Agenda 21 for Culture*, including methods to facilitate monitoring and comparability' (Clause 49).

5.1.2.2 CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

In Australia, perhaps the most substantial and current work to develop cultural indicators in relation to the 'arts' aspect has been that undertaken by the Cultural Development Network (CDN).

The CDN is an independent, non-profit organisation based in Melbourne, which links individual practitioners, community organisations and government agencies across Victoria to focus on issues of cultural vitality. The CDN describes its goals as follows:

'We advocate a stronger role for cultural expression to build a healthier, more engaged and sustainable society. We work towards a society in which local communities, in all their diversity, have the resources and support they need to make and express their own culture'.

The Network sees local government as having a central role to play in realising these goals:

'We advocate a stronger role for local government in nurturing cultural vitality and see the arts (at the heart of culture) as central to this vision. We aim to elevate and embed the appreciation of culture and community-based arts into public life at the local level.'[3]

One of the Network's current projects is research and consultation to develop arts indicators for local government. While this CDN work references the very broad Agenda 21 definition, it focuses specifically on the arts as 'one aspect of the wider dimension of culture'.[4] The CDN framework proposes four categories for measures of the arts, namely:

- Presence of opportunities to participate in arts activity
- Rates of participation in arts activity
- Support for arts activity
- Outcomes of arts participation, on cultural, social, economic and environmental dimensions.

While these arts indicators are still under development, they provided one useful reference for the City of Sydney in the development of its cultural domain.

5.1.2.3   COMMUNITY INDICATORS VICTORIA

The framework or 'architecture' for the City of Sydney community indicator framework that has already been developed draws heavily on the approach developed by Community Indicators Victoria or CIV[5] and was a key reference point for the development of the cultural domain.

The cultural domain in the CIV framework incorporates three aspects of 'culture' in its three policy areas, namely:

- Arts and cultural activities
- Leisure and recreation
- Cultural diversity

In recognition of this breadth of focus, the development of Sydney indicators for this domain has included consideration of all these aspects of 'culture'. This was also seen to be appropriate given that the review of relevant Council documents (discussed at 5.2 below) demonstrated a broad-ranging interest in all these different aspects of 'culture'.

5.2   RELEVANT CITY OF SYDNEY DOCUMENTS

In developing content for this domain, the ISF research team reviewed a number of City of Sydney documents identified by the City as relevant to this domain. These included:

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[3] Cultural Development Network, 'About CDN', Cultural Development Network website: http://www.culturaldevelopment.net.au/about.htm

[4] Cultural Development Network, 'Towards arts indicators: draft discussion paper, 12 May 2010. Available at: http://www.culturaldevelopment.net.au/projects.htm#indicators

[5] See www.communityindicatorsvictoria.net.au For more detail on the CIV approach and the rationale for its use and adaption in the Sydney context; please see the project report from phase one of this project.

- *Sustainable Sydney 2030*
- *Cultural policy and plan* (currently in development
- *Public art policy*

As explained at 3.1.1.2 above, the aim of this review was not to ensure strict alignment between Council documents and the indicators, but rather to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from relevant City of Sydney documents, in order to develop content that is sufficiently tailored to the City of Sydney context, while at the same time taking an appropriately community-level, or population-level focus, and maintaining a high level of comparability with other relevant frameworks.

A review of these three documents identified the following aspects that may be relevant to this cultural domain.

5.2.1.1 SUSTAINABLE SYDNEY 2030

Culture is a central element woven into the City of Sydney's *Sustainable Sydney 2030* Strategy. Culture contributes to many of the 10 Strategic Directions and Project Ideas in SS2030, particularly Strategic Direction 7: A Cultural and Creative City, which comprises the following 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.
> 7.3 Support the development of creative industries.
> 7.4 Provide cultural leadership and strengthen cultural partnerships.

It is therefore appropriate that the indicators developed for the cultural domain of Council's indicator framework are able to help to measure progress towards these four broad goals.

Culture is also a key element of the following three key projects outlined in SS2030:

- Eora Journey
- Cultural Ribbon
- Village Centres (Activity Hubs)

While it was not appropriate to include indicators at this project level (as this framework measures broad, LGA level outcomes), these projects, and the broader goals to which they contribute were considered in the work undertaken on this domain.

5.2.1.2 CULTURAL POLICY AND PLAN

Staff have developed a working document outlining the City's current cultural contribution and aspirations which was considered in the work undertaken on the cultural domain of the indicator framework.

5.2.1.3 PUBLIC ART POLICY

The 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 policy identifies the following eight guiding principles for the design and implementation of public art across the City:

1. Align significant City Art projects with major Sustainable Sydney 2030 urban design projects
2. Recognise and celebrate Aboriginal stories and heritage in public spaces
3. Support local artists and activate city places through temporary art projects

4. Support vibrant places in Village Centres with community art and City Art projects
5. Promote high quality public art in private development
6. Support stakeholder and government partners to facilitate public art opportunities
7. Manage and maintain the City's collection of permanent art works, monuments and memorials
8. Initiate and implement programs to communicate, educate and engage the public about City Art

5.3   RELEVANT INDICATORS IN OTHER DOMAINS

As acknowledged at 3.1.3 there are many conceptual connections between the domains, and the allocation of particular policy areas to particular domains is somewhat arbitrary. With respect to the 'culturally rich and vibrant communities' domain, there are a number of policy areas and indicators that are of relevance to this domain, but which, for pragmatic reasons, have been allocated to other domains. The following measures, (which are in some senses relevant to aspects of the 'cultural' domain) have been included in other domains, as follows. For this reason, they were not considered in the cultural domain.

5.3.1.1   HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

This domain includes the policy area of 'Service availability', with a range of indicators, some of which relate to cultural facilities, such as community halls/venues and community centres, and libraries.

5.3.1.2   DYNAMIC, RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMIES

This domain includes the policy area 'Economic diversity', which includes indicators relating to different sectors of the economy, one of which is 'creative industries.

5.4   PROPOSED APPROACH TO THIS DOMAIN

5.4.1   POLICY AREAS

Based on the review of existing CoS documents and other indicator frameworks, as well as consultation with CoS staff, the research team developed the following set of policy areas to form the 'top level' of the proposed indicator framework, providing categories under which the indicators and measures would be developed. The agreed policy areas for the domain of 'culturally rich and vibrant communities' are:

- Arts and cultural activities
- Creative industries
- Cultural diversity
- Leisure and recreation

5.4.2   INDICATORS, MEASURES, DATA, TRENDS AND BASELINES

The indicators proposed for the *Culturally rich and vibrant communities* domain are shown in detail at **Appendix A.** They are grouped under the policy areas described above, and include proposed measures, anticipated data sources, a proposed baseline and, where applicable, a desired trend, outcome or target. The table also indicates any alignment with City of Sydney documents and strategies, and shows whether each indicator is comparable with an indicator used in another jurisdiction.

6   DEMOCRATIC AND ENGAGED COMMUNITIES

This section describes the proposed framework for the domain 'democratic and engaged communities'. It does not describe the *process* for developing content for this domain, as the process used for each domain – including research, consideration of other frameworks, staff consultation and checking of data availability) is described in Section 3 .

6.1   INTRODUCTION

6.1.1   WHAT DO WE MEAN BY DEMOCRATIC AND ENGAGED COMMUNITIES?

The terms 'democratic' and 'engaged' are highly contested and complex concepts, and are acknowledged to be 'harder to define and measure than more tangible aspects of life' (ABS 2010). The many different definitions of these concepts have inspired a range of approaches to the development of indicators in this area. The following three sources provide a fairly representative indication of the kinds of conceptual approaches that are generally taken.

The ABS project 'Measures of Australia's Progress is a three-dimensional approach to assessing 'progress' including social, economic and environmental domains. Within the social domain, is the dimension of 'Democracy, governance and citizenship'. In explaining the significance of this dimension, the ABS states that:

> 'The wellbeing of society depends not only on the wellbeing of individual citizens, but also on the quality of our collective public life: on factors such as the fairness of our political system, the health of our democracy and the participation of citizens in public life' (ABS 2010).

For this reason, the ABS considers it important to assess 'the strength and health' of democracy in practice' as part of the project of determining 'whether life in Australia is getting better.

Similarly, Community Indicators Victoria (CIV)[6], which provided the 'architecture' for the City of Sydney community indicator framework, states that 'Community wellbeing depends on people having a say on important issues and a sense of choice or control over their lives'. They also stress the importance of citizen engagement in decision making processes and make and the link between democratic, transparent and accountable processes, and personal wellbeing, arguing that when these democratic characteristics exist and people are engaged, they feel a sense of empowerment and that 'they have personal political efficacy and are in control of their destinies'.

For a conceptual approach to this area, many indicator frameworks look to that developed by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA). IDEA's mission is: 'to support sustainable democratic change through providing comparative knowledge, and assisting in democratic reform, and influencing policies and politics'. IDEA focuses on 'the ability of democratic institutions to deliver a political system marked by public participation and inclusion, representative and accountable government, responsiveness to citizens' needs and aspirations, and the rule of law and equal rights for all citizens'.[7]

The Democratic Audit of Australia[8] is a national academic research project assessing 'Australia's strengths and weaknesses as a democratic society'. The Audit uses the IDEA framework, and explores

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[6] See www.communityindicatorsvictoria.net.au For more detail on the CIV approach and the rationale for its use and adaption in the Sydney context; please see the project report from phase one of this project.
[7] See http://www.idea.int/about/mission.cfm
[8] See http://democraticaudit.org.au/?page_id=2

various aspects of Australian democracy according to how well they represent the implementation of the following values:

- political equality
- popular control of government
- civil liberties and human rights
- the quality of public deliberation.

The Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW)[9] includes the domain 'Democratic Engagement', with indicators that are intended to measure: 'the participation of citizens in public life and in governance; the functioning of Canadian governments with respect to openness, transparency, effectiveness, fairness, equity and accessibility; and the role Canadians and their institutions play as global citizens'. Again, like CIV, the Canadian Index includes such indicators because they are seen as critical a critical contributor to people's wellbeing.

In a 2007 report on governance indicators for the World Bank, Kaufman and Kraay (2007) argue that it is not only important to consider 'what to measure' but also 'whose views to rely on'. They discuss the choices available in relation to who makes the assessment of governance quality – ranging from 'experts' or stakeholder groups to individuals. They also note that governance indicator frameworks vary in terms of whether they consider governance *rules* or governance *outcomes* (or both). Using the issue of anti-corruption measures as an example, they explain the difference:

> 'At the one extreme of rules-based indicators we can measure whether countries have legislation that prohibits corruption, or whether an anticorruption agency exists. But we can also measure whether in practice, the laws regarding corruption are enforced, or whether the anticorruption agency is undermined by political interference. And going one step further one can collect information on the views of firms, individuals, [or] NGOs … regarding the prevalence of corruption in the public sector' (Kaufman and Kraay 2007).

In summary then, the domain we are calling 'Democratic and engaged communities' might be conceived of as comprising the following aspects:

- How well citizens (can or do) participate in public life, governance, and decision-making – from responding to government engagement processes, to more proactive involvement in community organisations, decision-making bodies etc.
- The quality of structures and processes to enable these kinds of participation
- How representative elected officials are (for example, gender balance of councilors)
- Public perceptions of politicians and/or public officials and bureaucrats (described variously as trustworthiness, openness, transparency, effectiveness, fairness etc)
- How equitable the democratic system is (or is perceived to be) and whether it protects human rights
- A need to look beyond 'objective' assessments, and include a focus on *perceptions* of democratic health and engagement opportunities.

The research team determined that all these conceptual approaches were of relevance to our discussion about the 'democratic and engaged' domain of the City of Sydney indicator framework.

Interestingly, a review of relevant Council documents summarised below, demonstrated a currently somewhat narrower conception of engagement, based on enabling community participation in

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[9] See http://www.ciw.ca/en/Home.aspx

Council's own proposals and processes. While this is wholly appropriate for a Council-focused approach, this project aimed to extend the conceptual approach so that this domain incorporates some of the broader aspects of 'democracy' and 'engagement'.

6.1.2 DEMOCRACY AND ENGAGEMENT IN OTHER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

As part of the background research to develop this domain, the research team considered how 'democracy and engagement' is addressed in other indicator frameworks. Some key examples are briefly discussed below.

ABS *Measuring Australia's Progress* (MAP) includes the following relevant indicators in the dimension 'Democracy, governance and citizenship':

- Proportion of overseas-born residents who are Australian citizens
- People who were conferred Australian citizenship
- Proportion of informal votes cast in federal elections
- Number of federal parliamentary election candidates
- Proportion of federal parliamentarians who are women
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members of Federal parliaments and State and Territory legislative assemblies
- Proportion of executive managers of ASX200 companies who are women
- Proportion of board members of ASX200 companies who are women
- Ratio of Official Development Assistance to Gross National Income
- The framework also reports the following as 'further information':
- Proportion of eligible Australians enrolled to vote
- Voter turnout for federal elections
- Proportion actively involved in civic and political groups
- Proportion who are volunteering for management, committee and coordination work
- Proportion of adults who are concerned about the environment or climate change
- Proportion of adults undertaking environmental action activities

The Canadian Index of Wellbeing includes the following 'Democratic engagement' indicators:

- Voter turnout
- Volunteer rate for political activities
- Policy impact perceptions
- Representation of women in parliament
- Net official development assistance as a % gross national income (NB. this indicator relates to the role development assistance plays in international governance)
- Ratio of registered to eligible voters
- Satisfaction with democracy
- Interest in politics

Global City Indicators Program includes two civic engagement indicators, namely 'Voter participation' (as a percentage of eligible voters) and 'Citizen representation' (number of local officials elected to office per 100,000 population).

The New Zealand Quality of Life Project includes several 'Civil and political rights' indicators:

- Treaty of Waitangi actions (e.g. work by local Councils to incorporate Maori perspectives into policy, planning and operations)

- Community involvement in council decision making (e.g. whether residents believe they understand how their council makes decisions, whether they would like more of a say in what their council does, whether they believe the public has influence on council decisions
- Voter turnout
- Representation on local decision making bodies (including local Councils and school boards, by gender and ethnic background)

Also included in the NZQOL 'Social 'connectedness' domain are the following two indicators of 'diversity and identity', which can be seen as relevant to issues of democracy and engagement:

- Number of residents gaining citizenship
- Residents gaining citizenship by country.

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) include six dimensions of governance:

1. Voice and accountability (perceptions of the extent to which citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media). (includes trust in parliament, satisfaction with the way democracy works)
2. Government effectiveness (perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.)
3. Regulatory quality (perceptions of the ability of government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations)
4. Rule of law (confidence in the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police and courts, and the likelihood of crime and violence.
5. Control of corruption (perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests).
6. Political stability and absence of violence (perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means)

Finally, the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes, while not an indicator framework, is a useful source of comparative data, as it draws on questions from the International Social Survey Program (of which Australia is a member). The module relevant to this domain is 'Role of Government', for which survey questions sought level of agreement with following statements:

a. People like me don't have any say about what the government does
b. The average citizen has considerable influence on politics
c. I feel that I have a pretty good understanding of the important political issues facing our country
d. I think most people are better informed about politics and government than I am
e. People we elect as MPs try to keep the promises they have made during the election
f. Most public servants can be trusted to do what is best for the country

6.2   RELEVANT CITY OF SYDNEY DOCUMENTS

In developing content for this domain, the ISF research team sought to review any City of Sydney documents identified by the City as relevant to this domain. As explained at 3.1.1.2 above, the aim of this review was not to ensure strict alignment between Council documents and the indicators, but rather to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from relevant City of Sydney documents, in order to develop content that is sufficiently tailored to the City of Sydney context, while at the same time taking an appropriately community-level, or population-level focus, and maintaining a high level

of comparability with other relevant frameworks.

