ATTACHMENT A

COMMUNITY WELLBEING INDICATORS
2016

CITY OF SYDNEY

Community Wellbeing Indicators

Understanding our changing communities
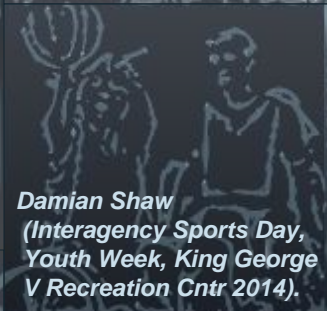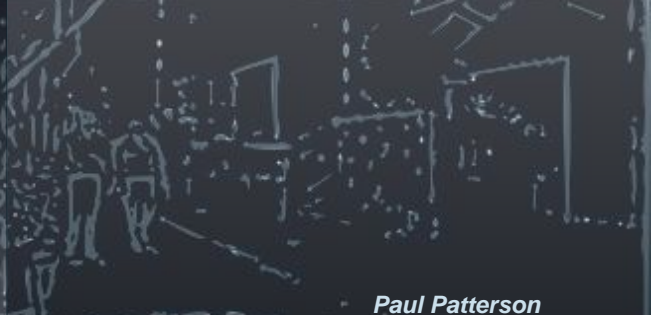
October 2016

city of villages
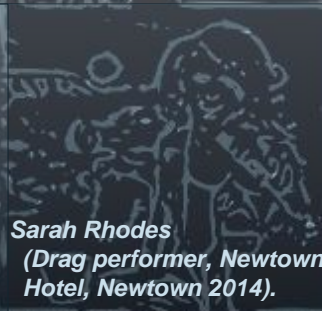
Adam Hollingworth ('The House', Knox St, Chippendale 2014).

Brendan Read (Sydney Rides Festival, Pirrama Park 2013).

Paul Patterson ('Council Clean Up' a Reefknot installation, Albion Place 2010).

Damian Shaw (Interagency Sports Day, Youth Week, King George V Recreation Cntr 2014).

Sarah Rhodes (Drag performer, Newtown Hotel, Newtown 2014).
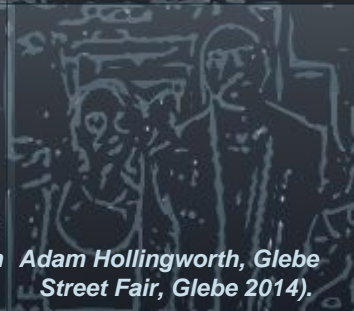
Adam Hollingworth, Glebe Street Fair, Glebe 2014).

Katherine Griffiths (Sugarman Slim, 'Good Neighbourhood BBQ' Shannon Reserve 2016).
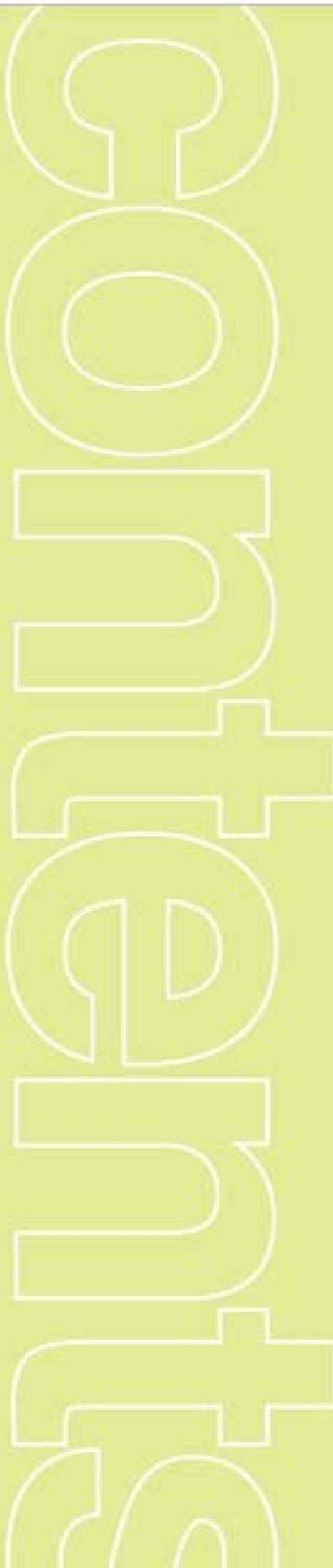
Adam Hollingworth (Joynton Park Markets, Zetland 2015).
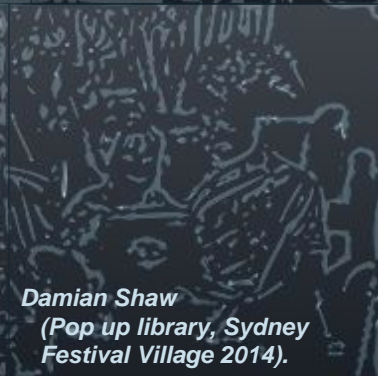
Damian Shaw (Pop up library, Sydney Festival Village 2014).

Katherine Griffiths (NAIDOC in the City, Hyde Park 2016).

Photo credits for front cover

contents

Snapshot

Understanding our changing communities

About Community Wellbeing Indicators

Providing for healthy communities; promoting opportunity, cultural participation and diversity; demonstrating integrity and inclusiveness; strengthening Sydney's competitiveness, productivity and capacity. These are core principles of Sustainable Sydney 2030.

Using measures that speak to each of these core principles, this report brings together a rich set of quantifiable measures of how Sydney is faring as a society in 2016.

This report provides the first full population of the Community Wellbeing Indicators framework[1], adopted by council in 2012. This report also presents data from the 2015 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey which ran late in 2015, providing data with which to assess community developments since the 2011 Residents Survey.

Many of the measures in this report now have time series data going back ten years and clear trends have emerged. These trends are presented here, providing the City with a strong basis for formulation of evidence-based policy and for ongoing planning.

Future annual iterations of this report will continue to build on the rich information resource provided here, further extending the time series for all indicators.

[2]

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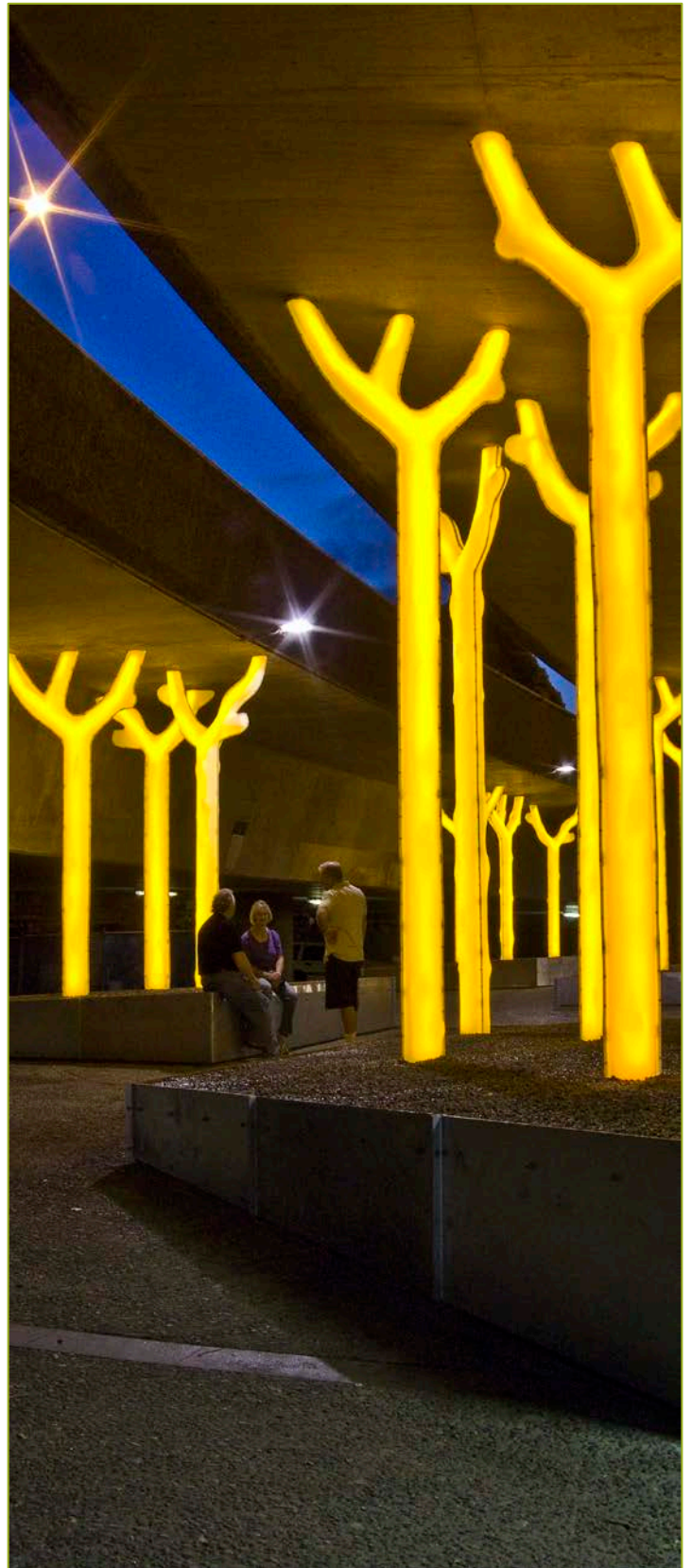
1   *Excepting the 'Sustainable Environments' domain, This will be included in future iterations of this report, once data are verified against new reporting standards in this field and aligned with the recently adopted Environmental Sustainability Strategy*
2   *Photo credit: Paul Patterson ('Life Under the Freeway', 2009).*

"We have many strengths to build on and challenges to address in strengthening our city's social sustainability"

Social Sustainability Draft Policy and Discussion Paper (2016) – A City for All
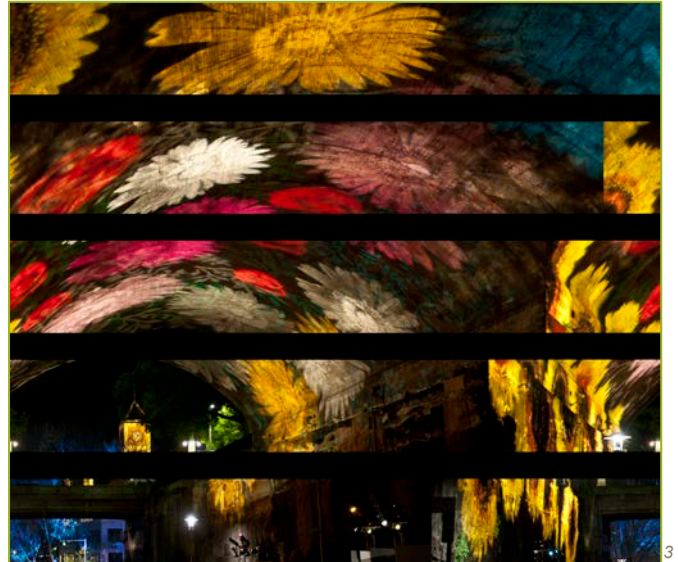
How are we tracking overall?

The Community Wellbeing Indicators is a complex and broad-ranging package of measures. Its value is in highlighting a rich constellation of societal assets and attempting to reducing this to a single 'index' or unweighted score is not appropriate.

What is clear is that, in its efforts to affect positive change and to build community wellbeing and resilience, the City has some outstanding assets to work with: For instance levels of trust in our community have gone from strength to strength – from a low of 45% in 2007 to 75% in 2015 (page A33). With the exception of domestic violence and fraud, incidence of crime has decreased 20% to 50% across the major crime categories (page A20). Perceived safety in a range of situations is high and on the increase (page A19). Willingness to offer social support to neighbours is consistently around 95% and volunteering is common (pages A34-35).

Our residents also enjoy high levels of education and employment (pages D8-12) and rate their quality of life and personal relationships highly (page A3). They also enjoy the rich and diverse cultural life the city offers, in both commercial and public domains (pages B5-10 and D5-7). Sydney is also recognised as one of the most sustainable, liveable, safe and healthy cities globally (page D3).

Altogether, this report addresses nearly 90 indicators, close to 120 measures and 100 more sub-measures, grouped into four domains. The majority of time-series for these measures reflect favourable social progress when assessed against the associated targets identified in the framework.

The measures currently not progressing as desired highlight some emerging areas of concern – such as health, aged services and the changing nature of the tourism economy. They also confirm need in a number of areas the City recognise and advocate in already – housing affordability, homelessness, relative inequality, community connection and social sustainability.

When interpreting the progress of any given measure, the high standards the Community Wellbeing Indicators framework sets should be noted.

Likewise, the reality of a largely professional, young and time-poor resident base makes some targets and desired trends particularly challenging. For example around half of our residents perceive a lack opportunity to actively participate in recreational pursuits such as arts, culture and sporting activities. Rates of disillusionment with democracy as a general concept and citizen engagement in decision making processes are much higher.

Wellbeing in our global city

"Measuring progress of societies has become fundamental for development and policy-making in general. Improving the quality of our lives should be the ultimate target of public policies."

Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD

Wellbeing: Assessing social progress in the 21st century

This Community Wellbeing Indicators report contains over 100 measures or outcomes that the City of Sydney uses to assess community need and wellbeing. It covers key areas of health and safety, culture and vibrancy, democracy and community engagement, the local economy and the local environment.

These indicators are based on the principle that evaluating a society's wellbeing is just as important in determining social progress as economic metrics such as gross domestic product (GDP). Social progress is not the inevitable result of economic growth, and for inclusive growth we need complementary community strengthening efforts[4].

The Community Wellbeing Indicators inform all of our plans and strategies and help ensure our local area and its residents, workers, visitors and businesses continue to thrive.

International governing bodies across the globe, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[5] and the United Nations[6] have adopted wellbeing frameworks as a way of measuring and monitoring aspects of our quality of life. In Australia, the Bureau of Statistics has developed the 'Measures of Australia's Progress' framework[7]. More recently, the NSW government has launched the Wellbeing Collaborative[8] to promote measurement and management, shared responsibility and investment for wellbeing initiatives.

Wellbeing and building resilience

The last decade of research on societal wellbeing is in prime position to intersect with the newer fields of social sustainability and urban resilience.

Social sustainability and urban resilience initiatives often focus on building a communities' adaptive capacity to cope with sudden and unforeseen 'flashpoint' challenges as well as ongoing social and economic upheaval[9]. In global cities like Sydney, flashpoints include terrorist threats, financial crashes and natural disasters. Ongoing challenges include rapid population growth, strained infrastructure, disparities in housing supply and demand, and the longer-term impacts of climate change.

The future success of a global city like Sydney will increasingly rely on managing these challenges and finding ways to thrive in the face of them[10].

Continuously building and consolidating assets such as social cohesion, environmental sustainability, relative political stability, as well as economic prosperity is widely recognised as critical to social sustainability and urban resilience. In short, wellbeing builds resilience.

4   oecdbetterlifeindex.org/blog/is-gdp-still-useful.htm
5   The OECD Better Life Index; oecdbetterlifeindex.org/#/11111111111
6   The UNDP Human Development Index; hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi
7   Measures of Australia's Progress, 2013; http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/1370.0main+features672013
8   The Wellbeing Collaborative: wbcnsw.net/about/
9   The UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Project; unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/
10 100 Resilient Cities, The Rockefeller Foundation; 100resilientcities.org/resilience#/-_/

How the City of Sydney monitors wellbeing

The City of Sydney measures wellbeing through the Community Wellbeing Indicators framework. The framework reflects a broad range of factors that contribute to wellbeing – our quality of life and material living conditions, including our health, housing, work, income, education, social connections, safety, and the quality of our physical and natural environments.

The Community Wellbeing Indicators framework is a suite of over 100 indicators across these five key domains:

A. Healthy, safe and inclusive communities;

B. Culturally rich and vibrant communities;

C. Democratic and engaged communities;

D. Dynamic, resilient local economies;

E. Sustainable environments.

Collectively these are the City of Sydney Community Wellbeing Indicators.

This report is the first full data-population of domains 1-4 of the Community Wellbeing Indicator framework. The 'Sustainable Environments' domain contains many measures currently under review as part of a re-alignment of the City's environmental reporting and has been excluded from this report until the ramifications of that review are clear.

Adoption of the framework

In 2011 the City recognised growing international consensus that the progress of societies cannot be measured in economic terms alone. The Institute for Sustainable Futures was commissioned to develop an indicator framework and, after public exhibition and integration of community feedback, the framework was adopted by Council in 2012.

Council identified ongoing tracking as a core element of the project, enabling reporting against the deliverables identified in the Community Strategic Plan (Sustainable Sydney 2030)[11] and the four year Delivery Plan. Other project outcomes identified in the Council adoption document were:

> *"Providing a comprehensive evaluation of community need to assist in prioritising of infrastructure, services and activities.*
>
> *Facilitating comparison with other comparable government jurisdictions both locally and internationally."*

Data to populate the framework come from a wide range of sources and are collated, validated and analysed to assess progress in the City of Sydney over time on each of the indicators.

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11   *The Community Strategic Plan has a 10-year scope and updates are mandated by the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework under the Local Government Act (1993).*

City of Sydney's spheres of influence
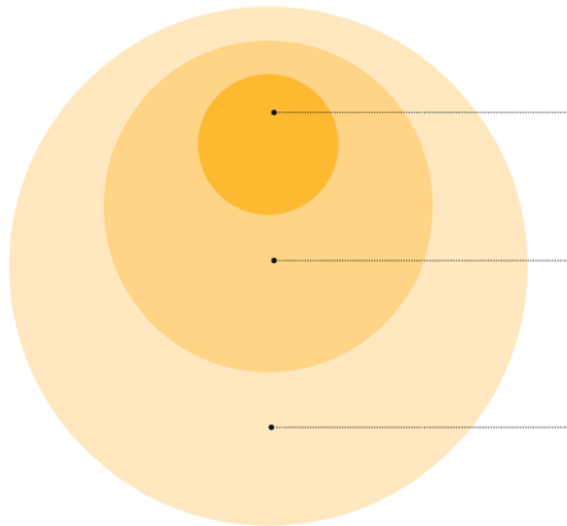
Control
Core business, statutory responsibilities, service provision.
City of Sydney facilities and services, buildings and other assets.
Direct decision-making and action is possible (and necessary).

Influence
Areas in which the City has partial or shared responsibility or influence.
Advocacy, lobbying, education and communication are possible.
Action may be possible in collaboration with other organisations
    and/or levels of government.

Concern
Wide range of issues important to the community but outside the City's control.
Awareness and understanding are important.
Incorporated into strategic vision (e.g. SS2030).
Possible educative, advocacy, lobbying role.

Indicators and the City's charter

The City of Sydney ('the City'), as a local government organisation, is governed by the requirements of the Local Government Act (1993) and Regulation, the City of Sydney Act (1988). Under these and other legislative provisions, the City must administer the local government area taking responsibility for matters identified by charter.

As well as the services all councils must provide, councils can also choose to take on roles as leaders, regulators, advocates, facilitators and educators to the communities they serve.

The City recognises its responsibility to deliver key services as well as embracing a role in formulating and pursuing the community's vision and ideas, expressing their concerns about important issues to other levels of government and providing civic leadership in our journey towards a more sustainable city.
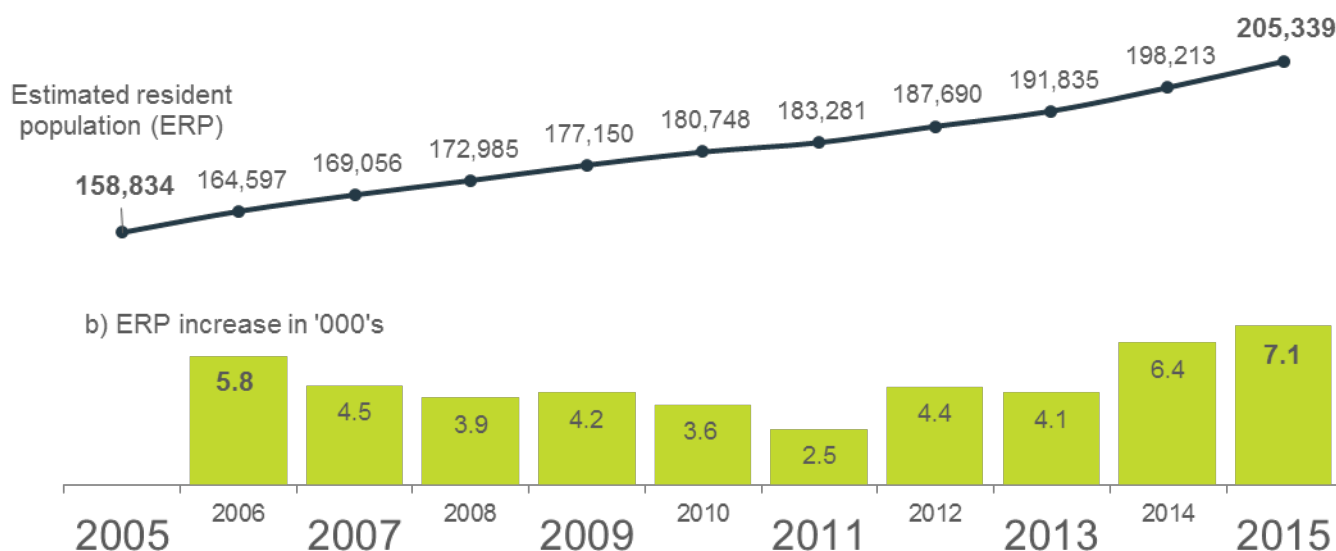
In particular the City advocates on behalf of the community for equitable and effective resource allocation from the state and federal government agencies that provide services such as public transport, health and education.

The Community Wellbeing Indicators framework contains over 100 measures or outcomes that the City uses to assess community need and wellbeing. The City has direct control over approximately 2.5% of these outcomes and influence over a further 66.4%. The remaining 31.1% of the outcomes, not within control of the City, are of concern to the community and important in framing the City's work.

In a complex and ever-changing world, the goal of understanding community wellbeing in quantitative terms is constantly shifting. Council recognised this when they adopted the Community Wellbeing Indicators framework anticipating that…

> "…the number of indicators and measures will continue to change over time as new information becomes available, priorities change or data sources are varied or new data emerge…"

The Community Wellbeing Indicators Framework will undergo review to ensure continued relevancy of each indicator. The value of additions, exclusions and modifications to the original set of measures will also be assessed on the basis of their ability to adequately evaluate indicator progress. New indicators and new measures, for areas that have become strategically important since 2011, can also be considered as part of the review process.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

158,834 164,597 169,056 172,985 177,150 180,748 183,281 187,690 191,835 198,213 **205,339**

b) ERP increase in '000's

5.8   4.5   3.9   4.2   3.6   2.5   4.4   4.1   6.4   7.1

2005   2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015

*Estimated resident population growth since 2006, as a cumulative total (line)
and in absolute terms each year at June (bars)[12].*

Using this report

Context

The chart above shows annual absolute increases in the city's resident population since 2015 (bars) and how this has changed total population (line). Measures in this report should be contextualised in terms of this rapidly growing population, especially when comparing non-indexed figures over time.

Sources and suggested citation

Measures in this report are sourced from a range of research repositories as footnoted. Different types of sources require different types of citations.

Primary / City of Sydney sourced data result from research conducted by the City of Sydney itself. These include the Floor Space and Employment Survey, resident and community surveys and administrative data.

If re-reporting measures found in this report which come from a primary source, either the footnoted citation can be used or use this citation:

City of Sydney Community Wellbeing Indicators Report (2016); City of Sydney Research; available at cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn /research-and-statistics/community-indicators.

Secondary sources are the result of research conducted by other agencies such as Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), NSW Health, AusGrid and other government agencies and industry peak bodies.

If re-reporting measures found in this report which come from a secondary source, citing this report is not appropriate. First check the footnoted web-link for any updates and then use the suggested citation for the source itself.

Time series and update frequency

Time-series for each measure in this report are provided as far back as possible to 2006 - the year the community strategic plan, Sustainable Sydney 2030, was adopted.

The most recent data available are used to update the time series in this report. In some cases, however, substantial time-lags between the collection and the release of data preclude use of more recently *collected* data. This is especially likely when data collections are very large and time-consuming for the agencies collecting them to process. The most extreme example of this is Census data. Up to 18 months typically pass between Census night and the release of Census data. Although 2016 Census data will be *collected* in August, the 2011 Census data will, therefore, be the most recently *available* data from this source until the end of 2017.

Time series with yearly intervals are preferred in this report but exceptions occur when data are collected less frequently and/or irregularly. Where data are collected and/or released several times a year, they are averaged or otherwise annualised as appropriate.

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[12]   *ABS Estimated Regional Population (cat 3218.0, March 2016 release); Australian Bureau of Statistics; abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3218.02014-15?OpenDocument.*

Key terms and definitions

The Community Wellbeing Indicators is the full set of measures used by the City, divided into five domains. These are also called 'the Indicators' (capitalised) or the 'Community *Wellbeing* Indicators'.

A 'domain' in is a high-level conceptual grouping of indicator areas. Within each of the five domains, indicators are also grouped under thematically linked area headings.

An 'indicator' is an aspect or component of society, the state of which has broad implications or conceptual interest in terms of understanding, tracking or planning for that society. It is often also a description of a measure or a set of measures.

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 'risk of malaria epidemic' whilst *measures* could include (but are not limited to) 'proportion of population taking anti-malarial drugs and 'percentage of population carrying malaria'.

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 Wellbeing Indicators start from 2006, whenever that data point is available, or the next available data point available thereafter.

A 'desired trend' is a specific tendency in the time series data which is identified in the indicator framework as being ideal for a given measure. A 'desired trend' is often described in this document as a 'target' and is usually simply an 'increasing' or 'decreasing', 'trending up' or 'trending down' pattern over time. However, in some cases a specific minimum or maximum target value is also associated with a measure (see below).

A 'target' is usually synonymous, in this report, with 'desired trend' (see above). However, a 'target' occasionally also / instead refers to a specific numerical value, identified in the indicator framework. Unless otherwise stated, once this specific numerical target is reached, the ongoing objective is to sustain the measure at the target level.

Defining Sydney

The City of Sydney is the local authority with overall responsibility for the local government area known as 'City of Sydney'. Many other stakeholders share an interest in parts, if not all, of this geographic area. The corporate strategic plan, Sustainable Sydney 2030, recognises the broader context of metropolitan Sydney and the unique role that the City of Sydney area plays as the heart of the global city. To ensure there is clarity regarding the relevant geographies and responsibilities, the different terms and areas are defined as described on the next page.

The City of Sydney refers to the council as an organisation, responsible for the administration of the city.

The Council refers to the elected Councillors of the City of Sydney.

The city or the Local Government Area (LGA) refers to the geographical area that is administered by the City of Sydney and its physical elements. This area is bounded by Port Jackson in the north, Woollahra Municipal Council and Randwick City Council in the east, the City of Botany Bay Council in the south and the Marrickville and Leichhardt Council in the west.

The City Centre or the CBD area encompasses major civic functions, government offices, cultural and entertainment assets and runs between Circular Quay and Central Station, Domain/Hyde Park and Darling Harbour.

Inner Sydney refers to the 11 Local Government Areas of Inner Sydney: the City of Sydney, North Sydney, Ashfield, Botany Bay, Canada Bay, Leichhardt, Marrickville, Randwick, Rockdale, Waverley and Woollahra. Note that some of these LGAs will shortly be amalgamated and their names may then change.

Greater Sydney,
Sydney Region and
Sydney Metro(politan) are all terms that refer to conglomerations of LGAs that make up the larger Sydney area and may include the Central Coast. This usually approximates the area formerly defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as the Sydney Statistical Division (the geographic boundary and / or population differences are marginal).

City of Sydney Local Government Area

Progress icons

Target icons appear throughout this report to signal to the reader how the measures are progressing in relation to their associated targets. The targets and desired trends are described in the text.

In the context of this report, 'target' only occasionally refers to a specific numerical value. More often the 'target' for a measure is for it to progress over time in a particular way: either trending upwards or downwards or remaining stable in relation to the baseline.

Not met

A red target with no arrow indicates that…

a)   …the desired trend in the time series has not been realised;

and/or

b)   …a specific numerical target has not been met.

Progressing or pending further updates

A gold target with an arrow below it indicates that…

a)   …progress has been made towards a specific numerical target but it has not been met yet;

and/or

b)   …pending data with which to assess the desired trend of the time series, the progress cannot yet be determined.

Target or trend met

A green target with a bullseye arrow indicates that…

a)   …the desired trend in the time series has been realised;

and/or

b)   …a specific numerical target has been met.

An eye icon sometimes accompanies the green or gold target icon. This occurs if the progress towards a specific target or the continuation of a desired trend is in jeopardy. For example, there are cases a desired trend is being realised over *the full time series*. However the most recent data points in the time series are clearly contrary to the desired trend. If this continues indefinitely, then the desired trend will reverse at some point in the future.

Information only, no target

A blue 'i' symbol indicates that there is no target associated with this meaure. These measures are important information to monitor to fully understand community wellbeing over time but are neutral in terms of progress over time.

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contents

Healthy, safe and inclusive communities

Introduction

Health, safety and inclusion are holistic and multidimensional concepts. They include physical, mental, emotional and social wellbeing. They are impacted by the environments around us: home, work, school, and urban and natural spaces. In this context, good health means a life relatively free not only of illness but also freedom from victimisation, social isolation and financial stress.

This domain focuses especially on health, wellbeing and quality of life as well as collective identity, belonging, and the quality of the relationships that make up our communities. As such, the indicators in this domain can be conceptualised broadly as 'social', although this applies to indicators in the other domains too. For example, employment and education (in domain four) underpin a wide array of life outcomes and are fundamental factors in a complete understanding of social outcomes. The allocation of such indicators to other domains is purely pragmatic and not intended to detract from their value as additional social indicators.

Health, safety and inclusion are fundamental aspects of both individual and collective wellbeing and a society shares responsibility for the social outcomes experienced by its individual members. When this responsibility is met, community wellbeing and social cohesion flow on directly and indirectly.

A healthy population is better able to participate in employment, education, social and community activities and reduces costs incurred for health related services and infrastructure. While we cannot expect poor health, disability and crime to ever be eliminated entirely, we can optimise health and improve the subjective experience of wellness and inclusion.

Providing for healthy communities is a core principle in Sustainable Sydney 2030. The following quote in the social sustainability draft policy and discussion paper - *A City for All* [2] - exemplifies the City's position on health, safety and inclusion in our communities:
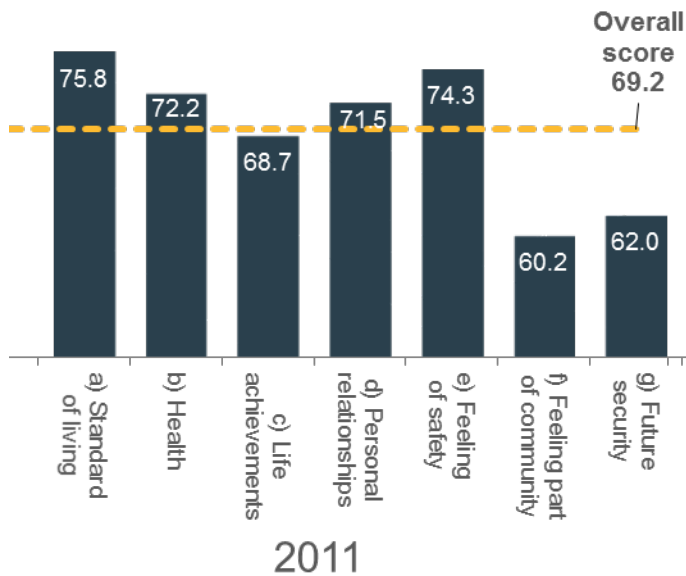
"Improving the quality of our lives should be the ultimate target of public policies."

