Cardinia Shire Council

Cardinia Shire's Liveability Plan 2017–29 (2021 Review)

Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan

2017–29

Prepared by:

Cardinia Shire Council
Future Communities Unit

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Our shire

Cardinia Shire is located in the south east of Melbourne and is one of 10 'Interface Councils' which form the perimeter of metropolitan Melbourne, providing a transition between urban and rural areas. The municipality has an area of approximately 1,280 square kilometres, comprising a variety of landforms and landscapes.

The current population of Cardinia Shire is forecast at 126,184[1] people and over the life of this plan we expect this to increase to a total of 170,615 by 2029. Ultimately, by 2041 we expect to reach a population of around 200,000 people[1].

The majority of Cardinia Shire's population is located in the growth areas of Beaconsfield, Officer and Pakenham, which will also accommodate the majority of future residential and commercial growth. Half the population reside in Pakenham alone (58,011 people) and we expect this to increase by 36 per cent to a total population of 78,987 by 2031. However, Officer will see the highest rate of growth with the population expected to increase from 14,708 in 2021 to 34,221 in 2031. The remainder of the population is located in Cardinia Shire's townships and rural residential areas.

Figure 1.   Location of Cardinia Shire

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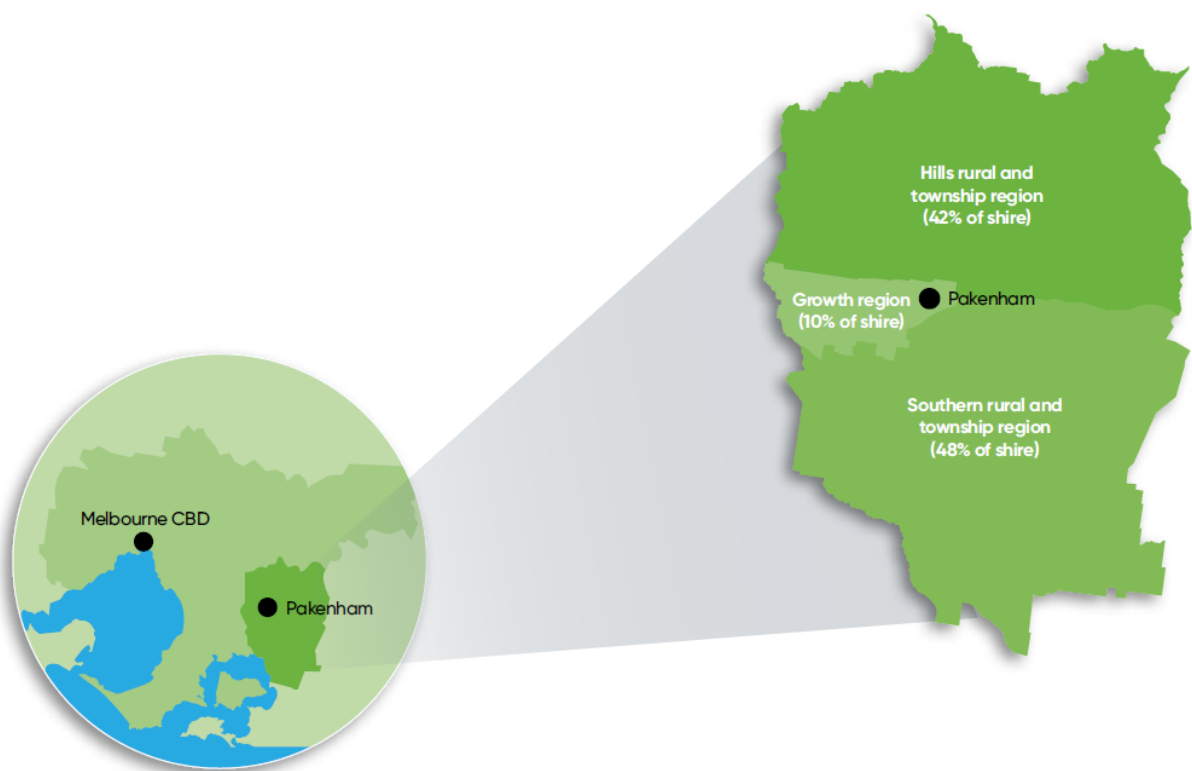
[1] Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id (informed decisions), October 2019.

Mayor and CEO foreword

We respectfully acknowledge the Bunurong and Wurundjeri people of the Kulin Nation who are the traditional custodians of the land on which we live and work, and pay our respect to their Elders, both past and present.

It is with great pleasure that we present a reviewed *Cardinia Shire's Liveability Plan 2017–29*. The plan recognises Council's role in coordinating local public health planning, by bringing together a range of organisations and local groups to collectively protect, improve and promote the health and wellbeing of all Cardinia Shire residents. A Partnership Steering Group of 16 organisations, and extensive community consultation, has supported the development of this plan.

Our shared vision is that:
> *Cardinia Shire is a liveable, resilient community where the environment flourishes and residents are healthy, included and connected.*

This ambitious vision recognises that people's health and wellbeing is not only influenced by individual behaviours, but by the conditions in which we are born, grow, live, learn, work and age, or in other words, how liveable our community is. This vision aligns to the Cardinia Shire Community Vision 2040 and Council Plan.

This whole-of-community plan reflects the work that Council, our partners and community groups undertake, through their many strategies, services and programs, to strengthen community wellbeing. It is inclusive of all residents and recognises that health is not always equally distributed, seeking to promote health equity between different communities of people.

Based on solid community consultation and research, the plan provides clear guidance for collectively addressing our community's health and wellbeing needs and aspirations over the next 12 years.

With limited funding and resources, we need to do things differently. We need to align our priorities and coordinate our efforts to ensure that we make the best use of local resources. The *Action Agenda* recognises that Council alone cannot improve the liveability, health and wellbeing of all residents; it will require a collective approach between all levels of government, industry, communities and individuals.

The challenge we pose to you is, how will you contribute to the collective effort of improving the liveability, health and wellbeing of Cardinia Shire?

<insert signature>   <insert signature>

Cr Brett Owen   **Carol Jeffs**
Cardinia Shire Mayor 2020–21   **CEO Cardinia Shire Council**

Our commitment as partners

As partner organisations who are funded to protect, improve and promote community health and wellbeing, we commit to the vision and objectives of *Cardinia Shire's Liveability Plan 2017–29*.

We will collectively take responsibility for the identified priority areas, by working with the community to implement, monitor and evaluate the strategies identified in the *Action Agenda* each year.

We have adopted 6 principles which will guide our partnership.

1. Prevention is better than cure
The plan aims to 'keep well people well'. The primary prevention of disease, illness, injury, disability or premature death is preferable to remedial measures. For that purpose, capacity building and other health promotion activities are central to reducing differences in health status among population groups.

2. Evidence-based decision making
Decisions surrounding the plan, and associated strategies, will be based on relevant and reliable evidence to ensure the most appropriate use of resources for the promotion and protection of public health and wellbeing.

3. Safe to learn
If a public health issue cannot be addressed using the current evidence and knowledge base, a lack of relevant scientific evidence should not be used as a reason to not take action. Innovation and safe-to-learn approaches will be encouraged to develop new solutions.

4. Collaboration
The plan is a whole-of-community blueprint to collectively address the health and wellbeing challenges in Cardinia Shire. Collaboration between all levels of government and industry, business, communities and individuals is essential to improving the liveability, health and wellbeing of our community.

5. Accountability
Decisions relevant to public health planning in Cardinia Shire are transparent, systematic and appropriate. The public will have access to reliable information to facilitate a good understanding of public health issues and have opportunities to participate in policy and program development.