In relation to this domain of 'Democratic and engaged communities', Council has very few specifically relevant documents, and does not for example, have a community engagement or consultation policy or strategy. Such a policy is currently being developed, but a draft was not yet available for consideration. However, staff pointed to Council's longstanding commitment to community engagement, as evidenced for example, by a number of references to relevant issues in SS2030 and on Council's website. The City also won the International Association for Public Participation's 2008 Australasian Core Values Award for Robust Public Participation Process for Sustainable Sydney 2030, as well as the Local Government and Shires Association's RH Dougherty Award 2006 for Reporting to your Community for the City's Local Action Plans. These, and the relevant parts of the Local Government Act, are discussed below.

6.2.1.1   SUSTAINABLE SYDNEY 2030

This vision document does not specifically cover dimensions of the city's future that relate to democratic and engaged communities. It does include Strategy 10, namely 'Implementation through Effective Partnerships', however this relates mostly to Council's financial sustainability, major project partnerships, monitoring the implementation of the vision itself and participation in sector reforms. It does not specifically reference citizen engagement or broader aspects of democracy. However, one of the actions under this strategy is:

- Action 10.7.1: Lead public debate on the future of local government in Sydney.

Further, the 'Consultation overview' document that describes the consultation undertaken to develop the 2030 strategy includes the statement:

- 'Ongoing engagement will be maintained as a foundation principal to delivering the Vision over the next 20 years and beyond.' (p.197)

6.2.1.2   STATEMENTS ON COUNCIL WEBSITE

The page on Council's website entitled 'Governance, partnerships and consultation'[10] states:

> 'As we implement your vision for Sustainable Sydney 2030, we continue to engage with community, local businesses and those stakeholders with an interest in the future of Sydney.' … 'As the City advances the projects and ideas that Sustainable Sydney 2030 envisaged, we are continuing to engage with the community on individual initiatives through community forums, City Talks, Business Round Tables and stakeholder surveys.'

Further, the page entitled 'Consulting with the community'[11] states:

> 'As a matter of course, we always seek community input so that all our proposals and projects effectively respond to local needs. Plans are publicly exhibited and the community is encouraged to contribute feedback. We currently host about 50 public conversations a year, from City Talks to business forums, community meetings and public rallies.'

6.2.1.3   NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT REQUIREMENTS

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[10] http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/Governance.asp
[11] http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/ConsultingWithTheCommunity.asp

In relation to this domain of 'Democratic and engaged communities', it is also relevant to consider certain requirements under the NSW *Local Government Act* (1993). In particular, Section 402 of the Act includes the following requirements:

> (4) The council must establish and implement a strategy (its "community engagement strategy"), based on social justice principles, for engagement with the local community when developing the community strategic plan.

> (6) A draft community strategic plan or amendment of a community strategic plan must be placed on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days and submissions received by the council must be considered by the council before the plan or amendment is endorsed by the council.

In addition, Chapter 4 of the Act contains a number of relevant provisions concerning what might be called principles of 'open' or 'transparent' government. These include general rule that Council meetings be publicised and open to the public, and for Councils to provide public access to correspondence and reports held by Council. It also states that members of the public may influence council decisions concerning various kinds of matters by 'participating in council community engagement activities including by making submissions to the council and comments on or objections to proposals relating to those matters'.

6.2.1.4   CONSIDERATION OF EXISTING COMMITMENTS

Given these existing commitments and responsibilities it is appropriate if the indicators developed for this domain of Council's indicator framework can help to measure progress towards broad Council goals that might be summarised as:

- Leading public debate,
- Conducting engagement on an ongoing basis
- Engaging with a range of stakeholders using different initiatives, and
- Seeking community input on proposals and projects.

However, the indicators need to be more broadly focused than Council's own activities as the aim is to assess aspects of democracy and engagement for the community as a whole – not only in relation to local government, but more broadly. In a general sense then, while these Council specific goals will not 'drive' the choice of indicators, we will aim to ensure that proposed indicators are broadly consistent with them. The work undertaken to develop indicators for this 'democratic and engaged' domain will need to consider how well any suggested indicators align with these goals, and conversely to what extent these existing Council commitments can be addressed by the suggested indicators.

6.3   RELEVANT INDICATORS IN OTHER DOMAINS

As acknowledged at 3.1.3 there are many links between the domains, and the allocation of particular policy areas to particular domains is somewhat arbitrary. With respect to the 'democratic and engaged communities' domain, there are a number of policy areas and indicators that are of relevance to this domain, but which, for pragmatic reasons, have been allocated to other domains. By way of highlighting the conceptual connections between the domains, a number of these issues are briefly discussed here.

6.3.1.1 HEALTHY SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

The policy area of 'Community connectedness' in this domain includes a number of indicators that are arguably relevant to the notion of 'democratic and engaged communities', such as 'Feeling part of the community' 'trust', 'social support', 'volunteering' and 'parental participation in schools'.

6.3.1.2 CULTURALLY RICH AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

The various issues covered in the cultural domain that relate to participation in or attendance at arts and cultural activities and events or leisure and recreation activities can be seen as relevant to the notion of 'democratic and engaged communities'. The indicator relating to 'community appreciation of diverse cultures and communities' might also be seen to be relevant as a measure of the people's feelings about an inclusive conception of a democratic society.

6.4 PROPOSED APPROACH TO THIS DOMAIN

6.4.1 POLICY AREAS

Based on the review of existing CoS documents and other indicator frameworks, as well as consultation with CoS staff, the research team developed the following set of policy areas to form the 'top level' of the proposed indicator framework, providing categories under which the indicators and measures would be developed. The agreed policy areas for the domain of 'democratic and engaged communities' are

- Community engagement
- Citizenship
- Elections, representation and democracy

6.4.2 INDICATORS, MEASURES, DATA, TRENDS AND BASELINES

The indicators proposed for the *Democratic and engaged communities* domain are shown in detail at **Appendix A.** They are grouped under the policy areas described above, and include proposed measures, anticipated data sources, a proposed baseline and, where applicable, a desired trend, outcome or target. The table also indicates any alignment with City of Sydney documents and strategies, and shows whether each indicator is comparable with an indicator used in another jurisdiction.

7 DYNAMIC, RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMIES

This section describes the proposed framework for the domain 'Dynamic, resilient local economies'. It does not describe the *process* for developing content for this domain, as the process used for each domain – including research, consideration of other frameworks, staff consultation and checking of data availability) is described in Section 3 .

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY DYNAMIC, RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMIES?

There is growing recognition that the conventional indicators of economic growth, primarily represented by income and production, do not by themselves adequately capture how economic activity relates to community wellbeing. Economic 'growth' and 'development' encompass a much broader range of goals and activities than increasing the level of economic activity. From a city LGA perspective, opportunities to participate in 'local' economies have substantial implications for an individual's sense of community membership and overall community wellbeing. The nature and location of economic activity, who it involves and how it changes over time, underpins all aspects of living, working and visiting a city LGA. The ABS project 'Measures of Australia's Progress' is a three-dimensional approach to assessing 'progress' including social, economic and environmental domains.

Within the economic domain, the ABS acknowledges that gross domestic product (GDP), the commonly used measure of productive capacity and competitiveness of the economy, is not directly related to wellbeing. It describes the links between income and wealth, and material standards of living, a fundamental aspect of wellbeing:

> 'The effective distribution of income and wealth is therefore crucial in understanding whether all members of society have sufficient economic resources for basic needs such as housing, clothing and food. Productivity growth, achieved, for instance, by increasing production from workers or capital investment, is intended to support this distribution by improving living standards, resulting in more income available to be distributed' (ABS 2010).

The ABS also relates economic progress to that of intergenerational equity; that is, enhancing national income whilst maintaining or enhancing national wealth to support future consumption. In addition to indicators of income, wealth, inflation and competitiveness, the headline dimensions within the economic domain include household economic wellbeing and housing. Knowledge, innovation, education and skills are described as key determinants of 'productivity', another economic headline dimension.

Community Indicators Victoria (CIV)[12], which provided the 'architecture' for the City of Sydney community indicator framework, makes the link between the importance of working inside or outside the home to an individual's wellbeing as well as the economy. It highlights the importance of *local* employment and economic participation, making links to environmental and social aspects of community wellbeing:

> 'Local employment is highly desirable as it minimises the personal and environmental costs of travel. When people work locally they are embedded in the local community and are more inclined to contribute to the social life of the community and retail spending is retained' (Heine, Langworthy et al 2006).

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[12] See www.communityindicatorsvictoria.net.au. For more detail on the CIV approach and the rationale for its use and adaption in the Sydney context, please see the project report from phase one of this project.

The CIV framework refers to wealth distribution and the importance of meeting the basic needs of all in society, including the *resilience* of the most disadvantaged to economic shocks. It also makes explicit reference to the sustainability of economic development with respect to minimising environmental impacts. The framework highlights the importance of a highly skilled workforce to build and sustain a knowledge-based economy.

Also implicit within the CIV framework is the idea that the *dynamic* nature of local economies, that is the capacity to sustain, respond to and drive change, is core to supporting community wellbeing. Productivity and innovation are characteristic of dynamic and resilient local economies. The *State of Australian Cities* report, notes that the productivity of our cities is affected by many factors, including efficiency of infrastructure, connectivity between businesses, people and their skills, ideas, goods and services, liveability and community wellbeing. Equally important is innovation, because the generation of ideas and transmission of new technologies can underpin productivity gains. Further, because these can occur through connectivity and collaboration, innovation can have a specific location impact (Infrastructure Australia 2010).

7.1.2 ECONOMIC ISSUES IN OTHER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

As part of the background research to develop this domain, the research team considered how economic issues are addressed in other indicator frameworks. Some key examples are briefly discussed below.

Economic indicators are addressed in various other initiatives and plans in Australia and internationally, including the Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036 (Metro Plan), State of Australia's cities (SOAC), the World Bank's Global Cities Indicators Program (GCIP), OECD's Local Economic and Employment Development program (LEED), the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW), the New Zealand Quality of Life Project (NZ QOLP) and Sustainable Seattle[13]. They span a number of issues and trends relevant to 'dynamic, resilient local economies.' Some of these are already addressed within the CIV framework economic domain, such as:

- Education and skill levels (CIW, LEED), which is also reflected in the CIV framework.

- Time balance: "one of the most significant factors in quality of life, especially time for recreation and socialising with family and friends" (Sustainable Seattle). This is also addressed in the CIV framework by the "work-life balance" indicator.

These frameworks also include issues that are not explicitly addressed in the economic domain of the CIV framework, including:

- Road congestion, which reduces community wellbeing and economic productivity (SOAC, Sustainable Seattle).[14]
- Activity clusters, (also known as agglomeration economies), which refers to the benefits that result from the clustering of activities in villages or activity hubs, and the innovation and productivity flow on effects that result (SOAC).
- Low-carbon economy and "green jobs" opportunities emerging as part of dynamic local economies (Metro Plan, LEED).
- Communications connectivity, with particular reference to economic productivity, and knowledge economy, and internet connectivity (GCIP, SOAC, Metro Plan).
- Innovation including research and development (GCIP, SOAC, NZ QOLP)

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[13] For further information about these initiatives, please refer to the project report from Phase 1 of this project.
[14] Road congestion is a component of the 'Transport limitations' indicator in the 'Environmental' domain

- <u>Competitiveness with other economies</u>, including the impacts of the strong Australian dollar on exposed industries such as tourism and education (Metro Plan).
- <u>Specific sector performance</u>, such as tourist visitor nights and retail sales (NZ QOLP) and service/knowledge industries (SOAC)

Not all of these indicators were included within this Community Indicators Framework, but rather indicators were prioritized by their relevance to measuring progress of the local economy of the Sydney LGA. Furthermore, data availability at the LGA level was a major determinant.

7.2   RELEVANT CITY OF SYDNEY DOCUMENTS

In developing content for this domain, the ISF research team reviewed a number of City of Sydney documents identified by the City as relevant to this domain. These included:

- *Sustainable Sydney 2030* (City of Sydney 2010b)
- Economic Development Framework (Strategic Economics 2007)
- Economic Development Strategy (City of Sydney 2010a).

Another key document that was considered is the *Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036* (NSW Government 2010). Although not a Council document, it was referred to often by staff.

As explained at 3.1.1.2 above, the aim of this review was not to ensure strict alignment between Council documents and the indicators, but rather to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from relevant City of Sydney documents, in order to develop content that is sufficiently tailored to the City of Sydney context, while at the same time taking an appropriately community-level, or population-level focus, and maintaining a high level of comparability with other relevant frameworks.

7.2.1.1   SUSTAINABLE SYDNEY 2030

Economic considerations are reflected in various aspects of the *Sustainable Sydney 2030* Strategy. Broadly, the importance of economies underpins many of the Targets, Strategic Directions and Project Ideas, although some elements are addressed in other domains within this project (see 7.3).[15]

SS2030 Targets

Employment, a key element of the economy, is featured in *Target 5: 97,000 additional jobs in the City*. The employment indicators developed for the economic domain of Council's indicator framework will help to measure progress towards this specific job creation target.

SS2030 Strategic Directions

The economy is also reflected in *Strategic Direction 1: A Globally Competitive and Innovative City*, *Strategic Direction 5: A lively and engaging city centre* and *Strategic Direction 6: Vibrant Local Communities and Economies*. Many of the objectives of these strategic directions are also relevant to the cultural, social and environmental domains, and are reflected in the indicators developed for these domains. Notable 'economic' objectives, many of which are also relevant to other domains within this community indicators framework, are:

1.1 Plan for growth and change in the City Centre
1.2 Strengthen globally competitive clusters and networks and develop innovative capacity

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[15] For example, housing and transport issues feature strongly in the Strategy. Although these elements are important contributors to dynamic, resilient, economies, they will be addressed in the 'Environmental' domain of the Community Indicator Framework.

1.3 Plan for global city support functions

1.4 Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness

1.5 Strengthen business competitiveness

1.6 Enhance tourism infrastructure, assets and branding of the City

5.3 Manage and strengthen precincts in the City Centre

5.4 Increase the supply of small scale spaces for retail and small businesses on streets and lanes

5.5 Assist appropriate small businesses to locate and thrive in the City Centre

5.6 Support the development of diverse, new bars and restaurants in the City Centre

6.2 Create a network of Activity Hubs as places for meeting, shopping, creating, learning and working for local communities

6.4 Develop and support local economies and employment

6.5 Build opportunities for lifelong learning in new literacies

The indicators developed for the economic domain of Council's indicator framework will help to measure progress towards some of these broad goals, noting the community-level progress (in contrast to Council service delivery performance) focus of the framework.

SS2030 also identifies the creative industries as a key strength within the *Strategic Direction 7: A cultural and creative city* and within objective 7.3: *Support the development of creative industries.* These objectives are addressed in the 'Cultural' domain of this project.

SS2030 Project Ideas

Three of the ten *SS2030* Project Ideas reflect the renewal and conversion of specific areas and precincts to develop the local economy, including through the creation of "Village Centres":

1. Western Edge project.
7. Connecting Green Square.
9. New moves for Newtown.

These projects aim to generate benefits such as establishing retail, residential and business precincts to create long-term development opportunities and local jobs. While it was not appropriate to include indicators at this project level (as this framework measures broader, LGA level outcomes), these projects, and the broader goals to which they contribute, were considered during the development of this domain.

