City of
Wanneroo

Western Australia
Northern Suburbs
Local 2020 Summit

Prime Minister

**Please accept this record as the outcomes of the
Local 2020 Summit held in Western Australia
to support the National 2020 Summit.**

**Senator Ruth Webber, Senator for WA
Mayor Jon Kelly, City of Wanneroo**

Prepared by the City of Wanneroo May 2008

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1. Executive Summary

A local Australia 2020 Summit was held in Western Australia in late April, early May 2008 to support the Prime Ministers National Summit held at Parliament House Canberra on 19 and 20 April 2008.

The purpose of this Northern Suburbs Local 2020 Summit was to engage the community to enable and help the Government shape a long term strategy for the nation's future. In particular this local Summit in Western Australia provided an opportunity for members of the community to provide a regional perspective which would help shape national direction for strategies required from 2009.

The Summit Chair was Senator Ruth Webber with the City of Wanneroo's Mayor Jon Kelly, as Co-Chair. The Summit consisted of a series of six workshops, followed by a summation seminar, all of which were held at the City of Wanneroo's Civic Centre. Approximately 400 people from differing sectors of the community attended the workshop series, following public advertising and letters of invitation.

To support and debate options and possible solutions for the future, the 10 critical areas workshopped at the National Level were reconfigured into the following six community workshop topics:
- Law and Order;
- Planning and the Environment;
- Strengthening the Community;
- Health;
- The Economy; and
- Housing.

Chapter 3 of this Report *Session Overviews*, provides a summary of key outcomes or solutions gathered from each session. However by way of an executive summary of the diversity of conversation generated and overwhelming interest from community participants, the following is provided as a snapshot of the significant matters raised in discussion:

Law and Order
- Attraction and retention of police service personnel, in addition to community respect for Officers;
- Inappropriate behaviours of young people and parental responsibilities;
- Community facilities and personal safety provisions;
- Social inclusion; and the
- Coordination of emergency services.

Planning and the Environment
- People and community centered neighbourhoods, with a 'local' focus;
- Diversity in housing, coupled with sustainability opportunities re water and energy;
- Better coordinated transport linkages and provisions; and
- Local employment opportunities through 'regional centres'.

Strengthening the Community
- Acknowledgement of benefits of intergenerational relationships and programs, and the need to have explicit values based activities;

- Future planning for aging community, including flexible and balanced working arrangements;
- Special needs groups, including youth, seniors and indigenous communities, need support and a dedicated focus;
- Sense of community and family (inclusive of self responsibility and equity) needs to be returned to society to plan for the future; and
- Regulations need to be reviewed as over regulation and lack of engagement is occurring.

Health
- Community collaboration and integration with regional hubs or one stop shops for services, supported by effective regional transport options;
- Primary focus on preventative health and wellness;
- Greater education and awareness programs throughout the community;
- Attraction and retention of health care professionals;
- Sharing of information across professional boundaries to have a 'joined up' health community / profession;
- Greater focus on mental health and wellbeing and the aged; and
- Greater percentage of budget directed to health.

The Economy
- Greater infrastructure investment is required to enable economic development;
- Cross agency partnerships and work efforts are necessary to deliver better outcomes in a more coordinated and timely manner;
- Local employment opportunities must be created, including greater acknowledgement of the need for the knowledge economy (research and development);
- Skills development and workforce development are a priority;
- The aging workforce is a important factor; and
- Global trends must be addressed.

Housing
- Affordable housing coupled with diversity in built form are important;
- Land release needs to be better coordinated and timed accordingly, with less red tape impediments;
- Community centres with integration of provisions are required; and
- Local investment and employment opportunities are critical, supported by effective transport options.

In summary, the Local Summit provided an overwhelming engagement opportunity for community representatives and their appreciation in having an opportunity to participate to the visioning process was evident. The following themes were evident through out the Local Summit:
- The wider community has a role to play in supporting and developing government directions and policies, with an overwhelming request for the community to be educated on a raft of platforms in order to be better informed and more proactive in a preventative manner;
- Having an integrated and community based health structure - focusing on health prevention not illness;
- Inter- agency collaboration to engender whole of community planning eg infrastructure, employment and economic development regimes are all integrated for the benefit of community; and
- A need for similar inter-agency and inter-government collaboration in housing planning and approval processes.

2. Background and Methodology

The six workshop topics were scoped around the 10 critical areas or challenges workshopped at the national level and were conducted as outlined:

- A keynote speaker presented a short 15 minute thought provoking overview of the topic, posing questions through out and requested participants to address selected trigger questions as the starting point of the debate; and
- Participants were then lead through a facilitated discussion based on the questions posed, with all ideas and possible solutions harnessed and documented as outlined in this summary document. All 'raw commentary' from each section is included as an Attachment.

The keynote speakers, identified for their significant roles and contributions in the local community, were:

- Law and Order — Mr Ken See, General Manager WA Police Union
- Planning and the Environment — Mr Jeremy Dawkins, Chairman WA Planning Commission
- Strengthening the Community — Mr Graham Mabury, Senior Pastor Baptist Church and Media Personality
- Health — Prof Cobie Rudd, Chair in Mental Health Nursing and Head of School - Edith Cowan University
- The Economy — Michael Chappell, Managing Director PRACYS
- Housing — Steven Gill, Director Media and Government Relations–Housing Industry Association

The following outlines the six key workshops held and their links to the 10 challenges or key areas posed at the National Summit:

LOCAL TOPIC	NATIONAL CRITICAL AREAS	SAMPLE OF TOPICS INCLUDED FOR DISCUSSION
Law and Order	Security and prosperity in a rapidly changing region and world	- Community Safety - Graffiti and vandalism - Anti-social behaviour - Law enforcement and protection - Emergency Management
Planning and the Environment	Economic infrastructure, the digital economy and the future of our cities Rural industries and communities Population, sustainability, climate change and water	- Climate change - Growth management - Waste Management - Environmental Protection - Cultural Heritage

LOCAL TOPIC	NATIONAL CRITICAL AREAS	SAMPLE OF TOPICS INCLUDED FOR DISCUSSION
Strengthening the Community	A creative Australia – the Arts, film and design Indigenous communities Strengthening communities, families and social inclusion Governance, renewed democracy, a more open government (including the role of the media), the structure of the Federations and the rights and responsibilities of citizens	• Youth • Seniors • Special Needs Groups • Families • Indigenous People • Creating communities • Australian Governance • Regulations
Health	National Health, preventative health , workforce planning, aging	• Healthy Communities • Health Care Planning • Special Needs • Community Health
Economy	Productivity, education, skills and training, science and innovation	• Job Creation • Skills Shortage • Education and Training • Infrastructure provision • Workforce participation
Housing	Strengthening communities, families and social inclusion	• Affordable Housing • Housing choice • Sustainable Housing • Location and Lifestyle

3. Session Overviews

3.1 Law and Order

Mr Ken See, General Manager WA Police Union, outlined in his presentation the new world of policing, including that of:

- Trans-national and domestic crime;
- Counter terrorism, high tech computer crime;
- Drug trafficking and identity fraud;
- Regional police keeping;
- Money laundering and people smuggling;
- Child pornography and paedophilia;

and its impact upon the community and on the police themselves as a profession.

Local Western Australian issues raised by Ken included:

- Attraction and retention of police officers;
- The safety and wellbeing of the community and the ability of the Police Service to protect the community, commenting that "apparently the catch cry is *you can get a pizza faster than a Police Officer*"; and
- The safety of the Police themselves, in the line of duty.

The questions posed to the group present were:

- What makes you feel safe in your community - what would make it better?
- What makes you feel unsafe in your community - what would make it better?
- Who would you call for help in an emergency? Are you confident that they can help you?
- Who is responsible for law enforcement in your neighbourhood? Who else could play a role?
- Do you experience anti-social behaviour in your neighbourhood? What could be done to reduce this type of behaviour?
- Tell us about how you feel about Fire services in your community.
- Tell us about how you feel about Police in your community
- Tell us about how you feel about Local Government Rangers in your community
- Tell us about how you feel about Volunteer organisations in your community.
- Anything else that you would like to tell us about?

An Overview of the session included three significant initiatives worthy of further consideration:

1. Reward system for youth to encourage positive behaviours;
2. Seeing more police out in the community, particularly in positive local situations such as shopping centres, parks and schools; and
3. Review emergency contact numbers – consider a universal number (eg 911) as children and adults learn it through television.

The following provides a summary of the discussions held and the outcomes from the Law and order Workshop:

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
Police services	Attraction and retention	Improve pay and conditions for police. Improve shift patterns/difficulty of transfers
	Training	Needs to cover aboriginal culture and be relevant to Australia.

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
	Community respect	Police to be seen in shopping centres and at walk to school programs. Improve image of police in society.
	Judiciary responses	Review penalties. Increase penalties for crimes against police.
Young People	Drinking/drugs/congre gating	Compulsory counselling for parents, positive alternatives to these behaviours
	Graffiti	Have a reward system for youth who do the right thing. Review penalties
	Parental responsibilities	Kids don't feel loved, separated parents struggle to cope. Additional support required from school chaplains, training for parents, mentors.
	Lack of facilities	More drop in centres for youth of all backgrounds – rich/poor, black/white, other. Give kids ownership/responsibility and recognise their achievements. Support involvement in sporting activities.
	Anti social/hoon behaviour	Target ringleaders, crush cars after first incidence of hoon driving.
Community involvement	Parks are not safe –, homeless people, use of drugs, alcohol	Improve lighting at night. Conduct positive activities in these spaces.
	Railway stations and shopping centres don't feel safe	Support from local government and the community for on going programs.
	Coordination/misinfor mation by politicians	Need good news stories in the media to promote community well-being. Coordinated approach to accountability and responsibility from a wide range of agencies and follow-up.
	Tackle causes not symptoms	A coordinated approach to social inclusion
Emergency Services	Interagency coordination	Fostered from the top of agencies as well as operationally – use volunteers to raise awareness
	Local networks of community support in emergencies	Neighbours, , local churches, volunteer groups, Salvation Army, Ngala, neighbourhood watch, etc.
	Contact numbers/response times	Better education for numbers to call. Separate emergencies from other calls

3.2   *Planning and the Environment*

Mr Jeremy Dawkins, Chairman of the WA Planning Commission, challenged workshop participants in regard to the enormous growth, housing density needs and structure planning required for the present, to lead us into the future.

The questions posed were:
- What do we need to do to make this the best City Region for our children to grow up in?
- How can we create built environments that respond to changing community needs and also celebrate the region's rich heritage?
- How can we address the issues of climate change and drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
- How can we reduce the reliance on the use of private cars?
- How can we reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill?
- How can we protect our areas of biodiversity our wetlands and groundwater resources?

A summary of the key emerging themes and possible solutions raised within the workshop I provided:

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Best City region for children	Maintain a foster a diverse environment with a real sense of place. Provide pedestrian friendly streets, healthy and safe environment's for sporting facilities/ skate parks. A popular idea was to promote local produce through a local market.
How can we create built environments that respond to changing community needs and also celebrate the region's rich heritage?	Create built environments with a variety of housing to meet changing needs and mixed uses. New subdivisions should not have water features as not ecologically sustainable. Insure that tress are kept in subdivisions, stop doing flat blocks. A good idea was bringing community gardens into higher density areas.
How can we address the issues of climate change and drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	Use alternate energy sources and buy and grow local foods. Housing standards need to be more environmentally energy sensitive, ie solar passive designs.
How can we reduce the reliance on the use of private cars?	Develop better local government transport links and improve bus-train linkage – a good idea was to provide incentive for public transport use (ie; frequent flyers). We also need to create jobs, housing and retail in close proximity with good cycle and pedestrian access.
How can we protect our areas of biodiversity our wetlands and groundwater resources?	Issue of water being undervalued and neglected. This had a huge response. We need to avoid stormwater loss – storage purification, aquifer injection (we must recycle water). Filter Systems before stormwater goes into the wetlands. More viable options for household grey water, rebates. Keep natural wetlands only for ecological sustainability for native birds and keep more bushland in new estates. Also retain and replace large trees. A common theme was community education on biodiversity includes school education, general community and use indigenous knowledge.

3.3   Strengthening the Community

Mr Graham Mabury provided a stimulating presentation challenging individuals that each and every one of us has the ability to make a difference to our community – by asking the question:
> *What is the single, irreplaceable, primary determinant of favourable community outcomes ?*
> *…of which the answer is YOU …. Or US*

He reiterated a message that he had received on his 6PR radio Nightline program ….
> That it is important that we don't sit around and just wait for the government to respond. While Kevin Rudd has made an outstanding contribution to Australia by getting this ball rolling <u>we, as the wider community also have a role to play.</u>

Graham outlined that community outcomes should be sustainable, and although community issues are complex, continually changing and cultural, we should not be mushrooms and think ahead to the future.

The questions posed to the group present were:

- What sort of future do we want for the young people of 2020 and how can we realise these desires?
- As we are an ageing community living longer, what do we need to do to meet the needs of our ageing communities?
- Who are our "special needs" groups and how can we better provide for them?
- What do we want as our basic family values in 2020, and what can we do to support and promote these values?
- What is multi-culturalism in our community and how can we interact better?
- What will be the pressing issues for families in 2020 and how can we do to support and these families of the future?
- What do we know of our indigenous community and how can we build better relationships?
- Does the "system" support our aspirations for our communities – what can we do better?
- Who can assist in fulfilling our aspirations for 2020?
- What can they / I do to help achieve them?

The following is a summary or in some cases, an extrapolation of responses of the ten key questions as they relate to the themes of:

THEME	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Youth	- Lack of *Mutual* Respect - Challenge of dealing with stereotypes - Perception v's reality – power of the media - Parenting support, skills development and acceptance of responsibilities – *3 r's rights respect, responsibility*	- Influence media to focus on some positive aspects and elements of our youth culture – they are not all bad, the majority are ignored or not deemed newsworthy - Development of intergenerational programs – recurring theme - Interaction and mentoring of young people - Keep an open mind - Parenting education and support – whole of government/community response

THEME	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Seniors	• Social Isolation • Employment and social support – retention of dignity and feeling of value • Ageing in place • Future planning for aging communities	• Development of formal and informal networks as a means of support • Flexible working arrangements, volunteer support • Research on international models of service delivery – holistic service delivery • More focus groups on ageing and the implications – concerns raised that we are not/will not be prepared •
Special Needs / interest Groups	• Silent/hard to identify groups and gaps e.g. homeless • Equity for all identified groups • Process improvements and policy development needed	• Do not just support the vocal few – some strategies provided in body of workshop findings. • Commitment from agencies and government to review current funding and systems
Families	• Community confused by differing values, diversity and (family) structures • Lack of role models (values) • Support for "village" approach	• Focus on relationships (development and maintenance of) • Celebrate and value "family" (traditional and nuclear), multicultural • Promote values based leadership • Know your neighbour – whole of community response required
Indigenous People	• Us and them mentality • Lack of *common* understanding • Over-sensitivity /stereotyping (*by both parties)*	• Celebrate, and promote cultural differences • Educate on Aboriginal culture history and traditional values • Open and honest communication – remove political correctness
Creating Communities	• Diversity – meeting all the needs • Fulfilling our potential	• Whole of community response to planning our communities • Promote self responsibility – let our communities own the problem and the solution • Work with the general goodwill to achieve •
Governance/ Regulations	• Overly bureaucratic • Lack of engagement in decision making – *leads to arrogance and assumptions being made*	• Work smarter not harder – collaborate not just lip service • Maximise resources – question what we do and what we expect • Know our communities better • Develop systems that support our aspirations

3.4   Health

Professor Cobie Rudd, Chair in Mental Health Nursing and Head of School Edith Cowan University, commenced her presentation by providing an overview of the submissions received prior the National Summit – some 1094 submissions primarily focussing on preventative health.

She also outlined what she considered to be the priority themes across the strategic health platforms, these being:
- strengthen, prevention and wellness, along with recognising the role of environments;
- getting the organisation of health better sorted, and with a shared responsibility;
- building a community based level of heath care;
- focusing on the person;
- redress the inequities;
- a sustainable workforce; and
- a safe, high quality care system.

She led the group into the future by imagining it was 2020 and what did we think the health arena would be like then by posing 10 questions to the group. The questions were:
- What is happening in your community to aid in the achievement of a healthy lifestyle?
- How should "health" be organised? (Who should be responsible for what?)
- Who should be paying for what and how should the split be worked out? i.e cost of private health insurance.
- What needs to happen to ensure we have a "health" workforce?
- Have the gaps in health service delivery and needs decreased?
- What needs to done to ensure waiting times for services are reduced?
- How can we address increasing mental health issues?
- How do we ensure a quality and safe health care is delivered?
- How can preventative health measures be delivered to communities?
- What is happening in your community to aid in the achievement of a healthy lifestyle?

 A summary of the workshop is as follows:

ISSUE	SOLUTIONS
Lifestyle - What does your community environment look like in terms of lifestyle ?	- Community integration, with grey villages - Community hubs/centres as one stop shops with shopping, libraries, schools and education centres - Community access with transport options - Improved understanding of self care- individual responsibility - Better food choices with tax on unhealthy foods - Improved community links with a focus on positive contributions to mental health care - Less social disadvantage, giving capacity to individual s to change behaviours - Working arrangements support healthy lifestyles – work life balance allowing time to exercise - Guided activities , plus decreased restrictions to outdoor activities

ISSUE	SOLUTIONS
Organised- How should Health be organised and who should be responsible for what ?	- A regional structure with collaboration of health workers and community - Small town models, divide large populations into hubs – team approach - Community responsibility for wellness, with support from health Services - Prevention planning becoming community based - Register of community groups - Redesigning communities to promote health - Commonwealth responsibility for Health - National database – professional records etc - One system across Aust for standards - Health should be based on wellness not illness - Mapping available services, with referral criteria
Quality of care- How do we ensure a quality of safe health care is delivered ?	- Develop Super GP clinics to support hospital services - Develop Wellness centres based on a social model of health - Increased numbers of university places for training - Greater benchmarking in health between providers - Medication safety – support and education programs - Independent reviews of adverse events - Equity of access - Better communication between Health professionals, in particular in handovers
Healthy Workforce – What needs to happen to ensure we have a healthy workforce ? ie "Health Workforce"	- Number of Health care providers will decrease with reducing workforce, therefore need to explore community as workforce - Redefine the role of practitioners - Share information across professional boundaries - Recognition of migrant qualifications - Financial incentives / compensation, in particular in rural areas - Need to culturally match healthcare workforce to cultural structure of the community - Better leave arrangements for maternity and family leave

ISSUE	SOLUTIONS
Costs- Who should be paying for what and how should the split be worked out ? eg cost of private health insurance.	• Nationalisation of Health system • Pay through the tax system - less impact • Disabilities – Govt should recognise and pay /or gaps • No fault insurance to cover disabilities from the womb to tomb • Better screening programs for early intervention • Have business pay tax for health prevention in the workplace • Workplaces are important – assess people to prevent, early intervention as people are the resources • Regular reviews of cost priorities to allow active cost minimisation though local frameworks • Possible Health care rationing • Mandate certain % of budget for health prevention
The Gaps- Have the gaps in health service delivery and needs decreased ?	• Health care for the aged – especially over 80 • Voluntary euthanasia • Focus on state on health rather than age • State Govt purchasing private healthcare for public patients • Improved Aboriginal access to existing services • Better lifestyle for Aboriginals through primary health care • Information delivery has improved / increased across all sectors – public/private, rural/metro • Community gardens and farmers markets • Written partnership agreements with no silos in place • 0-12rs cover provided by Govt
Mental Health – How can we address increasing mental health issue s?	• Issues such as why people take drugs/alcohol are addressed, decreasing mental health issues • Greater attention to respite services and support for families and carers • Screening of children for anxiety and depression • More funding in the early stages • Mobile screening team to go around schools to educate about the issues • Access to early prevention • More education for triage (Doctors) • Identification of high risk families • Promote common factors that lead to mental health issues

ISSUE	SOLUTIONS
Waiting times – What needs to be done to ensure waiting times for services are reduced ?	• One stop shops for primary health care • Urgent care service at community level • Coordinated or 'joined up care' • Decreased ambulance waiting times with modern technology communication • Significant self management as increased education • Excessive workloads on health professionals reduced with redistribution of workload • Early intervention in place – able to access services when required • Private hospitals are accessible
Preventative Health – how can preventative health measures be delivered to communities ?	• Through a greater proportion of the GDP being allocated to services • Global education on all fronts • Universal accessibility for aged and disabilities • Greater focus on prevention through health promotions officers • Bi-partisan approach between health and education • Training of lay / peer workers • Greater resourcing for early childhood support

3.5   Economy

Mr Michael Chappell, Managing Director PRACYS, commenced positively by outlining that this is an opportunity of a generation:
- A goal must be to set up WA for long term sustainable economic development; and
- To achieve this, we must understand:
  - The structure of our economy in WA
  - That development is different to growth and
  - Policies and actions must be created to maximise the benefits of the boom

He provided an overview of both the Australian and Western Australian economy – highlighting that:
- WA produces 1/3 of Australia's exports from 1/10 of the population
- Raw material exports drive jobs and
- Our employment growth has been enormous based on 2007 figures, with
  - Service industry jobs up 12.7% in education, Govt admin and defence up 13.7% plus
  - High growth occupations are intermediate clerical, sales and service workers – up 9.3% , plus professionals up 6.4%

Michael spoke specifically about the northern corridor, in particular referencing:
- Quality of employment and those jobs "missing in the NW corridor"
- Traffic congestion and public transport
- Cost of oil
- The need for activity centres, an infrastructure plan and employment goals in every land use and transport plan developed

The following questions were posed to the attendees:
- What can we do in the northern suburbs of Perth to take best advantage of the boom times?
- How can our government and major institutions ensure that the future economic prosperity of the region is achieved beyond the current resources boom?
- What changes are needed to the education and training system to make it more robust in supporting sustained economic development?
- Is infrastructure just roads and drainage or is there something else government should invest in?
- Apart from making driving more expensive, what impact will global issues such as energy costs have on our local economy?

