

# **Interface Budget Scorecard 2020**

**Based on 2020/21 Victorian State Budget**

**DRAFT REPORT**

Prepared for  
Interface Councils Group

By  
Ethos Urban

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# 1 FUNDING SCORECARD

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## *Key Points*

### **Total Funding**

1. Interface Council areas have been allocated \$5,994 million (over four-years) in Total Estimated Investment (TEI) from the 2021/22 State Budget (and from other annual grants programs) for infrastructure in the following priority service areas:
  - Education and Training
  - Health
  - Justice and Community/Courts
  - Government Hubs/Precincts/Cultural
  - Parkland and Environment
  - Roads
  - Public Transport
  - Public Libraries
  - Early Childhood
  - Growing Suburbs Fund
2. The \$5,994 million 2021/22 Interface infrastructure allocation (over four-years) represents an above trend outcome (\$3,105 million), based on previous budget / specific grant allocations made between 2012/13 and 2021/22 (excluding 2020/21, where no information is available).
3. The largest proportion of allocated Interface infrastructure investment over the four-year period is focused on Roads (\$2,395 million) – including the Suburban Roads Upgrade project, and Education and Training (\$1,773 million) – which includes land acquisitions, new schools, upgrades to existing schools, specialist schools and TAFE facilities.
4. The next largest allocated Interface infrastructure investment is for Health (\$705 million) – including funding for seven new community hospitals; followed by \$629 million for Public Transport – including \$537 million for the Hurstbridge Line Upgrade Stage 2.
5. Smaller four-year allocations are made for Justice/Courts (\$274 million) and Parkland and Environment (\$154 million) – including \$70 million for the Suburban Parks Program.

6. The Growing Suburbs Fund (GSF) 2020 provided \$54 million in grants for Interface projects.
7. The GSF has been allocated \$50 million in 2021/22, to be shared between Interface and Peri-Urban LGAs. The GSF will continue to assist in the development of multi-purpose facilities, community centres, playgrounds and other infrastructure and spaces needed by the community.
8. The Interface received \$9.7 million through the Children's Facilities Capital Program 2019/2020 – including funding for five new Integrated Children's Centres ranging from \$1.0 million to \$2.0 million each.
9. The Interface received \$0.3 million through the Living Libraries Infrastructure Program 2020.

Four-year State Budget (2021/22) TEI allocations (which include new and existing funding) for Interface Council areas are shown in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: State Capital Investment by Priority Area 2021/22 – Four-Year Budget Cycle Allocation, unless stated (\$'000s).**

	Interface		Non-Interface		Regional		Statewide/Unallocated		Victoria	
	Projects	TEI	Projects	TEI	Projects	TEI	Projects	TEI	Projects	TEI
Education and Training	107	\$1,773,017	167	\$1,640,497	96	\$ 820,913	27	\$ 2,200,770	397	\$ 6,435,197
Health	9	\$ 705,200	26	\$4,437,882	24	\$ 2,509,197	27	\$ 1,793,842	86	\$ 9,446,121
Justice and Community/Courts	2	\$ 273,698	6	\$ 51,424	6	\$ 167,905	13	\$ 187,722	27	\$ 680,749
Government Hubs/Precincts/Cultural	0	\$ -	4	\$1,703,400	2	\$ 317,816	4	\$ 100,548	10	\$ 2,121,764
Parkland and Environment	2	\$ 154,023	0	\$ -	7	\$ 185,657	17	\$ 261,576	26	\$ 601,256
Roads	6	\$2,394,458	10	\$ 597,612	24	\$ 2,150,616	42	\$41,335,583	82	\$46,478,269
Public Transport	3	\$ 629,406	0	\$ -	21	\$ 5,134,829	38	\$26,788,392	62	\$32,552,627
Public Libraries (Annual)	3	\$ 270	8	\$ 3,892	15	\$ 5,439	0	0	26	\$ 9,601
Early Childhood (Annual)	7	\$ 9,691	12	\$ 5,542	10	\$ 3,299	0	0	29	\$ 18,532
Growing Suburbs Fund (Annual)	48	\$ 53,981	0	0	12	\$ 20,396	0	0	60	\$ 74,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>\$5,993,743</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>\$8,440,249</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>\$11,316,067</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>\$72,668,433</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>\$98,418,492</b>

Sources: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22; Growing Suburbs Fund 2020; Children's Facilities Capital Program (2019/20) and Living Libraries Infrastructure Program (2020).

## 2 BUDGET CYCLICAL INTERFACE FUNDING ESTIMATES V ESTIMATED INTERFACE REQUIREMENTS

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### *Key Points*

1. Over the current four-year budget period an estimated \$2,858 million in investment is required for critical infrastructure (i.e., Education and Training, Health, Public Libraries, Early Childhood and Public Transport) in Interface Council areas (refer to “One Melbourne or Two” updated report, Essential Economics 2018). Note that while the majority of funding is a State responsibility, funding support is also required from the Federal Government and Councils, while some infrastructure will be provided by the private sector.
2. State funding allocated in the 2021/220 budget over a four-year period represents approximately \$3,118 million (excluding the GSF) for these key infrastructure areas, which is above the required four-year requirement. Note, roads funding requirements are not included as a specific measure in the “One Melbourne or Two” report. The GSF provides funding for a range of community facilities through its annual grants program.
3. Further funding allocations (TEI) for Interface infrastructure are likely to arise from unallocated statewide funding programs, such as:
  - \$486 million Car Parks for Commuters Program
  - \$141 million for expanding mental health treatment facilities for Victoria’s youth
  - \$105 million allocated to provide relocatable school buildings to meet growing demand
  - \$50 million for local road and infrastructure upgrades
  - \$45 million for Ready for School: Kinder Infrastructure Facilities.
4. In this four-year budget cycle, Education and Training, Health, and Early Childhood are adequately funded although this needs to be balanced against under-investment in previous budgets. Areas such as Public Transport and Public Libraries are underfunded, and this may result in a shortage of required infrastructure if unallocated State funds and federal contributions are not secured.
5. The estimated \$257 million ‘surplus’ in the 2021/22 budget compares to a surplus of \$422 million in the 2019/20 budget, \$233 million in the 2018/19 budget, \$180 million in the 2017/18 budget and \$83 million in the 2016/17 budget. This contrasts with estimated shortfalls in previous budgets of \$920 million (2015/16), \$810 million (2014/15), \$895 million (2013/14) and \$955 million (2012/13). In effect, the four-year funding allocations announced in recent budgets have enabled Interface Council areas to start ‘closing the gap’ in terms of cumulative funding deficits generated over many years. Note, no data available for 2020/21.

A summary of budget allocations against identified service requirements is shown in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Budget Cyclical Interface Funding Estimates v Estimated Interface Requirements**

	Estimated Four Year Funding (TEI) \$m	Estimated Four Year Requirement (all funding sources) \$m	Funding Surplus / Deficit \$m	Main Funding Responsibilities	Potential Under-Provision (if required funding from all sources is not secured)
Education and Training	\$1,773.0	\$ 397.4	\$ 1,375.6	State/Private	Adequately Funded
Health	\$ 705.2	\$ 313.3	\$ 391.9	State/Private	Adequately Funded
Public Libraries (Annual)	\$ 0.3	\$ 6.4	-\$ 6.1	State/Local	Floorspace deficit of 2,100m2
Early Childhood (Annual)	\$ 9.7	\$ 26.7	-\$ 17.0	State/Private	Adequately funded if annual allocation remains at this level
Public Transport	\$ 629.4	\$ 2,116.4	-\$ 1,487.0	State/Federal	Capacity deficit of approximately 30,000 users
<b>Total Critical Infrastructure</b>	<b>\$3,117.6</b>	<b>\$ 2,860.2</b>	<b>\$ 257.4</b>		
Growing Suburbs Fund (Annual)	\$ 54.0	n/a	n/a	State	n/a
Roads	\$2,394.5	n/a	n/a	Federal/State	n/a
Parkland and Environment	\$ 154.0	n/a	n/a	State	n/a
Justice and Community/Courts	\$ 273.7	n/a	n/a	State	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,993.8</b>				

Sources: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22; Growing Suburbs Fund 2020; Children's Facilities Capital Program (2019/20) and Living Libraries Infrastructure Program (2020).

### 3 BUDGET FUNDING EQUITY SCORECARD

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#### *Key Points*

1. Interface Council areas accommodate approximately 28% of Victoria's population and 36% of Metropolitan Melbourne's population (ABS Estimated Resident Population, June 2020 provisional). Over the most recent 5-year period (2015 to 2020), Interface Council areas have been responsible for accommodating 45% of State population growth and 53% of Metropolitan Melbourne population growth.
2. Over the 2014 to 2019 period, the population growth rate across the Interface Council areas of +3.8% pa (representing an increase of +306,000 persons over the 5-year period) far outpaced the population growth rate in non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas of +1.8% pa (an increase of +287,000 persons over 5 years) and in Regional Council areas of +1.4% pa (an increase of +101,000 persons over 5 years).
3. Over recent years Interface Council areas have started to receive State funding more closely aligned to their share of total population numbers and share of population growth. However, cumulative budget deficits over many years have resulted in significant underfunding in the Interface resulting in a growing gap in provision compared to Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas. Regional Council areas continue to receive a higher level of funding compared to their population levels and growth rates.
4. The 2021/22 Budget allocated 46% of new allocated funding to Interface Council areas, which is an increase from 34% in 2019/20 but the same share as in the 2018/19 budget (also 46%). No data is available for 2020/21.
5. When new and existing funding is considered over the four-year forward estimates, Interface Council areas received 23% of total allocated investment for key infrastructure items, and this compares to 33% funding for Non-Interface Metropolitan Melbourne Council areas and 44% funding for Regional Council areas.
6. In the 2021/22 Budget (and other grants), Interface Council areas were allocated 52% for Early Childhood facilities, 47% for Roads and 42% of funding for Education and Training (land and facilities).
7. Just 9% of allocated State health funding was directed towards Interface Council areas in the 2021/22 Budget, and this contrasts with 58% of allocated funding for Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas and 33% for Regional Council areas.
8. Interface Council areas received 73% of grants funding through the GSF 2020, with Regional Council areas (Peri-Urban LGAs) receiving the remaining 23%. Previous GSF funding was exclusively provided to the Interface LGAs, prior to the inclusion of Peri-Urban LGAs in the GSF 2020 round.
9. Importantly, the population of Interface Council areas is forecast to continue growing at a faster rate than Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas and Regional Council areas over the next 15 years. The State Government's Victoria in Future 2016 (Department of



Environment, Land, Water and Planning) shows that by 2036 Interface Council areas will accommodate 2,746,600 persons (an increase of +1,131,000 persons compared to 2016 population levels) and the Interface's share of state population will increase from 26% in 2016 to 32% in 2036. In view of these population projections, it is clear that significant and sustained infrastructure funding will be required to support the needs of Interface communities over the coming decades.

State budget allocations by priority area and by geographical location are shown in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 and illustrated in Figures 3.1 and 3.2.