6. Engagement and participation
The community will be actively encouraged to participate and engage in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the plan.

Note: These principles align with the guiding principles outlined in the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 and the Department of Health place-based primary prevention principles.

Partners include:

- Aligned Leisure
- Casey Cardinia Libraries
- Department of Health
- Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
- enliven
- Koo Wee Rup Regional Health Service
- Monash Community Health

- Outlook
- SECADA
- South East Water
- Southern Migrant & Refugee Centre
- Victoria Police
- WAYSS
- Women's Health in the South East
- Windermere

Liveability

The Liveability Plan takes a different approach to previous Cardinia Shire municipal health and wellbeing plans. This plan focuses on the social determinants of health, or the conditions in which people are born, learn, live, work and age. This is also known as a community's 'liveability'.

Liveable communities are regarded as "safe, attractive, socially cohesive and inclusive, and environmentally sustainable with affordable housing linked via public transport, walking and cycling to employment, education, public open space, local shops, health and community services, and leisure and cultural opportunities." (Place, Health and Liveability, Melbourne University)

Through extensive research undertaken by the Melbourne University School of Place, Health and Liveability, we know that by influencing key liveability domains, we can ultimately affect a health or social outcome.

By having a focus on liveability, we recognise the role of urban planning in creating environments which enhance the health and wellbeing of our community and the natural environment. The Victorian Government sets the policy for land use planning in Victoria, with *Plan Melbourne 2050* setting the long-term vision for Melbourne's liveability. However, it is Council's responsibility to govern and implement land use policy locally. Council also has a role in advocating on behalf of the community where changes need to be made. This plan seeks to strengthen the relationship between our local land use planning and public health planning, to ensure we achieve the best possible outcomes for our community.

The notion of a '20-minute neighbourhood' is core to *Plan Melbourne*. According to *Plan Melbourne*, wherever you live in the Melbourne metropolitan area, you should be able to live in a healthy, liveable neighbourhood. This includes interface councils.

Figure 2. Features of a 20-minute neighbourhood
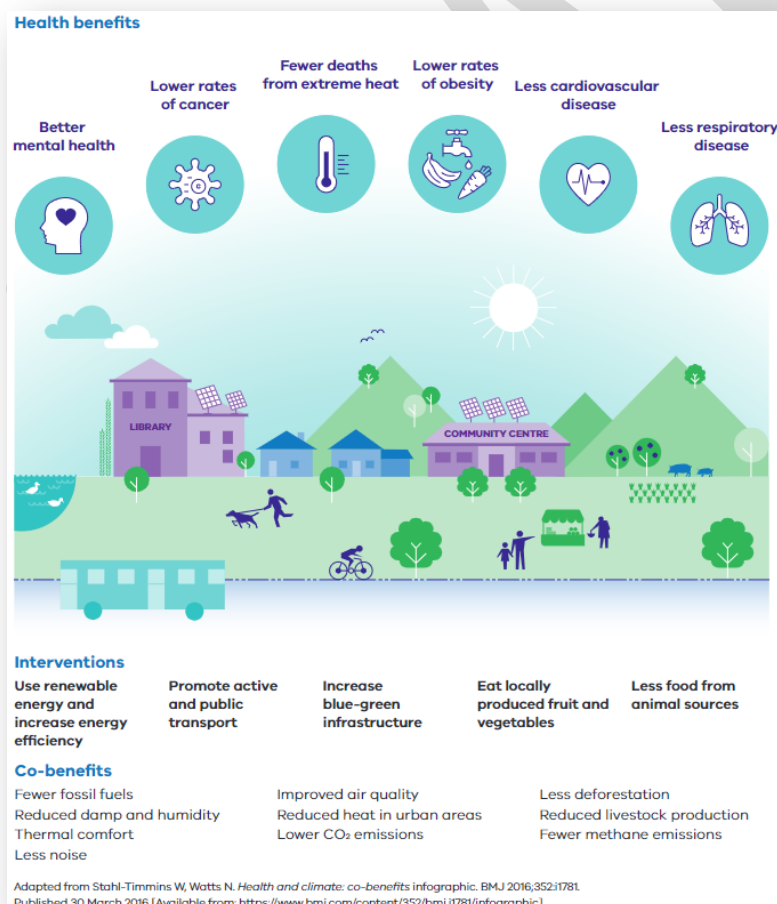
Climate change and health

The natural environment, and managing the adverse impacts of climate change, is regarded as an underlying determinant of healthy and liveable neighbourhoods. All liveability domains are impacted by the adverse effect of climate change, which often exacerbates underlying community vulnerability.

Climate projections have identified changes to temperature and rainfall in the next 10 to 20 years. The maximum daily temperature is expected to rise between +0.92∘C and +1.19∘C annually, rainfall is expected to decline in the winter months and extreme rainfall events are expected to become more intense. These changes to weather patterns and climate will accelerate if more effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are not made.

Climate change is both the greatest threat to public health of the 21st century and the greatest global health opportunity[2],[3]. Both mitigation and adaptation-focused activities can create conditions for health co-benefits to be realised, see **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Climate change has been considered within the Liveability Plan, in line with Council's requirements under the Climate Change Act 2017. The Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019–23 also identifies 'Tackling Climate Change and its Impacts on Health' as a key focus area.

Figure 3.   Climate change and health co-benefits

Health benefits

Better mental health | Lower rates of cancer | Fewer deaths from extreme heat | Lower rates of obesity | Less cardiovascular disease | Less respiratory disease

LIBRARY | COMMUNITY CENTRE

Interventions

Use renewable energy and increase energy efficiency | Promote active and public transport | Increase blue-green infrastructure | Eat locally produced fruit and vegetables | Less food from animal sources

Co-benefits

Fewer fossil fuels | Improved air quality | Less deforestation
Reduced damp and humidity | Reduced heat in urban areas | Reduced livestock production
Thermal comfort | Lower CO_2 emissions | Fewer methane emissions
Less noise

Adapted from Stahl-Timmins W, Watts N. *Health and climate: co-benefits* infographic. BMJ 2016;352:i1781. Published 30 March 2016 [Available from: https://www.bmj.com/content/352/bmj.i1781/infographic].

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[2] World Health Organization. Climate change and human health: WHO; 2015 [Available from: https://www.who.int/globalchange/global-campaign/cop21/en/].

[3] Watts N, Adger WN, Agnolucci P, Blackstock J, Byass P, Cai W, et al. Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health. The Lancet. 2015;386(10006):1861-914.

Our framework

Cardinia Shire's *Liveability Plan 2021–17* has been developed to provide a clear framework for public health planning within the shire. The framework outlines the common agenda that Council, partners and the community, will collectively work towards over the next 12 years. Figure 2 shows this framework.

Figure 4.   Cardinia Shire's Liveability Plan 2017–29 Framework

Vision
Cardinia Shire is a liveable, resilient community where the environment flourishes and residents are healthy, included and connected.

Outcomes
Improving health and social outcomes through collective action

Increase mental health and wellbeing	Increase social cohesion	Increase safety	Increase healthy eating and active living	Reduce family violence	Increase financial wellbeing and resilience	Reduce harm from tobacco, alcohol, drugs and gambling

Liveability Domains
Improving neighbourhood liveability

Active travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community infrastructure and services	Housing	Environment and open space

Social equity
Supporting the equity and inclusion of all community members

Aboriginal	CALD	LGBTIQ+	Gender	Disability	Place	Children	Young people	Families	Seniors

Tackling climate change and its impact on health
Considered in everything we do

Action agenda	Community grants

Community participation

Monitoring and evaluation

Our long-term outcomes

Improving the health and wellbeing of communities requires a long-term vision, as changes in attitudes, behaviours and cultures are mostly seen over generations. That is why we have committed to long-term goals, which focus on the top wellbeing priorities for our community.

