



ONE

COMMUNITY

EUROBODALLA
COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN
2017

COMMUNITY INDICATORS
MONITORING OUR PROGRESS

MONITORING PROGRESS

HOW ARE WE TRACKING?

The Integrated Planning and Reporting framework requires Council to measure and report to the community on progress in implementing the Community Strategic Plan. Council will monitor its progress towards achieving the outcomes and strategies of the Community Strategic Plan using a set of Community Indicators.

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY INDICATOR?

Community Indicators describe the strengths and challenges of the community in the form of a measure and allows the community to follow trends over time. Indicators can be seen as a measure of change in environmental, social, economic or civic leadership over time and between different groups and geographic areas. Monitoring these community indicators will allow us to measure the impact of direct actions by Council, other partners such as NSW and Australian Government, businesses and community groups and the broader community.

Community Indicators acknowledge the interrelationship between social, environmental, economic and civic leadership outcomes providing a 'Quadruple Bottom Line' sustainability analysis. Community Indicators, including those provided in this document, measure elements of each of these dimensions in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the wellbeing of the community.

Community Indicators are most useful when linked to a vision or aspiration, which has been translated into a series of measurable targets. Our community's vision is that we will be friendly, responsible, thriving and proud. The following table demonstrates the relationship between the Quadruple Bottom Line, the community vision and the colouring coding used to

link each indicator to these four areas within this document.

QBL	VISION	CODE
Social	Friendly	
Environment	Responsible	
Economic	Thriving	
Civic Leadership	Proud	

Community Indicators include 'big picture' measures of the community's progress towards the Community Strategic Plan outcomes, reported at least once every four years.

WHY ARE COMMUNITY INDICATORS USEFUL TO COUNCIL?

The potential benefits of community indicators are to:

- Help Council better understand our community's needs and priorities
- Create a shared ownership of community outcomes
- Monitor change over time in terms of progress towards a desired future
- Improve community engagement in decision making through a transparent indicator reporting process

This set of Community Indicators will be reviewed to maintain statistical reliability and appropriateness on a regular basis. The value of additions, exclusions and modifications to the original set of measures will also be assessed based on how they help us evaluate progress. New indicators and new measures for areas that become strategically important can also be considered as part of the review process.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Indicator

An indicator is a description of a measure or set of measures which determine the state of a key area of the community. Monitoring indicators provides the opportunity to show the strengths or challenges within the community and allows the mapping of trends in these key areas over time.

Measure

A measure is a specific statistic or data point used to gauge the state of an indicator. There may be multiple measures for an indicator. For example an indicator might be 'availability of health services' whilst measures could include (but are not limited to) 'number of GP's per 1,000 people' and 'percentage of people who experience problems accessing health services'. Measures reflect a level of activity, efficiency, capacity or the quality of a service or program reported on a recurring basis.

Baseline

A baseline is the first measure in an ongoing time series. It is a data point against which future data can be compared to establish trends over time. Baseline figures in the Community Indicators start from the most recent data point available.

Data to measure the Community Indicators will be drawn from a range of data sources including Council's operational data, survey results, State Government data and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Desired Trend

A desired trend is the direction or pattern in which measures will ideally move towards in the future. A 'desired trend' is often described in this document as simply an 'increasing' or 'decreasing', 'trending up' or 'trending down' pattern over time.

Influence/Concern

Council does not have the ability to control all aspects of the desired outcomes articulated in the Community Strategic Plan. However many of the outcomes and subsequent community indicators Council has an influence or are of concern to Council and therefore Council should monitor.



















Council can influence (I) an outcome where they have partial or shared responsibility. For example, adequate physical exercise. Action may be possible through advocacy, partnering and collaborating with other organisations and/or other levels of government.

Indicators that are of concern (C) to Council include issues that are of interest or important to the community, however are outside Council's control, such as availability of health services. Rising awareness and monitoring the progress of these indicators is important for Council to understand the issues the community face.














The Delivery Program and Operational Plan includes indicators and measures that Council can control.










F RTP

Linking each Community Indicator to community vision is useful to measure progress in achieving the outcomes of the community. Each indicator has been linked to our community's vision of friendly (F), responsible (R), thriving (T) and proud (P).

