Measures that Matter: Data Dictionary

SEQ Growth Monitoring Program (GMP)

July 2024

Contents

Disclaimer

While every care has been taken in preparing the Measures that Matter Data Dictionary, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions taken as a result of any data, information, statement, or advice, expressed or implied or contained within.

Measures that Matter (MtM)

ShapingSEQ 2017, the regional plan for South East Queensland (SEQ), was released in August 2017. It identified Measures that Matter (MtM), which were a set of measures under the plan's five themes of 'Grow', 'Prosper', 'Connect', 'Sustain' and 'Live'. They reported on different aspects of the natural, economic, and social environment in the SEQ region.

In December 2023, ShapingSEQ 2023 was released and the MtM program was discontinued. Where measures were reviewed and determined to still be relevant to monitoring the performance of ShapingSEQ 2023 implementation, these measures will be included in relevant implementation and progress monitoring reports.

Purpose

The following provides information on data collected and reported on as part of the South East Queensland (SEQ) Regional Plan's (*ShapingSEQ 2017*) Measures that Matter (MtM).

Further detail on each measure and indicator, their description, rationale, limitations, data sources, custodians, data geography, method, data updates and reporting units is provided in this document.

All information used, and the display of measures was produced in accordance with the following principles:

- developed in good faith
- utilised appropriate, consistent, and repeatable data and methodologies, where possible
- primarily made use of publicly available datasets (state and regional).

Where available, data for some measures is reported back to 2011 to provide an indication of past trends. For the purposes of clarification graphs, where relevant, indicate the commencement of ShapingSEQ at 2017.

The SEQ region reported on in MtM comprises the local government areas of:

- Brisbane
- Gold Coast
- Ipswich
- Lockyer Valley
- Logan
- Moreton Bay
- Noosa
- Redland
- Scenic Rim
- Somerset
- Sunshine Coast
- Toowoomba (urban extent including parts of the Toowoomba Statistical Area 4 boundary).

Any data collected at a lower geographical area (e.g. Australia Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Area 2) are aligned to these local government areas unless otherwise stated.

Grow

The aim of the Grow theme in *ShapingSEQ 2017* was to encourage consolidated, well-planned, and complete communities.

The following measures monitored the progress of *ShapingSEQ 2017* Grow theme policy implementation:

- Years of supply:
  - Planned dwelling supply
  - Approved supply:
    - Uncompleted lot approvals
    - Uncompleted material change of use (multiple dwelling) approvals
  - Planned industrial employment supply
- Dwelling growth
- Housing type
- Housing density

Years of supply

Planned Dwelling Supply

Planned dwelling supply in MtM referred to the capacity of planned dwelling supply, being the estimated number of dwellings that could be developed in an area when fully developed, given the expected dwelling demand and densities, and in compliance with relevant planning instruments.

Planned dwelling supply measures are derived from the Land Supply and Development Monitoring (LSDM) Report results. Refer to LSDM Technical Notes, 'Planned dwelling supply' for further information on Planned dwelling supply measures.

Approved Supply (Reconfiguring a lot and Material change of use approvals)

Approved supply refers to the number of uncompleted lot approvals and uncompleted multiple dwelling approvals in an area. Approved supply was reported against *ShapingSEQ 2017's* requirement there be a minimum of Four years of supply of both uncompleted lot approvals and uncompleted multiple dwelling approvals. Uncompleted multiple dwelling approvals were measured in the Consolidation areas only, given multiple dwelling developments are unlikely to occur in non-urban areas.

The Approved supply measure is based on results from the Land Supply and Development Monitoring (LSDM) Report. Refer to LSDM Technical Notes, 'Approved supply' for further information on Approved supply.

Planned industrial employment supply

Planned industrial employment supply referred to the estimated number of industrial employees that could be accommodated by industrial development in an area when fully developed, given the

expected industrial employment demand and densities, and in compliance with relevant planning instruments.

The Planned industrial employment supply measure is based on results from the Land Supply and Development Monitoring (LSDM) Report. Refer to LSDM Technical Notes, 'Planned industrial employment supply' for further information on Planned industrial employment supply.

Dwelling growth

According to *ShapingSEQ 2017*, SEQ's population was expected to reach more than 5.3 million people by 2041, requiring an estimated 30,000 new dwellings each year.

As a means of accommodating this growth, *ShapingSEQ 2017* identified Average annual dwelling supply benchmarks for the SEQ region and each SEQ LGA's Consolidation area and Expansion area. Measuring dwelling growth (by using building approvals) highlighted how each LGA in SEQ tracked against their benchmarks each year.

The Dwelling growth measure is based on results from the Land Supply and Development Monitoring (LSDM) Report. Refer to LSDM Technical Notes, 'Dwelling growth' for further information on Dwelling growth.

Housing type

The Housing type measure provided an overview of the proportion of dwellings by type approved in each LGA and in SEQ each year. The categories of housing type were:

- houses (detached dwellings)
- middle (attached dwellings of 1 to 3 storeys)
- high-rise (attached dwellings of 4 or more storeys)

The Housing type measure is based on results from the Land Supply and Development Monitoring (LSDM) Report. Refer to LSDM Technical Notes for further information.

Housing density

The Housing density indicator monitored changes in dwelling density and new urban lot sizes to provide an indication of how efficiently land was being utilised in line with *ShapingSEQ 2017's* compact settlement strategies. This measure used the mean population weighted dwelling density of all Census meshblocks and the median new urban lot size in SEQ.

The Housing density measure is based on results from the Land Supply and Development Monitoring (LSDM) Report. Refer to LSDM Technical Notes for information on Housing density.

Prosper

The aim of the Prosper theme in *ShapingSEQ 2017* was to support SEQ's competitive economy focused on high-value activities supported by population-serving jobs, whilst also leveraging on traditional industries, strengths and advantages and embracing emerging technology.

