Cardinia Shire's
Liveability Plan 2017–29

Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan

Reviewed November 2021

Cardinia

Contents

Acknowledgment of Country

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.

Statement of Commitment to Reconciliation

The Cardinia Shire Council Statement of Reconciliation confirms Council:

- recognises the Bunurong and Wurundjeri people as the traditional custodians of the Cardinia region
- acknowledges the right of Aboriginal, and indeed all Australians, to live according to their own values and customs, subject to law
- commits Cardinia Shire Council to respecting Aboriginal sacred sites, special places and objects.
- supports the reconciliation process which promotes mutual respect and understanding of the Aboriginal peoples and of all ethnic groups and their history and culture in our community.

Mayor and CEO foreword

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 and review 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 2021–25.

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 eight 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?

Cr Jeff Springfield
Cardinia Shire Mayor 2021–22

Carol Jeffs
CEO Cardinia Shire Council

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 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 in Cardinia Shire's townships and rural residential areas.

Figure 1: Location of Cardinia Shire

Melbourne CBD

Dandenong

Pakenham

Hills rural and township region (42% of shire)

Growth region (10% of shire)

Pakenham

Southern rural and township region (48% of shire)
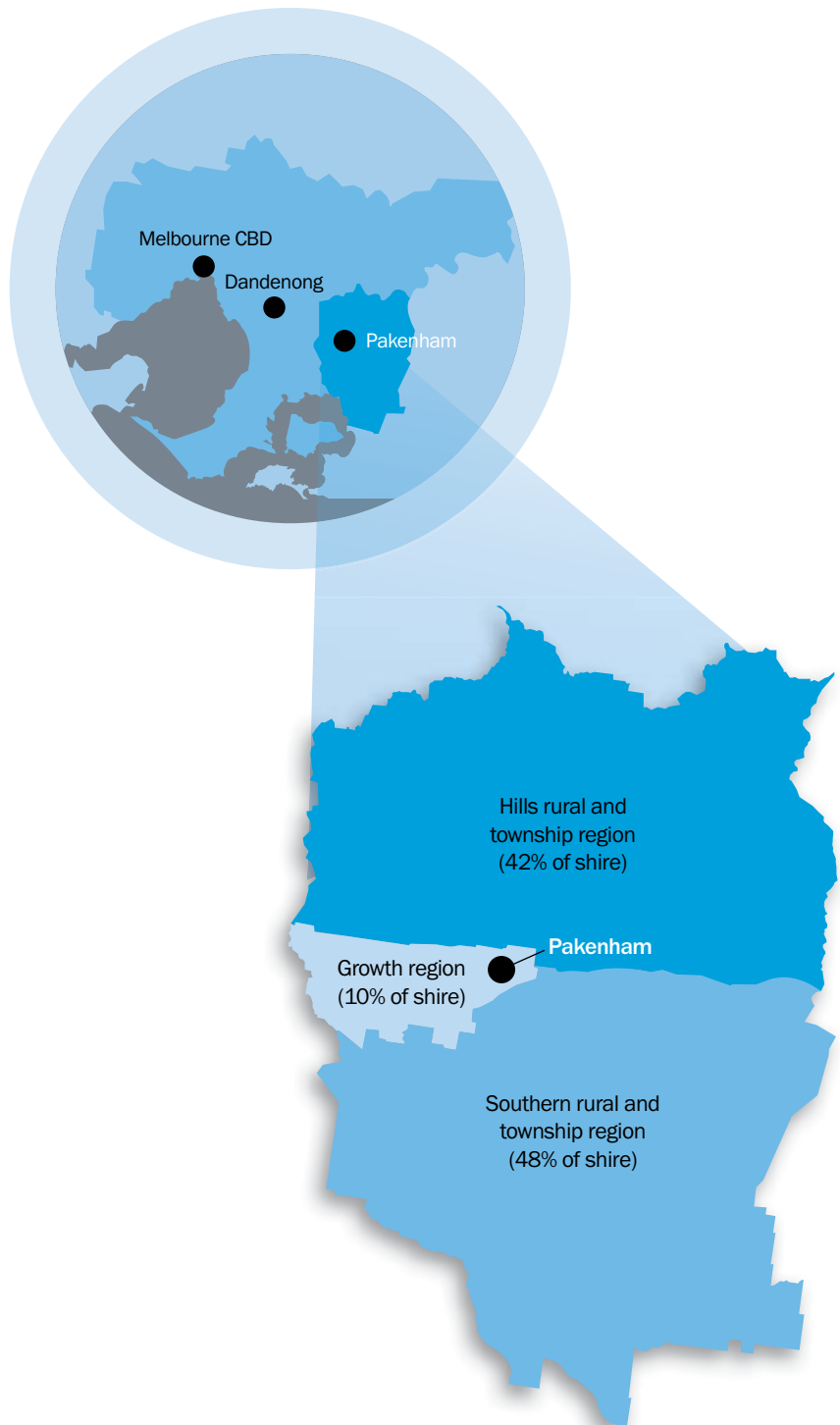
Our commitment as partners

The Liveability Partnership Group was established in 2016 to provide strategic oversight of the Liveability Plan.