By 2029, we expect to:

Outcome 1:   Improve mental health and wellbeing

Good mental health is more than just the absence of mental illness. A positive state of mental health and wellbeing is about feeling good, being able to cope with life's stressors, an ability to work productively, realising individual potential and an ability to contribute to family and community life.

In Cardinia Shire, on average
- 15% of adults experience high or very high psychological distress, compared to 12.5% of Victorians[4].
- 8% of adults were unable to work, study or manage day-to-day activities compared to 9% of Victorians[5].
- 19% adults have reduced work, study or day-to-day activities due to impacts of psychological distress, compared to 15% of Victorians[5].
- 17% of adults living in rural areas identified workplace stress negatively impact them or their households, compared to 21% living in growth areas[6].

Objectives	Strategies
1.1 Increase access to equitable mental health services.	1.1.1 Advocate for and attract mental health services that fill identified gaps, including outreach and satellite services in rural townships. 1.1.2 Distribute accessible resources that assist people to navigate the mental health service system. 1.1.3 Establish a mental health 'Community Collective' to inform local service provision.
1.2 Increase resilience of communities to adapt and thrive.	1.2.1 Challenge stigma associated with mental illness, especially among older adults, men and CALD communities. 1.2.2 Build awareness and capacity in community settings to identify and assist people experiencing poor mental health. 1.2.3 Provide programs that aim to increase the capacity and resilience of community members particularly those who are marginalised or vulnerable. 1.2.4 Provide leadership programs and opportunities that empower people of all ages and abilities to build skills, confidence, and capacity.
1.3 Increase connection to and involvement in nature.	1.3.1 Create and support programs for the community to experience and take part in preserving nature. 1.3.2 Generate and support conversations about climate change with the community, especially with children and youth, including proactive action that can be taken to address climate change and its impacts on health.

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[4] Victorian Population Health Survey 2014
[5] Victorian Population Health Survey 2011-12

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Outcome 2:   Improve social cohesion

Social cohesion is about the glue that holds communities together. It's about people being connected and included and feeling part of their community. It refers to the sense of trust within neighbourhoods and people's willingness to help their neighbour.

In Cardinia Shire, on average
- 76% of adults living in rural areas felt their community had a positive atmosphere, compared to 69% living in the growth areas[6].
- 71% of adults living in rural areas felt there are a range of community groups, compared to 55% living in the growth areas[6].
- 78% of adults living in rural areas felt a sense of belonging within their community, compared to 69% living in the growth areas[6].
- 78% of adults living in rural areas felt they could turn to their neighbours for help in times of need, compared to 70% living in the growth areas[6].
- 70% of adults living in rural areas talked to their neighbours regularly, compared to 66% living in the growth areas[6].
- 70% of adults living in rural areas felt it was easy to get to know neighbours and meet other residents, compared to 64% living in the growth areas[6].
- 76% of adults living in rural areas believe cultural diversity enriches community life, compared to 84% living in the growth areas[6].

Objectives	Strategies
2.1 Increase social connection within and between neighbourhoods.	2.1.1 Foster neighbourhood level connections through community led local programming and easy access to localised information. 2.1.2 Support a variety of inclusive community events and activities. 2.1.3 Provide a variety of communication options that connect people to information and services. 2.1.4 Strengthen intergenerational connections through activities that foster skill and knowledge sharing and transfer.
2.2 Increase sense of belonging and acceptance.	2.2.1 Support communities, organisations, and businesses to take a stand against racism. 2.2.2 Ensure public facilities and open spaces are accessible and welcoming, aim to provide universal access and reflect diversity. 2.2.3 Provide and plan community facilities and services according to evidence-based needs and future growth. 2.2.4 Enhance neighbourhood place making, especially within new developments. 2.2.5 Provide opportunities to value diversity and significance of arts and cultural experiences.
2.3 Increase community volunteering and participation.	2.3.1 Build capacity of community organisations to attract and retain volunteers. 2.3.2 Raise awareness of opportunities to volunteer and participate in community organisations. 2.3.3 Foster community participation, leadership and ownership 2.3.4 Encourage and support participation in community events and celebrations.

[6] Cardinia Shire Council Social Research, Growth Areas 2014–15 and Rural and Township Areas 2015–16

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Outcome 3:   Improve safety

Safety is about being and feeling safe. It's about protecting people from danger and preventing harm where there are known hazards or risks to personal safety.

In Cardinia Shire, on average

- 18% of adults living in rural areas identified crime or safety issues negatively impacted them or their household, compared to 20% living in the growth areas[6].
- 29% of adults living in rural and growth areas identified dangerous driving negatively impacted them or their household[6].
- 82% of adults living in rural areas believe their area is a safe place to live at night, compared to 74% living in the growth areas[6].
- 88% of adults living in rural areas believe their area is a safe place to live during the day, compared to 80% living in the growth areas[6].

Objectives	Strategies	
3.1 Increase road, pedestrian, and cyclist safety.	3.1.1	Advocate for improved public transport to prevent unlicensed driving.
	3.1.2	Develop and promote L-plate supervision and safer driving programs.
	3.1.3	Create awareness of traffic safety, including changes to road rules.
	3.1.4	Promote targeted education programs and activities to improve road user behaviour.
	3.1.5	Improve road and footpath conditions through design, construction and management of local transport networks. Advocate and liaise with the Victorian Government for improvements to the wider transport network.
	3.1.6	Implement strategies to reduce congestion around schools.
3.2 Increase perceptions of safety.	3.2.1	Identify and understand neighbourhood level perceptions of safety.
3.3 Increase preparedness for extreme weather events.	3.3.1	Build community awareness of what to expect in the event of extreme weather events and of the responsibilities of individuals, communities and government.
	3.3.2	Build capacity of households and communities to prepare for and respond to extreme weather events.
	3.3.3	Establish effective telecommunication channels through various modes.
	3.3.4	Strengthen controls within the planning scheme that keep people safe from bushfire risk.
	3.3.5	Establish clear roles and responsibilities.
3.4 Reduce crime and anti-social offending.	3.4.1	Strengthen community capacity to prevent, prepare and respond to local crime and anti-social behaviour issues through information provision, awareness campaigns and program delivery.
	3.4.2	Design and maintain the physical environment to minimise crime or fear of crime. Deliver high quality public realm spaces and influence private development to improve and enhance safety.
	3.4.3	Bring key stakeholders together to advocate for reduced crime and anti-social behaviour issues, while advocating for resources towards sustainable pathways for change.

3.5 Reduce injury in public places.	3.5.1	Design and maintain the physical environment to minimise potential injury. Deliver high quality public realm spaces and influence private development to improve and enhance safety.

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✓				✓	✓	✓

Outcome 4:   Improve healthy eating and active living

Poor nutrition and physical inactivity are some of the leading risk factors for lifestyle related illness. People who are inactive and have diets high in sugar, fat and salt and low in nutrients and fibre have a much higher risk of developing diabetes, heart disease and some cancers.