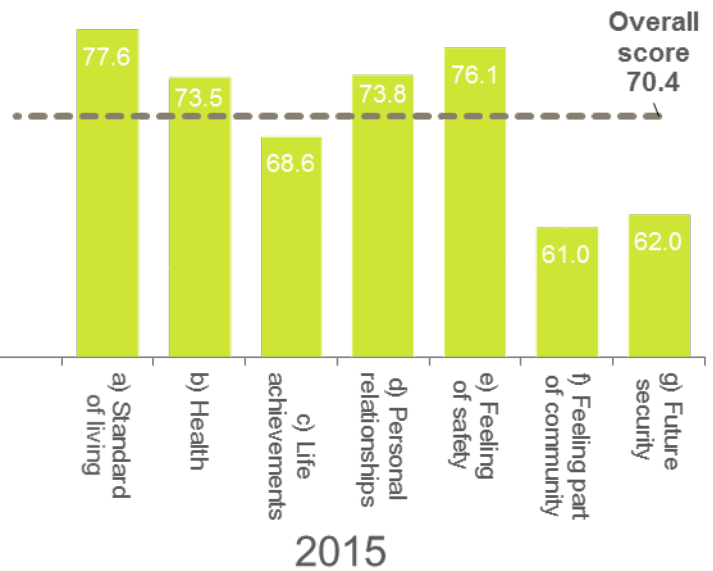**José Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD**

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[1] *Photo credit: Josef Nalevansky (Prince Alfred Park, Surry Hills 2013).*
[2] *Social Sustainability Draft Policy and Discussion Paper – A City for All;* sydneyyoursay.com.au/socialsustainability/documents/

| A: Healthy, safe and inclusive communities | Personal health and wellbeing |

How residents respond when asked: *Thinking about your personal wellbeing, how satisfied are you with each of the following?³ Average scores out of 100.*

Personal health and wellbeing

Subjective wellbeing

The measure for this indicator is the average resident score out of 100 on the Personal Wellbeing Index⁴. This is assessed using the following survey question:

> *"Thinking about your personal wellbeing, how satisfied are you with…*
>
> a. *Your standard of living?*
> b. *Your health?*
> c. *What you are currently achieving in life?*
> d. *Your personal relationships?*
> e. *How safe you feel?*
> f. *Feeling part of your community?*
> g. *Your future security?"*

Note that this measure, as indicated by the dashed lines in the charts above, is an indexed average score across the seven factors surveyed. The average resident score on the Personal Wellbeing Index is not the percentage of residents who are satisfied with their personal wellbeing.

The charts above shows the average scores out of 100 for each of the seven factors that contribute to the overall wellbeing index scores. Scores increase between 2011 (left panel) and 2015 (right panel) on all but two factors: life achievements and future security, which are stable.

The target for this measure is for the average Personal Wellbeing Index score to trend upwards over time to reach at least 75.

The baseline (2011) is 69.2 out of 100.

The latest update (2015) is 70.4 out of 100.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update shows an increase in subjective wellbeing. However, the increase from baseline is very small and the target score of 75 has not yet been reached.
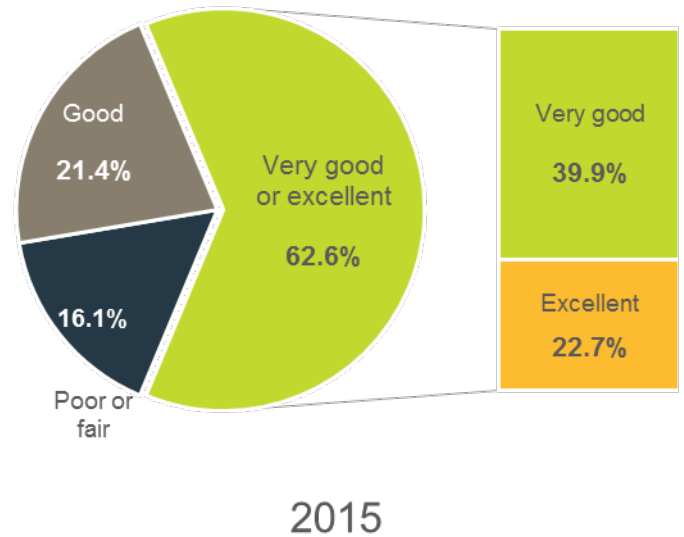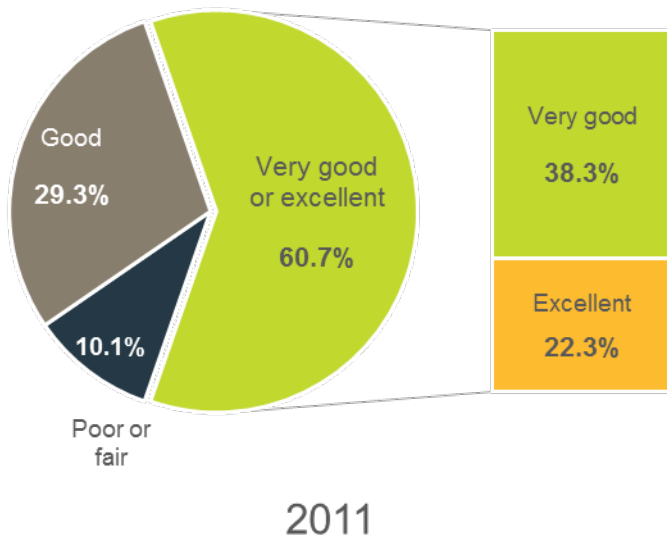
While low compared with other factors, the 'future security' score of 62.0 should be seen in context: In 2013, only 30% of Australians felt that their lives would be 'a little' or 'much' improved in five-years' time⁵. The other low scoring factor, 'feeling part of the community', is discussed later in this report.

3   City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.
4   International Wellbeing Group (2013). Personal Wellbeing Index: 5th Edition. Melbourne: Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Deakin University; acqol.com.au/iwbg/wellbeing-index/pwi-a-english.pdf
5   Australian Election Study, 1987-2013; ANUpoll on Governance, 2014; politicsir.cass.anu.edu.au/sites/polsir-dev.anu.edu.au/files/ANU_SRC_Poll_Governance_1.pdf

Good
29.3%

Very good
or excellent
60.7%

10.1%

Poor or
fair

Very good
38.3%

Excellent
22.3%

2011

Good
21.4%

Very good
or excellent
62.6%

16.1%

Poor or
fair

Very good
39.9%

Excellent
22.7%

2015

How residents respond when asked: In general how would you rate your health? [6]

Self-reported health

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "excellent" or "very good" when asked:

*"In general, how would you rate your __*__ health?*

- ☐ *Poor*
- ☐ *Fair*
- ☐ *Good*
- ☐ *Very good*
- ☐ *Excellent*

*Note that, in 2011 residents were asked for a single rating of their "personal" health. In 2015 residents were asked for two separate ratings: one for their "mental health" and one for their "physical health". The 2015 ratings were coded 1 through 5, averaged and rounded for comparison with 2011, as shown in the charts above.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents rating their health as "excellent" or "very good"[7] to trend upwards over time and to reach at least 60%.

The baseline (2011) is 60.7%.

The latest update (2015) is 62.6%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update shows an increase between 2011 (left panel) and 2015 (right panel) in the proportion of residents ticking one of the two highest two health ratings. The specific numerical target of 60% was met in both 2011 and 2015 (the green circle segments in the charts above).

However, comparing the proportion of 'poor' or 'fair' ratings in 2011 with 2015 (the navy circle segments in the charts above), suggests that while the proportion of residents who tick one of the top two ratings has increased, so has the proportion who tick one of the bottom two ratings.

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6   *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data;* cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. *Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

7   *Note that other sources may report this statistic slightly differently. For example NSW Ministry of Health, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, combines the top three ratings rather than the top two.*

a) Female

85.2   85.4   85.3   85.7   86.4   86.6   85.9   86.7   86.1

b) Male

80.3   80.6   80.8   80.7   81.2   81.5   81.4   82.4   81.5

2005/06   06/07   2007/08   08/09   2009/10   11/12   2011/12   12/13   2013/14   14/15   2015/16

Life expectancy at birth in years for (a) females and (b) males[8].

Health outcomes

Life expectancy

There are two measures for this indicator: life expectancy at birth, as a three year rolling average, for females and for males.

The target for this indicator is for life expectancy at birth to remain stable or trend upwards over time.

The baselines (2005/06) are:
- a) 85.2 years for females; and
- b) 80.3 years for males.

The latest updates (2013/14) are
- a) 86.1 years for females; and
- b) 81.5 years for males.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted for female life expectancy at birth is trending upwards.

Likewise, the time series charted above for male life expectancy at birth is trending upwards, in line with the desired trend.

(i) Immunised

86.8% 86.7% 89.7% 87.1% 89.6% 87.1% 86.5% **90.7%**

86.3% 85.8% 83.7%

82.8% 82.6% 82.8% 83.1% **80.8%**

(ii) Breast-feeding

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
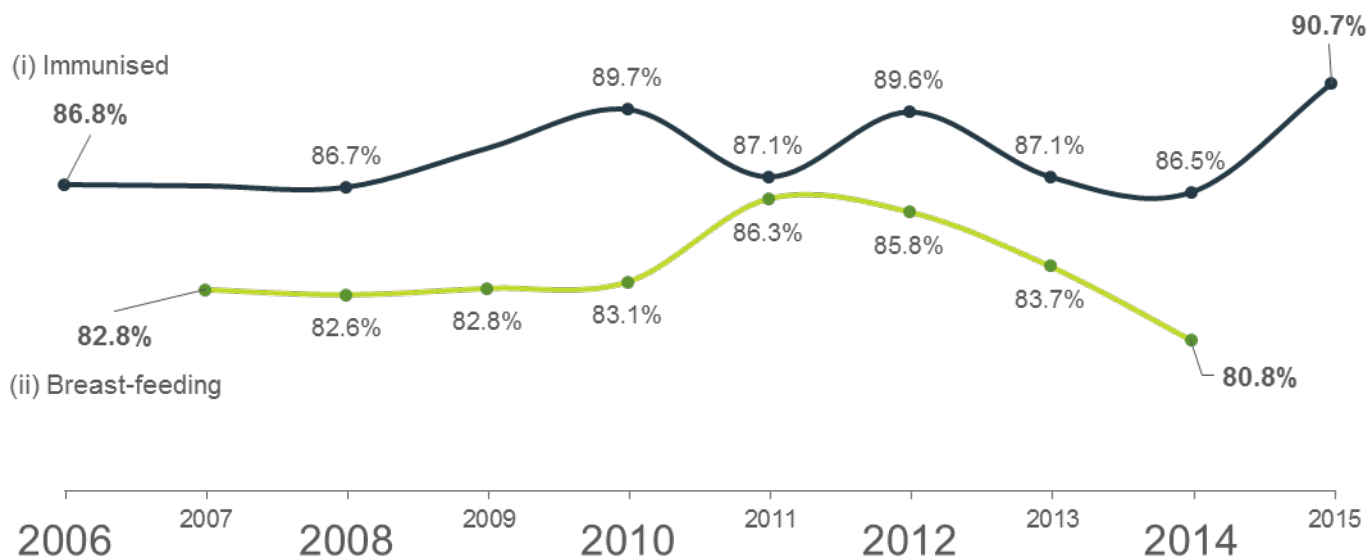
Fully immunised rates at 12-15 months old (i) [10] and newborn breastfeeding rates on discharge from hospital (ii) [11].

Newborn and infant care

Note that the chart above shows two separate indicators together. Both indicators relate to the earliest years of life. No other relationship is known or implied between these indicators. Sub-heading italics on this page refer to chart labels.

Immunisation (i)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of children fully immunised at 12-15 months of age.

The target for this indicator is for immunisation rates to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 86.8%.

The latest update (2015) is 90.7%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows immunisation rates trending upwards over time.

Breastfeeding (ii)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of newborns being fully breas-fed upon discharge from hospital.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of newborn babies being fully breastfed to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2007) is 82.8%.

The latest update (2014) is 80.8%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series shows breastfeeding of newborns trending upwards over the full time series.

However, the chart above also shows that year-on-year increases in breastfeeding consistently occurred only between 2006 and 2011. The breastfeeding rate peaked at 86.3% in 2011 and, has been dropping since. As at the most recent update (2014), the breastfeeding rate has dropped two percentage points below the 2006 baseline. Future updates will determine whether this more recent, downward trend will reverse the time series trend or if the time series will correct itself to trend upwards again.

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10   National Health Performance Authority analysis of Department of Human Services data, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register statistics: humanservices.gov.au/corporate/statistical-information-and-data/medicare-statistics/australian-childhood-immunisation. Note the second data set covers the ABS 'Inner Sydney' statistical area – a close geographic approximation for the City of Sydney local government area.

11   HealthStats NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health; healthstats.nsw.gov.au/.
     These data are modelled estimates based on population-weighted health survey data. Updated irregularly.
     Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this indicator), data from the two Local Health Districts that include the City of Sydney have been averaged and presented here as estimates.

(i) Asthma

10.7%

10.9%

9.8%

10.1%

10.8%

8.7%

8.8%

8.3%

7.5%

(ii) Diabetes

6.2%

5.4%

6.5%

7.1%

7.2%

8.1%

7.5%

6.4%

5.9%

7.6%

7.2%

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Prevalence of asthma (i) and type 1 and type 2 diabetes (ii) in the adult population[12].

Prevalence of major diseases

Note that the chart above shows two separate indicators together. Sub-heading italics on this page refer to chart labels.

Asthma (i)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of the population estimated to be living with asthma.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of adults living with asthma to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 10.7%.

The latest update (2015) is 7.2%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series shows the proportion of adults living with asthma trending downwards over the complete time series.

Diabetes (ii)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of adults estimated to be living with diabetes.

The target for this indicator is for proportion of adults living with diabetes to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 6.2%.

The latest update (2015) is 7.5%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the proportion of adults living with diabetes trending upwards over time.

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12 HealthStats NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health; healthstats.nsw.gov.au/.
These data are modelled estimates based on population-weighted health survey data. Updated irregularly.
Note that, in lieu of City of Sydney local government area data (not available for this indicator), data from the two Local Health Districts that include the City of Sydney have been averaged and presented here as estimates.

13
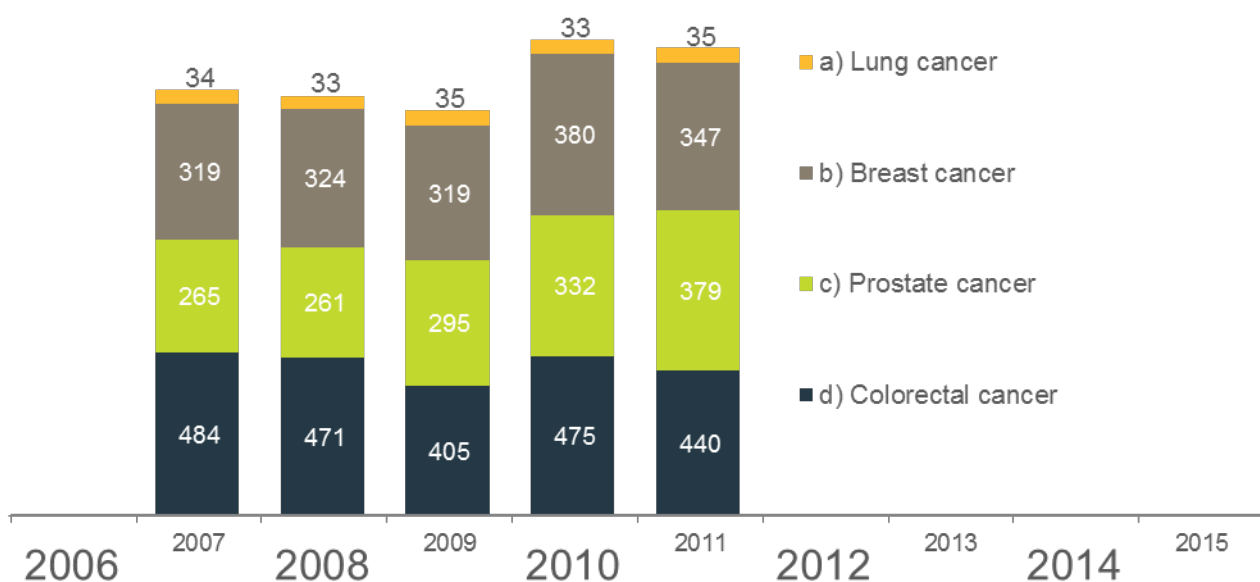
Rate of new cases of four major types of cancer per 100,000 population[14].

Cancer

The four measures for this indicator are new cases per 100,000 population for each of four major cancer types as tabulated below.

The target for this indicator is for rates of all types of cancer to trend downwards over time.

		Baseline (2007)	Latest update (2011)	Result	
a)	Lung cancer	34	35	◎	Contrary to the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the rate of lung cancer is essentially stable over time and lung cancer rates are not decreasing.
b)	Breast cancer (in older women)	319	347	◎	The time series for breast cancer in older women is also contrary to the desired trend and trending upwards over time.
c)	Prostate cancer	265	379	◎	Likewise the time series above shows the rate of prostate cancer increasing over time.
d)	Colorectal cancer	484	440	◎	However, in line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows that the rate of colorectal cancer is trending downward over time.

Heart disease

The measure for this indicator is the rate of cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population.

At this time no data are available with which to measure the progress of this indicator.

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14   HealthStats NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health; *healthstats.nsw.gov.au/.*
These data are modelled estimates based on population-weighted health survey data. Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this indicator), data from the two Local Health Districts that include the City of Sydney have been averaged and presented here as estimates.

A 9

Psychological distress

12.1%   12.9%   11.1%   12.0%   10.7%   8.9%   No data   **9.1%**

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015
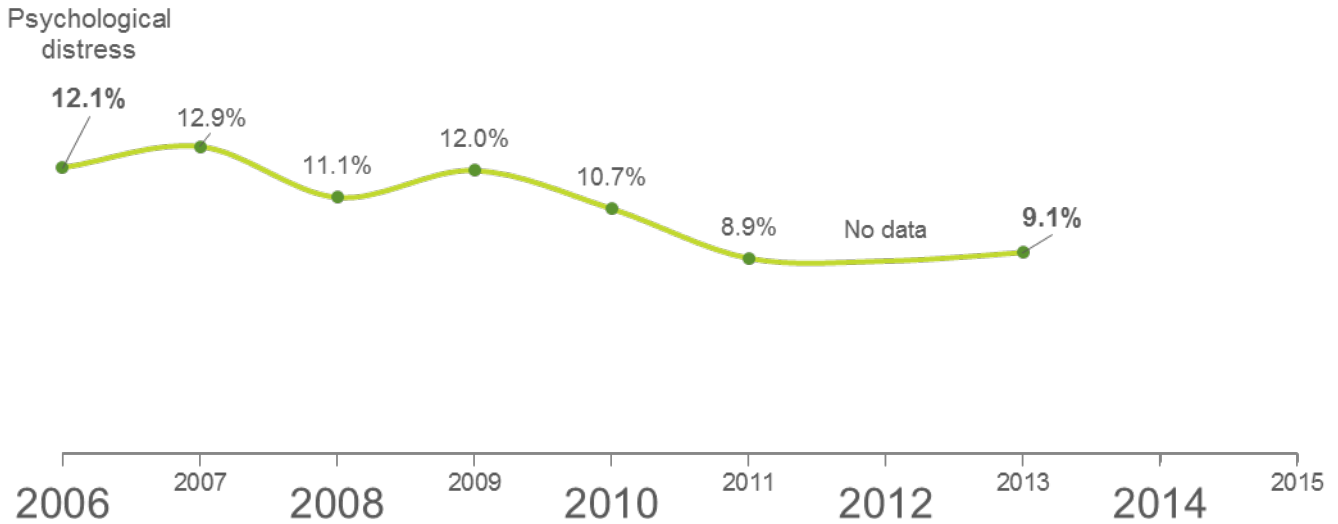
Rates of psychological distress in adults[15].

Psychological distress

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of adults (aged over 15 years) who are in psychological distress, based on the Kessler 10 scale. There is a strong association between high Kessler scale scores and incidence of mental health conditions.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of adults in psychological distress to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 12.1%.

The latest update (2013) is 9.1%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the proportion of people in psychological distress is trending downwards over time.

16

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15   HealthStats NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health; healthstats.nsw.gov.au/.
These data are modelled estimates based on population-weighted health survey data. Updated irregularly.
Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this indicator), data from the two Local Health Districts that include the City of Sydney have been averaged and presented here as estimates.
16   Photo credit: Chris Bennett (Observatory Hill, 2006).

53.3%
b) Adequate fruit

a) Adequate exercise

47.3%

c) Adequate vegetables
9.2%

58.9%   57.8%   55.8%   53.3%   57.6%   52.3%   **55.2%**

51.1%

41.8%   43.3%   44.0%   45.7%   42.4%   49.9%   42.4%   **48.3%**

10.6%   9.8%   8.4%   7.8%   6.4%   9.2%   9.0%   **7.2%**

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015
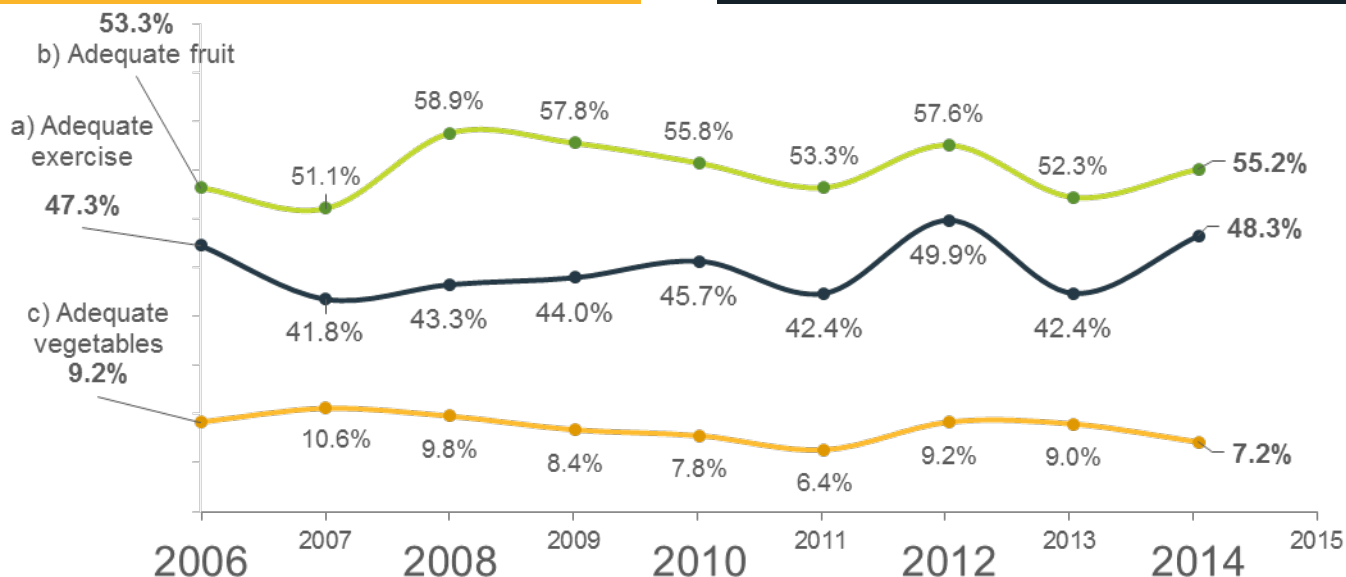
Adequacy of physical exercise, fruit and vegetable consumption[17].

Health risk factors

Nutrition and exercise

The three measures for this indicator are the proportions of adults (aged over 15 years) who get adequate exercise and nutrition in the categories tabulated below.

Adequate physical exercise is defined as doing a sum total of at least 150 mins over five separate occasions, per week. Adequate nutrition is defined as two or more fruit serves and five or more vegetable serves a day[18].

The targets for this indicator are for the proportions of adults getting adequate physical exercise, adequate fruit and adequate vegetables to be stable or to trend upwards over time.

In line with the desired trend, the time series in the chart above shows the proportion of adults getting adequate physical exercise, is still trending upwards over time. However the improvement is very marginal.

Likewise the time series charted above shows the proportion of adults getting adequate fruit trending upwards over time

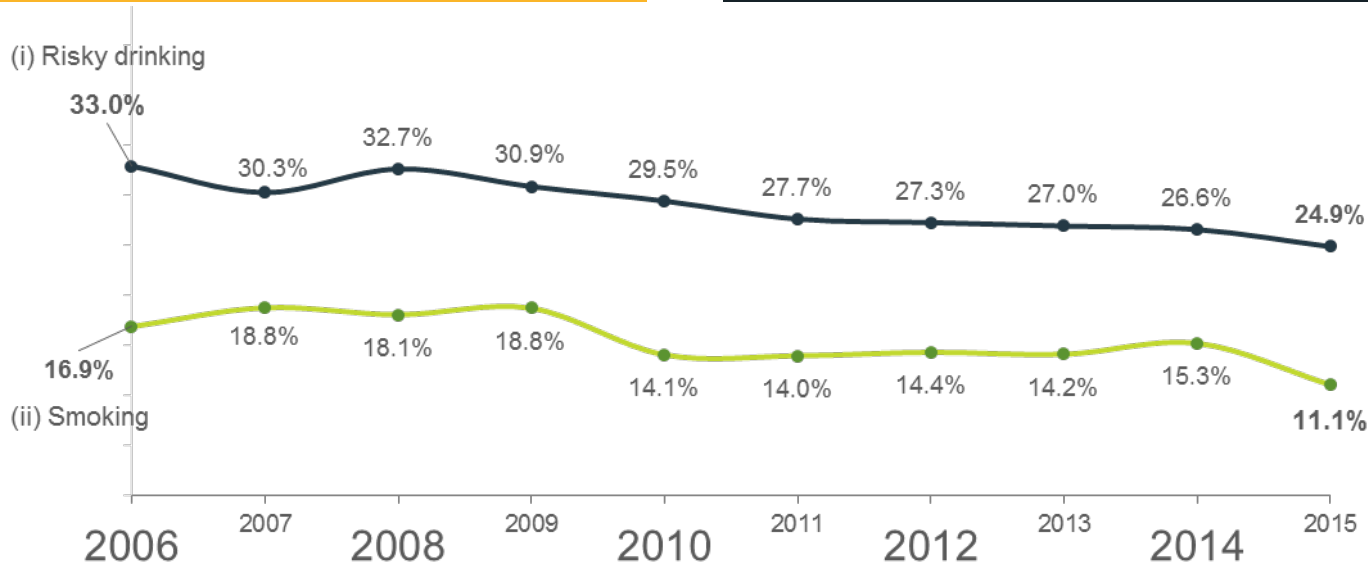Contrary to the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the proportion of adults getting adequate vegetables trending downwards over time.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2014)
a)	Physical exercise	47.3%	48.3%
b)	Fruit in diet	53.3%	55.2%
c)	Vegetables in diet	9.2%	7.2%

19

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17   *HealthStats NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health; healthstats.nsw.gov.au/.*
     These data are modelled estimates based on population-weighted health survey data. Updated irregularly.
     Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this indicator), data from the two Local Health Districts that
     include the City of Sydney have been averaged and presented here as estimates.
18   *National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) Australian Dietary Guidelines. Canberra: National Health and Medical*
     Research Council: nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines-publications/n55 AND Department of Health and Ageing, Population Health
     Division: healthyactive.gov.au/internet/healthyactive/Publishing.nsf/ Content/healthyweight. National comparison data can be
     found at: http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4364.0.55.012
19   *Photo credit: Jamie Williams (Farmers Market, Carriage Works, Eveleigh 2011).*

a) Overweight

30.6% 32.3% 31.4% 28.6% 31.5% 32.6% 29.3% 27.7% **29.9%**

b) Obese

13.9% 12.4% 13.2% 13.6% 14.0% 14.9% 11.2% 10.5% **14.2%**

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Overweight (a) and obese (b) rates based on self-assessed body-mass index measurements[20].

Body Mass Index (BMI)

There are two measures for this indicator: the proportion of adults (aged over 15 years) who are a) overweight and b) obese.

Overweight is defined as a self-assessed BMI of >25 and obese is defined as a BMI of >30 [21].

The targets for this indicator are for the proportions of both overweight and obese adults to trend downwards over time.

The baselines (2006) are a) 30.6% overweight and b) 13.9% obese.

The latest updates (2014) are a) 29.9% overweight and b) 14.2% obese.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the proportion of overweight adults trending downwards over time.

However, contrary to the desired trend, the other time series charted above shows the proportion of obese adults trending upwards.

(i) Risky drinking

33.0%

30.3%

32.7%

30.9%

29.5%

27.7%

27.3%

27.0%

26.6%

24.9%

18.8%

18.1%

18.8%

14.1%

14.0%

14.4%

14.2%

15.3%

16.9%

(ii) Smoking

11.1%

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Rates of smoking and risky drinking in adults[23].

Recreational substances

Note that the chart above shows two separate indicators together. Both indicators relate to recreational substance use. No other relationship is known, nor is it being implied, between these indicators. Sub-heading italics on this page refer to chart labels.

Risky drinking (i)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of adults (aged over 15 years) who engage in risky drinking.

Risky drinking is defined as consuming over two standard alcoholic drinks on a day when consuming alcohol.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of adults engaging in risky drinking to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 33.0%.

The latest updates (2015) is 24.9%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series shows the proportion of people engaging in risky drinking trending downwards over time.

Smoking (ii)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of adults (aged over 15 years) who smoke.

The target for this indicator is for the proportions of adults who smoke to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 16.9%.

The latest updates (2015) is 11.1%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the proportion of people who smoke trending downwards over the full time series.

Illicit drug use
(not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of the population that use illicit drugs.

At this time no data are available with which to measure the progress of this indicator.

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23   *HealthStats NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health;* healthstats.nsw.gov.au/.
    These data are modelled estimates based on population-weighted health survey data. Updated irregularly.
    Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this indicator), data from the two Local Health Districts that include the City of Sydney have been averaged and presented here as estimates.

Community care places

846

764   764

676

749   715

Residential care places

835

759   925   **1,118**

692

656   686   743   755   **746**

Total places per 1,000

| **161.7** | 162.8 | 158.4 | 137.7 | 154.4 | 147.8 | 159.5 | **169.1** |

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015
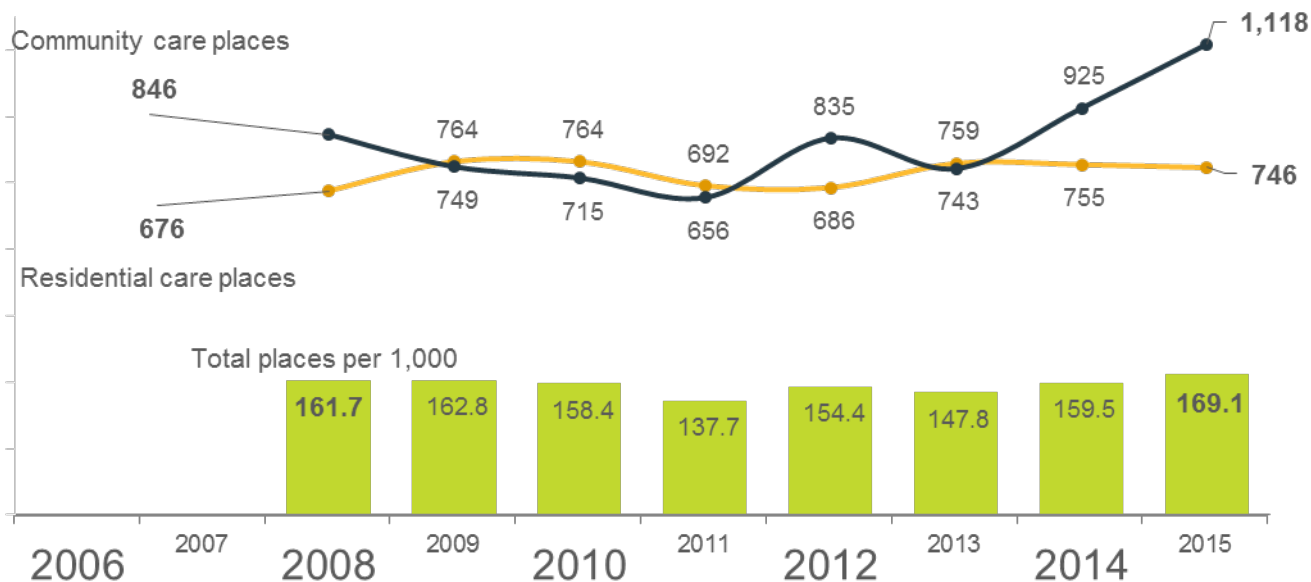
Government-funded aged care places per 1,000 people aged over 70 years of age, by major categories[24].

Health services

Post-natal services
(not charted)

There are three measures for this indicator: annual rates of:

a) Under 1 year olds visited by community nurses;

b) Under 4 year olds visiting early childhood health centres;

c) Under 4 year olds attending early childhood health nurse appointments.

At this time no data are available with which to measure the progress of this indicator.

General practitioners
(not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the ratio of full-time equivalent General Practitioners to residents.

At this time no data are available with which to measure the progress of this indicator.

Aged care places

The measure for this indicator is the number of aged care places per 1,000 residents aged over 70.

Note that the population used to calculate ratios is inflated slightly to account for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents aged between 50 and 69 years of age. This recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people often require aged cares services earlier due to poorer lifelong health outcomes and reduced life expectancy.

The target for this indicator is for the supply of aged care places to trend upwards over time relative to demand.

The baseline (2006) is 161.7 places per 1,000.

The latest update (2012) is 169.1 places per 1,000.

Contrary to the desired trend, the time series charted above (green bars) shows the supply of aged care trending downwards over the full time series. Although the most recent data point (2015) suggests some growth, unless growth amplifies and continues, year-on-year going forward, supply is unlikely to keep pace with demand.