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 priorities, by working with the community to implement, monitor and evaluate the strategies and actions identified in the *Action Agenda* each year. We have adopted six 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

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
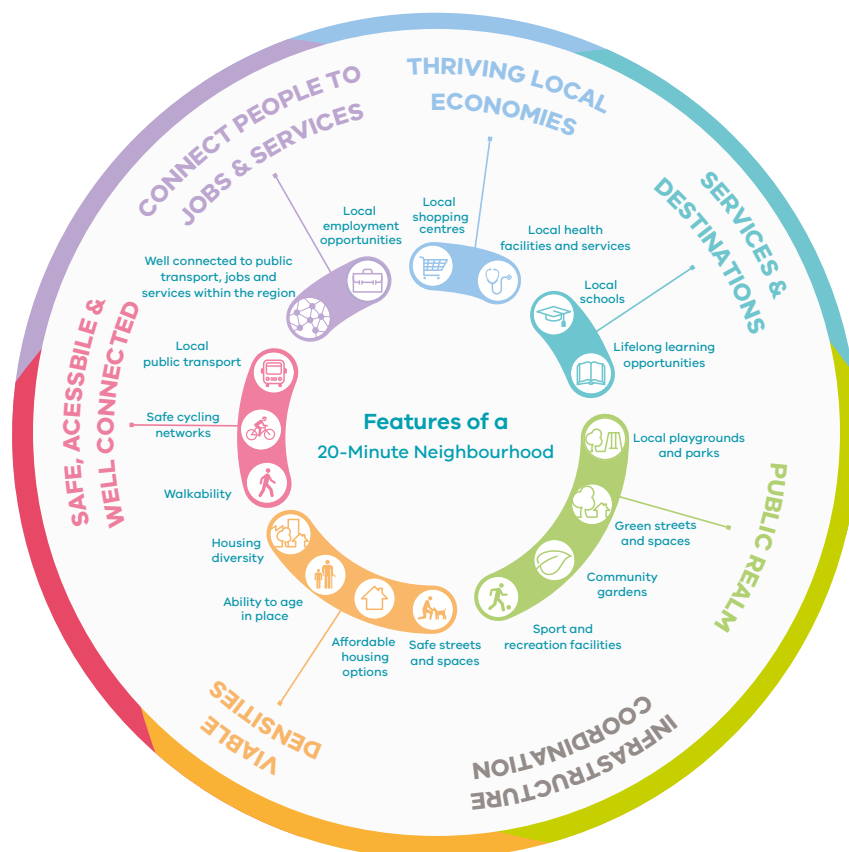
Credit: Plan Melbourne 2050, Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.

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 Figure 3.

Climate change has been considered within the Liveability Plan, in line with Council's requirements under the Climate Change Act 2017, Local Government Act 2020 and Planning and Environment Act 1987. The Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019–23 also identifies 'Tackling Climate Change and its Impacts on Health' as a key focus area.

Council is currently preparing a climate change adaptation plan.

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
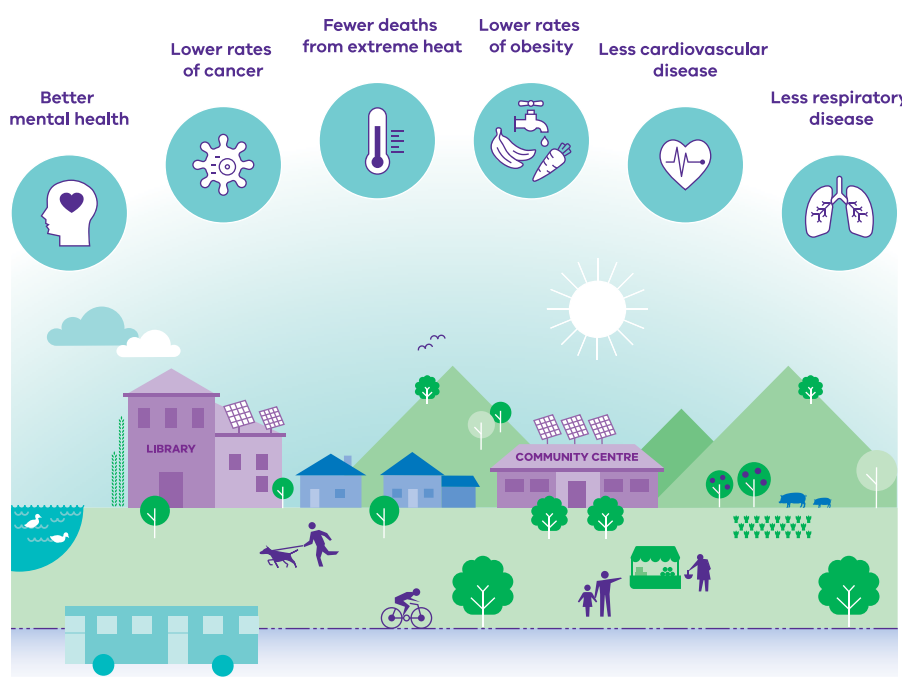
Interventions

| 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		

Credit: 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]

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 4 shows this framework below.