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DESIRED TREND	INFLUENCE / CONCERN	F	R	T	P
CI01	Self-reported health Percentage of people self-reporting health as excellent or very good Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	53% (2016)	Increasing	I				
CI02	Availability of health services 1) Number of GPs per 1,000 people Source Southern NSW Medicare Local 2013 2) Percentage of people who experience problems accessing health services Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	0.84 (2013) 40% (2016)	Improving	C				
CI03	Quality of Life Percentage of people self-reporting quality of life living in Eurobodalla as excellent or very good Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	77% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI04	Adequate physical exercise Percentage of people aged 16 years and over undertaking adequate physical activity Source: Health Stats NSW	38.5% (2015)	Increasing	I				
CI05	Obesity Percentage of people assessed as overweight or obese Source: Health Stats NSW	68.4% (2016)	Decreasing	I				
CI06	Psychological distress Percentage of people aged 16 years and over in high or very high psychological distress Source: Health Stats NSW	16.9% (2015)	Decreasing	I				
CI07	Feeling part of the community Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that that their community feels like home Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	78% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI08	Trust Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	54% (2016)	Increasing	I				
CI09	Social support Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree that when they need someone to help them out they can usually find someone Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	68% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI10	Volunteering Percentage of people who have volunteered as a member of a community organisation or group in the past 12 months Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	45% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DESIRED TREND	INFLUENCE / CONCERN	F	R	T	P
CI11	Early childhood development Percentage of children in first year of school who are developmentally vulnerable on two domains according to the Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) Source: Australian Early Development Census	10.4% (2015)	Decreasing	I				
CI12	Crime Number of offences per 100,000 population: 1) against people 2) against property based on 17 major offences Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	1,006 3,411 (2016)	Decreasing	I				
CI13	Illicit drug use Number of offences per 100,000 population Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	921 (2016)	Decreasing	I				
CI14	Perceptions of safety Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree they feel safe: 1) In their own home at night 2) In their neighbourhood during the day 3) Walking down the street at night Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	90% 91% 64% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI15	Road safety 1) Number of fatal crashes 2) Number of crashes resulting in injury Source: Transport for NSW, Centre for Road Safety	3 86 (2016)	Decreasing	I				
CI16	Internet access Percentage of people with 1) Internet access at home 2) Broadband access at home Source: Profile ID	67% 60.1% (2011)	Increasing	C				
CI17	Apprenticeship and vocational training enrolments 1) Number of apprenticeships & traineeships approved 2) Number of apprenticeships & traineeships completed Source: Training NSW Statistics	5,023 3,255 (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI18	School retention People ages over 15 years that complete Year 12 schooling (or equivalent) Source: Profile ID	32.7% (2011)	Stable or increasing	I				





#	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DESIRED TREND	INFLUENCE / CONCERN	F	R	T	P
CI19	Income Equivalent weekly household income quartile percentages 1) Low 2) Medium low 3) Medium high 4) High Source: Profile ID	36.3% 34.4% 20% 9.3% (2011)	Increasing in higher quartiles and decreasing in lower quartiles	C				
CI20	Relative socio economic disadvantage ABS Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage: 1) score 2) state ranking within NSW (153) Source: ABS Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)	940 53 (2011)	1)Increasing 2)Decreasing	I				
CI21	Financial stress Percentage of people who could raise \$2,000 in two days in an emergency Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	81% (2016)	Stable or increasing	C				
CI22	Food security Percentage of people who ran out of food in the past 12 months and could not afford to buy more Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	9% (2016)	Decreasing	C				
CI23	Appreciation of diversity 1) People who agree or strongly agree that people coming to live here from other countries enrich Eurobodalla's cultural life 2) People who have experience or seen discriminatory attitudes in the past 12 months Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	62% 34% (2016)	1)Increasing 2)Decreasing	I				
CI24	Household waste generation Residual waste materials generated by households per capita and collected by Council Source: NSW Local Government Waste and Recovery data and ESC	3.3kg/ week (2014-15)	Decreasing	I				
CI25	Household recycling Recyclable waste generated by households per capita Source: NSW Local Government Waste and Recovery data and ESC	2.5kg/ week (2014-15)	Increasing	I				
CI26	Household resource recovery The amount of waste diverted from landfill shown as a percentage of the total domestic waste generated Source: NSW Local Government Waste and Recovery data and ESC	63.4% (2014-15)	Increasing	I				