7.2.1.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Economic Development Framework, endorsed by Council in March 2007, is the first in a three-stage process to prepare and implement an Economic Development Strategy including a detailed implementation plan for the City of Sydney.

The Framework document acknowledges the City of Sydney as the most significant urban economy in Australia, and highlights the increasing importance of the role of local government in economic development within a global economy. It included 'an analysis of the elements of the urban economy and factors driving change, options for economic development of the City of Sydney, the role of Council in economic development, the guiding principles for initiatives and priorities and an overarching vision and goals underpinning economic development' (City of Sydney 2007).

The Framework included the following suggested overarching goal for the Economic Development Strategy:

[To] improve opportunities for residents, business, workers and the broader society through strategies and actions: in collaboration with government, business and the

community; that create and retain good jobs, increase wealth and investment and strengthen global links, whilst enhancing social cohesion, liveability, learning and environmental quality.

The Framework proposed six draft strategic directions to be developed in the full Strategy:

- Strengthen business competitiveness
- Investing in communities and people
- National and global cities agenda
- A sustainable city
- Nurture social capital
- Marketing the city

7.2.1.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The City's Economic Development Strategy is currently being developed. It will align the Economic Development Framework with Sustainable Sydney 2030 (City of Sydney 2010a).

As part of Strategy development, discussion papers have been prepared for four sectors identified as particularly relevant to the City's economy: Creative Industries, Education, Retail and Tourism. Key issues, opportunities and the timing for Action Plans for these sectors are outlined in the table below:

Sector	Key Issues	Key Opportunities	Current projects and action plans
Creative Industries	Government support needed during formative stage of enterprise development. Affordable and diverse spaces are required to accommodate individual artists and small creative enterprises within the LGA. Coordination across levels of Government is required for successful attraction and development of major creative events.	The number of small practitioners in the sector provides a significant growth opportunity. Creative industries make significant contributions to other industries. Demand for creative industry products is income elastic. Export industry potential from some parts of the sector.	The Creative Industries Action Plan is currently being developed, with anticipated finalisation in early 2012. Current projects include: Greening the Creative Industries, Sponsorship of commercial creative events.
International education	Sector provides significant economic and community benefits to Sydney communities, including by creating jobs, boosting skills and research, enhancing diversity, strengthening global connections, increasing tourism and raising Sydney's profile. There is competition from other Capital City Councils' support for the sector. Other issues include: coordination with State Government initiatives; transport affordability; co-ordinated marketing; affordability of rental housing; welcome and orientation initiatives.	Strategic partnerships with State Government. Advocate with real estate industry and community and State Government for affordable rental housing. Advocate for student transport needs. Work in partnership with education providers to improve the marketing of Sydney as a study destination.	Education Sydney – International Education Action Plan currently being developed. Expected finalisation late 2011. Current project includes: investigation of support for existing international student welcome desk at the airport.

Retail	Sustainable Sydney 2030 identified importance of retail sector to economy	Current CBD redevelopment	Retail Action Plan currently being developed. Expected to be finalised in early 2012.
	Recently CBD has lost market share to suburban centres	Creation of stronger connections between retail and tourism sectors	
	Various regulatory burdens concern parts of the industry	Capitalise on visitors to the city to major festivals	Current projects include: formation of Retail Advisor Panel (City, NSW Government, Retail sector), sponsorship of commercial creative events, laneways grants, investigation of communication strategies for individual businesses.
	Competition from Melbourne's established reputation as retail capital		
	Public domain management critical to retail sector		
Tourism	Sydney is Australia's leading gateway and most popular destination for overseas visitors.	Visitors could benefit from an information and signage program.	Tourism Action Plan currently being developed. Expected to be finalised in early 2012.
	Competition for tourism is increasingly fierce.	Ongoing innovation in experience development, information provision and marketing is required.	Current projects include: provision of internet facilities for staff in Visitor Information kiosks; collaboration with SHFA Visitor Information Centre on staff briefing; collaboration with Tourism NSW to participate in Australian Tourism Exchange 2011.
	The Federal and NSW Government drive strategic tourism development and marketing agendas.	More effective marketing opportunities with Tourism NSW.	
		Ongoing partnership development with Greater Sydney and Tourism NSW.	

The CIV framework on which this community indicator framework is based does not include sector-specific indicators, to ensure applicability across as wide a range of local government areas. There are also sector-specific initiatives, such as the state and federal governments' involvement in planning for the tourism sector, and sustainable tourism indicators are currently being developed for the Sydney tourism destination area.[16]

7.2.2   METROPOLITAN PLAN FOR SYDNEY 2036

Economic considerations are reflected in various aspects of the NSW Government's Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036. The plan highlights the dynamic, globally competitive and growing financial services sector as a key competitive advantage that contributes to Sydney's economic strength. The plan notes that a strong Sydney economy provides:

- resources to fund economic, social and cultural infrastructure
- the income to fund a skilled workforce
- residents with capacity to purchase goods and services, and
- the opportunity to manage the region in an environmentally sustainable way.

Strategic Directions

The importance of economies underpins strategic directions and key policy settings in the Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, specifically *Strengthening a city of cities*, *Growing and renewing*

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[16] This work is being undertaken by ISF.

centres, and *Growing Sydney's economy*. Notable economic objectives relevant to this community indicators framework are:

- Objective E1 Ensure adequate land supply for economic activity, investment and jobs in the right locations
- Objective E2 Focus Sydney's economic growth and renewal, employment and education in centres
- Objective E3 Provide employment lands to support the economy's freight and industry needs
- Objective E4 To provide for a broad range of local employment types in dispersed locations
- Objective E6 To support Sydney's nationally significant economic gateways

7.3 RELEVANT INDICATORS IN OTHER DOMAINS

As acknowledged at 3.1.3 there are many links between the domains, and the allocation of particular policy areas to particular domains is somewhat arbitrary.

With respect to the 'dynamic, resilient, local economies' domain, there are a number of policy areas and indicators that are of relevance to this domain, but which, for pragmatic reasons, have been allocated to other domains. By way of highlighting the conceptual connections between the domains, a number of these issues are briefly discussed here.

7.3.1 3.1 'SOCIAL' DOMAIN ('HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES')

The following indicators in this domain are also of relevance to the economic domain:

- Income
- Distribution of income
- Relative socio-economic disadvantage
- Financial stress
- Food security

7.3.2 3.2 'CULTURAL' DOMAIN ('CULTURALLY RICH AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES')

The indicators in the 'creative industries' policy area are relevant to the economic domain.

7.4 PROPOSED APPROACH TO THIS DOMAIN

7.4.1 INTRODUCTION

The approach to developing policy areas and indicators for this domain acknowledges the importance of the City's dynamic and resilient economy to its business and resident populations, as well as Sydney's competitiveness position as a national and global city. The indicators span elements of a City economy that underpin its wealth and productivity and the standard of living for its residents, and ensure that it is competitively positioned as a global and local city.

Many "standard" measures of economic activity and productivity, such as business turnover, multi-factor productivity, and innovation, are not available at an LGA level. However, there are alternative ways to capture the underlying factors that support and drive a dynamic, resilient, local economy, and these have been included within this domain.

7.4.2 POLICY AREAS

Based on the review of existing CoS documents and other indicator frameworks, as well as consultation with CoS staff, the research team developed the following set of policy areas to form the 'top level' of the proposed indicator framework, providing categories under which the indicators and measures would be developed. The three agreed policy areas for the domain of 'dynamic, resilient local economies are:

- *Economic activity, diversity and prosperity.* This policy area covers economic activity and employment growth within the City. It also addresses the need for *diversity* of economic activity, particularly across sectors, to support a City economy that is resilient to external shocks and competitively positioned to take advantage of economic opportunities. Floorspace availability is acknowledged as important to economic growth. As Sydney is a global city, global competitiveness and international engagement also underpin City prosperity.

- *Employment and education of City residents* – This policy area focuses on City residents (as opposed to City workers), and relates to their capacity to participate and contribute to the economy, including the local economy.

- *Productivity and innovation* – Innovation is a key determinant of productivity, which in turn underpins economic activity and growth. Although there is limited LGA data availability for many productivity and innovation measures, the indicators in this policy area focus on important elements of workforce skills and education, knowledge industries and travel time to work in the City.

7.4.3 INDICATORS, MEASURES, DATA, TRENDS AND BASELINES

The indicators proposed for the *Dynamic and resilient local economies* domain are shown in detail at **Appendix A.** They are grouped under the policy areas described above, and include proposed measures, anticipated data sources, a proposed baseline and, where applicable, a desired trend, outcome or target. The table also indicates any alignment with City of Sydney documents and strategies, and shows whether each indicator is comparable with an indicator used in another jurisdiction.

8   SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS

This section describes the proposed framework for the domain 'Sustainable Environments'. It does not describe the *process* for developing content for this domain, as the process used for each domain – including research, consideration of other frameworks, staff consultation and checking of data availability) is described in Section 3 .

8.1   INTRODUCTION

This domain includes components of the natural environment that are of interest to the community for their direct and indirect relationship to wellbeing (open space; urban ecology; water; air and noise). It also includes human activities that tend to have an impact on the natural environment (transport; consumption, waste and resource recovery; energy and greenhouse). These categorisations reflect the different management systems and common language used to speak about environmental issues and concerns as well as mirroring existing institutional planning and reporting delineations, and evoking different uses, pressures and objectives in relation to wellbeing.

Of course there is much overlap and interconnection between these divisions. However for ease of categorisation and to mirror the way those management systems have been set up to address these issues we have maintained them here. This division may mean that certain indicators that indicate a trend towards environmentally sensitive behaviours are not included in the framework, because they do not sit neatly within any one of the existing categories. These could be considered for future development of the framework.[17]

It should be noted that there is already considerable existing work being undertaken on community level environmental data collection and reporting by the City of Sydney that relates to this domain. There are a number of new sets of data that Council plans to collect in the future, including data being sought from other agencies. There are also several major detailed studies being commissioned that relate to particular environmental policy areas, the results and findings of which should be used to inform any future revisions to these indicators.[18] There are also indicators that have been suggested, which align with CoS strategic commitments or community priorities, but for which data is not currently available. These are described in notes to the indicator table at Appendix A.

8.1.1   WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS?

The concept of sustainable environments necessitates a focus on both environmental pressures and environmental impacts, both direct and indirect, as the SOAC report describes:

> 'Human settlements and their populations place pressure on the environment through the demand for water, energy and land, and through the production of wastes including greenhouse gas emissions. These impacts can be direct, through the use of water, energy

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[17] Some potential new policy areas for future consideration include eco-toxics, consumption, food and food waste, climate adaptation, resident environmental attitudes and knowledge.

[18] 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. Results of these may help refine future iterations of the framework.

and land, or indirect, through the production and distribution of goods and services that households and businesses consume' (Infrastructure Australia 2010).

The following section is a brief discussion of what we mean by Sustainable Environments in the context of this framework. It outlines some of the conceptual issues that were considered in scoping this domain, and some key terms.

There is a growing understanding that environmental health and a sustainable environment are critical to life and wellbeing, and therefore that measures of 'progress' should consider the state of our environment. The ABS considers that 'progress refers to a reduction in threats to the environment and improvements in the health of our ecosystems'. Within the environment domain of the emerging Mapping Australia's Progress (MAP) framework, the ABS nominates the headline dimensions for assessing environmental improvement as: Biodiversity, Land, Inland waters, Oceans and estuaries, Atmosphere and Waste; categories which it suggests are largely consistent with other major environmental reports, such as the national State of the Environment report produced five yearly under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999.*

The state of Australian Cities report highlights the challenges for capital cities in relation to environmental impacts, noting:

> 'When both direct and indirect environmental impacts are taken into account, higher environmental impacts at the household level are associated with higher incomes and smaller household sizes. Therefore, despite the opportunities for efficiency and reduced environmental impacts offered by more compact forms of urban living, inner city households of capital cities, followed by the inner suburban areas, feature the highest consumption of water use, energy use and ecological footprints even when reduced car use is taken into account' (SOAC 2010: 71).

The relevant domain in the CIV framework is 'sustainable built and natural environments', which contains indicators on built environment, open space, transport, waste, greenhouse, water, air and biodiversity.

This is also similar to the way that international frameworks to measure wellbeing consider environment. The New Zealand Quality of Life report includes a 'Natural Environment' chapter, which looks at 'the physical aspects of the natural environment that have a substantial impact on life in cities, such as air, soil, water, drinking water and waste disposal'[19]. Separate to this the report has a section on Built Environment (which includes for example, traffic and transport, public transport) and Housing (including indicators on housing tenure, costs and affordability, crowding, provision, access and urban housing intensification).

The Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) includes an 'Environment' domain with indicators that are intended to measure 'the state of wellbeing and integrity of the natural environment, including the sustainability of ecosystems, watersheds and natural resources'[20]. The CIW sees such indicators (which are still under development) as a critical contributor to people's wellbeing.

Despite these similarities (a tendency to include ecosystems and biodiversity, drinking water, watersheds, inland waters and marine environments, atmosphere, waste and land), it is important to recognize that different frameworks divide and label things differently in relation to the environment. While in the CIV framework, open space, natural environment, transport and housing are combined in

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[19] See http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/natural.htm
[20] Note that the research report for this domain is listed as currently under development on the CIW website - it was due for development in Autumn 2010 but appears to not be not available yet. See http://www.ciw.ca/en/TheCanadianIndexOfWellbeing/DomainsOfWellbeing/Environment.aspx

one domain, in other frameworks, as well as in the City of Sydney's own Environment documents, these are treated differently. By way of example, Table 1 below compares what is included in 'environment' in different frameworks, highlighting some of the choices to be made in grouping indicators into policy areas or domains.

In the CoS staff workshops, participants decided to move some aspects of what CIV designates as 'sustainable built and natural environment' into other domains. Specifically housing, homelessness and open space. As a result it was also decided that this domain should be renamed 'sustainable environments', as the focus was on the environment rather than on the importance of housing provision for people.

Table 1. Different aspects of the social/ecological system included in different frameworks

Reports or frameworks	Areas included				
	Culture and built heritage	Open Space	Natural environment (resources and key pressures)	Transport	Housing
Sydney State of Environment Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	Not reported on in this doc
CIV 'Sustainable Built and Natural Environment'	Included in 'cultural' domain	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canadian Index of Wellbeing 'Environment'	Arts and culture indicators in 'leisure and culture' domain	✓	✓	✓	No - Housing included in 'Living Standards'
New Zealand Quality of Life: 'Natural Environment' domain	Recreation and Leisure indicators included in 'Health'	Open space included in Built Environment	✓	Transport included in Built Environment	Housing is in 'Housing'
What is included in the framework developed for this project					
City of Sydney 'Sustainable environment' domain	Included in 'cultural' domain	✓ Also included in 'Healthy, safe and inclusive communities'	✓	✓	Included in 'Healthy, safe and inclusive communities'

8.1.2 HOW THIS DOMAIN DIFFERS FROM CIV 'NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT'

In discussion with CoS staff it was decided that as the Sydney LGA is a very built up environment distinguishing between 'built' and 'natural' was not useful. As a result the domain was renamed 'sustainable environments'. It retains some elements of 'built environment', namely the aspects of built form that relate to environmental outcomes (e.g. energy, water, transport), but the 'social' dimensions of the built environment, especially housing indicators (affordability/homelessness) have been located in the 'healthy, safe and inclusive communities' domain. Other housing/building related indicators were considered for inclusion in this environmental domain if they have an impact on the natural environment (e.g. greenhouse, water, biodiversity impacts).

