



City of Whittlesea Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Municipal Report

August 2018

Metropolis
RESEARCH

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Table of contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 METHODOLOGY	6
1.2 METROPOLIS RESEARCH	7
1.3 EXPLANATORY NOTES AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS	8
1.3.1 <i>Age structure (lifecycle stages)</i>	8
1.3.2 <i>Geography</i>	8
1.3.2 <i>Multiple response tables</i>	8
1.3.3 <i>Confidence interval graphs</i>	9
1.3.4 <i>Definitions</i>	9
1.4 RESPONSE RATE	10
1.4.1 <i>Mail out distribution</i>	10
1.4.2 <i>Drop-off and pick-up distribution</i>	10
1.4.3 <i>Reasons for refusal</i>	11
1.4.4 <i>Non-English speaking households</i>	11
1.5 STATISTICAL STRENGTH.....	11
2. HEALTH AND WELLBEING.....	13
2.1 DISABILITY	13
2.1.1 <i>Disability type</i>	14
2.2 PERCEPTION OF GENERAL HEALTH	15
2.3 MODERATE TO VIGOROUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.....	16
2.3.1 <i>Physical activity in formal club-based activity</i>	19
2.4 FOOD AND BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION.....	21
2.4.1 <i>Consumption of fruit and vegetables</i>	21
2.4.2 <i>Consumption of beverages</i>	27
2.4.3 <i>Consumption of water</i>	34
2.5 HOURS OF SLEEP PER WEEKNIGHT	37
2.6 AGREEMENT WITH SELECTED STATEMENTS ABOUT ALCOHOL	41
2.7 QUALITY OF LIFE.....	49
2.8 EXPERIENCE OR WITNESSING OF DISCRIMINATION	54
2.9 PERCEPTION OF SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC AREAS OF THE CITY OF WHITTLESEA	61
3. COMMUNITY	69
3.1 PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY GROUPS.....	69
3.2 VOLUNTEERING.....	74
3.3 CIVIC ENGAGEMENT.....	75
3.4 AGREEMENT WITH SELECTED STATEMENTS ABOUT THE SENSE OF COMMUNITY.....	80
4. EMPLOYMENT.....	93
4.1 QUALIFICATIONS	93
4.2 EMPLOYMENT STATUS.....	98
4.3 SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SITUATION	104

5.	INCOME AND FINANCIAL SECURITY	106
5.1	PERSONAL INCOME.....	106
5.1.1	<i>Income from all sources.....</i>	<i>106</i>
5.1.2	<i>Full-time and self-employed incomes</i>	<i>111</i>
5.2	HOUSING RELATED FINANCIAL STRESS	112
5.3	HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL EXPENSES	115
5.4	ACCESS TO EMERGENCY FUNDS	131
5.5	ACTIONS TAKEN DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF MONEY	132
5.6	FOOD SECURITY.....	148
5.7	ACTIONS TAKEN TO MAKE THE FOOD BUDGET LAST LONGER	150
6.	GAMBLING.....	164
6.1	PARTICIPATION IN FORMS OF GAMBLING	164
6.2	AGREEMENT WITH SELECTED STATEMENTS ABOUT GAMBLING	169
6.3	VIEWS ABOUT THE NUMBER OF POKER MACHINES IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.....	179
7.	TRANSPORT	182
7.1	EASE OF TRANSPORT	182
7.2	DAILY AVERAGE TRAVEL TIME TO AND FROM WORK	189
7.3	IMPACT OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION.....	191
8.	PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND COUNCIL FACILITIES.....	201
8.1	FREQUENCY OF VISITING LOCAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACES	201
8.2	BARRIERS TO VISITING LOCAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACES	216
8.3	BARRIERS TO VISITING SELECTED COUNCIL FACILITIES AND SPACES	220
9.	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.....	230
9.1	LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	230
9.2	ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS OF INTEREST	239
10.	CURRENT ISSUES TO ADDRESS IN THE CITY OF WHITTLESEA	243
11.	DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD PROFILE	253
11.1	GENDER	253
11.2	AGE STRUCTURE	254
11.3	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	257
11.3.1	<i>Period of residence in Australia</i>	<i>260</i>
11.4	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	261
11.4.1	<i>Speak a language other than English at home</i>	<i>261</i>
11.4.2	<i>Language (regions)</i>	<i>263</i>
11.4.3	<i>Languages spoken at home</i>	<i>263</i>
11.5	HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	265
11.6	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	267
11.6.1	<i>Previous location of residence.....</i>	<i>268</i>
11.7	HOUSING SITUATION	269
12.	GENERAL COMMENTS.....	271
13.	APPENDICES.....	272
13.1.	APPENDIX 1: PRECINCT MAP.....	272
13.2.	APPENDIX 2: VERBATIM GENERAL COMMENTS	273
13.3.	APPENDIX 3: SURVEY FORM.....	282

1. Introduction

The Research and Engagement Team of City of Whittlesea commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct this, its first *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*.

The *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* includes an extensive range of questions on the characteristics, behaviours, needs, and expectations of the Whittlesea community.

The 2018 *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* provides some insight into the following:

- **Health and Wellbeing** – including disability, perception of general health, physical activity, organised sporting activity, food and beverage consumption, hours of sleep, attitudes to alcohol, quality of life, experience of or witnessing discrimination, and the perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea.
- **Community** – including participation in community groups, volunteering, civic engagement, and sense of community.
- **Employment** – including qualifications, employment status, and satisfaction with current employment situation.
- **Income and financial security** – including personal income, housing related financial stress, household and personal expenses, access to emergency funds, actions taken due to a shortage of money, food security, and actions taken to make the food budget last longer.
- **Gambling** – including participation in forms of gambling, agreement with statements about the place of and impact of gambling in the community, and views about the number of poker machines in the local community.
- **Transport** – including ease of transport, daily average commuting time, and the impact of traffic congestion.
- **Parks, open spaces and Council facilities** – including frequency of visiting local parks and open spaces, barriers to visiting local parks and open spaces, and barriers to visiting selected Council facilities and spaces.
- **Environmental sustainability** – including the level of concern for environmental issues and environmental topics of interest.
- **Current issues** – including the top three issues for Council to address in the coming twelve months.
- **Demographic and household profile** – including gender, age, country of birth, language, household structure, period of residence, and housing situation.

This report has been prepared to provide a detailed overview of the results and to summarise these for each of the eleven precincts within the municipality, as well as by respondent profile including age structure, gender, language spoken at home, and household structure (where appropriate). The report also aims to highlight important findings, as well as exploring results over time against previous *Household Survey* results where possible.

Readers are encouraged to contact the Community Building and Planning Department, City of Whittlesea directly to discuss the application of the data presented in this report to specific situations.

The demographic profiling questions were included in this survey primarily to facilitate an examination of variation in the attitudinal and liveability results by respondent profile (generally including age structure, gender, language spoken at home, and household structure for household-related questions). Given the different methodology used for this survey compared to both the *Census* and the *Household Survey*, it is not considered as reliable a source of demographic data. The main reason for this being that this survey includes only one respondent per household. Readers are encouraged to use either the 2016 *Census* or 2017 *Household Survey* for analysis of demographic changes over time, as these sources contain information on every individual in each household, rather than the single respondent included in this survey.

1.1 Methodology

The 2018 *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* was a self-assessment survey distributed primarily via a drop-off and pick-up methodology over a number of weekends in May, June and July 2018. All survey drop-offs were conducted during the weekends, and the pick-ups were completed during the weekdays. A mail-out and reply-paid methodology was used for households in the Rural North precinct, due to occupational health and safety reasons.

A total of 1,777 surveys were distributed using the drop-off and pick-up methodology in the ten urban precincts of the City of Whittlesea, and 488 were distributed to the Rural North precinct using a mail-out and reply paid service.

An approximately equal number of surveys were distributed in each of the ten urban precincts of the City of Whittlesea in order to maximise the statistical strength at the precinct level, particularly for the smaller precincts. Results were then weighted by precinct population and number of households to ensure that each precinct contributed proportionally to the municipal results.

Metropolis Research selected at random 130 of the 348 Statistical Area Level One (SAL1s) areas, with approximately thirteen selected in each of the ten urban precincts. The exact number of SAL1s varies from precinct to precinct depending on the available number of SAL1 in each precinct from which to draw the sample. An approximately equal number of households were then surveyed in each of the SAL1s.

The final sample of households invited to participate in the research were selected at random by staff in the field, subject to a set of rules in relation to the number of streets within each SAL1 to be included, and where appropriate a minimum proportion of various housing types. This approach has been used to great success in ensuring a consistent and representative sample of the underlying City of Whittlesea population over an extended number of years.

Households in the urban precincts of Whittlesea were approached in person by Metropolis Research fieldwork staff and invited to participate in the research. In the first instance, the fieldwork staff asked if there was a young person aged 15 to 24 years living in the household

who may wish to participate in the research. If this was not the case, the individual who answered the door was invited to participate. This two-step approach was taken in an attempt to increase participation by the hard-to-engage younger residents. By then inviting the person who had answered the door to participate helped maintain the randomness of the sample, although if another person in the household did prefer to participate then they were welcome to take the survey instead of the original person who answered the door. Those accepting the invitation to participate were provided with a self-completion hard copy survey form. Respondents were given approximately three to four days to complete the survey and staff returned in person to collect the completed surveys, which respondents had placed in the sealed envelope provided to them.

Metropolis Research staff made two separate visits to each household to collect the completed surveys. If the survey was incomplete or the resident was not home and had not left the survey out for collection, a reply-paid envelope was provided to households to allow them to mail in their completed survey for inclusion in the research.

If residents had difficulty with English and could not be understood by the staff member, a handout written in the top ten languages was available which provided details as to the survey and how residents could receive additional assistance with completing the survey.

A small number of residents also interacted with staff of Metropolis Research in a language other than English, with most of these interactions being around the nature and purpose of the survey.

The 2018 *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* includes a total of 124 separate questions.

Please note: the survey included a question asking respondents whether they identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Due to data validity concerns in relation to the responses received, the results from this question have not been published in this report.

1.2 Metropolis Research

The Research and Engagement Team of the City of Whittlesea commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct the *City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*. Metropolis Research worked collaboratively with the Research and Engagement Team to review and revise the questions included in the survey to ensure that the 2018 survey was relevant to the current information needs of Council.

In 2018 Metropolis Research was responsible for the implementation of the survey in the field, the data entry, cleaning and coding, data analysis and preparation of this main report, and a highlights bulletin.

1.3 Explanatory notes and glossary of terms

The following are explanatory notes regarding the presentation of the results in this report.

1.3.1 Age structure (lifecycle stages)

For the majority of questions included in this survey, results are presented by age structure, otherwise referred to as lifecycle stages.

Whilst the underlying data does contain single year or age data which can be used to provide results for custom age groups, the standard breakdown of age structures is as follows:

- Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)
- Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)
- Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)
- Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)
- Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)
- Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over).

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to a municipal overview for the City of Whittlesea, analysis of precinct level differences is included throughout the report. Precinct areas are defined based on the City of Whittlesea’s Internal Place-based Geographic Planning Framework, which was introduced in 2016. The eleven precinct areas presented in this report include:

- Bundoora
- Doreen
- Epping
- Epping North
- Lalor
- Mernda
- Mill Park
- Rural North
- South Morang
- Thomastown
- Whittlesea Township

These precinct areas may or may not have the same boundaries as suburb areas. Some precinct areas fall within or cross-over suburb boundaries. Refer to Appendix 1 for a map of the City of Whittlesea and the boundaries for each precinct area.

Please note: for the precinct areas of Donnybrook and Wollert, the current residential population is not large enough to report on the findings at a precinct level due to small sampling sizes; therefore, the data for these two precincts has been combined with the ‘Rural North’ precinct results.

1.3.2 Multiple response tables

Some questions in the survey were “multiple-response”, in that the respondent could select more than one of the options listed in the question. As a result, the percentages in the table will not sum to one hundred percent as they represent the proportion of respondents selecting each individual response, and respondents may select more than one. The percentages relate to the proportion of all respondents who were asked the question

selecting each response, including those respondents not selecting any of the responses. Consequently the results can be understood to be a measure of the proportion of the underlying population with the corresponding characteristic, need or opinion.

1.3.3 Confidence interval graphs

Some questions in the survey asked respondents to provide a rating of agreement, ease of access, perception of safety, impact, and level of concern to a range of variables throughout the survey.

The results for these types of questions are presented in the form of an average score. This average is presented with its 95% confidence interval, which is the range around the average within which it is 95% certain that the actual result in the underlying population does in fact fall.

The confidence interval graphs provide the average score (which is labelled) as well as the 95% confidence interval, which is represented with a vertical blue bar for each result. It is important to note when comparing individual results on these graphs that if the blue bars overlap then it cannot be shown that the two results are in fact different. This is an important tool for easily identifying meaningful and significant variation in the results.

In addition to these average scores, results are also presented broken down into three groups of results. These are designed to provide a summary of the distribution of individual results for the rating scale questions. For example, in relation to an agreement rating question, these are referred to as “disagree” (rating zero to four), “neutral to somewhat agree (rating five to seven), and “strongly agree” (rating eight to ten). The same three groupings are used for all rating scale questions in the survey.

1.3.4 Definitions

Measurable / statistically significant

A measurable difference is one where the difference between or change in results is sufficiently large to ensure that they come from different samples, i.e. the difference is statistically significant. This is due to the fact that survey results are subject to a margin of error or an area of uncertainty. They do not describe or define whether the result or change is of a sufficient magnitude to be important in the evaluation of performance or the development of policy and service delivery. Statistical significance is calculated based on the 95% confidence interval as outlined in Section 1.4 of this report.

Significant result

Metropolis Research uses the term *significant result* to describe a change or difference between results that Metropolis Research believes to be of sufficient magnitude that they may impact on relevant aspects of policy development, service delivery and the evaluation of performance. Some results may be significant but not measurably different, and in some other cases a result may be both measurable and significant, and both terms may be used.

Subjective terms

Metropolis Research uses a range of other subjective terms to describe data in this report. This includes most often statements such as “somewhat, albeit not measurably”. These terms describe results that may not be statistically significant due to sample size or a range of other factors, but which nonetheless may well be meaningful to readers, and which Metropolis Research consider worthy of note in the analysis of the data. The term “marginal” is also used in some instances, where readers’ attention is drawn to an interesting result that is not statistically significant, but worthy of note.

1.4 Response rate

In 2018, a total of 2,265 surveys were distributed. Of these 1,777 were distributed in person to selected households across the urban precincts of the municipality, and 488 were mailed to residents in the Rural North precinct.

Of these 2,265 distributed surveys, a total of 1,097 were ultimately returned for inclusion in the research. This is a gross response rate of 48.4%.

1.4.1 Mail out distribution

Of the 488 surveys that were mailed out to the Rural North, a total of 90 were returned and included in the research, which represents a response rate of 18.4% this year, down marginally on the 20.0% recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*.

1.4.2 Drop-off and pick-up distribution

The 1,777 surveys distributed via the drop-off and pick-up methodology obtained a gross response rate of 56.5% (up from 55.3% in the 2017 *Household Survey*). When taking into account the residents that refused to participate, the net response rate was 39.2%, a substantial increase on the 29.6% recorded in 2017. This increase in response rate may well reflect the nature of the survey this year compared to the much larger and more complex Household Survey conducted last year.

In summary in relation to the urban precincts using the drop-off and pick-up methodology, a total of 5,325 households were approached in person by staff of Metropolis Research with a view to inviting them to participate in the research. Of these:

- 2,759 were unattended at the time and were therefore not invited to participate, and played no further part in the research. As they were not invited to participate they are excluded from the response rate (as they were not invited to participate and did not respond).
- 789 (down from 1,617 in the 2017 *Household Survey*) refused the offer to participate in the research.
- 1,777 accepted the survey form.
- 1,007 individuals were included in the final sample.

1.4.3 Reasons for refusal

Of the 789 households that refused the offer to participate, 486 said that they were not interested in participating, 107 said that their English was not sufficient to complete a survey, 90 advised that they had no time to complete the survey, 26 believed the survey would have no impact, 24 did not like Council, 23 were house sitting for the permanent residents, 11 had no adults at home, and 22 either did not provide a reason or provided another reason for not participating.

1.4.4 Non-English speaking households

The Metropolis Research fieldwork team speaks approximately fifteen separate languages including many of those that are most commonly spoken in the City of Whittlesea. The fieldwork team conducted interactions with 56 households in a language other than English. Some of these interactions related to explaining the survey and the process with the resident in their preferred language, and some of these interactions involved staff assisting the resident to complete the survey on the spot.

It is noted that a total of 107 residents (of the 2,566 face-to-face interactions) advised the fieldwork team (most often advising them in English) that they did not wish to participate in the research due to their lack of sufficient English. Staff did where possible advise these residents that a range of assistance options were available including the provision of interpreters in their preferred language, but this offer was in most cases rejected.

It is important to note that the results make reference to “non-English speaking respondents”. These respondents include those that indicate that they speak a language other than English at home, and does not differentiate based on the respondents’ proficiency in English. It will include residents that completed the survey themselves, those who may have had assistance from family members, friends, or neighbours, and the small number who had assistance in completing the survey from fieldwork staff.

1.5 Statistical strength

The total sample for the 2018 *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* was 1,097 individual respondents.

The 95% confidence interval (margin of error) of these results varies for each individual result, but is broadly stated as follows:

- Municipal results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 2.9% at the 50% level.
- Precinct results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 9.5% at the 50% level.
- Age structure results (of all respondents) – plus or minus approximately 6% at the 50% level, but is considered unreliable for adolescents, and more than 10% for senior citizens.
- Gender results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 4.4% at the 50% level.
- English / non-English speaking (of all respondents) – plus or minus 4.5% at the 50% level.

In other words, if a yes / no question asked of every individual obtain a result of fifty percent yes, it is 95% certain that the true value of this result is within the range of 48.3% and 51.7%. The confidence interval is smaller the further the result is from the fifty percent level.

These figures are based on a total sample size of 1,097 respondents, and an underlying population of the City of Whittlesea of 207,881 persons.

The tables included in this report include, where appropriate, arrows (both up and down) to identify results that are statistically significant (measurably) different, as follows:

- For municipal level tables the arrows refer to measurable change between the 2018 results and any previous comparable results which are presented.
- For precinct level tables the arrows refer to measurable change between the precinct and the municipal result.
- For tables that breakdown results by age structure the arrows refer to measurable change between the age group and the municipal result.
- For tables that breakdown results by respondents' gender and preferred language spoken at home the arrows refer to measurable change between the two groups (i.e. between male and female respondents or between English and non-English speaking respondents).

2. Health and Wellbeing

2.1 Disability

Respondents were asked:

“Do you have a permanent or long term disability?”

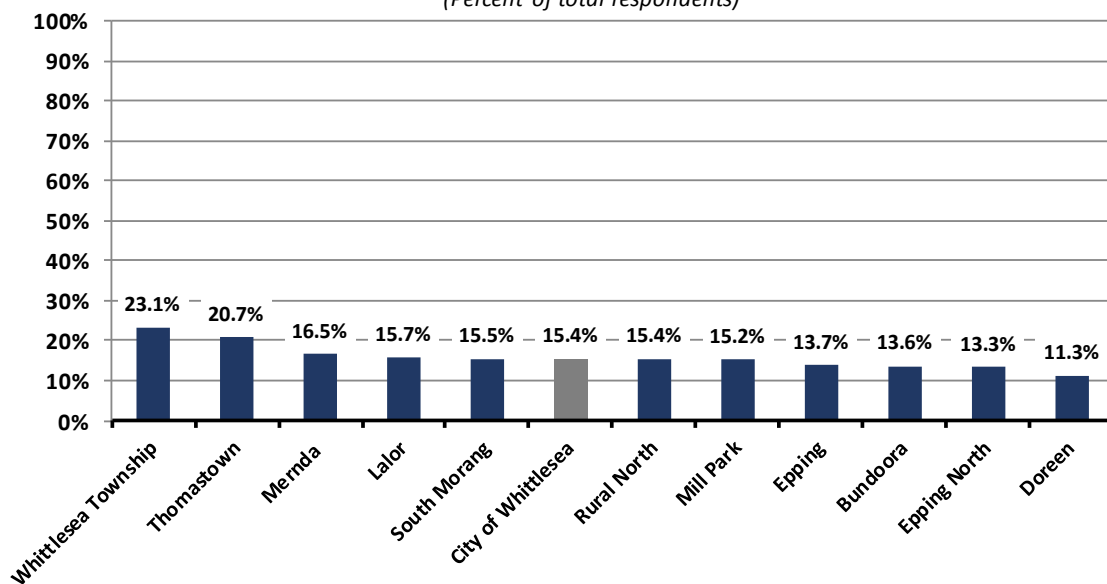
Approximately one-sixth (15.4%) of respondents identified as having a permanent or long-term disability. No time-series results are available for this question against the *Household Survey* results, as these results are based only on respondents aged 15 years and over, compared to the *Household Survey* that includes all respondents regardless of age. For information on the disability status of minors, refer to the *Household Survey*.

Permanent or long-term disability
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
Yes	169	15.4%
No	928	84.6%
Total	1,097	100%

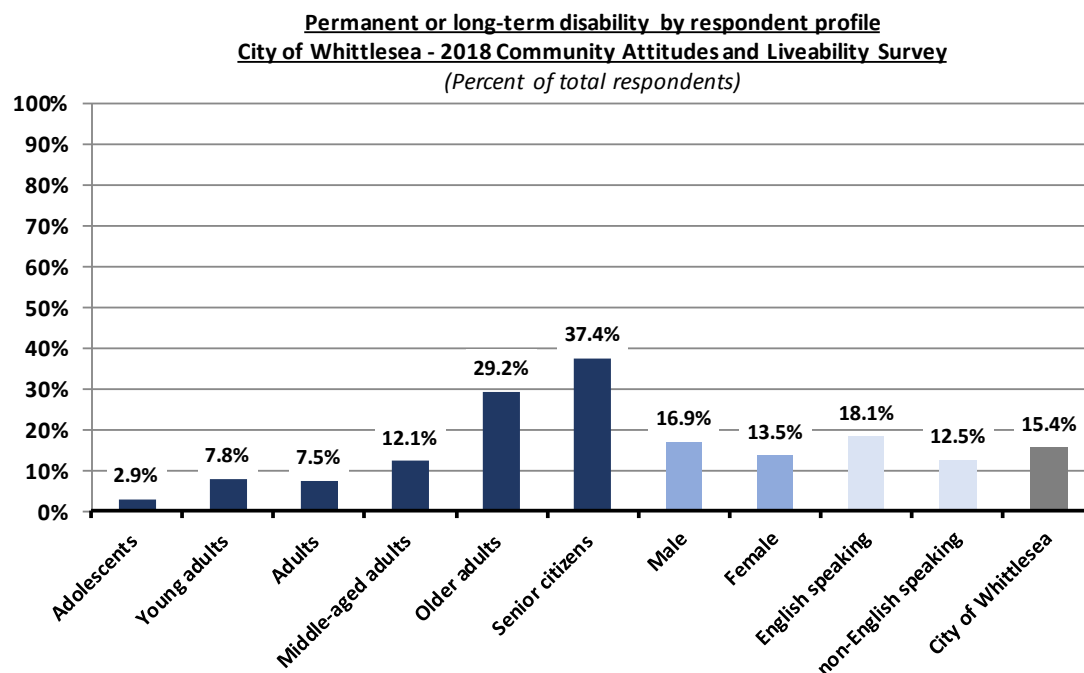
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in this result (at the 95% confidence level) observed across the eleven precincts, it is noted that respondents from the Whittlesea Township and Thomastown were substantially more likely than average to identify with a disability.

Permanent or long-term disability by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



There was however measurable and significant variation in disability observed by respondents’ age structure, with a clear relationship between age and the likelihood of identifying as having a disability.

It is also noted that English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to identify with having a disability than non-English speaking respondents.



2.1.1 Disability type

The most common forms of disability identified by respondents were hearing impairment (5.7%) and mental health conditions (e.g. depression or bipolar) (4.9%).

Permanent or long-term disability
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	2018	
	Number	Percent
Hearing impairment (e.g. deafness)	63	5.7%
Mental health condition (e.g. depression, bipolar)	54	4.9%
Mobility (e.g. wheelchair, frame)	32	2.9%
Vision impairment (e.g. blindness)	19	1.7%
Acquired brain injury (e.g. stroke, accident-related)	13	1.2%
Learning disability (e.g. dyslexia)	7	0.6%
Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	5	0.5%
Intellectual (e.g. Attention Deficit Disorder)	4	0.4%
Neurological disorders (e.g. multiple sclerosis)	4	0.4%
Other disability	22	2.0%
Total responses	223	

2.2 Perception of general health

Respondents were asked:

“How would you describe your general health?”

The overwhelming majority (82.5%) of respondents that provided an answer to this question perceived their general health to be good or better, whilst 14.7% considered it to be fair, and just 2.7% considered it poor.

A more detailed examination of the perception of general health is available in the 2016 *Household Survey*, which includes respondents aged from birth to 15 years of age.

Perception of general health
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

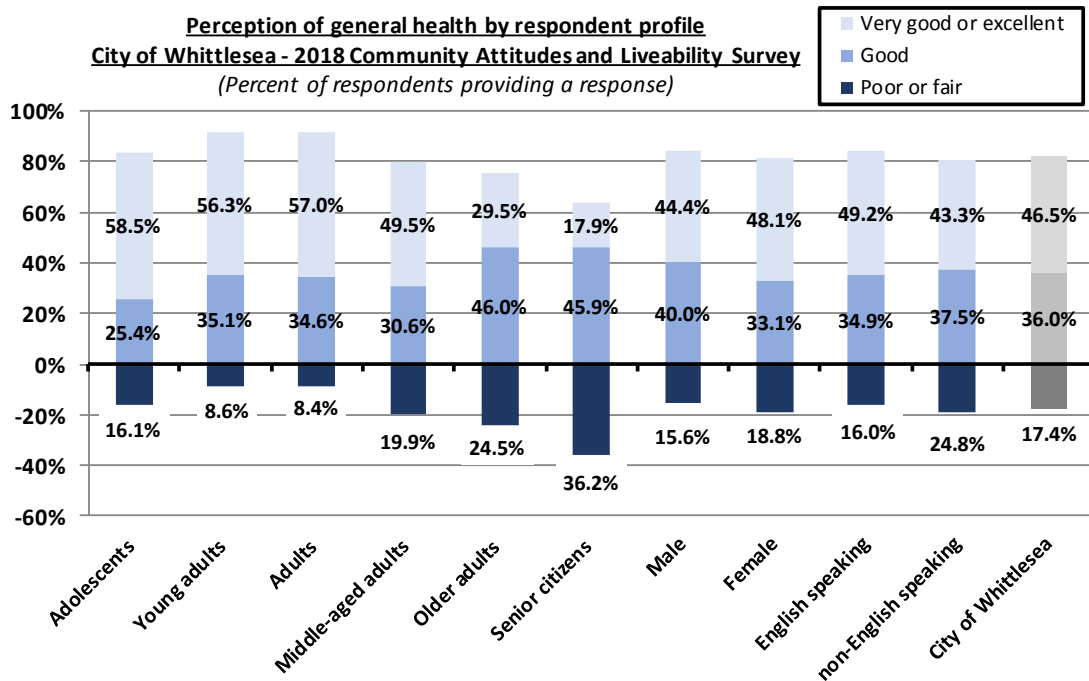
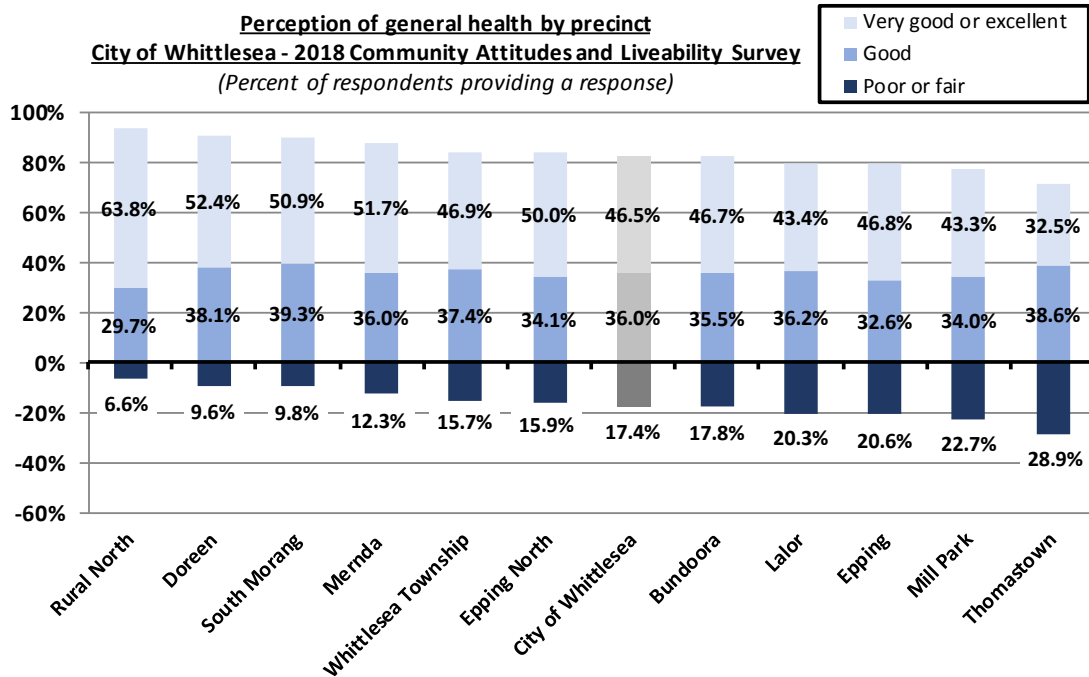
Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
Excellent	168	15.7%
Very good	329	30.8%
Good	385	36.0%
Fair	157	14.7%
Poor	29	2.7%
Can't say	29	
Total	1,097	100%

There was some variation in these results observed at the precinct level as follows:

- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely to perceive their general health to be fair or poor and less likely to perceive it as very good or excellent than the municipal average.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely to perceive their general health to be very good or excellent, and less likely to perceive it to be fair or poor.

There was a significant degree of variation in the perception of general health observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Age structure** – the perception of general health is relatively consistent for young adults and adults, but then declines substantially with age from middle-aged to senior citizens. The sample size of adolescents is insufficient to provide reliable results.
- **Gender** – female respondents exhibited a greater degree of variability in their perception of their general health than did male respondents. Male respondents were more likely than females to perceive their general health as good, whilst female respondents were more likely to perceive it as very good or excellent, or fair or poor.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to perceive their general health to be very good or excellent.



2.3 Moderate to vigorous physical activity

Respondents were asked:

“How long do you usually spend doing moderate to vigorous physical activity each week?”

There was a significant variability in the amount of moderate to vigorous physical activity respondents usually undertake each week.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Attention is drawn to the fact that almost one-third (30.9%) of respondents providing an answer to the question undertook less than one hour per week. The most common amount of time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity each week was between one and five hours per week, with a little less than half (45.9%) of respondents reporting that they usually undertook that much activity each week.

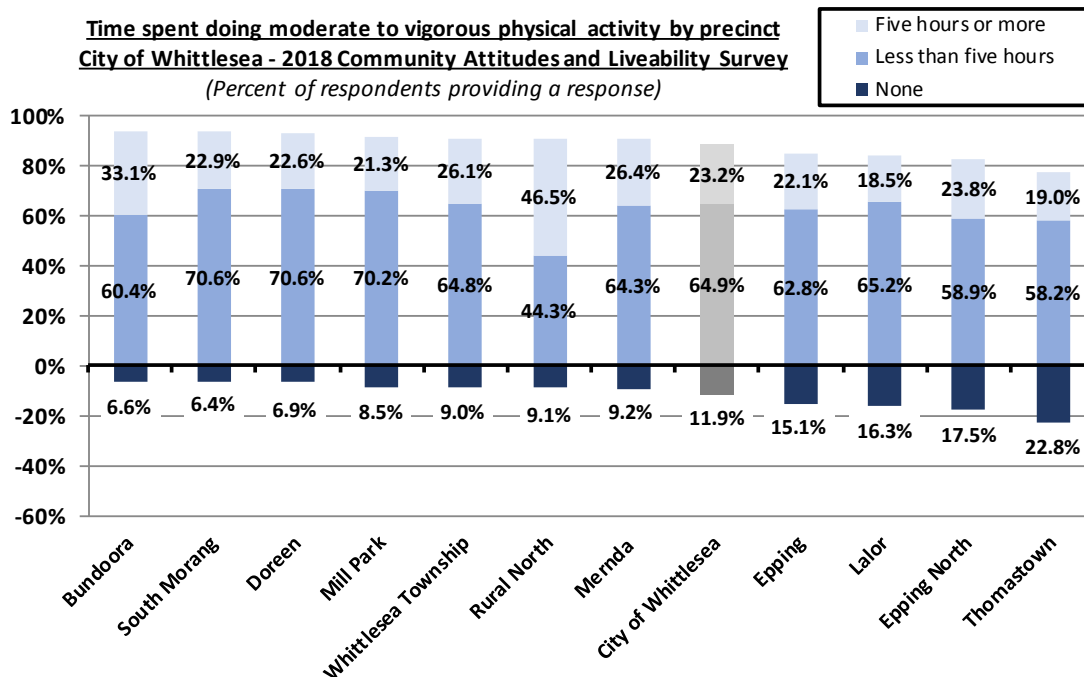
Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity each week
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
None	122	11.9%
Less than one hour	195	19.0%
One to less than 2.5 hours	234	22.7%
2.5 to less than five hours	239	23.2%
Five to less than ten hours	139	13.5%
Ten hours or more	100	9.7%
Can't say	68	
Total	1,097	100%

There was some variation in the amount of moderate to vigorous physical activity usually undertaken by respondents observed across the municipality:

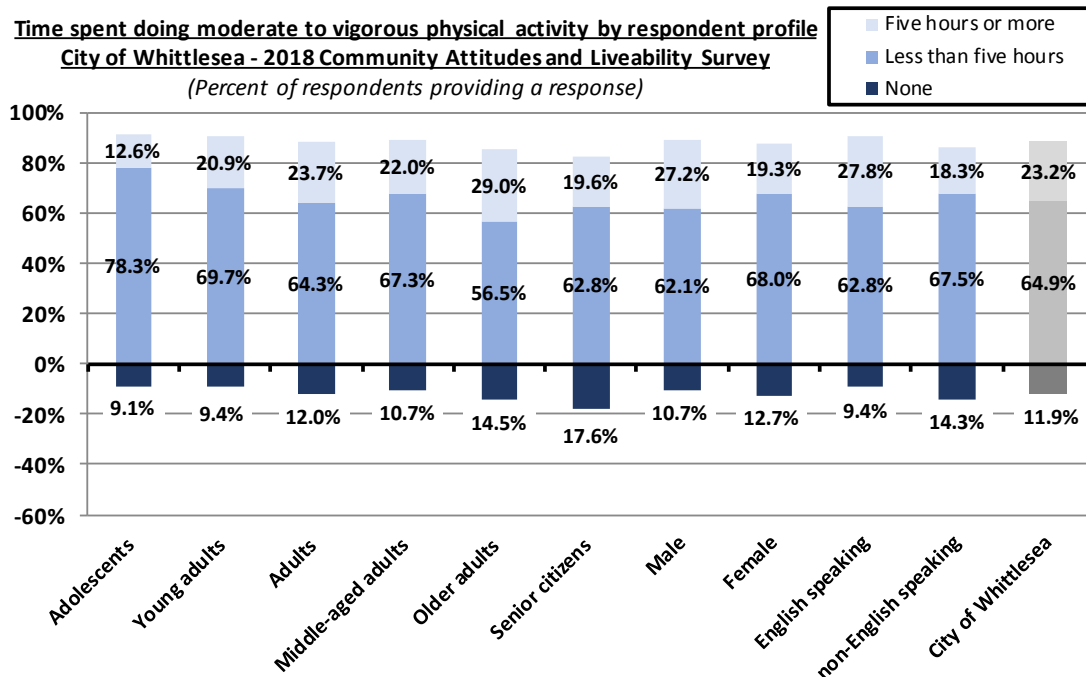
- **Bundoora and Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend five hours or more per week.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to not do any.

Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



The following graph provides a breakdown of these results by respondent profile, and there was some clear variation in the amount of moderate to vigorous physical activity respondents undertake in a typical week observed by respondent profile.

- **Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do some, but less than five hours of activity per week.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do five hours or more of activity per week, however they were also somewhat more likely than average to do none.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do no moderate to vigorous physical activity in a typical week.
- **Gender** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to do five hours or more of activity per week, whilst female respondents were more likely to do between less than one hour and up to five hours per week.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to do five hours or more of activity per week, whilst non-English speaking respondents were more likely to do either none, or less than five hours per week.



2.3.1 Physical activity in formal club-based activity

Respondents were asked:

“Of the total physical activity specified above, how many hours were spent participating in formal club-based activity (e.g. sports competition or training)?”

Of the 907 respondents that reported that they usually do at least some moderate to vigorous physical activity per week, approximately one-third (31.6%) reported that at least some of that time was spent doing physical activity in a formal club-based situation such as sports competition or training.

Respondents doing physical activity in a formal club-based situation were doing a diverse range of hours per week, with between one and 2.5 hours the most common response.

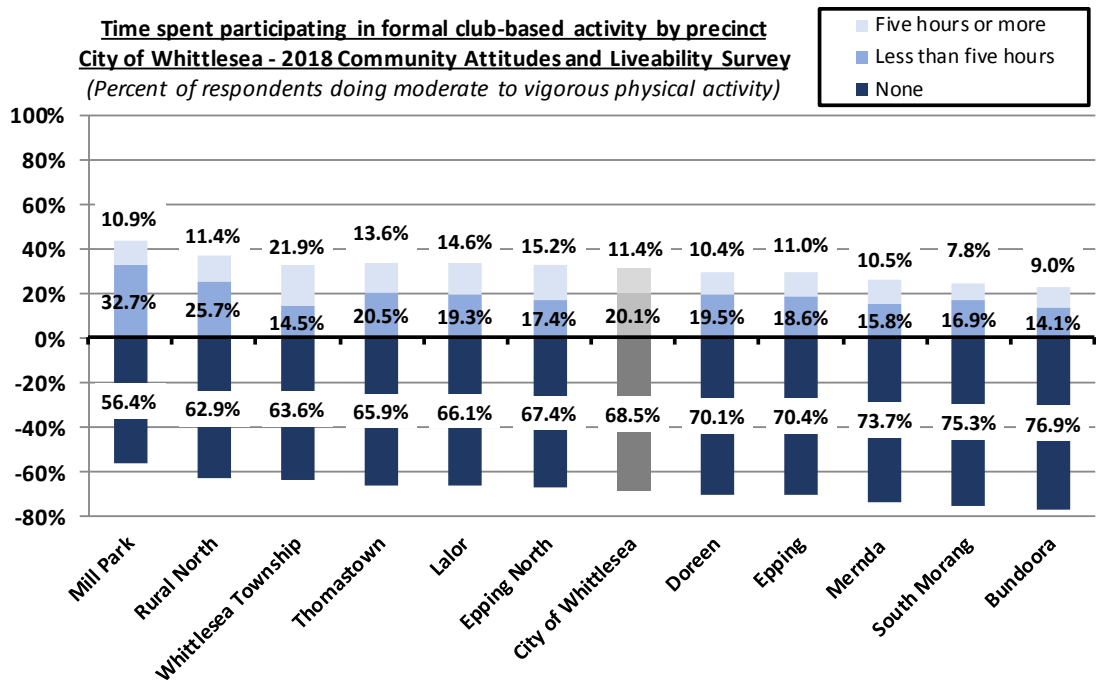
Attention is drawn to the fact that, of the 907 respondents doing moderate to vigorous physical activity, 241 did not provide a response to this question. It may be the case that for at least some of these respondents that they are not participating in formal club-based activities, however this is uncertain.

Time spent participating in formal club-based activity per week
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents doing moderate to vigorous physical activity)

Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
None	456	68.4%
Less than one hour	0	0.0%
One to less than 2.5 hours	87	13.1%
2.5 to less than five hours	47	7.1%
Five to less than ten hours	49	7.3%
Ten hours or more	27	4.1%
Can't say	241	
Total	907	100%

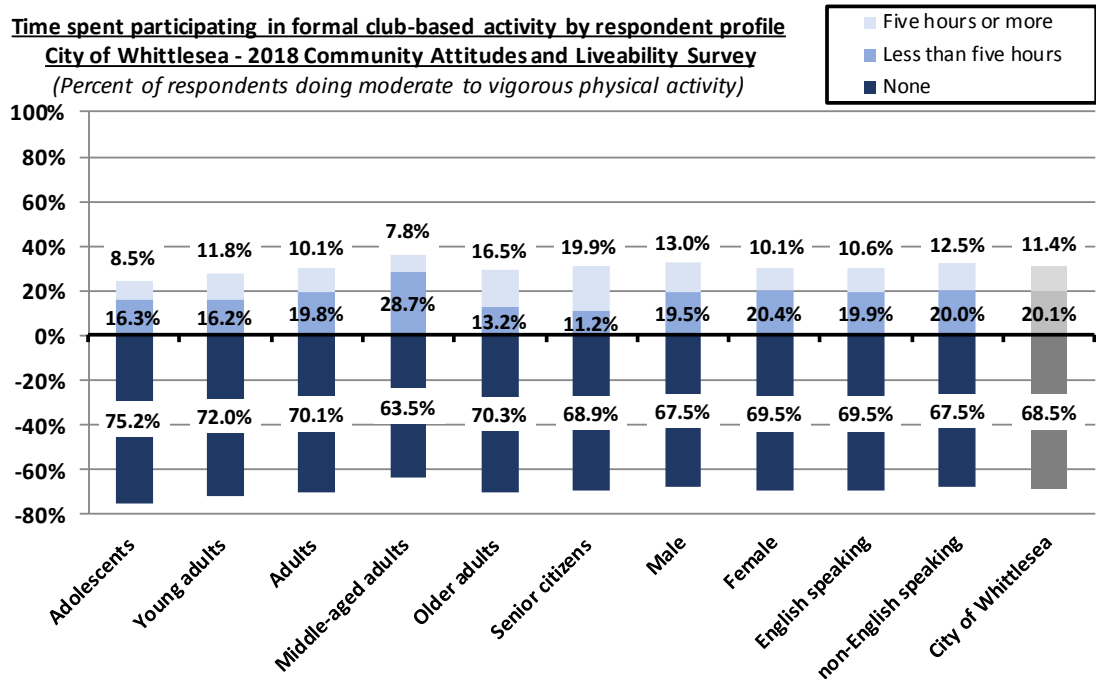
There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Mill Park** – respondents were significantly more likely than average to be doing at least some of their physical activity in a formal club-based situation.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were significantly more likely than average to do five or more hours of their physical activity per week in a formal club-based situation.
- **Bundoora** – respondents were somewhat less likely than average to be doing at least some of their physical activity in a formal club-based situation.



There was some variation in these results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were notably more likely than average to spend up to five hours per week undertaking physical activity in a formal club-based situation.
- **Gender** – there was no measurable variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – there was no measurable variation in these results observed between English speaking and non-English speaking respondents.



2.4 Food and beverage consumption

2.4.1 Consumption of fruit and vegetables

Respondents were asked:

“How many serves of fruit and vegetables do you usually eat each day?”

The survey form provided additional information that specified that one serve equals one cup raw or half a cup cooked fruit or vegetables.

Most respondents reported that they usually consume one or two serves of fruit (68.2%) and vegetables (56.8%) per day. It is noted that 14.3% of respondents usually consume less than one serve of fruit per day, and 6.7% consume less than one serve of vegetables per day.

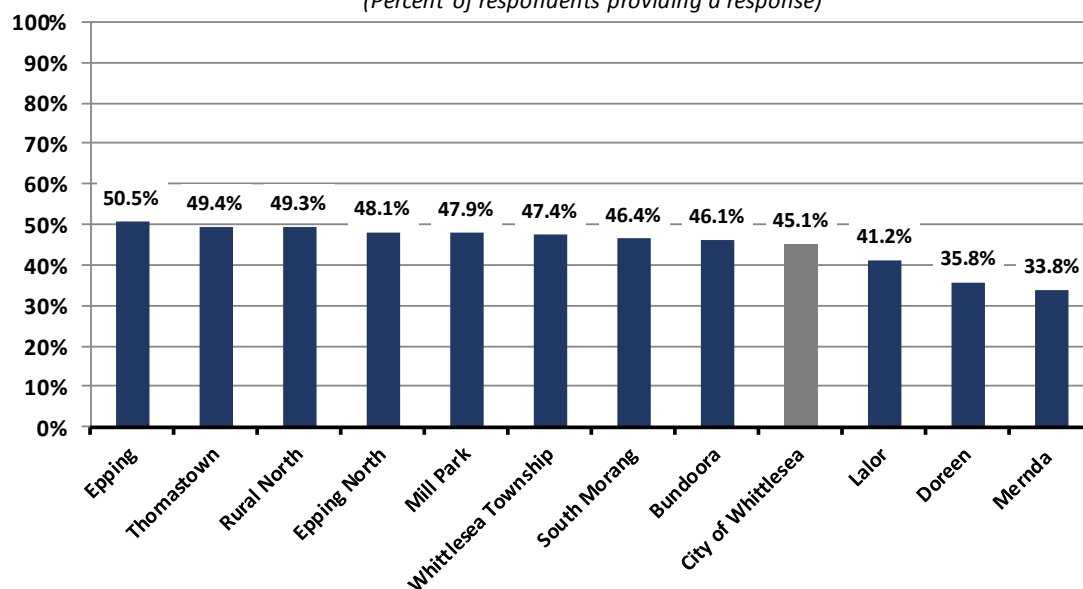
Serves of fruit and vegetables usually eaten per day
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Fruit		Vegetables	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than one serve	149	14.3%	69	6.7%
One serve	424	40.6%	309	30.0%
Two serves	288	27.6%	276	26.8%
Three serves	106	10.2%	208	20.2%
Four serves	40	3.8%	112	10.9%
Five or more serves	37	3.5%	57	5.5%
Can't say	53		66	
Total	1,097	100%	1,097	100%

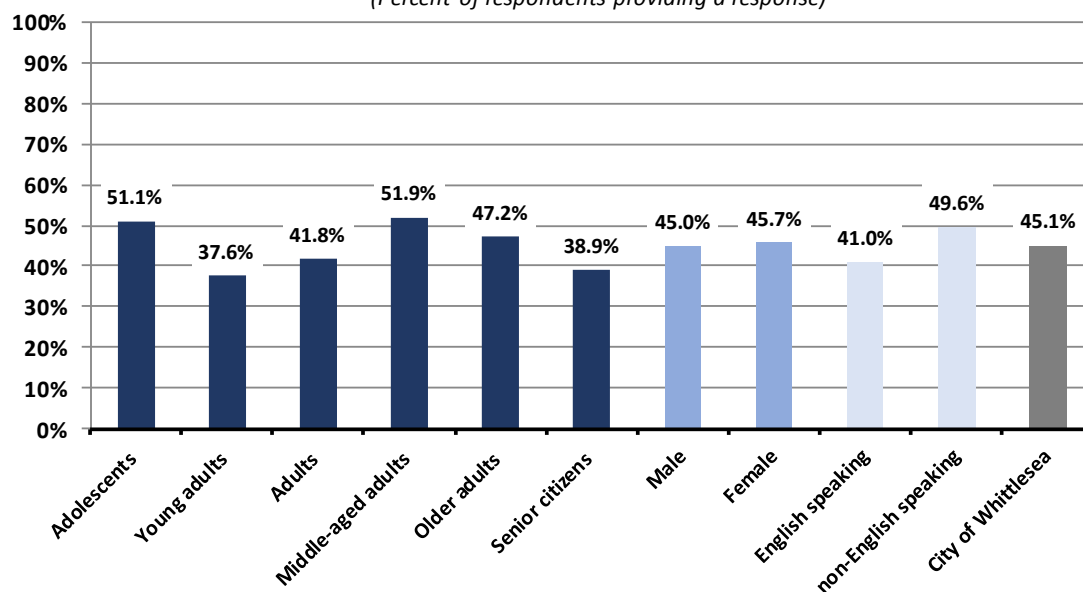
There was some variation in the proportion of respondents consuming the Australian Dietary Guidelines for fruit (of two serves per day) observed across the eleven precincts of the municipality, and by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, and language spoken at home, as follows:

- **Doreen and Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to consume the recommended two serves of fruit per day.
- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to consume the recommended two serves of fruit per day.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume the recommended two serves of fruit per day.
- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation in this result observed between male and female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to consume the recommended two serves of fruit per day.

Two or more serves of fruit usually eaten per day by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



Two or more serves of fruit usually eaten per day by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



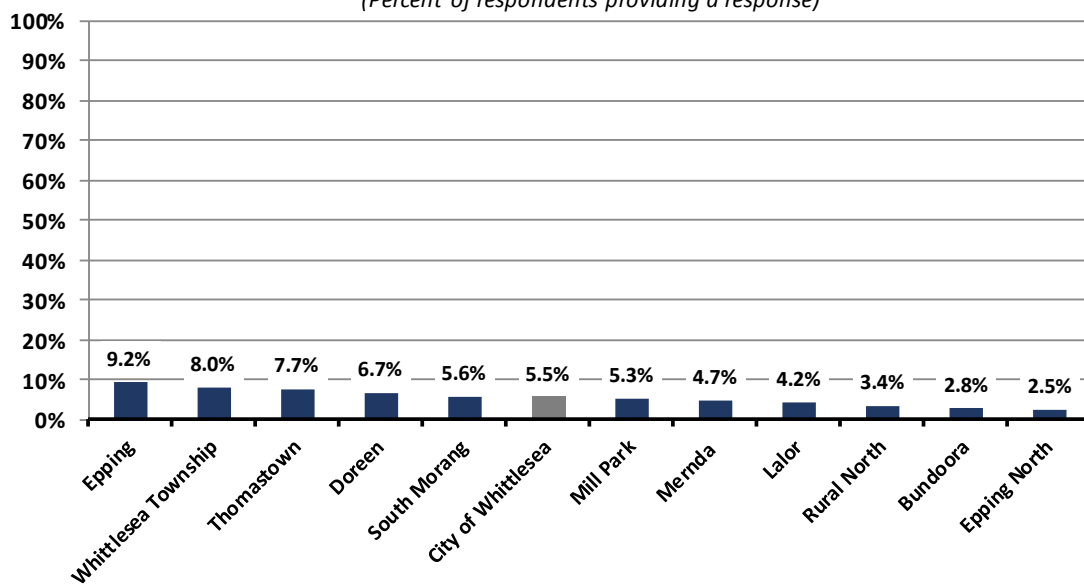
There was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents consuming the Australian Dietary Guidelines for vegetables (of five serves per day) observed across the eleven precincts of the municipality and by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, and language spoken at home, as follows:

- **Epping** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to consume the recommended five serves per day.
- **Epping North** – respondents were somewhat less likely than average to consume the recommended five serves per day.

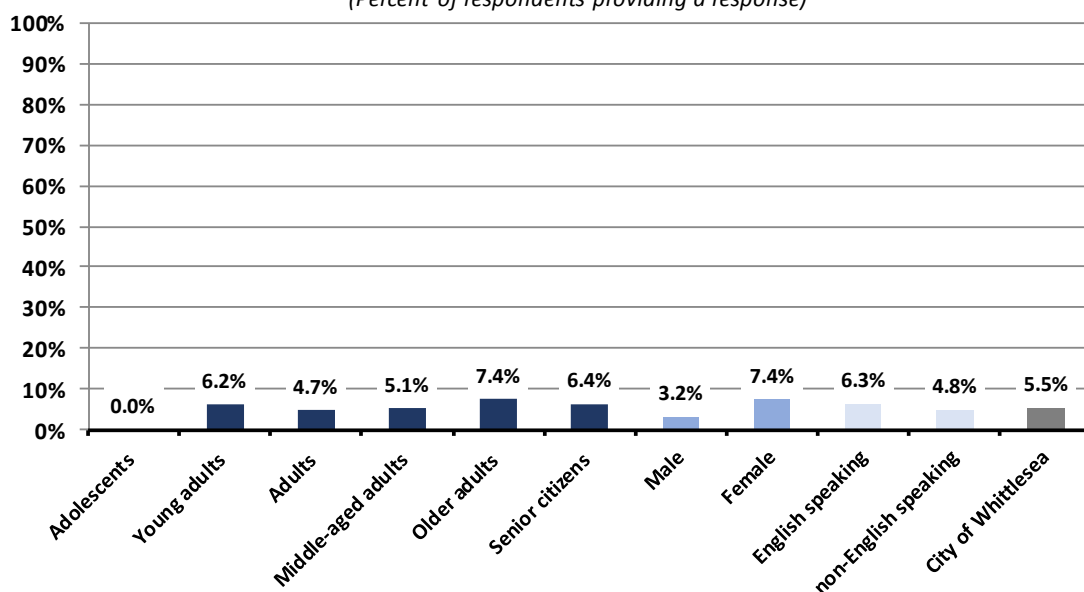
City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

- **Age structure** – there was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents consuming the recommended five serves per day observed by age structure.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to consume the recommended five serves per day.
- **Language spoken at home** – there was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents consuming the recommended five serves per day observed between English speaking and non-English speaking respondents.

Five or more serves of vegetables usually eaten per day by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Five or more serves of vegetables usually eaten per day by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was little measurable variation in the consumption of fruit per day observed across the municipality by precinct or respondent profile, although it is noted that:

- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume one serve of fruit per day.
- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume one serve of fruit per day.

There was little measurable variation in the consumption of vegetables per day observed across the municipality by precinct or respondent profile, although it is noted that:

- **Lalor** – respondents were more likely than average to consume less than one serve of vegetables per day.
- **Mernda** – respondents were more likely than average to consume two serves of vegetables per day.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume two serves of vegetables per day.
- **Gender** – male respondents were more likely than female respondents to consume one serve of vegetables per day, whilst females were more likely to consume three serves.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were more likely than non-English speaking to consume four serves of vegetables per day, whilst non-English speaking were more likely than English speaking respondents to consume less than one serve per day.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Serves of fruit usually eaten per day by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Less than one serve	11.3%	11.3%	↑19.8%	18.0%	9.9%	12.5%
One serve	42.5%	47.4%	30.9%	31.5%	42.0%	39.6%
Two serves	29.2%	20.6%	33.3%	29.2%	33.3%	32.3%
Three serves	11.3%	11.3%	6.2%	13.5%	9.9%	9.4%
Four serves	4.7%	2.1%	3.7%	2.2%	4.9%	3.1%
Five or more serves	0.9%	7.2%	6.2%	5.6%	0.0%	3.1%
Can't say	4	5	6	6	2	3
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than one serve	15.7%	14.0%	14.6%	15.8%	12.6%	14.3%
One serve	38.0%	↑52.3%	↑49.5%	36.8%	37.9%	40.6%
Two serves	24.1%	19.8%	22.3%	33.3%	33.3%	27.6%
Three serves	13.0%	10.5%	5.8%	7.9%	11.5%	10.2%
Four serves	5.6%	2.3%	5.8%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%
Five or more serves	3.7%	1.2%	1.9%	3.6%	1.1%	3.5%
Can't say	8	5	3	3	4	53
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Less than one serve	2.8%	13.7%	16.7%	14.8%	14.0%	9.5%
One serve	46.0%	↑48.7%	41.5%	33.4%	38.7%	↑51.5%
Two serves	33.3%	23.6%	28.1%	31.0%	29.1%	18.3%
Three serves	11.9%	7.2%	8.5%	11.7%	11.1%	15.8%
Four serves	5.9%	3.4%	2.9%	5.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Five or more serves	0.0%	3.4%	2.3%	4.2%	4.6%	2.2%
Can't say	0	3	5	11	14	4
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than one serve	14.5%	13.7%	16.4%	11.6%	14.3%
One serve	40.4%	40.6%	42.5%	38.9%	40.6%
Two serves	26.9%	28.6%	26.4%	28.7%	27.6%
Three serves	11.2%	9.6%	8.9%	11.8%	10.2%
Four serves	3.5%	4.0%	2.6%	5.0%	3.8%
Five or more serves	3.4%	3.5%	3.1%	4.1%	3.5%
Can't say	18	21	28	17	53
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

Serves of vegetables usually eaten per day by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Less than one serve	5.6%	↑12.6%	10.3%	4.6%	3.7%	5.3%
One serve	28.0%	36.8%	30.8%	34.5%	34.6%	25.5%
Two serves	28.0%	23.2%	24.4%	19.5%	30.9%	30.9%
Three serves	21.5%	14.7%	23.1%	25.3%	21.0%	19.1%
Four serves	14.0%	8.4%	3.8%	6.9%	7.4%	13.8%
Five or more serves	2.8%	4.2%	7.7%	9.2%	2.5%	5.3%
Can't say	3	7	9	8	2	5
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than one serve	5.6%	7.0%	4.8%	8.0%	8.0%	6.7%
One serve	29.0%	27.9%	26.9%	23.2%	18.4%	30.0%
Two serves	24.3%	↑37.2%	25.0%	25.9%	31.0%	26.8%
Three serves	21.5%	17.4%	17.3%	20.5%	23.0%	20.2%
Four serves	14.0%	5.8%	↑19.2%	14.3%	16.1%	10.9%
Five or more serves	5.6%	4.7%	6.7%	8.0%	3.4%	5.5%
Can't say	9	5	2	5	4	66
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Less than one serve	3.1%	5.8%	7.0%	6.5%	7.5%	4.9%
One serve	20.0%	31.5%	32.0%	30.7%	25.6%	31.7%
Two serves	41.2%	29.0%	27.9%	22.0%	28.0%	↑34.0%
Three serves	24.6%	18.7%	15.7%	22.8%	23.1%	18.9%
Four serves	11.2%	8.9%	12.6%	13.0%	8.4%	4.1%
Five or more serves	0.0%	6.2%	4.7%	5.1%	7.4%	6.4%
Can't say	1	4	9	13	18	4
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than one serve	8.9%	5.0%	4.0%	↑9.8%	6.7%
One serve	↑34.2%	26.0%	28.8%	30.8%	30.0%
Two serves	27.0%	27.2%	26.0%	27.7%	26.8%
Three serves	17.3%	↑22.3%	21.4%	19.0%	20.2%
Four serves	9.4%	12.1%	↑13.5%	7.9%	10.9%
Five or more serves	3.2%	7.4%	6.3%	4.8%	5.5%
Can't say	28	23	34	24	66
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

2.4.2 Consumption of beverages

Respondents were asked:

“How often do you...specified activities?”

Respondents were asked how often they consumed four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day, drank sugary drinks, or shared a meal with their family or household members.

More than three-quarters (80.8%) of respondents reported that they never or rarely consume more than four alcoholic drinks on the same day, although it is noted that 11.7% of respondents reported that they did this at least once a week.

There was a significant spread in terms of the consumption of sugary drinks exhibited by respondents, with a little more than half (59.2%) only rarely or never consuming these drinks, and approximately one-quarter (30.0%) consuming them at least once a week.

More than three-quarters (85.4%) of respondents reported that they share a meal with their family or household members at least once a week, with more than half doing so every day.

Frequency of drinks and meals with family or household members
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Drink 4 or more alcoholic drinks on the same day		Drink sugary drinks		Share a meal with your family or household members	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	598	57.2%	224	21.9%	25	2.5%
Rarely	247	23.6%	382	37.3%	42	4.1%
Once a month	49	4.7%	46	4.5%	54	5.3%
2 to 3 times a month	30	2.9%	64	6.3%	28	2.7%
Once a week	48	4.6%	79	7.7%	61	6.0%
Several times a week	63	6.0%	137	13.4%	254	24.9%
Daily	11	1.1%	91	8.9%	555	54.5%
Can't say	51		74		78	
Total	1,097	100%	1,097	100%	1,097	100%

Consuming four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day

There was relatively little measurable variation in the frequency of respondents consuming four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day observed across the municipality. It is noted however that:

- ***Epping and Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never consume four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely consume four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were about twice as likely than the municipal average to do this once a week or several times a week.

There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely consume four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day.
- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were substantially more likely than average to never consume four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to never consume four or more alcoholic drinks in a single day. Male respondents were measurably more likely to do so rarely, and slightly more likely to do so on a more regular basis.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – Non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to never consume four or more alcoholic drinks on the same day.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of drinking 4 or more alcoholic drinks on the same day by precinct & respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	64.2%	62.8%	62.7%	↑67.0%	↑65.8%	56.8%
Rarely	17.9%	19.1%	27.7%	22.0%	17.1%	24.2%
Once a month	3.8%	1.1%	2.4%	2.2%	3.7%	6.3%
2 to 3 times a month	4.7%	5.3%	1.2%	2.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Once a week	1.9%	3.2%	3.6%	2.2%	2.6%	5.3%
Several times a week	6.6%	7.4%	2.4%	4.4%	6.6%	5.3%
Daily	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.1%
Can't say	4	8	4	4	7	4
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	45.5%	46.2%	51.9%	51.4%	45.6%	57.2%
Rarely	26.4%	↑30.8%	25.0%	24.3%	23.3%	23.6%
Once a month	9.1%	7.7%	3.8%	6.5%	3.3%	4.7%
2 to 3 times a month	3.6%	2.2%	3.8%	4.7%	5.6%	2.9%
Once a week	7.3%	6.6%	5.8%	5.6%	↑10.0%	4.6%
Several times a week	7.3%	5.5%	7.7%	5.6%	↑11.1%	6.0%
Daily	0.9%	1.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Can't say	6	0	2	10	1	51
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	85.1%	62.6%	50.0%	56.1%	55.4%	↑66.4%
Rarely	0.0%	20.6%	↑31.2%	22.9%	22.9%	18.2%
Once a month	1.4%	4.6%	5.7%	4.8%	5.0%	2.8%
2 to 3 times a month	13.5%	4.4%	0.9%	2.9%	2.4%	4.4%
Once a week	0.0%	3.6%	4.7%	5.1%	6.3%	0.0%
Several times a week	0.0%	3.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.7%
Daily	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%
Can't say	0	8	2	15	11	3
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	46.3%	↑65.3%	50.2%	↑64.2%	57.2%
Rarely	↑27.8%	20.6%	24.9%	22.8%	23.6%
Once a month	5.6%	3.8%	6.4%	2.9%	4.7%
2 to 3 times a month	4.2%	1.9%	3.6%	2.1%	2.9%
Once a week	6.8%	3.1%	5.7%	3.5%	4.6%
Several times a week	7.6%	4.7%	8.0%	3.6%	6.0%
Daily	1.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Can't say	23	21	19	28	51
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

Consumption of sugary drinks

There was relatively little meaningful variation in the frequency of consuming sugary drinks observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, although attention is drawn to the following:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume sugary drinks several times per week.
- **Thomastown, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never consume sugary drinks.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume sugary drinks once a week.
- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume sugary drinks several times per week.

There was some variation in the frequency of consuming sugary drinks observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Young adults (aged 25 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume sugary drinks several times per week. It is noted that the small sample of adolescents were also significantly more likely than average to consume sugary drinks several times per week.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never consume sugary drinks.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to never or only rarely consume sugary drinks, and male respondents were measurably more likely to consume sugary drinks on a daily basis.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to consume sugary drinks on a daily basis, whilst non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to never consume sugary drinks.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of drinking sugary drinks by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Never	21.7%	17.4%	↑28.8%	23.9%	15.6%	20.7%
Rarely	39.6%	37.0%	41.3%	40.9%	40.3%	30.4%
Once a month	4.7%	6.5%	2.5%	3.4%	3.9%	4.3%
2 to 3 times a month	6.6%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	10.4%	4.3%
Once a week	10.4%	5.4%	5.0%	5.7%	↑13.0%	5.4%
Several times a week	12.3%	↑19.6%	8.8%	13.6%	6.5%	↑22.8%
Daily	4.7%	8.7%	8.8%	8.0%	10.4%	12.0%
Can't say	4	10	7	7	6	7
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Never	22.0%	25.6%	19.2%	↑27.4%	↑28.4%	21.9%
Rarely	40.4%	28.9%	39.4%	31.1%	37.5%	37.3%
Once a month	8.3%	4.4%	1.0%	0.9%	5.7%	4.5%
2 to 3 times a month	5.5%	7.8%	8.1%	9.4%	9.1%	6.3%
Once a week	6.4%	11.1%	12.1%	6.6%	9.1%	7.7%
Several times a week	11.9%	11.1%	8.1%	14.2%	6.8%	13.4%
Daily	5.5%	11.1%	12.1%	10.4%	3.4%	8.9%
Can't say	7	1	7	11	3	74
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Response	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults	Senior citizens
Never	16.2%	12.7%	13.2%	21.8%	↑36.9%	↑39.3%
Rarely	33.3%	35.8%	40.3%	36.7%	38.8%	29.9%
Once a month	5.6%	6.7%	4.9%	3.8%	2.9%	3.9%
2 to 3 times a month	2.9%	9.6%	8.0%	6.0%	2.8%	0.9%
Once a week	7.1%	6.2%	10.5%	8.0%	5.4%	7.2%
Several times a week	27.3%	↑21.8%	13.8%	11.7%	8.9%	7.3%
Daily	7.7%	7.1%	9.4%	12.0%	4.4%	11.6%
Can't say	0	10	7	12	20	9
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

Response	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Never	20.4%	23.4%	19.7%	↑23.9%	21.9%
Rarely	31.7%	↑42.0%	37.0%	37.8%	37.3%
Once a month	5.3%	4.2%	3.9%	5.4%	4.5%
2 to 3 times a month	7.2%	5.2%	5.9%	6.6%	6.3%
Once a week	9.0%	6.5%	7.6%	7.6%	7.7%
Several times a week	14.8%	12.1%	13.7%	13.3%	13.4%
Daily	↑11.7%	6.6%	↑12.3%	5.3%	8.9%
Can't say	38	30	28	42	74
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

Frequency of sharing a meal with family or household members

There was some variation in the frequency of respondents sharing a meal with family or household members observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal with family or household members once a week.
- ***Mill Park and South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal with family or household members several times a week.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal with family or household members two to three times a month.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal with family or household members on a daily basis.

There was some interesting variation in these results observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adolescents, young adults and adults (aged 15 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal on a daily basis. Whilst the sample of adolescents is very small (sixteen respondents), they were overwhelmingly likely to share a meal with family or household members on a daily basis.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal several times a week.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to share a meal with family or household members once a month and once a week.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were more likely to share a meal several times a week, whilst non-English speaking respondents were more likely to share a meal on a daily basis.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of sharing a meal with your family or household members by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Never	4.9%	3.3%	6.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Rarely	3.9%	3.3%	6.3%	6.8%	1.2%	3.2%
Once a month	2.9%	4.4%	8.9%	4.5%	7.3%	5.3%
2 to 3 times a month	3.9%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	1.1%
Once a week	↑11.8%	9.9%	7.6%	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%
Several times a week	26.5%	17.6%	21.5%	19.3%	22.0%	↑33.0%
Daily	46.1%	57.1%	46.8%	58.0%	58.5%	51.1%
Can't say	8	11	8	7	1	5
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Never	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	3.7%	2.4%	2.5%
Rarely	5.7%	3.4%	2.1%	6.5%	1.2%	4.1%
Once a month	4.8%	2.2%	7.2%	2.8%	4.7%	5.3%
2 to 3 times a month	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	↑8.4%	3.5%	2.7%
Once a week	1.0%	2.2%	6.2%	7.5%	7.1%	6.0%
Several times a week	↑33.3%	16.9%	27.8%	21.5%	22.4%	24.9%
Daily	51.4%	↑68.5%	56.7%	49.5%	58.8%	54.5%
Can't say	11	2	9	10	6	78
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Response	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults	Senior citizens
Never	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	2.4%	4.4%	3.5%
Rarely	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%	4.9%	6.0%	7.2%
Once a month	1.5%	4.4%	5.0%	2.0%	↑10.5%	9.3%
2 to 3 times a month	0.0%	2.9%	4.0%	1.5%	2.5%	5.4%
Once a week	0.0%	5.8%	2.2%	5.9%	↑10.6%	↑11.6%
Several times a week	17.5%	23.8%	21.8%	↑33.3%	21.4%	15.4%
Daily	↑81.0%	↑59.6%	↑64.1%	50.0%	44.5%	47.6%
Can't say	1	10	5	17	25	7
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

Response	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Never	2.4%	2.5%	3.2%	1.6%	2.5%
Rarely	3.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.6%	4.1%
Once a month	6.8%	3.9%	3.8%	6.9%	5.3%
2 to 3 times a month	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%	3.4%	2.7%
Once a week	6.0%	6.1%	5.1%	7.2%	6.0%
Several times a week	25.4%	25.2%	↑29.1%	20.6%	24.9%
Daily	53.7%	54.6%	52.4%	↑56.7%	54.5%
Can't say	37	33	38	36	78
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

2.4.3 Consumption of water

Respondents were asked:

“How many glasses of water do you usually drink each day?”

Respondents were asked to nominate the number of glasses of water they usually drink each day.

The average number of glasses of water consumed by respondents was 4.9 glasses per day.

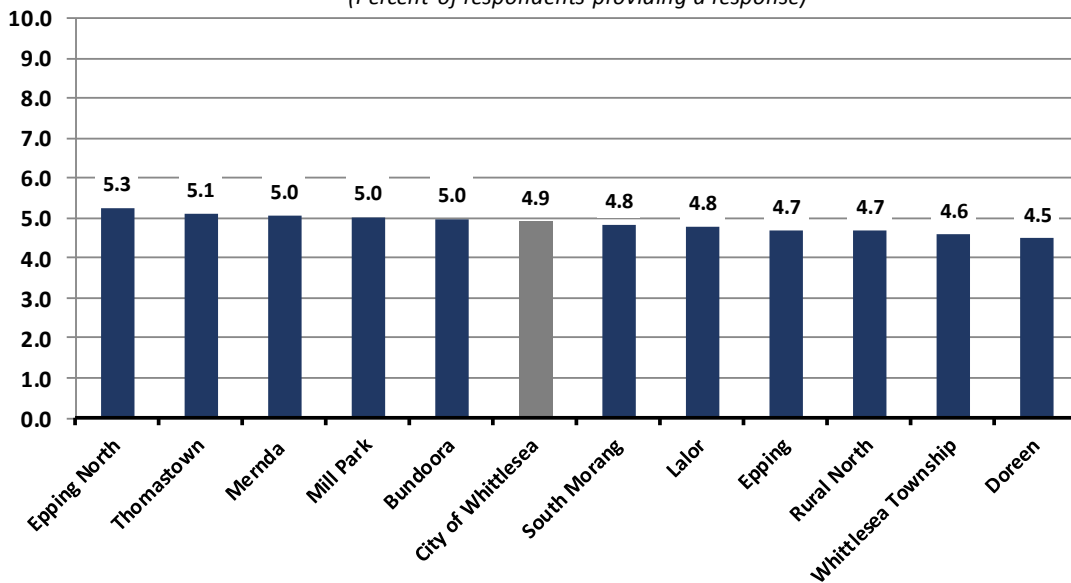
There was a lot of variation in the number of glasses of water consumed by respondents each day, as is clearly evident in the following table.

Frequency of glasses of water per day
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
None	15	1.5%
One or two	145	14.7%
Three or four	350	35.6%
Five or six	256	26.0%
Seven or eight	129	13.1%
Nine or more	89	9.0%
Can't say	113	
Total	1,097	100%

There was no measurable variation in the average consumption of glasses of water per day observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

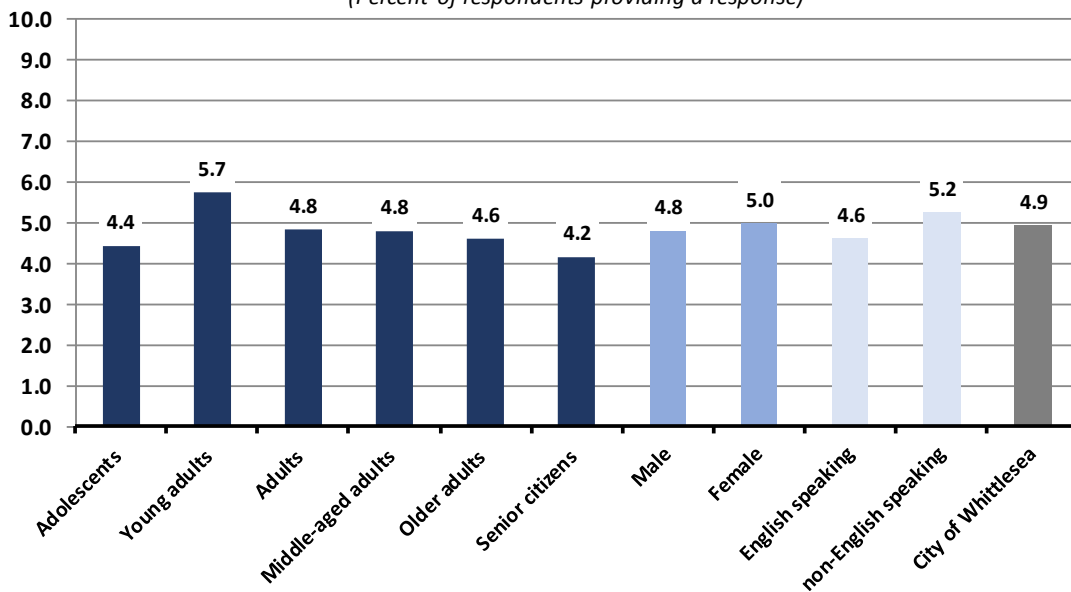
Average glasses of water by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was however some interesting variation in the average consumption of glasses of water per day observed by respondent profile, with young adults (aged 20 to 34 year) drinking measurably more glasses of water per day than other respondents.

It is also noted that non-English speaking respondents tended to drink a slightly higher average of glasses of water per day than English speaking respondents.

Average glasses of water by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was some variation (at the 95% confidence level) in the number of glasses of water consumed by respondents across the eleven precincts of the City of Whittlesea, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume three or four glasses per day.
- **Whittlesea Township and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume one or two.

Frequency of glasses of water per day by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
None	1.9%	2.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
One or two	14.2%	16.3%	16.0%	20.1%	10.0%	11.1%
Three or four	33.0%	↑43.0%	38.7%	30.1%	35.1%	38.9%
Five or six	26.3%	17.5%	17.3%	31.2%	29.9%	26.6%
Seven or eight	17.0%	10.4%	17.4%	11.2%	15.1%	7.8%
Nine or more	7.6%	10.5%	9.3%	6.2%	9.9%	15.6%
Can't say	4	16	12	15	3	9
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
None	1.9%	2.4%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%
One or two	13.6%	14.4%	15.2%	↑25.0%	↑23.8%	14.7%
Three or four	32.0%	30.1%	39.5%	36.0%	26.2%	35.6%
Five or six	31.1%	26.6%	25.2%	23.0%	27.3%	26.0%
Seven or eight	14.6%	20.5%	9.1%	9.0%	16.7%	13.1%
Nine or more	6.8%	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%	9.0%
Can't say	13	8	7	17	7	113
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Consistent with the average glasses of water results discussed above, there was some variation in the number of glasses of water consumed by respondents observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume seven or more glasses per day.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than other respondents to consume three glasses of water per day.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation in the consumption of glasses of water observed between male and female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to consume one or two glasses per day, whilst non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to consume seven or eight glasses per day.

Frequency of glasses of water per day by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults
None	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%	2.2%	2.0%
One or two	15.1%	7.7%	19.2%	14.1%	16.1%
Three or four	46.7%	31.2%	30.2%	37.1%	38.1%
Five or six	20.4%	26.2%	28.7%	24.8%	25.9%
Seven or eight	11.7%	↑18.0%	11.9%	14.3%	12.5%
Nine or more	6.1%	↑16.1%	8.6%	7.5%	5.4%
Can't say	1	24	11	35	18
Total	16	188	243	327	219

Response	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking
None	0.0%	2.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.2%
One or two	19.8%	15.9%	13.8%	↑18.3%	10.9%
Three or four	↑47.4%	35.0%	36.8%	36.7%	34.6%
Five or six	23.4%	26.1%	25.8%	24.3%	27.7%
Seven or eight	1.7%	12.4%	13.6%	10.3%	↑15.9%
Nine or more	7.7%	8.4%	9.0%	8.5%	9.7%
Can't say	11	51	49	67	44
Total	64	480	583	572	508

2.5 Hours of sleep per weeknight

Respondents were asked:

“How many hours of sleep do you usually get on a weeknight?”

The overwhelming majority (83.6%) of respondents reported that they usually get between six and eight hours sleep on a weeknight.

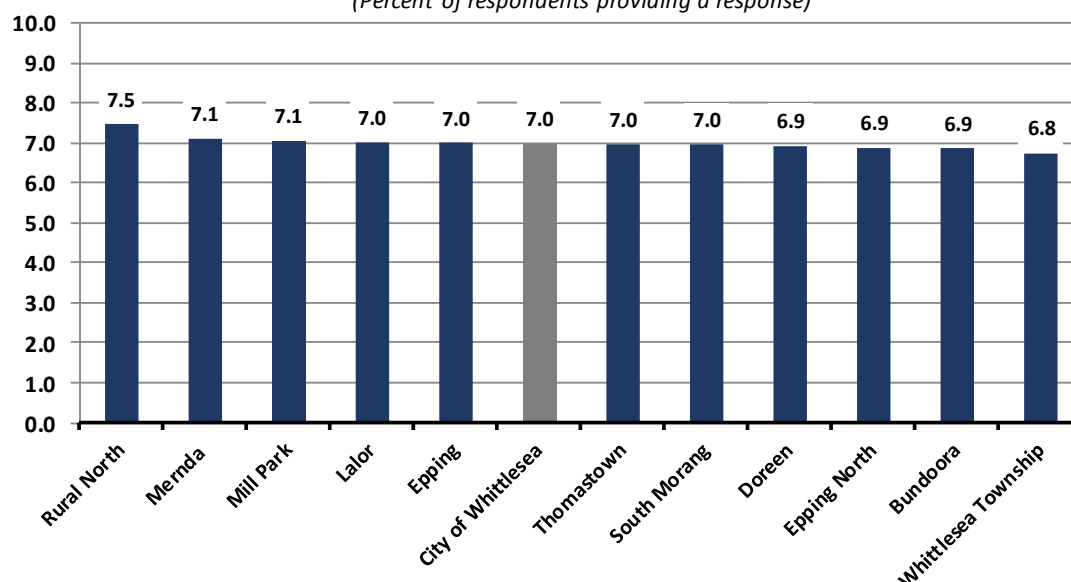
A little less than ten percent of respondents usually get five hours or less of sleep on a weeknight, and 7.1% usually get nine or more hours.

Frequency of hours of sleep on a weeknight
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
Up to five hours	95	9.4%
Six	247	24.5%
Seven	318	31.5%
Eight	279	27.6%
Nine	48	4.8%
Ten or more	23	2.3%
Can't say	87	
Total	1,097	100%

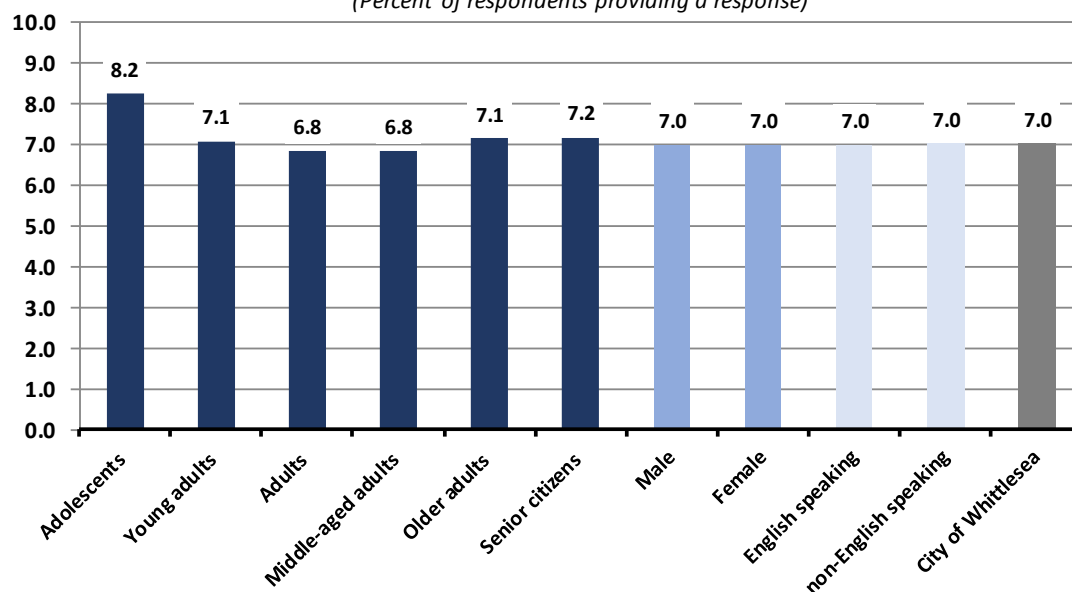
There was no significant variation in the average hours of sleep that respondents from each of the City of Whittlesea’s eleven precincts usually get on a weeknight.

Average hours of sleep by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was also relatively little variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that the small sample of adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years) reported an average of more than eight hours of sleep per weeknight.

Average hours of sleep by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



Frequency of hours of sleep on a weeknight by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Up to five hours	9.4%	8.9%	9.3%	10.5%	12.8%	7.5%
Six	21.5%	27.8%	18.7%	23.3%	21.8%	26.9%
Seven	37.4%	27.8%	37.3%	31.4%	33.3%	31.2%
Eight	28.0%	27.8%	26.7%	29.1%	24.4%	23.7%
Nine	2.8%	3.3%	8.0%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%
Ten or more	0.9%	4.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%	5.4%
Can't say	3	12	12	9	5	6
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Up to five hours	10.5%	4.8%	9.7%	11.6%	6.8%	9.4%
Six	25.7%	27.4%	24.3%	29.5%	19.3%	24.5%
Seven	28.6%	28.6%	32.0%	27.7%	34.1%	31.5%
Eight	30.5%	32.1%	30.1%	25.0%	19.3%	27.6%
Nine	2.9%	6.0%	2.9%	4.5%	↑17.0%	4.8%
Ten or more	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	3.4%	2.3%
Can't say	11	7	3	5	3	87
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

There was relatively little measurable variation in the number of hours sleep per weeknight observed by respondent profile, although attention is drawn to the following:

- **Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)** – respondents were significantly more likely than average to get eight or more hours of sleep per weeknight, although caution should be exercised due to the small sample size.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to get seven hours of sleep per weeknight.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to get eight hours of sleep per weeknight.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to get ten hours or more of sleep per weeknight.
- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed by respondent gender.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were more likely to get six hours of sleep per weeknight, whilst non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to get eight hours.

Frequency of hours of sleep on a weeknight by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Up to five hours	12.8%	7.7%	9.0%	10.3%	9.0%
Six	0.0%	27.8%	25.9%	27.6%	18.9%
Seven	14.6%	25.8%	↑37.6%	31.0%	31.7%
Eight	35.1%	29.4%	22.9%	28.0%	↑32.6%
Nine	↑20.9%	6.4%	4.6%	2.2%	4.3%
Ten or more	↑16.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.9%	3.5%
Can't say	1	11	6	31	19
Total	16	188	243	327	219

<i>Response</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Up to five hours	13.9%	10.0%	8.7%	7.2%	11.5%
Six	19.6%	22.8%	25.6%	↑27.2%	21.5%
Seven	23.6%	31.2%	31.8%	32.9%	30.5%
Eight	25.3%	28.7%	26.8%	25.9%	↑29.2%
Nine	6.9%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	4.3%
Ten or more	↑10.6%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%	3.0%
Can't say	6	36	40	41	42
Total	64	480	583	572	508

2.6 Agreement with selected statements about alcohol

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about alcohol”

Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with six statements about alcohol, and the average agreement (out of ten) is outlined in the following graph.

Percentage results are also provided in the following table, which breakdown these results into those that disagreed (rating zero to four), were neutral to somewhat agreed (rating five to seven), and strongly agreed (rating eight to ten) with each statement.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

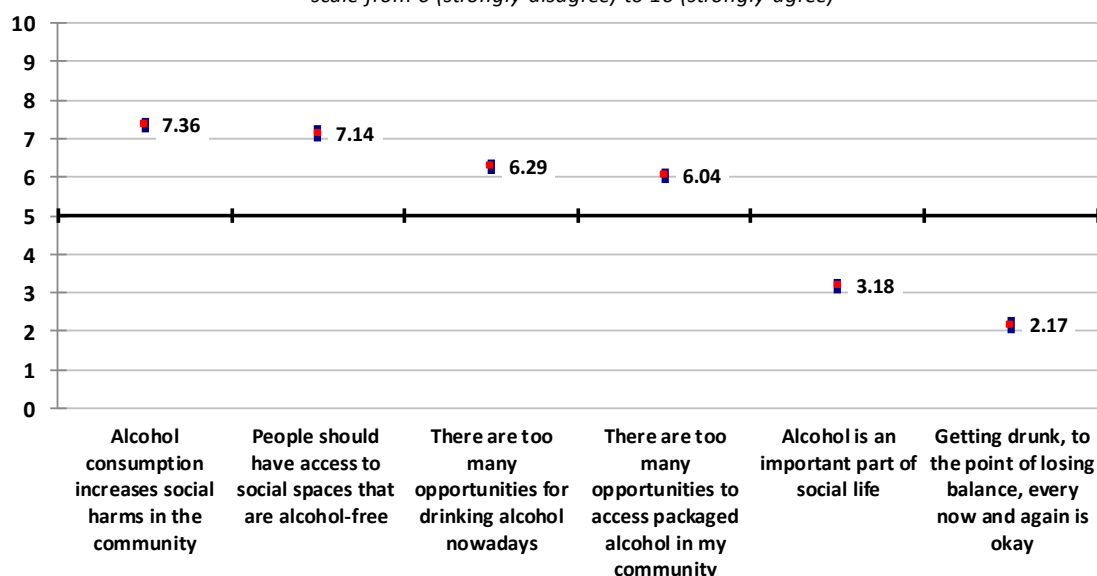
- **Strong Agreement** – that alcohol consumption increases social harms in the community and people should have access to social spaces that are alcohol-free. More than half of the respondents strongly agreed, whilst less than one-sixth disagreed.
- **Moderate Agreement** – that there are too many opportunities for drinking alcohol nowadays and that there are too many opportunities to access packaged alcohol in the respondents’ community. Whilst more than one-third of respondents strongly agreed with these two statements, a little more than one-fifth disagreed.
- **Moderate Disagreement** – that alcohol is an important part of social life. Whilst more than half of the respondents disagreed with this statement, a little less than ten percent strongly agreed.
- **Strong Disagreement** – that getting drunk, to the point of losing balance every now and again is okay. More than three-quarters of respondents disagreed with this statement, whilst a little more than ten percent strongly agreed.

These results clearly indicate strong community support for the view that alcohol consumption increases social harm and that there should be access to alcohol free social spaces. This is also reflected in the view that respondents on average did not agree that alcohol is an important part of social life, and they did not endorse the view that getting very drunk (to the point of losing balance) every now and again is okay.

This high-level view about alcohol flows through into moderate support for the concept of reducing access to alcohol both in social situations as well as packaged alcohol.

It is important to note however when interpreting these average results, that there is a significant proportion of respondents that do not agree with these views.

Agreement with selected statements about alcohol
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

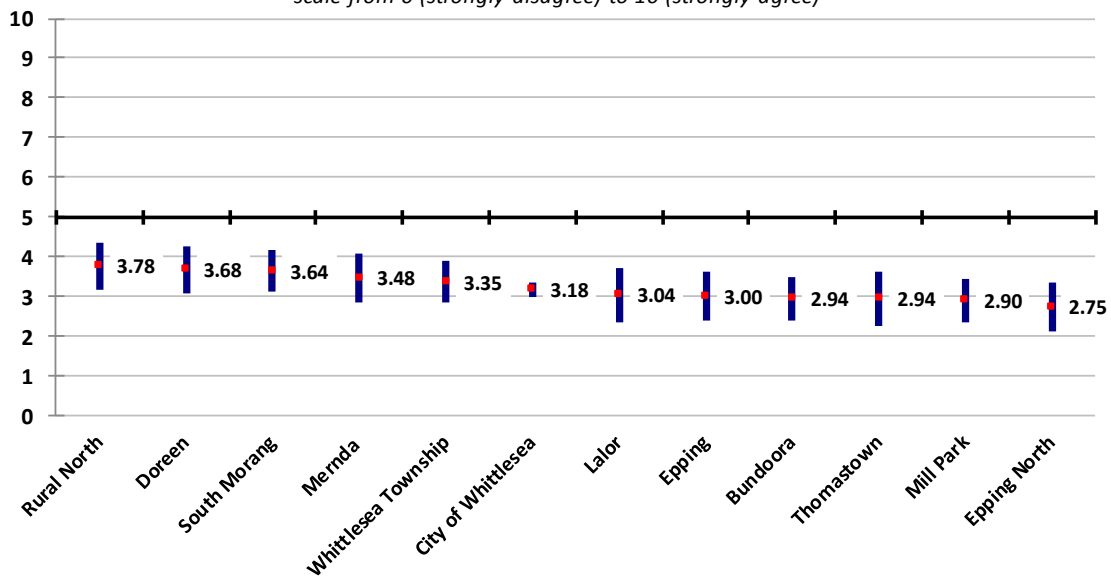


Agreement with selected statements about alcohol
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Disagree	Neutral to somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Can't say	Average agreement
Alcohol consumption increases social harms in the community	12.9%	29.9%	57.2%	67	7.36
People should have access to social spaces that are alcohol-free	15.6%	27.1%	57.3%	71	7.14
There are too many opportunities for drinking alcohol nowadays	21.6%	35.8%	42.6%	79	6.29
There are too many opportunities to access packaged alcohol in my community	21.7%	42.4%	35.9%	107	6.04
Alcohol is an important part of social life	57.3%	35.1%	7.6%	52	3.18
Getting drunk, to the point of losing balance, every now and again is okay	78.8%	8.9%	12.3%	70	2.17

There was no measurable variation in agreement that alcohol is an important part of social life observed across the eleven precincts of the City of Whittlesea.

