CITY OF PERTH

City of Light

Social, Health and Wellbeing Strategy

2023 - 2033

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1.0 Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Perth kaditj kalyakool moondang-ak kaaradj midi boodjar-ak ngala nyininy, Wadjak Noongar yoongar wer bandany Aboriginal yoongar yooarme boodjar-ool.

Ngalang woola Boorloo wer Derbal Yerrigan kalyakoorl, wongin kadadjiny wer, wirn-yoodan.

Ngalang kaditj Birdiya koora wer yeyi moondang-ak kaaradjiny.

The City of Perth acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land we are situated on, the Whadjuk people of the Nyoongar nation and Aboriginal people from other lands.

We celebrate the continuing traditions, living culture, and the spiritual connection to Boorloo (Perth) and the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River).

We offer our respects to Elders past and present.

2.0
Lord Mayor's Message

Basil Zempilas
Lord Mayor

Without our health, where would we be?

There are so many factors that contribute to our emotional and physical health and wellbeing, and the City is constantly working towards improving the factors within our control to ensure the City of Perth remains one of the most liveable cities in the world.

From increasing our green spaces, to supporting more diverse and inclusive events to keep our residents, workers and visitors socially engaged, this important Strategy helps guide the City's decision making around health and wellbeing for the coming decade.

Our City is in a unique place to monitor how we are going in these areas, as well as where we can make improvements. We have big plans for our City that will see us increase our 30,000 plus City resident population to over 55,000 by 2036. Around our own residents, we also cater for the incredible influx of residents from other local government areas who come to our streets daily for cultural, recreational or business reasons. In working to address the social determinates of health within our City, this Strategy has necessarily taken the broader health data for the greater metropolitan area into account.

As a capital city Council there are also complexities that we manage at a state, national and international level, but with all these challenges we are also blessed with a wide array of opportunities that we welcome including our wonderful location on the banks of the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River), abundant good weather and the economic strengths and stability that flow from being a renowned hub of energy resources, production and expertise.

Our City has also been through a metamorphosis in reimagining and revising our approach to delivering on the community's aspirations, striving to deliver excellence in everything we do. We are primed to make the most of these pivotal years for Perth and that includes embedding social, health and wellbeing considerations in all of our plans for the City. This careful yet aspirational management of our services and operations will meet immediate needs and the needs of tomorrow, for a more liveable, sustainable and prosperous Perth.

There'll always be something for everyone in the City of Light. See you in the City!

3.0
CEO's Message

Michelle Reynolds
Chief Executive Officer

I'm proud to present the City of Perth's first public health planning document. This important Strategy for Social, Health and Wellbeing addresses the key issues that affect the health and wellbeing of our City community, and those who love and visit our City regularly for work or recreation. In so doing, it also guides us on ways to improve in these areas moving forward.

In developing this Strategy, we engaged extensively with our City community to hear their thoughts on what is needed to better support community wellbeing now and in the future. Over 1,440 voices told us that social connections, vibrancy and inclusivity were key considerations, as was acknowledging and promoting culture. Around this, importance was placed on how we interact and consider the built and natural environment, as well as how we feel within those spaces, including the right to feel safe and secure on our streets and in our parks.

In recognising that social connections, health and wellbeing are interconnected, it's important that this Strategy is referenced in conjunction with our other strategic plans that support our vulnerable cohorts in areas such as disability and inclusion, LGBTQIA+, seniors, youth, homelessness, and cultural or linguistic diversity. All of these themes captured through consultation also align with our City's strategic pillars of liveable, sustainable and prosperous, as captured within our Strategic Community Plan, building on a wealth of work already completed or underway across our City.

In implementing this Strategy, we will at times play the role of service provider, partner, regulator, advocator or facilitator, but at all times we will keep the aspirations of the community at the heart of what we do. Measuring our success is also vital to seeing the principles of this Strategy put into practice, and we will use the WA Health Department's Surveillance Survey to help us monitor health behaviours, risk factors and health conditions at the community level.

This is also not a set and forget exercise. Supporting the health and wellbeing of our community on an ongoing basis remains a two-way conversation. We will continue to consult with, and involve our community in social, health and wellbeing initiatives in the coming years with a view to ensuring our efforts continue to meet the needs of our people now and into the future.

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4.0 Introduction

The *Public Health Act 2016* requires all Western Australian local governments to undertake public health planning to address the health needs of their district[1].

The City of Perth's Social, Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023 - 2033 addresses this requirement. It presents the health data for the population relevant to the City of Perth and outlines how the City intends to support the social, health and wellbeing of its community and the measurement tool to evaluate progress.

As stated in this Strategy, the City recognises that social connections, health, and wellbeing are interconnected and that addressing one aspect can impact the others. It therefore references actions across relevant City of Perth plans and should be read in conjunction with these other documents. This includes specific plans and initiatives aimed at vulnerable populations, such as people with disability, the LGBTQIA+ community, seniors, those who do not speak English well or at all and people experiencing homelessness.

The Social, Health and Wellbeing Strategy will be reviewed in 2028, halfway through its ten-year duration.

Themes	City of Perth Objectives
Social environment	Promote a social environment that supports mental and physical health while balancing the needs of our diverse community
	Celebrate Perth city's cultural diversity to achieve better community cohesion
	Conserve and respect the cultural heritage of Perth city including Aboriginal cultural heritage
Physical environment (natural and built)	Increase access and use of Perth city's natural assets
	Increase the greening of the city and expand its tree canopy
	A climate-focussed and resilient city that is transitioning to a low emissions and renewable energy future
	Ensure that the city is well serviced by infrastructure to support the envisioned population and business growth and density of development
Economic environment	Regain and expand the primacy of Perth as a centre for business and economic activity
	Enhance existing identity, position for diverse and emerging sectors, and attract, retain and support local businesses
	A sustainable and inclusive economy

[1] Section 16 and Part 5 of the *Public Health Act 2016.*

Table 1: City of Perth's Objectives that support the social, health and wellbeing of the community and alignment with State Health Objectives and priorities

