

Part Three



the indicator suite



Part Three: the indicator suite

This part of the guide, *The Indicator Suite*, is presented in two sections.

Section One: *strategic indicator framework: the relationship between strategic directions and strategic indicators* provides a summary of the indicators and describes how they are linked to common strategic direction themes.

Section Two: *strategic indicators* provides more detail about each indicator, detailing:

- the title of the indicator
- brief rationale for its use
- suggested target or direction
- measure(s) to support the indicator
- where the data can be sourced
- comments on any limitation or uncertainty.

The indicators provide a starting point from which a council can select, test and refine to make up a suite that best reflects the strategic directions of the locality. Despite significant research to establish possible data sources and indicators, better measures or data sources may exist and should be used in place of those suggested.

Ideal or preferred indicators and measures are highlighted, followed by the current options. This helps to promote what is being sought in terms of a measure of progress.

The indicators are supported by different sources of data that has been collected using different methods, timeframes and scales. To minimise any misinterpretation and avoid misguided response, the indicators need to be considered within the context for which they were originally intended.

Section one: Strategic indicators framework: the relationship between strategic directions and strategic indicators

Theme	Strategic Direction	Indicator
Background	Context for all themes	1. Resident population 2. Visitors to the area 3. Land use
Community and cultural development	Support access and equity	4. Access: services <i>See Transport use</i> 5. Access: information 6. Health 7. Housing affordability 8. Cost of living: low income households and income support payments 9. Infrastructure 10. Transport use <i>See Reduce greenhouse emissions</i> 11. Safety in the community
	Support cultural and artistic endeavours	12. Cultural development: events (number and type) <i>See Art in public place, Heritage value</i>
	Strengthen pride and sense of belonging to the local area	13. Participation in the community <i>See Participation in environment projects</i>
Economic development and employment	Promote economic development	14. Business start ups 15. Business diversity 16. Local development
	Promote employment opportunities	17. Education and skills development 18. Labour force participation
Environment	Conservation of biological diversity	19. Vegetation coverage
	Reduce greenhouse emissions	20. Greenhouse emissions 21. Energy consumption <i>See Transport use</i>
	Promote waste minimisation	22. Waste generated, disposed and diverted from landfill
	Improve water quality, conservation and reuse	23. Water conservation 24. Water quality
	Support community action to protect and improve the environment	25. Participation: environmental projects
Promoting the area	Raise the area's profile and positive image	26. Optimism about the city's future <i>See Access: information, Participation in the community</i>
Rural lifestyle	Enhance rural lifestyle and protect rural activities	27. Rural: management practices <i>See Diversity of business, Unemployment, Access:central services, Heritage value.</i>
Urban form and amenity	Enhance urban form and amenity	28. Heritage value 29. Open space 30. Art in public places <i>See Vegetation coverage</i>