This is in keeping with the general philosophy behind developing this framework - that to some degree the location of the actual policy areas and the indicators within them is arbitrary, and because of the necessary interconnections between these domains, there will be overlap. Section 8.1.3 below

outlines some indicators that are located in other domains, which may also be of interest in relation to sustainable environments.

In consultation with CoS staff, the research team also renamed some of the policy areas, as follows:

- biodiversity: renamed "Urban Ecology".
- Transport accessibility: now 'transport and access'
- waste management: renamed 'Consumption, waste and resource recovery';
- sustainable energy use: now 'energy and greenhouse"
- air quality: renamed 'air and noise'.

8.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN OTHER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

As part of the background research to develop this domain, the research team considered how environmental issues are addressed in other indicator frameworks. Some key examples are briefly discussed below.

Environmental indicators are addressed in various other initiatives and plans in Australia and internationally, including the *Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036* (Metro Plan), *State of Australia's Cities* (SOAC), the World Bank's Global Cities Indicators Program (GCIP), the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (Canadian CIW) and Sustainable Seattle.[21] They span a number of issues and trends relevant to 'Sustainable Built and Natural Environment', some of which are already addressed within the CIV framework environmental domain, such as:

- Open space: availability and access, measured by proximity to parks (CIV, NZ QOL, Sustainable Seattle), area of open space per person (GCIP, CoS SOE) and resident satisfaction with appearance of open space (CIV)

- Transport: availability and access, expressed as 'Transport Limitations' (CIV), Public Transport Patronage (CIV, also GCIP, NZQOL, Truckee Meadows), Dedicated walking and cycling Trails (CIV, also Sustainable Seattle, Truckee Meadows), Roads and footpaths (community satisfaction)

- Sustainable energy use: GHG emissions, Household Energy Use (GCIP) and Renewable energy use (note measures for these are not yet developed in CIV)

- Air quality: exceedences of national standards (CIV, GCIP, NZQOL, SOAC, Sustainable Seattle)

- Biodiversity - Native Vegetation Cover (CIV and ABS MAP), forest cover, (Sustainable Seattle), Carbon sequestration, Weeds and pests (note measures for these are not yet developed in CIV)

- Water: Conditions of Natural Streams and Water Ways (CIV, also NZ QOL, CoS SOE for Darling Harbour bacteria levels), Water consumption (CIV and ABS MAP, GCIP, NZ QOL, Sustainable Seattle, SOAC, CoS SOE) and waste water recycling (CIV, ABS MAP)

- Waste management: Household waste generation (CIV, ABS MAP, GCIP, NZ QOL, SOAC, Sustainable Seattle, CoS SOE), Household waste recycling (CIV, ABS MAP, GCIP, NZQOL, Sustainable Seattle, CoS SOE)

Some other environmental indicators that appear in other frameworks but not in CIV are:

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[21] For further information about these initiatives, please refer to the project report from Phase 1 of this project.

- Housing: Homelessness and poverty as another dimension of housing or shelter, as measured by number of homeless people per 100,000 population, and linked measures of percentage of city living in poverty, percentage of city living in slums (GCIP)

- Transport: Road safety, including road deaths (ABS MAP), and Road congestion (SOAC, Sustainable Seattle).[22]

- Sustainable energy use: Greenpower uptake by Australian households as a contribution to use of renewables (City of Sydney SOE), awareness of Greenpower (SOAC), persons taking steps to reduce energy use (SOAC), dwellings with insulation (SOAC), trend in annual rainfall (SOAC)

- Biodiversity: area under protected management (NZQOL), threatened species numbers (ABS MAP), increase or decrease in numbers of species over time (Sydney SOE), changes to listing status of threatened species (Tasmania 2010), fish stocks that are overfished (ABS MAP), marine parks and protected areas (ABS MAP), native tree plantings and giveaways (CoS SOE)

- Water: wastewater treatment as measured by percentage of people served by wastewater collection (GCIP), drinking water quality (NZ QOL), residents' perception of water pollution as a problem (NZ QOL), pollution prevention (Sustainable Seattle focuses on direct toxic releases into the environment and heavy metal loading into the sewage waste stream, CoS SOE includes maritime rubbish collection, stormwater pollution trap rubbish collection), water conservation behaviours by householders (SOAC includes changes in personal water use in the past year, and percentage of households with water efficient shower head or dual flush toilet), cost of potable water (CoS SOE)

- Waste management: Public place waste or litter (CoS SOE 2009), percentage of city with regular solid waste collection (GCIP)

8.2 RELEVANT CITY OF SYDNEY DOCUMENTS

In developing content for this domain, the ISF research team reviewed a number of City of Sydney documents identified by the City as relevant to this domain. These included:

- *Sustainable Sydney 2030*
- *State of the Environment Report 2008/09*
- *State of the Environment Report 2009/10*
- *City of Sydney Environmental Management Plan*
- *City of Sydney Quarterly sustainability report and data dictionary*

As explained at 3.1.1.2 above, the aim of this review was not to ensure strict alignment between Council documents and the indicators, but rather to maximise coverage of relevant issues arising from relevant City of Sydney documents, in order to develop content that is sufficiently tailored to the City of Sydney context, while at the same time taking an appropriately community-level, or population-level focus, and maintaining a high level of comparability with other relevant frameworks.

8.2.1.1 SUSTAINABLE SYDNEY 2030

The *Sustainable Sydney 2030* Vision is for a 'Green, Global, and Connected City'. The 'green' aspect of the vision includes a city with minimal environmental impact, which is green with trees, parks, gardens and linked open spaces, and that is 'green by example and green by reputation'. The vision specifies:

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[22] Issues of road congestion will be addressed in the 'Environmental' domain of the Community indicators framework

'Sydney will be internationally recognised as an environmental leader with outstanding environmental performance and new 'green' industries driving economic growth. The City will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, with a network of green infrastructure to reduce energy, water and waste demands, led by major renewal sites. The City will help contain the Sydney Region's urban footprint by planning for new housing opportunities integrated with vital transport, facilities, infrastructure and open space. The City will protect native flora, fauna and ecologies'.

A number of the targets contained in *SS2030* are particularly relevant to this domain, including the following:

- The city will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent over the next 20 years (based on 2006 levels) http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/Energy.asp
- The city will divert 66 per cent of residential waste going to landfill by 2014. http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/Waste.asp
- By 2030 there will be: 80 per cent of City workers commuting on public transport – 80 per cent of work trips by City residents in non private vehicles (http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/IntegratedTransport.asp
- By 2030 there will be: 10 per cent of trips made in the City by walking and cycling – 50 per cent of trips made by walking (http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/IntegratedTransport.asp
- Car share membership will triple to 15,000 http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/2030/thedirections/KeepingSydneyMoving.asp)

The following objectives in *Sustainable Sydney 2030* also relate to this domain:

'A leading environmental performer':

- 2.1 - Increase the capacity for local energy generation and water supply within city boundaries.
- 2.2 - Reduce waste generation and stormwater pollutant loads to the catchment.
- 2.3 - Improve the environmental performance of existing buildings.
- 2.4 - Demonstrate leadership in environmental performance through the City of Sydney's operations and activities.

'Integrated transport for a connected city':

- 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.
- 3.3 - Reduce the impact of transport on public space in the City Centre and Activity Hubs.
- 3.4 - Manage regional roads to support increased public transport use and reduced car traffic in City streets

A City for pedestrians and cyclists:

- 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.

Sustainable development renewal and design:

- 9.2 - Define and improve the City's streets, squares, parks and open space, and enhance their role for pedestrians and in public life.

8.2.1.2 CITY OF SYDNEY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of Sydney Environmental Management Plan (2007) establishes the City's environmental vision, goals, targets and actions for the next ten years and beyond. It addresses the themes of energy and emissions, water, waste, plants and animals. Environmental objectives of the City's Strategic Plan 2006-2009 and Corporate Plan 2007-2010 are included within this plan. It is also designed to set a framework for environmental outcomes of the *Sydney 2030* vision.

8.2.1.3 STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT 2008/09, 2009/10

From 1999, Local Government in NSW has had a legal obligation to consider sustainability in its decision making, requiring councils, councilors and council employees to have regard to principles of ecologically sustainable development in carrying out their responsibilities (NSWLG Act 1993, s. 7).[23]

In addition, State of the Environment reporting has existed as a mandatory part of the planning and reporting framework in NSW since 1999, requiring four-yearly comprehensive reports and briefer annual reports. This was a formal requirement for the City to consider and report publicly about its impacts on, and management of, the local environment.

Recent changes to planning and reporting requirements for councils under the *NSW Local Government Act 1993* require all councils to develop a minimum ten year community strategic plan, informed through "engagement with the local community", and based on "social justice principles", which will act as Council's principle planning document.[24] The new requirements state that:

> 'The annual report in the year of the ordinary election must include a report (State of the Environment Report) as to the state of the environment in the local government area in relation to the objectives for the environment established by the Community Strategic Plan' (NSWDLG 2010, p. 23).

Community level environment indicators are already reported in this annual report for: Land and noise, Urban ecology, Waste, Water, Transport, Energy and Emissions and Cultural Heritage.[25]

8.2.1.4 COUNCIL'S ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

Sustainable Sydney 2030 and the City of Sydney's Environmental Management Plan establish the environmental vision, targets and actions for the City and LGA. The City's environmental targets (as listed in the 2009 State of Environment Report) are shown in Table 2 over the page.

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[23] Section 7 (purposes of the Act), requires councils, councilors and employees to have regard to ESD, while Section 403(2), specifies that in preparing its draft management plan council must consider activities to properly manage, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ESD (NSWDLG 1999).

[24] NSWLG Act 1993, s. 402(1)-(7).

[25] For detail of these indicators, see Sydney SOE Report 2009/10.
http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Environment/Overview/documents/StateoftheEnvironmentReport2009-10.pdf

Table 2. City of Sydney environmental targets (SOE 2009)

• **Council emissions**

    o 100 per cent offset of greenhouse gas emissions from Council operations and services by 2008 (achieved).

    o Minimum 20 per cent reduction of Council operations emissions by 2012 based on 2006 levels through energy savings measures. (Projects already approved to achieve and exceed this target)

• **Community emissions**

    o 70 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from LGA by 2050 based on 1990 levels. Equal to a 70 per cent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from LGA by 2030 based on 2006 levels.

    o 25 per cent of electricity used in our LGA to come from renewable energy by 2020.

• **Transport**

    o Increase number of bicycle trips made in the City of Sydney, as a percentage of total trips, from less than 2% in 2006 to 5% by 2011, and to 10% by 2016.

    o 20 per cent of total trips in the LGA between 2 and 20 kilometres to be made by bicycle by 2016.

• **Water**

    o Zero increase in mains water used by Council and across the Local Government Area by 2015 based on 2006 levels, with 25 per cent of water used by Council and across the LGA to be recycled by 2015.

• **Waste**

    o 66 per cent of residential waste from our LGA re-used, recycled or recovered by 2014.

    o 66 per cent of waste generated by Council and its contractors re-used, recycled or recovered by 2014.

    o 63 per cent of commercial and industrial waste re-used, recycled or recovered from our LGA by 2014.

    o 76 per cent of construction and demolition waste from the LGA and Council projects re-used, recycled or recovered by 2014.

• **Open space**

    o 24 square metres of public open space per resident

As can be see from the table, these are a mix of council's own organizational level targets, and 'community' level targets.

8.2.1.5 CAPITAL CITIES LORD MAYORS

Together with the other Capital City Lord Mayors, the City of Sydney has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent (of 1990 levels) by 2050. It has also adopted an interim target of a reduction of 50 per cent of 1990 levels and 70 per cent of 2006 levels by 2030.

These commitments are irrespective of the development of national targets (Dunstan, Pillora & Glassmire 2009 cited in SOAC 2010).

8.2.2 CONSIDERATION OF EXISTING COMMITMENTS

Given these existing commitments, it would be appropriate if the indicators developed for this domain of Council's indicator framework could help to measure progress towards these broad Council goals.

However, the indicators need to be more broadly focused than Council's own activities as the aim is to assess environmental pressures and impacts for the community and LGA as a whole, not only as they relate to Council, but more broadly. In a general sense then, while these Council specific goals did not 'drive' the choice of indicators, we have aimed to ensure that the proposed indicators are broadly consistent with them. The work undertaken to develop indicators for this domain considered

how well suggested indicators aligned with these goals, and conversely to what extent these existing Council commitments might be addressed by suggested indicators.

8.2.3   DISCUSSION OF INIDCATORS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS FRAMEWORK

There are a number of issues that have not been included in this iteration of the indicators for this domain, but which may be worthy of consideration in the future, as the framework is reviewed and developed. These are briefly outlined below.

Firstly, indirect impacts may be underrepresented here, and these will be a significant area for future work. For example, food waste represents not only a pressure on land use, and a potential source of greenhouse gas emissions, but also a waste of the embodied energy and water[26] used to produce that food. The water and energy used for food production may be outside the boundaries of the reporting area (Sydney LGA), depending on whether goods are located within the state, country or internationally. While production impacts may be reported by manufacturers or others in the production cycle, there is still scope to consider whether it is appropriate for end users (consumers) to have some of the environmental impacts of making the products they use attributed to them.

Secondly, this framework focuses on the local environment, that is, on the state of the environment within the LGA, and very much less on the broader environmental impacts associated with community activity – impacts that may be located elsewhere geographically. Given that Sydney is a populous LGA with a relatively affluent population,[27] the impact of the City as a consumer of goods is a significant one. This may an area that deserves further work in future iterations of the framework. In discussions during the project, environmental footprinting[28] was raised as a possible approach to estimating indirect and 'beyond-the-LGA' impacts. While this idea was not developed for this iteration of the framework it could be considered for future.

Thirdly, while the emissions and waste indicators proposed here seek to tell the 'general story' of what is taking place within the LGA, there may be scope in future to highlight certain key areas of concern (particular wastes, for example, or energy use by particular sectors). Again, this is recommended for consideration in the next iteration of the framework.

Fourthly, the role of the City as a business hub, and the impacts that businesses are making on the environment may also be underrepresented in this framework. The Economic Activity (GDP) generated in the City of Sydney in 2007-2008 is estimated at approximately $80 billion, representing 8 per cent (nearly one-twelfth) of the total national Australian economy, over 30 per cent of the Sydney metropolitan area and almost one-quarter of the GDP of the entire state of NSW. The City is the location of the headquarters of almost 40 per cent of the top 500 Australian corporations and the regional headquarters of almost half the multi-national corporations in Australia.[29] While energy and water consumption of tenants/ buildings within the LGA will be considered in the current indicators on water and energy, the impacts of these businesses beyond the boundaries of the Council area, including through the impacts of their decisions and operations may not be reflected.