The following measures monitored the progress of *ShapingSEQ 2017* Prosper theme policy implementation:

- Employment by industry
- Employment by occupation
- Proportion of high value adding/export earning jobs

Employment by industry

Employment by industry identifies trends in the number of jobs within the office, retail, industrial, and services industry categories.

Data source/custodian

- ABS, Place of Work, 2011.
- ABS, Place of Work, 2016.
- ABS, Place of Work, 2021.
- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

ABS, SA2.

Method

- Extract level 1 and 2 industries by employment by type and occupation for Queensland SA2s from ABS TableBuilder.
- Align SA2s to relevant SEQ local government areas.
- Align level 1 industry types to the following categories:
    - Office:
        - administration and support services
        - financial and insurance services
        - information, media, and telecommunications
        - professional, scientific and technology

        - public administration and safety.
    - Industry:
        - manufacturing
        - transport, postal and warehousing
        - wholesale trade.
    - Retail:
        - retail trade.
    - Services:
        - accommodation and food services
        - arts and recreation
        - education and training
        - health care and social assistance
        - other services.
    - Total:
        - all of the above
        - agriculture, forestry, and fishing
        - construction
        - electricity, gas, water, and waste services
        - mining
        - rental, hiring and real estate services
        - inadequately described, not applicable and not stated.

- Determine total jobs for each grouping for the region and each local government.
- Determine and report on the proportion of total jobs for each grouping for the region and each local government area.

Data update

Five yearly, aligned with the release of ABS census information and each SEQ regional plan review.

Reporting units

Proportion of jobs by selected industry type groupings as at year ending 30 June for each reporting period.

Notes

As this MtM shows information for selected ABS industry types, the summation of percentages shown on the employment by industry graph may not total 100%.

Employment by occupation

Employment by occupation identifies trends in the number of jobs in the following occupation categories:

- Managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and trade workers
- Community and personal service workers
- Clerical and administrative workers
- Sales workers
- Machinery operators and drivers
- Labourers

Data source/custodian

- ABS, Place of Work, 2011.
- ABS, Place of Work, 2016.
- ABS, Place of Work, 2021.
- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

ABS, SA2.

Method

- Using ABS information extracted for reporting on employment by industry, determine total jobs by occupation for the region and each local government area.
- Determine and report on the proportion of total jobs for each occupation for each local government area using the following occupations:
    - Managers
    - Professionals
    - Technicians and trade workers

  - Community and personal service workers
  - Clerical and administrative workers
  - Sales workers
  - Machinery operators and drivers
  - Labourers
  - Total (includes all the above and inadequately described, not applicable and not stated).

- Determine total jobs for each occupation category for the region and each local government.
- Determine and report on the proportion of total jobs for each category for the region and each local government area.

Data update

Five yearly.

Reporting units

Proportion of jobs by industry occupation as at year ending 30 June for each reporting period.

Notes

As this MtM shows information for selected ABS industry occupation types, the summation of percentages shown on the employment by occupation graph may not total 100%.

Proportion of high value adding/export earning jobs

With a preference for an increase in total jobs across the region, *ShapingSEQ 2017* identified preferred future reporting on high value-adding and export earning jobs.

As many employment categories can be considered both high value-adding and export earning, the preferred future indicator for this measure combines these two elements. Therefore, the SEQ preferred regional future was reported on as a change in both high value-adding and export earning jobs as a proportion of total jobs across the region and each local government area.

The categories used to report on high value adding and export-earning (combined) jobs are based on the following level 2 ABS employment types:

- accommodation
- accommodation and food services
- agriculture
- agriculture, forestry, and fishing support services
- agriculture, forestry, and fishing

- air and space transport
- aquaculture
- arts and recreation services
- auxiliary finance and insurance services
- broadcasting (except internet)
- coal mining
- computer system design and related services
- creative and performing arts activities
- exploration and other mining support services
- fabricated metal product manufacturing
- finance
- financial and insurance services
- food and beverage services
- food product manufacturing
- forestry and logging
- furniture and other manufacturing
- heritage activities
- hospitals
- insurance and superannuation funds
- internet publishing and broadcasting
- internet service providers, web search portals and data processing services
- machinery and equipment manufacturing
- medical and other services
- metal ore mining
- mining
- motion picture and sound recording activities
- non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying
- oil and gas extraction
- petroleum and coal product manufacturing
- polymer product and rubber product manufacturing

- professional, scientific, and technical services (except computer system design and related services)
- professional, scientific, and technical services
- publishing (except internet and music publishing)
- sports and recreation activities
- tertiary education
- transport equipment manufacturing.

Connect

The aim of the Connect theme in *ShapingSEQ 2017* was to plan for a network of interconnected communities supported by a multi-modal transport system. This transport is frequent, reliable and prioritises public and active transport for people, and the movement of freight.

The following measures monitored the progress of *ShapingSEQ 2017* Connect theme policy implementation:

- Proportion of population with access to services via public transport
- Mode share (all trips)
- Average travel time (all and work and education trips)
- Average travel distance (all and work and education trips)
- Public transport trips per capita

Proportion of population with access to services via public transport

Data source/custodian

- DTMR, Land Use Public Transport Accessibility Index (LUPTAI), 2013 utilising Queensland Treasury, Queensland Government Statisticians Office (QGSO), Estimated Resident Population, 2013.
- DTMR, Land Use Public Transport Accessibility Index (LUPTAI), 2016 utilising Queensland Treasury, QGSO, Estimated Resident Population, 2016.
- DTMR, Land Use Public Transport Accessibility Index (LUPTAI), 2018 utilising Queensland Treasury, QGSO, Estimated Resident Population, 2018.
- DTMR, Land Use Public Transport Accessibility Index (LUPTAI), 2019 utilising Queensland Treasury, QGSO, Estimated Resident Population, 2019.
- DTMR, Land Use Public Transport Accessibility Index (LUPTAI), 2019 utilising Queensland Treasury, QGSO, Estimated Resident Population, 2020.
- DTMR, Land Use Public Transport Accessibility Index (LUPTAI), 2020 utilising Queensland Treasury, QGSO, Estimated Resident Population, 2021.