City of Perth Plans and Local Laws supporting the objectives	Alignment with the three State Health Objectives* and associated priorities	
• SafeCity Plan 2021 – 2025 • Heritage Strategy 2020 – 2024 • Local Planning Strategy, Dec 2022 • Library Strategy 2023 – 2027 • Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2021 – 2025 • LGBTQIA+ Plan 2021 – 2024 • Reconciliation Action Plan 2022 – 2024 • Homelessness Action Plan 2022 – 2024 As a capital city, the City also supports the state government's An Age-Friendly WA: State Seniors Strategy, WA Volunteering Strategy and WA Multicultural Policy Framework.	**Objective 1:**	• Reduce harmful alcohol use • Reduce use of illicit drugs, misuse of pharmaceutical and other drugs of concern • Optimise mental health and wellbeing • Prevent injuries and promoting safer communities
	Objective 2:	• Administer public health legislation
	Objective 3:	• Promote culturally secure initiatives and services • Enhance partnerships with the Aboriginal community
Plans in relation to the Natural Environment • Sustainability Strategy 2022 - 2032 • Urban Forest Plan 2016 – 2036 • Urban Greening Strategy (in development) • Integrated Water Plan 2023 - 2028 (in development) **Plans in relation to the Built Environment** • Perth City Deal • Local Planning Strategy, Dec 2022 • Public Lighting Framework 2019 - 2029 • Public Toilet Plan	**Objective 1:**	• A more active WA • Curbing the rise in people being overweight or obese • Optimise mental health and wellbeing • Prevent injuries and promoting safer injuries
	Objective 2:	• Reduce exposure to environmental health risks • Prevent communicable diseases
	Objective 3:	• Promote culturally secure initiatives and services
• Economic Development Strategy 2022 – 2032 • Sustainability Strategy 2022 - 2032 • Perth City Deal • Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law, Sect. 2.1 (o)	**Objective 1:**	• Optimise mental health and wellbeing • Improved nutrition • Making smoking history
	Objective 3:	• Ensure programs and services are accessible and equitable • Continue to develop and promote Aboriginal controlled services

*** Three State Health Objectives:** 1. Empowering and enabling people to live healthy lives. 2: Providing health protection for the community. 3: Improving Aboriginal health and wellbeing

One of the City's key stakeholders in relation to the mental and physical health of the community is the East Metropolitan Health Service. Figure 1 shows how this Strategy aligns with the *Towards Health Promotion Excellence: East Metropolitan Health Service Health Promotion Plan 2022 – 2027.*

Figure 1: Guiding Principles

Source: *Towards Health Promotion Excellence: East Metropolitan Health Service Health Promotion Plan 2022 – 2027.*

We connect and collaborate

It is necessary to work in partnership to enact sustainable change. We support a collective impact approach, with partnership and communication as the foundation of our work.

We are informed by evidence

We are committed to evidence-based and evidence-informed practice in the planning, implementation and evaluation of our work.

We work at population level

Small shifts in populations' behaviour can have high impact, effecting large overall reductions in the burden of chronic disease.

We use systems thinking

Focussing on individual behaviour is not enough. It is necessary to focus on the environment people live in and how this interacts with their choices and behaviours.

We support equity

We will work to reduce the health gap between population groups. We focus on populations where risk factors are high, and interventions will have most impact.

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5.0
Metropolitan Perth at a glance
(PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS)

The City of Perth's community is not only the residents within the City's boundaries, but also includes approximately 200,000 people who work or study in the city. Therefore, when measuring health behaviours and health outcomes, this Strategy refers to the population characteristics and the health and wellbeing of residents of the WA metropolitan area.

The health behavior and risk factor data relate to people 16 years or older in the metropolitan area from Department of Health's rolling surveys that were conducted over 2015 – 2019. The health condition data is from the 2021 Census of the greater Perth metropolitan area,

5.1 Non-communicable diseases: risk factors

Health behaviours

Percentage of the Metropolitan Population, 2015-2019

1. MALNUTRITION

89.0%

do not eat at least five serves of vegetables daily, 51.3% do not eat two or more serves of fruit daily.

2. INSUFFICIENT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

38.5%

completes less than 150 minutes of moderate physical activity a week

3. HARMFUL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

35.4%

25.5% drinking at levels risking long-term harm + 9.6% at short-term harm

4. CURRENTLY SMOKES

10.4%

Physical Factors

Percentage of the Metropolitan Population, 2015-2019

1. EXCESS WEIGHT

67.0%

39.0% overweight + 28.0% obese

2. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

15.9%

3. HIGH CHOLESTEROL

17.3%

4. HIGH OR VERY HIGH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

9.1%

Source: Summary of population characteristics and the health and wellbeing of residents of the Metropolitan area. Epidemiology Branch, Public and Aboriginal Health Division, Department of Health WA in collaboration with the Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information (CRC-SI). Accessed Monday, 9 January 2023 by T. Landrigan (Epidemiology).

Long-term health conditions

Number and percentage of the Greater Perth population (2021)

1. MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION, INCLUDING DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

177,052
people (8.4%)

2. ARTHRITIS

156,845
people (7.4%)

3. CURRENTLY HAS ASTHMA

155,026
people (7.3%)

4. DIABETES, EXCLUDING GESTATIONAL DIABETES

91,560
people (4.3%)

Strong evidence of a direct association of Type 2 diabetes with each of the following: malnutrition; smoking; physical inactivity; and high body mass index (BMI)

5. HEART DISEASE

74,326
people (3.5%)

Strong evidence of a direct association with each of the following: high blood pressure; high cholesterol; and high body mass index (BMI).

6. CANCER, INCLUDING THOSE IN REMISSION:

57,454
people (2.7%)

Strong evidence of a direct association between:

- Lung cancer and smoking
- Breast cancer and harmful alcohol consumption; and breast cancer and high body mass index (BMI).