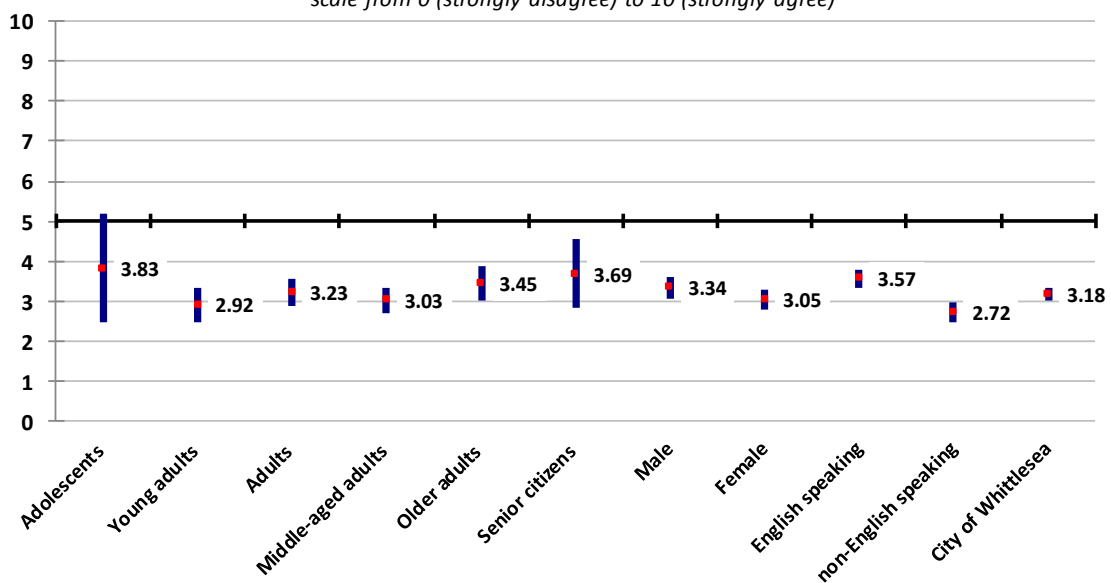
Agreement that "alcohol is an important part of social life" by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



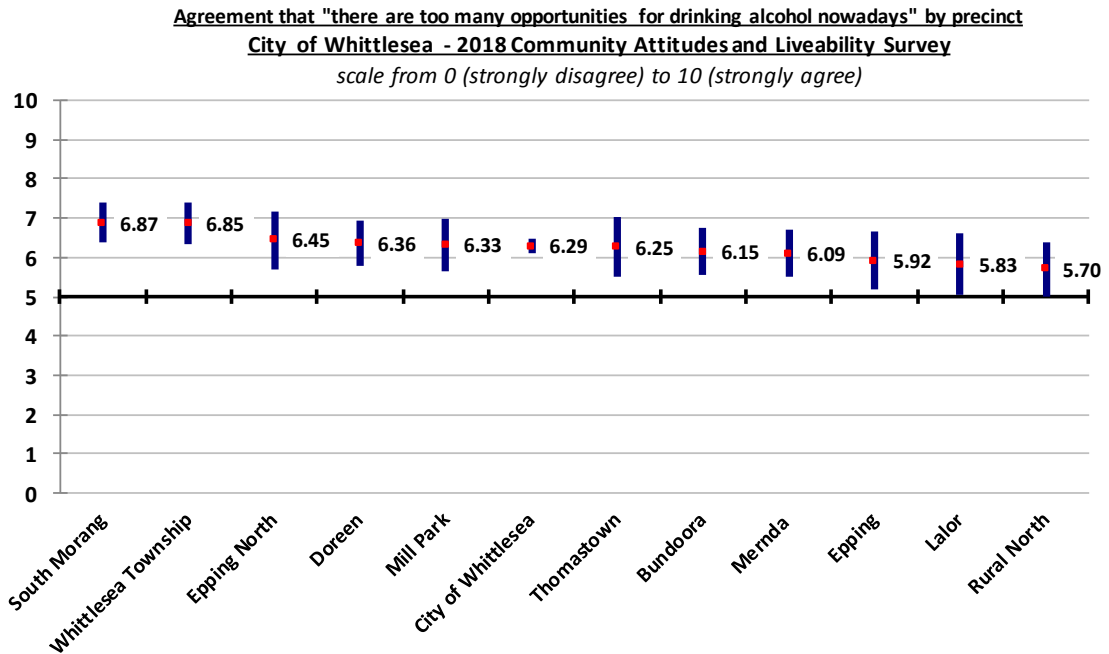
Whilst there was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by age structure, it is noted that the degree of disagreement with the statement does diminish with age, from just 2.92 for young adults to 3.69 for senior citizens.

Male respondents were slightly more likely to agree with this statement than were female respondents, although the variation was not statistically significant. It is noted however that English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to agree that alcohol is an important part of social life.

Agreement that "alcohol is an important part of social life" by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

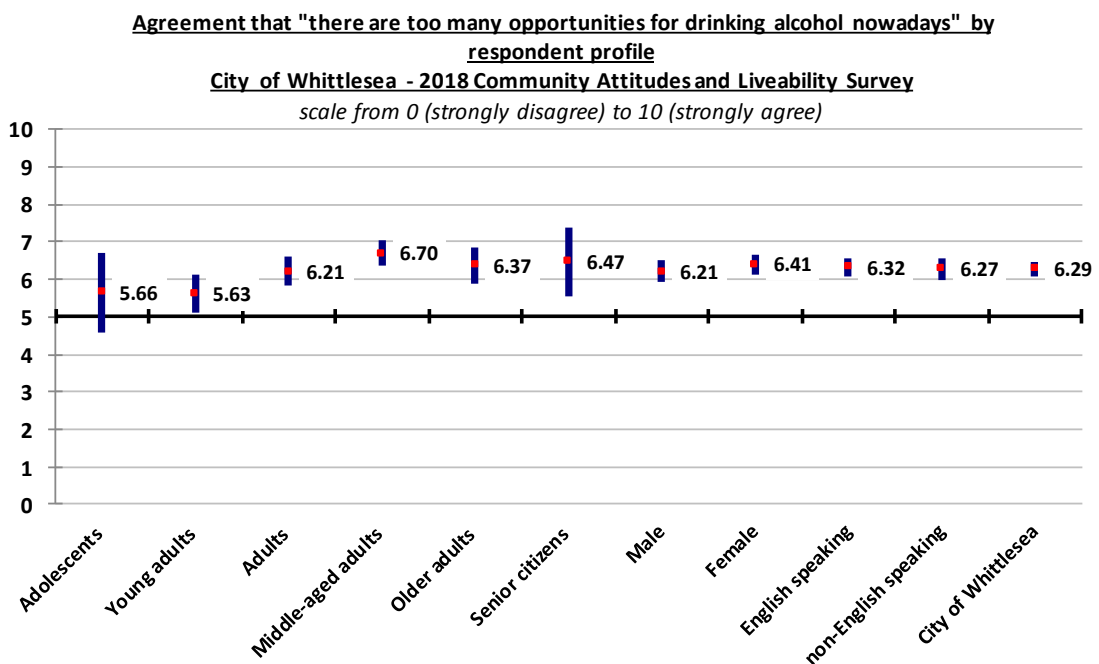


Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in agreement that there are too many opportunities for drinking alcohol nowadays observed by precinct, it is noted that respondents from South Morang and Whittlesea Township rated agreement notably, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average.

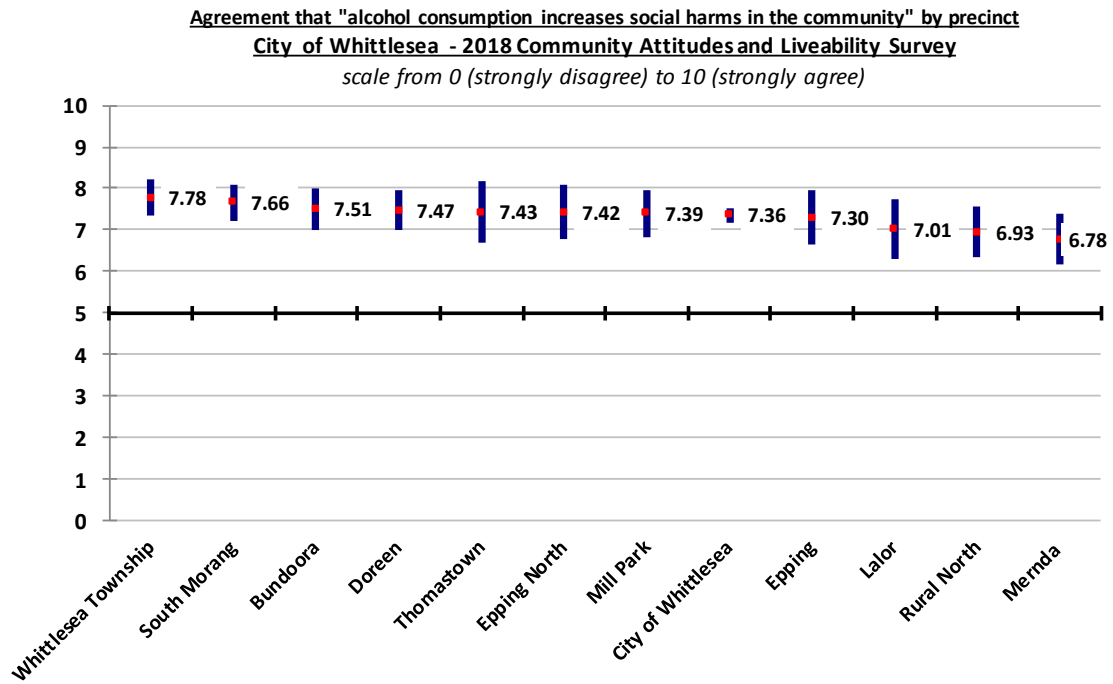


The average agreement with this statement did increase with the respondents' age, from mild agreement for adolescents and young adults, to moderate agreement for middle-aged adults. It is also noted that agreement falls marginally for older adults and senior citizens.

There was however no measurable variation observed by respondents gender or language spoken at home.

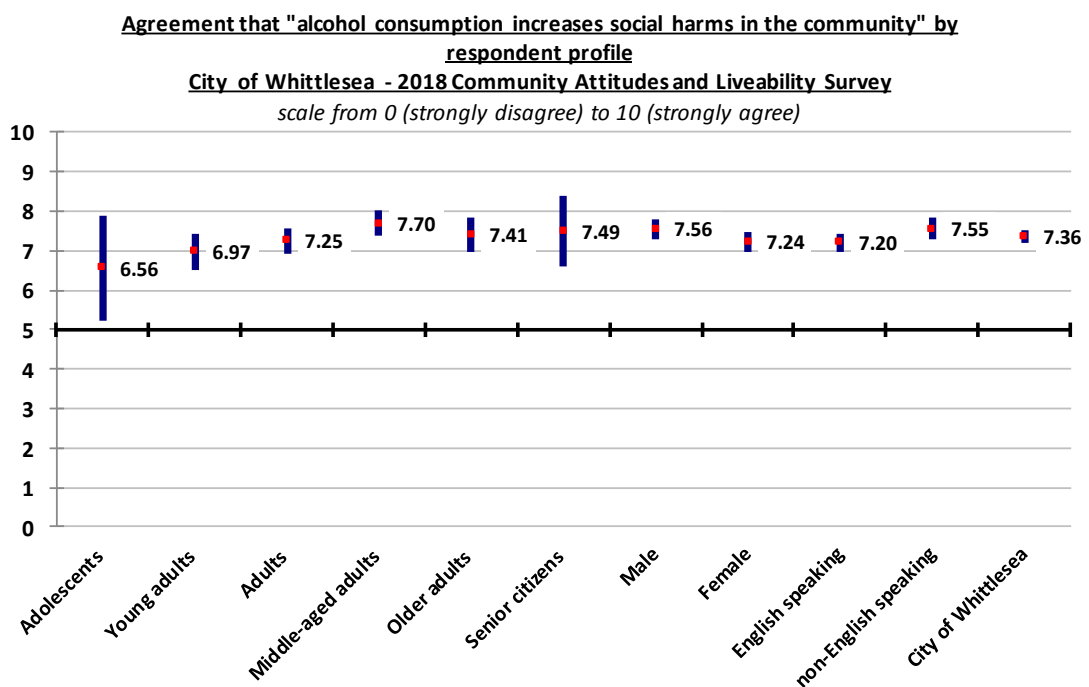


There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that alcohol consumption increases social harm in the community observed across the eleven precincts.

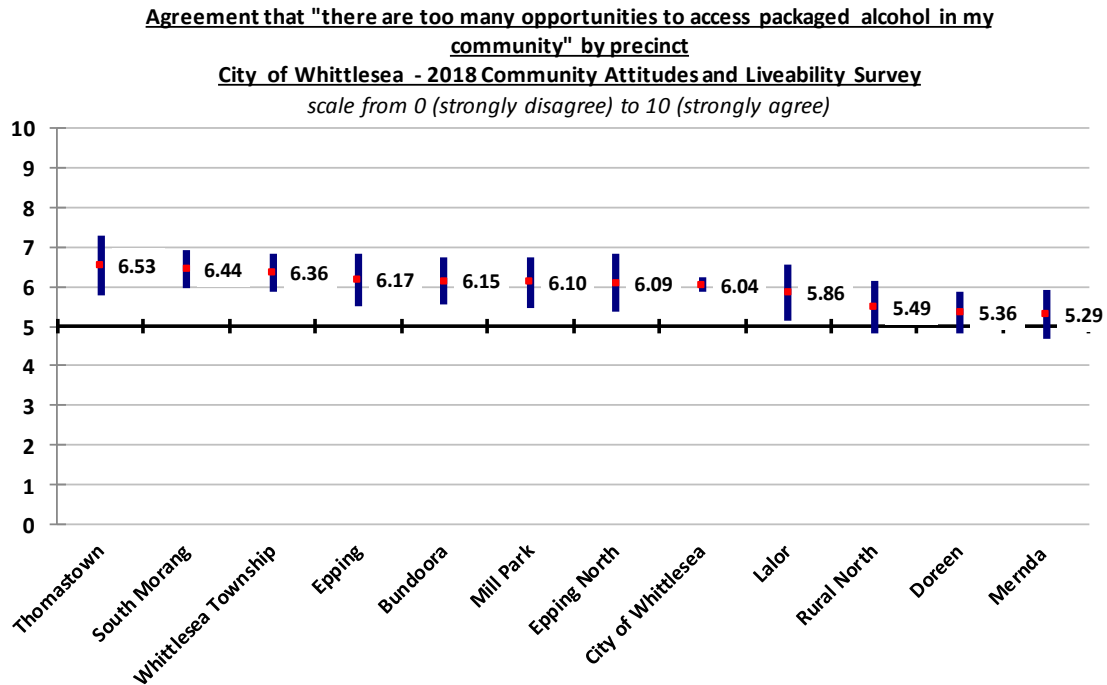


Whilst not statistically significant, it is important to note that agreement with this statement does increase with the respondents age, from moderate agreement for adolescents to strong agreement for middle-aged adults. Agreement is strongest amongst middle-aged adults.

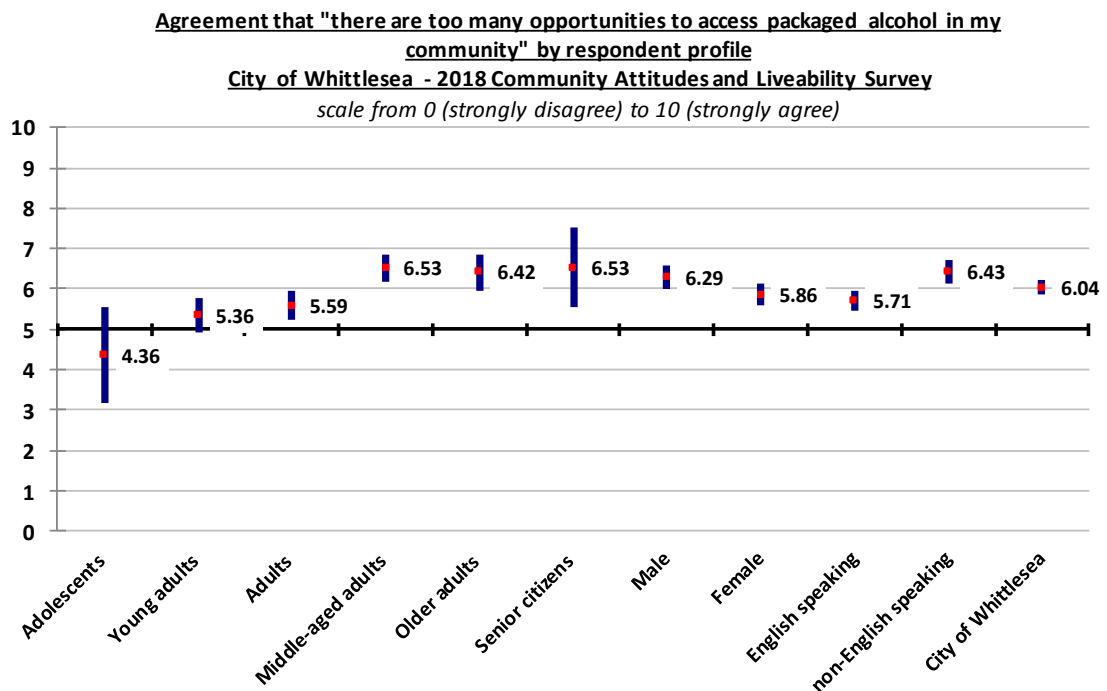
Male respondents reported a stronger level of agreement than did female respondents, and non-English speaking respondents were measurably more in agreement than English speaking respondents.



Respondents from Doreen and Mernda were measurably less in agreement than the municipal average that there are too many opportunities to access packaged alcohol in their community.



There was a strong relationship between respondents' age and their agreement with this statement, from disagreement for adolescents through to moderate agreement for middle-aged, older adults and senior citizens. Interestingly, male respondents were measurably more in agreement with this statement than female respondents. As with most of the alcohol related statements, non-English speaking respondents were measurably and significantly more in agreement than English speaking respondents.

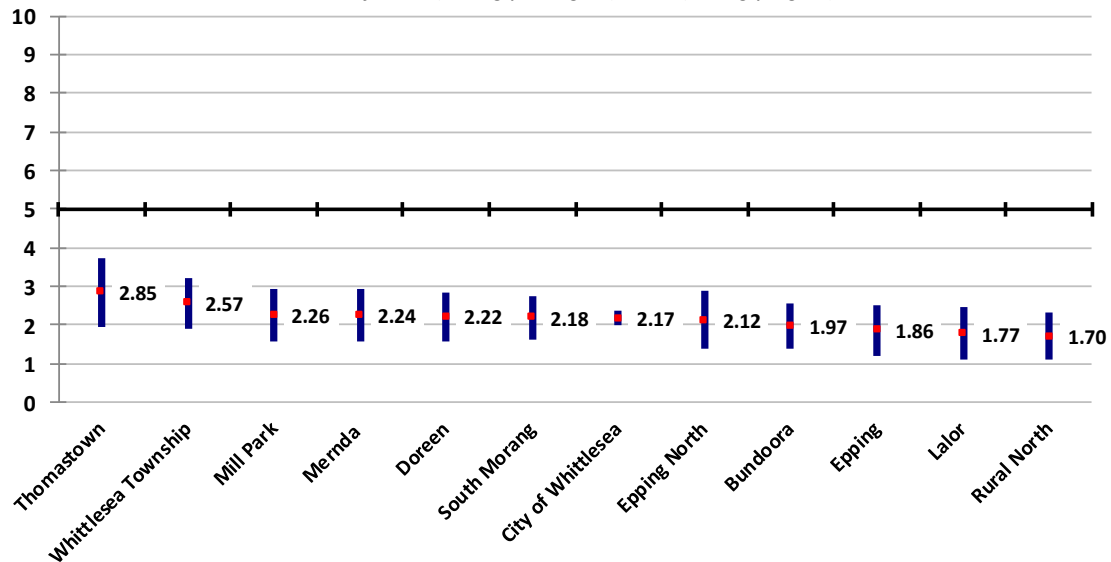


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Respondents in each of the City of Whittlesea’s eleven precincts strongly or very strongly disagreed that getting drunk, to the point of losing balance every now and again is okay, and there was no measurable variation observed between the results for each precinct.

Agreement that "getting drunk, to the point of losing balance, every now and again is okay" by precinct

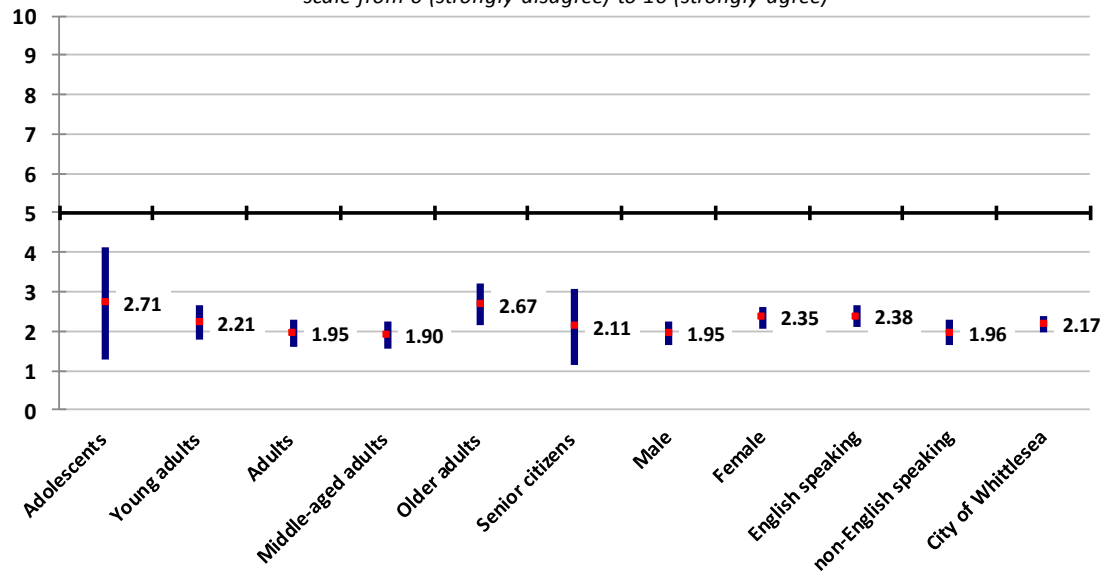
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, it is noted that adults and middle-aged adults (aged 35 to 59 years), male respondents, and non-English speaking respondents reported the strongest level of disagreement.

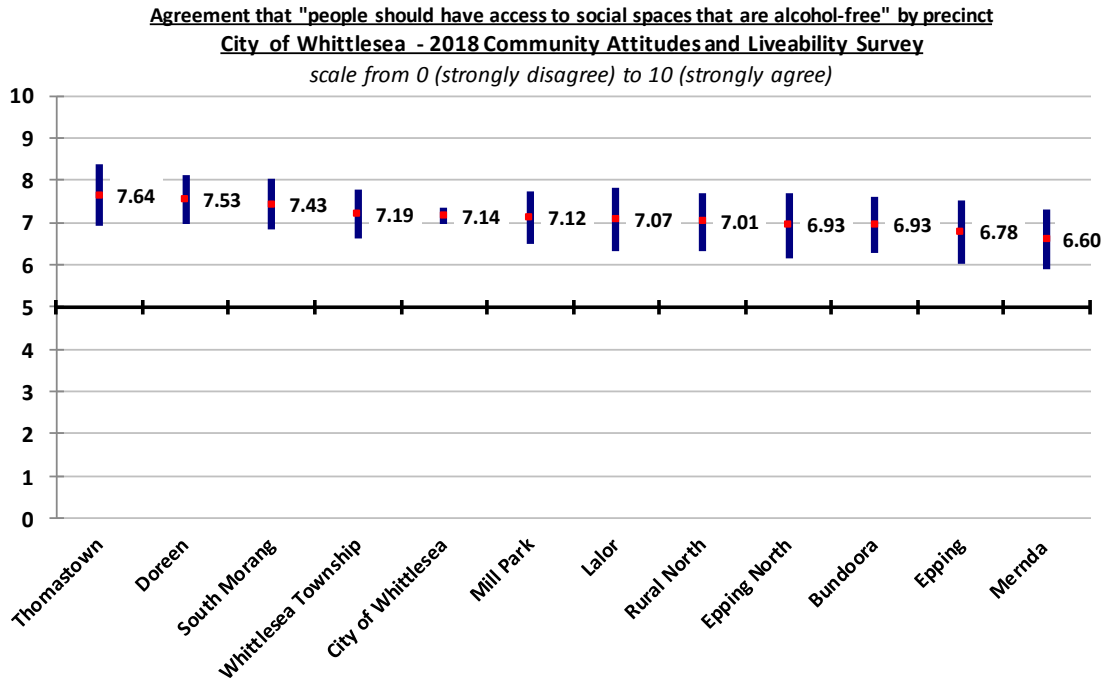
Agreement that "getting drunk, to the point of losing balance, every now and again is okay" by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

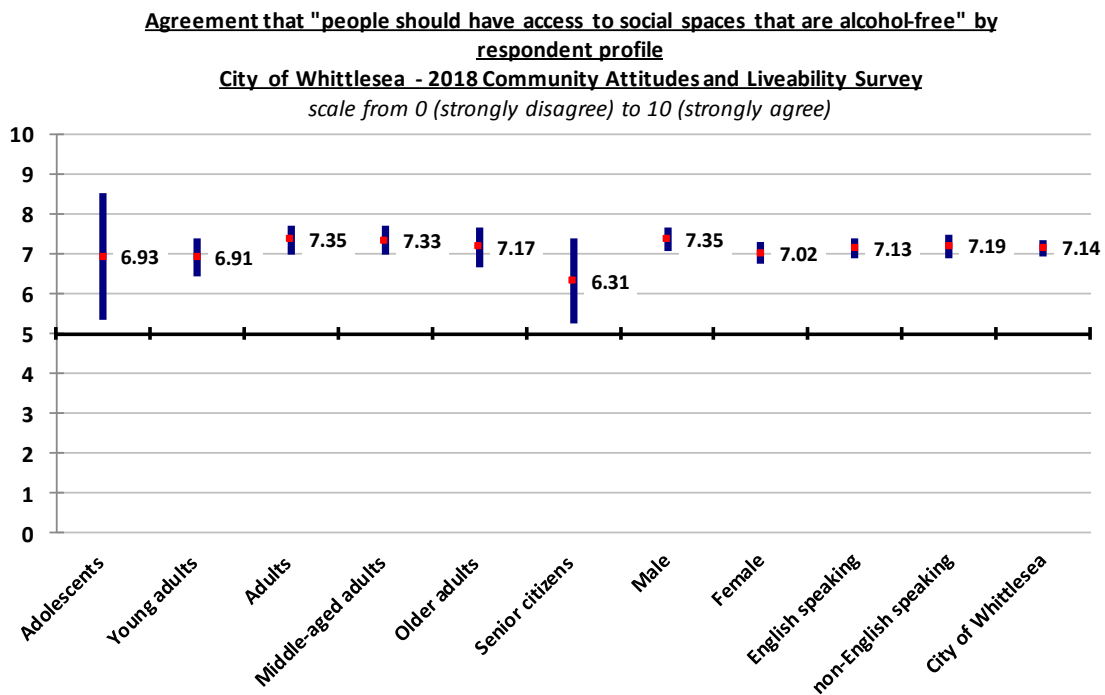


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that people should have access to social spaces that are alcohol free observed across the eleven precincts of the municipality.



There was no statistically significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that male respondents were notably more in agreement than female respondents.



2.7 Quality of life

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with each of the following statements about your quality of life.”

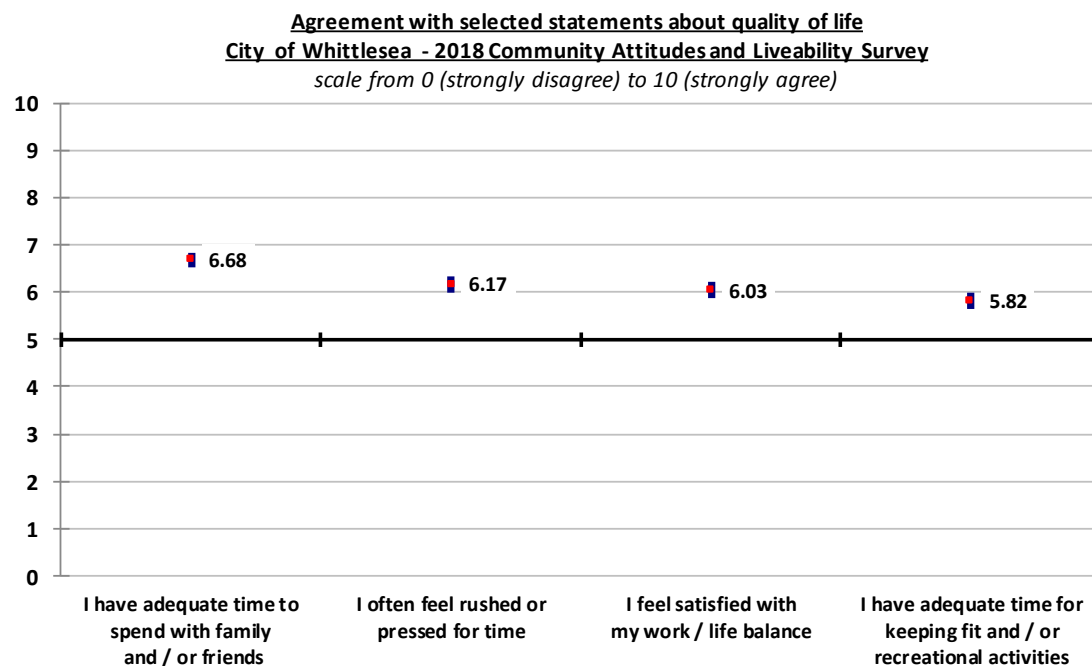
Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with four statements about their perception of their quality of life, and the average agreement (out of ten) is outlined in the following graph.

Percentage results are also provided in the following table, which breakdown these results into those that disagreed (rating zero to four), were neutral to somewhat agreed (rating five to seven), and strongly agreed (rating eight to ten) with each statement.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Moderate Agreement** – that the respondent has adequate time to spend with family and / or friends, respondents often feel rushed or pressed for time, and respondents feel satisfied with their work / life balance. Whilst approximately one-third or more of respondents strongly agreed with these three statements, between one-fifth and one-quarter disagreed.
- **Mild Agreement** – that the respondent has adequate time for keeping fit and / or recreational activities. Respondents were almost evenly split in terms of agreement with this statement, with a little less than one-third strongly agreeing, and a similar proportion disagreeing.

Metropolis Research notes that, whilst on average respondents were mildly to moderately in agreement with these statements, between one-fifth and almost one-third of respondents disagreed with each of these statements. This suggests significant variation in agreement across the community.

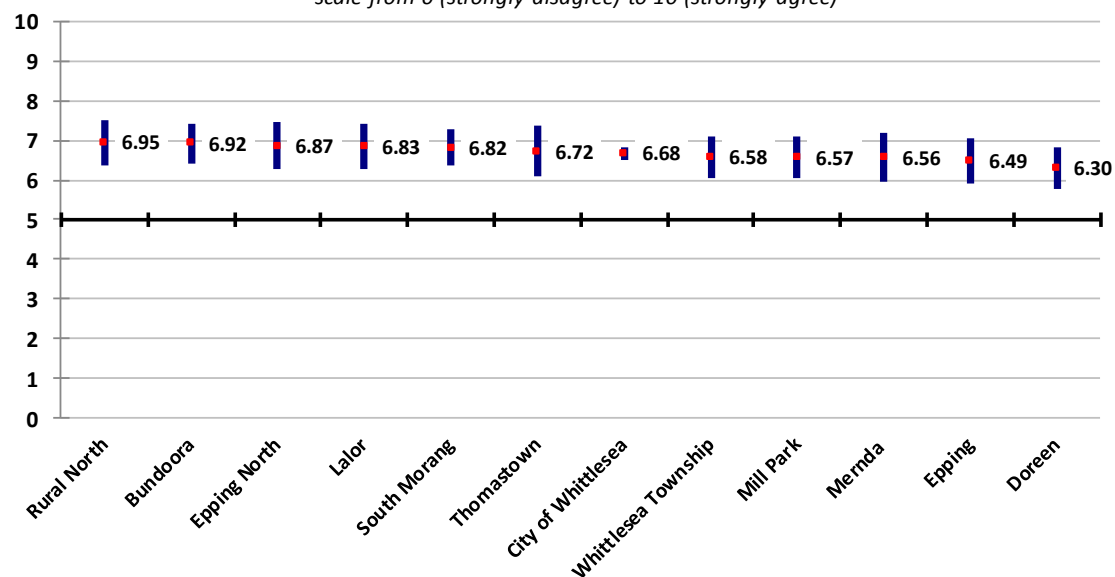


Agreement with selected statements about quality of life
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Disagree	Neutral to somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Can't say	Average agreement
I have adequate time to spend with family and / or friends	19.3%	37.7%	43.0%	45	6.68
I often feel rushed or pressed for time	22.7%	38.7%	38.6%	76	6.17
I feel satisfied with my work / life balance	24.7%	42.4%	32.9%	85	6.03
I have adequate time for keeping fit and / or recreational activities	29.5%	39.7%	30.8%	65	5.82

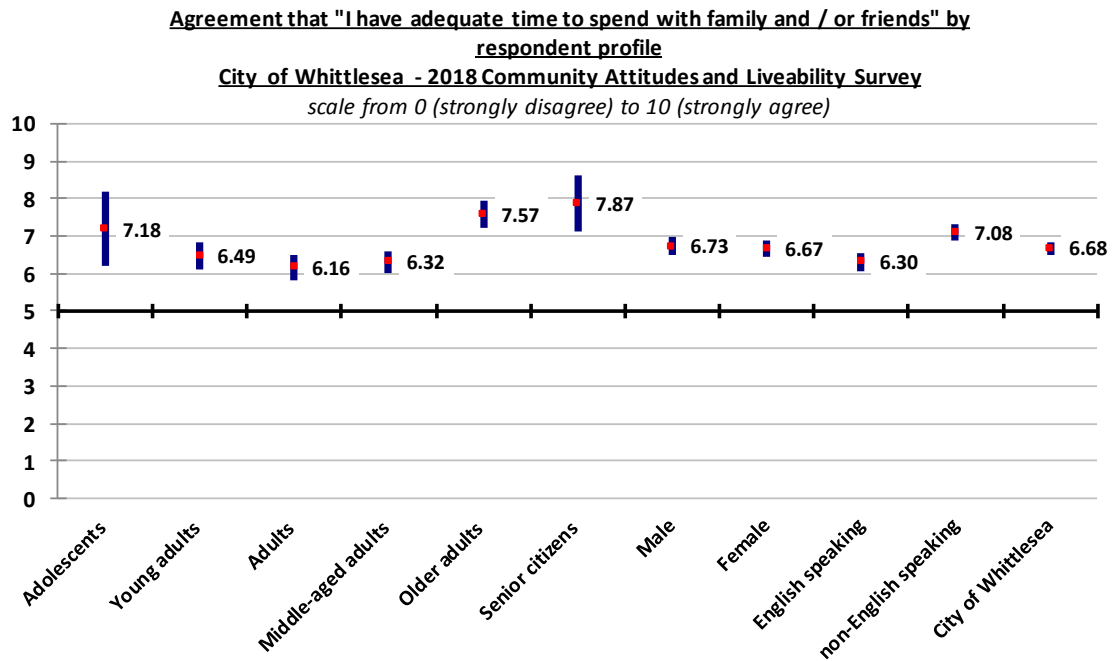
There was no measurable variation in average agreement that the respondent has adequate time to spend with family and / or friends observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Agreement that "I have adequate time to spend with family and / or friends" by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



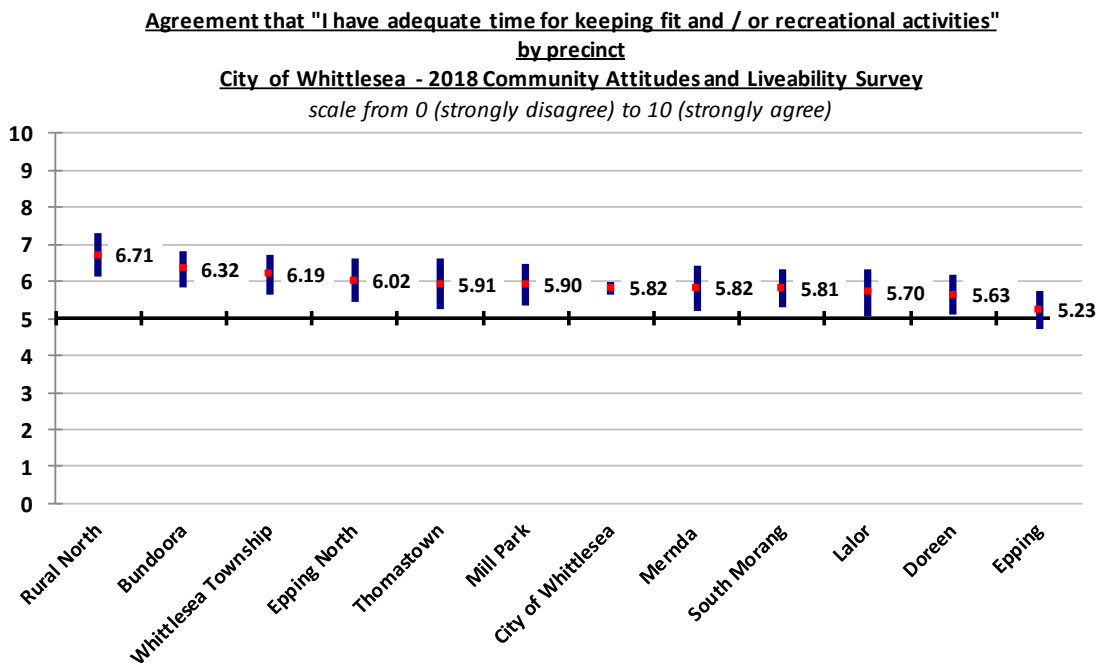
There was some variation in average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more in agreement with this statement than younger respondents.
- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation in this result observed between male and female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – non-English speaking respondents were measurably and significantly more in agreement than English speaking respondents.



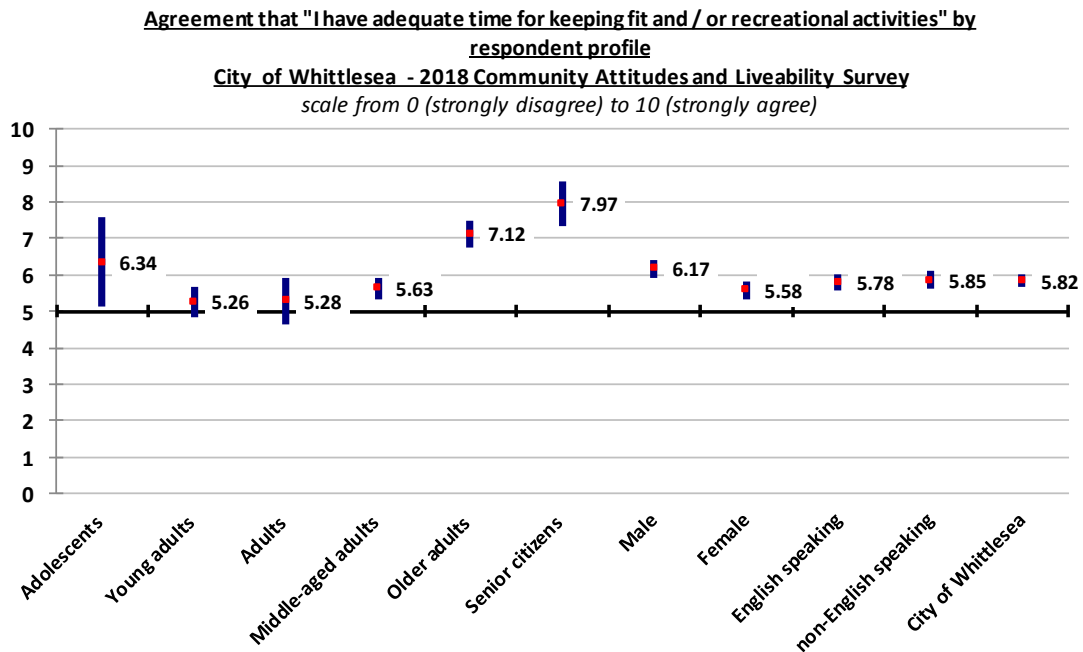
There was measurable variation in average agreement that respondents have adequate time for keeping fit and / or recreational activities observed across the precincts, as follows:

- **Rural North** – respondents rated agreement measurably higher than average and at a moderate level.
- **Epping** – respondents rated agreement measurably lower than average and at an almost neutral level.

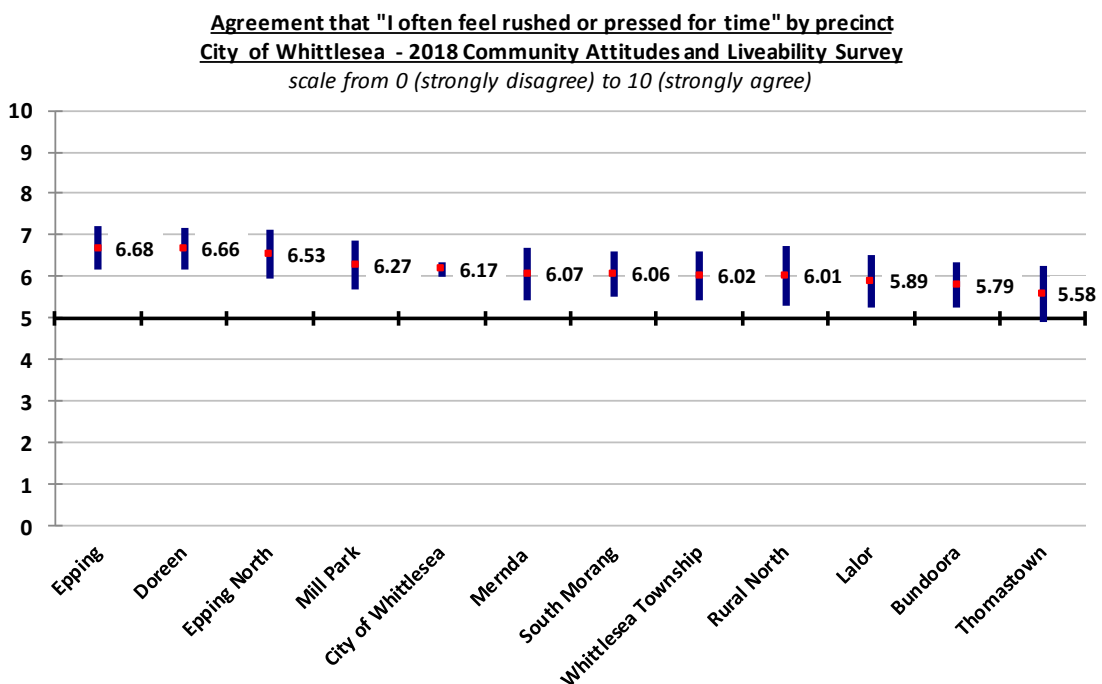


There was significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents rated agreement measurably and significantly higher than generally working age respondents (i.e. young adults to middle-aged adults).
- **Gender** - male respondents rated agreement measurably and significantly higher than female respondents.

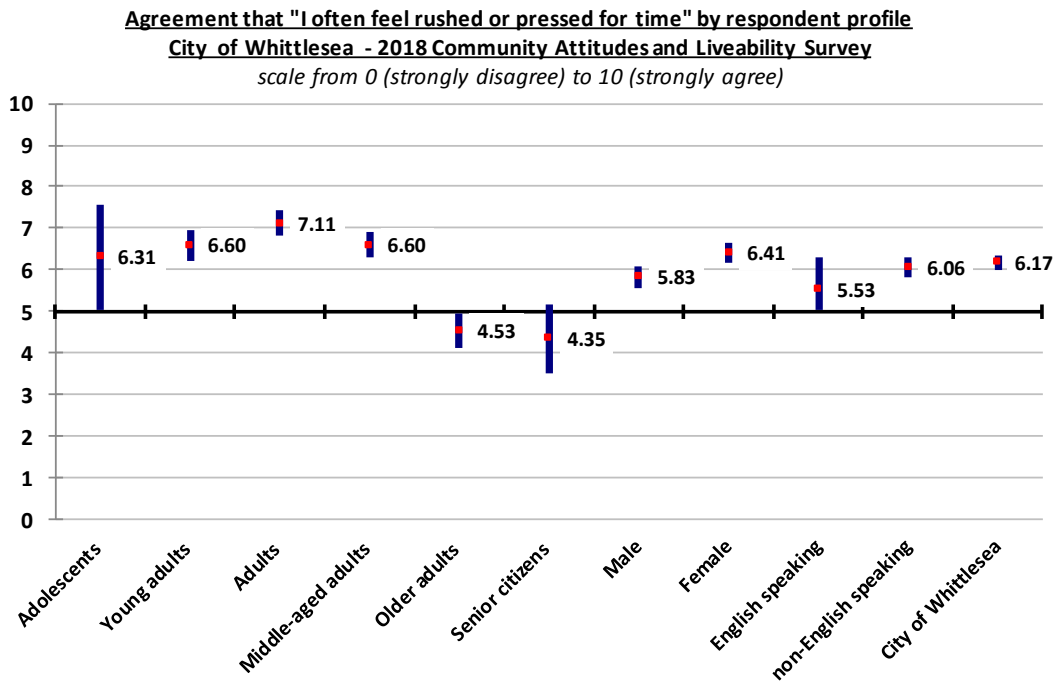


Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in agreement that respondents often feel rushed or pressed for time, it is noted that respondents from Thomastown were notably, albeit not measurably less in agreement than the municipal average.

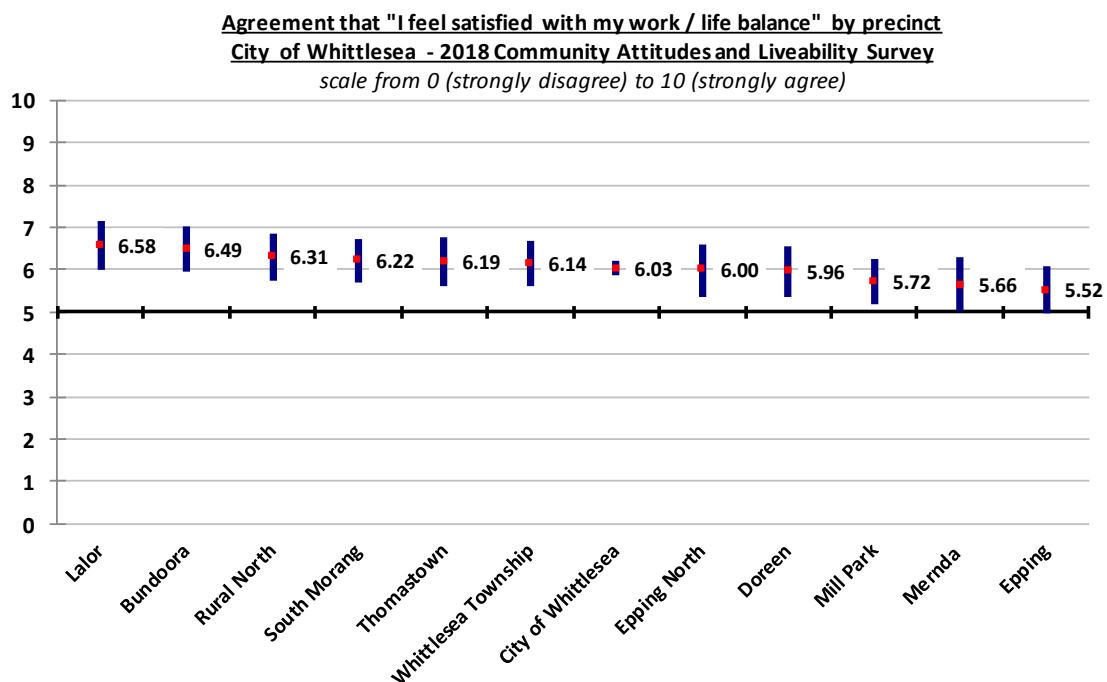


There was significant variation in average agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents rated agreement measurably and significantly lower than younger respondents, clearly reflecting the fact that many of these older respondents are likely to be retired.
- **Gender** – female respondents rated agreement measurably higher than male respondents.

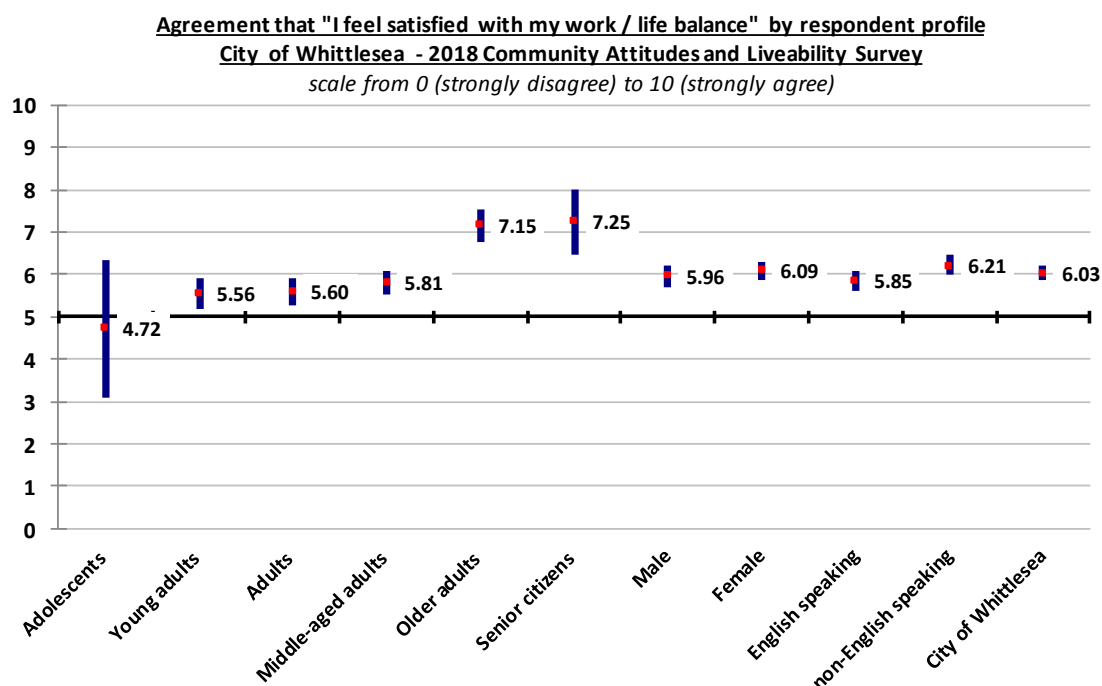


There was no statistically significant variation in average agreement that respondents feel satisfied with their work / life balance observed across the eleven precincts.



There was significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents rated agreement measurably and significantly higher than generally working age respondents (i.e. young adults to middle-aged adults).
- **Language spoken at home** – non-English speaking respondents rated agreement measurably higher than English speaking respondents.



2.8 Experience or witnessing of discrimination

Respondents were asked:

"In the last twelve months, have you personally experienced or witnessed any form of discrimination based on the following?"

Approximately one-third (34.9%) of respondents reported that they had personally witnessed discrimination, and a little more than one-fifth (21.5%) reported that they had personally experienced discrimination.

Racial discrimination was the most commonly witnessed or experienced form of discrimination, although as is clear in the following table, more than ten percent of respondents had witnessed discrimination based on all of the seven listed attributes.

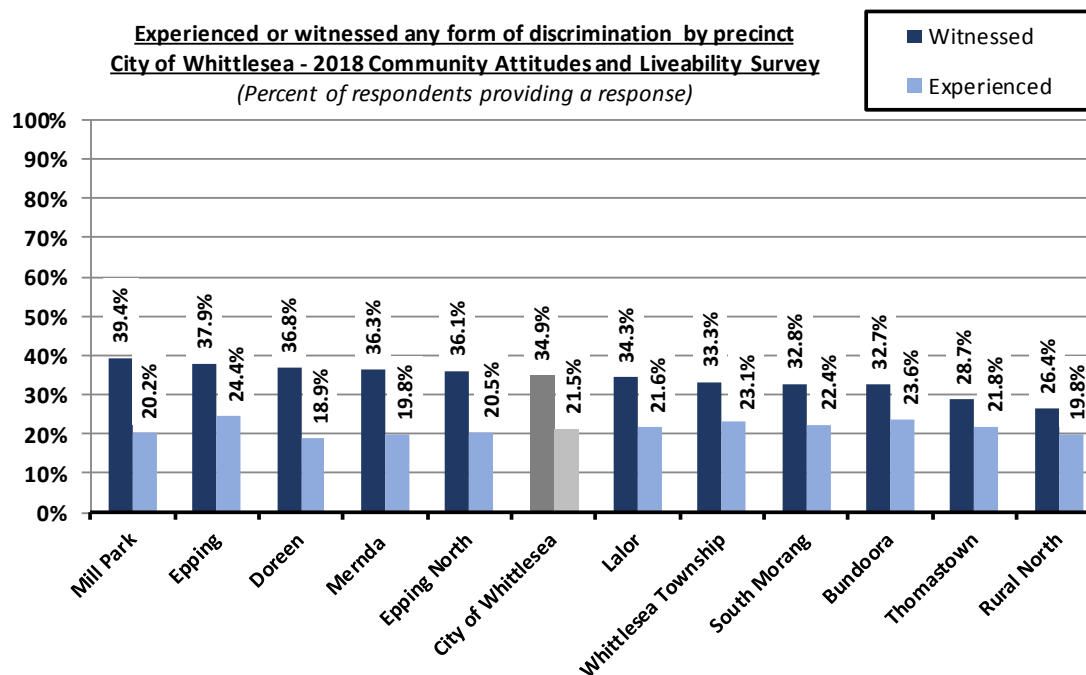
City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Experienced or witnessed any form of discrimination
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Witnessed		Experienced	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender	136	12.4%	65	5.9%
Sexuality	122	11.1%	33	3.0%
Age	118	10.8%	72	6.6%
Race	211	19.2%	103	9.4%
Religion	160	14.6%	54	4.9%
Disability	119	10.8%	49	4.5%
Physical attributes	185	16.9%	67	6.1%
Other	14	1.3%	12	1.1%
Total responses	1,065		455	
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	<i>383 (34.9%)</i>		<i>236 (21.5%)</i>	

There was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents witnessing or personally experiencing a form of discrimination observed across the eleven precincts of the municipality.

That said, it is noted that respondents from the Rural North were somewhat less likely than average to have witnessed discrimination.

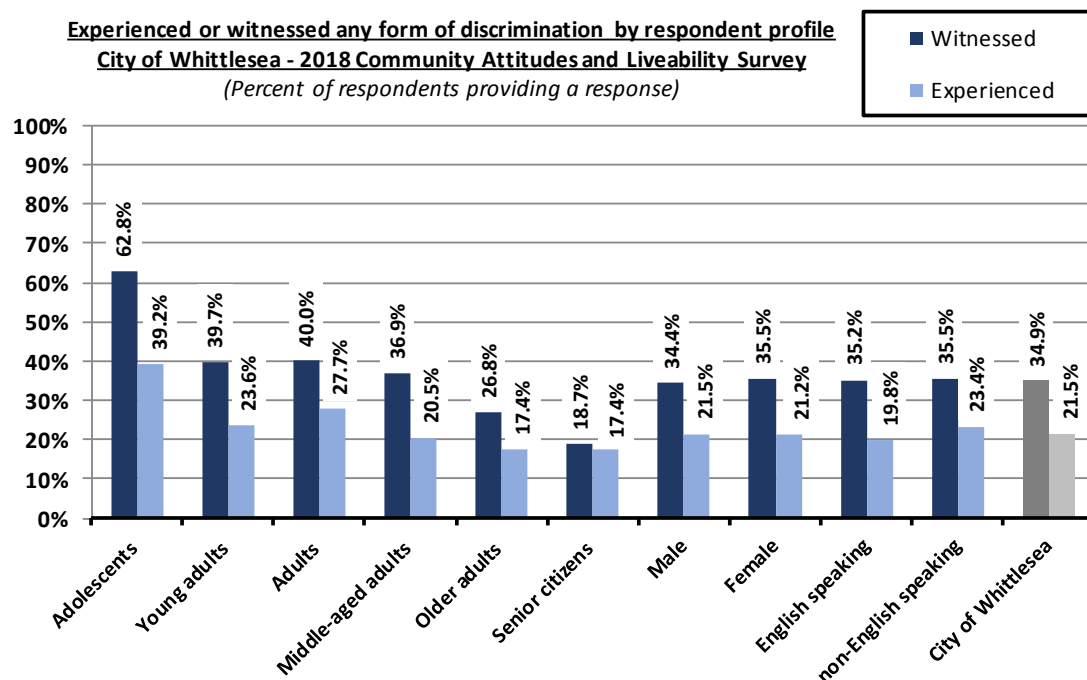


There was however significant variation in the witnessing or experience of discrimination observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Adolescents, young adults, and adults (aged 15 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have witnessed discrimination.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have witnessed discrimination.
- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation observed between male and female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – there was no meaningful variation observed between English and non-English speaking respondents.

These age structure results are interesting, as they highlight the issue, particularly around the witnessing of discrimination, as to what constitutes discrimination. In the experience of Metropolis Research, these results suggest that younger residents are more likely to perceive a particular activity as a form of discrimination than are older residents.

For example, this may include whether an individual perceives particular words or actions as being discriminatory. As social norms develop over time, it is generally younger people who drive changes in expectations, and this certainly appears to be the case in these results.



Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the witnessing of discrimination observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, attention is drawn to the following interesting variations observed across the precincts of the municipality:

- **Lalor and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have witnessed gender based discrimination.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

- **Epping** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have witnessed discrimination based on religion, disability status, and physical attributes.
- **Mill Park** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have witnessed discrimination based on sexuality and race.
- **Mernda** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have witnessed discrimination based on age, race, and physical attributes.
- **Doreen** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have witnessed discrimination based on sexuality and physical attributes.

Witnessed any form of discrimination by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Gender	11.0%	16.7%	10.3%	12.6%	10.8%	11.1%
Sexuality	10.0%	12.7%	5.7%	10.5%	9.6%	15.2%
Age	9.0%	10.8%	12.6%	10.5%	7.2%	12.1%
Race	16.0%	20.6%	17.2%	21.1%	18.1%	24.2%
Religion	15.0%	17.6%	16.1%	21.1%	16.9%	10.1%
Disability	11.0%	13.7%	6.9%	16.8%	10.8%	8.1%
Physical attributes	11.0%	18.6%	6.9%	22.1%	18.1%	16.2%
Other	1.0%	2.0%	1.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	84	115	67	112	76	96
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	36 (32.7%)	35 (34.3%)	25 (28.7%)	36 (37.9%)	30 (36.1%)	39 (39.4%)

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Gender	12.1%	14.3%	12.3%	17.9%	8.8%	12.4%
Sexuality	8.6%	12.1%	15.1%	16.2%	9.9%	11.1%
Age	9.5%	15.4%	12.3%	8.5%	4.4%	10.8%
Race	17.2%	24.2%	14.2%	19.7%	15.4%	19.2%
Religion	12.9%	15.4%	10.4%	13.7%	11.0%	14.6%
Disability	8.6%	13.2%	12.3%	12.8%	6.6%	10.8%
Physical attributes	16.4%	20.9%	21.7%	18.8%	17.6%	16.9%
Other	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%	2.2%	1.3%
Total responses	101	107	104	130	89	1,065
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	38 (32.8%)	33 (36.3%)	39 (36.8%)	39 (33.3%)	24 (26.4%)	383 (34.9%)

There was some variation in the witnessing of discrimination observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)** – although only based on a small sample, it is noted that adolescents were significantly more likely to have witnessed most forms of discrimination than other respondents, with the exception of religious discrimination. This may well speak to a different attitude of these younger respondents towards the issue and definition of discrimination.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely to witness discrimination based on disability and physical attributes than male respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were notably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have witnessed discrimination based on physical attributes.

Witnessed any form of discrimination by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults
Gender	31.3%	16.0%	14.8%	12.5%	6.4%
Sexuality	50.0%	16.0%	14.8%	10.7%	5.0%
Age	18.8%	9.6%	12.8%	10.1%	11.9%
Race	37.5%	23.4%	23.9%	19.9%	11.9%
Religion	18.8%	17.6%	16.0%	17.4%	7.3%
Disability	31.3%	13.8%	13.2%	9.8%	6.8%
Physical attributes	37.5%	21.3%	22.6%	18.0%	6.8%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	2.3%
Total responses	36	223	289	326	130
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	<i>10 (62.8%)</i>	<i>75 (39.7%)</i>	<i>97 (40.0%)</i>	<i>121 (36.9%)</i>	<i>59 (26.8%)</i>

Response	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking
Gender	9.4%	11.0%	13.4%	14.0%	11.0%
Sexuality	4.7%	10.8%	11.3%	12.8%	9.6%
Age	4.7%	10.4%	11.1%	11.2%	10.4%
Race	14.1%	18.1%	19.7%	18.4%	20.7%
Religion	10.9%	13.1%	15.8%	15.0%	14.6%
Disability	7.8%	6.0%	↑14.6%	12.9%	8.9%
Physical attributes	9.4%	14.2%	↑19.0%	↑19.1%	14.8%
Other	1.6%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.6%
Total responses	39	411	616	598	465
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	<i>12 (18.7%)</i>	<i>165 (34.4%)</i>	<i>207 (35.5%)</i>	<i>201 (35.2%)</i>	<i>180 (35.5%)</i>

There was some variation in the personal experience of discrimination observed across the eleven precincts, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on age.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on religion.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on gender.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on race.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on disability.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on gender and age.

Personally experienced any form of discrimination by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Gender	3.6%	4.9%	5.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.1%
Sexuality	0.0%	2.0%	5.7%	1.1%	4.8%	3.0%
Age	↑10.0%	4.9%	6.9%	8.4%	4.8%	6.1%
Race	11.8%	11.8%	12.6%	9.5%	8.4%	10.1%
Religion	0.9%	↑10.8%	3.4%	3.2%	7.2%	3.0%
Disability	3.6%	2.9%	6.9%	6.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Physical attributes	5.5%	5.9%	6.9%	6.3%	7.2%	5.1%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Total responses	39	45	45	39	38	35
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form</i>	26 (23.6%)	22 (21.6%)	19 (21.8%)	23 (24.2%)	17 (20.5%)	20 (20.2%)

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Gender	5.2%	↑14.3%	2.8%	6.8%	↑12.1%	5.9%
Sexuality	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	3.4%	4.4%	3.0%
Age	5.2%	7.7%	5.7%	9.4%	↑13.2%	6.6%
Race	8.6%	12.1%	↓0.9%	7.7%	3.3%	9.4%
Religion	6.0%	4.4%	3.8%	5.1%	3.3%	4.9%
Disability	5.2%	3.3%	3.8%	↑11.1%	1.1%	4.5%
Physical attributes	5.2%	5.5%	7.5%	8.5%	6.6%	6.1%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	3.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Total responses	45	47	30	65	41	455
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form</i>	26 (22.4%)	18 (19.8%)	20 (18.9%)	27 (23.1%)	18 (19.8%)	236 (21.5%)

There was some variation in the personal experience of discrimination observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have experienced discrimination based on race.
- **Gender** – male respondents were more likely to have experienced race-based discrimination, whilst female respondents were more likely to have experienced gender discrimination.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were somewhat more likely to have experienced gender discrimination, whilst non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to have experienced race or religion based discrimination.

Personally experienced any form of discrimination by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Gender	0.0%	6.4%	9.5%	6.7%	2.7%
Sexuality	0.0%	3.2%	1.6%	4.3%	3.2%
Age	6.3%	3.7%	4.9%	7.6%	9.6%
Race	12.5%	13.3%	14.0%	6.4%	5.9%
Religion	6.3%	6.4%	5.3%	5.2%	3.7%
Disability	0.0%	1.6%	3.7%	6.7%	5.0%
Physical attributes	18.8%	6.9%	8.2%	6.1%	4.1%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Total responses	8	81	117	146	77
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	6 (39.2%)	44 (23.6%)	67 (27.7%)	67 (20.5%)	38 (17.4%)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Gender	3.1%	3.8%	7.4%	7.9%	3.9%
Sexuality	3.1%	4.0%	2.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Age	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	7.9%	5.1%
Race	4.7%	11.7%	7.0%	4.4%	↑15.2%
Religion	3.1%	5.6%	4.3%	3.3%	6.9%
Disability	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	3.7%
Physical attributes	3.1%	4.6%	7.4%	7.3%	4.9%
Other	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Total responses	19	196	236	228	223
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of discrimination</i>	38 (17.4%)	103 (21.5%)	124 (21.2%)	113 (19.8%)	119 (23.4%)

2.9 Perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe), how safe do you feel in the following public areas of the City of Whittlesea?”

The average perception of safety results are outlined in the following graph, on a scale from zero to ten, where five is neutral, or neither safe nor unsafe.

In addition, the table provides a breakdown of results into those who felt unsafe (rating zero to four), neutral to somewhat safe (rating five to seven), and very safe (rating eight or more).

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Very Safe** – in the local neighbourhood during the day. Approximately two-thirds of respondents felt very safe, whilst almost ten percent felt unsafe.
- **Moderately Safe** – in and around the local shops. Whilst a little more than half of the respondents felt very safe, a little less than one-sixth felt unsafe.
- **Mildly Safe** – on walking and / or cycling paths, in local parks and gardens, in the local neighbourhood at night, and travelling on and waiting for public transport. Respondents were relatively evenly spread in terms of their perception of safety at these locations and situations, with approximately one-third feeling unsafe, one-third neutral to somewhat safe, and one-third very safe.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that 9.9% of respondents providing a response to this question felt unsafe in their local neighbourhood during the day, and that more than one-third felt unsafe in their local neighbourhood at night, and travelling on or waiting for public transport. These are substantial numbers, and reflect significant community concern with the perception of safety in the City of Whittlesea. Further discussion of community concern about the perception of safety in the municipality is provided in the current issues to address section of this report (Section 10).

Metropolis Research measures the perception of safety in similar situations in face-to-face interview surveys conducted across metropolitan Melbourne¹. Whilst it is not possible to directly compare perception of safety results collected via interviews with these results collected via a self-completion methodology, it is worth noting the variation that is evident between these City of Whittlesea results and the 2017 metropolitan Melbourne results.

The 2017 metropolitan Melbourne perception of safety results were as follows;

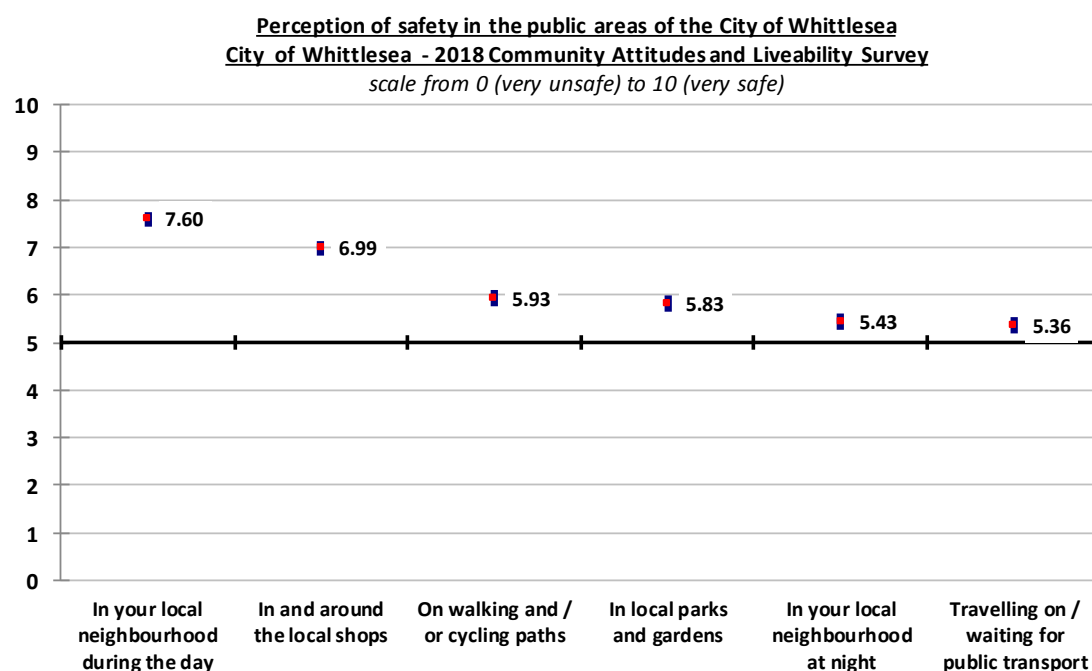
- In the public areas of the municipality during the day was 8.27 (8.8% higher in the City of Whittlesea)
- In and around local shops was 7.96 (13.9% higher)
- Travelling on or waiting for public transport was 7.35 (37.1% higher)
- In the public areas of the municipality at night was 6.60 (21.5% higher).

¹ Metropolis Research – 2017 Governing Melbourne

It is fair to note, that whilst these results are not directly comparable given the different methodologies, the level of variation between the City of Whittlesea and the 2017 metropolitan Melbourne average should be of some concern. These results do suggest that the perception of safety in the City of Whittlesea is of concern to many residents.

Metropolis Research has found this to be the case in other outer growth area municipalities in recent times, including most notably the City of Melton in 2017 and 2018, the City of Wyndham in 2017, and a new housing development in the City of Hume in 2017 and 2018.

By way of comparison, in 2018 the perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Melton was 5.64², and the average for the six growth area councils in 2017 was 5.88³.



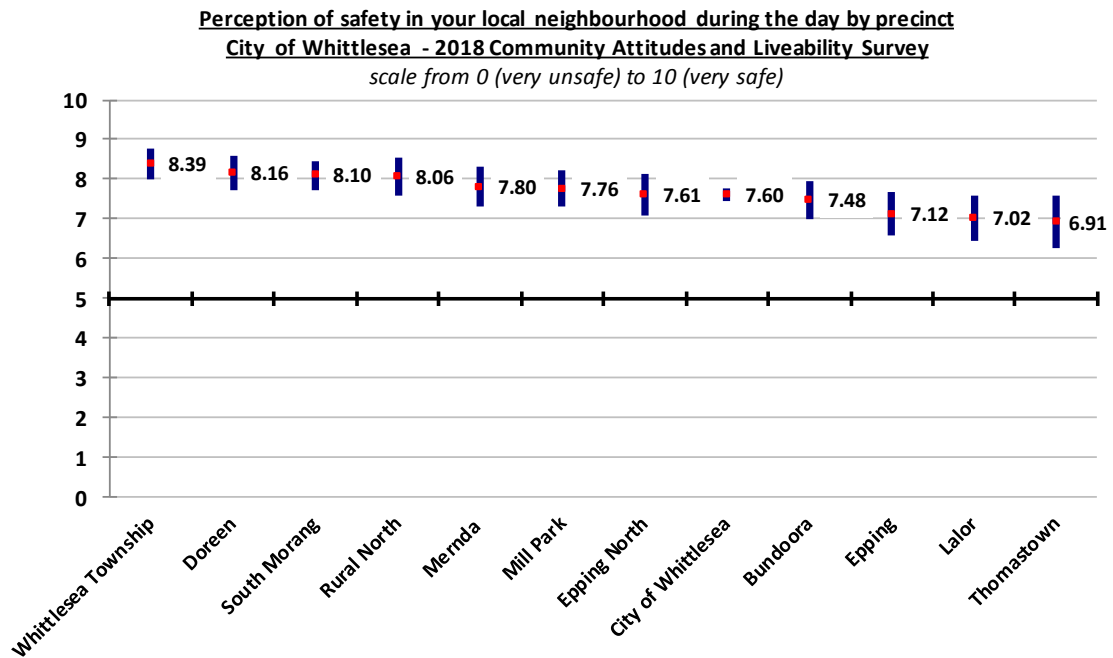
Perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Unsafe	Neutral to somewhat safe	Very safe	Can't say	Average safety
In your local neighbourhood during the day	9.9%	26.9%	63.2%	40	7.60
In and around the local shops	14.0%	33.7%	52.3%	41	6.99
On walking and / or cycling paths	27.6%	37.7%	34.7%	89	5.93
In local parks and gardens	29.0%	36.8%	34.2%	94	5.83
In your local neighbourhood at night	35.9%	34.9%	29.2%	49	5.43
Travelling on / waiting for public transport	33.4%	40.6%	26.0%	167	5.36

² Melton City Council – 2017 Annual Community Satisfaction Survey

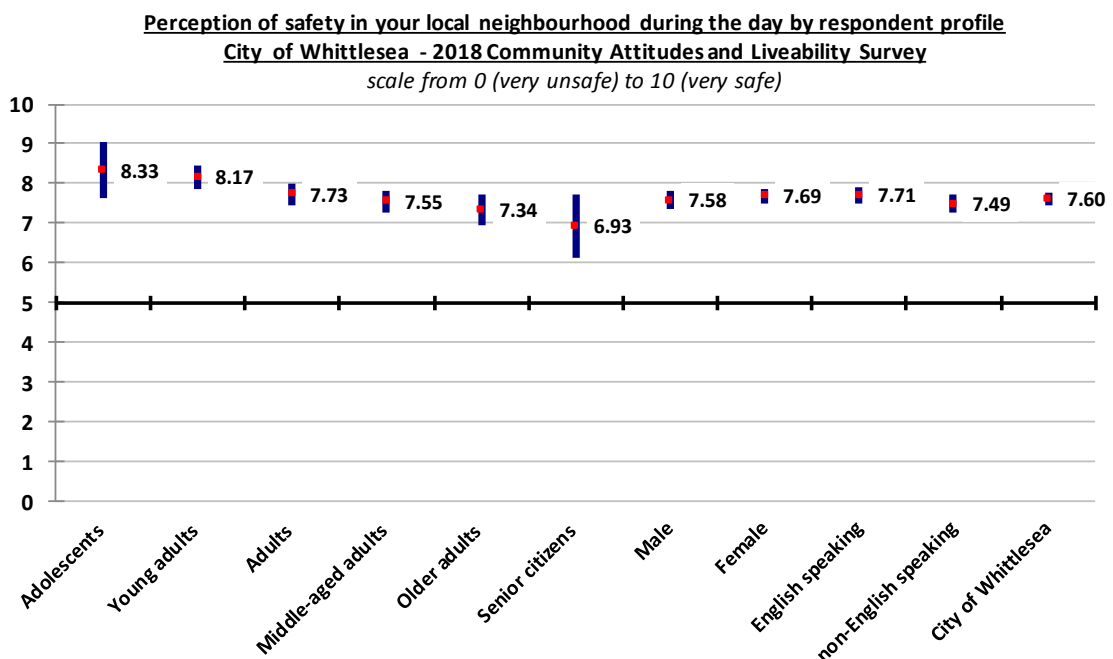
³ Metropolis Research - 2017 Governing Melbourne.

There was some measurable variation in the perception of safety in the local neighbourhood during the day observed across the municipality. Respondents in Whittlesea Township felt measurably more safe during the day, whilst respondents from Lalor and Thomastown felt measurably less safe.

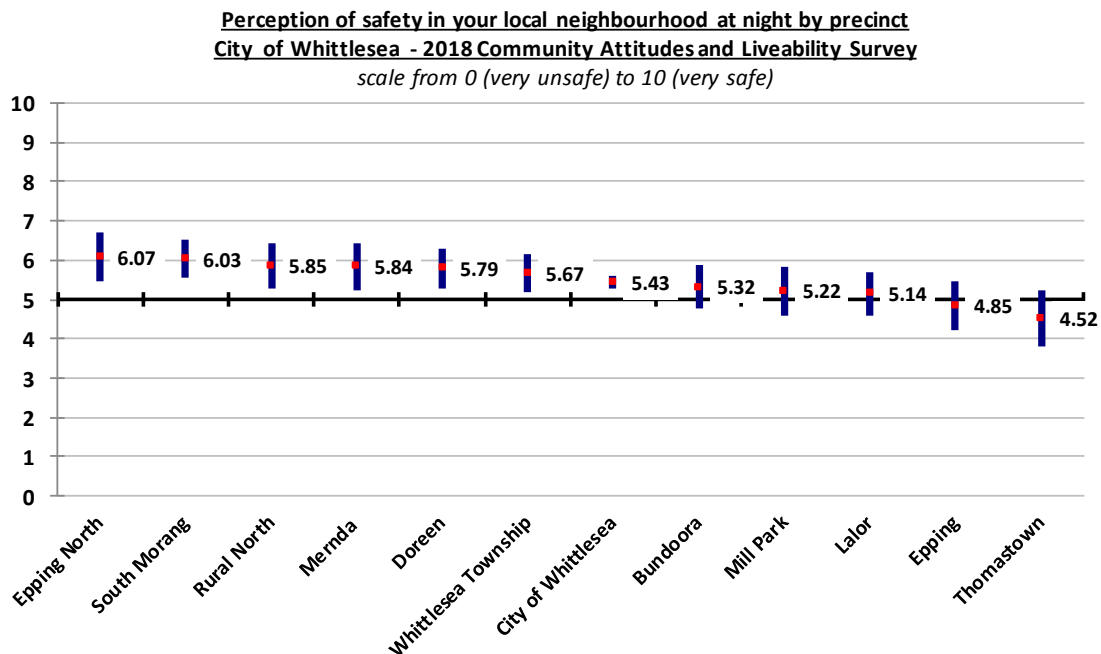


There was a clear, almost linear inverse relationship between the respondents' age and their perception of safety in the local neighbourhood during the day. In particular it is noted that young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) felt measurably more safe than the municipal average.

There was no measurable variation in this result observed based on the respondents' gender or language spoken at home.



There was relatively little measurable variation in the perception of safety in the local neighbourhood at night observed across the municipality. It is noted however that respondents from Thomastown felt measurably and significantly less safe than average, and respondents from Epping felt considerably, albeit not measurably less safe than average.



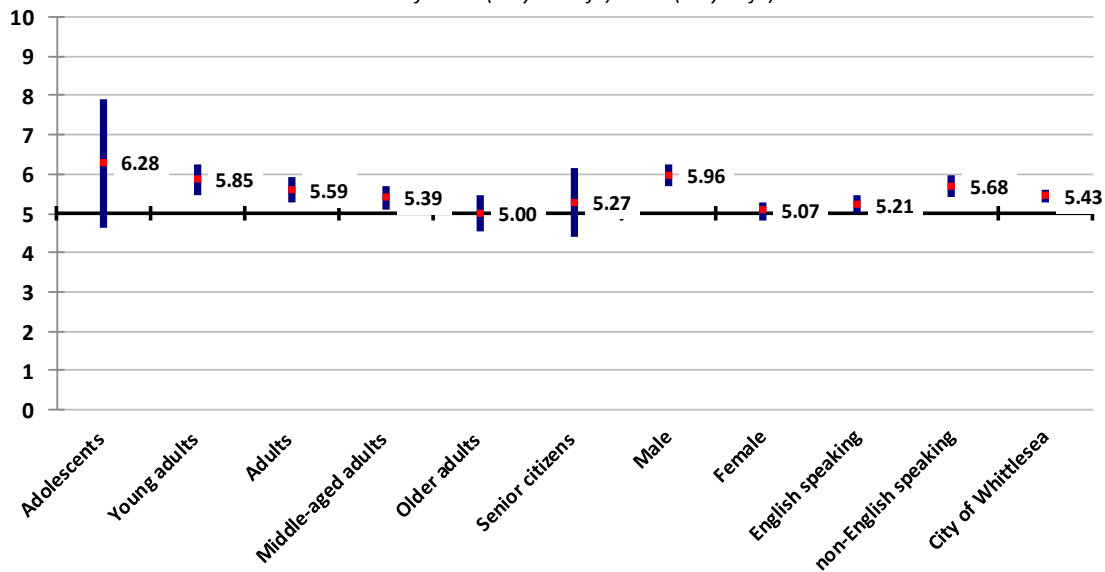
There was measurable and significant variation in the perception of safety in the local neighbourhood at night observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Age structure** - there was the same almost linear inverse relationship between the respondents' age and their perception of safety in the local neighbourhood at night. Metropolis Research notes however that senior citizens tended to feel marginally more safe than older adults. This reverse J-curve pattern has been observed elsewhere across metropolitan Melbourne in relation to the perception of safety at night. It may well reflect the fact that senior citizens are less mobile and may well spend less time outside at night.
- **Gender** – female respondents felt measurably and significantly (14.9%) less safe in the local neighbourhood at night than male respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** –English speaking respondents felt measurably and significantly (8.3%) less safe in the local neighbourhood at night than non-English speaking respondents.

In the research conducted in other outer growth area municipalities in recent times by Metropolis Research, it was found that much of the concern about the perception of safety related to a fear of crime, home invasions, and violence in the community.

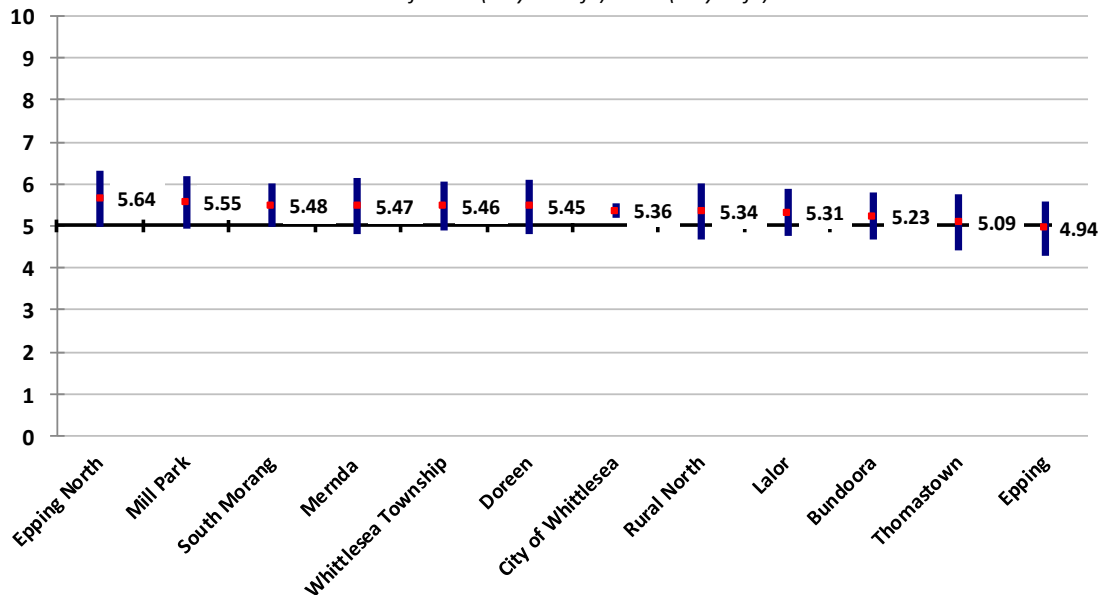
City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Perception of safety in your local neighbourhood at night by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



There was no measurable variation in the perception of safety travelling on / waiting for public transport observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Perception of safety while travelling on / waiting for public transport by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



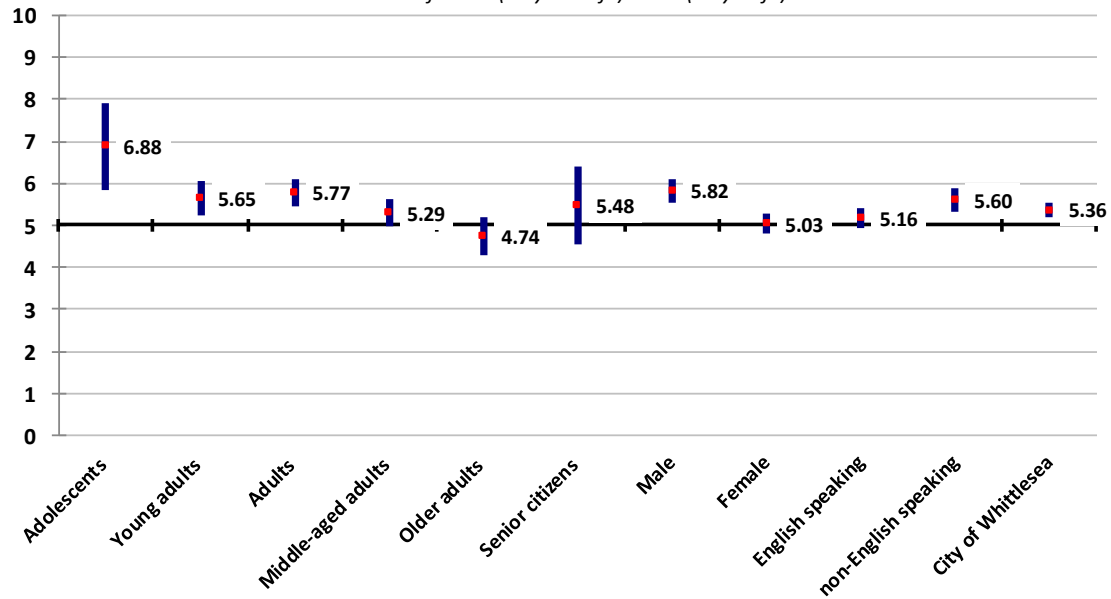
There was however measurable variation in this aspect of safety observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)** – despite the small sample size, adolescents felt measurably more safe than the municipal average.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents felt measurably less safe than average.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

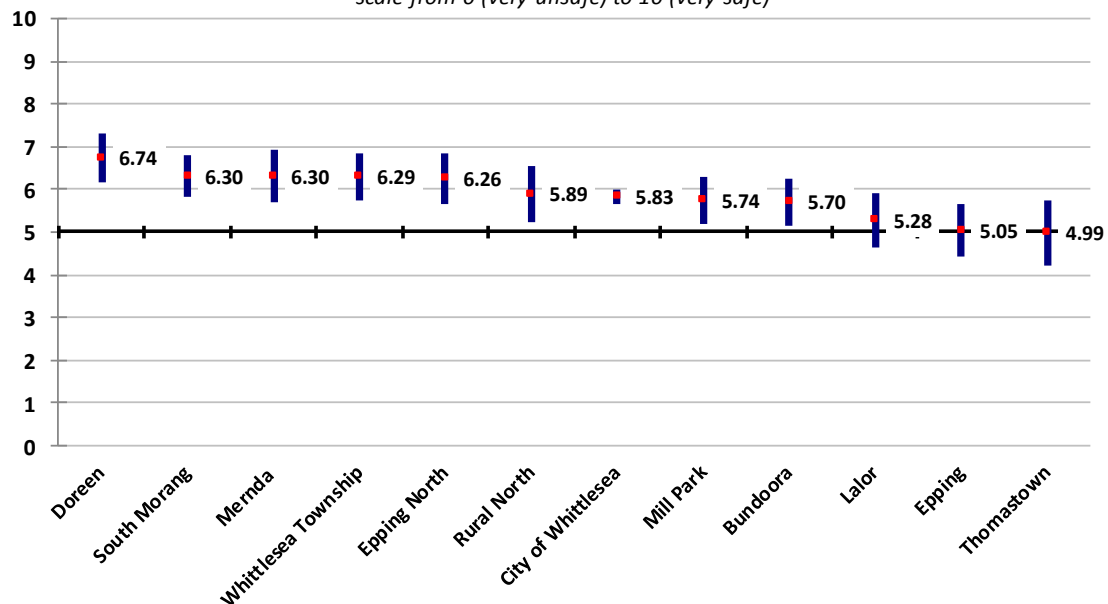
- **Gender** – female respondents felt measurably and significantly (13.6%) less safe than male respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents felt measurably (7.9%) less safe than non-English speaking respondents.

Perception of safety while travelling on / waiting for public transport by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



There was measurable variation in the perception of safety in local parks and gardens observed across the municipality, whereby respondents from Doreen felt measurably more safe than average, and respondents from Epping and Thomastown felt measurably less safe.

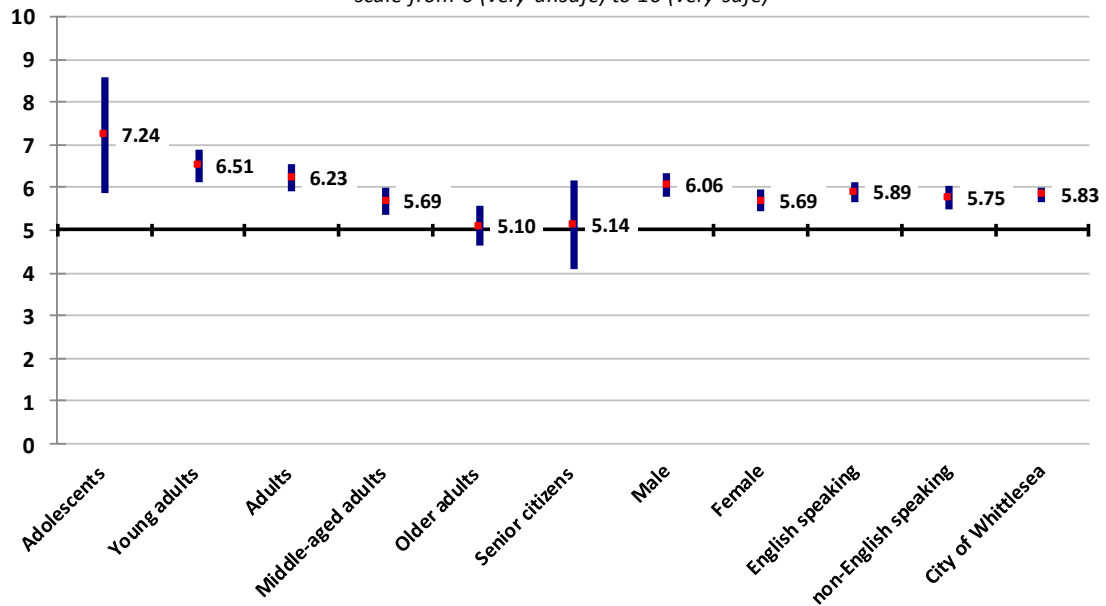
Perception of safety in local parks and gardens by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

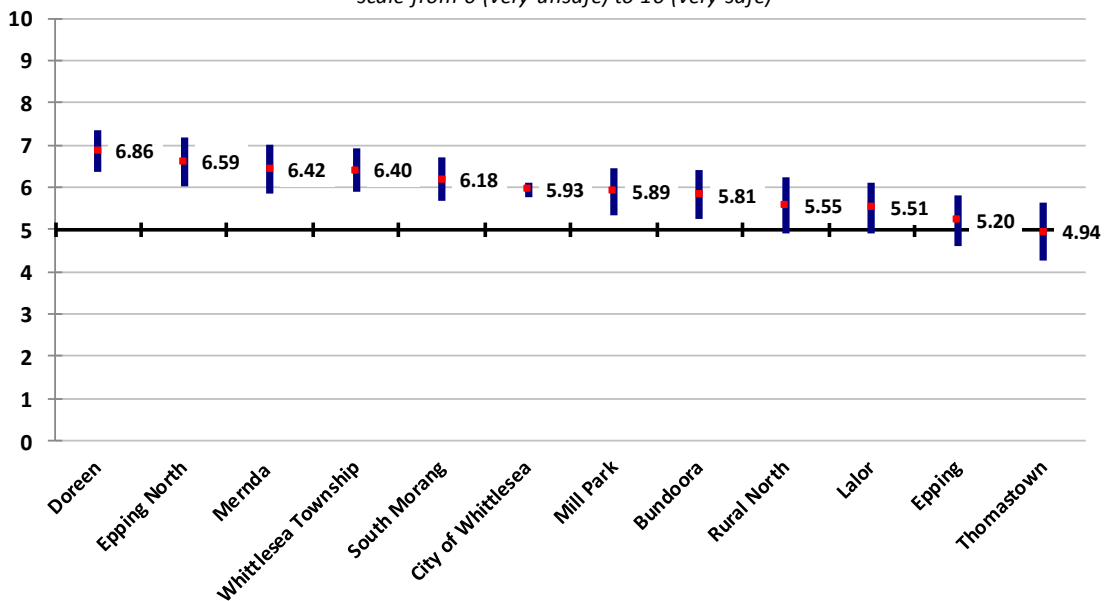
As with many of the other perception of safety results discussed in this section, there was a strong linear inverse relationship between the respondents' age and their perception of safety in local parks and gardens. Interestingly, the difference in the perception of safety in local parks and gardens between male and female respondents was relatively small, although still measurable. There was no meaningful variation based on the language spoken at home.

Perception of safety in local parks and gardens by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



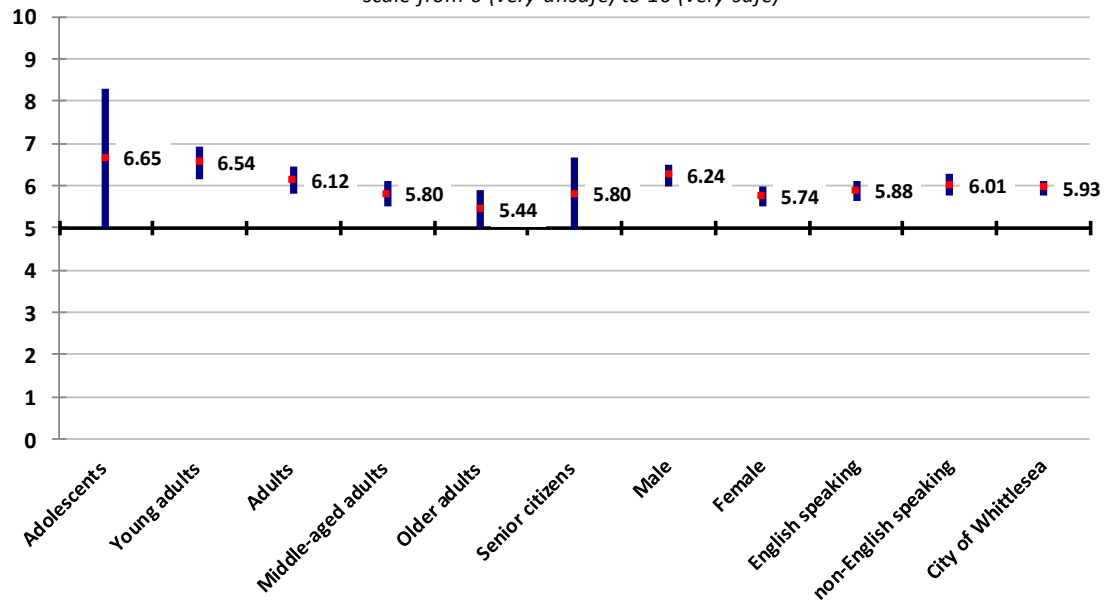
There was some measurable variation in the perception of safety on walking and / or cycling paths observed across the municipality, whereby respondents from Doreen felt measurably more safe, and respondents from Thomastown felt measurably less safe.