**Table 3.1: Budget Funding by Infrastructure Priority Areas (existing and new funding), by Geographical Area**

	Projects		Total Funding (Allocated and Unallocated)		Allocated Funding Only	
	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Share of Projects</i>	<i>TEI (000s)</i>	<i>Share of TEI</i>	<i>TEI (000s)</i>	<i>Share of TEI</i>
Interface Council Areas	187	23.2%	\$ 5,993,743	6.1%	\$ 5,993,743	23.3%
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	233	28.9%	\$ 8,440,249	8.6%	\$ 8,440,249	32.8%
Regional Council Areas	217	27.0%	\$ 11,316,067	11.5%	\$ 11,316,067	43.9%
State-wide / Unallocated / location non-specific	168	20.9%	\$ 72,668,433	73.84%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 98,418,492</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 25,750,059</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

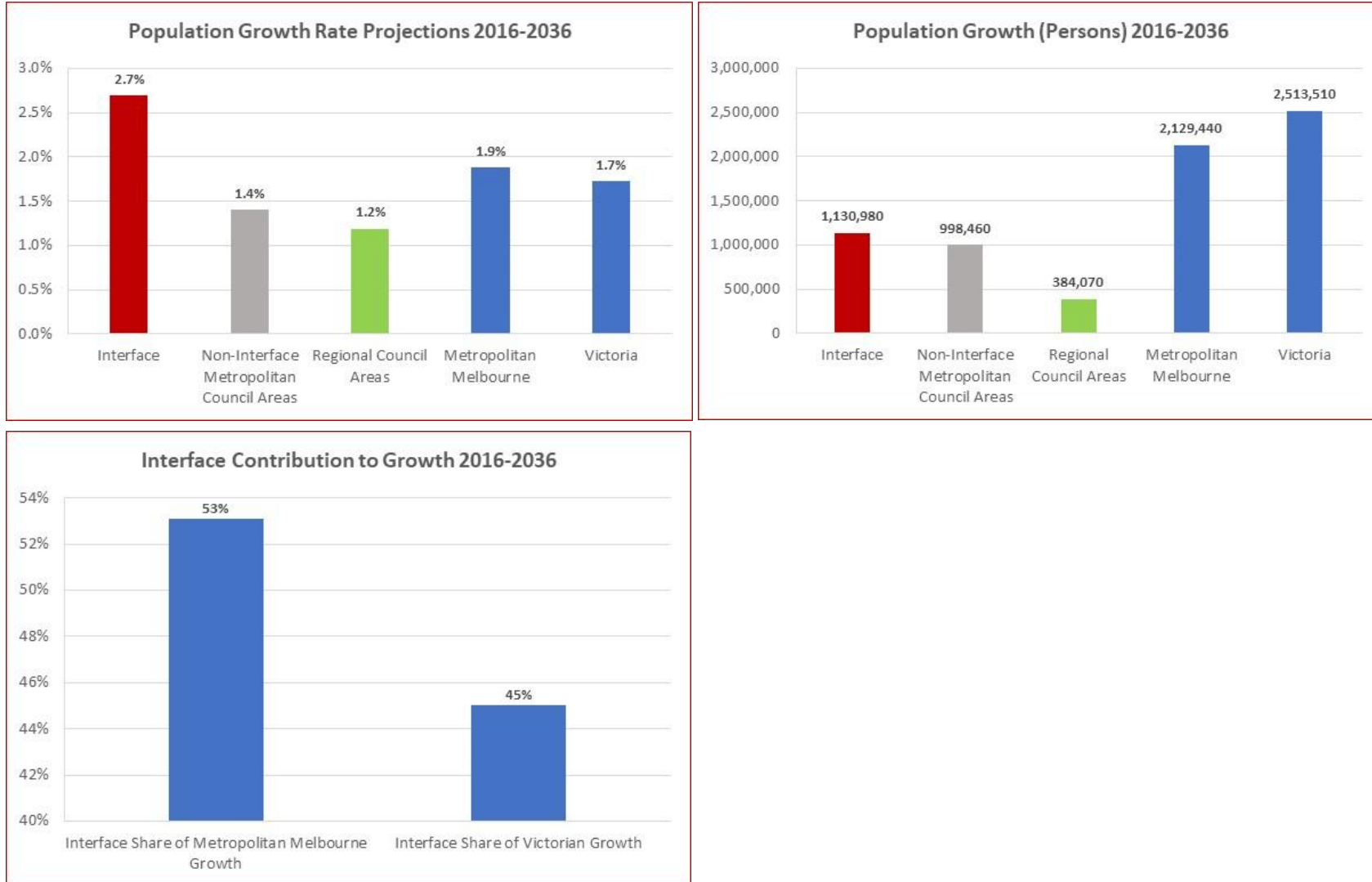
Sources: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22; Growing Suburbs Fund 2020; Children's Facilities Capital Program (2019/20) and Living Libraries Infrastructure Program (2020).

**Table 3.2: Budget Funding Equity Scorecard (Allocated Funding Only), by Geographical Area**

	Interface		Non-Interface Metropolitan		Regional		Total	
	Council Areas		Council Areas		Council Areas			
	<i>Projects</i>	<i>TEI</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>TEI</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>TEI</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>TEI</i>
Education and Training	29%	42%	45%	39%	26%	19%	100%	100%
Health	15%	9%	44%	58%	41%	33%	100%	100%
Justice and Community/Courts	14%	56%	43%	10%	43%	34%	100%	100%
Government Hubs/Precincts/Cultural	0%	0%	67%	84%	33%	16%	100%	100%
Parkland and Environment	22%	45%	0%	0%	78%	55%	100%	100%
Roads	15%	47%	25%	12%	60%	42%	100%	100%
Public Transport	13%	11%	0%	0%	88%	89%	100%	100%
Public Libraries (Annual)	12%	3%	31%	41%	58%	57%	100%	100%
Early Childhood (Annual)	24%	52%	41%	30%	34%	18%	100%	100%
Growing Suburbs Fund (Annual)	80%	73%	0%	0%	20%	27%	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

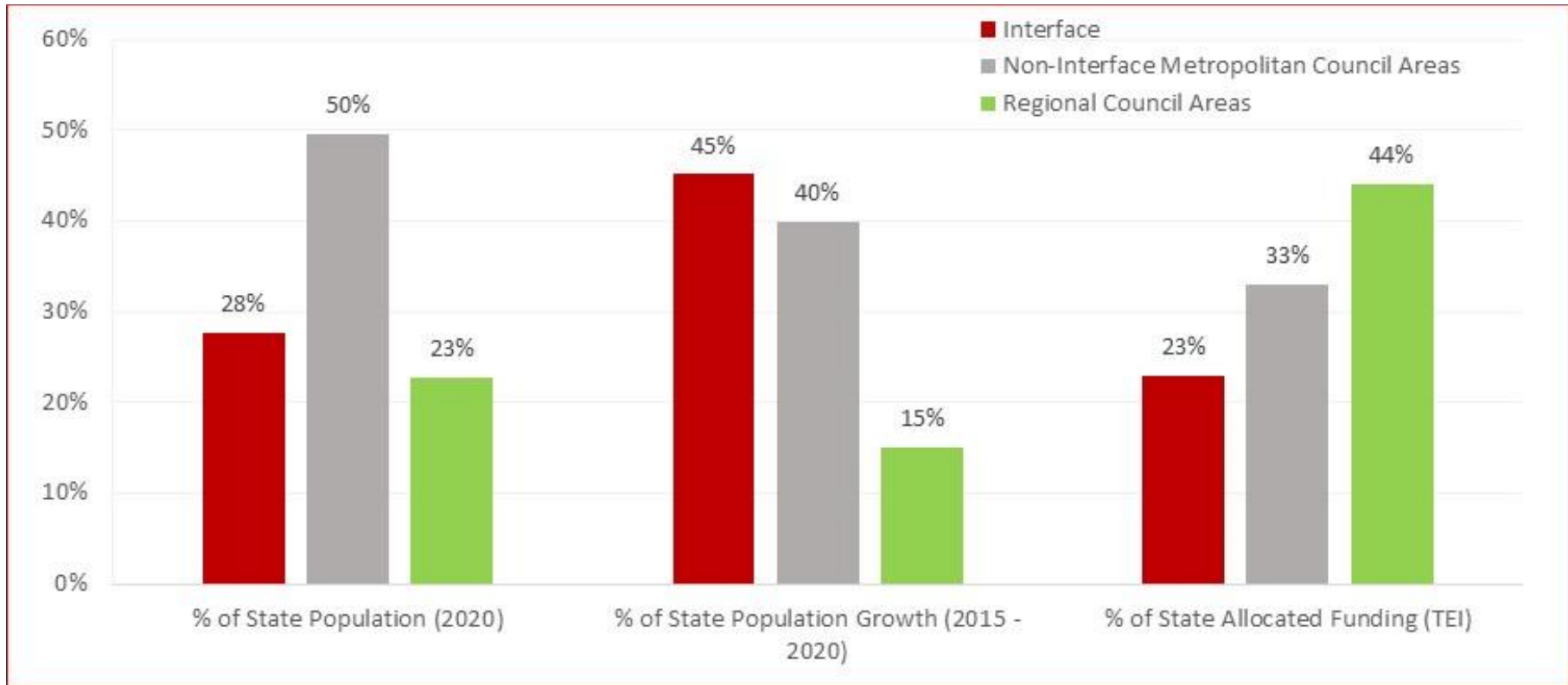
Sources: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22; Growing Suburbs Fund 2020; Children's Facilities Capital Program (2019/20) and Living Libraries Infrastructure Program (2020).

**Figure 3.1: Population Growth Historic and Forecast, by Geographical Area**



Sources: ABS Regional Population ERP; Victoria in Future 2018

**Figure 3.2: Percentage Share of Total Population (2020), Population Growth (2015-2020) and Percentage Allocated Funding (TEI), by Geographical Area (2021/22 to 2024/25)**



Sources: ABS Regional Population ERP; Victoria in Future 2018; Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22; Growing Suburbs Fund 2020; Children’s Facilities Capital Program (2019/20) and Living Libraries Infrastructure Program (2020).

## 4 EMPLOYMENT SCORECARD

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1. The unemployment rate in Interface Council areas was 7.9% as of December 2020. This is significantly higher than rates for both Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (6.4%) and Regional Council areas (4.7%). As of December 2020, 39% of all unemployed persons in Metropolitan Melbourne were labour force participants from Interface Council areas (approximately 75,120 persons), which is higher than the 34% labour force contribution these Interface areas make to Metropolitan Melbourne's overall labour force.
2. This latest 2020 data consolidates a trend which shows an increasing gap in unemployment rates in the Interface compared Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas, and in particular with Regional Council areas where the unemployment gap has increased considerably in recent years.
3. ABS Place of Work data (2016, latest available) shows local job provision in Interface Council areas is very low at only 0.57 jobs per workforce participant. The 2016 figure represents only a slight improvement in provision over the past decade from 0.55 jobs per workforce participant in 2006. In contrast, Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas continue to provide approximately 1 job per workforce participant, while job provision in Regional Council areas has improved over the past decade from 0.83 jobs per workforce participant in 2006 to 0.90 jobs per workforce participant in 2016.

