

# INTEGRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

## COMMUNITY INDICATORS PROJECT

### COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLANNING INDICATORS RESOURCE

Division of Local Government (DLG) of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet

February 2011

Prepared by: Elton Consulting and the Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS



## Contents

OVERVIEW OF REPORT .....	1
1 REPORTING AND INDICATORS IN THE NEW NSW INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK .....	3
1.1 Reporting - what was required of local government till 2009? .....	3
1.2 Recent changes to the corporate planning and reporting requirements for local government in NSW3 .....	3
1.3 Challenges for councils in the reporting requirements of the Community Strategic Plans ....	4
2 WHAT LOCAL GOVERNMENT CURRENTLY DOES .....	7
2.1 Which kinds of indicators are being used by NSW councils .....	7
2.2 Barriers to using indicators .....	7
2.3 The idea of 'common indicators' .....	8
3 USING COMMUNITY INDICATORS .....	9
3.1 What are indicators? .....	9
3.2 What are community indicators? .....	9
3.3 Forms of community indicators .....	10
3.4 Why are community indicators useful to local government? .....	10
4 COMMUNITY INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS .....	12
4.1 A review of key NSW, national and international indicator frameworks .....	12
4.2 The Community Indicator Victoria model .....	13
5 CHALLENGES TO COMMUNITY INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT IN NSW .....	16
5.1 Requirements to support community indicator development for NSW councils.....	16
5.2 Adapting the CIV framework for NSW.....	17
5.3 Review of data availability for the NSW context.....	18
5.4 Overview of data availability by domain .....	19
6 ADAPTING THE FRAMEWORK FOR USE IN AN INDIVIDUAL COUNCIL.....	20
7 REFERENCES .....	23
APPENDIX 1: INTERNATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS SUMMARIES .....	26
APPENDIX 2: CIV INDICATOR MATRIX.....	40
Domain 1 Sustainable Built and Natural Environment.....	42
Domain 2 Dynamic, Resilient Local Economies .....	51
Domain 3 Democratic and Engaged Communities.....	59
Domain 4 Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities .....	62
Domain 5 Healthy, Safe and Inclusive Communities .....	65

## **Abbreviations**

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CBM	Community-based monitoring
CD	Collection District
CIV	Community Indicators Victoria
CSP	Community Strategic Plan
DEEWR	Department of Education Employment and Workplace Relations
LGA	Local Government Area
SoE	State of the Environment
UTS	University of Technology, Sydney
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
UN	United Nations
IP&R	Integrated Planning and Reporting
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank
DLG	NSW Department of Local Government / Division of Local Government
LGSA	NSW Local Government and Shires Association
SS2030	City of Sydney, Sustainable Sydney 2030



## Overview of Report

This document provides a baseline resource for the Division of Local Government (DLG) as part of their program to assist NSW councils in developing a set of indicators to support evaluation of Community Strategic Plan (CSP) objectives.

It comprises the following sections:

**Section 1-3: Reporting requirements for local government** including the value of indicators, the difference between community indicators and performance measures, what local government currently does and how that will change in response to the new requirements of the IP&R framework. This information will be useful to councils as they commence or continue their internal conversations about the most useful types of measurement within the new IP&R framework.

**Section 4: Indicator framework summary** of international and national models with specific consideration of the Community Indicator Victoria (CIV) framework and the reasons it provides a sound platform for adaptation and use in NSW.

**Section 5: Adapting CIV for NSW Local Government** by exploring how well the CIV framework meets the reporting needs of the community strategic planning process. This section also canvasses the key issues to be considered in developing any community indicator framework for NSW councils.

**Section 6: Guidelines** for developing community indicators within an individual council and the issues to be taken into consideration. This information will assist councils to determine how to begin the process of identifying which indicators will best meet their individual needs and when they should be considered within the integrated planning context (Sections 7).

**Section 7: A list of References** which provides easy access for local government practitioners to key literature on the topic.

**Appendix 1: Summary material on national and international Indicator frameworks** in a simple table format that allows local government practitioners easy access to material about major indicator frameworks that have been developed. It outlines the themes they cover, the sources of their data and the way they are used.

**Appendix 2: Matrix of community indicators and data sources** for use in evaluating integrated strategic planning outcomes. These have been adapted for NSW from the CIV framework. Indicators are grouped into five themes consistent with the quadruple bottom line and social justice principles as required by the IP&R framework.

This baseline resource document is intended for the DLG. For local government, the intent is to create a version which is suitable for posting on the web and incorporates the following sections:

- **Section 1-3:** As a resource for explaining the intent and value of developing community indicators for local government based on the quadruple bottom-line and that move well beyond performance measurement of council operations.
- **Section 4-5:** To canvass the type of indicator framework that may be suitable for NSW councils.
- **Section 6:** Provides guidelines for local government to support the development of community indicators.
- **Section 7 and Appendix 1:** Are a useful resource to assist councils to explore the range of indicator frameworks that are currently being used internationally and nationally.
- **Appendix 2:** Begins the process of identifying how the CIV framework could be adapted for NSW councils including potential data sources.

# 1 Reporting and indicators in the new NSW Integrated Planning Framework

## 1.1 Reporting - what was required of local government till 2009?

The key instruments for corporate planning and reporting as set out in the *NSWLG Act* until recently have been the 3 year Management Plan, the Social Plan and the Annual Report (including a State of the Environment Report). Beyond a number of standard operational performance benchmarks utilisation of indicators and performance measures within these reporting processes have varied widely between councils.

A number of councils interpreted the intent of the *NSWLG Act* as requiring consideration of both strategic and operational intent. They have addressed this by creating statements of long-term strategic direction in line with more operationally focused plans; these together address the legislative requirements for Management Plans.

Councils with a history of working with the community to establish long-term strategic directions have been particularly well-placed to meet the new integrated planning and reporting requirements. They (as confirmed by the Community Indicator Forum) are relatively comfortable with the transition from performance based reporting to measuring strategic outcomes by reporting on indicators of community health and wellbeing.

## 1.2 Recent changes to the corporate planning and reporting requirements for local government in NSW

The NSW Government has recently introduced a new planning and reporting framework for local government in NSW. This replaces the former Management Plan, Social Plan and Annual Reporting requirements with an integrated framework including long-term strategic planning (NSWDLG 2009a, p3).

To comply with the requirements of the legislation and the *Planning and Reporting Guidelines for local government in NSW*, by 2012, all councils will need to have in place the following:

- A Community Strategic Plan (CSP)
- A Community Engagement Strategy that sets out how each council will engage its community when developing its Community Strategic Plan
- A Resourcing Strategy that includes a long term financial plan, a workforce management strategy and an asset management policy, strategy and plans
- A Delivery Program
- An Operational Plan, including a statement of revenue policy, and a detailed annual budget (NSWDLG 2009a, p3).

Objectives to be realised through the new integrated planning process include:

- Streamlined planning and reporting
- Increased strategic focus on long-term asset management and funding priorities
- Alignment with National Sustainability Frameworks including addressing social, economic, environmental and governance issues
- Consideration to State strategic priorities, specifically as asserted in the State Plan
- Incorporated social justice principles and civic leadership including direct community engagement.

## Community Strategic Plan

Councils will be required to undertake long-term planning (+10 years) through the development of a CSP supported by long term asset, financial and workforce plans. A stand-alone Social Plan is no longer required as social planning will be integrated into the CSP. The requirements for SoE reporting have been significantly streamlined with a focus on integration into CSP planning and reporting.

The CSP must be informed through comprehensive community consultation and should identify their main priorities and aspirations for the future. It may include priorities and aspirations which fall to state or federal government agencies or the non-Government sector to meet. The CSP should identify opportunities for partnerships and may include issues with a broader regional focus.

The CSP must include:

- A community vision statement
- A series of strategic objectives for the community
- Strategies for achieving each objective
- Assessment methods for determining whether the objectives are being achieved.

## Reporting requirements

To comply with the requirements of the legislation and the *Planning and Reporting Guidelines for local government in NSW*, by 2012 all councils will need to have in place the following reporting processes:

- An annual report outlining achievements against the Delivery Program
- Audited financial statements as part of the Annual Report
- An end of term report by the outgoing council which outlines achievements in relation to the civic leadership, social, economic, and environmental (State of the Environment report) objectives in the Community Strategic Plan (NSWDLG 2009a, p3).

In summary, the actions related to monitoring and reporting that all councils must do by 2012 are:

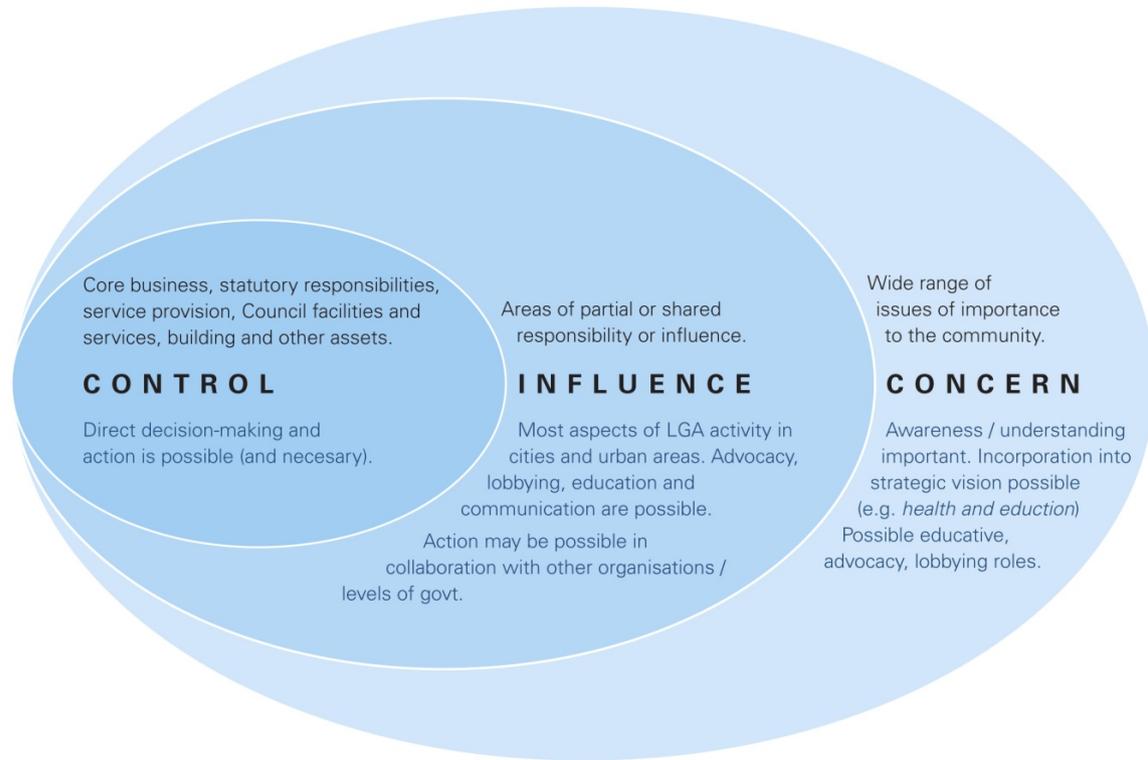
- Include measures (assessment methods) for determining whether objectives in the community strategic plan are being met
- Report on 4-yearly progress towards the Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program
- Report annually against the Delivery Program.

## 1.3 Challenges for councils in the reporting requirements of the Community Strategic Plans

The new Integrated Planning and Reporting reforms:

- Focus on outcomes in terms of *strategic objectives* (What will the council be like and what sort of community will it be) rather than *resource inputs* (how much is council's operating budget, how many staff are employed) or outputs (what activities does council undertake)
- Allow for community concerns that may not be directly related to council responsibilities or under its control. (see Figure 1).
- Imply putting additional emphasis on reporting progress to communities.

**Figure 1: Spheres of Council Influence**



This creates a challenge to all councils to move from performance reporting to a broader, strategic and community based reporting approach including reporting on matters which are not within the control or influence of council. The degree to which this requires a new or amended approach to developing and reporting on indicators will depend upon previous work undertaken by councils to support strategic processes. The community indicators resource is developed to assist councils in making the transition to the new requirements under the integrated planning and reporting reforms. It is not intended that the indicators identified in the resource will form the basis of mandatory reporting requirements.

Given the new requirements, it is important to highlight that these indicators mark an important departure from traditional key performance measures utilised by most councils. The key differentials are described in Table 1 below. It is likely that the CSP objectives and outcomes will require a mix of both community level and performance indicators, with a focus on community indicators.

Table1: Comparison of community level indicators and performance indicators

Indicators of what?	Used by whom?	To inform what decision/s?
<p><b>Community Indicators</b></p> <p>The state of the things we care about in the local community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members</li> <li>All institutions who contribute to the state of the community</li> <li>Local government as facilitator of long term Community Strategic Planning and reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community wide decisions about priorities</li> <li>Institutional responses to issues (where possible and appropriate) through service delivery or lobbying other agencies</li> </ul>

Indicators of what?	Used by whom?	To inform what decision/s?
<p><b>Council Performance Indicators</b> Efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery by local government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Local Government</li> <li>• Division of Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide transparency about investment of resources across 'issues' or areas</li> <li>• To guide decisions about future expenditure</li> <li>• To benchmark across service providers (eg comparing cost per unit service) or to previous periods (e.g. 'same service levels as last year')</li> </ul>

## **2 What local government currently does**

### **2.1 Which kinds of indicators are being used by NSW councils**

Councils in NSW have extensive experience in developing and using indicators as part of their annual planning and operational reporting requirements. Generally, councils have been reluctant to move too far beyond quantitative reporting on local government regulatory or operational responsibilities. The focus has been on giving information to the community about the quality of services provided by local government in the following key areas:

- Financing and rates
- Planning and development assessment
- Waste management
- Community and library services
- Water supply or storm water management.

Beyond these key operational areas, councils have also undertaken environmental and community monitoring and reporting as part of SoE and Social Plan requirements. In some instances this has involved consulting with the community and reporting on indicators that reflect local issues and concerns beyond local government operational responsibilities, such as local air quality and crime statistics.

A number of, particularly larger and metropolitan councils, have also undertaken strategic planning processes involving community engagement and measurements of strategic outcomes. These include the Sutherland Shire Council, State of the Shire Report and the City of Sydney Council, Sustainable Sydney 2030 Strategy. It should be noted however that indicators developed as a result of these strategic processes have still been constrained by a desire to reflect organisation regulatory and operational scope of responsibility rather than community aspirations.