In Cardinia Shire, on average
- 6% of adults eat the recommended serves of vegetables each day, the same as the average Victorian[4].
- 50% of adults eat the recommended serves of fruit each day, compared to 48% of Victorians[4].
- 12% of adults eat takeaway meals or snacks up to three times a week, compared to 10% of Victorians[4].
- 15% of adults drink sugar-sweetened beverages each day, compared to 11% of Victorians[4].
- 75% of residents travel to work by car compared to 66% of Victorians[12].
- 5% of residents travel to work by public transport, compared to 9% of Victorians[12].
- 0.2% of residents travel to work by bike, compared to 1% of Victorians[12].
- 10% adults walked for transport 4 or more days a week, compared to 18% of Victorians[12].
- 39% of adults meet the physical activity guidelines each day, compared to 41% of Victorians[4].
- 19% of adults sit for 8 hours or more each weekday, compared to 24% of Victorians[4].
- 25% of adults are obese, compared to 19% of Victorians[4].
- 29% of adults are overweight, compared to 31% of Victorians[4].

Objectives	Strategies
4.1 Increase sustainability and resilience of the local food system.	4.1.1 Protect and use fertile land as a source of fresh food through Green Wedge management planning. 4.1.2 Encourage local food producers to engage in agro-ecological farming practices, and to develop locally adapted pathways to nurture a resilient local food system. 4.1.3 Implement food-sensitive planning and urban design through supporting expansion and development of urban agriculture in the suburbs, urban growth areas and rural townships. 4.1.4 Grow a vibrant local food economy which supports growers and enables people to access locally produced food. 4.1.5 Support social enterprises which facilitate paddock-to-plate certified training and provide a job-ready skilled workforce that ensures a reliable supply chain of local, seasonal fresh produce. 4.1.6 Build capacity of community and school-led food system initiatives and activities. 4.1.7 Develop and promote initiatives that reduce and divert food waste from landfill and that reuse water to grow food.
4.2 Increase consumption of fresh produce and drinking water.	4.2.1 Promote and provide healthy food and drink options across key settings (schools, sport and recreation, cafes), with benchmarks that limit exposure to discretionary food and drinks. 4.2.2 Provide and promote access to tap water and cooling stations in public facilities, open spaces and at all events. 4.2.3 Build capacity of households to grow their own food. 4.2.4 Encourage and support innovative and community led food system initiatives that enhance food security and nutrition. 4.2.5 Bring together a range of stakeholders to collectively plan and celebrate improvements within the local food system.

4.3 Increase walking and cycling for transport.	4.3.1 Plan pedestrian and cycling routes which link education, employment and residential areas with public transport and activity centres. 4.3.2 Build safe and accessible walking and cycling infrastructure. 4.3.3 Enhance the amenity, safety and natural environment along active travel routes. 4.3.4 Encourage and support residents to use active travel for short trips.
4.4 Increase participation in active leisure, recreation, and sport.	4.4.1 Improve neighbourhood and precinct planning to better support active living. 4.4.2 Strategically plan and maintain open spaces and places to be safe, accessible, appealing, and connected. 4.4.3 Provide equitable access to leisure, sport, and recreation opportunities.

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
√	√		√	√		√

Outcome 5: Reduce family violence

Family violence is any violent, threatening, coercive or controlling behaviour that occurs in current or past family, domestic or intimate relationships. This includes not only physical injury but direct or indirect threats, sexual assault, emotional and psychological torment, economic control, damage to property, social isolation and any behaviour which causes a person to live in fear[7].

In Cardinia Shire, on average
- A rate of 1,494 incidents (per 100,000 population) of family violence are reported annually, compared to 1,190 (per 100,000 population) for the Southern Metro Region. This equates to approximately 4 incidents of family violence being reported across Cardinia Shire each day[8].
- 77% of people experiencing family violence in Cardinia Shire are female[8].
- 30% of people experiencing family violence are young people aged 24 and under[8].
- Children are present at 43% of recorded family violence incidents[8].

Objectives	Strategies	
5.1 Increase awareness and attitudes towards gender equality.	5.1.1	Participate in evidence-based campaigns that increase awareness and understanding of family violence and gender equality.
	5.1.2	Develop initiatives that increase the community's understanding of the links between gender inequality and family violence.
	5.1.3	Identify and support community leaders to drive community actions that advance gender equality and challenge attitudes, norms and practices that condone family violence and perpetuate gender inequality.
	5.1.4	Develop initiatives to build the community's knowledge, skills and capacity to take bystander action to challenge sexism and the condoning of family violence.
	5.1.5	Undertake strategies to increase women's opportunities, skills and resources to participate in decision making and leadership positions in organisations and community leadership roles.
	5.1.6	Rectify structural and societal barriers to women's independence and full economic, social and civic participation.
	5.1.7	Engage with community groups and leaders to develop prevention activities that increase understanding of and capacity to challenge, rigid gender roles and stereotypes.
	5.1.8	Implement strategies that promote transformative notions of masculinity and femininity that support equality between men and women in the community.
5.2 Increase capacity of individuals, organisations, and communities to promote respectful relationships.	5.2.1	Collaborate with regional partners to support the Victorian Government's implementation of respectful relationships education in schools.
	5.2.2	Engage with workplaces, sports clubs, arts and community organisations to develop structures, policies, programs and practices that promote gender equality and respectful relationships.

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[7] Victorian Department of Health and Human Services
[8] Victorian Crime Statistics Agency 2017

	5.2.3	Develop initiatives to increase men's capacity and commitment as allies in advancing gender equality and preventing family violence.
	5.2.4	Develop partnerships and alliances with specialist services to advance intersectional prevention practice.
	5.2.5	Strengthen Cardinia Shire Council's commitment and capacity to undertake a whole-of-organisation approach to advancing gender equality and preventing family violence.
5.3 Increase social support and services for people experiencing family violence.	5.3.1	Advocate for and attract family violence services that fill identified gaps, including outreach and satellite services in rural townships.
	5.3.2	Build and strengthen partnerships for the prevention of family violence during emergencies.

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

Outcome 6:   Improve financial wellbeing and resilience

Financial security means basic living costs are met for housing, food, transport, health and education. A household experiencing financial stress is not able to meet basic costs which can affect being able to participate fully in the community having significant impacts on health and wellbeing.

In Cardinia Shire
- 38% of adults have a low income (less than $400 a week)[9].
- 13% of adults experience mortgage stress, compared to 11% of Victorians[9]
- 27% experience rental stress, compared to 25% of Victorians[9].
- 15% of adults living in rural areas identified financial difficulties impacting them or their household, compared to 21% in the growth areas[6].
- 4% of adults identified running out of food in the last 12 months and not being able to buy more[4].

Objectives	Strategies
6.1 Decrease the costs of living in growth areas related to liveability.	6.1.1 Implement the Cardinia Shire Council Social and Affordable Housing Strategy. 6.1.2 Advocate for improved public transport to reduce reliance on cars. 6.1.3 Develop a sustainable transport strategy which identifies pedestrian and cycling routes, that link education, employment and residential areas with public transport. 6.1.4 Facilitate investment, innovation and diversification in the local economy that creates new jobs. 6.1.5 Establish and facilitate pathways that enable employment opportunities. 6.1.6 Support the establishment of social enterprises which provide training and employment pathways, particularly for marginalised or vulnerable communities.
6.2 Increase financial literacy and access to financial support services.	6.2.1 Establish a financial wellbeing action team to identify priorities for financial literacy and support services. 6.2.2 Generate and support community conversations about improving personal financial literacy, especially for women and young people. 6.2.3 Build capacity of individuals to take control of their finances. 6.2.4 Develop an advocacy position regarding increases to Commonwealth Government social assistance in growth areas. 6.2.5 Attract and promote local employment and financial support services.
6.3 Increase environmentally sustainable living practices.	6.3.1 Support households to access information and technology to reduce utility costs. 6.3.2 Encourage and support neighbourhoods to establish local sharing economies (e.g. through tool libraries and food swaps).