Section two: Strategic indicators

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>1. Resident population</p> <p>Population trends have a significant influence on the demands placed on the local environment. They also provide information about the diversity of the community and demands for housing, infrastructure and services to support the population base. Population trends can also signal issues surrounding urban encroachment.</p> <p><i>Target: to be determined locally</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Estimated resident population and population change</p> <p>(b) Population distribution by age</p> <p>(c) Population projections</p> <p>(d) Households (number and type)</p> <p>(e) Ethnicity</p> <p>Source: <i>Planning SA, ABS Census</i> Scale: <i>SLA</i> Frequency: <i>census</i> Format: <i>numerical, spatial</i></p>	<p>Resident population data provides contextual information to assist interpretation of other indicators.</p> <p>Accuracy of population projection figures is not assured since population statistics are based on prevailing trends and assumptions (migration, mortality and fertility).</p>
<p>2. Visitors to the area</p> <p>The number of visitors to the area (in addition to resident population) provides information on additional pressures on capital (built, natural and social) by non-residents.</p> <p>It also signals the value of tourism to the local economy.</p> <p><i>Target: to be determined locally.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Annual number of visitors to the area, by reason and length of stay</p> <p>Source: <i>currently not available</i></p> <p>(b) Tourist accommodation (number by type, occupancy rate)</p> <p>Source: <i>Tourist Information Centres</i> Scale: <i>LGA</i> Frequency: <i>annual</i> Format: <i>numerical</i></p> <p>(c) Number of visitors to the tourist information centre(s)</p> <p>Source: <i>ABS</i> Scale: <i>LGA</i> Frequency: <i>quarterly, annual</i> Format: <i>numerical</i></p>	<p>(a) currently available at state and national scale.</p> <p>(b) (c) Tourism accommodation and visitors to the tourist information centre are the only data available at an LGA level that relate to visitor activity.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>3. Land use</p> <p>Identifying land use trends is an important indicator of the integrity of land, the urban and rural interface and the impact on natural resources.</p> <p><i>Target: to be determined locally.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Change in land use</p> <p>Source: PIRSA Scale: region Format: spatial Frequency: being developed</p> <p>(b) Type and area of land use (under Generalised Land Use Classification)</p> <p>Source: Planning SA Scale: LGA Format: spatial Frequency: irregular (last updated 1986)</p>	<p>(a) A standard classification of land uses is being developed as part of the National Land and Water Resources Audit (NLWRA). This will enable monitoring of changes in land use at a regional level. PIRSA has commenced this work with maps available for Mt Lofty Ranges, Virginia, Swan Reach and South East. Mapped with 80% accuracy.</p> <p>(b) Land use data provides contextual information, rather than trend data.</p> <p>PIRSA Agricultural Sustainability Indicators may also be of interest to rural councils.</p>
<p>4. Access: services</p> <p>Access to services is associated with locational disadvantage and the distances required to access basic services such as schools, and health and community services. Not having access to such services can place vulnerable groups at a greater disadvantage and signal pockets of social isolation.</p> <p><i>Target: all residents have access to basic services.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Resident knowledge and use of services in the area</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p> <p>(b) Metropolitan area: location of community facilities and services</p> <p>Source: Planning SA Scale: LGA Frequency: irregular Format: spatial</p> <p>(c) Non-metropolitan area: Accessibility/ Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)</p> <p>Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care Scale: SLA, postcode Frequency: census Format: spatial</p>	<p>Each community's definition of what constitutes a basic service is likely to be different.</p> <p>Services may be accessed in a neighbouring council, or accessed by neighbouring regions, that is, not confined by LGA boundaries.</p> <p>(b) Provides information about location of services for the whole metropolitan area (including schools, hospitals, health services, childcare, youth centres).</p> <p>(c) ARIA is designed for non-metropolitan areas and provides each locality, a value from 0 (high accessibility) to 12 (high remoteness) relating to the distance of service centres from populated localities. An accessibility index for the metropolitan area could be developed by GISCA.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	
<p>5. Access: information</p> <p>Access to information allows residents, students and sector interests to address their information and resource needs. It is also about participating fully in the community.</p> <p><i>Target: residents, schools, public and private organisations and visitors to the area have adequate access to resources to address their information needs.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Internet usage in the community (including households, schools, businesses) Source: community attitude survey</p> <p>(b) Residents' preferences for receiving community information (for example, by post, paper, Internet) Source: survey</p> <p>(c) Internet access to council and library websites Source: council</p> <p>(d) Visits to the library Source: council libraries</p>	
<p>6. Health</p> <p>The World Health Organisation defines health as physical, social and mental well being, not only illness. Health is linked to well being, demands placed on health services and productivity in the workplace.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>increase participation in health prevention measures</i></p> <p>(b) <i>improve health status of the community.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Prevalence of physical activity by type Source: SA Physical Activity Survey, DHS Scale: State method developed for LGA Update: guidelines recommend every three years Format: numerical</p> <p>(b) Mortality rate (by type, age, gender)</p> <p>(c) Morbidity rate (cancer, diabetes respiratory, heart disease) Source: SA Health Commission, DHS Scale: SLA Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p>	<p>(a) A survey methodology at an LGA level was developed as part of the SA Physical Activity Survey. This would involve data collection by council, rather than access to a data source.</p> <p>(b) and (c) In the absence of generally accepted measures of good health, mortality (death) and morbidity (illness) are traditionally used as indicators of health.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>7. Housing affordability</p> <p>Affordability of housing will affect choice of location, access to employment, education, essential services and proximity to social and family networks.</p> <p><i>Target: increase the capacity to enter the housing market.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Tenure by number and type of dwellings</p> <p>Source: ABS Scale: SLA Frequency: census Format: numerical</p> <p>(b) Residential median prices and rental payments</p> <p>Source: Valuation Services SA Government (housing), DHS (rentals) Scale: LGA Frequency: quarterly, annual Format: numerical</p> <p>(c) Number of applicants for rental assistance living in the LGA (approved applicants and rejected applicants)</p> <p>Source: Centrelink Scale: postcode Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p>	<p>There is no accepted definition of housing affordability. It is a relative term that is about the capacity to enter the housing market, that is, cost and availability.</p>
<p>8. Cost of living</p> <p>Provides information about the extent to which people are able to address basic living costs and their ability to make lifestyle choices.</p> <p><i>Target: reduce disparity between high income and low income earners.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Household type by weekly household income</p> <p>Source: ABS Scale: LGA Frequency: census Format: numerical</p> <p>(b) Income support payments (pensions, labour market, family payments)</p> <p>Source: Centrelink Scale: SLA Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p>	<p>Low income households may be defined as those households in the lowest 20%.</p> <p>World Health Organisation use top and bottom 20% households to identify disparities in income level.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>9. Infrastructure</p> <p>Examines the ability to address demands placed on current infrastructure and efforts to address future needs.</p> <p><i>Target: maintain and/or improve infrastructure to address the needs of the community (to be determined locally).</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Upgrades to infrastructure (number, type and expenditure)</p> <p>(b) New infrastructure projects (number, type and expenditure)</p> <p>(c) Number of complaints received relating to public assets</p> <p>Source: council</p>	<p>The measures should include public (local, state, federal) and private infrastructure. Such a data source has not been identified and it is likely that council infrastructure will be the only available and reliable data source at this stage.</p> <p>(c) The definition of the term, complaints, is likely to vary between councils.</p>
<p>10. Transport use</p> <p>Appropriate transport networks enable access to central services, employment and education, and reduce locational disadvantage.</p> <p>Transport is also associated with air quality and greenhouse emissions. Increased public transport use implies there is less use of motor vehicles, and subsequently less environmental impact.</p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p><i>(a) increase use of public transport</i></p> <p><i>(b) increase access to transport network</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Satisfaction with the public transport network, pedestrian and cycle systems</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p> <p>(b) Method of travel to work (by gender)</p> <p>Source: ABS Scale: LGA Frequency: census Format: numerical</p> <p>(c) Public transport patronage</p> <p>Source: Passenger Transport Board Scale: LGA (service area may be broader) Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p> <p>(d) Community bus service patronage</p> <p>Source: council Scale: LGA Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p>	<p>(c) Public transport patronage may double count passengers during the course of a person's journey. It also does not provide information about the frequency of the service. However, data updates are more frequent than census data.</p> <p>Age of vehicles, vehicle maintenance and driver behaviour are factors that will influence air quality, greenhouse emissions and safety.</p>