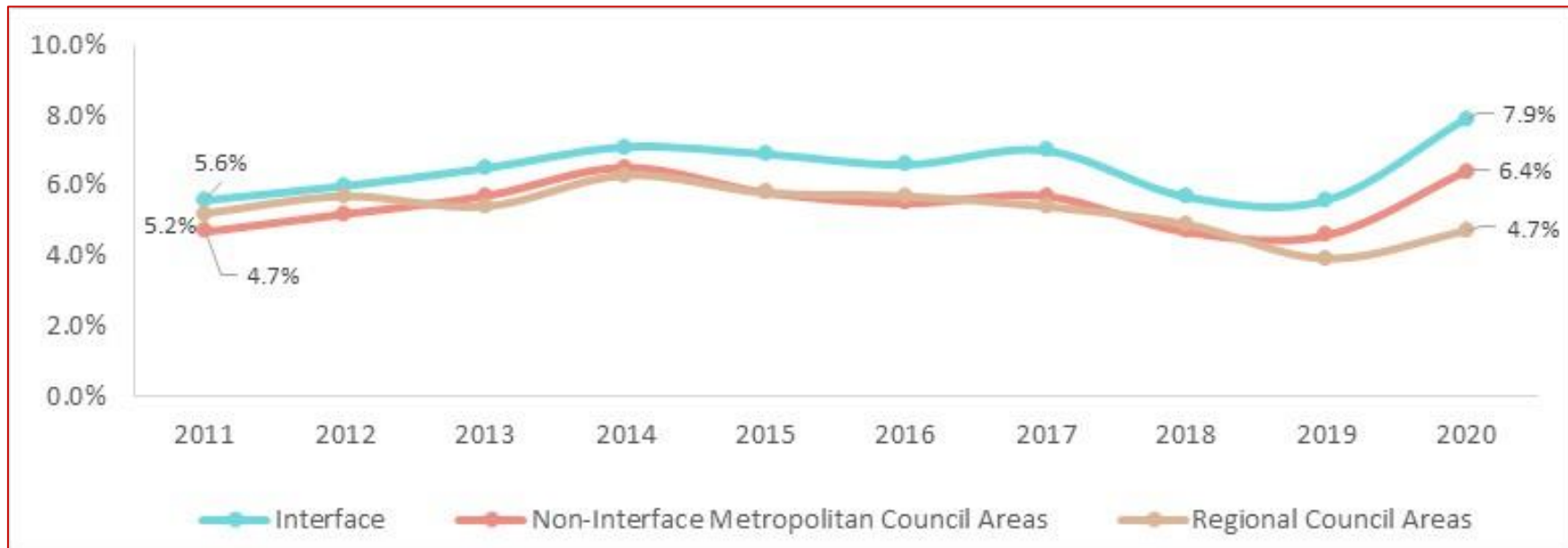
Employment data is shown in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Economic Development Scorecard – Trends in Unemployment and Employment Provision, by Geographical Area**

	Interface Council Areas	Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	Regional Council Areas
<b>Unemployment Rate (December 2020) <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Unemployment Rate (December 2019) <sup>(1)</sup>	5.6%	4.6%	3.9%
Unemployment Rate (December 2018) <sup>(1)</sup>	5.7%	4.7%	4.9%
Unemployment Rate (December 2017) <sup>(1)</sup>	7.0%	5.7%	5.4%
Unemployment Rate (December 2016) <sup>(1)</sup>	6.6%	5.5%	5.7%
Unemployment Rate (December 2015) <sup>(1)</sup>	6.9%	5.8%	5.8%
Unemployment Rate (December 2014) <sup>(1)</sup>	7.1%	6.5%	6.3%
Unemployment Rate (December 2013) <sup>(2)</sup>	6.5%	5.7%	5.4%
Unemployment Rate (December 2012) <sup>(2)</sup>	6.0%	5.2%	5.7%
Unemployment Rate (December 2011) <sup>(2)</sup>	5.6%	4.7%	5.2%
<b>Employment Self-Sufficiency Rate (2016) <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>0.57 jobs provided per labour force participant</b>	<b>1.07 jobs provided per labour force participant</b>	<b>0.90 jobs provided per labour force participant</b>
Employment Self-Sufficiency Rate (2011) <sup>(3)</sup>	0.51 jobs provided per labour force participant	0.98 jobs provided per labour force participant	1.07 jobs provided per labour force participant
Employment Self-Sufficiency Rate (2006) <sup>(4)</sup>	0.55 jobs provided per labour force participant	1.00 jobs provided per labour force participant	0.83 jobs provided per labour force participant

Sources: <sup>(1)</sup> Australian Government Department of Employment – Small Area Labour Markets (December 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020) <sup>(2)</sup> DEEWR – Small Area Labour Markets (December 2011, 2012, and 2013); <sup>(3)</sup> ABS Place of Work (2011 and 2016); <sup>(4)</sup> ABS Journey to Work (2006).

Figure 4.1: Trends in Unemployment, by Geographical Area 2011 to 2020



Sources: Australian Government Department of Employment – Small Area Labour Markets (December 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020); DEEWR – Small Area Labour Markets (December 2011, 2012, and 2013).

## 5 NEW BUILDING INVESTMENT SCORECARD

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1. In 2020, Interface Council areas secured 27% of all new building investment (measured by the value of approved building permits) across the State, which is just above the 2012 share (26%), when the trend series begun. New Interface building investment equated to \$10.9 billion over the year, up from \$9.7 billion the previous year and \$4.4 billion in 2012. The 2020 figure represents an expansion in new building investment in the Interface of approximately +\$1.3 billion (or +11.3%) over the 12 months, which is well above the value of building approvals in Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (-1.3%), but well below investment levels in Regional Council areas (+22.7%) over the year. Undoubtedly, the impact of COVID-19 throughout 2020 has influenced planning and investment decisions in differing ways for geographical areas.
2. New building investment tends to vary by year due to the ‘bulkiness’ of certain major investments, and such variations therefore need not necessarily relate to macro-economic conditions. In this regard an assessment of the longer-term trend is more useful. Investment trends for Interface Council areas show an increase in the value of new building approvals from \$4.4 billion in 2012 to \$10.9 billion in 2020, which equates to an average annual growth rate of +12.1% in investment over the period. This is slightly above the rate for Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (+11.7% pa) and Regional Council areas (+10.9% pa) over the 2012-2020 period.
3. The main focus of investment in Interface Council areas in 2020 remains domestic dwelling construction (\$8.1 billion or 74% of all investment), which represents an increase of +\$1.2 billion (or +18%) over the 12 months. Over the same period the Interface’s share of statewide domestic dwelling investment increased from 30% in 2019 to 31% in 2020, highlighting the ongoing importance of Interface Council areas in providing new dwelling supply to support Victoria’s expanding population. It is important to recognise most of the Interface’s new dwelling supply is developed on greenfield sites which generally have low levels of supporting infrastructure and services; which is in contrast to brownfield/infill dwelling development in inner metropolitan areas which is generally well supported by established infrastructure and services.
4. In 2020 Interface Council areas secured a much smaller proportion of new State building investment in hospital/healthcare (12%, down from 30% in 2019), while the proportion of State investment in new public buildings increased from 21% in 2019 to 25% in 2020. The long-term trend for these key areas of community infrastructure investment shows Interface Council areas securing 18% of hospital/healthcare building investment (compared to 56% for Non-Interface Council areas and 26% for Regional Council areas) and 23% of public building investment (compared to 56% for Non-Interface Council areas and 21% for Regional Council areas).
5. Between 2019 and 2020, Interface Council areas recorded a decrease in commercial building investment from \$1,280 million to \$846 million, but increases in industrial building investment from \$217 million to \$485 million, and retail building investment from \$315 million to \$369 million. The longer-term trends for these sectors shows Interface Council areas securing 18% of State commercial building investment compared to 71% for Non-Interface Council areas and 11% for Regional Council areas; 30% of industrial building investment compared to 36% for Non-



Interface Council areas and 34% for Regional Council areas; and 20% of retail building investment compared to 66% for Non-Interface Council areas and 14% for Regional Council areas.

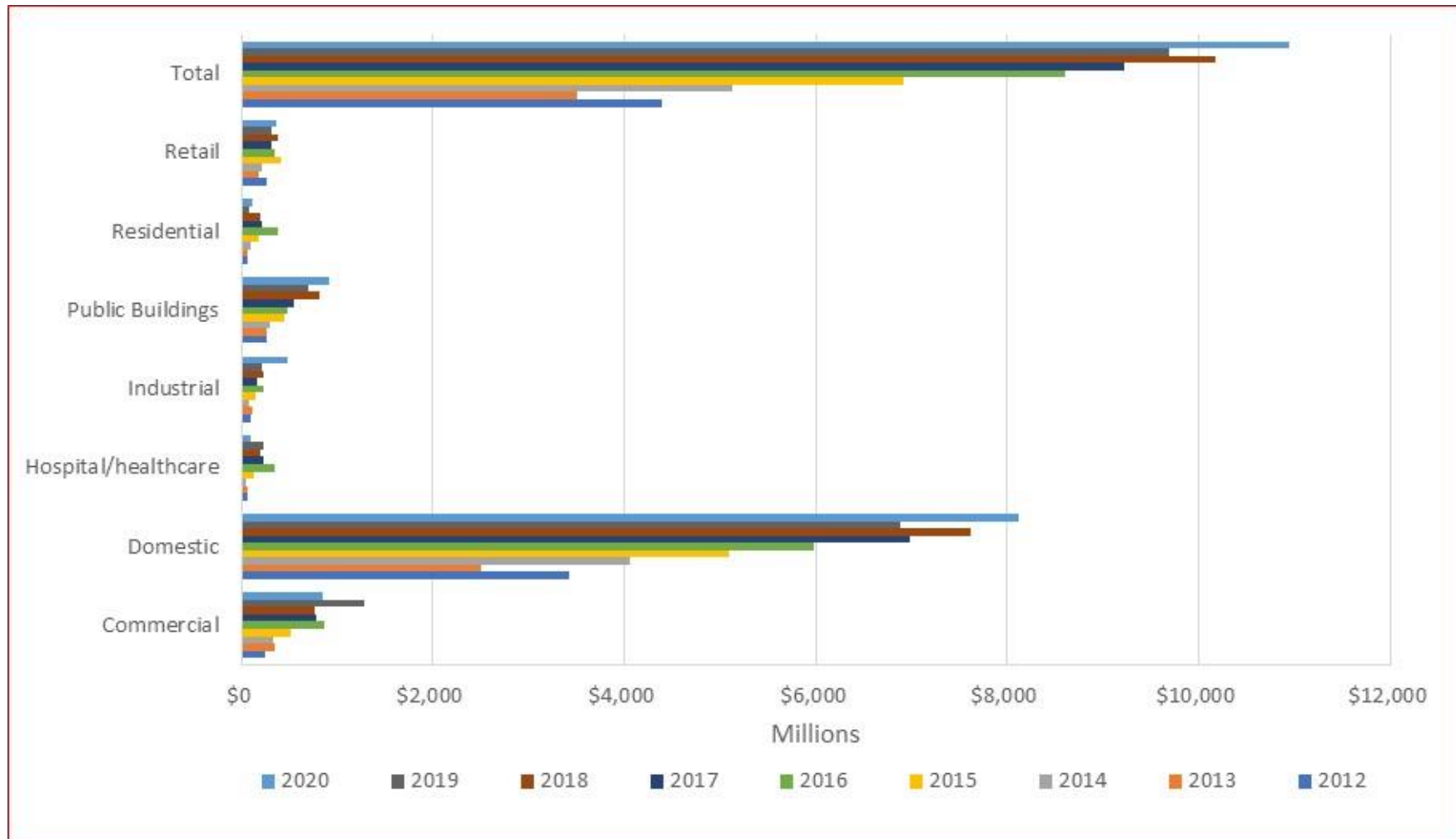
New building investment data is shown in Table 5.1 and Figures 5.1 and 5.2. Note, values are expressed in current prices, unadjusted for inflation.