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

| Improve mental health and wellbeing | Improve social cohesion | Improve safety | Improve healthy eating and active living | Reduce family violence | Improve 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 engagement and 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 health and wellbeing priorities for our community.

By 2029, we expect to:

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

Improve mental health and wellbeing

Good mental health and wellbeing 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.

Increasing the resilience of communities to adverse climate impacts and increasing the ability to cope and adjust to future climate hazards, as well as the associated shocks and stressors of these events, is essential to managing the impacts of climate change on health.

In Cardinia Shire:

- 20.3% of adults experience high/very high levels psychological distress, compared to 23.5% of Victorians[4].
- 40% of women and 19% of men reported ever being diagnosed with anxiety or depression, compared to 34% and 21% of Victorian's respectively[5].
- There were 3981 total hospitalisations per 100,000 people relating to mental health issues[5]. In 2020, these hospitalisations were highest among 18-24-year old's, followed by the 65+ age group[6].
- Hospitalisations for self-harm show that females (82.8 per 100,000) are much more likely to be admitted than males (24.8 per 100,000). However, the suicide death rate is higher among men. Nationally, male suicide deaths account for approximatley 3 in 4 suicide deaths.
- There were 100 emergency department presentations related to mental health per 10,000 people[7].

Outcome 1. Improve mental health and wellbeing

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 and support a mental health collective to inform local initiatives and service provision.
1.2 Increase resilience of communities to adapt and thrive.	1.2.1 Challenge stigma associated with mental ill-health help-seeking, especially among priority population groups*. 1.2.2 Build awareness and capacity in community settings to identify and assist people experiencing poor mental health. 1.2.3 Deliver programs that aim to empower people, particularly those who are marginalised or vulnerable, to build skills, confidence, and resilience.
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. *(co-benefit with objective 3.2, 4.4)* 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. 1.3.3 Deliver initiatives that activate community use of green spaces, including bushland reserves. *(co-benefit with objectives 2.1, 3.2 & 4.4)*

Liveability Indicators

Determinants of positive mental health and wellbeing include factors such as safe and secure housing, education, employment and income, access to green spaces, social support, and a nutritious diet. Active travel also contributes to positive mental health and wellbeing through physical activity and independent transport[8].

The following liveability indicators relate to this Outcome Area:

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

*Different populations experience differential burdens of various mental ill-health.
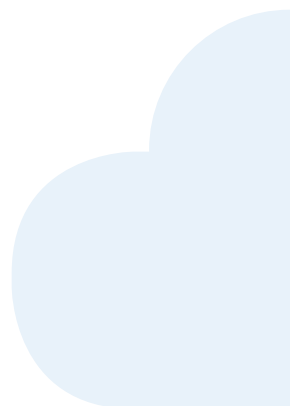
Improve social cohesion

Social cohesion is about the glue that holds communities together. It is 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. Cohesive communities are more resilient in the face of climate change and able to respond more rapidly during emergencies.

In Cardinia Shire, on average

- 71% of adults living in rural areas felt there are a range of community groups, compared to 55% living in the growth areas[9].
- 78% of adults living in rural areas felt a sense of belonging within their community, compared to 69% living in the growth areas[9].
- 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[9].
- 70% of adults living in rural areas talked to their neighbours regularly, compared to 66% living in the growth areas[9].
- 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[9].
- 55% of adults believe that multiculturalism makes life in their area better, compared to 64% of Victorians.[4]
- 35% adult believed that most people could be trusted, compared to 36% of Victorians.[4]
- 97% of adults have close friends or family whom they talk to regularly, compared to 95% of Victorians.[4]
- 53% of adults feel valued by society, compared to 52% of Victorians.[4]
- 22% adults have lived in their neighbourhood for >5 but ≤ 10 years, compared to 16% Victorians[4]

Outcome 2. Improve social cohesion

Objectives	Strategies
2.1 Increase social connection within and between neighbourhoods.	2.1.1 Promote neighbourhood level connections through community led local programming and easy access to localised information.
	2.1.2 Promote and support participation in a variety of inclusive community events and celebrations.
	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.
	2.1.5 Plan and provide community facilities and services according to evidence-based needs and future growth.
2.2 Increase sense of belonging and acceptance.	2.2.1 Support communities, organisations, and businesses to take a stand against racism and discrimination.
	2.2.2 Ensure community facilities and public open spaces are accessible and welcoming, provide universal access and reflect diversity.
	2.2.3 Enhance neighbourhood place-making, especially within new developments.
	2.2.4 Provide opportunities to value diversity through 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 life.
	2.3.3 Promote community participation, leadership, and ownership.