The following is a summary of the workshop discussions:

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
Infrastructure	Insufficient infrastructure investment (particularly transport) to support both local workforce and local industry development	Change policies to recognise the role of infrastructure as an enabler of economic development and invest appropriately
	Lack of proactive provision of infrastructure	Use public/private partnerships (both hard and soft industry)
	Too much 'lag' investment with no certainty to create industry confidence	Plan and fund longer term in advance Invest in infrastructure such as a regional airport, road links, rail, port etc.

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
		Make better use of existing infrastructure through commuter busses, longer busses, traffic management, etc.. Increase communications infrastructure to reduce burden on transport infrastructure
Governance	Need for improved skills in Government Risk aversion to investment inhibits outcomes Lack of coordination and integration across government Too focused on just mining sector	Develop cross government and department teams (federal, state, local, DPI, DOIR etc..) to create and implement common economic development vision Increase accessibility to politicians Provide structures that will coordinate resource use (e.g. corridor economic development body) Government should knowingly lead in future proofing by investment in corridor during the boom times e.g. shared infrastructure
Local Employment	Lack of local employment and large employers in the region Lack of coordinated investment attraction Need more industry to create local employment Lack of investment in infrastructure inhibiting business investment	Local government should work with State government to attract big companies to the region Develop a clear, coordinated approach to attracting industries to the region Explore financial incentives for investment attraction Link infrastructure to industry attraction – particularly Neerabup/Wangara
Knowledge economy	Lack of research and development investment for innovation and new business Retention of graduates and technology experts in the region Creating appropriate focus for university research that aligns to local needs	Create a region that 'smart' people will come to Develop a culture of R&D based upon solving society's issues Build a culture of innovation and look at funding research to ensure research is not lost overseas Encourage partnerships with local government acting as a conduit between businesses, R&D firms and universities Support reinvestment of profits from the mining boom into R&D Implement inventors competitions in regards to new technologies

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
Skills development	Lack of teachers, technical teachers and support for educators Need for better levels of skills to be taught in students Industry links and partnerships Need for education in new technologies Need to increase efficiency and convenience of training and overcome difficulty with access to training	Invest in local education institutions such as West Coast Tafe Abolish HECS fees and HECS debts Need more support from the Department of Education and Training Include businesses in the educational process Base university research funding on industry needs
Workforce	Decreasing health of the workforce Ageing population and retirement of the baby-boomers	Don't penalize pensioners who supplement pension with additional income from working
Economic Diversity	Too much focus on mining sector Risk to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) that rely on mining sector Too much dependency on China & US Lack of reinvestment for the future	Government to include other industry sectors in its focus Make SME's more attractive places to work through local jobs, work-life balance, etc Future proof small businesses by developing improved skills Create trade agreements with other trading partners Promote opportunities in new industry sectors such as desalination/water treatment
Global trends	Energy risks and prices Widening social divisions Environmental impacts Population growth Water and food shortages Global economy and reliance on imports Carbon trading Drain on Australia's natural resources	Encourage resource companies to utilize alternative fuels by removing diesel rebate and encouraging natural gas Preserve resources (particularly energy) for Australia Encourage new language looking at prosperity measures beyond just financial Implement compulsory social dividend from resource companies Link social policies with economic policies Water management inc. recycling and grey water Nurture new industries – tidal power, wind energy, aquaculture

3.6 Housing

Mr Steven Gill, Director Media and Government Relations–Housing Industry Association, opened his presentation with reality of housing affordability:

- o   What is it ? How is it measured ?
- o   What is the data telling us ?

Steven outlined that housing stress comprised both rental and mortgage aspects and indicated that "household stress" is experienced when more that 30% of a household income is spent on housing costs ie rent or mortgage. Currently close to 1 in 3 Perth households with a mortgage or rental are "in stress".

Current housing cost pressures being experienced are:

- o   Land supply;
- o   Skills shortage;
- o   Red and green tape;
- o   Steven indicated land supply issues are within our control, however material costs and interest rates are not able to be controlled; and
- o   His reference to red tape- was aligned to the need to have some process reform, including greater consistency and coordination across Local Government.
- o
The workshop participants were then asked:
- •   How can we make housing more affordable?
- •   What type of housing should we be building?
- •   How can we get more houses built to meet demand?
- •   Should we make more land for housing available?
- •   What should our housing estates look like in the future?
- •   How can we deliver more water and energy efficient housing?
- •   Anything else you would like to add?

A summary of the workshop discussions:

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
How can we make housing more affordable?	Price of land to high Lack of Government intervention	Stop speculation - if buy block of land must build in 3 years. Government intervention to build lower cost public housing; funding range of housing option such as shared ownership; provide incentives for existing home owners to use equity to reduce cost of getting into market; manage govt land release; use superannuation funds to give lower long term fixed interest rate.
What type of housing should we be building?	Size of home	Build smaller houses close to transport hubs, more apartments, higher densities, universal design to meet disabled needs; starter homes; provide mixed housing developments
	Flexible design	Flexible dwelling design so can amend to suit changing needs (granny flat/teenager retreat)

ISSUE		SOLUTIONS
What should our housing estates look like in the future?	Mixed Use	Ensure integrated provision of estates with shops, entertainment; jobs, community facilities, public transport delivered at same time as housing;
	Community Feel	Provide facilities and design the estate to encourage community interaction (schools, POS, community centres)
	Hi Tech Estates	Broadband cables, latest technology
	Sustainable Estates	Self sufficient bio suburbs; more tree and bush retention; allotments; energy efficient design and layout
How can we deliver more water and energy efficient housing?	Educate People	Increase awareness at schools; more govt information on benefits provided;
	Government Intervention	More govt incentives; mandatory regulations for water and energy efficiency (eg thermal roof insulation and mandate disclosure of energy savings on products)
	Local Initiatives	Build a regionally based electricity system sourced via solar panels as in Kalbarri example serving 500 houses.
How can we get more houses built to meet demand ?	Increase supply of housing	Increase land release, set up housing charities to release land, set up housing cooperatives, decentralise population by building regional centres.
	Set targets	Set up affordable housing targets to meet demand
	Reduce approval and construction timeframes	Reduce government bureaucracy, reduce skills shortage through education and training
Should we make more land available for housing ?	Use of existing land	Should make better use of existing land before releasing more, start developing Alkimos, remove land speculation by Landcorp and individuals
Other	Mortgage Stress Documents Confusing Remove Fly In/Fly Out Women and Housing	Increase Govt intervention; Remove jargon; use plain English Make companies build homes to reduce environmental impact Increase Govt funding for women's refuges; introduce laws to prevent landlords from discriminating against women with children

Attachment 1: Law and Order Workshop Summary

The following is a collation of the feedback and commentary received from the workshop, with multiple responses highlighted with a √.

Q1. What makes you feel safe in your community and what would make it better?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
	Community policing
	Better remuneration for police
Teenagers – threatening	
Police attendance	Improved/more police
More power for Rangers	Army (Home Guard) uniform Identify particular locations where youth gather (train stations, shopping centres)
Youth public drinking Alcohol	Police to target Compulsory counseling for parents of youth and youth involved in crime/anti social behaviour – mentoring of youth.
Graffiti	Reward system for youth Police powers to enter premises to search for painting implements. Judiciary – review penalties Seek restitution from parents. Quicker response to graffiti removal.
131-444 police – lack of response	Review process of operators, eg part time use of civil staff.
Justice system – inadequate penalties	Government to review
Lack of youth facilities	More support mechanisms for youth. Liaise with kids to obtain their requirements. Give kids ownership/responsibility. To recognize the good things that youth do, ie awards, commendation through the media.
Know your neighbours in your local community – community events involvement.	

Q2. What makes you feel unsafe in your community and what would make it better?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Gatherings in local park – alcohol, drugs	Stepping up of police, Rangers
Sleeping in parks (homeless, alcohol, drugs)	Assistance from Police
Small concentration of pubs	More diverse drinking establishments
Divide between rich and poor	
Youth aboriginal groups	More youth drop in centres. Youth clubs. √√√
Public housing (divide between black and white)	
Binge drinking (Friday, Saturday, Sunday) √√ Parents are failing	More community-minded projects. Voice opinions and own solutions
Issue – parents (low income) cannot afford to pay for youth's sporting – fees, uniforms	Make children involved in sporting activities.
Extreme sports (everything including taking drugs to the extreme).	
Parenting powers taken away.	
Lack of respect (youth).	
Baby boomers.	
Society has changed – parents separate.	

Misinformation (politicians need to be more authentic)	Need good news stories
Unsafe at railway stations at night. Unsafe at shopping centres for elderly.	Support from local government and community for on-going programs 24/7.
Hoon behaviour	Supervise races. Crush cars after one incident.
Kids don't feel loved enough. Don't want to be with parents.	Need tools and skills to negotiate with youth, kids.
Kids are not being held responsible for behaviour.	
Don't promote the :Ben Cousins and Britney Spears".	
Parents don't feel confident allowing kids to walk to school	Arrange walking group (travel-smart scheme)
Where large groups of youths, adults (gang)	Target ring-leader
Road rage (when stationary most at risk).	Automatic locking of doors/windows.
Hearing smashing of bottles against home/property.	Call police (don't confront yourself).

Q3. Who do you call for help in an emergency and are you confident they can help you?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
"000" key services – one stop shop needs to be local to <u>WA</u> state service. Issue with education on who to call in emergency. √	Technology should localise. State broken into 6 regions, Pilbara etc. for response in line with most state services. Do we internationally need to adopt "911" as emergency number. Query is there a logical reason can't use "911" as well. Embedded in psyche through TV.
Better education for 131 numbers, SES, police etc. – consolidate. Call Police, Doctors, hospital, counselling, local government, state police.	Could go to one non-emergency attendance number for state police, fire, ambulance, local government etc. Also provide other service referrals such as counselling. Education and advertising if change. Mobiles pre-program.

Develop local networks to call on – eg neighbours, local churches, volunteer groups, Salvos, Ngala, neighbourhood watch (re-badge).		
Not confident in police response. √	24 hour stations and fully manned. Incidents should be responded to.	
Not confident that there are emergency service responses for children.	Other services such as chaplains implemented mentor/support roles. All schools.	
More confident in fire and ambulance response but still resource issues.	Access to technology, equipment, training services. Recruitment and retention part of solution. Including recognition of emergency service volunteers. Education community about volunteer role.	
Need better integration and coordination between agencies and services to respond to major incidents as multi-disciplinary	Fostered from the top of the agency as well as operationally. Should not be fighting over roles etc. Numbers of volunteers raising awareness by using publicity generated by incidents.	
"000" from mobiles an issue (see other sheet solutions).	Staffing of "000" to be local to understand geography etc.	

Q4. Who is responsible for law enforcement in your neighbourhood and who else could play a role?

ISSUES		SOLUTIONS	
Police – State/Federal.	√√	All have a role.	
Rangers.	√√	Police are No. 1.	√
Crowd controller		Rangers as secondary officers.	
Transit police		Others besides.	
Civilians/community		Police provide support role.	
Private industry (security)		Community in partnership.	

Community justice.	American policing model.
Armed Forces	One police force – national.
Justice of the Peace	Parents have a role – back to basics (fundamental).
RSPCA	Grandparents – family leaders.
Courts/officers	Parliamentarians.
Department of Child Protection	School community/parents.
"The Community".	
Neighbourhood Watch	Getting neighbours together.
Transit guards	Level of authority re Rangers/Transit Guards.
Traffic Wardens	Accountability. Centrelink – restrict payment to people who offend.
Parking Lot	Update/improve legislations/fines.
Police retention and Shift hours	Children to be more accountable.
Too much admin	
Police training – lack.	Work and development plus orders.

Q5. Do you experience antisocial behaviour in your neighbourhood and what could be done about it?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Arsonists Graffiti Out of control parties	Education Department to umbrella youth services, increase resources in schools, including personnel (out of hours).
Some Homeswest tenants Domestic violence Noise pollution Trespassing on property Unkempt rental properties Hooning/risky driving Alcohol/drug misuse General vandalism Illegal dumping	Coordinated approach to accountability and responsibility, address cause rather than the symptoms. Rehabilitation of offenders and appropriate follow up. Community service order to be used as an alternative to a custodial sentence (not to be used in general circumstances). Protection of victim's identity in order to encourage citizens to undertake a prosecution.
Fragmented Youth Services	
Lack of follow up for offenders.	
Lack of social inclusion.	

Q6. How do you feel about fire services in your community?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Not enough publicity	Pamphlets available more widely, ie doctors' surgeries.
Public knowledge re ESL and fire service structure.	Paid fire service - one fire agency - all paid/salary

Three individual fire services	Government to provide land/stations
Lack of cooperation between fire services	Recruitment drive.
More fire stations	Better pay scale.
Arson	More eyes/information from the community.
Salary/staffing.	

Q7. How do you feel about police services in your community?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Training – other countries, eg South Africa. UK-Australia irrelevant – boring.	Shorter and more, eg relevant to England and Australian policing. Essential to have aboriginal culture training.
Community policy – only in city centre "What is it in Perth/WA?"	Police being seen out in shopping centres, schools, "walk to school". Police presence in community. Need to have officers to promote program in community
Lack of police	Wages, pension, compensation. Improve shift patterns/difficulty of transfers.
Reviving Neighbourhood Watch	
Respect – lack of	Increase sentences for crime against police.

Q8. How do your feel about local government rangers in your community?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Broad role and public expectations from the community	Definition of roles – Police v Ranger.
Role of physical law and order is police – shifting responsibility.	State politicians to negotiate with local governments. Review other models interstate/international.
	Parties require a permit.

Q9 how do you feel about volunteer organisations in your community?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Within 10 years you won't have any	Large increase in employed people in the volunteer sector.
Cost of being a volunteer is increasing to the volunteer. Two years ago cost $600 per annum.	
Social conditioning that not required to participate.	Part of schooling – community volunteering (added to grades). Creating community networks at a young age using schools. Promote inter-generational links.
Both parents working not economically viable for 20-45 age group to volunteer.	
Volunteer groups not sufficiently funded by state and government governments.	
Issue – partnership with private sector.	Educate private sector on role – gain support for volunteering with no loss of pay.
Value and recognise volunteers. Importance of contribution.	
Issue – consumers vs. contributors in society.	
Government statutory requirements on volunteer groups make volunteering difficult.	

Emergency relief organisation in WA – statutory requirements, eg health regulations on food volunteers for Salvos and Red Cross funding.	Accreditation of voluntary training completed as incentive.
Working with children check.	Consolidate federal databases from 3 to 1.
Funding and acquittals and auditing costs.	Grant applications and acquittals more easy and accessible to volunteer groups or the grant body assist in process.
Financial recompense for volunteers	Taxation incentives or subsidiary.

Q10 Any other issues that you would like to tell us about?

- The solution to law and order issues cannot be purely the increase in enforcement expenditure as championed by the keynote speaker.
- We must embrace preventative measures to reduce antisocial behaviour which makes us feel unsafe. These measures could include:
- Greater law and order visible presence;
- Police carry badge off duty, ie U.S.A.;
- Education of aboriginal/disadvantaged;
- Community education about youth and their need to congregate;
- Reduction in size of drinking establishments and increase the number and diversity of establishments;
- Zero blood alcohol limit all drivers;
- Parental education:
- To receive baby bonus;
- To enrol in school;
- On T.V.
- Community education regarding social acceptable behaviour – "What do we want others to treat us like?"
- Punishment/prisons
- Very high recidivism rate despite large amount of money spent on prisons:
- Value for money?
- Better way?
- "soft" options not answer?
- Address the cause more so than treating the symptoms.

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Not adequately sign posted (streets) house numbers.	Get owners to display number and street name prominently on wall of their building.
Traffic crossroads/junctions.	Clearly and boldly display names of streets at these crossroads/junctions regardless of wherever else they may be.
Set-ins.	Display name of street one wishes to turn into at start of set-in or just before not at the end eg: Dundebar Road from Wanneroo Road (heading north).
Condition right turns at signals.	Discontinue all conditional right turns and only turn on the green arrow.
Breaks in median strips for cars parked between.	Make breaks wider to allow vehicle space and not protrude into traffic.
Inadequately painted street signs.	Must be large, clear and in well-lit locations and not camouflaged with background.
Issue of driving licences on basis of foreign-issued driving licences (refugees/migrants from third world)	Must have practical tests as similar to youngsters here getting 'L' and 'P' plates. Possibly subsidise the price of driving lessons.
How do we get back respect for each other?	Reward system.
Both parents work to make ends meet. No-one home when kids get home from school.	Bring down economic rate so both parents don't need to work.
Throw-away society (nothing is valued).	
Bring back corporal punishment? Bring back cane in schools?	
Protection of teachers/authorised officers.	
Bullies/intimidation.	

Attachment 2: Planning and the Environment Workshop Summary

The following is a collation of the feedback and commentary received from the workshop, with multiple responses highlighted with a √.

Q1 -What do we need to do to make this the best City Region for our children to grow up in ?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Lifestyle	Local employment for all levels / industries	✓ ✓
	Less transport dependency	✓ ✓
	More family time	
	Increase social atmosphere	✓
	Diverse environment	✓
	Primary product	✓
	Employment	✓
	Provision of leisure / recreation activities	✓
	Entertainment	✓
	Arts	✓
Community Demographics (Encourage diverse demographics within the community)	Plan for change in demographics over time	✓ ✓
	Schools	✓
	Facilities	
	Balance in building codes, different sized dwellings	✓ ✓
	Public buildings built for multipurpose / shared use	✓ ✓
	Different sized dwellings	✓ ✓
	- maintain balance	
Local Procedure	Local market / produce	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Safety	Use of schools after hours if better policing and illumination	
	Lowering car usage	
	Transportation	
	Policing outside schools	
Residential Development	Balance	✓
	Reduce density	✓ ✓
	Backyard	
	Review codes	
Park / Playground / Nature	Access	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
	Pedestrian friendly	✓ ✓
	Friendly safe neighbourhood	✓
	Larger - with facilities / activities / places to explore	
	Not just pocket parks	
Balance Rural / Residential		
Facilities	Recreational facilities	✓
Schools = Education Venues	School use eg: for leisure activities (multiple use of schools)	✓
	Variety (TAFE)	
	Creative stimulation	✓
Healthy & Safe Environment	Sporting (eg: skate park)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
	Leisure	
Transport	Creative uses of transport	
Cycling Pathways	Use of coastline (eg: sailing & swimming)	
Feeder train rail	Less insecticide use	
	Stimulation	
	Parenting	
	Safety	
	Separate cycle / walking paths	

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Parent Participation	Education	✓
Cultural Inter Generational Interaction	Visible part of community Community groups Community spirit Festivals	
Disabilities	Allow for all types eg: learning Facilities need to be multipurpose	✓ ✓
Value each other	Start education Yr 1 - Yr 12 in 2020	

Q2 - How can we create built environments that respond to changing community needs and also celebrate the region's rich heritage?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
What does community want to retain of Cultural / Natural Heritage	More dialogue with Community	
Recognise the building on an environment eg: new housing onto flat plane	What are the key values and education that should be promoted?	
What sort of 'new' built environments eg: include biodiversity? Look at Karst	Keep topography including build around not through features	✓ ✓ ✓
Less - archive lifestyle	Make the outdoors attractive	
Dormitory suburbs - Corner Deli?	Employment in outer areas	

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Increased density - To what level?	Diversity styles, codes (block sizes) density	✔
Are we prepared to pay 'cost' of change	Need to educate from grade 1 level at school	
How integrate 21% Cost needs with 20% cost property? - heritage controls - does this affect all places?		
Green smart homes needed	Need incentive to put back into grid	✔ ✔
Smaller households	Diversity of housing style - smaller even studio Reduces R40s etc. Increase density	✔ ✔ ✔
Houses too large for occupants	Rates reflect % occupancy eg. number of people versus house size	✔
No control over type of dwellings built by builders	Council / Government controls	✔ ✔
Need greenery - Keep special rural	Need to balance R-codes and chance for trees / rural living	✔
Clarkson R-codes as maximise density	Should look at minimum not maximum requirements	✔
Need more solar and energy efficient means in built environment	Houses to have solar panels Solar HWS, energy smart More solar in general Extend solar power station - add wind	✔ ✔ ✔ ✔ ✔ ✔
Need pushbikes to be safer	Improve safety - separate bikes, pedestrians, cars	