Indicator	<i>Potential</i> Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>11. Safety in the community</p> <p>Crime impacts on the community in terms of personal security and attractiveness of the area for recreation and general amenity. The incidence of crime is both a cause and symptom of low quality of life and is associated with poverty, exclusion and the need for support services.</p> <p>In addition, perceptions of safety can have an effect on a person's quality of life and may have a negative impact on behaviour (ie perception = reality).</p> <p><i>Target: improve (real and perceived) levels of safety in the community.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Reported offences (against person, property and public order)</p> <p>Source: SAPOL Scale: LGA Frequency: Annual Format: numerical</p> <p>(b) Incidence of graffiti</p> <p>Source: council</p> <p>(c) Percentage of respondents who feel unsafe or worried about crime in their community</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p>	<p>Availability of detailed statistics at an LGA level may be restricted for confidentiality reasons.</p> <p>The data will show the number of crimes reported and not the number of crimes that actually occurred in the area.</p>
<p>12. Cultural development: events</p> <p>Cultural events are an indicator of pride in the community and recognition of local heritage and artistic endeavour. They also indicate respect and tolerance for the different cultural backgrounds of members of the community. Cultural events are also related to tourism activity.</p> <p><i>Target: increase recognition of local diversity.</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>Number (by type) and participation in organised activities or events with a local theme or focus (over a twelve month period)</p> <p>Source: council</p>	<p>Activities should include organised art exhibitions, festivals, theatre, dance, music, opera, recitals.</p> <p>Where possible, the measure should address the size of the event in terms of attendance (for example, residents, visitors) and expenditure.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>13. Participation in the community</p> <p>Provides information about the sense of ownership and pride in the area and the degree to which people participate in society.</p> <p><i>Target: increase participation in civic activity.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Percentage of eligible voters who participated in local government elections</p> <p>Source: Australian Electoral Commission Frequency: election cycle Scale: LGA Format: numerical</p> <p>(b) Number and type of community groups, clubs, volunteer organisations involved in civic activities</p> <p>Source: council Frequency: annual Scale: LGA Format: numerical</p> <p>(c) Perception of residents and community groups about the opportunities and barriers to participate in local decision making</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p>	<p>Where possible, participation levels should be included.</p>
<p>14. Business start ups</p> <p>Net business start ups provide a signal of durability of the local market and the health of the local economy. Local business helps to keep money within the area and create employment opportunities.</p> <p><i>Target: increase the ratio of business start ups to closures.</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>Number of business start ups (less closures) as a proportion of total businesses</p> <p>Source: ABS Business Register Scale: LGA Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p>	<p>ABS has sources of information about new businesses, but is unable to identify when businesses cease.</p> <p>Data relating to closures and bankruptcies is currently not reliable. The new tax system is likely to provide a better source of business trend data through the Australian Tax Office Business Register.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>15. Business diversity</p> <p>Vibrant local economies are ones that have a healthy mix of businesses. The local economy is also less susceptible to cyclical and structural changes.</p> <p>An understanding of the types of business in the area will highlight demands placed on infrastructure, services and skills base.</p> <p><i>Target: increase employment and diversity of the business base.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Distribution of businesses by industry and employment size</p> <p>Source: ABS Business Register Scale: LGA Frequency: annual Format: numerical</p> <p>(b) Number of businesses that export to another state, another country</p> <p>Source: survey of local businesses</p>	<p>(a) The ABS Business Register excludes businesses that do not employ staff. Also, time series analysis may be misleading or inaccurate due to changes in classifications, definitions and updating practices.</p> <p>(b) Export data is currently available at state level. Some regional organisations may hold data for key industries.</p>
<p>16. Local development</p> <p>The level of development activity provides information about investor confidence and employment opportunities.</p> <p><i>Target: to be determined locally, but should be in the context of sustainable development.</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>(a) Number, type and value of significant development approvals</p> <p>Source: council</p> <p>(b) Average price by land use</p> <p>Source: Valuation Services SA Government Scale: LGA Frequency: quarterly, annual Format: numerical</p>	<p>The measures are traditional indicators of development and one dimensional.</p> <p>(a) The number of approvals does not equate to the number of commencements.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>17. Education and skills development</p> <p>The education and skills base of the residents influences capacity to gain employment and contributes to equity and the opportunity to make lifestyle choices.</p> <p><i>Target: increase percentage of residents with trade or tertiary qualifications.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Percentage of persons (aged 15 and over) with post-school education qualifications (by type)</p> <p>(b) Percentage of persons (aged 15 and over) with no post-secondary qualifications</p> <p>Source: ABS Scale: SLA Frequency: census Format: numerical</p> <p>(c) Persons employed receiving skills training, or adult education enrolment</p> <p>Source: local education providers</p>	<p>The measures only recognise formal education.</p> <p>(c) In addition to TAFE and university based training courses, there are other training providers who do not have a central register for enrolments.</p>
<p>18. Labour force participation</p> <p>Unemployment relates to those in the labour force seeking paid work but unable to find a job. It is associated with under-utilisation of human resources, poverty, poor health and social exclusion.</p> <p><i>Target: reduce unemployment.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Labour force participation (full time/part time)</p> <p>(b) Percentage of population registered as unemployed or seeking employment</p> <p>Source: Commonwealth Department of Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) Scale: SLA Frequency: quarterly Format: numerical</p>	<p>Labour force refers to persons who are employed or seeking employment, or unemployed.</p> <p>Unemployment refers to those persons 15 years of age and over who are looking for work, as registered by Centrelink.</p> <p>The data does not indicate those persons in part time work who would rather be working full time.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>19. Vegetation coverage</p> <p>Vegetation coverage and in particular, remnant vegetation, is used as an indicator of ecosystem diversity. Vegetation clearance reduces the area of habitat to support species.</p> <p>Vegetation coverage is also associated with amenity and greenhouse gas reduction strategies.</p> <p><i>Target: maintain or enhance existing native vegetation coverage.