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[26] over 70% of the global freshwater consumption is used in the agricultural sector (UNEP 2010)

[27] On average, individual residents in the City earn more than their counterparts in the Sydney Metropolitan Area ($717 per week median compared to $518) and a quarter of residents aged 15 or more have a weekly income of over $1300 a week. Conversely, another quarter receive less than $250 per week. Source: http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/aboutsydney/CityResearch/AtAGlance.asp

[28] For an example of this approach, see Global Footprint Network 2011

[29] Source: http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/aboutsydney/CityResearch/AtAGlance.asp

A fifth issue not considered in this framework is eco-toxics, or other measures of the inorganic and organic chemicals in the environment. While in general the direct emissions of such materials takes place through industrial and agricultural activities[30] (few or none of which take place within the LGA), the degree to which eco-toxics are present in the environment may still be of interest to residents, and could be an important element of environmental health. As far as we are aware this is not currently reported on in any local government environment reporting, nor is it included in the CIV framework, but is a global environmental priority[31].

Finally, household and business environmental knowledge, attitudes and pro-environmental behaviour may be an area for future development in the framework. A process of aligning City of Sydney indicators with the statewide 'Who Cares about the Environment'[32] survey research could be worthy of inclusion in a subsequent stage of analysis.

8.3   RELEVANT INDICATORS IN OTHER DOMAINS

As acknowledged at 3.1.3 there are many links between the domains, and the allocation of particular policy areas to particular domains is somewhat arbitrary. There are a number of policy areas and indicators that are of relevance to this environmental domain, but which, for pragmatic reasons, have been allocated to other domains. By way of highlighting the conceptual connections between the domains, a number of these issues are briefly discussed here.

8.3.1.1   HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

- The indicator 'Fruit and vegetable consumption' can be relevant to environmental impacts as fruit and vegetables and less processed foods are less energy and water intense than highly processed foods and some dairy or proteins. By adopting a more plant-based diet, residents may also be reducing their environmental impacts (UNEP2010).
- The indicator 'Feeling part of the community' may be relevant in terms of environmental participation and access to information.
- The indicator 'Volunteering' may reflect trends in environmental volunteering
- The indicator 'Road safety' adds another important dimension to the 'Transport' policy area
- 'Community services and facilities' includes measures relating to 'recreational facilities'. This is a broader category, but relates to that of 'open space' used in the Environmental domain, as some recreational facilities are located within areas of open space.
- The indictor 'Income' is related to consumption.

8.3.1.2   DEMOCRATIC AND ENGAGED COMMUNITIES

- The indictors 'Opportunity to have a say on important issues', 'Participation in community engagement activities', 'Membership of local community organisations and decision-making bodies' and 'Satisfaction with democracy 'reflect whether residents feel they can access decision making processes for a range of decisions – including environmental decisions.

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[30] US data suggests that the largest direct contributors to human toxicity are electrical utilities, pulp and paper industries, metal and mineral industries, and agricultural activities especially cotton production (UNEP 2010. P40)
[31] Six priority areas define UNEP's focus on the environmental challenges of the 21st century: one of them is 'harmful substances'. See: http://www.unep.org/
[32] *Who Cares About the Environment in 2009?* is the signature publication in the social research series conducted by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW (DECCW). This research has been conducted every three years since 1994 to track changes and trends in the environmental knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of the people of NSW. See: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/community/whocares2009.htm

8.3.1.3 DYNAMIC, RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMIES

- The indicator 'Office vacancy rate' may be needed to help interpret energy use data from the commercial sector.
- 'Local employment' may indicate reduced travel needs, and be used to interpret mode-share trends in transport.
- 'Travel time to work' will also be of interest in relation to transport.

8.4 PROPOSED APPROACH TO THIS DOMAIN

8.4.1 POLICY AREAS

Based on the review of existing CoS documents and other indicator frameworks, as well as consultation with CoS staff, the research team developed the following set of policy areas to form the 'top level' of the proposed indicator framework, providing categories under which the indicators and measures would be developed. The agreed policy areas for the domain of 'sustainable environments' are:

- Open space
- Transport
- Air and noise
- Energy and greenhouse
- Urban ecology
- Water
- Consumption, waste and resource recovery

8.4.2 INDICATORS, MEASURES, DATA, TRENDS AND BASELINES

The indicators proposed for the *Sustainable environments* domain are shown in detail at **Appendix A.** They are grouped under the policy areas described above, and include proposed measures, anticipated data sources, a proposed baseline and, where applicable, a desired trend, outcome or target. The table also indicates any alignment with City of Sydney documents and strategies, and shows whether each indicator is comparable with an indicator used in another jurisdiction.

9 BENCHMARK INDICATORS

In addition to seeking a set of indicators that could be used at the local level, the City of Sydney expressed a desire to be able to compare outcomes in the Sydney LGA with those elsewhere, and requested that ISF select a small subset of the indicators might be suitable as 'benchmark indicators'. This section proposes a small subset of the indicators as suitable for this purpose.

9.1 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A BENCHMARK?

A 'benchmark' provides a spatial, or geographic point of comparison on a given measure. The term is used in different ways in different contexts. In this case, a benchmark is taken to be another city or LGA that uses a similar indicator to one included in the City of Sydney framework, and so outcomes in that city or LGA can be referred to for the purpose of comparison. The comparison city or LGA provides a point of reference, or broader perspective that can help to give a sense of 'how Sydney compares' to other places.

9.2 SELECTION OF BENCHMARK INDICATORS

The research team considered the indicator framework as a whole and, based on the background research we conducted, selected a small subset of the indicators as suitable for use as benchmarks.

Firstly it should be noted that this subset of indicators (shown in the table at 9.3 below) are not the only indicators in the framework that can be benchmarked against other cities or LGAs. Given the influence of the CIV framework on this project, comparison to Melbourne (or any Victorian LGA) is possible for a great many of the indicators (this is shown in the 'comparable with' column on each indicator table in Appendix A). Furthermore, many indicators use ABS data, so wide comparison with other Australian cities is possible for these.

Furthermore, the aim of this subsequent exercise was not to recommend a benchmark for every indicator, as this would be likely to make the data collection and reporting process to be undertaken by the City of Sydney too onerous (and in any case, a wide range of possible comparisons are shown in the 'comparable with' column in the indicator tables, as mentioned).

Rather the research team sought to identify 2 to 6 indicators from each domain that would make suitable 'highlight' indicators for benchmarking against other jurisdictions or cities. To be suitable for this purpose, the indicator needs to be fairly straightforward for the City to use as a benchmark – that is, it needs to be currently in use by another comparable city, and that city needs to be using the same or a very similar measure and source of data to report against it. Further, the comparison city needs to be currently reporting publicly on that indicator, in order to ensure that the City of Sydney can easily access the other city's results as and when needed.

A number of other factors were taken into account in the selection of possible benchmark indicators. For example, the results for some indicators do not vary much from one LGA or city to another, so benchmarking those would not be particularly informative. In contrast, for other indicators the local context is too specific to make benchmarking with a very different area meaningful.

Furthermore, while for some indicators it may be sensible to benchmark against other LGAs in the Greater Sydney area, for others, the sensible benchmark might be other Australian capital cities, or an international city. Potential benchmarks that were investigated included the other Australian capital cities, other LGAs in the Greater Sydney area, as well as a (limited) search for international cities that may be suitable benchmarks.

9.3 RECOMMENDED BENCHMARK INDICATORS

Based on the background research undertaken by the research team, and using the criteria described above, the following subset of indicators is recommended as particularly suitable for benchmarking. The final column in the table below shows one or more relevant comparison city (or LGA) for each indicator.

It should be noted that, in addition to these recommended 'highlight' indicators, a great many of the other indicators are also capable of benchmarking, should Council wish to do so – as indicated by the final column ('comparable with') in the tables at Appendix A.

Healthy, safe and inclusive communities			
Policy area	**Indicator**	**Measure**	**Benchmark**
Personal health and wellbeing	Subjective wellbeing	Satisfaction with personal wellbeing.	City of Melbourne (CIV)
Community connectedness	Feeling part of the community	Satisfaction with 'feeling part of the community'.	City of Melbourne (CIV)
Income and wealth	Relative socioeconomic disadvantage	ABS Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage score	Other Australian capital cities
Housing	Housing affordability	Percentage of households in the lowest 40% of household income range with housing costs of 30% or more of gross income.	Other Australian capital cities. Selected other LGAs in Greater Sydney area (e.g. North Sydney and Parramatta as other 'city centres'), and Marrickville and Leichhardt as neighbouring LGAs).
Culturally rich and vibrant communities			
Policy area	**Indicator**	**Measure**	**Benchmark**
Arts and cultural activities	Attendance at cultural events, activities or venues	People who attended or observed arts or cultural activities in the past year.	NSW average National average
Cultural diversity	Community appreciation of diverse cultures and communities	People who agree it is a good thing for society to be made up of people from different cultures and communities (percentage of adult population).	Melbourne, Auckland, Wellington
Democratic and engaged communities			
Policy area	**Indicator**	**Measure**	**Benchmark**
Community engagement	Participation in community engagement activities	Percentage of adult population who participated in community engagement activities in the last 12 months	City of Melbourne
Elections, representation and democracy	Voter turnout	Percentage of enrolled voters who cast a vote in local government elections	City of Melbourne. Selected other LGAs in Greater Sydney area (e.g. North Sydney and Parramatta as other 'city centres'), and Marrickville and Leichhardt as neighbouring LGAs).
Dynamic, resilient local economies			
Policy area	**Indicator**	**Measure**	**Benchmark**
Economic activity, diversity and prosperity	Office vacancy rate	Percentage of commercial offices that are vacant	Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Canberra

Dynamic, resilient local economies continued…..			
Policy area	**Indicator**	**Measure**	**Benchmark**
Economic activity, diversity and prosperity	Global competitiveness	Score on Anholt-GfK Roper City Brands Index	Index covers 50 cities of the world. Suggest selecting small number to benchmark against e.g. New York City, San Francisco, London, Paris, Auckland, Hong Kong, Melbourne.
Economic activity, diversity and prosperity	Economic growth	Percentage change in gross city product	London (other EU cities are a further option).
Economic activity, diversity and prosperity	International/visitor engagement	Visitors, average stay and total visitor nights	London (using annual data from UK Office for National Statistics)[33]
Productivity and innovation	Travel time to work	Average time taken to travel to work by workers in the LGA	New York City
Productivity and innovation	Highly skilled workforce	People employed in highly skilled occupations (as percentage of people working in the area.	New York City Any EU city
Sustainable environments			
Policy area	**Indicator**	**Measure**	**Benchmark**
Air quality and Noise	Air quality	Number of days polluting concentration exceeds National Environment Protection Measure guidelines.	City of Melbourne, Wellington, Auckland.
Transport and Access	Public Transport & Active Transport	Percentage of people who used public transport, cycled or walked to work on census day	Other Australian capital cities
Greenhouse and energy	Energy Use	Residential energy use per person	Other Australian capital cities. Any GCIP members (e.g. Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Milan, Barcelona, Madrid).
Water	Water consumption	City's total water usage (ML)	City of Melbourne, Wellington, Auckland.
Consumption, waste and resource recovery	Household resource recovery	Non-recyclable garbage generated by households[34]	Other Australian capital cities. Wellington, Auckland.

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[33] See 'Travel Trends' report: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=1391
[34] Preferred measure is average weight (kgs) *per person* per annum. Per person measure preferable to household measure as latter is affected by household demographics (i.e. an increase in single person households would reduce the average household measure while the absolute measure might continue to grow).

10 IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

The final section of the report briefly considers the necessary next steps to enable successful implementation of the framework.

There are a number of tasks that the City needs to consider in developing a strategy to implement the framework. Some suggestions are made here, to aid with Council's planning processes. (The research team is aware that some of these are already underway):

- Consider and plan necessary revisions to Council's Household and/or Customer Satisfaction Surveys
- Develop a reporting and communication strategy that outlines how Council will report publicly on these indicators (frequency, format(s), design etc) and that includes appropriate communication strategies to communicate the purpose of the project effectively. This strategy should consider both community and institutional audiences.
- Consider how indicators in this project relate to indicators used in existing reporting processes – for example, how do the indicators in the environment domain relate to those used in annual SOE reporting, and quarterly sustainability reporting to Council? How might reporting on this indicator framework align with the need to report to the DLG as part of the integrated planning and reporting requirements?
- Work with staff across the organization to develop ways to streamline data collection and reporting for multiple purposes
- Communicate the content and purpose of the indicator framework effectively to staff. Explain, for example, that these new indicators do not replace existing KPIs or other indicators of performance at the organizational level. Engage staff in the twelve-month trial of the framework, and seek feedback.
- Consider which indicators have a clear link to Council's own activities, and how. Aim to close the 'reporting and planning' loop by establishing connections between Council planning and this indicator set.
- Begin planning for the twelve-month review of the indicator framework. This might include revisiting those indicators that were considered in this project but not included because of a lack of data[35], and determining which of these it might be possible and appropriate to include in future iterations of the framework. There may be a need to allocate time or resources to investigating these potential indicators further, as part of that review.

A further issue worth noting is that the process to develop this first iteration of the indicator framework has not to date included community engagement. Engaging with the community on the ongoing development of this framework will be valuable, and Council will need to consider how this can be done most effectively over time. It may be that the twelve-month review provides a suitable opportunity to consider this question. There has been much work undertaken on engaging communities in the development and use of indicators, with the Sustainable Seattle project being a well-known example. The City may wish to review some of these approaches as it considers how best to incorporate ongoing consulation with the local community on the indicator framework developed here.

Finally, Council might wish to consider how it can best participate in processes of learning and exchange with other cities and organisations using similar indicator frameworks. This includes maintaining the existing relationship with CIV of course, and with ABS in relation to MAP, as well as

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[35] See separate documents provided by research team to City of Sydney project manager that include notes about indicators that were considered but not included, and the reasons for their exclusion at this point.

with the new Australian National Development Index (ANDI) network. In addition, there may also be opportunities for international networking and exchange, or for learning lessons from approaches to indicator networking overseas. For example, the Canadian Sustainable Development Indicators Network (CSIN)[36] aims to accelerate progress toward sustainable development by furthering sustainability indicator best practices in Canada. Based on a community of practice approach, new and experienced practitioners share lessons learned, and discuss relevant issues of theoretical, strategic, technical and practical importance. This may be a useful model for Australian networks.

[36] See: http://www.csin-rcid.ca/

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APPENDIX A: INDICATOR TABLES

HEALTHY, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 38

Number of measures: 61

Number of measures using the following data sources:

      City of Sydney household survey: 15

      other City of Sydney data: 3

      ABS data: 11

      other: 32

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

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

Concern - Those areas that local government neither controls nor is likely to influence, but that are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

CIV - Community Indicators Victoria, a Statewide 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 Area Health level, and for which it is suggested Council report results for both Areas that overlap the LGA boundary (namely SSWAHS and SESIAHS). Selection of relevant data may need to be reassessed if/when Area Health Services become Local Health Networks.