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Groups of housing types sharing resources		✓
Energy efficiency	Add verandas	✓
Lack of retention of native trees in new suburbs	Keep Native trees	✓ ✓ ✓
New subdivisions – no 'new' water features as not ecologically sustainable - once developers leave, no one takes responsibility	Keep natural wetlands only for ecological sustainability for native birds	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Insufficient bushland in new estates	Keep more bushland There needs to be a requirement for responsible planning and development to preserve the natural aspects of environment (bush, trees, water, etc)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Manufactured environment	Support not impede water cycles in their natural form	✓
Stormwater pollution	Need for careful design	✓
Loss of fertile land	Market garden not to use inferior buildings. Building on 'bad' land and keep portions for agriculture Report on functional use impact	✓ ✓ ✓
What is "family living space"	- Provide diversity and avoid clear filling all blocks - Cluster buildings to allow garden space	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Community gardens	Bring them into higher density areas.	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Loss of bird breeding habitat	Don't prune heavily or cut down in bird breeding season.	✓ ✓ ✓
Residential sub-divisions are "dead" places	Plan integrated community with centre, shops, transport including infrastructure needs	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Unsuitable house design - minimum standards too low - architectural designs need to change	Need to address energy, water material use, sustainability and design (sit right way on block eaves, trees with shade). "Green" to be standard. New laws to enforce improved environmental standards.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kerbside collection - bulk	Green waste collection ie. Skip to be shared.	✓	✓	✓	✓

Q3 – How can we address the issues of climate change and drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Climate Change	Adjust new construction standard, commercial, industrial, residential.	✓	✓	✓	
	Preservation of greenery, tree replacement. Developers.	✓			
	Improve some passive design. Removal of air conditioners.	✓	✓		
	Evolution Human awareness through media should be improved.	✓	✓		
	Adjust consumer culture.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Educate awareness of on energy to all migrants				
	High speed broadband to work from home.				
	Research into railway network's. Rationalise the reasons for success and failure of public transport networks.	✓			

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
	Buy local food, grow local food. Planning Commission need to plan for retaining market gardens between scarp and coast.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓
	Housing standards need to be more environmentally energy sensitive. Passive design, not cheap construction. Basic	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	
	Mandatory insulation, housing standards to reduce residential energy needs.	✓	✓		
	Community shared system's for heating/cooling etc.	✓	✓		
	Grow non drug hemp to regreen deserts. Use to replace plastic bags and packages.	✓	✓		
	Mandate solar wind power instructions with every residential air-conditioning unit.	✓			
	Cost of solar power to be back dated or subsidised	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sell to grid. Not being paid enough for power. Government to reward people and tax relief. Rationalise reward. Cost for individual.	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
	Considering solar power plan.				
	Need more vegetation, residential land. Patio and green to residential lot's has reduced from 40% to 20% over past 20 years. Mandate more garden % of plot.	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
	Reduce reliance on motor vehicles. Growing own vegetables operate more from home.	✓			
	Reduce private car use, more public transport.	✓	✓	✓	

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
	Reduce land clearance.	✓			
	Switch from coal to gas, renewable.	✓			
	Housing to have photo voltaics.	✓			
	Solar energy, grey water infrastructure combined.	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓			
	Economics of scale for new construction. (Economics of scale for modular mass produced units and technology designed for local community level).	✓	✓		
	Building standards need to be altered to better address solar passive design.	✓	✓	✓	
		✓	✓	✓	
	Education for indicative households.				
	Improved government incentives.	✓	✓		
	Beginning of learning curve, energy audits, energy footprints.	✓	✓	✓	
	More responsibility for overseas exports particularly for use.				
	Greater incentives to mining towns to encourage people to move to mining towns (Pollution from aircraft)	✓			
	Clearer traffic lights (synchronised)	✓	✓	✓	
	Sustainability promotion for solar panels filtration etc. grey water.				

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
	Hydrogen motors	✓	✓		
	Efficient public transport.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Developers more responsibility in not clearing of green lands as it relates to residential.	✓	✓	✓	
	More and improved school buses.				
	Reduce population by <u>incentives</u>??? More immigrants. Balanced economy.				
	Greater community education (local care) reducing car travel, reduce water use, climate protection, Government cascading by fending from the top level (Federal)	✓			
	Incentives for becoming environmentally educated and implementing solutions.				
	Car pooling, support local products, trades, etc educating local economies.	✓			
	Solar design environmentally friendly.				
	Solar power farms	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Self sufficient housing and self sufficient commercial and industrial buildings.	✓			

Q4 – How can we reduce the reliance on the use of private cars?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Requirement to travel long distances on a daily basis.	To encourage living near work/lifestyle requirements. Better public transport system.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓
Public transport planning not keeping pace with Urban Planning.	Public transport planning integrated into Urban Planning	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
Inadequate Bus-Train linkage.	Local Public transport networks (shuttle buses) Integrated Bus-Train link.	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Key satellite areas not planned properly.					
Non direct train linkage.	Direct regional linkages between areas.				
Train stations not accessible (car parking)	Multi storey carparks (paid parking)	✓	✓		
Bus services to trains inadequate.	Better bus services to train stations.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓
Bus not suitable for urban streets (too big).	More responsive bus service - smaller busses.	✓	✓		
Timetables too rigid.	Buses available on an adhoc booking basis.	✓			
Single passenger vehicles.	Encourage car-pooling incentives.	✓	✓		
Not enough cycle ways.	Better bike paths.	✓	✓		

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Not balanced planning eg. residential only, industrial only.	Holistic planning approach, work, education, leisure.	✓	✓		
		✓	✓	✓	
North / South linkage - lack of connection East / West.	Better East / West linkage	✓			
Hours of buses – buses stop early evening.	24 Hour bus timetable.	✓			
Too easy to drive to places.	Lower speed limits. Increasing car parking costs.	✓			
Non environmental vehicles.	Development of environmental friendly vehicles will reduce impact on environment.	✓	✓		
Single vehicle commuters	Carpooling – Government at all levels to provide incentives for carpooling.	✓	✓		
Inadequate cycleways on major routes	Better safer cycleways on major routes. Technology links on public transport.	✓	✓	✓	
Discrimination towards non vehicle users (Car Centric)	More thought towards non-vehicular users.	✓	✓		
Public transport costs too high – families can't afford.	Incentives for public transport use: Credit on Smartcard for drivers licence holders. Should be free.	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	
Too many cars on road.	Community car pool. Local community carpool where cars are shared by all.	✓	✓		
Lack of school buses.	Better local school bus network.	✓	✓		
Low density near trains.	Single density development near trains.	✓	✓		
Taxis too expensive.	Taxis should be cheaper. - Subsidised carbon offsets.	✓			

Q5 – How can we reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Lack of recycling facilities - Reduce/minimise waste to landfill.	More local recycling facilities.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	In "house" recycling.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Waste is a valuable resource.	✓	✓		
	Refund on container/bottles.				
Plastic shopping bags – eliminate	Eliminate plastic shopping bags via "cotton" bags or paper bags – Bag Bank.	✓	✓		
Eliminate plastic packages.	Find alternative reusable containers.	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	
Producers are not accountable.	Need to legislate, regulate and introduce incentives.	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓			
Consumers to be more conscious on Waste Management.	By regulation and education.	✓			
Local Authorities burdened with Waste Management.	Improved funding/resources to reduce waste.				
Lack of consumer incentive.	"Weigh & Pay" residential bins.				
Displacement of employees and reduction of profit	Incentive to business to redirect and retrain employees.				
Effectiveness of recycling/separation of rubbish.	More effective education of householders.	✓			
There will always be some waste – particularly organic.	Put waste to good use by actively converting to methane gas.	✓			
Disposable lifestyle products.	Design products for quality and longevity.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Community education of product lifespan.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Manufacturer compulsory recycling (own products).				

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Aware of type of packaging used	Harmful packing penalised.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Minimal and recyclable packaging.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Outlaw use of plastic wrapped fruit and meat in supermarkets.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	'Cradle to cradle" approach.	✓			

Q6 – How can we protect our areas of biodiversity our wetlands and groundwater resources?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Urban Development / Land Clearing	Planning/Biodiversity Strategies – Local and State	✓			
Stormwater Loss.	Storage, Purification, Aquifer Injection	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓		
Lack of natural vegetation in developments.	Increase minimum % of retention of natural vegetation.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Provide adequate resources to maintain.	✓	✓	✓	
Biodiversity Records.	More comprehensive information on Biodiversity.				
	State/Local Partnership.				
Community Education of Biodiversity issues/threats.	School education.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Use indigenous knowledge to educate others.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	General community.	✓			
Barren cleared land.	Tighter timing and planning of developments.	✓	✓	✓	
Enforcement of planning regulations.	Local Government to have greater support from the State.				
Wetland buffer zones.	Increase wetland development buffer zones.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	No work allowed in wetlands or buffer zones.	✓	✓		
	Tougher penalties for breach of regulations.				

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Nutrient flow into wetlands.	Plant vegetation that assists breakdown nutrients.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Educate community regarding use of fertilisers etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Large community behaviour.				
	Gross pollutant traps and filtration basins.				
Saving household water.	BCA to be more environmentally friendly	✓	✓		
Large trees (shade, breakdown of nutrients).	Retain or replace large trees in developed areas.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Larger lots to have more trees and gardens.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Shared vegetated/garden areas.	✓	✓	✓	
Population.	Determine optimum population level.	✓	✓		
Increasing areas of native vegetation.	Revolving fund for Local Government to purchase land and then sell to private sector with covenants to retain vegetation.	✓	✓	✓	
	Government or developers provide advise/assistance to land purchasers to design native gardens.				
Saving natural vegetation	More involvement of landscape architects.	✓			
Native bushland non urban 7 areas undeveloped land.	Keep, preserve.	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
Uncontrolled ground water bores.	Control Decommission Register Rate				
ONLY develop on most degraded land.		✓			

Q7. Anything Else?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Transport - from Wanneroo to Airport 1.50mins. - bus, train – bus. - due to people working on the mines.	Railway – to domestic and international airport. Eg. circle line (have it with buses). Can be a 'light rail' like trams (in Melbourne and Brisbane).	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Parking at Airport. - short-term - long-term - cost - lack off (distance if park at other facilities)	Possible multistorey. If better public transport it would relieve it. Short-term shuttle service. Overflow carpark requires shuttle service.	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓
- Not pruning trees during breeding season. All cats to be registered. All cats to be sterilized. Poison put down – effects wildlife (to kill ducks etc but effects wildlife).	Cat curfew, limit of cats per household. Local Council Pound surrender boxes for unwanted cats, kittens and dogs. Stop dumping issues like cat haven.	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Poison the verges. Educating public on groundwater. Issue with water features as they are not natural.	When dividing blocks leave at least one tree. Leave certain amount bushland on natural estates. No clear filling. Pebbles in one corner of water features.. Have a greenbelt before the next 'city' is developed to stop the sprawl.	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Water is neglected and undervalued. Consider bringing water down from the North (NO).	Make water part of every formal decision. ie. economic, social, environment. Include all aspects of water. eg. include water consumption on clothing when produced, items used, in industry etc.	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
	Store water from the storm water drains (filer system before it goes into the wetlands).	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Put more oxygen back into water to stop green algae.	✓	✓		
	Use water from our ocean.				
	Use water from our sewerage (treat more).				
Better street sign/directions and clarity.	Street names on buildings. Signs at junctions and crossroads.	✓	✓		
Road Design.	Must consider pedestrian safety.	✓			
House/property numbering. Emergency service identification.	Clearer/more logical signs on buildings.				
Transportation without oil	Incentives to preserve oil for high end use. Incentives for alternative fuels.	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓			
Increased air transport. Increased cruise boats. Recreational use.	Investigate/promote alternatives including local resort/holiday options.	✓			
Traffic congestion at junctions controlled by traffic signals.	Improve intelligence systems for signal controls.	✓	✓	✓	
	Improve priority systems to allow better flow of traffic and recognise heavy vehicles.	✓	✓	✓	
Not sourcing environmental information.	Make research information more readily available.	✓			
Household greywater cannot be re-used.	More viable options / fewer restrictions.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rebates.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solar Power.	Rebates provide little incentive.	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓			

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS				
Not preserving environmental areas.	Public education.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Protection.	✓			
	Wildlife Preservation.				
Congestion at peak times.	Stagger work/school start times to spread traffic.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Energy peaks (power supply)		✓			
Size of 'Lotto' prizes.	More smaller prize wins.	✓			
	Increase odds of wins (example: instead of 1 x $40 million prize, have 40 x $1 million prizes!).				
Tax system encourages use of vehicles.	Change system.	✓			
Frequent flyer systems encourage use. (Currently rewards people who fly most).	Eliminate Frequent Flyer Reward Systems and replace with an environmental offset.	✓			
Reduce "per capita" footprint of population.					
Incentive to use public transport.	"Fly Buys" for using public transport.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outer suburbs costs for public transport.	Higher levels of subsidy for public transport.	✓			
Volunteer Incentives.	Provide tax incentives for volunteering eg. vehicle use time credits	✓	✓	✓	
Provide variety in shop/business sizes.	Incentives to developers to provide smaller "starter" units.	✓			
Public transport use.	"Greenhouse credits" for using public transport – as offset to power/water bills.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Get rid of public transport fares and incorporate into a 'medicare' like system.	✓	✓	✓	
Building standards.	MANDATE FOR NEW REBATE FOR OLD.	✓			
	(eg. Environmental contribution transport efficiency, energy and water conservation).				

Attachment 3: Strengthening the Community Workshop Summary

The following is a collation of the feedback and commentary received from the workshop, with multiple responses highlighted with a √.

Q 1. What sort of future do we want for the young people of 2020 and how can we realise these desires?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Lack of Respect (both by & for)	Media focus on positive aspects/outcomes Challenge stereotypes	
Lack of representation of female youth Male dominated youth spaces eg skate parks	More space created in youth culture for young women and more programs & funding for young women – survey of young women	✓
Education for Parents (how to)	Promote & recognize parental role	
Lower age children fearful outlook	Pastoral care in education Ownership of community planning / development	✓✓
Media Focus	Electronic babysitters to be replaced with real-time	
Struggling parents Hardship of travel etc Social isolation Demise of localized facilities (shops, pubs etc)	Encourage leadership within youth, scouts, guides, cadets etc	✓
Transport Transport to & from Entertainment Young people cannot get to Leisure activities because it is unsafe to do so Youth Centres in Wanneroo - hours are not serving the youth	Expand & promote public transport – lack of transport for young people. Buses to move young people to leisure activities More buses & Trains Provide places that are safe for young people Increase hours Monday 6pm – 9 pm , Tuesday Closed, Wednesday 6pm to 9pm, Thursday 6.30pm to 9.30pm, Friday 6pm to Midnight, Saturday 4pm to Midnight	
No Youth Leisure Centre	Build Leisure Centres to hold up to 750	

Lack of value of Youth Services	Put all youth services under the Education Department	
Waste of Resources	Open Schools for youth at night ie. Gyms etc	
Lack of Youth Workers	Train PT youth works to work 2 or 3 nights per week	
Lack of volunteers age range 28 to 45 Volunteer organizations drying up Time Poor adults – bored youth Encourage volunteer participation Further flexibility in High School	Offer free Education Qualification with NAC Intergenerational play/activity groups Support of volunteer organizations Provide reward for effort Provide training / accreditation Expand "COMET" program Clarkson Community Centre	✓✓ ✓✓ ✓✓
Medical Services	Bulk billing for all youth Youth friendly health service providers One Stop encompassing youth services on a dedicated website	✓
Music programs upgraded	Encourage musical program/participation Upgrade / provide facilities for music	✓
Localised community / neighborhood	Provide small social / service opportunities	
Housing plans for neighborhood interaction	Design of housing to facilitate interaction	✓
Gap year from studies / work	Provide some / more programs & support for young lesbian & Gay Volunteer work opportunities Support community volunteers to provide leadership roles to children and youth – give them a small fee to cover their expenses, provide training	
Promote values of families (lack)	Promote local opportunities Building of support networks	✓

Youth Care Tribal (internal/peer direction)	Explore unique communications of today's youth Expand & Build on the resourceful qualities & characteristics of youth Harness the passions & driving forces of youth culture Recognise cyclic dimension of youth Ratio or Quota of positive stories within the media Encourage young children to be involved with their community through school programs from Kindy up creating a sense of ownership of their community – involve in planning and creating communities	
Lack of respect for community	Promote ownership/responsibility and provide recognition for acceptance & improvement	✓✓ ✓✓
Lack of awareness (consequence)	Educate on consequences/responsibilities	✓
Language barriers	Acknowledge & validate the changing revolving conversation/communication methods. (Embrace change) 2nd generation jump has more credibility/Lack of judgment	
Lack of parenting skills & time opportunities	Teach Parenting skill	✓✓✓

Q 2 As we are an ageing community living longer, what do we need to do to meet the needs of our aging communities?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Need to be Valued	Look at how to use seniors expertise	
Fearful of Young People	Integrate youth & Seniors	✓
Employment	Involve older people in the labour market more effectively – use their expertise	
Financial Stress	By 2020 need to have relieved financial stress on the aging How to promote? Need to change the mind set of the community	

Accommodation / Housing	Need to review financial assistance – rent allowances	
Increasing Medical Costs Housing	Need to address cost differential between different geographical areas Develop more effective socialization networks	
Access to Services	One Stop shop (physical location (building) info on all related services Advocates/assistance to access services (ie medical) – use volunteers / buddy system. Help to explain advise / diagnosis etc	✓✓
Socialization / loneliness	Access to people who are available to sit & listen – need to communicate existing services / groups etc – help people make that 1st step? Need to develop more informal communication channels Promote existing services – shop front promotions on a permanent basis – Create local meeting places / promote peer support – sharing of information Government funding to seniors homes and groups to pay for entertainment/performances (ie singing) Encourage alternative forms rehabilitation (ie singing/animals/ great grandchildren) Use of hydrotherapy pools Residential day care/ small groups / similar interests – funding is critical – alternative to Adult Day Care. Focused on more extreme social isolation – augment more permanent facilities & programs Residential daycare – ongoing program development/partnership critical Need stronger links between GP's service groups, Day Centres, Seniors Groups. Base a Community Person (CDO) based/working within the GP office	✓✓✓✓
Employment	Meaningful employment for retirees. Need to provide opportunities to undertake part-time work Volunteer (stipend) – financial benefits – sense of belonging Dept – gainful employment for retirees Local Govt – volunteer coordinators - Link to existing agencies Driven strategy – focus on active recruitment of retirees - Ie Men's Shed. Bridgetown? National Body	

	Recognition & support Promote & provide incentive for more part time employment Mentoring role of older workers with the younger people Match the role with the person's expertise & physical capabilities Provide re-training of older people to enable to undertake new roles	
Home Maintenance Ageing Volunteers	Assistance in maintaining existing properties of Elderly – BIG GAPS in funded assistance Funding of volunteers to assist in maintenance of the homes & gardens Safety issues, houses not being maintained Volunteer force ageing - Community focused Need to reframe volunteerism / different model Impacting on Number of people in retirement homes – pressure on places	
Housing	Cottage plots, accessible – less maintenance, improved social opportunities Houses smaller – less accessible / higher density Sensitive housing design for the ageing population - interior design flexibility ie doors that can be wider, benches that can be lowered QLD – Ageing in Place (Local Govt)	✓
Transport	Developers of Retirement Villages – provide local transport service – planning requirement incorporate in Town Planning Scheme	✓
Discussion of Ageing	Need to talk more about ageing & implications Need more dialogue in the community – impact on the community Need to be sensitive of individual pride/dignity – be there when they are ready to talk, challenge the stereotype Educate over a period of time "be prepared for when you're old"	✓
Web Site	WHO Global Age-Friendly Cities Guide Health services Basis for working group to Transport look at the issues n/suburbs Accommodation Employment	✓✓✓✓

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Technology	Support seniors to use computers / encourage Support groups who provide access to computers Encourage Industry to develop ways to make access to the internet easier	✓

Q 3. Who are our 'special needs' groups and how can we better provide for them?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Funding for Services, Recreation, Accommodation, Employment, Education	"No Fault" Insurance ie Medicare, ABI, Physical Disability as in VIC to benefit family and PWD	✓
Funding Community Education	Once under "Special Needs" lack of funding – mainstream in the community - inclusive	
Mental Health On increase – EI. For children, housing etc	Whole of life planning & advocacy in all aspects	✓
Community Awareness Political Awareness	Proactive not reactive and beyond 3 years of political agenda	
Planning	'Living Plan" – goals Rolling 50 Year plan Bi-partisan planning Uninterrupted, whole of life Implementation	✓✓✓ ✓
Preventative Medicine	Exclusion Unit in UK In Europe – health spas give advice etc	
Information Integration Disjointed Information Restrictive Boundaries	Research shared and available in "real time" academics Create "Hub" for support for carers Mentoring support	✓✓
Health	Boundaries are geographic and may be removed	
Segregation	Employment for PWD Carer & support workers paid appropriately and unskilled	
Govt Policies	Value judgments must be scrutinized for assumptions (politicians	