There is an opportunity under the new IP&R framework to consider community health and wellbeing measures that are unrelated to direct local government services and that are based on descriptive or qualitative considerations (e.g. resident satisfaction or happiness) rather than quantitative results.

### **2.2 Barriers to using indicators**

A recent review of councils' capacity to engage with sustainability issues highlighted inadequate systems for managing information as a key barrier to reflective practice and adaptive management (Pillora, Blackburn and Artist 2009, p14). The authors note that 'even for councils with the right motivation and a range of good programs, there were challenges with putting in place systems that would best support their efforts and help with the planning, promotion, and monitoring of education initiatives' (Pillora, Blackburn and Artist 2009, p14).

Issues of capacity and adequate resourcing are likely to be felt most keenly in smaller and rural councils which have limited staff and less access to external resources. It is important to identify indicators that are not only appropriate to issues raised by the community, but also have existing, and readily accessible data sources.

One of the key issues that regional and remote councils indicated as a barrier to indicator development and evaluation was engaging with the community. Community consultation in regional areas is complex due to the geographic isolation of communities and the rapid drop off in response from more remote forms of communication such as web-based or

letter surveys. Developing and building capacity for new and effective ways to engage with a broad range of community members was seen as a priority for regional and rural councils.

### **2.3 The idea of 'common indicators'**

Indicators can be seen as a measure of change in environmental, social, economic and governance conditions over time and between different groups and geographic areas. A difficulty in using local government data for comparative evaluation has been the lack of state-wide data and the variety of indicators used by NSW councils.

One of the potential advantages to establishing a community indicators resource is to develop over time a database of indicators to provide comparative data on a state-wide basis. Common indicators would be less useful for benchmarking of individual councils due to the wide diversity of council type and size but may provide valuable information on regional indicators of community health. Identifying common indicators also provides smaller and rural councils with a clear starting point for on-going development of community measures.

The Division of Local Government reports annually on common comparative data for all NSW councils. The data sets included have changed only slightly over time. Comparative data currently includes rating, financial and corporate (eg staffing) measures but little service provision or community scale indicators (NSWDLG 2009b). The development of a community indicators resource could help to identify gaps and priorities for new data sets.

## **3 Using community indicators**

### **3.1 What are indicators?**

Indicators are measures or evidence designed to identify and communicate trends and outcomes in relation to a particular issue.

Indicators are most useful when linked to a vision or aspiration, which has been translated into a series of measurable targets. This might be a community's vision for a local area, a policy commitment, or an organisation's service commitments. Ideally indicators are linked to a decision making process that aims to work towards the vision or aspiration. This might include for example, policy development, funding decisions, plan review, or determination of priority projects.

### **3.2 What are community indicators?**

Local community wellbeing indicators (or 'community indicators') have been developed in Australia and around the world as a way to track trends in quality of life for a given community and as a basis for improving community engagement, community planning and policy making. They are based on the approach that ways of understanding whether life is getting better should go beyond traditional economic measures.

Community wellbeing frameworks are multidimensional, drawing from multidisciplinary ideas and values, and are used to project into the future as well as to review the past (Eckersley 1998; Wiseman and Brasher, 2007). Community wellbeing is seen as being both subjective (people's satisfaction with their lives) and objective (the measurable material conditions affecting people's lives and future opportunities) and hence requires objective and subjective measures.

Community indicator frameworks acknowledge the interrelationship between social-cultural, ecological and economic conditions providing a 'triple bottom line' sustainability analysis. The quadruple bottom-line extends this concept to include governance outcomes. Indeed, most community indicator initiatives, including those described below, measure elements of each of these dimensions in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the wellbeing of communities.

#### **Community indicators versus performance indicators**

The idea of community indicators is that they measure issues of relevance to the community regardless of whether council has direct responsibility for them. Thus, community indicators are not the same as organisational performance indicators. Performance indicators (or KPIs) are specific to an organisation and measure the performance of that organisation (or a part of it) against an organisational plan, or against the organisation's legislative responsibilities.

Community indicators on the other hand focus on longer-term, population or community level outcomes. In doing so, they measure changes in phenomena that are typically cross-cutting and overarching in nature and may well be the responsibility of a wide range of different organisations, levels of government and other stakeholders.

For this reason community indicators adopted by local government should not be approached as though each indicator needs to 'drive' associated council strategies and

actions. On the contrary, there are likely to be many indicators for which the appropriate response for a council could simply be to monitor any change, as part of the general goal of maintaining awareness and understanding of conditions and experiences in the local community.

However, there may be other issues in an indicator framework in relation to which it will be appropriate for council to take some kind of (new or ongoing) action. This might be direct action (such as provision of services or programs) or indirect activities (such as lobbying other levels of government, undertaking advocacy, or supporting the activities of other stakeholders).

### **3.3 Forms of community indicators**

There is a significant variety and range in the indicators and indicator frameworks developed in the past twenty years. Among other things they have varied in terms of:

- Whether they comprise a suite of indicators or these are summarised in a single index
- Whether they include subjective and objective data plus quantitative and/or qualitative measures
- Whether they focus on geographical areas, populations of people or both
- The time periods covered.

However, there is a degree of consensus that successful indicators frameworks should have:

- Indicators that are useful and useable in a policy context
- Strong links to decision making processes (Holden, 2009; Dluhy, 2006; Hezri and Dovers 2006)
- Statistically reliable indicators and data.

### **3.4 Why are community indicators useful to local government?**

Community indicators enable local councils to measure and monitor selected features of the local community, track progress at the local scale and identify progress towards achieving regional or state directed outcomes. In cases (where local government action on an issue is possible and appropriate), the information they provide can be used to develop strategies and actions in response to observed changes.

The potential benefits of community indicators are to:

- Support better population level reporting and organisational accountability in respect to decision-making priorities
- Support improved decision-making, more integrated policy and planning based on the best local evidence
- Monitor change over time in terms of progress towards (or away from) a desired future
- Improve community engagement in decision making through transparent indicator development and reporting processes
- Help councils better understand their communities' needs and priorities
- Facilitate councils moving from a focus on *inputs* (e.g. dollars spent on recreational

facilities) and *outputs* (eg. new parks and sporting facilities delivered) to *outcomes and practical results* for their communities (e.g. improved participation in sporting and recreational activities, and health benefits)

- Create a shared ownership of outcomes rather than seeing community wellbeing as a council's responsibility
- Provide an opportunity to make comparisons with other similar locations, and/or with state-wide or national level averages.

### **Frameworks for interpretation**

Measures alone are data, but not policy-relevant information, unless accompanied by:

- A baseline: a point of comparison to measure performance and progress over time
- A benchmark: to assess performance in comparison with other jurisdictions or against identified best practice standards
- A target: to identify the desired strategic outcome
- Milestones: which are points along the way, and perhaps points for reconsidering approaches to achieving the target
- Trend analysis: to determine whether things are getting better or worse in relation to an indicator. Is there a clear trend or are there inconsistent patterns? Measuring change over time enables local governments to identify trends and (where possible and appropriate) to take action on issues before they become a problem. Community indicator data can support this process of 'curve turning' in trends.

## **4 Community indicator frameworks**

### **4.1 A review of key NSW, national and international indicator frameworks**

There are a number of indicator frameworks developed nationally and internationally which cover all or parts of what might be the focus for community concerns at the local level in a developed country like Australia. The initial approach for this project has been that there is no need to develop a completely new approach or set of indicators. For the purposes of this project the following indicator frameworks were reviewed.

Appendix 1 provides descriptive tables for each of the following frameworks:

- The New Zealand Quality of Life Index
- Global Cities Indicators Program (World Bank)
- Community Indicators Victoria
- Australian Social Inclusion Board, Compendium of Social Inclusion Indicators
- European Union's Social Indicator Framework
- Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada
- Scotland 'Meeting the Needs' indicators of Sustainable Development
- OECD Indicators of Environmental Sustainability
- UN Commission on Sustainable Development - Indicators of Sustainable Development
- UK National Audit Commission - local indicators

While indicator sets and frameworks may differ in terminology and different points of emphasis depending on legislative and organisation requirements they usually shape around the main considerations of QBL reporting.

- Community/Society
- Economy
- Environment
- Governance.

These frameworks provide an overview of the possible measures and targets that have been used in establishing community health and wellbeing indicators. They provide a useful resource for councils who may wish to explore alternative indicator platforms. A summary of the context and focus of each of these indicator frameworks is provided in Appendix 1.

A decision was made for the purposes of this project to review in depth the Community Indicator Victoria (CIV) model as a possible platform for adaptation and use in the NSW context. This decision was made for a number of reasons.

CIV is the most extensive and well researched community indicator framework developed for the local and community level in the Australian context. It is a contemporary, Australian model of an indicator framework and was specifically developed for use by local government. In developing the initial framework, the CIV project team conducted and drew on an extensive review of the existing national and international indicator frameworks and CIV reflects the best, most up to date thinking resulting from that review. Since its initial development the framework has been amended and further refined to reflect the experience of Victorian local governments in applying this approach. This combination of factors led to the decision to explore CIV in detail.

## 4.2 The Community Indicator Victoria model

The Community Indicators Victoria (CIV) provides a sound platform on which to begin consideration of a NSW approach. The differences in the responsibilities and strategic directions of NSW councils however, compared with those in Victoria, need to be recognised and taken into account if the CIV framework is utilised as the basis for a potential framework that all councils could use in NSW (chapter 6) or used by an individual council (chapter 7).

### What is Community Indicators Victoria?

Community Indicators Victoria (CIV) is a comprehensive indicator framework used to collect and deliver local government level community wellbeing data. It also provides a focus for improving government and community capacity to develop and use community indicators. CIV is based at the McCaughey Centre, School of Population Health, at the University of Melbourne.

The CIV framework has been endorsed by Victorian state government departments and the majority of Victorian local governments (as well as gaining international recognition, for example through the OECD World Project '*Measuring the Progress of Societies*'). Its partners include the two Victorian local government associations, VLGA and MAV, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The objectives of Community Indicators Victoria are to<sup>1</sup>:

- Provide a sustainable mechanism for the collation, analysis and distribution of local community wellbeing indicator trend data across Victoria
- Be a resource centre supporting the development and use of local community wellbeing indicators by local governments and their communities
- Contribute to national and international policy research on the development and use of local community wellbeing indicators as a basis for improving community engagement, community planning and policy making.

### The CIV framework

The CIV framework is built around five domains that collectively describe community wellbeing, namely:

- Healthy, safe and inclusive communities
- Dynamic resilient local economies
- Sustainable built and natural environments
- Culturally rich and vibrant communities
- Democratic and engaged communities.

These domains were agreed upon after an extensive review of the international literature and widespread consultation and collaboration with numerous representatives from academia, community organizations, local government and state government departments (see Wiseman et al. 2006). Each domain has a number of policy areas, indicators and measures. Overall there are 5 domains, 23 policy areas, 74 indicators, and a range of measures.

To illustrate this structure, an example of the indicators within one policy area ('Open

---

<sup>1</sup> Community Indicators Victoria 'about us' [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/about\\_us](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/about_us)

Space') of the "Sustainable Built and Natural Environment" domain is shown in the table below.

**Table2: Example of CIV indicator structure**

Framework	Example
<b>Domain</b>	Sustainable Built and Natural Environment
<b>Policy area</b>	Open space
<b>Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Areas of Open Space</li> <li>• Appearance of Public Space Perceptions of safety</li> </ul>
<b>Measures</b> (for indicator access to open space)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of people that live within 3km of a public open space</li> <li>• Percentage of adults who express satisfaction with accessibility and appearance of public areas</li> </ul>

CIV indicators draw on data from various sources, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Victorian government surveys and existing state government administrative data. In addition a tailored survey was undertaken by CIV in 2007 to fill various data gaps. A follow up survey, to be named the VicHealth Indicator Survey was planned for 2010, however was delayed due to federal and state elections and then recently, by widespread flooding of local government areas in Victoria. The survey has been rescheduled for mid 2011.

#### **Use of CIV by Victorian local governments**

CIV commenced delivering local level data and capacity building support to Victorian local governments in mid 2007. Since then, almost every Victorian local council has accessed and used the CIV community wellbeing indicators for its conceptual framework, the indicators and/or the data. CIV indicators are used to monitor change in long and medium priority areas of local councils and in regional local government planning for public health, the environment, social planning and social housing. They are widely used in annual reports.

In addition, CIV data has been used by local councils to:

- Support community engagement
- Assist in developing program development by identifying new areas of community need
- Provide evidence in submissions to government inquiries
- Support regional level planning.

#### **Why use the CIV framework as a platform for NSW?**

From reviewing the CIV framework and also reviewing a number of other potential frameworks, it is clear that there are certain potential benefits of the CIV framework and adapting it for use in the NSW context:

- The framework builds on international literature and best practice
- It was specifically developed for local government and is endorsed by experts in various professional fields of concern to local government (such as health and education), as well as by local government stakeholders
- It includes multi-dimensional domains that are generally consistent with or adaptable to the community objectives of most councils

- The information used includes objective measures (ie quantified data from various sources) and subjective data (how people in the community feel about specific issues)
- Much of the framework is already used by local governments and a number of data sources are either known or are likely to be available to councils
- The framework is already being used by councils in Victoria and is also likely to be adapted for use by local government in Queensland
- The approach to indicators is broadly consistent with existing national approaches including the *State of Australian Cities* report (Infrastructure Australia 2010) and Social Inclusion Indicators (Australian Government 2009). It is also the basis for an attempt by a range of stakeholders including the ABS to develop an Australian National Development Index (ANDI).

There is also need for a note of caution in that there is no thought that the CIV framework can be simply replicated for the NSW local government context. CIV not only arose from a review of the existing national and international frameworks but is also a product of the project partners and interests that supported its development. Local priorities, interests, policies and data sources, particularly within the health sector were key elements in finalising and focusing policy areas, indicators and measures utilised in the framework. Accordingly, in considering how CIV may be best adapted for NSW councils it will be important to review it in the light of state-specific strategic needs and resources.

## **5 Challenges to community indicator development in NSW**

### **5.1 Requirements to support community indicator development for NSW councils**

Preliminary consultation was undertaken with local government practitioners and representative bodies to understand what type of community indicator resource would be of benefit to councils in NSW. Feedback from the consultation highlighted that access to timely data and interpretation of information to add value to local government processes were required to better support community based reporting and monitoring.