Source of percentage of population with a health condition: 2021 Census for the Greater Perth metropolitan area (abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/qucikstats/2021/5GPER). The Census asked “Has [this person] been told by a doctor or nurse that they have any of these long-term health conditions? Include health conditions that have lasted or are expected to last for six months or more.”

Source of “ strong evidence of direct associations:: Australian Institute and Welfare, 2016, as quoted in the City of Perth Community Health Profile 2019, East Metropolitan Health Service)

7. LUNG CONDITION, INCLUDING CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND EMPHYSEMA

32,447
people (1.5%)

8. STROKE

16,912
people (0.8%)

Strong evidence of a direct association with each of the following (each with its own association, although some factors are inter-related)

- Smoking
- Physical inactivity
- Harmful alcohol consumption
- High body mass index (BMI)
- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol

9. KIDNEY DISEASE

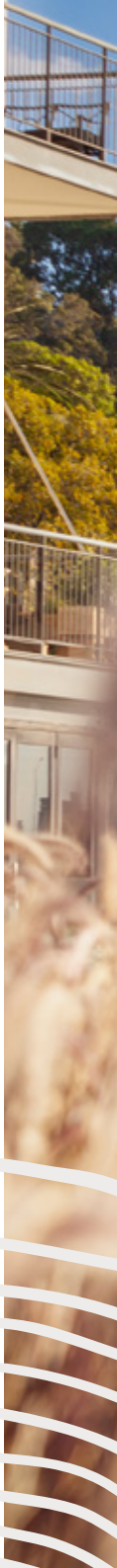
15,744
people (0.7%)

10. DEMENTIA, INCLUDING ALZHEIMER'S

14,172
people (0.7%)

Figure 2. Number and percentage of the population of potentially vulnerable demographic groups

Demographic cohorts with higher vulnerability in relation to health (2021 Census data)	City of Perth residents		Greater Perth	
Total population	28,463		2,116,647	
Children and young people (birth to 24 years)	6,507	(22.9%)	657,186	(31.0%)
Older people and seniors (65 years and older)	3,070	(10.8%)	333,881	(15.8%)
People who require assistance day-to-day for self-care, mobility and/or communication due to long-term health condition/s, disability lasting six months or more, or old age.	624	(2.2%)	97,694	(4.6%)
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples	360	(1.3%)	42,083	2.0%)
People who do not speak English well, or not at all	1,098	(3.8%)	55,528	(2.6%)
People experiencing homelessness				
• Those who are 'street present' (includes those in improvised dwellings e.g. tents or vehicles)	360	(1.3%)	1,522	(0.07%)
• People in supported accommodation for the homeless	191	(0.7%)	1,138	(0.05%)
• People staying temporarily with other households (e.g. couch surfing)	17	(0.06%)	1,302	(0.06%)



RioTinto
CLOUGH
Deloitte.

6.0
Social, health and wellbeing themes

The Social Determinates of Health (SDH) are the non-medical factors that influence people's health. These factors include the environment in which we live, work and interact with others. Local government has a strong role to play in improving these factors.

The World Health Organization states that these SDHs have a 30-55% impact on health outcomes (WHO, 2023).

While individual factors like age, gender, genetics and personal behaviours also affect health, there is some interaction between them and the SDH's. For example, the quality of recreation facilities, cycle network and open space can influence physical activity.

Figures 3 and 4 show the Social Determinates of Health themes and the alignment with City of Perth strategic pillars. The pillars are the City's overarching aims for the city and its residents.

Although life expectancy has generally increased, there are still gaps in health outcomes for certain populations (WHO, 2018). These health inequities arise from the social conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. The City of Perth aims to ensure attention is given to those at greatest risk of poor health based on the Social Determinates of Health, through City of Perth's actions, our infrastructure and by advocating on behalf of these groups.

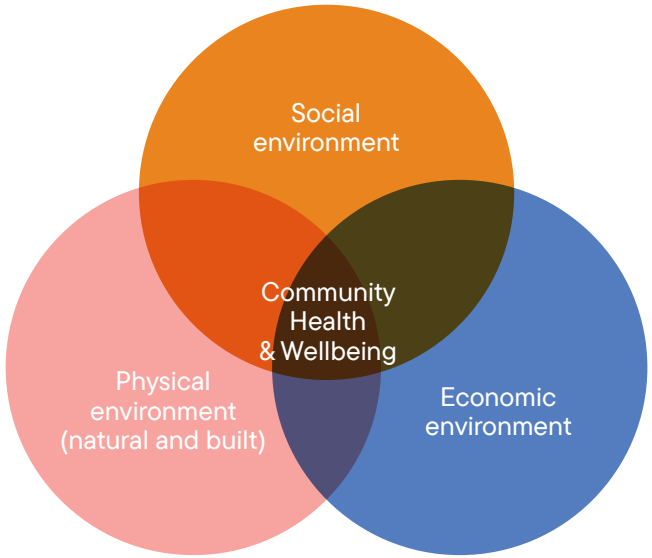


Figure 3: The Social Determinate of Health themes
(Source: World Health Organization)

Liveable

Our community is safe, socially cohesive, inclusive and activated

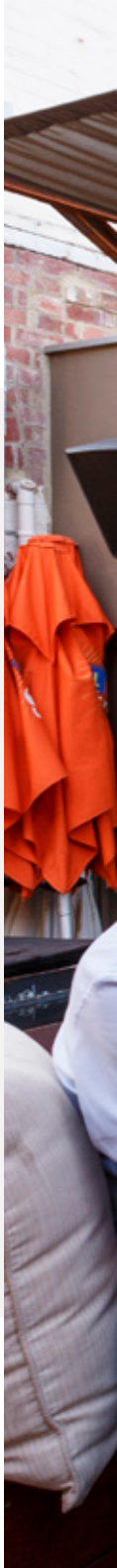
Sustainable

We have a healthy environment where nature, social and economic systems are in balance.

Prosperous

We are a successful, flourishing and thriving city.