Liveability Indicators

Determinants of social cohesion include factors such as social equality, social inclusion, and social capital[10]. These factors are enhanced through all liveability domains, including access to housing, education, employment, access to green spaces and social support. Reduced reliance on cars for transport supports social equity through independent transport[8].

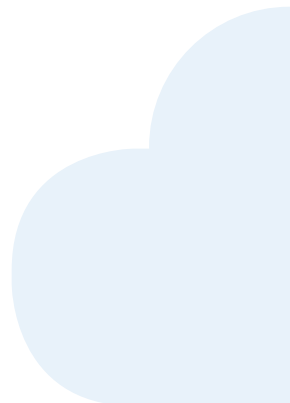| Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

Improve safety

Safety is about being and feeling safe. It is about protecting people from danger and preventing harm where there are known hazards or risks to personal safety. Protecting people requires reducing community exposure and sensitivity to hazards, including the adverse impacts of climate change.

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[9].
- 29% of adults living in rural and growth areas identified dangerous driving negatively impacted them or their household[9].
- 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[9].
- 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[9].
- The rate of Alleged Offender Incidents has increased in Cardinia Shire by 14% over the past year, with the majority of offenders identified as male (78%).[11]

Outcome 3. Improve safety

Objectives	Strategies
3.1 Increase road, pedestrian, and cyclist safety.	3.1.1 Review and implement the Cardinia Shire Road Safety Strategy 2016–25.
3.2 Increase perceptions of safety.	3.2.1 Identify and understand neighbourhood level perceptions of safety and any differences among population groups.
	3.2.2 Raise community awareness and understanding of actual or potential risks to safety.
	3.2.3 Activate under-utilised public spaces to reduce sense of isolation. *(co benefits with objectives 4.3, 4.4)*
	3.2.4 Engage young people in activities that prevent anti-social behaviour and generate positive perceptions.
3.3 Increase preparedness for climate hazard events.	3.3.1 Raise community awareness of what to expect in the event of climate hazard 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 climate hazard events. *(co-benefit with objectives 1.2, 1.3)*
	3.3.3 Implement the Municipal Heat Health Plan 2020–25.
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 Develop a Community Safety Policy Framework which incorporates Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
	3.4.3 Apply CPTED principles within planning, to minimise crime and fear of crime.
	3.4.4 Bring key stakeholders together to advocate for reduced crime and anti-social behaviour issues, while designing initiatives and resources for sustainable pathways for change.
3.5 Reduce injury in public places.	3.5.1 Maintain high quality public open spaces to minimise hazards and risk of injury.

Liveability Indicators

Determinants of safety include factors such as being able to get around safely without risk of injury, feeling safe in your neighbourhood and in public places and being able to get help when you need it.

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

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 a range of chronic health conditions.

The consumption of local fresh produce and participation in active transport helps to reduce carbon emissions, and people who are physically healthy are more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

In Cardinia Shire, on average

- 6% of adults eat the recommended serves of vegetables each day, the same as the average Victorian[5].
- 50% of adults eat the recommended serves of fruit each day, compared to 48% of Victorians[5].
- 12% of adults eat takeaway meals or snacks up to three times a week, compared to 10% of Victorians[5].
- 15% of adults drink sugar-sweetened beverages each day, compared to 11% of Victorians[5].
- 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[1].
- 0.2% of residents travel to work by bike, compared to 1% of Victorians[12].
- 39% of adults meet the physical activity guidelines each day, compared to 41% of Victorians[5].
- 19% of adults sit for 8 hours or more each weekday, compared to 24% of Victorians[5].
- 29.7% of adults are obese, compared to 20.9% of Victorians[4].
- 32% of adults are overweight (25 $\geq$ BMI <30), compared to 30.1% of Victorians[4].

Outcome 4. Improve healthy eating and active living

Objectives	Strategies
4.1 Increase sustainability and resilience of the local food system.	4.1.1 Enable local farmers and food producers to undertake sustainable practices, and to develop locally adapted pathways that cultivate a climate resilient local food system. 4.1.2 Support development and expansion of urban agriculture in the suburbs, urban growth areas and rural townships through the applied practice of food-sensitive planning and urban design. 4.1.3 Encourage local food supply chains which support growers to participate and operate in their chosen marketplace (e.g. food co-ops, farmers markets and retail spaces). 4.1.4 Foster social enterprises and community initiatives which provide a reliable and affordable source of fresh produce to people experiencing household food insecurity. 4.1.5 Advocate for accessible, accredited training that provides a skilled and job-ready horticultural workforce. 4.1.6 Develop and strengthen cross-sector partnerships to collectively plan and advocate for a healthy, delicious, sustainable, and fair local food system.
4.2 Increase consumption of fresh produce and drinking water.	4.2.1 Promote and provide healthy food and drink options across key settings, 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 knowledge and capacity of children, young people, and communities to grow, prepare and enjoy their own food. 4.2.4 Support food relief providers to access and provide fresh produce that enhances the nutrition of vulnerable residents.
4.3 Increase walking and cycling for transport.	4.3.1 Plan and construct accessible pedestrian and cycling routes which link education, employment and residential areas with public transport, activity centres and public open space. 4.3.2 Enhance the amenity, safety, and natural environment along active travel routes, including the provision of shade for days of extreme heat. 4.3.3 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 facilities and opportunities, particularly for marginalised populations.