The following were identified as the key data requirements that would assist councils to implement community indicators for IP&R:

- Increase the availability of data in general (particularly in relation to data held at different levels of government), and at a geographic scale of relevance to individual councils
- Provide access to existing federal and state data in a manner that is timely and efficient
- Decrease the annual cost of gathering data, particularly considering the long term nature of meaningful indicator implementation
- Develop indicators and measures that will assist councils to translate the data collected into a form that better informs council processes and community issues.

Another issue identified in the preliminary consultation by council staff was the varying levels of community interest and civic participation in the integrated and strategic planning process. Low levels of participation in council activities were identified as a stumbling block both for engagement regarding the CSP and for gathering broad ranging community data. From the range of experiences reported, it emerged that the quality of community engagement and communication may have an impact on the ease of implementation and eventual success of implementing community indicators (and CSPs).

The consultation also identified that there are challenges in a number of councils for council staff and elected representatives to embrace monitoring and reporting of issues outside local government's direct control. Considering the resources required to implement community indicators and the desire to inform council and the community, it is important that there is strong ownership of the development of indicators and understanding of the value in considering issues beyond council's direct control. Any community indicator resource requires supporting engagement and communication tools and resources to encourage acceptance of the approach taken.

Development of a generic community indicator framework was viewed positively as an important resource for councils to begin the process of assessing and monitoring the CSP. Any information on practical measures and indicators that councils could use for this purpose, particularly if existing data sources were available, was seen as highly valuable.

There was also recognition that, while the use of any indicator framework by NSW councils would be voluntary, significant strategic value could be gained through being able to compare information on a state-wide or even regional basis. Therefore the attempt to develop a common indicator framework for NSW local councils should be supported and resources at the local and state level.

## **5.2 Adapting the CIV framework for NSW**

From the preliminary local government consultation there was support for adapting the CIV framework for NSW. However also acknowledgement that it could not be utilised as currently written and would need significant revision. This would require substantial resources and support from a range of organisations. A broad understanding of which elements of the CIV framework are applicable and which elements require revision would assist in progressing the project. As an important first step, participants in the initial consultation felt that the CIV framework should be evaluated against the aims and requirements of the NSW State Plan and CSP requirements to identify both points of alignment and non-alignment.

From the consultation it was identified that the CIV framework focuses on the establishment of common indicators to provide a benchmarking tool across councils in Victoria. There was some interest in whether common and comparative indicators could be used to build a regional picture or to compare similar types of localities. This could then be used to better understand and trace impacts within a region and to collectively advocate at a State Government level.

Given the diversity in size and locality of NSW councils, however, there was a desire to broaden the CIV framework from a one size fits all approach to provide space for the local context to be translated in planning and reporting. One suggestion was to provide a range of alternative measures for a single indicator or a range of indicators within a policy area. In any case there is no intent that the indicators within the CIV framework would be compulsory and councils would work through a process to determine which indicators and measures fit their requirements.

Strong support was received for using the CIV approach of a web-based community indicator resource that is easy to access and keep updated. This on-line resource should have either links or direct access to information organised in LGA areas. Establishing such a database would require collaboration from different tiers of government as well as various public authorities. If resources were not available to develop a high level digital resource (such as the CIV website) it would still be of value to create a user-friendly resource that was both accessible to the community and a useful tool for councils.

It was acknowledged that a part of the success of the CIV framework, aside from centralising data collection and reporting, was that it stimulated new information gathering mechanisms. In order to inform new community wellbeing measures a state-wide and local community survey was designed and instigated. If such a resource is not available in NSW, councils would need to source additional subjective measures of wellbeing via individual community surveys. A challenge with this approach is that data collected would vary across NSW and be reliant on individual councils having adequate resources and commitment to undertake surveys. New questions may also compete for survey space with other questions on important service area feedback.

It was clearly recognised that much of the success of the CIV project was a consequence of being able to draw on the expertise and resources of a number of different organisations. The CIV project involved bringing together federal and state government agencies and research institutions with local government councils and representative bodies to support the project. This collaborative approach was identified as key to adapting the CIV framework into a useable resource for NSW councils.

The following organisations were identified in the initial consultation as key partners in developing an adapted CIV indicator resource (though participants did not attempt to develop a comprehensive or exhaustive list of potential partners):

- ABS/ Census
- State agencies and departments such as the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Department of Housing
- Infrastructure bodies such as Sydney Water, IPART, Energy Australia
- Regional Organisations of Councils
- Regional organisations such as Catchment Management Authorities, Public Health Units and Health Boards.

### **5.3 Review of data availability for the NSW context**

As an initial step in considering whether the CIV framework could be adapted for use in NSW a preliminary data gap analysis was undertaken of each of the CIV measures. The analysis identified whether data sources utilised in the CIV framework are available or suitable for NSW. If not, desktop research was conducted to identify alternative or more consistent data sources for NSW councils. For example, a number of the indicators used in CIV rely on ABS Census data which is only collected every 5 years. For the purposes of CSP it would be better to have measures that could be updated at least every four years.

The desktop research was supplemented with telephone interviews to identify details and availability of data sources, including the frequency of release and the level of government for which data is available and recorded at (for example by State or local government area).

The primary purpose was to explore whether NSW councils would be able to use each indicator using current data sources. Research has also identified whether accurate comparison between Victoria and NSW would be possible on each of the particular indicators. Preference was given to the most credible data sources and to data sources that were available at multiple levels, for example at state and local government area.

The CIV framework has not yet confirmed the measures to be used for each policy area nor the possible data sources. Where CIV measures and/or data sources were still under investigation, the purpose of the indicators as expressed on the CIV website was considered and data sources identified that could assist the selection of appropriate measures.

A summary of the results of the analysis are provided below. Detailed consideration of each CIV indicator has been listed in Appendix 2.

#### **Areas of similar data availability**

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data was the most common data source available to both States. Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) also exists as a common data source.

#### **Areas where data seems to not be available**

The main data sources that were specific to Victoria, and thus not appropriate for NSW, included: the Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007, Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) - Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria and the Sustainability Victoria Annual Reports.

## **5.4 Overview of data availability by domain**

### **Healthy, Safe and Inclusive Environments**

The majority of the indicators align directly with the CIV indicators in the domain, so if adopted, would provide direct comparability. Some policy areas and indicators are drawn from other CIV domains and are therefore also comparable with that framework. To maximise comparability, where available, measures and data sources used by CIV for those indicators have been replicated, or appropriate NSW sources have been specified. For those CIV indicators where no measure or data source is available, a NSW-specific approach has been recommended.

### **Dynamic, Resilient Local Economies**

Census data is the most common data source used in this domain within the CIV framework and is thus available for NSW. However in the case that more regular data is desired ABS, Labour Force Australia Survey and the ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators have been identified as alternative sources where appropriate. For those CIV indicators where no measure of data source is currently available, we have identified potential data sources based on the description that CIV provides regarding the purpose of these indicators. Where the VIC community survey is a data source, alternatives are suggested. The NSW Population Health Survey and individual council community surveys are suggested as appropriate alternatives.

### **Sustainable Built and Natural Environment**

Many measures and data sources in this domain are subject to further investigation. Where this is the case we have identified and discussed the appropriateness of using data sources that we have identified as potential sources for these indicators. The Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development, Community Satisfaction Survey and the Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 are common data sources within this domain. Where these data sources are used we have identified appropriate alternatives for NSW. However in the 'Comparable with CIV' column we have identified that care must be taken if State comparison is desired for these indicators.

### **Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities**

The CIV Survey 2007 is the common data source used in this domain within the CIV framework. Arts NSW which is part of the new Communities NSW has been identified as a potential alternative data source for NSW; it provides data relating to NSW Cultural and Arts statistics. Remaining measures and data sources are subject to further investigation. For such indicators we have identified potential sources for NSW to consider.

### **Democratic and Engaged Communities**

The CIV Survey 2007 is the common data source used in this domain within the CIV framework. ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators data has been suggested as an alternative data source for most of these.

## 6 Adapting the framework for use in an individual council

While this project has not provided a finalised indicator framework for NSW councils it provides a resource to assist in individual council formulation of community strategic indicators. This resource includes:

***Summary material on national and international indicator frameworks*** to provide local government practitioners with easy access to material about the major indicator frameworks in operation including detail on themes covered, data sources and the intent of the framework (Appendix 1).

***A list of References*** on key literature related to community indicator development and frameworks (Section 9).

***A matrix of potential indicators*** for use in monitoring community strategic planning adapted for NSW from the Victorian CIV framework and with possible NSW data sources identified. These are grouped into five themes consistent with the quadruple bottom line and social justice principles as required by the IP&R framework (Appendix 2).

This adapted framework provides a valuable resource for NSW Local Government practitioners but additional work would improve its usability and relevance to the current strategic planning reforms. This includes:

- Addressing indicator gaps that relate to state and local strategic priorities and social and community needs and concerns
- Better delineation of policy areas and indicators to clarify alignment with existing state and local policy and legislation
- Providing a range of indicators to meet a variety of contexts (geographic, socio-political, demographic) rather than focusing on a common indicator for comparative analysis
- Ensuring indicators are relevant to specific policy areas and indicators to clarify alignment with existing state and local documentation e.g. sports and recreation activities
- Incorporating clear links to timely and spatially relevant data sources
- Publishing it in an easy to use digital format.

In the meantime, an individual council can use this framework as a starting point for the identification and specification of community-based indicators. It was never intended to provide a 'one size fits all' mandated set of indicators but to provide a set of tools and information to assist councils on the journey towards developing their own CSP indicators. It is intended that councils will select the material most relevant to them and supplement it with information specific to their own context and data availability.

In broad terms, it is envisaged that councils will go through the following process to gain the most value from this project:

### **Step 1: Utilise background information on community indicators to draw material to assist internal presentations or discussions**

The Community Indicators project provides an overview of the value of indicators, the difference between community indicators and performance measures, what local government currently does and how that will change in response to the new requirements

of the IP&R framework. This information will assist councils to have internal conversations about the value and use of community indicators. It is expected that many councils will have some disquiet about the move to community indicators and may initially take the view that indicators should only measure activity or output that a council can control. A change management process will be required in many councils to move to a different approach.

Understanding the differences between community indicators and performance indicators or measures and when they are each relevant will be a critical step in that change process. Having easy access to international and national examples of community indicator frameworks is intended to provide a base of relevant information from which councils can develop their own approach and confidence in the value of community indicators.

### **Step 2: Selecting the elements of a community indicator framework that will best align with the council's CSP**

The framework of indicators for an individual council, their themes, specific policy areas or strategic objectives, will be driven by its CSP and related suite of plans. The adapted indicator framework developed in this project can be reviewed against a council's key documents to assess consistency and alignment. This will also help to identify any gaps or potential problems to be resolved in the development of a council's own draft indicator set.

It is recommended that councils utilise the CIV theme headlines as a starting point for their indicator framework and use the review process to identify key policy areas which may or may not be similar to the CIV areas. This will form the 'top level' of the indicator framework, providing categories under which the indicators and measures can be developed.

### **Step 3: Prepare draft indicator set**

A draft set of indicators can then be prepared by mapping the adapted CIV indicators proposed in this framework onto the policy areas developed in the previous task. This will provide the genesis of an indicator framework, relevant to the Council's context.

The next step is to review the data set to:

- Assess indicator alignment with council/community priorities
- Review availability and ease of accessing data
- Identify any indicator gaps where council will need to develop its own indicators in order to measure progress for council/community priorities.

### **Step 4: Review data availability**

Local Government has limited time and resources for data collection and therefore needs to make as much use as possible of existing state and local data sets. The adapted framework sets out sources for NSW state-wide data where it exists for comparable CIV indicators. Other federal and state data resources should be considered once the final indicator set for the council has been determined.

Councils will also need to consider the availability of internal data to measure desired indicators by engaging with staff across different areas of the organisation to consider whether there is suitable data already collected and collated by council (or that could readily be made available). This will ensure that the indicator framework is informed broadly by staff knowledge and has been 'reality checked' in regards to realistic and practical data collection and ready implementation of the framework.

The outcomes of these processes will be:

- ***A reviewed and possibly amended overall framework***, including policy areas (strategic objectives) and indicators deemed appropriate, balancing the needs of the individual council in tracking progress against its main objectives with ensuring that the data collection associated with the indicators is not onerous. A small number of high quality indicators is preferable to a large number of general indicators from which it is difficult to draw conclusions about trends towards achieving specific strategic objectives.
- ***Sources of external and internal (council) data collated*** identified by staff and assessed as suitable and practical for tracking progress against the proposed indicators. This step will actually have informed the step above – the choice of indicators will be iterative, based partly on understanding data sources.
- ***Adapting existing mechanisms for collecting or recording information*** if there are key domains or policy areas in the reviewed and revised framework on which council does not currently collect information but that are deemed essential for informing and reporting on its CSP.