Perception of safety on walking and / or cycling paths by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



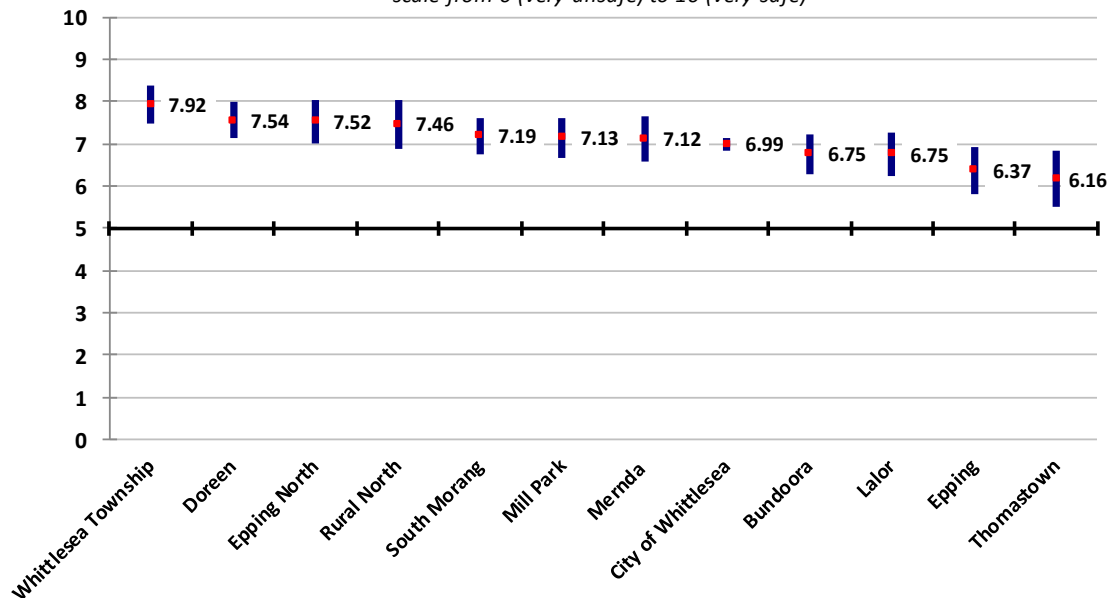
There was a strong linear inverse relationship between the respondents’ age and their perception of safety on walking and / or cycling paths, although it is noted that senior citizens felt somewhat more safe on average than older adults. It is also noted that female respondents felt measurably and significantly (8.0%) less safe than male respondents. There was no meaningful variation based on the language spoken at home.

Perception of safety on walking and / or cycling paths by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



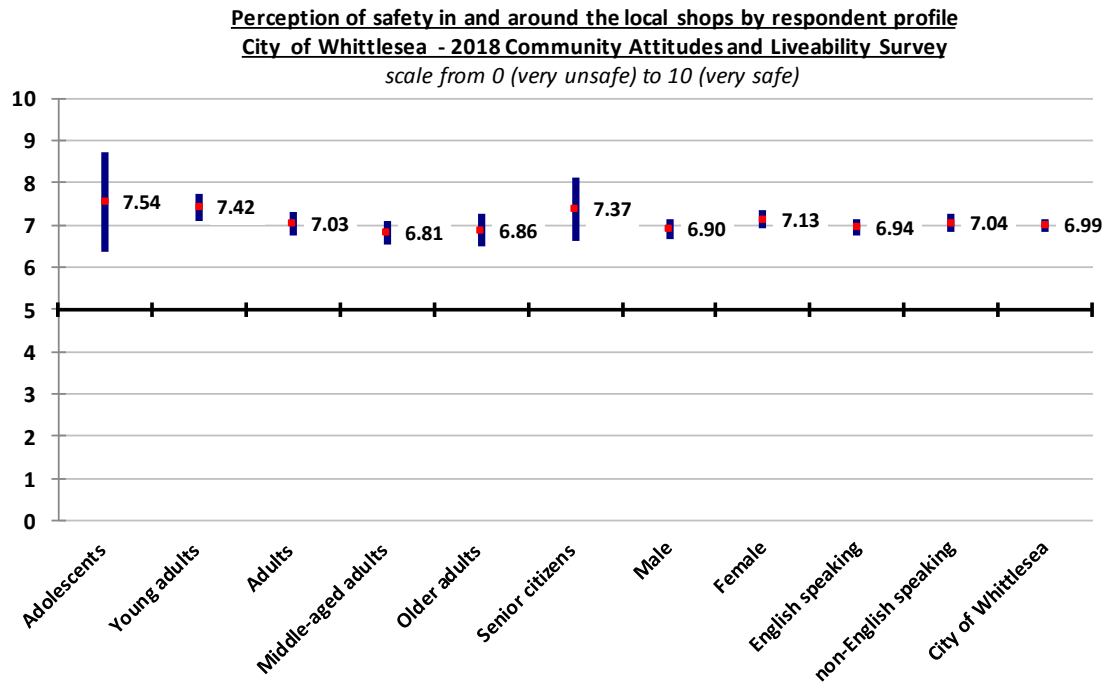
There was measurable variation in the perception of safety in and around the local shops observed across the municipality, whereby respondents from Whittlesea Township felt measurably and significantly more safe than average, and respondents from Epping and Thomastown felt measurably less safe.

Perception of safety in and around the local shops by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe)



Whilst the inverse linear relationship between the perception of safety in and around local shops and the respondents' age is evident in these results, it is somewhat flatter than observed for a number of the other perception of safety situations.

Interestingly, female respondents felt somewhat more safe in and around the local shops than did male respondents.



3. Community

3.1 Participation in community groups

Respondents were asked:

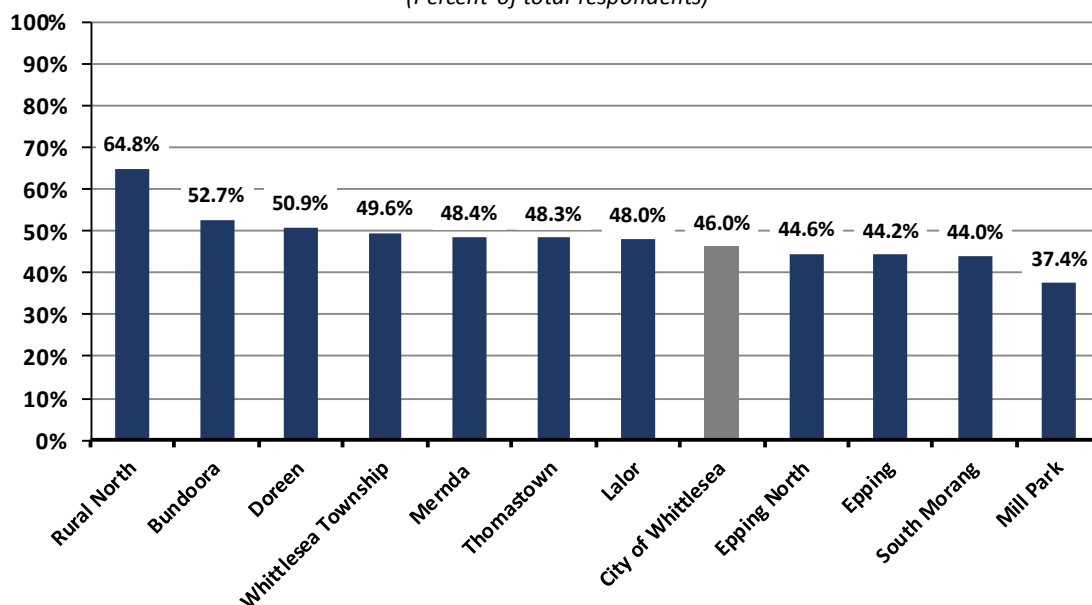
“Do you participate in any community groups?”

Whilst this question was included in some years in the *Household Survey*, comparative results have not been provided because in the *Household Survey* the results are based on all respondents, whereas this survey includes only respondents aged 15 years and over.

In 2018, a little less than half (46.0%) of respondents reported that they participate in at least one community group.

This result did vary across the municipality, with respondents from the Rural North measurably and significantly more likely than average to participate in community groups, and respondents from Mill Park were substantially less likely.

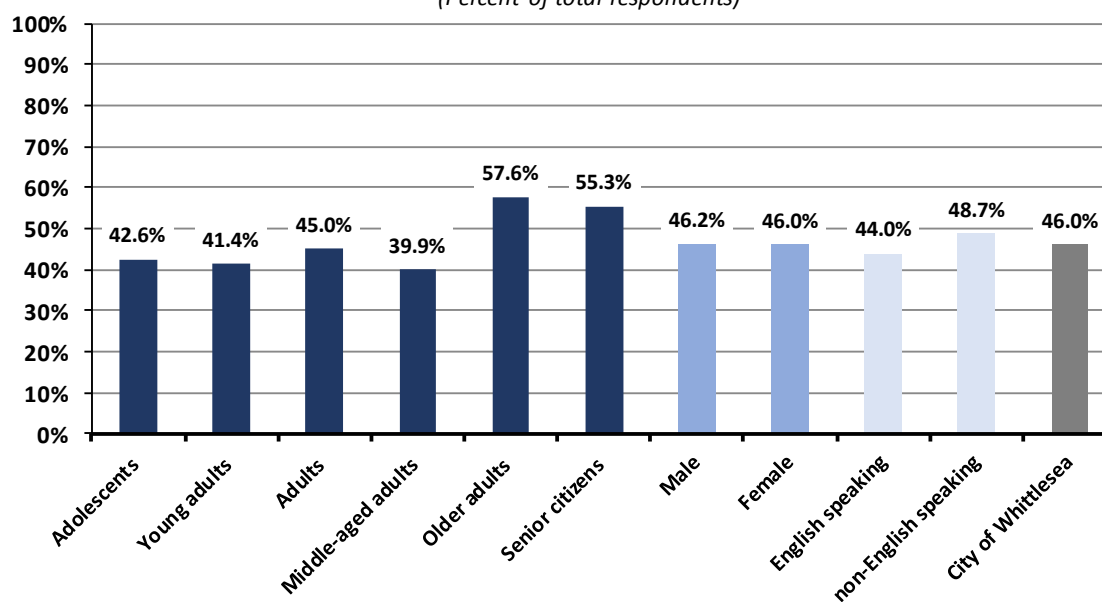
Participation in community groups by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was also some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over) measurably more likely than average to participate.

There was no meaningful variation in this result observed between male and female respondents, however it is noted that non-English speaking respondents were somewhat more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in community groups.

Participation in community groups by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was some variation in these results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor and Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in seniors’ groups.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in multicultural groups and service clubs.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in arts and cultural groups.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in new parents or playgroups.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in exercise groups and service clubs.

Participation in community groups by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Groups	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Religious / Places of Worship	26.4%	27.5%	24.1%	21.1%	25.3%	13.1%
Sports clubs	8.2%	9.8%	10.3%	10.5%	6.0%	14.1%
Exercise groups	5.5%	4.9%	9.2%	6.3%	8.4%	6.1%
Seniors groups	4.5%	↑10.8%	↑11.5%	2.1%	3.6%	6.1%
New parents or playgroups	5.5%	3.9%	3.4%	2.1%	8.4%	1.0%
Multicultural groups	5.5%	5.9%	8.0%	↑10.5%	4.8%	3.0%
Service clubs	6.4%	2.0%	3.4%	↑10.5%	3.6%	2.0%
Arts and cultural groups	3.6%	1.0%	1.1%	3.2%	↑8.4%	1.0%
Other	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Total responses	74	68	62	63	57	47
<i>Respondents participating in at least one group</i>	58 (52.7%)	49 (48.0%)	42 (48.3%)	42 (44.2%)	37 (44.6%)	37 (37.4%)

Groups	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlese a Township	Rural North	City of Whittlese a
Religious / Places of Worship	18.1%	18.7%	13.2%	12.8%	23.1%	20.1%
Sports clubs	16.4%	14.3%	19.8%	17.9%	18.7%	12.8%
Exercise groups	8.6%	5.5%	5.7%	10.3%	↑18.7%	7.1%
Seniors groups	3.4%	2.2%	5.7%	5.1%	4.4%	5.7%
New parents or playgroups	4.3%	↑9.9%	↑13.2%	2.6%	1.1%	5.0%
Multicultural groups	2.6%	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%	3.3%	4.6%
Service clubs	1.7%	5.5%	6.6%	7.7%	↑11.0%	4.5%
Arts and cultural groups	0.9%	1.1%	2.8%	3.4%	4.4%	2.4%
Other	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	6.0%	6.6%	1.3%
Total responses	67	56	74	78	83	696
<i>Respondents participating in at least one group</i>	51 (44.0%)	44 (48.4%)	54 (50.9%)	58 (49.6%)	59 (64.8%)	505 (46.0%)

There was significant variation in these results observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in new parents or playgroups.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in sports clubs and new parents or playgroups.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in religious / Places of Worship, seniors' groups, and service clubs.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in religious / Places of Worship, seniors clubs, multicultural groups, and service clubs.
- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in service clubs.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to participate in exercise groups and new parents or playgroups.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to participate in sports clubs and service clubs.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in religious / Places of Worship and multi-cultural groups.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Participation in community groups by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Religious / Places of Worship	18.8%	17.6%	18.9%	17.1%	↑26.5%
Sports clubs	18.8%	11.2%	↑16.9%	15.9%	8.7%
Exercise groups	0.0%	6.9%	6.6%	8.0%	8.2%
Seniors groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%	↑17.8%
New parents or playgroups	0.0%	↑13.8%	↑9.5%	1.2%	0.0%
Multicultural groups	0.0%	5.3%	4.9%	1.8%	7.3%
Service clubs	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.7%	↑11.0%
Arts and cultural groups	6.3%	2.7%	3.7%	2.1%	1.4%
Other	6.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	3.7%
Total responses	9	109	150	169	186
<i>Respondents participating in at least one group</i>	7 (42.6%)	78 (41.4%)	109 (45.0%)	130 (39.9%)	126 (57.6%)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Religious / Places of Worship	↑28.1%	22.7%	18.2%	11.7%	↑25.9%
Sports clubs	3.1%	14.4%	12.0%	↑15.7%	8.4%
Exercise groups	4.7%	4.4%	↑9.1%	8.4%	5.2%
Seniors groups	↑20.3%	6.0%	5.1%	4.0%	6.7%
New parents or playgroups	0.0%	2.1%	↑7.5%	6.1%	3.3%
Multicultural groups	↑10.9%	4.2%	5.5%	0.9%	↑7.9%
Service clubs	↑10.9%	↑5.8%	3.1%	↑6.5%	2.1%
Arts and cultural groups	0.0%	1.5%	3.1%	2.4%	1.9%
Other	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%
Total responses	50	297	378	330	359
<i>Respondents participating in at least one group</i>	35 (55.3%)	222 (46.2%)	268 (46.0%)	252 (44.0%)	248 (48.7%)

3.2 Volunteering

Respondents aged fifteen years and over were asked:

“Do you volunteer?”

Whilst this question has previously been included in the *Household Survey*, no time series results are provided as the *Household Survey* included all respondents aged five years and over in the results, whereas this survey includes only residents aged fifteen years and over.

Almost one-fifth (19.4%) of respondents reported that they volunteer, with 13.7% volunteering locally and 5.7% volunteering outside the local area.

There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Mernda, Doreen, and the Rural North measurably more likely than average to volunteer.

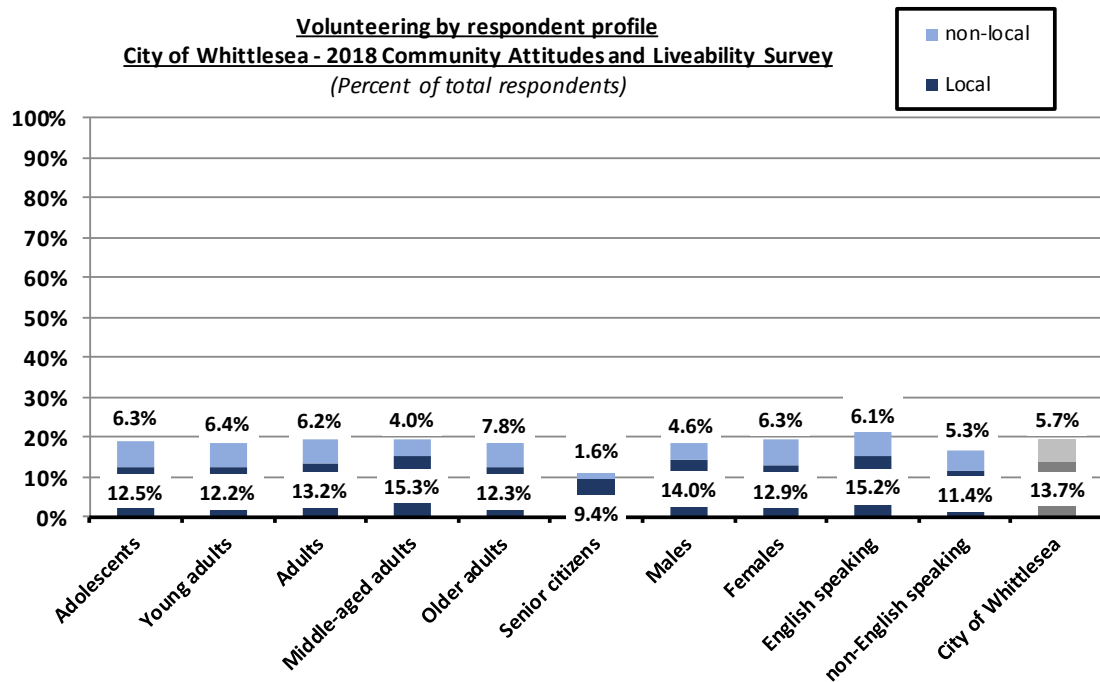
Volunteering by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Volunteer (total)	25.5%	15.7%	13.8%	19.0%	16.9%	14.1%
<i>locally</i>	15.5%	8.8%	9.2%	15.8%	13.3%	10.1%
<i>non-locally</i>	10.0%	6.9%	4.6%	3.2%	3.6%	4.0%
No	71.8%	78.4%	78.2%	76.8%	77.1%	79.8%
Total responses	107	96	80	91	78	93

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Volunteer (total)	16.3%	↑30.8%	↑28.3%	24.8%	↑41.8%	19.4%
<i>locally</i>	12.9%	22.0%	17.0%	18.8%	31.9%	13.7%
<i>non-locally</i>	3.4%	8.8%	11.3%	6.0%	9.9%	5.7%
No	74.1%	68.1%	67.9%	71.8%	57.1%	74.9%
Total responses	105	90	102	113	90	1,035

There was relatively significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, as outlined in the following graph. It is noted however that:

- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were substantially less likely than other respondents to volunteer.
- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation observed between male and female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to volunteer than non-English speaking respondents.



3.3 Civic engagement

Respondents were asked:

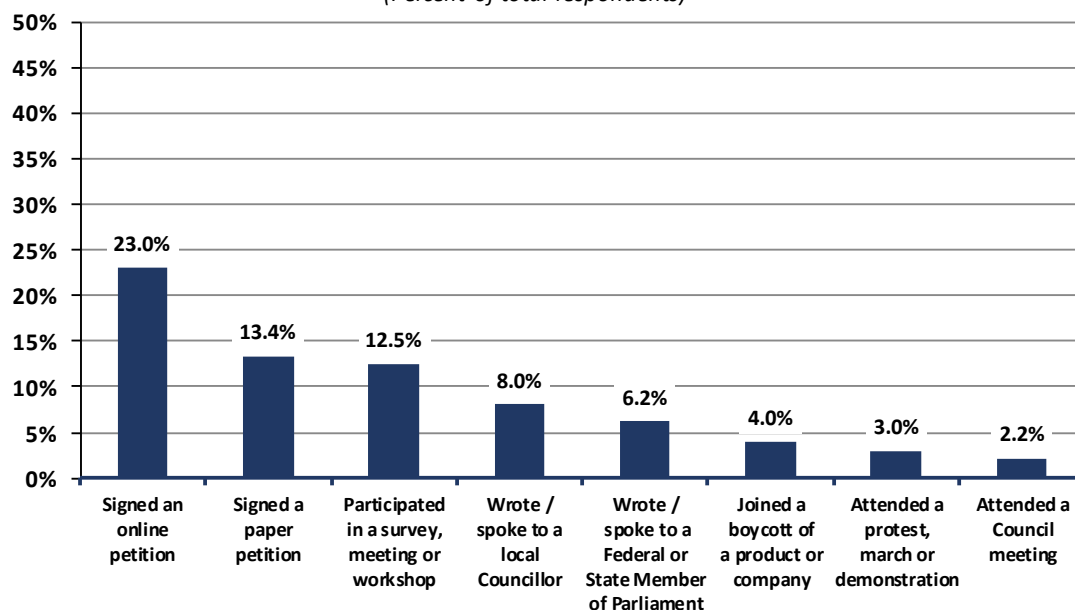
“In the last twelve months, have you done any of the following?”

Respondents were asked to select from a precoded list of eight civic engagement activities, all those in which they had participated in the last twelve months. Forty percent (40.2%) of respondents had engaged in at least one of these activities in the last twelve months.

It is important to bear in mind when interpreting these results that the sample of respondents to this survey are, by definition, more likely to engage in civic engagement activities than the underlying population of the City of Whittlesea. Clearly this is because these individuals agreed to and then followed through in participating in this survey, whereas a significant proportion of residents who were approached and invited to participate in this survey either refused the offer to participate, or agreed to participate and then subsequently did not follow through and complete the survey.

The civic engagement activities that respondents were most likely to have engaged in within the last twelve months were signing either an online (23.0%) or paper (13.4%) petition, or participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision (12.5%).

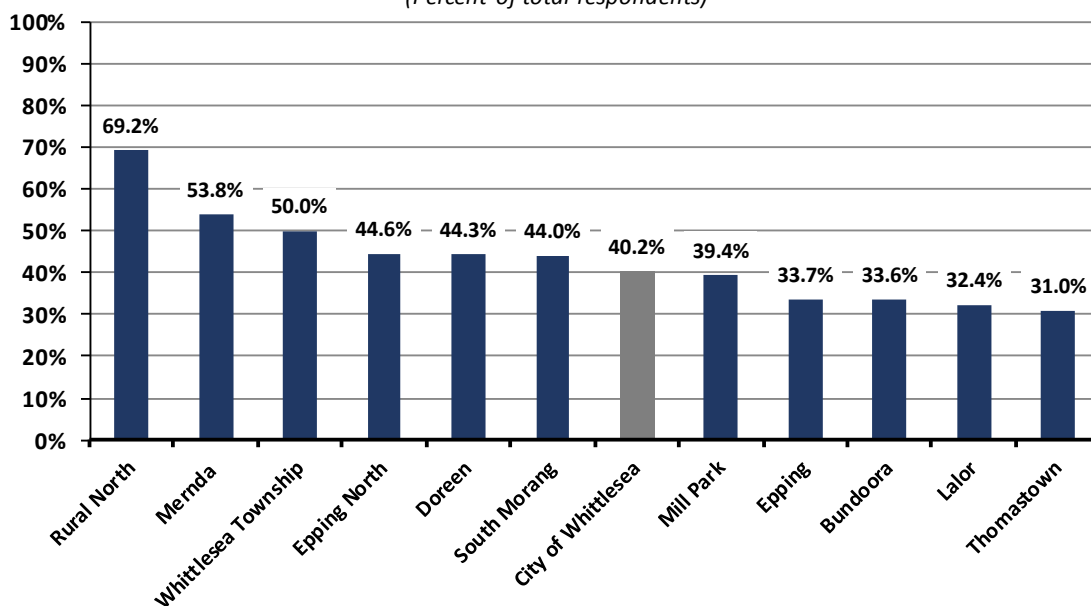
Civic engagement
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from the Rural North in particular, and Mernda and the Whittlesea Township to a lesser extent being measurably more likely than average to have participated in at least one activity.

Respondents from the southern precincts of Bundoora, Lalor, and Thomastown were notably less likely than average to have participated in any of these activities in the last year.

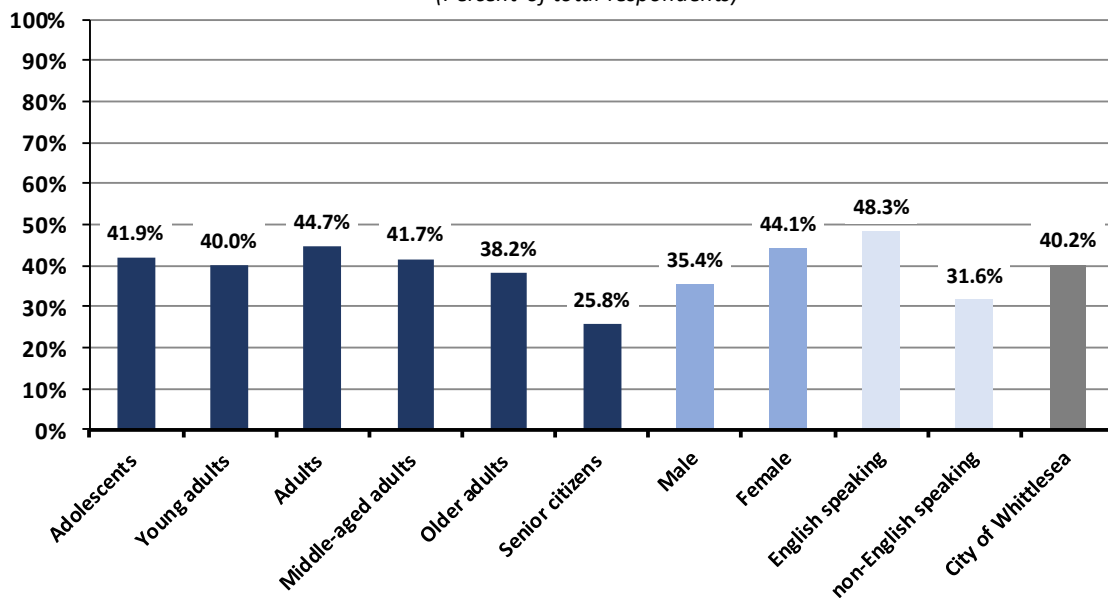
Civic engagement by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was some variation in participation in civic engagement activities observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than other respondents to have participated in these activities.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were substantially less likely than average to engaged in these activities.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably and significantly more likely to have engaged in these activities than male respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably and significantly more likely to have engaged in these activities than non-English speaking respondents.

Civic engagement by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



The following graphs provide a breakdown of these results for each individual civic engagement activity by precinct and by respondent profile. There was some measurable variation observed in these results, as follows:

- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have signed an online petition, wrote or spoken to a local Councillor about an issue, and notably more likely to have attended a protest, march or demonstration.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely to have signed a paper petition, participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision, or wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have signed a paper petition, participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision, wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament, or a local Councillor about an issue.
- **Young adults and adults (aged 25 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have signed an online petition.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to have signed an online petition.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have signed an online or paper petition or wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Civic engagement by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Signed an online petition	18.2%	16.7%	9.2%	20.0%	27.7%	21.2%
Signed a paper petition	16.4%	7.8%	9.2%	10.5%	12.0%	10.1%
Participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision	9.1%	9.8%	9.2%	11.6%	14.5%	10.1%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor about an issue	4.5%	7.8%	8.0%	3.2%	3.6%	11.1%
Wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	3.2%	6.0%	6.1%
Joined a boycott of a product or company	3.6%	6.9%	0.0%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%
Attended a protest, march or demonstration	2.7%	2.9%	1.1%	3.2%	3.6%	3.0%
Attended a Council meeting	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	4.8%	2.0%
Total responses	69	60	38	53	61	65
<i>Respondents participating in at least one form of consultation</i>	<i>37 (33.6%)</i>	<i>33 (32.4%)</i>	<i>27 (31.0%)</i>	<i>32 (33.7%)</i>	<i>37 (44.6%)</i>	<i>39 (39.4%)</i>

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Signed an online petition	30.2%	↑33.0%	28.3%	29.9%	30.8%	23.0%
Signed a paper petition	13.8%	20.9%	19.8%	↑22.2%	↑35.2%	13.4%
Participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision	11.2%	19.8%	17.0%	↑22.2%	↑24.2%	12.5%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor about an issue	7.8%	↑16.5%	8.5%	8.5%	↑15.4%	8.0%
Wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue	7.8%	8.8%	6.6%	↑10.3%	↑13.2%	6.2%
Joined a boycott of a product or company	6.9%	9.9%	3.8%	6.0%	5.5%	4.0%
Attended a protest, march or demonstration	3.4%	7.7%	0.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%
Attended a Council meeting	0.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%	3.3%	2.2%
Total responses	94	109	92	123	119	794
<i>Respondents participating in at least one form of consultation</i>	<i>51 (44.0%)</i>	<i>49 (53.8%)</i>	<i>47 (44.3%)</i>	<i>59 (50.0%)</i>	<i>63 (69.2%)</i>	<i>441 (40.2%)</i>

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Civic engagement by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Signed an online petition	31.3%	↑29.3%	↑31.7%	23.9%	12.8%
Signed a paper petition	18.8%	10.6%	15.6%	11.9%	16.4%
Participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision	12.5%	8.5%	14.8%	13.8%	13.2%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor about an issue	12.5%	5.3%	6.6%	8.6%	9.6%
Wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue	0.0%	2.7%	4.5%	6.7%	9.6%
Joined a boycott of a product or company	6.3%	3.2%	4.1%	4.6%	3.2%
Attended a protest, march or demonstration	6.3%	3.7%	2.9%	3.4%	2.7%
Attended a Council meeting	0.0%	2.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Total responses	13	124	200	244	155
<i>Respondents participating in at least one engagement</i>	7 (41.9%)	75 (40.0%)	109 (44.7%)	136 (41.7%)	84 (38.2%)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Signed an online petition	6.3%	17.1%	↑28.0%	↑30.2%	15.2%
Signed a paper petition	4.7%	12.5%	13.9%	↑17.0%	9.4%
Participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision	12.5%	10.4%	14.1%	14.5%	10.6%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor about an issue	7.8%	8.1%	7.4%	9.8%	6.5%
Wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue	9.4%	5.2%	6.7%	↑8.0%	3.9%
Joined a boycott of a product or company	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%	5.8%	2.2%
Attended a protest, march or demonstration	1.6%	4.2%	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%
Attended a Council meeting	3.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%
Total responses	32	307	455	516	271
<i>Respondents participating in at least one engagement</i>	16 (25.8%)	170 (35.4%)	257 (44.1%)	276 (48.3%)	160 (31.6%)

3.4 Agreement with selected statements about the sense of community

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about your local neighbourhood”

Of the ten statements about the sense of community included in the survey this year, nine were previously included in the 2016 *Household Survey*. The results between 2016 and this year are comparable, as they are both household questions answered by a single member of the household.

There was one new statement included this year that was not previously included; “I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood”.

Of the nine statements included in both 2016 and 2018, average agreement with seven increased this year, and agreement with two declined somewhat, but not measurably at the 95% confidence level.

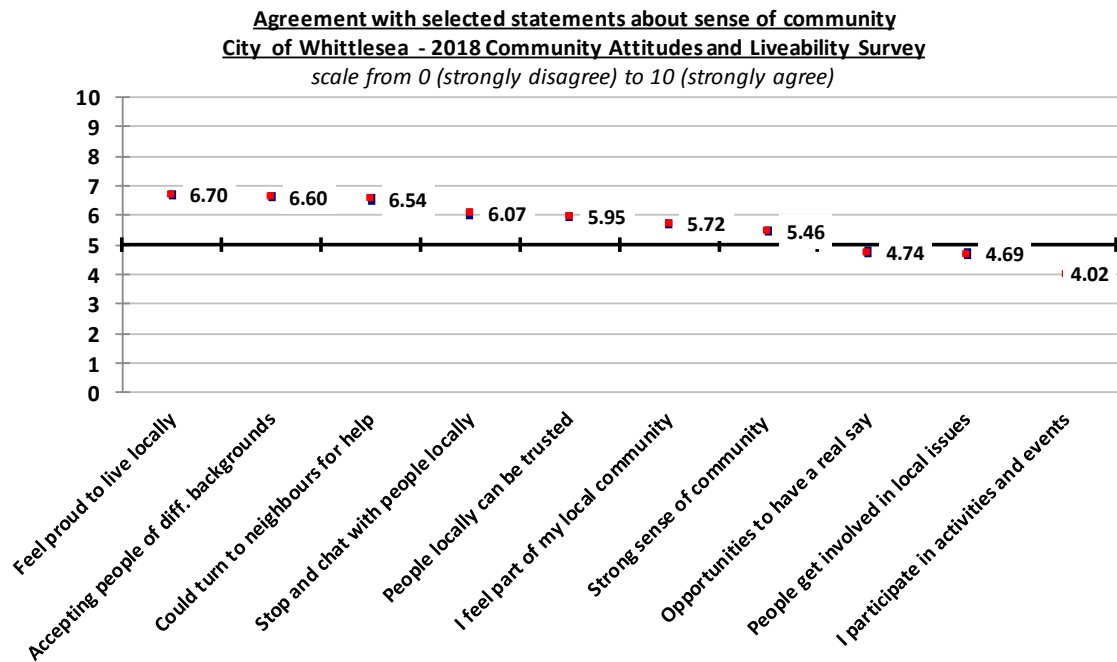
Of the seven statements that increased this year, the following increases were statistically significant at the 95% confidence level; the increase in agreement that “I feel part of my local community” (up 13.7%), “most people in my local neighbourhood can be trusted” (up 13.3%), “in times of needs, I could turn to the neighbours for help” (up 10.9%), and “people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds” (up 5.1%).

Agreement with these ten statements can best be summarised as follows:

- **Moderate Agreement** – that I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood, people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds, I could turn to the neighbours for help, and I often stop and chat with someone when walking in my neighbourhood. Whilst more than one-third of respondents strongly agreed with each of these statements, between one-tenth and one-quarter of respondents disagreed.
- **Mild Agreement** – that most people in my local neighbourhood can be trusted, I feel part of my local community, and people in my neighbourhood have a strong sense of community. Whilst approximately one-quarter of respondents strongly agreed with these statements, approximately one-fifth disagreed.
- **Mild Disagreement** – that there are opportunities to have a real say on local issues that are important to me, and people in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues. Whilst approximately one-sixth of respondents strongly agreed with these two statements, approximately one-third disagreed.
- **Moderate Disagreement** – that I participate in local community activities and events. 12.8% of respondents strongly agreed with this statement, whilst 46.8% disagreed.

There was a significant degree of variation in respondents’ level of agreement with these ten statements, with the following table providing a breakdown between those who disagreed (rating zero to four), those who were neutral to somewhat agreed (rating five to seven), and those who strongly agreed (rating eight to ten).

These results clearly indicate a diversity of opinions across the community as to the relative strength of the local sense of community.



This section of the report also provides a breakdown of the average agreement with each of the ten statements by precinct as well as by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home).

In general terms, it is noted that:

- **Whittlesea Township and the Rural North** – respondents tended to report higher than average agreement with most of these statements, with the exception of “people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds”.
- **Lalor and Thomastown** – respondents tended to report somewhat lower than average agreement with most of these statements.
- **Age structure** – average agreement with many of these statements tended to rise with the respondents’ age, and although much of the variation was not statistically significant, there was certainly a clear pattern evident for many of these statements.
- **Gender** – female respondents tended to report marginally but not measurably higher levels of agreement with most of these statements than male respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents tended to report marginally but not measurably higher levels of agreement with most of these statements than non-English speaking respondents, with the exception of “people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds”.

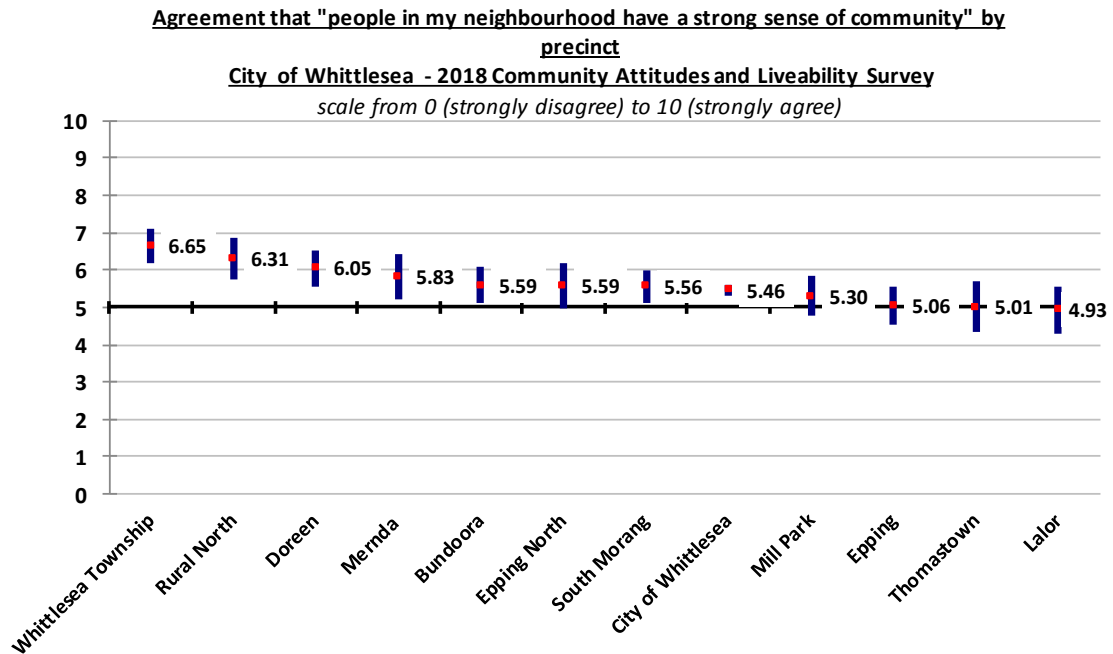
Agreement with selected statements about sense of community*
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neutral to somewhat agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Can't say</i>	<i>Average agreement</i>
I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood	2018	11.7%	45.7%	42.6%	104	6.70
People in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds	2014	14.1%	57.3%	28.6%	272	6.01
	2015	12.7%	49.7%	37.6%	176	6.40
	2016	14.9%	45.5%	39.6%	214	6.28
	2018	10.9%	49.5%	39.6%	180	↑6.60
In times of need, I could turn to the neighbours for help	2014	21.4%	38.5%	40.1%	203	6.21
	2015	22.1%	36.8%	41.1%	141	6.26
	2016	27.7%	33.5%	38.8%	137	5.90
	2018	17.7%	38.2%	44.1%	140	↑6.54
I often stop and chat with someone when walking in my neighbourhood	2014	21.2%	44.6%	34.2%	197	6.01
	2015	20.1%	44.1%	35.8%	138	6.09
	2016	24.8%	38.7%	36.5%	120	5.94
	2018	22.2%	42.9%	34.9%	107	6.07
Most people in my local neighbourhood can be trusted	2014	16.8%	59.6%	23.6%	256	5.73
	2015	23.6%	53.5%	22.9%	179	5.47
	2016	28.6%	46.3%	25.1%	201	5.25
	2018	17.9%	53.6%	28.5%	209	↑5.95
I feel part of my local community	2014	28.7%	55.0%	16.3%	250	5.04
	2015	27.2%	51.8%	21.0%	164	5.29
	2016	32.5%	46.1%	21.4%	174	5.03
	2018	23.1%	48.5%	28.4%	129	↑5.72
People in my neighbourhood have a strong sense of community	2014	24.8%	56.5%	18.7%	228	5.37
	2015	23.9%	54.1%	22.0%	157	5.47
	2016	29.2%	48.2%	22.6%	172	5.23
	2018	21.3%	57.4%	21.3%	177	5.46
There are opportunities to have a real say on local issues that are important to me	2014	30.5%	54.6%	14.9%	282	4.90
	2015	35.0%	49.8%	15.2%	203	4.78
	2016	37.7%	47.6%	14.7%	240	4.56
	2018	33.3%	49.7%	17.0%	243	4.74
People in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues	2014	26.8%	59.5%	13.7%	316	5.04
	2015	28.6%	57.2%	14.2%	222	4.93
	2016	31.8%	50.5%	17.7%	312	4.89
	2018	32.1%	55.1%	12.8%	317	4.69
I participate in local community activities and events	2014	43.9%	43.5%	12.6%	246	4.24
	2015	43.0%	43.6%	13.4%	154	4.28
	2016	41.1%	44.1%	14.8%	176	4.31
	2018	46.8%	40.4%	12.8%	201	4.02

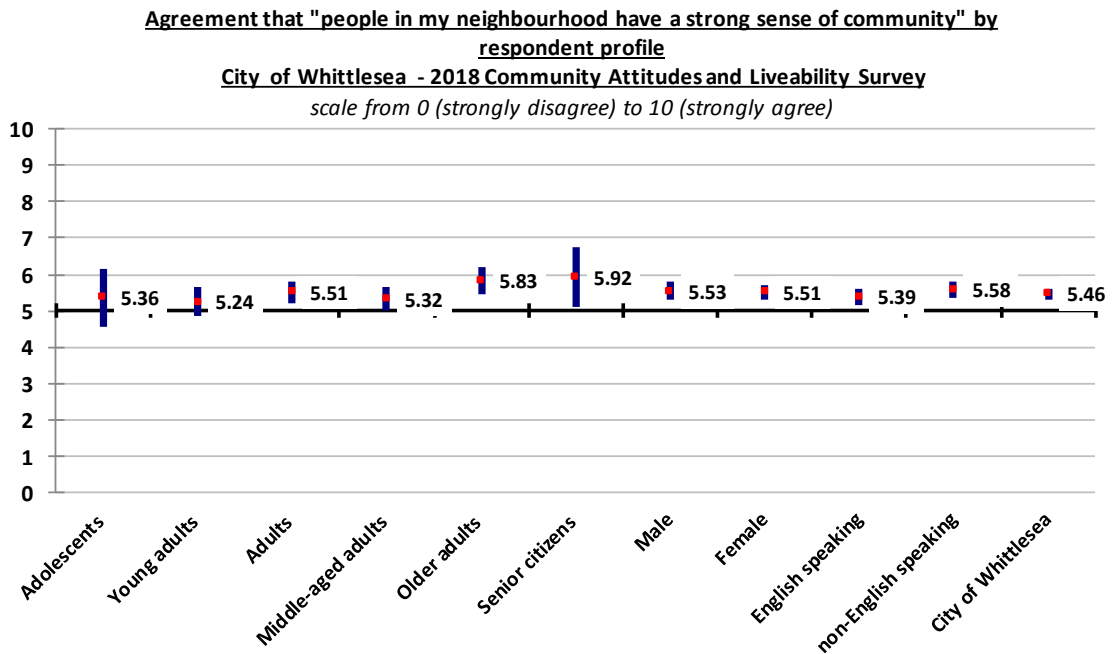
(* Please note: previous years' results are from the Household Survey)

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

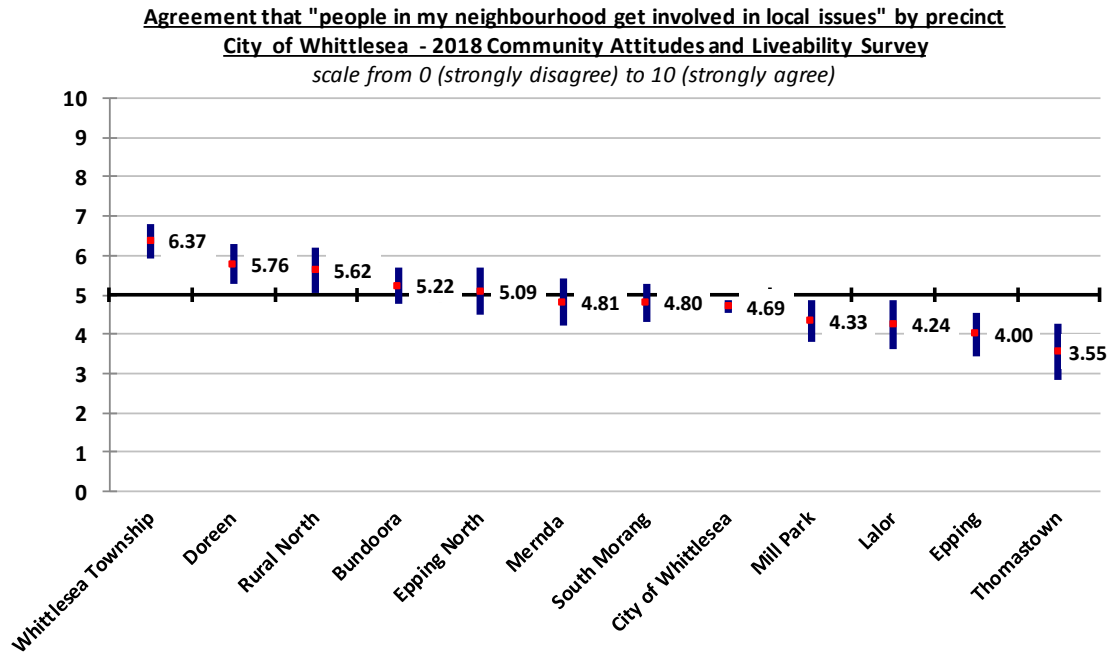
There was measurable variation in agreement that “people in my neighbourhood have a strong sense of community” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North measurably more in agreement than average.



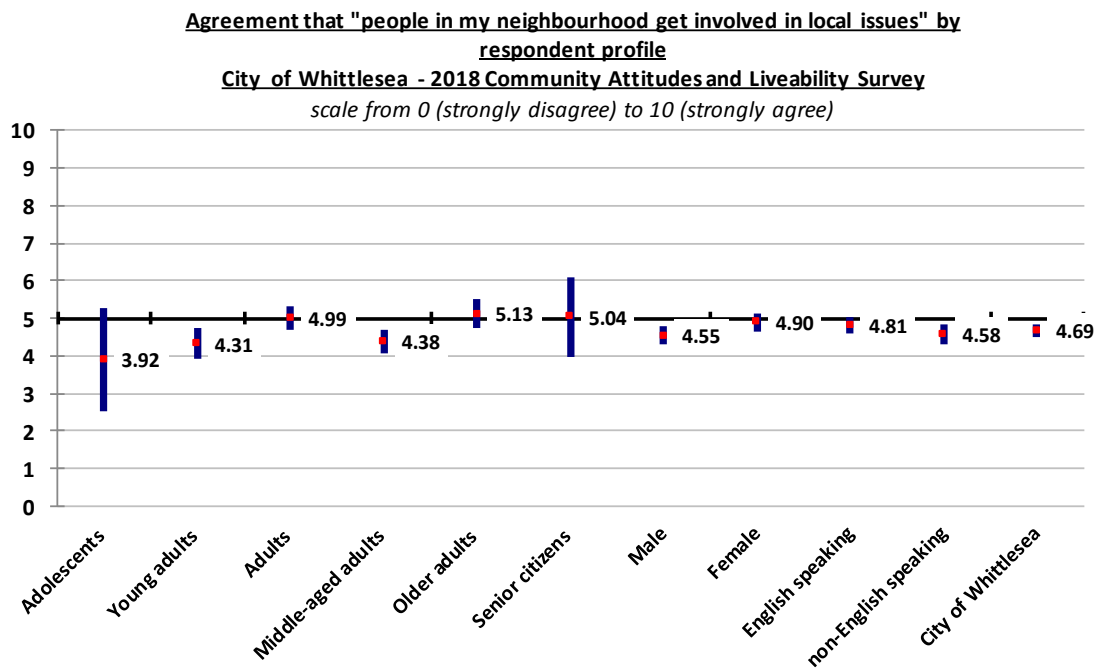
There was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile.



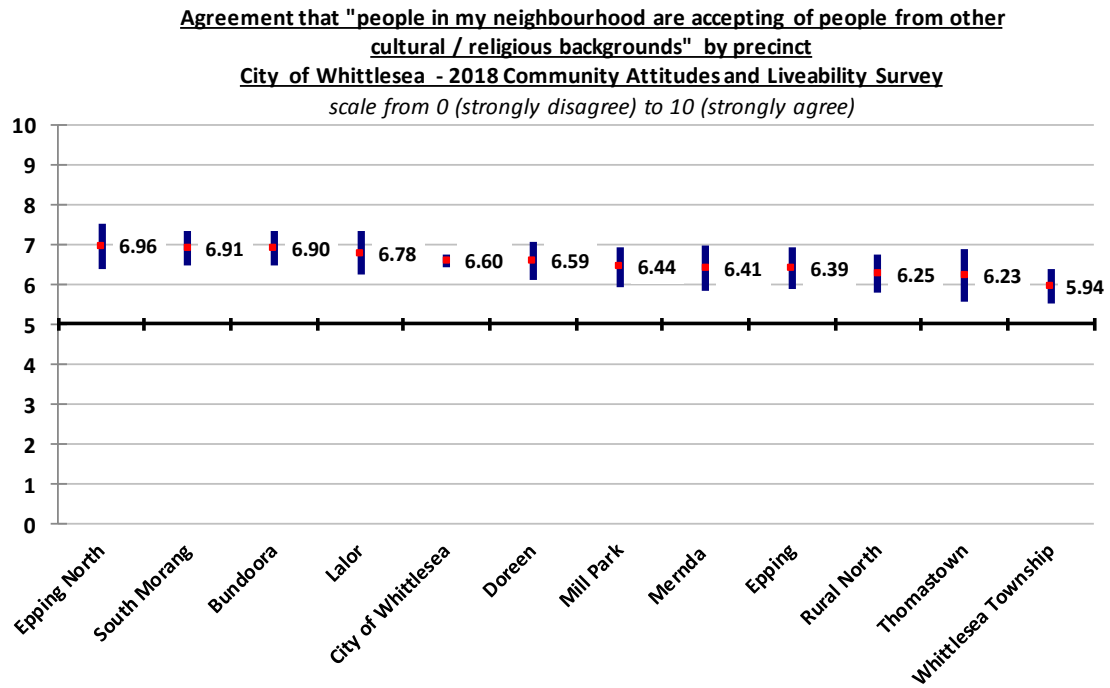
There was measurable variation in agreement that “people in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea township, Doreen and the Rural North measurably more in agreement, and respondents from Epping and Thomastown measurably less in agreement.



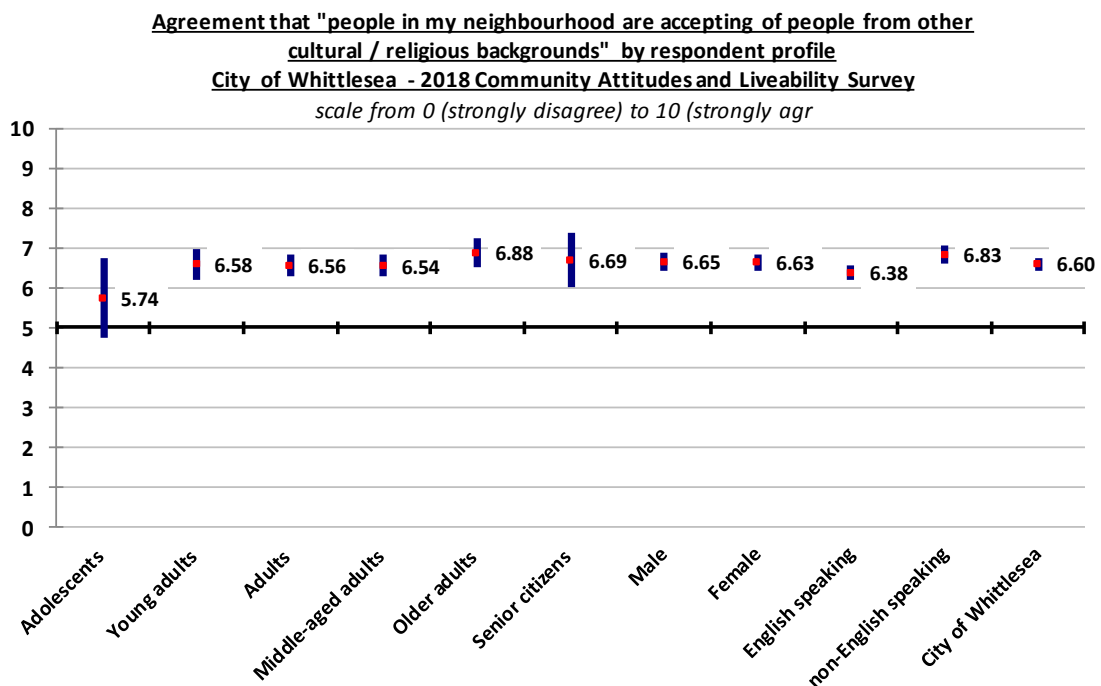
There was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondents’ age structure, although it is noted that female respondents were somewhat more in agreement than male respondents, and English speaking respondents were somewhat more in agreement than non-English speaking respondents.



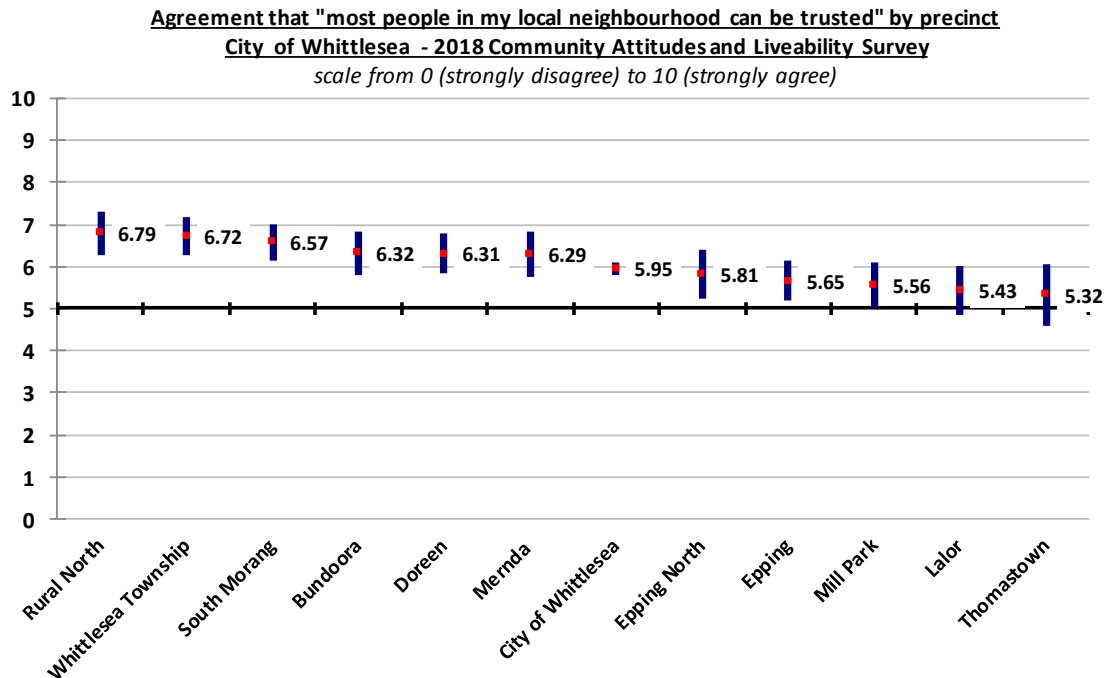
There was measurable variation in agreement that “people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township measurably less in agreement than the municipal average.



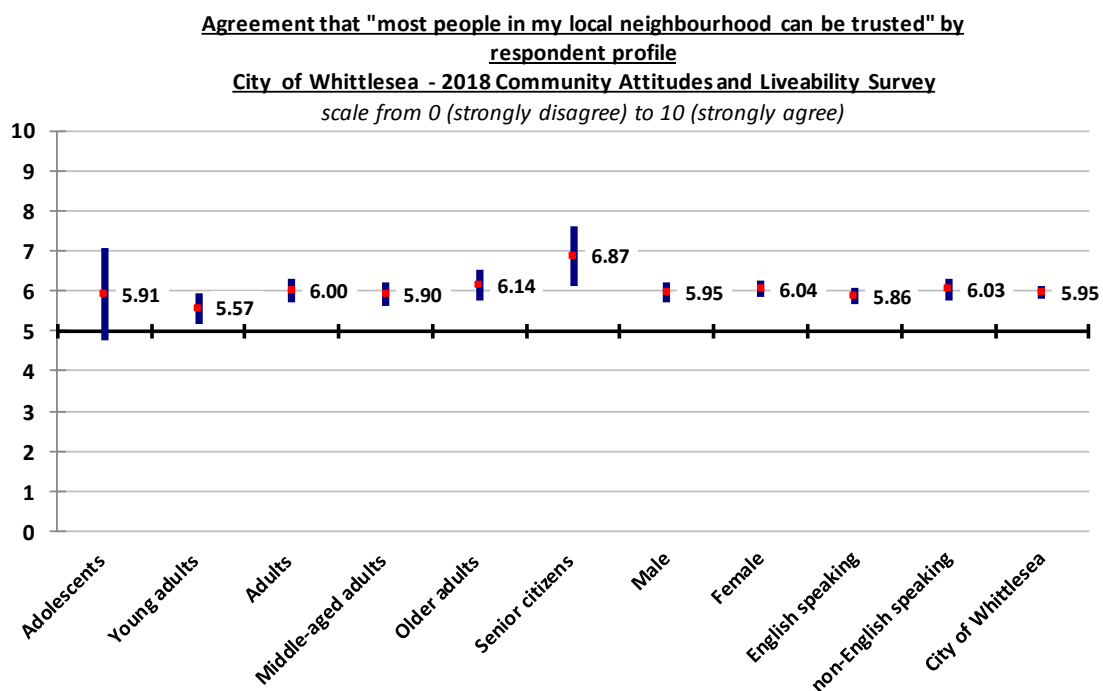
There was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondents’ age structure or gender, although it is noted that non-English speaking respondents were measurably and significantly more in agreement than English speaking respondents.



There was measurable variation in agreement that “most people in my local neighbourhood can be trusted” observed across the municipality, with respondents from the Rural North, Whittlesea Township and South Morang measurably more in agreement.

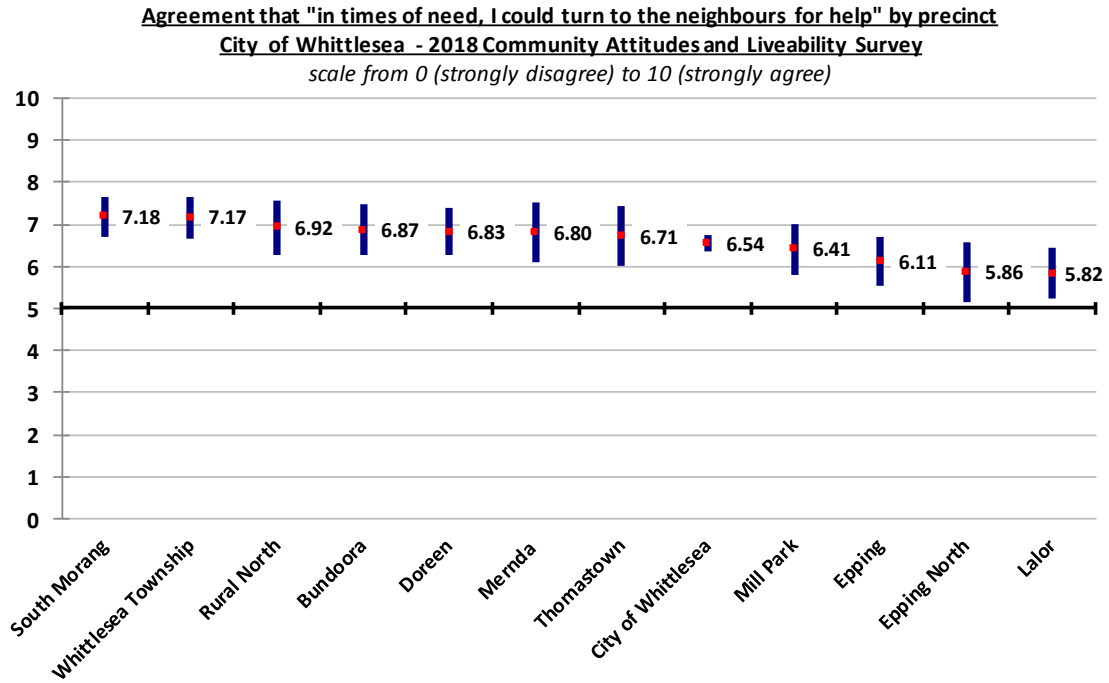


Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, it is noted that the small sample of senior citizens were substantially more in agreement than the municipal average.

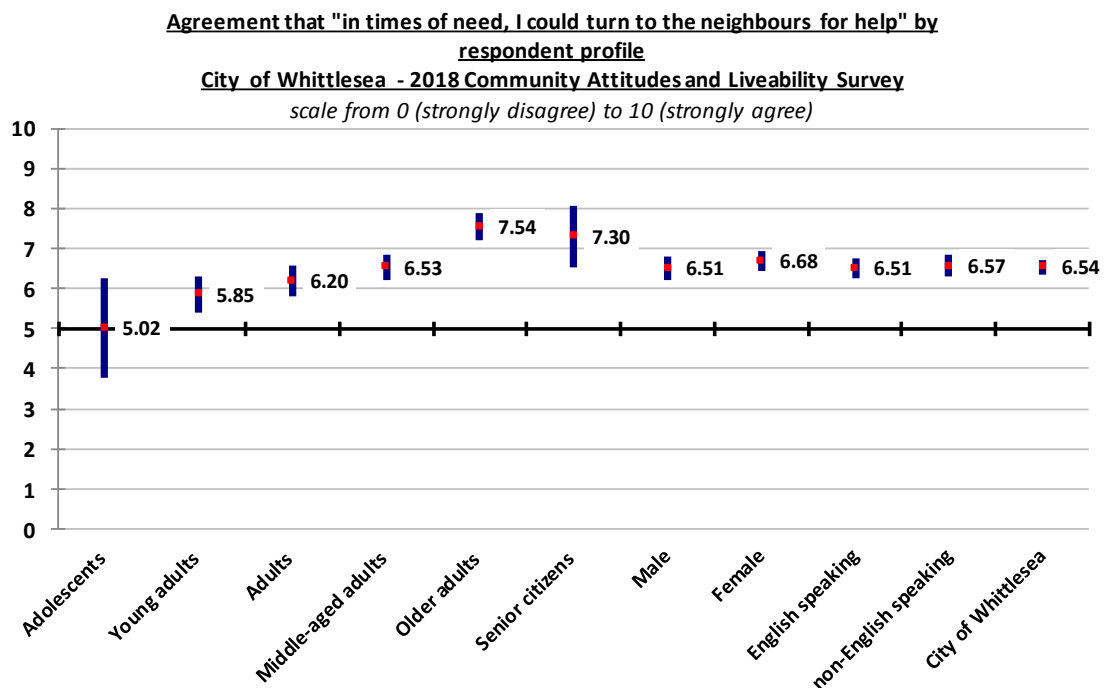


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

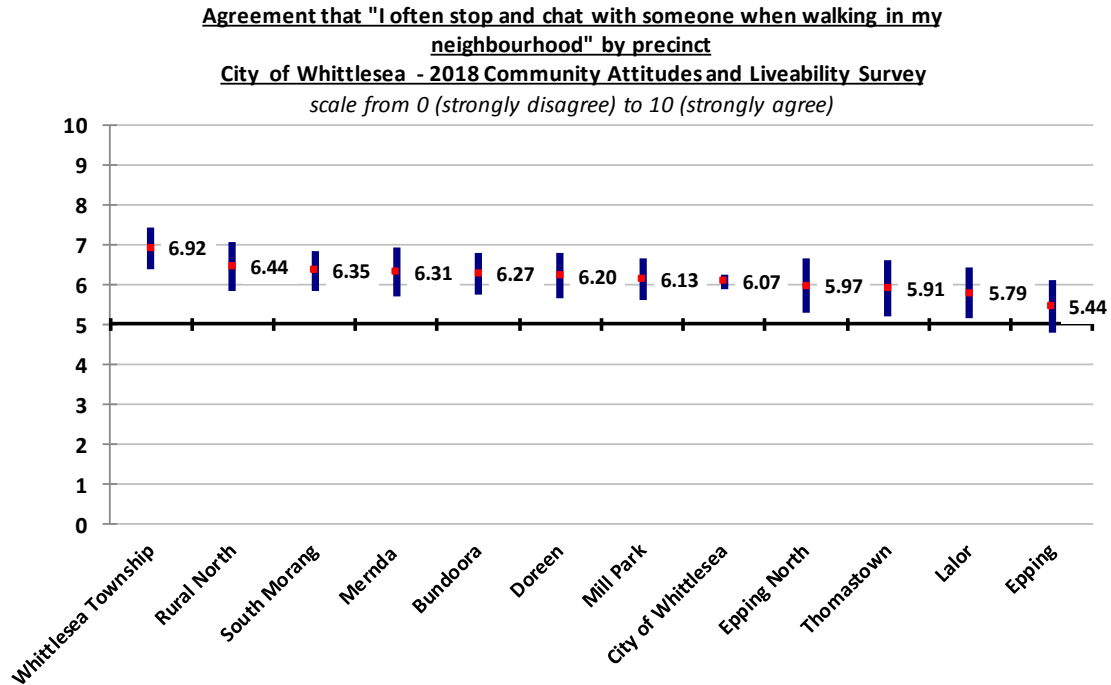
There was some variation in agreement with that “in times of need, I could turn to the neighbours for help” observed across the municipality, with respondents from South Morang measurably more in agreement and respondents from Lalor measurably less in agreement.



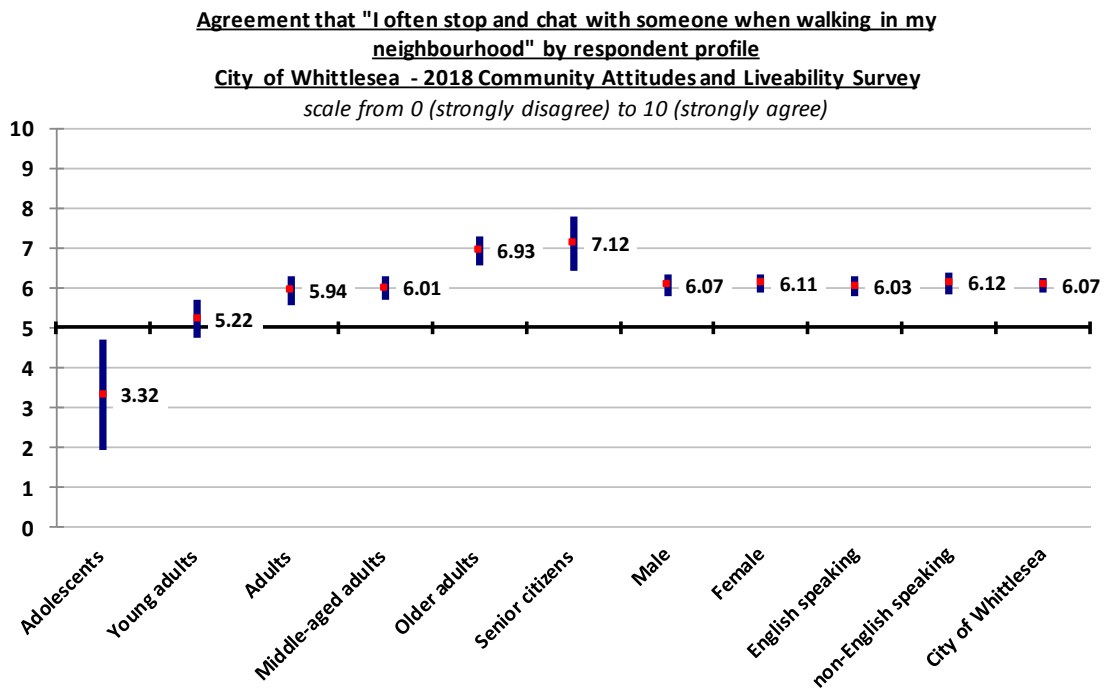
There was a clear linear relationship between respondents' age and their agreement with this statement as is clearly evident in the following graph, with older adults measurably and significantly more in agreement than the municipal average. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by the respondents' gender and language spoken at home.



There was measurable variation in agreement that “I often stop and chat with someone when walking in my neighbourhood” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township measurably more in agreement.

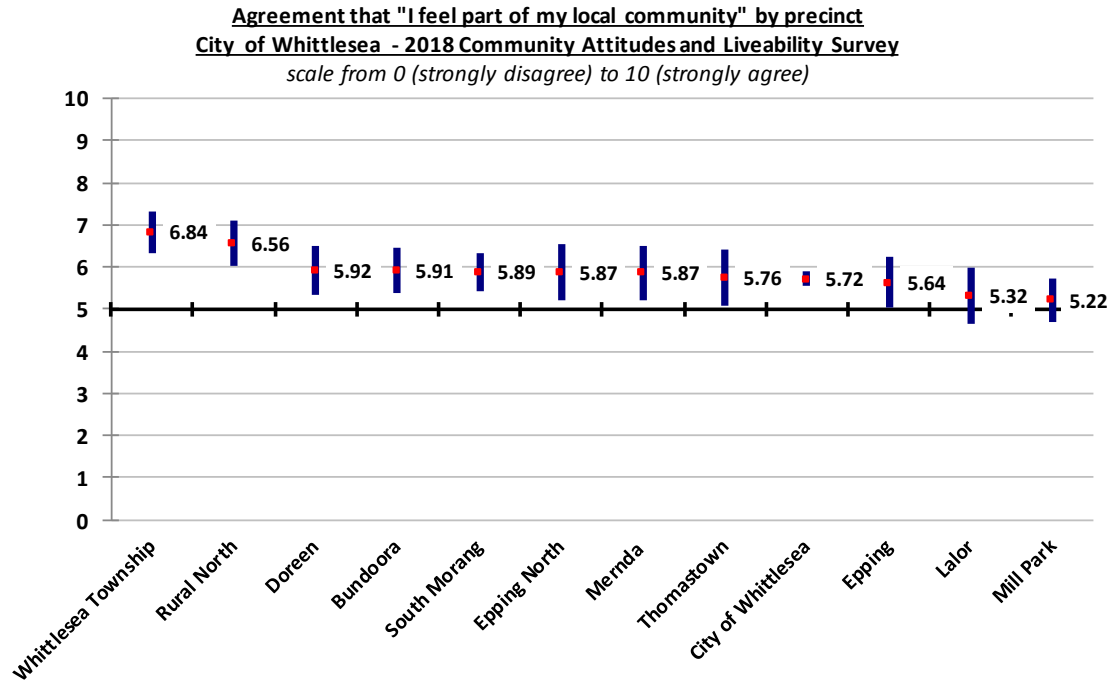


There was a clear linear relationship between respondents’ age and their agreement with this statement as is clearly evident in the following graph, with older adults and senior citizens measurably more in agreement than the municipal average. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by the respondents’ gender and language spoken at home.

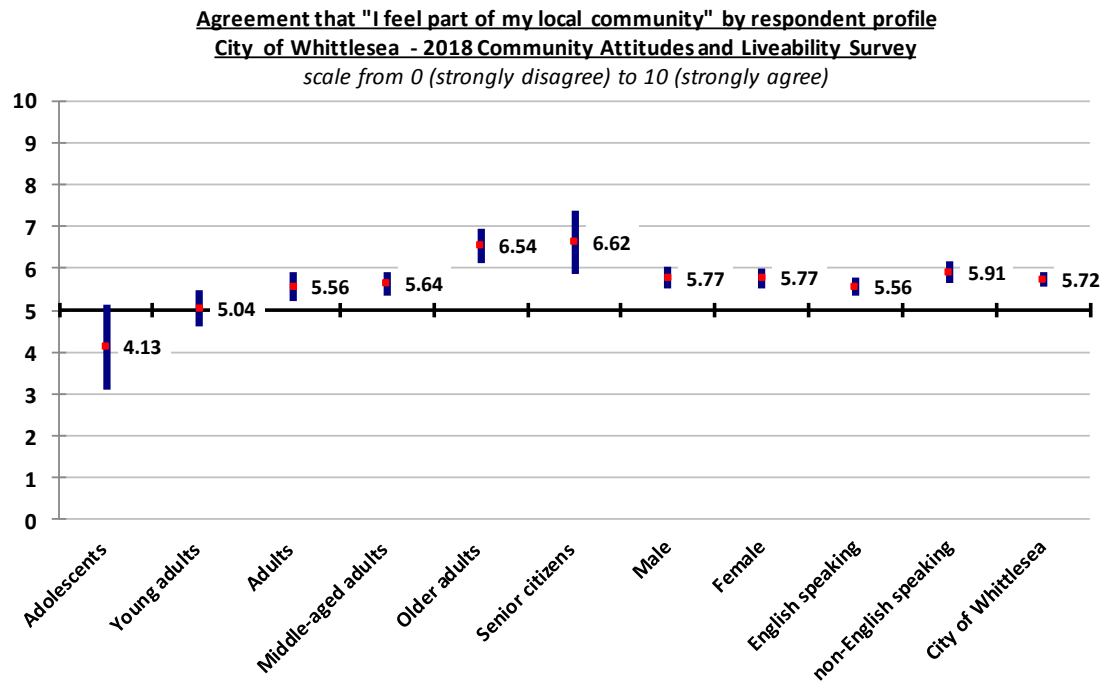


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

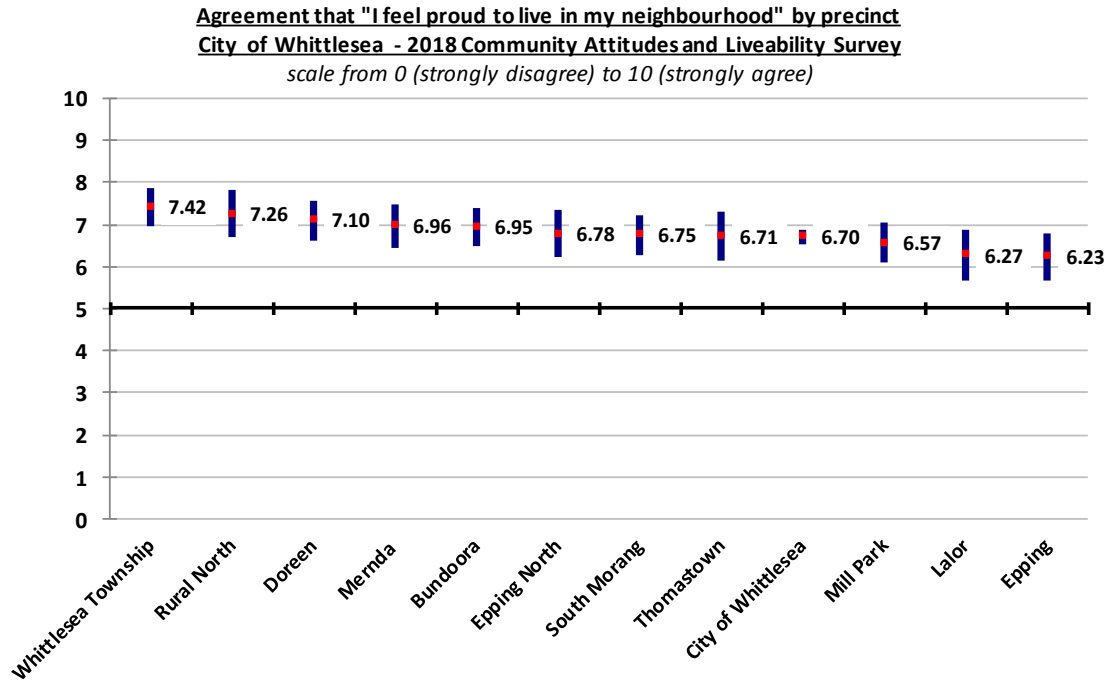
There was measurable variation in agreement that “I feel part of my local community” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North measurably more in agreement.



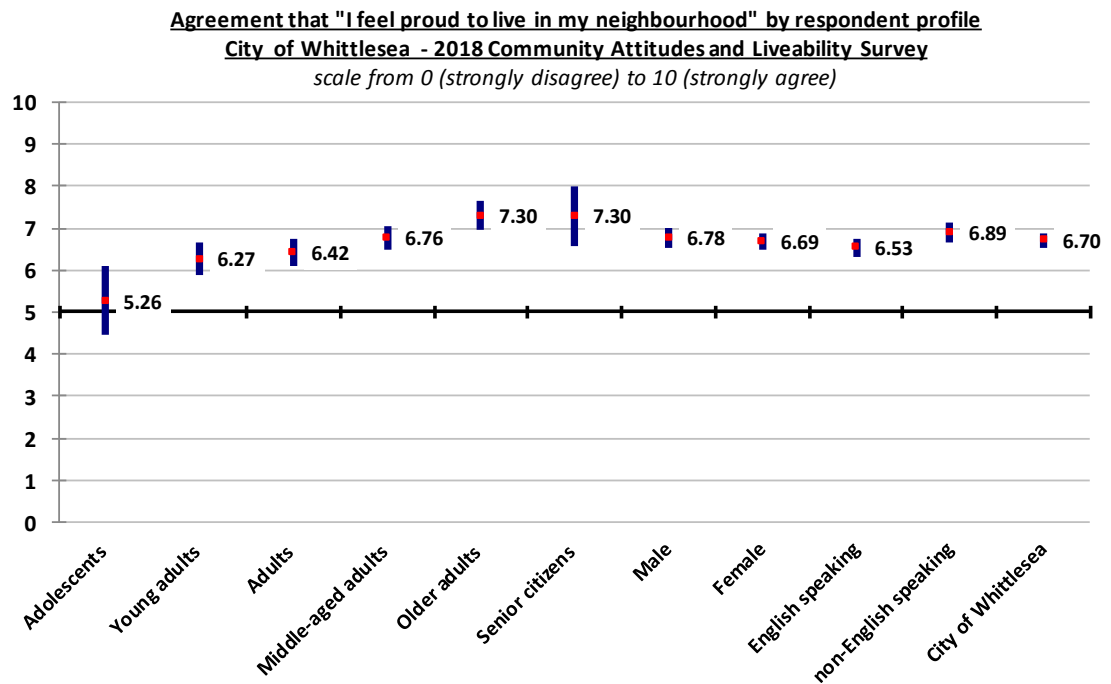
There was a clear linear relationship between respondents’ age and their agreement with this statement as is clearly evident in the following graph. It is also noted that non-English speaking respondents were substantially more in agreement than English speaking respondents.



There was measurable variation in agreement that “I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township measurably more in agreement.



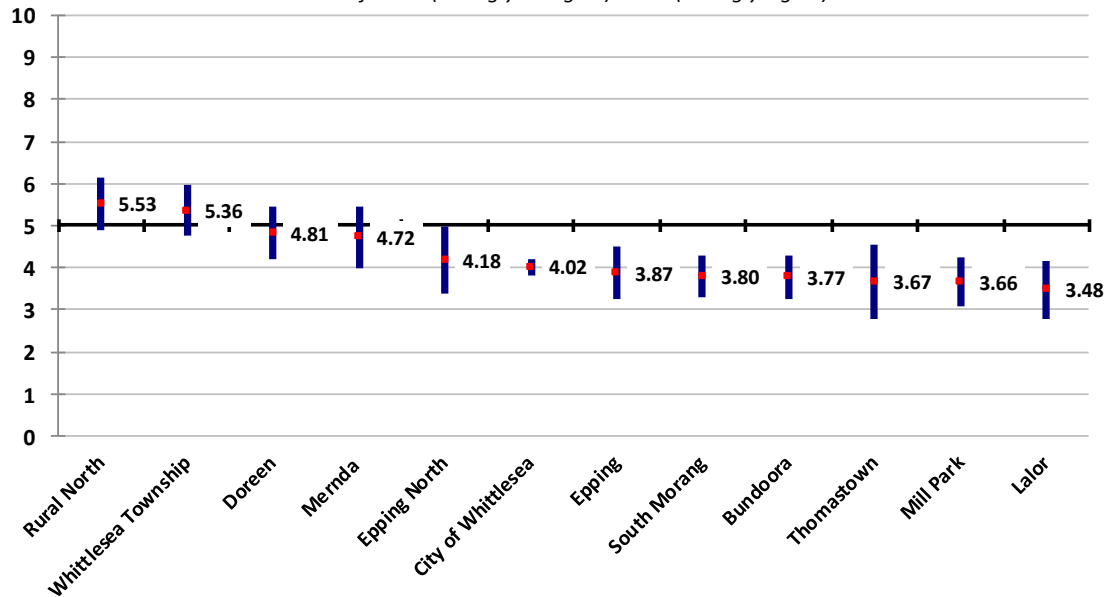
There was a clear linear relationship between respondents’ age and their agreement with this statement as is clearly evident in the following graph. It is also noted that non-English speaking respondents were substantially more in agreement than English speaking respondents.



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

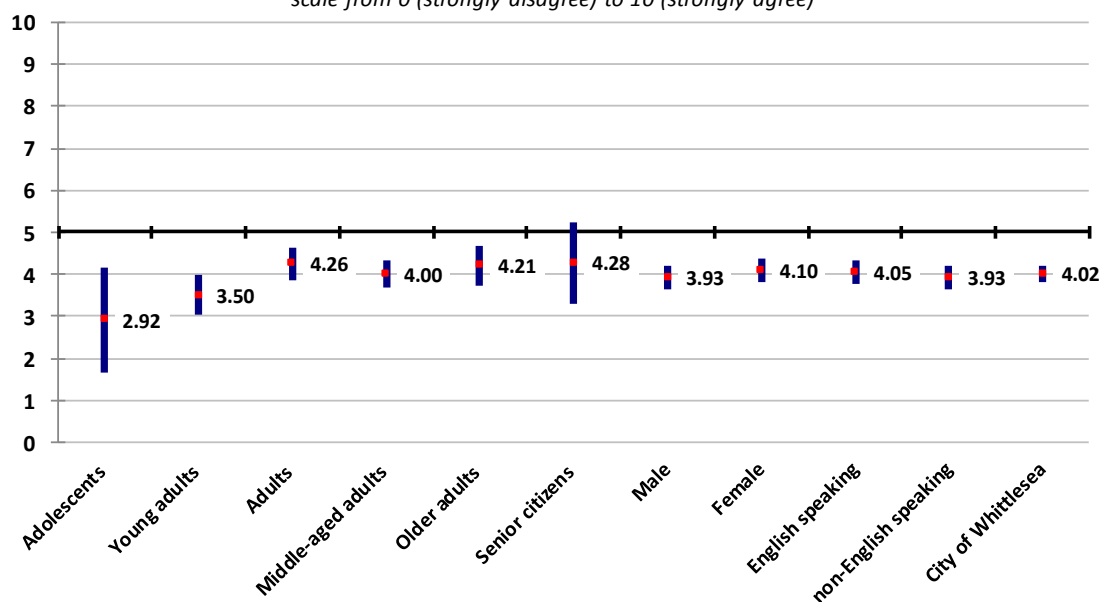
There was measurable variation in agreement that “I participate in local community activities and events” observed across the municipality, with respondents from the Rural North, Whittlesea Township, and Doreen measurably more in agreement.

Agreement that "I participate in local community activities and events" by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

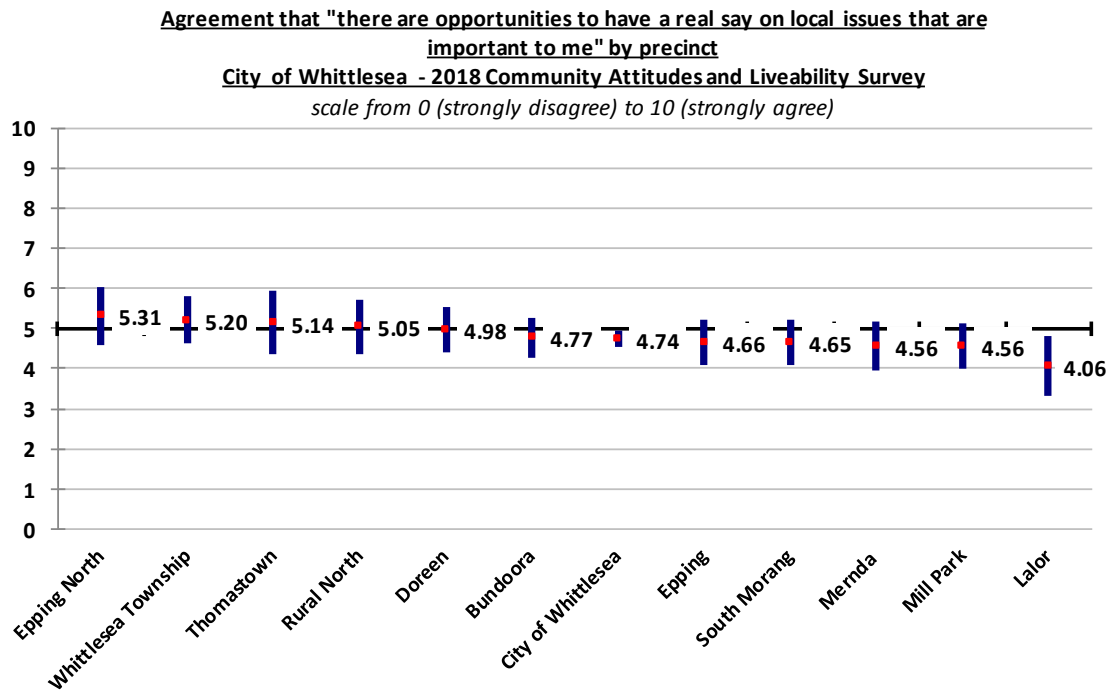


There was a relatively mild linear relationship between the respondents’ age and their agreement with this statement. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by the respondents’ gender and language spoken at home.

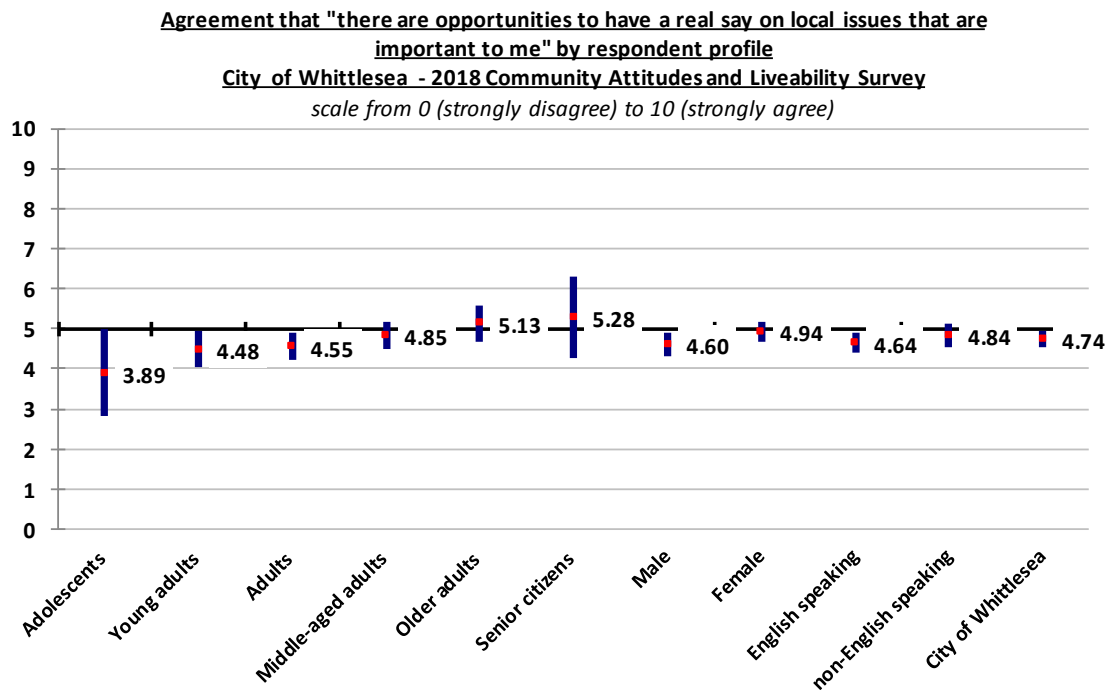
Agreement that "I participate in local community activities and events" by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that “there are opportunities to have a real say on local issues” observed across the municipality.



There was a relatively mild linear relationship between the respondents’ age and their agreement with this statement. It is also noted that female respondents were marginally, albeit not measurably more in agreement with this statement, and non-English speaking respondents were marginally but not measurably more in agreement than English speaking respondents.



4. Employment

4.1 Qualifications

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“What is the highest qualification you have attained since leaving school?”

There was variation in the qualifications results in 2018 compared to the results recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*, as is clearly evident in the following table and graph.

It is important to note that the results in both surveys are based on the same group of respondents, i.e. respondents aged fifteen years and over. In the *Household Survey* however the question was asked of every individual in the household, whereas in this survey, only one resident in each household completed the survey. Whilst these results should still be comparable over time, some caution should be exercised, as the slightly different implementation methodology may have a small impact on the comparability of the results.

There was an increase this year in the proportion of respondents with a post-secondary school qualification, up from 71.3% in 2017 to 79.4% this year. Most of this increase was in respondents with an “other” certificate, but there was also a small increase in the proportion of respondents with a higher qualification.

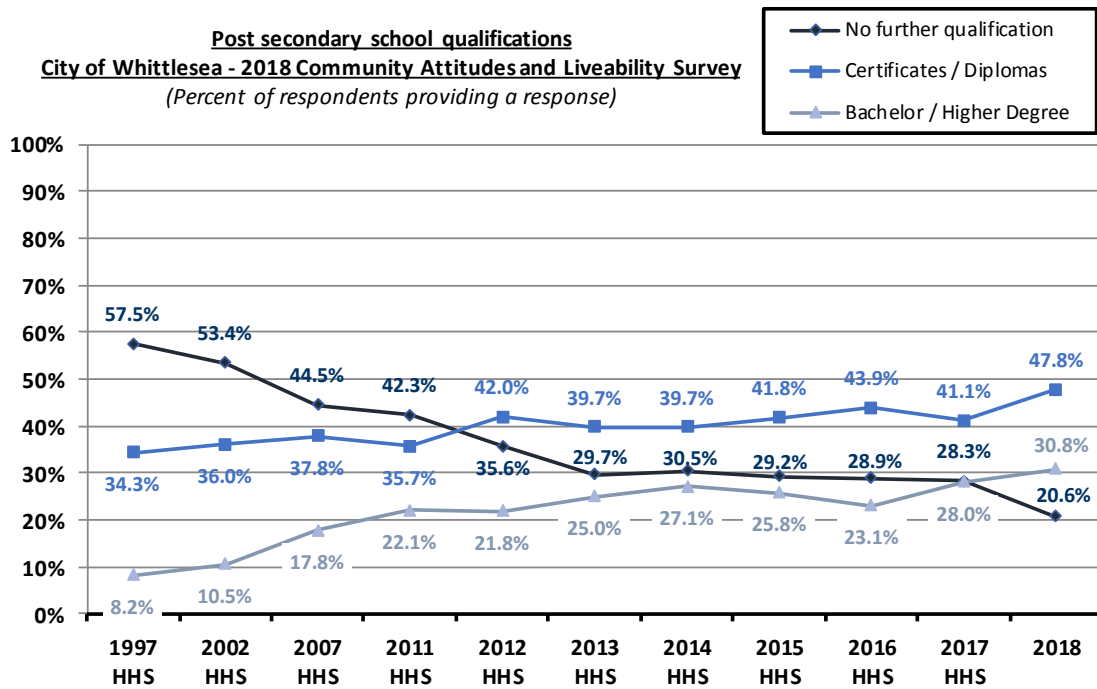
Post-secondary school qualifications
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Qualification	2018		2017	2016	2015	2012
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
No further qualification	207	↓20.6%	28.3%	28.9%	29.2%	35.6%
Trade Certificate	123	12.3%	13.5%	14.6%	14.5%	16.5%
Other Certificate	185	↑18.4%	11.2%	13.6%	14.0%	12.9%
Diploma / Advanced Diploma	172	17.1%	16.4%	15.7%	13.3%	12.5%
Bachelor Degree	178	17.7%	19.0%	14.4%	16.8%	12.3%
Higher qualification	131	↑13.0%	9.0%	8.7%	9.0%	9.5%
Other	8	0.8%	2.5%	4.1%	3.2%	0.6%
Not stated	93		328	264	209	421
Total	1,097	100%	2,572	2,339	2,369	2,276

When examined over the twenty-one years of the combined *Household Survey* and *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* program, there has been a strong trend towards increased levels of qualifications in the City of Whittlesea community.