Liveability Indicators

Determinants of healthy eating and active living include factors such as housing that is connected to parks, playgrounds, community facilities, education, and jobs. Safe and accessible walking and cycling infrastructure also promotes physical activity[8].

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

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, reproductive coercion, emotional and psychological torment, economic control, damage to property, social isolation and any behaviour which causes a person to live in fear[13]. Incidents of family violence increase during times of emergency, including through the recovery phase.

Family violence is a prevalent and preventable public health issue that is driven by[14]:

- The condoning of violence against women, including shifting blame onto the victim.
- Men's control of decision-making and limits to women's independence in public life and relationships.
- Rigid gender roles and stereotyped constructions of masculinity and femininity.
- Male peer relationships or 'male bonding' that emphasises aggression and disrespect towards women.

In Cardinia Shire:

- 77% of people experiencing family violence are female, including children[15].
- 76% of perpetrators of family violence across all ages are male[11].
- 21% of family violence incidents involve children or young people aged 24 and under[11]   .
- A rate of 1,303 incidents (per 100,000 population) of family violence were reported during 2019–20. This equates to approximately 4 incidents of family violence being reported each day[16].
- Incidents responded to during 2020 by a local service provider showed that 59% of clients were receiving support for the first time.
- The impact of the pandemic on family violence has been shown to be significant, with an increase in the demand for family violence services, and an increase in the number of reports. When looking at the same time period in 2019 and 2020, there has been a 12.6% increase in the family violence incident rate, and a 17.9% increase in the number of reports.
- 5.9% women with a disability experience violence by any perpetrator compared to 4.3% of women without a disability[17]

Outcome 5. Reduce family violence

Objectives	Strategies
5.1 Increase awareness and attitudes towards gender equality.	5.1.1 Promote evidence-based campaigns that increase knowledge and awareness of gender inequality and how it contributes to family violence.
	5.1.2 Engage and empower community leaders, organisations, and businesses to support conversations and action that challenges harmful attitudes and behaviours that result in family violence.
	5.1.3 Build capacity of individuals to take bystander action that challenges sexism and the condoning of family violence.
	5.1.4 Develop opportunities to increase women's participation in decision making and leadership roles.
	5.1.5 Identify and address the structural and societal barriers to women's independence and full economic, social, and civic participation.
	5.1.6 Support efforts to improve women's sexual and reproductive health, rights, and autonomy to enhance gender equity and prevent violence against women.
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 through MCH, early years and schools.
	5.2.2 Support workplaces, sports clubs, arts, and community organisations to develop structures, policies, programs, and practices that promote gender equity and respectful relationships.
	5.2.3 Deliver initiatives promoting positive masculine representation and an understanding of gender equity, to engage men and boys in the prevention of violence against women.
	5.2.4 Develop partnerships and alliances with specialist services, including women's health 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 Identify and promote family violence support services that are accessible across Cardinia's diverse community.
	5.3.2 Advocate for and attract family violence services that fill identified gaps, including outreach and satellite services in rural townships.
	5.3.3 Develop partnerships for the prevention of family violence during emergencies and through the recovery phase.

Liveability Indicators

Factors such as safe and secure housing, access to education, employment and social support, safe public spaces, and active travel, support the prevention of family violence[20].

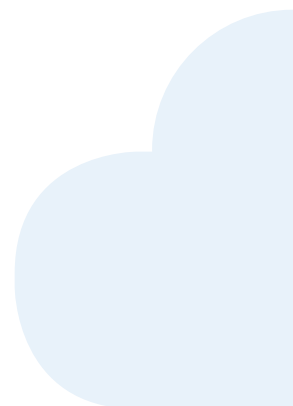| Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

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.

Older women are the fastest growing homeless population, experiencing superannuation, pay and wealth inequality generally. The cost of childcare also impacts women's decision to return to work. Improving financial wellbeing and resilience requires reducing financial sensitivity and increasing the ability to cope with financial stresses and shocks. From a climate change adaptation perspective, financial wellbeing and resilience begins by improving the financial security at a household level.