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: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	CoS Household 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 if survey question replicated
Subjective wellbeing	Score on personal wellbeing index. Completely dissatisfied =0, completely satisfied =100.	CoS Household 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 if survey question replicated
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth: in years, for males and females separately.	*NSW Health (Report of the Chief Health Officer). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	Desired trend: stable or increasing.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV (Both CIV and NSW Health use ABS mortality data and population estimates (HOIST) to calculate this)
Adequate physical exercise	Percentage of people undertaking adequate physical activity.	*NSW Health (Report of the Chief Health Officer). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	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	1. Number of fruit servings per person per day	*NSW Health (Report of the Chief Health Officer). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	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
	2. Number of vegetable servings per person per day	*NSW Health (Report of the Chief Health Officer). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	Desired trend: increase in number of people reporting 5 serves of vegetables		CIV

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Obesity	BMI from self assessed weight and height. (BMI=weight in kg/ height in m^2. Overweight >25, Obese >30)	*NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	Desired trend: decrease in proportion overweight or obese.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV
Prevalence of disease	Rates of the following diseases, per 100,000 population: 1. cardiovascular disease 2. diabetes 3. cancer 4. respiratory disease	*NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/list_cvdindex.asp#cvd Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	Desired trend: decrease.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	All other NSW Area Health Service areas
Smoking status	Smoking frequency	Two sources: 1. *NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years 2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (capital city compared to rest of NSW). http://www.aihw.gov.au/drugs/ndshs/ndshs2010.cfm Baseline: 2010 (2007 data now available. 2010 data will be released mid 2011) Frequency: every 3 years	Desired trend: decrease in proportion smoking	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Risky alcohol consumption	Alcohol consumption frequency and amount	Two sources: 1. *NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/list_cvdindex.asp#cvd Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years 2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (capital city compared to rest of NSW). http://www.aihw.gov.au/drugs/ndshs/ndshs2010.cfm Baseline: 2010 (2007 data now available. 2010 data will be released mid 2011) Frequency: every 3 years	Desired trend: decrease in percentage of people 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. | CIV |
| **Illicit drug use** | Percentage of population that use illicit drugs | Two sources: 1. *NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/list_cvdindex.asp#cvd Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years 2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (capital city compared to rest of NSW). http://www.aihw.gov.au/drugs/ndshs/ndshs2010.cfm Baseline: 2010 (2007 data now available. 2010 data will be released mid 2011) 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. | CIV |

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING CONTINUED…..					
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 (Using Kessler 10 scale (psychological screening tool). Distress indicated by score > 21)	*NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey). E-version: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/list_cvdindex.asp#cvd Baseline: 2010 Frequency: published every 2 years	Desired trend: decrease in percentage in psychological distress.	'Providing for healthy communities' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV

COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Feeling part of the community	Satisfaction with 'feeling part of the community'. Index score, completely dissatisfied = 0; completely satisfied = 100.	CoS Household 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
Trust	Percentage who believe 'most people can be trusted'.	CoS Household survey[37] 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: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	CoS Household survey 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 a principle in the Social Policy. 'Social development and capital' is a principle in the Social Policy.	CIV

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[37] For this additional CoS question, we suggest using similar question structure as other questions in the CIV survey (e.g. 'Would you say you believe most people can be trusted?' with answer options: Yes definitely, Sometimes, or No, not at all.) For more detail on wording of survey questions and answer options, see CIV website. For example to see similar structure for question on social support: http://www.communityindicators.net.au/metadata_items/social_support

COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Volunteering	People who help out as volunteers in the community: CoS Household survey expressed as a percentage of the adult population	CoS Household survey 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: expressed as percentage of parents with school-aged children	CoS Household survey 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 reach AEDI development targets.	Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is population measure of young children's development. Data is collected by teachers, for children in 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**: Complete data for Sydney LGA not yet available, but work is currently being undertaken to aggregate 2009 results and supplement these with 2010 data, meaning complete AEDI data for the LGA should be available by the end of 2010. Baseline: 2009/10 Frequency: as per frequency of AEDI data collection (to be confirmed).	Increase in percentage meeting AEDI targets.	Children are identified as a target group in the Social Plan (Vol. 2)	CIV, other LGAs for which AEDI data is available.
	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 AEDI.		CIV, other LGAs for which AEDI data is available.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Child health	Three measures: 1. Infants 0-11 months receiving home visit from child or community nurse in last 12 months. (In NSW, home visits by a child and family health nurse are offered within 2 weeks of birth). Expressed as percentage of all children aged 0-11 months in the survey sample.	* NSW Health Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey. 2007-08 survey published 2010.http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/resources/publichealth/surveys/hsc_0708_pdf.asp. Baseline: 2007-08 (latest available). Frequency: Biennial	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 NSW Area Health Service Areas
	2. Early childhood health centre attendance in last 12 months for children 0-4 years. Expressed as percentage of all children 0-4 years in survey sample.	* NSW Health Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey. 2007-08 survey published 2010.http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/resources/publichealth/surveys/hsc_0708_pdf.asp. Baseline: 2007-08 (latest available). Frequency: Biennial	2. Increase in percentage attendance.		Other NSW Area Health Service Areas
	3. Children aged 0-4 years regularly seeing a baby or early childhood health nurse. Expressed as percentage of all children 0-4 years in survey sample.	* NSW Health Report on Child Health from the annual Population Health Survey. 2007-08 survey published 2010.http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/resources/publichealth/surveys/hsc_0708_pdf.asp . Baseline: 2007-08 (latest available). Frequency: Biennial	3. Increase in percentage regularly seeing a baby or early childhood health nurse.		Other NSW Area Health Service Areas
Immunisation	Children fully immunised at 12-15 months: expressed as percentage of children aged 12-15 months at end of previous quarter.	Medicare Australia, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR). Baseline: 2010. Frequency: Annual (data available quarterly)	Target: Maximise immunisation coverage for children aged up to school entry; and specifically: 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, other Australian LGAs

EARLY CHILDHOOD CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Breastfeeding	Children fully breastfed at age 6 months.	* NSW Health Report on Child Health from the New South Wales Population Health Survey. Contains data on children fully breastfed at 6 months, expressed as percentage of all children aged 0-23 months in the survey sample. Electronic (e-CHO) version has data at Area Health Service level: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp Baseline: 2007-08 (latest available) Frequency: Biennial	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.	CIV, other NSW Area Health Service Areas
PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Perceptions of safety	Four measures (all as percentage of pop.): 1. People who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day	CoS Household Survey or Customer Satisfaction Survey See also (for possible comparison or additional data): ABS Personal Safety 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
	2. People who feel safe or very safe at home alone at night		Desired outcome: 70% and trending upwards.		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 feel safe or very safe walking alone in local area at night		Desired outcome: 70% and trending upwards.		CIV
	Additional measure: Effectiveness of CCTV cameras at recording relevant incidents in public places	CoS own data - percentage of police requests for camera footage that CoS is able to satisfy.	Desired trend: proportion of satisfied requests trending upwards		N/A

PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY CONTINUED……					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Crime	Two measures (rate per 100,000 pop.): 1. Recorded offences for crimes against the person: Includes homicide, rape, sex (non rape), robbery, assault and abduction/kidnap.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR) www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au Quarterly Reports: Research datasets contain information on all criminal incidents recorded by NSW Police from 1995, presented by offence type, month and Local Government Area (free access to this data on BOSCAR website). Annual report shows trends by Statistical Division. Also: NSW annual crime data by postcode available on disk (including all NSW postcodes) at a cost of $1056 (incl. GST). Baseline: 2010. Frequency: Measured quarterly, with annual report compiled	1. 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 CoS Safe City Strategy	CIV, other NSW LGAs
	2. Recorded offences for crimes against property: Includes arson, property damage, burglary, deception, handle stolen goods and theft.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR) www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au Quarterly Reports: Research datasets contain information on all criminal incidents recorded by NSW Police from 1995, presented by offence type, month and Local Government Area (free access to this data on BOSCAR website). Annual report shows trends by Statistical Division. Also: NSW annual crime data by postcode available on disk (including all NSW postcodes) at a cost of $1056 (incl. GST). Baseline: 2010. Frequency: Measured quarterly, with annual report compiled	2. Desired trend: decreasing		CIV, other NSW LGAs

PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY CONTINUED……					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Family violence	Recorded incidents of domestic violence. Expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR). Quarterly reports include domestic violence as a category of violent crime.	Desired trend: decreasing.	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
Road safety	Three measures: 1. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	RTA (NSW Centre for Road Safety) provides LGA level data to councils annually. This will include data necessary for all three measures.	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.	CIV, other NSW LGAs
	2. Road traffic major injuries per 100,000 population	RTA (NSW Centre for Road Safety) provides LGA level data to councils annually. This will include data necessary for all three measures.	Desired trend: decreasing		CIV, other NSW LGAs
	3. Pedestrian injuries and fatalities, per 100,000 population	RTA (NSW Centre for Road Safety) provides LGA level data to councils annually. This will include data necessary for all three measures.	Desired trend: decreasing		CIV, other NSW LGAs
LIFELONG LEARNING					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Internet access	Three measures (each expressed as a percentage of the adult population). 1. People with internet access at home	COS household 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	COS household survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: As per survey frequency	85% and trending upwards		CIV

LIFELONG LEARNING CONTINUED……..					
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: expressed as rate per 100 population.	State level data in NSW Dept Education and Training Annual Report https://www.det.nsw.edu.au/reports_stats/stats/index.htm Can request LGA level data from ABS. Baseline: 2011 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)	CIV
Destinations of school leavers	Four measures. Each expressed as percentage of school leavers (people aged 15-19 years not attending secondary school): 1. People fully engaged in work or study	ABS Social trends Baseline: 2011 Frequency: issued quarterly	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 Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	2. People not fully engaged in work or study	ABS Social trends Baseline: 2011 Frequency: issued quarterly	Decrease		CIV Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	3. People employed full-time: (subset of people fully engaged in work or study)	ABS Social trends Baseline: 2011 Frequency: issued quarterly	N/A information only		CIV Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	4. People studying full-time at a non-school institution: (subset of people fully engaged in work or study)	ABS Social trends Baseline: 2011 Frequency: issued quarterly	N/A information only		CIV Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.

LIFELONG LEARNING CONTINUED……..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
School retention	Three measures: 1. Percentage of people aged 17 years still attending secondary school	NSW DET data (National Schools Statistics Collections 2004 – 2009). and/or ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 (need to confirm Sydney figures) Frequency: Every 5 years (previous 2006, next 2011)	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 years not attending any educational institution	NSW DET data (National Schools Statistics Collections 2004–2009). and/or ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 (need to confirm Sydney figures) Frequency: Every 5 years (previous 2006, next 2011)	2. Decrease		CIV
	3. People of people aged 20-24 years with Year 12 or Higher qualification	NSW DET data (National Schools Statistics Collections 2004 – 2009). and/or ABS Census data. Baseline: 2006 (need to confirm Sydney figures) Frequency: Every 5 years (previous 2006, next 2011)	3. Increase		CIV

SERVICE AVAILABILITY					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Health services	Two 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 http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ main/publishing.nsf/Content/ageing-transition-national-evaluation-report.htm~ageing-transition-national-evaluation-report-4.htm~ageing-transition-national-evaluation-report-4-2.htm. (CoS can obtain data at the LGA level from this source). 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.	N/A
	2. Ratio of full-time equivalent (FTE) General Practitioners to LGA resident population	Central Sydney General Practice Network http://csgpn.com.au/about/ can provide data on GPs by postcode, so approximate LGA level data for gross number of GPs can be compiled. CSGPN advises that the average GP in Central Sydney is 0.55FTE*, so need to multiply the gross number of GPs by 0.55 in order to calculate number of FTE GPs. *Calculated using Medicare data on numbers of consultations, available at: https://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/div_gen_prac.shtml Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	To be determined by CoS after first data collection. (Need to obtain data to determine what trend/outcome is appropriate).		N/A

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Education services	Four measures: 1. Ratio of childcare places to population of children aged 0-5 years resident in the LGA (plus 20% to represent worker population).	City of Sydney annual data collection (Child Care Needs Assessment). Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	To be determined by CoS after first data collection (Need to obtain data to determine what trend/outcome is appropriate). Note: need to add 20% to represent worker population	*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	NSW Department of Education Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	To be determined by CoS after first data collection. (Need to obtain data to determine appropriate trend/outcome). DET data shows: 2010 primary enrolments in Sydney region: 52,520 (govt. schools only). CoS will need to use to construct ratio to relevant population.		N/A
	3: 'Average class size in NSW govt schools K-6'.	NSW Department of Education Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	To be determined by CoS after first data collection		N/A
	4. Residents' level of satisfaction with education services	CoS Household Survey or Customer Satisfaction Survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Target to be decided by CoS following results of first survey		N/A

SERVICE AVAILABILITY CONTINUED……..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
<mark>**Community services and facilities**</mark>	Thee measures: 1. Residents' level of satisfaction with: a) Recreational facilities b) Community halls/venues and community centres c) Libraries	CoS Household Survey or Customer Satisfaction Survey	Target to be decided by CoS following results of first survey	'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 knowledge and information about: a) Recreational facilities b) Community halls and community centres c) Libraries	CoS Household Survey or Customer Satisfaction Survey	Target to be decided by CoS following results of first survey		N/A
	3. Capacity of: a) Recreational facilities (expressed as m2 per resident population) b) Community halls and community centres (expressed as both m2 and number of people able to be held; expressed as ratio per resident population) c) Libraries (expressed as m2 per resident population).	For a) and b) Internal CoS data on Council facilities, supplemented with estimate of capacity of non-Council facilities open to public. More information: http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Community/CommunityVenues/Alexandria.asp For c) Internal CoS data on Council libraries, supplemented with estimate of capacity of non-Council public libraries.	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	Six measures: 1. Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income (as a percentage of all households)	ABS Census data	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 Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	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	Desired trend: decreasing		Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	3. Occupied private dwellings that are Government-owned rental dwellings: (as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings).	ABS Census data	Desired trend: stable or increasing		CIV Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	4a. Median house sale price 4b. Median flat/unit sale price	Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report. (Available from Centre for Affordable Housing; Community Housing Division of the NSW Department of Housing). Published quarterly, free access. NB: Six supplementary tables are published showing postcode level rent and sales data in metropolitan areas.	N/A: information only		CIV

HOUSING CONTINUED………					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Housing affordability continued……..	5a. Median house rental price 5b. Median flat/unit rental price	Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report. (Available from Centre for Affordable Housing; Community Housing Division of the NSW Department of Housing). Published quarterly, free access. NB: Six supplementary tables are published showing postcode level rent and sales data in metropolitan areas.	N/A: information only		N/A
	6. Percentage of city housing that is affordable housing, delivered by registered community housing providers.	NSW Federation of Housing Associations. (CoS would need to confirm its definition of 'affordable housing' and then use the NSWFHA data on non-for-profit providers to calculate the figure as a percentage of all dwellings). Additional or alternative source: National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS), at the Centre for Affordable Housing (NSW Department of Housing). Can provide data on not-for-profit organisations providing housing services.	To be determined by CoS following first data collection		N/A
Homelessness	Three measures: 1. Number of people recorded as homeless in the Census.	ABS census data (includes people sleeping out and those staying somewhere temporarily, such as with friends, or in boarding houses or supported accommodation). 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	Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
	2. Number of rough sleepers in Sydney LGA.	CoS biannual counts of rough sleepers. Baseline: 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: 2010. Frequency: Annual (data available biannually)	Number static or decreasing		N/A

INCOME AND WEALTH					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Income	Median Equivalised Gross Weekly Household Income, for Sydney LGA, and each ABS Collection District (CD) within the LGA.	ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 years (Previous 2006, next 2011).	Stable or increasing median income overall *and* reduced disparity between collection districts	SS2030 Strategic direction 6 includes action to 'reduce disparity between rich and poor – enhancing social wellbeing and relative equality' (p. 100)	CIV Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
Distribution of income	P80/P20 Ratio of Equivalised Gross Weekly Household Income. (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).	ABS Census data Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 years (Previous 2006, next 2011).	Desired trend: decreasing ratio (A lower P80/P20 ratio means a greater share of income goes to the bottom 20% of income earners (low income earners) relative to the majority of the population (80%)).	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	CIV Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
Relative socio economic disadvantage	ABS Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) score for: Sydney LGA Each ABS Collection District (CD) within the LGA.	ABS Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) ABS Cat no. 2039.0 Baseline: 2006 Frequency: every 5 years (Previous 2006, next 2011).	Desired trend: Overall increase in IRSD score *combined with* reduction in number of Collection Districts 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	Uses ABS data so wide comparison possible.
Financial stress	People who could raise $2000 in two days in an emergency: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	CoS Household 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: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	CoS Household 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: 9

Number of measures: 12

Number of measures using the following data sources:

>**City of Sydney household survey:** 8

>**other City of Sydney data:** 4

>**ABS data:** 0

>**other:** 0

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

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

<mark>Concern</mark> - Those areas that local government neither controls nor is likely to influence, but that are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

CIV - Community Indicators Victoria, a Statewide 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**
Satisfaction with opportunities to participate in arts and cultural activities	Level of satisfaction with opportunities to participate in arts and related activities in local area: expressed as a percentage of the adult population. Wording of CIV question: *Do you agree or disagree that there are enough opportunities in your local area for you to participate in arts and related activities?* *Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.* The measure is based on 'Strongly agree' or 'Agree' responses.	CoS Household survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase (As a comparison Melbourne figure is 73%)	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: expressed as a percentage of the adult population. Wording of CIV question: *In the last month have you personally participated in any of the following activities (either on a professional or recreational level)?* *1. Painting or drawing* *2. Other art or craft activities* *3. Playing a musical instrument* *4. Singing* *5. Other types of performing, for example acting or dancing, or* *6. Creative writing* Measure based on responses of 'yes' to any of the items 1-6.	CoS Household survey 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 has similar indicator but survey question uses different categories. Categories recommended for CoS are used by the Australia Council, so results will be comparable to Australia Council research.