The chart above also shows the change over time in absolute numbers of government-funded community aged-care places (navy line) and residential aged-care places (gold line).

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24   *Aged Care Service Providers in Australia (2010-2015), Department of Social Services, Australia;* dss.gov.au/ageing-and-aged-care-overview/about-aged-care/aged-care-service-providers-in-australia. *Updated annually.*
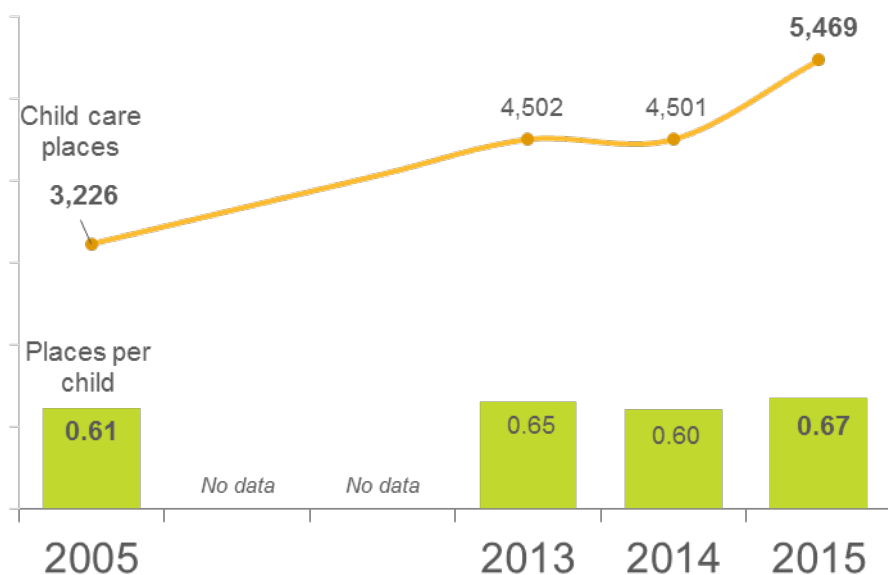
Childcare places per child aged 0-5 in need of child care[25].

Learning to earning: services

Child care places

The measure for this indicator is the number of child care places per child in need of childcare.

The number of children seeking child care is estimated as being 80% of residents aged 0-5 years plus one child for every 195 workers in the CBD and one child for every 75 workers outside the CBD.

The target for this indicator is for supply of child care places to trend upwards over time and to meet demand. Minimum demand for places per child is estimated at 0.60, reflecting an average attendance rate per child of three days a week[26].

The baseline (2006) is 0.62 places per child.

The latest update (2015) is 0.67 places per child.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows child care places per child in need of child care trending upwards over time. Supply is consistently above the 0.60 minimum.

The chart above also shows the actual count of childcare places (gold line) over time.

Primary school places (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is local places per primary-school child at government and non-government run schools.

The target for this indicator is for there to be a place for every resident primary-aged child at local schools.

The baseline (2010) is 1.07 places per child.

The latest update (2012) is 1.07 places per child.

The target for this measure was met in both 2010 and again in 2012.

Class size Kindergarten to Year 6 (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is average class size in NSW government-run primary schools (K to Year 6)[27].

The target for this indicator is for average class size to trend downwards over time or remain stable.

The baseline (2006) is 24.6 children per class.

The latest update (2014) is 24.0 children per class.

In line with the latest update, average class size decreased between 2006 and 2011 and has been stable at an average of 24 children per class since.

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[25] *City of Sydney Early Education and Care Centres Report (2015). Updated annually.*

[26] *City of Sydney Child Care Needs Analysis Report (2013): cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/189835/CCNA-7-Nov-2013.PDF. Updated periodically.*

[27] *NSW Education and Communities (DET), Average Class Sizes Bulletin, Centre for Education Statistics and Evaluation, Office of Education; dec.nsw.gov.au/about-us/plans-reports-and-statistics/key-statistics-and-reports. Updated irregularly.*
Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this indicator), data for NSW are presented here as estimates.
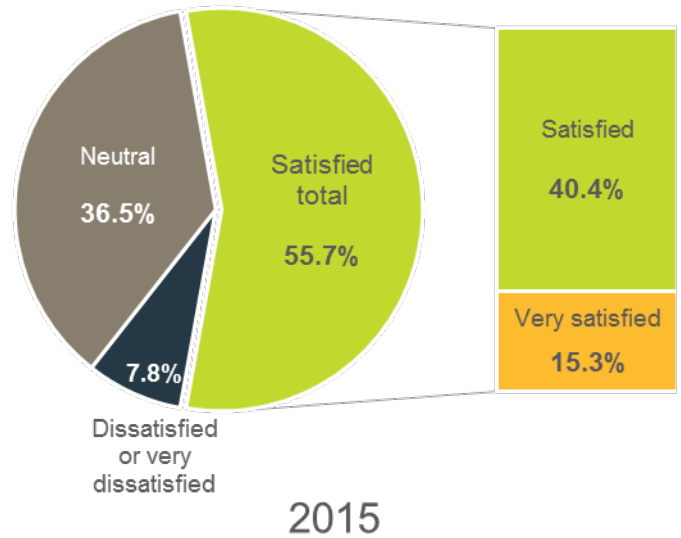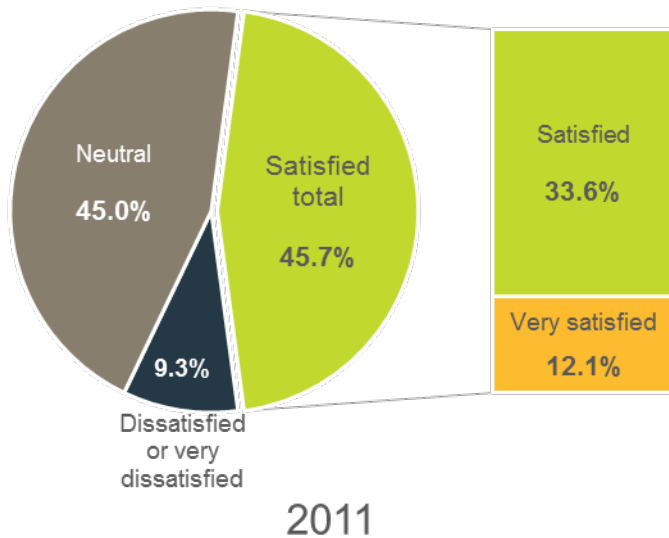
How residents respond when asked: Thinking about your local area, how satisfied are you with access to learning and education opportunities? [28]

Education services

Satisfaction with access

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "very satisfied" or "satisfied" when asked:

"Thinking about your local area, how satisfied are you with access to learning and education opportunities?"

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of satisfied residents to trend upwards over time or remain stable.

The baseline (2011) is 45.7%.

The latest update (2015) is 55.7%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update (charted above) shows an increase in the total proportion of respondents satisfied with access to education services between 2011 (left panel above) and 2015 (right panel).

Internet access

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of households which have access to the internet.

The target for this indicator is for internet access at home to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 83.7%.

The latest update (2011) is 90.8%.

In line with desired trend, the latest update shows an increase in internet access at home.

The chart below shows how internet access at home changed between 2006 and 2011 by connection type.
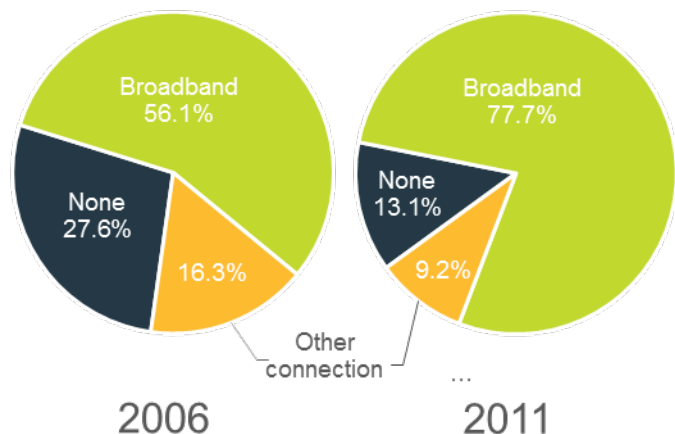
Access to the internet at home[29].

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28   *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

29   *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing data; counting families and excluding 'not stated' cases; abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*
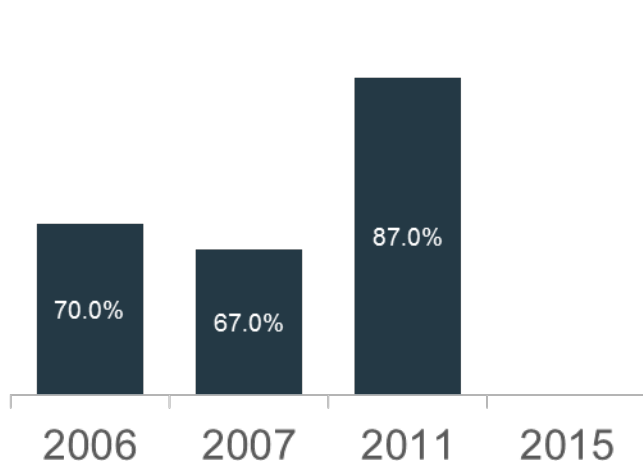
Ratings of the quality of libraries (2011) and of recreation facilities including libraries (2006 – 2007) [30].
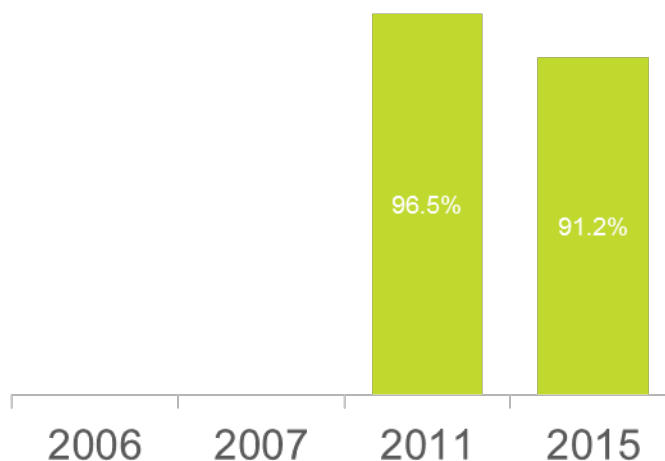
Ratings of access to libraries[31].

Libraries satisfaction

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "very satisfied" / "excellent" or "quite satisfied" / "good" when asked:

> *"On a 1-5 point scale rate community and recreation centres and facilities such as libraries / library services?"*

Residents who answer 'don't know' are excluded from the totals used to calculate proportions.

The target for this indicator is for library ratings to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 70.0%.

The latest update (2011) is 87.0%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows library satisfaction trending upwards over time. However, libraries were only rated separately from other facilities for the first time in 2011. Ratings for 2006 and 2007 may have been affected by consideration of facilities other than libraries. If library satisfaction, independent of other facilities, is increasing over time, this should become apparent in future updates.

Libraries access

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "satisfied" or "very satisfied" when asked:

> *"How satisfied are you with access to libraries in the local area?"*

Residents who answer 'don't know' are excluded from the totals used to calculate proportions.

The target for this indicator is for the perceived access to services and facilities to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 96.5%.

The latest update (2015) is 91.2%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update (charted above) shows a decrease in perceived accessibility of libraries. However, as 90% is likely to represent a ceiling effect, this measure is effectively on target.

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30   City of Sydney Customer Satisfaction Surveys: *cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/council/forms-and-publications/community-satisfaction-survey. Updated periodically.*

31   City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; *cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

a) Language & cognitive skills, 84.7%
88.5%
91.6%

b) Emotional maturity, 81.7%
82.5%
84.3%

c) Social competence, 74.4%
d) Physical health & wellbeing, 74.4%
80.7%
81.8%

76.3%
75.2%
75.7%

e) Communication skills & general knowledge, 67.2%
70.9%

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
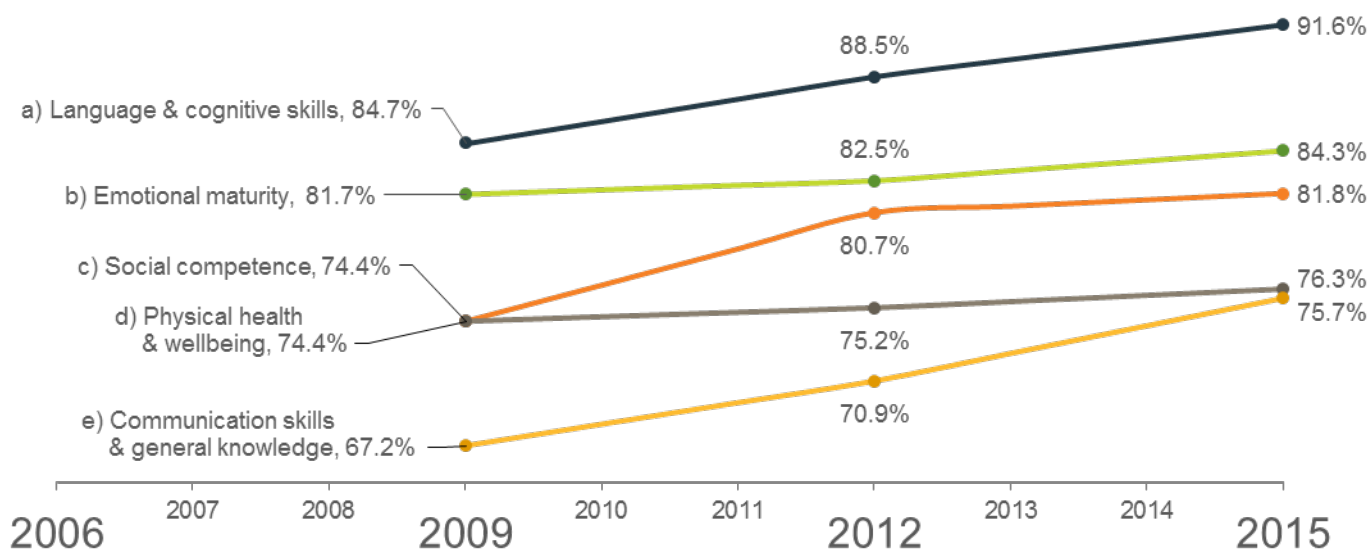
Proportion of children, in their first year of school, who are 'on track' in each of five AEDC development domains[32].

Learning to earning: outcomes

Early development

The five measures for this indicator are the proportions of Year 1 school children who are recorded as 'on track' for each of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) developmental domains as tabulated below.

The AEDC is a population measure of young children's development. Data is collected by teachers, for children in the first year of full-time school. Children are regarded as being 'on track' in a domain if they are above the 25th percentile.

		Baseline (2009)	Latest update (2015)
a)	Language and cognitive skills	84.7%	91.6%
b)	Emotional maturity	81.7%	84.3%
c)	Social competence	74.4%	81.8%
d)	Physical health and wellbeing	74.4%	76.3%
e)	Communication and general knowledge	67.2%	75.7%

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of Year 1 children who are on developmentally on track in each domain to increase over time or remain stable.

In line with the desired trends, the time series charted above show the proportion of Year 1 children who are developmentally on track trending upwards over time in every domain, relative to baseline.

Early development vulnerability (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of Year 1 school children who are developmentally vulnerable in two or more of the Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) developmental domains. Children are regarded as being developmentally vulnerable in a domain if they are below the 10th percentile.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of Year 1 children who are developmentally vulnerable to decrease over time.

The baseline (2009) is 11.8%

The latest update (2015) is 8.2%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series (not charted) shows the proportion of Year 1 children who are developmentally vulnerable trending downwards over time.

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[32] *Australian Early Development Census (AEDC); aedc.gov.au/data. Updated every 3 years.*

Studying full-time
70.5%

Working*
14.0%

Other

8.5%

Not in labour
force
5.2%

Unemployed
3.3%

2006

Studying full-time
74.3%

Working*
10.5%

Other

8.0%

Not in labour
force
5.6%

Unemployed
2.4%
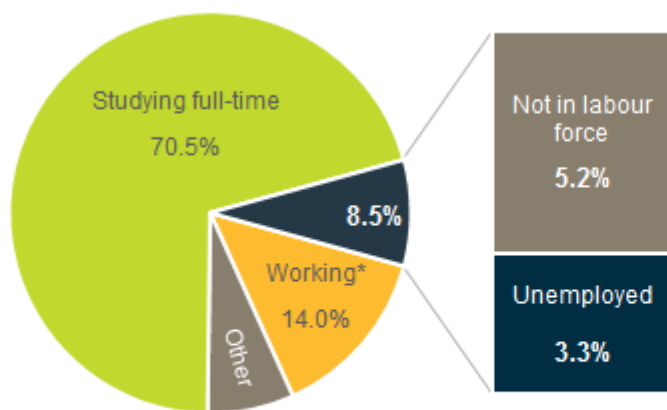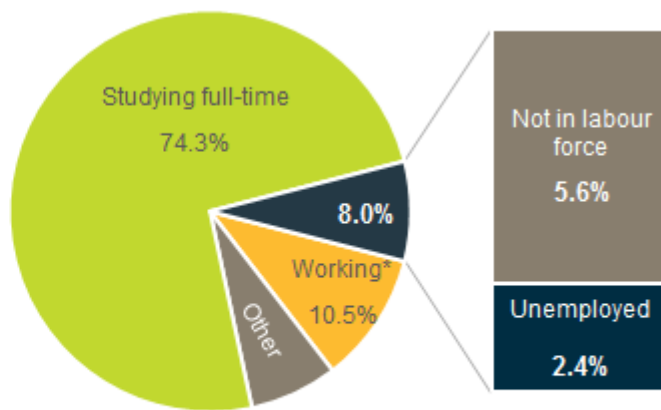
2011

Circumstances of 15 to 19 year olds who were no longer attending secondary school on Census night (August) [33]
* The working full-time category includes those combining part-time study and work (0.4% in 2006 and 1.1% in 2011).

School retention and completion
(not charted)

There are two measures for this indicator:

a) The proportion of 17 year-olds who are still attending secondary school; and

b) The proportion of 20-24 year olds who have a Year 12 qualification.

The targets for this indicator are for both of the measures to trend upwards over time.

The baselines (2006) are:
a) 71.0% still attending school; and

b) 91.0% completed Year 12.

The latest updates (2011) are:
a) 73.2% still attending school; and

b) 91.5% completed Year 12.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update (not charted) shows an increase in school retention at 17 years of age.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update (not charted) shows an increase in Year 12 qualifications held at 20 to 24 years of age, representing completion of Year 12.

Circumstances of school leavers

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of 15-19 year-olds school leavers who are neither 'earning nor learning': that is neither in full time work nor full time study.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of school leavers who are neither earning nor learning to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 8.5%.

The latest update (2011) is 8.0%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update shows a decrease in the proportions of 15-19 year olds who have left school and are neither earning nor learning. The chart above shows a breakdown of the 15-19 year old school leaver cohort by their earning or learning status.

[34]

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[33]   *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing data; counting persons and excluding 'not stated' cases;
        abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*
[34]   *Photo credit: Jamie Williams (NSW International Student awards 2013).*

| Unsafe + very unsafe 26.3% | | Safe 34.7% | Very safe 15.7% | a) Walking near home after dark | Very safe 20.4% | Safe 40.7% | | Unsafe + v. unsafe 20.7% |

| | 33.1% | 53.0% | b) Walking near home daytime | 62.3% | 29.3% | |

| | 26.3% | 59.3% | c) Home alone after dark | 58.7% | 28.7% | |

| | 20.8% | 70.9% | d) Home alone daytime | 71.8% | 20.9% | |

2011   2015
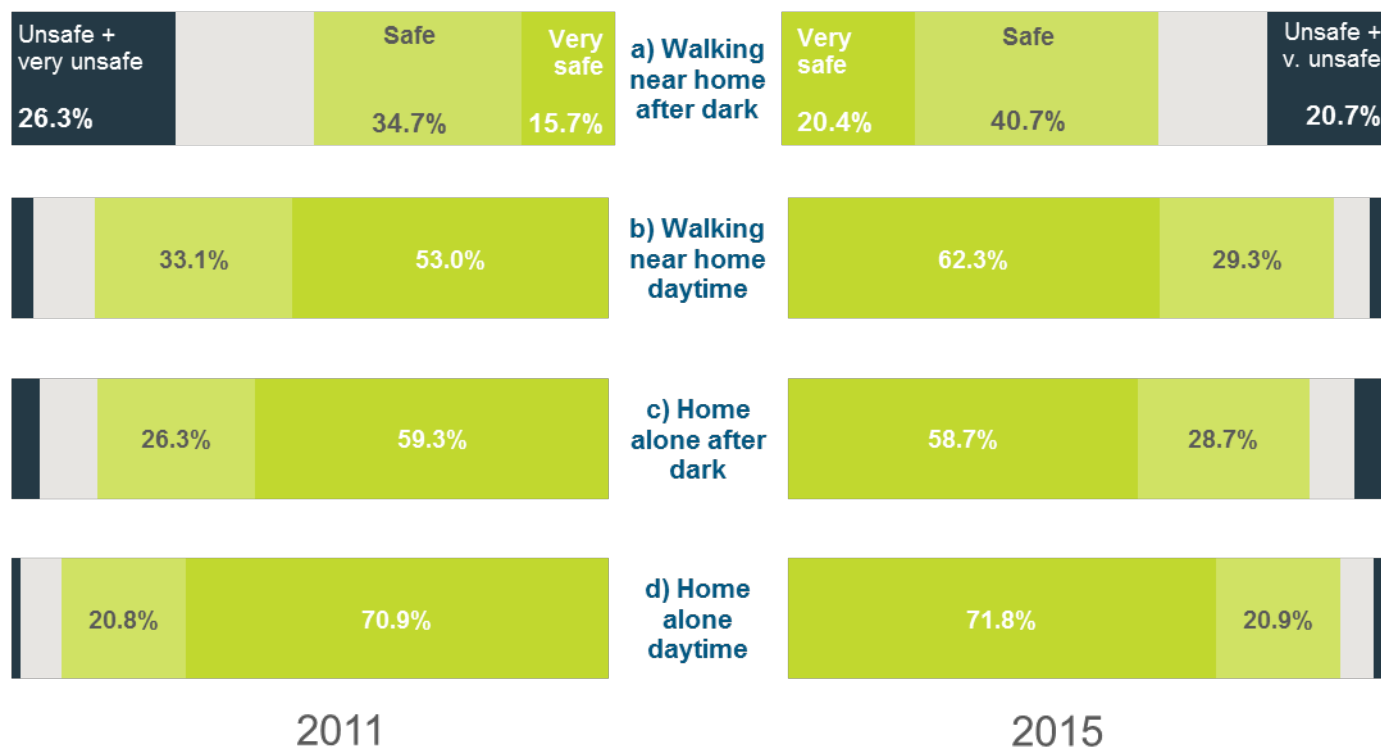
How residents respond when asked: How safe or unsafe do you feel in each of these situations? [35]

Personal safety

Perceptions of safety

The measures for this indicator are the proportions of residents replying that they feel "very safe" or "safe" in the four situations tabulated below. Residents who answer 'never in this situation' are excluded from the totals used to calculate proportions.

There are very high specific numerical targets for this indicator as tabulated below.

		Specific target	Baseline (2011)	Latest update (2015)	
a)	Walking alone, near home, after dark	At least 70%	50.4%	61.1%	
b)	Walking alone, near home, in daylight	At least 95%	86.1%	91.6%	
c)	At home alone after dark	At least 85%	85.6%	87.4%	
d)	At home alone in daylight	At least 95%	91.7%	92.7%	

In line with the desired trend, the latest updates show increases in the proportion of residents who feel safe in all four situations. However, the specific numerical target was only met (both in 2011 and in 2015) for feeling safe at home alone after dark (c). Progress has also been made towards the specific numerical targets for all of the other three measures.

The charts above show the distribution of responses to the four perceptions of safety questions in 2011 (left panel) and 2015 (right panel). The measures for this indicator are derived by adding the values in the two green-toned segments of each bar: ie. "very safe" (darker shade) plus "safe" (lighter shade). Comparing the darker green segments in 2011 with those in 2015, shows that, not only have overall perceptions of safety improved but the proportion of residents feeling "very safe" has also increased markedly for the two "walking near home" measures.

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[35]   *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

CCTV requests that result in
release of relevant footage

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
				57.7%	61.7%	62.8%	60.4%	62.4%	61.3%
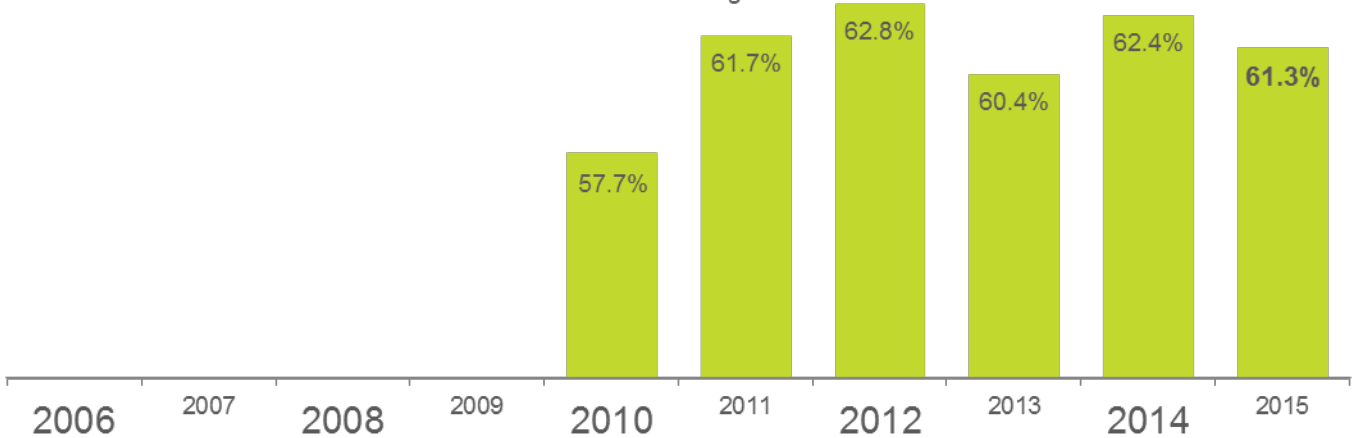
Proportion of applications that result in release of relevant CCTV footage[36]

Crime

Incidents and interventions

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of applications for CCTV footage searches for which relevant footage is found and released to assist police with investigation and prosecution of offences.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of applications resulting released footage to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2010) is 57.7%.

The latest update (2015) is 61.3%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the proportion of applications, which result in the release of relevant CCTV footage, fluctuating year to year but trending upwards over time.
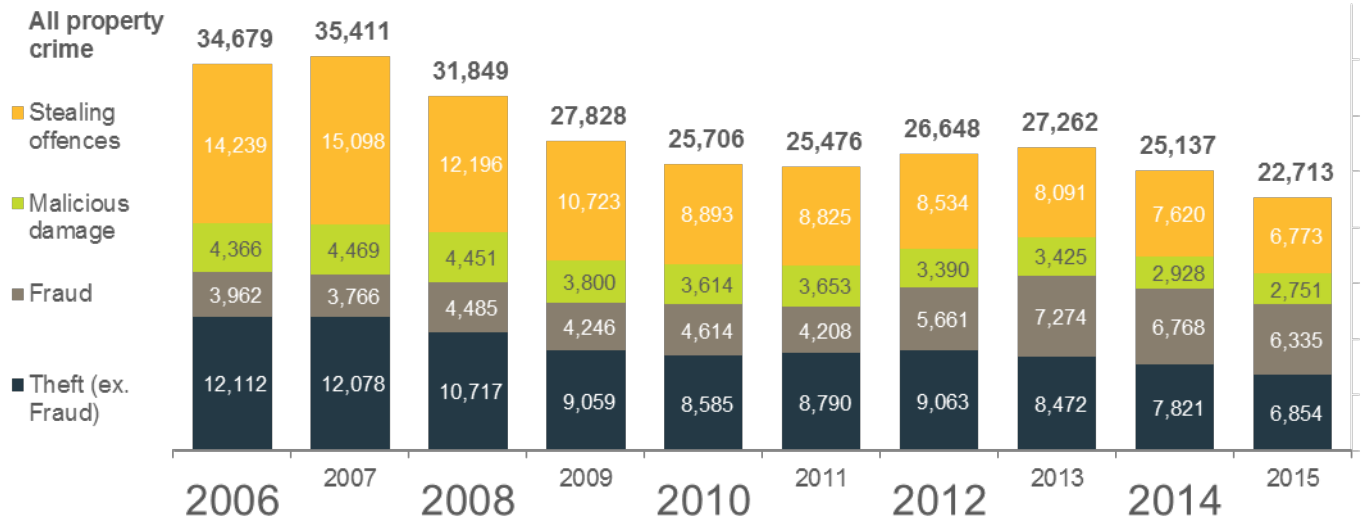
Property crime broken down by main categories[38].

Property crime

The measure for this indicator is the total reported incidence of property crime. Note that the criteria for including crimes under this indicator is that they occur and are processed in the local government area. Victims and perpetrators are not necessarily residents.

The target for this indicator is for property crime to trend downwards over time

The baseline (2006) is 34,679 incidents.

The latest update (2015) for this measure is 22,713 incidents, a drop of 34.5% from baseline.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows property crime trending downwards.

However, the downward trend holds for all the major categories of crime charted above, except one: fraud increased from baseline 59.9% between 2006 and 2015.
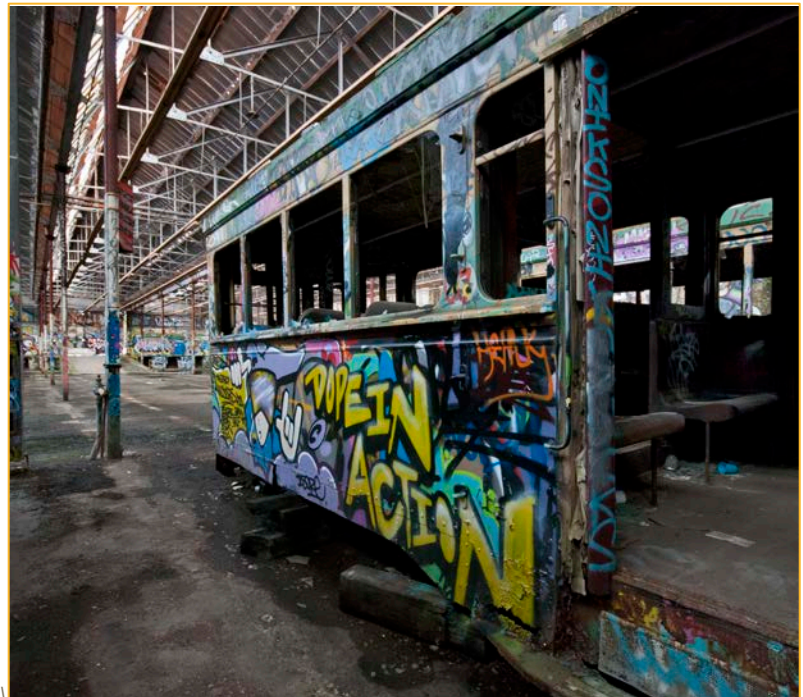
All crime against persons

- Crimes excluding assault
- Other assault types
- Domestic violence assault
- Alcohol related assault

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	7,905	8,893	9,037	7,950	8,073	7,573	7,311	7,303	6,644	6,409
Crimes excluding assault	2,357	3,009	2,946	2,515	2,484	2,215	2,189	2,251	1,942	1,891
Other assault types	2,169	2,114	2,100	1,737	1,879	1,836	1,812	1,864	1,716	1,750
Domestic violence assault	863	970	900	966	969	960	918	941	1,066	1,056
Alcohol related assault	2,516	2,800	3,091	2,732	2,741	2,562	2,392	2,247	1,920	1,712
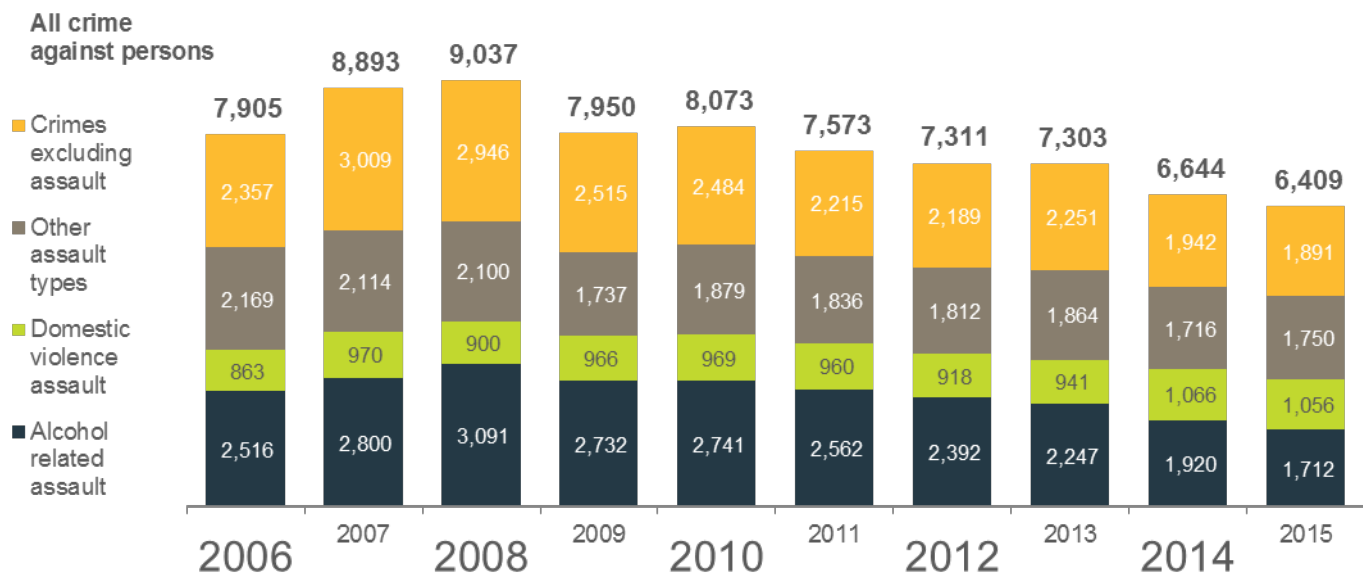
Crime against person broken down by major categories[40].