Differences between levels of govt reality vs philosophy	Appropriate expertise in staff & Community advisors for politicians to be well informed Valued as a person not for $$ earned	
Health	Boundaries are geographic and may be removed	
Segregation	Employment for PWD Carer & support workers paid appropriately and unskilled	
Govt Policies Differences between levels of govt reality vs philosophy	Value judgments must be scrutinized for assumptions (politicians Appropriate expertise in staff & Community advisors for politicians to be well informed Valued as a person not for $$ earned	
Some Special Needs groups are not so easily identified Eg Homeless	System = not the "Squeaky Wheel" that get attention. Equal access Census: Should pick up Put Soup Kitchen in Parliament House to help identify these SN groups (+Council) Solution MUST come from the community Ground upwards identification of localized needs rather than politician down	
Hidden Issues in Government department practices	Freedom of speech by employees of government departments (and others) who help identify the issues – change culture –open day – voice what you feel is wrong, no recriminations "Free Cheese"	
Young people who don't engage in mainstream (possibly literacy-challenged?) Aged and non-literate	Provide opportunities for other non-literacy-focused activities Consider sit- in – mentoring programs Home, DV etc Identify their other skills Mentoring/parenting/chaplaincy Day to day "caring and support" within the community Big Sister Big Brother program Mentors – shared background One on One tutoring scheme with 'no shame'	
Post School opportunities	Tertiary / life skills – more intensively Learning spurts in early 20s = advocacy	

Children with Mental Health issues are at risk Yrs 1 - 12	Instead of reducing services for this age group, sustain early intervention services Need for residential and all other services. Closing down services Focus on research that EI is the key One Stop Shop in a school environment Where & When	✓
Human Resources – Lack of in 2020	14% - 70% staff vacancies in services Harder to recruit Valuing the services industries Valuing the Primary Schools	
Family Pressures & Mortgages	Parents / carers having to work to afford services for child / or go without services if choose NOT to work	✓
Community education on Lesbian / gay issues	Disability should be valued Make disability valued by 20/20	
Housing	House Planning Old Model ie kitchen benches that drop lower; toilet doors widen; access wheel chairs Age in Place – don't have to move Refuges & Resources – Women with special needs	
Justice Issues	Lack of cognitive skills = inadequate self representation in justice system Need advocates and support Justice – Trials – services improved and more accessible to ensure only people with disabilities needing imprisonment are put in jail. Services aren't always available. Prevention, Suitable services inside so don't re-offend Support services for after	

Q 4 What do we want as our basic family values in 2020 and what can we do to support and promote these values?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
What will be constituted as family? In past it was Mum, Dad & children – stability Is there something that takes its Place?		
Tolerance / Respect Self Respects leads to Community Respect	Initially has to come from family Can Churches & Agencies support? (Pressure on them to provide services) Media only seems to portray negative examples	
Family needs to assist young people for future	Negativity towards single parents is unfathomed Re educate young generation who will be 2020 parents	
Decentralising Nuclear Family Breakdown of traditional family values Families too busy – time poor Responsibility on Parents to rear children – not nana	Provide services to help/prevent family break up More counselling services Communication between parents & children	✓✓
Families confused by differing values Acknowledge that Modern family is multi faceted Focus on the individual – each person must feel valued by society Family eating/spending time together Family relationship breakdown parents/children LOVE – not incest / acknowledgement of differing values Find common ground for family basis	Programs/advice needs to be accessible – CUT RED TAPE More Funding Federal/state to support the family unit Creation of diverse/extended families – same sex, multi partnered families, fictive kinship Don't overlook support for families who aren't perceived to be in any 'trouble' Break down of families (consumerism) Parents must not compete/work to achieve so much Instead spend more time at home	✓✓✓

Fly in Fly out families	Agencies to support families – flexibility Mining licences until family infrastructure in place Make resource companies responsible to provide housing near sites	
Backyards declining in space	Developers made responsible for larger yards for family	
Teachers/Parents as role models	All levels of leadership need to focus on relationships Broken relationships (parents) lead to children having difficulty at school	✓ ✓✓✓
Generational Communication		
Mental illness in family	Education. Support needed. Assistance to seek help/support Acknowledgement Provide support	
Non Materialism	Change the politics of nation - not about more money in pockets Non material rewards	
Spirituality	Inner depth to soul which leads to inner peace Holistic support for family	
Experiencing other cultures	Accepting values from other cultures	
	COMPASSION/EMPATHY without it modelled children develop arrogance or the lack of ability to empathise with others	
Getting to know your neighbours (Generally speaking, one usually gets to know one's immediate neighbours fairly well: their names, occupations, general health problems (if any), hobbies etc. However the further up or down the street one's neighbours are located, the degree of familiarity tends to taper off, so, her is one suggestion with MIGHT fit the bill:	A) Street Meetings: About once a month OR once in 2 or 3 months, each street could convene a meeting of its ADULT residents (18 years of age and above) at a suitable venue: private residence, Church or Community Hall, local library, etc to discuss any issues of importance and / or relevance. The time and place of such meetings could be decided by the local MP and notices stuffed into mail-boxes a week or two in advance. If a street is rather small, it could be partnered with another one. Main thoroughfares (like Wanneroo Rd, Hepburn Avenue etc) could be sectioned off by the block, etc). This would provide an ideal venue for the residents of the street to get to know each other and discuss various issues. A token contribution could be taken from each	

	attending family to defray costs and the local PM would chair the meeting or, if unable to do so, delegate a suitable stand-in – even a member of the local police force. B) Other Suggestions: Car-pooling / Bulk buying of groceries/looking out for elderly/sick/disabled residents: Just an occasional door – knock to check up that everything's OK. (Ensure that they know how to recognise the voice of the caller: Don't open the door until positively identifying the caller. C) Welcoming new Residents: To the street or neighbourhood. Without appearing to impose on the newcomers, it's a good idea to get acquainted with them unless, of course, they'd rather keep to themselves. Obviously, one cannot have a "one size fits all" approach. There could be other barriers such as language & culture, but, generally speaking it shouldn't be too difficult to let the newcomers know they're welcome.	

Q 5 What is multi-centralism in our community and how can we interact better

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Recognition of Australian culture & multiculturalism	Mixing, recognising each culture's contribution Create & celebrate difference Integration, particularly among young people Culture / nationality eg linguistic diversity, Braille……….	
Fear of segregation and exclusion	Discover and promote positive examples of interaction to counter media negative focus Small-scale efforts more likely to have an ongoing effect. Community champions eg in schools	✓
Positive influences	Information. Equality of opportunity Volunteer families – cultural swaps Libraries – information sessions Positive advertising eg 'See Beyond the Disability' ads	

Address learned Bigotry	Empowering people to belong Address at youngest possible age Use society assets eg smaller population size works in favour of tolerance	✓
National Level	National Plan for social inclusion to address the issues of multiculturalism Increased celebration of multiculturalism events eg Aboriginality being taught in schools – increased tolerance	✓
Honesty and sharing	Multicultural centres to promote two-way dialogue Community centres key to sharing between levels	✓✓
Funding	Lack of funding for specifically multicultural events	
Productive conversation skills	Teach how to discuss Recognise differences, challenge the fear of difference and being able to discuss difference without the fear of being seen as judgemental & bigoted. Particularly in schools and similar bodies	✓
Political Correctness	Fear of tackling issues head-on eg sex education in schools has increased the ability of open discussion on issues Respect differences, promote discussion Understanding of our own history as a nation Acceptance of own cultural identity	
Migrant reconciliation	Addressing issued from native country being brought through eg counselling and healing 'Living Library' project	
Indigenous Population	Treaty to address issues to address disadvantage and disillusionment necessary to enable us to address migrant issues	
Mutuality	Receiving from each others cultures eg social mores	
Financial	Micro Finance to promote indigenous and migrant business to break poverty cycle Bill of Civil Rights & Responsibilities	
Networking	Round table – representatives of all City groups in an area. Improved interaction, neighbourhood issues	
Measurable Objectives	How to break negative input? Eg Curriculum, cultural integration out comes need to be visible and validated	

	INTRA-cultural & INTER-cultural healing. Federally funded community centres.	
Education		

Q 6 What will be the pressing issues for families in 2020 and how can we support these families of the future

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Social Education in a changing society	Support structure in place for Teacher Earlier education for parents Easier access to services Location/time (One Stop Shop)	
Lack of support structure for parents/families	Reward & Recognition for community volunteers	

Elder Care
    Cost to Family
    Access to Services
    Eligibility Criteria
	More flexible criteria for access to services
	More options for care	

Grandparents raising children Appropriate equity to foster care payment	Access to respite care Recognition and reward Access to Community	
Sandwich Generation	All of the above More flexibility at work	
Single Parents Young Parents	Practical Education Compulsory Education Support systems Social networks	✓✓✓✓
Valuing Older People Young looking after older In School mentoring programs	Workplace childcare Affordable childcare	
Work / Life Balance	Family friendly Government policies	✓✓✓

Work / Life Balance	Leave – Parental / Carer Businesses have more responsibility Flexible Outcomes based workplaces Govt support stay-home parents	
Politicians	Need to listen to families – Not dictate Should be more accessible	
Isolation of Families	Child Friendly areas in public places – shopping/towns	
Fear / Safety	Community Buildings – all ages	
Time Poor – have to work Transport	Families choose less (smaller homes) Compulsory Annual Leave – not cash out Improved transport – shorter travel time Better link systems	
Healthy Families	Caring for own families Caring for the carer Improving hospital waiting lists Flexible & holistic health care Allowing time to look after carers	✓ ✓✓✓
End of Boom	Building Reserve	✓
	Investing in families now Planning future services	
Accommodation - mortgage stress	Community Housing Integrated housing for all community groups Location of housing Provision of services Communities / volunteers build homes Increased corporate community responsibility More affordable housing Subsidised loan scheme Interest free loans	✓ ✓ ✓

Transport families Ageing will rely on transport more	Audit families needs Smaller buses – more frequent	✓
Poverty	Economic skills Schools For parents of school kids too	✓✓✓
Cost of Living	Small loan assistance for living expenses – interest free eg. gas bills	
Childcare	Encouraging young mothers back into work force, putting kids into childcare has negative impact on values/support/family/community	

Q 7. What do we know of our indigenous community and how can we build better relationships?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Standard of living – remote communities	Integrated – mainstream communities mixed other people More employment/ activities Consultation with elders	
Historical issues – providing solutions for 'our country'	Adoption of values from indigenous cultures – basic values (thousands of years) Family, country, respect Education of these values (to Australian society)	✓
Remote community – us and them and urban	Education of aboriginal people – other Australians do want them to be integrated – break down ' us and them" Multipurpose – mixed services	✓✓✓
House – Urban Housing – limited Inequitable funding for ongoing maintenance	Suitable housing – designed to meet family structures/needs Long term residency – networks of support (secure housing) Sense of belonging to PLACE (Cost of housing restricts long-term tenancy).	
Natural Environment destruction	Acknowledge as the aboriginal church – education for sustainable environment (spiritual connection Consultation with elders regarding use of land and management of land (incorporation of elders position regarding management of land/environment	✓✓

Health Burial sites	Forests – we harvest THE trees – Aboriginals Harvest FROM them Start a dialogue for aboriginal and all Australians to benefit economical and health wise from aboriginal Plant knowledge Acknowledge the physical health impacts for aboriginals from degraded land (sick country) and degraded sacred areas Proper recognition of grave sites, especially deceased indigenous veterans	
Lack of understanding/knowledge of aboriginal culture & history structures	Aboriginal culture & history within schools – help break down prejudice Language Discussions / opportunity to interact with aboriginal elders – to learn (formal and informal) Critical white studies	✓✓✓✓✓
Funding – short term funding ' pet projects Funding – lack of to support local actions	5 to 10 year funding terms with reviews of effectiveness along with support for governance matters Funding – reconciliation groups local level changes	✓
Employment / training – ineffective systems Specific legislation (inequity)	Principle continue (PEP) but linked to skills development Training for agencies ie management and governance Should be combined	✓✓
Decisions are made by Government – not with specific elders	Identification of meeting / talking places More dialogue rather than rhetoric Government to get out and see the impact of poor decisions	✓✓
Perceptions – history/media/stereotypes		
Racism / stereotyping	Antiracism education in the community Positive role models Review of legislation – may be racist ie laws around violence against young woman (indigenous) More female judges National laws rather than State Scrap Northbridge curfew	✓

Health Issues	Packages – dietary education Integrated systems – government department Food vouchers	
Minority Groups in remote communities ie young women with disability	Understanding of different cultural background in accessing urban services (specialist)	
Lack of flexibility of urban services in meeting disabled aboriginal needs	Portability of services ($ and services across geographical boundaries) Flexibility – fit in with transient culture (ie time / dates) Increased training for staff to understand cultural needs.	
Homelessness	Developing an understanding of why homelessness exists	
Self Respect	Teaching of self respect from elders	
Women	Support community efforts DF Aboriginal Women leaders More money into Aboriginal women services and general women services Consult with Elders in communities where young aboriginal women are being purchased for sex by truck drivers about hot to solve the problem and punish the perpetrators	
Laws	Apply same principles around alcohol and pornography to WHITE mean as has been done to aboriginal men in the Northern Territory Review all laws that disadvantage Aboriginal people ie The Northbridge curfew and laws around sexual assault that do not value aboriginal women's bodies ie recent case of old gini being gang raped Support the group "Queers for Reconciliation"	
Apology	Further apology for: Cultural misjudgement Stolen wages Desecration land Desecration of culture	

Q 8 Does the 'system' support our aspirations for our communities – what can we do better?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Over Governed Federal & State - Swiss Model	One Level of Government to go – preferably STATE Swiss Cantons	✓✓✓
Priorities	Determined by 'squeaky wheel' Needs to equal, all voices heard Different systems in different states Easier access	
Education	Uniform throughout Australia – moving population	✓
Health	Uniform throughout Nurse training combined university & practical	
Family Values	Need to be embodied by Legislation (eg prostitution)	
Funding Funding Bodies	WA Revenue not put back into State – support booming population	✓
	Too much control of resources - ask communities what is needed OVERLAPS BETWEEN AGENCIES TAKING PIECES OF FUNDING NEED COLLABORATION, POOL HUMAN & FINANCIAL RESOURCES	✓✓
Local Champions	Recognise contributions	
Planning	Walk about communities Local Hubs – provide support/safety Sense of neighbourhood - Why has it disappeared Developers & Council communication – integrated solutions – less antagonism Style of housing – invite children (primary school) to be actively involved in planning their communities at the early planning/developers stage General interaction Multi use of buildings ie schools	✓✓✓
Public Buildings	Extra community interaction	

Family	Government not supporting families Encouragement needed to stay at home & support families Financial & social costs of staying home	
Education	Life skills; interaction, tolerance/acceptance	✓✓
Government	Engage public in politics at all tiers of government Casual Forums to meet Mayor/Councillors Politicians granting own pay rises should be changed Transparency in passing bills Uniform State Parliament laws to apply in parliament Address causes more so than the symptoms Make relevant to community	
Infrastructure	Access to buildings, transport, education – all facilities available to non-disabled	✓
Neighbourhood	Street meetings Effective communication	✓
Communication Community Programs	Government reporting back on progress Diversifying representation in marketing & promotional material Focused approach Cater to small groups & unique needs	
Country Services	Stop cut backs & centralisation Restore facilities in country communities Provide insurance for doctors to increase services eg govt pay insurance for child birth so women don't have to travel to Perth	✓
Justice	Courts out of touch Realistic consequences (sentencing) to fit crime (action = consequence)	
Driving	Government Funded, controlled environment race tracks, drag races Motorcycles front ID Practical test for all applicants Acknowledge – privilege not right	
Registration	Uniform Registration across Australia for Professions, student/ seniors etc Recognise across states eg WA seniors card in NSW etc	

Q 9 Who can assist in fulfilling our aspirations for 2020? What can they / I do to help achieve them?

ASPIRATIONS	WHO	
Role Tolerant Population/Society //Skill of Respectful - conversation	The Individual 3 Tiers Government Family & Respect School – social / life skills Home / Family values Community Forums Neighbourhood & Round Tables	✓✓✓
Life Skill Education Relationship Building Development plan for community eg amenities, health, education, economy	Relationship building Equal representation – ground upwards Agency stakeholders Churches / Faith groups, schools P + C, willing individuals, Retreats, Youth Groups	
Greater collaborations between community groups		
Full employment Apprenticeships for older (20's) Incentive from Government Career progression in all industry Recognised accreditation Course credits in exchange for community service Scholarships	Parents Education / School 3 Tiers of Government Business Industry TAFE / University Tertiary NGO's Local Government Community Groups Business / Industry	

Equality in education availability	3 tiers of government School / University Students / pupils
Scholarships –	Flexibility Remove HEX
To be recognised / Valued	Individual, Media, Education – Formal & Community
Fairer and Equitable economy More engaging education Self Responsibility	

Q 10 Anything Else

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Affordable living / housing (esp youth and sole parent families)	More emergency accommodation Agency to look at raise awareness of available help – especially for group 'working poor' Govt needs to increase state housing investment now Smaller households	
Access to carer's pensions	Provide better access to carers	
New developments lack community centres for all ages Bored youth	Developers to include facilities in new sub – divisions Lack of facilities for developments. Don't need to be fancy to provide something to do eg Quinn's basketball court	
Parents given the confidence & rights to raise their children instead of Nanna State strategy		
Transport	More transport/ buses to access facilities Transport to hospital services & parking at hospital or train station Petrol subsidy (Fred Fed Gov) – health care	✓

Shortage of Aged care/disabled workers	Refugees housed with family needing care – special visa & train them as carers (Canada – Living Carer program) www.cic.gc.ca/english/pub/cargiver/caregiver-2.html	
"Succession" for groups dependant on volunteers particularly ageing volunteers	Need dialogue with groups & volunteers about sustainability Need to value volunteering	✓
Issue with community service mandated for school students	Needs more support	
Develop positive life-engendering spirituality (hope, freedom)	A belief in God/ a god to give hope – change from materialism	✓
Bank Charges	No fees on young people under 21 to encourage saving and budgeting	
Housing Across whole community and new migrants		✓✓
**Restrictive family benefits policy re 6yr olds effecting volunteer base in communities	Repeal legislation or validate volunteering as qualifier for family benefit	
Churches being insular in communities – have great resources to share	Persuade churches to become involved in communities development in neighbourhoods	
Build communities Vehicle use Elderly isolated Car	Regular street meetings with adult resident & discuss matters, ie car pooling, bulk buy groceries Streets could join or split. Maybe MP could chair New residents could be welcomed Check on elderly residents	
Transport	Smaller buses to connect to station and shopping centres, cheaper and so get better service	
Education Not a reason for employment – creating whole person who contributes to community	More education out of dept of employment & training re part of community More money for schools to build relationships between students and community and them more competent people	✓✓✓

What is the role of school	Change emphasis from just numeracy & literacy Have National Summit on place of school in education	
Maternity Leave Parental Leave	Need for paid leave. Baby bonus of $5000 to be paid @ 500/mth for 10 months – to be paid to either parent. Have superannuation paid for time	
Care for aged parents – caring for elderly children with disabilities	Need to have superannuation continue if take time off to care for aged parents Greater assistance long term	
Indigenous involvement today – lack of	Need to include in planning and ensure they know they will be welcome Similarly traditional Muslims and other multicultural group Consult with Africans, etc	✓
Resources Too many pages in West Aust & S/Times and Community papers Waste	Option not to have motoring and other sections Bins Adjust consumer culture Reduce inbuilt Obsolescence	
Environment Developers plant grass verges	Do not let them	✓✓
Health Disabled people can have inappropriate medical treatment – without guardian especially	Carer can have card linked to Medicare Card to identify them as next of kin / guardian so contact is made	

Extras for Family Values

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
Women services – insufficient funds in services, refuges, long waiting lists, funding cuts have diminished of working women centres	Put more funding into women services particularly refuges and women centres Fund local feminist and women groups There is more funding to Men Services
Family violence – terminology depoliticises the issue of male violence against women	Male violence against women as a political concept needs to be reclaimed and given special attention
Media Phone sex services are pornographic and damaging to all women and created a culture of sexual violence against women	Create a society where women are not sexualised through education and support to feminist groups. Ban porn from TV in adverts and other media ***Swiss model re: prostitution
Trafficking of Women into Brothels	***Look into laws that will reduce the sex industry power ig Swedish Model of Prostitution laws (has reduced trafficking
Discriminatory Immigration System	*Rather than introducing a 'sex worker visa' we need to provide working holiday visas to more women from ' poo' non-western countries
Gay/Lesbian – New proposed laws reforms force same sex couples into de-facto relationships whilst still denying right to marriage	*Same sex couples should be allowed to opt out of de-facto status and claim independent welfare benefits until they are allowed to have full marriage rights

Additional Comments
Just work and Human dignity
Australia future labour supply (growth relies on increasing the participation of women during child bearing years.
Partnership of individuals, governments and business, work together to support women and families with paid maternity leave, choices and flexible workplaces.

Introduce paid parental leave and mandatory unpaid leave for one parent.
Wanneroo Council should create together with government and private business family friendly work practices. Work from home Children welcome in the workplace. Facilities for working mothers. Compressed work weeks Re-examine peak workload (management) Development of family friendly workplace practices.
Inventors competition every year with prizes.
Twin with technology City.
Survey to find out what is needed and match building to need to increase use of buildings.

Attachment 4 : Health Workshop Summary

The following is a collation of the feedback and commentary received from the workshop, with multiple responses highlighted with a √.