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[9] DHHS local Government Profile 2015

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Outcome 7: Reduce harm from tobacco, alcohol, drugs and gambling

Addiction to tobacco, alcohol, drugs and gambling can have a harmful impact on individuals, their families and the broader community. Harm can include burdens on a person's health, relationships, job security, social isolation and community safety.

In Cardinia Shire, on average
- 18% of adults are current smokers, compared to 13% of Victorians[4]
- 17% of adults who smoke are daily smokers, compared to 10% of Victorians[4].
- 62% of adults have an increased long-term risk of alcohol-related harm, compared to 59% of Victorians[4].
- 43% of adults have an increased short-term risk of alcohol-related harm, as do 43% of Victorians[4].
- Contact with hospitals, ambulance or treatment providers occurs on average four times a day for drug misuse across the municipality[10].
- $67,706 is lost each day on electronic gaming machines[11]

Objectives	Strategies	
7.1 Decrease exposure to smoking.	7.1.1	Create smoke-free areas in activity centres where there is high pedestrian activity.
	7.1.2	Educate and raise awareness of the harms of smoking, promote behaviour change and the benefits of quitting.
	7.1.3	Communicate, promote and increase awareness of smoke-free areas, with a focus on people who smoke, from diverse backgrounds or with additional needs.
	7.1.4	Regulate smoking activities including the advertising and sale of tobacco, e-cigarette and vaping products.
7.2 Decrease short and long-term impacts of alcohol and drug use.	7.2.1	Establish local drug action teams to develop prevention strategies and activities.
7.3 Decrease harm from gambling among individuals and communities.	7.3.1	Advocate to the Victorian Government for gambling reform.
	7.3.2	Participate in evidence-based campaigns that increase awareness and understanding of harm from poker machines.
	7.3.3	Strengthen local planning and social policies to protect vulnerable communities from poker machine harm.

Liveability Indicators

Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
	√	√		√	√	√

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[10] Turning Point 2014

[11] Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation 20

Liveable neighbourhoods for improved health outcomes

To support our long-term health outcomes, we have developed set of strategic liveability indicators. These indicators are based on extensive research by the Healthy Liveable Cities Group at RMIT into the liveability elements that need to occur in order to achieve the long-term health and social outcomes.

Active travel

In Cardinia Shire, walking and cycling for transport is safe, enjoyable, accessible, and linked, to promote social connection, reduce financial hardship and enhance the health of people and the environment.

- 88% of residents own at least one car[12].
- 75% of residents travel to work by car compared to 66% of Victorians[12].
- 5% of residents travel to work by public transport, compared to 9% of Victorians[12].
- 0.2% of residents travel to work by bike, compared to 1% of Victorians[12].
- 10% adults walked for transport 4 or more days a week, compared to 18% of Victorians[12].

Strategic indicator

Increase access to and connectivity of public transport, cycling routes and footpaths.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies

Policy 1.3.2 – Plan for new development and investment opportunities on the existing and planned transport network.
Policy 3.1.6 – Support cycling for commuting
Policy 3.2.2 – Improve outer-suburban public transport
Policy 3.3.1 – Create pedestrian friendly neighbourhoods
Policy 3.3.2 – Create a network of cycling links for local trips
Policy 3.3.3 – Improve local transport choices
Policy 3.3.4 – Locate schools and other regional facilities near existing public transport and provide safe walking and cycling routes and drop-off zones.
Policy 4.1.2 – Integrate place-making practices into road-space management
Policy 5.1.2 – Support a network of vibrant neighbourhood activity centres
Policy 5.2.1 – Improve neighbourhoods to enable walking and cycling as part of daily life.
Policy 6.2.1 – Mitigate exposure to natural hazards and adapt to the impacts of climate change
Policy 6.4.1 – Support a cooler Melbourne by greening urban areas, transport corridors and open spaces to create and urban forest.
Policy 6.6.1 – Reduce air pollution emissions and minimise exposure to air pollution and excessive noise.

Supporting Council documents

- Asset Management Policy
- Asset Management Strategy
- Community infrastructure Strategy (to be developed)
- Road Management Plan
- Road Safety Strategy
- Access Design Policy and Guidelines
- Skate and BMX Strategy
- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Healthy by Design Guidelines
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Strategy
- Beaconsfield Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham Precinct Structure Plan
- Sustainable Environment Policy
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (under development)
- Child, Youth and Family Strategy
- Active Cardinia Strategy (under development)
- Advocacy Plan

Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 01: No Poverty
SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Education

All residents have access to a variety of education and training opportunities close to home. Modern and contemporary learning environments support quality education, continuous learning, enhanced employment opportunities, social connection and better health outcomes.

- 45% residents have completed Year 12 or equivalent, compared to 50% Victorians.[12]
- 25% residents have completed vocational qualifications, compared to 15% Victorians.[13]
- 24% residents have completed a university qualification, compared to 37% Victorians.[13]

Strategic indicator

Increase participation in local education.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies
Policy 1.2.3 – Support the provision of telecommunications infrastructure
Policy 5.3.1 – Facilitate a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of social infrastructure
Policy 5.3.2 – Create health and education precincts to support neighbourhoods
Policy 6.2.1 – Mitigate exposure to natural hazards and adapt to the impacts of climate change

Supporting Council documents

- Neighbourhood House Policy
- Social Justice and Equity Policy
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Ageing Well Strategy
- Access and Inclusion Plan
- Child, Youth and Family Strategy
- Cultural Diversity Plan
- Community Infrastructure Strategy (to be developed)
- Healthy by Design Guidelines
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Strategy
- Road Safety Strategy
- Access Design Policy and Guidelines
- Compliance and Enforcement Policy
- Assets Management Policy

- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Beaconsfield Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham Precinct Structure Plan
- Sustainable Environment Policy
- Aspirational Energy Transition Plan
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (under development)
- Advocacy Plan

Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 01: No Poverty
SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 04: Quality Education
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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[12] Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

Employment

Cardinia Shire residents are skilled to access local jobs in a resilient, innovative and thriving local economy. Workplaces are inclusive and promote the health, wellbeing and safety of workers.

- The top 5 industries by employment in Cardinia Shire are the 1) construction 2) retail trade 3) education and training 4) health care and social assistance, and 5) agriculture, forestry, fishing.
- There were 9,199 local businesses in 2020.
- The jobs-to-residents ratio for Cardinia Shire in 2019–20 was 0.52, meaning there were less jobs than resident workers.
- In June 2021, 5.8% people aged 15–64 years were accessing JobSeeker payments.
- In 2016, 74% people aged 15–24 were fully engaged in education or the workforce.
- In 2016, 9.2% people aged 15–24 were disengaged from education or the workforce.
- 62% of residents travel outside Cardinia Shire to work[13].

Strategic indicator

Increase participation in local employment.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies

Policy 1.1.5 – Support major transport gateways as important locations for employment and economic activity

Policy 1.1.6 – Plan for industrial land in the right locations to support employment and investment opportunities

Policy 1.1.7 – Plan for adequate commercial land across Melbourne

Policy 1.2.2 – Facilitate investment in Melbourne's outer areas to increase local access to employment

Policy 1.2.3 – Support the provision of telecommunications infrastructure

Policy 4.2.3 – Plan and facilitate private-sector tourism investment opportunities

Policy 4.4.3 – Stimulate economic growth through heritage conservation.