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DESIRED TREND	INFLUENCE / CONCERN	F	R	T	P
CI27	Water consumption Total water usage for Eurobodalla Source: NSW Water Supply and Sewerage Performance Monitoring Report	3,610 ML (2015-16)	Stable or decreasing	I				
CI28	Conditions of water ways 1) Beachwatch ratings Source: Office of Environment and Heritage Beachwatch State of the Beach Annual Report 2) Water quality for recreational use for each estuary Source: Eurobodalla Shire Council Estuary Water Quality Report cards	100% of sites graded very good to good (2015-16) 100% sampling locations considered suitable for swimming most of the time (2014-16)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI29	Vegetation cover Percentage of woody vegetation ¹ cover 1) Total 2) National Parks and Wildlife 3) State Forest 4) Other Source: Eurobodalla Shire Council internal reporting	90.89% 45.58% 34.16% 20.26% (2013)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI30	Alternative energy use Solar energy: 1) Number of installations 2) Small Generation Unit Rated output Source: Clean Energy Regulator	296 1,313 (2016)	Increasing	I				
CI31	Energy Use Amount of energy used: 1) Total MWh Source: Essential Energy 2) MWh/customer Source: Essential Energy	181,688M Wh (2015-16) 7.11MWh/customer (2015-16)	Decreasing	I				
CI32	Greenhouse gas emissions Tonnes of emissions per customer Source: Essential Energy	6.72 tonnes per customer (2015-16)	Decreasing	I				

¹ Woody vegetation is defined as trees and shrubs taller than two metres and visible at the resolution of the imagery used in the analysis (5 m by 5 m pixels). This is generally vegetation with a 20% foliage projected cover (FPC). FPC is the fraction of the ground that is obscured by green leaf.

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DESIRED TREND	INFLUENCE / CONCERN	F	R	T	P
CI33	Active transport 1) Length of cycleway/shared pathway Source: Eurobodalla Shire Council Pathway Strategy 2) Number of people who rode or walked to work on census day Source: Census	1) 39.3km pathway 66.9km footpath (2015-16) 2) 640 (2011)	Increasing	I				
CI34	Educational qualifications 1) Number of tertiary qualifications 2) Number currently attending: a) TAFE b) University Source: Profile ID	5,456 749 448 (2011)	Stable or increasing	C				
CI35	Property development activity 1) Number of development applications 2) Number of development applications value Source: Department of Planning	1) 626 2) \$97.77m (2014-15)	Stable or increasing	C				
CI36	Employment 1) Labour force unemployment rate 2) Labour force participation rate Source: Census 3) Number of part time employees Source: Profile ID	1) 7.5%; 2) 45.4% (2011) 3) 5,824 (2011)	1) Decreasing 2) Increasing 3) Stable	C				
CI37	Economic growth 1) Gross Regional Product 2) Number of registered businesses 3) Number of non-employing registered businesses ² Source: Economic ID	\$1.417b 2,832 1,582 (2016)	1&2) Stable or increasing 3) Stable	I				
CI38	Voting turnout 1) Turnout percentage 2) Percentage of informal votes Source: Electoral Commission NSW - General Statistic Report for Eurobodalla Councillor Contest	79.38% 7.95% (2016)	1) Increasing 2) Decreasing	I				
CI39	Membership in local community organisations and groups People who were a member of a community organisation or group in the past 12 months Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	45% (2016)	Increasing	I				
CI40	Housing affordability 1) Households in rental stress 2) Households in mortgage stress Source: Census	37% 16% (2011)	Stable or Decreasing	I				

² Non-employing businesses includes sole proprietors where the proprietor does not receive a wage or salary separate to the business income.

#	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DESIRED TREND	INFLUENCE / CONCERN	F	R	T	P
CI41	Arts and cultural participation and opportunities <i>Residents who participated in an arts or cultural activity in the last 12 months</i> Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	86% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI42	Recreation participation and opportunities <i>Percentage of registered players in an organised sporting club</i> Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	23% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I				
CI43	Events participation <i>Percentage of residents who attended a festival and or a community event in the last 12 months</i> Source: ESC Community Wellbeing Survey	60% (2016)	Stable or increasing	I	