**Table 5.1: Economic Development Scorecard – Building Investment, 2012-2019**

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Change 2012-2020	
	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share	Value	State Share
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>																				
Commercial	\$237m	14%	\$344m	21%	\$326m	18%	\$506m	16%	\$867m	21%	\$787m	18%	\$763m	14%	\$1,280m	20%	\$846m	16%	\$609m	2%
Domestic	\$3,423m	36%	\$2,494m	35%	\$4,061m	35%	\$5,101m	34%	\$5,978m	36%	\$6,975m	37%	\$7,614m	38%	\$6,891m	30%	\$8,113m	31%	\$4,690m	-5%
Hospital/healthcare	\$65m	13%	\$54m	14%	\$46m	5%	\$126m	12%	\$343m	37%	\$234m	21%	\$195m	17%	\$230m	30%	\$100m	12%	\$35m	-1%
Industrial	\$88m	21%	\$110m	39%	\$83m	16%	\$140m	25%	\$234m	38%	\$160m	26%	\$229m	30%	\$217m	26%	\$485m	38%	\$397m	17%
Public Buildings	\$259m	23%	\$259m	33%	\$293m	32%	\$449m	25%	\$473m	21%	\$554m	18%	\$809m	23%	\$692m	21%	\$918m	25%	\$659m	2%
Residential	\$53m	2%	\$54m	2%	\$102m	3%	\$185m	3%	\$373m	7%	\$203m	3%	\$200m	3%	\$74m	4%	\$115m	5%	\$62m	3%
Retail	\$269m	36%	\$186m	24%	\$212m	23%	\$415m	19%	\$345m	21%	\$307m	17%	\$372m	17%	\$315m	14%	\$369m	19%	\$100m	-17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,394m</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$3,501m</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$5,123m</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>\$6,922m</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>\$8,613m</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>\$9,220m</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$10,182m</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>\$9,699m</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>\$10,947m</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>\$6,553m</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas</b>																				
Commercial	\$1,221m	74%	\$1,154m	69%	\$1,110m	62%	\$2,240m	70%	\$2,921m	70%	\$3,047m	68%	\$3,995m	75%	\$4,637m	72%	\$3,735m	72%	\$2,514m	-2%
Domestic	\$3,313m	35%	\$2,739m	38%	\$4,453m	39%	\$6,485m	43%	\$7,155m	43%	\$7,636m	41%	\$7,885m	39%	\$11,259m	49%	\$12,140m	47%	\$8,827m	12%
Hospital/healthcare	\$311m	62%	\$284m	75%	\$591m	61%	\$442m	44%	\$438m	47%	\$586m	54%	\$674m	59%	\$343m	44%	\$573m	71%	\$262m	9%
Industrial	\$232m	55%	\$117m	41%	\$149m	28%	\$241m	42%	\$223m	36%	\$261m	42%	\$284m	38%	\$246m	30%	\$400m	31%	\$168m	-24%
Public Buildings	\$606m	53%	\$342m	43%	\$374m	41%	\$1,107m	61%	\$1,326m	58%	\$1,863m	61%	\$1,956m	55%	\$1,919m	59%	\$1,904m	52%	\$1,298m	-1%
Residential	\$2,800m	94%	\$2,297m	88%	\$3,576m	94%	\$5,271m	94%	\$5,035m	92%	\$5,819m	94%	\$6,009m	94%	\$1,766m	89%	\$1,288m	61%	-\$1,512m	-33%
Retail	\$359m	47%	\$479m	62%	\$525m	56%	\$1,468m	69%	\$1,025m	61%	\$1,170m	65%	\$1,606m	73%	\$1,524m	70%	\$1,372m	71%	\$1,013m	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,842m</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>\$7,412m</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>\$10,778m</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>\$17,254m</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>\$18,123m</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>\$20,382m</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>\$22,409m</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>\$21,695m</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>\$21,412m</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>\$12,570m</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Regional Council Areas</b>																				
Commercial	\$184m	11%	\$163m	10%	\$359m	20%	\$445m	14%	\$397m	9%	\$632m	14%	\$551m	10%	\$520m	8%	\$600m	12%	\$416m	1%
Domestic	\$2,731m	29%	\$1,899m	27%	\$3,003m	26%	\$3,517m	23%	\$3,690m	22%	\$4,159m	22%	\$4,741m	23%	\$4,703m	21%	\$5,585m	22%	\$2,854m	-7%
Hospital/healthcare	\$122m	24%	\$43m	11%	\$334m	34%	\$445m	44%	\$145m	16%	\$275m	25%	\$281m	24%	\$203m	26%	\$132m	16%	\$10m	-8%
Industrial	\$102m	24%	\$59m	21%	\$295m	56%	\$187m	33%	\$166m	27%	\$195m	32%	\$242m	32%	\$361m	44%	\$403m	31%	\$301m	7%
Public Buildings	\$285m	25%	\$187m	24%	\$237m	26%	\$258m	14%	\$490m	21%	\$640m	21%	\$767m	22%	\$615m	19%	\$817m	22%	\$532m	-3%
Residential	\$128m	4%	\$273m	10%	\$141m	4%	\$177m	3%	\$92m	2%	\$173m	3%	\$212m	3%	\$153m	8%	\$718m	34%	\$590m	30%
Retail	\$129m	17%	\$112m	14%	\$193m	21%	\$254m	12%	\$310m	18%	\$311m	17%	\$226m	10%	\$335m	15%	\$196m	10%	\$67m	-7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,681m</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>\$2,736m</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>\$4,562m</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>\$5,283m</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>\$5,290m</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>\$6,385m</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>\$7,020m</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>\$6,890m</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>\$8,451m</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>\$4,770m</b>	<b>-1%</b>

Source: Victorian Building Authority (unpublished data); Values expressed in current prices, unadjusted for inflation. Figures rounded.

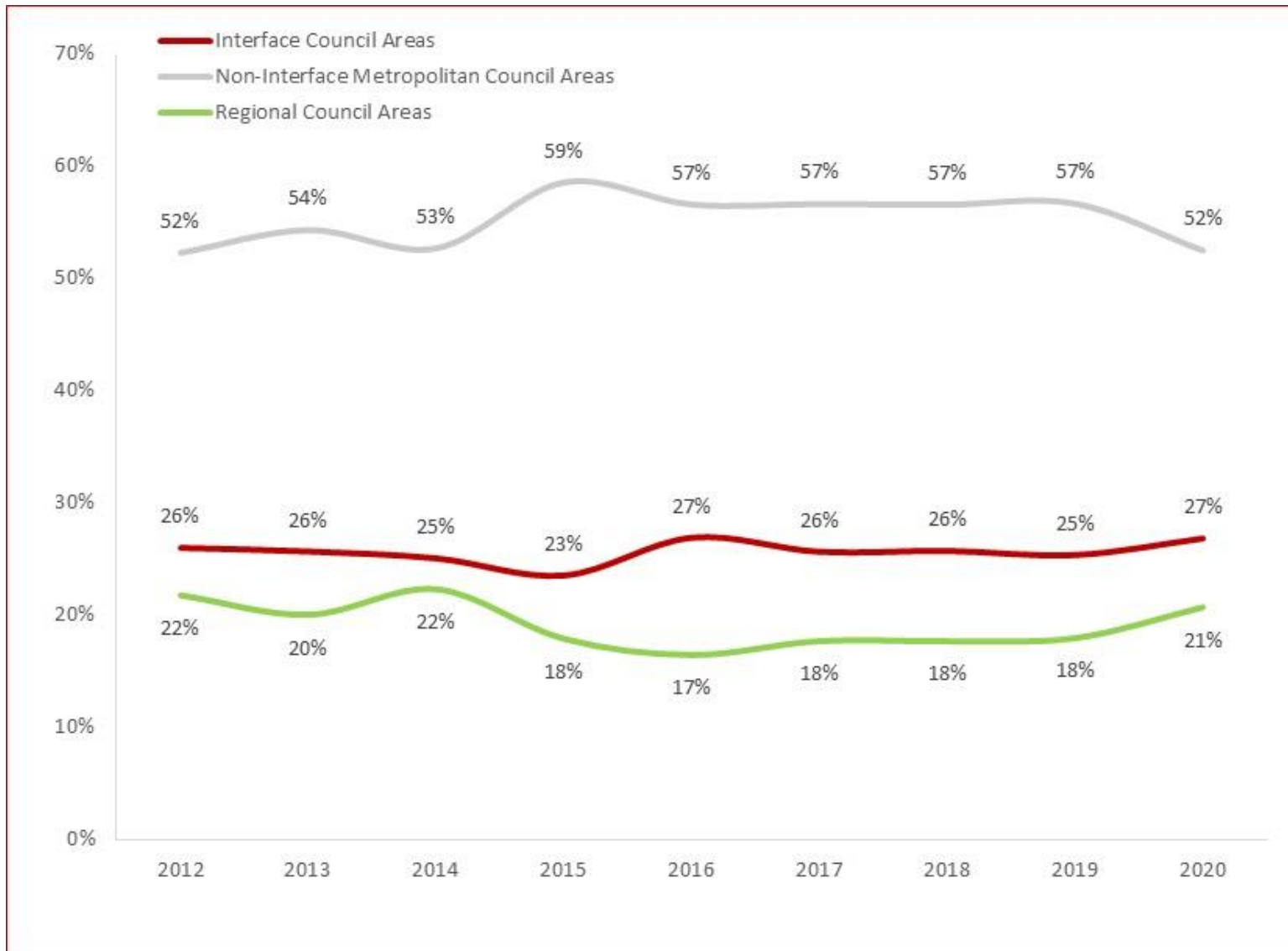
Figure 5.1: New Building Investment Trends by Building Type, Interface Council Areas, 2012 to 2020



Source: Victorian Building Authority (unpublished data); Values expressed in current prices, unadjusted for inflation.

Note: Figures rounded

**Figure 5.2: Trends in the Share (%) of Total Victorian New Building Investment by Region, 2012 to 2020**



Source: Victorian Building Authority (unpublished data); shares based on current prices, unadjusted for inflation

Note: Figures rounded

## 6 ECONOMIC OUTPUT SCORECARD

1. Economic output data for 2017/18 (latest available from id National Indicators data), as measured in Gross State Product (GSP), highlights the relative lack of economic infrastructure, capital investment, established industry sectors, supply chains and employment in Interface Council areas. Interface Council areas contributed just \$63 billion (or 16%) to Victoria's GSP of \$387 billion for the 2017/18 financial year.
2. The proportional contribution of Interface Council areas to Victoria's GSP in 2017/18 of 16% represents an increase from 13% in 2010/11.
3. However, the GSP contribution of Interface Council areas (16% in 2017/18) remains well below those of Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (64%) and Regional Council areas (19%), with these ratios only shifting marginally between 2010/11 and 2017/18, as shown in Table 6.1.
4. This data highlights the fact that many Interface labour force participants are involved in economic-generating activities outside the Interface (predominantly in other metropolitan areas), as Interface Council areas contribute 26% of the total State labour force, but only generate 16% of Victoria's GSP, as noted above.
5. In contrast, Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas provide 52% of total State labour force and generate 64% of Victoria's GSP, while Regional Council areas provide 22% of the State's total labour force and generate 19% of Victoria's GSP (Labour force data relates to December 2018).