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Vegetation survey</p> <p>Source: Planning SA Frequency: irregular (last updated 1986) Scale: LGA Format: spatial</p> <p>(b) Area of vegetation clearance (by type) approved by Native Vegetation Council</p> <p>Source: DEH Frequency: annual Scale: LGA Format: numerical</p> <p>(c) Area of native vegetation under active management</p> <p>Source: DEH, council Frequency: annual Scale: LGA Format: numerical</p> <p>(d) Area of revegetation with local indigenous species</p> <p>Source: DEH, council Frequency: annual Scale: LGA Format: numerical</p>	<p>The vegetation survey provides contextual information about vegetation types, sites of remnant vegetation; heritage agreements and NPWS Reserves. It is unable to reflect minor changes to vegetation area. It also does not provide details about the condition of the understorey.</p> <p>Active management refers to sites that are being managed by council or community groups for the purpose of biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Planning SA has developed a Greenness Rating based on tree cover for suburbs of metropolitan Adelaide.</p> <p>Another possible indicator is species at risk and pest plants and animals that are specific to the local area (species diversity), although the information is difficult to acquire.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>20. Greenhouse emissions</p> <p>Human activities particularly in relation to energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture have led to an increase in concentrations of greenhouse.</p> <p><i>Target: under the Kyoto Protocol there is a national target of reducing greenhouse emissions to 8% above the 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions reduction from energy efficiency (residential, commercial, industrial) waste minimisation and transport use).</p> <p>Source: utility companies council</p> <p>Scale: LGA</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Format: numerical</p>	<p>The Cities for Climate Protection Program provides methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions which is expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents.</p> <p>Software developed under CCP allows greenhouse emissions to be calculated using coefficients and projected growth figures.</p> <p>A number of Councils are participating in the ICLEI Cities for Climate Change Protection Program and may wish to use greenhouse emissions as a strategic indicator.</p>
<p>21. Energy consumption</p> <p>Energy is an essential resource for production, transport and use of goods and services. Sustainable energy use requires energy conservation and use of renewable sources to reduce carbon dioxide emission (a major greenhouse gas), improve air quality</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p><i>(a) increase use of renewable sources of energy as a proportion of total energy use</i></p> <p><i>(b) more efficient use of energy per capita.</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>Energy consumption by source (renewable and non renewable) by sector (household, commercial, industrial)</p> <p>Source: utility companies</p> <p>Scale: LGA</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Format: numerical</p>	<p>Does not consider fuel consumption in the transport sector.</p> <p>Utility companies may not wish to release data for commercial in confidence reasons.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>22. Waste generated, disposed and diverted from landfill</p> <p>Waste disposal is an indicator of the volume of resources being consumed and inefficiencies in resource use.</p> <p><i>Target: reduce volume of waste and increase rates of recycling and reuse.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Volume and composition of waste generated by source (household, commercial, by sector)</p> <p>(b) Quantity and percentage diverted from waste disposal (reused, recycled, reprocessed)</p> <p>Source: council, waste management authorities</p> <p>Scale: LGA</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Format: numerical</p>	<p>Waste should be categorised using National Solid Waste Classification Scheme.</p> <p>Information may be difficult to obtain from private contractors for commercial in confidence reasons. At a minimum, data for kerbside collection and recycling should be available.</p> <p>The EPA produced a landfill audit report for metropolitan Adelaide in February 2000 which may assist with baseline information.</p>
<p>23. Water conservation</p> <p>Water is a critical resource that not only affects human health but also has both environmental and economic value. Water consumption is an indicator of how much water is being consumed and efficiency in water use.</p> <p>Wastewater re-use provides an indicator of efforts to conserve water resources. It is also important for diverting nutrients and pollutants from waterways.</p> <p><i>Target: maximise efficiency in water use.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Total available water resources for the catchment area (major flow transfers).</p> <p>(b) Water consumption by property category.</p> <p>(c) Wastewater re-use (by type of application) and total volume of wastewater discharged.</p> <p>(d) Capacity of treatment plants</p> <p>Source: Water Catchment Management Board, SA Water, DEH</p> <p>Scale: catchment, sub catchment</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Format: numerical</p>	<p>Water resource information is only meaningful at a catchment level.</p> <p>(b) categories include: residential, commercial, industrial, vacant land, public institutions, public utilities, recreation, mining, primary production and other</p> <p>(c) type of applications include effluent irrigation, non-potable domestic reuse, non potable domestic and commercial reuse</p> <p>Council may also want to identify hot spots in the marine environment.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>24. Water quality</p> <p>Water has a number of significant values including human health, recreation and tourism, and aquatic ecosystems. Water quality is affected by the number of contaminants that enter the stormwater system.</p> <p><i>Target: Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC Guidelines).</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>Percentage compliance with ANZECC Guidelines</p> <p>Source: Water Catchment Management Board, EPA, SA Water</p> <p>Frequency: monitoring programs vary in LGAs and catchment area</p> <p>Scale: catchment</p> <p>Format: numerical</p>	<p>Recognising regional variations, different parameters exist under the ANZECC Guidelines for measuring water quality, depending on use: protection of aquatic ecosystems, drinking water, primary contact recreation, agricultural and industrial.</p> <p>ANZECC Guidelines are currently being revised.</p>
<p>25. Participation: environment projects</p> <p>Participation: environment projects</p> <p>Provides information about levels of environmental awareness and action to support local sustainability.</p> <p><i>Target: increase participation in environmental or sustainability activity.</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of local environmental projects that involve participation by community groups, business, schools.</p> <p>Source: council, relevant community groups, schools</p>	<p>Council records on the activities occurring in the area will vary.</p> <p>Where possible, participation levels for each sector (community groups, schools etc) should be included.</p>
<p>26. Optimism about the area's future</p> <p>Provides information about community perceptions of the area and positive image, and levels of confidence (or concern) for the area's future.</p> <p><i>Target: maintain or raise the positive image of the area.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Percentage of residents who feel positive about the area's future.</p> <p>(b) Most important reasons for living in the LGA.</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p>	