## 7 References

- Ballarat Council 2001 <http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/>
- Canadian Community Monitoring Network website - [www.ccmn.ca](http://www.ccmn.ca)
- Community Indicators Victoria website
- Community Indicators Victoria (nd) A Resource Guide – Using CIV as a tool for council planning. Centre for Regional Development, Swinburne University of Technology in partnership with the McCaughey Centre Accessed at: <http://www.communityindicators.net.au/files/civ/CIV+Resource+Guide.pdf>
- Eckersley, R. (1998) *Measuring progress: is life getting better?*, Collingwood, Vic., CSIRO Publishing.
- Davern, M., West, S., Bodenham, S., & Wiseman, J. Community Indicators in Action: Using Indicators as a Tool for planning and Evaluating the health and Wellbeing of a Community. (In Press)
- Dluhy, M., & Swartz, N. (2006). 'Connecting Knowledge and Policy: The Promise of Community Indicators in the United States'. *Social Indicators Research*, 79(1), 1-23.
- Dollery, B. (2005). TITLE. [http://www.lgsa-plus.net.au/resources/documents/dollery-relative-efficiency-and-effectiveness-of-local-government\\_2005.pdf](http://www.lgsa-plus.net.au/resources/documents/dollery-relative-efficiency-and-effectiveness-of-local-government_2005.pdf)
- Environment Canada (2005) Linking Ecological Monitoring to Decision- making at Community and Landscape Scales. Doyle M. and Lynch M. Eds. The Ecological Monitoring & Assessment Network Coordinating Office, Environment Canada. Papers delivered at the Consortium for Advancing Monitoring of Ecosystem Sustainability in the Americas (CAMESA): Monitoring Science and Technology Symposium, September, 2004, Denver, Colorado
- ERM (2006) *The Current Status of City Indicators* Discussion Paper. Part of a Study to Assist Cities in Developing an Integrated Approach for Measuring and Monitoring City Performance. Delivered to the World Bank December 2006. available here: [http://www.cityindicators.org/Deliverables/Discussion%20Paper%20Revised\\_No%20Annex%201-9-2007-949763.pdf](http://www.cityindicators.org/Deliverables/Discussion%20Paper%20Revised_No%20Annex%201-9-2007-949763.pdf)
- Giovannini, E., Hall, J., Morrone, A. & Ranuzzi, G (2009) 'A Framework to Measure the Progress of Societies.' Draft OECD Working Paper. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/40/46/43631612.pdf>
- Global Footprint Network 2005 -. <http://www.footprintnetwork.org/>
- Hamer, L. (2003) Planning with a purpose. Local authorities and the NHS: planning together to improve health and wellbeing across the LSP. London, LGA/HDA/NHS Confederation.
- Holden, M (2009). Community Interests and Indicator System Success. *Social Indicators Research*, 92: 429 – 448
- Hezri, A & Dovers, S. (2006) Sustainability indicators, policy and governance: issues for ecological economies. *Ecological Economics* 60 pp 86-99.
- IAP2 Core Values [http://www.iap2.org.au/resources/list/asset\\_id/3/cid/1/parent/0/t/resources/title/IAP2%20Core%20Values](http://www.iap2.org.au/resources/list/asset_id/3/cid/1/parent/0/t/resources/title/IAP2%20Core%20Values)
- IISD (2005). Sustainability Indicators - IISD, International Institute for Sustainable Development. 2005. Compendium of Sustainability Indicators. Accessed at: <http://www.iisd.org/measure/compendium/searchinitiatives.aspx>
- LGMA (2009) Capacity Building for Local Government Professionals in NSW to deliver the Department of Local Government's Integrated Planning and Reporting package

Findings from the June 2009 Local Government Managers Australia NSW and Department of Local Government Integrated Planning and Reporting Forum. 16 July 2009. Accessed at:

[http://www.lgmansw.com.au/AM/Template.cfm?Section=IPR\\_and\\_SHC\\_Case\\_Studies&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=4737](http://www.lgmansw.com.au/AM/Template.cfm?Section=IPR_and_SHC_Case_Studies&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=4737)

- Meadows, D. (1996). Indicators and information systems for sustainable development. A Report to the Balaton Group. Sustainability Institute, Hartland Four Corners, VT.
- New Economics Foundation (2004) The power and potential of wellbeing indicators measuring young people's wellbeing in Nottingham.
- NSWDLG (1999) Environmental Guidelines for State of the Environment Reporting by Local Government. Promoting Ecologically Sustainable Development. Sydney: New South Wales Department of Local Government.
- NSW DLG (2001) Comparative Information on New South Wales Local Government Councils 2000/2001  
[http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/dlg/dlghome/documents/comparatives/com0001\\_Domestic.pdf](http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/dlg/dlghome/documents/comparatives/com0001_Domestic.pdf)
- NSWDLG (2009a) Integrated Planning & Reporting framework: Frequently Asked Questions and their answers. August 2009. Accessible at:  
<http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/dlg/dlghome/documents/Information/Integrated%20planning%20and%20reporting%20Framework%20-%20FAQ.pdf>
- NSWDLG (2009b) Comparative Information on NSW Local Government Councils 2007/08. Published 17-Jul-2009. Accessed 10 June 2010.  
[http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/dlg/dlghome/documents/Comparatives/Comparatives\\_2007\\_08.pdf](http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/dlg/dlghome/documents/Comparatives/Comparatives_2007_08.pdf)
- Partridge Emma & WestSue, 2010. Community indicator framework. Second draft report for City of Sydney. Institute for Sustainable Futures. Unpublished.
- Pillora, S., Blackburn, N. and Artist, S. (2009) Barriers and Drivers to Sustainability in Local Government, prepared for the Urban Sustainability Support Alliance by the Institute for Sustainable Futures.
- Red Letter Communication (2005) Survey of Skills Shortages in NSW Local Government. A report prepared for the NSW Department of Local Government on behalf of the Training and Professional skills Shortages Taskforce August 2005. Available at: <http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/Files/Information/SkillsShortages.pdf>
- Salvaris, M. (1997). Citizenship and progress. Conference paper presented at Measuring National Progress: A National Conference on Indicators of the Quality and Sustainability of Life in Australia, Canberra, 3-4 July 1997.  
<http://www.anewnz.org.nz/attachments/docs/spre-ms-citizenship-progress.doc>.
- Sydney Coastal Councils Group Monitoring website  
<http://www.monitor2manage.com.au/home.html>
- Taylor, C. (1980) Indicator systems for political, economic, and social analysis, Cambridge, Mass., Oelgeschlager Gunn & Hain.
- Taylor, C. and Jodice, D. (1983) *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators*, New Haven, Yale University Press.
- The Quality of Life Project <http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/>
- Wilkinson, R., and Pickett, K. (2009) The Spirit Level: Why more equal societies always do better. Allen Lane, UK
- Wiseman, J., & Brasher, K. (2007) 'Community Wellbeing in an Unwell World: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities.' A Policy Signpost prepared by the McCaughey Centre.

University of Melbourne.

- Wiseman, J, Heine, W, Langworthy, A, McLean, N, Pyke, J, Raysmith, H and Salvaris, M 2006, Measuring wellbeing, engaging communities: developing a community indicators framework for Victoria. The final report of the Victorian Community Indicators Project (VCIP), July 2006, State Government of Victoria Department of Human Services, VicHealth, Victorian Local Government Association (VLGA), Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV), The University of Melbourne, Victoria University and Swinburne University of Technology.  
[http://www.communityindicators.net.au/files/civ/20060817\\_VCIP\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/files/civ/20060817_VCIP_Final_Report.pdf)
- Yarra Ranges City Council (2008) Yarra Ranges Community Indicators Report  
<http://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/files/d6553edd-aa4a-4a01-883c-9d3700b288aa/Community%20Indicators%20Report.pdf>
- Sustainable Pittsburgh, USA. Regional Indicators Report on sustainability trends in Southwestern Pennsylvania. (Since 1997) <http://www.sustainablepittsburgh.org/>
- Victorian EPA Ecological Footprint portal  
<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/ecologicalfootprint/default.asp>

## **Appendix 1: International indicator frameworks summaries**

The following tables provide a snapshot summary of several indicator frameworks:

- The New Zealand Quality of Life Index
- Global Cities Indicators Program (World Bank)
- Australian Social Inclusion Board, Compendium of Social Inclusion Indicators
- European Union's Social Indicator Framework
- Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada
- Scotland 'Meeting the Needs' indicators of Sustainable Development
- OECD Indicators of Environmental Sustainability
- UN Commission on Sustainable Development - Indicators of Sustainable Development
- UK National Audit Commission - local indicators

New Zealand Quality of Life Index
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The report includes 68 key quality of life indicators (encompassing 186 individual measures) across 11 domain areas.</p> <p>The key purpose of the New Zealand Quality of life project is to provide information to decision makers to improve the quality of life in major New Zealand urban areas.</p> <p>12 cities joint report is released once every five years following release of new census data. A Quality of life survey is released every two years. Every second year 500 residents from each of the 12 cities, alongside 1500 residents from the 'rest of New Zealand' are surveyed on a range of quality of life issues.</p>
<p><b>Themes covered</b></p> <p>People, Knowledge and skills, Economic Standard of Living, Economic development, Housing, Health, Built environment, Natural environment, Safety, Social connectedness, civil and political rights.</p>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)</p> <p>12 cities</p>
<p><b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>The project is a partnership between twelve New Zealand Councils and the Ministry of Social Development.</p> <p>The project covers the following cities: Rodney, North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau, Hamilton, Tauranga, Porirua, Hutt, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin.</p> <p>Information obtained from the survey will be used to help inform central and local government policy makers. The information will be particularly useful for cities undertaking monitoring of progress toward achieving community outcomes under their Local Government Act requirements.</p>
<p><b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistency of indicator use and monitoring methods among participating cities</li> <li>• Provision of data to support advocacy on urban issues</li> <li>• Raising the profile of urban issues within central government</li> <li>• Collaborative working of bigger cities to monitor and address quality of life issues</li> <li>• Monitoring across the cities enables participating councils to develop a consistent set of indicators, identify urban issues and trends, and provide a platform to develop comprehensive responses to these.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>City councils</p>
<p><b>Is reporting against the indicator framework voluntary?</b></p> <p>No</p>
<p><b>Is the framework linked to any form of accreditation scheme?</b></p> <p>No</p>
<p><b>What are the benefits/ incentives for reporting?</b></p> <p>To provide information to decision-makers to improve the quality of life in major New Zealand urban areas.</p>

New Zealand Quality of Life Index
<p><b>What are the sources of data?</b></p> <p>The data for these indicators and measures has been drawn from two main sources:</p> <p>Quality of Life surveys: These biennial surveys are conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and measure resident perceptions of health and wellbeing, their community, crime and safety, education and work, the environment, culture and identity.</p> <p>Secondary data sources (eg. From government agencies and non-governmental organisations)</p> <p>While considerable data exists, there are still gaps, particularly in the areas of cultural wellbeing and the natural environment. In addition, data is not always available at city or regional level or in key wellbeing areas.</p>
<p><b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b></p> <p>Participating cities and the Ministry of Social Development</p>
<p><b>What is the reporting frequency?</b></p> <p>12 cities joint report is released once every five years following release of new census data. A Quality of life survey is released every two years. Every second year 500 residents from each of the 12 cities, alongside 1500 residents from the 'rest of New Zealand' are surveyed on a range of quality of life issues.</p>
<p><b>What type of indicators are they?</b></p> <p><i>Are they community level indicators (also referred to as 'outcome') or performance indicators ('inputs/outputs', or 'response') or a mix?</i></p> <p>Mix</p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p> <p>The Quality of Life Project</p> <p><a href="http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/">http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/</a></p>

<b>Global Cities Indicators Program (GCIP) (World Bank)</b>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Global City Indicators Program provides an established set of city indicators with a globally standardized methodology that allows for global comparability of city performance and knowledge sharing. The website serves all cities that become members to measure and report on a core set of indicators through a web based relational database.</p>
<p><b>Themes covered</b></p> <p>The Program is structured around 22 'themes' that measure a range of city services and quality of life factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Services includes services provided by city governments and other entities.</li> <li>• City services: education, energy, recreation, fire emergency response, governance, health, social services, solid waste, transportation, urban planning, waste water, water</li> <li>• Quality of Life includes critical contributors to overall quality of life, but are not the direct responsibility of any local service provider.</li> <li>• Quality of life: civic engagement, culture, economy, environment, shelter, social equity, subjective wellbeing, technology and innovation.</li> </ul> <p>City performance relative to each of these themes is measured by a suite of several indicators, which collectively tell a "story". Overall, 94 indicators have been proposed. Recognising the differences in resources and capabilities between developed and developing world cities, the overall set of 94 indicators is divided into 27 "core" indicators, which all participating cities are expected to report on, and 26 "supporting" indicators, which cities are encouraged but not expected to report on. There are also 41 desirable future indicators which are indicators that have been identified by the Partner Cities as being desirable but a consistent, global methodology has not yet been identified.</p>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)</p> <p>City level</p>
<p><b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>There appear to be 113 participating cities from around the world.</p>
<p><b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures and monitors city performance and urban quality of life</li> <li>• Decentralised, city led and enables cities to measure, report, and improve their performance and quality of life, facilitate capacity building, and share best practices through an easy to use web portal.</li> <li>• An ISO standard for city indicators, which is currently in development, will facilitate comparability and verification across cities and over time.</li> <li>• Used in Annual reporting</li> </ul>
<p><b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>The GCIP was initiated by the World Bank and its partners and is now run by the Global City Indicators Facility, based at the University of Toronto, which oversees the development of indicators and assists cities to join the program. A board of directors and an advisory board oversee the Global City Indicators Facility and provide technical and advisory support to the facility.</p>
<p><b>Is reporting against the indicator framework voluntary?</b></p> <p>Yes</p>
<p><b>Is the framework linked to any form of accreditation scheme?</b></p> <p>No, but as above, an ISO standard for city indicators is in development</p>
<p><b>What are the benefits/ incentives for reporting?</b></p> <p>MetroMatch works together with the Global Cities Indicators Program and provides a mechanism for municipalities to share technical information on improving performance relative to identified benchmarks. There is a MetroMatch directory that lists staff so that they can be contacted with requests for technical information and assistance on operational or programmatic problems in their</p>

Global Cities Indicators Program (GCIP) (World Bank)
area of expertise.
<b>What are the sources of data?</b> See below
<b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b> The data is entered by the city itself into the database through the website with a login/pass. The GCIF is hosted by the University of Toronto.
<b>What is the reporting frequency?</b> Annual
<b>What type of indicators are they?</b> <i>Are they community level indicators (also referred to as 'outcome') or performance indicators ('inputs/outputs', or 'response') or a mix?</i> Mixture of both
<b>Other comments</b> Criteria for the indicators included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Available, up to date, and able to be reported annually;</li><li>• Readily comparable among cities globally;</li><li>• Relevant for public policy decision making and/or linked to established goals (eg. MDG);</li><li>• Cost effective to client;</li><li>• Meaningful to cities across the globe regardless of geography, culture, affluence, size, or political structure;</li><li>• Understandable and not overly complex;</li><li>• Clear as to whether changes in the indicators are good or bad.</li></ul>
<b>Contact details</b> <a href="http://www.cityindicators.org/ProjectDeliverables.aspx">http://www.cityindicators.org/ProjectDeliverables.aspx</a>