Source data geography

ABS, SA2.

Method

Extract proportion of population with access to services via Public Transport from DTMR's LUPTAI model for selected timeframes.

Data update

Annually or as data is available.

Reporting units

Proportion of population with access to services via public transport within selected timeframes (<=15 min; 15 to 30 min; 30 to 45 min; 45 to 60 min; 60+ min) to 30 June for each reporting year.

Notes

This data represents the proportion of urban residential population, for the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, and Sunshine Coast, with accessibility to a range of essential services using public transport.

Essential services include education, employment, health, recreational, retail and community service facilities. The LUPTAI models assume urban centre extents are within 1000 metres of a public transport route.

This measure, in consultation with DTMR, was reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the most current available and appropriate data is utilised.

Mode share (all trips)

Data source/custodian

- DTMR, Household Travel Survey (HTS), 2011.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2017.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2018.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2019.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2021.
- NOTE – 2020 data unavailable.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

Extract proportion of mode share (all trips) from DTMR's 2011 Household Travel Survey, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021 Queensland Travel Surveys.

Data update

Five yearly or as data is available.

Reporting units

Proportion of all trips by mode of transport (e.g. car, public transport, active transport (walking and cycling).

Notes

Information for the SEQ local government areas of Somerset, Lockyer Valley and Scenic Rim have not been included in some versions of the MtM. Due to the small number of survey respondents, it is not considered that there were sufficient respondents to provide a statistically relevant sample to report on for these areas.

This measure, in consultation with DTMR, was reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the most current available and appropriate data is utilised.

Average travel time (all and work and education trips)

Data source/custodian

- DTMR, Household Travel Survey (HTS), 2011.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2017.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2018.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2019.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2021.
- NOTE – 2020 data unavailable.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

Extract average annual travel time (all and work and education trips) from DTMR's 2011 Household Travel Survey, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021 Queensland Travel Surveys.

Data update

Five yearly or as data is available.

Reporting units

Average travel time (all and work and education trips) in minutes.

Notes

Information for the SEQ local government areas of Somerset, Lockyer Valley and Scenic Rim have not been included in some versions of the MtM. Due to the small number of survey respondents, it is not considered that there were sufficient respondents to provide a statistically relevant sample to report on for these areas.

This measure, in consultation with DTMR, was reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the most current available and appropriate data was utilised.

The term average travel time (as used in *ShapingSEQ 2017* for this measure) was amended to average commute time at the request of DTMR.

Average travel distance (all and work and education trips)

Data source/custodian

- DTMR, Household Travel Surveys (HTS), 2011.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Surveys (QTS), 2017.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2018.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2019.
- DTMR, Queensland Travel Survey (QTS), 2021.
- NOTE – 2020 data unavailable.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

Extract average annual distance travelled (all and work and education trips) from DTMR's 2011 Household Travel Survey, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021 Queensland Travel Surveys.

Data update

Five yearly or as data is available.

Reporting units

Average distance travelled (all and work and education trips) in kilometres.

Notes

Information for the SEQ local government areas of Somerset, Lockyer Valley and Scenic Rim have not been included in some versions of the MtM. Due to the small number of survey respondents, it is not considered that there were sufficient respondents to provide a statistically relevant sample to report on for these areas.

This measure, in consultation with DTMR, was reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the most current available and appropriate data is utilised.

Public transport trips per capita

Data source/custodian

- Information as supplied by DTMR, including:
    - TransLink, reports and publications, 2012/13 to 2017/18, as provided by DTMR 2018.
    - TransLink, reports and publications, 2018/19, as provided by DTMR 2019.
    - TransLink, reports and publications, 2019/20, as provided by DTMR 2020.
    - TransLink, reports and publications, 2020/21, as provided by DTMR 2021.
- ABS, Catalogue 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016 and 2017.
- ABS, Catalogue 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2018.
- ABS, Catalogue 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2019.
- ABS, Catalogue 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2020.

Source data geography

SEQ region.

Method

- Extract, through DTMR, yearly public transport trips from TransLink annual reports.
- Extract current year estimated population from ABS.
- Determine total number of public transport trips.
- Determine public transport trips per capita as public transport trips / estimated resident population.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Public transport trips per capita.

Notes

Due to TransLink reporting and data collection methodologies and processes this information is only available and relevant to be reported on at the regional level. This is informed by using information for the following local government areas: Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, and Sunshine Coast.

The 2016–17 patronage was impacted by rail network issues, extreme weather events (Ex-Tropical Cyclone Debbie), fewer Tertiary Concession trips following the introduction of card data matching and one less day in 2016-17 due to a leap year day occurring in 2015-16.

From 2020 onwards, patronage figures were reduced by COVID-19. COVID-19 lockdowns prevented and reduced recreational, work, education, and retail trips and contributed to the increased uptake of eCommerce, telehealth, telecommuting, and eLearning.

Data for this measure is at 30 June of the reporting year.

The term boardings (as used in *ShapingSEQ 2017* for this measure) was amended to trips at the request of DTMR.

Sustain

The aim of the Sustain theme is to protect and nurture SEQ's biodiversity, natural assets, and regional landscapes. SEQ's communities will be safe, fair, sustainable, resilient, and prepared for climate change, ensuring future generations enjoy a high quality of life and affordable living options.