Figure 4: The City of Perth's three strategic pillars (overarching goals)
Source: City of Perth Strategic Community Plan 2022 - 2032



World Health Organization. (2023). Social Determinates of Health. Retrieved from: *www.who.int/health-toics/social-determinates -of-health#tab=tab_1*
World Health Organization. (2018). Health Inequities and their causes. Retrieved from: *www.who.int/news-room/facts-in-pictures/detail/health-inequalities-and-their-causes*

KINGS
OYSTERS

7.0
What the community told us

To inform the development of this document, being the inaugural City of Perth Social, Health and Wellbeing Strategy, the City engaged in 1,440 people via different mechanisms. This included surveys, a community wellbeing map, workshops with targeted demographic groups, a youth online game and children's pop-up engagements.

Information from these stakeholders identified what they felt are the most important factors that contribute to community wellbeing, and what they hoped for the Perth community by 2040.

- Social connection/community
- Safety and security
- Interaction with nature
- The built environment
- Inclusivity, accessibility
- Vibrancy/activation
- Culture

The top three priority areas for the different stakeholder groups and engagement activities are shown in Table 2, with 1 indicating the top priority for each group.

Taken together, it is evident that the community's priorities align neatly with the three Social Determinate of Health themes, although there are different priorities for different populations.

Group	Access & Inclusion Advisory Group	Culturally & Liguistically Diverse Representatives	Elders Advisory Group	Youth Homelessness Advisory Council	Community Reference Group	Central Perth	Claisebrook	Crawley-Nedlands	West Perth	Northbridge	East Perth	External Stakeholders	Community Wellbeing Map	Staff
Accessibility	1													
Built environment					3	1	3	2			3		2	
Connectivity									3	3			3	
Disadvantage			1											
Health			3											
Homelessness and housing			2									3		1
Leadership & engagement									2					
Natural environment					2	2	2	1			1	1		
Safety	3	2		2			1			2			1	3
Social cohesion	2	1		1										2
Vibrancy		3		3	1	3			1	1	2	2		

Table 2: The top 3 priorities in relation to community wellbeing, by stakeholder group.

8.0
The City's Roles

As a local government, the City of Perth is one of many stakeholders who support the community's social determinants of health and wellbeing. Therefore, the City flexibly adapts its role to work with stakeholders in order to achieve the best outcomes for the community (see Figure 7).

The advantage of partnering with other stakeholders is that this facilitates:

- Mutual support of common goals and actions;
- Sharing of skills, knowledge and resources; and
- Coordination of efforts for more efficient delivery of programs and initiatives.

Service Provider
The City plays a lead role in delivering services and programs direct to the community

Partner
The City builds partnerships with others to assist in the delivery of service and programs to the community.

Advocate & Facilitator
The City advocates on behalf of the community to influence the funding and/or delivery of services and programs to meet emerging needs and facilitates others to deliver service and programs.

Regulator
The City regulates particular planning and public health matters through strategic plans approved by the Department of Planning and Heritage and local laws approved by State Parliament.

Figure 7: City of Perth roles

9.0

Objectives,supporting plans, assets, services and partners that support the social, health and wellbeing themes

9.1 Theme: Social environment

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Promote a social environment that supports mental and physical health and wellbeing while balancing the various priorities and needs of our communities.
- Celebrate Perth city's cultural diversity to achieve better community cohesion[2]
- Conserve and respect the cultural heritage of Perth city including Aboriginal cultural heritage[2]

WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT:

Family, neighbours, community groups, public infrastructure, programs and events facilitate social connections and interactions. This leads to a feeling of inclusion and belonging to communities and place and contributes to people's self-identity and connection. It also engenders resilience in the community as people have others to lean on in times of distress.

[2] Objective from the City of Perth's Local Planning Strategy, Dec 2022

The Social Environment Objectives are fulfilled through actions in the below City of Perth plans

- SafeCity Plan 2021 – 2025
- Heritage Strategy 2020 – 2024
- Local Planning Strategy, Dec 2022
- Library Strategy 2023 – 2027

Including plans that address the social, health and wellbeing needs of specific demographic groups:

- Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2021 – 2025
- LGBTQIA+ Plan 2021 – 2024
- Reconciliation Action Plan 2022 – 2024
- Homelessness Action Plan 2022 – 2024

As a capital city, the City of Perth also supports the state government:

- An Age-Friendly WA: State Seniors Strategy 2023 - 2033
- WA Multicultural Policy Framework 2020
- WA Volunteering Strategy

The Social Environment Objectives are achieved and facilitated through assets and services provided by the City

- Events and activation, including event approvals for external events and grants and sponsorships for events
- Volunteering opportunities
- Community facilities (library, Town Hall, community centres)
- Monitored CCTV and Rangers
- Emergency management
- Prohibition of smoking in particular public spaces (e.g. within 10m of playground and outdoor eating areas)
- Liquor licencing
- Inspections and enforcement for lodging houses, skin penetration businesses, food businesses and poultry keeping at residential locations

To achieve the Social Environment objectives, the City partners with key stakeholders, e.g.:

- Federal Government: National Mental Health Commission
- State Government: WA Police, Office of Homelessness, Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Service, Office of Multicultural Interests
- Public grants/sponsors and private industry partners/sponsors
- Arts and culture sector
- Community groups

EXAMPLES OF CURRENT AND RECENT ACTIONS

Service Provider

The City of Perth library runs a book club for people with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. The library also runs English Conversation Classes. Both improve social connectedness.

The City's events promote inclusion by having Auslan interpreters, support dog toileting areas etc.

Advocate & Facilitator

The City of Perth Boorloo (Perth) Heritage Festival over the month of April includes around 100 events which are largely community-led, across all neighbourhoods.

The City has advocated for increased mental health support to be available in the city.

Partner

The City works with the Department of Justice so that suitable adult offenders with community-based orders work with our Operations team two days a week. This facilitates them to give back to the community while building work skills.

Refer also to the Case Study on the right.