Indicator	<i>Potential</i> Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>27. Rural: management practices</p> <p>Aims to measure the level at which sustainable farming practices are being used by landholders.</p> <p><i>Target: increase sustainable management practices by landholders.</i></p>	<p>Measure:</p> <p>Percentage of farms that have adopted various applicable management strategies.</p> <p>Source: ABARE, (ABS at SLA level)</p> <p>Scale: agri-ecological system</p> <p>Frequency: annual survey</p> <p>Format: numerical</p>	<p>Management strategies include soil management, vegetation management, pastoral management, cropping management and pasture establishment and maintenance.</p> <p>PIRSA is undertaking a management practices survey (available June 2000). A land management map is also being constructed.</p>
<p>28. Heritage value</p> <p>Provides information about the amenity of the area and signals recognition of the value placed on sites of cultural or historical significance.</p> <p><i>Target: maintain or enhance heritage value.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Number and type of sites that have received local, state and national heritage listing</p> <p>(b) Restoration works being undertaken on local heritage sites (council grants to property owners under heritage incentive scheme, development approvals)</p> <p>(c) Number of heritage sites lost (demolition approvals)</p> <p>Source: council, Heritage Commission</p> <p>Scale: LGA</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Format: spatial, numerical</p>	<p>Heritage value should include sites of cultural and historical significance and where available sites of significance to indigenous communities.</p> <p>Natural heritage is addressed under the <i>Vegetation coverage</i> indicator.</p> <p>(b) Does not include all restoration works being undertaken in the area, but reflects the level of activity.</p>