**Table 6.1: Economic Output Scorecard – Gross State Product (GSP) 2010/11 to 2017/18**

	2010/11		2017/18		Change 2010/11 to 2017/18	
	GSP Value	Proportion of State GSP	GSP Value	Proportion of State GSP	GSP Value	Proportion of State GSP
Interface Council Areas	\$42.2b	13.5%	\$62.7b	16.2%	+\$20.5b	+2.7%
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	\$210.2b	67.0%	\$249.6b	64.4%	+\$39.4b	-2.6%
Regional Council Areas	\$61.2b	19.5%	\$75.1b	19.4%	+\$13.9b	-0.1%
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>\$313.6b</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$387.4b</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>+\$73.8b</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: id National Economic Indicators Series – id Consulting and National Institute of Economic and Industry Research

Note: Figures rounded

## 7 EARLY CHILDHOOD FUNDING SCORECARD

**Table 7.1: Early Childhood Funding Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	2019/20 Allocation (000s)	Share of 2019/20 Investment
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>\$9,691</b>	<b>52%</b>
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	12	41%	\$5,542	30%-
Regional Council Areas	10	34%	\$3,299	18%
State-wide / unallocated / location non-specific	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$18,532</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Children's Facilities Capital Program (2019/20)

Note: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

- Heritage College Early Learning Centre, Narre Warren: \$500,000
- Minaret Kindergarten, Officer: \$495,000
- Mcleans Road Kindergarten: \$1,000,000
- Eliston Family and Community Centre, Clyde North: \$2,000,000
- Eynesbury Early Learning Centre: \$1,695,872
- Officer South / Rix Road Integrated Child and Family Centre: \$2,000,000
- Riverdale Community Centre, Tarneit: \$2,000,000

## 8 EDUCATION AND TRAINING FUNDING SCORECARD

**Table 8.1: Education and Training Funding Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	TEI (000s)	Share of TEI
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>\$1,773,017</b>	<b>28%</b>
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	167	42%	\$1,640,497	25%
Regional Council Areas	96	23%	\$820,913	13%
Statewide / unallocated / location non-specific	27	7%	\$2,200,770	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$6,435,197</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22

Note: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

#### **New TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Bendigo Kangan Institute's Broadmeadows Campus Redevelopment: \$60.0 million
- Land acquisition – Hume: \$39.5 million
- Land acquisition – Casey: \$39.5 million
- Land acquisition – Mitchell: \$39.5 million
- Land acquisition – Melton: \$39.5 million
- Land acquisition – Wyndham: \$39.5 million
- Merrifield West Secondary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Cranbourne West Secondary College: \$30.7 million
- Riverdale East Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Holyoake Parade Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Tarneit Missen House Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Lollypop Creek Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Camms Road Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Elevation Secondary College: \$30.7 million
- Mount Ridley Special School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Wollert West Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million

- Rockbank Murray Road Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Hayes Hill Primary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Tarneit Senior College: \$30.7 million
- Truganina North Secondary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Wollert East Secondary School (interim name): \$30.7 million
- Manor Lakes P-12 College: \$14.2 million
- Mount Ridley P-12 College: \$14.2 million
- Goonawarra Primary School – upgrade existing school facilities (Sunbury): \$10.0 million
- Parkwood Green Primary School – upgrade existing school facilities (Hillside): \$10.0 million
- Alamanda K-9 College – upgrade existing school facilities (Point Cook): \$6.2 million
- Plenty Parklands Primary School – upgrade existing school facilities (Mill Park): \$5.4 million
- Manchester Primary School – upgrade existing school facilities (Mooroolbark): \$4.7 million
- Kangaroo Ground Primary School – upgrade existing school facilities: \$4.3 million
- Brentwood Park Primary School – upgrade existing school facilities (Berwick): \$3.5 million

**Existing TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Endeavour Hills Specialist School 2020-21 (Endeavour Hills): \$45.2 million
- Clyde North Station Primary School 2020-21 (Clyde): \$40.5 million
- Wollert East Proposed P-6 (P-12 site) 2020-21 (Wollert): \$39.9 million
- Marnebek School Cranbourne 2020-21 (Cranbourne East): \$38.8 million
- Clyde North Station Secondary College 2020-21 (Clyde): \$37.9 million
- Mickleham Primary School 2020-21 (Mickleham): \$28.9 million
- Greenvale Secondary School 2020-21 (Greenvale): \$27.9 million
- Exford Primary School 2020-21 (Exford): \$27.7 million
- Lalor Secondary College 2020-21 (Lalor): \$26.8 million
- Bridge Road Primary School (Melton) 2020-21 (Strathtulloh): \$25.8 million
- Grasslands Primary School 2020-21 (Deanside): \$25.8 million
- Kalkallo Common Primary School 2020-21 (Kalkallo): \$25.8 million
- Edgars Creek Secondary College 2019-20 (Wollert): \$22.0 million
- Clyde Primary School 2020-21 (Clyde): \$20.5 million
- Yarra Ranges Special Developmental School 2020-21 (Mount Evelyn): \$18.9 million
- Lilydale Heights College 2020-21 (Lilydale): \$16.6 million
- Meadows Primary School: \$14.4 million

- Rosebud Primary School: \$14.4 million
- Warringa Park School 2019-20 (Hoppers Crossing): \$14.1 million
- Dromana Primary School: \$14.1 million
- Saltwater P-9 College — Stage 2 — Years 7-9 2020-21 (Point Cook): \$13.1 million
- Lalor Primary School 2020-21 (Lalor): \$12.9 million
- St Helena Secondary College 2020-21 (Eltham North): \$12.1 million
- Mill Park Secondary College 2020-21 (Mill Park): \$11.6 million
- Western Port Secondary College 2020-21 (Hastings): \$11.6 million
- Dohertys Creek P-9 College — Stage 2 — Years 7-9 2020-21 (Truganina): \$11.2 million
- Sunbury and Macedon Ranges Specialist School Sunbury Campus 2018-19 (Sunbury): \$10.8 million
- Woodville Primary School 2020-21 (Hoppers Crossing): \$10.7 million
- Woori Yallock Primary School 2020-21 (Woori Yallock) \$10.5 million
- Sunbury West Primary School 2020-21 (Sunbury): \$10.5 million
- Bundoora Primary School 2020-21 (Bundoora): \$10.2 million
- The Grange P-12 College 2019-20 (Hoppers Crossing): \$10.2 million
- Upper Yarra Secondary College 2020-21 (Yarra Junction): \$10.1 million
- Hoppers Crossing Secondary College 2020-21 (Hoppers Crossing): \$10.1 million
- Rosebud Secondary College 2020-21 (Rosebud): \$10.0 million
- Upwey High School 2017-18 (Upwey): \$10.0 million
- Concord School 2020-21 (Bundoora): \$10.0 million
- Strathaird Primary School 2020-21 (Narre Warren South): \$10.0 million
- Pakenham Consolidated School 2020-21 (Pakenham): \$10.0 million
- Jacana School for Autism 2020-21 (Jacana): \$10.0 million
- Melton Specialist School 2020-21 (Melton): \$9.7 million
- Lilydale High School 2020-21 (Lilydale): \$9.6 million
- Badger Creek Primary School 2020-21 (Healesville): \$9.0 million
- Monbulk College — Stage 3 — 2018-19 (Monbulk): \$8.7 million
- Monbulk College 2020-21 (Monbulk): \$8.4 million
- Peter Lalor Secondary College 2020-21 (Lalor): \$8.2 million
- Hampton Park Secondary College 2020-21 (Hampton Park): \$8.1 million
- Warringa Park School 2020-21 (Hoppers Crossing): \$8.0 million
- Billanook Primary School 2020-21 (Montrose): \$7.8 million
- Monbulk Primary School 2019-20 (Monbulk): \$7.2 million
- Wallan Primary School 2020-21 (Wallan): \$6.7 million



- Exford Primary School 2019-20 (Exford): \$6.2 million
- Cranbourne Secondary College 2020-21 (Cranbourne): \$6.0 million
- Cranbourne South Primary School 2019-20 (Cranbourne South): \$5.9 million
- Staughton College 2020-21 (Melton South) \$5,850
- Emerald Secondary College 2020-21 (Emerald): \$5.6 million
- Hampton Park Secondary College 2019-20 (Hampton Park): \$3.9 million
- Merriang Special Developmental School 2020-21 (Lalor): \$3.4 million
- Gleneagles Secondary College 2020-21 (Endeavour Hills): \$3.3 million
- Diamond Creek East Primary School 2020-21 (Diamond Creek): \$3.3 million
- Diggers Rest Primary School 2020-21 (Diggers Rest): \$3.2 million
- Red Hill Consolidated School 2019-20 (Red Hill): \$3.2 million
- Hampton Park Secondary College 2018-19 (Hampton Park): \$3.1 million
- Timbarra P-9 College 2020-21 (Berwick): \$2.6 million
- GOTAFE Health and Services Training Facility 2019-20 (Seymour): \$2.5 million
- Clyde Primary School 2019-20 (Clyde): \$2.3 million
- Gladstone Park Primary School 2020-21 (Gladstone Park): \$2.3 million
- Koo Wee Rup Primary School 2020-21 (Koo Wee Rup): \$2.3 million
- Gladysdale Primary School 2020-21 (Gladysdale): \$2.2 million
- Lang Primary School 2020-21 (Lang Lang): \$1.4 million
- Tooborac Primary School 2020-21 (Tooborac): \$1.1 million
- Beveridge Primary School 2020-21 (Beveridge): \$1.0 million
- Alkira Secondary College 2020-21 (Cranbourne North): \$1.0 million
- Mornington Special Developmental School 2020-21 (Mornington): \$0.5 million

## 9 HEALTH FUNDING SCORECARD

**Table 9.1: Health Funding Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	TEI (000s)	Share of TEI
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>\$705,200</b>	<b>7%</b>
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	26	30%	\$4,437,882	47%
Regional Council Areas	24	28%	\$2,509,197	27%
Statewide / unallocated / location non-specific	27	31%	\$1,793,842	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$9,446,121</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22

Note: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

#### **New TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

Community hospitals:

- Eltham area (new site): \$67.5 million
- Point Cook (new site): \$67.5 million
- City of Whittlesea (new site) \$67.5 million
- Craigieburn (upgrade and expansion at existing site): \$67.5 million
- Sunbury (upgrade and expansion at existing site): \$67.5 million
- Cranbourne (relocation and expansion of services at a new site): \$67.5 million
- Pakenham (relocation and expansion of services at a new site): \$67.5 million

#### **Existing TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Northern Hospital inpatient expansion – Stage 2 (Epping): \$162.7 million
- First stage of the new Melton Hospital (Cobblebank): \$70.0 million

## 10 JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY/COURTS FUNDING SCORECARD

**Table 10.1: Justice and Community/Courts Funding Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	TEI (000)	Share of TEI
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>\$273,698</b>	<b>40%</b>
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	6	22%	\$51,424	8%
Regional Council Areas	6	22%	\$167,905	25%
Statewide / unallocated / location non-specific	13	48%	\$187,722	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$680,749</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22

Note: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

#### **New TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

Nil

#### **Existing TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- New Wyndham Law Court Development (Werribee): \$271.1 million
- Werribee Essential Compliance Upgrade (Werribee): \$2.6 million

## 11 ROADS FUNDING SCORECARD

**Table 11.1: Roads Funding Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	TEI (000s)	Share of TEI
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>\$2,394,458</b>	<b>5%</b>
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	10	12%	\$597,612	1%
Regional Council Areas	24	29%	\$2,150,616	5%
Statewide / unallocated / location non-specific	42	51%	\$41,335,583	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$46,478,269</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22

Notes: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

#### **New TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Ison Road – Rail Overpass (Werribee) – funding to be confirmed.