Regulator

The City monitors businesses selling food to ensure food safety. The direct health impact is preventing ill-health from unsafe food. The indirect effect is public confidence in consuming food at cafes and restaurants, supporting social gatherings at these locations.

Case Study in relation to a vulnerable population regarding their health and wellbeing

The City of Perth's partnership approach

Homelessness is a complex issue that requires a whole of community response. No single organisation has the resources, skills or solutions to tackle this issue on their own, given the many structural factors contributing to homelessness (such as housing affordability, labour market forces, waiting lists for hospital and drug and treatment centres), extreme weather events such as flooding and personal factors (such as family breakdown, mental health issues and financial distress).

As one of these many stakeholders, the City of Perth is a member of the Homelessness Working Group, a multi-partner collaboration that facilitates information sharing and a coordinated response. Meeting every two months, the group includes the following organisations:

- Direct service providers of outreach and homelessness services, such as Noongar Mia Mia, Ruah, Salvation Army, St Barts, St Patrick's Community Support Centre, St Vincent de Paul Society, Uniting WA, and the Wungening Aboriginal Corporation
- Research and advocacy groups, such as the WA Alliance to End Homelessness
- State Government agencies, such as the Department of Communities and the Western Australian Police
- Other neighbouring local governments.

9.2a Theme: Physical environment

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Increase access and use of Perth city's natural assets[3]
- Increase the greening of the city and expand its tree canopy[3]
- A climate-focussed and resilient city that is transitioning to a low emissions and renewable energy future[4]

WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT:

Healthy natural environments provide spaces for people to relax, gather and recreate. They entice people to be physically active, which has positive health outcomes.

Nature has also been shown to increase mental health, wellbeing and recovery after a significant health event.

The Natural Environment objectives are achieved through City actions in the below City of Perth plans

- Sustainability Strategy 2022 - 2032
- Urban Forest Plan 2016 – 2036
- Urban Greening Strategy (in development)
- Integrated Water Plan 2023 - 2028 (in development)

The Natural Environment objectives are achieved and facilitated through assets and services provided by the City

- Waste management and recycling
- Parks, gardens and reserves (land and upkeep)

To achieve the Natural Environment objectives, the City partners with key stakeholders, such as:

- State Government: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Swan River Trust, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (Kings Park)
- Private sector
- Community groups.

[3] City of Perth's Local Planning Strategy (Part One), Dec 2022

[4] Sustainability Strategy 2022 - 2032

EXAMPLES OF CURRENT AND RECENT ACTIONS

Service Provider

The City's Urban Forest tree infill program 2021/22 planting saw 540 trees being planted & nurtured across the city.

The irrigation system at the Harold Boas gardens was upgraded to an advanced irrigation system with improved water-efficiency, allowing hydro zoning and considering the micro-climates created by the park's trees. The system is also informed by local weather station data.

Mosquito monitoring and applying treatment solutions. This targets mosquito larvae at natural breeding sites such as Pelican Point in Crawley and Matagarup (Heirrison Island).

Advocate & Facilitator

The City advocates to local cafes to offer discounts to customers using re-usable cups and register their café's location on the Responsible Cafes website.

Partner

In line with state government's desire to divert waste from landfill, the City has committed to a target of 70% of waste diverted from landfill to recycling by 2025. Over 2021-2022, the City recycled over 3,900 tonnes of waste.

Over 2021-22, 69 corporate volunteers from Woodside, Peritas, Perenti Group, Clough Group and SWP spent 191 hours planting native plants on Matagarup (Heirisson Island).

Regulator

Noise is classified as unwanted sound, which among other things can be disruptive, causing loss of sleepand emotional stress. The City investigates and monitors noise complaints in the city and takes appropriate actionto prevent and reduce offensive noise under the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.*

The City monitors the microbial quality of natural recreational waters along Swan River.

Climate change - the long-term changes to average weather patterns at the global to local scale - also impacts health in multiple ways. Climate change's relevance to public health is shown in Figure 5.