In Cardinia Shire

- 20% households have a low income (less than $650 a week).[12]
- 12% households are single parents with children.[12]
- 13% of adults experience mortgage stress, compared to 11% of Victorians.[12]
- 27% of adults experience rental stress compared to 25% of Victorians.[12]
- 15% of adults living in rural areas identified financial difficulties impacting them or their household, compared to 21% in the growth areas[9].
- 40% of households with children reported very low to marginal food security, compared to 14% households without children[18]

Outcome 6. Improve financial wellbeing and resilience

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 services *(co-benefits with objective 4.3)*
	6.1.3 Facilitate investment, innovation and diversification in the local economy that creates new jobs.
	6.1.4 Establish and facilitate pathways that enable employment opportunities.
	6.1.5 Develop an Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) policy.
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 be financially resilient.
	6.2.4 Develop an advocacy position regarding social assistance (including childcare) 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 and seed swaps).

Liveability Indicators

Financial wellbeing and security are supported by factors such as access to education, training, and jobs close to home and through the provision of affordable housing, food, and services. Financial wellbeing can also be enhanced by reducing reliance on cars through provision of public transport and connected walking and cycling paths.

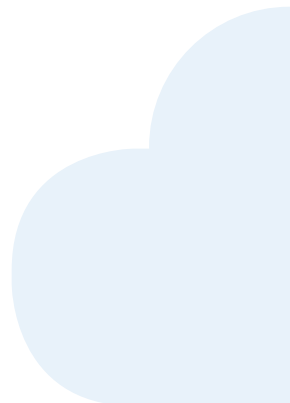| Active Travel	Education	Employment	Food	Community Infrastructure and Services	Housing	Environment and open space
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

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

- 11.9% of adults are daily smokers, compared to 12% of Victorians.[4]
- 17% of adults who smoke are daily smokers, compared to 10% of Victorians.[5]
- 62% of adults have an increased long-term risk of alcohol-related harm, compared to 59% of Victorians[5].
- 43% of adults have an increased short-term risk of alcohol-related harm, as do 43% of Victorians[5].
- Contact with hospitals, ambulance or treatment providers occurs on average four times a day for drug misuse across the municipality[19].
- $67,706 is lost each day on electronic gaming machines[20]

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

Objectives	Strategies
7.1 Decrease exposure to smoking.	7.1.1 Promote smoke-free areas through the provision of signage in regulated public spaces and at community events.
	7.1.2 Educate tobacco retailers of their legal requirements, including with regards to e-cigarettes.
	7.1.3 Regulate smoking activities including the advertising and sale of tobacco, e-cigarette, and vaping products.
	7.1.4 Promote behaviour change through education and communicating the harms of smoking, and the benefits of quitting.
7.2 Decrease short and long-term impacts of alcohol and drug use.	7.2.1 Support local drug action teams to develop prevention strategies and activities.
	7.2.2 Develop a community alcohol profile to understand place-based issues and drivers.
	7.2.3 Integrate alcohol harm prevention into local programs 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 gambling.
	7.3.3 Strengthen local planning and social policies to protect vulnerable communities from poker machine harm.

Liveability Indicators

Reducing harm from tobacco, alcohol, drugs, and gambling is supported by factors such as access to education, training, and jobs close to home and through the provision of affordable housing, food, and services.

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

Liveable neighbourhoods for improved health outcomes

To support our long-term health outcomes, we have developed a 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.

These indicators support our work towards the vision of Plan Melbourne 2050, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (see Figure 5 below).