Policy 6.1.1 – Support a network of vibrant activity centres

Supporting Council documents

- Economic Development Strategy
- Western Port Green Wedge Management Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Community Food Strategy
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (under development)
- Road Management Plan

- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Access and Inclusion Plan
- Cultural Diversity Policy
- Age Friendly Strategy
- Advocacy Plan

Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy
SDG 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth
SDG 09: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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[13] Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016.

Food

Cardinia Shire's healthy, delicious, sustainable and fair local food system promotes the health of people, strengthens the local economy and enhances the natural environment.

- 94% of residents don't eat the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables.
- 70% of resident eat take away meals/snacks at least once a week and over a third of residents consume sugar-sweetened drinks at least once a week.
- 14% of households without children in Cardinia Shire experience food insecurity.
- 24% of households with children under 18 years in Cardinia Shire have low or very low food security. A further 16% have marginal food security.
- 9% of residents are employed directly in agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- The 3 largest agricultural products by value in Cardinia Shire are livestock (36%), vegetables (23%) and milk (15%). Fruit, nuts and eggs make up 7.7% of the economic value.
- There are 6 established community gardens.
- 30% of household waste in Cardinia Shire is food waste.

Strategic indicator

Increase access to affordable, nutritious food.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies

Policy 1.4.1 – Protect agricultural land and support agricultural production
Policy 2.1.1 – Maintain a permanent urban growth boundary around Melbourne to create a more consolidated, sustainable city.
Policy 4.4.4 – Protect Melbourne's heritage through telling its stories.
Policy 4.5.1 – Strengthen protection and management of green wedge land
Policy 5.4.2 – Support community gardens and productive streetscapes
Policy 6.2.1 – Mitigate exposure to natural hazards and adapt to the impacts of climate change
Policy 6.7.1 – Improve the economic recovery of waste and reduce reliance on landfill

Supporting Council documents

- Community Food Strategy
- Community Garden Policy (under review)
- Community Infrastructure Policy (to be developed)
- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Beaconsfield Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan

- Pakenham Precinct Structure Plan
- Western Port Green Wedge Management Plan
- Open Space Strategy (under development)
- Nature Strip Policy
- Sustainable Environment Strategy
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (under development)
- Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy
- Integrated Water Management Plan
- Weed Management Strategy
- Reconciliation Action Plan

Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 02: Zero Hunger
SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 06: Clean Water and Sanitation
SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 14: Life Below Water
SDG 15: Life On Land
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Community infrastructure and services

Local services and community groups work together to ensure residents can access appropriate and affordable services and facilities which promote and protect health and wellbeing throughout life.

- In 2020, healthcare and social services accounts for 3.3% of registered businesses, compared to 6% in Victoria.

Strategic indicator

Increase access to community infrastructure and services close to home.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies
Policy 2.2.5 – Require development in growth areas to be sequenced and staged better to link infrastructure delivery to land release.
Policy 4.3.1 – Promote urban design excellence in every aspect of the built environment
Policy 6.1.1 – Support a network of vibrant activity centres
Policy 5.3.3 – Support not-for-profit community services to build social capital and stronger communities
Policy 5.3.4 – Provide and protect land for cemeteries and crematoria
Policy 6.2.1 – Mitigate exposure to natural hazards and adapt to the impacts of climate change
Policy 6.2.2 – Require climate change risks to be considered in infrastructure planning

Supporting Council documents

- Services for Success
- Community Infrastructure Strategy (to be developed)
- Access Design Policy and Guidelines
- Buildings and Facilities Maintenance Policy
- Enhanced Standard – Sustainable Buildings
- Sports Facilities Standards Policy
- Skate and BMX Strategy
- Play Space Strategy
- Community Garden Policy (under review)
- CCTV Policy
- Graffiti Policy
- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Beaconsfield Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham Precinct Structure Plan
- Social and Affordable Housing Strategy

- Sustainable Environment Policy
- Aspirational Energy Transition Plan
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (under development)
- Neighbourhood House Policy
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Arts and Culture Policy
- Public Art Policy
- Social Justice and Equity Policy
- Cultural Diversity Plan
- Child, Youth and Family Strategy
- Access and Inclusion Plan
- Ageing Well Strategy
- Safer Communities Strategy
- Responsible Gaming Policy
- Municipal Emergency Management Plan
- Municipal Relief and Recovery Plan
- Municipal Heat Health Plan
- Relief Centre Activation Plan
- Neighbourhood Safer Places Plan
- Emergency Response Activation Plan
- Pandemic Influenza Plan

Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 06: Clean Water and Sanitation
SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Housing

Cardinia Shire encourages diverse, high quality and sustainable housing, affordable for all, in close proximity to employment, education, goods and services and open space, which is connected by active travel infrastructure and meets the needs of a growing and diverse community.

- Median house price is $585,000 compared to $785,000 in Greater Melbourne.
- Median house rental is $380 per week compared to $440 per week in Greater Melbourne.
- 47% of households have a mortgage.
- Social housing makes up 1% of all housing in Cardinia Shire.
- 14% (4,678) households are experiencing housing stress, with approximately half experiencing rental stress and half experiencing mortgage stress.
- Mortgage stress is highest in Pakenham, Koo Wee Rup and Lang Lang.
- Rental stress is highest is Koo Wee Rup, Pakenham North and the hills.
- 12% of all housing sales in 2020 were affordable to people on low incomes.
- Families on very low incomes are in the greatest need of affordable housing.
- Couples with children (39%) make up the largest household type, followed by couples without children (24%) and lone person households (18%). One-parent families make up 12% of all households.

Strategic indicator

Increase access to appropriate and affordable housing.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies
Policy 2.1.1 - Maintain a permanent urban growth boundary around Melbourne to create a more consolidated, sustainable city
Policy 2.1.2 – Facilitate an increased percentage of new housing in established areas to create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods close to existing services, jobs and public transport.
Policy 2.1.3 – Plan for and define expected housing needs across Melbourne's regions
Policy 2.2.5 – Require development in growth areas to be sequenced and staged better to link infrastructure delivery to land release.
Policy 2.3.1 – Utilise government land to deliver additional social housing
Policy 2.3.2 – Streamline decision-making processes for social housing proposals
Policy 2.3.3 – Strengthen the role of planning in facilitating and delivering the supply of social and affordable housing
Policy 2.3.4 – Create ways to capture and share value uplift from re-zonings
Policy 2.5.1 – Facilitate housing that offers choice and meets changing household needs
Policy 2.5.2 – Provide a range of housing types in growth areas
Policy 4.3.1 – Promote urban design excellence in ever aspect of the built environment
Policy 5.1.1 – Create mixed-use neighbourhoods at varying densities

Supporting Council documents

- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Healthy by Design Guidelines
- Beaconsfield Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham Precinct Structure Plan

- Housing Strategy
- Social and Affordable Housing Strategy
- Sustainable Environment Strategy
- Domestic Wastewater Management Plan
- Access Design Policy and Guidelines
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Access and Inclusion Plan
- Age Friendly Strategy
- Safer Communities Strategy

Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 06: Clean Water and Sanitation
SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Environment and open space

Open space in Cardinia Shire is strategically planned, developed and maintained to create a sense of place, encourage participation, protect the natural environment and promote health and wellbeing.

- 41% of adults visit green spaces at least once per week, compared to 51% of Victorians
- 74% of adults living in rural areas felt there were good open spaces in their neighbourhood, compared to 71% in the growth areas
- 87% of adults living in rural areas felt their neighbourhood was clean and well maintained, compared to 73% living in growth areas.