Crimes against person

The measure for this indicator is the total reported incidence of crime against persons. Note that the criteria for including crimes under this indicator is that they occur and are processed in the local government area. Victims and perpetrators are not necessarily residents.

The target for this indicator is for crime against persons to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 7,905 incidents.

The latest update (2015) is 6,409 incidents, a drop of 18.9% from baseline.

In line with the desired trend, and despite rapid and substantial population growth over the same period, the time series charted above shows crimes against person trending downwards over time.

Of the major crime categories charted above, the greatest decrease from baseline, was for alcohol related assaults, which reduced by 32%.

Family violence

The measure for this indicator is the total reported incidence of domestic violence assault. Note that it is likely that many of the victims and perpetrators of the crimes recorded under this indicator are residents. However the criteria for including crimes under this indicator is that they occur and are processed in the LGA.

The target for this indicator is for domestic violence assault incidence to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 863 incidents.

The latest update (2015) is 1,056 incidents, an increase of 22.4% from baseline.

Contrary to the desired trend the time series charted above (the green portions of the stacked bars) shows domestic violence assault trending upwards over time and increasing year-on-year almost every year since 2006.
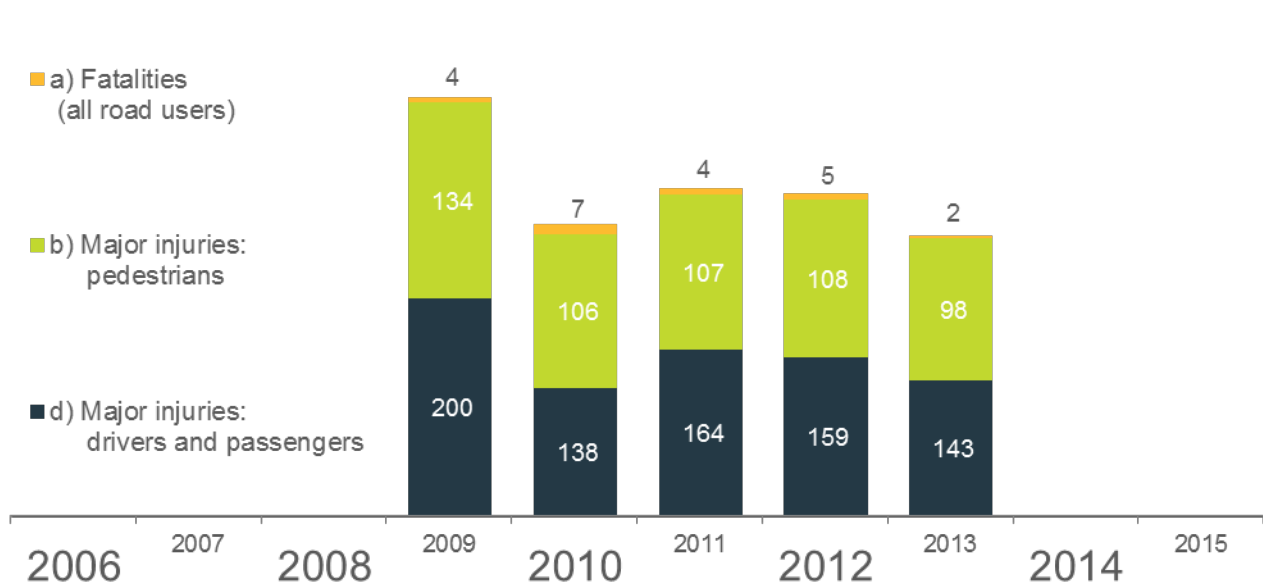
Fatalities and major injuries arising from traffic incidents, per 100,000 population, by type of road user.[41]

Road safety

The four measures for this indicator are the numbers of fatalities and injuries resulting from traffic incidents as tabulated below. Note that traffic incidents included occur and are processed in the LGA although the victims are not necessarily residents.

Fatalities numbers each year are too small to indicate trend data with transformation. For this reason, the fatalities trend is assessed by pooling pedestrian, driver and passenger data and taking a rolling average over time (see table below for results).

The targets for this indicator are for all three measures to trend downwards over time.

		Baseline (2009)	Latest update (2013)	Result	
a)	Fatalities resulting from traffic incidents (all road users)	4	2	🎯	In line with the desired trend, the rolling average for the fatalities time series charted above is trending downwards: from an annual average of 5.5 to 3.9.
b)	Major injuries to pedestrians	134	98	🎯	In line with the desired trends, both time series charted above for major injuries to pedestrian and drivers and passengers are also trending downwards over time.
c)	Major injuries to drivers and passengers	200	143	🎯	

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41   NSW Centre for Road Safety, Annual Statistical Statement Report; *roadsafety.transport.nsw.gov.au/statistics/ interactivecrashstats/index.html. Updated quarterly and frequently subject to retrospective correction.*

A 25

$1,418

$1,180

$1,090

Houses / townhouses

$610

$910

$891

$843

$800

$725

$700

$828

$760

$693

$635

$582

$569

$535

$496

$462

$470

Flats / units (strata)

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015

Median residential property sales prices (in 000s) for the December quarter by property type [43]

Housing affordability

Median sales prices

There are two measures for this indicator: median residential property sales price, for the quarter ending in December, for the two property categories tabulated below.

ⓘ There are no targets for this indicator: these measures are monitored for information only.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2015)
a)	Houses and townhouses (non-strata titles)	$610,000	$1,418,000
b)	Flats and units (strata titles)	$470,000	$828,000

The charted time series above shows the change over time in median residential property sales (in 000s). For houses and townhouses (navy line) the increase from baseline is 132%. The increase from baseline for flats and units (green line) is 76%.

[44]

Houses

$438

$515

$630

$600

$650

$690

$678

$770

$820

$795

$400

$430

$490

$490

$540

$570

$565

$590

$595

$610

Flats / units

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015

Median residential weekly rents averaged across quarters by property type.[45]

Median rental prices

There are two measures for this indicator: median weekly rents on residential properties, for the quarter ending in December, for the two property categories tabulated below.

ⓘ There are no targets for this indicator: these measures are monitored for information only.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2015)
a)	Houses	$438	$795
b)	Flats and units	$400	$610

The charted time series above shows the change over time in median weekly rents. For houses (navy line) the increase from baseline is 89%. The increase from baseline for flats and units (green line) is 58%.

46

45   *Housing NSW Rent and Sales Reports, Centre for Affordable Housing, Community Housing Division;* housing.nsw.gov.au/about-us/reports-plans-and-papers/rent-and-sales-reports/latest-issue. *Updated quarterly and frequently subject to retrospective correction.*
46   *Photo credit: Mark Metcalfe (Green Square urban renewal area, Zetland 2012).*

A 27

Housing stress
(not charted)

There are three measures for this indicator: proportions of households renting or paying-off their homes, that are in 'housing stress', calculated in three ways, as tabulated below. A household is recorded as being in 'housing stress' when its rent or mortgage payments equate to 30% or more of its before-tax household income.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of households in housing stress, to trend downwards over time in all categories.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2011) [47]		
a)	Proportion of *all* households that are renting or mortgaged, which are in housing stress	38.9%	42.1%	◎	Contrary to the desired trend, all three calculations of rates of housing stress among renters and home purchasers, show increases between 2006 and 2011.
b)	Proportion of *all* households that are renting or mortgaged, in housing stress *and* on a very-low to moderate household income*	25.9%	26.1%	◎	
c)	Proportion of *only* very-low to moderate income households* that are in housing stress.	80.0%	83.6%	◎	

* Very-low to moderate income households are households with incomes that are less than 120% of the median overall household income.

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[47]   *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing data; counting families and excluding 'not stated' cases; abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later AND housing.nsw.gov.au/centre-for-affordable-housing/nsw-local-government-housing-kit/local-government-housing-kit-database.*

447   No data   619   No data   665   753   845

'08-09   '09-11   2013   2015

2007   2012   2014   2016
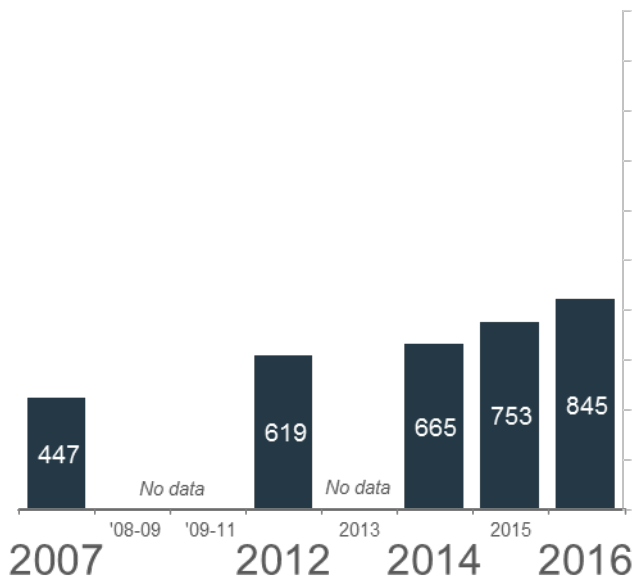
Affordable rental housing stock, as at June, since 2007[48]

9,397   No data   9,849   No data   9,849   9,800   9,716

'08-09   '09-11   2013   2015

2007   2012   2014   2016

Social housing stock, as at June, since 2007[49]

Affordable rental housing

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of all dwellings that are affordable rental housing.

Affordable rental housing is supplied and managed primarily by Community Housing Providers. It is designated for very low to moderate income earners, such as key and essential service workers. Note that this definition reflects the City's current use of this term rather than that contained in the indicator framework.

The target for this indicator is for affordable rental housing to comprise 7.5% of all housing stock by 2030, as stipulated in Sustainable Sydney 2030. An estimated 9,600 additional affordable dwellings are required to meet this target.

The baseline (2007) is 447 or 0.5% of private dwellings.

The latest update (2016) is 845 or 0.8% of private dwellings.

Contrary to the trend required to meet the 2030 target, the time series minimal growth in affordable rental housing supply. In the nine years between 2007 and 20165, stock increased less than two-fold. To meet the target, an estimated 11-fold increase on current (2016) stock is required.

Social housing

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of all dwellings that are social housing.

Social housing is housing provided for low income earners and those experiencing disadvantage. It is accessed through the state housing application system and supplied and/or run by Housing NSW, Community Housing Providers or the Aboriginal Housing Office. Note that this definition reflects the City's current use of this term rather than that contained in the indicator framework.

The target for this indicator is for social housing to comprise 7.5% of all housing stock by 2030, as stipulated in Sustainable Sydney 2030. Although social housing stock currently exceeds this target, an estimated 634 additional social housing dwellings will still be required to keep pace with projected growth in total housing stock to 2030.

The baseline (2007) is 9,397 or 10.5% of private dwellings.

The latest update (2016) is 9,716 or 9.2% of private dwellings.

Contrary to the trend required to meet the 2030 target, the time series charted above shows negative growth in the social housing supply both in absolute terms (charted) and as a proportion of total housing.

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[48]   *City of Sydney Development Monitors and Housing Audits, City of Sydney Research and Strategy Unit; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/city-monitors. Updated annually.*

[49]   *Ibid.*

Crisis accommodation in…

(i) Winter, **438**

(ii) Summer, **424**

541

471

477

456

463

446

476

486

448

451

471

421

462

417

404

Sleeping rough in…

(iii) Winter, **399**

(ii) Summer, **340**

418

363

310

274

346

365

394

289

307

246

255

296

352

2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016
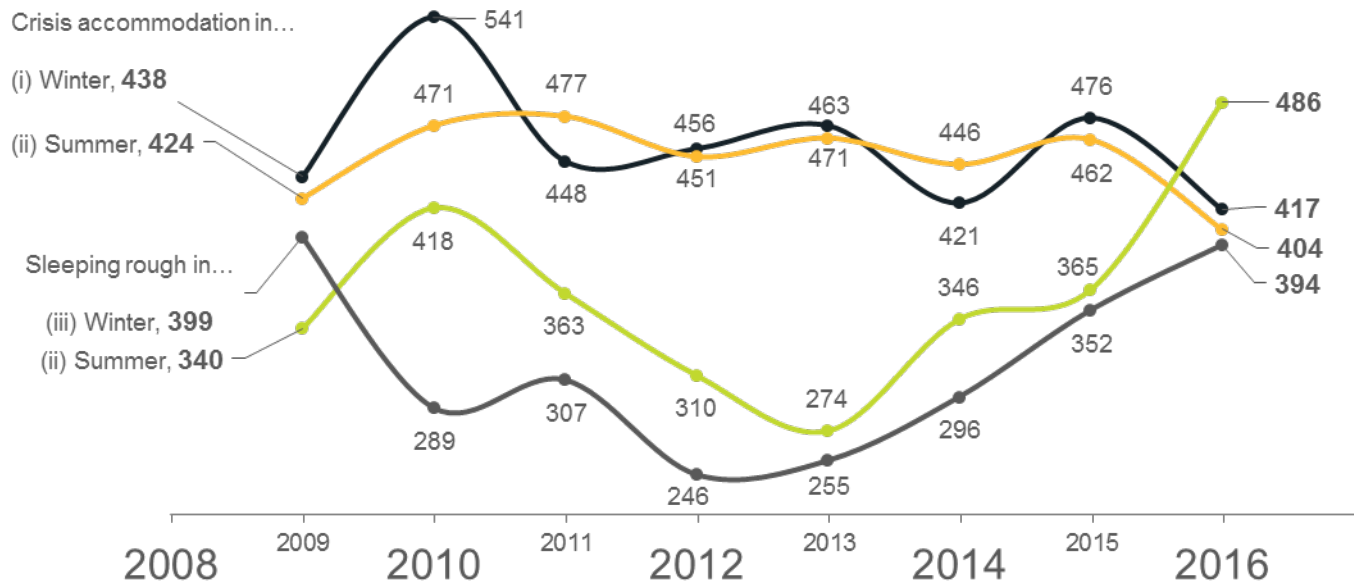
Count of people in crisis accommodation and sleeping rough on a designated night each winter (Aug) and each summer (Feb).[50]

Homelessness

Note that the chart above shows measures for two separate indicators together. Sub-heading italics on this page refer to chart labels.

Total homelessness (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the Census homelessness count (in Aug)[51]. This captures 'couch-surfing' type homelessness as well as the other categories on this page.

The target for this indicator is for homeless-ness to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 719.

The latest update (2011) is 978.

Contrary to the desired trend the latest update shows an increase in homelessness.

Crisis accommodation (i) & (ii)

The two measures for this indicator are overnight counts of people sleeping in crisis accommodation, such as hostels and shelters, on a winter night (in August) and on a summer night (in February).

There are no targets for this indicator: these measures are monitored for information only.

Note that crisis accommodation figures charted above indicate supply rather than demand as these facilities typically operate at or at close to full capacity.

Crisis accommodation		Baseline (2009/10)	Latest update (2016)
i.	Winter	438	417
ii.	Summer	424	404

Sleeping rough (iii) & (iv)

The two measures for this indicator are overnight counts of people sleeping rough on a winter night (in Aug) and on a summer night (in Feb).

The target for this indicator is for sleeping rough counts to trend downwards over time.

Sleeping rough		Baseline (2009/10)	Latest update (2016)
iii.	Winter	399	394
iv.	Summer	352	486

Contrary to the desired trend, both sleeping rough time series charted above are trending upwards over the full time series (excluding baseline figures). This is despite initial drops in sleeping rough counts in both winter (iii) and summer (iv) in the period between 2007 and 2012 / 2013.

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50   *City of Sydney Bi-annual Street Count data, City of Sydney Homelessness Unit;* cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/ community/community-support/homelessness/street-count. *Updated twice yearly.*

51   *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing data; counting families and excluding 'not stated' cases;* abs.gov.au/ausstats. *Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*

Income and relative inequality

2006 In top NSW quartile	2006 Mid quartiles with median $$	2006 Lowest quartile	Village	2011 Lowest quartile	2011 Mid quartiles with median $$	2011 In top NSW quartile
47%	$1,248	20%	City of Sydney	19%	$1,629	49%
56%		12%	King St Village	10%	$2,016	57%
56%		12%	Oxford St Village	11%	$1,860	57%
56%		19%	Harbour & CBD North	17%	$1,950	56%
53%		16%	Harris St Village	17%	$1,904	53%
50%		15%	Mcleay St Village & Woolloomooloo	14%	$1,498	52%
48%		15%	Green Square & City South	14%	$1,855	52%
44%		26%	Baptist & Crown St Village	24%	$1,520	47%
42%		25%	Glebe Pt Rd Village	25%	$1,413	43%
35%		32%	Redfern St Village	31%	$1,218	37%
24%		35%	Haymarket & CBD South	30%	$1,177	29%

Proportion of Village households in each NSW quartile for weekly household income before tax (equivalised.)[52]

Income and relative inequality

Household incomes

The measure for this indicator is median weekly household income before tax (equivalised).

Half of all households earn less and half earn more than the median household income. Consequently, median income represents typical household circumstances better than 'average income', which can be inflated by a small number of very high earning households. Median and average income should not be compared or confused.

Median incomes reported here are adjusted ('equivalised') to account for differing numbers of earners, dependents and total people per household.

The target for this indicator is for weekly household income to trend upwards over time for all areas within the local government area.

The baseline (2006) is $1,248.

The latest update (2011) is $1,639.

In line with the desired trend, the latest updates (2011, right aligned bars in chart above) show increased median household incomes across all the City of Sydney Village areas, relative to baseline (2006 left aligned bars in chart above).

The chart above also shows median household income dollar values (in the grey portions of the bars) and the distribution of household incomes relative to NSW income quartiles: Navy represents the proportion of household incomes in the bottom NSW quartile, green represents the proportion in top quartile. The remainder of households (in grey) are in the middle two quartiles. By definition, NSW households are distributed evenly across the four quartiles. Relative inequality can be inferred when household incomes in the top and bottom quartiles differ substantially from 25%.

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52   Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing data; counting families and excluding 'not stated' cases:.abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.
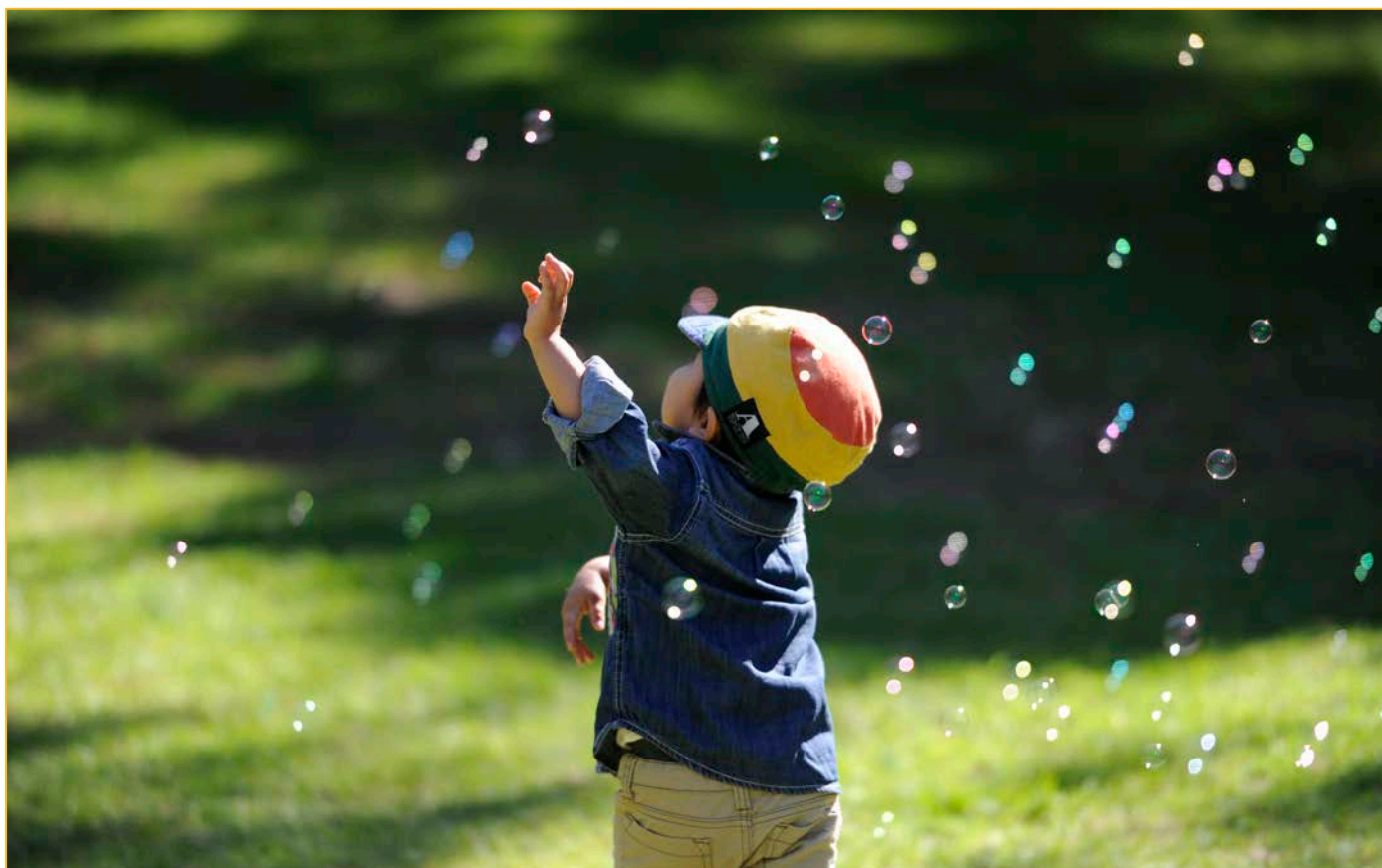
53

"Societies with smaller income differences between rich and poor
are more cohesive: community life is stronger,
levels of trust are higher and there is less violence.
The vast majority of the population seem to benefit from greater equality."[54]

Distribution of income (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the ratio of weekly household income at the 80th percentile to weekly household income at the top of the 20th percentile [55].

A lower ratio indicates a greater share of total income goes to the bottom 20% of income earners (low income earners) relative to the majority of the population (80%).

The target for this indicator is for the P80/P20 ratio to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 5.3.

The latest update (2011) is 5.4.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update shows a decrease in the P80/P20 ratio, indicating increased inequality.

Socio-economic disadvantage (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of suburbs that score below the Australian average on the ABS Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD). The IRSD summarises select economic, social and education factors that affect households in an area.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of suburbs scoring below the Australian average on the IRSD to trend downwards over time.

The baseline (2006) is 8 out of 29 suburbs.

The latest update (2011) is 8 out of 29 suburbs.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update shows no change in the proportion of suburbs with IRSD scores below the Australian average.

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[53] *Photo credit: Adam Hollingworth (Tote Park, Zetland 2015).*
[54] *The Equality Trust, a UK non-profit organisation working to improve quality of life: equalitytrust.org.uk/.*
[55] *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing data; counting families and excluding 'not stated' cases; abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*

A 32
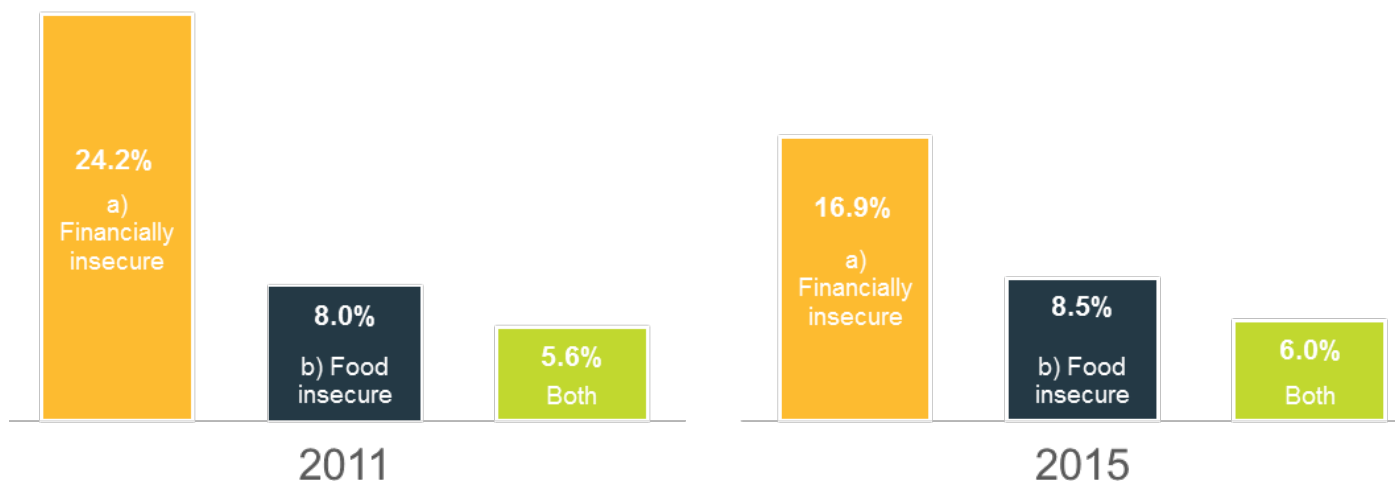
How residents respond when asked: In the context of your experience of financial stress…
a)   In an emergency, would you be able to raise $2,000 within two days?
b)   At any point in the past year, did you run out of food and could not afford to buy more?[56]

Financial stress

The measures two for this indicator are the proportions of people who self-identify as in a form of financial stress, assessed via the following two questions:

"The next two questions relate to your experience of financial stress:
a)   In an emergency, would you be able to raise $2,000 within two days?
b)   At any point in the past year, did you run out of food and could not afford to buy more?"

The targets for this indicator are for the proportion of residents in both types of financial stress to trend downwards over time. Specific numerical targets are tabulated below.

		Specific target	Baseline (2011)	Latest update (2015)	Result	
a)	Financially insecure	Less than 10%	24.2%	16.9%		In line with the desired trend, the latest update (2015, charted above right) shows a decrease in rates of financial insecurity since 2011 (charted above left). Progress has been made towards the specific numerical target (10%) although it has not yet been met.
b)	Food insecure	Less than 5%	8.0%	8.5%		Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update (2015, charted above right) shows an increase in rates of food insecurity since 2011 (charted above left). Consequently, no progress has been made towards the target of less than 5%.

Neutral
36.4%

Satisfaction total
49.4% / **49.6%**

Satisfied
39.3% / **38.5%**

Very satisfied
10.1% / **11.1%**

14.0%
Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied

2011 / 2015

*How residents respond when asked:
Thinking about your personal wellbeing, how satisfied
are you with feeling part of your community? [57]*

You can't be too careful with people
55%

Most people can be trusted
45%

Disagree
33%

Agree that most people can be trusted
67%

Disagree
25%

Agree that most people can be trusted
75%

2007   2011   2015
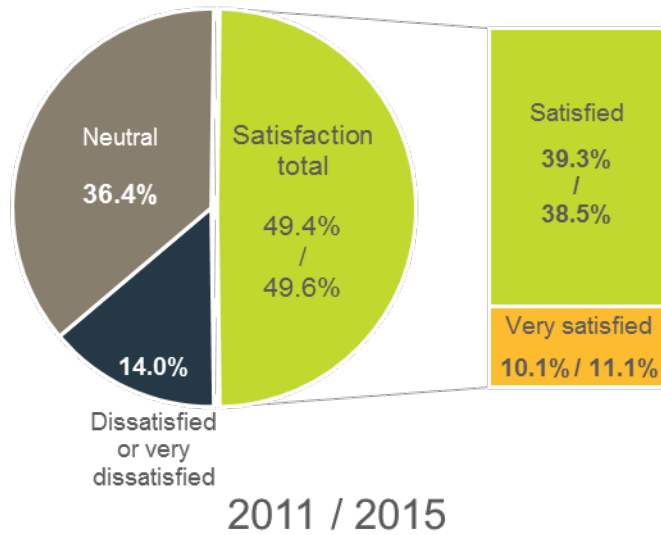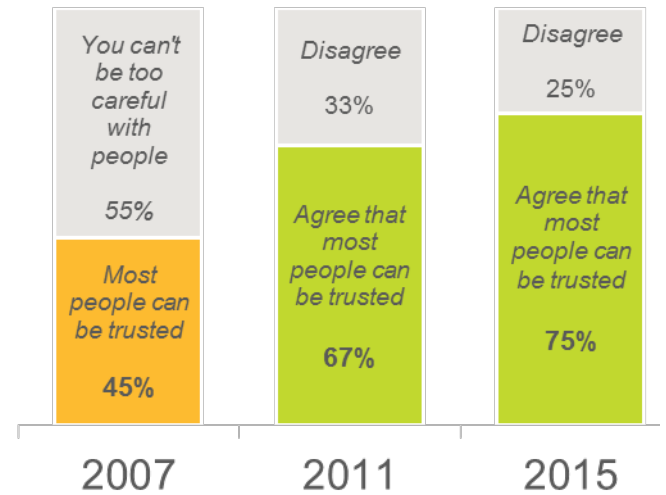
*Residents responding "Yes, most people can be trusted"
(2011 and 2015) or choosing this statement over
"You can't be too careful with people" (2007). [58]*

Community connectedness

Feeling part of the community

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "very satisfied" or "satisfied" when asked:

"Thinking about your personal wellbeing, how satisfied are you with feeling part of your community?" [59]

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents answering "very satisfied" or "satisfied" to trend upwards over time; to reach at least 75%.

The baseline (2011) is 49.4%.

The latest update (2015) is 49.6%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update (2015, charted above left) shows no real increase in the proportion of people satisfied with feeling part of the community since 2011. The specific numerical target of 75% has not been met or progressed towards. As the distribution of responses in 2011 was essentially identical to that in 2015, only one charted is provided above.

Trust

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents agreeing that most people can be trusted.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents who agree that most people can be trusted to trend upwards over time to reach at least 65%.

The baseline (2007) is 45.0%.

The latest update (2015) is 75.0%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series (charted above right) shows trust trending upwards since 2007. The target of 65% was met in 2011 and again in 2015.

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57   City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.
58   Ibid.
59   Note that this measures is one component of a multifactorial assessment of wellbeing discussed earlier (the PWI-Adult).
60   Photo credit; Adam Hollingworth (National Tree Day, Sydney Park, St Peters 2014)
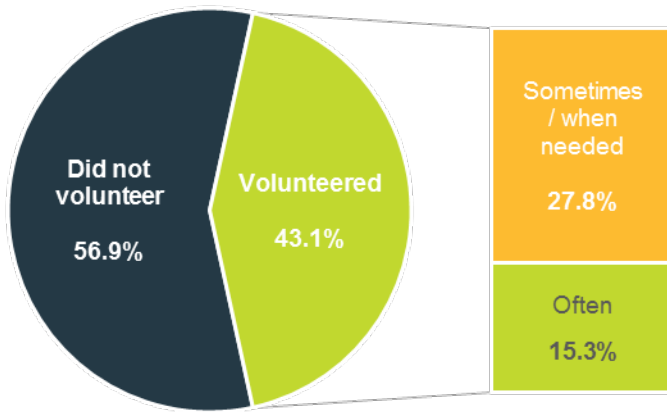
2011
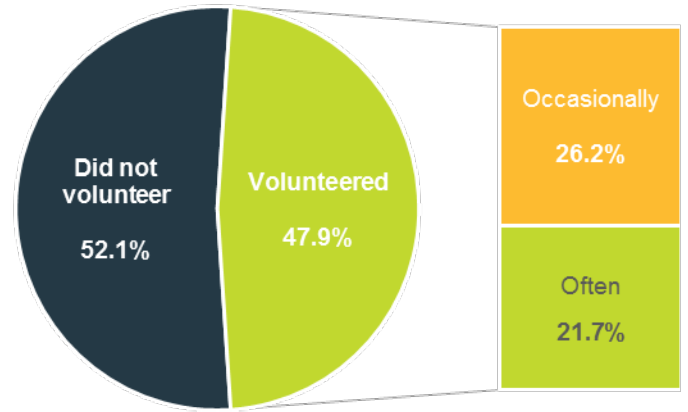
2015

How residents respond when asked: In the last 12 months have you volunteered for an organisation or group (unpaid)?[61]

Volunteering

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "sometimes", "when needed", "occasionally" or "often" when asked.