Australian Social Inclusion Board, Compendium of Social Inclusion Indicators
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Australian Social Inclusion Board (ASIB) released a compendium publication on social inclusion in May 2009. The Compendium has 7 themes and 33 indicators.</p> <p>The indicators were developed by the Board to generate discussion and debate on the question of how to measure disadvantage and social exclusion; these indicators are the first step towards comprehensive performance measurement and evaluation of social inclusion in Australia. The report includes indicators developed in the European Union (EU) and supplementary (S) Australian measures, to draw a picture of how people are doing on issues such as income, access to the job market, social supports and networks, effects of the local neighbourhood, access to services and health.</p> <p>The compendium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draws together statistics from a range of sources (principally Australian Bureau of Statistics and Eurostat) to help understand how Australia is faring compared to EU countries in relation to social inclusion using EU indicators, plus supplementary measures specific to Australia</li> <li>• Was designed to promote discussion of social inclusion issues and generate debate about how best to measure disadvantage and social exclusion</li> <li>• Was authored by the Board's social inclusion indicators working group, led by Professor Tony Vinson, with research support from the PM&amp;C SIU</li> </ul>
<p><b>Themes covered</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty and low income</li> <li>• Lack of access to the job market</li> <li>• Limited social supports and networks</li> <li>• Effect of the local neighbourhood</li> <li>• Exclusion from services</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)</p> <p>National - Australia</p>
<p><b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>Social inclusion unit, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet</p>
<p><b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b></p> <p>Social inclusion unit, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. The Australian Social Inclusion Board has prepared a compendium of headline indicators of social inclusion as one means of consulting and providing input on the particular question of how to measure disadvantage and social exclusion.</p>
<p><b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>The Australian Social Inclusion Board was established in May 2008 as the Australian Government's advisory body on social inclusion. One of the Board's terms of reference was to 'provide views and input on social inclusion including how to measure disadvantage and social exclusion'.</p>
<p><b>Is reporting against the indicator framework voluntary?</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Is the framework linked to any form of accreditation scheme?</b></p> <p>No</p>
<p><b>What are the benefits/ incentives for reporting?</b></p> <p>N/A</p>

Australian Social Inclusion Board, Compendium of Social Inclusion Indicators
<p><b>What are the sources of data?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ABS Income and Housing Survey</li><li>• ABS Housing Occupancy and Costs</li><li>• ABS Labour Force Survey, Australia</li><li>• UN Statistics Division and International Labour Organisation</li><li>• ABS 'Disability, Ageing and Carers'</li><li>• ABS General Social Survey</li><li>• Personal Safety Survey, Australia 2005</li><li>• ABS Education and Work</li><li>• ABS Australian Census Analytic Program: 'Counting the Homeless'</li></ul> <p>New COAG reporting initiatives are helping to improve the availability of data in a number of areas</p>
<p><b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b></p> <p>The Australian Social Inclusion Working group of the Australian Social Inclusion Board.</p>
<p><b>What is the reporting frequency?</b></p> <p>So far only one report, presumably it will be annually</p>
<p><b>What is not covered by the indicator framework and why?</b></p> <p>Only covers social indicators</p>
<p><b>Contact details</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.socialinclusion.gov.au">www.socialinclusion.gov.au</a></p>

<b>European Union's Social Inclusion Common Indicators</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	<p>EU countries have different policies in the area of social inclusion, pensions, health and long-term care but have agreed to common objectives in this area, as well as common indicators. They can therefore compare best practices and measure progress towards the common objectives. Common indicators consist of an overall list of 14 headline indicators and are complemented by specific indicators relating to three main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty and social exclusion</li> <li>• Pension</li> <li>• Health and Long-Term Care</li> </ul> <p>The use of commonly agreed indicators to monitor progress towards commonly agreed objectives is an essential component of the EU's Open Method of Coordination on social inclusion and social protection.</p> <p>The current set of common indicators was approved in 2006. Updated indicators on health were agreed in 2008 and on material deprivation and housing in 2009.</p> <p>These indicators are used for the overall National Reports on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion as well as for the Joint Report presented by the European Commission and the Council.</p> <p>The ISG also agreed on a typology of indicators to distinguish between those that can be used for benchmarking, and those that should only be used to monitor progress within a single country.</p>
<b>Themes covered</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty and social exclusion</li> <li>• Pension</li> <li>• Health and Long-Term Care</li> </ul>
<b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)	For national level reporting by EU member states
<b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b>	EU, EU member states
<b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benchmarking/ monitoring and measuring performance</li> </ul>
<b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b>	European Commission. The indicators have been agreed using a consensual approach and using a set of criteria which include comparability based on sound EU harmonised data, policy responsiveness, clear normative interpretation, focus on outcomes, etc.
<b>Is the framework linked to any form of accreditation scheme?</b>	No
<b>What are the sources of data?</b>	N/a – member states find their own sources of data to report against these indicators
<b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b>	EU Member states
<b>What is not covered by the indicator framework and why?</b>	Only covers social
<b>Other comments:</b>	The Australian Social Inclusion Indicators are based on these EU indicators

Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada were developed by Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC), to systematically present measures and report on various aspects of wellbeing that are important to Canadians.</p>
<p><b>Themes covered</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work</li> <li>• Learning</li> <li>• Financial Security</li> <li>• Family Life</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Social Participation</li> <li>• Leisure</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Environment</li> </ul> <p>Within each area of wellbeing the indicators are organized into three groupings related to wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status: indicators of condition or progress (such as level of education, number of Canadians employed, or life expectancy).</li> <li>• Life Events: indicators related to significant transitions that we may experience over the course of our lives (such as getting married, changing jobs, or experiencing a major illness).</li> <li>• Key Influences: indicators that reflect individual and societal resources (for example, access to computers at schools, daily exercise, or the availability of public transit).</li> </ul> <p>Each indicator page contains certain basic information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevance: explains how the indicator is important with respect to wellbeing.</li> <li>• Summary: presents highlights and links to all the sub-sections.</li> <li>• National Picture: presents national data on the overall status of the indicator.</li> <li>• Break-downs: depending on availability of data, presents national data broken down by age, gender, regions, and other relevant categories.</li> <li>• International Picture: where data permit, provides comparisons with other countries, particularly with G-7 and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries.</li> </ul> <p>In a few cases, an indicator page may contain more than one measure. Eg. the employment rate indicator presents two measures: employed persons as a percentage of working-age adults, and employed persons as a percentage of the total population.</p>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)</p> <p>National level</p>
<p><b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>The Canadian Government</p>
<p><b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b></p> <p>Not known</p>
<p><b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC)</p>

Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada
<b>What are the sources of data?</b> Most of the data is from Statistics Canada. In some cases, Statistics Canada administers particular surveys and collects data on behalf of HRSDC (Human Resources and Skills Development Canada). Other data sources include international organisations and specialised survey companies.
<b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b> As above
<b>What is the reporting frequency?</b> Ongoing – data is updated to the website as it becomes available
<b>What is not covered by the indicator framework and why?</b> Only covers social
<b>Other comments:</b> Criteria for indicator selection: <b>Relevant:</b> most users would agree that the indicator is informative and potentially useful for discussion, analysis, and decision-making around wellbeing issues; <b>Objective:</b> the indicator, underlying methodology, and its reporting are accurate and credible; <b>Continuous:</b> enabling monitoring and assessment over time and the identification of trends; <b>Comparable:</b> matching, where feasible, indicators and definitions used by other parties, including international organizations; <b>Detailed:</b> the indicator can be sufficiently disaggregated according to region, gender, age, and other basic categories; and <b>Available:</b> existing data can be used to construct the indicator, or current surveys can be amended to yield new data.

Scotland 'Meeting the Needs' indicators of Sustainable Development
<b>Summary</b> The indicators of sustainable development were created to allow Scotland to manage resources better, use less energy, and design communities and the services they need better It comprises 24 indicators
<b>Themes covered</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resource use</li><li>• Energy</li><li>• Travel</li><li>• Social justice</li></ul>
<b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level) State; Region
<b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b> Scotland government.
<b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b> Measure progress of sustainable development, and allow comparing with UK Framework for Sustainable Development
<b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b> Scottish Executive Environment Group
<b>Is reporting against the indicator framework voluntary?</b> Not known

<b>OECD Indicators of Environmental Sustainability</b>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The OECD pioneered the use of environmental indicators at the international level by publishing its 'Core Set of Indicators' in 1974.</p> <p>The aim is to further strengthen countries' capacity to monitor and assess environmental conditions and trends so as to increase their accountability and to evaluate how well they are satisfying their domestic objectives and international commitments.</p> <p>The OECD work on environmental indicators is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the harmonization of individual initiatives of OECD Member countries in the field of environmental indicators by developing a common approach and conceptual framework; assist in further development and use of environmental indicators in OECD Member countries; and promote the exchange of related experience with non members and other international organizations;</li> <li>• Support the OECD's policy analysis and evaluation work by developing core sets of reliable, measurable and policy-relevant environmental indicators to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– measure environmental progress and performance</li> <li>– monitor policy integration, and</li> <li>– allow effective international comparisons</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>82 indicators (10 key environmental indicators)</p>
<p><b>Themes covered</b></p> <p>Environment</p>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)</p> <p>International; Nation</p>
<p><b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>OECD countries</p>
<p><b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b></p> <p>Inter-country comparison, better measure environmental performance, better integrate environmental concerns in sectoral policies.</p>
<p><b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>OECD Governments and OECD Council</p>
<p><b>What are the sources of data?</b></p> <p>Build on data from the OECD SIREN database - which is updated with information provided by Member countries authorities, from internal OECD sources and from other international sources</p>
<p><b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b></p> <p>Published in the OECD Environmental Data Compendium</p>
<p><b>What is the reporting frequency?</b></p> <p>Short, Medium and Long term measurability Key indicators are updated annually</p>
<p><b>What is not covered by the indicator framework and why?</b></p> <p>Only covers environmental</p>

UN Commission on Sustainable Development - Indicators of Sustainable Development	
<b>Summary</b>	Revised CSD indicators contain a core set of 50 indicators, which are part of a larger set of 96 indicators of SD
<b>Themes covered</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Demographics</li> <li>• Natural hazards</li> <li>• Atmosphere</li> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Oceans, seas and coasts</li> <li>• Freshwater</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Economic development</li> <li>• Global economic partnership</li> <li>• Consumption and production patterns.</li> </ul>
<b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)	International; National
<b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b>	Various member States
<b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b>	To allow countries to review their existing indicators or develop new indicators against an internationally recognised framework working towards sustainable development goals. No report found to date to show that States Members have used the framework to revise or create new national indicator frameworks.
<b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b>	UN - Chapter 40 of Agenda 21 called on countries to develop indicators of SD that can provide a solid basis for decision-making at all levels. First draft set: Division for Sustainable Development and the Statistics Division
<b>Is reporting against the indicator framework voluntary?</b>	It doesn't seem to be compulsory for member countries to report against the framework. The CSD Indicators are a sample set.
<b>Is the framework linked to any form of accreditation scheme?</b>	No
<b>What are the benefits/ incentives for reporting?</b>	There are no benefits to reporting because States Members aren't actually reporting to the UN- they are a non-participating party – Member countries are encouraged to use the CSD indicators in their own national indicator frameworks.
<b>What are the sources of data?</b>	Build on data from the OECD SIREN database - which is updated with information provided by Member countries authorities, from internal OECD sources and from other international sources
<b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b>	Published in the OECD Environmental Data Compendium
<b>What is the reporting frequency? Short, Medium and Long term measurability</b>	Key indicators are updated annually

UK National Audit Commission - local indicators
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Have been developing the Area Profiles for three years 45 indicators ('key measures')</p>
<p><b>Themes covered</b></p> <p>10 quality of life themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People and place</li> <li>• Community involvement and cohesion</li> <li>• Economic wellbeing</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Transport and access</li> <li>• Community safety</li> <li>• health and social wellbeing</li> <li>• Education and lifelong learning</li> <li>• Culture and leisure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b> (region, state or country level)</p> <p>Local</p>
<p><b>Who uses the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>National Audit Commission; Local public service providers; Government and regulators</p>
<p><b>What is the indicator framework used for? Benchmarking?</b></p> <p>To go beyond assessment of the performance of individual local public services to create a comprehensive, outcome-focused picture of quality of life and local services</p>
<p><b>Who designed the indicator framework?</b></p> <p>National Audit Commission worked with 35 local pilot areas; consulted government departments, regulators, national data agencies and consumer groups.</p>
<p><b>Is reporting against the indicator framework voluntary?</b></p> <p>There has been no specific wording that reporting is mandatory, but local authorities seem to submit results every year.</p>
<p><b>What are the sources of data?</b></p> <p>Various national data sources.</p>
<p><b>Who holds the data? Who collects the data?</b></p> <p>National Audit Commission hosts a website that allows users to create 'area profiles'.</p>

## Appendix 2: CIV Indicator Matrix

This appendix runs through the broad framework of the CIV framework and for each of the five key domains identifies the main policy areas plus associated indicators and measures. It also identifies where the data is sourced from in the CIV framework to report against the measure and where complimentary information could potentially be sourced in NSW. Additional comment has been provided on some of the indicators regarding potential challenges in accessing or compiling information.

Individual councils using the Community Indicator project outcomes will need to go through their own process for identifying how best to make use of the indicators identified in the adapted framework. This will depend on a number of factors including social, environmental and geographic context as well as specific data and information availability. The matrix is not intended to provide a “one size fits all” mandated set of indicators but rather information and a set of tools to assist councils to develop their own Community Strategic Plan indicators.

The five key domains and the policy areas covered are:

### **Domain 1 - Sustainable Built and Natural Environment**

#### **Policy areas:**

- Open space
- Housing
- Transport accessibility
- Sustainable energy use
- Air quality
- Biodiversity
- Water
- Waste management

### **Domain 2 - Dynamic, Resilient Local Economies**

#### **Policy Areas:**

- Economic activity
- Employment
- Income and Wealth
- Skills
- Work Life Balance

### **Domain 3 - Democratic and Engaged Communities**

#### **Policy Areas:**

- Citizen Engagement

### **Domain 4 - Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities**

#### **Policy Areas:**

- Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities: Policy Areas
- Arts and Cultural Activities
- Leisure and recreation
- Cultural diversity

### **Domain 5 - Healthy, safe and inclusive communities**

#### **Policy Areas:**

- Personal Health and Well being

- Community connectedness
- Early Childhood
- Personal and community safety
- Lifelong Learning
- Service availability

## Domain 1 Sustainable Built and Natural Environment

Guidance for reading the tables:

The Source columns are divided into two sections – the top section indicates if NSW can access the data from the same source as in Victoria. The bottom provides an alternative source that NSW could use to obtain data.

The Comparable column summarises the comparability of the NSW and Victoria sources.

NSW State and Regional Indicators data is recommended as a potential NSW data source for many indicators where VIC data source is not available to NSW.