Q1. What does your community environment look like in terms of aiding lifestyle?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
✔	Grey villages	Better community integration Improved community responsibility Policy consideration Better balance Lifestyle consideration Care for aged Change of focus from young family to elderly as family ages Individual life balance as well Increased Government driven focus on provision of facilities to aged Further investigation into what is working overseas
✔		Influx of younger migrants May bring caring professionals
	Youth lifestyle	More parent information centres and support
		Parent education of school health

✔ ✔		Early health education
✔		Improved urban planning addressing req's of healthy lifestyle
✔ ✔		Community hubs/centres, shopping centres, schools, education centres, libraries, one stop centres
✔ ✔ ✔	Community Access	Transport options
✔		Accessible services
✔		Walkways/footpaths
✔ ✔ ✔	Individual responsibility	Improved understanding of self care
✔	Taxing of wrong Vs Good foods	Pricing
	Availability of fast foods	Improved availability of healthy options
		Access to local cheap produce
	Smoking/Alcohol/Drugs	PT on unhealthy choices Cessation 2 support groups Greater push/promotion of anti smoking medicine ie. Advert on packets A lot more expensive!

✔		Less social disadvantages - Giving capacity to individual to change behaviours
		Improved targeting of risk groups - Use sport for indigenous youth - A lot more role models
✔ ✔	Preventative medicine	Improved education and availability, broaden communication systems
✔		Eg – For mental health - Availability of yoga/meditation
	Improved community links	Who joins disparate groups
✔		Move away from focus on incl. ailments
✔ ✔ ✔ ✔		Focus on positive contributions to mental wellbeing
		Improved community cohesion, eg act/belong/commit
	What is a healthy lifestyle?	Recognise different healthy lifestyles Lifestyles increasingly defined/understood More promotion of the healthy choices 2 fruit/5 veg
✔		Better recognition of multi cultural community and difference understanding and application of healthy lifestyles
	Better food choices	Availability

✔ ✔			Promotion eg heart foundation ticks
	Education about healthy lifestyles		Improved focus on those that wont help themselves Building of links beyond immediate expertise - Eg – dietician to community groups. Presentations to community groups, into schools etc. Allied health prof. Move towards promotion of healthy lifestyles ↑ Prevention ↓ Need for cure
✔	Working arrangements		Organisations contributing to options - Access to gyms - Time to exercise
			Org. promotion - ↑ Discounting - Improved take up
			Availability of facilities to rest of family - ↑ Improved productivity
✔			Greater flexibility in working conditions
✔			People working less hours unpaid - changed technology - balanced with time off and taking time off - △'d structure of work
✔ ✔	Guided activities		Youth activities increasingly coordinated eg Police & Citizens Youth Centres

✔ ✔		Move away from isolating activities eg computer games
✔		Children taught how to play again
✔ ✔		Greater promotion of outdoors activities - use of existing resources
		Change of school curriculum
✔ ✔		Decrease in restrictions to outdoor activities
		More responsible/balanced parenting
		Removing fear of participation

Q2. How Should 'Health' Be Organised? (Who Should Be Responsible For What?)

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
	Regional Structure: Collaboration of Health Workers within region (GP's, Nurses, Education, Allied Health etc.) & Community	Local complaint management
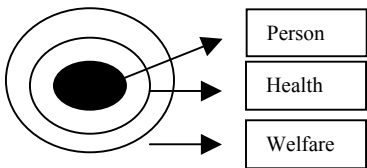
✔ ✔ ✔ ✔		Small Town Model, divide larger populations (little hubs), including regular systems and meetings (team approach).
✔		Register of Local Health Professionals
✔ ✔ ✔	Community Responsibility for Wellness guided by Health Services	Prevention Planning becoming community based
		Providing focused education for "community coaches'
✔		Register of Community Groups
		Healthy Canteens in Schools
		Healthy options in restaurants
✔	Incentives	Provide incentives for following a healthy lifestyle (rewards/ tax cuts/ healthy\find reductions)
		Redesigning communities to promote health
		Local Government to promote walking groups etc.
		Local Recreation Facilities/ Shopping
	Workplaces	Promote health/wellbeing

		Result in happier/ more production employment
		Flexibility to manage time for exercise etc.
	Cultural Shift	Move away from convenience labour saving (ie. Stairs/ elevator) human power
		Move away from health as illness to health as wellness.
	Planning	Community Consultation in Planning
	Self Responsibility	Individuals for own diet/ activity
✔ ✔	Information Sharing	Across Health Profession records, accessible to other Doctors etc., stored in one database.
	Health Workplaces	Redesign jobs to give greater satisfaction, less stress (Nurses etc.)
	National Database	Commonwealth responsibility for health
		One system across Australia of standards
	Support for Immigrants	Access to healthcare
		Education of healthy options

		Culturally sensitive
✔	Health Investment	Investment = Productivity
✔	Education	Against dangerous behaviour
✔		Provide activities for your people to prevent dangerous behaviour
✔		Utilise Schools out of hours
	Internet	Facility to find services within community
✔ ✔ ✔		Mapping available services, with referral criteria

Q3. Who should be paying for what and how should the split be worked out? I.e. Cost of private health insurance

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
	Womb-Tomb-money and wrong end attachment issues - things first 4 years	Start day programs while child in the womb.
		Tackle issues with Parens – at risk

	Born with disabilities – families can't afford hearth costs	Extra support for families – focus first 4 years
		Government to understand significance – government pays Additional % on top of Medicare level
		No fault insurance to cover disabilities from the womb to the tomb.
✔ ✔	Health issues with Seniors Privatised of Medical Services	Nationalisation of Health Care
✔ ✔ ✔	Better screening program – early intervention i.e. Pre-school, kindergarten eg. Hearing – diabetes etc.	Less impact on workforce – reduce cost later on when diagnosed – pay through tax
	Health & welfare not linked – housing Exclusive criteria in all areas Look at the person as a whole	Person centred – wrap around Person Health Welfare
✔ ✔ ✔	Workplace – assess people in the workplace to prevent	Make business pay a tax on health prevention health for the workplace include State & Federal Government. A % proponent to be paid for preventative health
✔ ✔ ✔ ✔	Mental Health of your people no resources – short term solutions long term problems	Raise awareness with Government - early plus durable intervention
	Mental Health – substance abuse, homeless, anxiety	Get the help you need from local community, remove the stigma – One Stop Shop in hubs – Health – GP's etc.

	Improve Health Care in Young people	Not necessarily medically oriented government pays – cheaper at this stage.
	Private Health – cost factor insufficient members.	Government pay the cost – 0-12 like they used too. Pay vaccination, dental, government's responsibility.
	Pour into preventative care	Reduce premium for lower claims, as an incentive private health funds should not fund health shoes or wellness programs.
	Reduce visits to doctors eg: Medical Certificates Collaborate with GPs	If pharmacists, physiotherapists could write medical Certificates i.e.: repeat prescriptions. This could reduce costs at its most basic by $250 per week per GP. Reduce GP costs
	Who pays for what? – Federal – State – not Local?	Politicians have to decide who is responsible. Local Authorities may be responsible for health care. Don't know how.
	Inefficient expenditure of health resources. Allow palliative care of profound congenital disabilities. (But not enforced but informed)	Regular reviews of cost priorities with active cost minimisation through a local framework, under federal guidelines.
	Inappropriate services to people with disabilities – cost to family – marriage break-up, mental health. Cost of not supplying care – Emotional, Financial – carers health – people have no input.	Government to pick up the cost of associated issues i.e.: marriage breakdowns, health and drugs.
	Resource prevention rather that acute end.	Isolate prevention money from acute money. Aggressive auditing Better financial & transparent accountability.
	Money for Preventative resources should be based on high-level	Funding shouldn't be the flavour of the month should be long – term at least 5 years.

	research and implemented fro the long term.	
	Higher costs may <u>overburden young people</u> because of an aging population. Eg: Higher health costs – need to support parents.	Incentives for younger people eg: cheaper housing to allow for payment of health benefits. Focus on needs not wants.
	Health insurance is profit driven not a safety net.	Regulate the costs and service fees and insurance benefits.
	Consumers have no ongoing roles in cost of health.	Ongoing consultative and community participation in health.
	Can't find everything in healthcare Contributes to health inequality Which healthcare to ration?	Health care rationing Community to decide allocation of funds/Services "Oregon Experiment" – Citizens juries and forums.
	Inadequate money for prevention	Mandate % of health budget to prevention.

Q4. What needs to happen to ensure we have a "healthy" workforce?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
	Number of health care providers will decrease with reducing workforce	Community as workforce Prolong current workforce
		Create advisory roles for older/experienced practitioners - Need to have regular updates, not rely on previous reputation - Have strong mentoring skills and training
		Flexible work practices

	Inefficiency of workforce	Redistribute of the overall world
		Increase diversity of roles without duplicating
	Skills and qualifications not being used efficiently	Increase support staff Redefining roles of practitioners Ensure quality and safety
	Professional boundaries	Sharing information Redefining health system Ego driven Prescriptive driven
	Public perception of roles	Education of workforce issues Education, roles, qualifications
	Professional perception of roles	Education professionals, qualifications
	Recruitment/attraction retention of health practitioners	Diversity in career path Fast track career Workplaces adapt Economic Generational
		Understanding needs/desires of different generations
✔	Health system red tape	Administration
	Recognition of migrants qualifications	Program – bridging

		Financial incentives/compensation
		Consider why under resourced here
	Unbalanced services for demographic groups	Culturally matching healthcare workforce to cultural structure of the community
		Attract and support health practitioners to rural areas
	Retention on transient workforce	Change view – accept transience as regular – embrace and capitalise on it within health profession
		Understanding motivation reasons for varying rates of retention
		Develop partnerships between service areas
		Research and learn from other regions/countries retention strategies and systems
	Education	Investigate proposal to generic training for providers – (generic health care workers) then specialists
		Lay community health workers based in communities
		Generic qualifications then specialise
		Restructure training programs
	Work/life balance	Improve conditions and benefits

✔ ✔		Leave – family/maternity
		Rewarding balanced workplace
		Reasonable hours
	Over supply health workers sue to successful preventative health strategies	Transfer excess funds to increasing prevent. health programs
	Resourcing	Reviewing current roles and developing new roles eg. Physio, writing scripts
		Utilising technology to assist – e medicine (professionals not public)

Q5. Have the gaps in health service delivery and needs decreased?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
✔ ✔	Health care for the aged especially over 80's	Fund HAAC and in home support adequately Voluntary euthanasia Minimising cost/ "out of pocket expenses" Focus on state of health rather that actual age People need to accept that life is finite – people die Health promotion focused on over 80's eg. oral health Effective palliative care

	Are their more opportunities for public patients to purchase private health care	State Government purchases private healthcare for public patients and as they have become such a large purchaser costs have come down. Opportunities for private companies to provide public/communities with better health cover
	Have the life expectancy increased/ chronic disease decreased in Aboriginal Community?	The life expectancy gap has closed due to State/National leadership, investment, education & employment integrated for Aboriginal Communities.
✔	Has the rural/ metro divide in Aboriginal "also main stream" healthcare been addressed	Improved access to healthcare particular technology & dialogises advancement and electronic health records
✔ ✔ ✔		Improved Aboriginal access to existing services eg. employing more Aboriginal liaison officers/ trained healthcare providers
		Address Aboriginal lifestyle choices by implementing primary healthcare.
	Have the community developed an exercise culture – has this improved health unexpectedly	Introduce tia-chi classes for communities on public land/ common land, cycle paths, expansion of swimming pools etc.
		Community gardens, farmers markets introduced.
	Cost of healthcare – has improvements in technology increase/decreased cost/access, especially for your people and low income earners	Information delivery has increased across all sectors – public/private, rural/metro
	Self-care/ self-management of health issues – what's in it for you to do it?	Change people's attitude – people should take more responsibility for themselves instead of reliance on others
	'Walk ability' of suburbs and easy access to amenities diverse communities/ community planning, clustering of amenities	Access to amenities improved by better planning.

	Increase in refugees/ immigrants	Services for immigrants increased.
		Education programs to align/ address cultural differences.
	Wealth causing health issues	Increased inter agency collaborations
		Services based on population rather than wealth.
	New diseases introduced by immigrants	
	World food shortage may cause some people to be unable to choose preventative/ healthy foods – health issues/ decreased in health - Increased immigration	Explore other drought tolerant agricultural methods
		Aboriginal consultation
	Access to healthcare – gap widens	Improved self-monitoring at home/ through internet/ education for general health (before you're sick) = reduced reliance on health workforce.
	Workforce – number of health professionals	
	Lack of students coming into health industry due to competition with other industries	Hierarchy systems to offer career progression / diversity – more recognition of advanced Clinical knowledge without becoming manager. Offer work-life balance choices

✔	Silos in healthcare, different departments/ sectors need to work together	Written agreements supporting partnerships
	The number of interpreters available to those needed in healthcare	Partnerships to encourage uptake of interpreters training - eg. Department of Health – TAFE
		Support interpreter industry/ develop industry in WA
	Transportation to healthcare in rural/ regional areas – migrants knowing about available transport	"Health taxi" – taxis just to take people to health appointments, particularly subsidised by State, partially user pays.
		Coordinated appointments to take a number of people to hospital
	Healthcare provision in rural areas	Increase providers Provide better incentive to attract staff to rural areas. Teach key "champions" in the community to provide services.
✔	Metro – Rural Gap	0-12 years old cover is provided by the Government. This provides education + ongoing
	Dental care – people are not going and can not afford it	
	Drugs – drug dependents burden on society	Catch offenders at source

Q6. What needs to be done to ensure waiting times for services are reduced?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
	Staffing	New workforce groups – physician assistant – redistribution of workload
✔	Infrastructure	Primary care centres – one stop shop
		Central Medical record database
✔	E.D Presentations	Urgent care services at a community level
✔		Education where to seek treatment
✔	Response time Ambulance	Modern technology communication
		Competition – anticipated waiting times
✔ ✔	Self management	Increase of Education (take some control early on).
✔	Community Aged Care	Care brought to them (at home)
		Up skill paramedics
✔ ✔ ✔		'Joined Up" services – coordinator

	Increase of aging population	Increasing responsibilities of Community Nurse
	Costs	Reduce the gap
✔ ✔	Reduce excessive workloads	(Preventative) Health Promoting: redistribution of workload
		Mobile Team (Dr/ Nurse) – assessing patients in waiting area – ED. Script pad.
✔	GP	Rethink their role and purpose Treat people egrated system
	Marketing	PR – primary care – diminish the reliability of hospitals
	Role of Hospitals	Specialise – elective surgery at certain hospitals
	Surgery Times	Utilising other resources – ie. Offer hospitals in other areas.
✔ ✔	Accessing Services when required	Early intervention – when needed not in a crisis – this would reduce costs/ strain on emergency services
		Give private hospitals access
		Public Hospitals – run 7 days a week

Q7. How can we address increasing mental health issues?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
✔	Mental Health – UWA promoting education	Openness – de-stigmatisation, awareness	
		Supporting not just suffering also family	
	Lack of Awareness	Funding	
	Unscientific diagnosis	Improving personal responsibility	
	Mental Health in the Dark		
✔	Drug related issues resulting in mental issues		
	Persuasion of habits		
	Awareness of Mental Health		
✔ ✔	Address issues in the 1st step (why are people taking drugs/ alcohol)	Early prevention	
✔	Not so reactive/ prevention/ resilience	Complete procedure to help	
	Equip the community	Healthy lifestyle/ workplace	
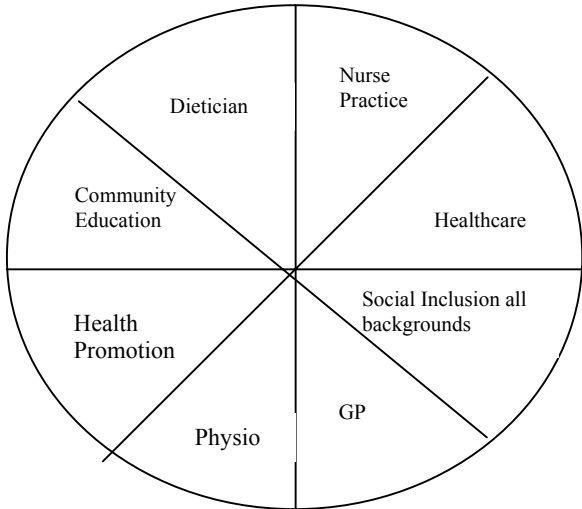
	Social life style	
	Degeneration of Family values	Celebrate value and achievements
	Consent of mentally ill to relation to family	Communication between doctor/ family
	Recovery	Education
	Mental health seen to be combined with disability	
✔	Cost is at the final stage of mental health	More funding at the early stages
✔ ✔ ✔ ✔ ✔ ✔	Lack of attention to children/ carers	Service for respite Professional help for families as a family unit (support)
✔ ✔	Screening children for anxiety/ depression	Awareness (more) Best beginnings – support Health Dept.
✔ ✔	Help for teacher/ nurses to diagnose children at an early stage	Mobile screening team to travel around schools educate about the issues
	Effects family/ friends	Positive promotion to youth (positive Mental Health)
✔ ✔ ✔ ✔ ✔ ✔	Access to early prevention (age/ financial)	Skills workshops resilience, training. (First hand experience from actual sufferer)
✔	Stigma related to depression as a whole	Disclosure to colleagues/ family/ friends

✔ ✔	Media perception	More positive stories
	Violence/ Antisocial behaviour	Early intervention
✔	Work for the dole	
	Number of short term programs (short team funds)	Attract staff/ higher wages (N.G.O)
	Tax relief for Parents	To enable a parent to support
	Medicare system (broken support 6 weeks help then none, contractor support for 6 weeks)	Eliminate broken service
		Cost effective solution to implement coping systems.
	Diagnosing mental health	More education for Triage (Doctors)
✔	Promotion of Mental Health	
	Single Parents	Support financially
✔ ✔	Identify high risk families	Basic sills thought early on to children/ build self esteem
	Discrimination	Education: Understanding/ Awareness

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
✔ ✔	Treatment regime	Coping skills continual help (not instant fix).
	Prior recognition of patients desires/ wishes	Promote common factors that lead to mental health issues (work/ life/ balance)
	Pre-illness	
	Recognition of migrant skills	
	Skill shortage in the area	Fastrack training

Q8. How do we ensure a quality of safe health care is delivered?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
	Level of service from Hospitals	Develop Super GP Clinics (e.g. RDGS) all services, include preventative component
	Trained Health workforce	Nurse practitioner – patient relationships and allied Health Professionals.
	Trained professional staff	$ ▲ increased $ adequate funding Medicare rebate for other services
	GP is Gatekeeper	
	Super GP Clinic	Wellness Centre Healing & Wellbeing Centre

		Information booth shopping centre Nurse Practice Dietician Community Education Healthcare Social Inclusion all backgrounds Health Promotion GP Physio **Preventative community based Wellness Centre "Social Model of Health"**
	Mental Health issues ▲	
	Success (nature of workforce)	Trained & committed staff
	Workforce Development	Professional Development in work time, organisational support
✔	Training – UNI students	Large blocks of placements – sooner placements
	Better patient care	Increase powers of health advocate

	Continuity of support staff	Same Dr or practitioner – or change
	Access to medical records	Increased understanding of self needs
	Identify potential high risk people socially isolated people	Ensure continuity of care
✔ ✔	Adverse events	Independent reviews (criminal issue??) recommendations
	Open disclosure	Holding health provider accountable
	End of life care (ie. Cancer)	Right to request support to end life
✔	Customer Choice	More benchmarking in Health compare results between providers eradicate infection rate (needs to be open).
	Better and safer patient care	Medication safety – well funded and supported programs
		Accessible information ie. pamphlets, fact sheets, plain language appropriate
✔	Consumer involvement	Chart of consumer rights enshrined in legislation eg. Boards patient care groups
	Disease prevention Health Promotion	Healing and Wellbeing Centre
	Delayed or denied treatment access and equity	▲ GP's & beds, nurse practitioners accrued health staff
	Increase access to services	Incentives for GP's to open after hours/ weekends

✔ ✔	Value + safe quality health care, risk management	Equity of access – access in timely manner - all backgrounds and cultures - decreased waiting times
	Social model of health	Access to good housing Access to good healthcare
	GP's generate wealth for themselves ($$)	Regulate the way medicine is controlled and practised (carer).
	Do we need to se a Dr.	Another trained professional can assist?
	Relative needs to care for seriously ill person disability	Better training & support for carer, ie. lifting for disabled family members, then family member injury and needs treatment.
	Division of labour increase risk of errors	Review potential gap and lesson potential risks.
	Handover of patient	Direct handover between Dr's & healthcare providers, better communication between professionals, patient advocates, learn now to navigate system themselves, more education.
✔	Customers take responsibility	Open honest communication access & control information & private records, electronic records.
✔	Highlight areas of concern practices / politics	Local medical complaints, structure early intervention then follow-up system no fault investigation

Q9. How can preventative health measures be deliver to communities?

	ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
✔	Generic preventative health care/ medicine	As a proportion of GDP care / services etc. must be increased
	Education (global) on health acc ages	1. All forms of media 2. Age specific 3. Health living programs
	Accountability	
✔	Unhealthy products offered to consumers	Tax unhealthy (processed) foods
	Community planning	1. Zoning opportunities 2. Diverse zoning that allows walking to food/ play areas
✔ ✔	Accessibility aged, disability	Universal, accessible – transport + services
✔	Lack of resourcing, early prevention young children	Bi partisan approach between education/ health
✔	Health policies procedures	Benchmark, evidence based practice, de politicise health
✔ ✔ ✔ ✔	Lack of focus on prevention	Stand along prevention Programmes and budget Quarantine budget Focus on wellness (Department of Prevention)

✔ ✔	Lack of appropriately trained professionals to deliver wellness programs	Training of lay/ peer workers Community champions (paid) Resilience training Resilience and wellness planning
✔ ✔	Lack of preventative strategies for primary care	1. Health promotion officers in practice 2. Consumers being informed of their options 3. Consumers being pre-active about their health.
	What to do with how to use generic information.	Information to be used to as a preventative health resource Security of information is assured
✔ ✔	Early childhood support under resourcing - attachment	Adequate resourcing Separate budge requirement

Q10. Other

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Mental health People who are not accepted into mental health services (usually because they are not considered mentally ill enough) do not get sign posted by mental health services to community programs and thus become isolated in the community with no support until they are sick enough	Government to employ more community development officers that people who get rejected by mental health services can access for information about community organisations running relevant programs
Structural discrimination is not recognised by most mental health services as being a cause of mental illness and is not dealt with appropriately within services	Employ some full time officers (through the mental health department) who can liaise, support and reach out to specific communities, namely: people with disabilities, young and lone parents lesbian and gay people and seniors (please name these specific groups).