#### **Existing TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Suburban Roads Upgrade – Northern Roads Upgrade and South Eastern Roads Upgrade (statewide): \$2,209 million
- Kilmore Bypass (Kilmore): \$33.3 million
- Narre Warren North Road upgrade (Narre Warren North): \$62.2 million
- Urban Congestion Package – O’Herns Road upgrade (Epping): \$113.8 million

## 12 PUBLIC TRANSPORT FUNDING SCORECARD (RAIL AND BUS)

**Table 12.1: Public Transport Funding Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	TEI (000s)	Share of TEI
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>\$629,406</b>	<b>2%</b>
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	-	-	-	-
Regional Council Areas	21	34%	\$5,134,829	16%
Statewide / unallocated / location non-specific	38	61%	\$26,788,392	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$32,552,627</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22

Notes: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

#### **New TEI (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Capacity improvements to Wyndham Vale and Melton: \$71.6 million

#### **Existing TEI funding (\$ millions - figures rounded)**

- Hurstbridge Line Upgrade Stage 2: \$537.0
- Berwick Bus Interchange (Berwick): \$20.8 million

## 13 PUBLIC LIBRARIES FUNDING SCORECARD

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### ***Living Libraries Infrastructure Program 2020 – Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning (DELWP)***

The Living Libraries Infrastructure 2020 Program provided grants of up to \$750,000, providing the following co-contributions were met:

- Libraries for metropolitan communities
  - DELWP \$1: \$1 Local (all metropolitan councils)
- Libraries for interface councils
  - DELWP \$1.5: \$1 Local (Cardinia, Casey, Hume, Melton, Mornington Peninsula, Nillumbik, Whittlesea, Wyndham, Yarra Ranges)
- Libraries for regional cities
  - DELWP \$2: \$1 Local (Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Horsham, Latrobe, Mildura, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Wodonga)
- Libraries for regional and rural councils
  - DELWP \$3: \$1 Local (remaining regional and rural councils – includes Mitchell)
- Libraries for small rural councils
  - No contribution required.

### ***The Living Libraries Infrastructure Program 2020 – Successful Grant Recipients***

The Living Libraries Infrastructure Program 2020 delivered \$270,000 to Interface Councils (3 projects) out of a grant pool of \$9,601,000, which represented 3% of funding, with the remaining funding split between Non-Interface Metropolitan areas (\$3,892,000 or 41% of funding) and Regional Victoria (\$5,439,000 or 57% of funding). The Interface recipient were:

- Emerald Library Upgrade (\$97,500)
- Broadford Customer and Library Service Refurbishment (\$75,000)
- Wyndham City Council – Pop Up Library Van – Taking the Library Experience to the Community (\$97,428)

## 14 GROWING SUBURBS FUND SCORECARD

**Table 14.1: Growing Suburbs Fund Scorecard**

	Projects	Share of Total	TEI (000s)	Share of TEI
<b>Interface Council Areas</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>\$53,980</b>	
Non-Interface Metropolitan Council Areas	-	-	-	-
Regional Council Areas	12		\$20,396	
Statewide / unallocated / location non-specific	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>\$74,376</b>	

Source: Growing Suburbs Fund 2020

Notes: Figures rounded

### ***Funded Interface Projects***

- Cowes Cultural and Community Centre (\$2,500,000)
- Longwarry Early Learning Centre (\$500,000)
- Princes Highway Trail (\$989,824)
- Strong Drive Children's Centre Redevelopment (\$1,000,000)
- Orana Community Place, Early Years Facility (\$353,000)
- Olive Road Sporting Complex – Community Pavilion Redevelopment (\$1,000,000)
- Golden Plains Youth Hub (\$271,032)
- DS Aitken Reserve Skate Park Upgrade (\$210,000)
- Melba Avenue Streetscape Upgrade (\$105,000)
- Coopers Hill Drive Reserve Upgrade (\$142,500)
- Kirwan Park Upgrade (\$117,500)
- Diggers Rest Community Pavilion (\$2,500,000)
- Wallan Community Hub (\$850,000)
- Kilmore Family and Children's Centre Expansion (\$1,108,644)
- Darley Park Community and Sports Centre (\$2,500,000)
- Flinders Civic Hall Redevelopment (\$2,250,000)

- Eltham Leisure Centre Solar Panels and Associated Infrastructure (\$270,000)
- Hurstbridge Community Multi Use Facility Upgrade (\$705,000)
- Torquay Wayfinding Project (\$175,000)
- Mernda Social Support Services Facility (\$1,240,000)
- Mill Park Library Public Surrounds Upgrade (\$450,000)
- Rochdale Square Neighbourhood Centre Revitalisation (\$362,500)
- Carrington Children's Centre outdoor learning and playspace upgrade (\$150,000)
- Community Energy Efficiency Program (\$250,000)
- Tarneit North Masterplan Implementation Project (\$2,500,000)
- Biomass to Energy Plant – Coldstream Transfer Station (\$500,000)
- Upwey Skate Park (\$150,000)
- Kimberley Recreation Reserve Community Sporting Pavilion Redevelopment (\$1,850,000)



## 15 COUNCIL SCORECARD

**Table 15.1: Cardinia City Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$77m</b>	<b>\$19m</b>	<b>\$96m</b>
— Officer Rix Road Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
Emerald Secondary College 2020-21 (Emerald)		\$6m	\$6m
Koo Wee Rup Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Koo Wee Rup)	\$7m		\$7m
Koo Wee Rup Primary School 2020-21 (Koo Wee Rup)		\$2m	\$2m
Land acquisition – CARDINIA	\$39m		\$39m
Lang Primary School 2020-21 (Lang Lang)		\$1m	\$1m
Pakenham Consolidated School 2020-21 (Pakenham)		\$10m	\$10m
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$68m</b>		<b>\$68m</b>
Pakenham (relocation and expansion of services at a new site)	\$68m		\$68m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$145m</b>	<b>\$19m</b>	<b>\$164m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project . Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations. Figures rounded.

**Table 15.2: Casey City Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Country Fire Authority</b>		<b>\$3m</b>	<b>\$3m</b>
CFA Capability Measures – Clyde North Volunteer Brigade (Clyde North)		\$3m	\$3m
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$104m</b>	<b>\$229m</b>	<b>\$334m</b>
— Camms Road Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Cranbourne West Secondary College	\$31m		\$31m
Alkira Secondary College 2020-21 (Cranbourne North)		\$1m	\$1m
Brentwood Park Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Berwick)	\$3m		\$3m
Clyde North Station Primary School 2020-21 (Clyde)		\$40m	\$40m
Clyde North Station Secondary College 2020-21 (Clyde)		\$38m	\$38m
Clyde Primary School 2019-20 (Clyde)		\$2m	\$2m
Clyde Primary School 2020-21 (Clyde)		\$21m	\$21m
Cranbourne Secondary College 2020-21 (Cranbourne)		\$6m	\$6m
Cranbourne South Primary School 2019-20 (Cranbourne South)		\$6m	\$6m
Endeavour Hills Specialist School 2020-21 (Endeavour Hills)		\$45m	\$45m
Gleneagles Secondary College 2020-21 (Endeavour Hills)		\$3m	\$3m
Hampton Park Secondary College 2018-19 (Hampton Park)		\$3m	\$3m
Hampton Park Secondary College 2019-20 (Hampton Park)		\$4m	\$4m
Hampton Park Secondary College 2020-21 (Hampton Park)		\$8m	\$8m
Land acquisition – CASEY	\$39m		\$39m
Marnebek School Cranbourne 2020-21 (Cranbourne East)		\$39m	\$39m
Strathaird Primary School 2020-21 (Narre Warren South)		\$10m	\$10m
Timbarra P-9 College 2020-21 (Berwick)		\$3m	\$3m
<b>Department of Transport</b>		<b>\$62m</b>	<b>\$62m</b>
Narre Warren North Road upgrade (Narre Warren North)		\$62m	\$62m
<b>Fire Rescue Victoria</b>		<b>\$9m</b>	<b>\$9m</b>
Clyde North Fire Station – construction (Clyde North)		\$9m	\$9m
<b>Victorian Rail Track (VicTrack)</b>		<b>\$21m</b>	<b>\$21m</b>

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
Berwick Bus Interchange (Berwick)		\$21m	\$21m
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$68m</b>		<b>\$68m</b>
Cranbourne Hospital (relocation and expansion of services at a new site)	\$68m		\$68m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$172m</b>	<b>\$324m</b>	<b>\$497m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project .  
Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations.  
Figures rounded.

**Table 15.3: Hume City Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$216m</b>	<b>\$131m</b>	<b>\$347m</b>
— Elevation Secondary College	\$31m		\$31m
— Meadows Primary School		\$14m	\$14m
— Merrifield West Secondary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Mount Ridley P-12 College	\$14m		\$14m
— Mount Ridley Special School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
Bendigo Kangan Institute's Broadmeadows Campus Redevelopment (Broadmeadows)	\$60m		\$60m
Gladstone Park Primary School 2020-21 (Gladstone Park)		\$2m	\$2m
Goonawarra Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Sunbury)	\$10m		\$10m
Greenvale Secondary School 2020-21 (Greenvale)		\$28m	\$28m
Jacana School for Autism 2020-21 (Jacana)		\$10m	\$10m
Kalkallo Common Primary School 2020-21 (Kalkallo)		\$26m	\$26m
Land acquisition – HUME	\$39m		\$39m
Mickleham Primary School 2020-21 (Mickleham)		\$29m	\$29m
Sunbury and Macedon Ranges Specialist School Sunbury Campus 2018-19 (Sunbury)		\$11m	\$11m
Sunbury West Primary School 2020-21 (Sunbury)		\$10m	\$10m
<b>Fire Rescue Victoria</b>		<b>\$19m</b>	<b>\$19m</b>
Broadmeadows Fire Station Refurbishment (Broadmeadows)		\$8m	\$8m
Craigieburn Fire Station – construction (Craigieburn)		\$11m	\$11m
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$136m</b>		<b>\$136m</b>
Craigieburn Hospital (upgrade and expansion at existing site)	\$68m		\$68m
Sunbury Hospital (upgrade and expansion at existing site):	\$68m		\$68m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$352m</b>	<b>\$150m</b>	<b>\$502m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project . Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations. Figures rounded.