### Policy area: Open Space

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
1. Access to Areas of Open Space	Percentage of people that live within 3km of a public open space.	Subject to further investigation	Metropolitan Strategy <sup>2</sup> , NSW DoP records % of Sydney residents that live within 800meters of an 'open space'. 'Open Space' is defined broadly in the Strategy and includes small open spaces such as small parks.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
2. Appearance of Public Space	Percentage of adults who express satisfaction with accessibility and appearance of public areas.	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development, Community Satisfaction Survey <sup>3</sup> .	Similar survey for NSW not identified.  Council Surveys – many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may chose to include a survey question that will provide data to calculate this measure. Eg City of Sydney community satisfaction surveys have asked about the 'appearance of public space'.	Local Government Victoria (LGV) coordinates the release of participating councils' annual community satisfaction survey results. The Community Satisfaction Survey provides participating councils with information about how their performance is rated by the communities they represent. The survey is conducted independently by Wallis Consulting, and is coordinated by LGV.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys

<sup>2</sup> [www.metrostrategy.nsw.gov.au](http://www.metrostrategy.nsw.gov.au)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.dpccd.vic.gov.au/Web20/dvclgv.nsf/allDocs/RWP533532B547C45076CA2571700031ED6E?OpenDocument>

**Policy area: Housing**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
3.Housing Affordability	<p><b>Four measures</b> looking at different aspects of housing affordability have been derived:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Households with Housing Costs 30% or More of Gross Income (expressed as a percentage of all households).</li> <li>2. Median House Price.</li> <li>3. Median Flat/Unit Price.</li> <li>4. Occupied Private Dwellings which are Government-Owned Rental Dwellings (expressed as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings).</li> </ol>	<p><b>Measure 1 and 4</b> - Sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, data available on request and Basic Community Profile Table B32.</p> <p><b>Measure 2 and 3</b> - Sourced from Land Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006, A Guide to Property Values, Government of Victoria.</p>	<p><b>Measure 1 and 4</b> - Sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, data available on request and Basic Community Profile Table B32.</p> <p>Alternative source required for measures 2 and 3 (see below)</p> <p>Data for <b>Measures 2 and 3</b> can be obtained from the ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>This data is broken down into local government areas. Measure 4 can be accessed here also.</p> <p>ALSO</p> <p>Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report. (Available from Centre for Affordable Housing; Community Housing Division of the NSW Department of Housing).</p> <p>Published quarterly, free access.</p>	<p><b>Measure 1</b> - supplementary information is provided for two subpopulations - households paying rent, and households with a mortgage.</p> <p><b>Measure 2</b> - The category 'house' is an aggregation of the land use categories 'house (previously occupied)', 'house (new - detached)' and 'terrace - attached house'.</p> <p><b>Measure 3</b> - The category 'flat/unit' is an aggregation of the land use categories 'flat/unit/apartment', 'townhouse (unit)' and 'retirement unit'.</p> <p><b>Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report</b> - Six supplementary tables are published showing postcode level rent and sales data in metropolitan areas.</p>	<p><b>Measures 1 and 4</b> can be accurately compared as they will come from the same data source.</p> <p><b>Measures 2 and 3</b> should be accurately comparable as they are straight forward data.</p>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

**Policy area: Transport Accessibility**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
4.Transport Limitations	People Who Experienced Transport Limitations in the Last 12 Months: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>5</sup> .	Similar survey for NSW not identified. Council Surveys – many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may chose to include a survey question that will provide data to calculate this measure.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys NB: Standard and validated questions were used wherever possible the Community Indicators Victoria Survey, used questions like those used in previous Australian Bureau of Statistics surveys. Thus ABS may be able to provide similar data sets on request.
5.Public Transport Patronage	Three measures 1. People Who Used Public Transport to Travel to Work on Census Day; 2. People Who Rode a Bicycle or Walked to Work on Census Day; 3. Employed People Who Worked at Home or Did Not Work on Census Day	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, Basic Community Profile Table B45 and Working Population Profile Table W21	Same as CIV Source.  ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>6</sup> .	This data is recorded at local government area and reports on employed persons in the Sydney Greater Metropolitan Region who: drive a car, walk, ride, use public transport, and who use two or more methods of transport to get to work.  This data is recorded at local government area and reports on employed persons in the Sydney Greater Metropolitan Region who: drive a car, walk, ride, use public transport, and who use two or more methods of transport to get to work.	ABS Census provides this data for both NSW and VIC.  If more regular data is desired ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators could be used.  NB: The results reflect method of transport used on the day of the survey.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
6. Dedicated Walking and Cycling Trails	Kilometres of dedicated walking and cycling trails.	Available data sources need to be explored further. Possibilities data sources being considered by Victoria - Local council Records, Bicycle Victoria maps, VicRoads maps, and Parks Victoria Metropolitan Trail Network.	NSW could consider similar data sources as Vic.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
7. Practical Non Car Opportunities	No measures currently available, must be explored further.	No available data sources, needs to be explored further.	Transport spreadsheet of the ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>7</sup>  AND  Household Travel Survey - Bureau of Transport Statistics <sup>8</sup>	If NSW is interested to develop its own measure for this indicator data is provided in the Transport spreadsheet of the NSW State and Regional <sup>9</sup> Indicators,  The Household Travel Survey <sup>10</sup> collects data on broad travel patterns and trends for the metropolitan area. It is conducted annually.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/tdc/house-survey.html>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/file/tdc/documents/R2010-01-2008-09-HTS-Summary-Report.pdf>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
8.Roads and Footpaths	Percentage of the adult population who are satisfied with local roads and footpaths.	Annual Community Satisfaction Survey 2005, Research Results: August 2005, prepared for Local Government Victoria, Department for Victorian Communities <sup>11</sup>	<p>Similar survey for NSW not identified Data source needs further exploration.</p> <p>Transport spreadsheet of the ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators<sup>12</sup></p> <p>NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may chose to include a survey question that will provide data to calculate this measure.</p>	Tab 1 of transport spreadsheet reports on 'Road Quality' - % of NSW roads that have quality/smoothness rated as 'good' – However this does not measure the community's perceptions.	<p>Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys</p> <p>Whilst many local councils may already be investigating and reporting on this indicator accurate comparison may be difficult due to different wording of questions and method for collecting data.</p>

<sup>11</sup>[http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web20/rwpgslib.nsf/GraphicFiles/LG+Annual+Community+Satisfaction+Survey+2005+REport+no+6/\\$file/Annual+Community+Satisfaction+Survey+2005+-+Report+no+6.pdf](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web20/rwpgslib.nsf/GraphicFiles/LG+Annual+Community+Satisfaction+Survey+2005+REport+no+6/$file/Annual+Community+Satisfaction+Survey+2005+-+Report+no+6.pdf)

<sup>12</sup><http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

**Policy area: Sustainable Energy Use**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
9.Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To be explored further.	To be explored further.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>13</sup>	This source provides greenhouse gas emissions data for NSW (this is the lowest level of data currently available)	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures Particularly important, if comparison is desired, to ensure the same gases are being measured and the methodology for measuring.
10.Household Energy Use	No direct measure available.	To be explored further.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>14</sup>	This source provides household energy data for NSW – broken down into ‘Sydney SD’ and ‘balance of NSW’. Sources of energy and information including % of houses with and without insulation and use of energy savings bulbs are also provided by this data source.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
11.Renewable Energy Use	Measure currently unavailable.	Data currently unavailable.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>15</sup>	This source provides renewable energy use data for NSW. See tab 6 and 7 of the Environment spreadsheet. The data is provided at State level for total renewable energy use by NSW. Data on household use of solar is provided at tab 7 at the ‘Sydney SD’ and ‘Balance of NSW’	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures

**Policy area: Air Quality**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
12.Air Quality	Number of days when polluting concentration exceeds National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) guidelines.	Environment Protection Authority, Victoria	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>16</sup> .	This source provides data that addresses this measure exactly ie ‘number of days NEPM is exceeded’. This is data is provided for the ‘Sydney’, ‘Illawarra’ and ‘Lower Hunter’ regions. Reported annually.	As the identified alternative NSW source provides data that measures the ‘measure’ exactly an accurate comparison between States on this indicator will be possible.

**Policy area: Biodiversity**

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
13. Native Vegetation Cover	Data at bio-physical regions to be explored.	Data sources to be investigated further.	Depending on how NSW wishes to measure this indicator there are many sources of information useful for this indicator. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water has several reports and programs that are currently reporting on NSW's native vegetation. See the link provided to the Native Vegetation monitoring page <sup>17</sup> .	The NSW State Plan sets targets for the State's natural resources, including vegetation condition.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
14. Carbon Sequestration	To be investigated further	To be investigated further	1. Soil Carbon Sequestration Utilising Recycled Organics - A review of the scientific literature SPD_ORG_0208SoilCarbonSeq.pdf (August 2002, PDF 920kb) <sup>18</sup> 2. Figure 2.1 - Soil types within 200 km of Sydney SPD_ORG_Sydsoilmap.jpg (2002, JPEG 302kb) <sup>19</sup>	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water provides NSW carbon sequestration publications <sup>20</sup> . The sources to the left are a good place for NSW to start when deciding how to measure this indicator.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
15. Weeds and Pests	No measure currently available, must be explored further.	Data sources are currently unavailable	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>21</sup> . OR NSW State of the Environment report <sup>22</sup>	NSW State and Regional Indicators notes - The Environment spreadsheet provides data for each (natural resource management) NRM region on weed and pest management expenditure and effort on NSW farms. Detailed weed and pest issues are provided on tab 15, however again only relating to farms. NSW State of the Environment notes – data is provided at catchment management authority level. Chapter 7 – biodiversity is the relevant chapter.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/projects/NativeVegetationMapping.htm>

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/SPD\\_ORG\\_0208SoilCarbonSeq.pdf](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/SPD_ORG_0208SoilCarbonSeq.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/SPD\\_ORG\\_Sydsoilmap.jpg](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/SPD_ORG_Sydsoilmap.jpg)

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/warr/RecycledOrganicsPublications.htm#17>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soe/soe2009/chapter7/chp\\_7.4.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soe/soe2009/chapter7/chp_7.4.htm)

**Policy area: Water**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
16. Conditions of Natural Streams and Water Ways	<b>Index of stream condition:</b> The Index of Stream condition is a state-wide benchmarking tool for measuring river health.	Victorian Rivers Index of Stream Conditions, Results 2004 <sup>23</sup>	Similar Index for NSW not identified. NSW State of the Environment report <sup>24</sup> . OR NSW Government – Office of Water - Water information <sup>25</sup>	Chapter 6 of the NSW State of the Environment report is on water. Data is provided on the health of NSW rivers. NSW Government – Office of Water provides detailed information on the quality of NSW rivers and streams on a daily basis <sup>26</sup> .	Care must be taken when comparing NSW and VIC data sources. If accurate comparison is desired a request could be made to the Office of Water OR Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water to measure the health of its water ways using same/similar Index.  The alternative sources suggested are a starting point for NSW to decide on how to measure this indicator.
17. Water Consumption	Measure to be explored further.	Data to be explored further.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators report <sup>27</sup> .	The Environment spreadsheet tab 8 provides info on water use and source in NSW – data is provided at level of 'Sydney SD' and 'NSW Balance'.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
18. Water Waste Recycling	People in Households Collecting Waste Water: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators report <sup>28</sup> .	The environment spreadsheet, 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'.	So that accurate comparison can be made between NSW and VIC data a Survey question worded in the same way as Victoria's would need to be included in an appropriate NSW community survey eg the NSW Health Survey or individual council surveys.  If the ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators source is used NSW, an accurate comparison with Vic will not be possible.

**Policy area: Waste Management**

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/waterdata/>

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soe/soe2009/chapter6/chp\\_6.2.htm#6.2.14](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soe/soe2009/chapter6/chp_6.2.htm#6.2.14)

<sup>25</sup> <http://waterinfo.nsw.gov.au/>

<sup>26</sup> <http://waterinfo.nsw.gov.au/drr/>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
19. Household Waste Generation	<p>Non-Recyclable Garbage Generated by Households: expressed as an average volume (kilograms) per household.</p> <p>For each local council, the measure is derived by Sustainability Victoria as the reported volume collected (tonnes) divided by the reported number of households serviced.</p>	Sustainability Victoria Annual Reports <sup>29</sup> .	NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report <sup>30</sup> .	Data is reported on kerbside residual waste at Local council level. Measured as kg/household/week AND kg/person/week.	Data for this indicator will be comparable.
20. Household Waste Recycling	<p>Two measures</p> <p>1. Recyclables and Green Organics Recycled: expressed as a percentage of the total collection of recyclables, green organics and garbage.</p> <p>2. <i>Non-Organic Recyclable Waste Generated by Households</i>: expressed as an average yield (kilograms) per household.</p>	Sustainability Victoria Annual Reports <sup>31</sup> .	NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report <sup>32</sup> .	<p>Notes for indicator directly above also apply</p> <p><b>Measure 2</b> can be obtained from the NSW Local Gov Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report - Data is reported on kerbside dry recycling at Local council level. Measured as kg/household/week AND kg/person/week.<sup>33</sup></p> <p><b>Measure 1</b> can be calculated using data provide by the report as the report provides data on average weekly household garden organics recycled in addition to total recyclables figures<sup>34</sup>. Data provided on weekly and yearly basis.</p>	Data for this indicator will be comparable.

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/www/html/1822-publications---a-b.asp>

<sup>30</sup> <http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09766HouseYield.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/www/html/1822-publications---a-b.asp>

<sup>32</sup> <http://npws.nsw.gov.au/warr/datareport.htm>

<sup>33</sup> <http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09766HouseYield.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> [http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09357WARRdataRpt05\\_07\\_Pt1.pdf](http://npws.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/09357WARRdataRpt05_07_Pt1.pdf)

## Domain 2 Dynamic, Resilient Local Economies

Guidance for reading the tables:

The Source columns are divided into two sections – the top section indicates if NSW can access the data from the same source as in Victoria. The bottom provides an alternative source that NSW could use to obtain data.

The Comparable column summarises the comparability of the NSW and Victoria sources.