Strategic indicator

Increase environmental sustainability.
Increase access to public open space.

Related *Plan Melbourne 2050* Policies
Policy 4.1.1 – Support Melbourne's distinctiveness
Policy 4.4.4 – Protect Melbourne's heritage through telling stories
Policy 4.5.1 – Strengthen protection and management of green wedge land
Policy 4.5.2 – Protect and enhance valued attributes of distinctive areas ad landscapes
Policy 5.4.1 – Develop a network of accessible, high-quality, local open space
Policy 5.4.2 – Support community gardens and productive streetscapes
Policy 6.1.2 – Facilitate the uptake of renewable energy technologies
Policy 6.2.1 – Mitigate exposure to natural hazards and adapt to the impacts of climate change
Policy 6.3.1 – Reduce pressure on water supplies by making the best use of all water sources
Policy 6.3.2 – Improve alignment between urban water management and planning by adopting an integrated water management approach
Policy 6.3.3 – Protect water, drainage and sewerage assets
Policy 6.4.1 – Support a cooler Melbourne by greening urban areas, transport corridors and open spaces to create and urban forest
Policy 6.4.2 – Strengthen the integrated metropolitan open space network
Policy 6.5.1 – Create a network of green spaces that support biodiversity conservation and opportunities to connect with nature.
Policy 6.5.2 – Protect and enhance the health of urban waterways
Policy 6.5.3 – Protect the coastlines and waters of Port Philip Bay and Western Port
Policy 6.7.1 – Improve the economic recovery of waste and reduce reliance on landfill
Policy 6.7.3 – Protect waste management and resource recovery facilities from urban encroachment and assess opportunities for new waste facilities

Supporting Council documents

- Open Space Strategy (under development)
- Skate and BMX Strategy
- Equestrian Strategy
- Fishing Policy
- Play Space Strategy
- Shade Policy
- Reserves Policy
- Arts and Culture Policy
- Public Art Policy
- Graffiti Policy
- Landscape Strategy
- CCTV Policy

- Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan
- Pakenham Precinct Structure Plan
- Western Port Green Wedge Management Plan
- Nature Strip Policy
- Reserves Policy
- Deep Creek Reserve Masterplan
- Emerald Lake Park Precinct Strategic Plan
- Sustainable Environment Policy
- Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
- Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy
- Integrated Water Management Plan

- Recreation Reserve Management and Usage Policy
- Recreation Reserve Facility Standards Policy
- Healthy by Design Guidelines
- Access Design Policy and Guidelines
- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan
- Officer Precinct Structure Plan

- Weed Management Strategy
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (to be developed)
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Festivals and Events Grant Policy
- Municipal Fire Management Plan
- Municipal Storm and Flood Plan
- Open Air Burning Policy

Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing
SDG 05: Gender Equality
SDG 06: Clean Water and Sanitation
SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 14: Life Below Water
SDG 15: Life On Land
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Implementation

Implementing *Cardinia Shire's Liveability Plan 2017–29* will take a whole-of-Council and whole-of-community approach.

Figure 5 highlights the key documents which guide our local public health planning. The *Data Profile* provides all of the population and demographic data related to Cardinia Shire. The *Strategic Directions Paper* provides the background, context, consultation and data analysis and rationale, which has informed the goals and objectives identified within the plan.

The *Action Agenda* will establish a set of strategies which detail how Council, partner organisations and the community will work together to achieve these goals and objectives.

Figure 5.   Documents supporting public health planning in Cardinia Shire

The strategies will be developed in consultation with a range of stakeholders and the community and will been identified based on their alignment with our guiding principles.

Council recognises the important role of volunteering in our local community to improve liveability, health and wellbeing. Council encourages and enables community groups to align to the objectives of the plan through the Cardinia Shire *Community Wellbeing Grants* program.

Local ownership and capacity is key to ensuring the ongoing sustainability and resilience of our community. Organisations, businesses, community groups and individuals who would like to support this plan are encouraged to visit Council's website for more information on how to get involved.

Monitoring and evaluation

Improving health and wellbeing outcomes requires a long-term commitment, as changes in attitudes, behaviours and social outcomes are mostly observed over generations. The outcomes that we are collectively working towards are complex, multi-dimensional and non-linear and as such require an innovative and considered approach to measuring.

Cardinia Shire Council and individual partners cannot take a direct responsibility or credit for affecting change. Council's efforts through the plan are only part of the process of addressing liveability and health, which are being tackled by multiple actions on multiple fronts.

It is, however, important that our efforts are monitored and evaluated over time to ensure our collective resources are being used most effectively. The plan will be monitored against a number of key indicators, which will be shared by Council, partner organisations and the community. A *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* sits alongside this plan and documents the indicators and measures within a Shared Measurement Framework. The *Data Profile* will capture the current statistics and will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as new data becomes available.

The *Action Agenda* will be monitored annually and a progress report available for Council and the community in October each year. The *Liveability Plan 2017–29* will be reviewed every 4 years in consultation with partners and the community. At this time, the goals and objectives within the plan may be revised. At conclusion of the 12 years we should expect to see trends emerge around each of our outcome areas. Figure 6 outlines the timeline for this process.

Figure 6.   Review and evaluation timeline for the Liveability Plan 2017–29
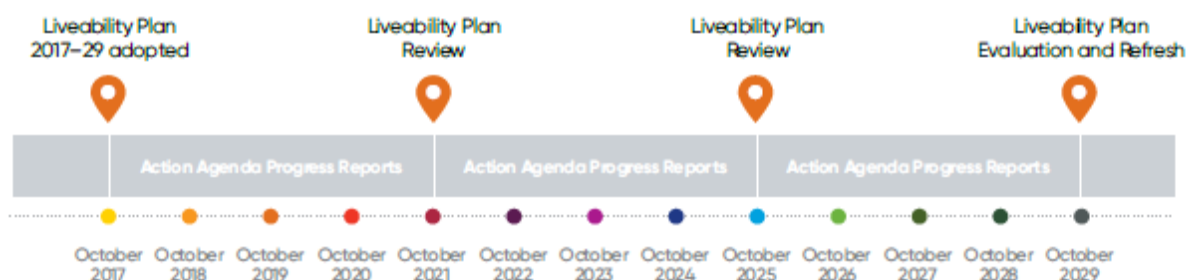
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- The many local people who provided input through Imagine Cardinia and the People's Panel.

- The local community workers and leaders who participated in stakeholder workshops.

- Members of the Liveability Partnership Steering Group: Kooweerup Regional Health Service, Monash Community Health, Casey Cardinia Libraries, Department of Health, Aligned Leisure, Enliven, Women's Health in the South East, Victoria Police Pakenham, WAYSS, Southern Migrant and Refugee Centre, Outlook, South East Local Learning and Employment Network, South East Water, SECADA

- Dr Iain Butterworth, Healthy Cities and Liveability Specialist, Honorary Associate Professor, RMIT University

- Dr Melanie Davern, Associate Professor RMIT University, Director Australian Urban Observatory and CoLead Health, Place and Society Research Program.

- The many Council staff who provided their time, expertise and feedback throughout the entire process.