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. Suggested question wording: *Which of the following have you attended or observed in the last 12 months?* *1. Visual arts or crafts* *2. Theatre or dance* *3. Music* *4. Creative writing or reading* *5. Museum*	CoS Household survey 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'.	Replication of Australia Council survey question*, so comparable to State/national average, and to other States. *(category of museum added)
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. Suggested question wording: *In the last 12 months have you personally attended any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander arts or cultural events or activities? If yes, which of the following have you attended:* *1. Visual arts or crafts* *2. Theatre or dance* *3. Music* *4. Creative writing or reading* *5. Museum*	CoS Household survey 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	Replication of Australia Council survey question, so comparable to State/national average, and to other States

ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Perception of range and quality of cultural events and activities	Suggested question wording: *Thinking about the range of cultural experiences in the City, (including festivals, musical, theatre and dance performances, exhibitions and other cultural offerings), how satisfied are you with the number and quality of these cultural events?*	CoS Household survey 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
Satisfaction with public art	Suggested question wording: *Thinking about public art in Sydney's streets, parks and public places, how satisfied are you with the range and quality of public art installations and artworks? Very satisfied ; satisfied; Neutral/Don't know, Dissatisfied; Very dissatisfied;*	CoS Household survey 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', and '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 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	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: 2010 FES (2006 FES is also an option) 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					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
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. Wording of CIV question: *To what extent do you agree or disagree that it is a good thing for a society to be made up of people from different cultures and communities?* Strongly agree, Agree, Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree. The measure is based 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' responses.	CoS Household survey 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 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	CIV Note: CIV survey question uses the phrase '…people from different cultures', whereas the preferred CoS wording adds '…and communities'. This means reporting will need to include a caveat to acknowledge that the results are not directly comparable. Note: indicator also similar to indicator in NZ Quality of Life suite: (whether people think increasing cultural diversity makes their area a better or worse place to live).

LEISURE AND RECREATION					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Satisfaction with opportunities to participate in sporting and recreation activities	Level of satisfaction with opportunities to participate in sporting and recreation activities in local area: expressed as a percentage of the adult population. Suggested wording of question: *Do you agree or disagree that there are enough opportunities in your local area for you to participate in sporting or recreational activities? Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.* The measure is based on 'Strongly agree' or 'Agree' responses.	CoS Household survey 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 diverse communities' (2.11)	N/A
Attendance at sporting events	Percentage attending sporting events. Suggested question wording: *In the last 12 months, have you attended any sports matches or competitions as a spectator?* (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).	CoS Household survey 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).	Replication of ABS question (see ABS Cat No. 41770) so could compare findings to State average (or national figure for capital cities).

DEMOCRATIC AND ENGAGED COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 10

Number of measures: 10

Number of measures using the following data sources:

    City of Sydney household survey: 6

    other City of Sydney data: 0

    ABS data: 1

    other: 3

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

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

<mark>**Concern**</mark> - Those areas that local government neither controls nor is likely to influence, but that are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

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

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: expressed as a percentage of the adult population. Wording of CIV survey question: Do you feel there are opportunities to have a real say on issues that are important to you? Measure is those who answer 'Yes definitely' (rather than 'sometimes' or 'No, not at all'.	CoS Household survey 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', and states 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
Participation in community engagement activities	People who participated in community engagement activities in the last 12 months (expressed as a percentage of the adult population). Wording of CIV survey question: *In the last 12 months have you done any of the following? a. Attended a town meeting, public hearing or public affairs discussion group. b. Met with, called or sent a letter to any local politician. c. Joined a protest or demonstration d. Signed a petition. e. Completed a research survey or taken part in any other research f. Participated in online discussion*	CoS Household survey 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
Membership of local community organisations and decision-making bodies	People Who Are Members of a Decision-Making Board or Committee: expressed as a percentage of the adult population. Wording of CIV question: *Are you on a decision making board or committee, such as a corporate board, school council, sports club committee, church committee, body corporate or resident action group?*	CoS Household 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

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED……					
Indicator	**Indicator**	**Indicator**	**Indicator**	**Indicator**	**Indicator**
Interest in politics	Suggested question: *In general, how interested would you say you are in the various big political issues affecting our society?* *Not at all, somewhat interested, very interested*	CoS Household survey Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase	Social Policy includes the principle: 'Consultation and participation builds community', and states 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).	N/A
CITIZENSHIP					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Citizenship rates	Proportion of overseas born residents (resident for 2 years or more) who are citizens	ABS census data LGA level available on request Baseline: 2006 Frequency: Every 5 years	Desired trend: increase	Not specifically mentioned in CoS documents.	MAP (ABS): this is a measure in the area of democracy, governance and citizenship.
ELECTIONS, REPRESENTATION AND DEMOCRACY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Voter turnout	Percentage of enrolled voters who cast a vote in local government elections	NSW Electoral commission http://www.pastvtr.electio ns.nsw.gov.au/LGE2008/res ult.Sydney.html 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 MAP (ABS) includes voter turnout in Federal elections
Informal voting	Percentage of votes counted as 'informal in local government election	NSW Electoral Commission http://www.pastvtr.electio ns.nsw.gov.au/LGE2008/res ult.Sydney.html 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'.	MAP (ABS) includes informal voting in Federal elections

ELECTIONS, REPRESENTATION AND DEMOCRACY CONTINUED….					
Indicator	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator
Representation of women on local Council	Percentage of Local Councilors 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
Accessibility of political representatives	Percentage of people who know how to contact their local representatives. *Recommended question: If you wanted to contact any of the politicians who represent you and your area, would you know how to do that? a) Local Councilors b) State MPs c) Federal MPs es / No / Don't know*	CoS Household Survey 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	Recommended question: *How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Australia?* (Very satisfied, fairly satisfied, a fairly dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, Don't know) Measure is those who answer very or fairly satisfied.	CoS Household Survey Baseline: 2011. Frequency: as per survey frequency	Desired trend: increase in % very or fairly satisfied. Note: actual likely result not known – 2011 survey will become baseline, with desired increase from that point.	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: 29

Number of measures using the following data sources:

  City of Sydney household survey: 0

City of Sydney Floorspace and Employment survey: 7

other City of Sydney data: 9 (8 use the CoS Visitor accommodation monitor, and 1 uses CoS commercial and residential monitor).

ABS data: 6

other: 7

Note: two measures require data from multiple sources. The measure 'Employment location quotient, for the indicator 'Knowledge industries', requires data from both CoS FES and ABS. The measure 'Percentage of commercial offices that are vacant', for the indicator 'Office vacancy rate', requires data from both CoS FES and the Property Council of Australia.

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

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

<mark>Concern</mark> - Those areas that local government neither controls nor is likely to influence, but that are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

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

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 to derive from Property Council report data on absorption and other ABS sources. Baseline: 2010 Frequency: annual	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 | Number of businesses in selected sectors, as a percentage of total number of businesses in LGA.[38] | COS Floorspace and employment survey 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 |
| | Employment in selected sectors in LGA, as a percentage of total employment in LGA. Selected sectors (from Economic Development Strategy): Creative industries, Education, Tourism, Retail Suggested additional sectors (from NSW Business Sector Growth Plan and *Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036*):[39]
• Finance, insurance and professional services
• Professional, scientific and technical services
• Information and Communication Technology
• Education and Research
• Manufacturing
• Health, allied services and social assistance | COS Floorspace and employment survey Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly | | | SOAC (employment by industry indicator) |

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DIVERSITY AND PROSPERITY CONTINUED……					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Economic growth	Percentage change in gross city product	CoS to derive from ABS National Accounts Baseline: 2010 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 example, data for EU cities such as Berlin and London is

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[38] In reporting on this measure, CoS may wish to consider separating CBD from village economies.

[39] Agri-food and mining sectors also feature in the NSW Business Sector Growth Plan but have been ommitted from this list on the basis of low employment by these sectors in the City.

					available at Eurostat[40]
Floorspace capacity for economic activity	Amount of potential floorspace in built form of city	Derived from CoS Floorspace and employment Census. Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	Progress towards *Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036* targets for employment	*SS2030* Objective 1.1: 'Plan for growth and change in the City Centre'. *Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036,* Objective E1: 'To ensure adequate land supply for economic activity, investment and jobs in the right locations'.	N/A
Global competitiveness	Anholt-GfK Roper City Brands Index	GfK Custom Research North America Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Annual	Stable or increasing brand rating	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness	Internationally comparable. Index covers 50 cities around the world

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[40] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tgs00037&plugin=1

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DIVERSITY AND PROSPERITY CONTINUED……					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
International/visitor engagement	Occupancy Rate	City of Sydney visitor accommodation monitor Baseline: 2009 Frequency: periodically	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) See also ABS Tourism Satellite Accounts World Tourism Organisation Tourism Market Trends
	Total Room Stock				
	Average Takings per Room per Night				
	Hotel Visitors (Arrivals)				
	Guest Nights				
	Annual Accommodation Visitors to Metropolitan Sydney				
	% of Metropolitan Visitors Staying in the City of Sydney				
	Seasonality – No. of visitor nights by month				
Night-time economy	Estimated percentage of employees in industries with significant night-time activity	Additional question to be added to COS Floorspace and employment survey. Baseline: next survey 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	COS Floorspace and employment survey Baseline: 2006. Frequency: 5-yearly. Property Council of Australia *Office Space Report* Baseline: 2010 Frequency: 2-yearly	N/A. No specific trend or target. For information only, to consider in conjunction with other economic indicators.		Other Australian cities, using Property Council *Office Space* reports

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DIVERSITY AND PROSPERITY CONTINUED……					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Property development activity	Number and value of commercial and residential approvals and completions (8 measures).	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	People working and living in the same LGA: expressed as a proportion of employed people living in the Sydney LGA.	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 Also internationally comparable
Employment amongst City residents	People who are employed: expressed as a percentage of people aged 15 years and over; in the DEEWR "Inner Sydney" region.	DEEWR "Labour force region data". Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Quarterly	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.	CIV MAP (ABS)
Unemployment amongst City residents	People who are unemployed: expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (Commonly known as the unemployment rate)	CoS to calculate form quarterly DEEWR publication "Small Area Labour markets." Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Quarterly	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.	CIV MAP (ABS)
Participation rates in labour force	Labour force participation rate; in the DEEWR "Inner Sydney" region.	DEEWR "Labour force region data". Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Quarterly	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.	Other Australian regions as defined in DEEWR data.

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF CITY RESIDENTS					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Educational qualifications of City residents	Three measures 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 between Certificate III and 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 MAP (ABS) includes people aged 25-64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification.
PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Travel time to work	Average time taken to travel to work by workers in the LGA	NSW Bureau of Transport Statistics Household Travel Survey. Baseline: 2010 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 to work by City Centre workers will increase to 80 percent and the use of non-private vehicles by City residents for work trips will increase to 80 per cent.	Internationally comparable. e.g. data for New York City available at US Census Bureau (American Community Survey: Selected Economic Characteristics)[41]. Data for numerous EU cities available at Eurostat[42].

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[41] http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-context=adp&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_DP5YR3&-ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&-gc_url=010:C1|&-tree_id=5309&-redoLog=true&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=31200US356203651000&-format=&-_lang=en

[42] Eurostat website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/dataset?p_product_code=URB_IKEY (Click on 'view table'). Use dropdown 'cities' list to choose a city for comparison.

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Highly skilled workforce	People employed in highly skilled occupations: 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.)	ABS Census Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	Stable or increase relative to Sydney SD	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness.	CIV. Also internationally comparable, e.g. City of London: 'occupation groups' data available at Neighbourhood Statistics, Office for National Statistics[43]. Data for New York City available at US Census Bureau (American Community Survey: Selected Economic Characteristics)[44]

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[43]http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=276743&c=London&d=13&e=15&g=325264&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1300837046252&enc=1&dsFamilyId=33

[44] http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-context=adp&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_DP5YR3&-ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&-gc_url=010:C1|&-tree_id=5309&-redoLog=true&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=31200US356203651000&-format=&-_lang=en

PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION CONTINUED……					
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	Employment in selected knowledge industries as a proportion of total LGA employment	Additional question to be added to CoS Floorspace and employment survey	N/A. For information only	*SS2030* Objective 1.4: Develop innovative capacity and global competitiveness.	N/A
	Employment location quotients (with Australia as a base) for selected knowledge industries. Selected industries (ANZSIC sectors): J – Information media and telecommunications M – Professional, scientific and technical services P – Education and Training	CoS Floorpsace and employment survey, and ABS Census. Baseline: 2006 Frequency: 5-yearly	Employment – stable or increasing. Location quotient - above 1.0, stable or increasing		SOAC (Location quotients by city; Employment by industry)

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR THIS DOMAIN:

Total number of indicators: 24

Number of measures: 34

Number of measures using the following data sources:

      City of Sydney household survey: 4

      other City of Sydney data: 11

      ABS data: 3

      other: 16

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

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

Concern - Those areas that local government neither controls nor is likely to influence, but that are of concern to the community and impact on its wellbeing.