Metropolis Research notes that over this entire twenty-one year period, respondents in the City of Whittlesea have been considerably more likely to have a certificate or diploma level qualification than a degree or higher degree qualification.

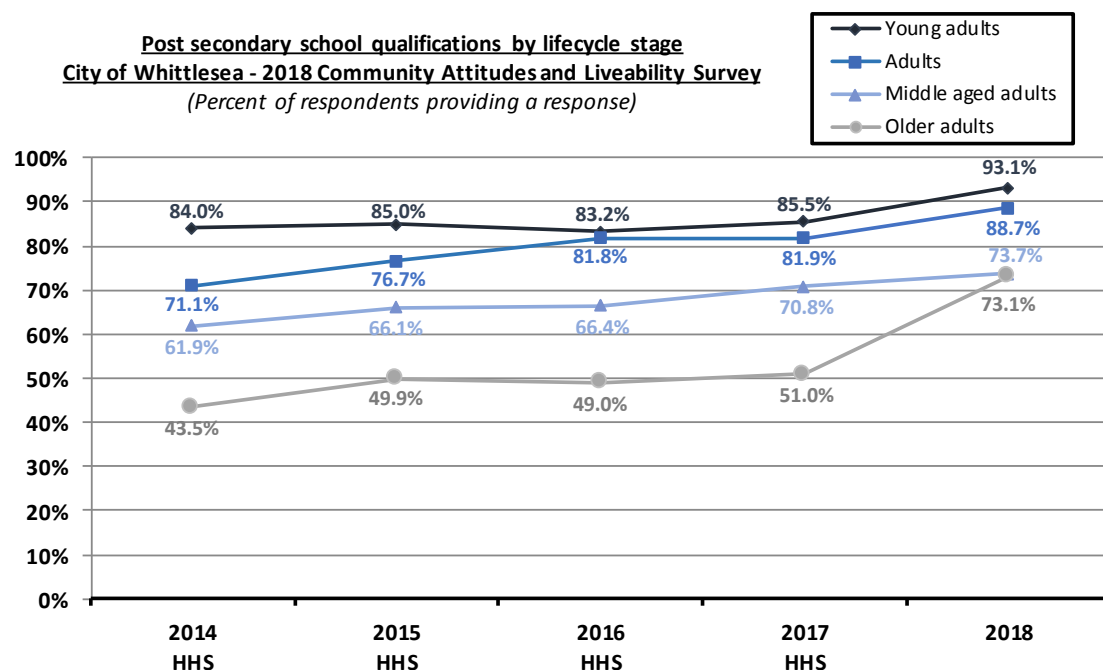
City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey



Over the last five years of the combined survey program, there has been a consistent picture of qualifications by age, as outlined in the following graph.

There has been a consistent and clear relationship between the respondents' age and their likelihood of having a post-secondary school qualification. This pattern is evident in the results this year, however it is noted that this year there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of older adults with a post-secondary school qualification.

This trend is likely to increase over time, as the community ages, and over time the proportion of older residents with a post-secondary school qualification increases.



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

There was some variation in the post-secondary school qualifications of respondents observed across the precincts, as follows:

- **Thomastown and Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no post-secondary school qualification.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a higher degree qualification.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a diploma or advanced diploma.
- **Whittlesea Township and the Rural North** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have a trade certificate.

Post-secondary school qualifications by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

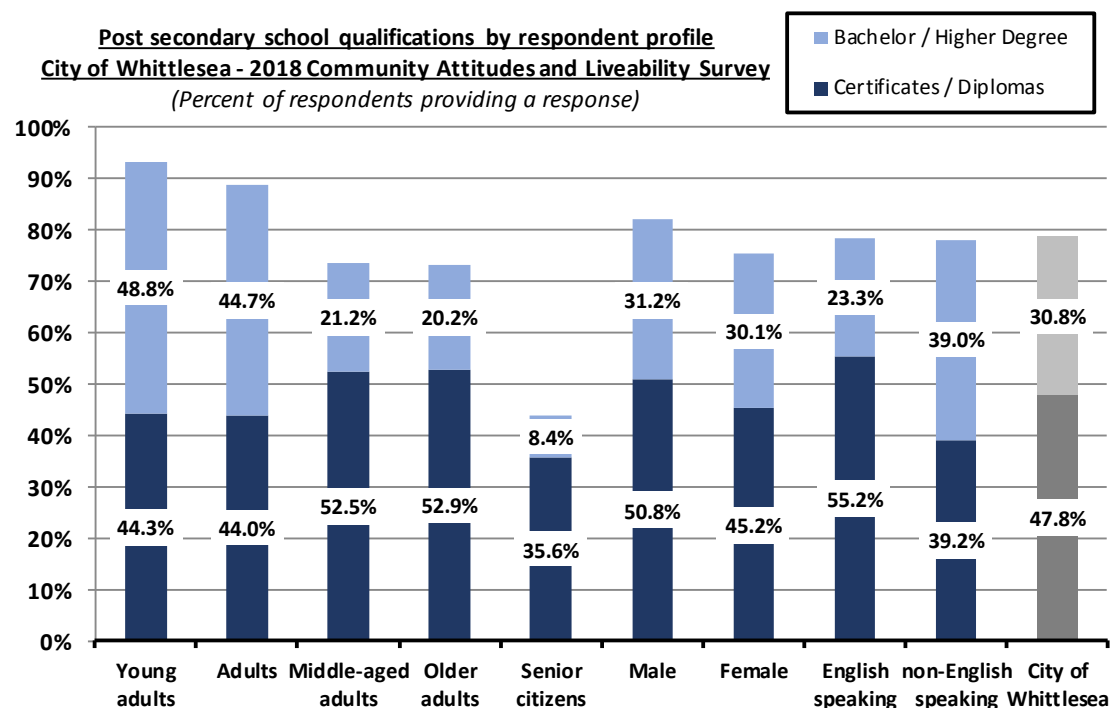
Qualification	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
No further qualification	22.1%	22.5%	↑32.0%	↑35.6%	12.8%	18.7%
Trade Certificate	8.7%	12.4%	13.3%	12.6%	9.0%	13.2%
Other Certificate	14.4%	15.7%	16.0%	16.1%	17.9%	20.9%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	23.1%	13.5%	14.7%	8.0%	17.9%	17.6%
Bachelor Degree	16.3%	21.3%	21.3%	12.6%	19.2%	14.3%
Higher qualification	14.4%	13.5%	2.7%	13.8%	↑21.8%	13.2%
Other	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	2.2%
Not stated	6	13	12	8	5	8
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Qualification	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
No further qualification	13.1%	19.0%	12.7%	21.7%	20.5%	20.6%
Trade Certificate	15.0%	11.9%	7.8%	18.9%	18.1%	12.3%
Other Certificate	24.3%	8.3%	25.5%	16.0%	15.7%	18.4%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	16.8%	↑26.2%	20.6%	19.8%	21.7%	17.1%
Bachelor Degree	15.9%	21.4%	21.6%	14.2%	16.9%	17.7%
Higher qualification	15.0%	13.1%	11.8%	7.5%	7.2%	13.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%
Not stated	9	7	4	11	8	93
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

The following graph displays the type of post-secondary school qualification held by respondents by age group, gender and language spoken at home. There was significant variation in these results observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)** - respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than other respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree. This does highlight the trend over time towards increasing levels of degree or higher qualifications in the community.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification or a trade certificate.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification.
- **Gender** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to have a trade certificate, whilst female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to have no further qualification or an “other” certificate.
- **Language spoken at home** - English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have an “other” certificate, whilst non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree qualification.

These results clearly indicate that the population has been becoming more qualified over time, with the clear progression in relation to bachelor and higher degrees very evident in these age structure results.



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Post-secondary school qualifications by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
No further qualification	59.4%	7.0%	11.3%	↑24.8%	↑26.1%
Trade Certificate	0.0%	7.8%	10.8%	12.7%	↑17.3%
Other Certificate	1.9%	19.5%	16.8%	19.3%	20.9%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	10.4%	17.0%	16.4%	20.5%	14.7%
Bachelor Degree	10.2%	↑30.1%	↑26.4%	11.8%	9.1%
Higher qualification	0.0%	↑18.7%	↑18.3%	9.4%	11.1%
Other	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%
Not stated	4	4	12	27	23
Total	16	188	243	327	219

<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
No further qualification	↑55.9%	17.0%	↑24.1%	21.1%	20.5%
Trade Certificate	10.6%	↑22.0%	4.2%	14.1%	10.2%
Other Certificate	12.7%	13.7%	↑22.1%	↑22.3%	14.4%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	12.3%	15.1%	18.9%	18.8%	14.6%
Bachelor Degree	6.1%	16.7%	18.5%	14.6%	↑20.8%
Higher qualification	2.3%	14.5%	11.6%	8.7%	↑18.2%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%
Not stated	12	39	48	46	43
Total	64	480	583	572	508

4.2 Employment status

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“What is your current employment status?”

The employment status of respondents to the survey this year was very similar to that recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*. It is noted however that there were somewhat more respondents engaged in home duties in the survey this year compared to last year, and slightly fewer respondents engaged in full time studies.

Metropolis Research is of the view that this variation is likely to reflect the slight under-representation of young adults in the sample this year compared to the *Household Survey*. This reflects the fact that the *Household Survey*, by capturing information on each individual in the household, will always include a more representative sample, particularly of young people who are known to be less likely than older residents to participate in voluntary self-completion surveys. This variation is however relatively small, and is not reflected in any of the other employment status results, which does reflect well on the reliability of the survey methodology, subject to the limitations discussed above.

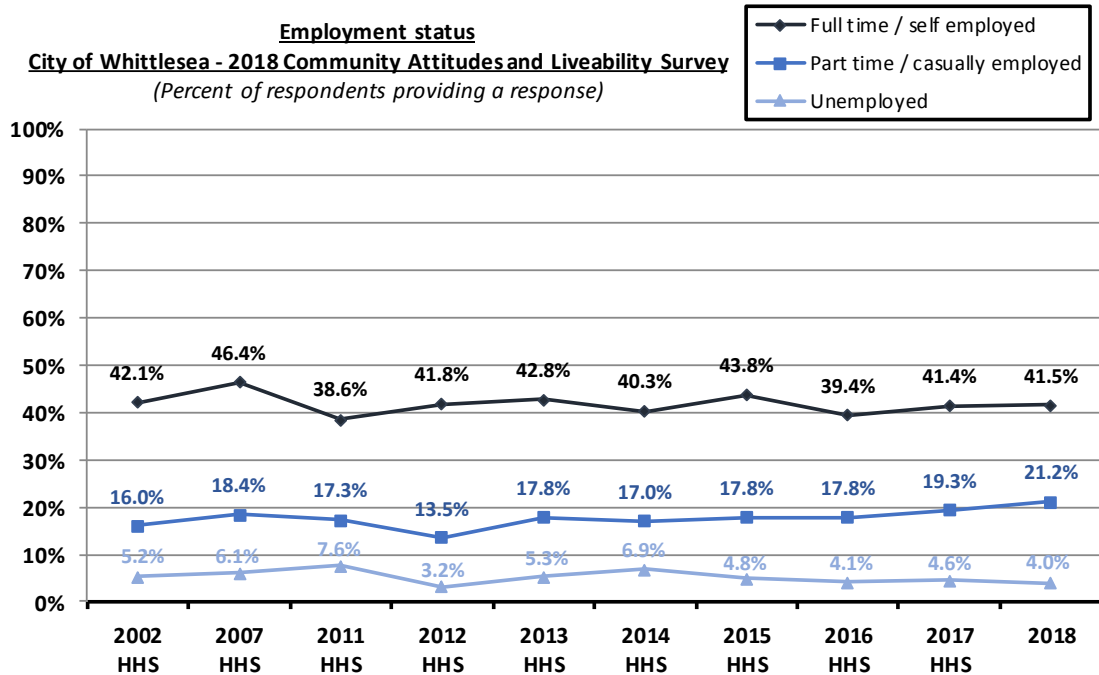
Employment status
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Status	2018		2017	2016	2015	2014
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
Full time employee	375	35.7%	35.5%	33.8%	37.4%	35.2%
Part time employee	154	14.7%	13.4%	11.4%	11.2%	10.5%
Casual employee	69	6.6%	5.9%	6.4%	6.6%	6.4%
Self employed	61	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	6.4%	5.1%
Home duties	84	8.0%	5.4%	6.9%	6.1%	7.2%
Full time studies	19	1.8%	4.0%	5.1%	4.7%	5.7%
Part time studies	5	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Retired	177	16.9%	17.5%	17.3%	14.9%	15.1%
Unemployed	42	4.0%	4.6%	4.1%	4.8%	6.9%
Workcover	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	
Disability pension	32	3.0%	2.9%	3.6%	3.7%	2.0%
Other	8	0.8%	1.3%	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Employed and study	21	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.2%	3.9%
Not stated	47		195	103	139	114
Total	1,097	100%	2,572	2,340	2,369	2,378

When examining these results over a longer period of time, as outlined in the following graph, it is clear that the proportion of respondents employed casually or part time employed has trended higher over time. Despite the under-representation of young adults in the sample of the survey this year, the proportion of part time / casually employed

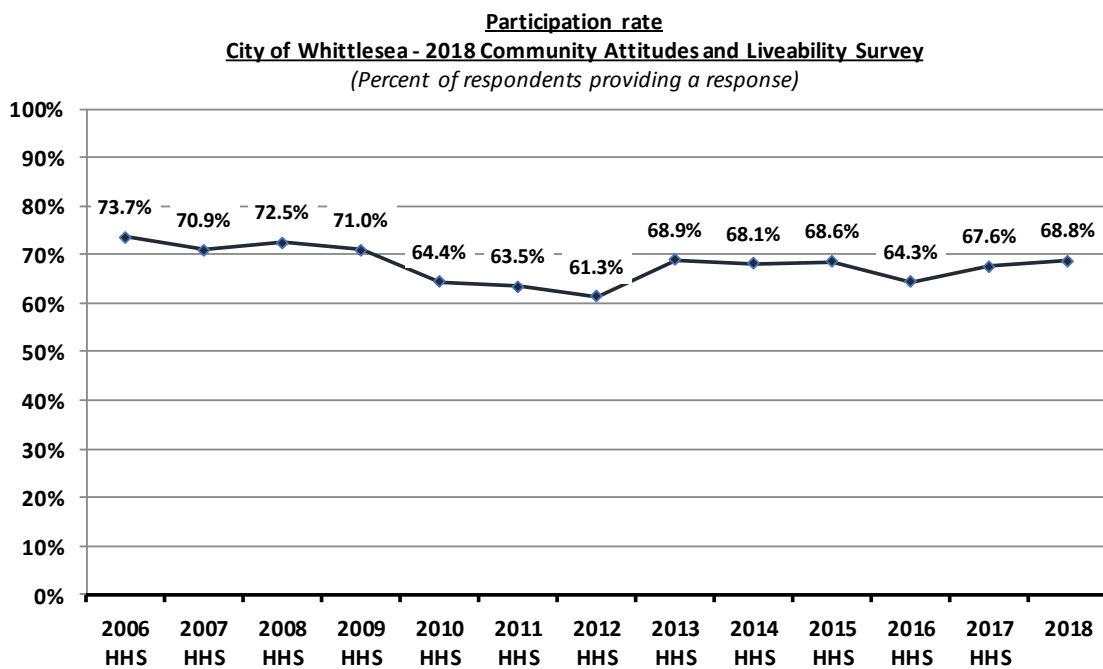
City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

respondents has for the first time in the survey program, exceeded twenty percent of the respondents.



The participation rate is the proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over who are engaged in some way in the labour force. This includes respondents employed full time, part-time, casually employed, self-employed, and unemployed and looking for work.

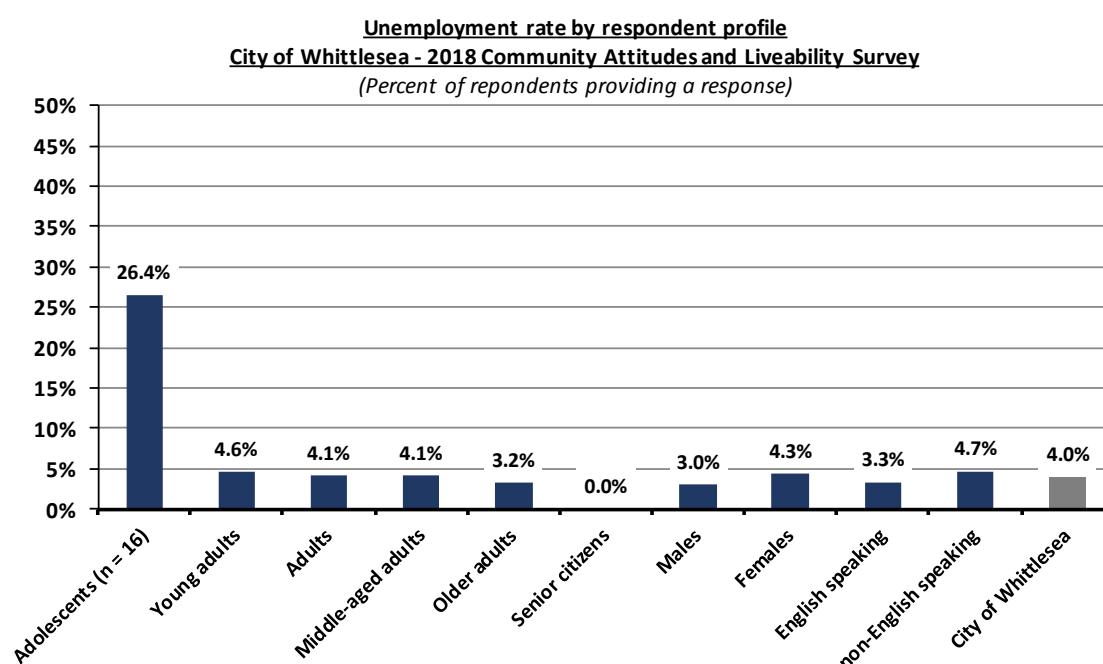
This year the participation rate was 68.8%, up 1.2% on the 67.6% recorded in the *Household Survey* last year, and very consistent with results recorded over an extended period of time in the survey program.



Four percent of respondents this year reported that they were unemployed and looking for work, a decrease on the 4.6% recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*.

Despite the small sample of adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years) included in the survey this year, these respondents were substantially more likely than other respondents to be unemployed. Metropolis Research does not recommend this figure as a reliable measure of youth unemployment in the municipality, as it is not certain that all of these respondents are technically unemployed (as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Whilst not statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level), it is noted that female respondents were marginally more likely to be unemployed than male respondents, and non-English speaking respondents were somewhat more likely to be unemployed than English speaking respondents.



There was some variation in the employment status results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired.
- **Lalor and Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be in receipt of a disability pension.
- **Epping and Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed part-time.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be engaged in home duties.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired and notably more likely to be employed and studying.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be self-employed and retired.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Employment status by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Status</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Full time employee	25.5%	32.3%	25.9%	↑43.8%	↑53.8%	29.5%
Part time employee	16.0%	9.1%	3.7%	10.1%	11.3%	17.9%
Casual employee	7.5%	8.1%	8.6%	6.7%	6.3%	8.4%
Self employed	5.7%	3.0%	4.9%	7.9%	3.8%	7.4%
Home duties	5.7%	7.1%	9.9%	9.0%	6.3%	5.3%
Full time studies	2.8%	5.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	3.2%
Part time studies	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Retired	↑27.4%	22.2%	22.2%	10.1%	10.0%	17.9%
Unemployed	3.8%	3.0%	7.4%	4.5%	5.0%	6.3%
Workcover	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Disability pension	1.9%	↑7.1%	↑9.9%	3.4%	3.8%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Employed and study	1.9%	3.0%	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Not stated	4	3	6	6	3	4
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Status</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Full time employee	41.8%	35.2%	35.9%	25.2%	25.6%	35.7%
Part time employee	↑26.4%	15.4%	16.5%	11.7%	18.6%	14.7%
Casual employee	4.5%	7.7%	2.9%	1.8%	4.7%	6.6%
Self employed	4.5%	7.7%	5.8%	8.1%	↑11.6%	5.8%
Home duties	5.5%	6.6%	↑19.4%	7.2%	7.0%	8.0%
Full time studies	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.8%
Part time studies	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Retired	11.8%	15.4%	14.6%	↑28.8%	↑25.6%	16.9%
Unemployed	0.9%	3.3%	2.9%	3.6%	1.2%	4.0%
Workcover	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Disability pension	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	5.4%	1.2%	3.0%
Other	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Employed and study	0.0%	4.4%	1.9%	↑7.2%	2.3%	2.0%
Not stated	6	0	3	6	5	47
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

There was significant variation in these results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time, part time, casually employed, full time studies and employed and studying.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time and self-employed.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired or in receipt of a disability pension.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be retired.
- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed full time, self-employed, and retired.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be part time employed and engaged in home duties.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be part time employed.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be engaged in full time studies, or in receipt of a disability pension.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Employment status by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Status</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Full time employee	0.0%	↑40.1%	↑42.8%	↑50.0%	15.5%
Part time employee	12.4%	↑19.2%	16.0%	16.3%	9.2%
Casual employee	5.6%	↑10.1%	9.3%	5.4%	5.0%
Self employed	0.0%	3.8%	↑10.5%	7.1%	2.5%
Home duties	1.9%	9.0%	9.1%	8.6%	3.4%
Full time studies	29.5%	↑5.3%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Part time studies	5.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	↑54.4%
Unemployed	26.4%	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%	3.2%
Workcover	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Disability pension	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.8%	↑6.0%
Other	9.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Employed and study	9.3%	↑5.6%	2.6%	0.4%	0.1%
Not stated	4	2	3	18	8
Total	16	188	243	327	219

<i>Status</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Full time employee	4.5%	↑49.4%	24.6%	35.5%	36.4%
Part time employee	0.0%	5.5%	↑21.9%	↑18.6%	9.9%
Casual employee	0.0%	5.5%	7.6%	5.6%	7.6%
Self employed	0.0%	↑7.6%	3.9%	5.6%	6.1%
Home duties	7.3%	1.9%	↑13.2%	7.8%	8.4%
Full time studies	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	↑3.2%
Part time studies	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%
Retired	↑82.0%	↑19.6%	15.2%	17.0%	16.6%
Unemployed	0.0%	3.0%	4.3%	3.3%	4.7%
Workcover	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Disability pension	6.2%	2.8%	3.4%	1.3%	↑4.9%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Employed and study	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	2.8%	1.1%
Not stated	2	16	24	21	21
Total	64	480	583	572	508

4.3 Satisfaction with current employment situation

Employed respondents were asked:

“Are you satisfied with your current employment situation?”

Consistent with the *Household Survey* results, a little less than three-quarters (70.6%) of employed respondents reported that they were satisfied with their current employment situation. It is noted however that this result has declined this year a little from results recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey* report.

Attention is drawn to the fact that eleven percent of respondents were dissatisfied with their current employment status because they worked too many hours, and 11.6% reported that their commute time was too long.

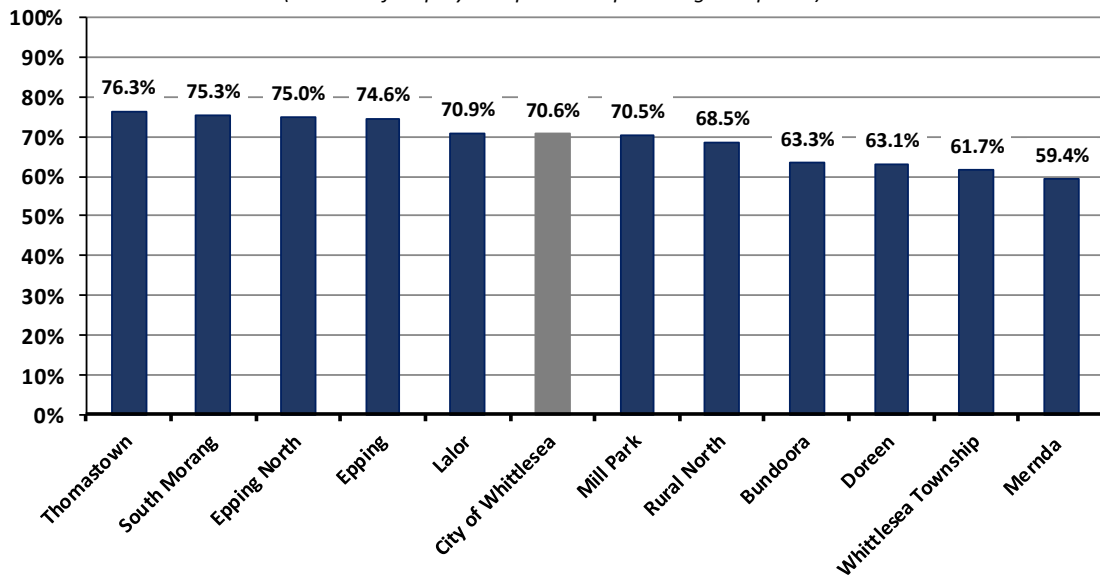
Satisfied with current employment situation
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents providing response)

Response	2018		2017	2016	2015	2014
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
Yes	480	70.6%	73.0%	75.6%	74.9%	74.5%
No - too many hours	75	11.0%	6.1%	5.1%	5.3%	14.9%
No - too few hours	34	5.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	10.7%
No - skills and experience don't match job	39	5.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.8%	n.a
No - commute time too long	79	11.6%	7.9%	6.1%	5.8%	n.a
No - lack of local jobs	34	5.0%	3.5%	5.1%	3.4%	n.a
No - other	3	0.4%	2.0%	3.9%	2.5%	n.a
Total responses	744		1,542	1,417	1,495	1,385

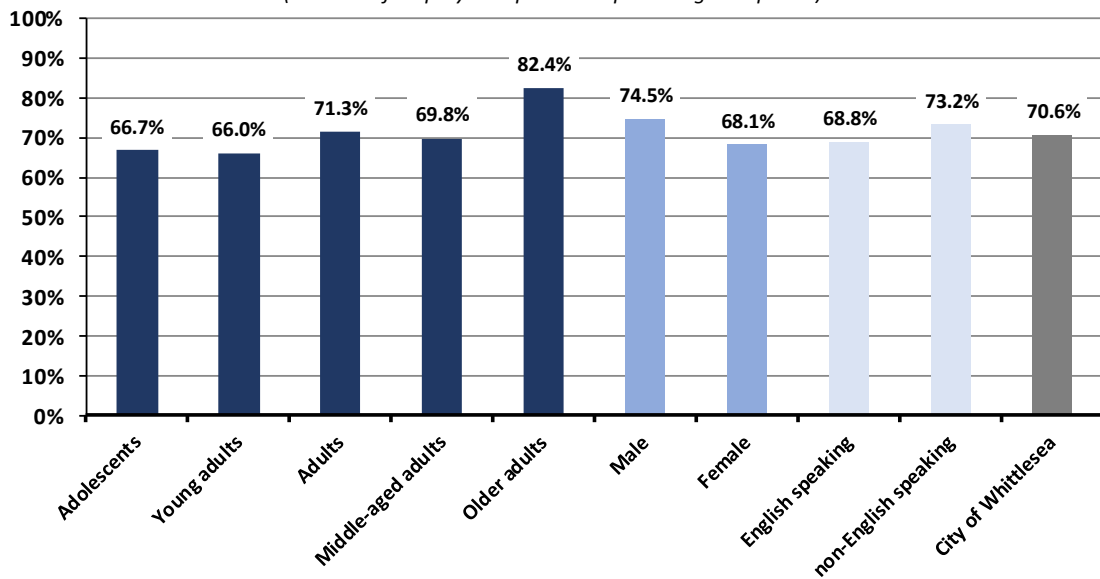
The following graphs provides a breakdown of the proportion of employed respondents satisfied with their current employment status by precinct and respondent profile.

Readers are reminded that the sample size at the precinct and demographic profile level is relatively small and caution should be exercised in the interpretation of variation at these levels.

Satisfied with current employment situation by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of employed repondents providing a response)



Satisfied with current employment situation by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of employed repondents providing a response)



5. Income and financial security

5.1 Personal income

5.1.1 Income from all sources

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“What is your total (gross pre-tax) income from all sources per week, including pensions and allowances?”

Respondents were asked to nominate from the precoded list their personal income bracket, including all incomes such as wages and salaries, but also pensions and allowances. This question was included in the same format as included in the *Household Survey* program, and consequently these results should be comparable over time.

It is important to bear in mind however that the median incomes reported in this report are somewhat higher than those recorded in the *Household Survey*. This is likely to be, at least in part, a result of the slightly different methodology. The *Household Survey*, which includes incomes of all persons in the household aged 15 years and over, will provide a more robust and reliable measure of personal income.

Weekly personal income
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Income	2018		2017	2016	2015	2014	2012
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
Negative or nil	34	↓4.3%	11.6%	10.8%	10.8%	11.7%	11.9%
\$1 - \$149 per week	38	4.8%	6.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%
\$150 - \$299 per week	65	8.1%	9.6%	23.5%	22.7%	26.0%	24.1%
\$300 - \$399 per week	74	9.3%	9.6%				
\$400 - \$499 per week	50	6.3%	7.7%				
\$500 - \$649 per week	68	8.5%	8.2%	25.1%	24.9%	22.3%	24.3%
\$650 - \$799 per week	62	7.8%	9.2%				
\$800 - \$999 per week	73	9.1%	9.9%	8.9%	9.5%	10.8%	9.6%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	84	10.5%	9.5%				
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	75	↑9.4%	6.6%	20.5%	20.3%	18.7%	20.3%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	73	↑9.1%	5.1%				
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	33	4.1%	2.9%				
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	52	↑6.5%	3.0%	4.3%	5.2%	3.8%	3.1%
\$3,000 or more per week	18	2.3%	1.0%				
Not stated	298		530	439	533	434	320
Total	1,097	100%	2,572	2,341	2369	2,379	2,276
Median weekly income	\$823		\$597	\$528	\$581	\$495	\$524
Median annual income	\$42,796		\$31,044	\$27,456	\$30,212	\$25,740	\$27,248

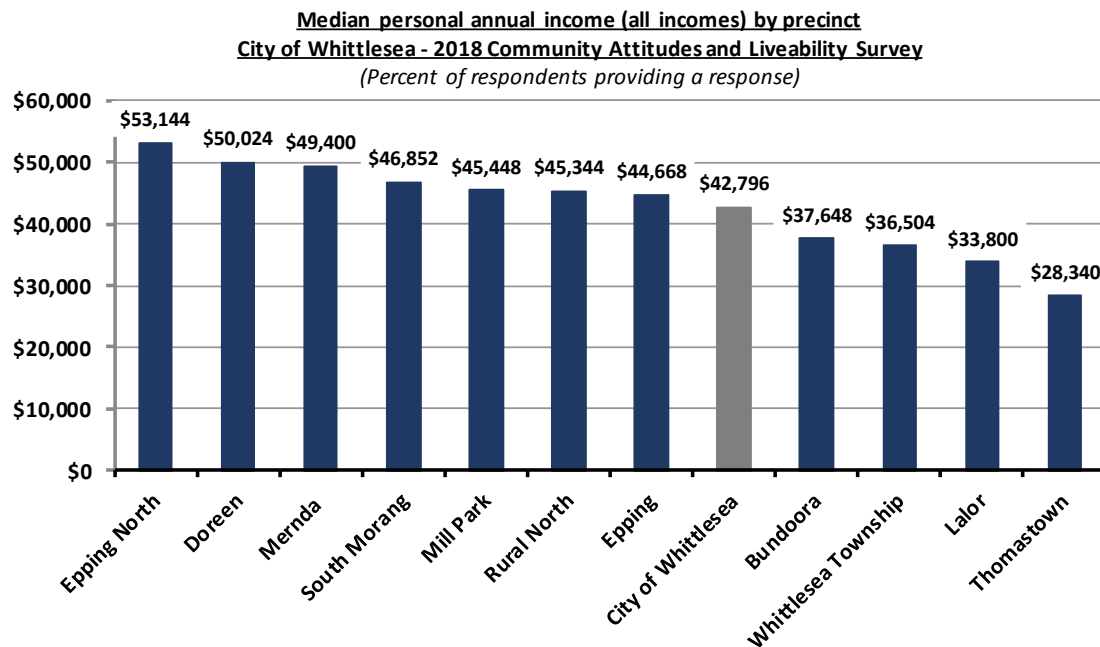
This variation in the results is evident in the main table above, that shows a measurably larger proportion of respondents earning \$1,250 or more per week, and a measurably smaller proportion of respondents earning a negative or nil income. This lower portion of respondents earning a negative or nil income reflects the lower proportion of adolescents and young adults included in the sample of this survey compared to the more robust sample included in the *Household Survey*.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that 298 of the 1,097 respondents did not provide a response to this question, which does reduce the statistical significance of the results.

There was measurable variation in the median income (from all sources) observed across the municipality, as follows;

- **Epping North, Doreen, Mernda, and South Morang** – respondents reported a measurably higher median income than the municipal median.
- **Bundoora, Whittlesea Township, Lalor, and Thomastown** – respondents reported a measurably lower median income than the municipal mean.

The variation in median incomes (from all sources) observed between the precincts reflects in part, the fact that these northern growth area precincts have a higher proportion of respondents engaged in full time employment. Precincts such as Lalor and Thomastown have a higher proportion of older retired respondents and are therefore more likely to report lower median incomes.



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Consistent with the variation in the median income figures, there was some variation in the individual income bracket results across the municipality, as outlined in the following table. It is noted however that given the large number of income brackets, very little variation was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Weekly personal income by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Income</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Negative or nil	3.9%	7.1%	5.5%	1.5%	1.5%	5.8%
\$1 - \$149 per week	7.9%	5.7%	7.3%	9.0%	1.5%	5.8%
\$150 - \$299 per week	6.6%	11.4%	12.7%	7.5%	5.9%	5.8%
\$300 - \$399 per week	7.9%	↑18.6%	14.5%	9.0%	13.2%	7.2%
\$400 - \$499 per week	7.9%	2.9%	5.5%	7.5%	2.9%	5.8%
\$500 - \$649 per week	10.5%	4.3%	14.5%	10.4%	2.9%	11.6%
\$650 - \$799 per week	10.5%	12.9%	5.5%	1.5%	8.8%	5.8%
\$800 - \$999 per week	6.6%	11.4%	3.6%	11.9%	11.8%	5.8%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	10.5%	8.6%	7.3%	10.4%	16.2%	8.7%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	9.2%	4.3%	10.9%	13.4%	10.3%	10.1%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	6.6%	5.7%	5.5%	10.4%	10.3%	10.1%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	0.0%	4.3%	5.5%	3.0%	1.5%	4.3%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	10.5%	1.4%	1.8%	4.5%	10.3%	8.7%
\$3,000 or more per week	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	4.3%
Not stated	34	32	32	28	15	30
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Income</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Negative or nil	2.3%	5.0%	6.2%	3.5%	8.3%	4.3%
\$1 - \$149 per week	2.3%	3.8%	2.5%	3.5%	0.0%	4.8%
\$150 - \$299 per week	9.3%	6.3%	8.6%	4.7%	5.6%	8.1%
\$300 - \$399 per week	3.5%	10.0%	2.5%	10.6%	5.6%	9.3%
\$400 - \$499 per week	8.1%	6.3%	8.6%	9.4%	6.9%	6.3%
\$500 - \$649 per week	8.1%	5.0%	8.6%	14.1%	6.9%	8.5%
\$650 - \$799 per week	11.6%	5.0%	4.9%	11.8%	11.1%	7.8%
\$800 - \$999 per week	9.3%	11.3%	9.9%	5.9%	15.3%	9.1%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	11.6%	11.3%	8.6%	14.1%	13.9%	10.5%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	7.0%	11.3%	9.9%	8.2%	6.9%	9.4%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	15.1%	5.0%	9.9%	5.9%	5.6%	9.1%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	4.7%	7.5%	4.9%	2.4%	9.7%	4.1%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	4.7%	8.8%	11.1%	4.7%	1.4%	6.5%
\$3,000 or more per week	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	1.2%	2.8%	2.3%
Not stated	30	11	25	32	19	298
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Consistent with the variation in the median income figures, there was some variation in the individual income bracket results observed by age structure, as outlined in the following table. It is noted however that given the large number of income brackets, very little variation was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

It is noted however that older adults were measurably more likely than average to earn between \$300 and \$499 per week.

Weekly personal income by age structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Income</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Negative or nil	3.4%	4.4%	2.7%	3.9%	4.3%
\$1 - \$149 per week	8.5%	3.3%	4.4%	2.0%	4.8%
\$150 - \$299 per week	10.1%	7.3%	3.8%	12.3%	8.1%
\$300 - \$399 per week	3.5%	3.6%	7.8%	↑19.8%	9.3%
\$400 - \$499 per week	1.3%	4.1%	4.4%	↑14.3%	6.3%
\$500 - \$649 per week	8.0%	9.3%	8.5%	6.3%	8.5%
\$650 - \$799 per week	10.9%	8.7%	4.9%	5.8%	7.8%
\$800 - \$999 per week	10.8%	8.4%	13.1%	5.0%	9.1%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	13.1%	12.2%	11.5%	8.5%	10.5%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	8.9%	8.4%	13.2%	7.6%	9.4%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	11.3%	11.1%	10.1%	7.1%	9.1%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	3.1%	5.3%	4.6%	3.5%	4.1%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	4.3%	9.8%	8.9%	2.9%	6.5%
\$3,000 or more per week	2.8%	4.1%	1.9%	1.1%	2.3%
Not stated	34	50	93	65	298
Total	188	243	327	219	1,097
<i>Median weekly income</i>	<i>\$878</i>	<i>\$1,017</i>	<i>\$1,007</i>	<i>\$482</i>	<i>\$823</i>
<i>Median annual income</i>	<i>\$45,656</i>	<i>\$52,884</i>	<i>\$52,364</i>	<i>\$25,064</i>	<i>\$42,796</i>

Consistent with the difference in the median income results, there was some variation in the individual income bracket results observed by respondents' gender and language spoken at home, as outlined in the following table.

Weekly personal income by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Income</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Negative or nil	4.4%	4.0%	3.2%	5.2%	4.3%
\$1 - \$149 per week	2.2%	↑6.8%	3.2%	↑6.5%	4.8%
\$150 - \$299 per week	5.8%	↑10.1%	7.2%	9.0%	8.1%
\$300 - \$399 per week	5.4%	↑12.8%	7.2%	↑11.4%	9.3%
\$400 - \$499 per week	4.8%	7.7%	7.4%	5.1%	6.3%
\$500 - \$649 per week	5.9%	↑10.9%	8.9%	8.2%	8.5%
\$650 - \$799 per week	6.9%	8.1%	6.5%	8.2%	7.8%
\$800 - \$999 per week	9.8%	8.7%	10.1%	8.3%	9.1%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	11.8%	9.4%	↑12.1%	8.7%	10.5%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	10.1%	9.0%	↑11.1%	7.6%	9.4%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	↑14.7%	4.2%	8.4%	10.3%	9.1%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	5.2%	3.3%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	↑9.5%	4.0%	7.6%	5.3%	6.5%
\$3,000 or more per week	3.4%	1.1%	2.7%	1.0%	2.3%
Not stated	107	170	153	138	298
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097
<i>Median weekly income</i>	<i>\$1,100</i>	<i>\$616</i>	<i>\$925</i>	<i>\$733</i>	<i>\$823</i>
<i>Median annual income</i>	<i>\$57,200</i>	<i>\$32,032</i>	<i>\$48,100</i>	<i>\$38,116</i>	<i>\$42,796</i>

5.1.2 Full-time and self-employed incomes

The following graph provides the median income of respondents employed full-time and self-employed and the whole sample (all incomes) broken down by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, and language spoken at home.

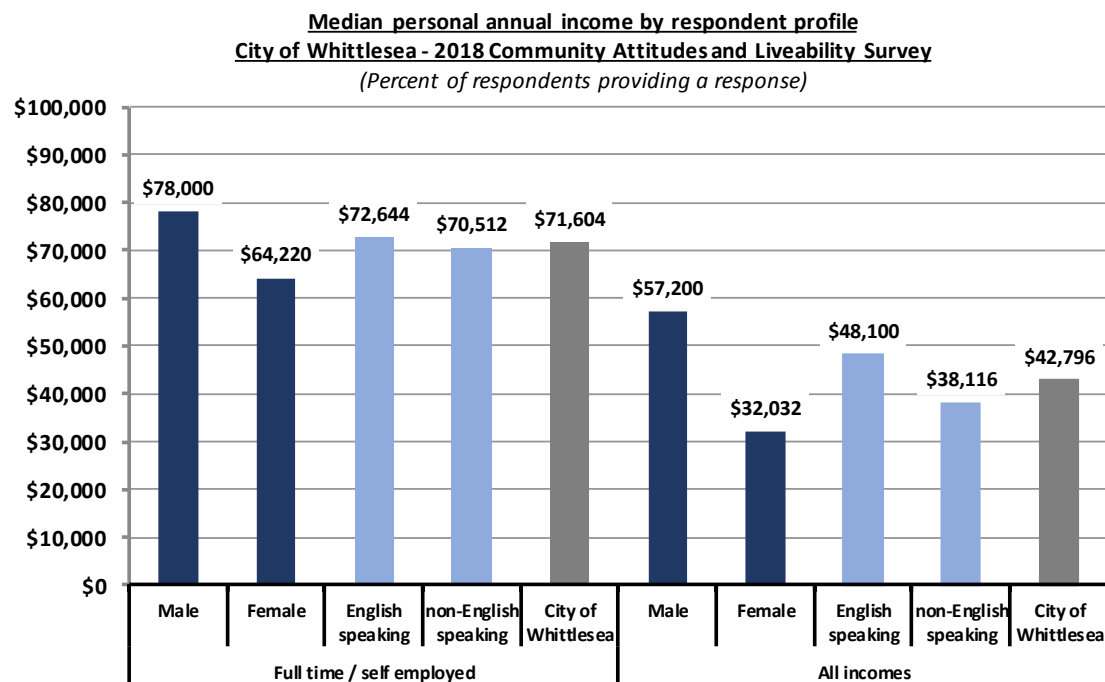
Given that the sample of full time and self-employed respondents is 680 respondents, this is not considered sufficient to provide meaningful precinct level results for full-time and self-employed respondents.

There was very significant variation in the median income results observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Gender** – full-time and self-employed male respondents earned an average of 21.5% more than full-time and self-employed female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – full-time and self-employed English speaking respondents earned an average of 3.0% more than non-English speaking respondents.

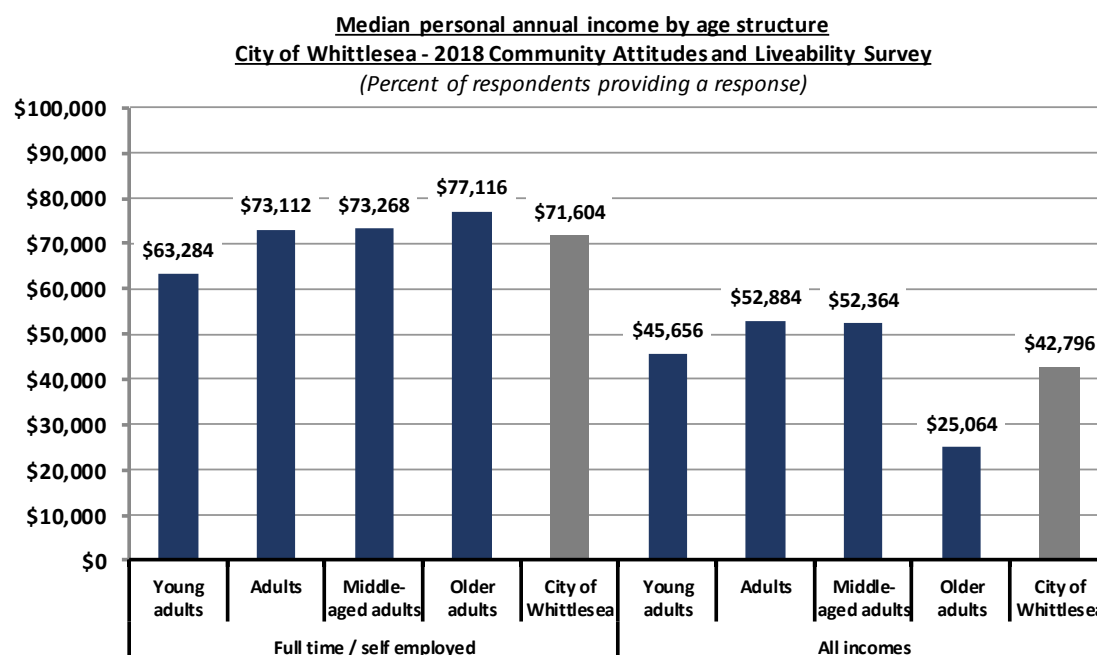
The variation observed between male and female respondents based on all incomes was significantly larger than that observed for full-time and self-employed respondents (78.6% compared to 21.5%). This variation clearly reflects the fact that male respondents are measurably and significantly more likely than female respondents to be employed full-time or self-employed.

Despite the fact that the gap between full-time and self-employed male and female respondents is considerably less than the all incomes gender gap, it is noted that this is a significant difference in the median incomes of full-time and self-employed male and female respondents.



There was also a pattern evident in relation to the median incomes of full-time and self-employed respondents based on the respondents’ age, with median incomes rising marginally with the respondents’ age. Full-time and self-employed young adults in particular earn a median income measurably and significantly lower than older respondents.

A different picture emerges however in relation to all incomes, with older adults reporting a measurably and significantly lower median income than other respondents. This reflects the fact that the proportion of older adults engaged in full-time employment is significantly lower than for younger respondents, and therefore the median income from all sources is significantly lower.



5.2 Housing related financial stress

Respondents were asked:

“In the last twelve months, have your household’s monthly rental or mortgage payments placed stress on the household’s finances?”

Consistent with the results recorded in the 2016 and 2015 *Household Surveys*, approximately three-quarters (72.8%) of respondents from mortgagee and rental households reported that the household’s monthly housing costs placed some stress on the household’s finances.

Given that this is a household-related question, the results between this survey and the previous *Household Survey* are comparable. This 2018 result is however marginally lower than the 79.9% recorded in 2016 and the 74.4% recorded in 2015. Whilst these results are technically comparable, it is important to bear in mind that the demographic profile of the respondents to this survey is slightly different to that of the *Household Surveys*. This should be borne in mind when undertaking time series analysis.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

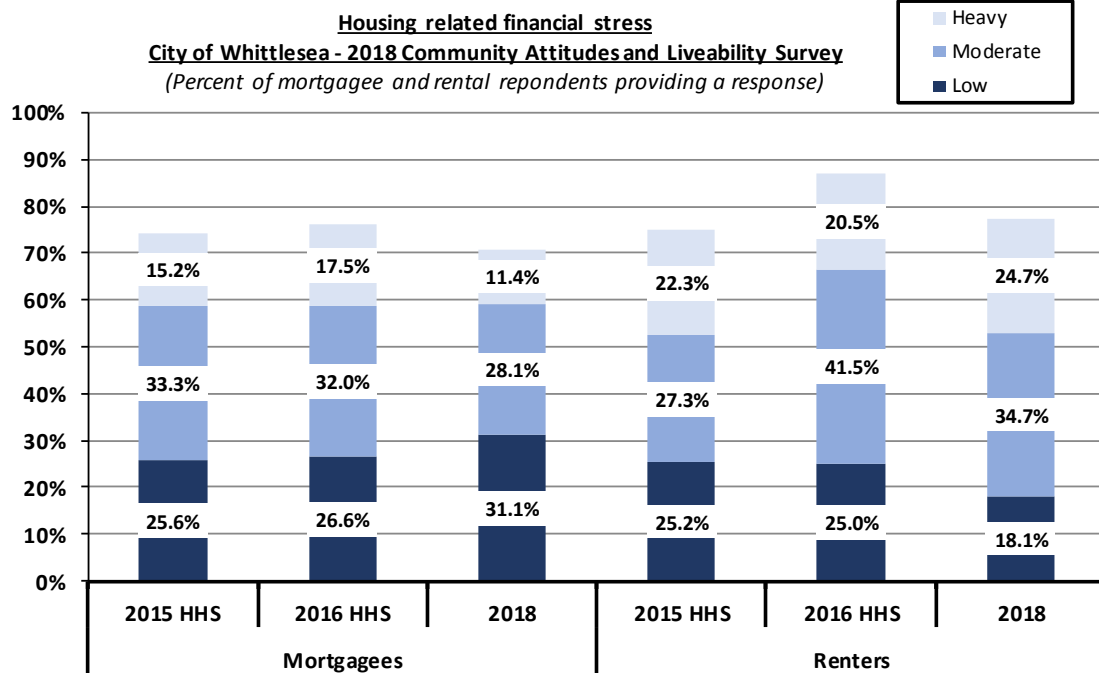
Housing related financial stress

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of mortgagee and rental respondents providing a response)

Stress	2018		2016	2015
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS
No stress	158	27.1%	20.2%	25.5%
Low stress	156	26.8%	26.1%	25.5%
Moderate stress	176	30.2%	35.2%	31.6%
Heavy stress	92	15.8%	18.6%	17.3%
Can't say / not applicable	70		36	32
Total	652	100%	542	506

As has been evident in previous years, it is noted that rental household respondents were significantly more likely than mortgagee household respondents to report that their housing costs placed heavy stress on the household's finances.



The following table provides a breakdown of these results for each of the eleven precincts, however readers are advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of precinct-level variation given the relatively small sample size for this question.

Housing related financial stress by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

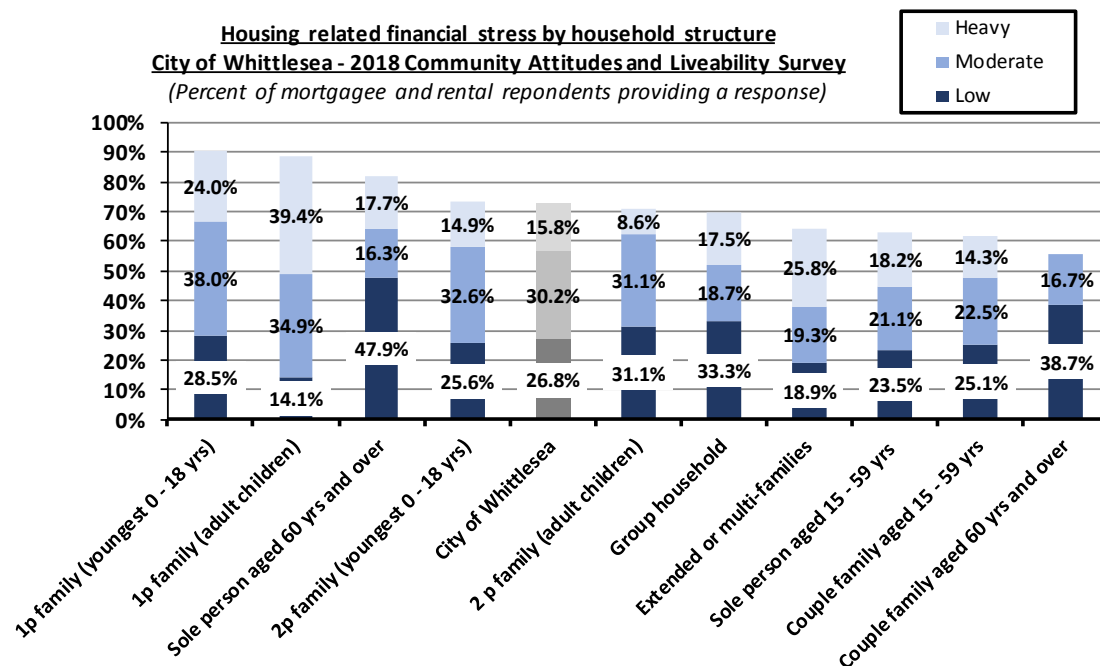
(Number and percent of mortgagee and rental respondents providing a response)

Stress	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
No stress	25.5%	30.4%	36.0%	25.5%	33.3%	20.8%
Low stress	19.1%	28.3%	16.0%	21.6%	19.3%	33.3%
Moderate stress	36.2%	28.3%	24.0%	31.4%	33.3%	25.0%
Heavy stress	19.1%	13.0%	24.0%	21.6%	14.0%	20.8%
Can't say / not applicable	8	8	8	5	2	6
Total	55	54	33	56	59	54

Stress	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
No stress	29.4%	25.4%	20.8%	15.5%	51.5%	27.1%
Low stress	29.4%	23.9%	40.3%	25.9%	12.1%	26.8%
Moderate stress	32.4%	32.8%	29.2%	32.8%	27.3%	30.2%
Heavy stress	8.8%	17.9%	9.7%	25.9%	9.1%	15.8%
Can't say / not applicable	9	4	8	7	0	70
Total	77	71	80	65	33	652

The following graph provides a breakdown of these results by household structure. Readers are advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of these results, given the small sample of some household structures that are renting or have a mortgage.

It is however noted that one-parent families and older sole person households are the most likely to report some level of housing related financial stress, particularly heavy levels of stress. It is also noted that extended / multiple families are also more likely to report heavy levels of stress.



5.3 Household and personal expenses

Respondents were asked:

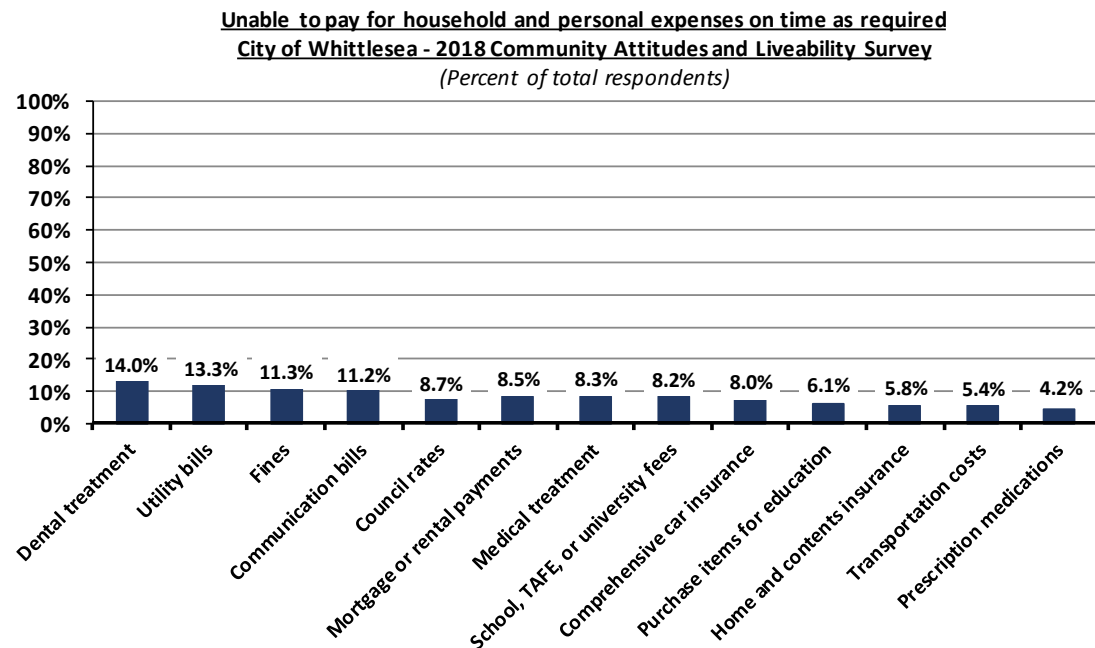
“In the last twelve months, has your household been able to consistently do the following?”

Respondents were asked if their household was able to consistently meet thirteen financial obligations on time as necessary over the last twelve months.

The following graph provides a summary of the percentage of respondents who reported that there had been times in the last twelve months when their household had been unable to pay for these financial obligations on time as required.

These results suggest that a small but significant proportion of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea have some difficulty in consistently paying for a range of living expenses.

Dental treatments (14.0%), utility bills (13.3%), fines (11.3%), and communication bills (11.2%) were the most common types of expenses that respondents reported their household had not been able to consistently pay for these on time as necessary.



As is evident in the following table, for a number of these financial obligations, there was a significant proportion of respondents included in the “not applicable”. Some of these respondents may have felt that the transaction was not relevant to their home, for example education expenses, and some respondents will have chosen not to answer the question.

This question was included in the 2016 *Household Survey*, although only seven of the thirteen obligations were included in the 2016 survey. For all the obligations that were included in both the 2016 *Household Survey* and this survey, the proportion of respondent households unable to meet these financial obligations on time as necessary declined somewhat.

Whilst these results are technically comparable, it is important to bear in mind that the demographic profile of the respondents to this survey is slightly different to that of the *Household Surveys*. This should be borne in mind when undertaking time series analysis.

Particular attention is drawn to the decline in the proportion of respondent households unable to pay home and contents insurance (down from 10.9% to 5.8%) and pay dental treatment as needed (down from 21.0% in 2016 to 14.0% this year).

Pay for household and personal expenses
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pay home and contents insurance on time	2016 [^]	74.9%	10.9%	14.2%	1,017
	2018	79.3%	5.8%	14.9%	1,097
Pay full / comprehensive motor vehicle insurance on time	2016	74.9%	12.0%	13.1%	1,017
	2018	80.1%	8.0%	11.9%	1,097
Pay for medical treatment as needed	2016	73.2%	13.4%	13.4%	1,017
	2018	72.6%	8.3%	19.1%	1,097
Pay for dental treatment as needed	2016	63.3%	21.0%	15.7%	1,017
	2018	63.8%	14.0%	22.2%	1,097
Pay for prescription medications as needed	2016	82.7%	5.4%	11.9%	1,017
	2018	83.8%	4.2%	11.9%	1,097
Pay mortgage or rental payments on time*	2016	82.6%	11.6%	5.8%	551
	2018	84.9%	8.5%	6.6%	1,097
Pay utility bills on time <i>(e.g. electricity, gas, water)</i>	2018	79.6%	13.3%	7.1%	1,097
Pay communication bills on time <i>(e.g. telephone, internet)</i>	2018	79.7%	11.2%	9.1%	1,097
Pay Council rates on time	2018	71.9%	8.7%	19.4%	1,097
Pay school, TAFE, or university fees on time <i>(e.g. school uniforms, textbooks)</i>	2018	33.8%	8.2%	58.1%	1,097
Purchase items for education as needed	2018	39.6%	6.1%	54.3%	1,097
Pay transportation costs as needed <i>(e.g. petrol, parking fees, road tolls, myki card)</i>	2018	81.5%	5.4%	13.0%	1,097
Pay fines on time <i>(e.g. parking fines, road toll fines, public transport fines)</i>	2018	47.9%	11.3%	40.9%	1,097

() of mortgagee and rental respondents only*

([^]) Please note: previous years' results are sourced from the Household Survey

The following graphs provide a breakdown of the percent of respondents who had been unable to consistently meet the thirteen financial obligations on time as necessary for each of the municipality's eleven precincts as well as by household structure.

Readers are reminded that the sample size of some household structures is quite small, particularly for one-parent families, singles and couples. The results are presented as indicative only, and caution should be exercised in the interpretation of variation.

It is important to bear in mind when interpreting these results that for many of these financial obligations, only a relatively small proportion of respondents reported that they were not able to meet these obligations on time as necessary.

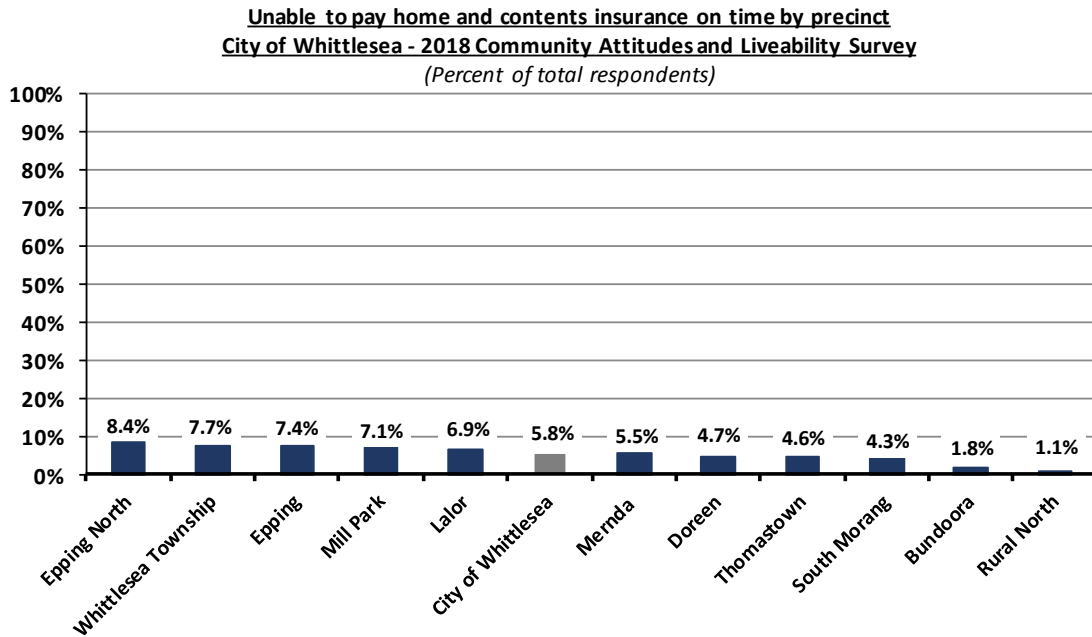
As a result of the fact that the percentage is relatively low, the 95% confidence interval is commensurately lower than it is for a result closer to the fifty percent level. For these results, the 95% confidence interval is in the order of plus or minus two to three percent, not the 9.5% quoted for precinct level results at the fifty percent level.

Whilst there was some variability in these results observed across the municipality, the following summary points are noted:

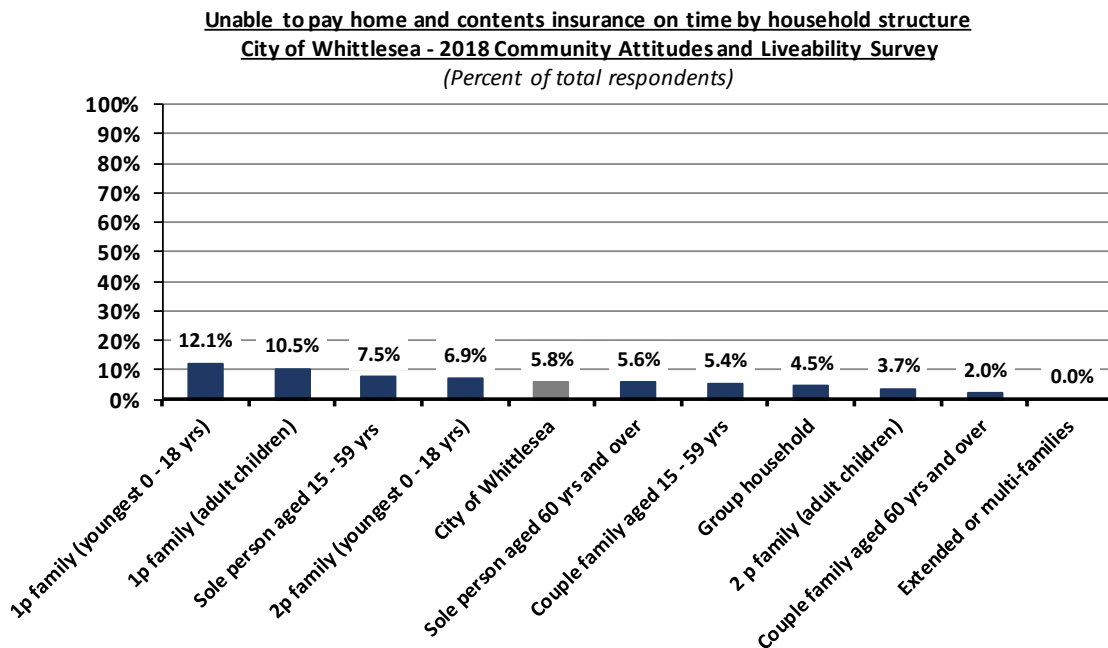
- *Whittlesea Township, Mernda, and Epping North* - respondents tended to be more likely than average to not be able to meet many of these financial obligations on time.
- *Bundoora, Lalor, Thomastown, and Rural North* - respondents tended to be less likely than average to not be able to meet many of these financial obligations on time.
- *One-parent families and younger sole person households* – tended to be more likely than average to not be able to meet many of these financial obligations on time.
- *Couples, extended or multiple families, and group households* – respondents tended to be less likely than average to not be able to meet many of these financial obligations on time.

There was however some interesting variation observed for individual financial obligations, with the more detailed results outlined in the following graphs.

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households unable to pay home and contents insurance on time as needed observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping North and Whittlesea Township were measurably more likely to not be able to meet these obligations, whilst respondents from Bundoora and the Rural North were measurably less likely.



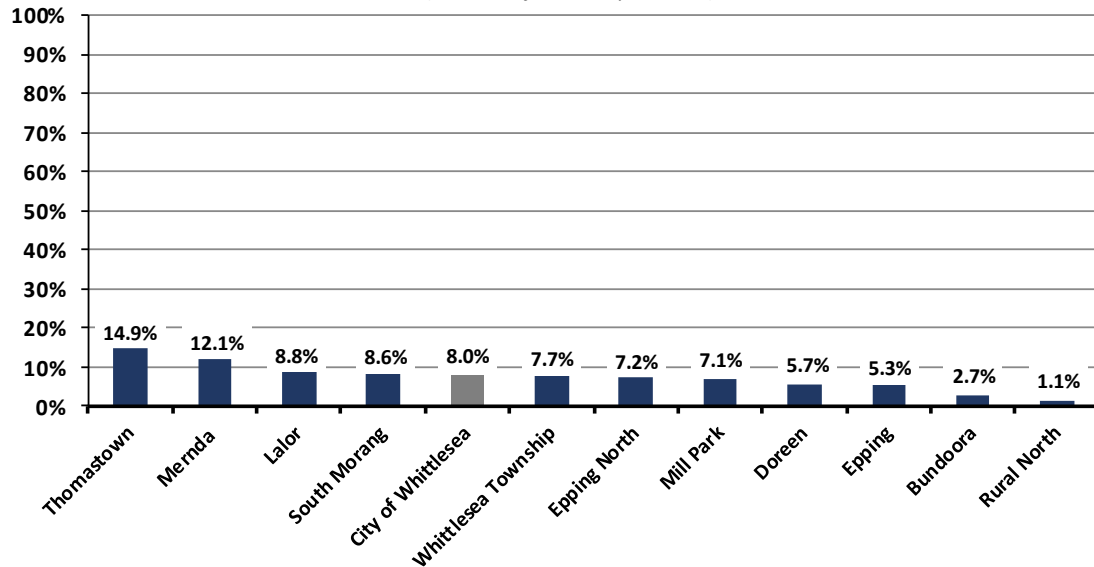
It is one-parent families and younger sole-person households who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed.



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

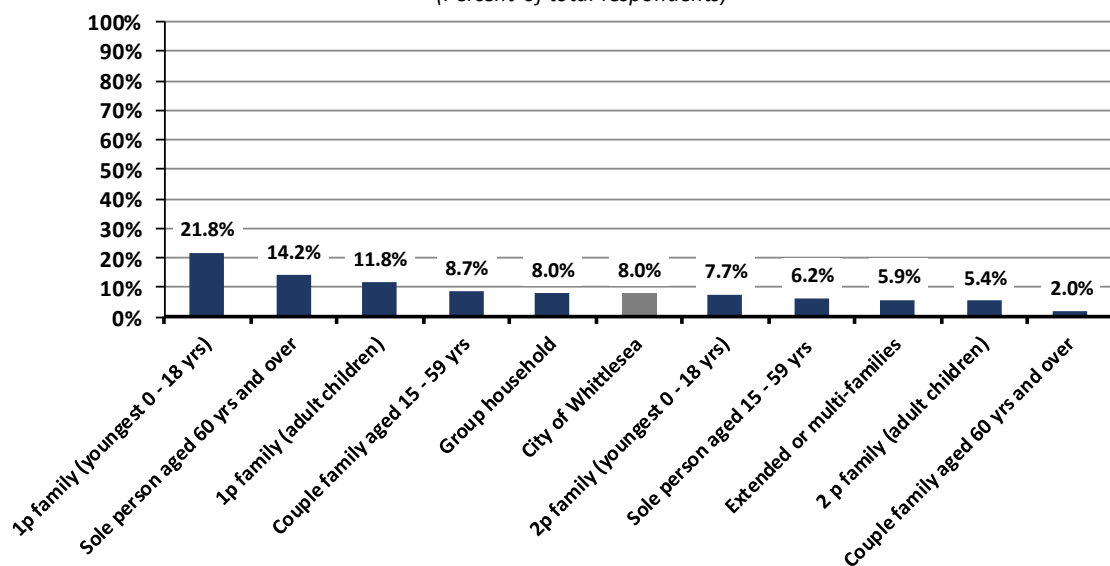
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households unable to pay full / comprehensive motor vehicle insurance on time as needed observed across the municipality. Respondents from Thomastown and Mernda were measurably more likely to not be able to meet these obligations, whilst respondents from Bundoora and the Rural North were measurably less likely.

Unable to pay full / comprehensive motor vehicle insurance on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



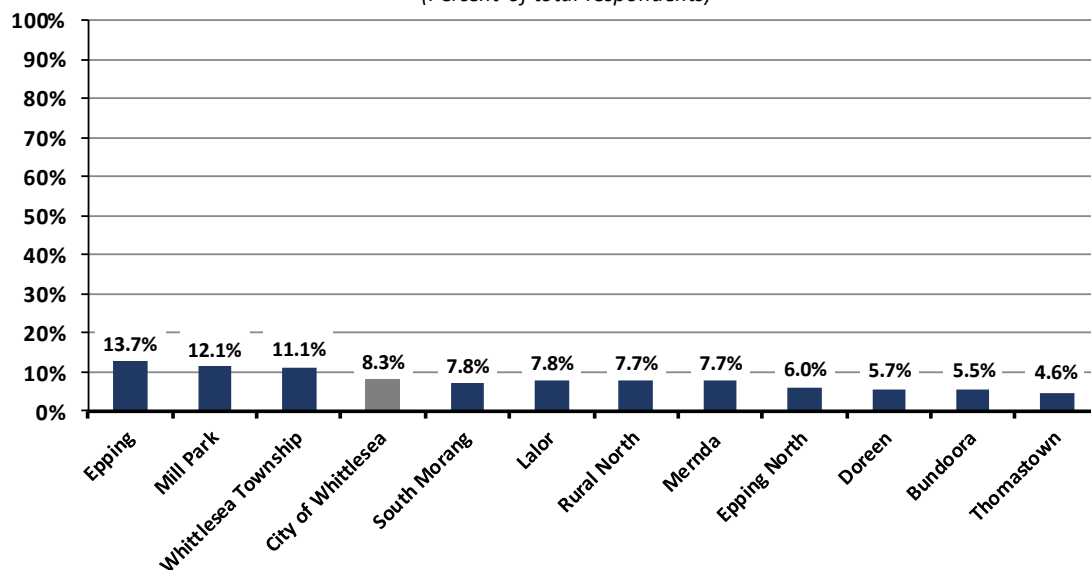
It is one-parent families and younger sole-person households who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay full / comprehensive motor vehicle insurance on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



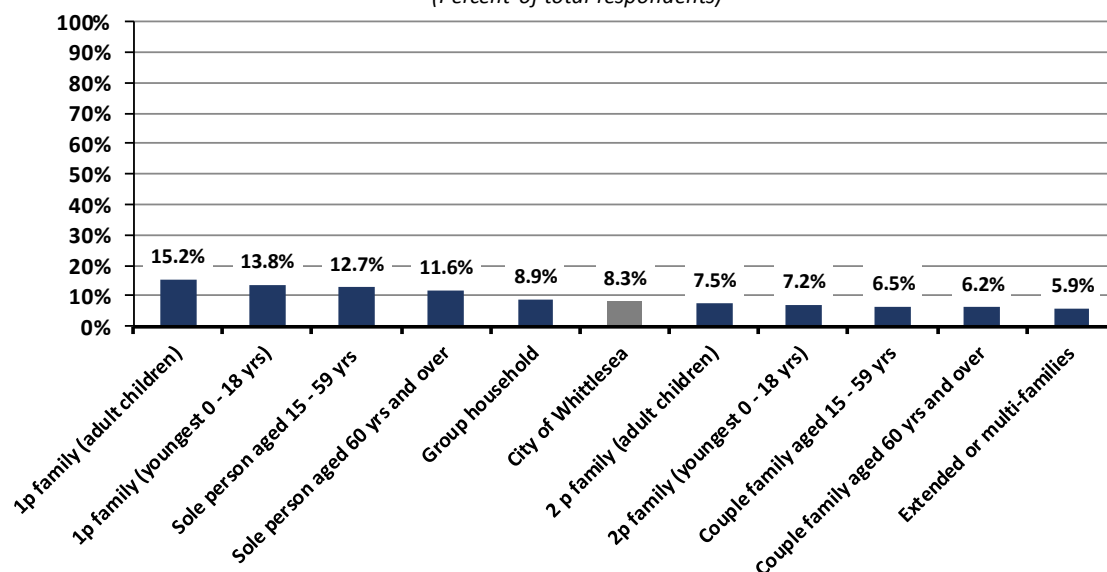
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay for medical treatment on time as required observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping, Mill Park, and Whittlesea Township were measurably more likely to not be able to meet these obligations, whilst respondents from Epping North, Doreen, Bundoora, and Thomastown were measurably less likely.

Unable to pay for medical treatment as needed by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



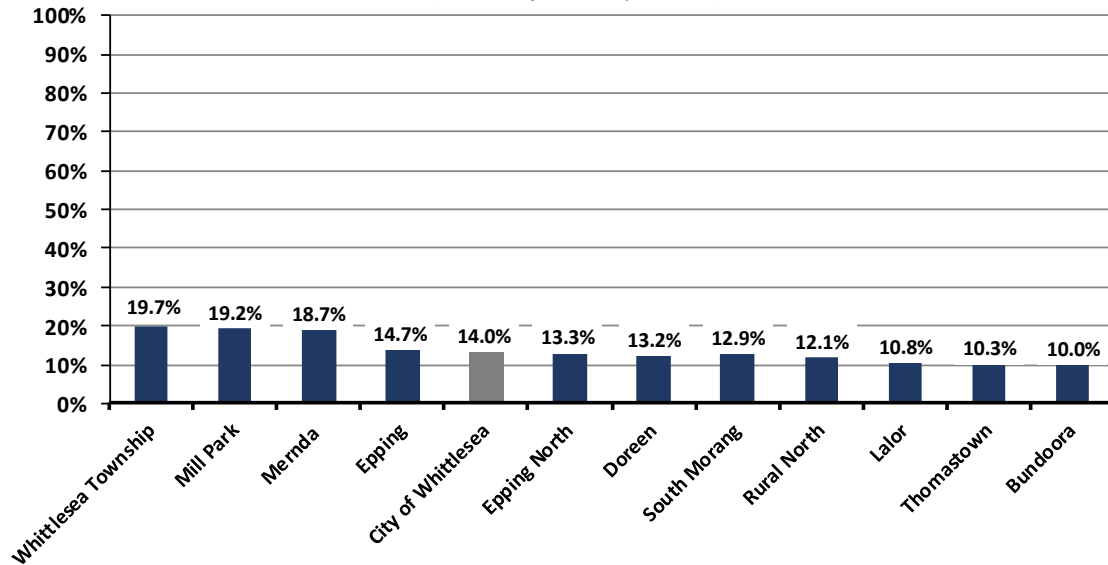
It is one-parent families and younger sole-person households who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay for medical treatment as needed by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



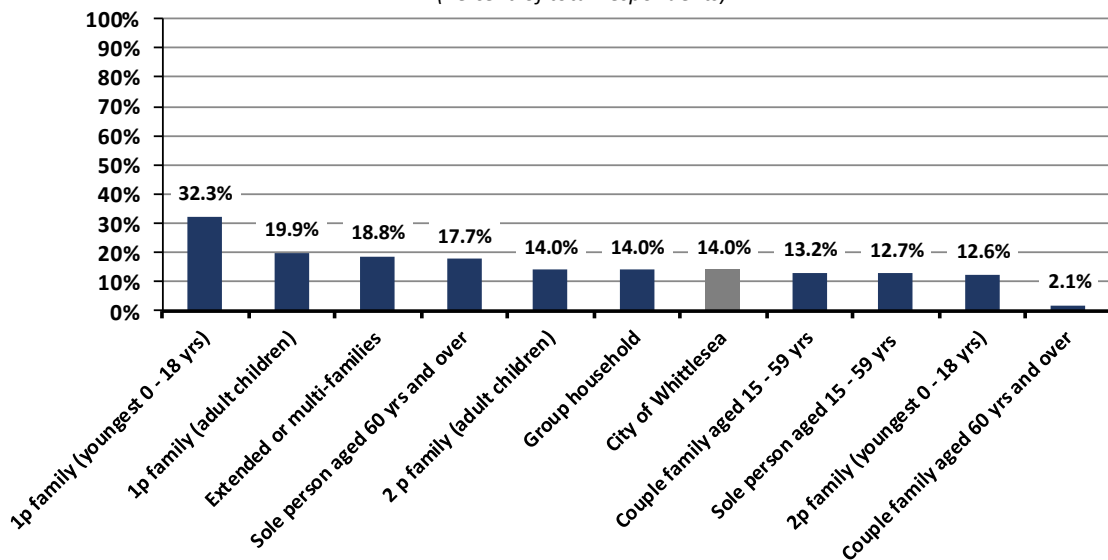
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay for dental treatment as needed observed across the municipality. Respondents from Whittlesea Township, Mill Park, and Mernda were measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet these obligations, whilst respondents from Lalor, Thomastown, and Bundoora were measurably less likely.

Unable to pay for dental treatment as needed by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



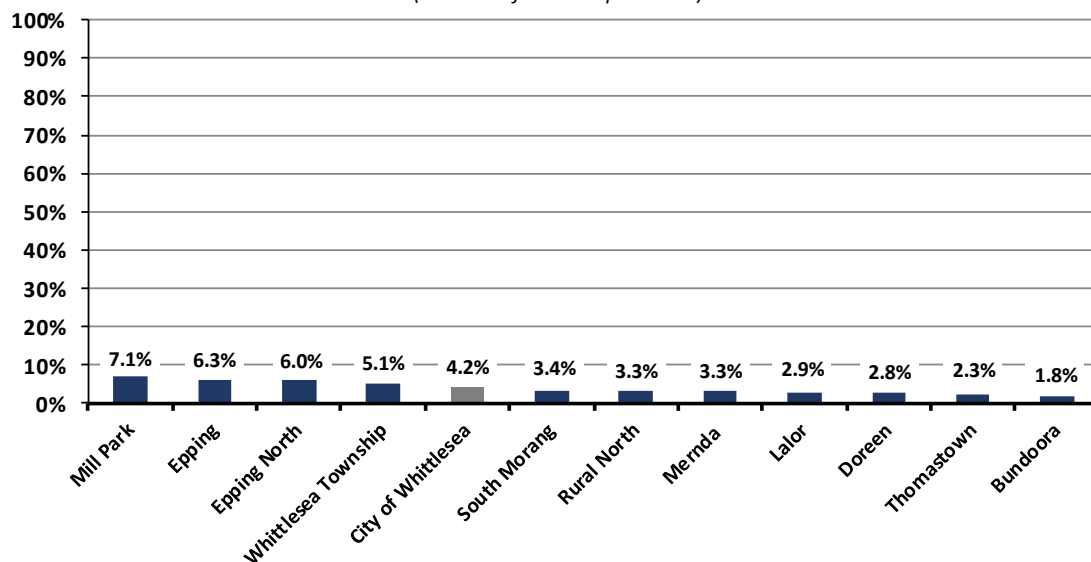
It is one-parent families, extended or multiple families, and older sole-person households who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay for dental treatment as needed by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



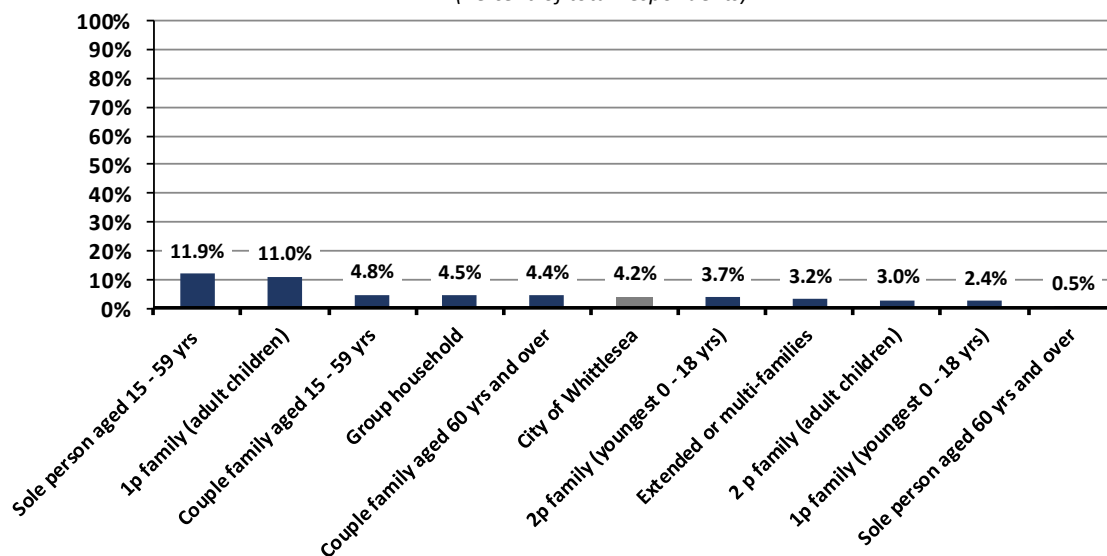
There was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay for prescription medications as needed observed across the municipality.

Unable to pay for prescription medications as needed by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



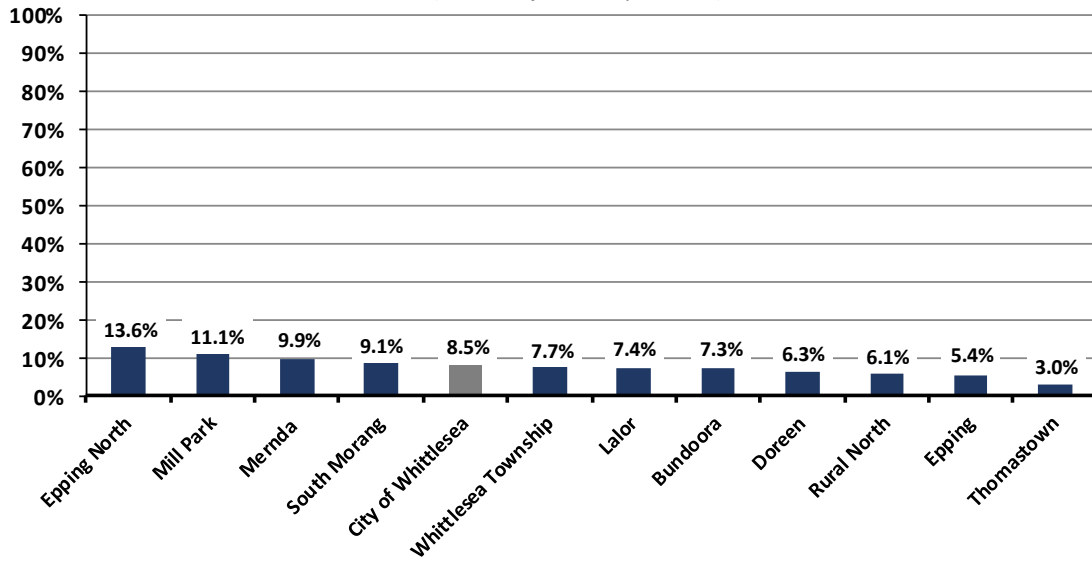
It was younger sole person households and one-parent families with adult children who were the most likely to not be able to meet these financial obligations on time as needed. One-parent families were more than twice as likely as average to not be able to meet these obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay for prescription medications as needed by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



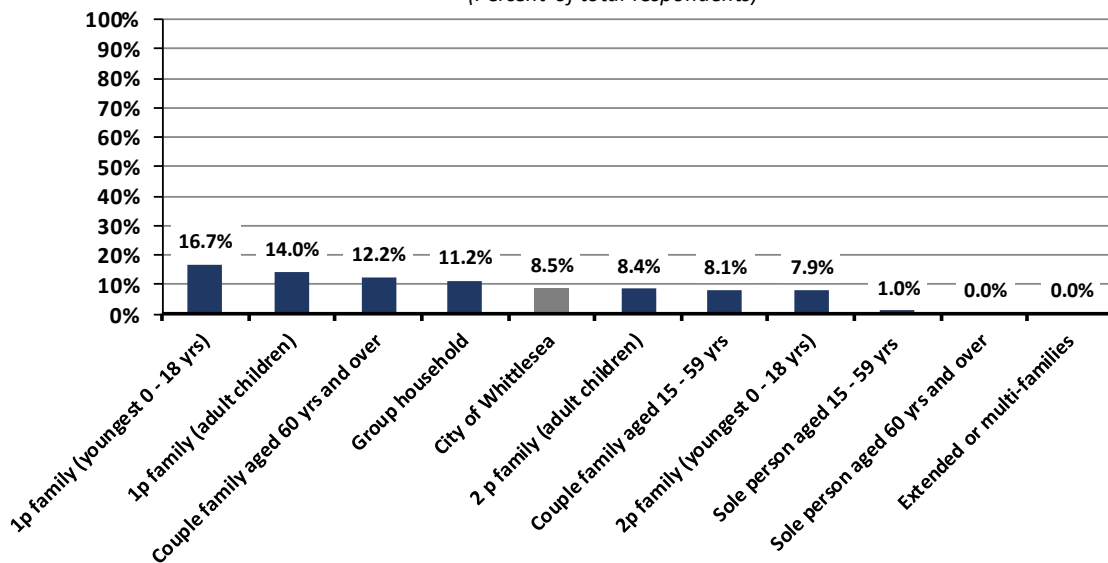
Despite the fact there was some variation evident in these results, caution is advised given the sample size is quite small, as these results only include respondents from mortgagee and rental households. That said, respondents from Epping North were somewhat more likely than average to not be able to meet this financial obligation, whilst respondents from Thomastown were notably less likely.

Unable to pay mortgage or rental payments on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



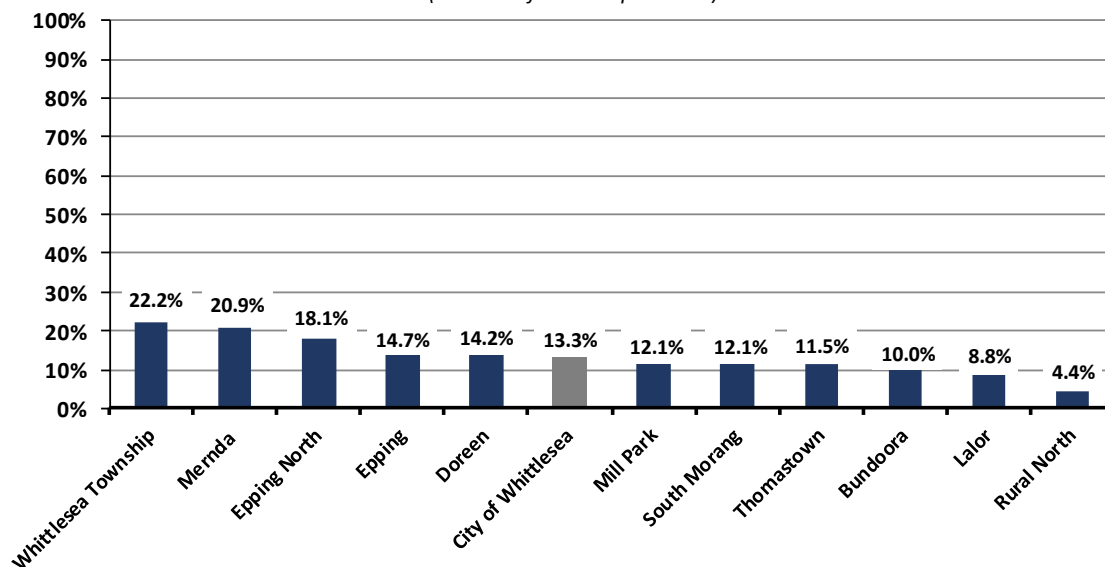
It is one-parent families who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed. These results are based on extremely small sample sizes and caution should be exercised in interpreting these results.

Unable to pay mortgage or rental payments on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



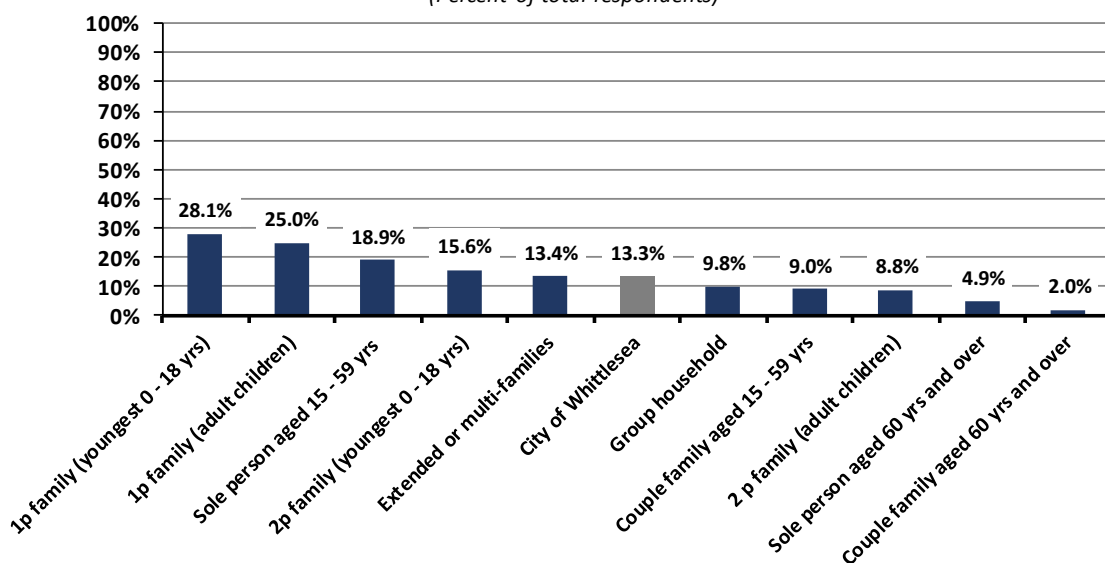
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay utility bills on time as needed observed across the municipality. Respondents from Whittlesea Township, Mernda, and Epping North were measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet these obligations, whilst respondents from Bundoora, Lalor, and the Rural North were measurably less likely.

Unable to pay utility bills on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



It is one-parent families and younger sole-person households who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed. It is noted that two parent families with children aged up to 18 years were also slightly more likely than average to not be able to meet these obligations on time as needed.