### Policy area: Economic Activity

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
1.Retained Retail Spending	<p>Subject to further investigation</p> <p>Rough idea is to measure economic leakage. RRS is the ration of total local spending applied within the area to the total available expenditure sourced from the residents in the area.</p>	Subject to further investigation	<p>ABS data is available for retail spending. Quarterly by State.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>NSW State and Regional Indicators provides data on mean and median equivalised household disposable income<sup>35</sup>.</p> <p>NB: Many local councils report on data relating to this indicator.</p>	<p>See specifically ABS - 8501.0 - Retail Trade, Australia, Jun 2010 <sup>36</sup></p> <p>The NSW State and Regional data for equivalised household disposable income is provided at 'Sydney' and 'Balance of NSW' level and by household type.</p>	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/8501.0Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
2.Highly Skilled Workforce	<p>People employed in highly skilled occupations</p> <p>Expressed as a percentage of total people employed in the area.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data – <b>data available on request</b> - data is derived from the 'occupation' and 'labour force status' census variables; specifically questions 34, 35, 38, 39, 44, 46, and 47.</p>	<p>Same as CIV Source</p> <p>Alternatively: ABS, Labour Force Australia Survey.</p>	<p>For the purposes of this variable in the Census 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.</p>	<p>ABS Census provides this data for both NSW and VIC. However, the Census is conducted every five years. If NSW wants more up to date and regular data it could obtain data from the Australian Labour Force Survey. The Labour Force Survey is conducted monthly and provides Australia's official estimates of employment and unemployment and includes quarterly information on occupation. However care would need to be taken with comparability because of differences in definition.</p>
3.Business Growth	<p>Net change in number of work places</p>	<p>ABS</p>	<p>ABS - 8165.0 - Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits<sup>37</sup>. Relevant Annual reports on: 1.Businesses by Industry Division by Statistical Local Area by Annual Turnover Size Ranges 2.Businesses by Industry Division by Statistical Local Area by Employment Size Ranges</p>	<p>This data is intended to come out annually but the latest to date is 2007. In Oct this year data current to June 2009 will be released (State level only). In Dec/Jan 2010/11 data will be available at SLA level (sub-state, almost at postcode level). More detailed data (eg more specific industries) available on request.</p>	<p>ABS provides this data for both NSW and VIC</p>

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/8165.0>

**Policy area: Employment**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
4. Employment Rate	People Who Are Employed Expressed as a percentage of people aged 15 years and over.	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, Basic Community Profile Table B41. The data have been derived from the 'labour force status' census variable. Specifically questions: 34, 35, 38, 39, 44, 46 and 47	Same as CIV Source. Alternatively: ABS, 6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia <sup>38</sup> OR NSW State and Regional Indicators – detailed to local government area <sup>39</sup> .	Labour Force - June 2010 data has been released – data is released monthly. Lowest level data – disseminated regions which is at the Sydney major statistical regions – includes all regions across NSW.	ABS provides this data for both NSW and VIC. However if data is wanted more regularly the Labour Force Survey can be used. Same notes of caution (detailed above) for comparing data sources with Victoria will then apply.
5. Unemployment	<i>People Who Are Unemployed</i>  Expressed as a percentage of the labour force (ie the unemployment rate).	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), Small Area Labour Markets, Australia	Same as CIV source. Alternatively:  ABS, Labour Force Australia <sup>40</sup> . OR NSW State and Regional Indicators – detailed to local government area <sup>41</sup> .	The data produced by DEEWR are based on data from the Labour Force Survey published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) at Labour Force Region (LFR) level.  From Nov 2007 onwards data for unemployment by disseminated regions has been available from Labour Force Australia - monthly survey.	Use of ABS, Labour Force Survey should not pose any comparability issues as the VIC source uses the Labour Force Survey data for reporting on this indicator.

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6202.0Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6202.0Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
6.Local Employment	<p>People Working and Living in the Same LGA</p> <p>Expressed as a proportion of employed people living in the area.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census - data available on request. The data have been derived from the following census variables: Place of Work; Place of Usual Residence and Labour Force Status. Specifically questions: 8, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46 and 47</p>	Same as CIV Source.	<p>Whilst Labour Force Status is now available monthly via the ABS, Labour Force Australia Survey, we must still rely on Census data for 'place of usual residence'.</p> <p>No ABS contact person listed for 'place of usual residence' data.</p>	ABS Census provides this data for both NSW and VIC

#### Policy area: Income and Wealth

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
7.Income	<p><i>Median Equalised Gross Weekly Household Income.</i></p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, data available on request. The data have been derived from the 'Household Income' census variable of the Census of Population and Housing.</p>	<p>Same as CIV Source.</p> <p>NSW State and Regional Indicators</p> <p>Australian Tax Office.</p>	<p>For a lone person household 'equivalised household income' is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.</p> <p>This source provides data on 'median equalised gross weekly income' at local government area<sup>42</sup>.</p> <p>ATO Taxation Statistics published for each financial year give details of mean taxable income for each post code</p>	<p>ABS Census provides this data for both NSW and VIC.</p> <p>If more regular data is desired NSW State and Regional Indicators could be used.</p> <p>ATO Taxation Statistics provide annual income data for each postcode in every State</p>

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
8. Distribution of Income	P80/P20 Ratio of Equivalised Gross Weekly Household Income	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, data available on request. The data have been derived from the 'Household Income' census variable of the Census of Population and Housing - Specifically question 33.	Same as CIV Source.	P80 is equalised gross weekly household income at the top of the 80th percentile, and P20 is equalised gross weekly household income at the top of the 20th percentile. These two income values have also been expressed as a ratio with P50 (equalised gross weekly household income at the top of the 50th percentile - the median value).	ABS Census provides this data for both NSW and VIC
9. Per Capita Wealth	Subject to further investigation	Subject to further investigation	ABS - 1338.1 - NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>43</sup>	Quarterly data - available at local government level.  Household Economic Resources data includes stats on household income and income distribution and estimates of personal income for small local areas.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
10. Distribution of Wealth	Subject to further investigation	Data source currently unavailable	Depending on how this indicator is chosen to be measured the ABS – NSW State and Regional Indicators may be a potential data source – could request missing data if desirable to understand how wealth is distributed within regions.	Quarterly data - available at local government level.  Household Economic Resources data includes stats on household income and income distribution and estimates of personal income for small local areas.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1338.1>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
11.Financial Stress	People Who Could Raise 2000 Dollars in Two Days in an Emergency Expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria.  Indicators of Community Strength data were collected in telephone surveys conducted in 2008. Data was collected as part of the Victorian Population Health Survey.	NSW Population Health Survey <sup>44</sup> .  Council Surveys – many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may chose to include the same survey question as Victoria's – this will enable accurate comparison of this indicator.	NSW does not have a comparable survey  The New South Wales Population Health Survey is an ongoing telephone survey of state residents that is one of the main mechanisms through which NSW Health monitors population health and reports on performance indicators. One of its key objectives is to provide data on health issues that are not available elsewhere. Financial Stress does not appear to be included however it is possible to apply to add a question to the survey <a href="http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/PHS/addingquestmod.asp">http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/PHS/addingquestmod.asp</a>	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys  Eg If NSW desires to compare this indicator with VIC o the NSW Population Health Survey could include the same question – to ensure accurate comparison.
12.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.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007  Source of Question Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1995 National Nutrition Survey	NSW Population Health Survey <sup>45</sup> .  Council Surveys – many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may have a similar or may chose to include the same survey question as Victoria's – this will enable accurate comparison of this indicator.	Notes for the indicator directly above apply here.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys  Eg If NSW desires to compare this indicator with VIC o the NSW Population Health Survey could include the same question – to ensure accurate comparison...

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/reports.asp>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/reports.asp>

**Policy area: Skills**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
13.Educational Qualifications	<p>Three measures :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People Aged 25 Years and Over Who Have a Non-School Qualification.</li> <li>2. People Aged 25 Years and Over Who Have a Bachelor Degree or Higher Qualification</li> <li>3. People Aged 25 Years and Over With Highest Qualification Level Between Certificate III and Advanced Diploma</li> </ol>	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census, Basic Community Profile Tables B04 & B39	<p>Same as CIV Source.</p> <p>NSW State and Regional Indicators<sup>46</sup></p>	<p>People in the 'inadequately described' and 'Certificate Level nfd' categories were excluded prior to the calculation of proportions.</p> <p>All measures are expressed as a percentage of people aged 25 years and over.</p> <p>Non-School Qualification - Level of Education was derived from responses to a number of questions on the 2006 Census form - questions 28, 29 and 30.</p> <p>Data provided at State level only.</p> <p>Data provided for measures 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Obtaining data from the Census will make comparison of this indicator with Victoria more accurate.</p> <p>However if data is desired more regularly, NSW State and Regional Indicators<sup>47</sup> could be used.</p>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

**Policy area: Work-Life Balance**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
14.Adequate Work-Life Balance	Employed People Who Disagree that Work and Family Life Often Interfere with Each Other  Expressed as a percentage of the employed adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 – specifically survey question D1 and D2.	NSW Population Health Survey <sup>48</sup> .  Individual Council Surveys - many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may have a similar or may chose to include the same survey question as Victoria's – this will enable accurate comparison of this indicator.	See notes for financial stress indicator that explained relevant information relating to the NSW Population Health Survey.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys  E.g. If NSW desires to compare this indicator with VIC o the NSW Population Health Survey could include the same question – to ensure accurate comparison.

---

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/reports.asp>

### Domain 3 Democratic and Engaged Communities

Guidance for reading the tables:

The Source columns are divided into two sections – the top section indicates if NSW can access the data from the same source as in Victoria. The bottom provides an alternative source that NSW could use to obtain data.

The Comparable column summarises the comparability of the NSW and Victoria sources.

#### Policy area: Citizen Engagement

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
1.Opportunity to Have a Say on Important Issues	People Who Feel They Have a Say on Important Issues: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength <sup>49</sup> at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>50</sup> . Local council Surveys may provide data on this measure.	The VIC survey can be located at <sup>51</sup> The Family and Community Spreadsheet of the NSW State and Regional Indicators records data based on a very similar question. Specifically, 'Feels able to have a say within community on important issues all/most of the time'. However data is not provided at local govt area	The different data sources between the States are comparable to a degree. However, the questions do differ and this should be recognised and adjusted for if state comparison is desired.

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web14/dvc/dvcmain.nsf/headingpagesdisplay/research+and+publicationsindicators+of+community+strength>

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>51</sup> [http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/Web14/dvc/rwpgslib.nsf/GraphicFiles/Indicators+of+Community+Strength+at+the+Local+Government+Area+level+in+Victoria+2008/\\$file/Indicators+of+Community+Strength+at+LGA+level+2008+FINAL+low-res.pdf](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/Web14/dvc/rwpgslib.nsf/GraphicFiles/Indicators+of+Community+Strength+at+the+Local+Government+Area+level+in+Victoria+2008/$file/Indicators+of+Community+Strength+at+LGA+level+2008+FINAL+low-res.pdf)

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
2.Participation in Citizen Engagement	People Who Participated in Citizen Engagement Activities in the Last 12 Months: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>52</sup> .	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>53</sup> .	<p>The Family and Community Spreadsheet of the NSW State and Regional Indicators records data based on a very similar question. Specifically the data records several civic activity types that community members participated in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Activity type includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed petition</li> <li>• Boycotted or deliberately bought products for political/ethical/ environmental reasons</li> <li>• Contacted local councillor/ territory government member</li> <li>• Community consultation/public meeting</li> <li>• Contacted member of parliament</li> <li>• Attended protest march/rally</li> </ul>	The different data sources between the States are comparable to a degree. However, the questions do differ and this should be recognised and adjusted for if state comparison is desired.
3.Female Local Councillors	Female Local Councillors: expressed as a percentage of all councillors.	Municipal Association of Victoria <sup>54</sup> (MAV)	DLG - Report on the survey of Local Government Elected Members and Candidates for elections held in September 2008 <sup>55</sup>	<p>The MAV analyses council election results, including information on the election of female councillors.</p> <p>Chapter 5 –data is broken down into 'Sydney', 'Rest of NSW' 'Total NSW'. Local councils should have specific local data on this measure.</p>	Data will be comparable between States.

<sup>52</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.mav.asn.au/CA256C2B000B597A/page/Council+Information-Council+Elections?OpenDocument&1=20-Council+Information~&2=10-Council+Elections~&3=~>

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/dlg/dlg/home/documents/Information/2008%20Local%20Government%20Election%20Results%20Survey%20Report%20-%20Candidates%20and%20councillors.pdf>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
4. Opportunities to Vote for Trustworthy Political Candidate	People Who Agree that They Are Able to Vote for a Trustworthy Political Candidate: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>56</sup> . survey question	Similar source for NSW not identified.	Respondents who indicated that they were not eligible to vote (e.g. because they were not Australian citizens) were coded as a 'don't know' response. Local councils may choose to include a similar survey question in their local government surveys.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
5. 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.	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Government Area Level in Victoria. <sup>57</sup>	Similar source for NSW not identified.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators provides data on percentage of the State that is actively involved in civic and political groups – refer to Tab 15 of the 'Family and Community' spreadsheet <sup>58</sup> . This is the closest data that we have identified to be available for this measure.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys

<sup>56</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web14/dvc/dvcmain.nsf/headingpagesdisplay/research+and+publicationsindicators+of+community+strength>

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

#### Domain 4 Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities

Guidance for reading the tables:

The Source columns are divided into two sections – the top section indicates if NSW can access the data from the same source as in Victoria. The bottom provides an alternative source that NSW could use to obtain data.

The Comparable column summarises the comparability of the NSW and Victoria sources.

#### Policy area: Arts and Cultural Activities

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
1.Opportunities to Engage in Arts and Cultural Activities	People with Enough Opportunities to Participate in Arts and Related Activities in Local Area: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007	A similar data source could not be identified for this measure.	No data appears to exist on this measure. However, the most appropriate Government body to discuss related data with is Arts NSW - part of the new Communities NSW <sup>59</sup> This agency provides data and links to other data sources, including relevant ABS data, relating to NSW cultural and arts statistics.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
2.Participation in Arts and Cultural Activities	People Who Participated in Arts and Related Activities in the Last Month: expressed as a % of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007			The equivalent ABS data on participation of adults in arts and cultural activities in NSW cannot be accurately compared with VIC data as activity classes are different

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.arts.nsw.gov.au/>

**Policy area: Cultural Diversity**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
3.Community Acceptance of Diverse Cultures	People Who Agree that It is a Good Thing for a Society to Be Made Up of People from Different Cultures: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007		There is currently no data available for this measure in NSW	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys

**Policy area: Leisure and Recreation**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV
4. Opportunities to Participate in Sporting and Recreational Activities	Further Investigation	Further Investigation		There is currently no data available for this measure however the most appropriate Government body to discuss related data is the NSW Communities (government agency) – Sport and Recreation <sup>60</sup> . NSW Sport and Recreation agency provides NSW sport and recreation research and statistics.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures
5. Participation in Sporting and Recreational Activities	Further Investigation	Further Investigation	Department of the Arts, Sport and Recreation Annual Report <sup>61</sup> .  NSW Communities (government agency) – Sport and Recreation <sup>62</sup> .  ABS, 1338.1 - NSW State and Regional Indicators, March 2010 <sup>63</sup>	This annual report reports on the number of adults in organised and non-organised sport and active recreation three or more times a week. It also reports on number of women participating in sporting activities. Targets are set by the State agency and whether or not target has been met in previous year is reported.  The ABS data source provides data on 'active participation in sport/physical recreation group in the last 12 months'.	Not currently comparable. Future comparability dependent on how CIV and NSW develop measures

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au/research/>

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.arts.nsw.gov.au/NewsPublications/Publications/tabid/153/Default.aspx>

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au/research/>

<sup>63</sup> <http://abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1March%202010?OpenDocument>

## Domain 5 Healthy, Safe and Inclusive Communities

Guidance for reading the tables:

The Source columns are divided into two sections – the top section indicates if NSW can access the data from the same source as in Victoria. The bottom provides an alternative source that NSW could use to obtain data.