The following measures monitored the progress of *ShapingSEQ 2017* Sustain theme policy implementation:

- Regional biodiversity network:
    - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)
    - Regional Biodiversity Values (RBV)
- Koala habitat
- Vegetation:
    - vegetation clearing (woody)
    - vegetation coverage (remnant)
- Agricultural land
- Community greenspace
- Water/waterway quality
- Affordable living

Regional biodiversity network

ShapingSEQ 2017 recognised the need to identify and protect the region's natural assets and build resilience in the environment to respond to pressures arising from a growing population.

The Regional Biodiversity Network (Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Regional Biodiversity Values (RBV)) measure monitored the impacts of development on SEQ's regional biodiversity values.

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

Data source/custodian

- Department of Environment and Science (DES), MSES – SEQ Regional Plan 2017 (v3 as at July 2014).
- DES, MSES, 2018 (12 March 2018).
- DES, MSES, 2019 (June 2019).
- DES, MSES, 2020 (June 2020).
- DES, MSES, 2021 (March 2021).
- DES, MSES, 2022 (July 2022).
- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.
- DSDILGP, *ShapingSEQ 2017* regional land use categories, 2017.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

- Merge and dissolve the MSES layers to create a combined MSES layer.
- Union combined MSES layer with each local government area and all regional land use categories.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Regional Biodiversity Values (RBV)

Data source/custodian

- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.
- DSDILGP, *ShapingSEQ 2017* regional land use categories, 2017.

- DSDILGP/DES, Regional Biodiversity Value (RBV) – made up from AQUABAMM and Biodiversity Planning Assessment (BAMM) v2.3 layers including:
    - Aquatic Conservation Assessment of riverine and non-riverine wetlands in the South-East Queensland catchments v1.1 (9 October 2015).
    - Aquatic Conservation Assessment of riverine and non-riverine wetlands in the Queensland Murray Darling Basin v1.4 (4 October 2011).
    - Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Planning Assessment v1.3, 2008.
    - Draft woody non-remnant mapping, 2013. Continuous FPC cut off representing woody non-remnant mapping overlaid with the preclear regional ecosystem mapping version 9.
    - Groundwater dependent ecosystems for South East Queensland v1.4.
    - Nature Refuges, January 2016.
    - Queensland Protected Area Estate, January 2016.
    - Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works, Streams, January 2013.
    - Queensland Wetland Mapping v4 (16 November 2015).
    - Regional ecosystem mapping (preclear and remnant) v9, 2013 including the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD).
    - SEQ Biodiversity Planning Assessment 4.1, 2016 (1 September 2016).
    - SEQ Catchments, Climate Change Refuge and Adaptation Zone Mapping, SEQ Bioregion. South East Queensland Catchments Ltd., Brisbane, 2016.
    - SEQ Environmental Values Schedule 1 Database, July 2010.

2022 update

RBV data from 2021 was used for 2022 Regional Biodiversity Network results, due to limitations in data updates.

2021 update

The following updates were incorporated to define the 2021 RBV layer (rebuilt using SEQ Regional Plan 2017 RBV layer with updates listed below):

- Nature Refuges, 12 February 2021.
- Queensland Protected Area Estate, 22 March 2021.
- Regional Ecosystems v11, 29 April 2021.
- Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Planning Assessment, v2.1, 2018.
- Queensland Wetlands Mapping v5, 14 June 2019.

2020 update

The following updates were incorporated to define the 2020 RBV layer (rebuilt using SEQ Regional Plan 2017 RBV layer with updates listed below):

- Nature Refuges, 3 April 2020.
- Queensland Protected Area Estate, 5 June 2020.
- Regional Ecosystems v11, 28 May 2020.
- Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Planning Assessment, v2.1, 2018.
- Queensland Wetlands Mapping v5, 14 June 2019.

2019 update

The following updates were incorporated to define the 2019 RBV layer as additions:

- Nature Refuges, 4 December 2018.
- Queensland Protected Area Estate, 14 March 2019.
- Regional Ecosystems (herbarium), v11, 14 December 2018.

2018 update

The following updates were incorporated to define the 2018 RBV layer as additions:

- Nature Refuges, March 2018.
- Queensland Protected Area Estate, May 2018.
- Regional Ecosystems, v10.1, 2018.
- Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Planning Assessment, v2.1, 18.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

2021 update (used for 2022 MtM)

- Review the underlying datasets that defined the 2017 measures to determine updates since 2017, to 2021.
- Based on the review, the following adjustments were made:
    - Updated protected areas layer (EST_TENURE = 'NP' OR EST_TENURE = 'NS' OR EST_TENURE = 'RR' OR EST_TENURE = 'CP' OR EST_TENURE = 'FR' OR EST_TENURE = 'NY')
    - Nature refuge layer (no query)
    - Updated regional ecosystems layer (BD_STATUS = '%E%' OR BD_STATUS LIKE '%OC%')

    - Update Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Assessment layer (C_RATING = 'HIGH' OR C_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IA_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IA_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IB_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IB_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IC_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IC_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR ID_RATING = 'HIGH' OR ID_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IE_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IE_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IF_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IF_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR II_RATING = 'HIGH' OR II_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IJ_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IJ_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR F_RATING = 'HIGH' OR F_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IG_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IG_RATING = 'VERY HIGH')
    - Qld Wetland Mapping layer (HYDROMOD IN ('H1', 'H2M2', 'H2M2a', 'H2M2b', 'H2M2c', 'H2M2d', 'H2M2e', 'H2M2f', 'H2M2g', 'H2M3', 'H2M5', 'H2M8'))
    - Updated nature refuges layer.
- Merge updated layers together and dissolve.
- Union with base SEQ Regional Plan RBV layer.
- Remove any RBV areas that are within the current Urban Footprint.
- Remove any RBV areas that overlap with updated 2021 MSES.
- Union with combined local government area and regional land use categories.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