"In the last 12 months have you volunteered for an organisation or group (unpaid)?"

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents volunteering to trend upwards over time and reach at least 25%.

The baseline (2011) is 43.1%.

The latest update (2015) is 47.9%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update (charted above right) shows an increase in the proportion of people volunteering since 2011 (charted above left). The 25% target was exceeded in 2011 and again in 2015. The charts above also show an increase in the proportion of residents who volunteer often.

Parental participation in schools (not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents with school-aged children who reply "Yes" when asked.

"In the last 12 months have you helped out with school activities such as P&C or canteen?"

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents answering "yes", to trend upwards over time to reach at least 40%.

The baseline (2011) is 56.7%.

The latest update (2015) is 58.2%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update (not charted) shows an increase in parent helping in schools. The 40% target was exceeded in 2011.
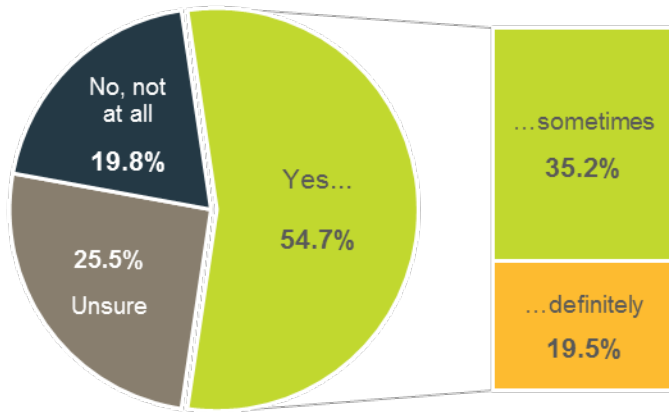
2011
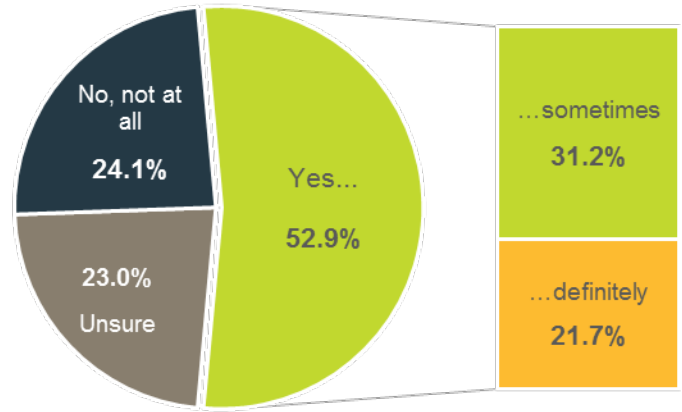
2015

How residents respond when asked: When needed, can you get help from your neighbours? "[62]

Social support

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "sometimes" or "yes, definitely" when asked:

*"When needed, can you get help
from your neighbours?"*

*How residents respond when asked:
When needed, would you be willing to help your neighbours?*

The baseline (2011) is 54.7%.

The latest update (2015) is 52.9%.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents who can get help from neighbours if needed to trend upwards over time to reach at least 90%.

Contrary to the desired trend the latest update, charted above right, shows a small decrease since 2011 (charted above left) in the proportion of residents who believe neighbours help is available when needed. The 90% target has not been met or progressed towards using this measure. However, if the measure were instead *willingness* to help neighbours, then the target would have been exceeded by 5% points in both 2011 and 2015 (see chart to right).

The charts to the left show the change between 2011 (top pie) and 2015 (bottom pie) in willingness of residents to help their neighbours when needed. Comparing theses charts with the charts above, shows a disconnect between actual and perceived availability of help from neighbours: Although nearly half of residents are, at best, unsure about the availability of neighbours help, only a little over 5% are actually unwilling to help. Furthermore, the proportion of residents 'definitely' willing to help has increased since 2011.

Summary

The 2015 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey has made it possible, for the first time, to assess progress on all but four of the full suite of domain one Community Wellbeing Indicators.

Of the 64 measures for which there are targets or desired trends, 36 are on target and five more are progressing in the right direction. There are, however, 20 indicators not yet progressing as desired. These can be thematically grouped as follows:

- Housing affordability and homelessness (seven measures);

- Health risk factors (diet and obesity) and health outcomes (diabetes and major cancer types) (six measures in total),

- Socio-economic inequality and hardship (three measures);

- Feeling part of the community and perceived social support from neighbours;

- Domestic violence;

- Supply of aged-care places;

- Perceived access to libraries.

Four of the measures which are not progressing as desired are categorised as 'concern 'areas in the 'control-influence-concern' model (aged care places, domestic violence, and distribution of income and food insecurity). Only 'access to libraries' is categorised as 'control'. The remainder are categorised as 'influence'.

A Healthy, safe and inclusive communities summary			
	Target or trend met	Progressing or pending further updates	Not met	Information only, no target
Control	2	-	-	-
Influence	30	6	15	3
Concern	4	3	5	-
Total	**36**	**9**	**20**	**3**

Results table A1: Wellbeing and health outcomes

Domain results	Target	Result	Details	Control / Influence / Concern
Personal health and wellbeing				
Subjective wellbeing (2015)	Increasing / 75	🎯	Average score = 70.4 out of 100	Influence
Self-reported health (2015)	Increasing / 60%	🎯	62.6% rate their health as very good or excellent	Influence
Health outcomes				
Life expectancy at birth: females and males (2013/14)	Stable or increasing	🎯 🎯	86.1 years (females) 81.5 years (males)	Influence
Newborn and infant care: Immunisation (2015)	Increasing	🎯	90.7% at 12-15 months of age	Concern
Newborn and infant care: Breastfeeding newborns (2014)	Increasing	🎯	80.8% at discharge from hospital	Concern
Prevalence of major diseases: asthma (2015)	Decreasing	🎯	7.2% of populaton	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: diabetes (2015)	Decreasing	🎯	7.5% of adults	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: lung cancer (2011)	Decreasing	🎯	35 new cases pa. per 100,000 people	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: breast cancer (2011)	Decreasing	🎯	347 new cases pa. per 100,000 older women	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: prostate cancer (2011)	Decreasing	🎯	379 new cases pa. per 100,000 people	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: colorectal cancer (2011)	Decreasing	🎯	440 new cases pa. per 100,000 people	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: psychological distress (2013)	Decreasing	🎯	9.1% of adults	Influence
Prevalence of major diseases: cardiovascular disease	Decreasing	🎯	No data	Influence

Subtotals: Wellbeing and health outcomes				
	Target met	Progressing or pending	Not met	No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	6	2	4	-
Concern	2	-	-	-
Total	**8**	**2**	**4**	**-**

𝔸 38

Results table A2: Health risk factors and health services

Domain results (cont)	Target	Result	Details	Control / Influence / Concern
Health risk factors				
Nutrition and exercise: physical exercise (2014)	Increasing	✓	48.3% are getting enough	Influence
Nutrition and exercise: fruit intake (2014)	Increasing	✓	55.2% are getting enough	Influence
Nutrition and exercise: vegetable intake (2014)	Increasing	✗	7.2% are getting enough	Influence
Body Mass Index (BMI): overweight (2014)	Decreasing	✓	29.9%	Influence
Body Mass Index (BMI): obese (2014)	Decreasing	✗	14.2%	Influence
Recreational substances: risky drinking (2014)	Decreasing	✓	24.9%	Influence
Recreational substances: smoking (2014)	Decreasing	✓	11.1%	Influence
Recreational substances: illicit drug use	Decreasing	●	No data	Influence
Health services				
Post-natal services	Increasing	●	No data	Concern
General practitioners	Increasing	●	No data	Concern
Aged care places (2015)	Increasing	✗	169.1 places per 1,000 elders	Concern

Subtotals: Health risk factors and health services				
	Target met	Progressing or pending	Not met	No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	5	1	2	-
Concern	-	2	1	-
Total	**5**	**3**	**3**	**-**

A 39

Results table A3: Learning to earning, services and outcomes

Domain results (cont)	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Learning to earning: services				
Childcare places (2015)	Increasing / at least 0.60	🎯	0.67 places per resident child	Influence
Primary school places (2012)	Increasing / 1.0	🎯	1.07 places per resident child	Influence
Class size kindergarten - primary (2014)	Stable or decreasing	🎯	24.0 children per class on average	Influence
Education services: Satisfaction with access (2015)	Increasing	🎯	55.7% satisfied or very satisfied	Influence
Education services: Internet access (2011)	Increasing	🎯	90.8% have access at home	Concern
Education services: Libraries satisfaction (2011)	Increasing	🎯	87.0% satisfied or very satisfied	Control
Education services: Libraries access (2015)	Increasing (up to 90%)	🎯	91.2% satisfied or very satisfied	Control
Learning to earning: outcomes				
Early development in five domains (2015)	Stable or increasing	🎯	75.7% - 91.6% developmentally on track	Influence
Early development vulnerability (2015)	Decreasing	🎯	8.2% vunerable in two or more domains	Influence
School retention (2011)	Increasing	🎯	73.2% of 17 year-olds still at school	Influence
School completion (2011)	Increasing	🎯	91.5% of 20-24 year olds completed	Influence
School leaver circumstances (2011)	Decreasing	🎯	8.0% neither earning or learning	Influence

Subtotals: Learning to earning

	Target met 🎯	Progressing or pending 🎯	Not met 🎯	No target ℹ️
Control	2	-	-	-
Influence	9	-	-	-
Concern	1	-	-	-
Total	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**

A 40

Results table A4: Personal safety

Domain results (cont)	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Personal safety				
Perception of safety walking alone near home after dark (2015)	70%		61.1% feel safe or very safe	Influence
Perception of safety walking alone near home in daylight (2015)	95%		91.6% feel safe or very safe	Influence
Perception of safety alone at home after dark (2015)	85%		87.4% feel safe or very safe	Influence
Perception of safety alone at home in daylight (2015)	95%		92.7% feel safe or very safe	Influence
Crime				
CCTV footage searches (2015)	Increasing		61.3% released to assist police	Influence
Property crime (2015)	Decreasing		22,713 incidents pa.	Influence
Against person (2015)	Decreasing		6,409 incidents pa.	Influence
Domestic violence (2015)	Decreasing		1,056 incidents pa.	Concern
Road Safety				
Road user fatalities (2013)	Decreasing		3.9 pa. (rolling average over time)	Influence
Pedestrian major injuries (2013)	Decreasing		98 pa.	Influence
Other road user major injuries (2013)	Decreasing		143 pa.	Influence

Subtotals: Personal safety and crime

	Target met	Progressing or pending	Not met	No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	7	3	-	-
Concern	-	-	1	-
Total	**7**	**3**	**1**	**-**

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Results table A5: Housing affordability

Domain results (cont)	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Housing affordability				
Median sales prices (2015)	N/A	ⓘ	$1,418,000 houses (non-strata) $ 828,000 flats and units	Influence
Median weekly rental prices (2015)	N/A	ⓘ	$795 houses $610 flats and units	Influence
Housing stress in all households (2011)	Decreasing	◎	42.1%	Influence
Housing stress coupled with low-income as a proportion of all households (2011)	Decreasing	◎	26.1%	Influence
Housing stress in low-income households (2011)	Decreasing	◎	83.6%	Influence
Social housing (2016)	Increasing / 7.5%	◎	9,716 dwellings / 9.2%	Influence
Affordable housing (2016)	Increasing / 7.5%	◎	845 dwellings / 0.8%	Influence
Homelessness				
Homelessness: Cenus count (2011)	Decreasing	◎	978 people, including 'couch-surfers'	Influence
Homelessness: City count of crisis accommodation (2016)	N/A	ⓘ	417 in winter 404 in summer	Influence
Homelessness:City count of rough sleepers (2016)	Decreasing	◎	394 in winter 486 in summer	Influence

Subtotals: Housing affordability	Target met	Progressing or pending	Not met	No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	-	-	7	3
Concern	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**7**	**3**

Results table A6: Income and inequality and community connectedness

Domain results (cont)	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Income and inequality				
Median household income (2011)	Increasing	✅	$1,639 per week, before tax (equivalised)	Concern
Distribution of income (2011)	Decreasing	🔴	Ratio of 5.4	Concern
Socio-economic disadvantage (2011)	Decreasing	🔴	8 of 29 suburbs score < Australian average	Concern
Financial insecurity (2015)	Decreasing / 10%	🟡	16.9% insecure	Concern
Food insecurity (2015)	Decreasing / 5%	🔴	8.5% insecure	Concern
Community connectedness				
Feeling part of the community (2015)	Increasing / 75%	🔴	49.6% satisfied or very satisfied	Influence
Trust (2015)	Increasing / 65%	✅	75% agree that "most people can be trusted"	Influence
Volunteering (2015)	Increasing / 25%	✅	47.9%	Influence
Parental participation in schools (2015)	Increasing / 40%	✅	58.2%	Influence
Social support (2015)	90%	🔴	52.9% perceive neighbourly support is available	Influence

Subtotals: Income and inequality and community connectedness

	Target met	Progressing or pending	Not met	No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	3	-	2	-
Concern	1	1	3	-
Total	**4**	**1**	**5**	**-**

Culturally rich and vibrant communities

Culturally rich and vibrant communities

Introduction

The City recognises that cultural richness and participation enhances people's lives and sense of community. Music, dance, art, poetry, film, writing, performance, craft, design and other creative pursuits are aspects of life that increase wellbeing and give life meaning in sometimes intangible ways.

Sydney's cultural life also has economic outcomes, driving the creative industries and attracting visitors. Linkages exist between this domain and domain four, where creative industries and tourism are examined.

Fostering cultural participation, audience and diversity is a core City objective and Sustainable Sydney 2030 specifically notes that the City of Sydney local area will be diverse and inclusive.
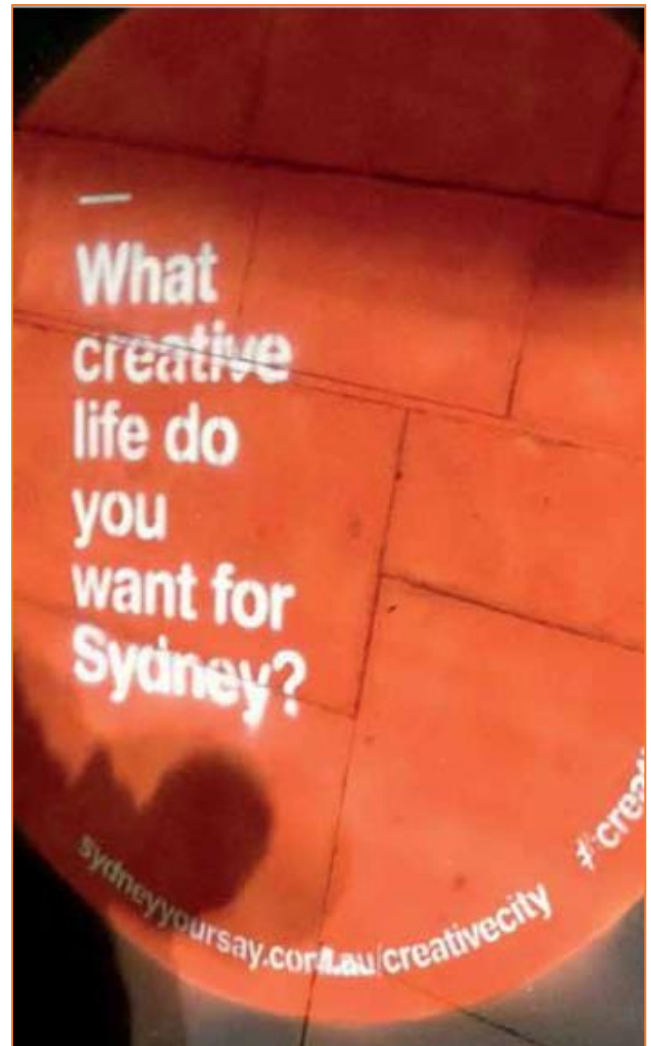
"While money matters, ideas can be more important. Opportunities can sometimes be created out of little more than a fertile imagination and a determination to achieve.

As a city government, we have a responsibility to maximise these opportunities, and create an environment where ideas, imagination and creativity can flourish. We also have an obligation to ensure that we use our resources to effectively encourage and support cultural and creative activity." [1]

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[1]   *Creative City: Cultural Policy and Action Plan 2014 – 2024, City of Sydney;*
       cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/213986/Cultural-Policy-and-Action-Plan-2014-2024.pdf
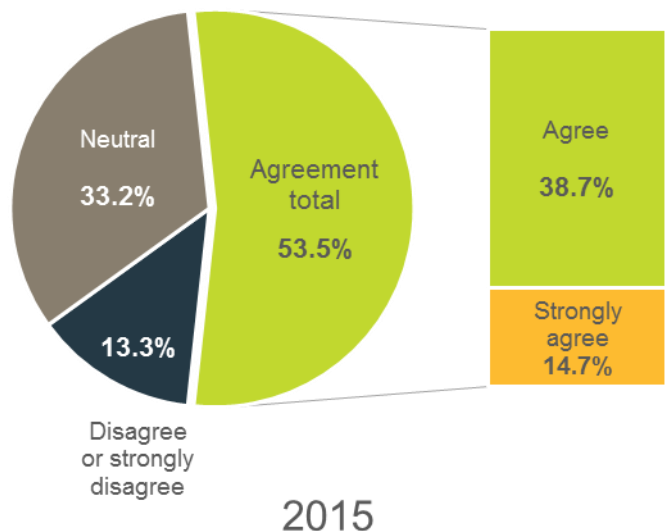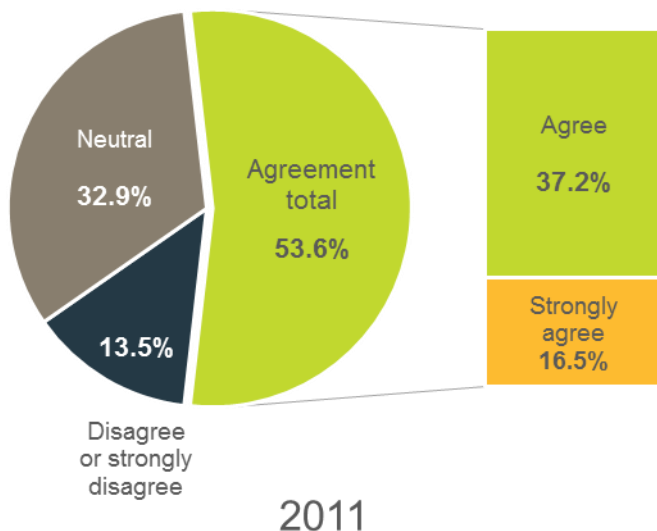
Neutral
32.9%

Agreement
total
53.6%

13.5%

Disagree
or strongly
disagree

Agree
37.2%

Strongly
agree
16.5%

2011

Neutral
33.2%

Agreement
total
53.5%

13.3%

Disagree
or strongly
disagree

Agree
38.7%

Strongly
agree
14.7%

2015

How residents respond when asked: Do you agree or disagree that there are enough opportunities in your local area for you to participate in arts or cultural activities? [2]

Arts and cultural engagement

Opportunities to participate

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "agree" or "strongly agree" in response to the following statement:

"There are enough opportunities in your local area for you to participate in arts or cultural activities."

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents perceiving sufficient opportunities to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 53.5%.

The latest update (2015) 53.6%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update (charted above) shows no real increase in perceived opportunity to participate in arts or cultural activities. The distribution of 2015 responses to the statement about opportunities to participate in arts and culture activities was essentially unchanged from 2011, except that 1.7% fewer residents responded "strongly agree" in 2015, instead responding "agree".
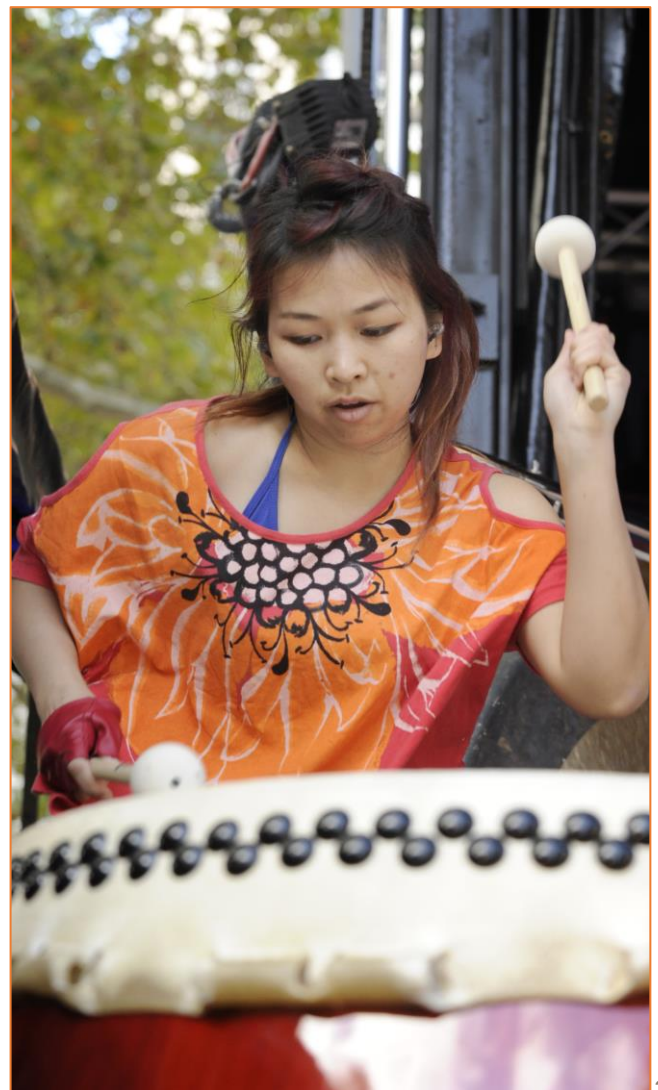
[3]

B 3

No engagement in any activity 58.8% → 59.7%	Engaged in at least one activity 41.2% → 40.3%	

2011 → 2015

| 3+ types 6.3% |
| 2 types 13.2% |
| 1 type 21.7% |

2011

| 3+ types 8.9% |
| 2 types 10.4% |
| 1 type 21.0% |

2015
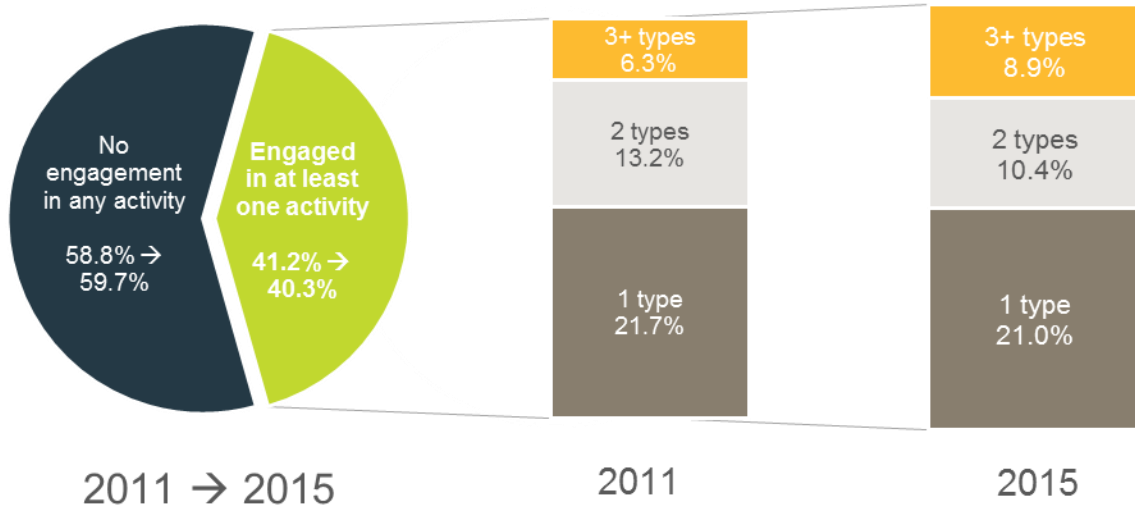
*Active engagement (whether as a hobbyist, organiser or in a paid capacity),
in listed types of cultural activities, events, performances and venues, in the past year[4].*

Active engagement

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents replying "Yes" at least once when asked:

> *"In the past year have you engaged in any of the following cultural activities, events, performances and venues <u>as a hobbyist, organiser or in a paid capacity</u>:*

a) *Acting, dancing or other performance;*

b) *Live music and/or singing performance;*

c) *Visual arts and crafts / galleries;*

d) *Creative writing;*

e) *Museums and collecting;*

f) *Gaming or coding / programming;*

g) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander performances and arts."*

Note that the last three items listed above were new options in 2015. Conversely, in 2011, music (specifically "playing a musical instrument") and singing were listed separately, as were visual arts (specifically "painting or drawing") and "other art and craft activities". When comparing between years, these categories were merged to ensure there is no double counting.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents actively engaged in cultural activities, events, performances and venues to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 41.2%.

The latest update (2015) is 40.2%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update shows a decrease, in active engagement in cultural activities, events, performances and venues.

The left hand 'pie' part of the chart above shows the proportion of residents actively engaging in at least one type of cultural activity, event, performance or venue in both 2011 and 2015. The middle bar (2011) and far right bar (2015) show actively engaged residents by the number of different types of activities they engaged in. The bars suggest that the *range* of activities residents engage in is increasing, even if the proportion of residents engaging is not. As responding to the two new response options (f and g) was low, this increase is unlikely to be purely a result of the expanded list of activity types provided in 2015.

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4   City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; *cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community.* Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.
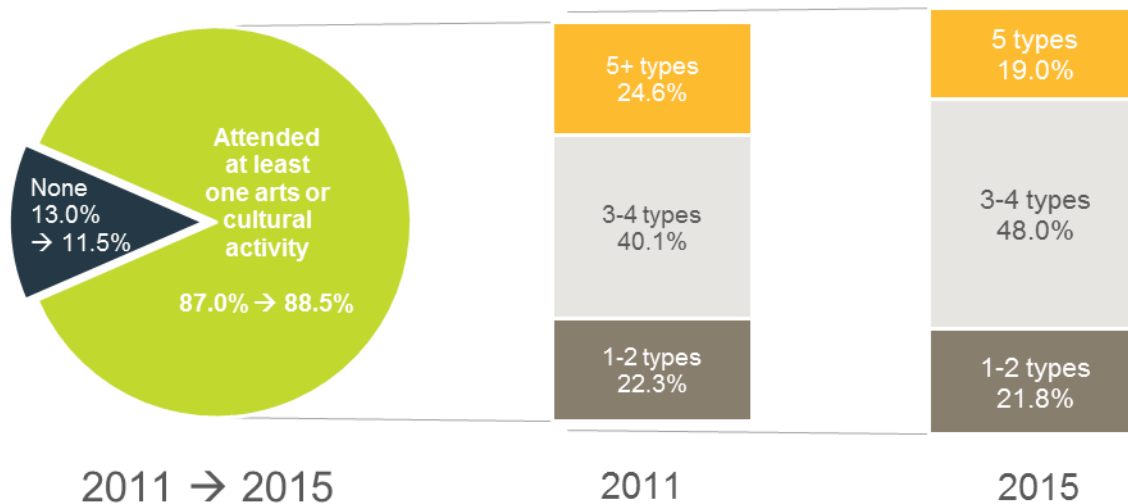
Attendance at listed types of cultural activities, events, performances and venues, in the past year 5.

Attendance

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents replying "Yes" at least once when asked:

"In the past year have you engaged in any of the following cultural activities, events, performances and venues as a visitor or part of an audience:

a. *Acting, dancing or other performance;*

b. *Live music and/or singing performance;*

c. *Visual arts and crafts / galleries;*

d. *Creative writing;*

e. *Museums and collecting;*

f. *Gaming or coding / programming;*

g. *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander performances and arts."*

Note that the last two items listed were new options in 2015 and "music" did not specifically include singing in 2011. In 2015 the list had seven activities, in 2011 it had five.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents attending cultural activities, events, performances and venues to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 87.0%.

The latest update (2015) is 88.5%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update shows a small increase in attendance at cultural activities, events, performances and venues.

The left hand 'pie' part of the chart above shows the proportion of residents attending at least one type of cultural activity, event, performance or venue in both 2011 and in 2015. The middle bar (2011) and far right bar (2015) show attendees by the number of different types of activities they attended. The bars show a smaller proportion of attendees in 2015 attending 5 or more types of activities, and a larger proportion attending 3-4 types of activity, relative to 2011. This suggests that, despite residents being presented with a more comprehensive list of possible activities in 2015, the range of activities that residents attend (but not the number) has decreased relative to 2011.

40.2%

City of Sydney
residents

Australians

21.2%

24.0%

17.0%

2009   2011   2013   2015
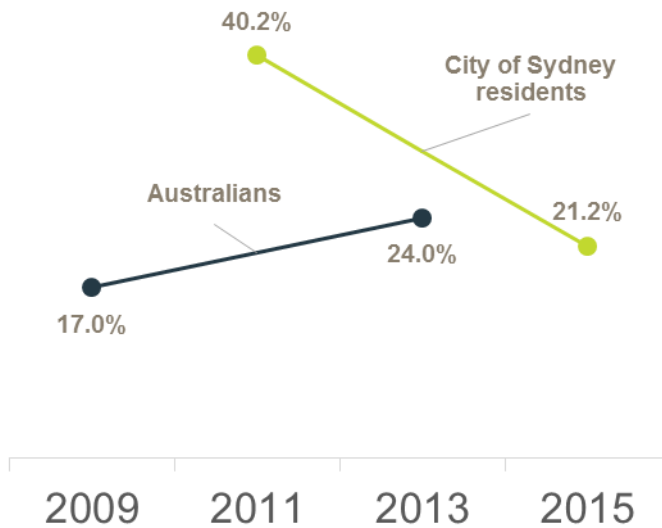
Attendance at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander activities, events, performances and venues, in the past year [7].

Attendance at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts and cultural activities

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents replying "Yes" to option g) when asked:

"In the past year have you engaged in any of the following cultural activities, events, performances or venues <u>as a visitor or part of an audience</u>:

    a. *Acting, dancing or other performance;*

    b. *Live music and/or singing performance;*

    c. *Visual arts and crafts / galleries;*

    d. *Creative writing;*

    e. *Museums and collecting;*

    f. *Gaming or coding / programming;*

    g. ***Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander performances and arts."***

Note that the above standardised question format relates to a 2015 survey. The 2011 survey did not include option g) which was, instead asked as a separate question and may have more clearly promoted 'double-counting' of attendances, first by type of activity and then, again, by cultural context.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents attending Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural activities, events, performances and venues to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 40.2%.

The latest update (2015) is 21.2%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update, charted above (green line), shows a decrease in attendance at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural activities, events, performances and venues. However, because the 2011 baseline may have been inflated by a two-question survey format (see note earlier on this page) it is hard to interpret this finding until further updates are available.

The chart above also shows 2009 and 2013 findings from an Australia-wide survey of attendance rates at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural activities, events, performances or venues (navy line)[8]. Comparing the two findings supports the conclusion that the 2011 baseline figure is unreliable.