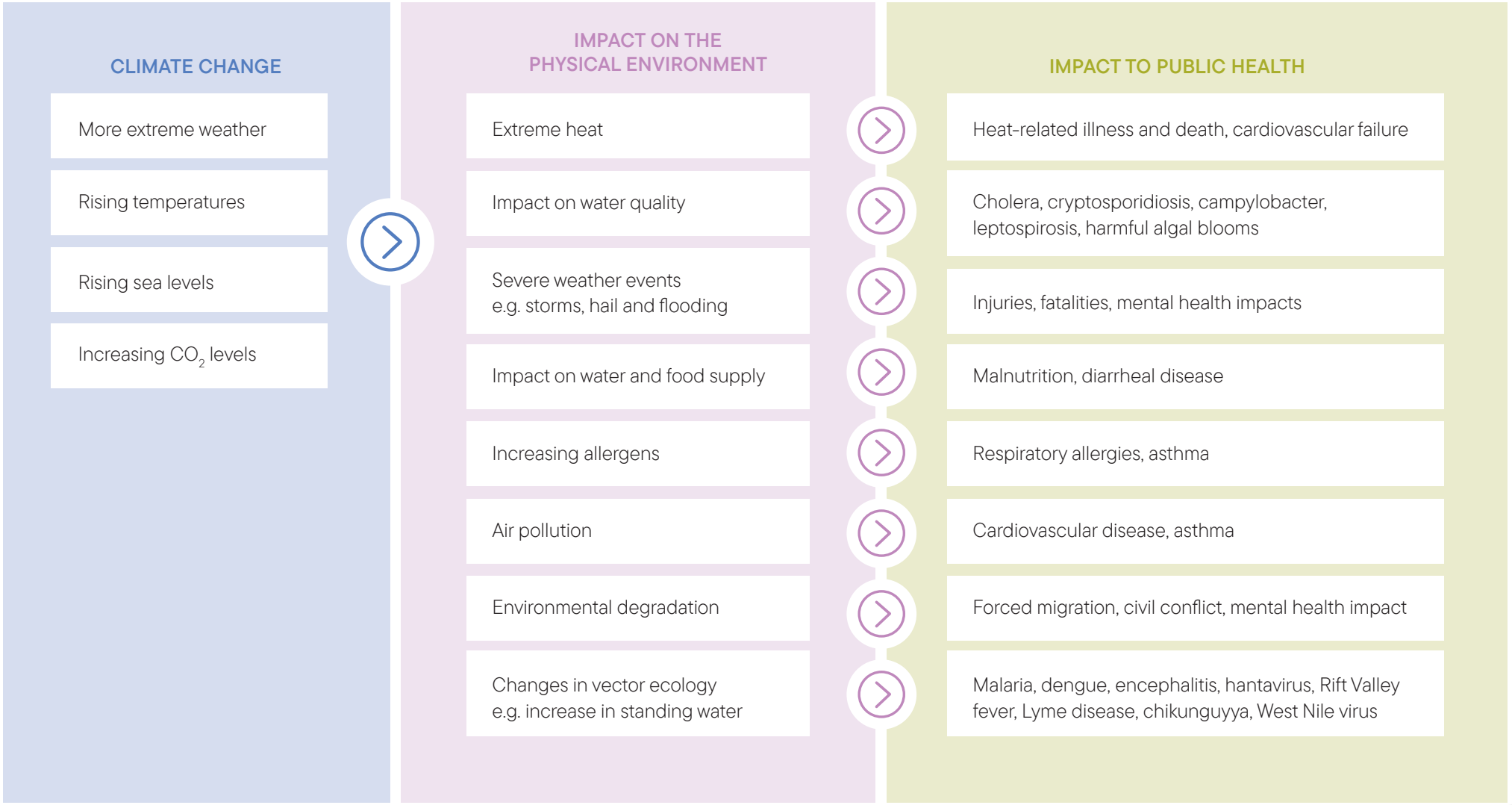


Figure 5: Impact of climate change on human health

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2022). Retrieved from: www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/default.htm

9.2b Theme: Physical environment

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Ensure that the city is well serviced by infrastructure to support the envisioned population and business growth and density of development[5]

WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT:

The built environment supports health and wellbeing through quality, connected pathways and cycleways as these encourage people to walk or cycle. Facilities such as bowling or private gyms also encourage physical activity. Connected, accessible urban places provide spaces for people to make connections, socialise and create a sense of place and belonging.

The quality of infrastructure such as roads and street lighting also play a role in injury prevention and creating safe, interactive spaces.

The Built Environment objectives are fulfilled through actions in the below City of Perth plans:

- Perth City Deal
- Local Planning Strategy, Dec 2022
- Public Lighting Framework 2019- 2029
- Public Toilet Plan.

To achieve the Built Environment objectives, the City partners with key stakeholders, such as:

- Pedestrian and cycle network
- Public realm urban spaces
- Public toilets
- Street cleaning and graffiti management
- Planning and building approvals.

To achieve the Built Environment objectives, the City partners with key stakeholders, e.g.:

- State Government: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Department of Transport, Main Roads, Disability Services Commission
- Neighbouring local governments
- The private sector.

[5] City of Perth Local Planning Strategy (Part One), Dec 2022

EXAMPLES OF CURRENT AND RECENT ACTIONS

Service Provider

Promoting social inclusion through the built environment, the award-winning Moort-ak Waadiny / Wellington Square Playground was constructed with accessible features such as a flying fox with accessible seat, accessible BBQ, seating and tables.

All-gender toilets at the City's Citiplace Community Rest Centre (Wellington Street Train Station).

The City recognises that internet access is important, particular in relation to equity, and so provides free, public WiFi at 135 popular locations.

Advocate & Facilitator

The City Development Approvals team advocate to external architects and designers to engage with Access Consultants to optimise the accessibility of the buildings they are proposing.

The City also hosts an Access and Inclusion Advisory Group, comprising of people with various disabilities and as well as representatives from peak Disability Services bodies. External architects and designers can also leverage this lived experience to optimise the accessibility of buildings and fit-outs.

Partner

Selected high-volume bus-stops have been upgraded with a digital display showing the next bus arriving. Live GPS data from the PTA's buses enables real time updates. Visually impaired patrons can press the blue button and the Smart Bus stop will read aloud the next bus arriving.

Regulator

Planning and Building approvals to ensure built forms meet the Local Planning Strategy and safe building requirements (such as fire considerations).

9.3 Theme: Economic environment

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Regain and expand the primacy of Perth as a centre for business and economic activity[6]
- Enhance existing identity, position for diverse and emerging sectors, and attract, retain, and support local businesses[6]
- A sustainable and inclusive economy[7]

WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT:

The economic environment is important to people's health. Employment creates pathways to secure housing and the ability to purchase necessities that support health outcomes. Being engaged in meaningful work also instils self-esteem, contributes to a one's identity and provides opportunity for personal development and social interactions.

Conversely, unemployment engenders psychosocial stress which can heavily impact on physical and mental health and wellbeing.

The Economic Environment objectives are fulfilled through actions in the below City of Perth plans

- Economic Development Strategy 2022 – 2032
- Sustainability Strategy 2022 - 2032
- Perth City Deal
- Community Infrastructure Plan (to be developed in 2023/24)

The Economic Environment objectives are achieved and facilitation through the assets and services provided by the City

- Economic development and sector development
- Business development and support
- Investment attraction
- International engagement
- Economic modelling and analysis, as well as the Social Needs Analysis

To achieve the Economic Environment objectives, the City partners with key stakeholders, e.g.:

- State Government: Department of Training and Workforce Development, Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation
- Property Council
- Educational provider.

[6] City of Perth's Economic Development Strategy 2022 – 2032

[7] City of Perth's Sustainability Strategy 2022 - 2032

EXAMPLES OF CURRENT AND RECENT ACTIONS

Service Provider

The City provides pedestrian activity sensor data across the City of Perth. While no personal data is collected or retained, the pedestrian data supports City planning, public events, activation of public spaces and business investment decisions.