2020 update

- Review the underlying datasets that defined the 2017 to determine updates since 2017, to 2020.
- Based on the review, the following adjustments were made:
    - Updated protected areas layer (EST_TENURE = 'NP' OR EST_TENURE = 'NS' OR EST_TENURE = 'RR' OR EST_TENURE = 'CP' OR EST_TENURE = 'FR' OR EST_TENURE = 'NY')
    - Nature refuge layer
    - Updated regional ecosystems layer (BD_STATUS = '%E%' OR BD_STATUS LIKE '%OC%')
    - Updated Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Assessment layer (C_RATING = 'HIGH' OR C_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IA_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IA_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IB_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IB_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IC_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IC_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR ID_RATING = 'HIGH' OR ID_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IE_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IE_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IF_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IF_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR II_RATING = 'HIGH' OR II_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IJ_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IJ_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR F_RATING = 'HIGH' OR F_RATING = 'VERY HIGH' OR IG_RATING = 'HIGH' OR IG_RATING = 'VERY HIGH')

    - Qld Wetland Mapping layer (HYDROMOD IN ('H1', 'H2M2', 'H2M2a', 'H2M2b', 'H2M2c', 'H2M2d', 'H2M2e', 'H2M2f', 'H2M2g', 'H2M3', 'H2M5', 'H2M8'))
    - Updated nature refuges layer.
- Merge updated layers together and dissolve.
- Union with base SEQ Regional Plan RBV layer.
- Remove any RBV areas that are within the current Urban Footprint.
- Remove any RBV areas that overlap with updated 2020 MSES.
- Union with combined local government area and regional land use categories.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

2019 update

- Review the underlying datasets that defined the 2017 and 2018 RBV layers.
- Based on the review, the following adjustments were made:
    - Updated protected areas layer (EST_TENURE <> 'SF')
    - Updated regional ecosystems layer (BD_STATUS = '%E%' OR BD_STATUS LIKE '%OC%')
    - Updated nature refuges layer
- Merge updated layers together and dissolve.
- Union with 2018 RBV layer.
- Remove any RBV areas that are within the current Urban Footprint.
- Remove any RBV areas that overlap with MSES.
- Union with combined local government area and regional land use categories.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

2018 update

- Review the underlying datasets that defined the 2017 RBV layer.
- Based on the review, the following adjustments were made:
    - Updated protected areas layer (EST_TENURE <> 'SF')
    - Updated regional ecosystems layer (VM_STATUS = 'rem_end' OR VM_STATUS = 'rem_leastc' OR VM_STATUS = 'rem_oc')
    - Updated Brigalow belt layer
    - Updated nature refuges layer
- Merge updated layers together and dissolve.

- Union with 2017 RBV layer.
- Remove any RBV areas that are within the current Urban Footprint.
- Remove any RBV areas that overlap with MSES.
- Union with combined local government area.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

2017 update

- Dissolve RBV data layers.
- Union with combined MSES layer to remove areas of overlap between RBV and MSES.
- Union with local government areas and regional land use categories.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Koala habitat

This measure monitored koala habitat clearing across the region and at a local government level to help understand the impacts of development on SEQ's koala habitat.

Data source/custodian

- DES, South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024 (v1), 7 February 2020.
- DES, South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024 (v2), 8 September 2021.

2022 update

DES, South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024, 8 September 2021:

- Koala habitat area – remnant and regrowth, core habitat v2
- Koala habitat restoration areas v1
- Koala priority areas v1
- Locally refined koala habitat areas v2

2021 update

DES, South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024, 29 August 2020:

- Koala habitat area – remnant and regrowth, core habitat v1

- Koala habitat restoration areas v1
- Koala priority areas v1
- Locally refined koala habitat areas v1.1

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

- Dissolve core koala habitat.
- Union with koala priority area dataset to identify core koala habitat inside and outside of a koala priority area.
- Union with combined LGA/SEQ Regional Plan Land Use Categories dataset
- Input areas (ha) into measures spreadsheet
- Dissolve locally refined koala habitat
- Union with koala priority area dataset to identify locally refined koala habitat inside and outside of a koala priority area.
- Union with combined LGA/SEQ Regional Plan Land Use Categories dataset
- Input areas (ha) into measures spreadsheet.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Vegetation clearing (woody)

The vegetation measures monitored the impacts of development on SEQ's regional landscapes and natural assets. State reporting on trends in vegetation change (vegetation clearing (woody) and cover) on a region-wide and local government basis.

Data source/custodian

- DES, Statewide Landcover and Tree Survey (SLATS) 2010-2011, 24 April 2015.
- DES, SLATS, 2011-2012, 24 April 2015.
- DES, SLATS, 2012-2013, 12 November 2015.
- DES, SLATS, 2013-2014, 12 November 2015.
- DES, SLATS, 2014-2015, 5 August 2016.

- DES, SLATS, 2015-2016, 5 October 2017.
- DES, SLATS, 2016-2017, 10 December 2018.
- DES, SLATS, 2017-2018, 10 December 2018.
- DES, SLATS, 2018-2019, 30 December 2021.DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

- Dissolve SLATS layers by description field.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares by description (clearing type).

Data update

Annually. NOTE no updates 2020 - 2022

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Notes

This information is based on SLATS average annual clearing rates, with data collected around August/September each reporting year.

Clearing categories include:

- cropping
- infrastructure
- mine
- missed clearing in previous era
- natural disaster damage
- natural tree death
- pasture
- settlement
- thinning
- plantation.

Vegetation cover (remnant)

Data source/custodian

- DES, Remnant vegetation cover, 2011.
- DES, Remnant vegetation cover, 2013.
- DES, Remnant vegetation cover, 2015.
- DES, Remnant vegetation cover, 2017.
- DES, Remnant vegetation cover, 2019.DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

- Dissolve based on new remnant categories (see table below).