**Table 15.4: Melton City Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$80m</b>	<b>\$104m</b>	<b>\$184m</b>
— Rockbank Murray Road Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
Bridge Road Primary School (Melton) 2020-21 (Strathtulloh)		\$26m	\$26m
Diggers Rest Primary School 2020-21 (Diggers Rest)		\$3m	\$3m
Exford Primary School 2019-20 (Exford)		\$6m	\$6m
Exford Primary School 2020-21 (Exford)		\$28m	\$28m
Grasslands Primary School 2020-21 (Deanside)		\$26m	\$26m
Land acquisition – MELTON	\$39m		\$39m
Melton Specialist School 2020-21 (Melton)		\$10m	\$10m
Parkwood Green Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Hillside)	\$10m		\$10m
Staughton College 2020-21 (Melton South)		\$6m	\$6m
<b>Department of Health</b>		<b>\$70m</b>	<b>\$70m</b>
First stage of the new Melton Hospital (Cobblebank)		\$70m	\$70m
<b>Victorian Rail Track (VicTrack)</b>	<b>\$36m</b>		<b>\$36m</b>
Capacity improvements to Wyndham Vale and Melton (metropolitan various)	\$36m		\$36m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$116m</b>	<b>\$174m</b>	<b>\$290m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project . Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations. Figures rounded.

**Table 15.5: Mitchell Shire Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$39m</b>	<b>\$11m</b>	<b>\$51m</b>
Beveridge Primary School 2020-21 (Beveridge)		\$1m	\$1m
GOTAFE Health and Services Training Facility 2019-20 (Seymour)		\$3m	\$3m
Land acquisition – MITCHELL	\$39m		\$39m
Tooborac Primary School 2020-21 (Tooborac)		\$1m	\$1m
Wallan Primary School 2020-21 (Wallan)		\$7m	\$7m
<b>Department of Transport</b>		<b>\$33m</b>	<b>\$33m</b>
Kilmore Bypass (Kilmore)		\$33m	\$33m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39m</b>	<b>\$45m</b>	<b>\$84m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project .  
Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations.  
Figures rounded.

**Table 15.6: Mornington Peninsula Shire Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status	
	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$54m</b>	<b>\$54m</b>
– Dromana Primary School	\$14m	\$14m
– Rosebud Primary School	\$14m	\$14m
Mornington Special Developmental School 2020-21 (Mornington)	\$1m	\$1m
Red Hill Consolidated School 2019-20 (Red Hill)	\$3m	\$3m
Rosebud Secondary College 2020-21 (Rosebud)	\$10m	\$10m
Western Port Secondary College 2020-21 (Hastings)	\$12m	\$12m
<b>Fire Rescue Victoria</b>	<b>\$0m</b>	<b>\$0m</b>
Mornington Fire Station – construction (Mornington)	\$0m	\$0m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54m</b>	<b>\$54m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project .  
Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations.  
Figures rounded.

**Table 15.7: Nillumbik Shire Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$4m</b>	<b>\$15m</b>	<b>\$20m</b>
Diamond Creek East Primary School 2020-21 (Diamond Creek)		\$3m	\$3m
Kangaroo Ground Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Kangaroo Ground)	\$4m		\$4m
St Helena Secondary College 2020-21 (Eltham North)		\$12m	\$12m
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$68m</b>		<b>\$68m</b>
Eltham Hospital (new site)	\$68m		\$68m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72m</b>	<b>\$15m</b>	<b>\$88m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project .  
Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations.  
Figures rounded.

**Table 15.8: Whittlesea City Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$98m</b>	<b>\$145m</b>	<b>\$243m</b>
— Hayes Hill Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Wollert East Secondary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Wollert West Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
Bundoora Primary School 2020-21 (Bundoora)		\$10m	\$10m
Concord School 2020-21 (Bundoora)		\$10m	\$10m
Edgars Creek Secondary College 2019-20 (Wollert)		\$22m	\$22m
Lalor Primary School 2020-21 (Lalor)		\$13m	\$13m
Lalor Secondary College 2020-21 (Lalor)		\$27m	\$27m
Merriang Special Developmental School 2020-21 (Lalor)		\$3m	\$3m
Mill Park Secondary College 2020-21 (Mill Park)		\$12m	\$12m
Peter Lalor Secondary College 2020-21 (Lalor)		\$8m	\$8m
Plenty Parklands Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Mill Park)	\$5m		\$5m
Wollert East Proposed P-6 (P-12 site) 2020-21 (Wollert)		\$40m	\$40m
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$68m</b>	<b>\$163m</b>	<b>\$231m</b>
Northern Hospital inpatient expansion – Stage 2 (Epping)		\$163m	\$163m
City of Whittlesea Hospital (new site)	\$68m		\$68m
<b>Department of Transport</b>		<b>\$114m</b>	<b>\$114m</b>
Urban Congestion Package – O’Herns Road upgrade (Epping)		\$114m	\$114m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$166m</b>	<b>\$421m</b>	<b>\$588m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project . Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations. Figures rounded.



**Table 15.9: Wyndham City Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		Total
	New projects	Existing projects	
<b>Country Fire Authority</b>		<b>\$8m</b>	<b>\$8m</b>
Truganina fire station (Truganina)		\$4m	\$4m
Wyndham Vale fire station (Wyndham Vale)		\$4m	\$4m
<b>Court Services Victoria</b>		<b>\$274m</b>	<b>\$274m</b>
New Wyndham Law Court Development (Werribee)		\$271m	\$271m
Werribee Essential Compliance Upgrade (Werribee)		\$3m	\$3m
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$244m</b>	<b>\$77m</b>	<b>\$321m</b>
— Holyoake Parade Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Lollypop Creek Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Manor Lakes P-12 College	\$14m		\$14m
— Riverdale East Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Tarneit Missen House Primary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
— Tarneit Senior College	\$31m		\$31m
— Truganina North Secondary School (interim name)	\$31m		\$31m
Alamanda K-9 College – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Point Cook)	\$6m		\$6m
Dohertys Creek P-9 College — Stage 2 — Years 7-9 2020-21 (Truganina)		\$11m	\$11m
Hoppers Crossing Secondary College 2020-21 (Hoppers Crossing)		\$10m	\$10m
Land acquisition – WYNDHAM	\$39m		\$39m
Saltwater P-9 College — Stage 2 — Years 7-9 2020-21 (Point Cook)		\$13m	\$13m
The Grange P-12 College 2019-20 (Hoppers Crossing)		\$10m	\$10m
Warringa Park School 2019-20 (Hoppers Crossing)		\$14m	\$14m
Warringa Park School 2020-21 (Hoppers Crossing)		\$8m	\$8m
Woodville Primary School 2020-21 (Hoppers Crossing)		\$11m	\$11m
<b>Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning</b>		<b>\$84m</b>	<b>\$84m</b>
Werribee Open Range Zoo (Werribee South)		\$84m	\$84m
<b>Department of Transport</b>	<b>\$0m</b>		<b>\$0m</b>

<b>Values indicate total estimated investment</b>		<b>Project Status</b>	
<b>Department and Project</b>	<b>New projects</b>	<b>Existing projects</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ison Road – Rail Overpass (Werribee)	\$0m		\$0m
<b>Victorian Rail Track (VicTrack)</b>	<b>\$36m</b>		<b>\$36m</b>
Capacity improvements to Wyndham Vale and Melton (metropolitan various)	\$36m		\$36m
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$68m</b>		<b>\$68m</b>
Point Cook Hospital (new site)	\$68m		\$68m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$348m</b>	<b>\$442m</b>	<b>\$791m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project .  
Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations.  
Figures rounded.

**Table 15.10: Yarra Ranges Shire Council - Allocated Budget Funding 2021/22**

Values indicate total estimated investment Department and Project	Project Status		
	New projects	Existing projects	Total
<b>Department of Education and Training</b>	<b>\$5m</b>	<b>\$119m</b>	<b>\$124m</b>
Badger Creek Primary School 2020-21 (Healesville)		\$9m	\$9m
Billanook Primary School 2020-21 (Montrose)		\$8m	\$8m
Gladysdale Primary School 2020-21 (Gladysdale)		\$2m	\$2m
Lilydale Heights College 2020-21 (Lilydale)		\$17m	\$17m
Lilydale High School 2020-21 (Lilydale)		\$10m	\$10m
Manchester Primary School – modernisation – upgrade existing school facilities (Mooroolbark)	\$5m		\$5m
Monbulk College — Stage 3 — 2018-19 (Monbulk)		\$9m	\$9m
Monbulk College 2020-21 (Monbulk)		\$8m	\$8m
Monbulk Primary School 2019-20 (Monbulk)		\$7m	\$7m
Upper Yarra Secondary College 2020-21 (Yarra Junction)		\$10m	\$10m
Upwey High School 2017-18 (Upwey)		\$10m	\$10m
Woori Yallock Primary School 2020-21 (Woori Yallock)		\$11m	\$11m
Yarra Ranges Special Developmental School 2020-21 (Mount Evelyn)		\$19m	\$19m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5m</b>	<b>\$119m</b>	<b>\$124m</b>

Source: Victorian Budget Papers 2021/22.

Notes: Does not include allocated interface funding and projects that cannot be readily split between Interface Councils, such as the Suburban Roads Upgrade project . Refer to scorecards 7, 13 and 14 for additional annual grants funding allocations. Figures rounded.

## 16 KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

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### *State Budget 2020/21 Funding Overview*

1. Interface Council areas have been allocated \$5,994 million (over four-years) in Total Estimated Investment (TEI) from the 2021/22 State Budget (and from other annual grants programs) for infrastructure in the following priority service areas:
  - Education and Training
  - Health
  - Justice and Community/Courts
  - Government Hubs/Precincts/Cultural
  - Parkland and Environment
  - Roads
  - Public Transport
  - Public Libraries
  - Early Childhood
  - Growing Suburbs Fund
2. The \$5,994 million 2021/22 Interface infrastructure allocation (over four-years) represents an above trend outcome (\$3,105 million), based on previous budget / specific grant allocations made between 2012/13 and 2021/22 (excluding 2020/21, where no information is available).
3. The largest proportion of allocated Interface infrastructure investment over the four-year period is focused on Roads (\$2,395 million) – including the Suburban Roads Upgrade project, and Education and Training (\$1,773 million) – which includes land acquisitions, new schools, upgrades to existing schools, specialist schools and TAFE facilities.
4. The next largest allocated Interface infrastructure investment is for Health (\$705 million) – including funding for seven new community hospitals; followed by \$629 million for Public Transport – including \$537 million for the Hurstbridge Line Upgrade Stage 2.
5. Smaller four-year allocations are made for justice/courts (\$274 million) and Parkland and Environment (\$154 million) – including \$70 million for the Suburban Parks Program.
6. The GSF 2020 provided \$54 million in grants for Interface projects. New funding of \$50 million has been allocated in 2021/22, to be shared with Peri-Urban LGAS.
7. The GSF will continue to assist in the development of multi-purpose facilities, community centres, playgrounds and other infrastructure and spaces needed by the community.
8. The Interface received \$9.7 million through the Children’s Facilities Capital Program 2019/2020 – including funding for four new Integrated Children’s Centres ranging from \$1.7 million to \$2.0 million each.