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6   *Photo credit: Yie Sanderson (New Year's Eve acknowledgement of country ceremony 2011).*

7   *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

8   *Australia Councils Arts Participation Survey (2013): Reported in Arts Nation: An Overview of Australian Arts Technical Appendix (2015 Edition), Australia Council for the Arts and Lateral Economics: australiacouncil.gov.au/research/arts-nation-an-overview-of-australian-arts/*

Neutral 30.7%

Satisfaction total 58.1%

11.3%

Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied

Satisfied 40.0%

Very satisfied 18.1%

2011

Neutral 26.2%

Satisfaction total 62.5%

11.4%

Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied

Satisfied 44.2%

Very satisfied 18.3%

2015
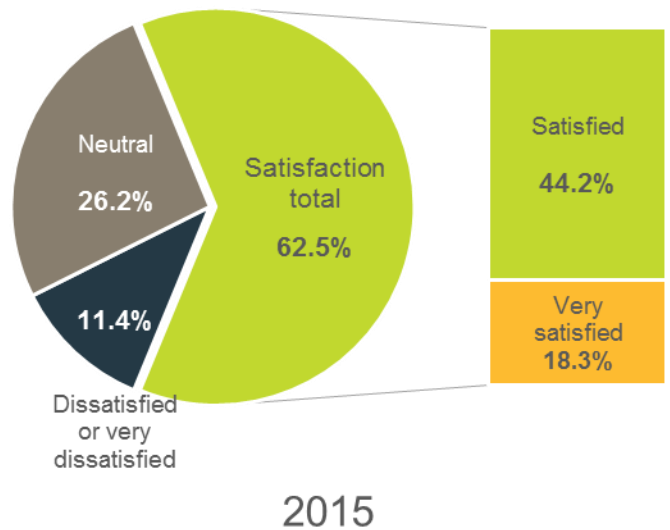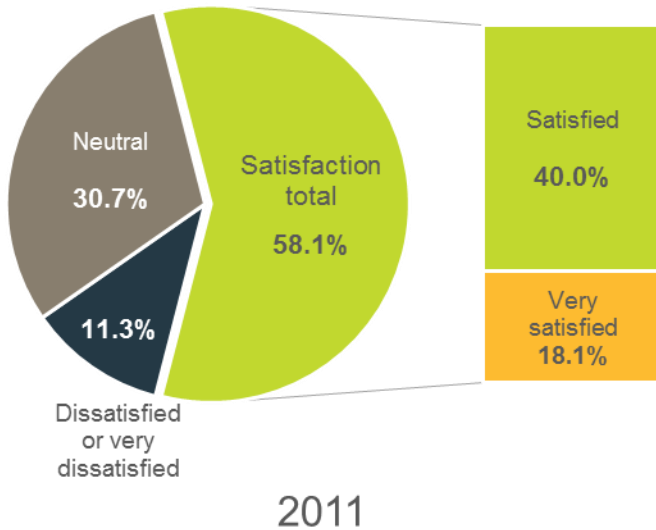
How residents respond when asked: How satisfied are you with arts and cultural events in your local area? [9]

Arts and culture perceptions

Overall satisfaction

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents replying "very satisfied" or "satisfied" when asked.

> *"How satisfied are you with the number and quality of arts and cultural events such as festivals, performances and exhibitions in your local area?"*

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents satisfied with arts and cultural event to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 58.1%.

The latest update (2015 is 62.5%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update, charted above right, shows an increase in resident satisfaction with arts and cultural events since 2011 (above left). The charts also show a lower proportion of resident answering 'Neutral' in 2015 compared with 2011.
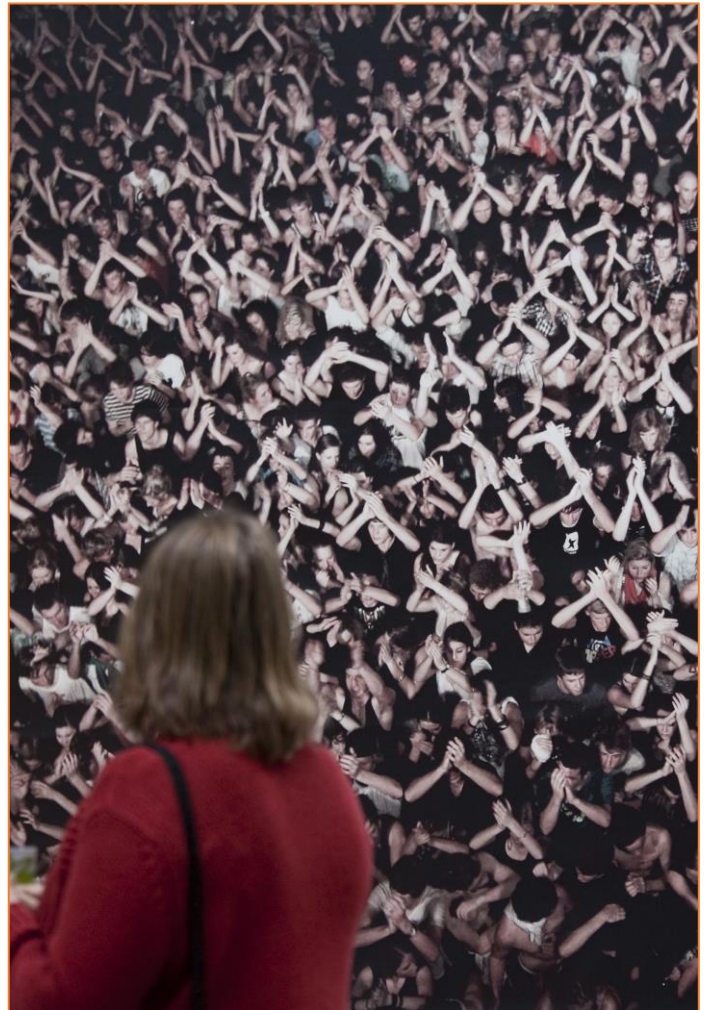
a.
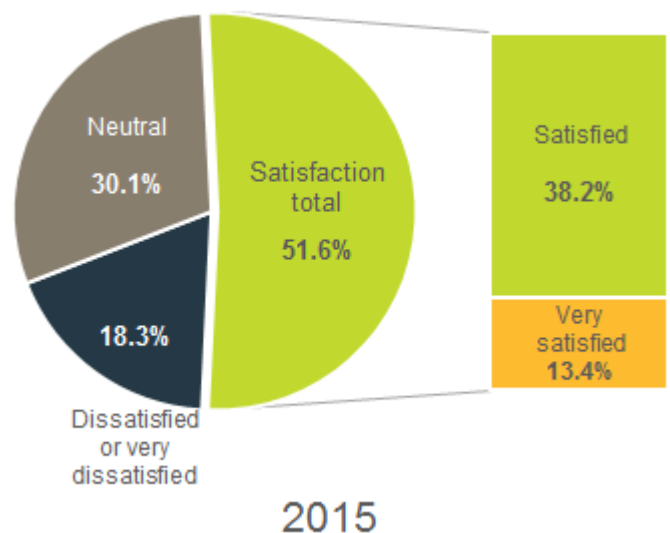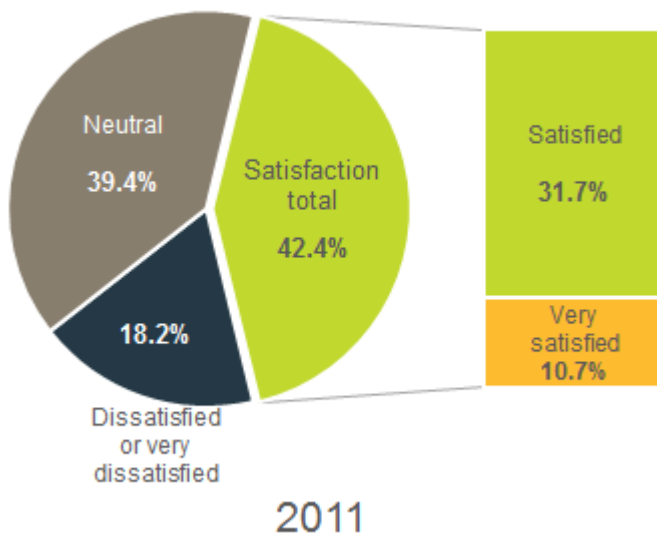
How residents respond when asked: How satisfied are you with the range and quality of creative expression in the public domain such as art installations, murals, busking and street art in your local area? [11]

Creative expression in the public domain

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of respondents who reply "very satisfied" or "satisfied" when asked.

> "How satisfied are you with the range and quality of creative expression in the public domain such as art installations, murals, busking and street art in your local area?"

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of respondents answering "very satisfied" or "satisfied" to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 42.4%.

The latest update (2015) is 51.6%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update, charted above right, shows an increase in the proportion of respondents who are satisfied with creative expression in the public domain since 2011 (above left). The charts also show a lower proportion of residents answering 'in 2015 compared with 2011.
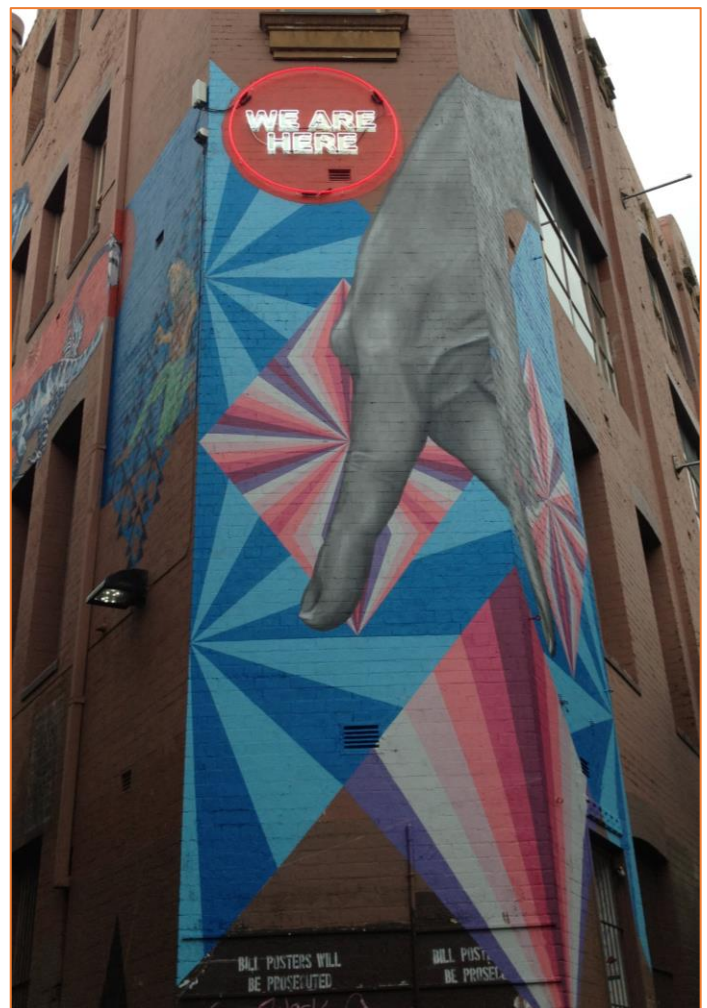
.

[13]

The number of workers in the creative industries sector by location[14]
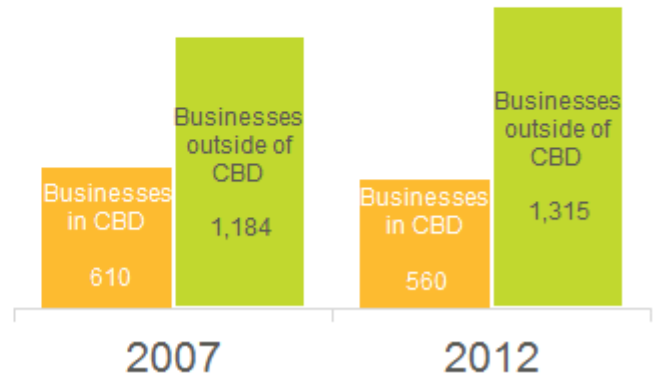
The number of businesses in the creative industries sector by location[15]

Creative industries sector growth

Workforce growth

The measure for this indicator is the growth in the proportion of workers in the creative industries sector.

There is no target for this indicator: it is monitored for information only.

The baseline (2007) is 32,448 workers.

The latest update (2012) is 35,242 workers or growth of 8.6% since baseline.

The net increase in the creative industries sector workforce between 2007 and 2012 (2,794 additional workers) is solely attributable to growth and / or relocation outside of the CBD (4,933 additional workers). The CBD based Creative Industries workforce reduced by 2,139 workers.

Despite an absolute increase in numbers, creative industries workers made up slightly less of the entire workforce in 2012 (at 8.1%) than they did in 2007 (at 8.4%). This indicates relatively stronger growth in other sectors rather than absence of growth in creative industries. See domain 4 for a more comprehensive overview of industries relative to each other.

Note that recent data, from sources not currently used to populate the Community Wellbeing Indicators framework, suggest strong growth in the creative industries workforce since 2012. This trend is expected to become apparent at the next update of this indicator.

Business growth

The measure for this indicator is the growth in the proportion of businesses in the creative industries sector.

There is no target for this indicator: it is monitored for information only.

The baseline (2007) is 1,794 businesses.

The latest update (2012) is 1,875 businesses or growth of 4.5% since baseline.

The net increase in the creative industries sector businesses between 2007 and 2012 (81 additional businesses) is solely attributable to growth and / or relocation outside of the CBD (131 additional businesses). The CBD based creative industries workforce reduced by 50 businesses.

Despite an absolute increase in numbers, creative industries workers made up slightly less of the entire workforce in 2012 (at 8.7%) than they did in 2007 (at 9.2%). This indicates relatively stronger growth in other sectors rather than absence of growth in creative industries. See domain 4 for a more comprehensive overview of industries relative to each other.

---

[14] *City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Surveys data: cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community/floor-space-and-employment-survey. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*

[15] *Ibid.*

2011

2015
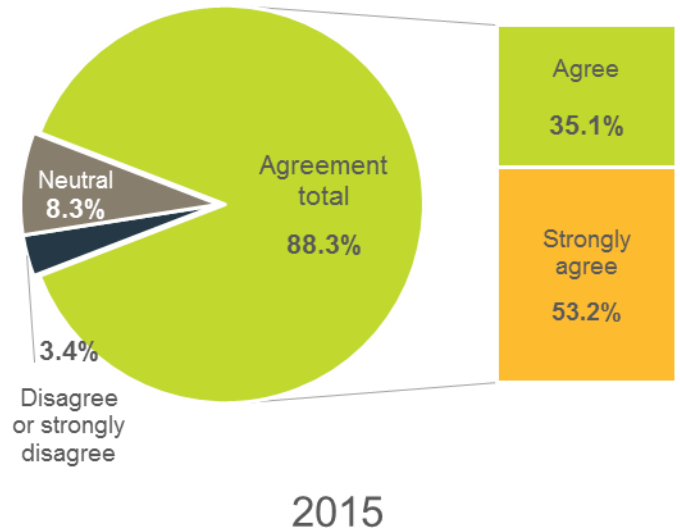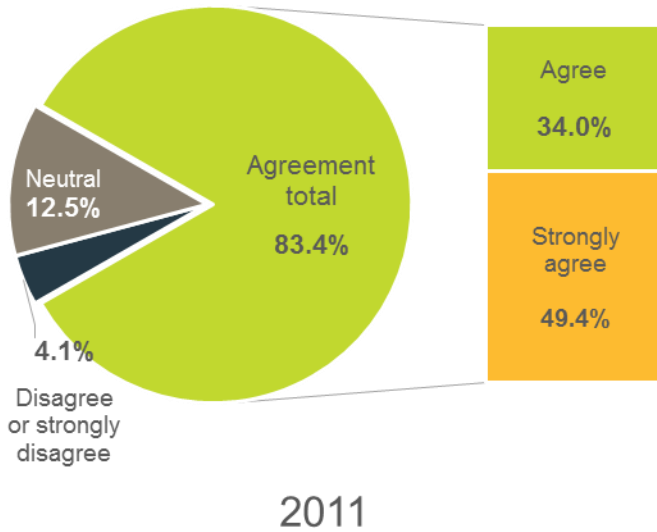
*How residents respond when asked: Do you agree or disagree that it is
a good thing for society to be made up of people from different cultures and communities?* [16]

Cultural diversity

Appreciation of diversity

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of respondents who "agree" or "strongly agree" when asked.

> *"Do you agree that it is a good thing for society to be made up of people from different cultures and communities?"*

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of respondents who appreciate diversity in society to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 83.4%.

The latest update (2015) is 88.3%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update, charted above right, shows an increase in the proportion of respondents who appreciate diversity in society since 2011 (above left). The charts also show a lower proportion of residents disagreeing with the statement or remaining neutral.
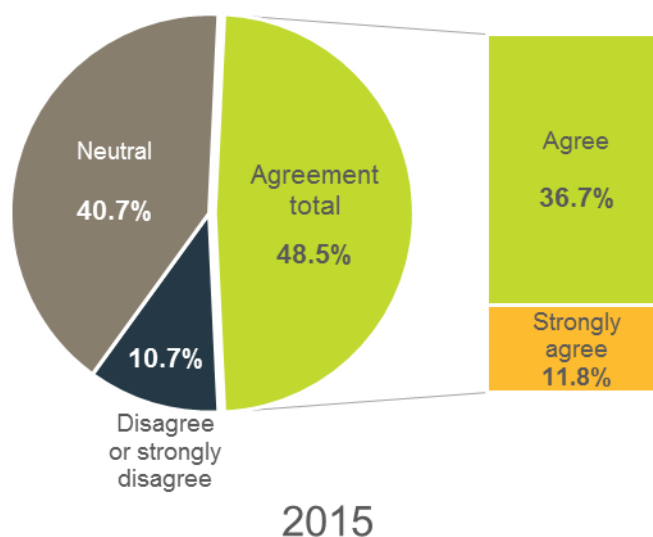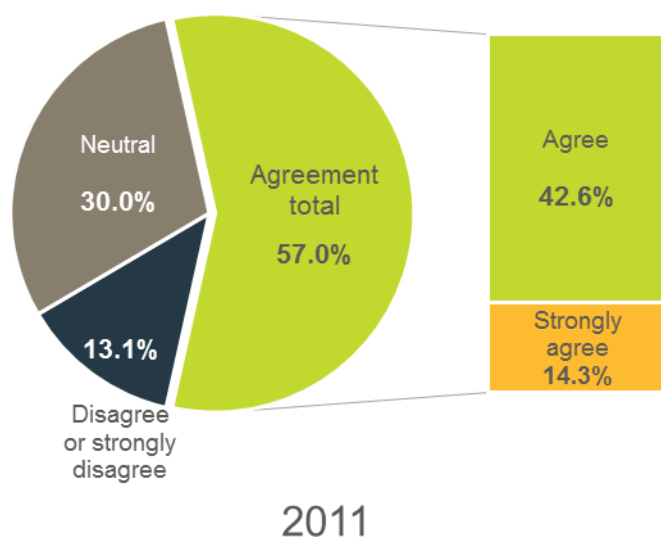
How residents respond when asked: Do you agree or disagree that there are enough opportunities in your local area for you to participate in sporting or recreational activities?[18]:

Leisure and recreation

Opportunities to participate

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who "agree" or "strongly agree" when asked

"There are enough opportunities in your local area for you to participate in sporting or recreational activities"

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents who agree there are enough opportunities to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 57.0%.

The latest update (2015) is 48.5%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update shows a decrease in perceived opportunity to participate.

The charts above show that, in addition to a decreased proportion of residents who agree or strongly agree with the statement on opportunities to participate in sports and recreation, between 2011 (left panel) and 2015 (right panel), there was also a substantial increase in the proportion of residents who answered 'Neutral'.

Attendance at sporting events
(not charted)

There are two measures for this indicator: the proportions of residents attending sporting matches and competitions as a) spectators and b) participants.

The indicator target is for resident engagement in sport to trend upwards over time.

The baselines (2011) are 38.3% and 10.8%.

The latest updates (2015) are 45.9% and 18.3%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest updates show increases both in sports spectating and participating.

Note that the measures in this indicator have not shown been shown graphically in this report.

Summary

The 2015 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey has made it possible, for the first time, to assess progress on all but one of the full suite of domain two Community Wellbeing Indicators.

Of the 12 measures for which there are targets or desired trends, six are progressing as desired. One other measure, attendance at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts and cultural offerings, is, as yet, hard to determine progress for.

There are, however, three indictors not yet progressing as desired. Two relate to perceived opportunity to actively participate in arts, culture and recreational activities and the third relates to actual participation.

Residents were questioned about barriers to active participation in arts, culture and recreational activities in the 2015 Wellbeing Survey, including a question about time-scarcity. The 'barriers to participation' results are outside the scope of the Community Wellbeing Indicators framework but can be explored in subsequent reports.

All but one of the indicators in this domain (creative expression in the public domain) are categorised as influence areas in the 'Control-Influence-Concern' model.
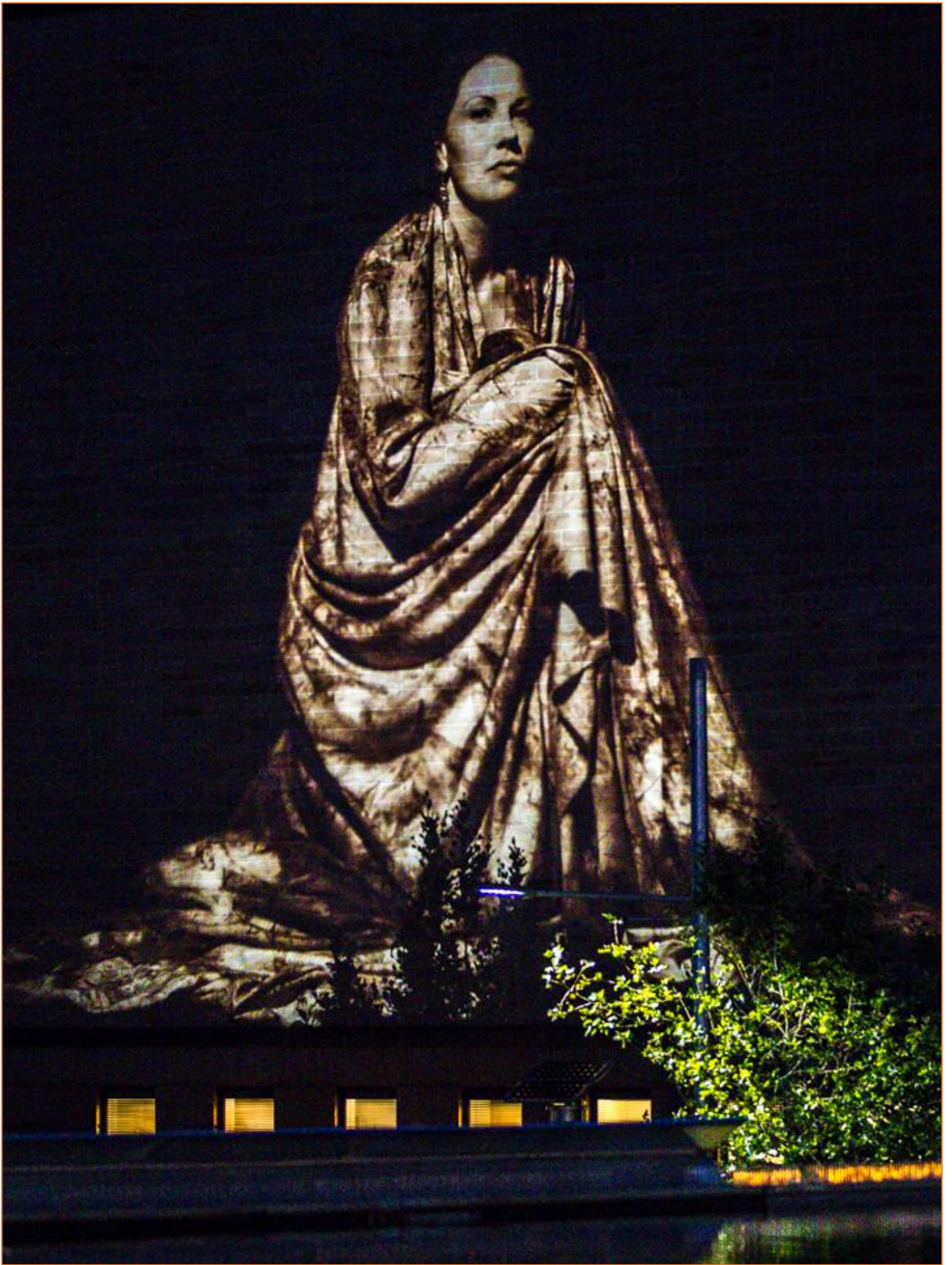
Culturally rich and vibrant communities summary			
Target or trend met	Progressing or pending further updates	Not met	Information only, no target
Control	1	-	-	-
Influence	5	1	3	2
Concern	-	-	-	-
Total	**6**	**1**	**3**	**2**

19

20

20   *Photo credit: Joseph Mayers Photography (a work by Nicole Foreshew, part of the City's of Sydney's Eora Journey, projected onto the Australian Museum building 2013).*

Sydney2030/Green/Global/Connected

Results table B1: Culturally rich and vibrant communities

Domain results	Target	Result	Details	Control / Influence / Concern
Arts and cultural engagement				
Opportunities to participate (2015)	Increasing	🎯	53.6% agree or strongly agree	Influence
Active engagement (2015)	Increasing	🎯	40.2% engage in at least one activity	Influence
Attendance (2015)	Increasing	🎯	88.5% attended at least one activity	Influence
Attendance at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts and cultural activities (2015)	Increasing	🎯	21.2% % attended at least one activity	Influence
Arts and culture perceptions				
Overall satisfaction (2015)	Increasing	🎯	62.5% satisfied or very satisfie	Influence
Creative expression in the public domain (2015)	Increasing	🎯	51.6% % satisfied or very satisfied	Control
Creative industries sector growth				
Workforce growth (2012)	N/A	ℹ️	8.6% since 2007	Influence
Business growth (2012)	N/A	ℹ️	4.5% since 2007	Influence
Cultural diversity				
Appreciation of diversity (2015)	Increasing	🎯	88.3% agree or strongly agree	Influence
Leisure and recreation				
Opportunities to participate (2015)	Increasing	🎯	48.5% agree or strongly agree	Influence
Attendance at sporting events as participants (2015)	Increasing	🎯	45.9% spectated	Influence
Attendance at sporting events as spectators (2015)	Increasing	🎯	18.3% participated	Influence

B 14

Democratic and engaged communities

Democratic and engaged communities

Introduction

The City acts to engage residents, workers, students, and businesses in building community. We recognise a healthy, connected city, large or small, is made up of individuals and groups who are willing and able to take part in shaping society.

Participation can occur in many ways, from volunteering with community organisations, working with political parties or lobby groups, or through the act of making submissions, demonstrating and voting. All are actions of community participation, democracy in action and ways to have a say in decision-making.

Sydney's citizens desire both transparency from government and involvement in how decisions are made. Holding government to account and maintaining confidence in the integrity of public institutions is critical to social cohesion and promotes a level playing field for business.

The City's approach to community engagement is framed by the Community Strategic Plan 2014, Sustainable Sydney 2030; and the Community Engagement Strategy 2014 that has four guiding principles: Integrity, Inclusiveness, Dialogue and Influence. The draft Social Sustainability Policy 2016 also recognises the importance of engaged communities[1].

Community engagement means involving people in the decisions that affect their lives. It enables good governance and informed decision making.

2

"An inclusive society must have the institutions, structures, and processes that empower local communities, so they can hold their governments accountable. It also requires the participation of all groups in society in decision-making processes."[3]

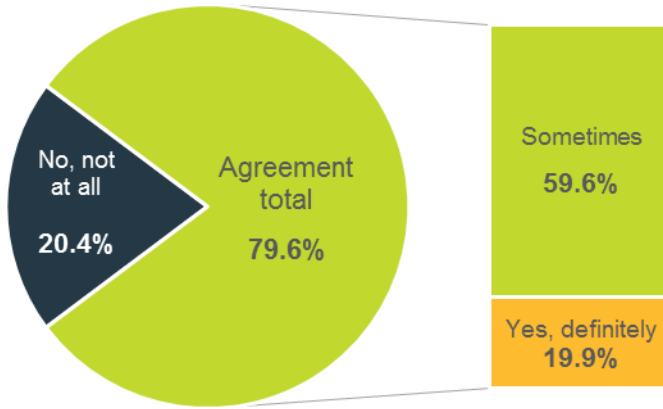---

[1]   *Social Sustainability Draft Policy and Discussion Paper – A City for All; sydneyyoursay.com.au/socialsustainability/documents/.*
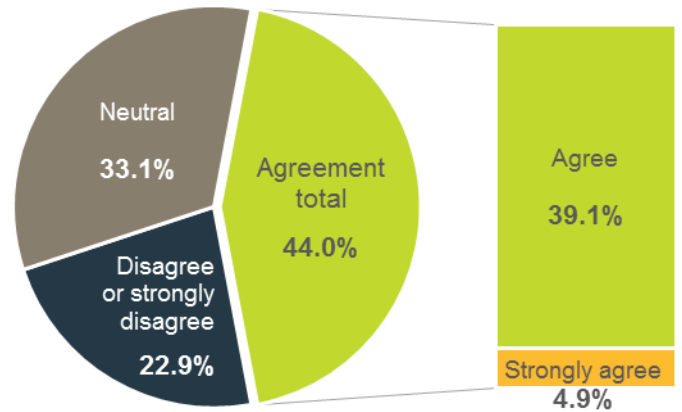[2]   *Photo credit: Jamie Williams (Quarter Acre Block party, part of Art and about 2014).*
[3]   *World Bank. 2013. Inclusion Matters: The Foundation for Shared Prosperity. New Frontiers of Social Policy; Washington, DC. openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16195*

C 2

No, not at all
20.4%

Agreement total
79.6%

Sometimes
59.6%

Yes, definitely
19.9%

2011

Neutral
33.1%

Agreement total
44.0%

Disagree or strongly disagree
22.9%

Agree
39.1%

Strongly agree
4.9%

2015

How residents respond when asked: Are there are enough opportunities to have a say on issues that are important to you?[4].

Community engagement

Opportunity to have a say

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who agree that:

> *"There are enough opportunities to have a say on issues that are important to you?"*

Note that in 2015 residents were asked to respond to this statement on a standard five-point agreement scale, bringing measurement into line with other major surveys[5]. The 2011 three-point scale did not provide a 'neutral' option.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents who feel there are insufficient opportunities to have a say, to trend downwards over time[6].

The baseline (2011) is 20.4%.

The latest update (2015) is 22.9%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update, charted above right, shows an increase in the proportion of residents who feel there are insufficient opportunities to have a say since 2011 (above left).


[7]

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[4] *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; [cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community.](http://cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community) Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

[5] *ANUpoll research projects; politicsir.cass.anu.edu.au/research/projects/electoral-surveys/anupoll*

[6] *The target is expressed in these terms to allow comparison between 2011 and 2015 survey results.*

[7] *Photo credit: Jamie Williams (Green Square consultation process 2014).*
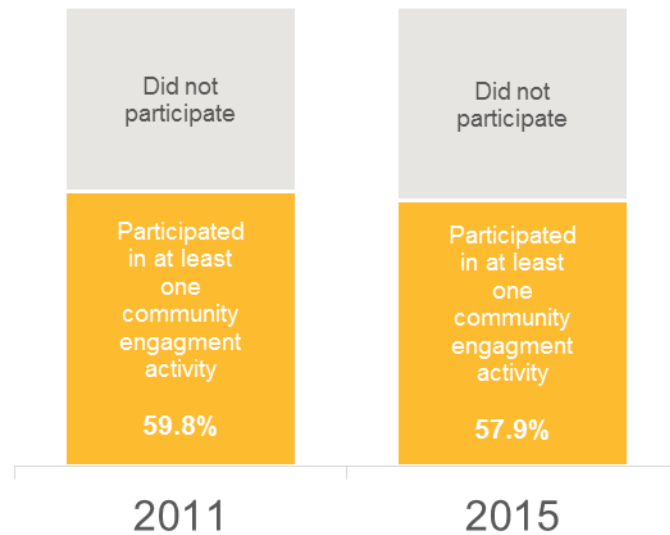
Resident participation rates in community engagement activities in the preceding 12 months [8].

Resident participation rates in decision-making activities in the preceding 12 months [9].

Community engagement

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents ticking "Yes" at least once when asked:

"In the past year have you …:

a) *Attended a community meeting, public hearing or public affairs discussion group;*

b) *Met with, phoned or written to any local politician;*

c) *Joined a protest or demonstration;*

d) *Participated in an online discussion about political or local community issues*

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents participating in community engagement to trend upwards over time and reach at least 50%.

The baseline (2011) is 59.8%.

The latest update (2015) is 57.9%.

The target was met in 2011 and in 2015.

Contrary to the desired trend, however, although the minimum target was met, the latest update, charted above, shows a small decrease in community engagement in 2015 relative to 2011.

Decision-making involvement

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents ticking "Yes" at least once when asked

"In the past year have you …:

a) *Attended a body-corporate meeting;*

b) *Sat on a decision-making board or committee, such as a corporate board, school council, sports club committee or church committee.*

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents participating in community decision-making groups to trend upwards over time and reach at least 25%.

The baseline (2011) is 21.9%.

The latest update (2015) is 36.8%.

The 25% target was met for the first time in 2015. In addition, in line with the desired trend, the latest update, charted above, shows an increase in participation in community decision-making groups in 2015 relative to 2011.