Year	Remnant Vegetation Layer
2019	Remnant Vegetation Layer REMNANT: COVER = 'remnant'
2017	Remnant Vegetation Layer REMNANT: COVER = 'remnant'
2015	Remnant Vegetation Layer REMNANT: COVER = 'remnant'
2013	Remnant Vegetation Layer REMNANT: COVER = 'remnant'
2011	Remnant Vegetation Layer REMNANT: COVER = 'remnant'

- Union with combined local government dataset.
- Report areas in hectares for each year.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Notes

Existing remnant vegetation results was recalculated in 2022 using data sources for remnant vegetation rather than regional ecosystem data. No remnant vegetation data is available after 2019.

Trends on remnant vegetation cover is based on Regional Ecosystem mapping including remnant endangered, remnant of concern and remnant least concern categories.

The remnant cover information does not consider areas of regrowth that, with the passage of time, could be classified as remnant.

Agricultural land

Agricultural land monitored the extent of agricultural land including the combination of Important Agricultural Areas and State Planning Policy (SPP) defined Agricultural Land Classification, Classes A and B, to understand the impacts of development on SEQ's agricultural land.

Data source/custodian

- DES/Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF), Important Agricultural Areas, Agricultural Land Audit, 2013, 7 March 2013.
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME), Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP).
- DSDILGP/DES/DAF, SPP Agricultural Land Class A and B (excluding selected developed areas identified as part of QLUMP), 2016.
- DSDILGP/DES/DAF, SPP Agricultural Land Class A and B (excluding selected developed areas identified as part of QLUMP), 2019, 29 January 2019.
- DSDILGP/DES/DAF, SPP Agricultural Land Class A and B (within urban mask) 2020, 29 July 2020.
- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

Local government.

Method

- Combine Important Agricultural Areas and Agricultural Land Classification (Class A and B) layers.
- Dissolve combined layer.
- Calculate areas in hectares for reporting.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Notes

There is no reported agricultural land for Brisbane.

Community greenspace

Community greenspace monitored the extent of SEQ's public greenspace available for outdoor recreation on a region wide and local government basis.

Data source/custodian

- DSDILGP, Land for public recreation (local government freehold greenspace), 2011, 20 August 2016.
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME), Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB), July 2016.
- DNRME, DCDB, December 2017.
- DNRME, DCDB, 7 June 2019.
- DNRME, DCDB, May 2020.
- DNRME, DCDB, April 2021.
- DNRME, DCDB, April 2022
- Department of National Parks and Racing (DNPR), World Heritage Areas, 2016.
- DNPR, World Heritage Areas, 2018.
- DES, Protected Area Estates, 2016.
- DES, Protected Area Estates, 2017.
- DES, Protected Area Estates, 3 June 2019.
- DES, Protected Area Estates, 5 June 2020.
- DES, Protected Area Estates, 22 March 2021.
- DES, Protected Area Estates, 28 March 2022.
- DNRME, Queensland Valuation and Sales (QVAS), June 2011.
- DNRME, QVAS, December 2017.
- DNRME, QVAS, 1 June 2019.
- DNRME, QVAS, May 2020.
- DNRME, QVAS, April 2021.
- DNRME, QVAS, April 2022.
- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.

- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

SEQ region and local government.

Method

2022 update

- A review of the information used to inform the 2021 layers was undertaken. As a result, the following updates were made to define the 2022 community greenspace layer (as at June 2022):
    - All Protected Area Estates (all estate types), March 2022
    - Select local government owned freehold land from QVAS, April 2022
    - Selected DCDB 2022 parcel tenures including National Park, Forest Park, State Forest, State Land and Reserves, April 2022
- Merge all above layers and the 2021 greenspace layer and dissolve to discount any overlaps in information.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares.

2021 update

- A review of the information used to inform the 2020 layers was undertaken. As a result, the following updates were made to define the 2021 community greenspace layer (as at June 2021):
    - All Protected Area Estates (all estate types), March 2021
    - Select local government owned freehold land from QVAS, April 2021
    - Selected DCDB 2021 parcel tenures including National Park, Forest Park, State Forest, State Land and Reserves, April 2021
- Merge all above layers and the 2020 greenspace layer and dissolve to discount any overlaps in information.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares.

2020 update

- A review of the information used to inform the 2019 layers was undertaken. As a result, the following updates were made to define the 2020 community greenspace layer (as at June 2020):
    - All Protected Area Estates (all estate types), June 2020
    - Select local government owned freehold land from QVAS, May 2020

    - Selected DCDB 2020 parcel tenures including National Park, Forest Park, State Forest, State Land and Reserves, May 2020, and
- Merge all above layers and the 2019 greenspace layer and dissolve to discount any overlaps in information.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares.

2019 update

- A review of the information used to inform the 2017 and 2018 layers was undertaken. As a result, the following updates were made to define the 2019community greenspace layer (as at June 2019):
    - All Protected Area Estates (all estate types), 2019
    - Select local government owned freehold land from QVAS, June 2019
    - Selected DCDB 2019 parcel tenures including National Park, Forest Park, State Forest, State Land and Reserves, March 2019
    - All World Heritage Areas, October 2018.
- Merge all above layers and the 2018 greenspace layer and dissolve to discount any overlaps in information.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares.

2018 update

- A review of the information used to inform the 2017 layer was undertaken. As a result, the following updates were made to define the 2018 community greenspace layer:
    - All Protected Area Estates (all estate types), 2018
    - Select local government owned freehold land from QVAS, December 2018
    - Selected DCDB 2018 parcel tenures including National Park, Forest Park, State Forest, State Land and Reserves
    - All World Heritage Areas, 2018
- Merge all layers and dissolve to discount any overlaps in information.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares.