The Comparable column summarises the comparability of the NSW and Victoria sources.

The Community Indicators Survey and the Victorian Population Health Survey were common data sources for VIC. Where these were used appropriate NSW sources have been specified. This is also the case where CIV indicators/measures and/or data sources are currently subject to further investigation.

The NSW Population Health Survey was commonly an appropriate alternative as was ABS State and Regional Indicators data. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was also identified as an alternative data source.

Council surveys are commonly suggested as the NSW specific data source where particular indicators would be valuable to local council areas.

### Policy area: Personal health and wellbeing

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
1. Self-reported health	People self-reporting health as Excellent or Very Good: expressed as a percentage of the adult population.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>64</sup>	Similar survey for NSW not identified. Council Surveys – many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may chose to include a survey question that will provide data to calculate this measure.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys

<sup>64</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
2. Subjective wellbeing	Score on personal wellbeing index.	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>65</sup>	Council Surveys – many NSW councils conduct community surveys – individual councils may choose to include a survey question that will provide data to calculate this measure.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
3. Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth: in years, for males and females separately.	Victorian Department of Human Services <sup>66</sup>	NSW Health (Report of the Chief Health Officer) <sup>67</sup> Published every two years.	Summary report contains data at Area Health Service level <sup>68</sup>	Comparable. (Both use ABS mortality data and population estimates (HOIST) to calculate this)
4. Adequate physical exercise	Percentage of people undertaking adequate physical activity. (Total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions.)	Victorian Population Health Survey 2007 <sup>69</sup>	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) <sup>70</sup> .	Summary report contains data at Area Health Service level <sup>71</sup>	Comparable.
5. Fruit and vegetable consumption	1. Number of fruit servings per person per day (NHMRC recommends at least 2 serves per day) 2. Number of vegetable servings per person per day (NHMRC recommends at least 5 serves per day)	Victorian Population Health Survey 2005	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey)	Summary report contains data at Area Health Service level <sup>72</sup>	Comparable.

<sup>65</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/le.htm>

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/toc/choindex.asp>

<sup>68</sup> [http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2008/pdf/chorep\\_summary\\_08.pdf](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2008/pdf/chorep_summary_08.pdf)

<sup>69</sup> <http://www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/vphs.htm>

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/phs.asp>

<sup>71</sup> [http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2008/pdf/chorep\\_summary\\_08.pdf](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2008/pdf/chorep_summary_08.pdf)

<sup>72</sup> [http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2008/pdf/chorep\\_summary\\_08.pdf](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2008/pdf/chorep_summary_08.pdf)

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
6.Obesity	BMI from self assessed weight and height. (BMI=weight in kg / height in m <sup>2</sup> . Overweight >25, Obese >30)	Victorian Population Health Survey, 2005	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey)	Same notes as above apply.	Comparable.
7.Smoking status	Smoking frequency	Victorian Population Health Survey, 2003	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) <sup>73</sup> . Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey <sup>74</sup> (every 3 years, data at postcode level).	How often do you currently smoke cigarettes or any tobacco products? Daily; At least weekly (but not daily); Less often than weekly; Not at all.	Comparable.
8.Risky alcohol consumption	Alcohol consumption frequency and amount	Victorian Population Health Survey, 2005	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (every 3 years, data at postcode level).		Comparable.
9.Illicit drug use	Percentage of population that use illicit drugs	Needs further investigation	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (every 3 years, data at postcode level).	Considering Department of Human Services - Drugs Policy and Services Branch. Same notes as above apply regarding the summary report.	Comparable.
10.Psychological distress	Adult population % in psychological distress (Calculated using Kessler 10 scale (psychological screening tool). Psych distress indicated by score > 21)	Victorian Population Health Survey, 2005	NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) <sup>75</sup> .	Electronic (e-CHO) version has data at Area Health Service level <sup>76</sup>	Comparable.

<sup>73</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/phs.asp>

<sup>74</sup> <http://www.aihw.gov.au/drugs/ndshs/ndshs2010.cfm>

<sup>75</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/phs.asp>

<sup>76</sup> [http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/men/men\\_distr\\_ahs.asp](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/chorep/men/men_distr_ahs.asp)

**Policy area: Community Connectedness**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
11. Feeling part of the community	Satisfaction with 'feeling part of the community'. Index score, completely dissatisfied = 0; completely satisfied = 100. (Australian Unity Wellbeing Index shows average Australian score is approx. 70)	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>77</sup>	Council Surveys – Council Survey notes as above.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
12. Social support	People who can get help from friends, family or neighbours when needed: expressed as a percentage of the adult population	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Gov. Area Level in Victoria <sup>78</sup>	Council Surveys – notes as above.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
13. Volunteering	People who help out as volunteers: expressed as a percentage of the adult population	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Gov. Area Level in Victoria <sup>79</sup>	ABS Census Data provides information on unpaid voluntary work  Council Surveys – notes as above.		Comparability depends on sources for Victorian data. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
14. Parental participation in schools	Parents involved in activities at their children's school: expressed as percentage of parents with school-aged children	Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD), Indicators of Community Strength at the Local Gov. Area Level in Victoria <sup>80</sup>	Council Surveys – notes as above.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys  Do you have school aged children? Yes; No  Are you actively involved with activities in their school? Yes/ No

<sup>77</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web14/dvc/dvcmain.nsf/headingpagesdisplay/research+and+publicationsindicators+of+community+strength>

<sup>79</sup> <http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web14/dvc/dvcmain.nsf/headingpagesdisplay/research+and+publicationsindicators+of+community+strength>

<sup>80</sup> <http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web14/dvc/dvcmain.nsf/headingpagesdisplay/research+and+publicationsindicators+of+community+strength>

**Policy area: Early childhood**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
15. Early childhood development	Two measures: 1. Percentage of children in first year of school who reach AEDI development targets. 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)	Australian Early Development Index <sup>81</sup>	Same as CIV source.	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.  Complete data for the Sydney LGA is 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.  Would require work at LGA level to collect and aggregate data	Yes – same data source.
16. Child health	Three measures: 1. Early childhood health centre attendance in the last 12 months for children 0-4 years. 2. Infants 0-11 months receiving home visit from child or community nurse in the last 12 months. 3. Children aged 0-4 years regularly seeing a baby or early childhood health nurse.	Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Annual Data Reports for Maternal and Child Health <sup>82</sup>	NSW Health - All data available at Area Health Service level, in Report on Child Health from the annual NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) <sup>83</sup> .		Not directly. CIV uses slightly different indicator ('child health assessments') as measured by maternal and child health centre visits at age 3.5 years, and expressed as rate per 100 centre enrolled children of the appropriate age for this visit.

<sup>81</sup> [http://www.rch.org.au/aedi/index.cfm?doc\\_id=13051](http://www.rch.org.au/aedi/index.cfm?doc_id=13051)

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.education.vic.gov.au/ecsmanagement/mch/policy/anreportarchive.htm#H2N1000B>

<sup>83</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/phs.asp>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
17.Immunisation	Children fully immunised at age 12-15 months: expressed as percentage of children aged 12-15 months at end of previous quarter.	Medicare Australia, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register <sup>84</sup>	Same as CIV Source.		Yes
18.Breastfeeding	Children fully breastfed at age 6 months.	Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Annual Data Reports for Maternal and Child Health <sup>85</sup>	Report on Child Health from the NSW Health (annual Population Health Survey) <sup>86</sup> .	Contains data on children fully breastfed at 6 months, expressed as percentage of all children aged 0-23 months in the survey sample. Data available at Area Health Service level.	Yes, indirectly. CIV uses same indicator but different data source. CIV sample is maternal and child health enrolled children born in previous financial year.

<sup>84</sup> <http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/>

<sup>85</sup> <http://www.education.vic.gov.au/ecsmanagement/mch/policy/anreportarchive.htm#H2N1000B>

<sup>86</sup> <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/phs.asp>

**Policy area: Personal and community safety**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
19.Perceptions of safety	Four measures (all as percentage of pop.): 1. People who feel safe or very safe when at home alone during the day 2. People who feel safe or very safe when at home alone at night 3. People who feel safe or very safe walking alone in local area during the day 4. People who feel safe or very safe walking alone in local area at night	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>87</sup>	Council Surveys – notes as above.  See also (for possible comparison or additional data): ABS Personal Safety Survey <sup>88</sup>	4906.0.55.003 - Personal Safety Survey, Australia	Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys
20.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. 2. Recorded offences for crimes against property: Includes arson, property damage, burglary, deception, handle stolen goods and theft.	Victoria Police Crime Statistics <sup>89</sup>	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR) <sup>90</sup>	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR) - 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).  Also NSW annual crime data by <b>postcode</b> available on disk as a complete set (including all NSW postcodes) at a cost of \$1056 (incl. GST).	Yes
21.Family violence	Recorded incidents of family violence. Expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.	Victoria Police Crime Statistics <sup>91</sup>	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR) <sup>92</sup>	Quarterly Reports: include Domestic violence as a category reported.	Yes

<sup>87</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>88</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4906.0.55.0032005?OpenDocument>

<sup>89</sup> [http://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?Document\\_ID=782](http://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?Document_ID=782)

<sup>90</sup> [www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au)

<sup>91</sup> [http://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?Document\\_ID=782](http://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?Document_ID=782)

<sup>92</sup> [www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au)

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
22.Road safety	Two measures: Measure 1. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population; Measure 2. Road traffic major injuries per 100,000 population	ABS Cat No. 1301.0, March 2007	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>93</sup>	Tab 6 and 7 of the Transport spreadsheet provides data for both of these measures and rates are expressed per 100,000 of the population (Tab 7) by sex and age group. In Tab 6 injuries and deaths are recorded at State level and regional.	Yes

---

<sup>93</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1jun%202010?OpenDocument>

**Policy area: Lifelong learning**

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
23. Internet access	Three measures (each expressed as a percentage of the adult population). 1. People with internet access at home 2. People with broadband internet access at home 3. People with internet access at work	Community Indicators Victoria Survey 2007 <sup>94</sup>	Council Surveys – notes as above.		Not currently comparable. Future comparability would depend on having similarly worded questions in surveys Yes if CIV survey question is replicated
24. Apprenticeship and vocational training enrolments	People aged 15-64 years enrolled in Vocational Education and Training; expressed as rate per 100 pop.	Office of Training and Tertiary Education (OTTE), Student Statistical Data Collection.	State level data in NSW Dept Education and Training Annual Report <sup>95</sup>	LGA level data would need to be requested from ABS.	At least partially. Complete comparability depends whether data can be broken into smaller age categories (CIV uses age 25-64).
25. Destinations of school leavers	Four measures. Each expressed as percentage of people aged 15-19 years not attending secondary school: 1. People fully engaged in work or study 2. People not engaged in work or study 3. People employed full-time: (subset of people fully engaged in work or study) 4. People studying full-time at a non-school institution: (subset of people fully engaged in work or study)	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census data available on request.	ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>96</sup>	The data have been derived from the following census variables: Labour Force Status; Full/Part-Time Student Status; and Type of Educational Institution Attending. The Education and Training spreadsheet provides stats at Local Gov. Area.	Yes – however, as this is Census data it is only available every five years. If more regular data is desired ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators could be used.

<sup>94</sup> [http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ\\_survey\\_2007](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/civ_survey_2007)

<sup>95</sup> [https://www.det.nsw.edu.au/reports\\_stats/stats/index.htm](https://www.det.nsw.edu.au/reports_stats/stats/index.htm)

<sup>96</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1Jun%202010?OpenDocument>

Indicator	Measure	CIV Source	NSW Source	Notes	Comparable with CIV?
26.School retention	Three measures: 1. Percentage of people aged 17 yrs still attending secondary school 2. Percentage of people aged 17 yrs not attending any educational institution 3. People of people aged 20-24 yrs with Year 12 or Higher qualification	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census data available on request.	Same as CIV source.  ABS, NSW State and Regional Indicators <sup>97</sup>	Same notes as above apply.	Yes

---

<sup>97</sup> <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1338.1jun%202010?OpenDocument>

**Policy area: Service availability**

This policy area is currently under further exploration by Community Indicators Victoria. This policy area overlaps to an extent with other policy areas within the other domains particularly the 'Culturally Rich and Vibrant Communities' domain. We have identified potential indicators that may be of interest to be considered.

Indicator	Measure	Recommended data source	Notes
27. Health services	Two measures: <b>Measure 1.</b> 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) <b>Measure 2.</b> Ratio of full-time equivalent (FTE) General Practitioners to LGA resident population	Department of Health and Ageing <sup>98</sup>  Information is available for General Practice Networks eg Sydney <sup>99</sup>	Data at the LGA level from this source. This source can potentially provide data on GPs by postcode, so LGA level data for gross number of GPs can be compiled.  *Calculated using Medicare data on numbers of consultations, available at <sup>100</sup>
28. Education services	Three measures: <b>Measure 1.</b> Ratio of childcare places to population of children aged 0-5 years resident in the LGA <b>Measure 2.</b> Ratio of primary school places to population of primary aged children resident in the LGA <b>Measure 3.</b> Residents' level of satisfaction with education services	Council Surveys – notes as above.  NSW Department of education  MySchools website <sup>101</sup> Council Surveys – notes as above.	
29. Commercial services	Proportion of residents within 800 metres of a food shop or food market.	Council Surveys – notes as above.	

<sup>98</sup> <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>

<sup>99</sup> <http://csgpn.com.au/about/>

<sup>100</sup> [https://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/div\\_gen\\_prac.shtml](https://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/div_gen_prac.shtml)

<sup>101</sup> <http://www.schools.nsw.edu.au/news/announcements/yr2010/jan/myschoolwebsite/index.php>