Women's Health Women have historically faced injustices in the issue of physical and mental health and well being. This inequity has began to be addressed with the development of women's health centres and programs but these projects are under continuous threat of being closed down and the inequities are still there.	Continue to expand funding for women's health programs. Critically analyse

Attachment 5: The Economy Workshop Summary

The following is a collation of the feedback and commentary received from the workshop, with multiple responses highlighted with a √.

1. BOOM TIMES : What can we do in the northern suburbs of Perth to take best advantage of the boom times?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Lack of large employers	Local Government to work with State Government to attract big companies to the region Financial incentives	✓✓
Homeland security	Local and State Government to fund security initiatives (anti-terrorism)	
Lack of pro-active provision of infrastructure	Political will Present the case in terms of opportunity cost (differently) Utilise Infrastructure Australia Link to employment	✓
Next generation networks (IT)	Mandate in new developments	
Technological Health Industries	Have a clear, coordinated view of how we are going to attract industries to the region	✓✓
Lack of connection to Mining Industry by road, air or sea	Lancelin/Cervantes Road Alkimos Commuter Airport with rail links	
Attracting industries	Have a clear vision about which industries we want to attract and how we are going to attract them. What characteristics does the corridor have that we can turn to our advantage? (Such as educated professionals living here, relatively cheap land) Policies driven by all levels of government	✓✓✓
Research & development for mining sector	Technology Park	✓
Government single minded approach to mining sector	State Government to also consider other industry sectors	✓✓

Adverse impacts of the Boom on the community Workers separated from their families Increased land prices	Mining industry to put more back into the community (compulsory if necessary)	✓
Plan for after the Boom times	Develop alternative employment for ex-mine workers	✓✓
Retirement of Baby Boomers	Services for seniors Leisure activities Health Affordable housing	✓✓
Loss of Educated Graduates	Abolish HECS fees Waive present HECS debts	✓✓
lack of a language in our community dialogue which recognises the side-effects (bad) of the boom.	we must not let government/media talk about interest rates going up without clarifying the average percentage of after tax household income spent on housing/rent/mortgage	

2. PROSPERITY - How can our government and major institutions ensure that the future economic prosperity of the region is achieved beyond the current resources boom?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Secure Australia's energy supply	Encourage resources companies to utilize alternative fuels Remove diesel rebate Encourage natural gas as an alternative Emphasize resource company's duty of care to the community	✓✓
Lack of investment in research and development and innovation	Become a centre that 'smart people will come to', University Technology centre White collar' jobs – through provision of available office space Develop a culture of R & D based around solving society's issues Build a culture of innovation	✓

	Look at funding for research to ensure we don't lose research overseas (eg. Solar to California) Partnerships with local government acting as a conduit between businesses, R&D firms and universities Mandate that a % of company's profits be re-invested in R&D	
Our leaders do not have the ability to run society	Increase accessibility to politicians for entrepreneurs Increase accountability of leadership	
Decreasing health and welfare of workforce	Not enough emphasis on organ donors and blood donors Too rigid restrictions Change to system of opting out for organ donation Give organ donor card similar status as healthcare/pensioner card Encourage endorsement by community (especially church) leaders	✓
Too many early retirees being lost from workforce	Explain to early retirees potential for downturn (depression) and loss of superannuation income Don't penalize pensioners who supplement pension with additional income from working	
Make local SMEs attractive employment alternative to resources industry	Make roles attractive beyond remuneration Bring jobs closer to home Encourage work-life balance 'make employees feel appreciate (government needs to lead by example – wages, locations away from CBD, working conditions, performance incentives, etc)	
Risk aversion of government investment	Government should knowingly lead in future-proofing by speculative investment in corridor during boom-times e.g. shared infrastructure	
What new technologies can we develop to improve productivity, health and well-being of new generation?	Inventors competition in regards to new technologies, Prizes Must have a business to develop invention Must meet global climate challenges CoW to develop 'technology city' for exchange of ideas	

Lack of provision of lead (primary, secondary and tertiary) infrastructure. Too much focus on lag investment	Change policies to recognize the role of infrastructure as an enabler of economic development and invest appropriately Develop cross government and department teams (federal, state, local, DPI, DIOR, etc) to create common economic development vision Utilise Infrastructure Australia as a carrot to drive different approaches to proactive infrastructure investment	✓✓
Widening of social divide due to resources boom	New language looking at prosperity beyond $! Compulsory social dividend from resource companies Recognition that affordable living is more than affordable housing Investment in community infrastructure Lift everyone up – link social policies with economic policies	✓
Future-proof small businesses that rely on the resources industry	Re-skill businesses Transfer services and skills to alternative industries Reinvestment at industry level into business skills endowment	✓
Lack of coordination and holistic vision provided by all tiers of government	Provide structures that will coordinate resource use (corridor economic development body) Articulate holistic vision towards where we want to be throughout all 3-tiers of government	✓

Q 3.   EDUCATION AND TRAINING What changes are needed to the education and training system to make it more robust in supporting sustained economic development?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
No training in electronic. No training in geotechnology.	West Coast College.	✓✓
Issue to get qualifications recognised.	Need to look at qualifications from diverse backgrounds (overseas). intensive training for people returning to workforce training via computer technology - which assumes that people are computer literate and have proper internet connection practical training support	
Difficulty with access to training. infrastructure cost of course	More support from DET.	
Issue of communication.		
Lack of teachers.	Need of theoretical and practical training. Valuate education.	
Lack of technical teachers (e.g. in TAFE).	Pay the teachers more.	
Level of education.	Add more value to education. Give responsibilities to children. Better allocation of money in education.	
Teachers devaluated. Educators don't have enough support.		✓✓

Level/standard of education (school, TAFE, Uni). decrease in demand for natural resources unemployment	Alternating theory and practical. Businesses have to be present in the process (practical). Need some partnerships (e.g. north west corridor where there is Uni, TAFE, business industry). Job satisfaction. Compulsory education.	
Knowledge as a resource.	Industry driven demand for research and development. Partnerships with universities. Graduates wanting to stay in Western Australia. Subsequent requirement for work opportunities in industry. Specific research and development. Demand for technological infrastructure (including communications, decentralized universities). Cause university funding to arise from industry demand for research and development instead of government.	
Lack of communication between education and general public, workforce. Job security.	Partnerships between schools, school leavers. Mining sector needs to contribute to education (at the moment people who want training in mining have to pay from their own resources). Industry sponsorship of education and training.	
Fracture of education and training (no corporation nor cooperation).	Need a policy document for the long term.	
Should use existing buildings for schools and other buildings instead of destroying them.	Buildings could be used for other purposes.	✓✓
Resource industry poaching skilled workers	Need resources companies to have a cost-impact in 'pinching' staff – need reinvest/have a social conscience Policies that support the view that mineral resources are a 'common resource' for the good of the community Resource companies to pay recruitment costs for positions that they have poached from	

Q 4. INFRASTRUCTURE Is infrastructure just roads and drainage or is there something else government should invest in?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Big industry to northern suburbs.	Airports (FiFo) (RAAF Pearce, Bullsbrook), (Gnangara).	
Remote learning (centres, attract teaching/research).	Investment in learning. Remote campus.	
Retain technology/experts.	Engineering target specifically. Physical buildings.	
More jobs in medical field.	(Teaching) hospitals/education. Medical research. Cancer hospital. Paediatrics/dentistry.	
Decentralise industry?	E.g. motor industry. Medical Funding mechanisms.	
Export orientated business. Big project attraction, high productivity knowledge industries.	Geographic advantage. square km radiotelescope project research what is required to attract.	
People going to mines. how do we keep people here?	Pay better. Scholarships.	✓✓
Desalination/water treatment.	Existing technology/expertise – recognize/export etc. Implement policy. Education.	
University funding.	Create accountability for use of funding – target industry required in area – what is needed in area rather than what suits them. Create demand – university supplies.	

Human resource planning.	Keep people in their areas.	
Road linkage E>W. Servicing of Neerabup/Wangara. Moving goods to the far north.	Link to Perth/Darwin highway and other major arterials. Air. Train system/ships/boats/port.	
Trucks in 2020 uneconomical/fuel shortages.	Increase size of trucks. Increase in rail. New technologies. solar steam steam power (transportation) electrical power generation wave for trans, trams, trolley buses	
Stop people moving.	Better use of existing infrastructure – use all throughout day. Share facilities. Integrate existing rail tracks. Northern suburbs as an economic public hub.	
Provision of infrastructure.	Public/private partnerships (hard and soft industry).	
Do not wait to "build as required". better planning	Plan and fund way in advance. hard – road, rail, ports soft – community centres, schools, hospitals	
Getting people in right areas. Reduction of food miles.	Model villages. self sufficient communities agriculture part of villages	
Environmental impacts on infrastructure (major disaster avoidance).	Cables underground. Broadband/technology advancements.	
Essential services.	Maintain worldclass communities system.	

Regulation economic.	Improve framework – government – proper plan for area.	
Improve public transport.	3rd track.	
Integration of movements. types better use	Water ferries.	
Trains/buses – no room.	Double deckers, length.	
Too many people.	Start with new hubs rather than trying to improve existing.	
Inefficient use of tarmac/better traffic management.	2 lanes become 1. Better use of roundabouts. Underpasses. Removal of traffic calming devices (speed humps etc.).	
(HOONS!) get people off the road.	Bad drivers etc.	✓✓
Water management.	Porous road surfaces.	
No transport in Neerabup (students get off at Clarkson).	Developer input, tramrails. Commuter buses.	
Education needs to change – less face to face.	Technology links.	

Q 5.   GLOBAL ISSUES – Impact of Global Issues on Economy
Apart from making driving more expensive, what impact will global issues such as energy costs have on our local economy?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Affect household budgeting (food, transport, energy) increasing – short and long term. Lifestyle/standard of living.	Early childhood development centre. Decentralise jobs and services (wealth creation).	
Population growth.	Control/sustain contain population growth	
Less population – cost to raise children increasing.	Family friendly policies.	
Increase in congestion – transport.	Stagger work/school hours.	
Loss of manufacturing – jobs left with services.	What industries will need to be created?	
Water shortage – climate change.	Water management recycling system increase greywater public facilities – time restrictions limit water supply to residents raise the cost of water – industrial and residential decrease pipe pressure Industries - what industries need will be created water recycling wind management technologies wave aquaculture connection to mining industry waste management	

Impending shift in Chinese economy (civil war) decrease in demand for natural resources unemployment	Creating diversity trade agreements (contracts) who we trade with alternative markets (don't put all our eggs in one basket)	
Change in US government possible withdrawal of defense forces how do we redeploy on return		
Energy.	Tidal power (coast). Solar.	
Water. lack of accountability for use/consumption	Trading water technology (IP) provide rainwater tanks incentives for industry to reduce water use or find alternative desalination dry toilets	
Food shortage. use of food for biofuel water as well	Crop development with local communities community farms	
Transport. goods coming in and out increasingly expensive	Decentralising regions. self sufficiency home based cottage industries	
Reliant on imported goods – cars, computers.	Value added on raw products.	
Carbon trading. very rebellious what's it based on? how real is it?	Accountability through trade agreements.	

	Using it for ourselves (conservatively). How do we preserve our resources? Become self sufficient (localisation).	
Natural resources within Australia.		

Q 6. OTHER Are there any other issues/solutions you think are important?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Lack of integrated plan framework. Currently operate in silo's	Combine land use, transport infrastructure, industry attraction, education and training, social policy, health. Need fully integrated framework Include roles and responsibility Provide measures	
Need longer term to avoid quick fixes.		
Difficult to fund what already exists.	Need higher level mapping based on plan.	
Lack of coordination between local government and government departments. relies on individuals rather than formal/agreed mechanisms	Must provide: investment attraction for region (regional approach) filtering down of policies AusTrade - state - local	✓✓
Federal versus state boundaries all different – impacts decisions, funding etc.	Determine a standard mapping/regional boundaries across all state depts.	
Conflicting information. industry, skills, jobs training	Create the 'will' to change. sharing communication possibly 'government' enabler	
Lack of communication between industry clusters. missing opportunities	Provide clear information across region, facilitate communication across all business sectors.	✓✓

Lacking ownership e.g public transport – we have service capability but sent elsewhere… everyone does their 'little bit'.	Bring back total service concept – from start to finish. Plan ahead.	
Loss of 'heavier' industry skills... no apprentices coming on. Training – lack of skills based education locally.		
'People' need to work together to represent issues to government.	Strong joint submissions to government. Facilitate regional discussions of issues – on-going	
Improve amenities within suburbs – social and sport. Issues for 15-25 age group – nothing to do. Need to consult all age groups etc. on plans.	Create 'living' community….particularly night time/social. Stagger employment hours. Create safe, walking areas. Simple, cost effective places to socialize. Include full representation in plans.	
Public transport.	Cost, routes, safety. CATS, trolley buses and trams. Reliability and predictability.	
Only access to some stations via freeway. Freeway traffic issues.	No more railways within freeway or safe park and ride. Need FAST direct trains. More train tracks (not 2)	
New residential areas. need commitment to rail, road, fast rail networks	Government accountable (state with local) plans. Identify corridors (not just one!).	

Traffic is big issue….roads, public transport (full), parking at shops etc.	Home delivery service. Cycling….safe. Improve lighting, footpaths. Quality of street signs, house numbering. Lights on street signs. Street name on post boxes.	
Bus shelters.	Improve maintenance, position on road. Requesting 'new' bus shelters (currently very difficult).	
Residential areas – lack of parking.	Define requirement to create parking especially for smaller housing units etc.	
Need 'Youth' concert area. Improve entertainment.	Focus on Youth events and facilities (multipurpose). Look at attracting 'big' names and events. Create cultural acceptance of noise etc. Coordination of regional events (avoid clashes). Use existing local facilities to create 'prestigious' locations.	
Alternative to air transport when oil runs out?	Biofuel? Liquefied gas. Ships – use wind power (sail).	
Energy.	Natural gas is the top priority. Energy creates jobs. Keeps the factories going.	
Mining companies.	Have a duty of care. creating disease/injury	
Euthanasia.		
Sustainable growth. cannot have	Need vision.	
No vision.	Need people with 'vision' and identify them, give them a platform. Nurture them.	

The human race. need to re-evaluate the economic and political systems we live under	Let people die who want to die (euthanasia). Cap how many children to have.	
Over farming.	Need to find out how many people this country can support, then maintain that. Need workforce to be highly educated.	
With the population increasing the use of fuel will increase.	Use natural gas and get mining industry involved (<u>mandatory</u>).	
Need to plan for the future.		
Need to 'look at' manufacturing.	Put in policies (need to manufacture instead of importing).	
For young people to understand what they want to do.	Government training centre. Matured aged workforce become the trainers.	

Other Ideas Submitted

Just work and human dignity.
For parents at work.
Australia's future labour supply (growth relies on increasing the participation of women during child bearing years.
Partnership of individuals, governments and business - work together to support women and families with paid maternity leave.
Choices and flexible workplaces.
Introduce paid parental leave and mandatory unpaid leave for one parent.
Wanneroo council should create (together with government and private business) family friendly work practices:
work from home
children welcome in the workplace
facilities for nursing mothers
compressed work weeks
re-examine peak workload (management)
development of family friendly workplace practices
Inventors competition every year with prizes.
Twin with technology city.
Increase use of buildings - survey find out what is needed and match building to need.

Attachment 6: Housing Workshop Summary

The following is a collation of the feedback and commentary received from the workshop, with multiple responses highlighted with a √.

Q1 : How can we make housing more affordable?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Price of land	Stop speculation in residential land. If buy block of land must build in 3 years. Land will increase with CPI.	✓
Social housing	Local Govt. level requirement to build percentage and lower cost of housing.	
Housing afford	Increase range of affordable housing options, eg: shared ownership (UK model).	
Developers and speculators	Slow release of land by developers: • Tax incentives to turn land around quickly • Charge vacant lot tax • Increase rates when not developed in given timeframe	
Management of Govt land releases	Stop Landcorp speculating as a profit making exercise. Policy that regulates release of land to meed demand. Deliver land at cost	✓
Too conventional in style of housing	Greater range of density in all suburbs. Stop ruling (State) that all duplex blocks must be 1000m2 or more. Modular and alternate types of construction to meet changing needs of occupants.	
Dwellings available	Examine projected figures for lack of housing – gaps in vacancy rates build new technological City for 200,000 dwellings.	
Affordability	First home buyers (under age of 27) rent home and after 10 years will get percentage return of rental as deposit to buy the home.	
	Fed/State/Local provision of public housing to ensure long-term tenancy.	
Taxing of residential land	Review tax structure – top triple/quadruple dipping. Do it like the GST.	

Funding options	Allow large superannuation funds to give long term fixed interest (5%) for the life of the loan and pay no tax on income with improved social outcomes, applies to rental property as well.	
Indigenous housing	Spend same amount on housing for them as we do mainstream. Manage it properly and maintain – proper systems to measure (must be up to date), use data to inform the decision makers technology is there, must use it.	
Too much focus on housing as economy booster	Diversity economy, stop putting all eggs in one basket. Creates boom/bust. Houses built to last and builders responsible for life – stop rebuilding and churn	
Short-term no rental security	Lease on shell and tenant can fit out and secure tenancy for 20 years.	
Capitalism/greed	Challenge the prevailing values (social).	
High rental	Need mechanism for owners not to take unfair advantage of tenants – Rate Review Board Improved process for prospective tenants to secure a property – charges paid to even be considered. All rental properties managed through recognised agencies.	
Mortgages	Provide mortgage assistance to those in trouble	
	Make primary income tax incentive review negative gearing on second/third homes – make less attractive.	✓
	Equity options – ensure buy back is below market value.	
	Consider shared compatibility for housing between families – facilitated by Council.	