2017

- A combination of the following data was used to inform *ShapingSEQ 2017* as published August 2017:

    - All Protected Area Estates (all estate types), 2016
    - Local government identified Land for Public Recreation (freehold), 2011
    - Selected DCDB 2016 parcel tenures including National Park, Forest Park, State Forest, State Land and Reserves
    - All World Heritage Areas, 2016.
- Merge all layers and dissolve to discount any overlaps in information.
- Union with local government areas.
- Report on areas in hectares.

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Area in hectares.

Notes

The selected greenspace land extracted from QVAS include primary land uses such as, special tourist activities, walkway, sports clubs and facilities, caravan parks, other clubs (non-business), showground/racecourse/airfield, parks and gardens, reservoir/dam/bores considered to be owned by a SEQ council based on QVAS data.

DSDILGP will continue to investigate and refine this measure over time, in consultation with relevant data agencies.

Water/waterway quality

Water/waterway quality monitored trends in waterway quality in SEQ on a region-wide and catchment basis.

Data source/custodian

- Healthy land and water reporting, 2015.
- Healthy land and water reporting, 2016.
- Healthy land and water reporting, 2017.
- Healthy land and water reporting, 2018.
- Healthy land and water reporting, 2019.
- Healthy land and water reporting, 2020.
- Healthy land and water reporting, 2021.

Source data geography

SEQ catchments.

Method

- Extract individual SEQ catchment reporting grades and scores from the Healthy Land and Water report cards, including marine water, freshwater, estuarine and overall.
- Determine SEQ overall regional grades and scores through a weighted average across all reported catchment areas and estuary lengths (as extracted from the Heathy Land and Water online reporting).

Data update

Annually.

Reporting units

Water quality grades and scoring.

Notes

ShapingSEQ 2017 stated that reporting on this measure is to be at a regional and local government level. Due to catchments crossing one or more local government areas in many cases, reporting at a local government area is not possible.

The MtM dashboard reports at a regional level (using a weighted average) and at individual catchment level.

Due to changes in methodology from 2015 onwards (grading, catchment areas) and reporting (grading), comparative data for 2015 to 2018 only has been shown.

Healthy Land and Water were consulted in the development of the overall weighted average grades and scores for the SEQ region.

Affordable living

Affordable living monitored the cost of living using selected average annual housing and journey to work costs as a percentage of total household income, in each SEQ local government area.

Limitations

- Data is based on a proportion of selected household costs and does not consider other household expenses such as non-journey to work travel costs, utility costs, food, clothing, school fees and rates.
- Data is based on the top 80 per cent of all work-related trips in each origin SA2.
- Data is based on median household incomes across SA2s and journey to work trips.
- Uses estimations of average journey to work trip distances, times and speeds.

- The analysis assumes that all work trips are made 260 days of the year (i.e. that all workers are full time, working the total number of business days in each year).
- The analysis does not include journey to work destinations outside of Queensland.
- This method does not include all travel or household related expenditure; however, the measure does provide an indicator of comparable change and is readily repeatable over time.

Data source/custodian

- Methodology derived by Economic Associates, 2016. Method adjusted in 2022 to estimate changes in vehicle operating costs between 2015 and 2021.
- ABS, Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2022.
- ABS, Journey to Work (SA2), 2011, Place of Usual Residence and Place of Work.
- ABS, Labour Force Status by SA2, 2011.
- ABS, Census Dwelling Type, 2011.
- ABS, Journey to Work (SA2), 2016, Place of Usual Residence and Place of Work.
- ABS, Labour Force Status by SA2, 2016
- ABS, Census Dwelling Type, 2016.
- Google Analytics used to determine average travel times.
- Transport and Infrastructure Council (Austroads), Australian Transport Assessment and Planning Guidelines, PV2 Road Parameter Values, 2016.
- DSDILGP, local government area boundaries, 2017.
- DSDILGP, SEQ regional plan boundary, 2017.

Source data geography

SEQ region, local government and ABS, SA2s.

Method

Cost of living (housing and journey to work costs) as a percentage of household income for relevant Census periods.

The methodology, as developed by Economic Associates to inform *ShapingSEQ 2017* as outlined below is based on work travel elements and selected median household components including:

- Average work distance travelled.
- Average work travel time.
- Average speed travelled to work.
- Selected cost of housing information:

  - median household income
  - persons and workers per household
  - median mortgage payments
  - median rent
  - ownership
  - occupied dwellings
  - jobs.
- Total work travel costs.
- Vehicle operating costs.
- Work travel time costs.

Further detail on the method is provided below.

Journey to work (JTW) travel

JTW SA2 origin/destination pairings

- Determine the top 80 per cent of Journey to Work (JTW) origin/destination pairings for SA2s using Employment by Place of Usual Residence and Place of Work Census data for relevant periods (aligned to each local government area).
- Note: excludes migratory, offshore and no usual address SA2s for the purpose of the calculations.

Determining JTW distance travelled

- Use the centroid of the top 80 per cent of all JTW trips for each SA2 to calculate the distance in metres between each origin/destination pairing. Note: Where work trips have the same origin/destination SA2 a distance of zero is assigned, as these are considered self-contained trips for the purposes of this methodology.

Determining JTW travel time

- Use the centroid of each origin/destination pairing (from ArcGIS analysis) and Google Maps to determine an appropriate central location (address) for each origin/destination pairing.

  Note: a departure time of 9am was used for the purposes of this analysis.

Determining average JTW travel speed

- Determine average work travel speed (kilometres/hour) based on the distances and times, rounded to the nearest 10km/h.
- Note: If the average speed calculated is greater than 80km/h, this is taken as the maximum average speed.

Determining JTW Vehicle Operating Costs

- Use calculated Distance, Speed and Time values to determine Vehicle Operating Costs (VOCs), Travel Time Costs (TTCs) and Total Travel Cost for each origin SA2, in accordance with the Austroads Travel Cost parameters table (below).