Indicator	Potential Measures, data source(s), scale and frequency	Comments
<p>29. Open space</p> <p>Provides information about the type of open space available, leisure and recreation opportunities and aesthetics of the area.</p> <p><i>Target: address open space needs to the satisfaction of the community.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Percentage of land devoted to open space that is accessible to the public (by type).</p> <p>Source: council, Planning SA Scale: LGA Format: numerical, spatial Frequency: irregular</p> <p>(b) Satisfaction with quality, accessibility and availability of open space.</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p>	<p>Open space classifications vary between councils (and states) but generally includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • playgrounds and local parks • parklands • sportsgrounds and playing fields • reserves and linear parks • beach, foreshore, rivers.
<p>30. Art in public places</p> <p>Provides information about efforts to enhance the character of the locality as well as add value to the amenity of urban spaces and rural townships.</p> <p><i>Target: enhance character and amenity to satisfaction of community.</i></p>	<p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Satisfaction concerning the character and amenity of the area</p> <p>Source: community attitude survey</p> <p>(b) Number of (and expenditure on) additional features and artwork located in public places</p> <p>Source: council</p>	<p>The number of features and artwork may be so small as to be misleading, in which case narratives would provide more useful information.</p> <p>Where possible, funding sources should be included: public (local, federal and state) and private.</p>