Q 2 : What type of housing should we be building?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Size of home	Build smaller houses close to transport hubs	✓
	Build apartments (2 bedroom)	
	Flexibility in zoning/planning laws	

	Add additional dwelling (eg. granny flat) without sub-dividing the lot both in new and older areas.	✓
	Customise house size as per/suit demand (cottage homes for elderly still independent dwelling).	
	Build open plan (large shell) with proposal to add rooms as needed. This will require less expense to start with and delay expense for additional rooms.	✓
	House construction should allow/facilitate mobility for physically disable persons.	
Materials	Tilt up homes Energy neutral building – energy products on building – solar.	✓

Q 3 : How can we get more houses built to meet demand?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Demand outstrips supply	Increase supply by: Land release	✓
	Set up housing associations of the community, business and government (similar to the housing association such as the Guinness Trust, Bradford and Northern [UK])	
	Set up housing charities to release land for this purpose	✓
	Get groups of people together (eg. 8 couples) to build their own accommodation in a cooperative	✓
How do we address the 100% homeless of the current homeless	If the housing industry and government and business do not urgently address the present situation, we will have tent cities, squatting and buildings/houses occupied unlawfully.	
	Do research into possibility of using new materials previously used in housing; recycling of building materials, to build prefabricated basic dwellings at cost of no more than $150,000 (similar to the prefab. Housing built in UK post WW2).	✓

	Complete building of 1 million affordable homes in Australia by 2020 by above method.	✓
Time to build a house is too long due to approval times	Work 'smarter' (not harder) to condense timeframes	✓
	Set turnover/turnaround period to be met for approvals	
Takes too long to build house due to skills shortage	Schools (incl. Primary school) do more to address trades	
	More career guidance for this at Years 11/12 involving industry	
	Encourage more support by parents/guardians/training providers	
	More mentoring	
	Discourage poor, treatment of young apprentices by 'old school' employers; also more patience, encouragement	
	Improved pay for 1st year/2nd year apprentices (also do account for other living costs, especially if not living at home).	✓
	Tax incentives for employers and employees.	
	Improved/more promoted centralised industry forum to access information on apprenticeships.	
Need for different housing types to meet local demand (rather than just all 4 x 2)	Smaller blocks Higher densities Housing for disabled (all should be 'universal' housing) 'Starter homes'	
Need for more education for people considering home purchase	Provide such education in schools	

Q 4 : Should we make more land for housing available?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Why isn't land …. made available	Regular meetings between developers	
Identify land availability (where is the land?)	Decentralisation	
Why is so much time spent identifying availability?	Govt/Developer in consultation to work out what is fair in terms of land price	
Make land available away from coastal plain (solution)	Make land available in State forest areas and in urban areas – making it practical and available	
Degradation of coastal plain	Different types of housing – mixed housing	✓
How land is used – better utilisation of land	Developers must develop and sell within 3 years	✓
Redress taking of land by European settlement	Start developing Alkimos	✓
Address causes more so than symptoms	Rezoning/recoding of land with sunset clause	
Supply and demand		
Land speculation – prevent it by legislation		✓
Why is R20 coding changing to 1000m^2 for duplex		
Limit number of houses that an individual (investor) can own		
Stop Landcorp from speculating		✓

Q 5 : What should our housing estates look like in the future?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Some estates good Ellenbrook - Brighton Fremantle – East Perth	Housing Co-op	
Mixed density	Amenities at same time as houses Less density for space and trees with higher density for Integrated planning – state, local, business, landscapes @ table Design houses around shared Public Open Space Estates with shops, entertainment, jobs Plan urban neighbourhoods that integrate facilities Mixed tenure development Standard requirements for basic facilities/services Standard requirements for basic facilities/services	✓
Need community feel eg: chatting over the fence	Encourage use of community centres Amenities/facilities in local/walkable areas Local schools Less walls Mix younger and older people	
Enable children to play (eg: climbing trees in parks)	Useful open space Not all cleared open space – keep bush	
Employment	No houses without businesses first Website for local trades and jobs	
Transport	Local bus More walkable areas	
Technology and services	Include cables in initial developments, eg: broadband Lighting	

Miscellaneous	Developers taxed/pay for affordable houses	
	Larger mailboxes	
Sustainability	Design as self-sufficient bio 'suburbs'	
	Household and community level fresh produce	
	More green and bush, less walls and roads	✓
	More tree retention in urban development	
	Should design around trees	✓
	Urban development in degraded/cleared areas rather than over remnant bushland	
	Passive energy design on a community (not simply lot) level	
	Plan for sustainability at a community level	

Q 6 : How can we deliver more water and energy efficient housing?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Individual responsibility	Formal & Community Education eg; school curriculum	✓
	Local Govt. more proactive in imparting environmental conservation (talks, pamphlets, events, rates incentive, etc)	
	Home Owners – reduce water (Greywater, take up Govt. initiatives, lawns, taps operating efficiently). Rainwater tanks, dry toilets	
	Reduce energy (turning off appliances, considering efficiency of all appliances and assessing necessity of all appliances)	✓
	Dual purpose systems (gas preference where possible, solar and nb rebate grid system), link water systems – greywater, rainwater havesting – 4 min max showers	
	Community bores serving up to 8 homes (individual/point of difference)	
	Homeowner pay cost to a reasonable extent	
	Manufacturer responsibility	
	Minimum energy/water efficient rating (link under Govt. Mandatory)	

State Government Initiatives	Financial and motivational incentives to new and existing homeowners to make water and energy efficient upgrades; airconditioning removal replaced by financial assistance with thermal heat insultation; greywater, pool blankets.	
	50 year planning for water and energy efficiency (mechanisms for short and long term variations)	✓
	Mandatory regulation to improve thermal properties of existing homes (eg: thermal roof insulation (sarking); insultation thickness; greywater; lawns and replace with alternative vegetation (petrol powered lawn movers)	✓
	Promoting education benefits of double glazing and foam filled cavities; solar blinds on western facing windows and planting deciduous trees there; a tracking solar panel system; solar voltaic cells.	
	Mandatory disclosure of energy rating	
	Mandatory rainwater tanks NB: "mandatory" may need to be on transfer of housing	

Q 7 : Anything else you would like to add?

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS	
Mortgage stress	Government take over mortgage	✓
	Homeowner given opportunity to sell own home for best price	✓
	Change law to facilitate	✓
	Government revise mortgage conditions to support mortgagee	
Inadequate Housing for homeless	Government land should be sold at cost to name housing available not 'given' to developers	✓
Building licence and planning approval fees too high	Local Government use it as income stream and not for service	

		✓
Government housing stocks reduced	Use budget surplus to build more and maintain properly	✓
No 'Universal' housing does not provide for disabled – homes have to be modified	Legislate for all housing to be built for disabled access and commercial buildings	✓
Loan documentation unclear	Use plain English	✓
Indigenous Housing	Maintenance and resources sale as 'mainstream'	✓
Government has short term focus	Increase time between elections	✓
Cost of first home ownership	Provide incentives for existing home owners to use equity to reduce cost of getting into market Loan at leasehold property Remove headworks charges on Government infrastructure	✓
Fly in/Fly out	Eliminate Fly in / fly out, make companies build homes to reduce environmental impact	

CITY OF SWAN		
Violence against Women and housing Violence against women is one of the main causes of mental and physical illness in and injury women. Women are often trapped in abusive relationships because they can't find a shelter or accommodation. If they do manage to escape the relationship, they often end up sofa surfing, homeless or moving in with another abusive man because they have no where to go. In addition funding for men's and in particular perpetrator programs has been increased whilst women's refuges and empowerment programs have had funding cut or they have been forced to work with men. Landlords discriminate against women with children	The government needs to drastically increase funding to women's refuges and give funding to women's groups who are working towards empowering women and encouraging financial and psychological independence. Perpetrator programs should come last after women's refuges and other women's welfare and educational programs and services are adequately funded. Laws need to be put in place which prevent landlords discriminating. Tenancies need to be allocated on a 'first come first served' basis providing adequate reference can be provided by tenants.	

Attachment 7: Additional Submissions

7.1   PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT - MALUBILLAI WILDLIFE CARERS NETWORK

<u>ENVIRONMENT</u>
- Making it law that trees are not cut down or heavily pruned during the breeding season of native birds (July / August – February March). This is already implemented in Europe.
- .Cats to be registered (like dogs)
- Cat curfew
- Limit of cats per household
- Cats are responsible for a huge number of wildlife deaths. (70% of small birds).

<u>POISONING OUR WILDLIFE SHOULD BE OUTLAWED</u>
- To put down poison wheat to kill pigeons or doves (any feral birds) also affects other grazing wildlife which is protected i.e. Galahs, Corellas, Black Cockatoos, Ducks, Swans.
- Spraying poison on verges to kill winter and summer grasses (also spraying trees we assume to get rid of birds) compromises the health of native birds, regardless of age. Young are fed contaminated insects by the parents, and parents are also affected.
- Education regarding healthy (storm water) ground water nutrients from garden products fertilizer Educate regarding poison products used in garden. Organophosphate poisoning at Wembley.

<u>PLANNING</u>
- Leaving some native trees on each block in new sub-divisions. (This was done in Southern suburbs, when Orchards were divided into blocks).
- New sub-divisions not to have water features incorporated into the area. (usually a selling ploy). This attracts water birds – which are fed by the Public (who despite being told not to, still insist on feeding bread to ducks etc) this contaminates the water, and animals get botulism and causes so many problems.
- Certain amount of bush land should be left on each new estate in order to keep indigenous and endemic fauna in their own habitat.

- There needs to be an entity (being responsible) for all man-made water features throughout the metropolitan area, be it DEC, the developers, or the local council in which each lake is found. (Unfortunately no one seems to want to take responsibility and concerned members of the public, are always being fobbed off).
- No natural food or nesting material, this is taken away before new developments are built, causes birds to amalgamate into larger flocks, which then become a problem with noise screeching), and/or not enough natural food. Causes complaints from humans.
- If water features are to be erected, not to build hard wall lakes as too difficult for young birds or frogs to exit. Often baby ducklings will struggle to exit, and the end result, they usually drown (which a lot of people find hard to believe). (We liaised with City of Swan re the above and they corrected the problem).
- Impact study to be done before development commences and fauna to be relocated.

7.2 PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT - EUROPES 1ST COMMERCIAL CONCENTRATING SOLAR POWER PLANT

- Solar power plant inaugurated in Seville Spain 30th March 2007
- Took 4 years to build
- Known as PS10 Electric power is produced 624 Large movable mirrors called heliostats
- Each of the mirrors has a surface measuring 120square metres (1290sq feet) that concentrates the Sun's rays to the top of steam turbine are located. The turbine drives a generator producing electricity by 2013 more that 300MW will be accomplished. This system will then cover the consumption requirements of 180000 homes. The investment will then cover the consumption energy commissioner Andris Piebals state "these technologies give the Europe industrial sector and create jobs and growth". Concentrating solar power plants, have few environmental containments or greenhouse gases.
- When the project is complete the solar platform will prevent the emission of more than 600000 metric tons of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year.
- The EU has been supporting the concentrating solar power sector projects for more than 120 years spending some 25 million Euro to research projects working to develop this technology.
- Solucar Power Inc will respond to utility requests for electricity using concentrating solar power technologies.

7.3   PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT - David Phillips (4Life Research International Distributor)

Getting Around the City / Suburbs Safely & Efficiently (street signs / traffic flow)
Having attended the earlier session. Held on 28th April, 2008 covering the topic: "Law & Order", I found that my suggestions might cover matters which overlap between "Law & Order" and "Planning & Environment", as I will refine and re-submit the suggestions submitted earlier.

- It would greatly facilitate the smooth flow of traffic and make it easier for both drivers and pedestrians to locate places if every home, residence, place of business, commercial, governmental, municipal and other centres were encouraged to prominently display, on the walls of the said buildings facing the road or roads running past the buildings, not just the number of the road itself. This sign should be clearly visible and easily read by any driver of a vehicle driving by and it would obviate the need to walk / drive to the head of the road to assertion the name of the said road. The sign could be either on the wall of the building or on a post in the front yard or in this case of the commercial establishment, even displayed in Neon Lights: I'm sure that most of us have found ourselves in situations where especially at night, on dimly lit streets, finding where we are certainly requires more than the normal diligence and scrutiny of the street maps. (Example: 23 Dundebar Road, Wanneroo)
- The street signs themselves should be large and posted in well-lit locations (under lamp posts, for example). The lettering should be black on a white background, not as I've sometimes observed yellow lettering on a green background! (Especially with tress in the background!)
- Example of such street signs; Muligan Drive in Greenwood at the junction of Gorman Street.
-

Blind Curves and Pedestrian Crossings:
- Example: Exiting from Deal Street in Marangaroo and turning left onto Marangaroo Drive: One must look to the right for traffic coming around the curve and, when all is clear, turn left onto Marangaroo Drive, but barely 10 metres to the left, there is a Pedestrian Crossing! Obviously, this should be located suffientley far away to allow the turning driver attention is directed to the right – where there is a curve!

Conditional Right Turns: Example: The Traffic Lights At The Junction Of Main Street And Royal Street In Tuart Hill:
- When one has to turn right onto Main street from Royal street, one has to take into account the flow of traffic coming down Hutton Street, opposite. One has to turn right conditionally, which means one must wait for a suitable break in the traffic to turn right as there is no arrow for turning right at the signal.

- However, the 2 lanes or traffic coming down Hutton street sometimes poses the problem of "blindsiding" – especially during rush hour periods, morning & evenings. Any large vehicle coming down Hutton Street in the South Lane obstructs the view of the traffic in the adjoining North Lane. Then the light turns yellow and if the driver has advanced forward to male the turn right, he has to move fast. Unfortunately, there are times when some vehicle coming down the North Lane of Hutton Street, is trying to "Beat the Yellow light" & comes barrelling down & cant wait be seen because the large vehicle in the South Lane has blind-sided it. The situation could be nasty.
- I'm sure there are other similar junctions located across the City and suburbs.

The Solution:
- All traffic must turn right on the green arrow. If there are no green arrows (as in the location described at the Main/Royal/Hutton junction at Tuart Hill) then those traffic lights must be amended to allow for their installation. In other words – do away with all conditional right turns at all traffic lights – and install green arrows (if not already installed) – as that all right turns are on the green arrows.

Posting of Street Signs at Turn-Offs From Main ThroughFares onto Inner Roads:
- These signs should be posted both at the start of the turn-off and at the end
- Example: Turning off Thomas Road onto Aberdare Road, in Nedlands

Posting of Street Signs at Traffic Crossroads and Traffic Lights
- Sometimes the street signs are not located at the crossroads/lights but about 100 metres earlier. Regardless of wherever else they are located they must also be located at the lights. Example: Junction of Wanneroo Road & Morley Drive
- Example: Turning Right onto Dundebar Road from Wanneroo Road (there is no street sign here; I know this for a fact because I observed this when getting to the 2020 session on the 28th April '08')

7.4 PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT - Matt Cole

We humans living now in this environment evermore technically enhanced living environment is today far from our ancestral habitat of clean air, water, food and sounds of nature. Those among us who strive to remember our natural and pristine heritage find these increasingly rare places a sanctuary where we may more easily tune in to our higher spirit to provide guidance toward our inner wisdom and healing.
Many people these days more now that ever are feeling alienated by the seemingly insane manmade environment with its pollution and are becoming accustomed to accepting this loss as being normal.

I would like to present to our 2020 Summit ideas that have been revealed to me while in a special meditations:
- -Protection of our growth forests to provide sanctuary for biodiversity of creatures and pump out oxygen.
- -Tall canopy forests collect clouds and bring rain
- -Protection of our marine environments and fisheries

As well as preserving the natural environment around us, I feel that our modern society should have been more thoughtful a long time ago reducing our pollution by having – ECONOMIC ROADS

Intelligent traffic lights
Can you imagine- Traffic lights that know oncoming vehicle size, speed, grouping, etc so that lights system can far more economically determine which lights to have right of way. This would lessen the stopping and start of bigger trucks – thus make more efficient, cleaner and less noisy environment within our cities and suburbia.

These lights would of course communicate to other lights\
- More wind power generators,
- Solar power generators in roof tiles
- Ocean current power generator near latitude 40 degrees
- Hydrogen Power generators devised from water (Zap water with electricity to burn the hydrogen and exhaust is oxygen) Let us escape from old-fashioned tradition of using foreign petrol.
- Let our televisions offer more documentaries about nature and also the victories of environmental activists. – Awareness is the first step to feeling an empathic connection to nature if we are to survive as a symbiotic species and not a maverick outcast.
- Ban mining and sale of uranium

- Collect rain in massive glass storage pods that open like a flower to funnel in rain and then shut to reduce evaporation
- Grow big canopy trees to attract rain clouds. Trees are like Moreton Bay Figs hold the clouds at night.
- Grow more roadside fruit trees so that people can eat fresher food without having to transport it so much.
- Utilise more public space for community gardens so that health coincidence people can have more access to organise food
- Provide land to the poor who are productive gardens

Many of these suggestions have been spoken about before but I will hope more awareness goes into topics such as; ocean current power generation, Hydrogen power motors, and tall canopies to attract rain. Television is a great tool for allowing the populace to be more aware of options.

7.5 PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT - UTE GOEFT

Abstract *Water Centrality*for Water and Society
PhD thesis by Ute Goeft
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The current approach to water management in Western societies, including Australia, is based on allocating water between different users. Appropriate for commercial uses, this commodity view of water has proved difficult for the inclusion of environmental and social concerns. Issues, such as which aspects have precedence, how much water should be allocated to each and how to make trade-offs in cases of insufficient water, pose problems that are yet to be worked out. In addition, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the identification of environmental as well as social water needs. The latter has prompted the writing of this thesis.

A closer look at the neglected social water needs reveals the complete permeation of water into all areas of human life, from the basics of survival and health to the ethical and spiritual spheres. Hence, all these social aspects, or values, of water, should be integral to water management.

While existing approaches, such as sustainability and integration, were conceived to take into consideration economic, environmental and social elements, their practicalities and implementation are far from being resolved. Both have definitional issues leading to misinterpretation or lack of guidance. Existing approaches are also hampered by prevalent attitudes and worldview that result in lack of concern for social issues and prevent implementation. This is due to inappropriate governance and associated political, structural and operational issues. A different approach may be required to solve the conundrum of water management.

This thesis considers the question: What if water itself were declared the central concern of society?
A 'water central' society could be based on principles derived from sustainability and integration and with water at its heart. Water Centrality would need to be implemented throughout society and made part of decision-making from the national governmental level to each person's everyday life. Since it requires fundamental changes to attitudes and worldview the approach will not be easy to implement, but the importance of water and its intuitive appeal should assist the process.

A values-based checklist instrument has been conceived to evaluate existing policies and their implementation for Water Centrality compliance and to design new Water Centrality compliant policies and initiatives. Suggestions are offered in this thesis of a constitutional level confirmation of the central value/s water has to society and the internalisation of Water Centrality in the structure and decision-making processes of all government departments and other organisations. Such endorsement should help facilitate the operationalisation and establishment of a water currency in addition to or in full or partial replacement of monetary value. This currency will foster a new way of thinking about the value of water and its interconnections and provide a broader framework for considering water's value. The framework may need to be reinforced with educational and awareness-raising activities.

While *Water Centrality* cannot be a panacea for all of society's woes, its contribution could be significant in addressing current shortcomings of water management as well as other resource management, governance and social issues. This work explores initiatives and suggests a way forward for *Water Centrality*.

7.6   HEALTH – KEYNOTE PROFESSOR COBIE RUDD

WESTERN AUSTRALIA 2020 SUMMIT
Monday 5 May 2008 6.30 pm – 9.30 pm
Senator Ruth Webber, Mayor Jon Kelly – I thank you for this opportunity to speak at such an important forum for Western Australia. I also acknowledge the wonderful support from the City of Wanneroo team (especially Karen Caple and Martine Baker).

First, this session is about health broadly, not health care. This is an important distinction. When we talk about health, for many, this immediately conjures images of what health services are needed to improve their own and their family's health status. But it's important that this session also focuses on the host of other policy directions and interventions that can improve health and prevent the onset of problems in the wider community. Later in the session it will become clearer why this point is made up front; the preventive interventions aimed at changing individual, community or whole of population behaviours and environments are critical to consider as we look both backwards and forwards to 2020.

Second, we're really at a 'futures forum'. Our role, later on in the evening, is to imagine we're in 2020.

So, this keynote is structured in three areas so we can collectively get to that point.
1. I'll do some important background setting so we have a shared set of information around the 2020 Summit for a long-term national health strategy;
2. We'll cover some local (WA and northern suburbs) scene setting and challenges; and
3. I'll pose some questions and possible scenarios to lead us into the group discussions.

1.0   BACKGROUND
A long-term national health strategy
In early April this year, a one-pager discussion paper and accompanying PowerPoint, *A long-term national health strategy*, were released by the Rudd Government to spark both national and local discussions. In summary, the documents do the following:

- Link health and welfare;
- Highlight the importance of healthy and health-promoting environments;
- Talk about greater equity so everyone shares the benefits of health system improvements;
- Ask how we will know if we are getting the best outcomes from the nation's investment in health;
- Raise getting the balance between prevention and treatment right;
- Flag there is a disconnect between the biggest current threats to health and visions of a hi-tech future; and
- Signal we must not lose sight of the complex moral and ethical challenges in health decision making.

Before the national Summit, there was some debate on what the papers didn't do:
- There is nothing about reducing the number of patients harmed by their health care;
- What about global health issues, such as AIDS and biosecurity?;
- There is a lack of attention on how we organise our health system (who pays for what, who will be the winners and losers, who will make the hard decisions and how will we actually manage that);
- Too little on the social determinants of health;
- Not enough evidence of a call for cross-sector action; and
- A criticism that the paper reads as though consumers are just another part of the health system that needs to be sorted out (along with the medical workforce, hospitals, pharmaceuticals etc) – instead of being the ráison d'etre for it's existence.

Pre-Summit submissions
In the 1094 pre-Summit submissions for health, by far the most common theme was the importance of preventative health care. That is, reducing the incidence of chronic disease, relieving stress on the healthcare system by improving self-management of health risk factors, and enabling individuals to take greater control over their own health outcomes.

Community preventative programs got a guernsey, as did community based assessment programs (including identifying and managing children at risk for mental health problems), and systemic incentives for healthier behaviour, such as levies on junk food for example.

Australia 2020 Summit
The national 2020 Summit itself, held on 19th – 20th April, produced the following outputs (Commonwealth Government of Australia 2008):

In terms of ambition and goals, by 2020, Australia will:

- Close gaps: the life-expectancy gap between Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians and narrow the gap between the haves and the have-nots;
- Have a health system structured around the person not the provider, which includes people having access to their own health data;
- Have a system more focused on prevention (indeed "zero tolerance" of unhealthy actions);
- Be a world-leader in research and translation (including technology); and
- Have one health system – a community-driven system with single governance, management and funding.

The eight big ideas were:

- Create a Health Equalities Commission (to focus on Indigenous health and other disadvantaged communities);
- Create a national preventative health agency (note this has already been done as I will flag shortly in respect to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) reporting;
- Set up a regional health partnership (a collaborative regional group to focus on emerging infectious diseases);
- Ensure evidence based allocation of resources (abolishing red tape and meaningless reporting requirements and creating comparable outcomes data);
- Make healthy food choices easy – 'fast fruit' in schools, 'traffic light' indicators on food labels, banning marketing of junk food to children, regulating allowable content of unhealthy ingredients;
- Complete rethink of the shape of the health workforce (creating a self sufficient and flexible medical workforce for Australia);
- Promote better translation of Australia's research efforts into commercial and health outcomes (increased partnerships with industry, more research infrastructure, skills and capacity building … bionic eye and ear); and
- Create a 'Healthbook' web-based personal health record (like a Facebook) so people can take greater control over their health information and electronically share it with those they trust.

As well, there were five 'out of the box' ideas (I think that means outside the square ideas):

- A Wellness Footprint – ?to evaluate and measure resource allocations and service responses across sectors and portfolios;
- Introduce health literacy programs – e.g. universal first aid training for all Australian kids delivered by volunteers;
- An opt-out system for organ donation;
- Health impact statements; and
- Half-an-hour of physical activity built into sedentary jobs.
-

I think we also need to include two other key reform directions in the mix.