	Vehicle operating cost (cents/km)	
Speed (km/h)	**June 2011**	**June 2015**
20	59.86	64.87
30	42.25	45.78
40	34.07	36.92
50	29.73	32.22
60	27.40	29.69
70	26.25	28.45
80	25.91	28.08

- Calculate VOCs for each SA2 by determining the relevant speed (kilometres/hour) within the AUSTROADS parameters table (in accordance with rounded speed figure), then assigning the appropriate cost based on that speed and multiplying this cost by the distance travelled (kilometres) for each origin SA2.
- To estimate VOCs as of 2021, index results by CPI average increase between July 2015 and June 2021 (11% increase)

Determining JTW Travel Time Costs

- Calculate TTCs for each SA2 by multiplying the time travelled (in minutes) by the hourly travel cost as per the Austroads travel cost parameters table.
- Note: Adjust for CPI where appropriate using the 2011 travel cost as base case.

Determining Total JTW Travel Costs

- For each origin SA2, calculate Total Travel Cost (TTC) for each origin/destination pairing by adding VOC and TTC.

Determining weighted average Vehicle Operating Costs, Travel Time Costs and Total Travel Costs for each SA2/LGA

- For each SA2 calculate:
    - Total jobs as the total number of trips for each SA2.
    - Weighted VOC is determined by multiplying the VOC by the number of trips for each origin/destination, adding the products of these and dividing by the total number of trips.
    - Weighted TT is determined by multiplying the TTC by the number of trips for each origin/destination, adding the products of these and dividing it by the total number of trips.

- Weighted Total (VOC + TTC) is determined by multiplying the total travel cost by the number of trips for each origin/destination, adding the products of these and dividing by the total number of trips.

Determining local government JTW travel costs

- This follows the same process as above for VOCs, TTC and total travel time. However, data is to be aggregated at a local government level as opposed to SA2 level.

Determining SEQ JTW travel costs

- This follows the same process as above for VOCs, TTC and total travel time. However, data is to be aggregated for all SA2s in SEQ.

Cost of housing

- Use ABS census Quickstats to obtain relevant information for each origin SA2, each local government area and the SEQ region for the following housing cost elements:
  - median household income (weekly)
  - persons per household
  - median mortgage repayments (monthly)
  - median rent (weekly)
  - tenure (per cent of households)
  - owned outright
  - owned with a mortgage
  - rented
  - average workers per household
  - occupied private dwellings
  - employed persons
  - full time
  - part time
  - total.
- Determine the average workers per household by dividing the number of total employed persons by the total number of occupied private dwellings in each SA2.
- Compilation of cost of living as percentage of household income
- Cost of living for all SA2s, LGAs and SEQ as a percentage of household income is outlined in the table below:

Data	Source/formula
Housing costs	
Median household income (weekly)	Census
Average persons per household	Census
Median mortgage repayments (monthly)	Census
Median rent (weekly)	Census
Tenure (% of households)	Census
Owned outright	Census
Owned with a mortgage	Census
Rented	Census
Employed persons	Census
Full time	Census
Part time	Census
Journey to Work (JTW) costs	
One way (daily)	
Vehicle Operating Costs (VOC)	As per method
Travel Time Cost (TTC)	As per method
Total Cost Per Trip (TC/T)	As per method
Two way (daily)	
Vehicle operating costs	One-way VOC x 2
Travel time cost	One-way TTC x 2
Total cost per work day	One-way TC/T x 2
Average annual cost	
Vehicle operating costs	Daily VOC x 260
Travel time cost	Daily TTC x 260
Total cost per work year	Daily TC/T x 260
Average workers per household	Census—total employed persons/occupied private dwellings
Annual Cost of Work Travel Per Household	
Vehicle operating costs	Average annual VOC costs x average workers per household
Travel time cost	Average annual TTC costs x average workers per household
Total cost	VOC and TTC
Median cost of housing (yearly)	(% dwellings owned outright*0) +(% mortgages *(median mortgage repayments*12)) + (% dwellings rented*(median weekly rent *52)
Total cost of living per household	Median cost of housing (yearly) + Annual cost of work travel per household

Median household income (annual)	Median household income * 52
Cost of living as percentage of household income (based on median)	Total cost of living as a percentage of household/median household income (annual)

Data update

Five yearly.

Reporting units

Percentage of household income.

Notes

This methodology was peer reviewed by CDM Smith in June 2018. Their assessment stated that they found no significant methodological or structural issues.

Live

The aim of the Live theme in *ShapingSEQ 2017* was to ensure that SEQ retained its status as a region of great places. This means being responsive to SEQ's climate, encouraging and celebrating good urban design, that creates an urban form capable of delivering energy-efficient living compatible with its surroundings, in a leafy, subtropical landscape.

The following measures monitored the progress of *ShapingSEQ 2017* Live theme policy implementation:

- Urban design
- Community perceptions

Urban design

The urban design measure was intended to monitor trends in design quality across the SEQ region.

Following discussions with the Office of the Queensland Government Architect (OQGA), it was determined that a single measure would not be appropriate to capture all aspects of design quality, and that a variety of selected measures may better and could be aligned to the design principles in *ShapingSEQ 2017*.

No measures were confirmed; however wording was added to 2019 MtM dashboard noting that the Queensland government were progress a number of initiatives to assist in implementing the goals of the urban design related principles in *ShapingSEQ 2017* including the department's model code for Neighbourhood Design and the Department of Housing and Public Works QDesign.

Community perception

The community perception measure was intended to monitor the region's current and future perceptions of development. An SEQ Community Attitudes Survey was conducted in 2016 to determine current perceptions.

There were not enough respondents to provide a statistically relevant sample to report on at local government level. Therefore, only region-wide reporting was included in the 2018 MtM dashboard.

No further surveys were conducted.