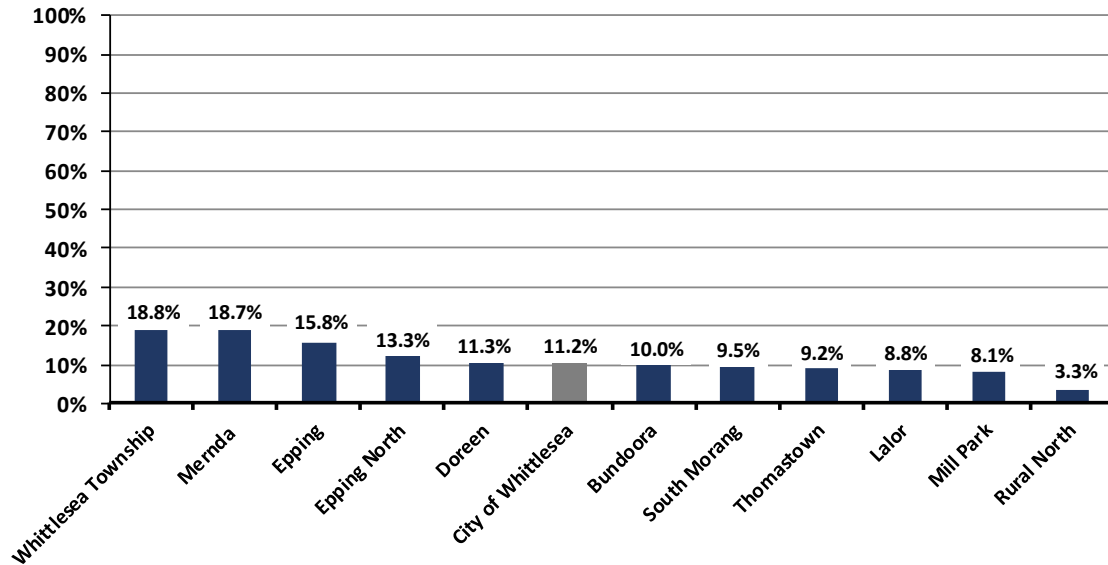
Unable to pay utility bills on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

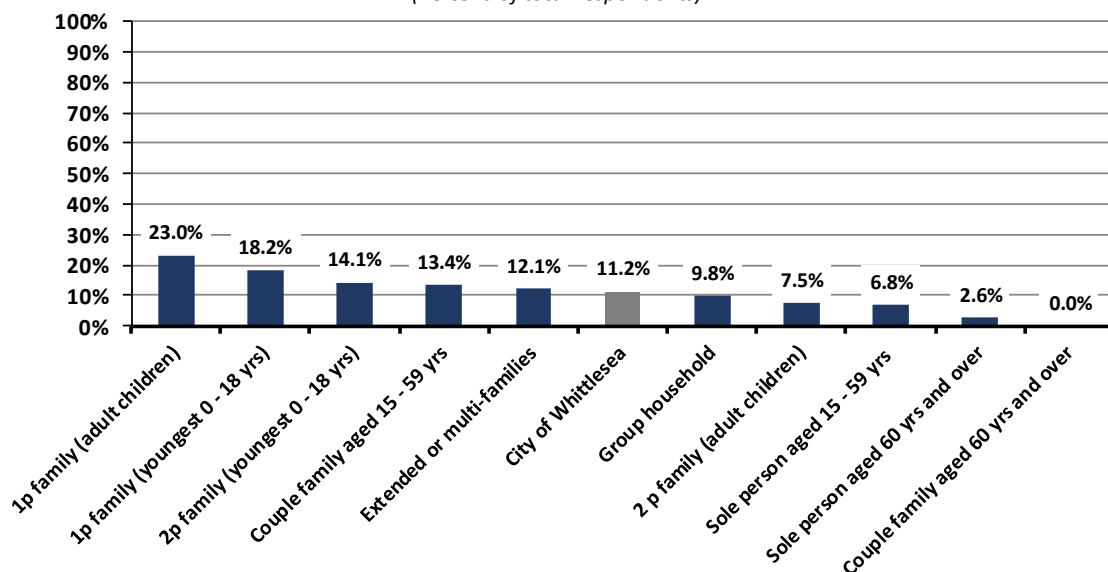
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay communications bills on time observed across the municipality. Respondents from Whittlesea Township, Mernda, and Epping were measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet these obligations, whilst respondents from the Rural North were measurably less likely.

Unable to pay communication bills on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



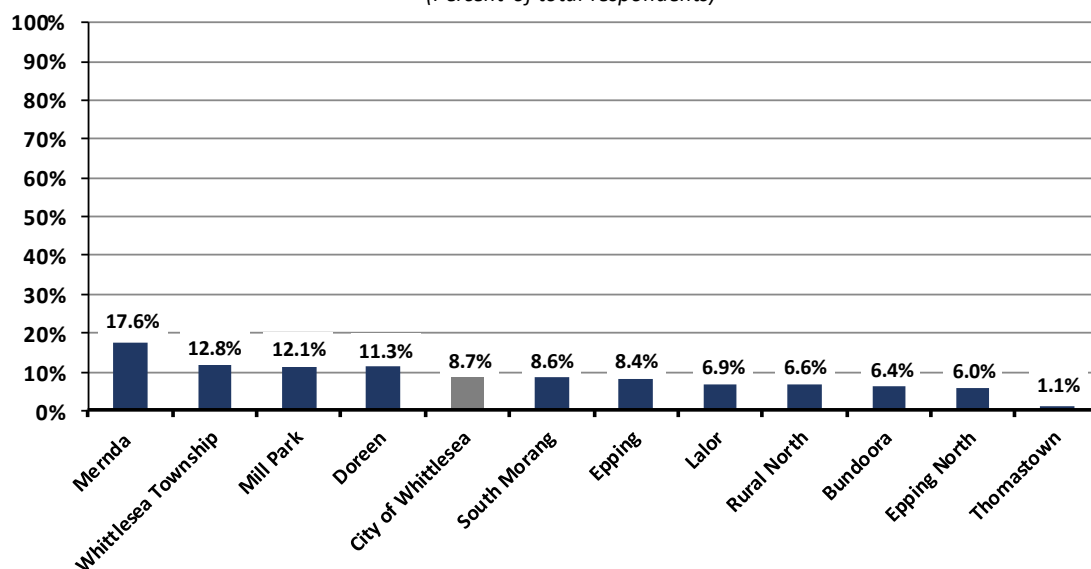
It is one-parent families who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed. It is noted that two parent families with children aged up to 18 years were also slightly more likely than average to not be able to meet these obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay communication bills on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



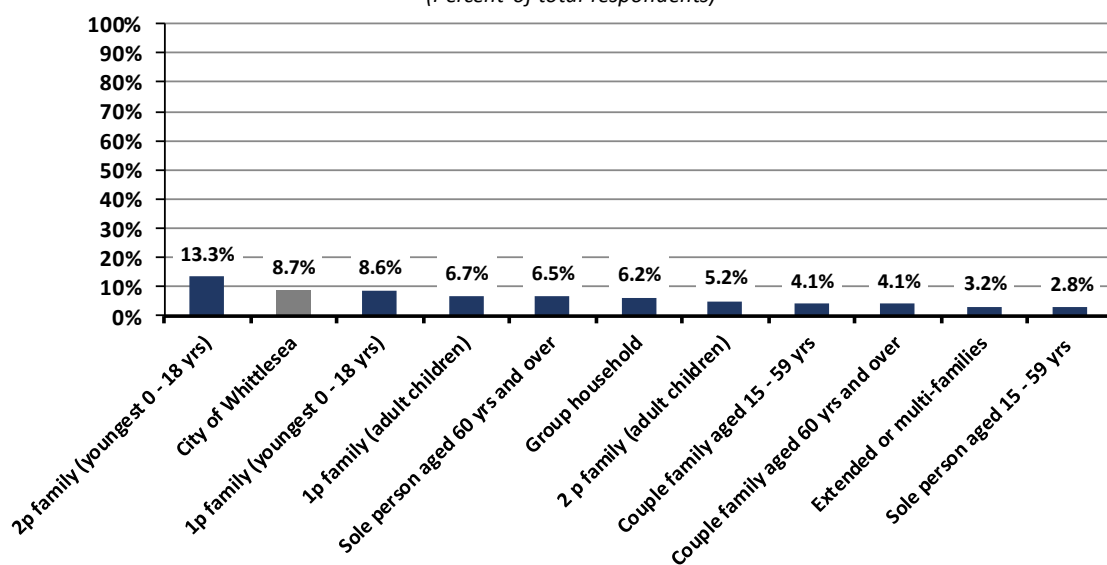
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay Council rates on time as needed observed across the municipality. Respondents from Mernda, Whittlesea Township, and Mill Park were measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet this obligation, whilst respondents from Thomastown were measurably less likely.

Unable to pay Council rates on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



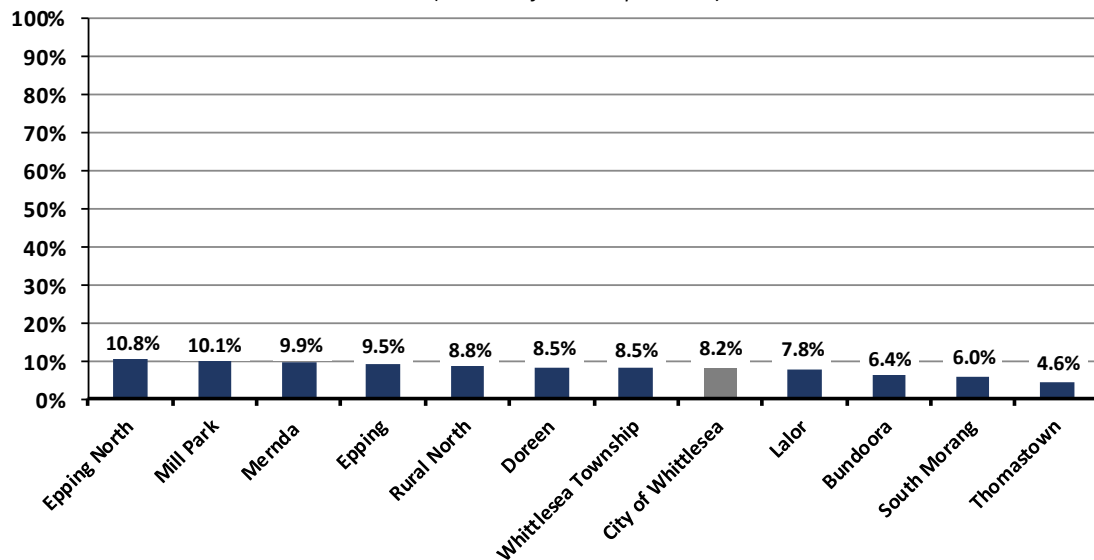
Unlike many of these other financial obligations explored in this section of the report, it was two-parent families with children aged up to 18 years who were the most likely to not be able to meet this obligation on time as needed.

Unable to pay Council rates on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



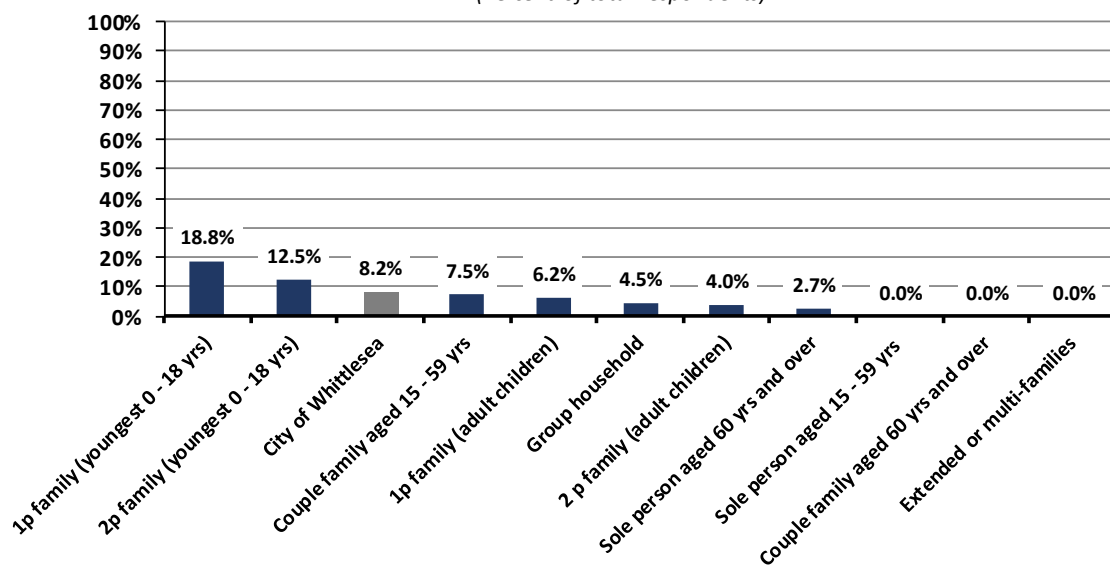
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay school, TAFE, or University fees on time as needed observed across the municipality, with respondents from Thomastown measurably less likely to be unable to meet these obligations.

Unable to pay school, TAFE, or university fees on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



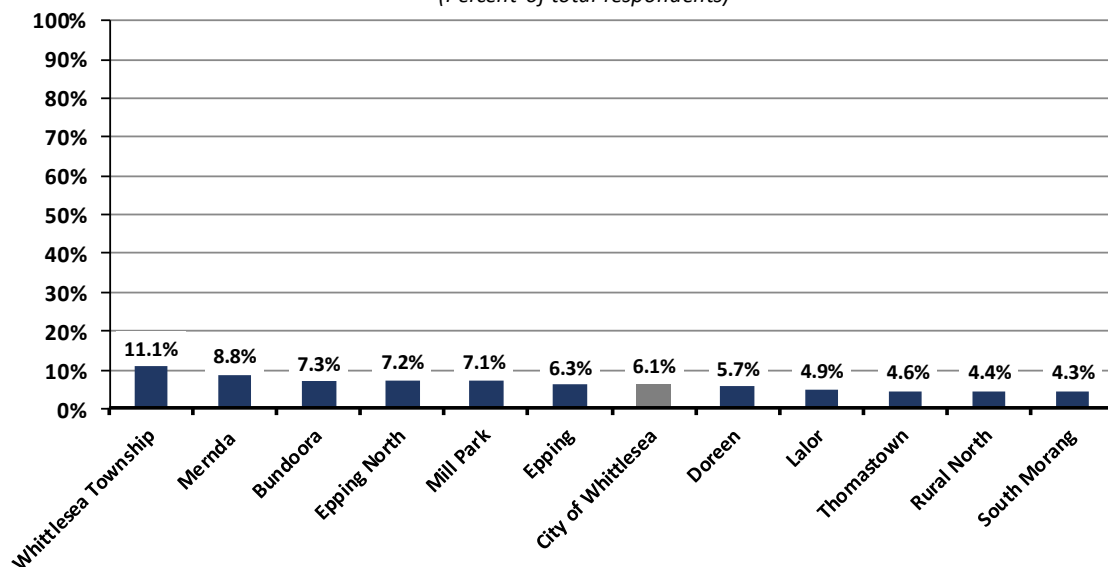
It is observed that one-sixth (18.8%) of one-parent families and 12.5% of two-parent families with children aged up to 18 years were unable to pay these school, TAFE, or University fees on time as needed.

Unable to pay school, TAFE, or university fees on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



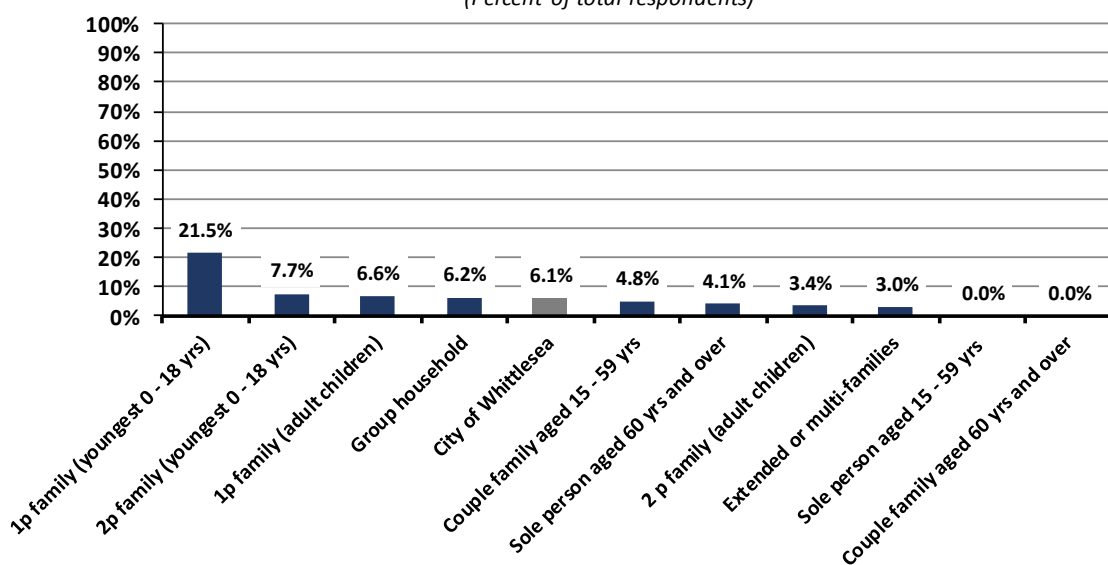
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to purchase items for education as needed observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet this obligation.

Unable to purchase items for education as needed by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



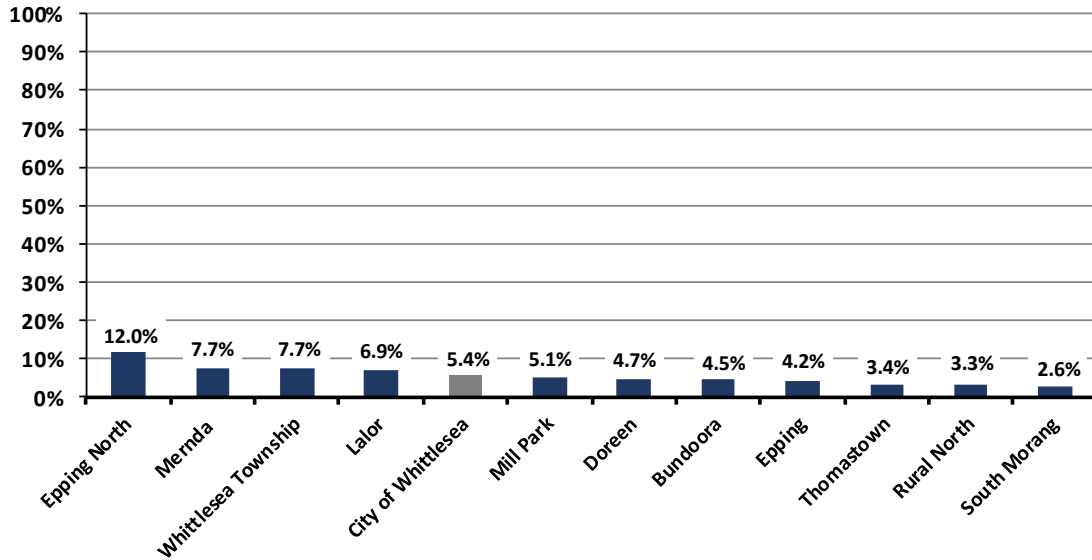
Attention is drawn to the fact that more one-fifth (21.5%) of one-parent families with children aged up to 18 years were unable to meet this financial obligation on time as needed.

Unable to purchase items for education as needed by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



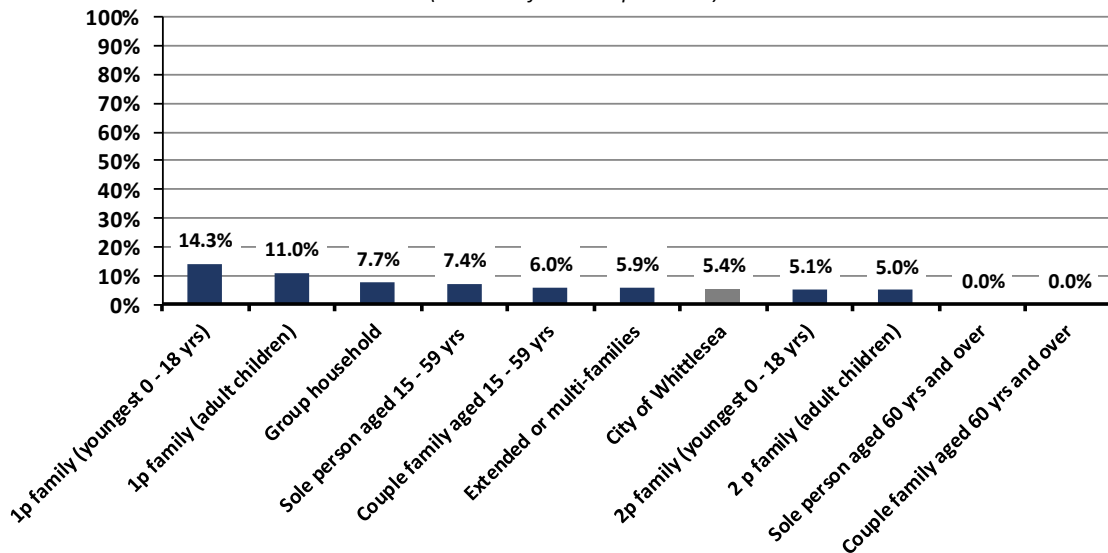
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay transportation costs as needed observed across the municipality, with respondents from Epping North measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet this obligation.

Unable to pay transportation costs as needed by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



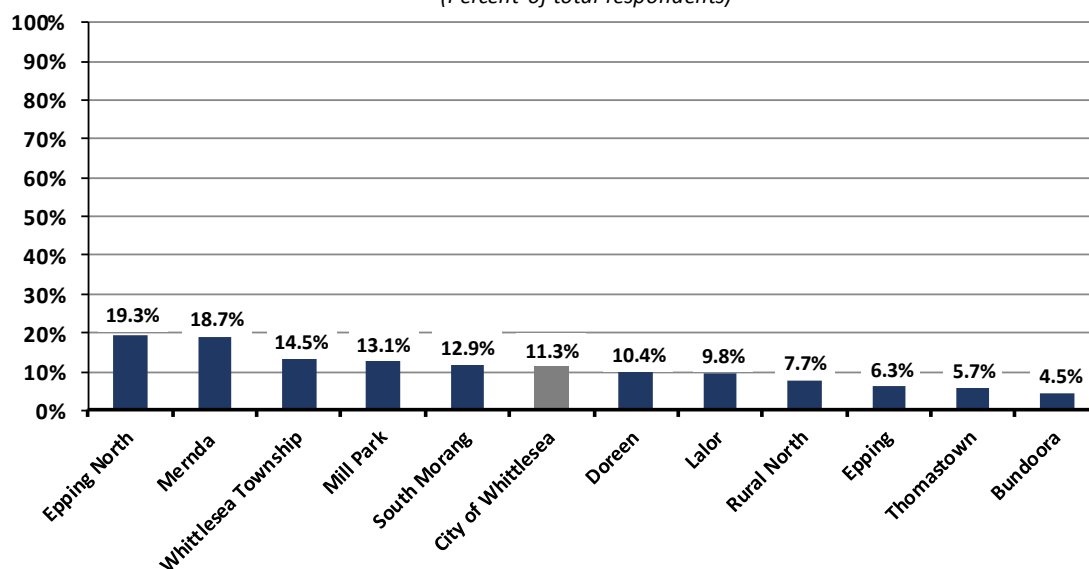
It is one-parent families who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay transportation costs as needed by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



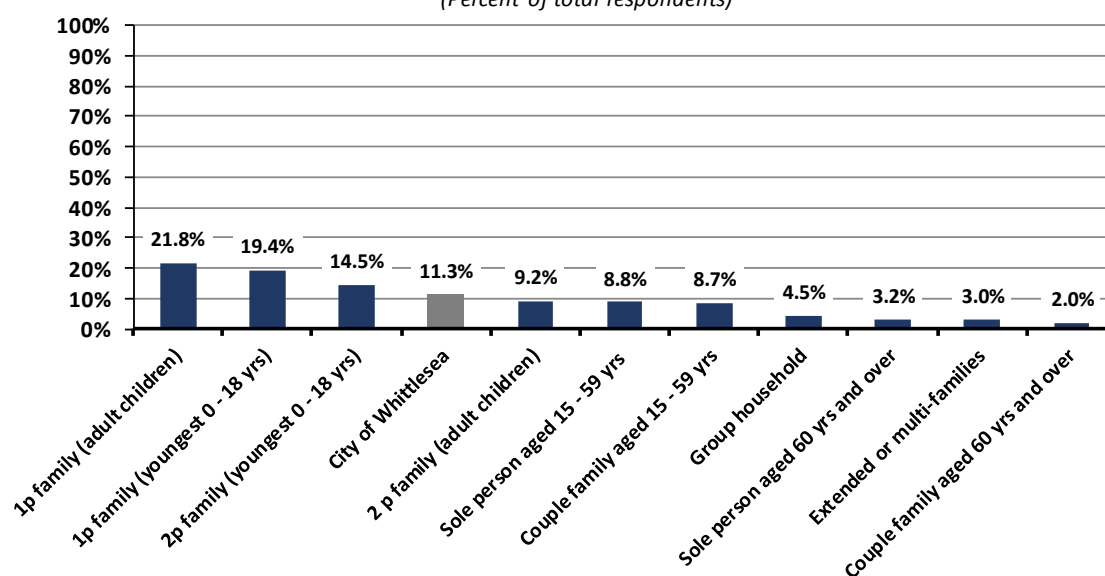
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents unable to pay fines on time as needed observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping North and Mernda were measurably more likely than average to not be able to meet this obligation, whilst respondents from the Rural North, Epping, Thomastown, and Bundoora measurably less likely.

Unable to pay fines on time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



It is one-parent families who were the most likely to not be able meet these financial obligations on time. It is noted that two parent families with children aged up to 18 years were also slightly more likely than average to not be able to meet these obligations on time as needed.

Unable to pay fines on time by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



5.4 Access to emergency funds

Respondents were asked:

“Could members of this household obtain \$2,000 within a week for an unexpected emergency?”

The majority (51.6%) of respondents reported that their household could obtain \$2,000 within a week for an unexpected emergency, whilst a little more than one-quarter (26.4%) reported that the household could not obtain the funds within a week.

Attention is drawn to the fact that more than one-fifth (22.0%) of respondents either could not or would not provide a response to this question. Some of these respondents may well not be able to obtain emergency funds if required within a week.

The critical result to focus on is the proportion of respondents that could not obtain the funds in a week if required.

There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Doreen and the Rural North measurably more likely than average to definitely be able to obtain the funds within a week.

Access to emergency fund of \$2,000 within a week by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

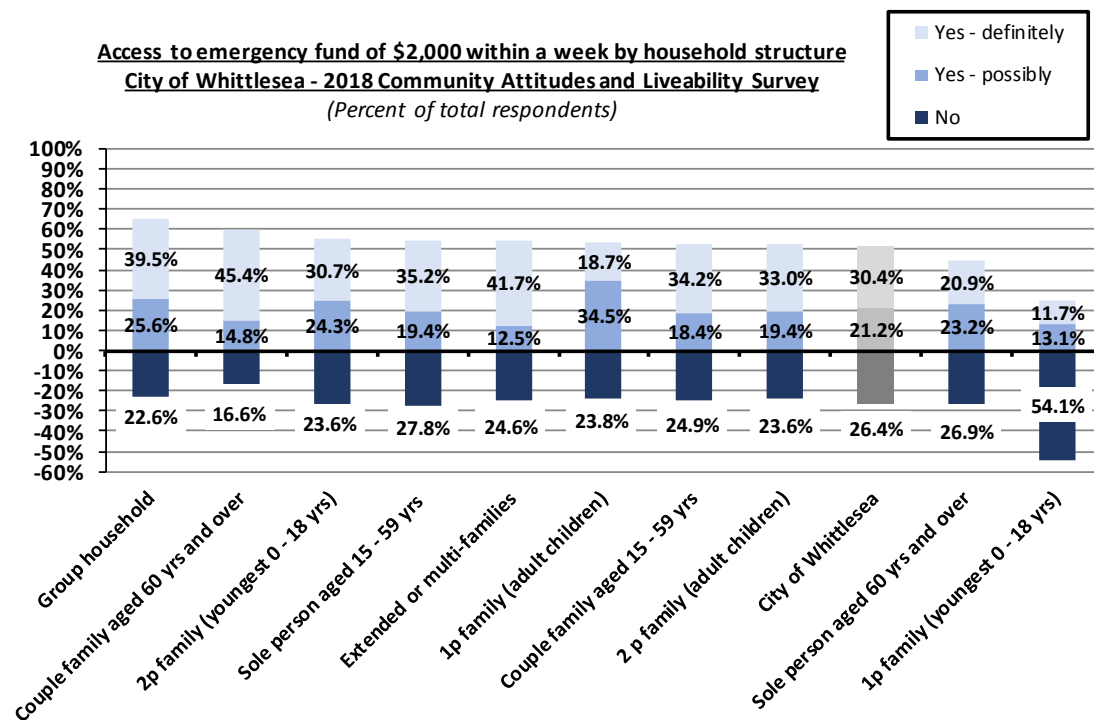
<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Yes - definitely	34.5%	25.5%	21.8%	31.6%	26.5%	30.3%
Yes - possibly	24.5%	20.6%	18.4%	18.9%	24.1%	21.2%
No	19.1%	24.5%	28.7%	29.5%	28.9%	29.3%
Prefer not to say / can't say	21.8%	29.4%	31.0%	20.0%	20.5%	19.2%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Yes - definitely	31.0%	26.4%	↑42.5%	30.8%	↑56.0%	30.4%
Yes - possibly	21.6%	24.2%	18.9%	22.2%	24.2%	21.2%
No	25.0%	29.7%	21.7%	32.5%	9.9%	26.4%
Prefer not to say / can't say	22.4%	19.8%	17.0%	14.5%	9.9%	22.0%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

There was some variation in this result observed by the respondents’ household structure, as outlined in the following graph.

Some caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these results given the small sample size for some household structures.

That said, it is noted that one-parent families with children aged up to 18 years were significantly less likely than average to be able to definitely or potentially access \$2,000 in emergency funds within a week.



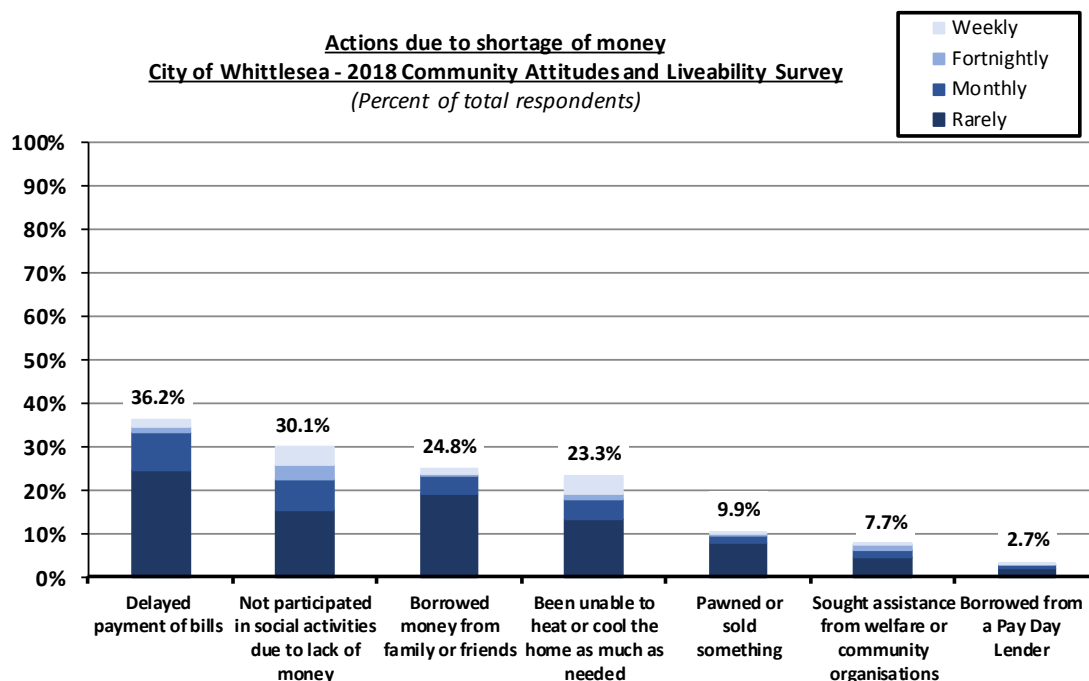
5.5 Actions taken due to a shortage of money

Respondents were asked:

“In the last twelve months, how often have you done any of the following because of a shortage of money?”

Respondents were asked how frequently they had engaged in any of seven actions due to a shortage of money.

A significant proportion of respondents reported that they had at least once in the last twelve months; delayed the payment of bills (36.2%), not participated in social activities due to a lack of money (30.1%), borrowed money from family or friends (24.8%), or been unable to heat or cool the home as much as needed (23.3%).



It is noted that respondents that had taken some of these actions at least once in the last twelve months were most likely to have taken these actions only rarely, as is outlined in more detail in the following table.

Actions undertaken due to a shortage of money
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Never	Rarely	Monthly	Fortnightly	Weekly	Can't say	Total
Delayed payment of bills	52.0%	24.6%	8.5%	1.4%	1.7%	11.9%	1,097
Borrowed money from family or friends	62.5%	19.2%	4.2%	0.2%	1.2%	12.6%	1,097
Sought assistance from welfare or community organisations	79.1%	4.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	13.1%	1,097
Pawned or sold something	77.4%	7.8%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	12.7%	1,097
Borrowed from a Pay Day Lender	85.2%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	12.2%	1,097
Not participated in social activities due to lack of money	54.8%	15.4%	7.1%	3.2%	4.4%	15.1%	1,097
Been unable to heat or cool the home as much as needed	63.3%	13.2%	4.8%	1.2%	4.1%	13.4%	1,097

The following tables provide a breakdown of these results for each of the City of Whittlesea's eleven precincts as well as by respondent profile (including age structure, gender, and language spoken at home).

Whilst there was a degree of variation in the actions undertaken by precinct and by respondent profile due to a shortage of money, the following summary points are made:

There was relatively little meaningful variation in these results observed across the eleven precincts of the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from Mernda were slightly more likely than average to have engaged in some of these actions due to a shortage of money.

With a couple of exceptions, there was not a significant amount of variation in these results observed by age structure, nor was there much variation observed by gender.

It is noted that English speaking respondents were often more likely than non-English speaking respondents to never have engaged in most of these actions due to a shortage of money.

There was some variation in the proportion of respondents that had delayed payment of bills observed by precinct and respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Epping and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to delay payment of bills on a weekly basis.
- ***Epping North and Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to delay the payment of bills on a monthly basis.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never delay the payment of bills.
- ***Young Adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely delay the payment of bills.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never delay the payment of bills.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to rarely delay the payment of bills.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Delayed payment of bills by precinct and respondent profile City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	53.6%	57.8%	49.4%	47.4%	48.2%	58.6%
Rarely	20.9%	19.6%	24.1%	29.5%	22.9%	19.2%
Monthly	5.5%	7.8%	3.4%	5.3%	↑15.7%	8.1%
Fortnightly	0.9%	0.0%	3.4%	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%
Weekly	1.8%	1.0%	2.3%	↑5.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Can't say	17.3%	13.7%	17.2%	11.6%	10.8%	11.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	52.6%	41.8%	51.9%	41.9%	↑64.8%	52.0%
Rarely	25.9%	31.9%	31.1%	29.9%	18.7%	24.6%
Monthly	8.6%	↑18.7%	6.6%	9.4%	5.5%	8.5%
Fortnightly	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	↑6.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Can't say	11.2%	5.5%	8.5%	12.8%	8.8%	11.9%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	26.8%	53.2%	49.4%	46.2%	↑64.6%	↑63.6%
Rarely	17.8%	↑32.3%	28.0%	28.9%	13.7%	10.9%
Monthly	17.5%	6.0%	12.9%	11.1%	2.7%	4.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Weekly	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	2.9%	0.0%
Can't say	36.5%	5.1%	6.2%	10.9%	15.5%	20.5%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	54.3%	50.9%	53.4%	51.0%	52.0%
Rarely	22.5%	↑27.0%	25.6%	23.2%	24.6%
Monthly	8.2%	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%	8.5%
Fortnightly	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Weekly	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%
Can't say	12.0%	10.7%	9.6%	14.3%	11.9%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents that had borrowed money from family or friends observed by precinct and by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Epping North*** - respondents were measurably more likely than average to borrow money from family or friends on a monthly basis.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely borrow money from family or friends.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never borrow money from family or friends.
- ***Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely borrow money from family or friends.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to rarely borrow money from family or friends.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to never borrow money from family or friends.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Borrowed money from family or friends by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	64.5%	57.8%	54.0%	62.1%	55.4%	66.7%
Rarely	20.0%	23.5%	21.8%	20.0%	20.5%	15.2%
Monthly	0.0%	4.9%	2.3%	4.2%	↑10.8%	6.1%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Weekly	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.4%	2.0%
Can't say	13.6%	12.7%	21.8%	12.6%	9.6%	10.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	68.1%	58.2%	69.8%	53.8%	↑80.2%	62.5%
Rarely	13.8%	↑29.7%	17.0%	23.9%	6.6%	19.2%
Monthly	2.6%	4.4%	1.9%	4.3%	3.3%	4.2%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Weekly	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	3.3%	1.2%
Can't say	14.7%	7.7%	9.4%	14.5%	6.6%	12.6%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	29.2%	61.6%	59.3%	64.7%	68.8%	70.7%
Rarely	18.5%	↑24.7%	↑24.7%	18.2%	13.3%	8.8%
Monthly	8.5%	5.9%	7.7%	3.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Weekly	9.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Can't say	34.1%	5.7%	6.6%	11.8%	16.5%	20.5%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	64.6%	62.2%	↑68.0%	57.2%	62.5%
Rarely	16.6%	↑20.8%	17.3%	20.6%	19.2%
Monthly	3.2%	5.3%	3.5%	5.3%	4.2%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Weekly	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Can't say	14.2%	10.2%	9.8%	15.4%	12.6%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was relatively little variation in the proportion of respondents that had sought assistance from welfare or community organisations observed by precinct or respondent profile, although it is noted that:

- ***Mernda, Doreen, and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never sought assistance from these groups.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to report that they have never sought assistance from these groups. It is noted that non-English speaking respondents were more likely than English speaking respondents to answer “can’t say” to this question.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Sought assistance from welfare or community organisations by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	78.2%	77.5%	74.7%	77.9%	75.9%	79.8%
Rarely	3.6%	2.9%	4.6%	5.3%	7.2%	4.0%
Monthly	0.9%	3.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.4%	1.0%
Fortnightly	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	2.0%
Weekly	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say	14.5%	13.7%	18.4%	12.6%	14.5%	13.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	78.4%	↑84.6%	↑85.8%	76.9%	↑89.0%	79.1%
Rarely	5.2%	4.4%	4.7%	6.0%	2.2%	4.6%
Monthly	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	3.4%	1.1%	1.4%
Fortnightly	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%
Weekly	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Can't say	12.9%	8.8%	9.4%	12.8%	6.6%	13.1%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	68.8%	83.0%	83.6%	79.1%	78.9%	73.2%
Rarely	14.4%	5.3%	4.2%	5.9%	3.3%	1.7%
Monthly	0.0%	3.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.9%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say	16.8%	7.7%	8.2%	11.5%	15.7%	25.0%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	80.4%	78.8%	↑83.4%	74.9%	79.1%
Rarely	4.0%	5.4%	4.0%	5.3%	4.6%
Monthly	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Fortnightly	0.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
Weekly	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Can't say	13.2%	12.4%	9.8%	↑16.2%	13.1%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was relatively little meaningful variation in the proportion of respondents that had pawned or sold something to meet financial obligations observed by precinct and respondent profile, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have rarely pawned or sold something to meet financial obligations.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have rarely pawned or something to meet financial obligations.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Pawned or sold something by precinct and respondent profile City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	76.4%	81.4%	72.4%	83.2%	74.7%	76.8%
Rarely	7.3%	3.9%	9.2%	3.2%	7.2%	10.1%
Monthly	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.6%	2.0%
Fortnightly	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say	14.5%	12.7%	18.4%	12.6%	14.5%	10.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	76.7%	70.3%	82.1%	76.1%	83.5%	77.4%
Rarely	6.9%	↑15.4%	9.4%	8.5%	6.6%	7.8%
Monthly	1.7%	3.3%	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.6%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Weekly	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.2%
Can't say	13.8%	11.0%	7.5%	12.8%	6.6%	12.7%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	68.8%	76.9%	81.6%	77.2%	79.7%	77.8%
Rarely	13.0%	11.8%	10.1%	7.8%	3.5%	0.4%
Monthly	0.0%	3.6%	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Can't say	16.8%	7.7%	6.4%	12.1%	16.2%	21.8%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	78.0%	78.1%	78.4%	76.6%	77.4%
Rarely	5.8%	8.9%	↑9.9%	5.4%	7.8%
Monthly	1.4%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Fortnightly	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Weekly	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Can't say	14.0%	10.8%	9.7%	15.7%	12.7%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was relatively little meaningful variation in the proportion of respondents that had borrowed from a Pay Day lender to meet financial obligations observed by precinct or respondent profile, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never borrowed from a Pay Day lender.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to respond “can’t say” to this question.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never borrowed from a Pay Day lender.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Borrowed from a Pay Day Lender by precinct and respondent profile City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	84.5%	83.3%	80.5%	86.3%	83.1%	85.9%
Rarely	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	3.6%	3.0%
Monthly	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say	14.5%	12.7%	18.4%	9.5%	13.3%	11.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	87.1%	84.6%	88.7%	85.5%	91.2%	85.2%
Rarely	0.9%	5.5%	0.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%
Monthly	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%
Can't say	12.1%	9.9%	9.4%	12.0%	6.6%	12.2%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	83.2%	↑91.2%	89.9%	85.6%	82.3%	77.6%
Rarely	0.0%	2.0%	3.8%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Monthly	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say	15.4%	6.1%	6.3%	10.9%	↑16.1%	↑22.4%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	84.6%	86.3%	↑88.2%	82.2%	85.2%
Rarely	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%
Monthly	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Can't say	13.2%	10.6%	9.3%	15.0%	12.2%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents that had not participated in social activities due to a lack of money observed by precinct and by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***South Morang and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have rarely foregone participation in social activities due to a shortage of money.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have foregone participation in social activities due to a shortage of money on a monthly basis.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never foregone participation in social activities due to a shortage of money.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely foregone participation in social activities due to a shortage of money.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never foregone social activities due to a shortage of money.
- ***Gender*** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to have never foregone social activities due to a shortage of money.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Not participated in social activities due to lack of money by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	48.2%	60.8%	58.6%	54.7%	57.8%	56.6%
Rarely	19.1%	8.8%	6.9%	14.7%	8.4%	16.2%
Monthly	8.2%	2.9%	4.6%	9.5%	8.4%	7.1%
Fortnightly	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	4.2%	4.8%	2.0%
Weekly	1.8%	5.9%	0.0%	6.3%	6.0%	4.0%
Can't say	20.0%	18.6%	↑26.4%	10.5%	14.5%	14.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	50.9%	48.4%	53.8%	43.6%	↑68.1%	54.8%
Rarely	↑22.4%	18.7%	20.8%	↑24.8%	14.3%	15.4%
Monthly	5.2%	↑16.5%	5.7%	8.5%	6.6%	7.1%
Fortnightly	1.7%	4.4%	4.7%	3.4%	0.0%	3.2%
Weekly	5.2%	5.5%	3.8%	6.8%	4.4%	4.4%
Can't say	14.7%	6.6%	11.3%	12.8%	6.6%	15.1%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	60.3%	54.2%	53.2%	52.4%	↑63.3%	↑58.5%
Rarely	3.0%	↑21.8%	17.4%	18.1%	9.1%	5.6%
Monthly	8.4%	8.3%	11.1%	7.2%	3.5%	1.0%
Fortnightly	5.6%	4.1%	4.2%	3.5%	1.6%	2.1%
Weekly	7.4%	6.7%	5.1%	5.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Can't say	15.4%	4.9%	9.0%	13.7%	↑21.2%	↑32.8%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	↑58.3%	53.0%	54.6%	55.6%	54.8%
Rarely	14.3%	16.9%	17.2%	13.3%	15.4%
Monthly	6.8%	7.4%	7.8%	6.6%	7.1%
Fortnightly	2.4%	3.8%	4.4%	1.9%	3.2%
Weekly	2.1%	5.6%	4.7%	3.6%	4.4%
Can't say	16.1%	13.3%	11.4%	19.0%	15.1%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents that have been unable to heat or cool their home as much as needed observed across the municipality by precinct or respondent profile, as follows:

- *Doreen and the Rural North* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never be unable to heat or cool their home as required.
- *Whittlesea Township* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be unable to heat or cool their home as needed on a weekly basis.
- *Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never be unable to heat or cool their home as required.
- *Language spoken at home* – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than average to never be unable to heat or cool their home as needed.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Been unable to heat or cool the home as much as needed by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	58.2%	59.8%	57.5%	62.1%	66.3%	62.6%
Rarely	10.0%	10.8%	12.6%	13.7%	12.0%	15.2%
Monthly	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	5.3%	2.4%	3.0%
Fortnightly	4.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%
Weekly	4.5%	5.9%	1.1%	7.4%	4.8%	4.0%
Can't say	16.4%	16.7%	24.1%	11.6%	13.3%	13.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	66.4%	58.2%	↑76.4%	56.4%	↑74.7%	63.3%
Rarely	14.7%	16.5%	10.4%	17.1%	13.2%	13.2%
Monthly	5.2%	11.0%	2.8%	5.1%	3.3%	4.8%
Fortnightly	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.2%
Weekly	2.6%	5.5%	0.9%	↑8.5%	2.2%	4.1%
Can't say	10.3%	7.7%	9.4%	10.3%	6.6%	13.4%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Never	59.8%	↑68.6%	64.4%	62.0%	65.6%	61.4%
Rarely	9.1%	11.9%	17.5%	16.2%	8.7%	4.1%
Monthly	5.9%	7.3%	6.0%	5.1%	2.6%	1.4%
Fortnightly	4.2%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Weekly	5.6%	4.0%	3.3%	3.4%	4.7%	5.3%
Can't say	15.4%	7.2%	7.9%	11.1%	17.8%	27.4%
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	62.0%	65.9%	↑69.2%	57.4%	63.3%
Rarely	12.8%	13.4%	11.2%	15.0%	13.2%
Monthly	5.3%	4.4%	4.1%	5.7%	4.8%
Fortnightly	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%
Weekly	3.4%	3.8%	3.6%	4.3%	4.1%
Can't say	15.0%	11.5%	10.7%	16.3%	13.4%
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

5.6 Food security

Respondents were asked:

“In the last twelve months, were there any times when members of your household ran out of food and couldn’t afford to buy more?”

The overwhelming majority (82.3%) of respondents reported that there had been no instances in the last twelve months when members of their household had run out of food and couldn’t afford to buy more.

A little less than ten percent (9.6%) of respondents reported that members of their household had run out of food at least once in the last twelve months, with most of these (7.1% of the 9.6%) having run out of food no more than once every two months.

Ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in last twelve months
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

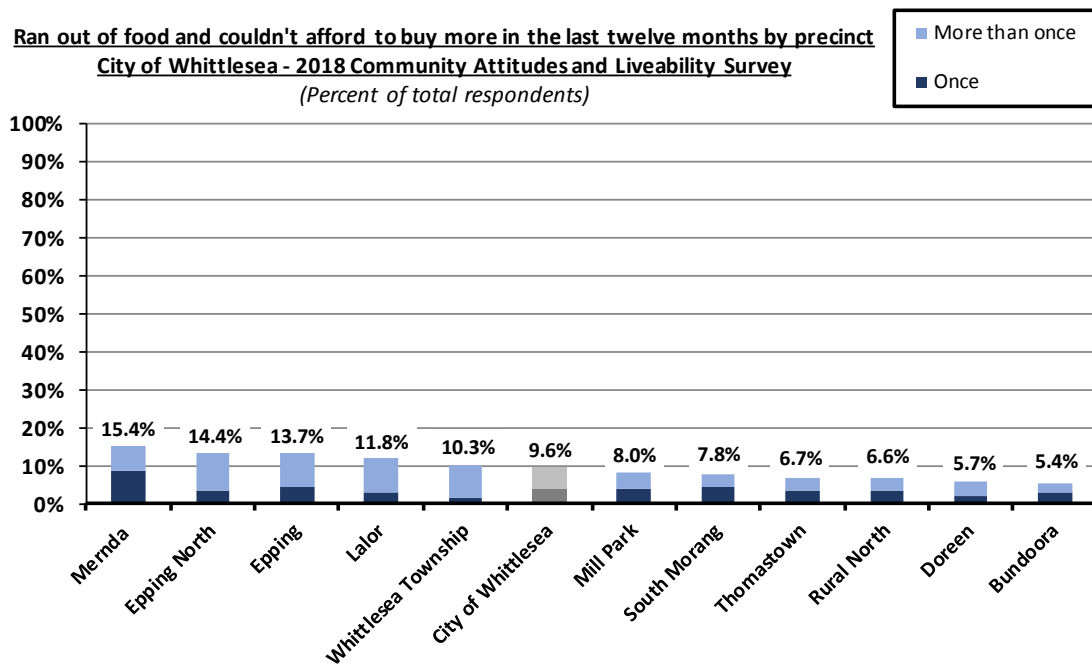
Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
Never	903	82.3%
Once	42	3.8%
2 to 6 times	36	3.3%
7 to 11 times	13	1.2%
Every month	15	1.4%
Prefer not to say / can't say	88	8.0%
Total	1,097	100%

Given that on average approximately ten percent of respondent households had run out of food at least once in the last twelve months, the 95% confidence interval for this summary result will be somewhat lower than the 9.5% quoted at the fifty percent level.

With this in mind, there was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, as follows:

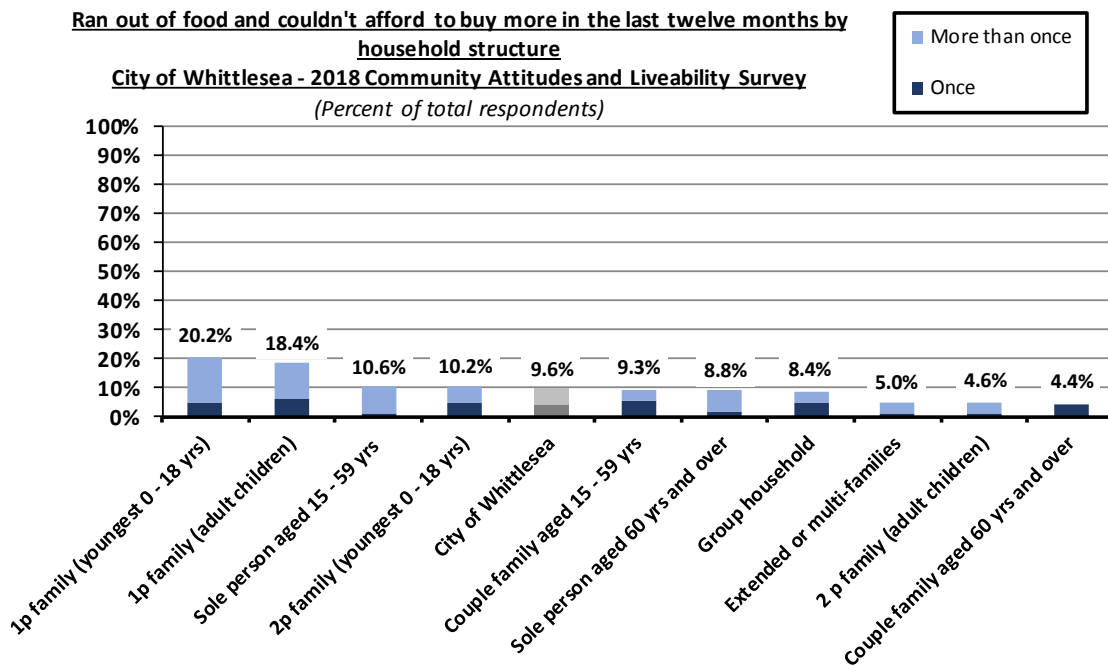
- **Mernda and Epping North** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have run out of food at least once in the last twelve months.
- **Doreen and Bundoora** – respondents were somewhat less likely than average to have run out of food at least once in the last twelve months.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey



The following graph provides a breakdown of this result by the respondents' household structure. Readers are reminded that the sample size for some of these household structures is relatively small, particularly for one-parent families and some of the couples and singles. Bearing this in mind, it is noted that:

- **One-parent families**- were significantly more likely to have run out of food at least once in the last twelve months than the municipal average.
- **Extended / multiple families, two-parent families (adults only), and older couple families** – were significantly less likely than average to have run out of food in the last twelve months.



Ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in last twelve months by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Never	↑88.2%	81.4%	74.7%	78.9%	80.7%	82.8%
Once	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	4.2%	3.6%	4.0%
2 to 6 times	1.8%	5.9%	1.1%	6.3%	6.0%	3.0%
7 to 11 times	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	4.8%	1.0%
Every month	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to say / can't say	6.4%	6.9%	18.4%	7.4%	4.8%	9.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Never	84.5%	82.4%	↑87.7%	82.1%	↑87.9%	82.3%
Once	4.3%	8.8%	1.9%	1.7%	3.3%	3.8%
2 to 6 times	0.9%	3.3%	1.9%	4.3%	1.1%	3.3%
7 to 11 times	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Every month	1.7%	3.3%	1.9%	4.3%	2.2%	1.4%
Prefer not to say / can't say	7.8%	2.2%	6.6%	7.7%	5.5%	8.0%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

5.7 Actions taken to make the food budget last longer

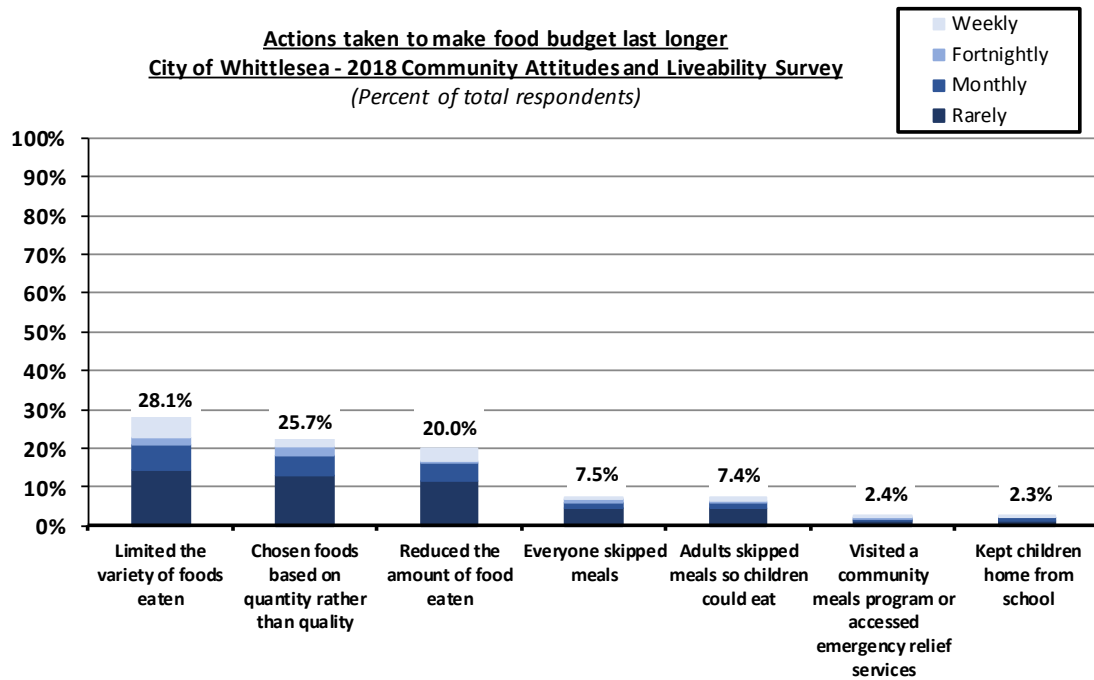
Respondents were asked:

“In the last twelve months, how often do you or members of your household do any of the following to make your food budget last longer?”

Respondents were asked how frequently they or members of their household had done any of seven actions to make their household food budget last longer.

A significant proportion of respondent households had limited the variety of foods eaten (28.1%), chosen foods based on quantity rather than quality (25.7%), and reduced the amount of food eaten (20.0%) at least “rarely” (or a few times) in the last twelve months.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey



Actions taken to make food budget last longer
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Fortnightly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Can't say N/A</i>	Total
Everyone skipped meals	82.6%	4.4%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	9.9%	1,097
Adults skipped meals so children could eat	77.4%	4.4%	1.7%	0.4%	0.9%	15.1%	1,097
Reduced the amount of food eaten	69.3%	11.7%	4.6%	0.4%	3.3%	10.8%	1,097
Limited the variety of foods eaten	61.1%	14.1%	6.8%	1.9%	5.3%	10.9%	1,097
Chosen foods based on quantity rather than quality	62.2%	13.1%	4.9%	2.6%	5.1%	12.2%	1,097
Kept children home from school	70.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	27.6%	1,097
Visited a community meals program or accessed emergency relief services	84.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	13.2%	1,097

There was some variation in these results observed across the municipality by precinct, as well as some variation by household structure. It is important to bear in mind the very small sample sizes for some of the household structures, and this has been taken into account when identifying measurable variation at the household structure level in order to try and focus on households with financial issues.

At the precinct level, it is noted that respondents from Epping North and to a lesser extent Mernda tended to be slightly more likely than average to have engaged in some of these actions to make their household food budget last longer.

Respondents from the Rural North were measurably less likely to have engaged in many of these actions than the municipal average.

At the household structure level, one-parent families with children as well as older sole person households tended to be slightly more likely than average to have engaged in some of these actions to make their household food budget last longer.

There was relatively little meaningful variation in the proportion of respondent households that had everyone in the household skip meals in order to make the food budget last longer observed by precinct or household structure, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely skip meals.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to skip meals on a fortnightly basis.
- **Mill Park, Epping North and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never skip meals.
- **Two-parent families (children aged 0 to 18 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never skip meals.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Everyone skipped meals by precinct and household structure City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Never	81.8%	68.6%	77.0%	85.3%	80.7%	↑88.9%
Rarely	5.5%	↑8.8%	6.9%	4.2%	4.8%	0.0%
Monthly	0.9%	2.9%	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%	3.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	↑3.6%	1.0%
Weekly	0.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say n/a	10.9%	16.7%	11.5%	8.4%	9.6%	7.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Never	86.2%	83.5%	86.8%	82.1%	↑91.2%	82.6%
Rarely	3.4%	6.6%	2.8%	4.3%	2.2%	4.4%
Monthly	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Weekly	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%
Can't say n/a	8.6%	7.7%	10.4%	12.0%	4.4%	9.9%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Response	2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)	2p family (adult)	1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)	1p family (adult)	Sole person (15-59 yrs.)	Sole person (60 yrs.+)
Never	↑87.0%	82.4%	79.6%	82.1%	74.7%	76.2%
Rarely	3.4%	3.8%	8.8%	4.3%	8.5%	3.1%
Monthly	1.5%	0.3%	4.4%	2.5%	5.2%	3.0%
Fortnightly	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.7%	1.0%	2.5%	3.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Can't say n/a	6.6%	12.0%	4.7%	5.7%	11.6%	16.3%
Total	434	251	50	50	32	48

Response	Couple (15-59 yrs.)	Couple (60 yrs.+)	Extended families	Group household	City of Whittlesea
Never	84.2%	82.2%	86.5%	75.4%	82.6%
Rarely	5.2%	4.3%	9.3%	5.8%	4.4%
Monthly	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	6.2%	1.7%
Fortnightly	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Can't say n/a	6.2%	13.2%	4.2%	12.5%	9.9%
Total	62	62	30	37	1,097

There was relatively little variation in the proportion of respondent households where adults had skipped meals so children could eat observed by precinct or respondent profile, as follows:

- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely have adults skip meals so children could eat.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never have adults skip meals so children could eat.
- **One-parent families (with children aged 0 to 18 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have adults rarely or monthly skip meals so children could eat.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Adults skipped meals so children could eat by precinct and household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	73.6%	66.7%	73.6%	78.9%	78.3%	82.8%
Rarely	6.4%	4.9%	2.3%	2.1%	4.8%	4.0%
Monthly	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.4%	3.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Weekly	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Can't say n/a	18.2%	25.5%	23.0%	15.8%	12.0%	9.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	80.2%	73.6%	84.0%	73.5%	↑86.8%	77.4%
Rarely	5.2%	↑9.9%	2.8%	6.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Monthly	3.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Fortnightly	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%
Weekly	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%	2.2%	0.9%
Can't say n/a	11.2%	12.1%	12.3%	17.1%	11.0%	15.1%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>2p family (adult)</i>	<i>1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>1p family (adult)</i>	<i>Sole person (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Sole person (60 yrs.+)</i>
Never	84.1%	78.7%	56.2%	72.2%	64.8%	70.2%
Rarely	6.5%	1.5%	↑18.5%	2.5%	4.6%	0.5%
Monthly	2.1%	0.8%	↑9.1%	2.9%	5.2%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.3%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.9%	0.5%	7.1%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%
Can't say n/a	6.0%	17.5%	7.4%	22.0%	25.4%	28.0%
Total	434	251	50	50	32	48

<i>Response</i>	<i>Couple (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Couple (60 yrs.+)</i>	<i>Extended families</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	71.8%	77.4%	87.0%	76.9%	77.4%
Rarely	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Monthly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Fortnightly	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Can't say n/a	27.8%	22.6%	5.0%	23.1%	15.1%
Total	62	62	30	37	1,097

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households that had reduced the amount of food eaten to make the household food budget last longer observed by precinct and by household structure, as follows:

- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to reduce the amount of food eaten on a monthly basis.
- ***South Morang and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never reduce the amount of food eaten.
- ***Mernda, Doreen and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely reduce the amount of food eaten.
- ***One-parent families (with children aged 0 to 18 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to weekly or rarely reduce the amount of food eaten.
- ***One-parent families (with adult children)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to reduce the amount of food eaten on a weekly basis.
- ***Older sole person households (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely reduce the amount of food eaten.
- ***Older couple households (aged 60 years and over) and extended / multiple families*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never reduce the amount of food eaten.
- ***Group households*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely reduce the amount of food eaten.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Reduced the amount of food eaten by precinct and household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	68.2%	64.7%	66.7%	66.3%	71.1%	72.7%
Rarely	14.5%	9.8%	10.3%	10.5%	9.6%	11.1%
Monthly	2.7%	6.9%	2.3%	↑9.5%	2.4%	3.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%
Weekly	4.5%	2.9%	3.4%	5.3%	4.8%	1.0%
Can't say n/a	10.0%	15.7%	17.2%	8.4%	9.6%	11.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	↑75.0%	63.7%	69.8%	59.8%	↑82.4%	69.3%
Rarely	9.5%	↑17.6%	↑16.0%	↑17.1%	8.8%	11.7%
Monthly	4.3%	7.7%	2.8%	6.8%	1.1%	4.6%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%
Weekly	1.7%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%
Can't say n/a	9.5%	6.6%	7.5%	12.0%	4.4%	10.8%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>2p family (adult)</i>	<i>1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>1p family (adult)</i>	<i>Sole person (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Sole person (60 yrs.+)</i>
Never	73.2%	72.3%	44.7%	66.6%	68.0%	53.2%
Rarely	11.2%	8.2%	↑29.6%	14.0%	15.7%	↑18.3%
Monthly	6.4%	3.3%	7.5%	2.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Fortnightly	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	2.1%	3.0%	↑14.7%	↑9.7%	0.7%	5.4%
Can't say n/a	6.8%	12.7%	2.9%	7.2%	12.1%	19.6%
Total	434	251	50	50	32	48

<i>Response</i>	<i>Couple (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Couple (60 yrs.+)</i>	<i>Extended families</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	71.1%	↑80.1%	↑80.8%	64.3%	69.3%
Rarely	13.8%	2.1%	3.8%	↑21.4%	11.7%
Monthly	2.4%	0.0%	8.1%	1.8%	4.6%
Fortnightly	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Weekly	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Can't say n/a	5.8%	17.8%	7.4%	12.5%	10.8%
Total	62	62	30	37	1,097

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households that had limited the variety of foods in order to make the household food budget last longer observed by precinct and by household structure, as follows:

- ***South Morang and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never limit the variety of food eaten.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to limit the variety of foods eaten rarely and on a monthly basis.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely limit the variety of foods eaten.
- ***Two-parent families (adults only)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never limit the variety of foods eaten.
- ***One-parent families (with children aged 0 to 18 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to limit the variety of foods eaten on a weekly or monthly basis.
- ***One-parent families (adults only)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to limit the variety of foods eaten rarely and on a weekly basis.
- ***Older sole person households*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to limit the variety of foods eaten on a fortnightly basis.
- ***Couple families without children (of all ages)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never limit the variety of foods eaten.
- ***Extended / multiple families and group households*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely limit the variety of foods eaten.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Limited the variety of foods eaten by precinct and household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	58.2%	59.8%	59.8%	63.2%	62.7%	63.6%
Rarely	14.5%	10.8%	11.5%	13.7%	14.5%	11.1%
Monthly	5.5%	8.8%	2.3%	7.4%	3.6%	10.1%
Fortnightly	3.6%	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%
Weekly	4.5%	2.9%	6.9%	7.4%	↑9.6%	4.0%
Can't say n/a	13.6%	14.7%	18.4%	8.4%	7.2%	10.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	↑66.4%	52.7%	55.7%	51.3%	↑73.6%	61.1%
Rarely	12.9%	↑18.7%	↑23.6%	17.1%	14.3%	14.1%
Monthly	5.2%	↑11.0%	6.6%	7.7%	5.5%	6.8%
Fortnightly	2.6%	3.3%	0.9%	3.4%	0.0%	1.9%
Weekly	1.7%	8.8%	5.7%	7.7%	2.2%	5.3%
Can't say n/a	11.2%	5.5%	7.5%	12.8%	4.4%	10.9%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>2p family (adult)</i>	<i>1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>1p family (adult)</i>	<i>Sole person (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Sole person (60 yrs.+)</i>
Never	63.1%	↑68.4%	37.5%	48.7%	61.3%	45.5%
Rarely	15.7%	8.6%	17.6%	↑23.2%	14.5%	14.6%
Monthly	10.0%	3.9%	↑13.5%	2.5%	9.8%	8.5%
Fortnightly	1.3%	1.0%	4.7%	2.9%	5.5%	↑12.1%
Weekly	4.4%	3.5%	↑18.1%	↑12.2%	0.7%	0.0%
Can't say n/a	5.6%	14.6%	8.7%	10.5%	8.1%	19.4%
Total	434	251	50	50	32	48

<i>Response</i>	<i>Couple (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Couple (60 yrs.+)</i>	<i>Extended families</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	↑68.0%	↑72.6%	57.2%	52.5%	61.1%
Rarely	11.5%	5.5%	↑27.3%	↑24.8%	14.1%
Monthly	1.1%	2.0%	0.8%	6.7%	6.8%
Fortnightly	6.3%	2.0%	↑7.3%	1.8%	1.9%
Weekly	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Can't say n/a	5.8%	17.8%	7.4%	14.3%	10.9%
Total	62	62	30	37	1,097

There was relatively little variation in the proportion of respondent households that had chosen foods based on quantity rather than quality to make the household food budget last longer observed by precinct or household structure, as follows:

- ***South Morang and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never choose foods based on quantity rather than quality.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to choose foods based on quantity rather than quality on a weekly basis.
- ***One-parent families (with children aged 0 to 18 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to choose foods based on quantity rather than quality on a weekly basis.
- ***Older couple families (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never chose foods based on quantity rather than quality.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Chosen foods based on quantity rather than quality by precinct and household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Never	60.9%	53.9%	54.0%	60.0%	62.7%	65.7%
Rarely	13.6%	16.7%	10.3%	14.7%	14.5%	10.1%
Monthly	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	6.3%	2.4%	6.1%
Fortnightly	0.9%	1.0%	2.3%	2.1%	6.0%	3.0%
Weekly	5.5%	6.9%	↑9.2%	7.4%	4.8%	2.0%
Can't say n/a	12.7%	16.7%	19.5%	9.5%	9.6%	13.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Never	↑69.0%	59.3%	67.9%	59.8%	↑79.1%	62.2%
Rarely	12.1%	15.4%	12.3%	16.2%	12.1%	13.1%
Monthly	2.6%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	2.2%	4.9%
Fortnightly	2.6%	4.4%	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.6%
Weekly	2.6%	6.6%	3.8%	6.0%	2.2%	5.1%
Can't say n/a	11.2%	7.7%	8.5%	12.0%	4.4%	12.2%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Response	2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)	2p family (adult)	1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)	1p family (adult)	Sole person (15-59 yrs.)	Sole person (60 yrs.+)
Never	66.5%	63.7%	46.4%	56.3%	59.4%	49.5%
Rarely	15.8%	11.3%	13.0%	15.0%	15.9%	13.5%
Monthly	5.6%	2.0%	9.0%	5.5%	13.1%	4.9%
Fortnightly	2.4%	1.0%	6.2%	4.7%	2.7%	4.6%
Weekly	3.6%	4.4%	↑22.5%	3.4%	4.6%	2.7%
Can't say n/a	6.1%	17.5%	2.9%	15.0%	4.2%	24.9%
Total	434	251	50	50	32	48

Response	Couple (15-59 yrs.)	Couple (60 yrs.+)	Extended families	Group household	City of Whittlesea
Never	67.8%	↑74.1%	58.1%	47.4%	62.2%
Rarely	7.7%	6.1%	10.5%	17.6%	13.1%
Monthly	3.4%	2.0%	8.1%	11.2%	4.9%
Fortnightly	1.4%	0.0%	12.9%	3.3%	2.6%
Weekly	9.0%	4.1%	3.0%	4.5%	5.1%
Can't say n/a	10.7%	13.7%	7.4%	16.0%	12.2%
Total	62	62	30	37	1,097

Given that this question presupposes that the household has children attending school, the results are only presented for one and two parent families with children aged up to 18 years, as well as multiple / extended families.

This provides a total municipal sample of 514 respondents, which is insufficient to provide a meaningful sample at the precinct level and therefore no precinct results are provided for this question.

It is noted that 3.6% of two-parent families with children and 7.5% of one-parent families with children had kept children home from school at least rarely in the last twelve months, whilst none of the thirty extended / multiple family households reported that they had kept children home from school.

Kept children home from school by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>Extended families</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	88.2%	81.3%	73.6%	86.7%
Rarely	2.7%	5.3%	0.0%	2.8%
Monthly	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Can't say	8.2%	11.2%	26.4%	9.5%
Total	434	50	30	514

There was some variation in the proportion of respondent households that had visited a community meal programs or accessed emergency relief services observed by precinct and households structure, as follows:

- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have accessed these services on a monthly basis.
- ***Doreen and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never accessed these services.
- ***Two-parent families (with children aged 0 to 18 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never accessed these services.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Visited community meals program/accessed emergency relief services by precinct & household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Never	79.1%	77.5%	75.9%	88.4%	86.7%	84.8%
Rarely	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Monthly	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	↑3.6%	0.0%
Fortnightly	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say n/a	18.2%	20.6%	19.5%	10.5%	8.4%	14.1%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	87.1%	87.9%	↑91.5%	82.9%	↑90.1%	84.5%
Rarely	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%
Monthly	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Fortnightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%
Weekly	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%
Can't say n/a	11.2%	8.8%	7.5%	12.8%	6.6%	13.2%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>2p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>2p family (adult)</i>	<i>1p family (0 - 18 yrs.)</i>	<i>1p family (adult)</i>	<i>Sole person (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Sole person (60 yrs.+)</i>
Never	↑91.2%	81.9%	84.9%	79.9%	75.2%	72.3%
Rarely	1.3%	0.0%	5.8%	2.9%	5.2%	0.5%
Monthly	0.3%	1.1%	2.4%	6.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Can't say n/a	6.8%	16.4%	5.5%	10.6%	18.9%	27.3%
Total	434	251	50	50	32	48

<i>Response</i>	<i>Couple (15-59 yrs.)</i>	<i>Couple (60 yrs.+)</i>	<i>Extended families</i>	<i>Group household</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Never	87.5%	82.3%	89.4%	80.6%	84.5%
Rarely	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Monthly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Fortnightly	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Weekly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Can't say n/a	11.1%	17.7%	9.8%	19.4%	13.2%
Total	62	62	30	37	1,097

6. Gambling

6.1 Participation in forms of gambling

Respondents were asked:

“Have you participated in any of the following forms of gambling in the last twelve months?”

This question about participation in various forms of gambling was last included in the *Household Survey* in 2015. It is important to note however that whilst the survey this year was a more confidential survey that obtained feedback from just one individual in the household, the *Household Survey* included responses from every individual in the household. In theory, the results this year should be a more accurate reflection of the true extent of gambling in the community, as the respondents do not need to be concerned about another household member seeing their answer. It is interesting to note however that despite the significant change in methodology, these results are very consistent with those recorded in the *Household Survey* in 2015.

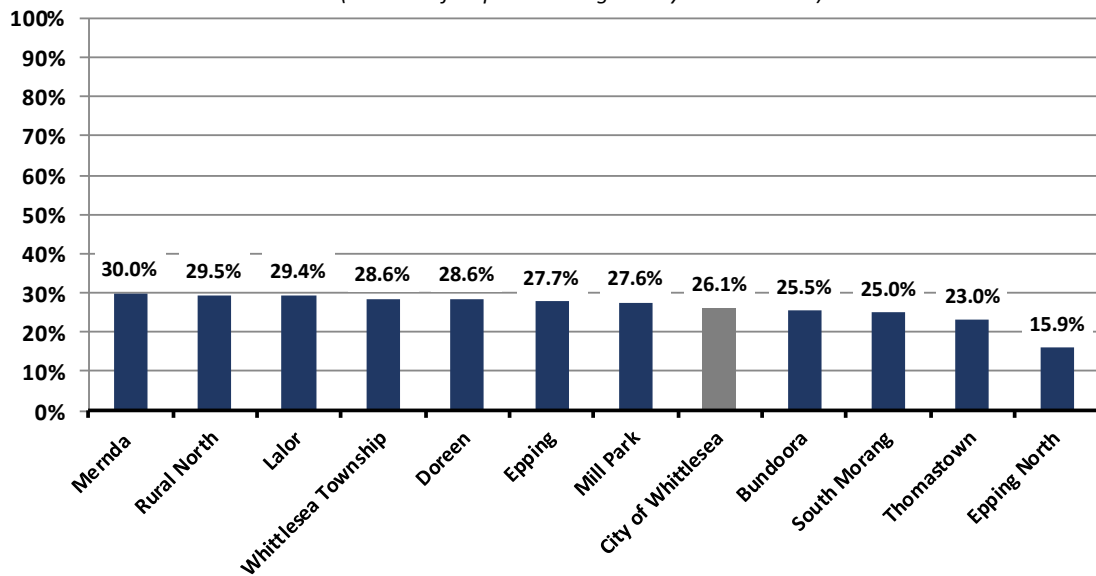
These results confirm those recorded in 2015, that show that approximately one-quarter (26.2% up from 24.8%) of respondents across the City of Whittlesea have engaged in some form of gambling in the last twelve months. Further it reinforces the finding that playing the pokies at a local venue remains the most common form of gambling.

Participated in any forms of gambling in the last twelve months
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents aged 18 years and over)

Response	2018		2015
	Number	Percent	HHS
Pokies at a local venue	117	10.7%	9.4%
Casino	88	8.1%	5.6%
Pokies at a non-local venue	63	5.8%	5.6%
Sports betting online	59	5.4%	3.7%
Off-track betting (e.g. TAB)	56	5.1%	7.5%
On-track betting (e.g. horses, dogs)	23	2.1%	1.4%
Other online gambling	16	1.5%	n.a
Tattslotto	14	1.3%	n.a
Other	4	0.4%	4.8%
Total responses	440		857
<i>Respondents engaging in at least one form of gambling in the last twelve months</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>(26.2%)</i>	<i>560</i> <i>(24.8%)</i>

There was some variation in the proportion of respondents that had engaged in at least one form of gambling in the last twelve months observed across the municipality, with respondents from Epping North measurably and significantly less likely to have engaged in gambling than the municipal average.

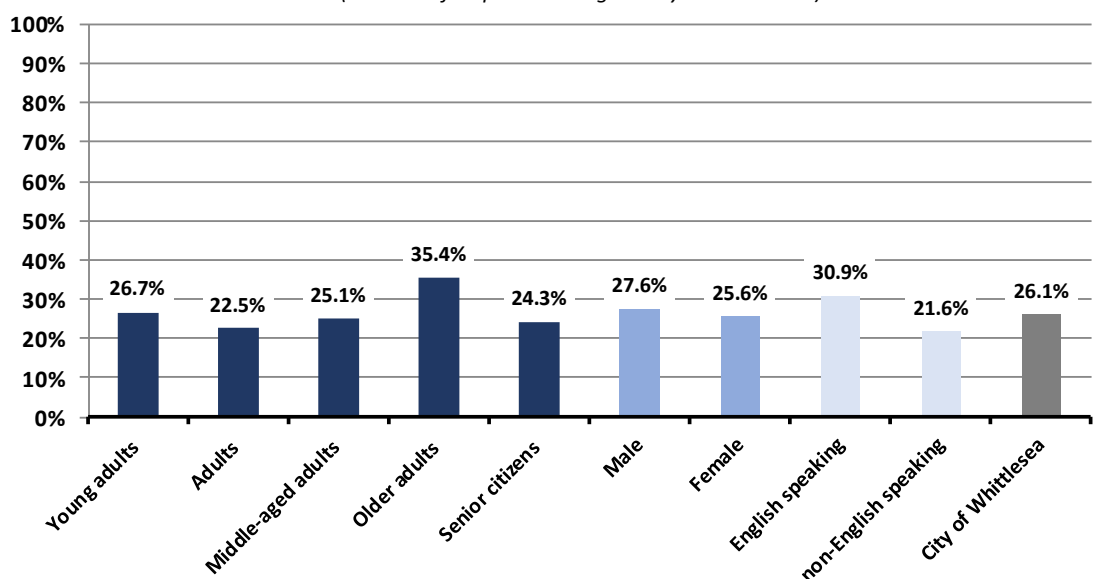
Engaged in at least one form of gambling in the last year by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of respondents aged 18 years and over)



There was some variation in the level of participation in gambling observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have engaged in at least one form of gambling.
- **Gender** – male respondents were marginally but not measurably more likely to have engaged in a form of gambling than female respondents.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have engaged in at least one form of gambling.

Engaged in at least one form of gambling by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of respondents aged 18 years and over)



There was little statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents engaging in individual forms of gambling observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from Whittlesea Township were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have played the pokies at a local venue in the last twelve months.

Participated in any forms of gambling in the last twelve months by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents aged 18 years and over)

Topics	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Pokies at a local venue	13.6%	11.8%	15.1%	16.3%	6.1%	9.2%
Casino	5.5%	7.8%	12.8%	10.5%	2.4%	11.2%
Pokies at a non-local venue	8.2%	5.9%	4.7%	4.7%	1.2%	4.1%
Sports betting online	5.5%	4.9%	1.2%	2.3%	3.7%	6.1%
Off-track betting	5.5%	6.9%	3.5%	4.7%	3.7%	4.1%
On-track betting	2.7%	1.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	2.0%
Other online gambling	0.9%	3.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Tattslotto	0.9%	2.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Total responses	47	47	32	40	17	38
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of gambling</i>	<i>28 (25.5%)</i>	<i>30 (29.4%)</i>	<i>20 (23.0%)</i>	<i>26 (27.7%)</i>	<i>13 (15.9%)</i>	<i>27 (27.6%)</i>

Topics	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Pokies at a local venue	7.8%	8.9%	7.6%	↑23.5%	12.5%	10.7%
Casino	6.9%	7.8%	6.7%	5.2%	10.2%	8.1%
Pokies at a non-local venue	7.8%	7.8%	8.6%	9.6%	5.7%	5.8%
Sports betting online	7.8%	8.9%	8.6%	7.0%	5.7%	5.4%
Off-track betting	6.0%	6.7%	5.7%	7.8%	5.7%	5.1%
On-track betting	0.9%	4.4%	3.8%	3.5%	4.5%	2.1%
Other online gambling	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%	3.4%	1.5%
Tattslotto	1.7%	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%	2.3%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%
Total responses	47	43	44	73	44	440
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of gambling</i>	<i>29 (25.0%)</i>	<i>27 (30.0%)</i>	<i>30 (28.6%)</i>	<i>42 (36.5%)</i>	<i>26 (29.5%)</i>	<i>286 (26.1%)</i>

There was somewhat more variation in the proportion of respondents engaging in the individual forms of gambling observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in online sports betting.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to play the pokies at local venues, and older adults were measurably more likely to play the pokies at non-local venues.
- **Gender** – male respondents were measurably more likely to engage in off-track betting than female respondents.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to play the pokies at local and non-local venues, online sports betting, off-track betting, and on-track betting.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to gamble at the Casino.

Participated in any forms of gambling in the last twelve months by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents aged 18 years and over)

Topics	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults	Senior citizens
Pokies at a local venue	4.3%	6.6%	9.2%	↑21.9%	↑17.2%
Casino	10.1%	7.0%	9.5%	8.2%	0.0%
Pokies at a non-local venue	6.4%	2.5%	5.8%	↑9.6%	4.7%
Sports betting online	↑12.2%	↑7.4%	4.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Off-track betting	3.7%	4.9%	5.5%	6.8%	6.3%
On-track betting	3.7%	3.7%	1.8%	0.5%	1.6%
Other online gambling	3.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%
Tattslotto	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	83	84	127	115	21
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of gambling</i>	50 (26.7%)	55 (22.5%)	82 (25.1%)	77 (35.4%)	15 (24.3%)

Topics	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Pokies at a local venue	10.3%	10.9%	↑13.7%	7.7%	10.7%
Casino	8.2%	8.0%	6.5%	↑10.3%	8.1%
Pokies at a non-local venue	4.6%	6.3%	↑7.7%	3.4%	5.8%
Sports betting online	6.3%	4.5%	↑7.6%	3.2%	5.4%
Off-track betting	↑7.9%	3.0%	↑7.4%	3.0%	5.1%
On-track betting	1.9%	2.3%	↑3.3%	0.8%	2.1%
Other online gambling	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%
Tattslotto	1.7%	1.0%	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Total responses	201	218	280	159	440
<i>Respondents identifying at least one form of gambling</i>	132 (27.6%)	147 (25.6%)	176 (30.9%)	109 (21.6%)	286 (26.1%)

6.2 Agreement with selected statements about gambling

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with each of the following statements about gambling?”

Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with seven statements about gambling, and the average agreement (out of ten) is outlined in the following graph.

Percentage results are also provided in the following table, which breakdown these results into those that disagreed (rating zero to four), were neutral to somewhat agreed (rating five to seven), and strongly agreed (rating eight to ten) with each of the seven statements.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

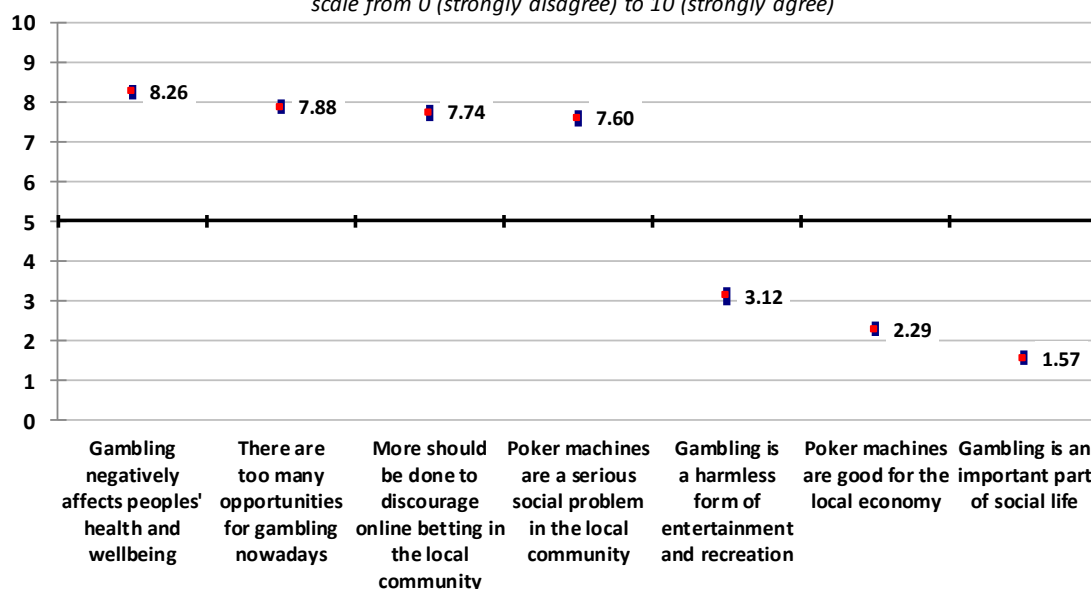
- **Very Strong Agreement** – that gambling negatively affects peoples’ health and wellbeing. Three-quarters of respondents strongly agreed with this statement, whilst nine percent disagreed.
- **Strong Agreement** – that there are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays, more should be done to discourage online betting in the local community, and poker machines are a serious social problem in the local community. More than two-thirds of respondents strongly agreed with these statements, whilst a little more than ten percent disagreed.
- **Moderate Disagreement** – that gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation. Two-thirds of respondents disagreed with this statement, whilst approximately one-sixth strongly agreed.
- **Strong Disagreement** – that poker machines are good for the local economy. Almost three-quarters of respondents disagreed with this statement, whilst less than ten percent strongly agreed.
- **Very Strong Disagreement** – that gambling is an important part of social life. More than four-fifths of respondents disagreed with this statement, whilst six percent strongly agreed.

These results confirm that a significant majority of respondents across the City of Whittlesea hold a negative view of gambling in general and the role of poker machines in their local community. The overwhelming majority at least somewhat agree that gambling negatively impacts on health and wellbeing, and that there are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays, including specifically poker machines.

It is important to note however that there is a small proportion of respondents who hold the contrary view and believe that there is a role for gambling in the community. Metropolis Research notes that one-sixth of respondents strongly agreed that gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation, although less than half that number believe that poker machines are good for the local economy and that gambling is an important part of social life.

This suggests that some respondents consider that there is a place for gambling in the community, but that it can also have negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of the community, and that it is not necessarily a positive impact on the local economy.

Agreement with selected statements about gambling
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



Agreement with selected statements about gambling
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

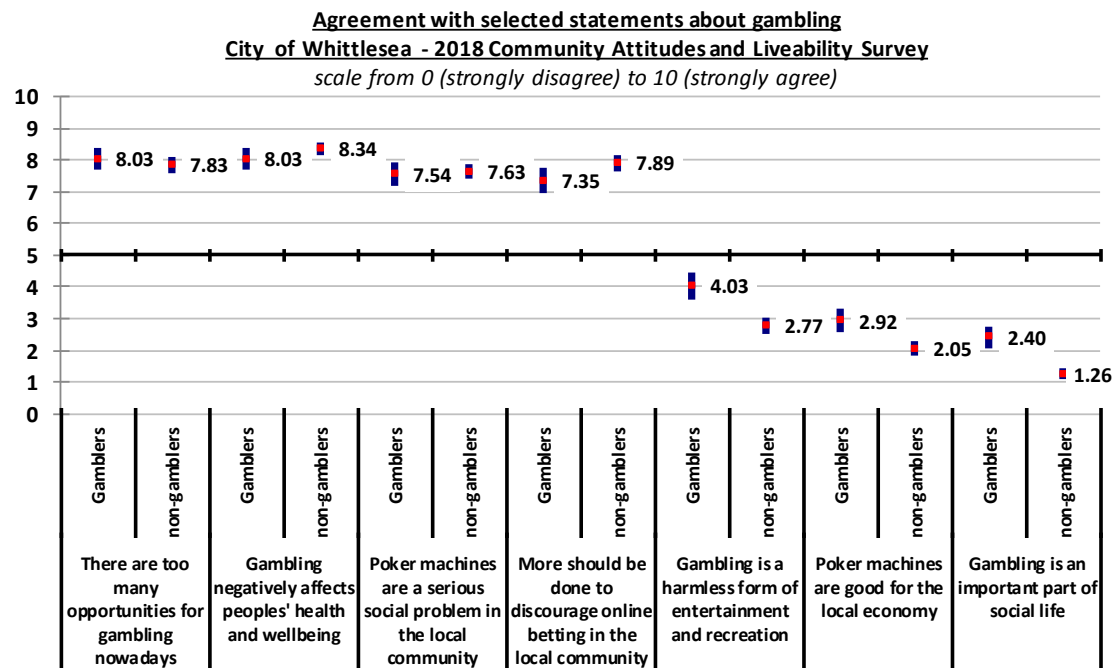
Response	Disagree	Neutral to somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Can't say	Average agreement
Gambling negatively affects peoples' health and wellbeing	9.0%	15.2%	75.8%	101	8.26
There are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays	13.0%	15.2%	71.8%	88	7.88
More should be done to discourage online betting in the local community	12.9%	19.7%	67.4%	106	7.74
Poker machines are a serious social problem in the local community	15.0%	17.7%	67.3%	107	7.60
Gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation	67.3%	13.9%	18.8%	89	3.12
Poker machines are good for the local economy	72.0%	20.1%	7.9%	113	2.29
Gambling is an important part of social life	82.9%	11.1%	6.0%	91	1.57

The following graph provides a comparison of average agreement with the seven statements about gambling between respondents that had engaged in at least one form of gambling in the last twelve months, and respondents who had not engaged in any form of gambling.

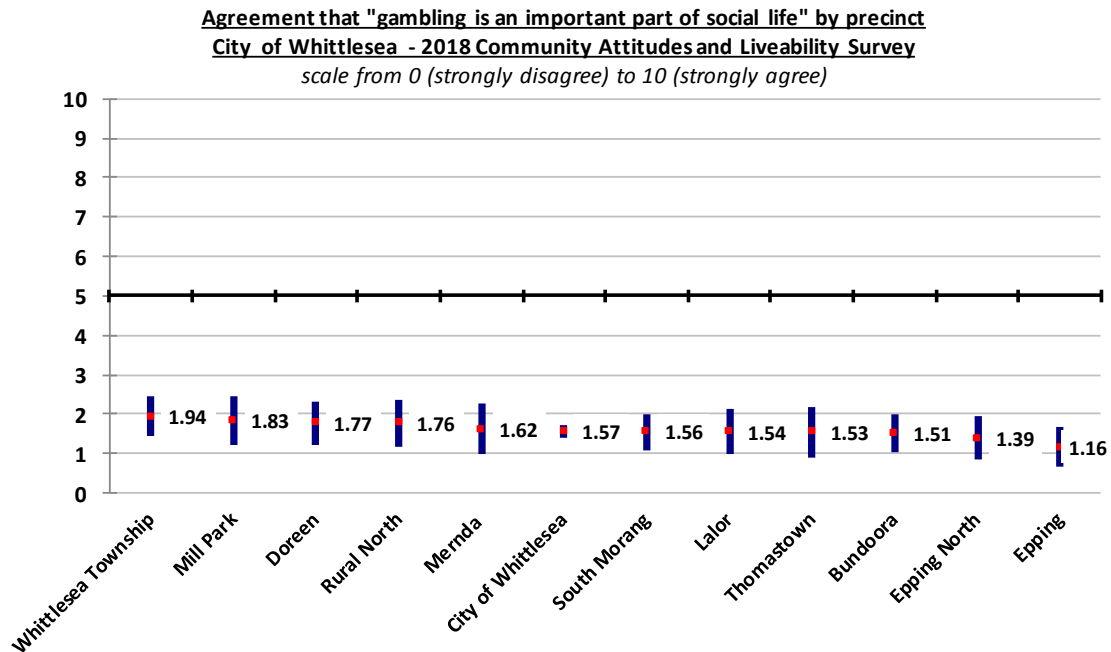
It is noted that respondents that engaged in a form of gambling reported similar levels of agreement to non-gamblers that there are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays, that gambling negatively affects peoples’ health and wellbeing, poker machines are a serious social problem in the local community, and more should be done to discourage online betting in the local community.