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8   *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

9   *Ibid.*

Citizenship uptake rate by overseas-born residents in 2006 and 2011[10].

Citizenship

Citizenship uptake rates

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of City of Sydney local area residents born overseas who have become Australian citizens. Overseas-born residents need to have lived in Australia for two or more years.

The target for this indicator is for the rate of citizenship of overseas-born residents to increase over time.

The baseline (2011) is 58.4%.
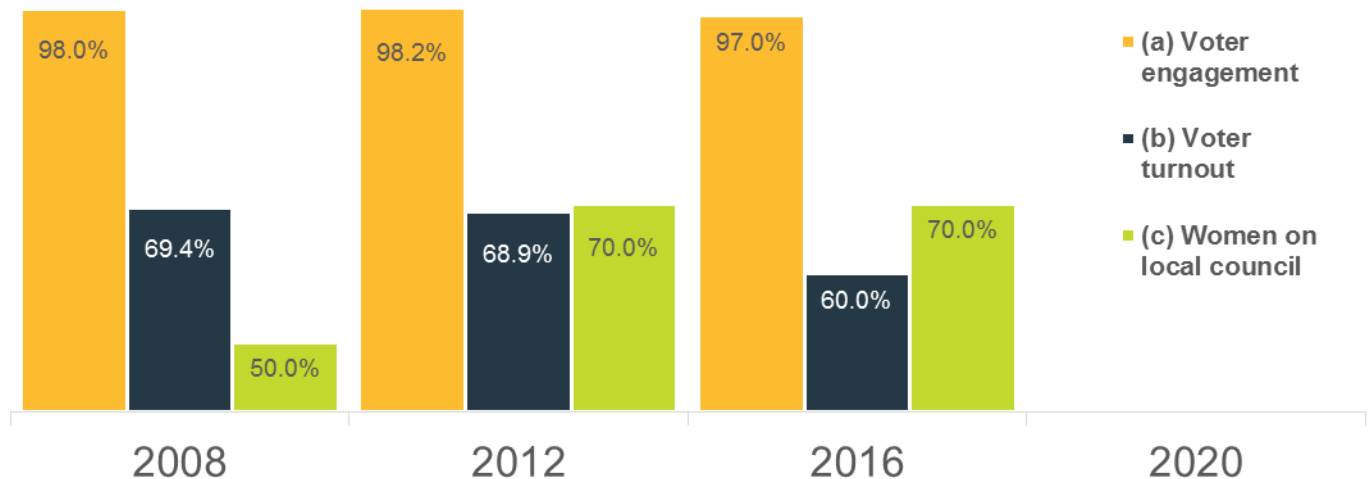
The latest update (2015) is 52.2%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update, charted above, shows a decrease in uptake of citizenship by overseas-born residents in 2006 relative to 2011.

11

Voter engagement (a), voter turnout (b) and women elected in local council elections (c) in 2008 and 2012[12].

Elections, representation and democracy

Note that the chart above shows three separate indicators together. Sub-heading italics on this page refer to chart labels.

Voter engagement (a)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of enrolled voters voting in local government elections who cast formal votes.

The target for this measure is for the proportion of formal votes to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2008) is 98.0%.

The latest update (2012) is 97.0%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update, charted above (gold bars), shows a decrease in the proportion of voters casting formal votes between 2008 and 2016.

Voter turnout (b)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of enrolled voters voting in local government elections.

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of voter turnout to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2008) is 69.4%.

The latest update (2012) is 60.0%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update, charted above (navy bars) shows a decrease in voter turnout between 2008 and 2016.

Women on local Council (c)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of female City of Sydney local councillors.

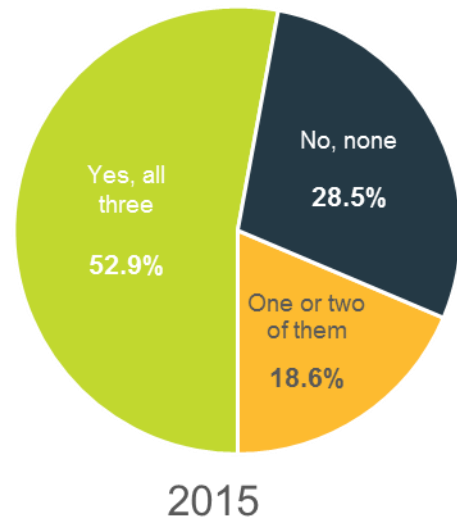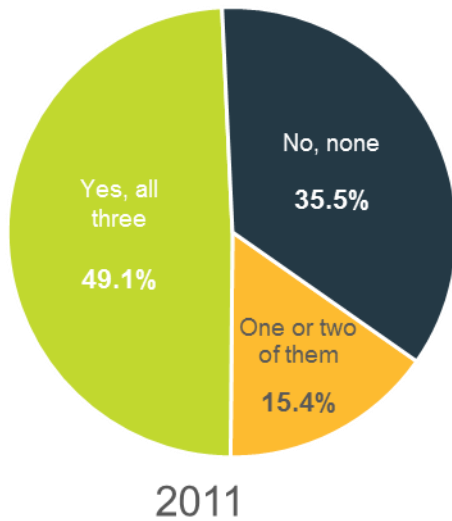The target for this indicator is that the proportion of female councillors is at least 50%.

The baseline (2008) is 50% (5 out of 10 councillors).

The latest update (2016) is 70% (7 out of 10).

The desired target was met in 2008 and again in 2012 as charted above (green bars).

2011

2015

How residents respond when asked: If you wanted to, would you know how to contact: Local councillors? State MPs? Federal MPs? [13].

Contacting political representatives

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents ticking "Yes" at least once when asked:

"If you wanted to, would you know how to contact …:?"

☐ *Local councillors?*

☐ *State Members of Parliament (MPs)?*

☐ *Federal Members of Parliament (MPs)?"*

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents with knowledge of how to contact their political representatives should trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 64.5%.
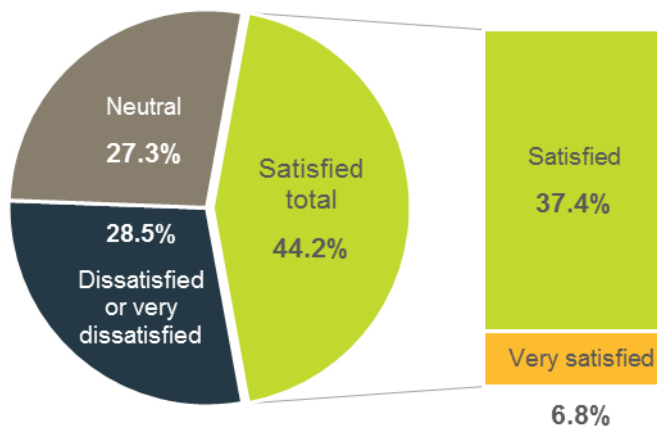
The latest update (2015) is 71.5%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update, charted above right, shows an increase in the proportion of residents who know how to contact at least one of their political representatives between 2011 and 2015. Residents were most likely to know how to contact their local councillor (64.9% in 2015) and least likely to know how to contact federal MPs (59.1% in 2015).

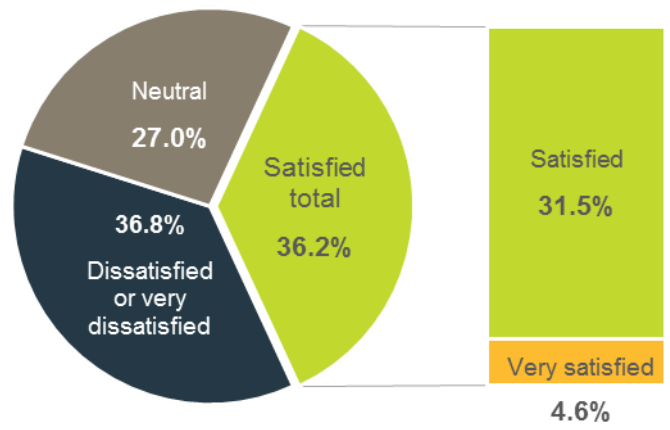[14]

[13] *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data;* cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. *Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*
[14] *Photo credit: Jamie Williams (Green Square consultation process 2014).*

2011

Neutral 27.3%
Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied 28.5%
Satisfied total 44.2%
Satisfied 37.4%
Very satisfied 6.8%

2015

Neutral 27.0%
Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied 36.8%
Satisfied total 36.2%
Satisfied 31.5%
Very satisfied 4.6%

How residents respond when asked: How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Australia? [15].

Satisfaction with democracy

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents who reply "Very satisfied" or "Satisfied" when asked:

> *"How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Australia?"*

The target for this indicator is for the proportion of residents answering "Very satisfied" or "Satisfied" to trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2011) is 44.2%.

The latest update (2015) is 36.2%.

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest update, charted above right, shows a decrease in satisfaction with democracy since 2011 (above left).

A 2014 national poll that asked a similar question about satisfaction with democracy[16], suggested that approximately 70% of Australians were generally satisfied or very satisfied with the way democracy works in Australia. The poll was held prior to the 2014 government leadership change, however, and response options did not include 'neutral'.

[17]

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[15] *City of Sydney resident and community surveys data; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community. Data presented here is population-weighted to correct for sample-bias. Updated periodically.*

[16] *Australian Election Study, 1987-2013; ANUpoll on Governance, 2014; politicsir.cass.anu.edu.au/sites/polsir-dev.anu.edu.au /files/ANU_SRC_Poll_Governance_1.pdf.*

[17] *Photo credit:*

Summary

The 2015 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey has made it possible, for the first time, to assess progress on all but one of the full suite of domain three Community Wellbeing Indicators.

Of the nine measures for which there are targets or desired trends, four are progressing as desired. Four of the five measures not yet progressing as desired can be broadly grouped as relating to disillusionment with political processes: low satisfaction with democracy (generally, not specific any level of government); low perceived opportunity to be heard on important matters; and less than full voter turnout and voter engagement at elections. The remaining measure not yet progressing as desired is uptake of citizenship by eligible residents.

All indicators in this domain are categorised as influence areas in the 'Control-Influence-Concern' model.

Democratic & engaged communities summary			
Target or trend met	Progressing or pending further updates	Not met	Information only, no target
Control -	-	-	-
Influence 4	-	5	-
Concern -	-	-	-
Total **4**	**-**	**5**	**-**

18

Results table C1: Democratic and engaged communities

Domain results	Target	Result	Details	Control / Influence / Concern
Community engagement				
Opportunity to have a say (2015)	Decreasing	🎯	22.9% disagree	Influence
Community engagement (2015)	Increasing / 50%	🎯	57.9% participate but decrease from 2011	Influence
Decision-making involvement (2015)	Increasing / 25%	🎯	36.8% participate	Influence
Citizenship				
Citizenship uptake rates (2011)	Increasing	🎯	52.2% citizens	Influence
Elections, representation and democracy				
Voter engagement (2016)	Increasing	🎯	97.0% formal voting	Influence
Voter turnout (2016)	Increasing	🎯	60.0% voters	Influence
Women on local Council (2016)	At least 50%	🎯	7 out of 10 councillors	Influence
Contacting political representatives (2015)	Increasing	🎯	71.5% know how	Influence
Satisfaction with democracy (2015)	Increasing	🎯	36.2% satisfied	Influence

contents

Dynamic resilient local economies
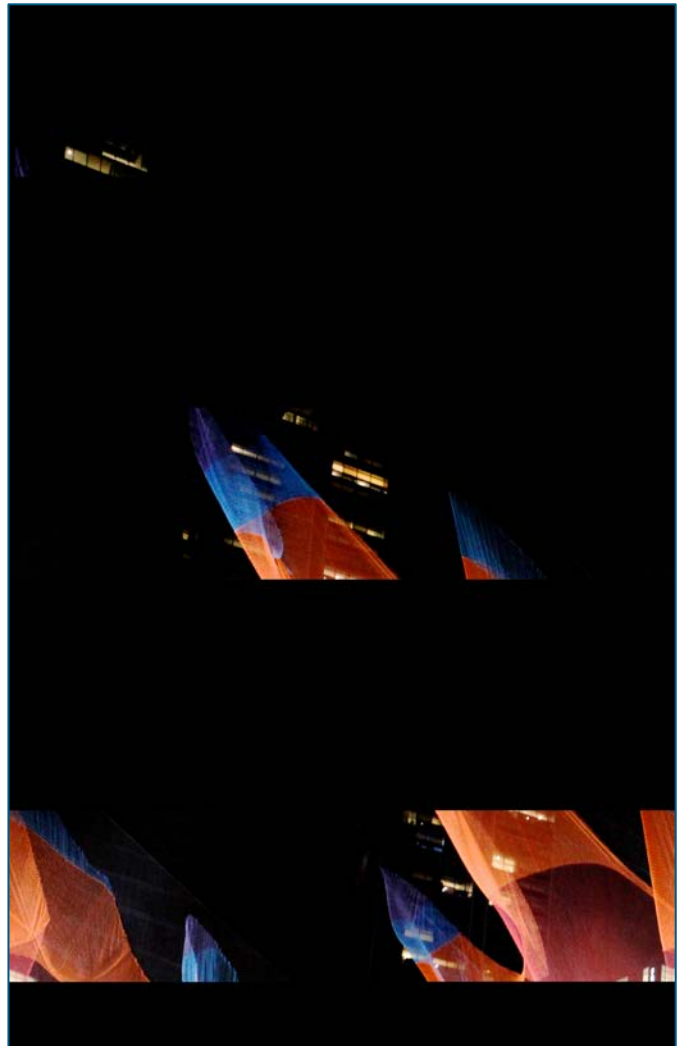
Introduction

The City's Economic Development Strategy [1] recognises that the conventional indicators of economic growth, primarily represented by income and production, do not by themselves adequately capture how economic activity relates to community wellbeing. Economic 'growth' and 'development' encompass a much broader range of goals and activities than increasing the level of economic activity. Knowledge, innovation, education and skills are also key determinants of economic productivity.

Local employment and economic participation are linked to environmental and social aspects of community wellbeing. Opportunities to participate in 'local' economies have substantial implications for an individual's sense of community membership and overall community wellbeing. The nature and location of economic activity, who it involves and how it changes over time, underpins all aspects of living, working and visiting the city.

Providing for economically sustainable, innovative and vibrant communities is a core principle in Sustainable Sydney 2030. The City of Sydney's 'Economic Development Strategy' (2013) also identifies three priorities:

- Strengthen Sydney's competitiveness;
- Improve productivity and capacity; and
- Promote opportunity.

"Each city represents an economic ecosystem in its own right, built around mutually supportive economic and social strengths as well as an intertwined fabric of jobs – not just the professionals in bright skyscrapers but all those who turn the lights on every morning, from retailers and teachers to nurses and cooks, from crime fighters to street cleaners. Maintaining healthy balance is a cornerstone of urban resilience." [3]

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1   cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/vision/towards-2030/business-and-economy
2   *Photo credit: Sharon Hickey ('Tsunami 1.2.6' installation by Janet Echelman, part of Art and About 2011)*
3   *Pricewaterhouse Coopers, Cities of Opportunity, 2012; pwc.com/us/en/cities-of-opportunity.html*

Higher ranked cities →
Sydney's rank →
Lower ranked cities →
Emerging cities* →

	2008	2010	2012	2014
Higher ranked cities	8	7	10	8
Sydney's rank	9th	8th	11th	9th
Lower ranked cities	11	13	16	21
Emerging cities*	10	9	3	
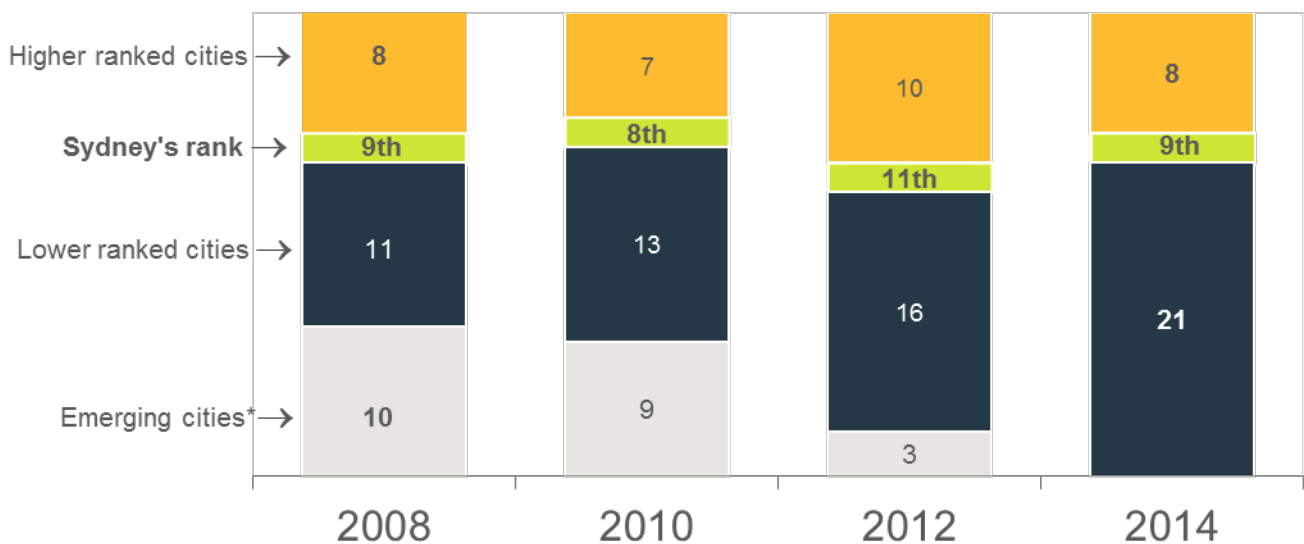
Sydney's rank in the PricewaterhouseCoopers 'Cities of Opportunity' index. 4
* Emerging cities are cities excluded in 2008 which, having since achieved 'global city' status, have now been added.

Economic prosperity and competitiveness

Global competitiveness

The measure for this indicator is Sydney's overall ranking in the PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) 'Cities of Opportunity' index.

The PWC 'Cities of Opportunity' index, produces an overall ranking for each of a growing number of global cities, based on performance and perceptions in the following ten categories:

- Intellectual capital and innovation,
- Technology readiness,
- Transportation and infrastructure,
- Health, safety and security,
- Sustainability and natural environment,
- Economic clout,
- Ease of doing business,
- Cost (of doing business and of living),
- Demographics and liveability, and
- City Gateway (global connectedness and attraction).

Scores for each of the ten categories are indexed and standardised to a score out of 100 to enable comparability between cities and between years.

The target for this measure is for Sydney's overall ranking in the PWC 'Cities of Opportunity' index to remain stable or trend upwards over time.

The baseline (2008) is an overall ranking of 9.

The latest update (2014) is an overall ranking of 9.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the overall ranking in the PWC 'Cities of Opportunity' index is currently stable relative to baseline.

Sydney has received several notable rankings in the index categories since 2008. For instance Sydney was placed top for 'sustainability and natural environment' in 2012 and in 2014; placed top for 'demographics and liveability' and 2nd for 'health, safety and security' in 2014. However, Sydney was also placed 2nd last for 'cost of doing business and living' in 2012.

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4   PricewaterhouseCoopers: Cities of Opportunity Report (2014); pwc.com/us/en/cities-of-opportunity.html.
     Reports are completed approximately every two years.

City growth

5.0%

3.5%

3.9%

3.8%

Australian growth

4.1%

2.0%

2.1%

1.4%

2.3%

2.0%

3.9%

3.2%

3.2%

2.6%

2.6%

2.1%

3.0%

3.0%

4.1%

3.1%

GCP ($b)

| $83.7 | $87.9 | $91.5 | $92.8 | $94.7 | $97.7 | $100.8 | $102.9 | $106.0 | $110.3 |

2005/06   06/07   2007/08   08/09   2009/10   10/11   2011/12   12/13   2013/14   14/15

Value and growth of Gross City Product (GCP) versus growth in Australian Gross Domestic Product. [5]

City economic growth

The measure for this indicator is the rate of growth in Gross City Product.

The target for this measure is for Gross City Product growth to exceed Australian GDP growth.

The baseline (2005/06) is $83.7 billion.

The latest update (2013/14) is $110.3 billion and an average annual growth rate of 3.2%.

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows that, at 3.2% average annual growth, Gross City Product (GCP) growth is greater than GDP (2.9% on average). However, year-on-year GCP was below GDP through most of the 2008/09 to 2012/13 period. GCP has only recently recovered to track at or above GDP growth.

The chart above shows the change over time in Gross City Product (green line) and GDP (navy line) as well as the net value in billions of GCP (green bars).

Employment growth
(not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the rate of growth in the size of the workforce.

The target for this measure is for workforce numbers to trend upwards over time.
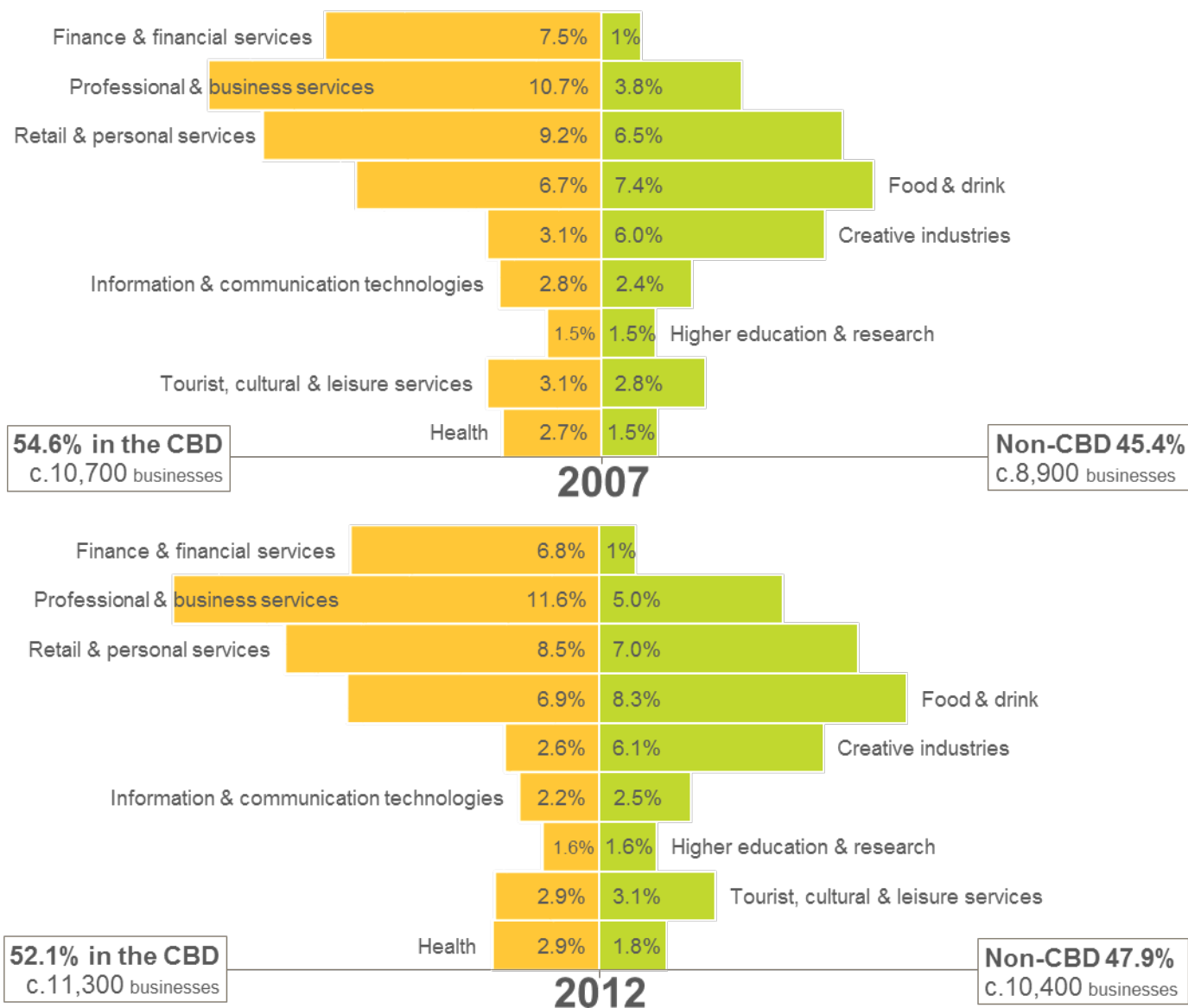
The baseline (2007) is 385,421 workers.

The latest update (2012) is 437,737 workers, a 13.6% increase from baseline.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update (not charted) shows an increase in the size of the workforce between 2007 and 2012. Workforce growth was not consistent across the City, however, growing by 5.5% in the CBD and by 30.3% outside of the CBD.

5   Economic growth estimates are updated on an 'as-needed' basis by City of Sydney Research team and based on:
     a)   ABS Australian System of National Accounts (cat 5204.0); http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/5204.0;
     b)   The City of Sydney economy at 2030: A foresighting study (2012); Access Economics Pty Limited.
     c)   City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Surveys data: cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-
     statistics/surveying-our-community/floor-space-and-employment-survey. Updated every five years and released approximately
     18 months later.

	Finance & financial services	7.5%	1%	
	Professional & business services	10.7%	3.8%	
	Retail & personal services	9.2%	6.5%	
		6.7%	7.4%	Food & drink
		3.1%	6.0%	Creative industries
	Information & communication technologies	2.8%	2.4%	
		1.5%	1.5%	Higher education & research
	Tourist, cultural & leisure services	3.1%	2.8%	
	Health	2.7%	1.5%	

54.6% in the CBD
c.10,700 businesses

Non-CBD 45.4%
c.8,900 businesses

2007

	Finance & financial services	6.8%	1%	
	Professional & business services	11.6%	5.0%	
	Retail & personal services	8.5%	7.0%	
		6.9%	8.3%	Food & drink
		2.6%	6.1%	Creative industries
	Information & communication technologies	2.2%	2.5%	
		1.6%	1.6%	Higher education & research
		2.9%	3.1%	Tourist, cultural & leisure services
	Health	2.9%	1.8%	

52.1% in the CBD
c.11,300 businesses

Non-CBD 47.9%
c.10,400 businesses

2012

Businesses by industry and location as proportions of total businesses[6].

Economic diversity

Business diversity

The two measures for this indicator are proportion of businesses by location, as tabulated below.
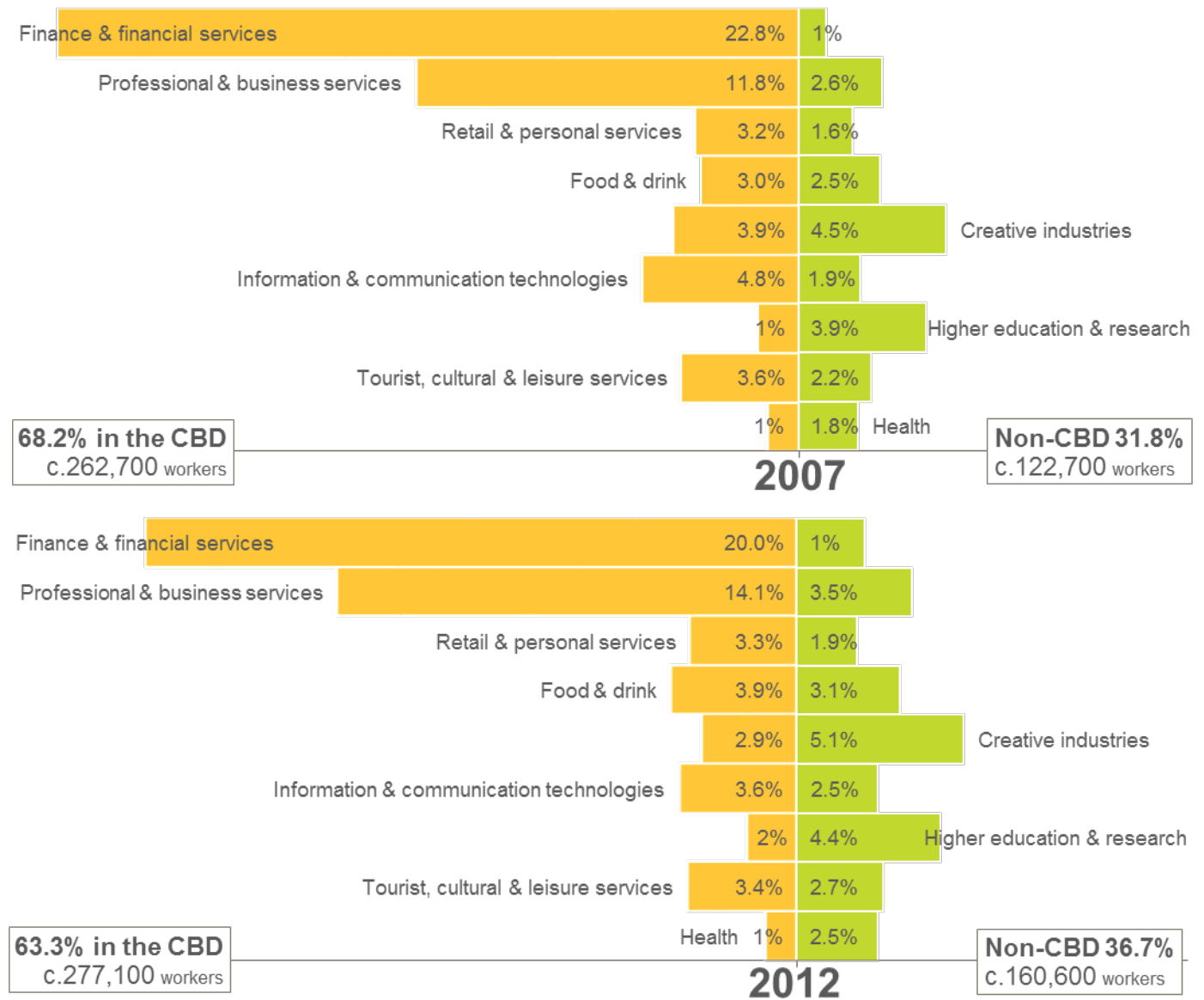
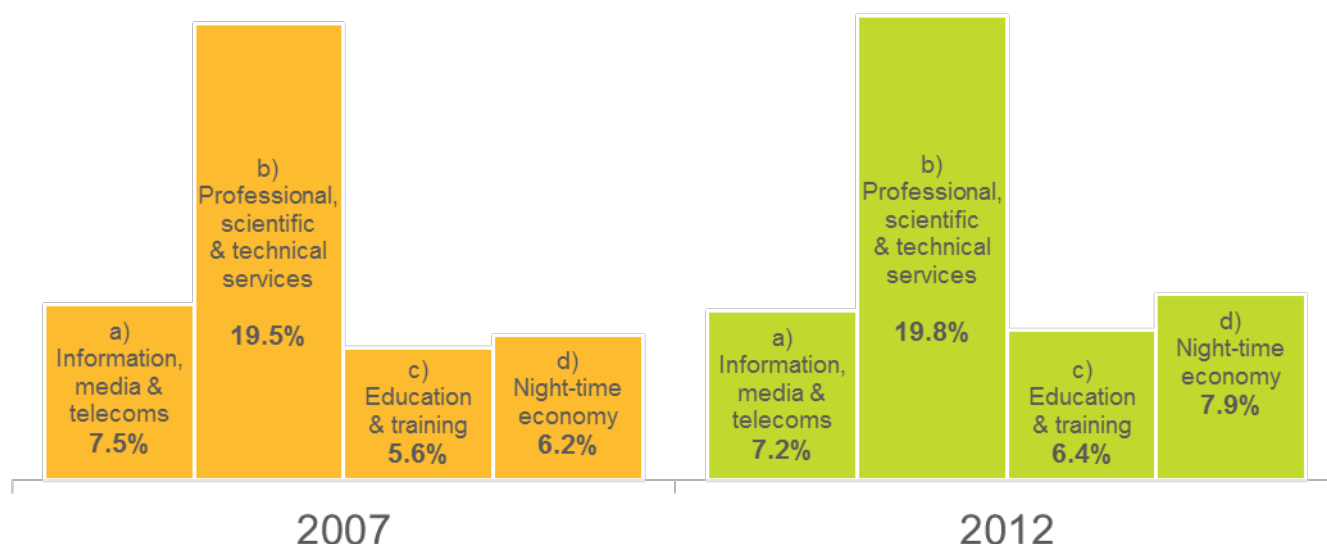ℹ️ There are no targets for this indicator: these measures are monitored for information only.

The charts above show proportions of businesses by location and further breakdowns by industry sector. The industry sectors are derived from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification[7] and matched against the selected sectors identified in the City of Sydney Economic Development Strategy.