Advocate & Facilitator

The City of Perth advocated and was successful in its bid for the city to host the Annual General Meeting for the World Energy Cities Partnership in 2023. The WECP connects leading energy cities that are committed to transitioning to a more sustainable energy future and will support new partnerships and opportunities regarding sustainable energy.

Partner

The Perth City Deal, a billion-dollar partnership between the Commonwealth Government, WA Government and City of Perth invests in infrastructure within the city. The City Deal is predicted to will create almost 10,000 jobs.

Regulator

The City of Perth *Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law* prohibits people from smoking any tobacco product within Malls (Hay St Mall and Murray St Malls) and Forrest Place (as places under the control of the City).

10.0 Monitoring Progress

At the community level, the City of Perth uses the WA Health Department's Health Surveillance Survey data (Perth metropolitan area). This mechanism allows the City to monitor health behaviours, risk factors and health conditions of the population, as shown in Section 5.

At a program level (i.e. when evaluating success of issue-specific or individual projects), the City of Perth will use the Outcomes Measurement Framework (OMF) (shown in Figure 7) as a toolkit to help monitor and assess the level of success of projects. A worked example of how the City uses the OMF is shown on page 25.

Development of the OMF was funded by the State Government to the Western Australian Council of Social Service (WACOSS). The Framework is used as the measurement tool for all community programs across the WA State Government. Adopting the OMF as the measurement tool therefore facilitates inter-governmental data sharing and benchmarking.

The WA Department of Finance has ongoing responsibility for implementation of the Framework at the State Government level. The user guide1 provides instruction for use of the Framework. However, key items to note are that:

- When designing an activity or program, the most relevant domain is identified and the most relevant sub-outcomes and indicators for the community are selected. Appendix 1 shows some suggested indicators; however, if these indicators are not appropriate for a particular program, suitable indicators can be identified through co-design process with stakeholders.
- The indicators should have clear linkage to the desired outcomes and practical.
- The results from the indicators will be reviewed at suitable intervals to ascertain whether the program is achieving the intended impact.

We use systems thinking

Focussed on individual behaviour in not enough. It is necessary to focus on the environment people live in and how this interacts with their choices and behaviours.

We are informed by evidence

We are committed to evidence-based and evidence-informed practice in the planning, implementation and evaluation of our work.

Figure 6: Excerpt from the Guiding Principles
Source: *Towards Health Promotion Excellence: East Metropolitan Health Service Health Promotion Plan 2022 – 2027.*

This Framework is a hierarchy of outcomes and associated indicators, providing the architecture for a whole-of-government and a whole-of-sector approach to service delivery across agencies and organisations. The intent of the Framework is to orient our focus to the outcome, rather than the output; and to the person, rather than to the program.

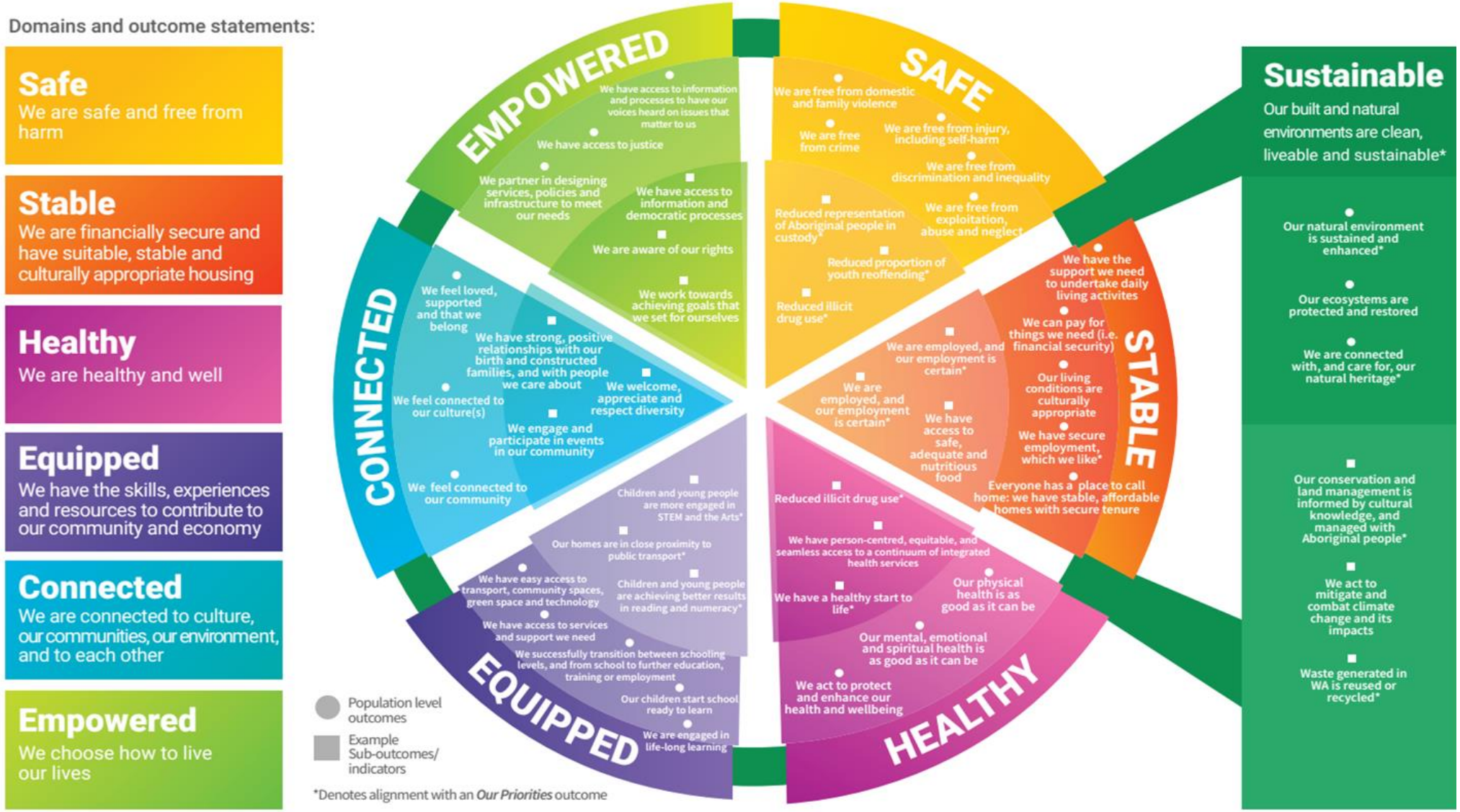
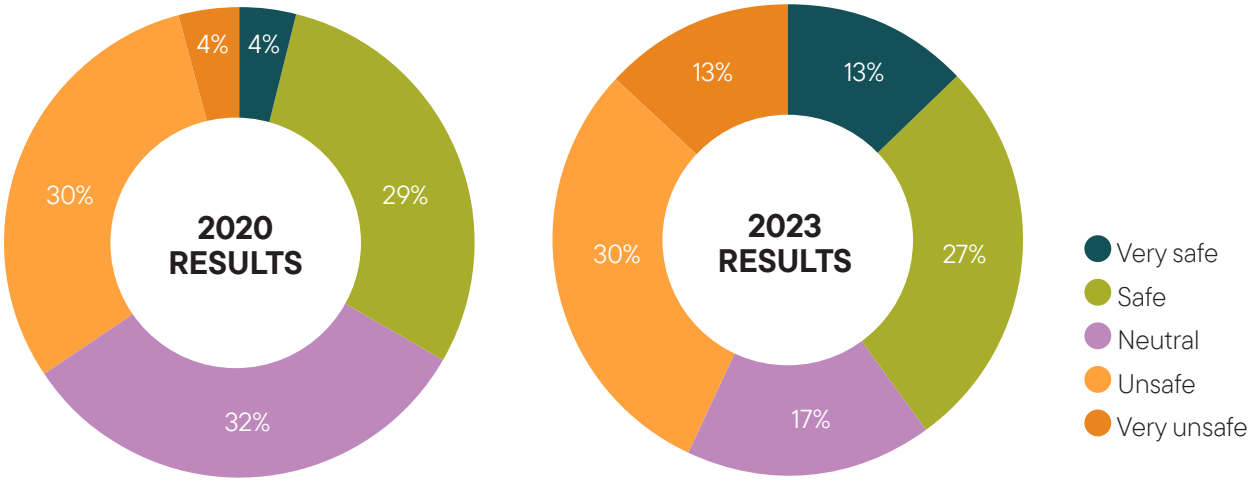