Respondents that engaged in a form of gambling disagreed less intensely than non-gamblers that gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation, poker machines are good for the local community, and gambling is an important part of social life.

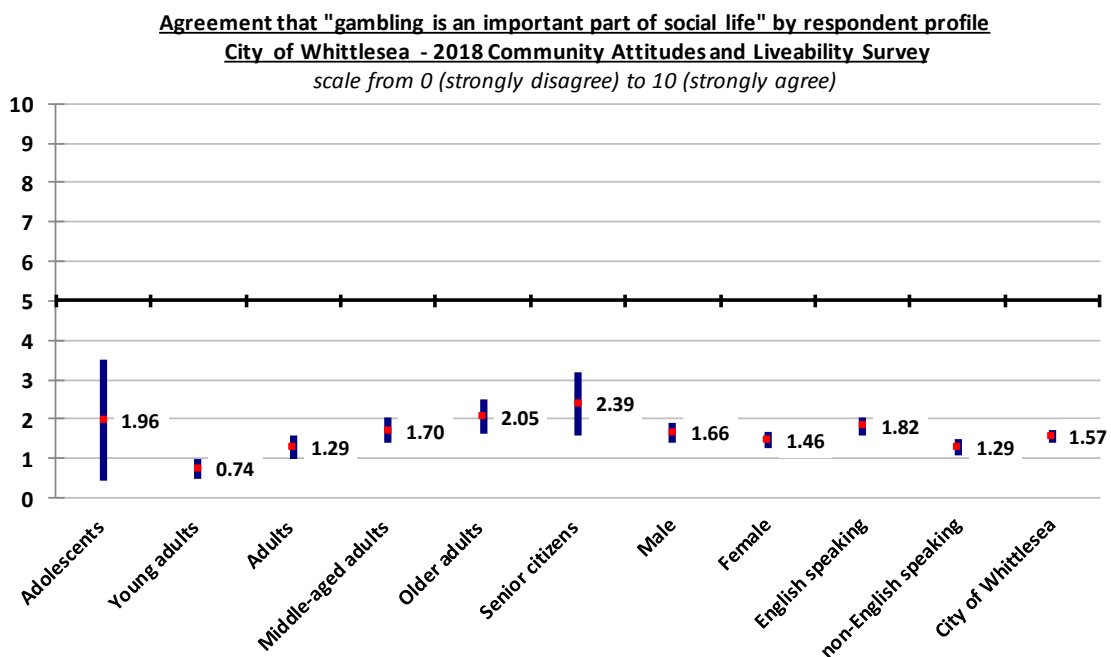
It is important to note however, that whilst respondents that engage in a form of gambling less intensively disagreed with these three statements, they none-the-less on average still disagreed with these statements.



There was no statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level) variation in agreement that “gambling is an important part of social life” observed across the municipality, with respondents in all eleven precincts very strongly disagreeing with this statement.

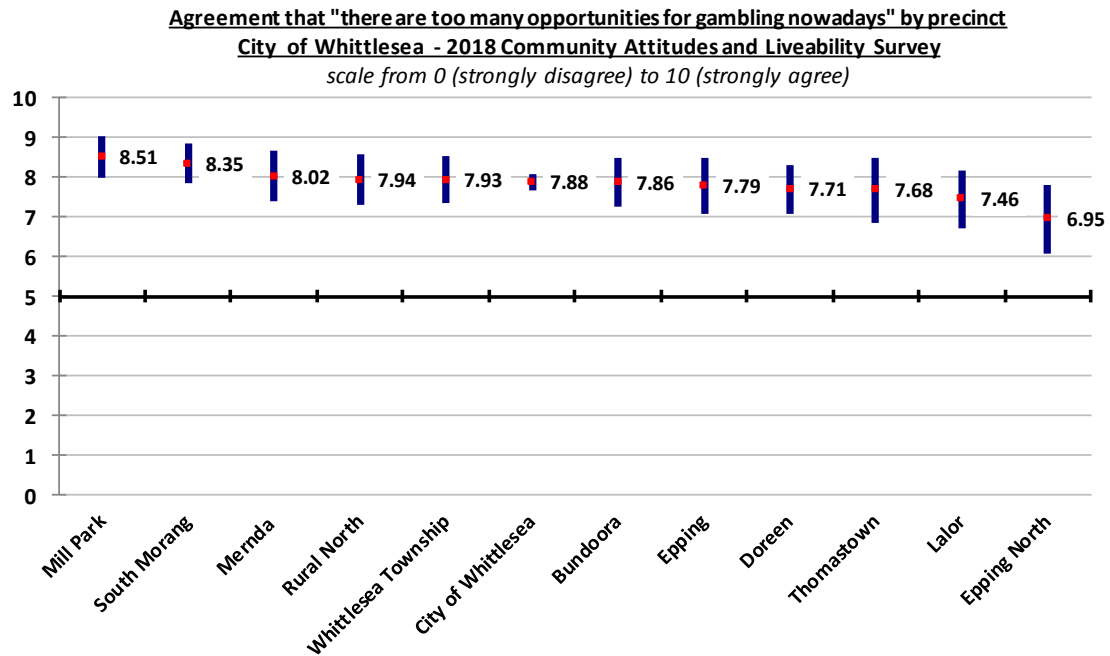


There was some variation in the degree of disagreement with this statement observed by the respondents’ age structure, with the level of disagreement diminishing with age. It is noted that female respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more strongly in disagreement than males respondents. Non-English speaking respondents were measurably more strongly in disagreement than English speaking respondents.

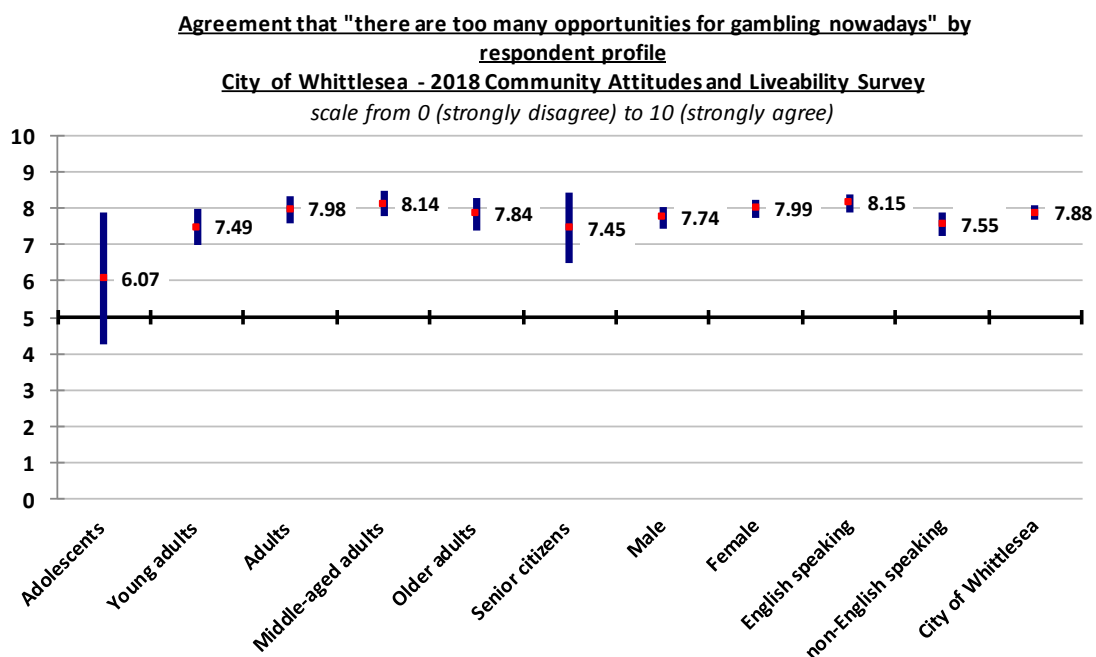


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

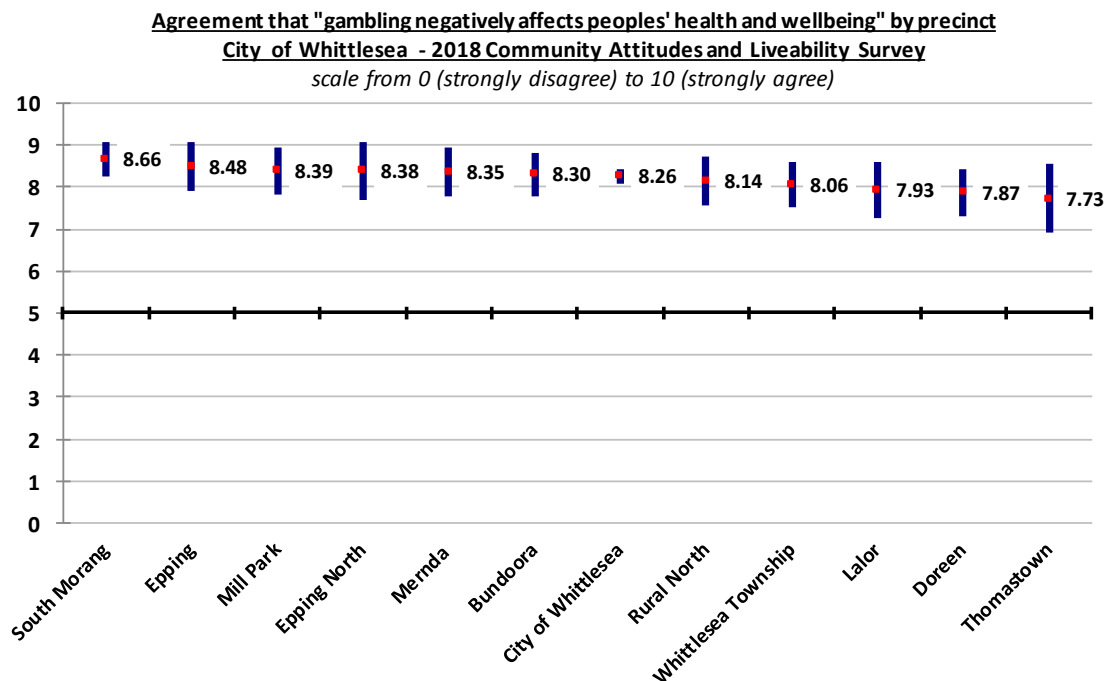
There was some variation in agreement that “there are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Mill Park measurably more in agreement, and respondents from Epping North substantially, albeit not measurably less in agreement.



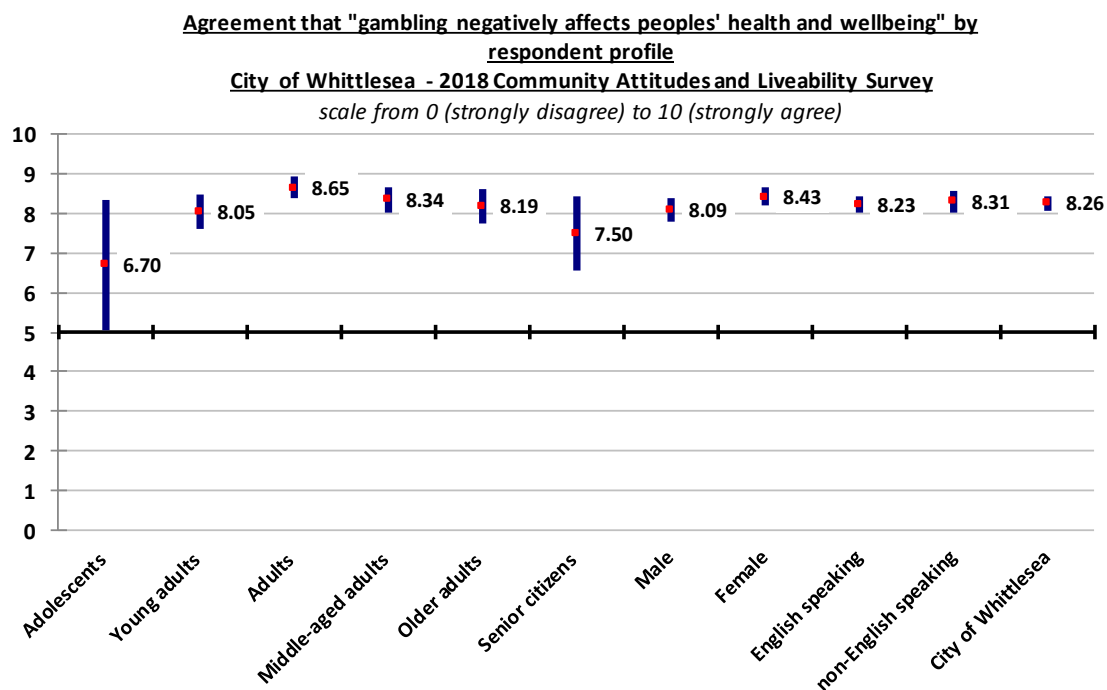
With the exception of the very small sample of adolescents, there was no statistically significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by age structure. It is noted that female respondents were marginally, but not measurably more in agreement than male respondents, and English speaking respondents were measurably and significantly more in agreement than non-English speaking respondents.



There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that “gambling negatively affects peoples’ health and wellbeing” observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from South Morang were somewhat more in agreement than the average.

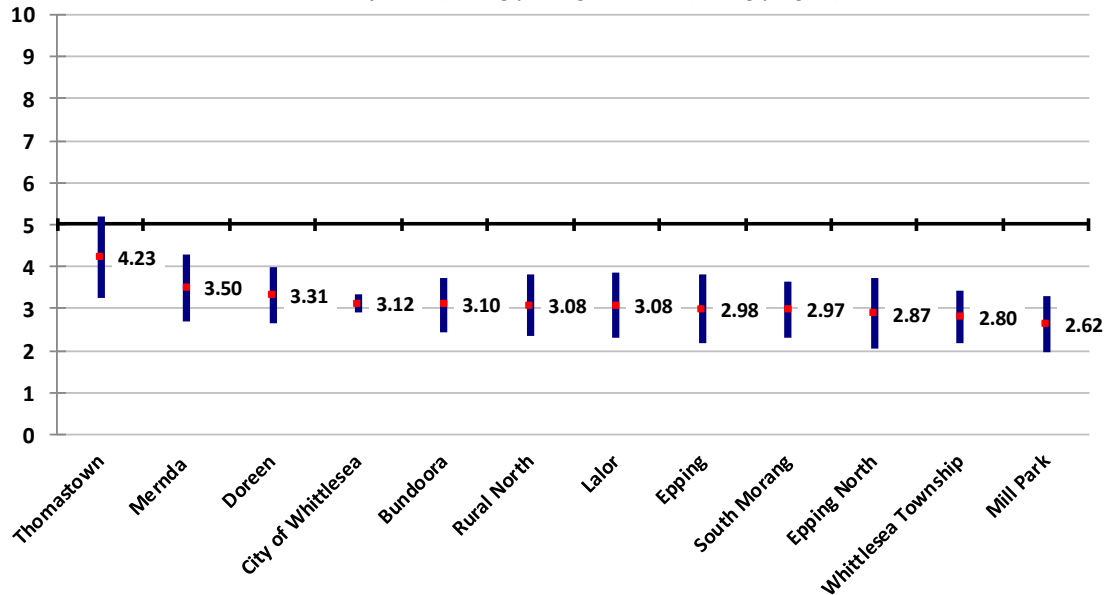


Whilst not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, it is noted that adults (aged 35 to 44 years) were somewhat more in agreement with this statement than other respondents. Female respondents were also somewhat more in agreement than male respondents, although the variation was again not statistically significant.



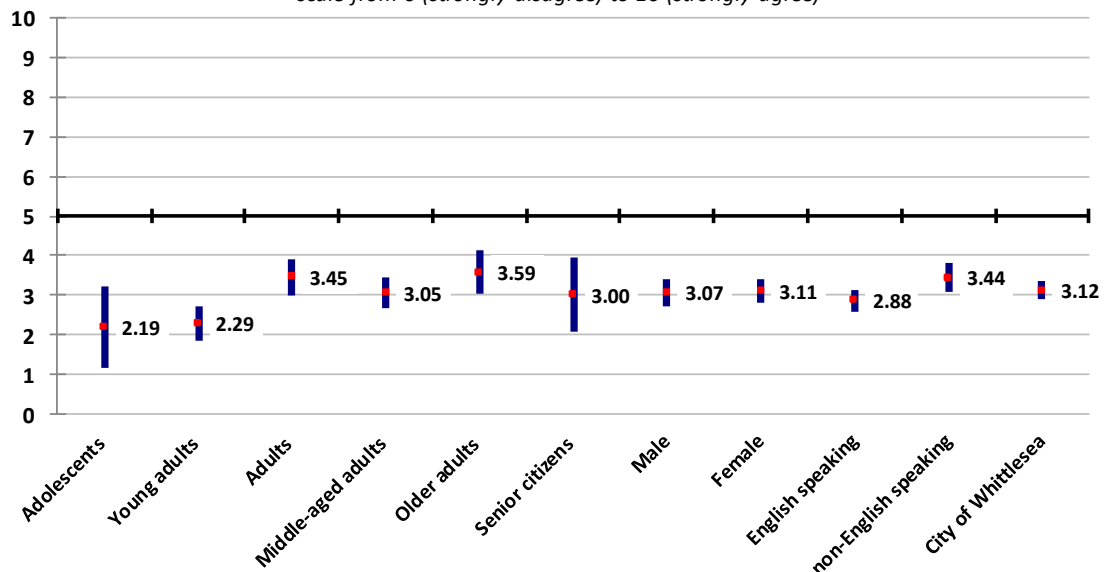
There was measurable variation in agreement that “gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Thomastown measurably more in agreement than the municipal average, although still at a mild level of disagreement.

Agreement that "gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation" by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

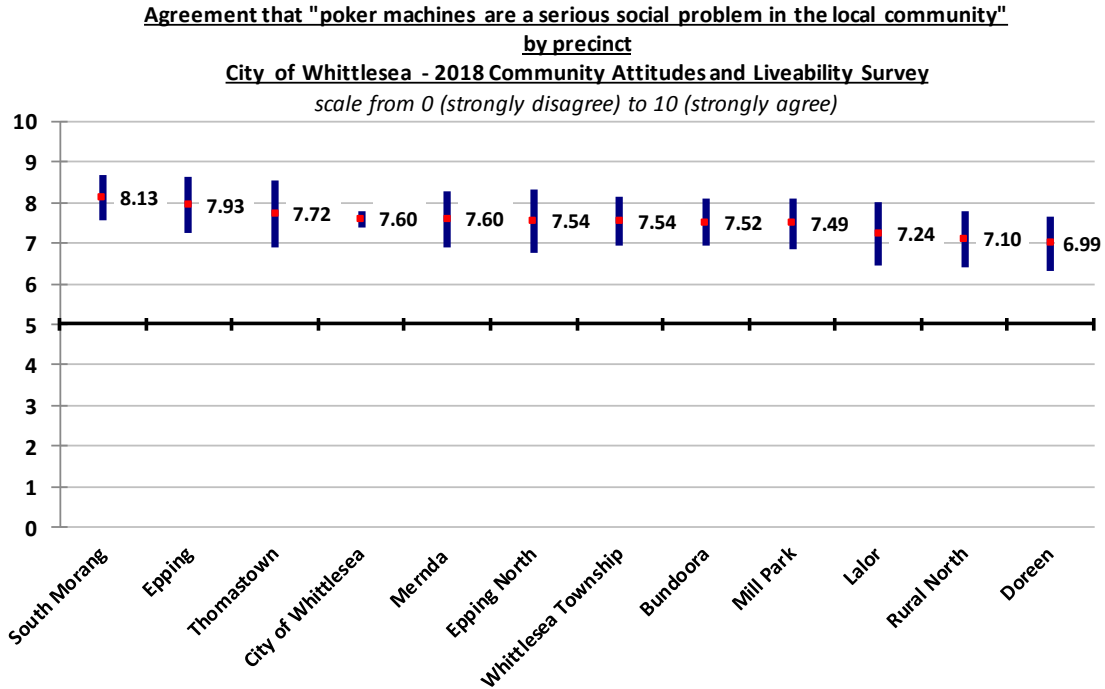


There was also variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with younger respondents (aged 15 to 34 years) measurably more in disagreement with this statement than other respondents. There was no variation in this result observed by gender, however it is noted that English speaking respondents were measurably more in disagreement with this statement than non-English speaking respondents.

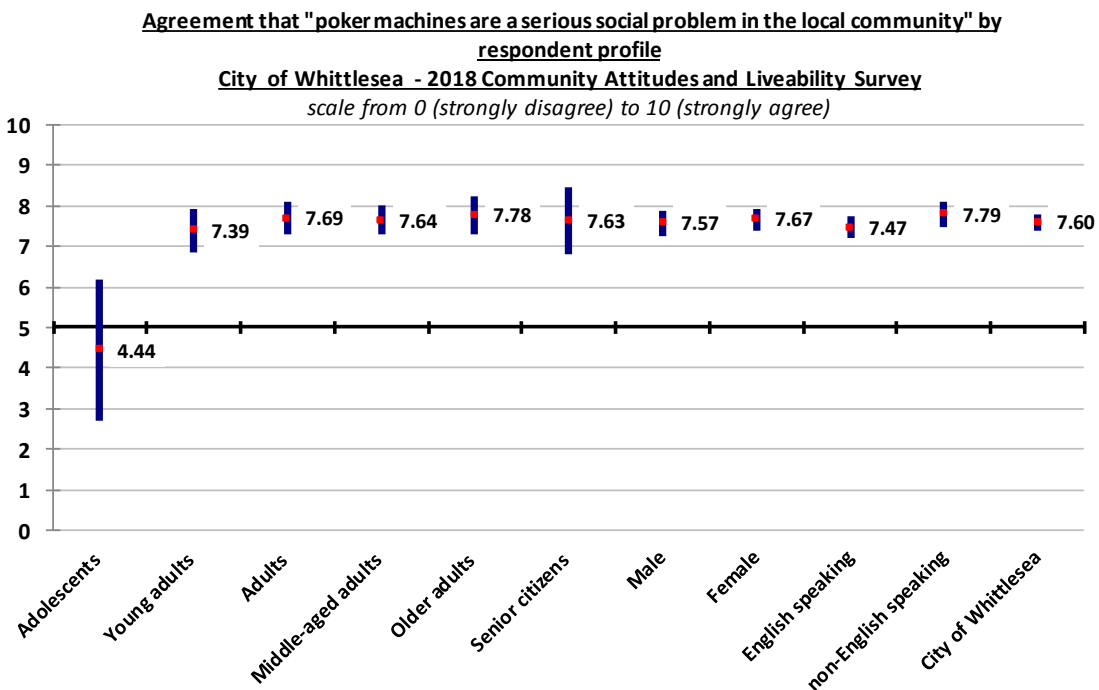
Agreement that "gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation" by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



There was some measurable variation in agreement that “poker machines are a serious social problem in the local community” observed across the municipality, with respondents from South Morang measurably more in agreement than the municipal average.

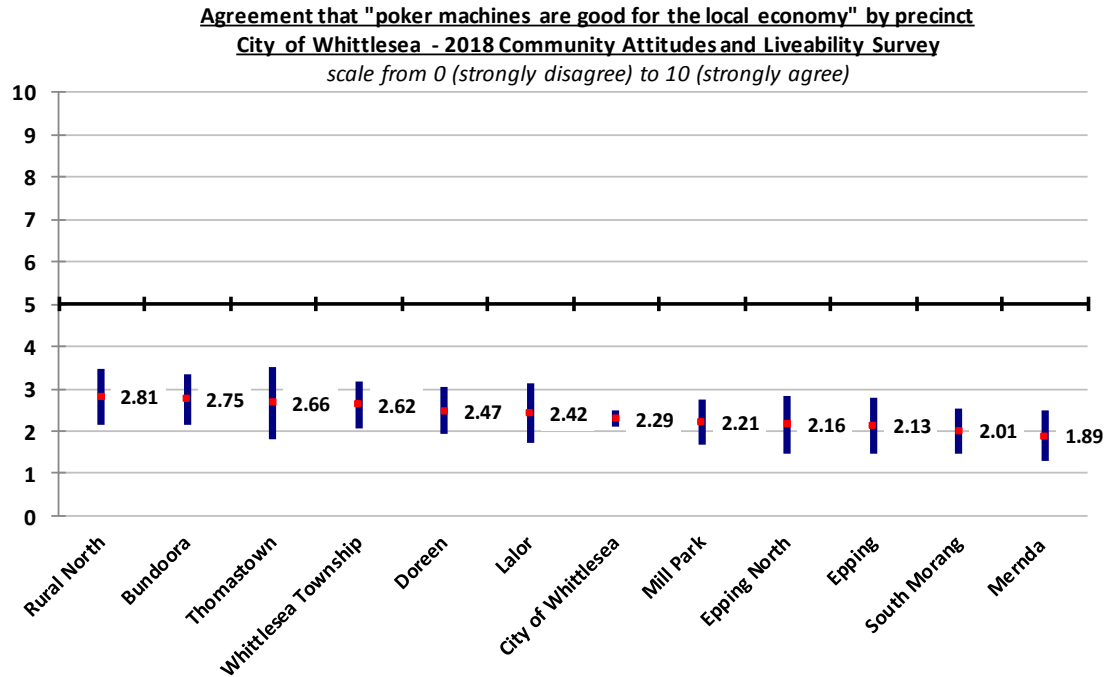


With the exception of the very small sample of adolescents, there was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that non-English speaking respondents were marginally, albeit not measurably more in agreement than English speaking respondents.

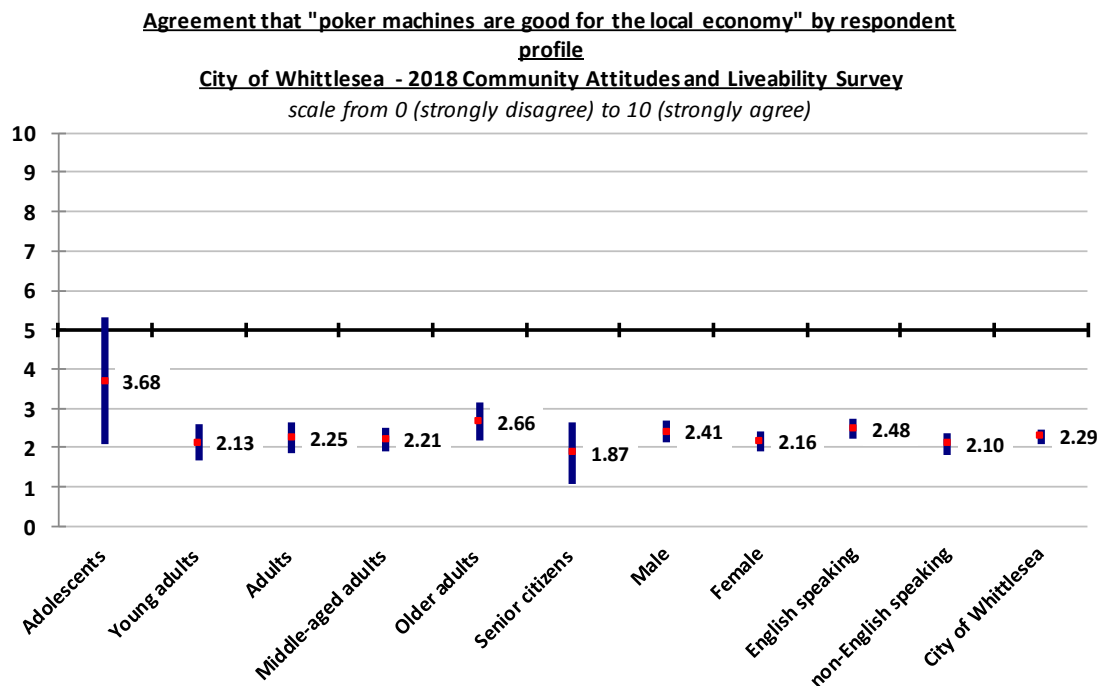


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

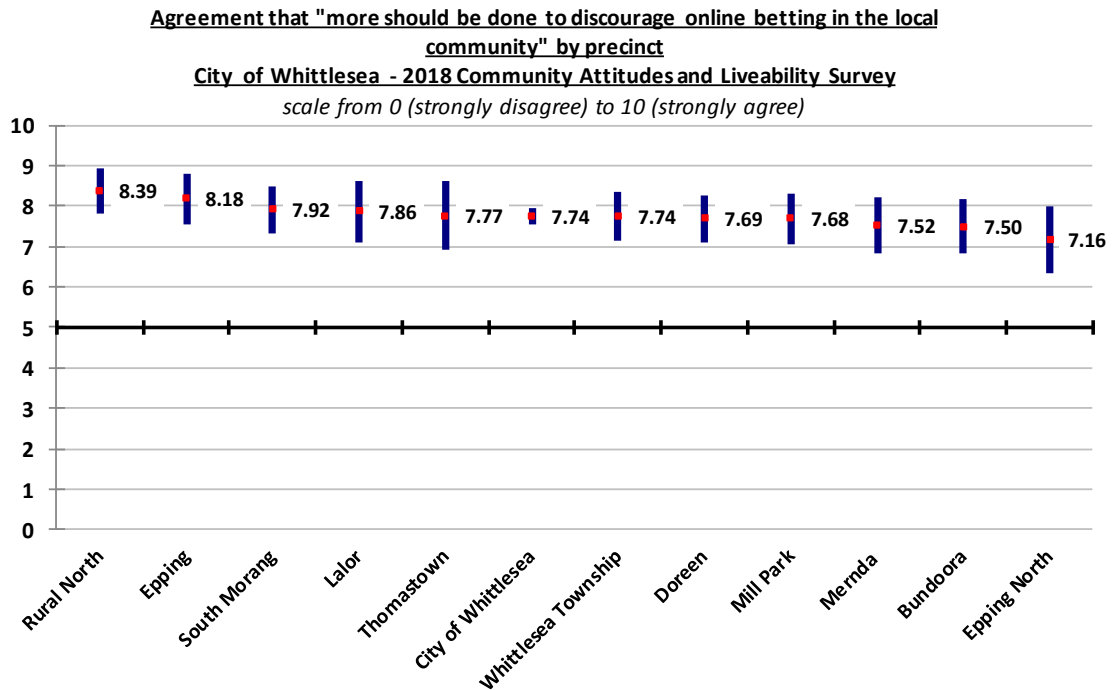
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that “poker machines are good for the community” observed across the municipality, with respondents from all eleven precincts strongly disagreeing with this statement.



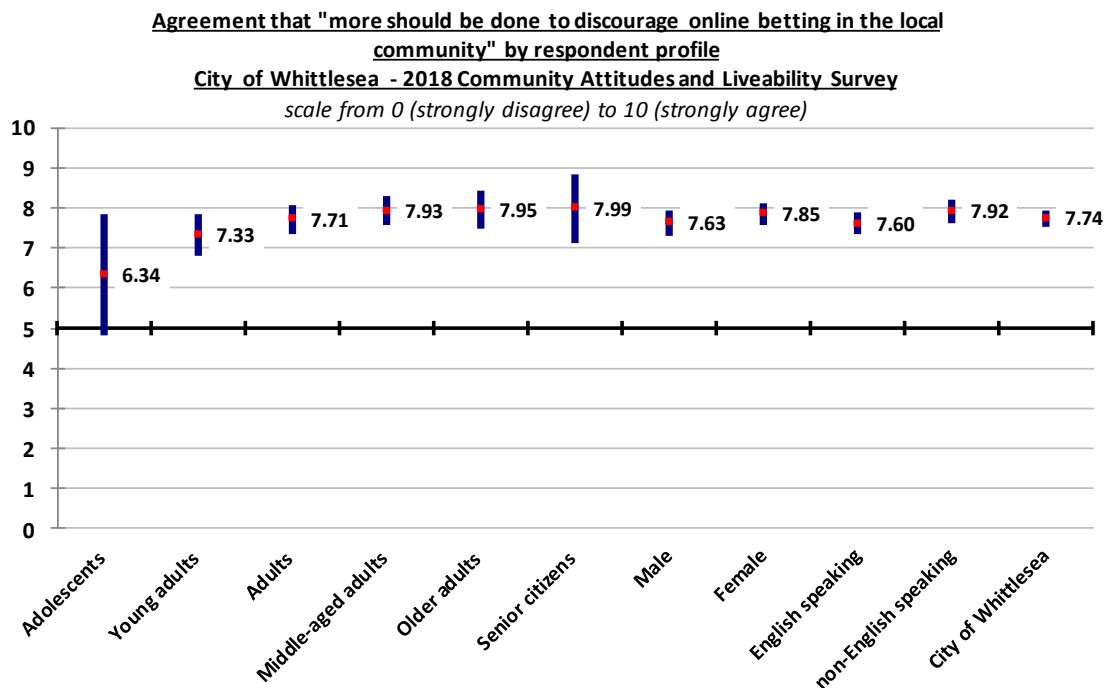
With the exception of the very small sample of adolescents, there was no meaningful variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondents’ age structure. It is noted that male respondents were marginally less in disagreement than female respondents, and English speaking respondents were marginally less in disagreement than non-English speaking respondents.



Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in agreement that “more should be done to discourage online betting in the local community”, it is noted that respondents from the Rural North were substantially, albeit not measurably more in agreement than the municipal average.



There was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by respondents’ age structure, although it is noted that the small sample of adolescents and the young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) were somewhat less in agreement than older respondents. There was no measurable variation observed by gender or language spoken at home.



6.3 Views about the number of poker machines in the local community

Respondents were asked:

“Do you believe the number of poker machines in the local community should?”

Respondents were asked their view about the number of poker machines in the local community.

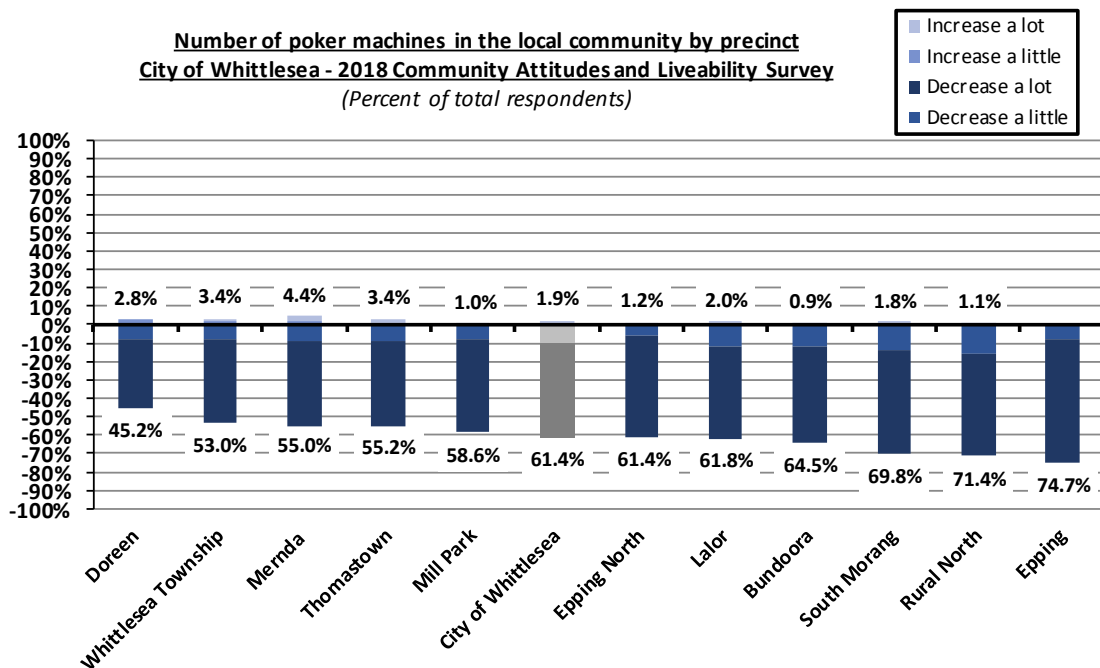
A little less than two-thirds (61.4%) of respondents reported that they considered that the number of poker machines in the local area should decrease either a little (9.7%) or a lot (51.7%).

Just two percent of respondents considered that the number of machines should increase.

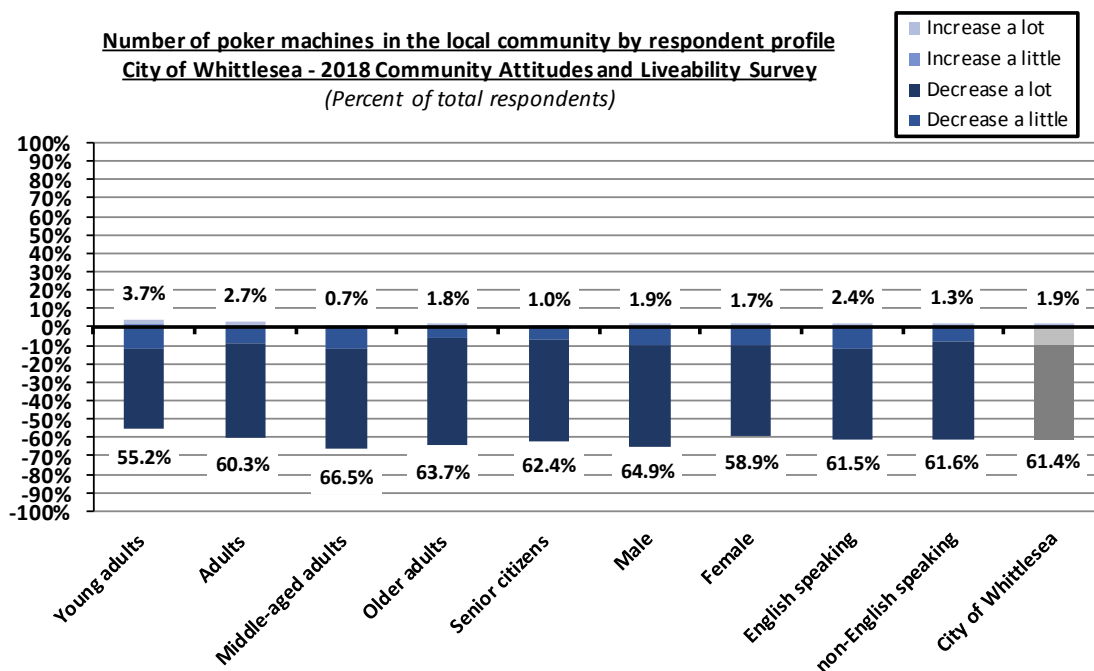
Less than ten percent (8.4%) of respondents considered that the number of machines should stay the same, and a little more than one-quarter (28.4%) did not provide a response. Taken together these two results suggest that approximately one-third of respondents did not have a strong view about poker machines, or were at some level content with the number of machines in the community.

There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to consider that the number of machines should decrease.
- **South Morang, Rural North, and Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consider that the number of machines should decrease.



There was also some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) measurably less likely than other respondents to consider that the number of machines should decrease, and middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years) were measurably more likely to consider that the number should decrease. It is also noted that male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to consider that the number of machines should decrease.



Number of poker machines in the local community
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Increase a lot	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Increase a little	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stay the same	6.4%	8.8%	4.6%	5.3%	8.4%	10.1%
Decrease a little	11.8%	11.8%	9.2%	8.4%	6.0%	8.1%
Decrease a lot	52.7%	50.0%	46.0%	↑66.3%	55.4%	50.5%
Can't say	28.2%	27.5%	36.8%	20.0%	28.9%	30.3%
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Increase a lot	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Increase a little	0.9%	2.2%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%
Stay the same	4.3%	↑15.4%	11.3%	↑21.4%	13.2%	8.4%
Decrease a little	13.8%	8.8%	7.5%	7.7%	15.4%	9.7%
Decrease a lot	56.0%	46.2%	37.7%	45.3%	56.0%	51.7%
Can't say	24.1%	25.3%	↑40.6%	22.2%	14.3%	28.4%
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Number of poker machines in the local community by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Increase a lot	0.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Increase a little	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.1%	1.3%
Stay the same	11.2%	9.4%	9.8%	5.2%	12.3%
Decrease a little	21.9%	11.8%	8.7%	11.5%	5.9%
Decrease a lot	14.8%	43.4%	51.6%	55.0%	↑57.8%
Can't say	52.0%	31.7%	27.1%	27.6%	22.2%
Total	16	188	243	327	219

<i>Response</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Increase a lot	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%
Increase a little	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.5%
Stay the same	7.1%	7.9%	9.0%	↑11.7%	4.9%
Decrease a little	7.3%	9.5%	10.0%	11.5%	7.9%
Decrease a lot	55.1%	↑55.4%	48.9%	50.0%	53.7%
Can't say	29.5%	25.2%	↑30.4%	24.5%	↑32.2%
Total	64	480	583	572	508

7. Transport

7.1 Ease of transport

Household respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy or difficult is it for you to get to the following destinations by car?”

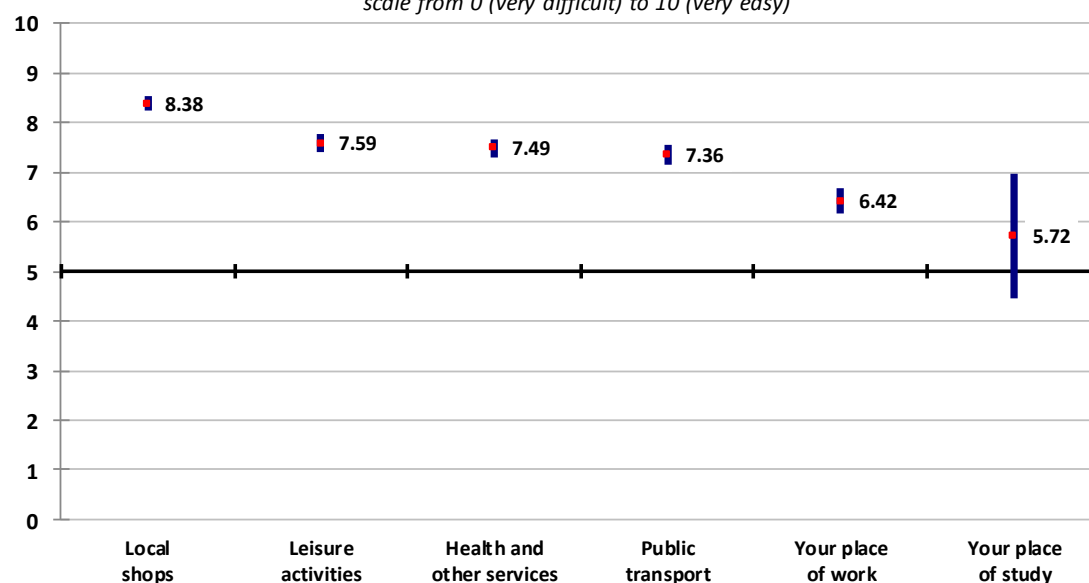
Respondents were asked to rate how easy or difficult it is for them to get to six selected locations, with the average ease (out of ten) outlined in the following graph.

Percentage results are also provided in the following table, which breakdown these results into those that rated it difficult (rating zero to four), neutral to somewhat easy (rating five to seven), and very easy (rating eight to ten) to get to each of the six listed destinations.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Extremely Easy** – to get to the local shops. Three-quarters of respondents considered it very easy to get to the local shops by car, whilst less than ten percent found it difficult.
- **Very Easy** – to get to leisure activities, health and other services, and public transport by car. A little less than two-thirds of respondents found it very easy to get to these destinations by car, whilst less than one-sixth found it difficult.
- **Moderately Easy** – to get to the respondents’ place of work. This includes a sample of 632 employed respondents. Whilst almost half found it very easy to get to work by car, more than one-quarter found it difficult.
- **Mildly Easy** – to get to the respondents’ place of study. This includes a sample of just thirty-one respondents engaged in study. Whilst one-third found it very easy, more than one-quarter found it difficult to get to their place of study by car.

Ease / difficulty of getting to selected destinations by car
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy)



These results suggest that a strong majority of respondents find it at least somewhat easy to get to these locations by car. That said, there is clearly a significant proportion of respondents across the City of Whittlesea who find it difficult to get to at least some of these locations by car, most particularly employment and study.

Ease / difficulty of getting to selected destinations by car
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Difficult</i>	<i>Neutral to somewhat easy</i>	<i>Very easy</i>	<i>Can't say</i>	<i>Average score</i>
Local shops	6.2%	17.9%	75.9%	101	8.38
Leisure activities	11.2%	27.5%	61.3%	240	7.59
Health and other services	12.9%	25.9%	61.2%	151	7.49
Public transport	16.0%	24.5%	59.5%	229	7.36
Your place of work (<i>n = 632</i>)*	29.0%	22.8%	48.2%	48	6.42
Your place of study (<i>n = 31</i>) #	28.4%	33.2%	38.4%	14	5.72

(*) includes only employed respondents

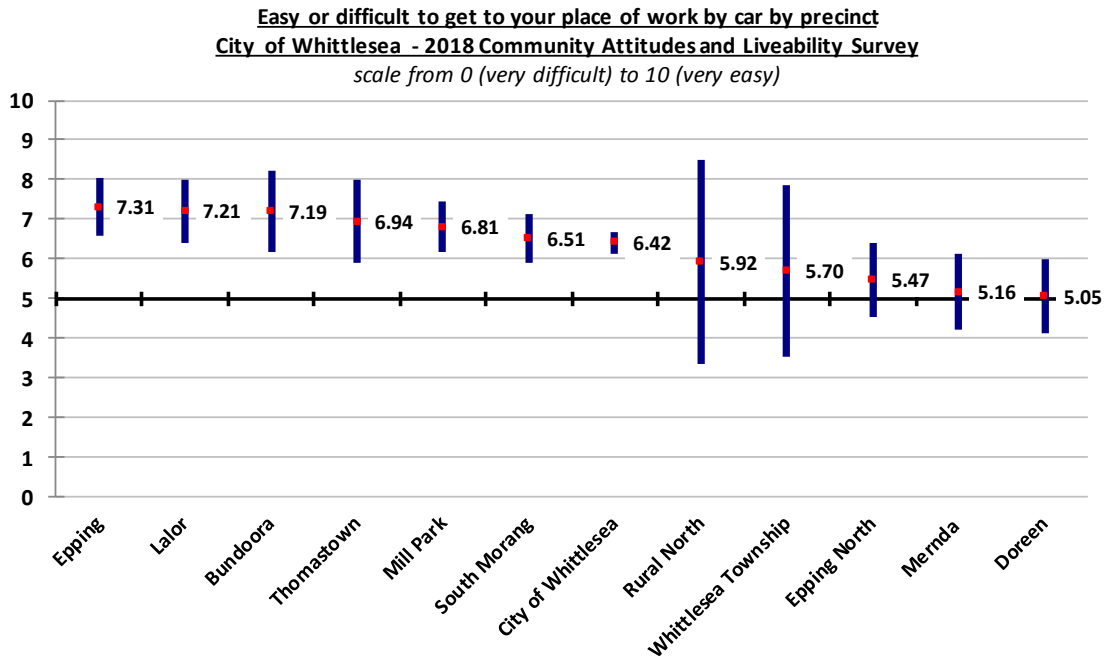
(#) includes only respondents engaged in study

The following graphs provide a breakdown of the average ease / difficulty of travelling to these destinations for each of the municipality's eleven precincts and by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home).

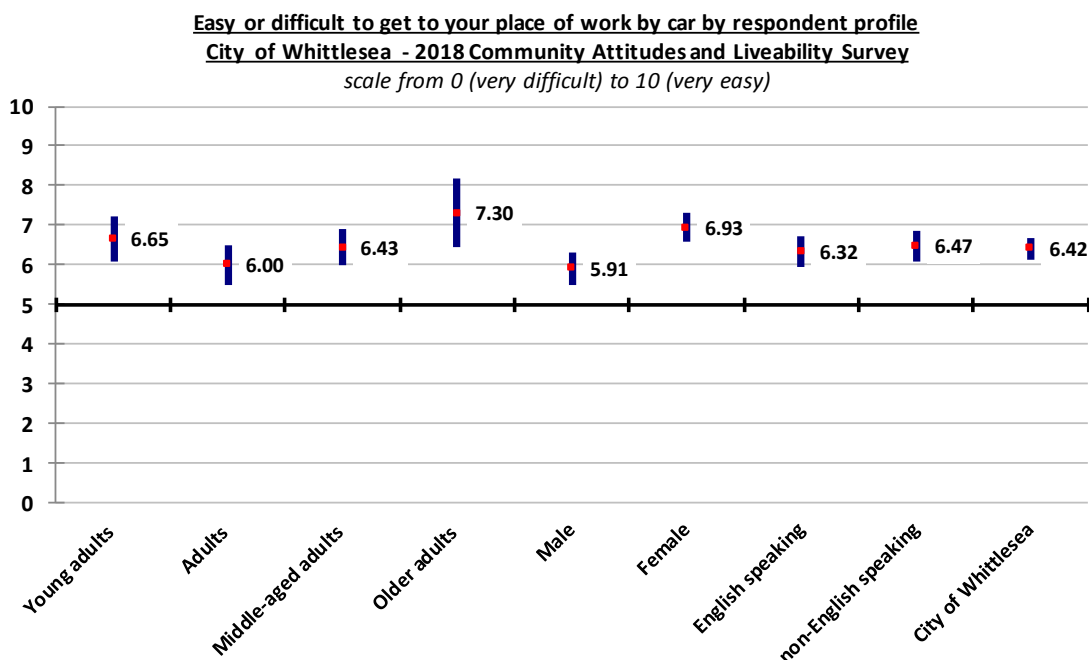
In summary, these results generally show that:

- The southern urban precincts particularly Bundoora, but also to some extent Lalor, Thomastown, and Mill Park tended to find it easier to travel to most destinations by car than average.
- Particular attention is drawn to respondents from Mernda and Doreen, who tended to find it more difficult to travel to most destinations by car than the municipal average.
- Female respondents tended to find it easier to travel to most destinations by car than did male respondents.
- There tended to be no meaningful variation in these results observed by the respondents' language spoken at home.

There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to place of work by car observed across the municipality, with respondents from Mernda and Doreen rating it measurably more difficult than average. It is noted that the sample size at the precinct level for this question is relatively small, particularly for the Rural North and Whittlesea Township.

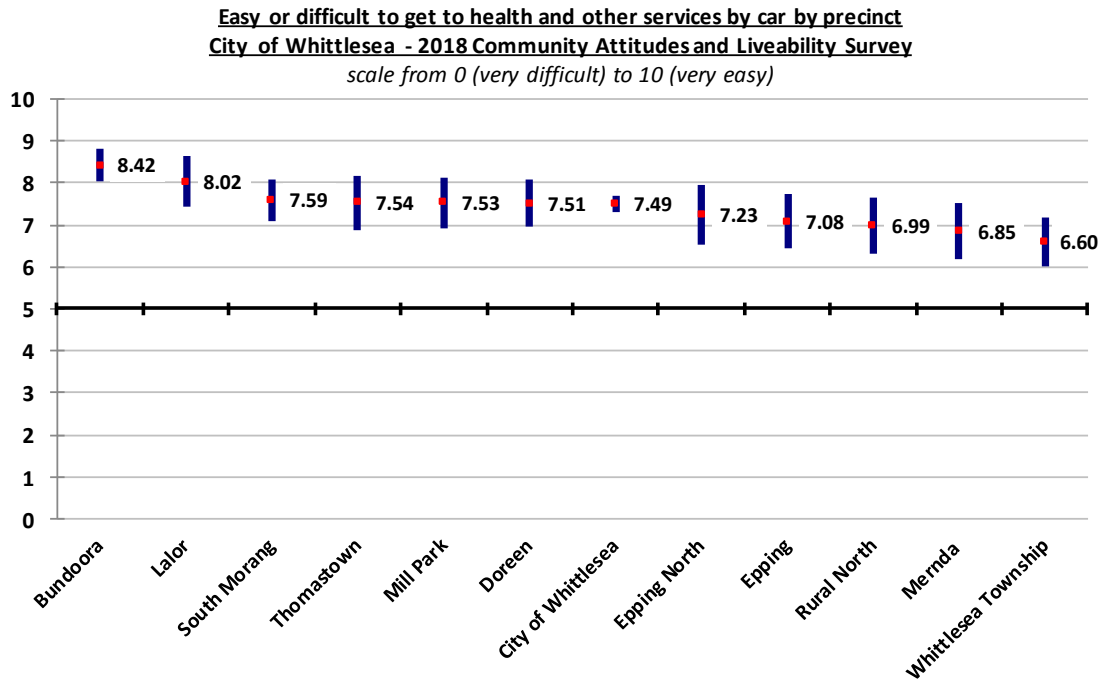


There was some variation in this result observed by respondent profile, with adults (aged 35 to 44 years) finding it substantially more difficult than other respondents to get to their place of work by car. Female respondents found it measurably and significantly easier than male respondents. There was no meaningful variation observed by language spoken at home.

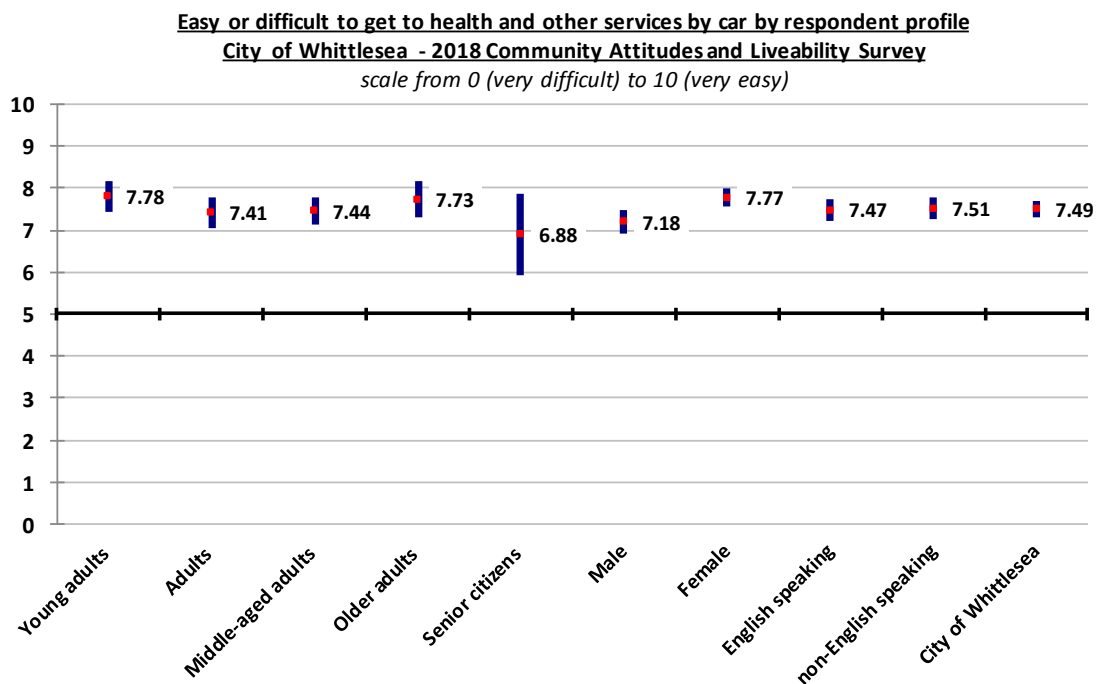


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

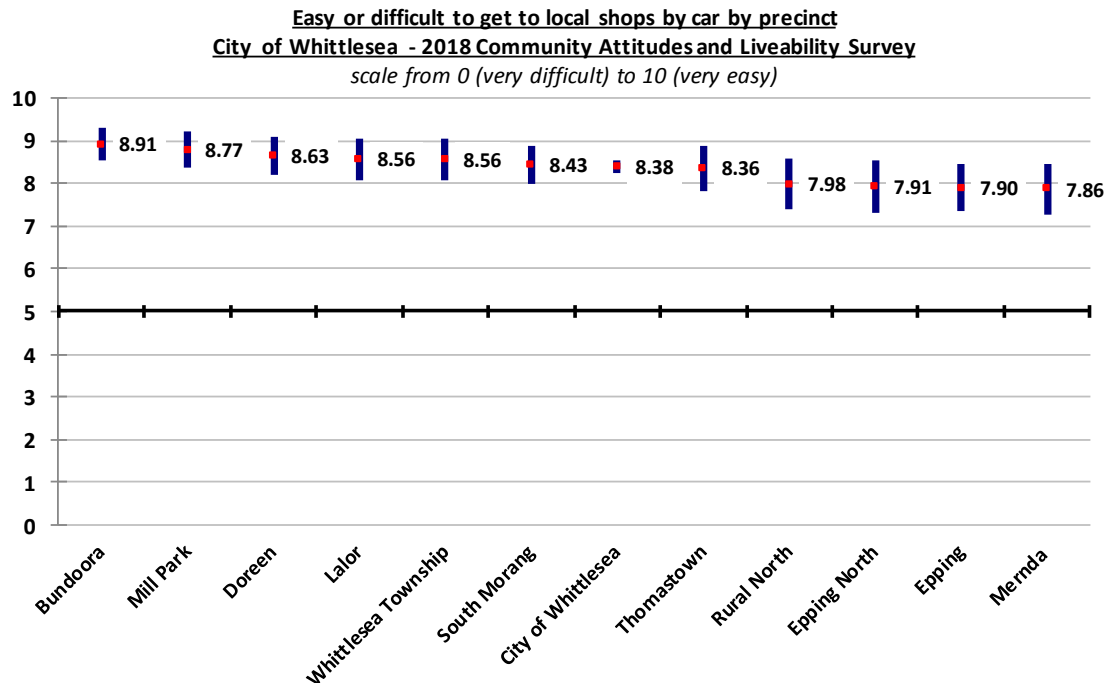
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to health and other services by car observed across the municipality. Respondents from Bundoora found it measurably easier than average, whilst respondents from Whittlesea Township found it measurably more difficult.



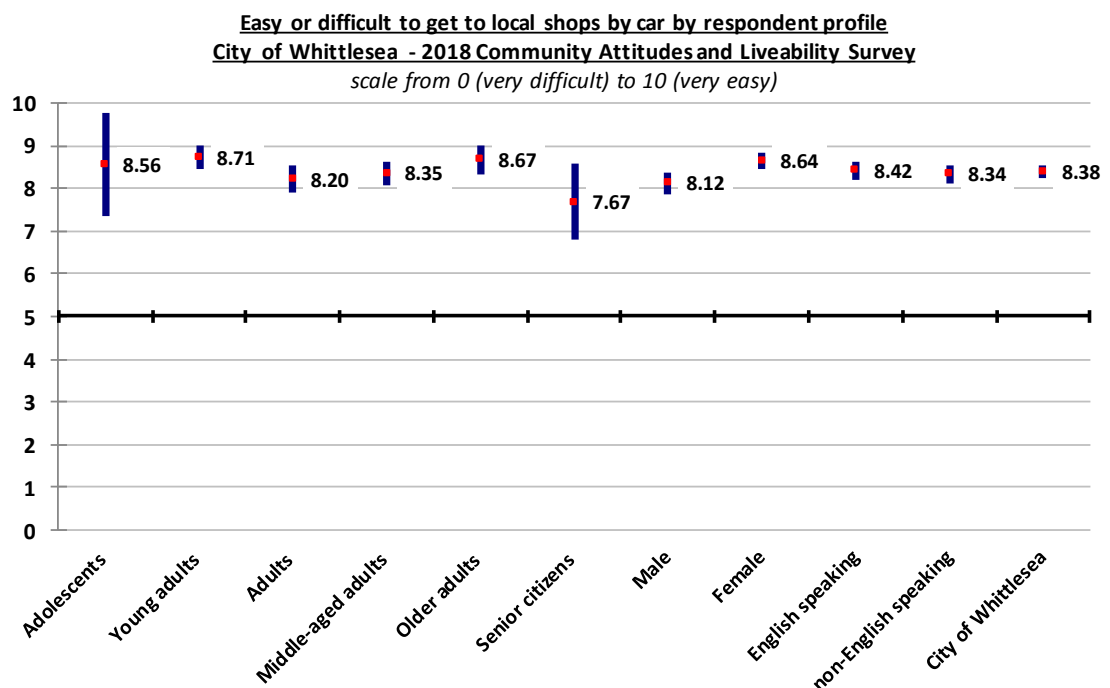
There was no measurable variation in the ease of getting to these locations by car observed by respondents' age structure, although it is noted that the small sample of senior citizens did find it substantially, albeit not measurably more difficult. It is noted female respondents found it measurably and significantly easier than male respondents. There was no meaningful variation observed by language spoken at home.



Respondents across the municipality on average found it relatively easy to get to the local shops by car, although it is noted that respondents from Bundoora found it measurably easier than the municipal average.

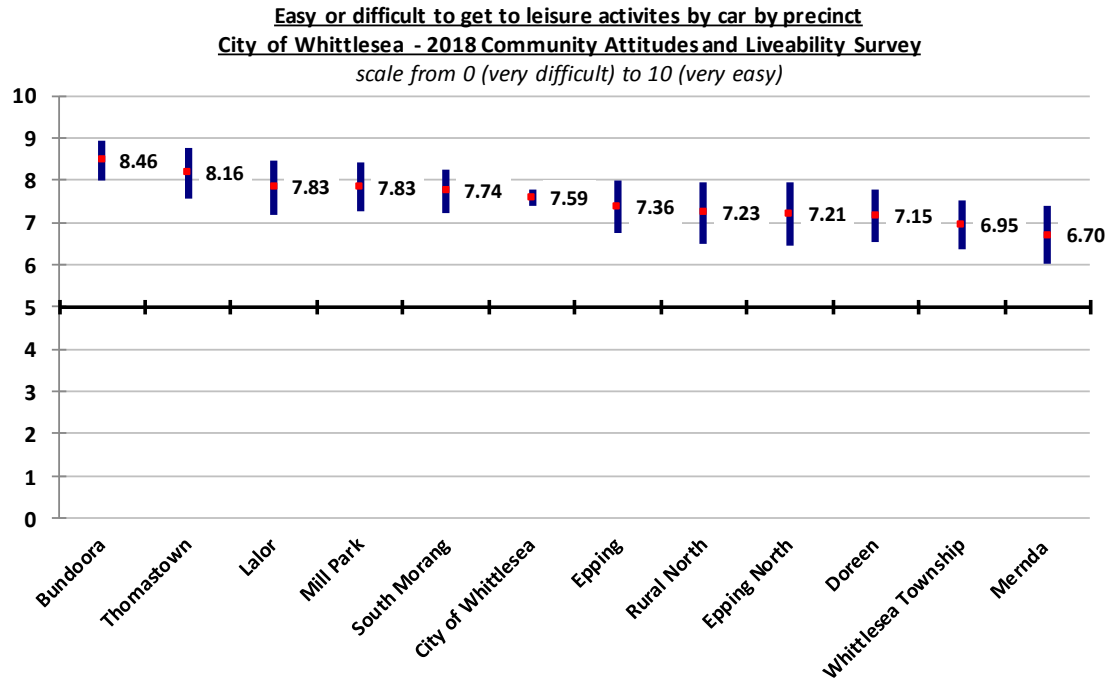


Whilst there was no statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level) variation in the ease of getting to the local shops observed by respondents' age structure, it is noted that the small sample of senior citizens found it significantly more difficult than other respondents. Female respondents found it measurably and significantly easier than male respondents. There was no meaningful variation observed by language spoken at home.

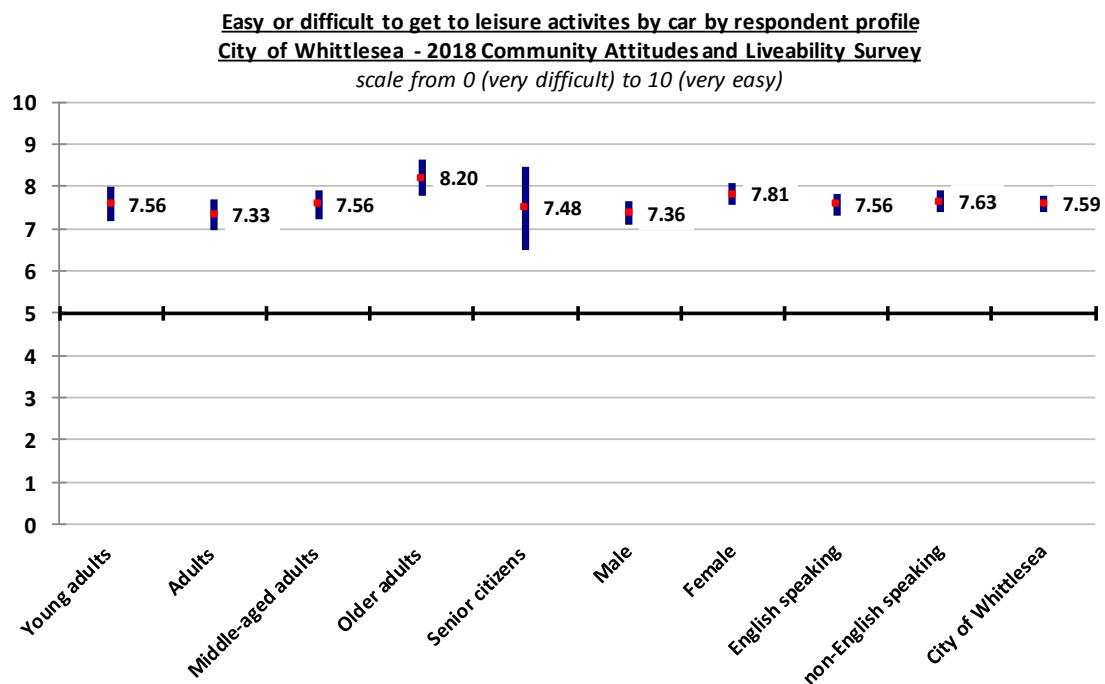


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

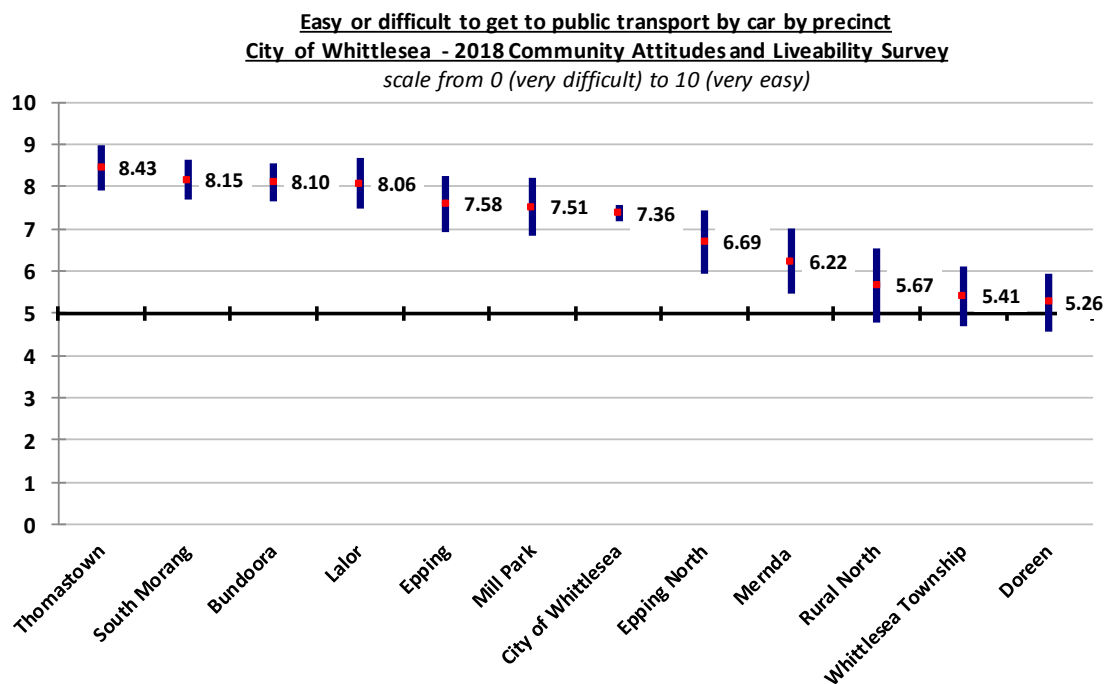
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to leisure activities by car observed across the municipality. Respondents from Bundoora found it measurably easier than average, whilst respondents from Mernda found it measurably more difficult.



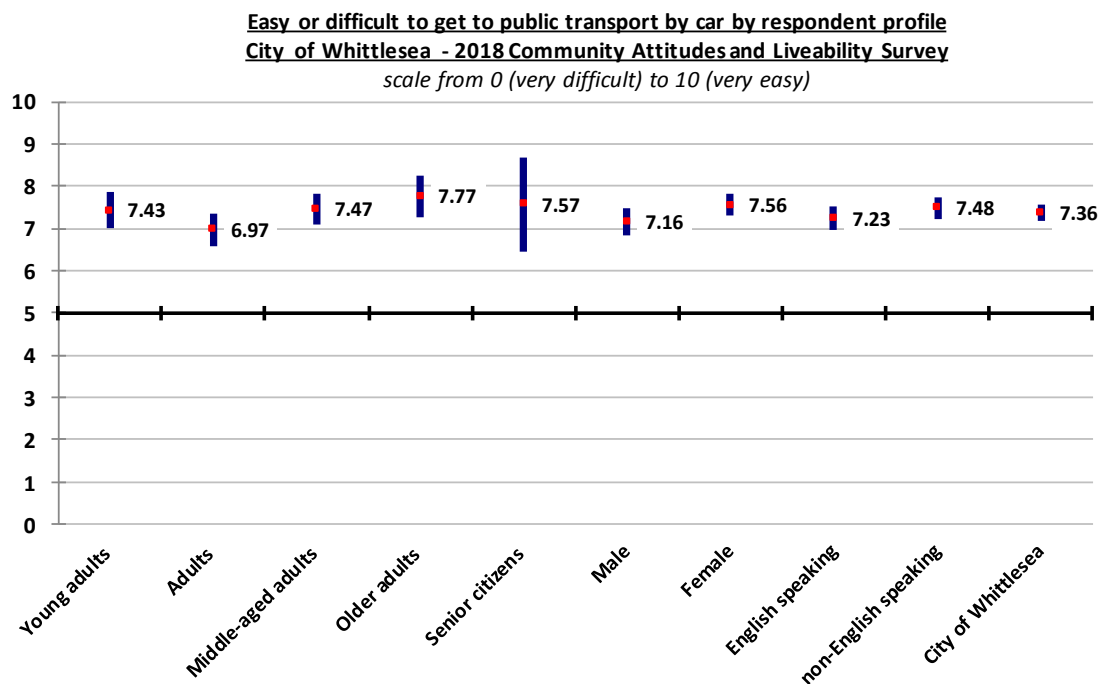
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to leisure activities by car observed by respondent profile. Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years) found it measurably easier than average. Female respondents found it measurably and significantly easier than male respondents. There was no meaningful variation observed by language spoken at home.



There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to public transport observed across the municipality. Respondents from southern and urban precincts found it easier than average, with Thomastown, South Morang, Bundoora, and Lalor measurably easier. Respondents from the northern growth and rural areas found it more difficult, with Mernda, Rural North, Whittlesea Township and Doreen measurably more difficult.



Although there was no measurable variation in this result observed by respondents' age structure, it is noted that adults (aged 35 to 44 years) found it somewhat more difficult than other respondents. Female respondents found it somewhat more difficult than males, and non-English speaking respondents found it somewhat more difficult than English speaking.



7.2 Daily average travel time to and from work

Employed respondents were asked:

“On an average day, how long does it take the person to commute to and from work?”

This question was previously included in the *Household Survey* and the results should be comparable over time. Readers are reminded to bear in mind however that the *Household Survey* included feedback from every employed respondent in the households, whereas this survey included only the one respondent per household.

Metropolis Research does note that the sample of employed respondents this year has a smaller proportion of younger respondents (aged 15 to 34 years) than the 2017 *Household Survey*.

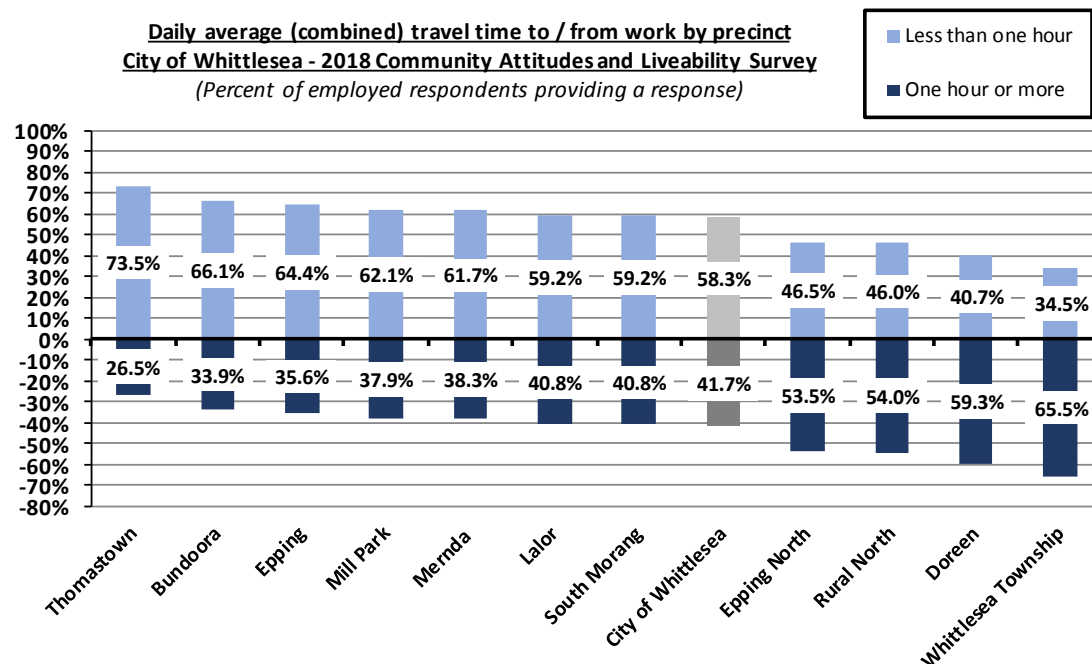
It is observed that the proportion of respondents that took less than one hour to commute to and from work each day declined from 65.0% to 58.3%, whilst the proportion taking one hour or more increased from 35.0% to 41.7%.

Daily average (combined) travel time to / from work
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents providing a response)

Time	2018		2017	2016
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS
Less than 15 minutes	76	11.9%	12.8%	14.0%
15 to 29 minutes	130	20.3%	23.5%	19.0%
30 to 59 minutes	167	26.1%	28.7%	30.8%
60 to 89 minutes	139	21.7%	19.6%	18.4%
90 to 119 minutes	60	9.4%	6.1%	7.7%
120 minutes or more	68	10.6%	9.3%	10.0%
Can't say / not applicable	40		96	118
Total	680	100%	1,498	1,345

There was measurable variation in the average commuting times to and from work observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, as follows:

- **Thomastown and Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to take less than one hour to commute to and from work per day.
- **Epping North, Rural North, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to take one hour or more to commute to and from work per day.



Daily average (combined) travel time to / from work by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of employed respondents providing a response)

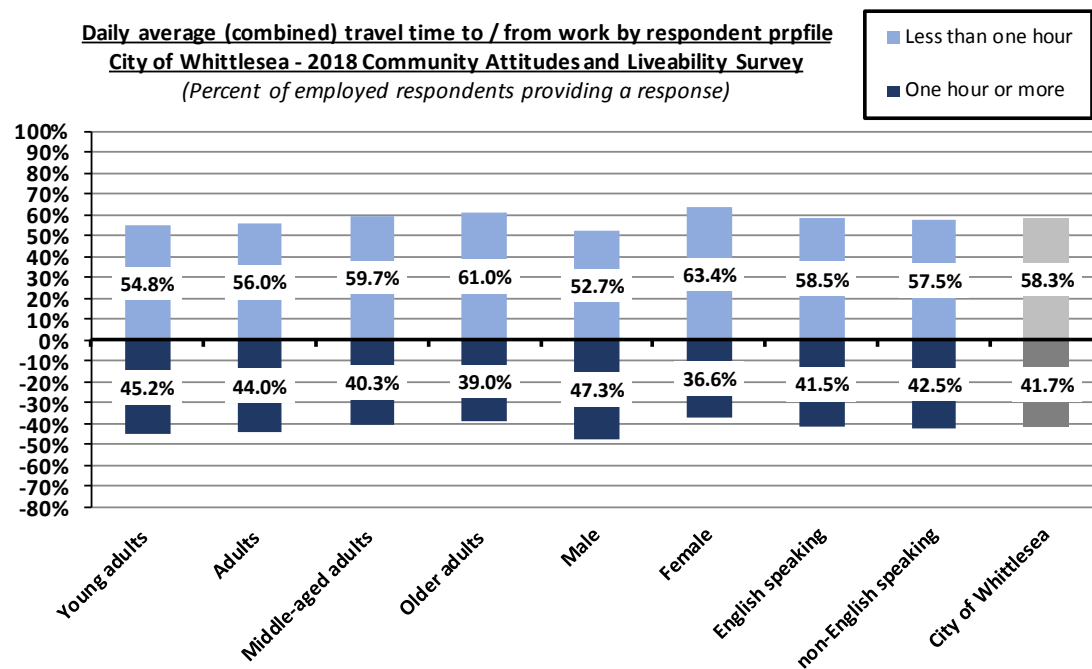
Time	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Less than 15 minutes	13.6%	13.0%	17.6%	16.9%	8.9%	8.6%
15 to 29 minutes	20.3%	24.1%	↑29.4%	18.6%	14.3%	↑32.8%
30 to 59 minutes	32.2%	22.2%	26.5%	28.8%	23.2%	20.7%
60 to 89 minutes	16.9%	24.1%	11.8%	20.3%	↑32.1%	22.4%
90 to 119 minutes	6.8%	13.0%	8.9%	6.8%	7.1%	8.6%
120 minutes or more	10.2%	3.7%	5.9%	8.5%	14.3%	6.9%
Can't say / not applicable	1	1	4	4	4	3
Total	60	55	38	63	60	61

Time	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Less than 15 minutes	13.6%	8.3%	5.1%	10.9%	↑20.0%	11.9%
15 to 29 minutes	17.3%	16.7%	11.9%	9.1%	6.0%	20.3%
30 to 59 minutes	28.4%	↑36.7%	23.7%	14.5%	20.0%	26.1%
60 to 89 minutes	23.5%	15.0%	18.6%	↑30.9%	24.0%	21.7%
90 to 119 minutes	11.1%	5.0%	13.6%	↑18.2%	10.0%	9.4%
120 minutes or more	6.2%	↑18.3%	↑27.1%	16.4%	↑20.0%	10.6%
Can't say / not applicable	4	4	6	5	4	40
Total	85	64	65	60	54	680

There was relatively little meaningful variation in these results observed by the respondents' age structure, although it is noted that middle-aged and older adults tended to be slightly more likely than average to take less than one hour to commute to and from work per day than younger adults.

There was measurable variation observed in these results based on the respondents' gender, with male respondents measurably and significantly more likely than female respondents to take more than one hour to commute to and from work per day.

There was no meaningful variation in these results observed by the respondents' language spoken at home.



7.3 Impact of traffic congestion

Respondents were asked:

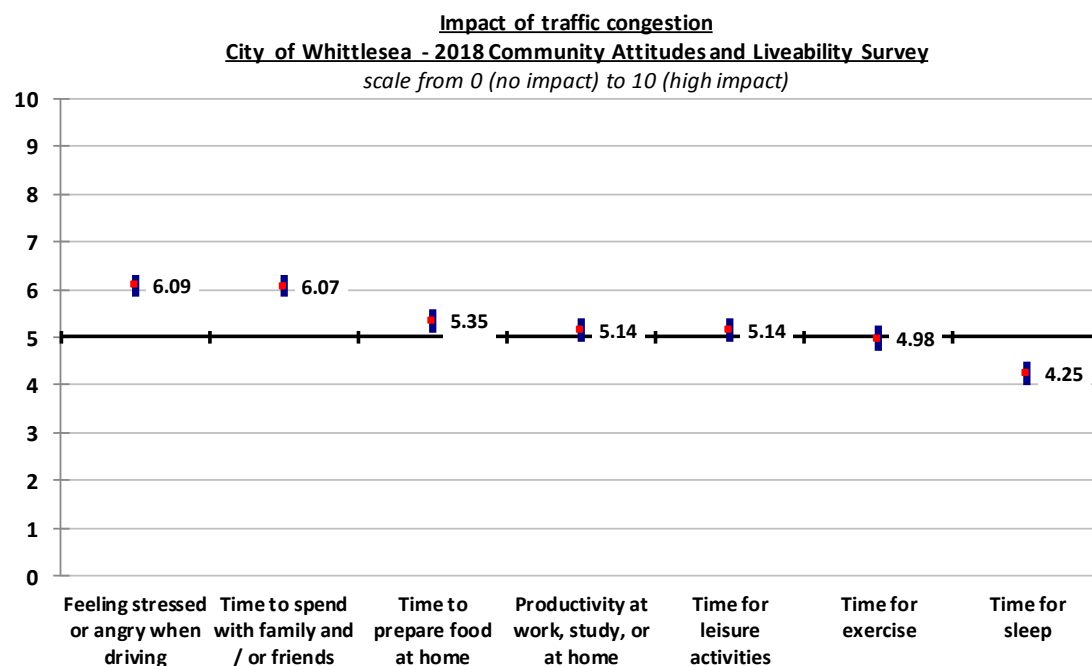
“On a scale of 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact), to what extent does traffic congestion usually impact you in the following ways?”

Respondents were asked to rate the usual impact of traffic congestion on seven aspects of their lifestyle, with the average impact (out of ten) outlined in the following graph.

Percentage results are also provided in the following table, which breaks down these results into those that rated them no or little impact (rating zero to four), neutral to some impact (rating five to seven), and high impact (rating eight to ten).

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Moderate Impact** – on feeling stressed and angry when driving and the time to spend with family and / or friends. Whilst a little less than half of the respondents rated the impact of these two aspects to be very high, a little more than one-quarter rated the impact low or no impact.
- **Mild Impact** – on the time to prepare food at home. A little more than one-third of respondents rated the impact on this aspect as very high, whilst a similar proportion rated it little or no impact.
- **Neutral** – on the productivity at work, study, or home, the time for leisure activities, and the time for exercise. Respondents were relatively evenly spread in terms of the impact of traffic congestion on these three aspects, with approximately one-third rating the impact very high and a slightly higher proportion rating it low or no impact.
- **Mildly Low impact** – on the time for sleep. Almost half of the respondents rated the impact of traffic congestion on the time for sleep as little or no impact, whilst one-quarter rated it high impact.



These results clearly indicate a significant degree of variation in the perception of the impact of congestion on aspects of lifestyle of respondents across the City of Whittlesea.

Attention is drawn to the fact that at least one-quarter of respondents providing a response to these questions considered the impact of traffic congestion on these seven aspects of their lifestyle to be very high (i.e. rating it eight or more out of ten).

This is a significant finding that reflects the fact that 43.4% of respondents to the survey raised traffic management issues as one of the top three issues to address in the City of Whittlesea at the moment, which is discussed in detail in Section 10 of this report.

Impact of traffic congestion
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

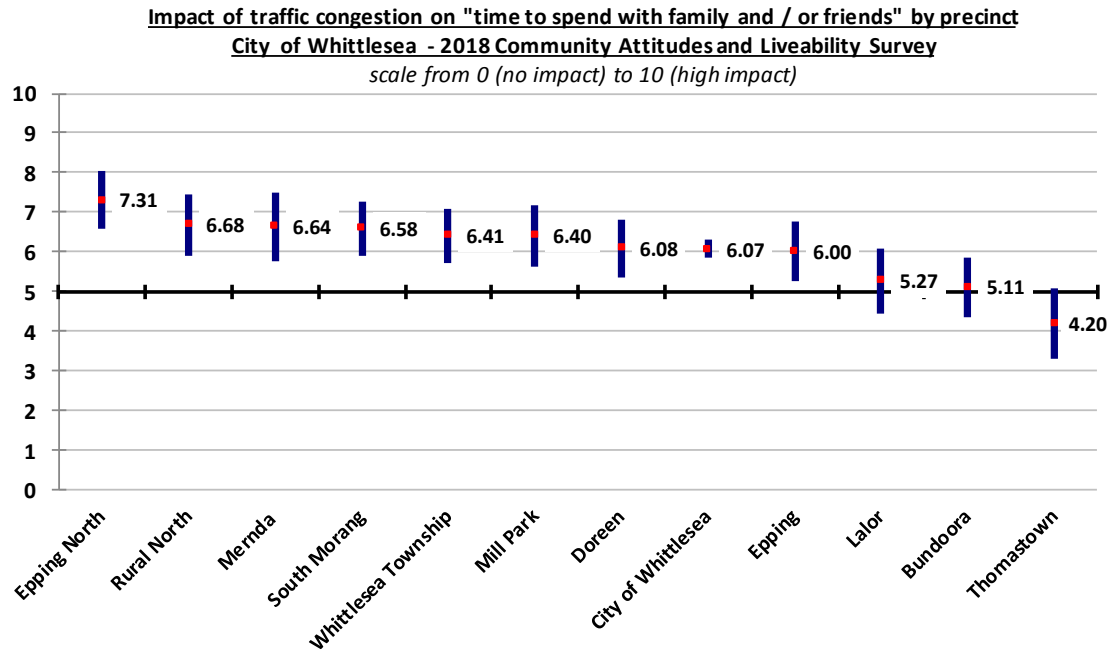
<i>Response</i>	<i>No / small impact</i>	<i>Neutral to some impact</i>	<i>High impact</i>	<i>Can't say</i>	<i>Average impact</i>
Feeling stressed or angry when driving	29.6%	24.4%	46.0%	160	6.09
Time to spend with family and / or friends	29.8%	25.2%	45.0%	140	6.07
Time to prepare food at home	37.2%	24.3%	38.5%	169	5.35
Productivity at work, study, or at home	39.3%	25.6%	35.1%	243	5.14
Time for leisure activities	38.3%	28.6%	33.1%	189	5.14
Time for exercise	41.8%	22.8%	35.4%	188	4.98
Time for sleep	48.0%	25.9%	26.1%	174	4.25

The following graphs provide a breakdown of these results for each of the municipality's eleven precincts and by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home).

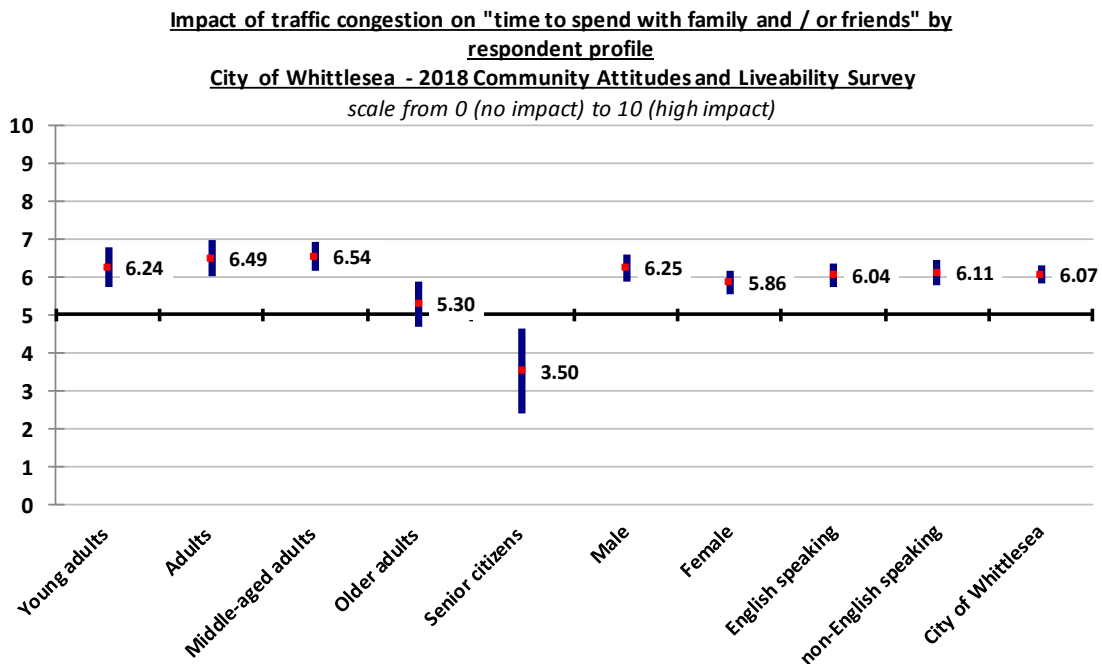
The following key points are noted:

- The impact of traffic congestion on these lifestyle aspects tended to be somewhat higher in the northern growth areas particularly Epping North, and to a lesser extent Mernda and for some aspects also the Rural North precinct.
- The impact tended to be lower in the southern urban precincts particularly Bundoora, Thomastown, and Lalor.
- Older adults and senior citizens tended to rate the impact of traffic congestion on these lifestyle aspects measurably and significantly lower than younger respondents.
- There tended to be relatively little variation observed for most of these aspects based on the respondents' gender or language spoken at home.

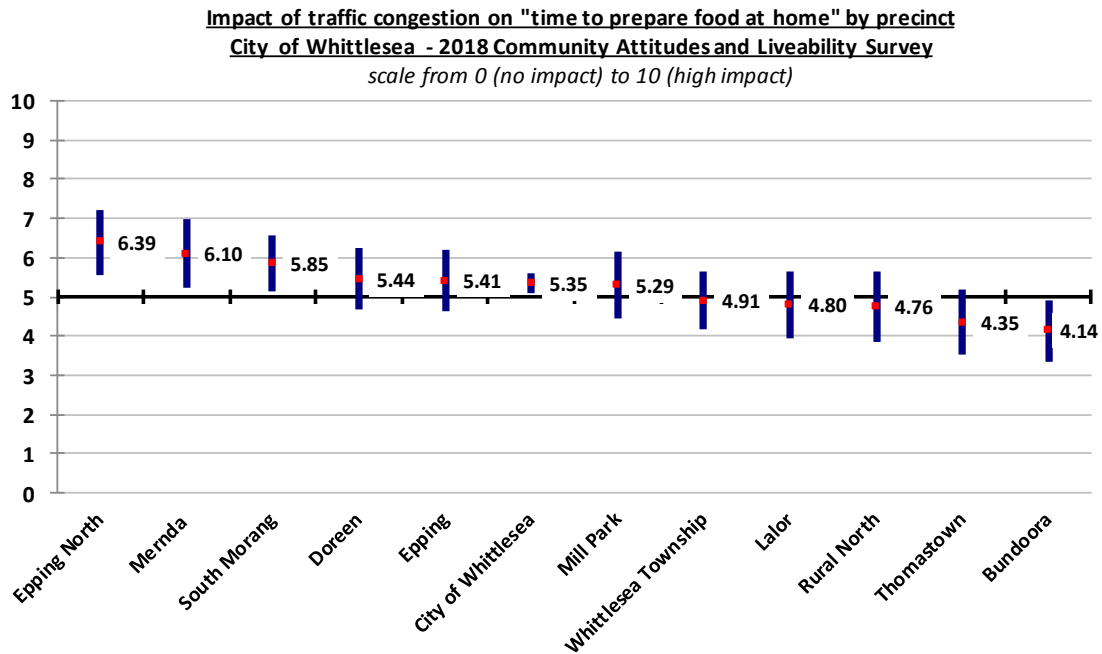
There was measurable variation in “the impact of traffic congestion on time to spend with family and / or friends” observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping North rated the impact measurably higher than average, whilst respondents from Bundoora and Thomastown rated it measurably lower.