9. The Interface received \$0.3 million through the Living Libraries Infrastructure Program 2020.

### ***Funding for Critical Infrastructure***

6. Over the current four-year budget period an estimated \$2,858 million in investment is required for critical infrastructure (i.e., Education and Training, Health, Public Libraries, Early Childhood and Public Transport) in Interface Council areas (refer to “One Melbourne or Two” updated report, Essential Economics 2018). Note that while the majority of funding is a State responsibility, funding support is also required from the Federal Government and Councils, while some infrastructure will be provided by the private sector.
7. State funding allocated in the 2021/220 budget over a four-year period represents approximately \$3,118 million (excluding the GSF) for these key infrastructure areas, which is above the required four-year requirement. Note, roads funding requirements are not included as a specific measure in the “One Melbourne or Two” report. The GSF provides funding for a range of community facilities through its annual grants program.
8. Further funding allocations (TEI) for Interface infrastructure are likely to arise from unallocated statewide funding programs, such as:
  - \$486 million Car Parks for Commuters Program
  - \$141 million for expanding mental health treatment facilities for Victoria’s youth
  - \$105 million allocated to provide relocatable school buildings to meet growing demand
  - \$50 million for local road and infrastructure upgrades
  - \$45 million for Ready for School: Kinder Infrastructure Facilities.
9. In this four-year budget cycle, Education and Training, Health, and Early Childhood are adequately funded although this needs to be balanced against under-investment in previous budgets. Areas such as Public Transport and Public Libraries are underfunded, and this may result in a shortage of required infrastructure if unallocated State funds and federal contributions are not secured.
10. The estimated \$257 million ‘surplus’ in the 2021/22 budget compares to a surplus of \$422 million in the 2019/20 budget, \$233 million in the 2018/19 budget, \$180 million in the 2017/18 budget and \$83 million in the 2016/17 budget. This contrasts with estimated shortfalls in previous budgets of \$920 million (2015/16), \$810 million (2014/15), \$895 million (2013/14) and \$955 million (2012/13). In effect, the four-year funding allocations announced in recent budgets have enabled Interface Council areas to start ‘closing the gap’ in terms of cumulative funding deficits generated over many years. Note, no data available for 2020/21.

### ***Funding Equity***

11. Interface Council areas accommodate approximately 28% of Victoria’s population and 36% of Metropolitan Melbourne’s population (ABS Estimated Resident Population, June 2020 provisional). Over the most recent 5-year period (2015 to 2020), Interface Council

areas have been responsible for accommodating 45% of State population growth and 53% of Metropolitan Melbourne population growth.

12. Over the 2014 to 2019 period, the population growth rate across the Interface Council areas of +3.8% pa (representing an increase of +306,000 persons over the 5-year period) far outpaced the population growth rate in non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas of +1.8% pa (an increase of +287,000 persons over 5 years) and in Regional Council areas of +1.4% pa (an increase of +101,000 persons over 5 years).
13. Over recent years Interface Council areas have started to receive State funding more closely aligned to their share of total population numbers and share of population growth. However, cumulative budget deficits over many years have resulted in significant underfunding in the Interface resulting in a growing gap in provision compared to Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas. Regional Council areas continue to receive a higher level of funding compared to their population levels and growth rates.
14. The 2021/22 Budget allocated 46% of new allocated funding to Interface Council areas, which is an increase from 34% in 2019/20 but the same share as in the 2018/19 budget (also 46%). No data is available for 2020/21.
15. When new and existing funding is considered over the four-year forward estimates, Interface Council areas received 23% of total allocated investment for key infrastructure items, and this compares to 33% funding for Non-Interface Metropolitan Melbourne Council areas and 44% funding for Regional Council areas.
16. In the 2021/22 Budget (and other grants), Interface Council areas were allocated 52% for Early Childhood facilities, 47% for Roads and 42% of funding for Education and Training (land and facilities).
17. Just 9% of allocated State health funding was directed towards Interface Council areas in the 2021/22 Budget, and this contrasts with 58% of allocated funding for Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas and 33% for Regional Council areas.
18. Interface Council areas received 73% of grants funding through the GSF 2020, with Regional Council areas (Peri-Urban LGAs) receiving the remaining 23%. Previous GSF funding was exclusively provided to the Interface LGAs, prior to the inclusion of Peri-Urban LGAs in the GSF 2020 round.
19. Importantly, the population of Interface Council areas is forecast to continue growing at a faster rate than Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas and Regional Council areas over the next 15 years. The State Government's Victoria in Future 2016 (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning) shows that by 2036 Interface Council areas will accommodate 2,746,600 persons (an increase of +1,131,000 persons compared to 2016 population levels) and the Interface's share of state population will increase from 26% in 2016 to 32% in 2036. In view of these population projections, it is clear that significant and sustained infrastructure funding will be required to support the needs of Interface communities over the coming decades.

## ***Interface Economic Development and Investment and Output Trends***

### **Employment**

20. The unemployment rate in Interface Council areas was 7.9% as of December 2020. This is significantly higher than rates for both Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (6.4%) and Regional Council areas (4.7%). As of December 2020, 39% of all unemployed persons in Metropolitan Melbourne were labour force participants from Interface Council areas (approximately 75,120 persons), which is higher than the 34% labour force contribution these Interface areas make to Metropolitan Melbourne's overall labour force.
21. This latest 2020 data consolidates a trend which shows an increasing gap in unemployment rates in the Interface compared Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas, and in particular with Regional Council areas where the unemployment gap has increased considerably in recent years.
22. ABS Place of Work data (2016, latest available) shows local job provision in Interface Council areas is very low at only 0.57 jobs per workforce participant. The 2016 figure represents only a slight improvement in provision over the past decade from 0.55 jobs per workforce participant in 2006. In contrast, Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas continue to provide approximately 1 job per workforce participant, while job provision in Regional Council areas has improved over the past decade from 0.83 jobs per workforce participant in 2006 to 0.90 jobs per workforce participant in 2016.

### **Investment**

23. In 2020, Interface Council areas secured 27% of all new building investment (measured by the value of approved building permits) across the State, which is just above the 2012 share (26%), when the trend series began. New Interface building investment equated to \$10.9 billion over the year, up from \$9.7 billion the previous year and \$4.4 billion in 2012. The 2020 figure represents an expansion in new building investment in the Interface of approximately +\$1.3 billion (or +11.3%) over the 12 months, which is well above the value of building approvals in Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (-1.3%), but well below investment levels in Regional Council areas (+22.7%) over the year. Undoubtedly, the impact of COVID-19 throughout 2020 has influenced planning and investment decisions in differing ways for geographical areas.
24. New building investment tends to vary by year due to the 'bulkiness' of certain major investments, and such variations therefore need not necessarily relate to macro-economic conditions. In this regard an assessment of the longer-term trend is more useful. Investment trends for Interface Council areas show an increase in the value of new building approvals from \$4.4 billion in 2012 to \$10.9 billion in 2020, which equates to an average annual growth rate of +12.1% in investment over the period. This is slightly above the rate for Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (+11.7% pa) and Regional Council areas (+10.9% pa) over the 2012-2020 period.
25. The main focus of investment in Interface Council areas in 2020 remains domestic dwelling construction (\$8.1 billion or 74% of all investment), which represents an increase of +\$1.2 billion (or +18%) over the 12 months. Over the same period the Interface's share of statewide domestic dwelling investment increased from 30% in 2019 to 31% in 2020, highlighting the ongoing importance of Interface Council areas in

providing new dwelling supply to support Victoria's expanding population. It is important to recognise most of the Interface's new dwelling supply is developed on greenfield sites which generally have low levels of supporting infrastructure and services; which is in contrast to brownfield/infill dwelling development in inner metropolitan areas which is generally well supported by established infrastructure and services.

26. In 2020 Interface Council areas secured a much smaller proportion of new State building investment in hospital/healthcare (12%, down from 30% in 2019), while the proportion of State investment in new public buildings increased from 21% in 2019 to 25% in 2020. The long-term trend for these key areas of community infrastructure investment shows Interface Council areas securing 18% of hospital/healthcare building investment (compared to 56% for Non-Interface Council areas and 26% for Regional Council areas) and 23% of public building investment (compared to 56% for Non-Interface Council areas and 21% for Regional Council areas).
27. Between 2019 and 2020, Interface Council areas recorded a decrease in commercial building investment from \$1,280 million to \$846 million, but increases in industrial building investment from \$217 million to \$485 million, and retail building investment from \$315 million to \$369 million. The longer-term trends for these sectors shows Interface Council areas securing 18% of State commercial building investment compared to 71% for Non-Interface Council areas and 11% for Regional Council areas; 30% of industrial building investment compared to 36% for Non-Interface Council areas and 34% for Regional Council areas; and 20% of retail building investment compared to 66% for Non-Interface Council areas and 14% for Regional Council areas.

### **Economic Output**

28. Economic output data for 2017/18 (latest available from id National Indicators data), as measured in Gross State Product (GSP), highlights the relative lack of economic infrastructure, capital investment, established industry sectors, supply chains and employment in Interface Council areas. Interface Council areas contributed just \$63 billion (or 16%) to Victoria's GSP of \$387 billion for the 2017/18 financial year.
29. The proportional contribution of Interface Council areas to Victoria's GSP in 2017/18 of 16% represents an increase from 13% in 2010/11.
30. However, the GSP contribution of Interface Council areas (16% in 2017/18) remains well below those of Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas (64%) and Regional Council areas (19%), with these ratios only shifting marginally between 2010/11 and 2017/18.
31. This data highlights the fact that many Interface labour force participants are involved in economic-generating activities outside the Interface (predominantly in other metropolitan areas), as Interface Council areas contribute 26% of the total State labour force, but only generate 16% of Victoria's GSP, as noted above.
32. In contrast, Non-Interface Metropolitan Council areas provide 52% of total State labour force and generate 64% of Victoria's GSP, while Regional Council areas provide 22% of the State's total labour force and generate 19% of Victoria's GSP (Labour force data relates to December 2018).



## ***Conclusions***

- The 2021/22 Interface Scorecard broadly reflects recent trends in modestly improved funding for Interface Council areas; albeit in the context of a significant uplift in infrastructure spending across the State in recent years. Increased funding in education and training, local health facilities and suburban roads, has been observed for the Interface over recent years.
- The \$50 million fund for Interface community infrastructure (Growing Suburbs Fund) included in the 2021/22 budget represents a total investment of \$375 million over the past seven years; but noting this new allocation can now be accessed by the six peri-urban LGAs.
- While State funding improvements are now occurring regarding infrastructure in Interface Council areas, the impact of long-term underfunding for critical infrastructure is highlighted by economic indicators which continue to show relatively high unemployment rates, low levels of non-domestic building investment (commercial, industrial, hospital/healthcare, public buildings etc), and low economic output (GSP) associated with Interface Council areas.
- It is therefore important that modest improved funding levels observed in recent budgets are sustained and expanded across all critical infrastructure areas to ensure Interface areas are adequately provided for in order to accommodate an anticipated 45% of State population growth and 53% of Metropolitan population growth over the 2016-2036 period.