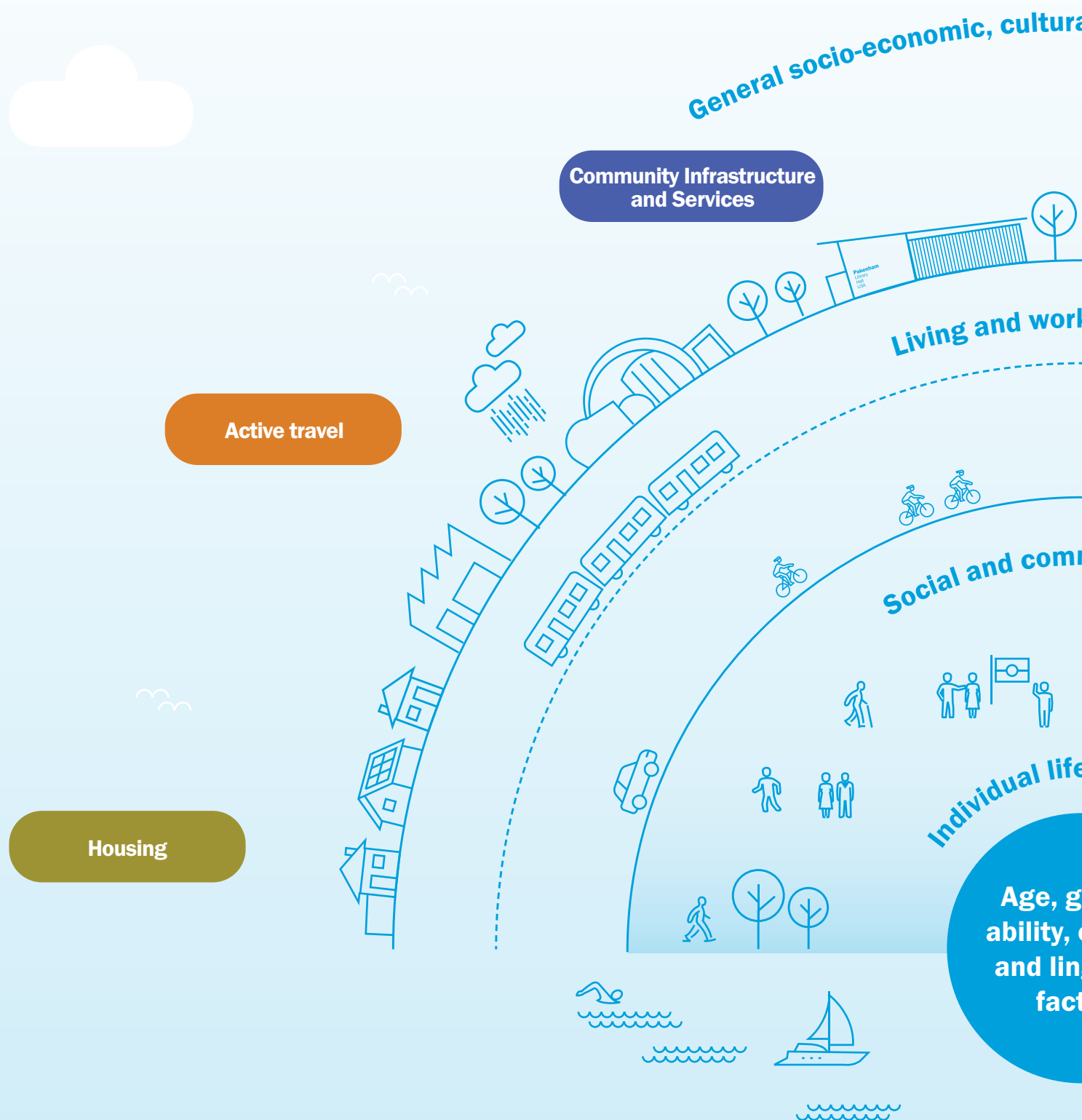**Figure 5: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries. They recognise that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

The following section outlines Cardinia Shire's Liveability Domains and their associated strategic indicators.

Socio-ecological model of health

General socio-economic, cultura...

Community Infrastructure and Services

Pakenham
Library
hall
U3A

Living and work...

Active travel

Social and comm...

Housing

Individual life...

Age, g...
ability, ...
and lin...
fact...

al and environmental conditions

Employment

king conditions

Environment and Open Space

munity networks

Education

estyle factors

ender, cultural guistic tors

Food

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].

10% adults walked for transport 4 or more days a week, compared to 18% 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].

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 (under development)
- 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
- Child, Youth and Family Strategy
- Active Cardinia Strategy (under development)
- Advocacy Plan

Sustainable Development 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.[12]

24% residents have completed a university qualification, compared to 37% Victorians.[12]

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
- Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services 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
- Advocacy Plan

Sustainable Development Goals

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.[21]

There were **9,199** local businesses in 2020.[21]

The jobs-to-residents ratio for Cardinia Shire in 2019–20 was 0.52, meaning there were less jobs than resident workers.[21]

In June 2021, **5.8%** people aged 15–64 years were accessing JobSeeker payments.[21]

In 2016, **74%** people aged 15–24 were fully engaged in education or the workforce.[21]

In 2016, **9.2%** people aged 15–24 were disengaged from education or the workforce.[21]

62% of residents travel outside Cardinia Shire to work[12].

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

Sustainable Development Goals

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 do not eat the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables.[22]

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.[22]

30% of household waste in Cardinia Shire is food waste.[23]

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.[18]

14% of households without children in Cardinia Shire experience food insecurity.[18]

9% of residents are employed directly in agriculture, forestry, and fishing.[12]

There are **six** established community gardens.