		Baseline (2007)	Latest update (2012)
a)	CBD business	54.6%	52.1%
b)	Non-CBD businesses	45.4%	47.9%

The charts above suggest somewhat less business diversity inside the CBD (gold bars) than outside the CBD (green bars): CBD businesses are less evenly distributed across the various industry sectors than businesses outside the CBD. However, because business to worker ratios vary enormously, to understand business diversity, workforce numbers (next page) also need to be considered.

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[6] City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Surveys data: cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community/floor-space-and-employment-survey. *Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*
[7] *Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (cat 1292.0);* http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1292.02006%20%28Revision%201.0%29?OpenDocument

	Baseline (2007)	Latest update (2012)
a) CBD business	68.2%	63.3%
b) Non-CBD businesses	31.8%	36.7%

Employment by industry and location as proportions of total employment [8]
Arrows indicate where proportions changed by 20 percentage points or more

Employment diversity

The two measures for this indicator are proportion of the workforce by location, as tabulated below.

There are no targets for this indicator: these measures are monitored for information only.

The charts above show proportions of workforce by location and further breakdowns by industry sector. The industry sectors are derived from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification [9] and matched against the selected sectors identified in the City of Sydney Economic Development Strategy.

The charts above suggest that there is much greater business diversity outside the CBD (green bars) than inside the CBD (gold bars): CBD businesses are much less evenly distributed across the various industry sectors. Disparities between CBD employment diversity and businesses diversity (previous page) reflect the presence of relatively small number of very large financial and business services organisations which employ the majority of the workforce.

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[8] City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Surveys data: cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community/floor-space-and-employment-survey. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.

[9] Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (cat 1292.0); http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1292.02006%20%28Revision%201.0%29?OpenDocument

Proportion of workers in the top three knowledge industries (a-c) and in the night-time economy (d).[10]

Knowledge industries and target sectors

There are four measures for this indicator: the proportion of the workforce employed in knowledge sectors tabulated below and identified in the 2010 State of Australian Cities Report; and, secondly the proportion of the workforce employed in industries which contribute to the night-time economy (those included in the Food, Drink and Entertainments groups of the 2006 ANZSIC Industry Classification) [11]:

There are no targets for this indicator: these measures are monitored for information only.

Industry sector		Baseline (2007)	Latest update (2012)
a)	Information, media and telecommunications	7.5%	7.2%
b)	Professional, scientific and technical services	19.5%	19.8%
c)	Education and training	5.6%	6.4%
d)	Night-time economy	6.2%	7.9%

12

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10   *City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Surveys data: cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/surveying-our-community/floor-space-and-employment-survey. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*
11   *Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (cat 1292.0); http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1292.02006%20%28Revision%201.0%29?OpenDocument*
12   *Adam Hollingworth ('In Between Two Worlds', a work by Jason Wing, Kimber Lane, Haymarket 2014).*

- a) Resident labour force participation rate
- b) Resident unemployment rate
- a) Metro labour force participation rate
- b) Metro unemployment participation rate

	2006	2008/09	2011	2013/14
Metro unemployment	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%	5.3%
Resident unemployment	5.3%	5.3%	5.7%	4.3%
Resident labour force participation	74.2%	67.3%	75.2%	76.0%
Metro labour force participation	65.6%	65.1%	65.1%	66.2%
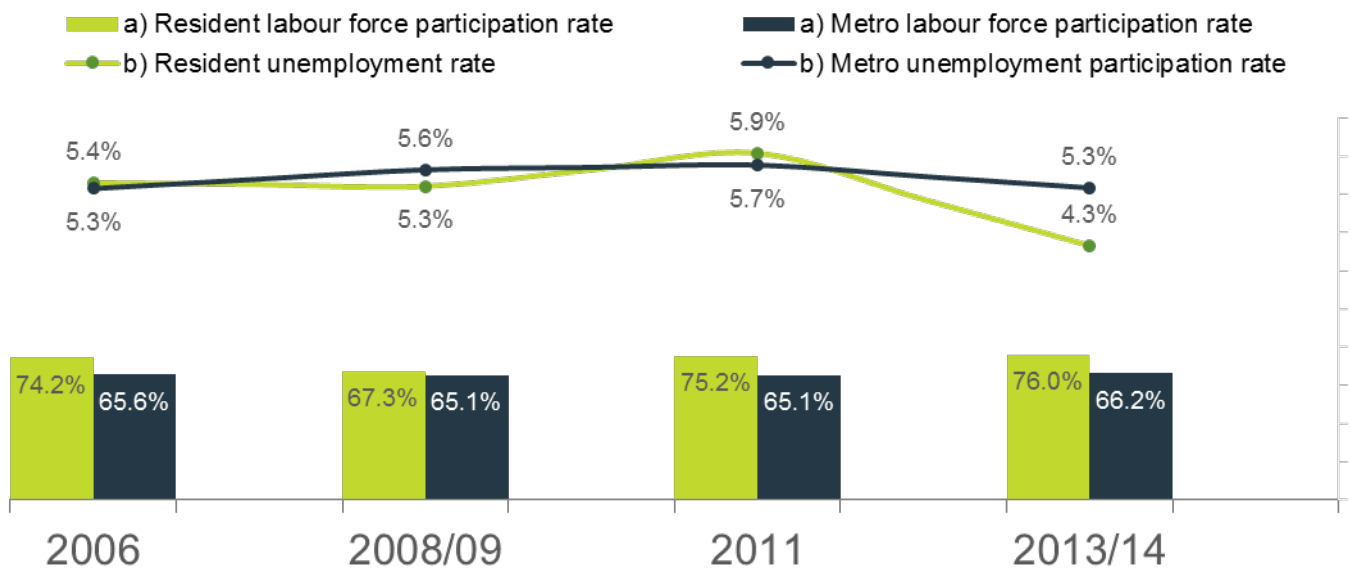
Resident labour force participation and unemployment rates compared to the Sydney Metropolitan rates[13][14]

Resident employment and education

Employment rate

There are two measures for this indicator: labour force participation and unemployment rates for residents aged over 15, as tabulated below:

The target for this measure is for unemployment to remain stable or trend downwards over time or and to remain consistently below that of metropolitan Sydney.

There is no target for labour force participation: this measure is monitored for information only.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2014)
a)	Labour force participation rate of those aged over 15	74.2%	76.0%
b)	Unemployment rate of those aged over 15	5.3%	4.3%

In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the resident unemployment rate (green line) trending downwards over time. The resident unemployment rate also dropped considerably below that of Sydney metro (navy line) in the two and a half years between 2011 and 2013/14.

Local employment
(not charted)

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of residents, aged 15 and over, who are employed locally (in the City of Sydney).

The target for this measure is for the proportion of residents employed locally to trend upwards over time or remain stable.

The baseline (2006) is 59.7%.

The latest updates (2011) is 65.0%.

In line with the desired trend, the latest update shows an increase in the local employment rate.

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[13] *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 data; counting persons and excluding 'not stated' cases; abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*

[14] *Social Health Atlas of Australia: NSW and ACT (2015 release), Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, Health Statistics New South Wales, NSW Ministry of Health: phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases#ST0KYBwwOa58sP8B.97. Modelled estimates. Updated periodically.*
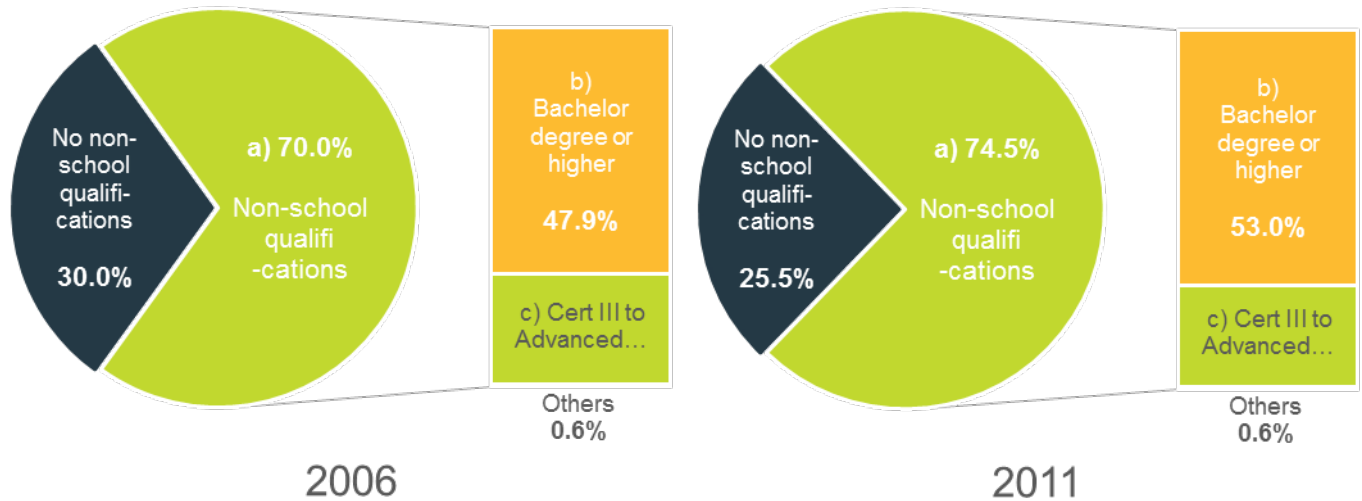
Rate of non-school qualification and qualification types[15]

Educational qualifications

There are three measures for this indicator relating to the highest level of educational qualification held by residents aged 25 years or older, as tabulated below:

The target for this measure is for the proportion of residents holding non-school qualifications to remain stable or trend upwards over time.

	Highest education level	Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2011)	Result	
a)	Any types of non-school qualification	70.0%	74.5%	🎯	In line with the desired trend, the latest updates (2011, charted above right) show an increase in residents with non-school qualifications since 2006 (above left).
b)	Bachelors or higher degree	47.9%	53.0%	🎯	In particular, the proportion of residents with bachelor or higher degrees, increased between 2006 and 2011.
c)	Certificate III to Advanced Diploma level qualification	21.4%	20.9%	🎯	The proportion of residents holding Certificate III to Advanced Diploma level qualifications remained essentially unchanged between 2006 and 2011.
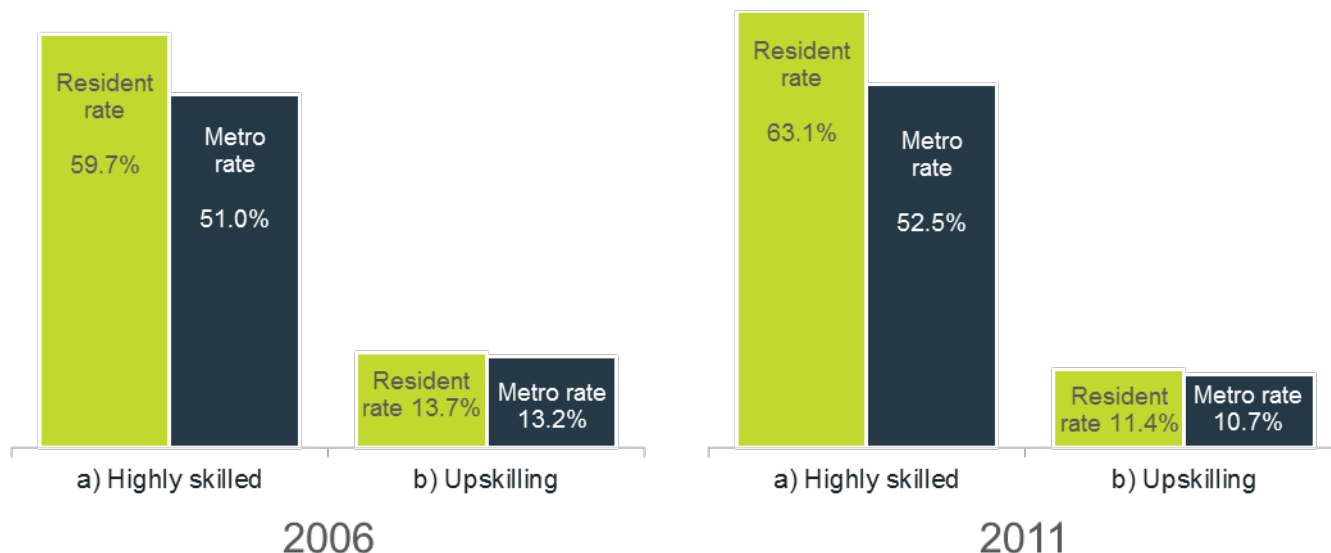
Proportion of workers in highly skilled occupations
or upskilling via attendance at tertiary institutions[17]

Workforce skills & productivity

Skilled and up-skilling workforce

The two measures for this indicator are the proportion of a) workers in highly skilled occupations and b) workers upskilling via attendance at tertiary institutions, as tabulated below.

The target for this measure is for the proportion of both highly skilled and upskilling workers to remain stable or trend upwards over time and remain consistently above Sydney metropolitan.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2011)
a)	Highly skilled [18].	59.7%	63.1%
b)	Upskilling	13.7%	11.4%

In line with the desired trend, the latest updates charted above right (green bars), show an increase in the highly-skilled worker rate (a) since 2006 (above left). The rate is also consistently above that of Sydney Metro (navy bars).

Contrary to the desired trend, the latest updates also show a decrease in the upskilling workforce rate (b). However, the rate is still greater than that of Sydney Metro (navy bars).

Travel time to work
(not charted)

The two measures for this indicator are average commute to work time for a) residents commuting to work anywhere in the Sydney Metro area and b) workers commuting from anywhere in the Sydney Metro area to local work places[19].

The target for this measure is for average commute to work times to decrease over time.

		Baseline (2010/11)	Latest update (2011/12)
a)	Residents.	30.0 minutes	30.0 minutes
b)	Workers	53.8 minutes	53.3 minutes

The latest update shows no change in commute to work time for residents. Further data is needed to assess progress.

In line with the desired trend, commute to work time for workers decreased marginally.

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[17] *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 data; counting persons and excluding 'not stated' cases; abs.gov.au/ausstats. Updated every five years and released approximately 18 months later.*
[18] *'Highly skilled' workers are level of 1-3 in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).*
[19] *NSW Household Travel Survey: Local Government Area and Subregional Summary, Bureau of Transport Statistics; bts.nsw.gov.au/Statistics/Journey-to-Work/default.aspx?FolderID=217#top. Updated irregularly.*

a) Metro hotel
arrivals
(millions)
4.8   4.9   4.9   4.6   5.0   **5.2**   5.0   **5.4**   5.4   **6.0**

4.0   4.0   4.0   3.8   3.7   3.9   3.9   4.1   4.1   4.5
b) Local hotel
arrivals (millions)

c) Average nights
per arrival

| **3.3** | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | **2.8** |

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015

*Sydney metropolitan hotel arrivals (a), numbers of visitors staying over-night in
City of Sydney hotels (b) and the average length of those stays (c)[20].*

Tourism

Demand for tourist accommodation

There are three measures for this indicator relating to numbers and local stay lengths of visitors (tourists and other types of travellers), as tabulated below:

The target for this measure is for all measures of demand for tourist accommodation to trend upwards over time and for at least 60% of Sydney metropolitan visitors to visit the local area.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2015)	Result	
a)	Sydney Metro hotel arrivals	4.8 million	6.0 million		In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows the number of Sydney metropolitan visitors trending upwards over time (navy line).
b)	Sydney Metro visitors overnighting locally	4.0 million	4.5 million		Likewise, the time series charted above (green line) shows the number of visitors staying overnight locally trending upwards over time. The numerical target of 60% of metro visitors overnighting locally has also been consistently met (not charted). However the percentage is trending downwards over time, dropping from 83% in 2006 to 76% in 2015.
c)	Average stay of hotel arrivals	3.3 nights	2.8 nights		Contrary to the desired trend, the time series charted shows the average length of hotel stay trending downwards over time (green bars). However a change in 2012 in the methodology used to collect this data may partially account for this finding and the long-term trend will only be apparent once several more years of data are available.

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20   *Regional Tourism reports and International and National Visitor Survey data, Tourism Research Australia;
tra.gov.au/research.html. Updated continuously. Note that, in lieu of local government area data (not available for this
indicator), data from the 12 ABS Statistical Areas (SA2s) that fall within the City of Sydney boundaries (a close geographic
approximation) have been presented here as estimates.*

a) Room stock (thousands)

19.7   19.9   19.9   19.8   20.0

b) Occupancy average
   (thousands)

                              17.0   17.0   16.9
16.1
         16.0   15.9

c) Average takings per
   room per night

$161 $163 $149 $165 $177 $182

2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015

City of Sydney hotel room stock (a), average rate of hotel room occupancy (b)
and the average room rate per night (c) [21].

Supply and value of tourist accommodation

There are three measures for this indicator relating to availability and value of hotel rooms, as tabulated below:

The target for this indicator is for hotel room stock and nightly takings to trend upwards over time and for the occupancy rate to remain above 80%.

		Baseline (2006)	Latest update (2011)	Result	
a)	Hotel room stock	19,700	20,034	🎯	In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows hotel room stock trending upwards over time (navy line).
b)	Occupancy of hotels rooms on an average night	16,100 (81.6%)	16,900 (84.6%)	🎯	Likewise, the time series charted above shows the hotel occupancy rate trending upwards over time (green line). The specified numerical target of 80% occupancy was also consistently met year on year.
c)	Average takings per hotel room per night	$161	$182	🎯	In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above shows average takings per room, per night increasing over time (green bars). However, the increase has been very small (12.8%) relative to inflation over the same time period.

Note on continuity of room stock and occupancy data

From 2012 onwards the ABS discontinued room stock and occupancy data reporting at the Local Government Area (LGA) level. Reporting is now done by ABS statistical areas (SA2, specifically). The two time series cannot be compared longitudinally. Future reports will either used modelling to estimate LGA figures prior to 2012, or use the new reporting geography with a 2013 baseline.

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21   *Tourist Accommodation (cat 8635.0): Australian Bureau of Statistics; http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/8635.0/.*
     Updated quarterly until 2011.
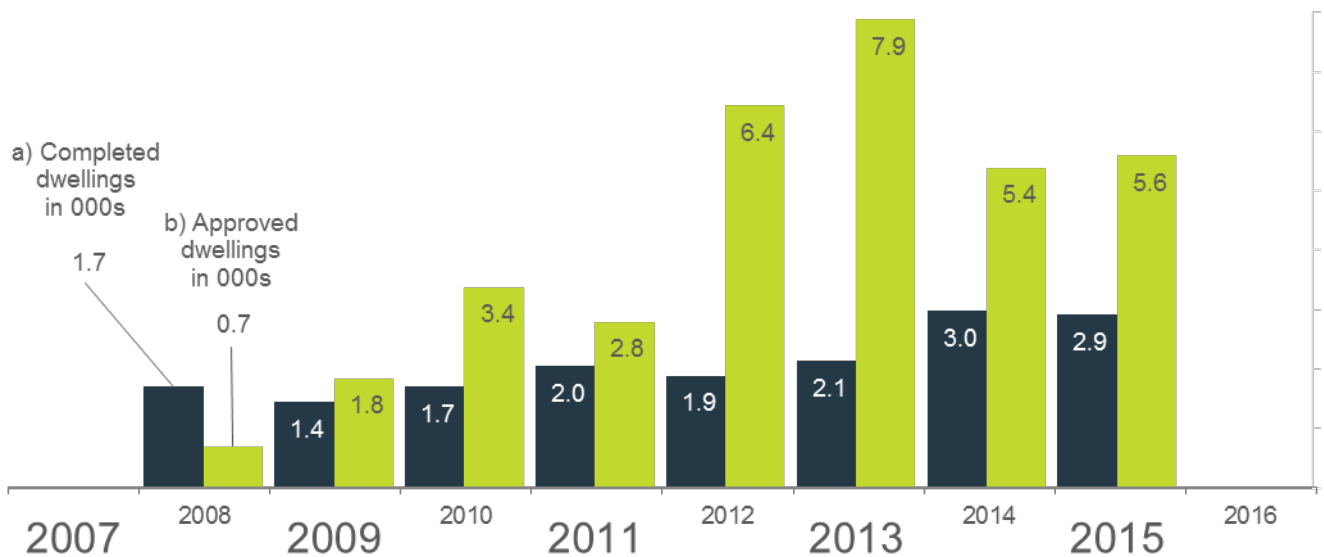
Thousands of dwellings in residential development completions (navy) and approvals (green). [22]

Property development

Residential development dwellings numbers

There are two measures for this indicator: a) annual number of dwellings completed and b) annual number of dwellings approved for development.

The targets for this indicator are for dwelling numbers completed and approved to be consistently at or above baseline.

		Baseline (2008)	Latest update (2015)	Result	
a)	Number of dwellings completed	1,708	2,913	🎯	In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above in navy bars shows that completions have been at or above baseline since 2010. Since 2011, completions have also been consistently over the 2,000 annual minimum set by the Community Strategic Plan target.
b)	Number of dwellings approved	704	5,588	🎯	Likewise, in line with the desired trend, the time series charted above in green bars shows that approvals have been consistently well above baseline.

22   *City of Sydney Development Monitors and Housing Audits, City of Sydney Research and Strategy Unit; cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/city-monitors. Updated annually and subject to frequent retrospective correction.*
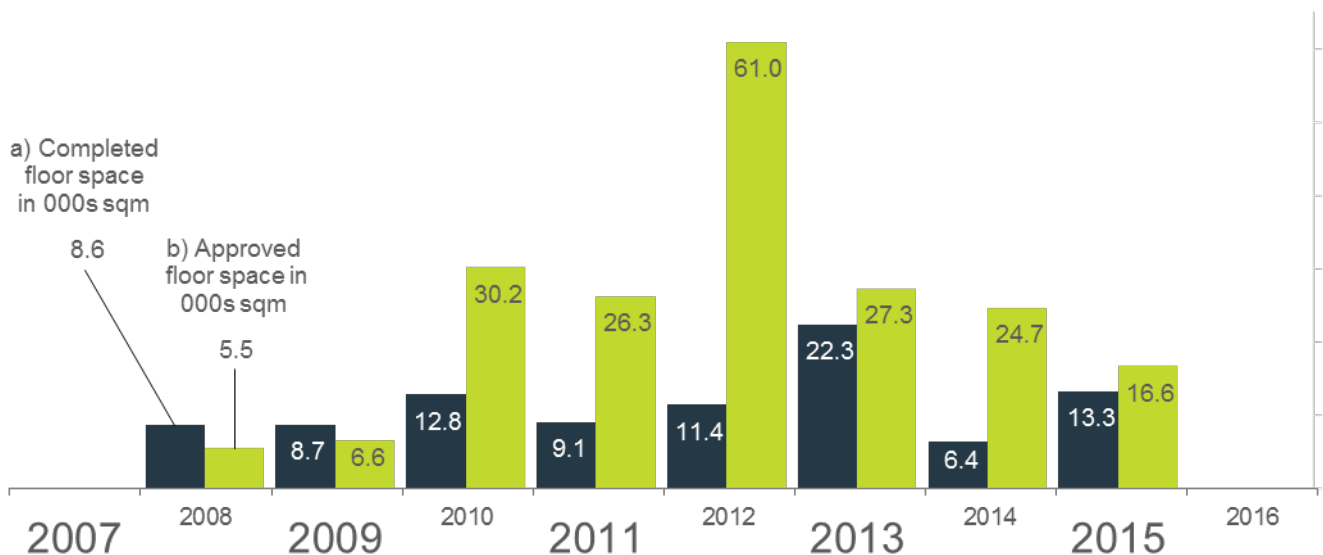
Thousands of square metres in commercial development completions (navy) and approvals (green) [23]

Commercial development floor space – major projects

There are two measures for this indicator: a) annual amount of floor space completed or substantially re-furbished and b) annual amount of floor space approved for development or substantially refurbishment.

Commercial projects included in these measures are office, retail, entertainment/leisure and other employment generating projects that fall into one of the following categories:

- New developments with commercial floor space greater than 1,000 square metres;
- Refurbishments costing over $5million;
- Additions and conversions where floor space is 1,000 square metres or more and cost is over $1million;

The targets for this indicator are for square meters of floor space, completed and approved to be consistently at or above baseline.

		Baseline (2008)	Latest update (2015)	Result	
a)	Floor space completed	85,821 sq m	132,632 sq m	🎯	The time series charted above in navy bars shows that completed floor space has been consistently above baseline in every year except 2014.
b)	Floor space approved	54,674 sq m	166,409 sq m	🎯	Likewise, in line with the desired trend, the time series charted above in green bars shows that approved floor space has been consistently well above baseline.

Applications total in $billions

$3.12 | $2.18 | $1.86 ($0.8 / $1.0) | $2.07 ($0.9 / $1.1) | $3.15 ($0.8 / $2.3) | $3.31 ($1.2 / $2.1) | $3.60 ($0.8 / $2.8) | $3.07 ($0.9 / $2.1) | $5.51 ($1.7 / $3.7)

2007/08 2009/10 2011/12 2013/14 2015/16

Billions of dollars value of applications determined for residential developments (lower sections) and non-residential developments (upper sections) and in total (includes hotels). [24]

Property development value

There are two measures for this indicator relating to residential and non-residential development applications, as tabulated below:

The targets for this indicator are for dollar values of residential and non-residential developments to be consistently at or above the 2009/10 baseline. Prior to this date development application data cannot be broken down by type.

		Baseline (2009/10)	Latest update (2015/16)	Result	
a)	Total value of residential applications	$1.03 billion	$3.67 billion	🎯	In line with the desired trend, the time series charted above (lower sections of green bars) shows that the total value of applications determined for residential property developments has been consistently well above baseline since 2009/10 when data is first available for this breakdown.
b)	Total value non-residential applications	$0.83 billion	$1.69 billion	🎯	Likewise, in line with the desired trend, the time series charted above (upper sections of green bars), shows that total value of applications determined for non-residential property developments has been above baseline every year except 2013/14.

The split between the two types of developments shown above has grown steadily from a little over 50% of total value attributable to residential development in 2009/10, to nearly 70% in 2015/16. |

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24   *City of Sydney development assessments data, City of Sydney Planning Assessments Unit. Updated continuously and subject to frequent retrospective correction.*

Vacant
office
space

7.9%

8.1%

8.3%

9.7%

9.0%

5.4%

7.2%

7.4%

3.7%

6.3%

2007   '08   '09   2010   '11   '12   2013   '14   '15   2016
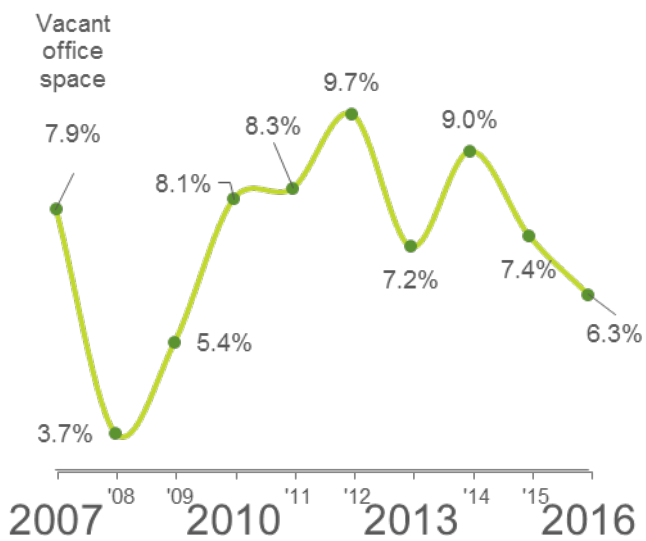
Office vacancy rate (annually, in January)[26].

Office vacancy rate

The measure for this indicator is the proportion of commercial office space in the CBD that is vacant.

ℹ️ There are no targets for this indicator: this measure is monitored for information only.

The baseline (2007) is 7.5%.

The latest update (2015) is 6.3%.

The chart above shows the office vacancy rate trending upwards but also fairly volatile over time.

Summary

The 2015 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey has made it possible, for the first time, to assess progress on all but one of the full suite of domain four Community Wellbeing Indicators.

Of the 24 measures for which there are targets or desired trends, all 21 that can be assessed are on target.

All indicators in this domain are categorised as either 'influence' or 'concern' areas in the 'Control-Influence-Concern' model.

D: Dynamic resilient local economies summary

	Target or trend met	Progressing or pending further updates	Not met	Information only, no target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	7	3	-	3
Concern	14	-	-	3
Total	**21**	**3**	**-**	**6**

Results table D1: Economic prosperity, competitiveness and diversity

Domain results	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Economic prosperity and competitiveness				
Global competitiveness (2014)	Stable or increasing	✅	Overall ranking of 9th out of 30 global cities	Concern
City economic growth (2013/14)	Exceed Australian GDP growth	✅	Average annual growth rate of 3.2% cf. GDP of 2.9%.	Influence
Employment growth (2012)	Increasing	✅	13.6% growth between 2006 and 2012	Influence
Economic diversity				
Business diversity in the CBD and ouside the CBD (2012)	N/A	ℹ️	52.1% / 47.9% CBD / Non-CBD split	Influence
Employment diversity in the CBD and ouside the CBD (2012)	N/A	ℹ️	63.3% / 36.7% CBD / Non-CBD split	Influence
Employment in night-time economy (2012)	N/A	ℹ️	7.9% = industry share of total LGA workforce	Influence
Employment in knowledge industries: Information, media and telecommunications (2012)	N/A	ℹ️	7.5% in information, media & telecoms 19.5% in professional, science & tech 5.6% in education and training	Concern

Subtotals: Prosperity, competitiveness & diversity

	Target met	Pending	Not met	No target
Control		-	-	
Influence	2	-	-	3
Concern	1	-	-	1
Total	**3**	**-**	**-**	**4**

D 19

Results table D2: Education, employment, skills and productivity

Domain results	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Resident employment and education				
Resident labour force participation rate (2013/14)	N/A	ℹ	76.0% in the labour force	Concern
Resident unemployment rate (2013/14)	Stable or increasing	🎯	4.3% unemployment	Concern
Local employment of residents (2011)	Stable or increasing	🎯	65.0% employed locally	Concern
Educational qualifications: all non-school qualification (2011)	Stable or increasing	🎯	74.5% of residents	Concern
Educational qualifications: Bachelors degree or higher (2011)	Stable or increasing	🎯	53.0% of residents	Concern
Educational qualifications: Certificate III to Advanced Dip. (2011)	Stable or increasing	🎯	20.9% of residents	Concern
Workforce skills & productivity				
Highly skilled workforce (2011)	Stable or increasing / > Metro	🎯	63.1% in highly skilled occupations	Concern
Upskilling workforce (2011)	Stable or increasing / > Metro	🎯	11.7% attending tertiary institutions	Concern
Residents commute to work time (2012/13)	Decreasing	🟠	30.0 minutes average commute	Influence
Workers commute to work time (2011/12)	Decreasing	🎯	53.3 minutes average commute	Influence

Subtotals: Education, skills and productivity

	🎯 Target met	🟠 Pending	🔴 Not met	ℹ No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	1	1	-	-
Concern	7	-	-	1
Total	**8**	**1**	**-**	**1**

D 20

Results table D3: Tourism

Domain results	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Demand for tourist accommodation				
Hotel arrivals in the Sydney metropolitan area (2015)	Stable or increasing		6.0 million	Influence
Hotel arrivals staying overnight in City of Sydney (2015)	Stable or increasing / 60%		4.5 million or 76% of metro visitors	Influence
Average hotel stay length (2015)	Stable or increasing		2.8 nights	Influence
Supply and value of tourist accommodation				
Hotel room stock (2011)	Increasing		20,034 rooms	Influence
Hotel room occupancy rate (2011)	Increasing / 80%		Average of 16,100 rooms or 84.6% of stock	Influence
Average takings per room per night (2011)	Increasing		$182	Influence

Subtotals: Tourism				
	Target met	Pending	Not met	No target
Control				
Influence	4	2		
Concern	-		1	
Total	**4**	**2**	**-**	

Results table D4: Property development

Domain results	Target	Result	Latest update	Control / Influence / Concern
Residential development dwelling numbers				
Dwellings completed (2015)	Above baseline	🎯	2,913 dwellings	Concern
Dwellings approved (2015)	Above baseline	🎯	5,588 dwellings	Concern
Commercial development floor space				
Floor space completed (2015)	Above baseline	🎯	132,632 metres^2	Concern
Floor space approved (2015)	Above baseline	🎯	166,409 metres ^{2}	Concern
Property development value				
Value of residential applications determined (2015/16)	Above baseline	🎯	$1.03 billion	Concern
Value of non-residential applications determined (2015/16)	Above baseline	🎯	$0.83 billion	Concern
Office vacancy rate				
Office vacancy rate (2016)	N/A	ℹ️	6.3%	Concern

Subtotals: Property development

	Target met	Pending	Not met	No target
Control	-	-	-	-
Influence	-	-	-	-
Concern	6	-	-	1
Total	**6**	**-**	**-**	**1**

Sydney2030/Green/Global/Connected

Enquiries?

Nansi Richards, City of Sydney Research Unit
Research, Strategy and Corporate Planning Division

NRichards@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
 / research@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au