Figure 7: The Outcomes Measurement Framework, reproduced and used with permission of the Western Australian Council of Social Service (WACOSS)
www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-05/Outcomes-Measurement-Framwork-User-Guide-2022.pdf

Example of how the City uses the Outcomes Measurement Framework)MF) to ascertain success of the SafeCity Plan 2021 – 2025.

Domain	Community sub-outcom	Outcome indicator	Target population for SafeCity Plan; and Target population for the survey
Safety	Community perception of: we are free from crime	Perceptions of overall safety of the City of Perth area ("Using the following scale, which best reflects your view on the overall safety of the City of Perth area?" Very safe Safe Neither safe nor unsafe Unsafe Very unsafe	People residing, working, studying and visiting the City of Perth.

Survey question: Which best reflects your view on the overall safety within the City of Perth area?



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Alignment of the Social Determinates of Health with the United Nations' Social Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Figure 8: World Health Organization: Health in the SDG Era

Source: World Health Organization. Retrieved from: www.afro.who.int/media-centre/infographics1 www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-05/Outcomes-Measurement-Framwork-User-Guide-2022.pdf

12.0
Appendix

Examples of outcomes, sub-outcomes and community outcome indicators from the Outcomes Measurement Framework

Outcome
SAFE: WE ARE SAFE AND FREE FROM HARM

Sub Outcome 1
We are free from injury, including self-injury

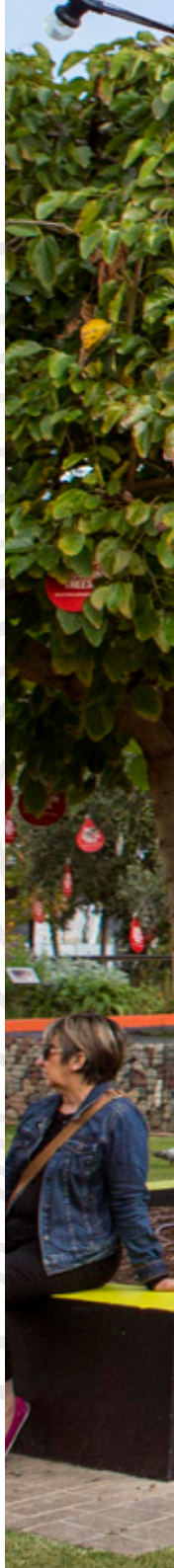
Suggested community outcome indicators
(other indicators can be used if more appropriate)

- **Injury on roads**
  Suggested measure: Fatalities and deaths due to road traffic crashes
- **Vehicle and road users meet legal and other standards**
  Suggested measure: Fatalities and deaths due to road traffic crashes
- **Number of falls**
  Suggested measure: Prevalence of injuries and falls in the past 12 months, aged 16 years and over
- **Suicide rate**
  Suggested measure: Rate of deaths by intentional self-injury

Sub Outcome 2
We are safe and free from harm

Suggested community outcome indicators
(other indicators can be used if more appropriate)

- **We are protected from harm**
  Suggested measures at state level:
  1. Police operational staffing level
  2. Emergency services response time)
- **We feel safe and free from harm**
  Suggested measures:
  1. Bullying, cyber-bullying and trolling
  2. % of population who report feeling safe walking alone after dark
  3. Satisfaction with personal safety)



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CITY OF PERTH
City of Light

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