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

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	Percentage of people that live within 10 minutes of a public open space. (CoS mapping suggested 800m as the appropriate distance in this measure based on research into average distance a person walks per hour).	CoS GIS and property data. Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per mapping exercise	Desired trend: Stable or increasing	The previous Metro Strategy used % who live within 800m	CIV uses a 3km measure so CoS data for this measure will not be able to be directly compared against CIV Note; CoS will be almost 100% in relation to this indicator.
Amount of public open space (Hectares)	Open space (Ha) per resident	City of Sydney- CoS GIS (Area of parks and open space (Ha) included in SOE currently) Baseline: 2010 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)	*New Zealand Quality of Life Project* - Land use – area of open space per person. *Global City Indicators Program* - For city services - Green area (hectares) per 100,000 population
Appearance of public Space	Percentage of adults who express satisfaction with accessibility and appearance of public areas. (Rating of 7.5 or over in Park User Satisfaction Survey)	City of Sydney Park User Satisfaction Survey. 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.*	CIV

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. Four sub-measures, showing 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 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,	CIV New Zealand Quality of Life Project – measures levels of PM10 (exceedances of 12 month maximums). May need to check whether sets same threshold standards.
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 of "offensive noise" as defined in *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* 1997 and 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 12 Months: expressed as a percentage of the adult population. Wording of CIV questions: *QB1. Has your day to day travel been limited or restricted for any reason in the last 12 months? Yes; No. QB2. Was your travel limited or restricted for any of the following reasons? Yes/No.*	'CoS Household survey'.[45] Baseline: as per last survey Frequency: as per survey	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.	CIV, if survey question replicated . New Zealand Quality of Life Project. (Built environment indicators include subjective measure of whether public transport is affordable, safe and convenient. Would enable a rough rather than precise comparison).
Public transport and active transport	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).	ABS Census, Basic Community Profile Table B45 and Working Population Profile Table W21. Derived from the following census variables: Method of Travel to Work and Labour Force Status. (Questions 34, 35, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46 and 47) Baseline: 2010 (last census) 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 – all three measures are comparable to CIV

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[45] A second data source could be: NSW Bureau of Transport Statistics' annual household travel survey (includes 'Reasons for Mode Choice' and 'Public Transport Customer Satisfaction'). But this is a small representative sample of the Greater Sydney Metropolitan Area not the CoS LGA alone.

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 continued……	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.	ABS Census, Basic Community Profile Table B45 and Working Population Profile Table W21. Using variables: Method of Travel to Work and Labour Force Status. Baseline: 2010 (last census) Frequency: Published 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	
	3. Percentage of Employed People Who Worked at Home or Did Not Work on Census Day	ABS Census, Basic Community Profile Table B45 and Working Population Profile Table W21. Variables: Method of Travel to work and Labour Force Status. Baseline: 2010 (last census) Frequency: Every four years.	Desired trend: N/A relates to interpreting the above data	Targets/Strategies: N/A relates to interpreting the above data	

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS CONTINUED…….					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Dedicated cycling paths	Kilometres of dedicated cycling paths[46].	City of Sydney (City projects) Baseline: 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 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 to be made by bicycle by 2016	CIV Note that CIV includes cycling and walking paths, but CoS reports currently on cycling paths only (in SOE).
Local Roads and Footpaths	Percentage of the adult population satisfied with local roads and footpaths. Suggested question wording: *In the last twelve months, how has Council performed on local roads and footpaths? (on scale: 5: Excellent: outstanding performance, 4: Good - a high standard 3: Adequate - an acceptable standard, 2: Needs some improvement, 1: Needs a lot of improvement, 0: Don't Know / Can't Say).*	CoS to include survey question in household 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.'	CIV, if survey question replicated To enable accurate comparison with CIV it will also be important to take into account different definitions of 'local roads'.

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[46] Further discussion needed to determine whether to use off-road cycle paths, shared pedestrian and cycle paths, or dedicated walking paths, or a combination of all three

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS CONTINUED…….					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Car share	Usage/ take up of car share	CoS monthly reports on car share membership Baseline: as per last report Frequency: monthly	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	Total emissions from electricity, gas, waste and transport This measure will be an aggregate of emissions calculated by CoS from various sources. High-level data sources are known – Kinesis conducted report in 2006 – that methodology is currently being explored and developed for future use. Transport and waste data sources and calculation methodology in particular are being developed.	CoS Environment Team committed to reporting this in 2011 from various data sources. Baseline: 2011 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.	City of Melbourne 2008 Annual Report reported on total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions *Currently CIV measures are under development for this indicator*

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: Residential[47] and non-residential electricity use n future the non-residential data may be differentiated further to allow additional measures of: Small business, commercial based buildings and commercial tenants	Ausgrid data LGA Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Quarterly Quarterly residential and non-residential data will be available on census Collection District basis. Reporting on district basis may raise comparison issues over time as boundaries are subject to change. Any such changes will need to be reported to make valid comparisons over time.	Desired trend: Decreasing	Target: 100% of electricity used in LGA comes from local energy by 2030 (70% from trigeneration and 30% from renewable energy)	*Currently CIV measures are under development for this indicator* SOAC – home energy use *City of Melbourne2008 Annual Report* on energy use by community. Note this will incorporate more than just household energy (e.g. public amenities) and this should be accounted for in any comparison. *Global City Indicators Program* - Residential energy use per household by types of energy

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[47] Note that 'base building energy' data (for example, electricity used in shared areas in multi unit dwellings) will not be included in residential data initially, but work may be carried out to measure or model this for future.

Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Use	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.	Ausgrid data To be calculated using combination of AusGrid data for small scale renewable (<10kW) and CoS data on large installations (incl. Sydney Theatre Company and Town Hall). Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Quarterly	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).	City of Melbourne 2008 Annual Report. Note: CIV measures are currently under development for measuring renewable energy use.
	Percentage of electricity use from trigeneration compared to total LGA electricity use	Ausgrid Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Quarterly	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% trigen. and 30% renewable energy).	City of Melbourne (2008 Annual Report shows energy use by source)
	Greenpower[48] use	Currently included in CoS SOE GreenPower usage data sourced from National GreenPower quarterly reports. Not available at LGA scale for NSW, but investigations underway by CoS to access data at LGA scale	Desired trend: Increasing	Target: 100% of electricity used in LGA comes from local energy by 2030 (70% from trigeneration and 30% from renewable energy).	City of Melbourne City of Adelaide SOAC (Awareness of GreenPower Scheme)

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[48] The GreenPower scheme is a government accreditation program for renewable energy. Participants pay extra into their electricity account for their energy provider to invest in the renewable energy sector on behalf of customers (GreenPower 2010).

URBAN ECOLOGY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Vegetation cover	Tree cover - % of LGA which has tree cover	GIS Baseline: Cos to confirm Frequency: Cos to confirm	Desired trend: Increasing	CoS Tree Management policies	CIV (measures 'Native vegetation Cover' so to ensure accurate comparison, will need to account for whether the vegetation cover is from native species or not).
Reestablishment of local vegetation communities	Total area of public land re-vegetated with local vegetation communities	GIS? Re-vegetation records? Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	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 from Rozelle Bay Community Native Nursery, by Ultimo Landcare (as examples) Baseline: 2011 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Increasing	N/A	N/A
Community Gardens	Two measures: 1. Satisfaction with community gardens 2. Percentage of community members attending community gardens	CoS data Baseline: 2011 Frequency: as per CoS records Resident survey: satisfaction with number and quality of community gardens Membership numbers for community gardens	Desired trend: Increasing	Current investigation into City Farms. City Farm initiatives aim to enhance educational, cultural and social value of the City.	N/A
Fauna diversity	Number of bird species	CoS annual bird survey[49] Baseline: 2010 Frequency: Annual	Desired trend: Increasing	N/A	N/A

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[49] Propose that a detailed methodology for surveys to be determined by CoS, drawing on the findings of the Urban Ecology Survey.

WATER					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	**Comparable with**
Conditions of Water Ways	Sydney Harbour and Botany water quality	SCMA Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour WQ Improvement Plans may be accompanied by regular monitoring. Baseline: 2012 (TBC) Frequency; assume annual	Desired trend: increasing		CIV (measures condition of 'natural streams and waterways') New Zealand Quality of Life Project (measures beach and stream/lake water quality).
	Water quality of Sydney Park wetlands and Lake Northam (parameters to be confirmed by Sydney water / CoS)	Sydney Water. May also have access to Sydney Water data on Darling Harbour bacteria levels (percent of time at safe limit; broken down by both faecal coliforms/ enterococci and by summer / winter)	Desired trend: increasing		
	NSW Maritime rubbish collection (m3)	Currently reported on in CoS SOE	Desired trend: decreasing		N/A
Pollution prevention	Rubbish (t) from Council stormwater pollution traps	Currently reported on in CoS SOE	Desired trend: decreasing		N/A
Water Consumption	Amount of City's total water usage (ML)	Sydney Water. City of Sydney currently reports on City of Sydney LGA water usage (broken down by commercial average, units average, houses average) (SOE)	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.	CIV New Zealand Quality of Life Project - 1. Domestic water consumption per person, 2. Commercial and industrial water consumption Melbourne: water usage by source and activity

WATER CONTINUED…….					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
Water Waste Recycling	People in households collecting waste water (percentage of adult population). Questions in survey: *Is your household doing any of the following to save water? 1. Collecting waste water from washing machines, showers or sinks. 2. Using a rainwater tank 3. Taking shorter showers or using reduced flow shower heads. 4. Turning the tap off when brushing teeth 5. Reducing flushing of toilets 6. Using full loads when washing clothes/dishes 7. Fixing or turning off dripping taps. 8. Using less water in baths/troughs/basins, or 9. Mulching*	City of Sydney household survey. An alternate data source could be: In NSW, ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators report[50]. The environment spreadsheet, tab 8 reports on number of households and % of total households that use 'Grey Water', use a 'Rainwater Tank', and 'Collect Rainwater in another Container'. This data could be used for this measure however is only broken down to 'Sydney SD' level and 'Balance of NSW'.	Increase	CoS SOE 2009 target: 25 per cent of water used by Council and across the LGA to be recycled by 2015.	CIV if questions replicated
	Water recycling in open space and community facilities (Number of parks and community facilities using rainwater tanks or recycled water from stormwater harvesting or other recycling facilities).	City of Sydney Data to be derived from the planned Decentralized Water Master Plan.	Increase	*SS2030* Sustainable development renewal and design: Objective 9.2: Define and improve City streets, squares, parks and open space, and enhance their role for pedestrians and in public life.	N/A

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[50] http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument

CONSUMPTION, WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	Comparable with
Household waste[51] generation[52]	All waste material generated by households and collected by the City of Sydney: expressed as an average weight (kgs) per person[53] per annum.	NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report.[54] (which reports on kerbside residual waste[55] at LGA level). Measured as kg/capita. City of Sydney currently reports in SOE[56] and through the Corporate Plan. 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.	CIV [57] City of Melbourne[58] New Zealand Quality of Life Project[59] SOAC[60]

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[51] Please note that the City of Sydney currently uses the following language for waste: 'waste' refers to all materials disposed of for reuse, recycling or disposal, 'recyclable waste' refers to the materials placed in domestic recycling bins, 'non recyclable waste' is used interchangeably with 'garbage' and refers to material placed in the red lidded 'garbage' bin or other collections that are not for recycling (eg hazardous / chemical waste collection).

[52] Note that this indicator compliments the indicator below on the percentage diversion from landfill – if total waste generation decreases, then it implies that household consumption is decreasing, that packaging is decreasing, or that materials are not being reused. This is an important element of waste reduction, in combination with increased resource recovery.

[53] Preferred measure is *per person* rather than per household as household measures would be affected by household demographics – i.e. an increase in single person households would reduce the average household weight while the absolute weight kept increasing.

[54] http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09766HouseYield.pdf

[55] 'Residual waste' refers to material remaining after recyclable material has been diverted and is usually sent to landfill.

[56] Total CoS household, 'residential' or 'domestic waste' is currently calculated by totaling Kerbside garbage collected; Kerbside dry recycling collected; Kerbside Garden organics collected; Household bulky waste cleanup collected, Whitegoods/metals cleanup collected, e-waste collected (may need to alter when EPR scheme commences), and hazardous/chemical waste collected. Note that hazardous/chemical waste is not typically sent to landfill, but destroyed, but still counts as a waste generated.

[57] In relation to how CIV measures this indicator: (i) Data relates to waste collected through kerbside services only. Waste disposed of at drop-off facilities and collected by private contractors outside the local government kerbside system is not included. (ii) Reported number of households serviced may also include commercial and industrial properties. Local governments are requested to exclude these properties, but only if related costs and tonnes can also be excluded (which is often not the case).

[58] City of Melbourne 2008 Annual Report reports on waste by type (i.e. general waste to landfill, recycling (separate reports for compost, bottles/cans, paper and co-mingled). It also reports against targets relating to residential waste generation, so comparisons with Sydney will be possible.

[59] New Zealand Quality of Life Project reports on volume of solid waste disposal to landfill (kgs) per person – simple calculation needed to enable comparison.

[60] Reports on per capita waste generated – to enable comparison ensure same measures are used and same classifications of waste are used.

CONSUMPTION, WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY CONTINUED……					
Indicator	Measure	Data source, baseline, frequency	Desired trend or target	Alignment with CoS strategies	Comparable with
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[61]. 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[62] and though the Corporate Plan. 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.	TBC

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[61] http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09766HouseYield.pdf

[62] Total CoS domestic waste is currently calculated by totaling of Kerbside garbage collected; Kerbside dry recycling collected; Kerbside Garden organics collected; Household bulky waste cleanup collected, Whitegoods/metals cleanup collected, e-waste collected (may need to alter when EPR scheme commences) hazardous/chemical waste collected

CONSUMPTION, WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY CONTINUED…..					
Indicator	**Measure**	**Data source, baseline, frequency**	**Desired trend or target**	**Alignment with CoS strategies**	Comparable with
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 percentage of the total domestic waste generated.	NSW Local Government 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. Measured as kg/household/week AND kg/person/week.[63] Data to include: Household bulky waste cleanup recycling including metals/ white goods recovered; any additional recycling recovery using advanced waste treatment facility; and additional recovery from e-waste recycling. Data to exclude: contamination from resource recovery calculations if data available[64]. Annual.	Increasing 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

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[63] http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09766HouseYield.pdf

[64] CoS has previously not discounted contamination from this measure – we recommend that in future this be excluded. Weighbridge dockets or monthly summaries from recycling contractor, in combination with estimates of material sent to landfill from waste treatment will constitute the estimate of contamination, to be excluded.

APPENDIX B: 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 survey	Other CoS data	ABS	Other external
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities	38	61	15	3	11	32
Culturally rich and vibrant communities	9	12	8	4	0	0
Democratic and engaged communities	10	10	6	0	1	3
Dynamic, resilient local economies	18	29	0	16	6	7
Sustainable environments	24	34	4	11	3	16
TOTAL	99	146	32	35	18	58

FREQUENCY OF MEASUREMENT

Domain	Total number of measures	Frequency of measurement								
		Quarterly	Biannually	Annually	2 yearly	2.5 years (CoS Household Survey)	3 yearly	5 yearly	Determined by LGA elections	No timeframe given
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities	61	9	4	12	10	15	3	10	0	3
Culturally rich and vibrant communities	12	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0
Democratic and engaged communities	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	0
Dynamic, resilient local economies	29	3	1	4	1	0	0	12	0	5
Sustainable environments	34	4	0	19	0	4	0	4	0	3
TOTAL	**146**	**16**	**5**	**35**	**11**	**34**	**3**	**28**	**3**	**11**

INDICATORS RELATING TO AREAS OF CONTROL, INFLUENCE, CONCERN

Number of Indicators			
Domain	**Control**	**Influence**	**Concern**
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities	1	27	10
Culturally rich and vibrant communities	1	8	0
Democratic and engaged communities	0	10	0
Dynamic, resilient local economies	0	6	12
Sustainable environments	5	19	0
TOTAL	**7**	**70**	**22**