The **three 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.[21]

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
- Aspirational Energy Transition Plan
- Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy
- Integrated Water Management Plan
- Weed Management Strategy
- Reconciliation Action Plan

Sustainable Development 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 accounted for **3.3%** of registered businesses, compared to 6% in Victoria.[12]

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 5.3.1 – Facilitate a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of social infrastructure

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 (under development)
- 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
- 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

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 **$635,000** compared to $855,000 in Greater Melbourne. (PropTrack, June 2021)

Median house rental is **$380** per week compared to $440 in Greater Melbourne. (PropTrack, June 2021)

47% of households have a mortgage[12]

8% of all housing sales in 2021 were affordable to people on low incomes. (PropTrack, June 2021)

8.3% of total private rentals in Cardinia are affordable for people on the lowest incomes.[24]

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.[12]

88% of houses comprise three or more bedrooms, 10% have two bedrooms, and less that 2% have one bedroom(A)[12]

Social Housing makes up **1%** of total households in Cardinia compared with 2.6% for Greater Melbourne.[12]

65% of all low-income renter households, and 12% of low-income mortgage households experience housing stress (C)[12]

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 every aspect of the built environment

Policy 5.1.1 – Create mixed-use neighbourhoods at varying densities

Supporting Council documents

- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Municipal Strategic Statement
- 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
- Aspirational Energy Transition Plan
- 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

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[25]

74% of adults living in rural areas felt there were good open spaces in their neighbourhood, compared to 71% in the growth areas[9]

87% of adults living in rural areas felt their neighbourhood was clean and well maintained, compared to 73% living in growth areas.[9]

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
- Aspirational Energy Transition Plan
- Eastern Region Pest Animal Strategy
- Arts and Culture Policy
- Public Art Policy
- Graffiti Policy
- Landscape Strategy
- CCTV Policy
- 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
- 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
- Weed Management Strategy
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Festivals and Events Grant Policy
- Municipal Fire Management Plan
- Municipal Storm and Flood Plan
- Open Air Burning Policy

Sustainable Development Goals

Implementation

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

Figure 6 highlights the key documents which guide our local public health planning. The *Data Profile* provides all 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 actions which detail how Council, partner organisations and the community will work together to achieve these objectives and strategies.

Figure 6: Documents supporting public health planning in Cardinia Shire

The actions 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 Support Grants* program.

Local ownership and capacity are 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 health 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 several key indicators, which will be shared by Council, partner organisations and the community. A *Learning, 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 objectives and strategies 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 7 summarises the monitoring and evaluation framework.

Figure 7: Relationship of the Liveability Plan 2017–29 to the Community Vision and Council Plan

Community Vision 2040

Council Plan 2021–25

Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (Liveability Plan) 2017–29

Short Term Actions	Medium Term Objectives	Long Term Outcomes
Measures process (what and how)	Measures progress	Measures impact
Annual Review	4-year review	12-year review

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- 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 Co-Lead Health, Place and Society Research Program.
- The many Council staff who provided their time, expertise, and feedback throughout the entire process.

Appendix

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The first reported case of COVID-19 in Victoria was on 25 January 2020. A month later, on 27 February 2020, the Australian Government declared the COVID-19 outbreak a national pandemic. On the 10 March 2020, the Victorian Government released its COVID-19 Pandemic Plan for the Victorian Health Sector, and the following day, the State Control Centre had been activated to oversee and coordinate Victoria's COVID-19 response. The World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 a global pandemic on 12 March 2020.

Since the onset of the pandemic in 2020, several health, social, economic, and environmental impacts have been observed. These impacts have resulted both from the spread of infection, and the social distancing measures put in place to protect people. The impacts of the pandemic have been widespread but are not felt equally across the community.

For **children**, the COVID-19 environment and social distancing disrupted their school year, play, ability to connect with family and friends, and organised sports. Parents needed to play a greater role supporting their child's education and care. Some families experienced job insecurity, and many have expressed concerns about their child's physical and mental health and wellbeing. The longer-term impacts of the challenging COVID-19 environment on children are unknown.[19]

Young people have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic through disrupted education, joblessness, reduced social connections and increased anxiety about their futures (VicHealth 2020). Changes in schooling, work patterns and COVID-19 disruptions may impact youth transition to University from secondary school and may also impact school disengagement. According to the Cardinia Shire Youth Survey 2021, social connection and 'having places to hang out' was a primary concern for young people.

For some **older people**, the pandemic has provided opportunities to improve digital literacy and take advantage of connecting with families and services online. For others, the digital divide has exacerbated social isolation. The pandemic has put a spotlight on the vulnerability of residential and aged care settings to health risks, with social distancing policies exacerbating isolation and loneliness among older populations.

The Liveability Plan Data Profile, available on Council's website, provides further information about the specific health and liveability impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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NOTES

NOTES

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Web: www.cardinia.vic.gov.au

National Relay Service (NRS)
TTY: 133 677 (ask for 1300 787 624)

Speak and Listen (speech-to-speech relay):
1300 555 727 (ask for 1300 787 624)

Translator Interpretation Service
131 450 (ask for 1300 787 624)

Language assist directory

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Chin Hakha	9492 8781	Chin Hakha
普通话	9492 8782	Mandarin
دری	9492 8783	Dari
Filipino	9492 8784	Filipino
हिन्दी	9492 8785	Hindi
Italiano	9492 8786	Italian
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ	9492 8787	Punjabi
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