First, the recent COAG meetings - because, since the election and before the national 2020 Summit, the last two meetings have started to set the scene for the major Australia-wide health reforms we are now embarking upon.

Second, we need to include the Report of the Health Reform Committee (A Healthy Future for Western Australians) (known as the Reid Report) - because it's what is being implemented now in WA, and the Federal Minister for Health and Ageing appointed Professor Mick Reid, the author of the report for WA, as her Chief of Staff in January this year.

That is, prior to the announcement of 2020, a number of national reforms of health had already been set under way by the new Government. Perhaps not surprising, they align closely with the Reid Report.

For example, the 20th December 2007 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) meeting established seven working groups, one being the Working Group on Health and Ageing. Several reform strategies were announced:

- Commonwealth/State Implementation Plans to be delivered to the March 2008 COAG meeting addressing (elective surgery wait times, aged care, public dental programs, preventative health care, and GP Super Clinics).
- A National Health and Hospitals Reform Commission (NHHRC) and a new Preventative Health Care Partnership.

By 25th February 2008, the NHHRC was established with the goal of developing a long-term health reform plan for Australia. The NHHRC has 15 guiding principles – not dissimilar to the outcomes of the national Summit.

The 26th March 2008 COAG meeting didn't report on the Commonwealth/State Implementation plans (I've been advised more work is needed on the plans, but they will be a basis for future work), but committed an immediate allocation of $1B for 08/09 on public hospitals, and agreed to a national registration and accreditation system for health professionals.

In 2004, the Reid Report urged that a multi-pronged strategy was needed for the WA health system to specifically achieve a needed " … fundamental reprioritisation of the public health system" (Western Australia Department of Health 2004, p. v). The priorities listed then were:

- Increased focus on health promotion;
- Improved interface between general practice and the public health system;
- Enhanced community-based aged care, mental health and Aboriginal health services;
- Assisting people to navigate the health system; and
- Significant reconfiguration of hospital services to rectify historically poor planning decisions and rapidly changing demographics.

2.   LOCAL SCENE SETTING

I have analysed relevant regional and local government strategic plans for this WA Summit and have drawn a few conclusions about what communities are saying might be the health priorities for the northern suburbs. Given this forum has a northern suburbs focus, I'll look at three players, focusing on the City of Wanneroo.

- For the City of Stirling, while health is not a dedicated key result area, enhancing community health and wellbeing is listed as a key outcome in their current strategic plan, and they cite new initiatives such as helping older people remain in their own home (City of Stirling).
- Under the City of Joondalup's 1st Key Focus Area of Community Wellbeing, in their current Strategic Financial Plan, safety and health get a mention, but in the sense of street lighting, public access ways and infrastructure designed to facilitate public safety (City of Joondalup).
- The City of Wanneroo's current strategic plan specifically lists a strategy of "Develop and implement a range of activities that promote safety and wellbeing" (City of Wanneroo).

- This strategy was informed by a series of reviews in 2005 where the City of Wanneroo acknowledged that meeting healthy lifestyle needs would be one of their key strategic issues in the period 2005 to 2020. For example, walking was identified as the number 1 recreational pastime and the question was asked then – are we planning for this in the longer term? (Calvo 2005, p. 3)
- At this time, City of Wanneroo also acknowledged the need to address the stress and health impact of increased work demands, decreasing affordable housing and living.
- In February this year, the City of Wanneroo produced their Ageing Workforce Discussion Paper which highlights that by 2020 about 38% of the City of Wanneroo's workforce will become eligible to retire (City of Wanneroo 2008). Is a solution like the national 2020 summit Golden Gurus (retired people acting as mentors in the workplace) an option? Should health and wellness programs in the workplace move beyond free or supplemented flu vaccinations and provision of healthy food choices to assistance to lose weight, rehabiliation support for non-related work injuries, quit smoking assistance, and healthy life education? I'm a mental health professional, so perhaps you won't be surprised at my zeroing in on the health impact of stress and how we do or don't manage our demands effectively. So what about happiness programs in the workplace? Is there space for initiatives such as –
  - How to reframe how you think about your work and its role in your life?
  - Programs that profile how we interact with each other and how those interactions can be improved.
  - Work life balance initiatives that are well outside even creative professional development and team building events like group lunch walks, but more about challenging the work patterns that are seemingly swallowing up many of us.
- Perhaps of most significance, is that in this 2008 City of Wanneroo Ageing Workforce Discussion paper, the idea of a dedicated Health & Wellness Program is mooted. This idea is about rolling up and extending what the City captures under its health initiatives and is very much about both individual health as that of the workplace community and building social capital in the community.

In summary, and also including feedback from other recent relevant events, such as the National Prevention Summit in Melbourne on the 9th April this year, we can surmise that there is some real consistency in themes with all these consultations and strategic directions.

Not wanting to over-simply things, I suggest you can look at it as follows:

Table 1: Priority themes across strategic platforms

PRIORITY THEMES	**Strengthen prevention and wellness, recognising role of environments**	**Getting the organisation of health sorted better – shared responsibility**	**Building community-based level of health system/care**	**Focus on the person**	**Redress inequities**	**Sustainable workforce**	**Safe, high quality care**
Reid Report (pp. 18 - 19)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Local government: City of Wanneroo	✔	✔ A lead role with local 2020	✔	✔	✔	✔	? / ✘
Last two COAG mtgs	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
NHHRC principles (n=15)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔ Not a design principle, but governance principle
Pre Summit submissions	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Summit outputs	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘

So, while we have alignment with the four main areas of discussion flagged in the invitations for this local summit (Health Communities; Health Care Planning; Special Needs; Community Health), we need to agree on a couple of assumptions up front as well as adding in a couple of additional areas for tonight's discussion.

First, we need to assume that all our discussions will be centred upon the main reason for us being here; thus consumer and carer perspectives are germane to our deliberations. Second, we need to assume that all our break-out groups will factor in cross-sectoral strategies and consider health in the social context, that is, looking at individuals' and communities health and health care in the context of their social and economic circumstances.

The two additional topics I'd like to include are: community as workforce and safety and quality in health care. That's because the focus of current directions, as highlighted in Table 1, is all about two things: a better deal and experience for the person and their families and carers; and shifting as much health care and services closer to where people live and work.

I believe the value this Summit can add is asking the hard questions around those themes.

We now move into the group discussions where you will be focusing on what you want for yourself, our families, your children, friends and community as a whole, in 2020.

3.   MOVING INTO GROUP DISCUSSION
Drawing on the background I've just presented, I want to pose 10 question areas with some pointers for the small group discussions.

Imagine it's 2020:

1. What does your community environment look like in terms of aiding healthy lifestyles?
- Is the integrated lifestyle approach to long term health promotion something everyone is part of/influenced by? If yes, how does it pervade our life?
- Are health-promoting services/activities integrated into community life (e.g. walking buses for Residential Aged Care Facility folk, school children – even buddy program between the two)?
- Has the urban planning for the past decade been aligned to community exercise trends? For instance, if walking is the number one activity, are there even well lit, safe walking tracks/zones; have the dog exercise areas increased in hours of access and number? Can people with disabilities get around the community better now than back in 2008?
- Is the environment you live in classed as an inflammatory environment? That is, does the modern lifestyle of 2020 means there is more traffic, it's hotter, most people haven't changed their carbon footprint, and there are more overweight people?
- What are we doing about the impact of ecosystem changes and sea-level rises on agriculture, and in turn nutrition, and new/increased vector-borne diseases?
- Are there prevention leaders across sectors and the community and what do they do?

2. How is health (i.e. the health system, healthcare) organised?

- Will we have a population or institutional approach? For example, do we have new approaches to deal with population needs that have been established following 'root and branch' reform of the system – which has been a major overhaul? Or, rather, have we found new ways of working with what was in existence, i.e. within the existing institutions (Duckett & Ward 2008).
- Is the Commonwealth Government the central controller of health funds, do States have a role, what's Local Government's role?
- Is there an independent regional body that governs, funds and organises services?
- In the past five years, how did you as a consumer/user of health services influence the above decisions?
- How are the public conversations around health challenges, responses and governance structured?
- Will the budget be skewed towards prevention? If so, what areas of current spending have decreased and who made these decisions?
- Where are the services you need found? When do they come to you (e.g. home-based such as hospital in the home) and when do you go to them? When you access help, do you go to one place for everything (e.g. GP Super Clinic)?
- How do you find out what's available and how to get it?
- Does anyone help you navigate your way around the health system or help you access services? If so, who?

3. Who pays for what and how is the split worked out?

- Are you paying more or less private health insurance?
- Have your Medical Benefits Scheme and private health insurance co-payments increased, i.e. is there any increased subsidisation from government?
- Are there new taxes, e.g. additional taxes on products such as tobacco, unhealthy foods, alcohol?
- Are there incentives for adopting health-promoting behaviours? Are there financial disincentives that in turn, support prevention?
- What role have you had in determining the cost of health? Are citizens' juries part of the health landscape? If so, who's on them, how were they selected and what do they decide on? Are they a once-off consultative event or a series of regular events with the same, or different, people? Do they happen at both local and national levels?

4. The health workforce - Who's doing what?

- Do you see a Practice Nurse first before the GP? Do you have a regular GP/GP practice, or a one stop shop model?
- Or is it a Nurse Practitioner or Physician Assistant that provides your regular care? (Physician Assistants work under delegation from medical practitioners, whereby Nurse Practitioners are independent practitioners)
- How much do you do yourself?
- Has the role of your pharmacist changed?
- Are there new types of health workers that are central to your community?
- Can you understand the health workers you visit for consultations and do you feel confident they've understood you? Did you get the opportunity to ask the real questions you wanted answers to and did you get answers you understood?
- Do members of the community have roles (Community as Workforce concept) – if so, what are they?
- Where are the big health workforce shortages now? Did the predicted workforce 'tsunami' hit and we couldn't meet demand by 2011? Were the 2008 Department of Health WA's figures indicating that by now (2020) we have a deficit of 3000 nurses in the WA workforce correct – or did we circumvent this scenario somehow? How many of you had had a ten day or more wait for a routine appointment with your doctor of choice?

5. How much of your health do you take responsibility for?

- Will we have a Community as Health Workforce and if so, what will that mean? Will community members have a central role in the education and training of health professionals?
- Do you self-manage your care now and if so, how?
- Do you get paid for self-management of your health? If so, how?
- Does this whole self care management thing mean you just have another job, aren't paid adequately for it, and have Internet addiction now with physical and mental health side effects as a result?
- Are you using more or less complementary alternative medicines? Why and what sorts?
- Do you keep your own health record and if so, how is it kept? Also, do you record what you're told by health care providers and do you prepare the questions you want answered before seeing the health provider?

6. Have the gaps decreased?

- Are there less of the 'have nots' (e.g. homeless, those in inadequate housing, unemployed)?
- Have we less or more 'lost' or disconnected people?
- Has the life expectancy gap between Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians lessened or indeed closed? If so, what narrowed it?
- Have any new groups of disadvantaged people emerged?
- Have the social determinants of health changed at all, that is, what social, cultural, commercial, economic factors are limiting our healthy choices?
- Are there financial barriers for some people in getting optimal health care for their complaint?   Are finances an indicator of how much preventative health care you can access?
- How did we deal with the emergence of affluenza (affluence-bred disease)? For instance, since the year 2000, social scientists have warned that defining ourselves based on income and wealth, and relying on success or failure in materialistic pursuits as a primary source of wellbeing and life satisfaction, would make us sick (Lane, 2000). If it's a problem now in 2020, what are symptoms of affluenza (such as obesity, unhappiness, anxiety, depression) and how are they addressed?

7. Community health

- You have chest pain - do you call an ambulance? Do you go to an Emergency Department or do you go somewhere else? When you get to where you need to be – who else is there and how long do you wait? Are you frightened of the other patients (i.e. are they violent)?
- You are a young person with a fractured ankle – where do you go? If it's a GP Super Clinic – who else is there and how long do you wait?
- Is there a one-stop shop for all your needs? Does it open 24 x 7?
- Are we facing any new issues in child health? Where do children get immunized in the main and who pays for vaccinations?
- Have school settings changed in terms of their role in health promotion? If so, how? Is there any difference in our early childhood development focus?

8. Workplace communities
- What happens in the 2020 workplace to increase happiness and job satisfaction?
- Does email have such a large role or have the postural, joint, other related problems seen it banned?
- How is prevention integrated? For example, if we have prevention leadership training programs – what do they include and what do prevention leaders do in the workplace?
- What other workplace-based health-promoting and work/life/balance programs exist?   For example, are there surveillance of risk factors and interventions developed as a result? Will those with sedentary jobs be including 30 minutes of physical activity a day as part of their work schedule?
- What changes in school and university programs have been developed to increase the skills sets and resilience of people in ways that might develop a stronger workforce?

9. Safety and quality in health care
- How does the person focus translate into reality by 2020? How will the safety and quality of a patient's journey, the patient perceptions, the patient's expectations and the patient experience (possibly across multiple providers and multiple services) be monitored/safeguarded? How will there be a regulation of activities so there is less potential of near misses/adverse effects/damage?
- How is system-wide performance going?
- How are clinical teamwork, good communication (within teams, across providers and with consumers and carers) and clinical outcomes linking up and being measured?

10. What does the big picture of health look like?
- What are the health headlines on the front page of the newspaper leading up to an election?
- What are the recurrent issues in the newspapers? Are ambulances still ramping? Are drug and alcohol users creating havoc in the EDs? Is Australia profiled as a world leader in new technologies and health advances?
- Has the population growth resulted in an increase in service needs and thus what's the impact on waiting lists and wait times for ambulances, GPs and EDs? Or did we take the population approach and radically change how the system is positioned?
- From a health perspective, are we all better off? If not, who is worse off? How are our rural counterparts traveling – if their access to services has increased, how has this been achieved?

- Have the burden of disease predictions come true – have mental health problems, especially depression, become the top ranking cause of non-fatal disease? Note estimates from the Department of Health WA show that the burden of disease for psychosocial illness in WA will surpass that of cardiovascular disease well before 2020 (by 2016).
- To what extent have we moved towards cures for some chronic diseases, such as diabetes and cancer, or are we still trying to manage them?
- If you were to list the values underpinning the 2020 health system, what would they be?

Thank you and I look forward to your feedback.

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7.7   HEALTH - David Phillips (4Life Research International Distributor)

I was unable to attend the last session, held on Monday 5th May, 2008, covering the topic "Health", however, I am putting my suggestions down here, even though it might, strictly speaking, come under "Health", as "Health" is closely affiliated to "Economy" anyway.
(e.g. working days lost due to ill-health, overloading the hospital system, etc.).

I have registered to be an organ donor, and my register number is: R22-089-524. I have noted that, over the past several years, advances in medical science now allow the transplant of several organs (eyes, kidneys, heart, lungs, tissue, liver) hitherto not possible or with a rather higher failure rate. It doesn't make sense to cremate/bury dead people WITHOUT first being given the option (via their wills and/or their registering as organ donors) of first removing any useful, transplantable organs from their bodies.

It is common knowledge that people, both young and old, wait for years on transplant lists – and often die waiting – whilst perfectly good transplantable organs are destroyed when their host bodies are buried/cremated. So there should be a concerted effort to rectify this situation.

1. Both state and federal governments should fund programs to enlighten the public and even offer incentives… something on the lines of the pensioner/health cards.
    a. If "BABY BONUSES" are being handed out, why not hand out bonuses to the dead donor's surviving family. The donor could name his or other preferred beneficiary in his/her will. (Something on the lines of a "LIVING WILL"?).

2. Encourage churches (such as the Catholic, Baptist, Anglican, etc.) to, in turn, encourage their members, both lay people and religious, to register as donors. The Catholic Bishops could petition the pope to grant a "PLENARY INDULGENCE" to catholics who are registered donors. This would be a terrific incentive! (In fact, I'll be writing to Archbishop Hickey, (the Catholic Archbishop of Perth), with the same suggestion).

3. Both state and federal governments should <u>regularly</u> (every week), take out <u>FULL PAGE</u> ads in all the major newspapers and magazines with the same message.

The other suggestion concerns BLOOD DONATION. My blood donor number is: 0046151. As current levels of blood donation are (from my last reading of the situation) running at only about 35% of actual requirements, similar encouragement should be given to BLOOD DONORS.

Blood donor cards have a barcode and can be swiped whenever the donor actually donates blood/plasma to register the donation.

So, to prevent misuse (for example, one could have a blood donor card and stop donating after a few donations) the actual number of donations over the past several months could be a factor in determining the STATUS of the card. To compound an already bad shortage, one cannot donate blood if one has spent time in the United Kingdom for a specified period going back several years to 1986! So, where possible, my suggestions to promote ORGAN DONATION can, where possible, be duplicated to promote blood/plasma donation.
(Note: age limits apply)
(Note: health limits apply).

The same goes for bone marrow donors. It is said that the chances of finding a bone marrow match (unless from an identical twin) are like winning the lottery! So the <u>more</u> people on the Bone Marrow Registry, the <u>greater</u> the chances of finding a match!

Finally, I am attaching a photocopied page from the 14 April 2008 issue of "TIME" magazine, with the appropriate sections <u>highlighted</u>. To quote the most IMPORTANT PARAGRAPH on the page (page 60):
"In one survey, only 64% of people wishing to be organ donors had marked that choice on their driver's license. If, instead of making people choose to donate, the states asked them to check a box if they chose <u>not</u> to, participation rates would skyrocket – from 42% to 82% in one experiment. Even just forcing people to make a decision one way or another (with no default) boosts participation to 79%. More lives saved, and more people following through on a desire to be donors. That's a nudge that can pack a punch."

7.8   HOUSING - David Phillips (4Life Research International Distributor)

One of the most traumatic scenes I've viewed on a recent "Current Affairs" Program on TV was the depicting a family being evicted from their home of several years because they missed out on three successive mortgage monthly payments. Evidently, it was a 20 year mortgage and they'd been paying regularly for some 15 years. Suddenly, due to a combination of circumstances: rise in interest rates, loss of a job, sickness, medical bills, etc – the family were unable to keep up the payments and the lending bank chose to foreclose.

Consider this : <u>After 15 years</u> without missing a monthly payment, <u>then 3 missed payments and they were shown no mercy.</u>

What's more, after the family was evicted – with their belongings (they were given 48 hours to move !) the bank put their home on the market for sale … and even though it was worth much more, sold it for just a little more than the outstanding debt – so the bank could get all <u>their</u> money and the family got little or nothing out of the sale! I am sure similar stories are being played out all over Australia.

There are several suggestions I can put forward which might help to alleviate the situation. All involve the government (State/Federal) in helping out.

<u>Here goes:</u>
- The Government could pay the mortgaging bank off and take over the mortgage which could then be renegotiated with the concerned family, enabling them to pay off the mortgage with reduced monthly payments over a longer period of time. Even if it means that the <u>next generation</u> of the family must continue to pay off the mortgage --- it would be better than being summarily evicted and losing their home.
- Laws could be passed compelling the mortgaging bank to allow the homeowners in question at least 6 months to get the BEST PRICE for their home so that they can be satisfied that <u>they, not the bank,</u> were in control of the sale and that, at least they had a generous residue from the sale proceeds after paying the bank back the loan amount.
- Set up a system whereby an appropriate authority (similar to the Centrelink) could assess the situation, in particular – the family's ability to pay back the loan over time – and extend a loan of an appropriate amount for an appropriate period of time at the lowest interest rate possible – which loan then could be used to "BUY TIME" and keep the wolf from the door until the family's situation had stabilised sufficiently to revert to the status quo.

- Make it mandatory for banks to extend <u>lower</u> interest rates to low-income families who are buying their first home. Let Market Forces dictate the interest rates for BORROWERS buying INVESTMENT PROPERTIES and HIGH INCOME EARNERS buying their FIRST HOMES. The FIRST HOME BUYERS GRANT (as also the BABY BONUS) should <u>only</u> be given to BUYERS whose incomes fall <u>BELOW</u> a certain threshold.
- If all else fails, establish "<u>HALF-WAY HOMES</u>", where evicted families who have nowhere to go are not forced onto the streets by the banks foreclosing on these mortgages. Time Limits should indeed apply and these homes would only be available, SPECIFICALLY TO EVICTED MORTGAGEES.
- Senior Citizens (those 60 years old and above, for example), single mums and dads with children, widows and widowers, disabled and handicapped people, war veterans, ex-servicemen and even serving servicemen, blood and organ donors, people working in High risk Emergency Services (FIRE, POLICE, SEA RESCUE) could all be considered for low interest government-sponsored loans <u>PROVIDED</u> they all fall <u>below</u> the earlier-discussed low-income threshold (I'm sure there <u>are</u> wealthy Firemen and Servicemen!) and the loan is either for a <u>FIRST HOME</u> <u>OR</u>, as earlier discussed, to BUY TIME to ward off an impending mortgage foreclosure.
- This would probably fall under the category of TOUCH LOVE – but, <u>where applicable</u>, a certain percentage of an individuals monthly salary could be sequestered to pay the interest due on such lo interest, government sponsored loans.
- Finally set up FINANCIAL ADVICE CENTRES specifically to advise folks undergoing financial stress (specifically mortgage stress) about all the ways to cope and the various modes of help available to them…and how to deal with uncooperative banks!

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