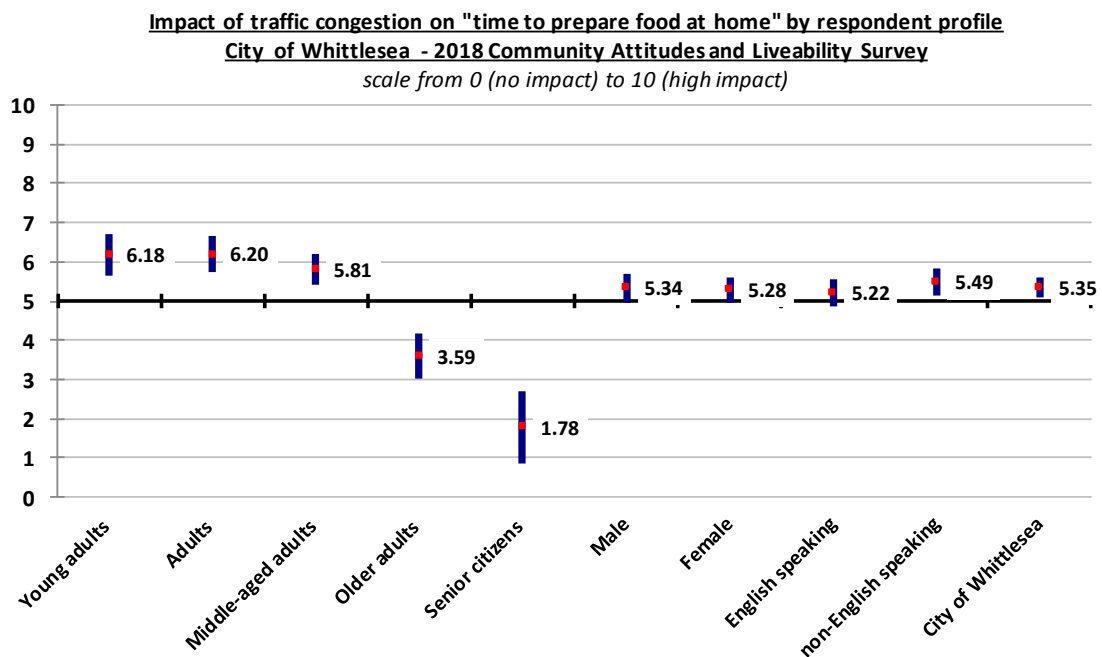
There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. Male respondents rated the impact notably, albeit not measurably higher than female respondents. There was no meaningful variation based on language spoken at home.



There was measurable variation in the impact of traffic congestion on “time to prepare food at home” observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping North rated the impact measurably higher than average, whilst respondents from Thomastown and Bundoora rated it measurably lower.

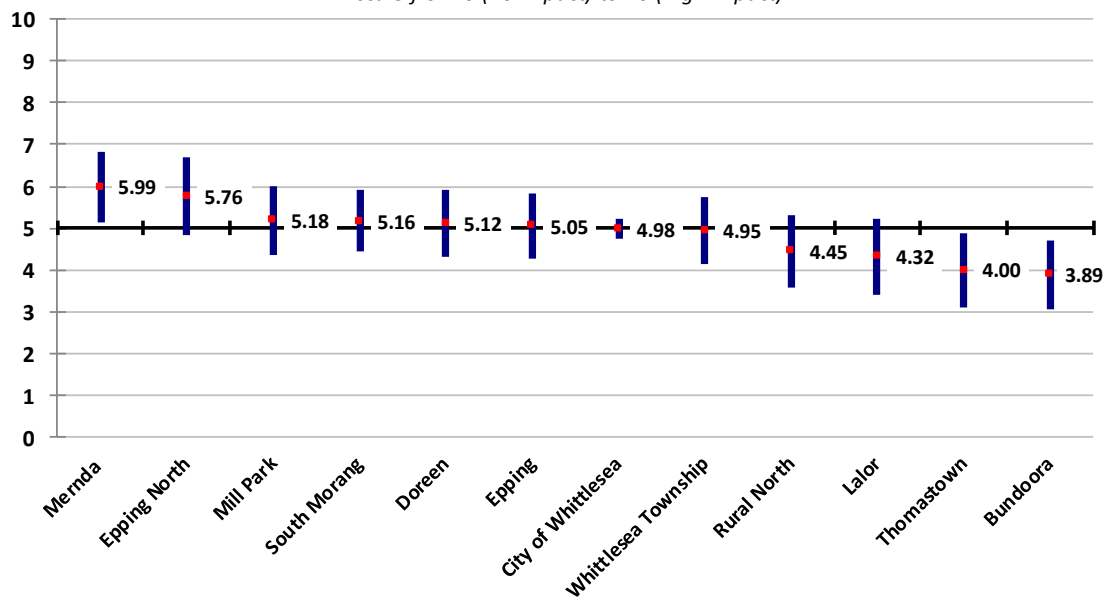


There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondents’ gender or their language spoken at home.



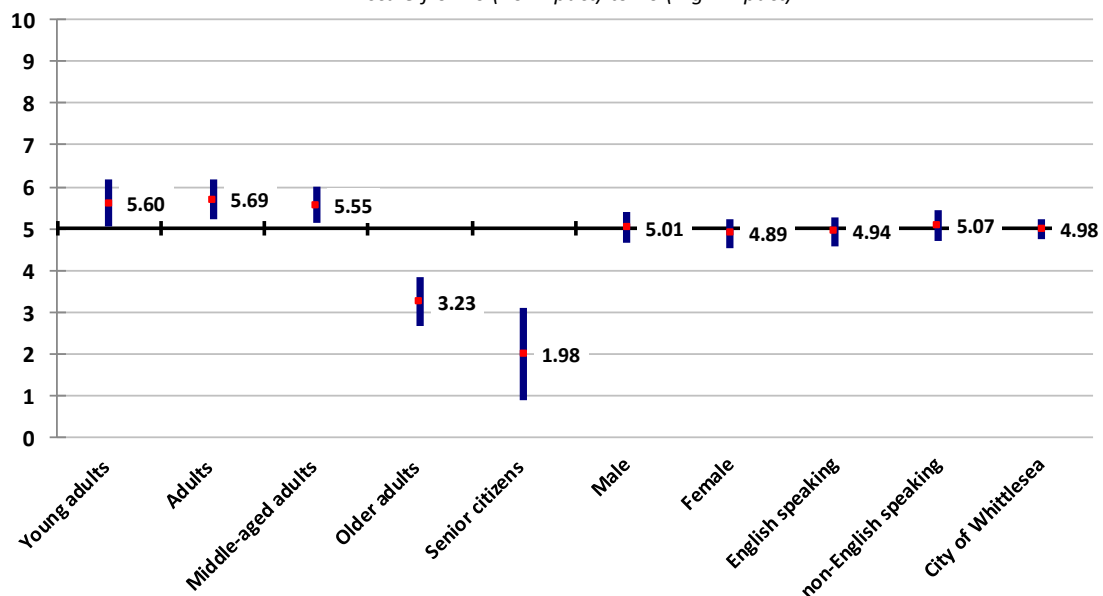
Whilst the impact of traffic congestion on “time for exercise” was relatively consistent across the municipality, it is noted that respondents from Mernda and Epping North rated the impact measurably higher than the municipal average, whilst respondents from Bundoora rated it measurably lower and respondents from Thomastown rated it substantially lower than average.

Impact of traffic congestion on "time for exercise" by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact)



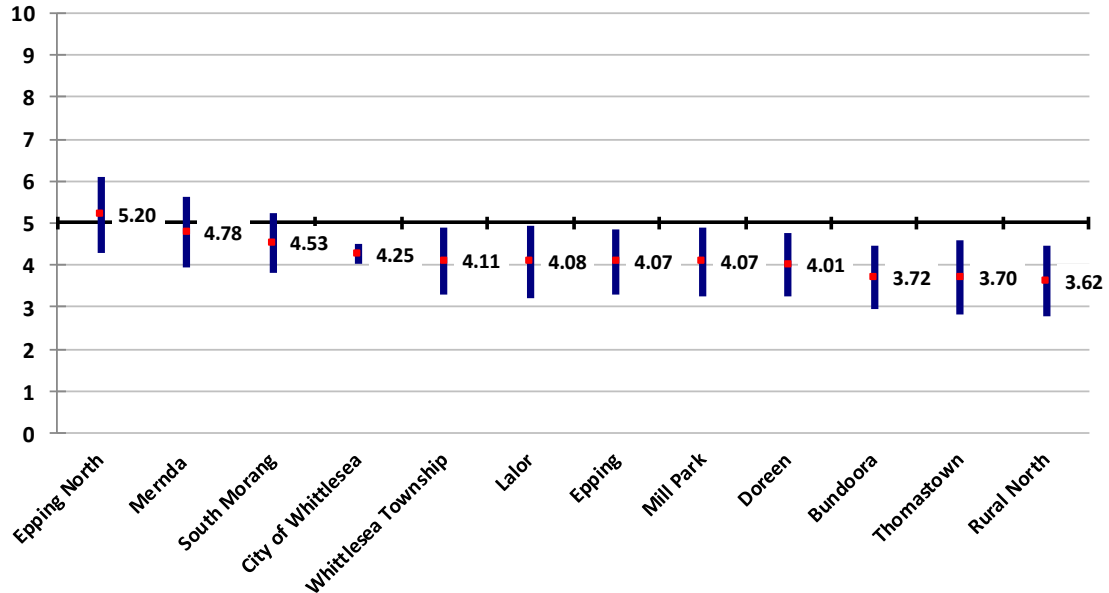
There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondents’ gender or their language spoken at home.

Impact of traffic congestion on "time for exercise" by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact)



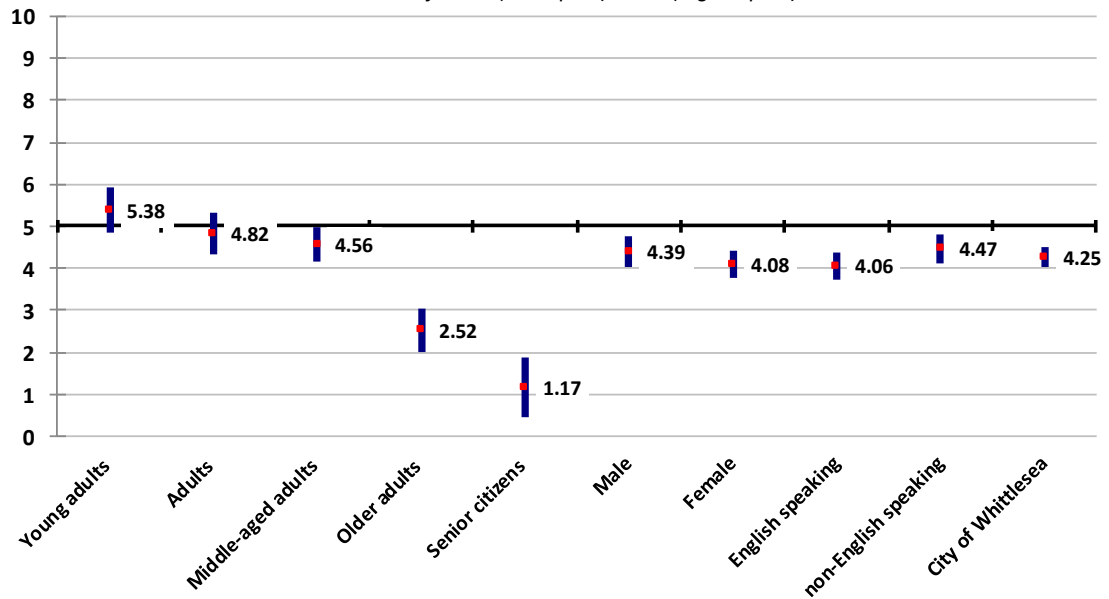
Whilst respondents from Epping North and Mernda rated the impact of traffic congestion on “the time for sleep” notably higher than average, there was no statistically significant variation observed across the municipality.

Impact of traffic congestion on "time for sleep" by precinct
 City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact)

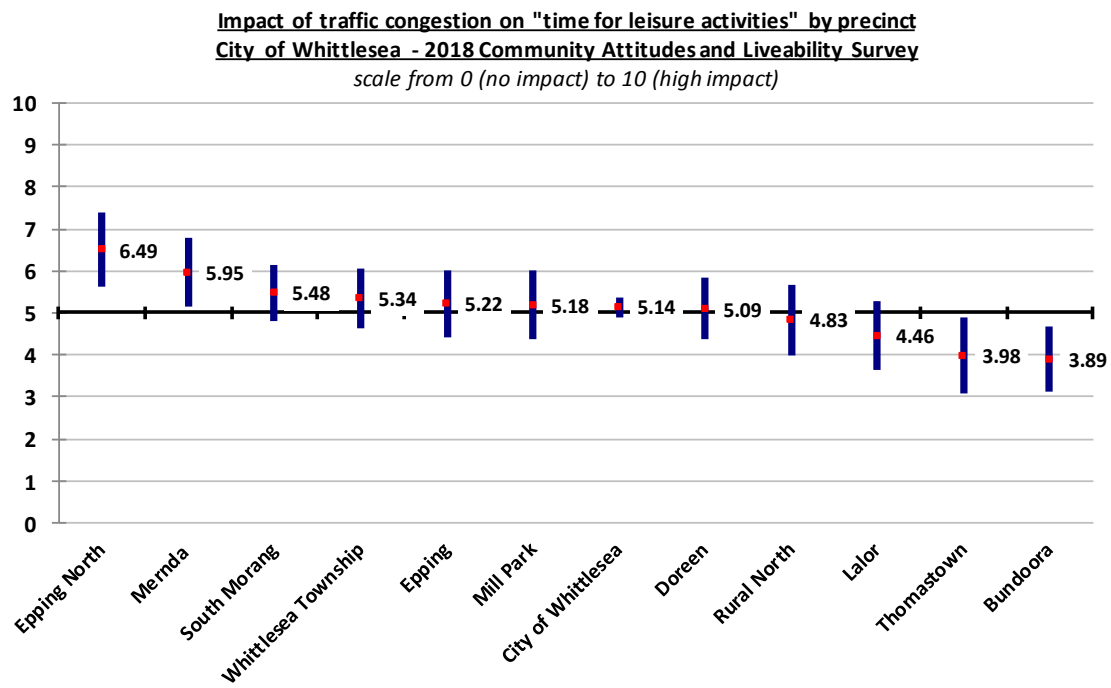


There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondents’ gender or their language spoken at home.

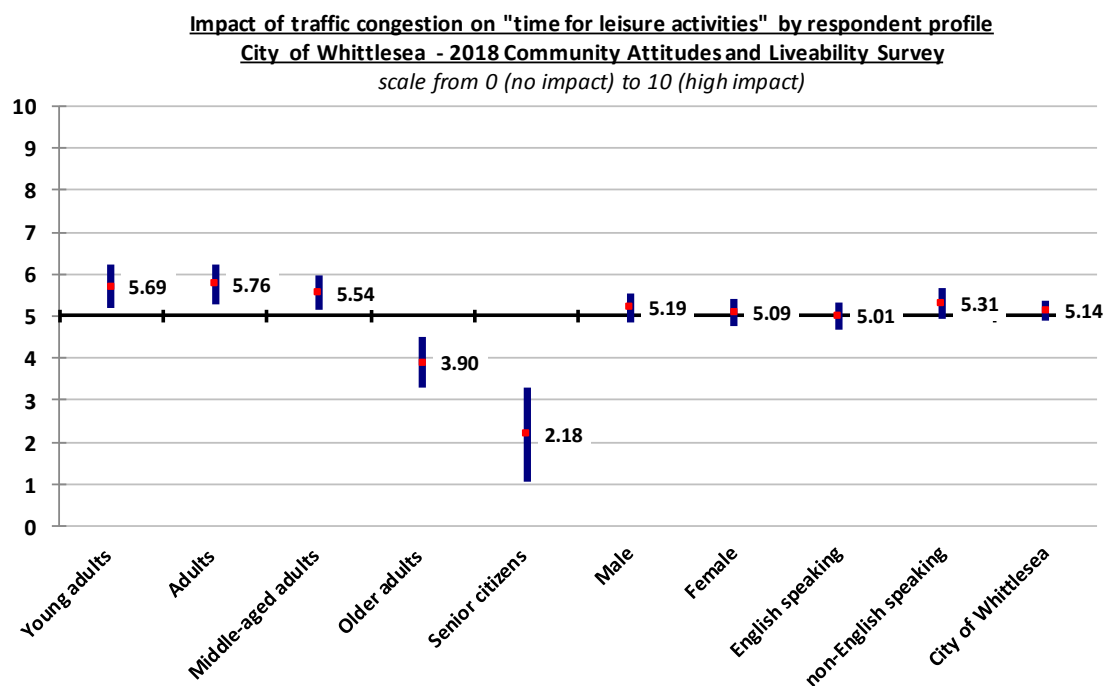
Impact of traffic congestion on "time for sleep" by respondent profile
 City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 scale from 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact)



There was measurable and significant variation in the impact of traffic congestion on “time for leisure activities” observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping North rated the impact measurably higher than average, whilst respondents from Thomastown and Bundoora rated it measurably lower than average.

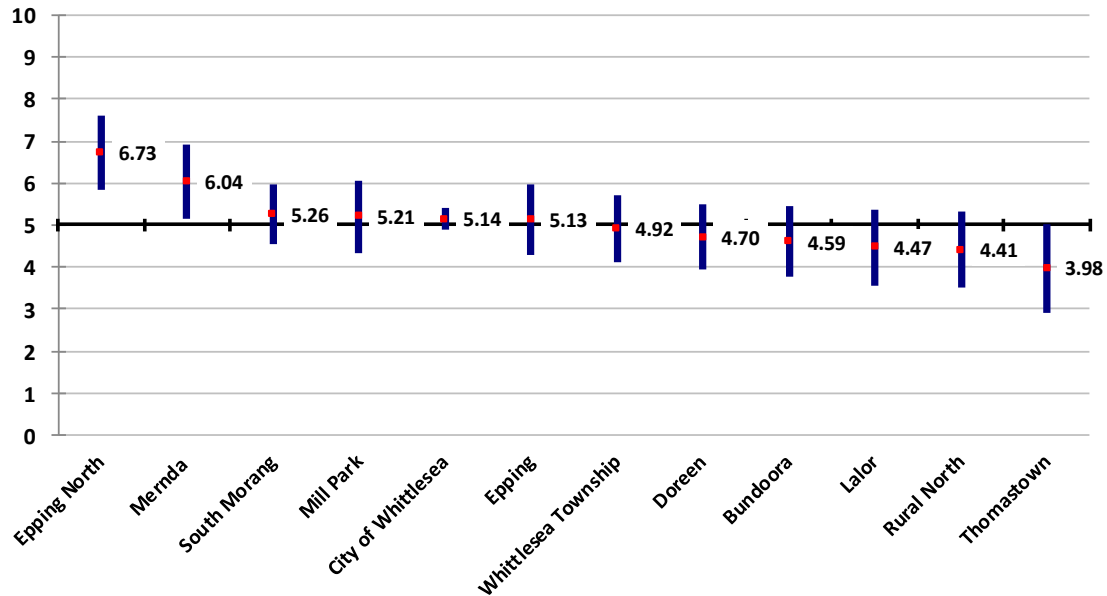


There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondents’ gender or their language spoken at home.



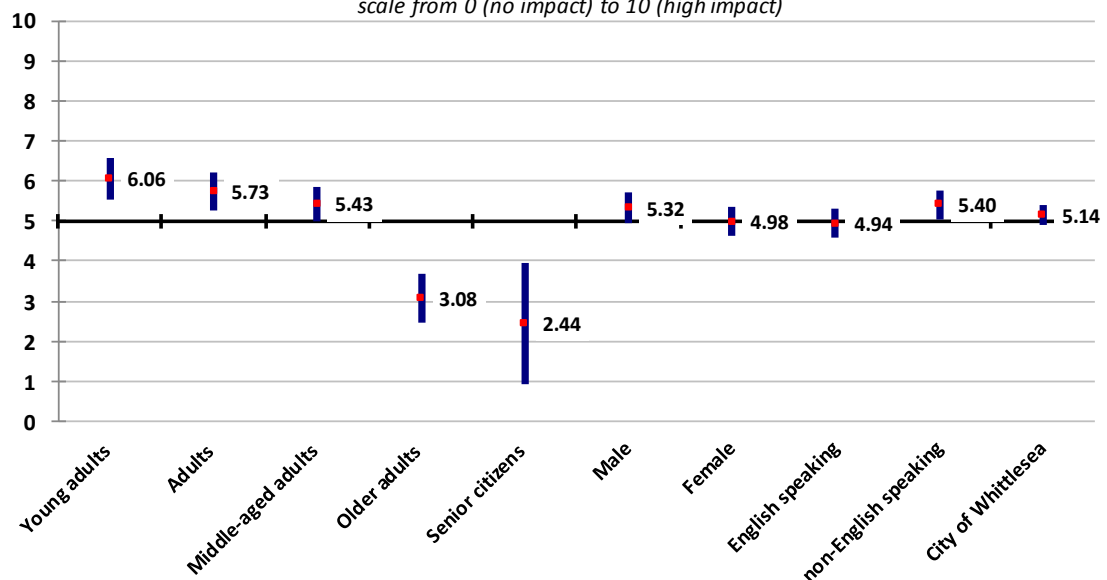
There was measurable variation in the impact of traffic congestion on “productivity at work, study, or at home” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Epping North rating the impact measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average, and respondents from Thomastown rating it notably, albeit not measurably lower.

Impact of traffic congestion on "productivity at work, study, or at home" by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact)

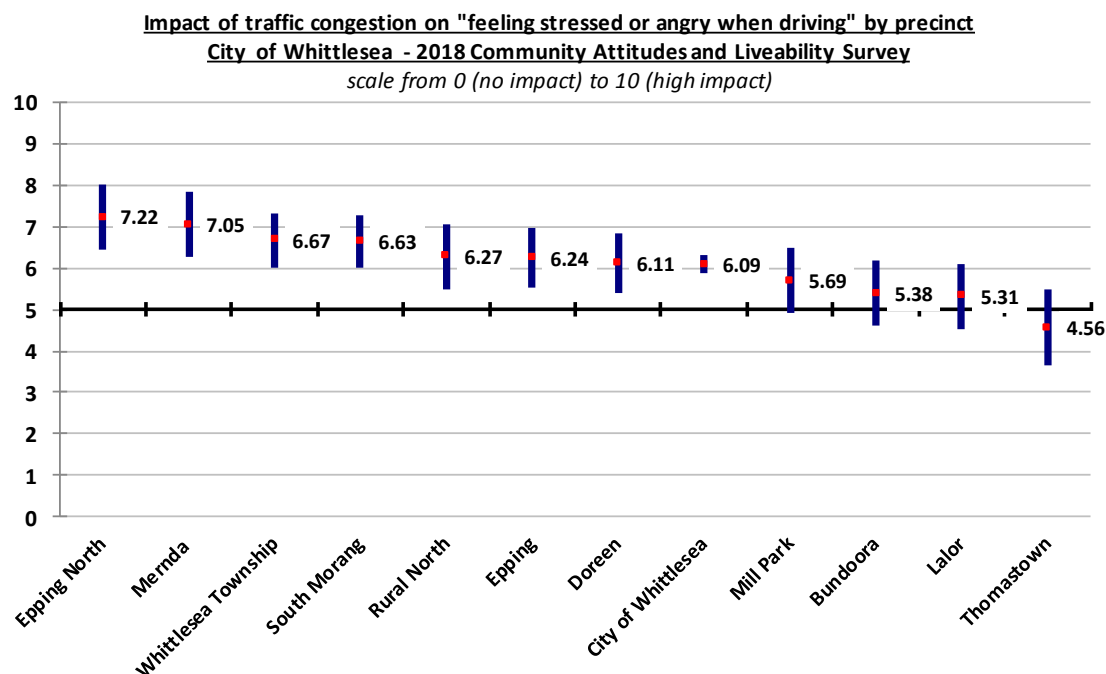


There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) rating the impact measurably higher than average, and older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondents’ gender, although it is noted that non-English speaking respondents rated the impact higher than English speaking respondents.

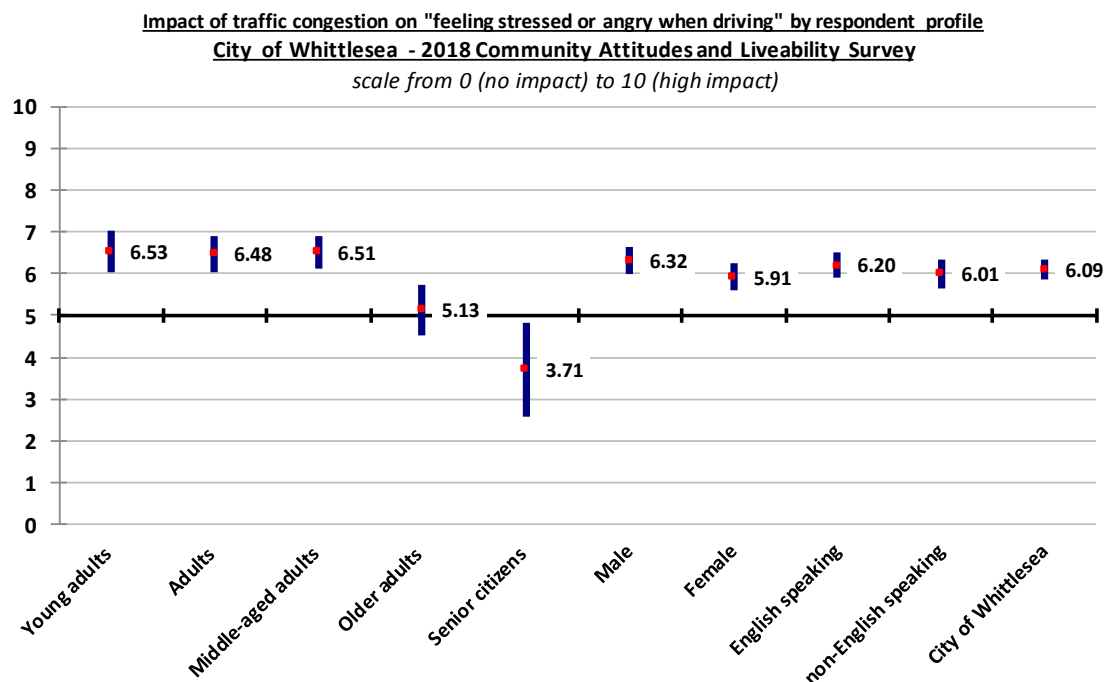
Impact of traffic congestion on "productivity at work, study, or at home" by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
scale from 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact)



There was measurable variation in the impact of traffic congestion on “feeling stressed or angry when driving” observed across the municipality. Respondents from Epping North and Mernda rated the impact measurably higher than average, whilst respondents from Thomastown rated it measurably lower than average.



There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondents’ age structure, with older adults and senior citizens rating the impact measurably and significantly lower than other respondents. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by respondents’ language spoken at home, although it is noted that male respondents rated the impact substantially, albeit not measurably higher than female respondents.



8. Parks, open spaces and council facilities

8.1 Frequency of visiting local parks and open spaces

Respondents were asked:

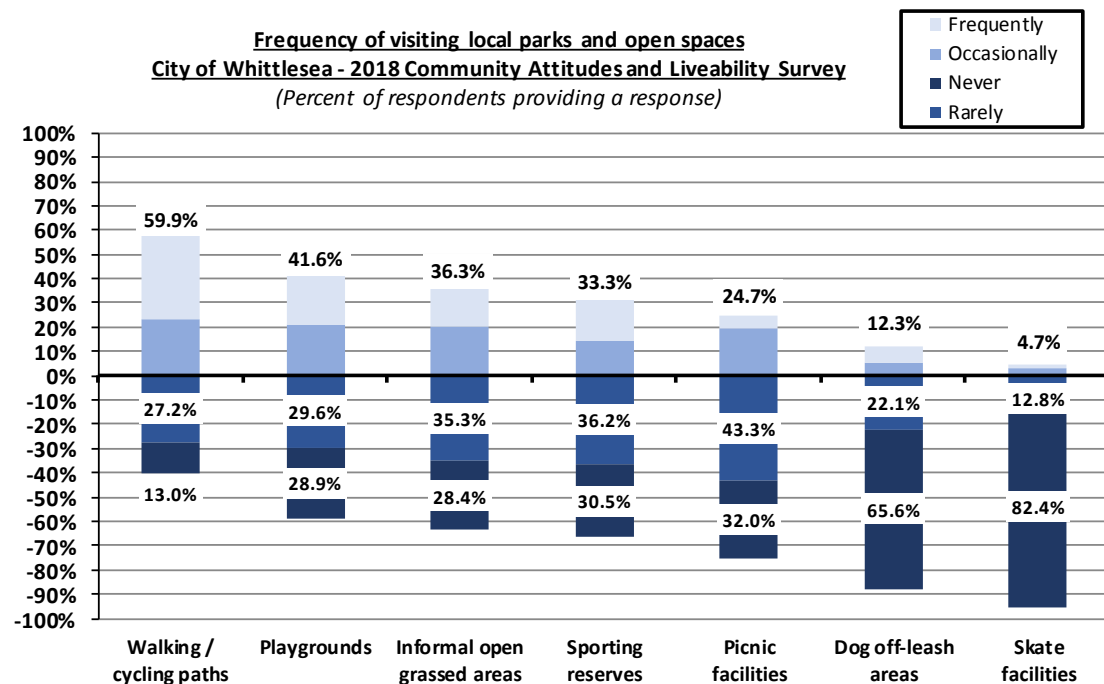
“How often do you usually visit local parks and open spaces?”

Respondents were asked how frequently they visit seven types of local parks and open spaces.

The majority of respondents (59.9%) either frequently (daily, weekly) or occasionally (fortnightly, or monthly) visit walking / cycling paths, and a little less than half (41.6%) at least occasionally visit playgrounds.

Approximately one-third of respondents at least occasionally visit informal open grassed areas (36.3%) and sporting reserves (33.3%), and one-quarter (24.7%) visit picnic facilities.

Only a relatively small proportion of respondents reported that they at least occasionally visit either dog off-leash areas (12.3%) or skate facilities (4.7%).



A more detailed breakdown of these results is provided in the following table.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that 12.8% of respondents visit walking / cycling paths on a daily basis, and a further 24.2% visit on a weekly basis.

Respondents are more likely to visit playgrounds, sporting reserves, and informal open grassed areas on a weekly rather than a daily basis.

Frequency of visiting local parks and open spaces
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Rarely	Never	Can't say
Walking / cycling paths	12.8%	24.2%	7.3%	15.6%	27.2%	13.0%	77
Playgrounds	3.0%	17.5%	8.1%	13.0%	29.6%	28.9%	123
Sporting reserves	3.4%	15.6%	5.7%	8.6%	36.2%	30.5%	116
Picnic facilities	0.8%	4.4%	3.5%	16.0%	43.3%	32.0%	121
Informal open grassed areas	5.0%	11.2%	5.6%	14.5%	35.3%	28.4%	127
Dog off-leash areas	1.9%	4.9%	2.2%	3.3%	22.1%	65.6%	141
Skate facilities	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.9%	12.8%	82.4%	142

The following tables provide a breakdown of these results by precinct and by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home).

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting walking / cycling paths observed by precinct and respondent profile, as follows:

- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely visit.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit fortnightly.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit daily.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely or never visit.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit daily.
- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to visit weekly.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to rarely or never visit.
- **Language spoken at home** – there was no meaningful variation in the frequency of visiting observed by language spoken at home.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting walking / cycling paths by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Daily	13.5%	11.8%	8.0%	9.2%	18.5%	10.9%
Weekly	25.0%	22.6%	17.3%	16.1%	28.4%	20.7%
Fortnightly	9.6%	5.4%	8.0%	5.7%	↑13.6%	5.4%
Monthly	21.2%	11.8%	12.0%	14.9%	13.6%	22.8%
Rarely	21.2%	31.2%	32.0%	↑43.7%	18.5%	23.9%
Never	9.6%	17.2%	↑22.7%	10.3%	7.4%	16.3%
Can't say	6	9	12	8	2	7
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Daily	11.8%	18.0%	16.3%	↑23.1%	2.3%	12.8%
Weekly	30.0%	28.1%	31.6%	29.6%	10.5%	24.2%
Fortnightly	5.5%	7.9%	9.2%	6.5%	3.5%	7.3%
Monthly	15.5%	14.6%	13.3%	11.1%	17.4%	15.6%
Rarely	26.4%	21.3%	22.4%	19.4%	↑39.5%	27.2%
Never	10.9%	10.1%	7.1%	10.2%	↑26.7%	13.0%
Can't say	6	2	8	9	5	77
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

Response	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults	Senior citizens
Daily	16.8%	8.9%	9.4%	11.5%	↑18.2%	↑22.1%
Weekly	25.0%	23.0%	29.9%	26.1%	20.2%	11.8%
Fortnightly	0.0%	13.7%	8.2%	5.3%	5.2%	1.5%
Monthly	25.8%	12.9%	22.5%	16.5%	11.8%	0.8%
Rarely	30.8%	27.2%	19.5%	32.7%	25.0%	36.2%
Never	1.6%	14.1%	10.4%	8.0%	19.6%	27.7%
Can't say	2	11	8	17	21	6
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

Response	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Daily	14.4%	11.3%	13.3%	12.3%	12.8%
Weekly	↑26.4%	22.3%	23.2%	24.9%	24.2%
Fortnightly	7.8%	7.1%	7.5%	7.3%	7.3%
Monthly	17.4%	14.1%	15.4%	16.1%	15.6%
Rarely	24.3%	↑30.2%	26.3%	28.3%	27.2%
Never	9.8%	↑14.9%	14.4%	11.1%	13.0%
Can't say	29	42	31	44	77
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting playgrounds observed by precinct and respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Epping North, Mernda, and Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit weekly.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit weekly or monthly.
- ***Middle-aged and older adults, and senior citizens (aged 45 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely or never visit.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to rarely visit.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to never visit.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to never visit.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to rarely visit.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting playgrounds by precinct and respondent profile City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey *(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)*

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	2.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	5.3%	3.4%
Weekly	12.4%	18.0%	8.7%	11.8%	↑26.3%	14.6%
Fortnightly	9.3%	6.7%	11.6%	5.9%	11.8%	10.1%
Monthly	14.4%	14.6%	10.1%	17.6%	11.8%	11.2%
Rarely	29.9%	31.5%	30.4%	34.1%	26.3%	25.8%
Never	32.0%	28.1%	37.7%	29.4%	18.4%	34.8%
Can't say	13	13	18	10	7	10
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	4.8%	3.5%	4.2%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Weekly	18.1%	↑28.2%	↑25.3%	17.3%	3.4%	17.5%
Fortnightly	4.8%	11.8%	4.2%	9.2%	2.2%	8.1%
Monthly	13.3%	8.2%	14.7%	10.2%	14.6%	13.0%
Rarely	33.3%	22.4%	31.6%	28.6%	25.8%	29.6%
Never	25.7%	25.9%	20.0%	33.7%	↑53.9%	28.9%
Can't say	11	6	11	19	2	123
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Daily	7.7%	5.0%	3.7%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%
Weekly	9.8%	20.3%	↑31.1%	12.2%	11.3%	0.5%
Fortnightly	12.6%	11.7%	11.1%	4.8%	7.4%	0.5%
Monthly	9.3%	13.6%	↑21.8%	10.4%	7.6%	0.0%
Rarely	↑46.2%	25.6%	19.7%	↑34.8%	↑34.4%	↑41.2%
Never	14.3%	23.8%	12.6%	↑36.2%	↑36.2%	↑57.8%
Can't say	0	11	9	27	47	13
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	2.6%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	3.0%
Weekly	19.3%	16.0%	15.4%	19.7%	17.5%
Fortnightly	8.0%	8.4%	8.9%	7.1%	8.1%
Monthly	12.0%	13.8%	11.5%	14.7%	13.0%
Rarely	↑33.1%	27.0%	27.5%	↑32.4%	29.6%
Never	25.0%	↑31.8%	↑34.1%	22.7%	28.9%
Can't say	52	62	55	65	123
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting sporting reserves observed by precinct and by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit weekly.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to never visit.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to visit weekly.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to rarely visit.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting sporting reserves by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	1.0%	4.4%	5.7%	2.3%	2.6%	4.5%
Weekly	12.2%	11.0%	7.1%	9.3%	18.2%	14.8%
Fortnightly	8.2%	3.3%	5.7%	7.0%	1.3%	8.0%
Monthly	8.2%	9.9%	2.9%	10.5%	10.4%	5.7%
Rarely	38.8%	39.6%	37.1%	37.2%	32.5%	36.4%
Never	31.6%	31.9%	↑41.4%	33.7%	35.1%	30.7%
Can't say	12	11	17	9	6	11
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	2.9%	2.4%	4.1%	3.8%	1.1%	3.4%
Weekly	21.0%	20.5%	23.7%	22.1%	15.7%	15.6%
Fortnightly	5.7%	8.4%	5.2%	2.9%	2.2%	5.7%
Monthly	4.8%	13.3%	14.4%	11.5%	12.4%	8.6%
Rarely	43.8%	22.9%	29.9%	30.8%	42.7%	36.2%
Never	21.9%	32.5%	22.7%	28.8%	25.8%	30.5%
Can't say	11	8	9	13	2	116
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Daily	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%	2.7%	8.0%	2.8%
Weekly	8.4%	14.9%	↑22.4%	17.8%	7.1%	5.8%
Fortnightly	12.6%	5.5%	8.5%	4.7%	4.9%	0.9%
Monthly	7.4%	6.8%	11.2%	9.9%	7.0%	0.9%
Rarely	37.8%	38.2%	31.0%	40.1%	36.7%	29.5%
Never	33.9%	33.2%	24.0%	24.6%	36.3%	↑60.2%
Can't say	0	13	13	29	36	11
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	5.2%	2.2%	4.1%	2.7%	3.4%
Weekly	17.6%	14.1%	↑17.8%	13.2%	15.6%
Fortnightly	7.2%	4.3%	6.7%	4.3%	5.7%
Monthly	10.4%	7.5%	8.2%	9.0%	8.6%
Rarely	37.3%	35.6%	33.9%	↑39.6%	36.2%
Never	22.4%	↑36.3%	29.3%	31.2%	30.5%
Can't say	51	57	45	68	116
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting picnic facilities observed by precinct and by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit monthly.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to never visit.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to never visit.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to visit monthly.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting picnic facilities by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Weekly	1.0%	3.5%	5.7%	3.5%	9.1%	2.2%
Fortnightly	5.1%	2.3%	4.3%	4.7%	1.3%	1.1%
Monthly	17.2%	12.8%	11.4%	14.1%	22.1%	16.7%
Rarely	47.5%	48.8%	35.7%	43.5%	35.1%	40.0%
Never	28.3%	32.6%	↑41.4%	34.1%	31.2%	40.0%
Can't say	11	16	17	10	6	9
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Weekly	5.7%	3.7%	6.2%	3.0%	1.1%	4.4%
Fortnightly	3.8%	7.4%	4.1%	5.1%	1.1%	3.5%
Monthly	14.2%	21.0%	17.5%	15.2%	17.8%	16.0%
Rarely	50.0%	39.5%	44.3%	48.5%	47.8%	43.3%
Never	23.6%	28.4%	27.8%	28.3%	32.2%	32.0%
Can't say	10	10	9	18	1	121
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Daily	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	2.9%
Weekly	7.7%	5.6%	7.0%	3.7%	2.7%	0.0%
Fortnightly	18.3%	5.5%	4.4%	2.6%	1.9%	0.5%
Monthly	1.4%	18.9%	↑25.3%	13.4%	11.6%	0.0%
Rarely	34.7%	40.5%	41.8%	45.7%	46.1%	35.3%
Never	37.9%	28.3%	20.3%	34.6%	37.0%	↑61.4%
Can't say	0	13	11	32	34	13
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Weekly	5.6%	3.7%	3.4%	5.8%	4.4%
Fortnightly	3.2%	3.5%	3.1%	3.7%	3.5%
Monthly	17.0%	15.5%	13.3%	↑19.2%	16.0%
Rarely	44.5%	43.1%	44.4%	42.5%	43.3%
Never	28.5%	↑33.7%	↑34.9%	28.1%	32.0%
Can't say	51	61	52	66	121
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting open grassed areas observed by precinct and respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Bundoora and Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit fortnightly.
- ***Epping and Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit monthly.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit weekly.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit monthly.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to visit daily, fortnightly, or rarely visit.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to never visit.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to never visit.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to rarely visit.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting informal open grassed areas by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	5.0%	5.7%	1.4%	1.2%	6.7%	8.0%
Weekly	13.0%	8.0%	11.6%	8.1%	12.0%	5.7%
Fortnightly	↑11.0%	2.3%	↑10.1%	2.3%	8.0%	4.6%
Monthly	11.0%	14.9%	10.1%	↑22.1%	↑25.3%	4.6%
Rarely	33.0%	36.8%	33.3%	34.9%	22.7%	37.9%
Never	27.0%	32.2%	33.3%	31.4%	25.3%	↑39.1%
Can't say	10	15	18	9	8	12
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	5.7%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	2.3%	5.0%
Weekly	11.4%	17.5%	17.3%	↑22.1%	5.7%	11.2%
Fortnightly	4.8%	3.8%	7.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%
Monthly	13.3%	16.3%	16.3%	18.3%	12.6%	14.5%
Rarely	40.0%	37.5%	37.8%	25.0%	44.8%	35.3%
Never	24.8%	20.0%	16.3%	24.0%	28.7%	28.4%
Can't say	11	11	8	13	4	127
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Daily	13.3%	2.9%	6.1%	4.0%	7.1%	5.7%
Weekly	7.2%	14.3%	11.6%	10.5%	9.5%	6.6%
Fortnightly	15.4%	7.3%	7.5%	5.2%	3.1%	0.5%
Monthly	11.5%	16.9%	↑20.3%	13.3%	10.2%	2.9%
Rarely	31.4%	33.0%	35.4%	38.3%	36.8%	25.3%
Never	21.2%	25.6%	19.0%	28.7%	↑33.3%	↑59.1%
Can't say	0	11	15	33	39	13
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	↑6.9%	3.5%	4.6%	5.3%	5.0%
Weekly	10.6%	11.7%	11.1%	11.4%	11.2%
Fortnightly	↑8.8%	3.0%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%
Monthly	13.6%	15.5%	14.5%	14.3%	14.5%
Rarely	↑37.9%	33.6%	32.7%	↑39.1%	35.3%
Never	22.3%	↑32.8%	↑31.2%	24.5%	28.4%
Can't say	55	64	55	70	127
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting dog off-leash areas observed by precinct and by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Thomastown and Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit weekly or monthly.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely visit.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never visit.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to never visit.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting dog off-leash areas by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	4.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.1%
Weekly	6.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.7%	6.8%
Fortnightly	2.1%	2.3%	4.6%	1.2%	2.7%	1.1%
Monthly	2.1%	2.3%	0.0%	4.7%	1.4%	2.3%
Rarely	17.5%	26.4%	18.5%	25.9%	13.7%	26.1%
Never	68.0%	65.5%	↑75.4%	68.2%	↑76.7%	62.5%
Can't say	13	15	22	10	10	11
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	1.9%	5.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.1%	1.9%
Weekly	8.7%	7.5%	6.3%	↑14.7%	7.8%	4.9%
Fortnightly	2.9%	1.3%	2.1%	0.0%	3.3%	2.2%
Monthly	2.9%	5.0%	6.3%	↑14.7%	7.8%	3.3%
Rarely	22.1%	16.3%	26.3%	19.6%	18.9%	22.1%
Never	61.5%	65.0%	58.9%	46.1%	61.1%	65.6%
Can't say	12	11	11	15	1	141
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Daily	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	1.7%	3.0%	0.0%
Weekly	18.3%	8.0%	4.1%	4.6%	3.0%	0.9%
Fortnightly	10.0%	3.4%	5.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Monthly	3.6%	4.4%	3.4%	3.7%	2.1%	0.5%
Rarely	17.7%	21.8%	20.0%	↑27.6%	18.4%	15.8%
Never	50.5%	60.9%	65.1%	62.0%	↑73.4%	↑82.8%
Can't say	3	13	12	33	49	15
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	2.1%	1.6%	1.5%	2.4%	1.9%
Weekly	5.6%	4.4%	6.7%	2.6%	4.9%
Fortnightly	2.7%	1.9%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%
Monthly	3.7%	2.7%	4.4%	2.0%	3.3%
Rarely	22.1%	22.6%	22.3%	22.3%	22.1%
Never	63.8%	66.8%	62.6%	↑68.8%	65.6%
Can't say	74	58	55	81	141
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

There was very little measurable variation in the frequency of visiting skate facilities observed by precinct or by respondent profile, with non-English speaking respondents measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to rarely visit.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Frequency of visiting skate facilities by precinct and respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weekly	2.1%	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Fortnightly	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%
Monthly	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	3.4%
Rarely	13.5%	18.4%	12.1%	14.0%	11.1%	6.8%
Never	82.3%	78.2%	83.3%	79.1%	88.9%	87.5%
Can't say	14	15	21	9	11	11
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Weekly	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.2%	1.0%
Fortnightly	2.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Monthly	0.0%	3.8%	2.1%	7.2%	3.3%	1.9%
Rarely	13.7%	11.3%	16.5%	15.5%	7.8%	12.8%
Never	80.4%	82.5%	80.4%	75.3%	86.7%	82.4%
Can't say	14	11	9	20	1	142
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

<i>Response</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>
Daily	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Weekly	0.0%	1.2%	3.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Fortnightly	8.4%	2.8%	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Monthly	0.0%	1.2%	4.2%	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%
Rarely	8.4%	12.5%	16.1%	12.5%	11.3%	10.6%
Never	83.2%	82.3%	76.1%	83.2%	86.1%	89.4%
Can't say	0	13	17	31	47	15
Total	16	188	243	327	219	64

<i>Response</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Weekly	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%
Fortnightly	1.9%	1.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.5%
Monthly	1.2%	2.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.9%
Rarely	13.3%	12.5%	10.8%	↑15.7%	12.8%
Never	82.0%	82.8%	83.8%	80.8%	82.4%
Can't say	68	63	53	84	142
Total	480	583	572	508	1,097

8.2 Barriers to visiting local parks and open spaces

Respondents were asked:

“What, if any, barriers prevent you from visiting local parks and open spaces?”

Respondents were asked to select from a precoded list of twelve (including “other”) barriers preventing them from visiting local parks and open spaces.

A little more than four-fifths (82.5%) of respondents identified an average of a little less than two barriers each that prevent them from visiting local parks and open spaces.

The most common barriers to visiting local parks and open spaces were a lack of time (39.2%) and a lack of awareness (24.1%). Both of these issues do not primarily relate to the physical characteristics of behaviours within the local parks and open spaces, rather they generally reflect a lack of interest or knowledge about these facilities.

Metropolis Research would suggest that a lack of knowledge about local parks and open spaces is likely to reflect in large measure an underlying lack of interest in visiting these facilities, rather than a significant lack of communication by Council.

It is interesting to note that one-fifth (20.7%) of respondents identified a lack of public toilets or baby change facilities as a reason for not visiting local parks and open spaces. This is a large proportion of respondents, and reflects a significant level of community concern about the lack of these facilities in the parks and open spaces in the local area.

A little less than one-sixth (13.9%) of respondents reported that they do not feel safe in these spaces. This is a large proportion and reflects the significant level of community concern around safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea. This is discussed in more detail in Section 2.9 of this report.

A little more than ten percent (11.4%) of respondents identified a lack of maintenance as a barrier to them visiting local parks and open spaces.

Only a relatively small proportion of respondents identified accessibility issues as barriers to visiting local parks and open spaces, such as traffic congestion issues (7.8%), too far from home (6.5%), lack of car parking (6.1%), lack of public transport (3.7%) and accessibility (2.0%).

There was some variation in these results observed by precinct and respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home), as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify maintenance of the space.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify a lack of time and that they do not feel safe in the space.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify no public toilets / baby change facility.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify no public toilets / baby change facility, and difficulty accessing due to traffic congestion.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify no public toilets / baby change facility.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify that the open spaces do not meet their needs.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify that open spaces do not meet their needs, difficulty to access due to congestion, too far from home, and a lack of public transport.
- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify a lack of time, no public toilets / baby change facility, and that they do not feel safe in the spaces.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify a lack of time, not aware of them, no public toilets / baby change facility, and that the spaces are not well maintained.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify a lack of time.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify not being aware of them and accessibility.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to identify no public toilets / baby change facility and that they do not feel safe in the space.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to identify that the spaces do not meet their needs.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing you from visiting local parks and open spaces by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
A lack of time	30.0%	29.4%	34.5%	↑47.4%	38.6%	43.4%
Not aware of them	29.1%	25.5%	27.6%	20.0%	27.7%	28.3%
No public toilet / baby change facility	15.5%	23.5%	14.9%	21.1%	↑31.3%	7.1%
I do not feel safe in the spaces	18.2%	19.6%	20.7%	↑22.1%	8.4%	10.1%
Spaces are not well maintained	8.2%	↑17.6%	8.0%	11.6%	12.0%	12.1%
The open spaces do not meet my needs	13.6%	14.7%	8.0%	11.6%	2.4%	10.1%
Difficult to access due to congestion	4.5%	3.9%	2.3%	9.5%	9.6%	6.1%
Too far to travel from home	1.8%	10.8%	8.0%	7.4%	8.4%	4.0%
Not enough car parking available	4.5%	6.9%	5.7%	7.4%	8.4%	2.0%
A lack of public transport	2.7%	5.9%	3.4%	6.3%	7.2%	1.0%
Accessibility	0.9%	3.9%	4.6%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%
Other	0.9%	2.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%
Total responses	143	167	123	156	131	126
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	<i>90 (81.8%)</i>	<i>86 (84.3%)</i>	<i>71 (81.6%)</i>	<i>76 (80.0%)</i>	<i>73 (88.0%)</i>	<i>78 (78.8%)</i>

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
A lack of time	41.4%	40.7%	44.3%	36.8%	36.3%	39.2%
Not aware of them	25.9%	19.8%	11.3%	22.2%	16.5%	24.1%
No public toilet / baby change facility	21.6%	↑33.0%	↑29.2%	17.9%	14.3%	20.7%
I do not feel safe in the spaces	10.3%	17.6%	2.8%	8.5%	12.1%	13.9%
Spaces are not well maintained	12.9%	11.0%	7.5%	8.5%	2.2%	11.4%
The open spaces do not meet my needs	8.6%	14.3%	11.3%	↑19.7%	↑17.6%	10.7%
Difficult to access due to congestion	11.2%	↑15.4%	6.6%	8.5%	↑17.6%	7.8%
Too far to travel from home	4.3%	4.4%	3.8%	6.0%	↑29.7%	6.5%
Not enough car parking available	6.0%	7.7%	7.5%	8.5%	6.6%	6.1%
A lack of public transport	1.7%	2.2%	2.8%	6.0%	↑11.0%	3.7%
Accessibility	0.9%	2.2%	1.9%	6.0%	3.3%	2.0%
Other	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	1.4%
Total responses	169	154	137	180	152	1,618
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	<i>101 (87.1%)</i>	<i>73 (80.2%)</i>	<i>86 (81.1%)</i>	<i>91 (77.8%)</i>	<i>74 (81.3%)</i>	<i>905 (82.5%)</i>

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing you from visiting local parks and open spaces by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Barriers	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults
A lack of time	31.3%	↑44.1%	↑47.7%	↑46.8%	21.9%
Not aware of them	31.3%	28.2%	↑30.9%	17.1%	21.9%
No public toilet / baby change facility	6.3%	↑26.1%	↑26.3%	16.8%	16.4%
I do not feel safe in the spaces	18.8%	↑19.1%	8.6%	11.3%	16.9%
Spaces are not well maintained	0.0%	11.7%	↑18.1%	9.5%	9.1%
The open spaces do not meet my needs	12.5%	11.2%	9.1%	10.4%	11.9%
Difficult to access due to congestion	0.0%	8.5%	7.0%	6.4%	7.8%
Too far to travel from home	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%	5.0%
Not enough car parking available	6.3%	4.3%	8.6%	4.6%	6.8%
A lack of public transport	6.3%	3.7%	3.7%	2.8%	3.7%
Accessibility	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	2.4%	1.4%
Other	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	2.3%
Total responses	20	312	407	443	275
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	13 (84.8%)	164 (87.0%)	215 (88.7%)	266 (81.5%)	169 (77.4%)

Barriers	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking
A lack of time	23.4%	39.6%	39.5%	38.6%	40.2%
Not aware of them	↑31.3%	25.4%	22.5%	23.4%	24.6%
No public toilet / baby change facility	12.5%	17.9%	↑22.6%	20.8%	20.1%
I do not feel safe in the spaces	17.2%	9.4%	↑17.0%	12.9%	14.6%
Spaces are not well maintained	3.1%	9.6%	12.5%	11.0%	11.2%
The open spaces do not meet my needs	14.1%	8.8%	11.5%	↑12.8%	8.5%
Difficult to access due to congestion	10.9%	7.5%	7.5%	9.3%	6.1%
Too far to travel from home	10.9%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.7%
Not enough car parking available	6.3%	5.6%	6.0%	4.4%	7.9%
A lack of public transport	7.8%	4.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%
Accessibility	↑10.9%	1.5%	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%
Other	3.1%	0.8%	1.9%	1.0%	2.0%
Total responses	98	654	894	833	749
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	51 (79.3%)	396 (82.6%)	483 (82.8%)	473 (82.6%)	420 (82.7%)

8.3 Barriers to visiting selected Council facilities and spaces

Respondents were asked:

“What, if any, barriers prevent you from visiting the following Council facilities and spaces?”

Respondents were asked to select from the precoded list of twelve options (including “other”), all the barriers that prevent them from visiting three different Council facilities and spaces.

For all three types of facilities, the most common barriers to visiting the facilities were that respondents were not aware of them or what they offer, and a lack of time. These results strongly suggest that for most of these respondents, they have not had cause to investigate and potentially use these facilities, as they do not perceive a need.

It is important to bear in mind when examining these results, that the survey did not specifically ask respondents if they had needed to use these facilities but had been precluded from doing so because of a barrier. The barriers were asked without reference to the respondents’ potential need or demand for these facilities.

Attention is however drawn to the fact that up to approximately five percent of respondents reported a range of practical barriers to their use of these facilities, including some transport and parking related aspects, as well as some social aspects such as not feeling welcome or safe.

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting selected Council facilities and spaces

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Halls and Community Activity Centres</i>		<i>Sports and recreation facilities</i>		<i>Libraries</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Not aware of them or what they offer	377	34.4%	177	16.1%	113	10.3%
A lack of time	225	20.5%	257	23.4%	233	21.2%
The facilities do not meet my needs	102	9.3%	98	8.9%	61	5.6%
Too far to travel from home	60	5.5%	50	4.6%	68	6.2%
Not enough car parking available	39	3.6%	39	3.6%	41	3.7%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	65	5.9%	62	5.7%	56	5.1%
Lack of public transport	51	4.6%	48	4.4%	41	3.7%
The facilities are not well maintained	30	2.7%	43	3.9%	15	1.4%
I feel out of place / not welcome	49	4.5%	35	3.2%	12	1.1%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	25	2.3%	31	2.8%	4	0.4%
Accessibility problems	16	1.5%	7	0.6%	2	0.2%
Other	5	0.5%	5	0.5%	3	0.3%
Total responses	1,044		852		649	
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	<i>602</i> <i>(54.9%)</i>		<i>510</i> <i>(46.5%)</i>		<i>440</i> <i>(40.1%)</i>	

There was some variation in the barriers preventing respondents visiting halls and community activity centres observed across the municipality and by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home), as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate too far to travel from home and a lack of public transport as barriers.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate too difficult to access due to traffic congestion and too far to travel from home as barriers.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic congestion, that they feel out of place / not welcome, they are too far to travel from home, and not enough car parking available.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic congestion, too far to travel from home, and a lack of public transport as barriers.
- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate a lack of time as a barrier.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate not being aware of them or what they offer as a barrier.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting halls and community activity centres by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Not aware of them or what they offer	40.0%	31.4%	31.0%	33.7%	34.9%	40.4%
A lack of time	16.4%	22.5%	20.7%	23.2%	25.3%	18.2%
The facilities do not meet my needs	12.7%	11.8%	5.7%	11.6%	7.2%	6.1%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	4.5%	7.8%	5.7%	2.1%	↑12.0%	6.1%
Too far to travel from home	6.4%	↑11.8%	5.7%	3.2%	↑10.8%	2.0%
Lack of public transport	4.5%	↑10.8%	4.6%	3.2%	6.0%	2.0%
I feel out of place / not welcome	0.9%	3.9%	3.4%	5.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Not enough car parking available	0.9%	6.9%	1.1%	3.2%	4.8%	1.0%
The facilities are not well maintained	2.7%	4.9%	2.3%	3.2%	3.6%	1.0%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	1.8%	4.9%	2.3%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	3.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.4%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Total responses	100	124	74	87	94	82
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	65 (59.1%)	58 (56.9%)	42 (48.3%)	55 (57.9%)	47 (56.6%)	55 (55.6%)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Not aware of them or what they offer	35.3%	37.4%	29.2%	26.5%	22.0%	34.4%
A lack of time	18.1%	26.4%	17.9%	15.4%	15.4%	20.5%
The facilities do not meet my needs	12.1%	12.1%	6.6%	6.8%	8.8%	9.3%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	3.4%	↑12.1%	0.9%	6.8%	↑12.1%	5.9%
Too far to travel from home	1.7%	6.6%	3.8%	3.4%	↑14.3%	5.5%
Lack of public transport	3.4%	4.4%	2.8%	4.3%	↑13.2%	4.6%
I feel out of place / not welcome	5.2%	↑13.2%	2.8%	5.1%	2.2%	4.5%
Not enough car parking available	2.6%	↑11.0%	2.8%	6.0%	2.2%	3.6%
The facilities are not well maintained	3.4%	2.2%	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	2.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.9%	2.2%	2.3%
Accessibility problems	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Total responses	103	120	73	94	84	1,044
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	64 (55.2%)	55 (60.4%)	52 (49.1%)	55 (47.0%)	44 (48.4%)	602 (54.9%)

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting halls and community activity centres by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
Not aware of them or what they offer	43.8%	34.6%	↑45.3%	33.9%	28.3%
A lack of time	31.3%	↑26.6%	24.7%	22.6%	11.4%
The facilities do not meet my needs	12.5%	10.6%	7.4%	11.0%	9.6%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	12.5%	6.4%	7.0%	5.2%	4.6%
Too far to travel from home	6.3%	7.4%	4.9%	4.3%	4.1%
Lack of public transport	12.5%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	3.2%
I feel out of place / not welcome	12.5%	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%
Not enough car parking available	0.0%	3.7%	3.3%	4.3%	2.3%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%	3.2%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.0%	2.1%	1.6%	3.1%	1.8%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Total responses	22	198	263	319	164
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	9 (54.2%)	105 (56.0%)	149 (61.2%)	197 (60.2%)	103 (46.9%)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
Not aware of them or what they offer	20.3%	35.2%	34.1%	31.1%	31.1%
A lack of time	7.8%	19.4%	21.4%	20.6%	20.6%
The facilities do not meet my needs	4.7%	11.0%	8.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	6.3%	7.7%	4.3%	6.1%	6.1%
Too far to travel from home	9.4%	6.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
Lack of public transport	9.4%	6.3%	3.3%	3.5%	6.1%
I feel out of place / not welcome	3.1%	5.0%	3.9%	4.5%	4.1%
Not enough car parking available	4.7%	4.4%	2.6%	3.3%	3.9%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	3.5%	1.9%	1.2%	4.3%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	3.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.4%	3.3%
Accessibility problems	3.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	2.0%
Other	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Total responses	48	500	508	501	529
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	23 (35.3%)	265 (55.3%)	319 (54.8%)	307 (53.7%)	287 (56.5%)

There was some variation in the barriers preventing respondents visiting sports and recreation facilities observed across the municipality and by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home), as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that they do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces as a barrier.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate a lack of time as a barrier.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that they are not aware of them or what they offer, traffic congestion, and too far to travel from home, and a lack of public transport as barriers.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic congestion as a barrier.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that it is too far to travel from home as a barrier.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate accessibility problems as a barrier.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic congestion, too far to travel from home, and a lack of public transport as barriers.
- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate a lack of time and not being aware of them and what they offer as barriers.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate a lack of time, not being aware of them and what they offer, and too far to travel from home as barriers.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate a lack of time as a barrier.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to nominate that the facilities do not meet the respondents' needs as a barrier.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to nominate that they are not aware of them and what they offer as a barrier.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting sports and recreation facilities by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
A lack of time	17.3%	20.6%	19.5%	↑31.6%	16.9%	26.3%
Not aware of them or what they offer	19.1%	16.7%	10.3%	14.7%	↑27.7%	13.1%
The facilities do not meet my needs	10.9%	8.8%	4.6%	10.5%	4.8%	9.1%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%	1.1%	↑10.8%	8.1%
Too far to travel from home	3.6%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	↑13.3%	2.0%
Lack of public transport	5.5%	7.8%	1.1%	3.2%	↑8.4%	4.0%
The facilities are not well maintained	3.6%	4.9%	1.1%	6.3%	3.6%	6.1%
Not enough car parking available	2.7%	3.9%	4.6%	5.3%	2.4%	3.0%
I feel out of place / not welcome	0.9%	2.9%	1.1%	5.3%	4.8%	2.0%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	3.6%	↑6.9%	2.3%	4.2%	1.2%	3.0%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Total responses	77	83	44	80	80	77
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	52 (47.3%)	46 (45.1%)	30 (34.5%)	52 (54.7%)	38 (45.8%)	46 (46.5%)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
A lack of time	25.0%	26.4%	26.4%	18.8%	12.1%	23.4%
Not aware of them or what they offer	12.1%	28.6%	13.2%	15.4%	8.8%	16.1%
The facilities do not meet my needs	8.6%	12.1%	11.3%	11.1%	12.1%	8.9%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	2.6%	↑11.0%	6.6%	7.7%	↑16.5%	5.7%
Too far to travel from home	1.7%	6.6%	↑11.3%	7.7%	↑13.2%	4.6%
Lack of public transport	0.9%	5.5%	3.8%	5.1%	↑14.3%	4.4%
The facilities are not well maintained	1.7%	4.4%	3.8%	1.7%	2.2%	3.9%
Not enough car parking available	1.7%	5.5%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	3.6%
I feel out of place / not welcome	3.4%	7.7%	0.9%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.9%	3.3%	0.9%	1.7%	2.2%	2.8%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	↑3.4%	1.1%	0.6%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Total responses	68	101	88	94	82	852
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	50 (43.1%)	51 (56.0%)	56 (52.8%)	52 (44.4%)	36 (39.6%)	510 (46.5%)

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting sports and recreation facilities by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
A lack of time	37.5%	↑28.2%	↑30.0%	↑28.7%	9.6%
Not aware of them or what they offer	31.3%	↑22.9%	↑23.9%	9.2%	13.7%
The facilities do not meet my needs	6.3%	10.1%	5.3%	12.8%	6.4%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	6.3%	8.0%	7.8%	4.9%	2.7%
Too far to travel from home	12.5%	6.4%	↑8.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Lack of public transport	18.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.9%	2.3%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	4.8%	2.5%	4.9%	4.1%
Not enough car parking available	0.0%	2.1%	4.5%	3.7%	4.6%
I feel out of place / not welcome	6.3%	3.7%	3.7%	1.8%	1.8%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.0%	5.3%	1.6%	2.8%	2.3%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	20	183	228	248	112
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	9 (56.6%)	101 (53.8%)	134 (55.2%)	161 (49.3%)	77 (35.1%)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
A lack of time	4.7%	23.5%	23.5%	24.0%	23.0%
Not aware of them or what they offer	4.7%	15.6%	16.3%	13.5%	↑18.7%
The facilities do not meet my needs	4.7%	8.3%	9.3%	↑11.2%	6.5%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	0.0%	5.2%	5.3%	6.8%	4.5%
Too far to travel from home	0.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.5%	4.3%
Lack of public transport	3.1%	5.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.7%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%	5.1%
Not enough car parking available	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%
I feel out of place / not welcome	6.3%	1.7%	4.1%	3.8%	2.2%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	1.6%	2.5%	2.4%	1.9%	3.7%
Accessibility problems	4.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Total responses	19	358	448	442	395
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	14 (21.8%)	214 (44.7%)	279 (47.8%)	269 (47.0%)	234 (46.1%)

There was some variation in the barriers preventing respondents visiting libraries observed across the municipality and by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home), as follows:

- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that it is too far to travel from home as a barrier.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that it is too far to travel from home and traffic congestion as barriers.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that it is too far to travel from home.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate that it is too far to travel from home, traffic congestion, and a lack of public transport as barriers.
- **Young adults and adults (aged 25 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate a lack of time as a barrier.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to nominate a lack of time as a barrier.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting libraries by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
A lack of time	17.3%	22.5%	16.1%	25.3%	16.9%	19.2%
Not aware of them or what they offer	16.4%	6.9%	6.9%	10.5%	16.9%	11.1%
Too far to travel from home	5.5%	2.0%	2.3%	3.2%	↑15.7%	0.0%
The facilities do not meet my needs	7.3%	4.9%	2.3%	7.4%	2.4%	7.1%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	5.5%	2.0%	2.3%	1.1%	9.6%	6.1%
Not enough car parking available	4.5%	2.9%	5.7%	3.2%	3.6%	5.1%
Lack of public transport	2.7%	6.9%	3.4%	1.1%	9.6%	3.0%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	2.9%	2.3%	2.1%	1.2%	1.0%
I feel out of place / not welcome	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	66	56	37	53	64	53
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	<i>47 (42.7%)</i>	<i>37 (36.3%)</i>	<i>27 (31.0%)</i>	<i>43 (45.3%)</i>	<i>34 (41.0%)</i>	<i>36 (36.4%)</i>

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
A lack of time	22.4%	27.5%	25.5%	19.7%	19.8%	21.2%
Not aware of them or what they offer	6.0%	15.4%	10.4%	8.5%	6.6%	10.3%
Too far to travel from home	0.9%	↑18.7%	↑18.9%	3.4%	↑14.3%	6.2%
The facilities do not meet my needs	4.3%	9.9%	5.7%	5.1%	6.6%	5.6%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	1.7%	↑14.3%	7.5%	6.0%	↑14.3%	5.1%
Not enough car parking available	2.6%	4.4%	1.9%	2.6%	3.3%	3.7%
Lack of public transport	0.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.4%	↑15.4%	3.7%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
I feel out of place / not welcome	0.0%	6.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total responses	45	92	81	60	75	649
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	<i>39 (33.6%)</i>	<i>48 (52.7%)</i>	<i>57 (53.8%)</i>	<i>44 (37.6%)</i>	<i>40 (44.0%)</i>	<i>440 (40.1%)</i>

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Barriers preventing respondents from visiting libraries by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Adolescents</i>	<i>Young adults</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Middle-aged adults</i>	<i>Older adults</i>
A lack of time	25.0%	↑30.9%	↑28.4%	21.7%	9.6%
Not aware of them or what they offer	12.5%	14.4%	14.0%	7.6%	8.2%
Too far to travel from home	31.3%	6.4%	10.3%	6.1%	1.8%
The facilities do not meet my needs	6.3%	7.4%	4.1%	8.0%	3.7%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%	4.6%	1.8%
Not enough car parking available	0.0%	1.6%	4.5%	4.6%	2.3%
Lack of public transport	25.0%	5.9%	2.1%	3.7%	2.3%
The facilities are not well maintained	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.8%
I feel out of place / not welcome	6.3%	0.5%	1.6%	0.9%	0.5%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Total responses	17	143	181	195	72
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	8 (50.1%)	93 (49.2%)	122 (50.4%)	135 (41.4%)	56 (25.4%)

<i>Barriers</i>	<i>Senior citizens</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>non-English speaking</i>
A lack of time	4.7%	18.8%	↑23.3%	20.8%	21.5%
Not aware of them or what they offer	6.3%	9.4%	11.1%	8.7%	12.4%
Too far to travel from home	0.0%	5.6%	6.5%	5.9%	6.3%
The facilities do not meet my needs	1.6%	7.3%	3.8%	7.0%	3.9%
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	0.0%	5.6%	4.5%	6.3%	3.9%
Not enough car parking available	4.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%	3.7%
Lack of public transport	4.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.9%
The facilities are not well maintained	4.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	2.4%
I feel out of place / not welcome	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Accessibility problems	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Other	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Total responses	19	272	344	334	306
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier</i>	16 (25.2%)	184 (38.4%)	241 (41.4%)	231 (40.3%)	204 (40.1%)

9. Environmental sustainability

9.1 Level of concern for selected environmental issues

Respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (no concern) to 10 (very concerned), how concerned are you about the following environmental issues?”

Respondents were asked to rate their level of concern about seven environmental issues, and the average concern (out of ten) is outlined in the following graph.

Percentage results are also provided in the following table, which breakdown these results into those that were not concerned (rating zero to four), were neutral to somewhat concerned (rating five to seven), and very concerned (rating eight to ten) with each of the seven environmental issues.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Very High Concern** – with the increasing amount of rubbish and what to do with the material now and into the future. More than two-thirds of respondents were very concerned about this issue, whilst 6.1% were unconcerned.
- **High Concern** – with the loss of natural environment (e.g. River Red gums, bushland, grasslands, waterways and wildlife), the effects of polluting chemicals and other material on the environment, the level of environmental leadership from state and federal governments, the overall impact of climate change, and the current availability of sustainable transport options. Between approximately half and two-thirds of respondents were very concerned with these issues, whilst approximately ten to fifteen percent were unconcerned.
- **Moderate Concern** – with the level of environmental leadership from Council. A little less than half of the respondents were very concerned with this issue, whilst almost one-sixth were unconcerned.

These results clearly indicate that a strong majority of respondents across the City of Whittlesea are at least somewhat concerned about each of these seven environmental issues.

There is some variation in the degree of concern exhibited by respondents, however most have at least some concern with each of the issues.

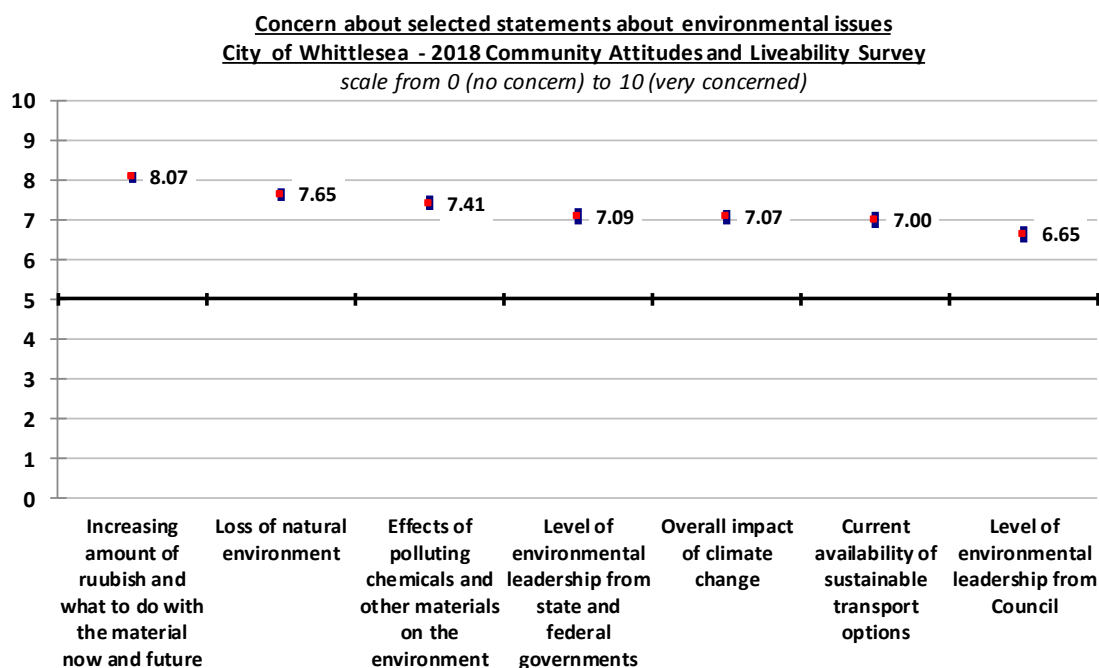
This section of the report provides a breakdown of the average level of concern with these environmental issues by precinct and by respondent profile (age, gender, and language spoken at home). In general terms it is noted that respondents from Whittlesea Township tended to be somewhat more concerned than average with most of these issues, whilst respondents from Doreen tended to be somewhat less concerned.

When examined by age structure (excluding the small sample of adolescents), there was a basic pattern evident for most of these issues, whereby younger adults tended to be a little less concerned on average than older adults.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Senior citizens also tended to be a little less concerned with these issues than other respondents. A very different picture however was evident in relation to concern about the overall impact of climate change. This issue was of very similar concern for respondents aged from 15 to 74 years, and it then declined somewhat for senior citizens.

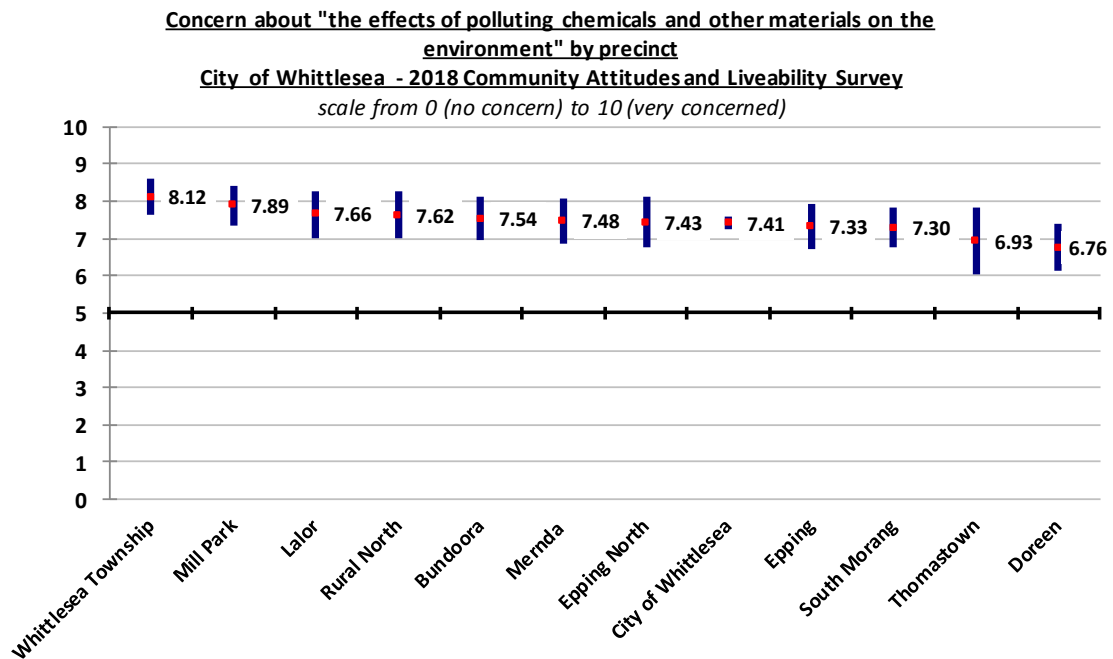
It is also noted that female respondents tended to be a little more concerned with most of these issues than male respondents.



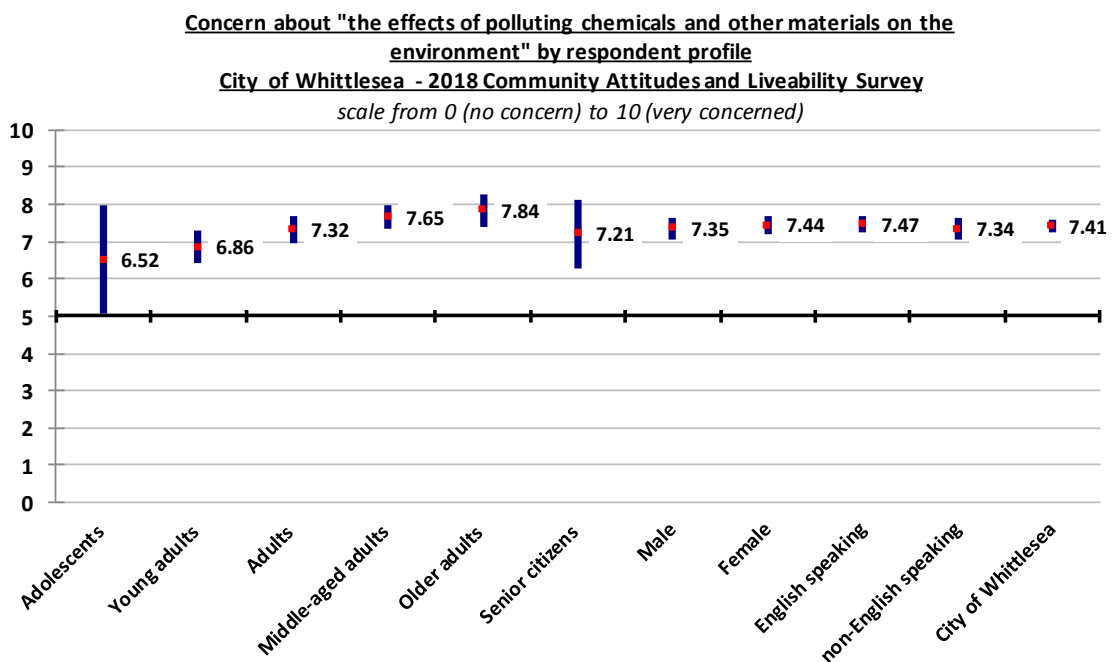
Concern about selected statements about environmental issues
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	None / Low concern	Neutral to somewhat concerned	Very concerned	Can't say	Average concern
The increasing amount of rubbish and what to do with the material now and in the future	6.1%	24.7%	69.2%	111	8.07
The loss of natural environment (<i>e.g. River Red Gums, bushland, grasslands, waterways and wildlife</i>)	9.4%	28.2%	62.5%	121	7.65
The effects of polluting chemicals and other materials on the environment	12.4%	29.2%	58.4%	122	7.41
The level of environmental leadership from state and federal governments	13.2%	34.2%	52.6%	209	7.09
The overall impact of climate change	13.7%	34.6%	51.7%	126	7.07
Current availability of sustainable transport options (<i>e.g. trains, buses, cycling and walking paths</i>)	14.3%	34.1%	51.6%	141	7.00
The level of environmental leadership from Council	15.3%	41.2%	43.5%	228	6.65

There was some variation in the average level of concern about “the effects of polluting chemicals and other materials on the environment” observed across the municipality, with respondents from Whittlesea Township measurably more concerned and respondents from Doreen measurably less concerned.

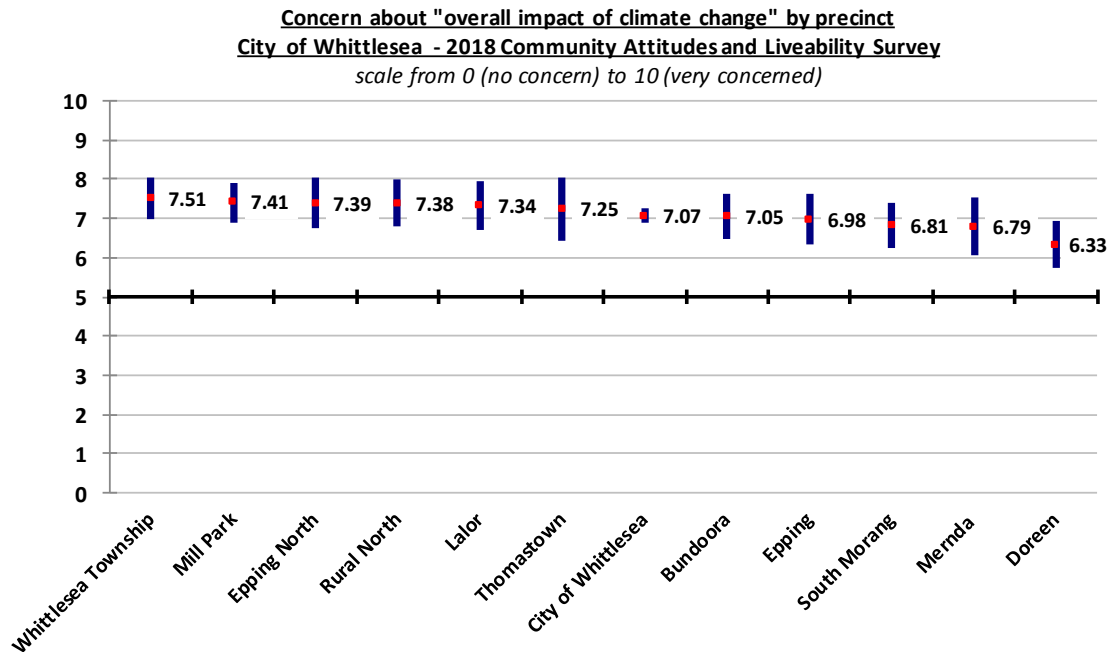


Whilst not statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level), it is noted that the level of concern for this environmental issue does increase with the respondents’ age from adolescents to older adults. There was no meaningful variation observed by the respondents’ gender or language spoken at home.

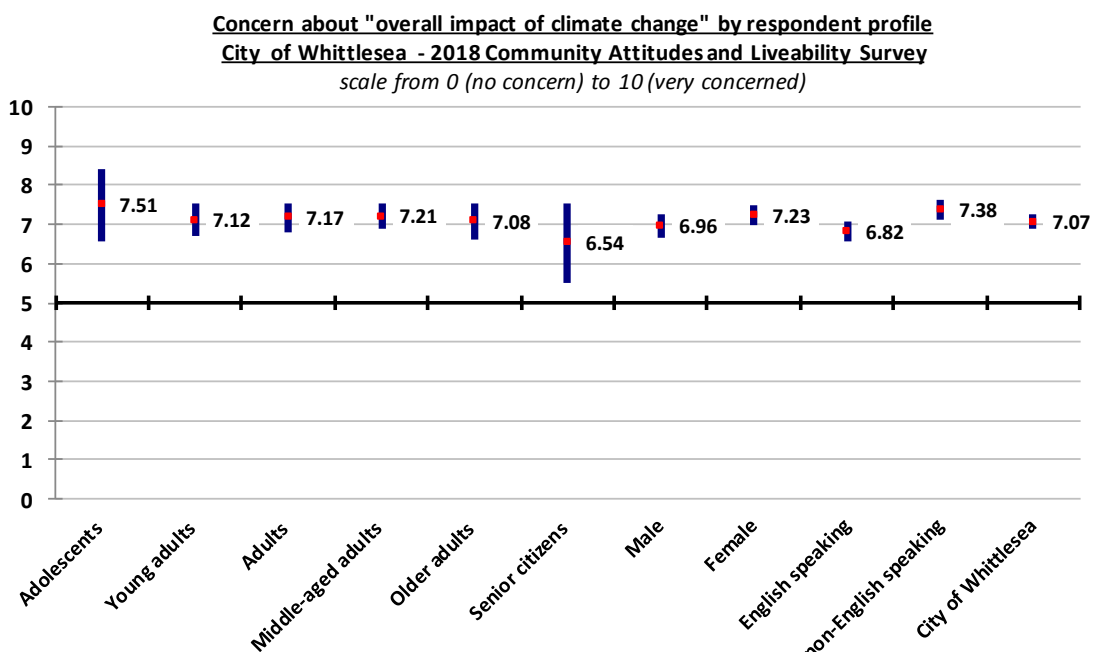


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

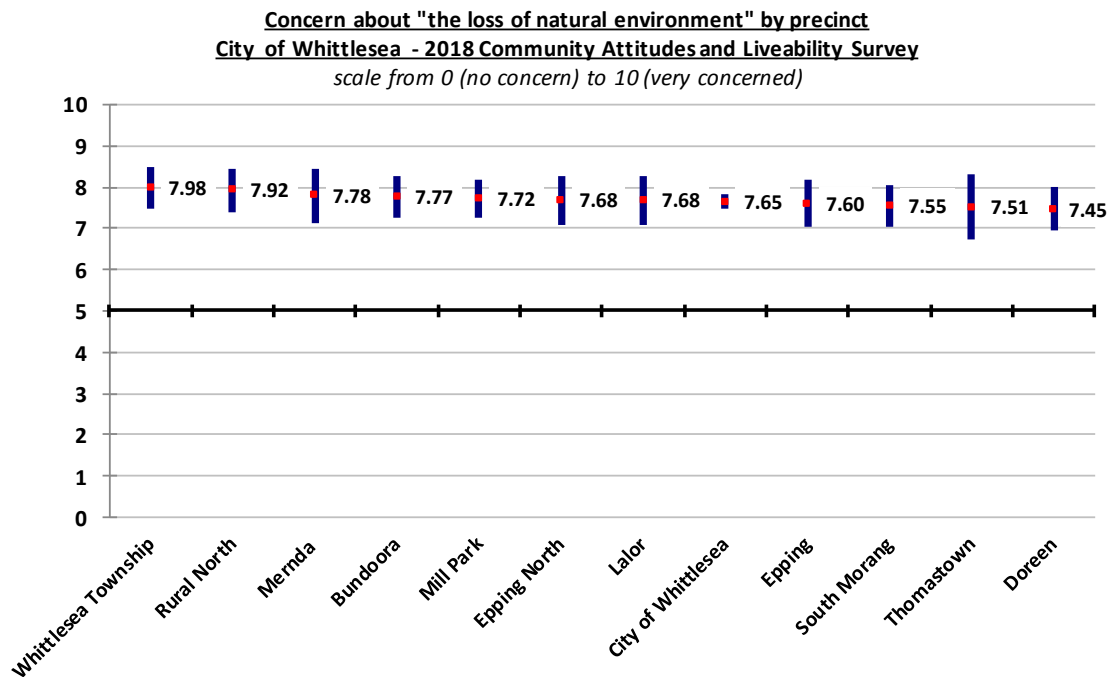
There was no statistically significant variation in the average level of concern about “the overall impact of climate change” observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from Whittlesea Township were somewhat more concerned and respondents from Doreen somewhat less concerned.



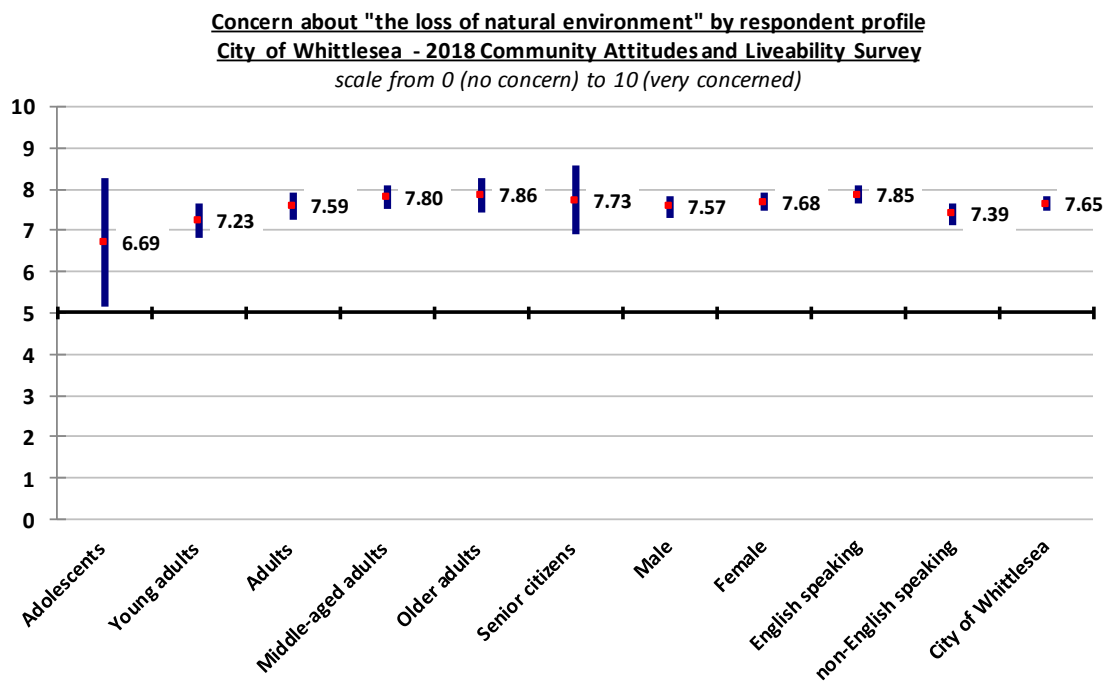
There was no statistically significant variation in concern for this issue observed by age structure, although it is noted that senior citizens were somewhat less concerned than other respondents. Female respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more concerned than male respondents. It is noted that non-English speaking respondents were measurably more concerned than English speaking respondents.



There was no statistically significant variation in the level of concern about “the loss of the natural environment” observed across the municipality.

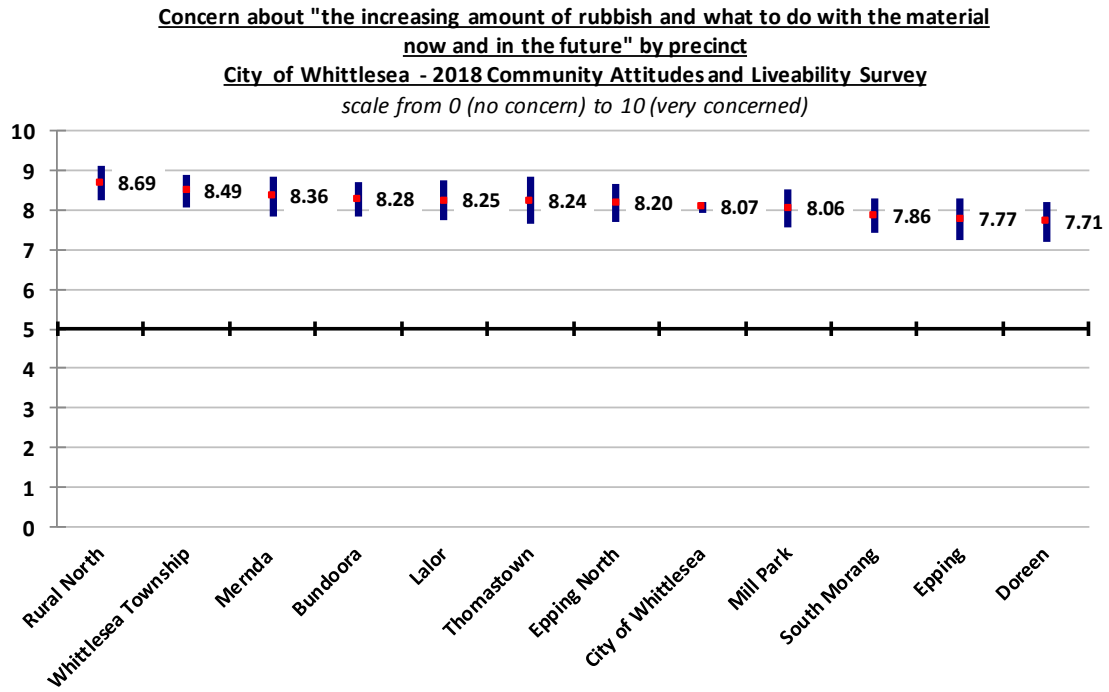


There was a relatively mild, but notable linear relationship between the respondents’ age and their level of concern for this environmental issue. This variation was not however statistically significant. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by gender, however it is noted that English speaking respondents were measurably more concerned with this issue than non-English speaking respondents.