Appendices

1. Summary of measures

	Measures	Source	Baseline	Year
Mental health and wellbeing	% of adults who experience high or very high psychological distress.	VPHS	15%	2014
	% of adults who are unable to work, study or manage day-to-day activities.	VPHS	8%	2012
	% of adults who have reduced work, study or day-to-day activities due to impacts of psychological distress.	VPHS	19%	2012
	% of adults identifying workplace stress negatively impact them or their households.	CSC Social Research	17% (Rural) 21% (Growth)	2016
Social cohesion	% of adults who felt their community had a positive atmosphere.	CSC Social Research	76% (Rural), 69% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who felt there are a range of community groups.	CSC Social Research	71% (Rural), 55% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who felt a sense of belonging within their community.	CSC Social Research	78% (Rural), 69% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who felt they could turn to their neighbours for help in times of need.	CSC Social Research	78% (Rural), 70% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who talked to their neighbours regularly.	CSC Social Research	70% (Rural), 66% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who felt it was easy to get to know neighbours and meet other residents.	CSC Social Research	70% (Rural), 64% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who believe cultural diversity enriches community life.	CSC Social Research	76% (Rural), 84% (Growth)	2016

Safety	% of adults who identify crime or safety issues negatively impacted them or their household.	CSC Social Research	18% (Rural), 20% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who identify dangerous driving negatively impacted them or their household.	CSC Social Research	29%	2016
	% of adults who believe their area is a safe place to live at night.	CSC Social Research	82% (Rural), 74% (Growth)	2016
	% of adults who believe their area is a safe place to live during the day.	CSC Social Research	88% (Rural), 80% (Growth)	2016
Healthy eating and active living	% of adults who eat the recommended serves of vegetables each day.	VPHS	6%	2014
	% of adults who eat the recommended serves of fruit each day.	VPHS	50%	2014
	% of adults who eat takeaway meals or snacks up to three times a week.	VPHS	12%	2014
	% of adults drink sugar-sweetened beverages each day.	VPHS	15%	2014
	% of residents who travel to work by car.	ABS	75%	2016
	% of residents who travel to work by public transport.	ABS	5%	2016
	% of residents who travel to work by bike.	ABS	0.2%	2016
	% adults who walked for transport 4 or more days a week.	ABS	10%	2016
	% of adults who meet the physical activity guidelines each day.	VPHS	39%	2014
	% of adults who sit for 8 hours or more each weekday.	VPHS	19%	2014
	% of adults are obese or pre-obese	VPHS	54%	2014
Family violence	Average number of incidents of family violence per day	Crime Statistics Agency	4	2017
	% of women experiencing family violence.	DHHS	77%	2017
	% of people experiencing family violence aged 24 and under.	DHHS	30%	2017

	% of recorded family violence incidents where children are present.	Crime Statistics Agency	43%	2017
Financial wellbeing and resilience	% of adults who have a low income (less than $400 a week)	DHHS	38%	2015
	% of households experiencing mortgage stress.		13%	
	% of households experiencing rental stress.		27%	
	% of adults who identified financial difficulties impacting them or their household.	CSC Social Research	15% (Rural), 21% (Growth)	
	% of households experiencing food insecurity.	CSC Household Food Security Survey	14%	2021
Tobacco, alcohol, drugs and gambling	% of adults who are current smokers.	VPHS	18%	2014
	% of adults who smoke are daily smokers.	VPHS	17%	2014
	% of adults who have an increased long-term risk of alcohol-related harm.	VPHS	62%	2014
	% of adults have an increased short-term risk of alcohol-related harm.	VPHS	43%	2014
	Average daily contact with hospitals, ambulance or treatment providers for drug misuse.	Turning Point	4/day	2014
	$ lost each day on electronic gaming machines.	VCGLR	$67,706	2017
Active travel	Average distance to closest activity centre.	AUO	2525.4m	2018
	Average dwelling density per hectare.	AUO	9.5ha	2018
	Average street connectivity per square kilometre	AUO	74.3/km²	2018
	Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600m.	AUO	2/3	2018
	Walkability for transport index	AUO	-1.3	2018
	Average distance to closest public transport stop.	AUO	936.5m	2018
	% of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop.	AUO	38.1%	2018

	% of dwellings within 400m of public transport with a regular 30-minute weekday service (7am-7pm).	AUO	3.6%	2018
	Average distance to closest train station	AUO	4696m	2018
Education	% dwellings located ≤ 880m from a government primary school.			
	Number dwellings per government primary school.			
	Primary school access: measured as a pedshed; calculated as the ratio of area within 1.6km street network buffer to the area within a 1.6km Euclidian (as the crow flies) buffer around a neighbourhood activity centre. The higher the ratio, the higher the pedestrian access (≥0.60 is desirable)			
	Primary school traffic volume exposure: measured as a ration: total length of roads carrying >3,000 vehicles/day to the total length of roads carrying ≤ 3,000 vehicles/day within a 1.6km street network buffer around a primary school. The higher the ration, the higher the traffic volume exposure (≤0.50 is desirable)			
	Number of dwellings per government secondary school (6,500 dwellings).			
	Percentage of residents completing year 12 or equivalent.	ABS	45%	2016
	Percentage of residents who have completed vocational qualifications.	ABS	25%	2016
	Percentage of residents who have completed tertiary qualifications.	ABS	24%	2016
Employment	% of people living and working in the same local government area.	ABS	61%	2016
	Number of local businesses registered.	ABS	9,199	2020
	Jobs-to-residents ratio.	National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR)	0.52	2020

	% of people aged 15–64 years accessing JobSeeker payments per quarter.	Dept. of Social Services	5.7%	July 2020
Food	% of dwellings without any food outlet within 3.2km.	AUO	0.9%	2018
	% of dwellings within 1km of a supermarket.	AUO	37.7%	2018
	Average distance to closest healthy food outlet (supermarket or greengrocer).	AUO	1384.1m	2018
	Average distance to closest fast food outlet.	AUO	2036m	2018
	Average distance to closest cafe, restaurant or hotel.	AUO	1800.1m	2018
	Number of community gardens	CSC Social Research	6	2020
	% of household waste that is food waste.			
Social infrastructure and services	Social Infrastructure Index.	AUO	4.5/16	2018
	% registered businesses that are healthcare and social services.	ABS	3.3%	2020
Housing	% of dwellings that are government owned or community housing	ABS	1%	2016
	Median house price ($).	PropTrack	$585,000	2020
	Median house rental ($/week).	PropTrack	$380	2020
	% households with a mortgage	ABS	47%	2016
	% of all housing sales affordable to people on low incomes.	PropTrack	12%	2020
	% of households spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs.	ABS	14%	2016
Environment and open space	Number of key threatened species			
	Quantity and quality of natural resources			
	Number of indigenous plants revegetated			
	Percentage improvement in biodiversity indicators			
	Number of weed and pest animal populations			
	Percentage of potable water consumption			

	Number of lots with reticulated sewerage			
	Percentage reduction of CO_2 emissions			
	% of adults visit green spaces at least once per week.	VPHS	41%	2014
	Average distance to closest public open space.	AUO	303.4m	2018
	Percentage of dwellings within 400m or less distance of public open space.	AUO	72.2%	2018
	Average distance to closest public open space larger than 1.5 hectares.	AUO	462.2m	2018
	Percentage of dwellings within 400m of public open space larger than 1.5 hectares.	AUO	53.3%	2018
	Percentage of dwellings within 400m or less distance of any local park (>0.4 to <=1ha)	AUO	22.8%	2018
	Percentage of dwellings within 800m or less distance of any neighbourhood park (>1ha to <=5ha)	AUO	58.7%	2018
	Percentage of dwellings within 400m or less distance of a neighbourhood recreation park (>0.5ha)	AUO	63.3%	2018
	Average distance to closest public open space with a nearby public toilet (within 100m)	AUO	1399m	2018
	Average distance to closest playground	AUO	1632.3m	2018