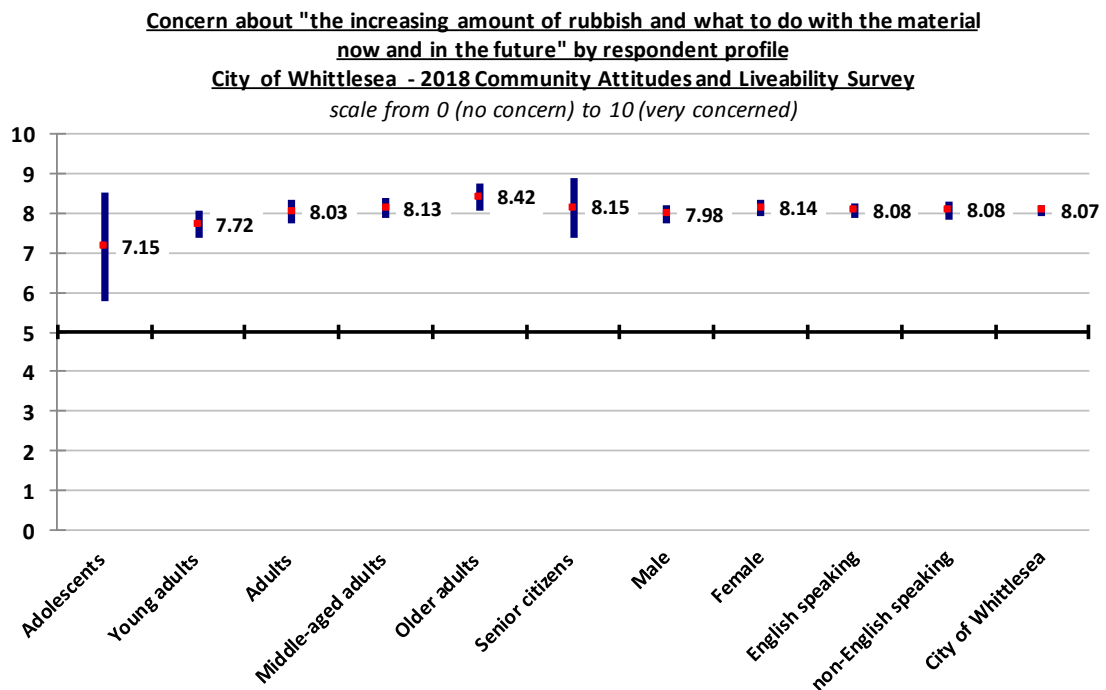


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

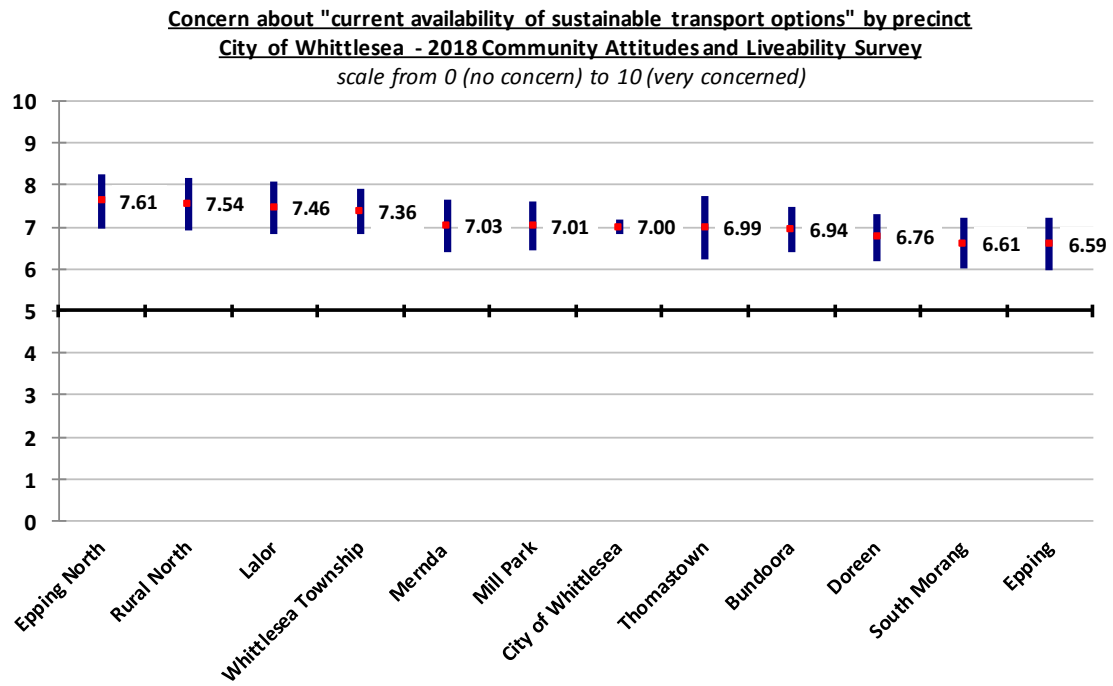
There was some measurable variation in concern about “the increasing amount of rubbish and what to do with the materials now and into the future” observed across the municipality, with respondents from the Rural North measurably more concerned than the municipal average.



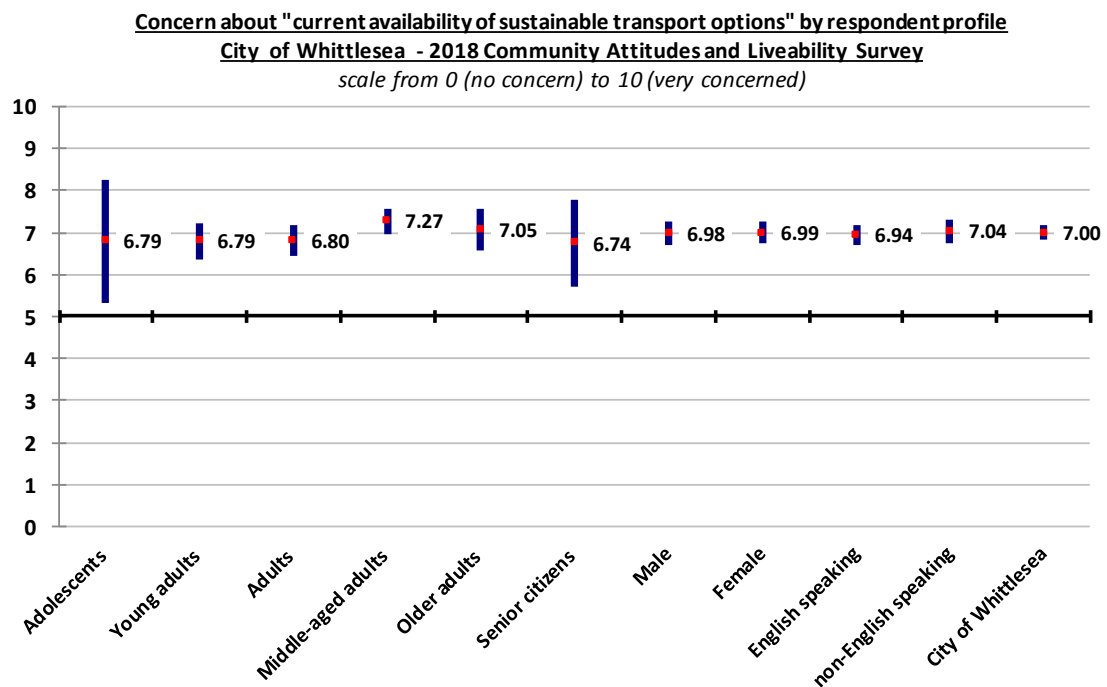
There was a mild but notable linear relationship between the respondents’ age and their level of concern with this issue. It is noted however that senior citizens were marginally but not measurably less concerned than older adults. There was no meaningful variation in this result observed by the respondents’ gender or language spoken at home.



There was no statistically significant variation in concern about “the current availability of sustainable transport solutions” observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from Epping North and the Rural North were somewhat, albeit not measurably more concerned than the municipal average.

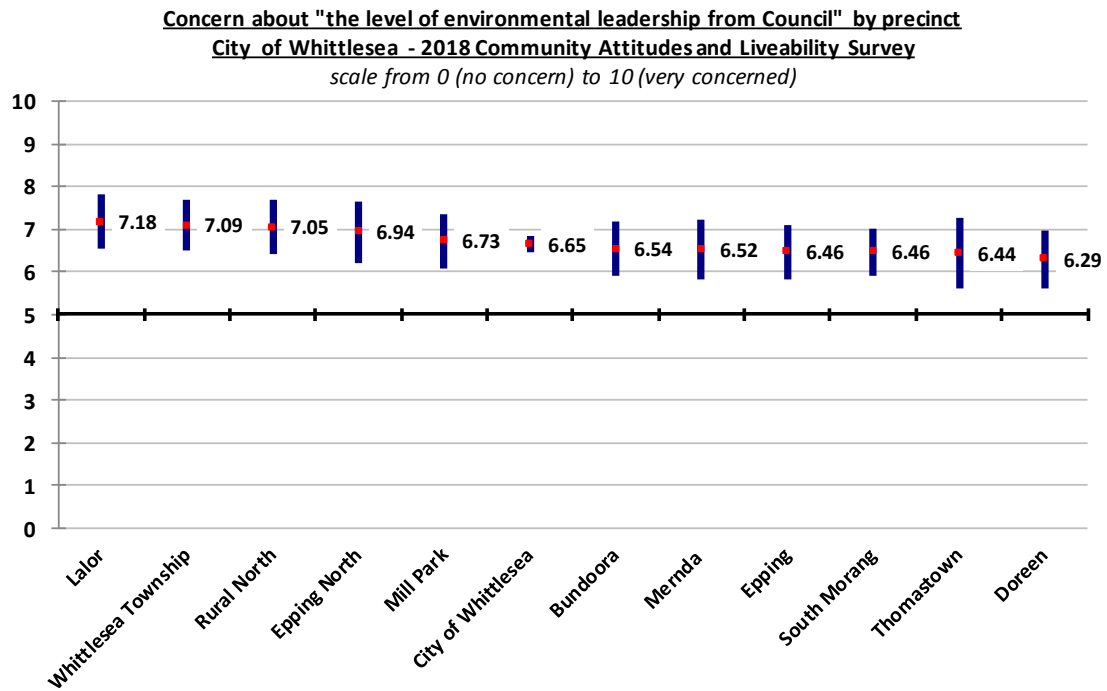


There was no statistically significant variation in the level of concern for this environmental issue observed by respondents’ age structure, gender, or language spoken at home.

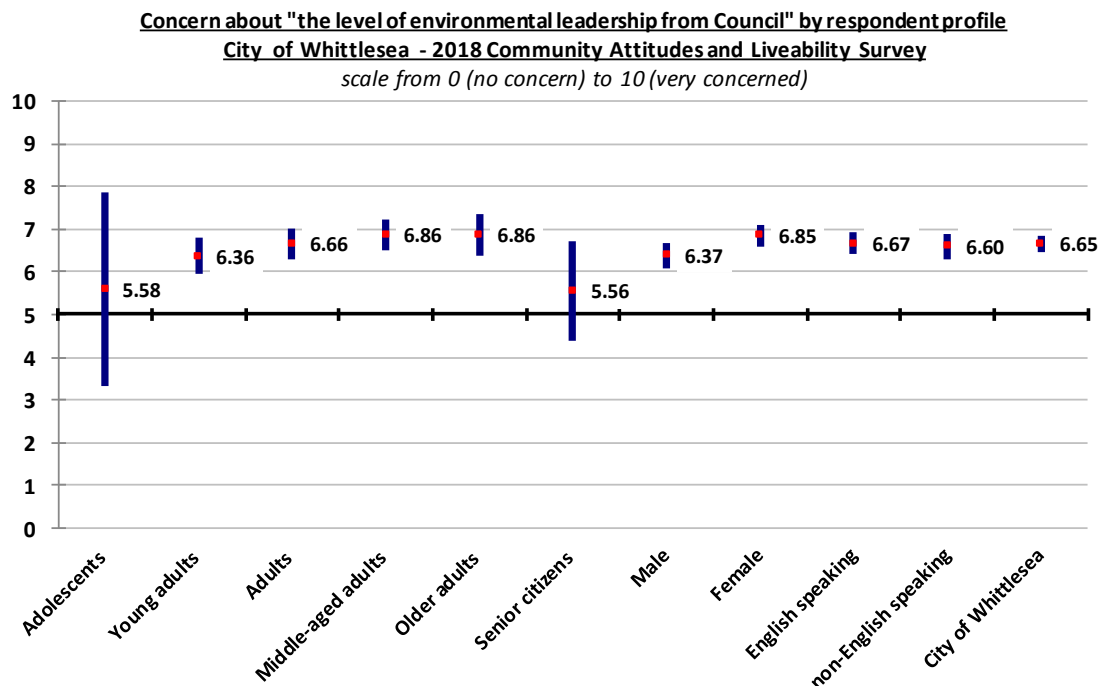


City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

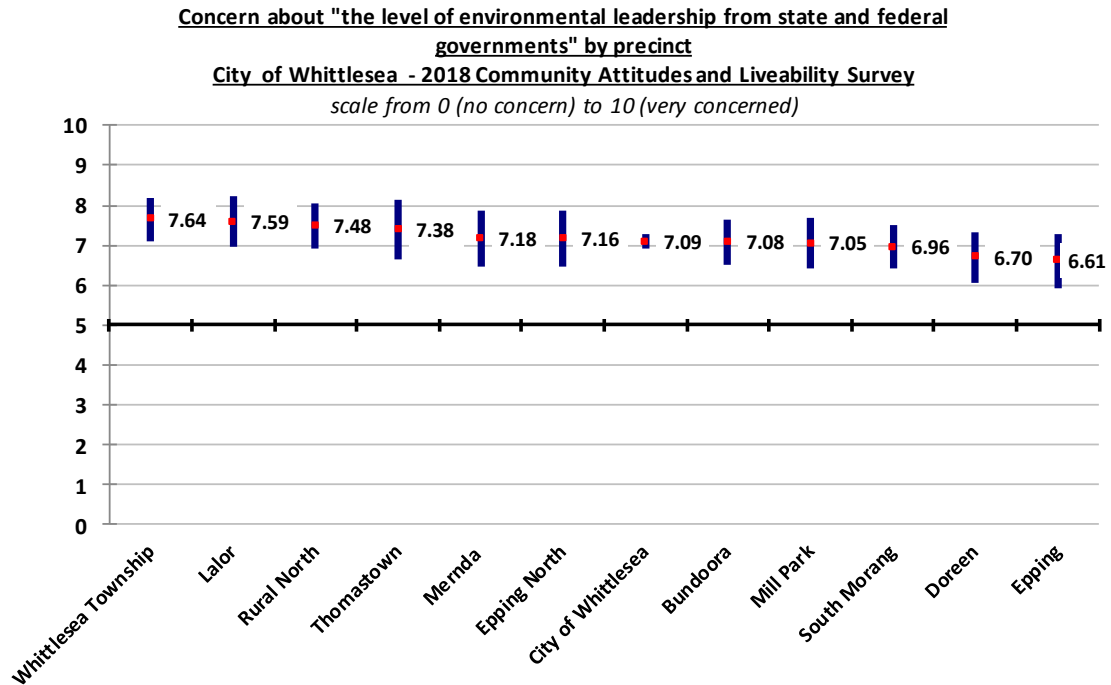
There was no statistically significant variation in concern for “the level of environmental leadership from Council” observed across the municipality.



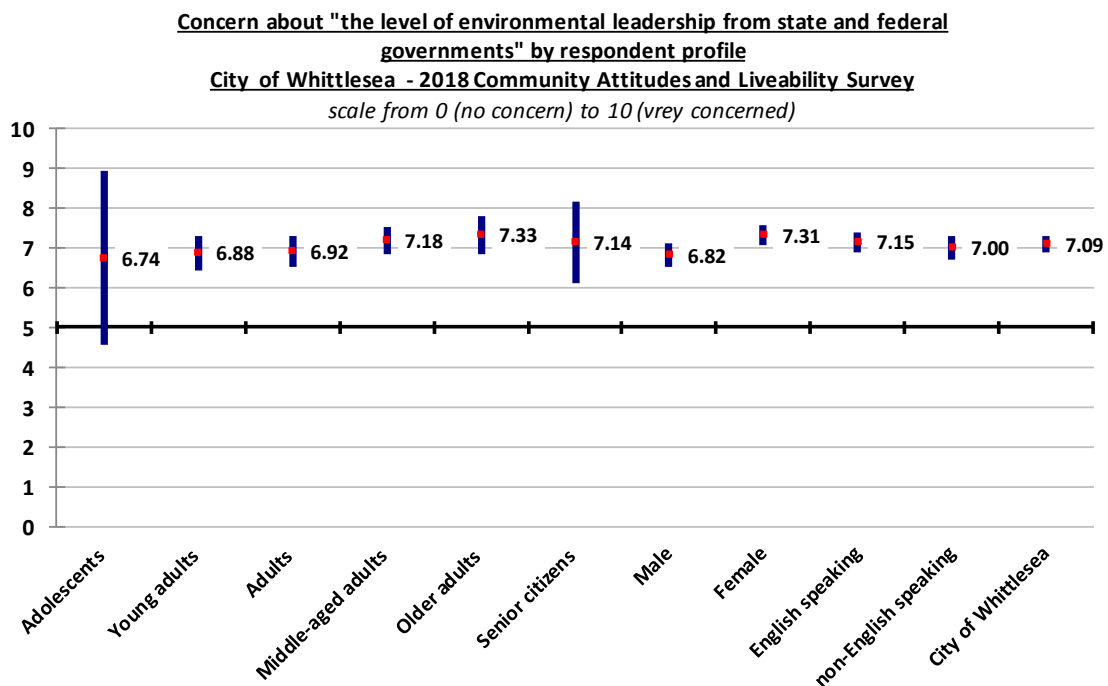
There was no statistically significant variation in the level of concern about this issue observed by respondents’ age structure, although it is noted that the small sample of senior citizens were notably less concerned than the average. It is noted however that female respondents were substantially, albeit not measurably more concerned with this issue than male respondents. There was no meaningful variation observed by respondents’ language spoken at home.



There was no statistically significant variation in concern about the “level of environmental leadership from state and federal governments” observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from Whittlesea Township were somewhat, albeit not measurably more concerned than the municipal average.



There was no statistically significant variation in the level of concern for this issue observed by respondents’ age structure or language spoken at home. It is noted however that female respondents were measurably more concerned than male respondents.



9.2 Environmental topics of interest

Respondents were asked:

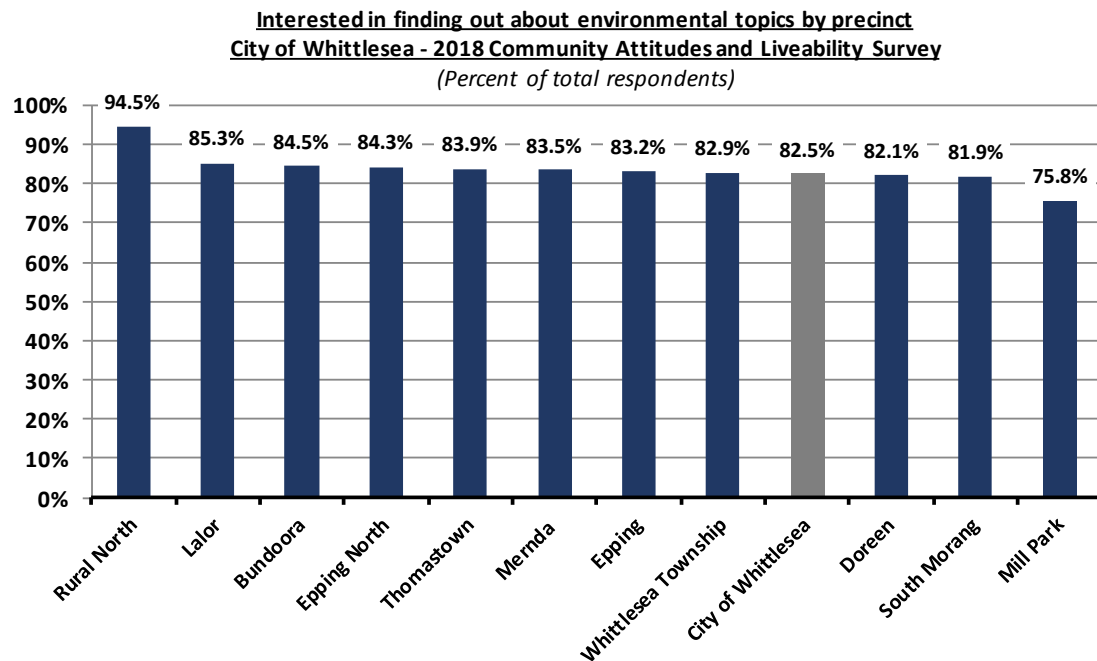
“Which, if any, of the following environmental topics are you interested in learning more about?”

Respondents were asked to select from a precoded list of eight topics (including an “other” option), about which they would potentially be interested in learning more.

Approximately four-fifths (82.5%) of respondents reported that they were interested in finding out more about at least one of the environmental topics, at an average of approximately three issues per respondent. This result suggests a strong level of community interest in finding out more about a range of environmental issues.

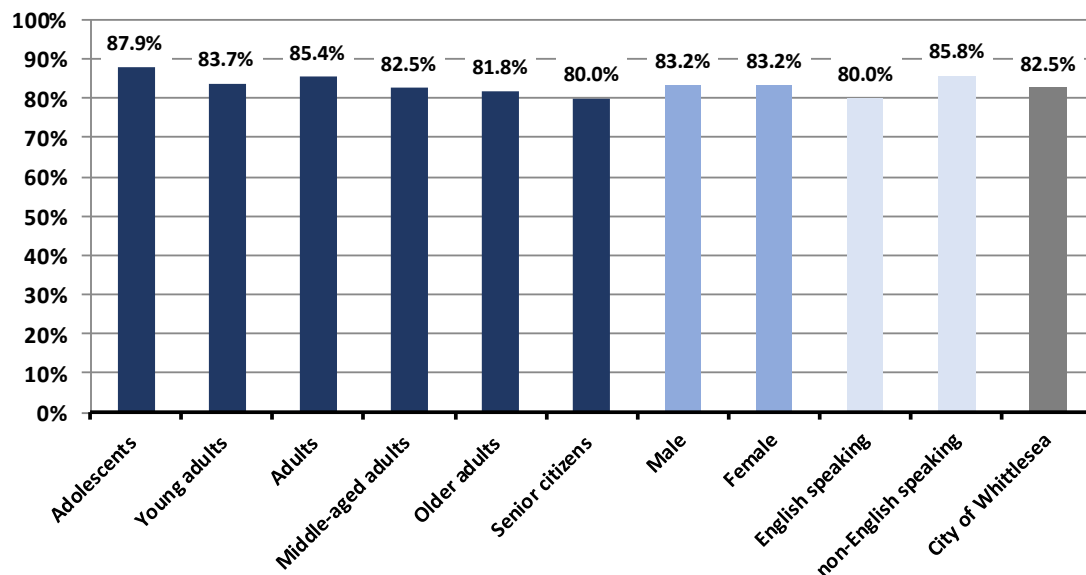
Metropolis Research does note however that these results reflect only a potential interest in finding out more about these environmental issues. The actual proportion of the community who would be prepared to take active steps to seek out additional information will be significantly less than the potential results as published here.

There was some variation in the level of interest in finding out about at least one environmental topic observed across the municipality, with respondents from the Rural North measurably more likely to be interested, and respondents from Mill Park somewhat less interested than the municipal average.



There was no statistically significant variation in interest in finding out about at least one environmental topic observed by respondents’ age structure or gender. It is noted however that non-English speaking respondents were somewhat more interested in finding out about at least one of these issues than English speaking respondents.

Environmental topics would like to learn more by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was measurable variation in potential interest in finding out about the various environmental topics observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in finding out about growing food and growing native plants.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in finding out about sustainable transport options.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in finding out about local plants and animals.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in finding out about growing native plants.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in finding out about local plants and animals and growing native plants.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in finding out about saving energy / renewable energy, recycling and reducing waste, growing food, sustainable transport options, local plants and animals, and growing native plants.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Environmental topics of interest by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Topics</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Saving energy / renewable energy	61.8%	64.7%	65.5%	62.1%	60.2%	58.6%
Recycling and reducing waste	58.2%	55.9%	51.7%	49.5%	50.6%	48.5%
Saving water	50.0%	55.9%	52.9%	55.8%	49.4%	43.4%
Growing food	37.3%	↑49.0%	32.2%	34.7%	43.4%	29.3%
Sustainable transport options	29.1%	31.4%	28.7%	25.3%	↑36.1%	24.2%
Local plants and animals	31.8%	33.3%	14.9%	25.3%	25.3%	16.2%
Growing native plants	27.3%	↑36.3%	19.5%	20.0%	28.9%	11.1%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Total responses	325	334	231	259	244	230
<i>Respondents identifying at least one topic</i>	93 (84.5%)	87 (85.3%)	73 (83.9%)	79 (83.2%)	70 (84.3%)	75 (75.8%)

<i>Topics</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Saving energy / renewable energy	54.3%	58.2%	58.5%	↑59.0%	↑65.9%	60.3%
Recycling and reducing waste	49.1%	50.5%	46.2%	53.8%	↑63.7%	51.0%
Saving water	49.1%	54.9%	38.7%	47.9%	45.1%	49.7%
Growing food	29.3%	47.3%	42.5%	44.4%	↑61.5%	37.7%
Sustainable transport options	26.7%	29.7%	29.2%	35.0%	↑41.8%	28.9%
Local plants and animals	↑34.5%	31.9%	27.4%	↑35.9%	↑49.5%	27.0%
Growing native plants	27.6%	↑38.5%	22.6%	↑34.2%	↑39.6%	25.3%
Other	3.4%	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Total responses	318	283	282	366	335	3,081
<i>Respondents interested in at least one topic</i>	95 (81.9%)	76 (83.5%)	87 (82.1%)	97 (82.9%)	86 (94.5%)	905 (82.5%)

There was also some variation in these results observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be interested in growing food.
- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be interested in finding out about sustainable transport options.

- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be interested in finding out about growing food.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be interested in finding out about local plants and animals.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be interested in finding out about saving energy / renewable energy and saving water.

Environmental topics of interest by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Topics	Adolescents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults
Saving energy / renewable energy	50.0%	55.9%	63.4%	61.2%	60.3%
Recycling and reducing waste	43.8%	51.1%	56.8%	45.9%	54.3%
Saving water	37.5%	56.4%	49.8%	46.2%	51.1%
Growing food	31.3%	↑48.4%	↑45.3%	32.7%	31.1%
Sustainable transport options	43.8%	22.9%	34.2%	28.1%	29.2%
Local plants and animals	31.3%	33.0%	30.5%	26.6%	20.1%
Growing native plants	31.3%	28.7%	29.2%	25.7%	19.2%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.6%	1.4%
Total responses	42	558	756	873	584
<i>Respondents identifying at least one topic</i>	<i>14</i> <i>(87.9%)</i>	<i>158</i> <i>(83.7%)</i>	<i>207</i> <i>(85.4%)</i>	<i>270</i> <i>(82.5%)</i>	<i>179</i> <i>(81.8%)</i>

Topics	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking
Saving energy / renewable energy	62.5%	61.9%	60.2%	57.2%	↑64.0%
Recycling and reducing waste	54.7%	50.6%	52.0%	50.5%	52.4%
Saving water	51.6%	51.0%	49.4%	45.8%	↑54.3%
Growing food	39.1%	35.6%	↑39.6%	37.6%	38.0%
Sustainable transport options	31.3%	↑32.9%	25.6%	28.8%	28.7%
Local plants and animals	26.6%	25.2%	28.3%	↑30.9%	22.8%
Growing native plants	26.6%	25.8%	24.9%	26.7%	23.6%
Other	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%
Total responses	187	1365	1636	1,592	1,449
<i>Respondents interested in at least one topic</i>	<i>51</i> <i>(80.0%)</i>	<i>399</i> <i>(83.2%)</i>	<i>485</i> <i>(83.2%)</i>	<i>457</i> <i>(80.0%)</i>	<i>436</i> <i>(85.8%)</i>

10. Current issues to address in the City of Whittlesea

Respondent households were asked:

“Can you please list what you consider to be the top three issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment?”

A total of 724 respondents representing 66.0% of the total sample of 1,097 respondents identified at least one issue for the City of Whittlesea at the moment, a decrease on the 76.7% recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*. Given this is a household question, the results are comparable to the 2017 *Household Survey* results.

It is important to bear in mind that these results reflect issues identified by respondents as priorities for the City of Whittlesea. They are not to be read as a list of complaints. It is also important to note that these issues are not limited to those within the remit of Council and often include a wide variety of issues that are primarily the responsibility of other levels of government.

The open-ended comments received from respondents have been categorised into broad groups for ease of analysis and are outlined in the following table. The full details of the comments are available upon request.

It is noted that given that ten percent fewer respondents identified at least one issue this year compared to the result from the 2017 *Household Survey*, it is expected that the proportion of respondents selecting various issues will have declined marginally this year compared to last. Having said that, it is still true to say that respondents had every opportunity to identify issues that they considered important to address in the municipality at the moment, as the question was asked in an identical way in both surveys.

A comparison of these results has been provided with the metropolitan Melbourne average, as recorded by Metropolis Research in the 2017 *Governing Melbourne* research. This research is conducted as a face-to-face interview style survey of approximately one thousand respondents drawn from all municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne.

Three of the four most common issues identified by respondents this year remain the same as last year; that being traffic management (43.4% down from 53.5%), safety, policing, crime and drug issues (13.7% down from 14.3%), and public transport (8.8% down from 12.6%).

The second most commonly identified issue last year was road maintenance and repairs, which declined from 19.6% of respondents last year to just 3.3% this year. This is a very significant variation this year.

It is important to bear in mind that respondents identified a total of fifty-eight issues as well as thirty-one un-categorised “other” issues. This is similar to the sixty-three separately categorised issues last year. This does highlight the diversity of views in the community as to the range of issues they believe should be addressed in the municipality.

Particular attention is drawn to the significant proportion of respondents identifying traffic management issues this year. Despite the decline from the 53.5% recorded last year, this result remains above those recorded in the last two years. This is a very significant proportion, and one that Metropolis Research believes reflects substantial community concern around traffic management, congestion and commuting time issues in the municipality.

Similar results have been recorded by Metropolis Research in the City of Wyndham in recent years (35.9% in 2017, 26.0% in 2016, 42.3% in 2015, and 48.5% in 2014). Other growth areas councils have also recorded higher than average results for traffic management, although these City of Whittlesea and the City of Wyndham results stand out as significantly higher than other growth areas in which Metropolis Research has conducted research in recent years, including the City of Melton, that reported 25.0% for traffic management in 2018.

These results confirm those recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*, which highlight the significant level of community concern with issues around traffic congestion on arterial roads in the municipality. This issue is not unique to the City of Whittlesea, as it is evident in some other outer growth area municipalities such as the City of Wyndham.

This result is particularly strong in Epping North (72.3%), Mernda (70.3%), Whittlesea Township (59.0%), the Rural North (58.2%), and South Morang (50.9%). Traffic management, whilst still the most commonly identified issue, is less commonly identified in the southern precincts of the municipality such as Bundoora (26.4%), Thomastown (23.0%), and Lalor (21.6%).

It is noted that despite the fact that the proportion of respondent households identifying “safety, policing, crime and drug” related issues declined again this year (13.7% down from the high 18.8% back in 2016), this result remains similar to the 2017 metropolitan Melbourne average of 15.2%. Metropolis Research notes that this result in the City of Whittlesea this year is significantly lower than was recently recorded in the City of Melton in 2018 (19.8% down from 31.8%).

It is noted that one-fifth (20.2%) of respondents from Mill Park and one-sixth (18.7%) of respondents from the Rural North identified these safety, policing and crime related issues this year.

There were no issues that recorded a statistically significant increase this year, however there was a measurable decline in traffic management (43.4% down from 53.5%), road maintenance and repairs (3.3% down from 19.6%), footpath maintenance and repairs (1.2% down from 5.4%), and shops, restaurants and entertainment venues (1.0% down from 4.2%).

Particular attention is drawn to the decline in the proportion of respondents identifying road maintenance and repair related issues. There is no methodological issue that can account for this decline.

Metropolis Research notes that respondent households in the City of Whittlesea in 2018 identified a range of issues at significantly different levels than was recorded for metropolitan Melbourne in the 2017 *Governing Melbourne* research.

Attention is drawn to the following:

- **Significantly higher than the metropolitan Melbourne average** - traffic management (43.5% compared to 20.6%), public transport (8.8% compared to 5.2%).
- **Significantly lower than the metropolitan Melbourne average** – parking (6.7% compared to 15.8%), building, housing, planning and development issues (5.7% compared to 10.9%), general cleanliness and maintenance of the area (3.6% compared to 10.4%), road maintenance and repairs (3.3% compared to 11.3%), lighting (3.0% compared to 10.4%), and footpath maintenance and repairs (1.2% compared to 8.5%).

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Top issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2018		2017	2016	2015	metro.
	Number	Percent	HHS	HHS	HHS	Melb.*
Traffic management	476	↓43.4%	53.5%	38.5%	28.3%	↓20.6%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	150	13.7%	14.3%	18.8%	13.6%	15.2%
Public transport	96	8.8%	12.6%	18.2%	18.6%	↓5.2%
Parks, gardens and open space	74	6.7%	7.7%	6.1%	6.1%	7.2%
Parking	73	6.7%	8.5%	9.1%	11.6%	↑15.8%
Building, planning, housing and development	63	5.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%	↑10.9%
Rubbish and waste issues including garbage	50	4.6%	4.1%	2.5%	3.4%	4.2%
Council rates	49	4.5%	5.2%	3.9%	6.6%	3.6%
Street trees maintenance and provision	45	4.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.8%	6.0%
General cleanliness and maintenance of areas	39	3.6%	1.2%	2.1%	2.6%	↑10.4%
Provision and maintenance of general infrastructure	37	3.4%	5.6%	4.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	37	3.4%	5.0%	3.5%	1.9%	2.3%
Roads maintenance and repairs	36	↓3.3%	19.6%	17.8%	20.0%	↑11.3%
Governance, accountability and Council management	35	3.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%	2.2%
Issues with gaming	35	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	n.a
Lighting	33	3.0%	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	↑10.4%
Recycling and tip services	29	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Education and schools	27	2.5%	3.4%	4.6%	4.2%	1.5%
Environment, conservation and sustainability	27	2.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	3.0%
Employment and job creation	24	2.2%	1.3%	2.8%	2.1%	0.0%
Services and facilities for the elderly	19	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	0.4%	2.1%
Financial issues and priorities for Council	17	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	1.6%
Consultation, communication and provision of info	17	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	2.6%
Enforcement / update of local laws	16	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%
Health and medical services	15	1.4%	4.0%	3.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Animal management	14	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	4.1%
Street cleaning and maintenance	14	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Cost of living	14	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	13	↓1.2%	5.4%	3.7%	2.6%	↑8.5%
Bike / walking tracks and facilities	13	1.2%	3.1%	2.2%	1.4%	3.8%
Services and facilities for the disabled	13	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Shops, restaurants and entertainment venues	11	↓1.0%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.0%
Activities, services and facilities for youth	10	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Population / families	10	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Aesthetics of local area	8	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Hard rubbish collection	8	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	2.8%
Public toilets	8	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
All other issues	105	9.6%	6.7%	7.3%	10.3%	22.1%
Total responses	1,760		2,162	1,631	1,631	1,479
<i>Respondents identifying at least one issue</i>	724 (66.0%)		861 (76.7%)	747 (73.5%)	675 (67.5%)	692 (85.3%)

(*) Metropolis Research, 2017 Governing Melbourne

There was measurable variation in the top issues to address in the City of Whittlesea at the moment observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify Council rates as an issue.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify parks, gardens, and open space related issues.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify Council rates and cost of living issues.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify issues with services and facilities for the elderly.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to identify traffic management issues, and rubbish and waste issues.
- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify safety, policing, crime and drug related issues, rubbish and waste, recycling and tip services, and governance and accountability related issues.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, parks, gardens, and open spaces, and education and schools related issues.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to identify traffic management issues, and measurably more likely than average to identify building, housing, planning and development, sports, leisure and recreation facilities, and the provision and maintenance of general infrastructure related issues.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify sports, leisure, and recreation, and education and schools related issues.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, public transport, building, housing, planning and development, environment, conservation and sustainability, road maintenance and repairs, sports, leisure and recreation facilities, and lighting related issues.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, public transport, safety, policing, crime and drugs, road maintenance and repairs, building, housing, planning and development, the provision and maintenance of general infrastructure, Council rates, financial issues and priorities for Council, and environment, conservation and sustainability related issues.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Top ten issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey (Number and percent of total respondents)

Bundoora		Lalor	
Traffic management	26.4%	Traffic management	21.6%
Council rates	↑8.2%	Parks, gardens and open space	↑14.7%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	8.2%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.8%
Public transport	6.4%	Parking	4.9%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.5%	Public transport	4.9%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.5%	Lighting	4.9%
Parking	4.5%	Governance, accountability, management	4.9%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	4.5%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4.9%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	4.5%	General cleanliness and maint. of areas	3.9%
Issues with gaming	4.5%	Street trees maintenance and provision	3.9%
All other issues	41.8%	All other issues	47.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	60 (54.5%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	55 (53.9%)
Thomastown		Epping	
Traffic management	23.0%	Traffic management	48.4%
Safety, policing, crime & drugs	13.8%	Safety, policing, crime & drugs	14.7%
Council rates	↑11.5%	Public transport	12.6%
Parking	9.2%	Parking	9.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	8.0%	Street trees maintenance and provision	6.3%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	5.7%	Issues with gaming	5.3%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	5.7%	Employment and job creation	5.3%
Street trees maintenance and provision	5.7%	Services and facilities for the elderly	↑4.2%
Cost of living	↑4.6%	Parks, gardens and open space	4.2%
Public transport	4.6%	Building, planning, housing, development	4.2%
All other issues	46.0%	All other issues	53.7%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	48 (55.2%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	66 (69.5%)
Epping North		Mill Park	
Traffic management	↑72.3%	Traffic management	35.4%
Public transport	10.8%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	↑20.2%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	9.6%	Parking	9.1%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	↑8.4%	Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	↑8.1%
Parking	6.0%	Public transport	7.1%
Building, planning, housing, development	6.0%	Recycling & tip services	↑6.1%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	4.8%	Governance, accountability, management	↑6.1%
Roads maintenance and repairs	4.8%	Building, planning, housing, development	5.1%
Lighting	4.8%	Council rates	4.0%
Parks, gardens and open space	3.6%	Street trees maintenance and provision	4.0%
All other issues	50.6%	All other issues	45.5%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	61 (73.5%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	63 (63.6%)

Top ten issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

South Morang	
Traffic management	↑50.9%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	16.4%
Parks, gardens and open space	↑12.1%
Public transport	9.5%
Building, planning, housing, development	7.8%
Parking	6.9%
Education and schools	↑6.0%
Street trees maintenance and provision	5.2%
Consultation and communication	4.3%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	3.4%
All other issues	50.9%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>84 (72.4%)</i>

Mernda	
Traffic management	↑70.3%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.1%
Building, planning, housing, development	↑9.9%
Public transport	8.8%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	↑7.7%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	6.6%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	↑6.6%
Council rates	5.5%
Roads maintenance and repairs	5.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	4.4%
All other issues	56.0%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>68 (74.7%)</i>

Doreen	
Traffic management	43.4%
Public transport	10.4%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	↑10.4%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	6.6%
Education and schools	↑5.7%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.7%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.7%
Roads maintenance and repairs	5.7%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	4.7%
Council rates	3.8%
All other issues	63.2%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>72 (67.9%)</i>

Whittlesea Township	
Traffic management	↑59.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	17.9%
Public transport	↑13.7%
Building, planning, housing, development	↑9.4%
Parking	8.5%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	↑7.7%
Roads maintenance and repairs	↑7.7%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	↑7.7%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.8%
Lighting	↑6.0%
All other issues	67.5%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>95 (81.2%)</i>

Rural North	
Traffic management	↑58.2%
Public transport	↑22.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	↑18.7%
Roads maintenance and repairs	↑17.6%
Building, planning, housing, development	↑14.3%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	↑11.0%
Council rates	↑9.9%
Financial issues and priorities for Council	↑7.7%
Parking	6.6%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	↑6.6%
All other issues	62.6%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>79 (86.8%)</i>

City of Whittlesea	
Traffic management	43.4%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.7%
Public transport	8.8%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.7%
Parking	6.7%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.7%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	4.6%
Council rates	4.5%
Street trees maintenance and provision	4.1%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	3.6%
All other issues	58.8%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>724 (66.0%)</i>

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

There was relatively little meaningful variation in the top issues to address in the City of Whittlesea at the moment observed by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home), although attention is drawn to the following:

- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management issues.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify governance, accountability and management related issues.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify Council rates related issues.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to identify public transport related issues.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to identify traffic management and building, housing, planning and development related issues.

Top ten issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)		Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)	
Traffic management	18.8%	Traffic management	46.3%
Parks, gardens and open space	12.5%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.3%
Public transport	12.5%	Parks, gardens and open space	9.6%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.5%	Public transport	8.5%
Lighting	6.3%	Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	5.3%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	6.3%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4.8%
Animal management	6.3%	Council rates	4.8%
Street cleaning and maintenance	6.3%	Parking	4.3%
Street trees maintenance and provision	6.3%	Environment, conservation, sustainability	4.3%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	6.3%	Animal management	4.3%
All other issues	25.0%	All other issues	43.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>8 (49.5%)</i>	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>122 (64.8%)</i>
Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)		Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)	
Traffic management	42.8%	Traffic management	↑50.5%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.2%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.9%
Parks, gardens and open space	10.3%	Public transport	8.9%
Public transport	9.9%	Parking	7.3%
Parking	7.8%	Building, planning, housing, development	6.4%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	7.0%	Council rates	5.5%
Education and schools	5.8%	Parks, gardens and open space	4.9%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.8%	Roads maintenance and repairs	4.3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	5.3%	Recycling and tip services	4.0%
Lighting	4.9%	Street trees maintenance and provision	4.0%
All other issues	63.4%	All other issues	62.7%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>173 (71.2%)</i>	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>227 (69.4%)</i>

Top ten issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)		Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)	
Traffic management	39.3%	Traffic management	32.8%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	10.0%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.1%
Building, planning, housing, development	8.2%	Public transport	9.4%
Governance, accountability, management	↑7.8%	Council rates	↑9.4%
Public transport	7.3%	Issues with gaming	6.3%
Parking	6.8%	General cleanliness and maint. of areas	6.3%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	5.9%	Parking	4.7%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.5%	Building, planning, housing, development	4.7%
Issues with gaming	5.5%	Footpath maintenance and repairs	3.1%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	4.1%	Governance, accountability, management	3.1%
All other issues	47.5%	All other issues	21.9%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	136 (62.0%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	36 (57.3%)
Male		Female	
Traffic management	43.3%	Traffic management	44.3%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.2%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.9%
Public transport	7.1%	Public transport	↑10.3%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.8%	Parking	7.7%
Council rates	5.8%	Parks, gardens and open space	7.5%
Parking	5.2%	Building, planning, housing, development	6.3%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	5.2%	Street trees maintenance and provision	4.3%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.0%	Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	4.1%
Governance, accountability, management	4.6%	Issues with gaming	3.9%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	4.2%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3.8%
All other issues	62.3%	All other issues	53.7%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	324 (67.6%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	379 (65.1%)
English speaking		non-English speaking	
Traffic management	↑49.0%	Traffic management	37.4%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.0%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.0%
Public transport	10.0%	Public transport	7.7%
Building, planning, housing, development	↑7.5%	Parking	6.9%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.5%	Parks, gardens and open space	6.7%
Parking	6.3%	Council rates	5.7%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	5.6%	Lighting	3.9%
Street trees maintenance and provision	4.4%	Building, planning, housing, development	3.7%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	4.4%	Street trees maintenance and provision	3.7%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	4.4%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	3.5%
All other issues	63.3%	All other issues	51.0%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	409 (71.5%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	306 (60.2%)

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

There was relatively little measurable variation in the top issues to address in the City of Whittlesea at the moment observed by household structure, although attention is drawn to the following:

- **One-parent families (children aged 0 to 18 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify safety, policing, crime and drug related issues.

Top ten issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment by household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Two parent family (youngest 0 - 18 years)		Two parent family (adult children)	
Traffic management	47.7%	Traffic management	42.2%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.5%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.0%
Public transport	8.5%	Public transport	8.0%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.8%	Council rates	8.0%
Parking	6.7%	Roads maintenance and repairs	6.8%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	5.8%	Parking	6.0%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.3%	Building, planning, housing, development	6.0%
Education and schools	5.3%	General cleanliness and maint. of areas	5.6%
Street trees maintenance and provision	4.4%	Street trees maintenance and provision	5.2%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	4.4%	Issues with gaming	5.2%
All other issues	61.5%	All other issues	50.2%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	300 (69.1%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	161 (64.2%)
One parent family (youngest 0 - 18 years)		One parent family (adult children)	
Traffic management	50.0%	Traffic management	44.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	↑30.0%	Public transport	16.0%
Parks, gardens and open space	18.0%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.0%
Public transport	16.0%	Parking	8.0%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	10.0%	Parks, gardens and open space	6.0%
Parking	6.0%	Cost of living	6.0%
Recycling and tip services	6.0%	Bike tracks and facilities / infrastructure	6.0%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	6.0%	Environment, conservation, sustainability	4.0%
Issues with gaming	6.0%	Lighting	4.0%
Building, planning, housing, development	4.0%	Street trees maintenance and provision	4.0%
All other issues	28.0%	All other issues	26.0%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	33 (66.1%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	27 (54.5%)

Top ten issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment by household structure

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Sole person aged 15 - 59 years		Sole person aged 60 years and over	
Traffic management	37.5%	Traffic management	37.5%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.6%	Building, planning, housing, development	12.5%
Public transport	12.5%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.5%
Lighting	9.4%	Public transport	10.4%
Animal management	9.4%	Governance, accountability, management	10.4%
Consultation and communication	6.3%	Services and facilities for the elderly	8.3%
Building, planning, housing, development	6.3%	Environment, conservation, sustainability	4.2%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	6.3%	Footpath maintenance and repairs	4.2%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	6.3%	Council rates	4.2%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	3.1%	Population / families	4.2%
All other issues	40.6%	All other issues	18.8%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	21 (67.0%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	31 (64.5%)
Couples aged 15 - 59 years		Couples aged 60 years and over	
Traffic management	29.0%	Traffic management	37.1%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	17.7%	Parking	12.9%
Parks, gardens and open space	11.3%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.3%
Parking	8.1%	Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	9.7%
Lighting	8.1%	General cleanliness and maint. of areas	8.1%
General cleanliness and maint. of areas	6.5%	Building, planning, housing, development	8.1%
Public transport	6.5%	Governance, accountability, management	8.1%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	6.5%	Environment, conservation, sustainability	4.8%
Enforcement / update of local laws	4.8%	Recycling and tip services	4.8%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	4.8%	Street trees maintenance and provision	4.8%
All other issues	58.1%	All other issues	37.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	45 (71.9%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	43 (68.7%)
Extended or multi-families		Group household	
Traffic management	50.0%	Traffic management	40.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	13.3%	Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	13.5%
Public transport	13.3%	Building, planning, housing, development	10.8%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.3%	Parking	5.4%
Consultation and communication	10.0%	Public transport	5.4%
Building, planning, housing, development	10.0%	Recycling and tip services	5.4%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	10.0%	Shops, restaurants, entertainment venues	5.4%
Issues with gaming	10.0%	Animal management	5.4%
Services and facilities for the disabled	6.7%	Governance, accountability, management	5.4%
Prov. and maint. of general infrastructure	6.7%	Population / families	5.4%
All other issues	26.7%	All other issues	27.0%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	22 (73.1%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	19 (51.7%)

11. Demographic and household profile

11.1 Gender

Respondents were asked:

“With which gender do you identify?”

The survey obtained a sample of 45% male and 55% female respondents, with two respondents identifying as other or non-gender specific, and thirty-two respondents chose not to provide an answer to the question.

As with all questions in a voluntary survey of this type, there will be a number of respondents who chose not to provide a response to various questions for a variety of reasons. It is noted for example that whilst thirty-two respondents chose not to provide a response to this question around gender identity, this is less than the forty respondents that chose not to provide a response as to their age.

Whilst the variation was not statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level), it is noted that respondents from Doreen, the Rural North, Epping North, and Whittlesea Township were somewhat more likely to be female than in the other precincts.

In the older established precincts this may well reflect the older age structure of these precincts.

Gender by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Male	44.9%	48.5%	45.2%	52.7%	40.7%	45.8%
Female	54.2%	51.5%	54.8%	47.3%	59.3%	54.2%
Other	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to say	3	5	3	4	2	3
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Gender</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Male	44.7%	46.6%	36.5%	40.9%	38.5%	45.1%
Female	55.3%	52.3%	63.5%	58.3%	60.4%	54.7%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%
Prefer not to say	2	3	2	2	0	32
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

11.2 Age structure

Respondents were asked:

“What was your age last birthday?”

The following table provides a summary of the age structure (lifecycle stages) of respondents to the survey, with a comparison to the 2016 *Census*.

As would typically be the case with the methodology, the survey has under-represented younger residents, and commensurately over-represented adults aged 35 to 74 years.

The reason for this variation in the age structure compared to the *Census* is the voluntary and self-completion nature of the *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*. Metropolis Research specifically asked the residents if there was a person aged 15 to 24 years who would be willing to participate in the survey and consequently obtained agreement from a significant number of young residents to participate.

This is the same approach that has been used successfully in conducting face-to-face interview style surveys at the residents’ door. Metropolis Research uses this approach when conducting *Community Satisfaction Survey* surveys for many municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne, and the age structure results obtained using this approach almost exactly replicate the underlying population of each municipality. The reason why this approach works so well for a face-to-face interview is that the individual is surveyed on the spot, and has to take no additional steps in order to participate in the research. This is not the case for this survey, as this was a self-completion survey that was left with the resident to complete, and staff returned to pick up the completed survey.

Metropolis Research notes that younger residents are notoriously difficult to include in self-completion surveys, regardless of the additional steps that are taken to encourage their participation. This often reflects the fact that younger people often have only limited interaction with local government, and they often fail to prioritise participation in civic engagement activities at the same level as older residents.

Age structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	2018		2016
	Number	Percent	Census
Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)	16	1.5%	7.5%
Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)	188	17.8%	30.4%
Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)	243	23.0%	18.9%
Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)	327	30.9%	22.4%
Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)	219	20.7%	14.6%
Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)	64	6.1%	6.2%
Not stated	40		
Total	1,097	100%	155,301

This question was included in the survey to enable analysis of other questions by age structure. To this end, Metropolis Research has provided an age structure breakdown of all the person related questions in this survey.

This question about age structure was not included in this survey in order to measure the age structure of the Whittlesea community over time, as that is more accurately reflected in both the *Census* conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the *Household Survey* conducted every two years by the City of Whittlesea. Readers are referred to the *Household Survey* report for more details on the age structure of the City of Whittlesea community over time.

There was some variation in the age structure observed across the municipality, as follows:

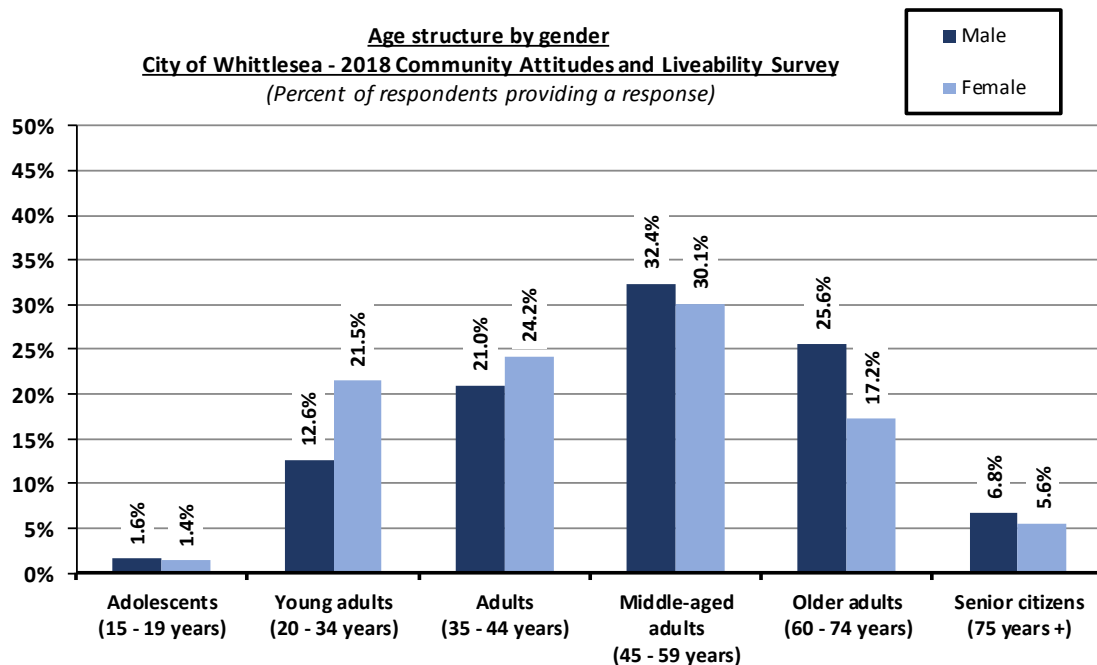
- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be older adults.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be young adults and senior citizens.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be older adults.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be adults.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be adults.
- **Whittlesea Township and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be senior citizens.

Age structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

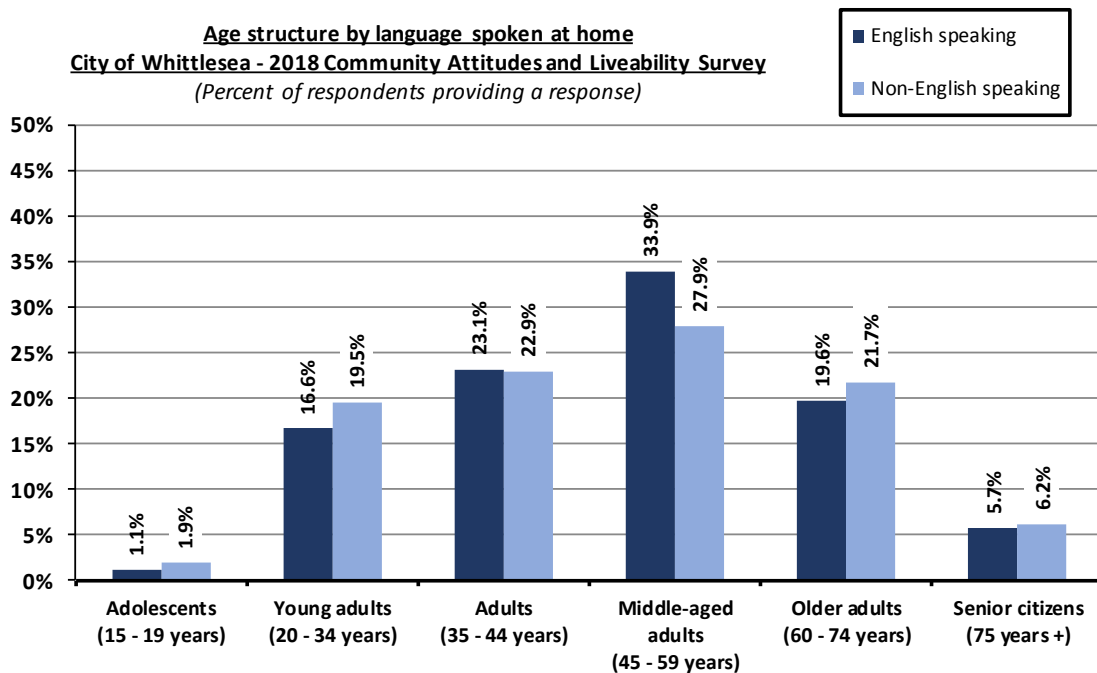
Age	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Adolescents	2.9%	1.0%	2.4%	1.1%	2.5%	1.0%
Young adults	15.4%	↑27.0%	12.0%	19.6%	18.5%	17.7%
Adults	12.5%	14.0%	13.3%	26.1%	↑35.8%	21.9%
Middle-aged adults	31.7%	25.0%	28.9%	31.5%	29.6%	33.3%
Older adults	↑30.8%	21.0%	↑33.7%	17.4%	9.9%	21.9%
Senior citizens	6.7%	↑12.0%	9.6%	4.3%	3.7%	4.2%
Not stated	6	2	4	3	2	3
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Age	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Adolescents	0.0%	2.3%	1.0%	2.7%	5.5%	1.5%
Young adults	16.2%	19.5%	18.0%	9.8%	4.4%	17.8%
Adults	24.3%	↑32.2%	↑32.0%	17.9%	14.3%	23.0%
Middle-aged adults	36.9%	27.6%	29.0%	29.5%	35.2%	30.9%
Older adults	19.8%	12.6%	17.0%	25.0%	27.5%	20.7%
Senior citizens	2.7%	5.7%	3.0%	↑15.2%	↑13.2%	6.1%
Not stated	5	4	6	5	0	40
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

There was some variation in the age structure of respondents observed between male and female respondents, with female respondents more likely than males to be young adults and adults (aged 25 to 44 years). Males were more likely than female respondents to be middle-aged, older adults and senior citizens (aged 45 years and over).



English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years).



11.3 Country of birth

Respondents were asked:

“In which country were you born?”

A little more than half (55.1%) of the respondents reported that they were born in Australia, and a further 5.8% were born in a mainly English speaking country. Whilst not directly comparable to the 2017 *Household Survey* which includes respondents of all ages, and not just those aged 15 years and over, these results are very similar. The *Household Survey* in 2017 included 58.3% Australian born, 3.9% born in a mainly English speaking country, and 31.7% were born in a mainly non-English speaking country.

Country of birth
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
Australia	565	55.1%
Mainly English speaking countries	59	5.8%
Mainly non-English speaking countries	364	35.5%
Inadequately described	38	3.7%
Not stated	71	
Total	1,097	100%

The following graphs provide the proportion of respondents born overseas, and are based on all respondents. There was measurable and significant variation in results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Thomastown, Epping North and Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely to be born overseas in a mainly non-English speaking country.
- **Mernda, South Morang, Mill Park, Rural North, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly non-English speaking country.

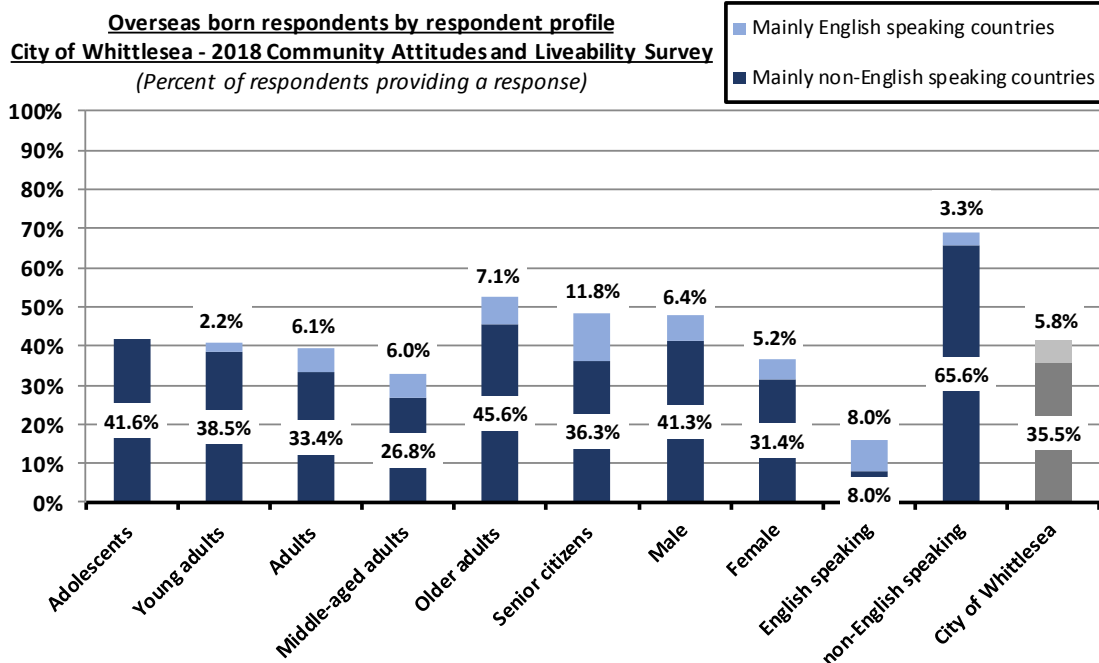
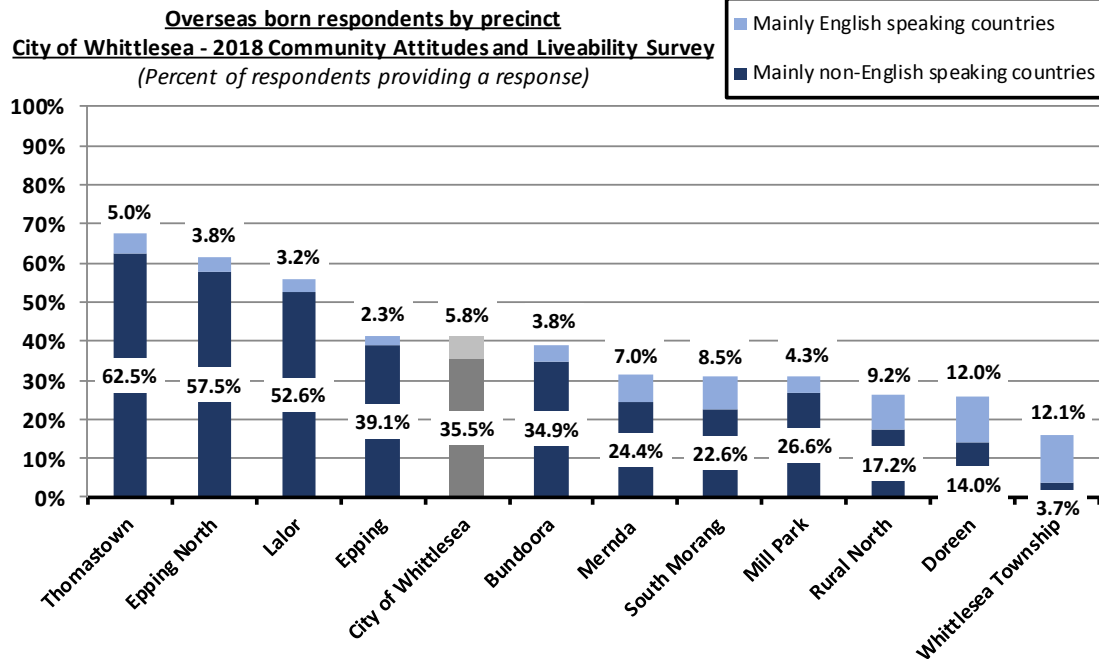
These results clearly highlight the concentration of cultural diversity in the City of Whittlesea in the western half of the municipality, as well as the variation in cultural diversity between the urban precincts of the municipality compared to the rural areas and the township.

There was also some interesting variation in the country of birth results by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born in a mainly non-English speaking country.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in a mainly non-English speaking country.

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly English speaking country.
- **Gender** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be born in a mainly non-English speaking country.



Respondents were born in a total of ninety-seven different countries, and the most common countries of birth of overseas born respondents were India (7.1%), Italy, (4.5%), and Macedonia (4.1%).

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

Country of birth

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Country	2018	
	Number	Percent
Australia	565	55.1%
India	73	7.1%
Italy	46	4.5%
Macedonia	42	4.1%
Sri Lanka	21	2.0%
Vietnam	21	2.0%
Greece	18	1.8%
China	16	1.6%
New Zealand	15	1.5%
Malta	14	1.4%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	13	1.3%
England	12	1.2%
Iraq	12	1.2%
Malaysia	10	1.0%
Fiji	7	0.7%
Lebanon	7	0.7%
Nepal	6	0.6%
Croatia	5	0.5%
Singapore	5	0.5%
Albania	5	0.5%
Philippines	5	0.5%
Iran	4	0.4%
Syria	4	0.4%
Egypt	3	0.3%
Indonesia	3	0.3%
Germany	3	0.3%
Netherlands	3	0.3%
Cyprus	3	0.3%
All other countries (69 identified separately)	85	8.3%
Not stated	71	
Total	1,097	100%

Readers are referred to either the 2016 *Census* or the 2017 *Household Survey* for more detailed information on the country of birth by precinct.

11.3.1 Period of residence in Australia

Respondents born overseas were asked:

“How long have you lived in Australia?”

Almost three-quarters (73.1%) of respondents born overseas had lived in Australia for ten years or more, with a little less than one-sixth (14.4%) having been in Australia for less than five years.

Whilst the following provides a breakdown of these results by precinct, Metropolis Research advises caution in the interpretation of the precinct level results given the very small sample sizes.

Period of residence in Australia by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Less than 1 year	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1 less than 5 years	11.9%	17.9%	8.6%	23.7%	20.0%	9.1%
5 to less than 10 years	7.1%	16.1%	6.9%	10.5%	14.0%	15.2%
10 years or more	81.0%	66.1%	82.8%	65.8%	66.0%	75.8%
Not stated	2	2	0	1	1	1
Total	44	58	58	39	51	34

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than 1 year	5.4%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
1 less than 5 years	8.1%	14.3%	3.8%	6.3%	0.0%	13.3%
5 to less than 10 years	8.1%	21.4%	23.1%	12.5%	4.0%	12.4%
10 years or more	78.4%	64.3%	69.2%	81.3%	96.0%	73.1%
Not stated	1	0	1	2	0	11
Total	38	28	27	18	25	461

11.4 Language spoken at home

11.4.1 Speak a language other than English at home

Respondents were asked:

“Do you speak a language other than English at home?”

Almost half (47.0%) of respondents reported that they speak a language other than English at home. This result is almost identical to the 2016 *Census* result of 46.5%.

Language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

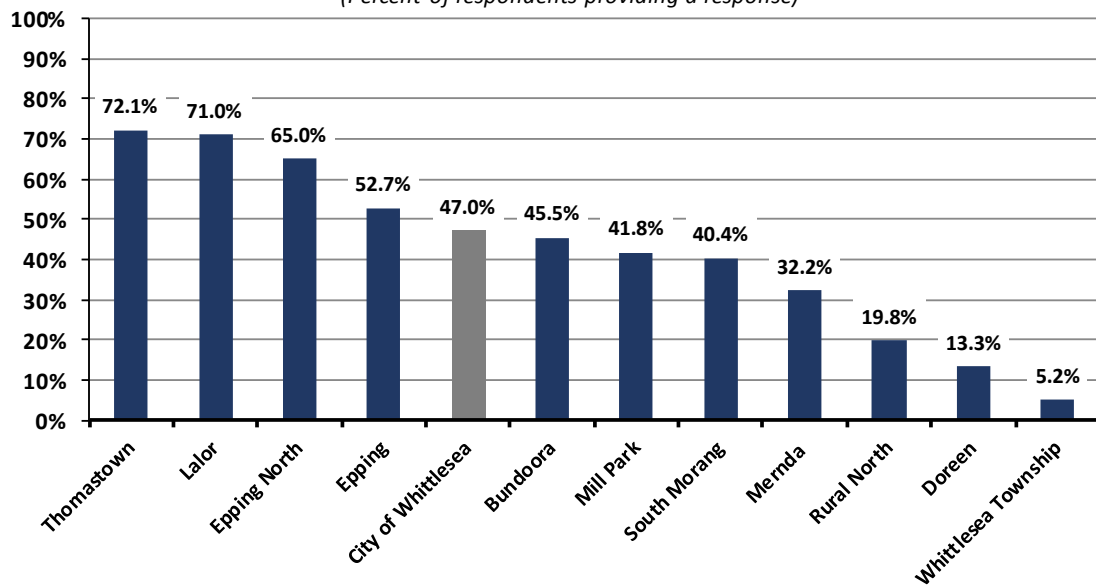
Language	2018	
	Number	Percent
English	572	53.0%
Other language	508	47.0%
Not stated	17	
Total	1,097	100%

There was very significant variation in this result observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. As was discussed in relation to the country of birth results, there is a clear difference in the language profile of the western and the eastern urban precincts of the municipality, as well as between the urban precincts and the rural and township precincts.

Attention is specifically drawn to the following:

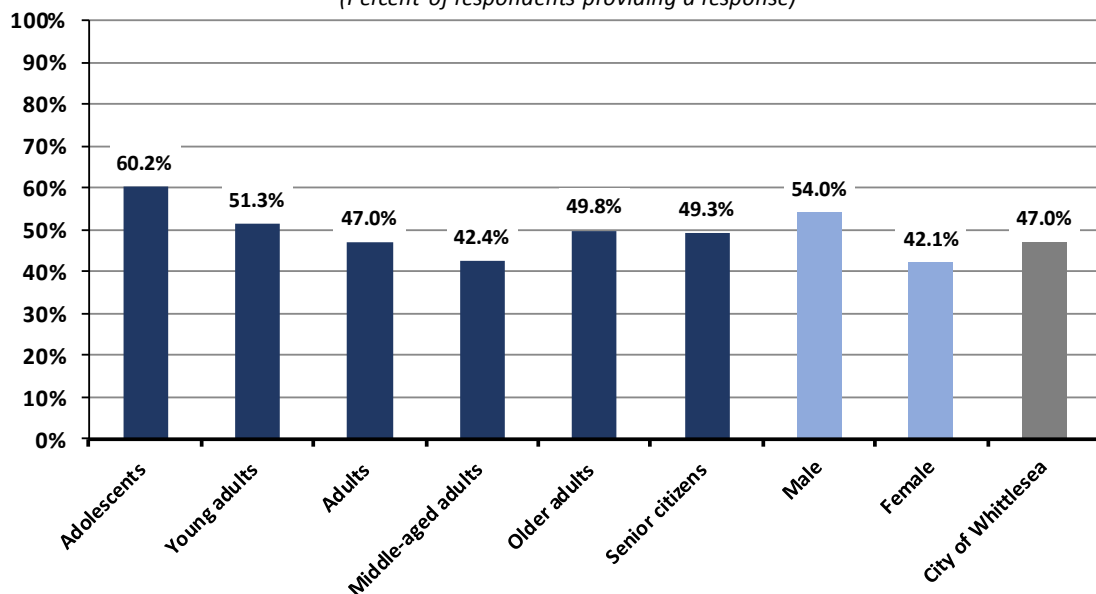
- **Thomastown, Lalor and Epping North** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to speak a language other than English at home.
- **Mernda, Rural North, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to speak a language other than English at home.

Language spoken other than English at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



It is observed that middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years) were the least likely to speak a language other than English at home. It is also noted that male respondents were measurably and significantly more likely to speak a language other than English at home than female respondents.

Language spoken other than English at home by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



11.4.2 Language (regions)

The most common language regions in the City of Whittlesea are southern European languages (12.4%), eastern European languages (8.1%), and southern Asian languages (7.4%).

It is noted however that a small number of respondents speak languages from regions across the entire globe.

Language (region) spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Region	2018	
	Number	Percent
English	572	53.0%
Southern European	134	12.4%
Eastern European	87	8.1%
Southern Asian	80	7.4%
Southwest Asian and North African	44	4.1%
Southeast Asian	31	2.9%
Eastern Asian	26	2.4%
Other languages (<i>incl. African, Oceania</i>)	3	0.3%
Northern European	2	0.2%
Other languages n.f.d	101	9.4%
Not stated	17	
Total	1,097	100%

11.4.3 Languages spoken at home

The most common languages spoken at home by respondents were English (53.0%), Italian (7.3%), Macedonian (5.6%), Greek (3.4%), Arabic (3.1%), and Vietnamese (2.4%).

It is noted however that 7.4% of respondents spoke a southern Asian language, which includes the Indian and Sri Lankan speaking respondents.

For more detailed information on the preferred languages by precinct and by respondent profile, readers are referred to the 2016 *Census* or the 2017 *Household Survey*.

Language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Language</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	572	53.0%
Italian	79	7.3%
Macedonian	60	5.6%
Greek	37	3.4%
Arabic	33	3.1%
Vietnamese	26	2.4%
Punjabi	22	2.0%
Hindi	20	1.9%
Mandarin	10	0.9%
Malayalam	9	0.8%
Sinhalese	9	0.8%
Tamil	9	0.8%
Croatian	8	0.7%
Turkish	7	0.6%
Maltese	7	0.6%
Cantonese	6	0.6%
Chinese, n.f.d	6	0.6%
Albanian	5	0.5%
Spanish	5	0.5%
Nepali	4	0.4%
Polish	4	0.4%
Kurdish	4	0.4%
Indonesian	3	0.3%
Persian	3	0.3%
Portuguese	3	0.3%
French	2	0.2%
German	2	0.2%
Korean	2	0.2%
Malay	2	0.2%
Somali	2	0.2%
Urdu	2	0.2%
Other Languages n.f.d.	65	6.0%
All other languages <i>(12 identified separately)</i>	12	1.1%
Multiple	40	3.7%
Not stated	17	
Total	1,097	100%

11.5 Household structure

Respondents were asked:

“What is the structure of your household?”

Whilst the *Household Survey* includes results on the structure of households, it does not ask the question about household structure as it is asked in this survey, rather it is compiled from the results to a person question asking respondents their relationship with the other people in the household.

As a result of this variation, time series results for this question are not available. By way of comparison, the *Household Survey* has consistently found that a little more than forty percent of respondent households were two-parent families. This is significantly different to the results obtained in this survey. Metropolis Research has observed in other research, that respondents can provide a different set of results for household structure when asked in this format than is found when the data is compiled independently.

It is also true that the lower proportion of young adults found in the sample of this survey may negatively impact on the proportion of couple households without children, and this is likely to be evident in these results.

This question was included in the survey to allow for examination of other questions in the survey by household structure, rather than to provide time-series household structure results. The data can certainly be used for that purpose.

Household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Structure	2018	
	Number	Percent
Two parent family total	685	64.6%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>	157	14.8%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>	153	14.4%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>	124	11.7%
<i>adult children only</i>	251	23.7%
One parent family	101	9.5%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>	7	0.7%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>	27	2.5%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>	17	1.6%
<i>adult children only</i>	50	4.7%
Couple without children	128	12.1%
Extended or multiple families	30	2.8%
Group household	37	3.5%
Sole person household	80	7.5%
Not stated	36	
Total	1,097	100%

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

There was some variation in these results observed across the precincts, with respondent households from Epping North, Mernda, and Doreen more likely to be two-parent families, and Whittlesea township respondent households more likely to be sole person households.

Household structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Structure	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Two parent family total	57.3%	58.6%	63.5%	58.1%	↑80.8%	65.6%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>	8.3%	11.1%	3.7%	7.5%	↑26.9%	13.1%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>	12.0%	12.1%	9.8%	15.1%	↑24.4%	13.1%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>	7.4%	6.1%	15.9%	11.8%	9.0%	10.1%
<i>adult children only</i>	29.6%	29.3%	↑34.1%	23.7%	20.5%	29.3%
One parent family total	9.4%	7.1%	7.3%	11.8%	7.7%	13.1%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>	1.9%	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	2.6%	3.0%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%	3.2%	1.3%	3.0%
<i>adult children only</i>	3.7%	5.1%	3.7%	7.5%	3.8%	6.1%
Couple without children	13.9%	15.2%	15.9%	11.8%	5.1%	9.1%
Extended or multiple families	2.8%	5.1%	0.0%	2.2%	2.6%	3.0%
Group household	4.6%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	2.6%	4.0%
Sole person household	12.0%	9.1%	7.3%	10.8%	1.3%	5.1%
Not stated	2	3	5	2	5	0
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Structure	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Two parent family total	61.5%	↑72.0%	70.9%	55.8%	64.1%	64.6%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>	13.8%	↑31.5%	↑28.2%	9.7%	5.6%	14.8%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>	13.8%	16.9%	15.5%	14.2%	13.5%	14.4%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>	18.3%	5.6%	17.5%	8.0%	12.4%	11.7%
<i>adult children only</i>	15.6%	18.0%	9.7%	23.9%	↑32.6%	23.7%
One parent family total	11.9%	6.7%	6.9%	9.8%	6.7%	9.5%
<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>	5.5%	3.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.1%	2.5%
<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	2.7%	1.1%	1.6%
<i>adult children only</i>	4.6%	2.2%	3.9%	5.3%	4.5%	4.7%
Couple without children	16.5%	4.5%	12.6%	11.5%	15.7%	12.1%
Extended or multiple families	1.8%	3.4%	4.9%	3.5%	1.1%	2.8%
Group household	0.9%	3.4%	1.0%	0.9%	2.2%	3.5%
Sole person household	7.3%	10.1%	3.9%	↑18.6%	10.1%	7.5%
Not stated	7	2	3	4	2	36
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

11.6 Period of residence

Respondents were asked:

“How long have you lived at this address?”

Almost half of the respondents reported that they had lived at their current address for ten years or more, with a further 18.8% having lived at the current address for five years or more. Approximately one-third of respondents moved to their current address in the last five years.

These results, whilst not technically comparable to the *Household Survey* results, are very consistent with that survey. In 2017, the *Household Survey* reported 9.5% had lived at their current address for less than one year, 27.0% one to less than five years, 24.1% five to less than ten years, and 39.3% ten years or more.

There was some variation in these results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for less than one year, and measurably more likely to have lived at the address for ten years or more.
- **Thomastown, Epping, Mill Park, and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for ten years or more.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for less than one year and for five to less than ten years or more.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for one to less than ten years.

Period of residence at current address by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Less than 1 year	↑16.4%	8.9%	3.6%	11.7%	↑17.3%	6.1%
1 less than 5 years	16.4%	28.7%	19.3%	19.1%	28.4%	21.4%
5 to less than 10 years	4.5%	12.9%	7.2%	8.5%	↑40.7%	11.2%
10 years or more	↑62.7%	49.5%	↑69.9%	↑60.6%	13.6%	↑61.2%
Not stated	0	1	4	1	2	1
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Less than 1 year	13.0%	5.6%	13.3%	7.8%	1.1%	10.2%
1 less than 5 years	20.0%	↑41.1%	↑34.3%	24.1%	12.1%	24.4%
5 to less than 10 years	20.9%	↑41.1%	↑30.5%	22.4%	15.4%	18.8%
10 years or more	46.1%	12.2%	21.9%	45.7%	↑71.4%	46.7%
Not stated	1	1	1	1	0	15
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

11.6.1 Previous location of residence

Respondents living at their current address less than five years were asked:

“What was your previous suburb?”

Of the 374 respondents that had lived at the current address for less than five years, 208 did not provide a previous suburb or location of residence. Given the small number of respondents providing a response to this question, no precinct or respondent profile breakdowns are provided for this question.

It is observed that approximately 43% of respondents had moved to their current address from a suburb located at least in part, within the City of Whittlesea.

Previous suburb of residence
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents lived at this address less than 5 yrs.)

Response	2018	
	Number	Percent
Epping	15	9.0%
Thomastown	14	8.4%
Reservoir	11	6.6%
South Morang	9	5.4%
Mill Park	9	5.4%
Interstate	8	4.8%
Lalor	7	4.2%
Bundoora	6	3.6%
Preston	5	3.0%
Doreen	4	2.4%
Mernda	4	2.4%
Heidelberg	4	2.4%
Coburg	4	2.4%
Templestowe	4	2.4%
Northcote	3	1.8%
Mill park	3	1.8%
Eltham	3	1.8%
Watsonia	2	1.2%
Mount Waverley	2	1.2%
Yarrambat	2	1.2%
Melbourne	2	1.2%
Greensborough	2	1.2%
Glenroy	2	1.2%
St Albans	2	1.2%
Diamond Creek	2	1.2%
Glen Iris	2	1.2%
Maidstone	2	1.2%
All other suburbs (34 specific suburbs)	33	19.9%
Not stated	208	
Total	374	100%

11.7 Housing situation

Respondents were asked:

“What is the current housing situation of this household?”

Consistent with the results recorded in the *Household Survey* in recent years, the overwhelming majority of respondents either fully owned (38.4%) or were purchasing (41.0%) their home.

Housing situation
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Situation	2018		2017 HHS	2016 HHS	2015 HHS	2014 HHS
	Number	Percent				
Fully own this home	410	38.4%	40.8%	42.4%	43.3%	39.7%
Purchasing this home	438	41.0%	42.7%	37.2%	40.7%	39.3%
Renting this home	197	18.4%	14.1%	18.9%	14.9%	19.7%
Renting from Office of Housing	17	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Other	6	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Not stated	29		123	59	95	139
Total	1,097	100%	1,123	1,017	1,000	1,028

There was some variation in these results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora, Lalor, Thomastown, and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to own their home outright.
- **Epping North, Mernda, and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be purchasing their home.

Housing situation by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Fully own this home	↑49.5%	↑46.5%	↑59.3%	38.0%	27.2%	42.7%
Purchasing this home	27.5%	25.7%	20.9%	37.0%	↑49.4%	41.7%
Renting this home	22.0%	24.8%	17.4%	21.7%	21.0%	13.5%
Renting from Office of Housing	0.9%	3.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Not stated	1	1	1	3	2	3
Total	110	102	87	95	83	99

<i>Situation</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Fully own this home	30.6%	19.3%	22.3%	42.5%	↑62.1%	38.4%
Purchasing this home	47.7%	↑59.1%	↑65.0%	43.4%	33.3%	41.0%
Renting this home	18.0%	21.6%	12.6%	14.2%	4.6%	18.4%
Renting from Office of Housing	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Not stated	5	3	3	4	4	29
Total	116	91	106	117	91	1,097

12. General comments

Household respondents were asked:

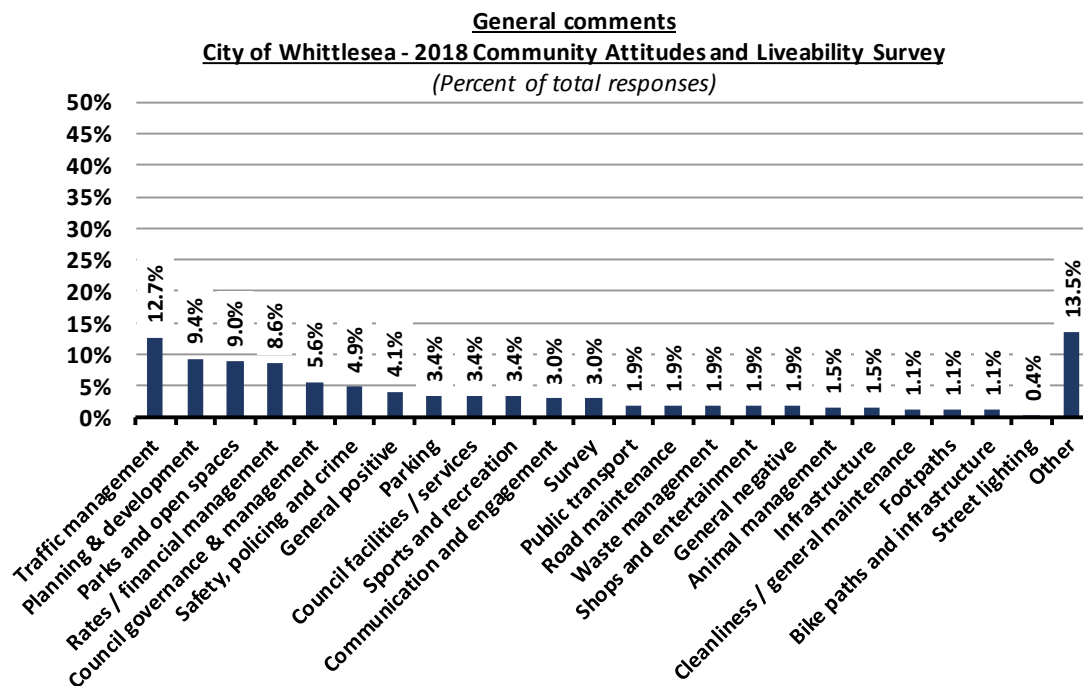
“Do you have any further comments you would like to make?”

The following graph provides a summary of the broad categories of comments received from respondents to the survey this year.

Consistent with the results from Section 11 of this report about issues to address in the City of Whittlesea at the moment, the most common issues related to traffic management.

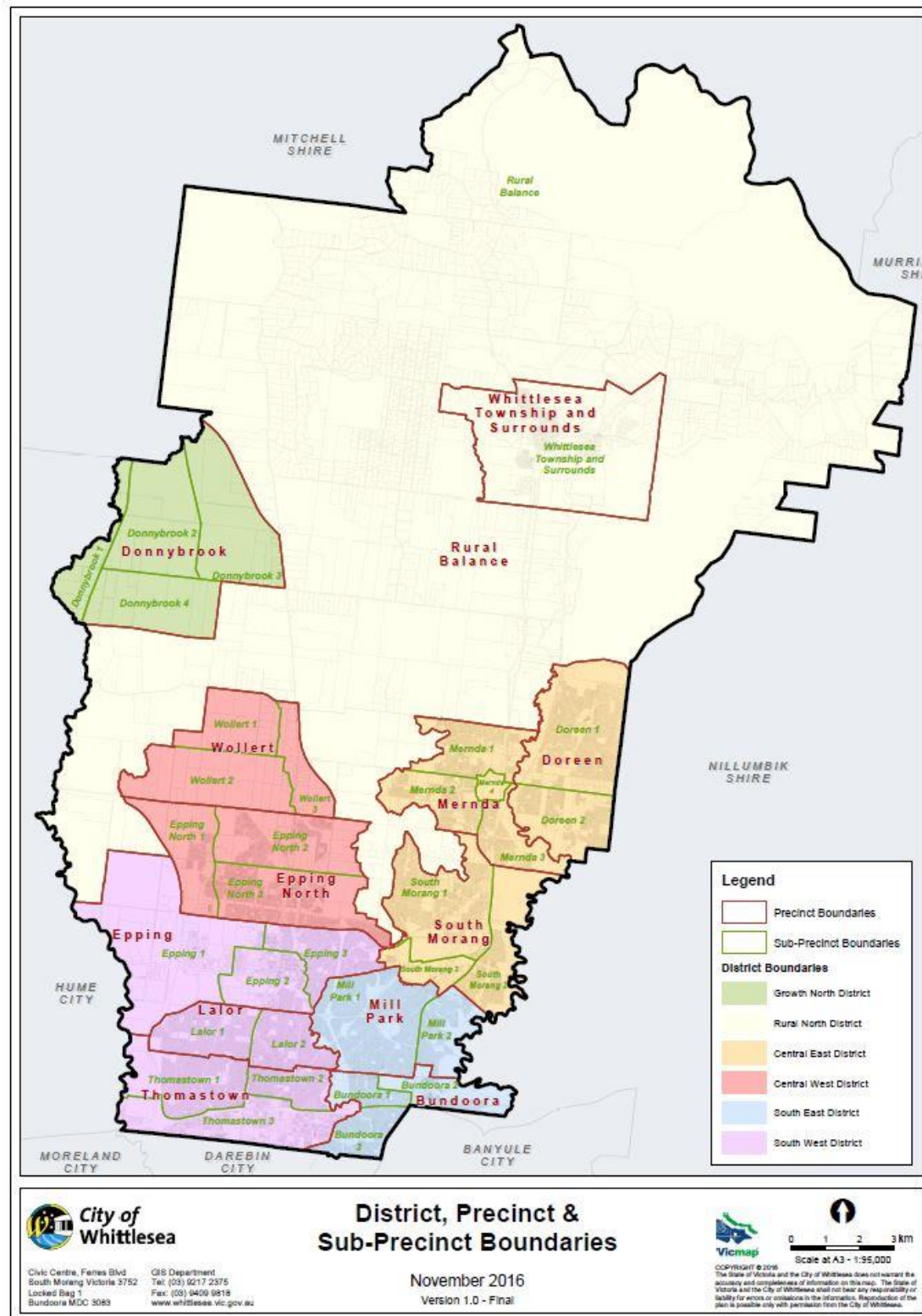
There were also a number of comments received about building, housing, planning and development related issues, as well as parks, gardens, and open spaces, rates and financial management of Council, Council governance and management, and safety, policing and crime related issues.

The detailed verbatim comments received from respondents are included in Appendix 2.



13. Appendices

13.1. Appendix 1: Precinct map



13.2. Appendix 2: Verbatim General Comments

The following tables outline the verbatim general comments received from respondents to the 2018 *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*.

General comments
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Parks and open spaces</i>	
Replace the tree with other plant (trees that do not give much rubbish or dry leaves)	2
Stop planting gum trees on nature strips they ruin footpaths, are messy and dangerous	2
A reduction of street trees to free up space would help	1
Childrens' playground at Lalor Reserve was waste of money and duplicates playgrounds on reserve between Partridge Street / Station St in Lalor	1
Cut down footpath trees, please replace with some different	1
Estate should have community centres and parks like Trillium and Mickleham	1
Grassed areas need an annual or biannual weed and feed spray	1
I go to Maltese club in Lalor behind Library where we play bocce this big tree is so messy we cannot play because all the pitches have leaves all around	1
Keep green spaces for our fauna and flora	1
Maintain an environment with trees outdoor areas this is more important than building concrete jungles	1
Nature strip trees make mess in street	1
Nature strips are a disgrace, people parking on them	1
Parks need shaded areas	1
Please attend to weed eradication in the parkland around the Callan Park and green belt between estates	1
Protect local flora and fauna	1
Riverside Park - I walk there regularly for exercise. The McDonalds rubbish is everywhere you see these poor council workers every few weeks are picking up bottles food droppings from McDonalds, I asked a worker why they don't have rubbish bin in the park, answered that people in river around would use them for their own personal rubbish, where are the doggie bins, Riverside park has a lack of rubbish bins	1
The playground at Lalor Reserve should be relocated to the reserve at Partridge St / Station St	1
There are places where the parks and gardens not maintained well clean public toilets, add parents room and disability room	1
Trees in Northwood drive need removing or at least maintenance. PLEASE!	1
Update skate park and swimming pool in Whittlesea Township	1
We pay Council rates, Council should maintain their trees that they have chosen to plant	1
Yes I would like to see an inclusive park like Pegasus Park open in the city of Whittlesea to include youth participation	1
<i>Road maintenance</i>	
Fix the roads	2
Keep roads maintained plan streets and roads wider so emergency vehicles can access	1
Masons Rd needs to be made all the ways to High St	1
Two major road projects	1

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Communication and engagement</i>	
As we don't receive the local paper anymore we are completely unaware of what is happening in our community and decisions that are made by council we have no idea who is our mayor	1
Complaint written to the Council and replied has still not been fixed - February 2017	1
Council needs to inform the community more on things such as roads and infrastructure	1
I have written a couple of times about this matter, something has to be done	1
I would like to see more electronic communication from council, so I can better understand what my rates are used for	1
Local council needs to act promptly on requests	1
Lodged an appeal for a fine given in November 2017, still waiting for the hearing	1
Where can we find out about becoming volunteers for community benefit purpose	1
<i>Rates / financial management</i>	
The rates are too high	2
A gross waste of resources outsourced to a company with no ties	1
Executive leadership, while limited resources funding wisely	1
I rely totally on tank water and don't agree I should pay for water and the associated upkeep	1
I would like to see more funding for Whittlesea Township as most of councils' budget goes towards the growing suburbs	1
Local council charges a high amount for rates, rates need to be reduced as council spend too much money on themselves and not enough in infrastructure, SHAME	1
Lots of rates but no services, packed in like sardines with no yards	1
Lower house rates	1
More money should be spent in Whittlesea Township, example roads, paths, parks. Add a sports complex	1
More money should go towards health wellbeing and service of community	1
Not enough resources in established areas not keeping up with surrounding councils	1
Out of State and Federal issues reduce the rates for retirement villages	1
Rates are too expensive for what the residents get	1
Rates payers funds should be spent cost effective wisely see a lot of inefficient practices taking place and a mindset of money, it can be done better	1
Reduce the employees to save money and CEO etc management reduce them too much money spent on wages our money	1
Seems like South Morang and near areas end to get all the new incentives what about improving on older communities such as Lalor or Epping	1
Stop increasing Council rates, water rates too high	1
The council rate is too expensive it is growing faster than the people's safety	1
The money spent on the survey would have been better spent on street repair, new footpaths and reduced rates	1
There are many things money has been spent on and the reasons are unknown	1
We need to change the pricing and more to benefit the local	1
Whittlesea Council rates raising annually, and assistance taken off we were once proud residents and now it is a joke	1

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Planning, development and housing</i>	
Build infrastructure prior to estates / houses	3
Make the roads before new estates / housing are open to new residents not after traffic in Northern Suburbs is a nightmare with congestion	2
Allowing too many housing estates to be built before doing infrastructure	1
Council planners need to think about the impact of inappropriate development and ask themselves "How would I feel if this was built next to my home?" before signing off on everything	1
Council to ensure that the building of property does not reduce amenity	1
Insane developments - need to ensure that services also increase and infrastructure as well	1
Make developers pay for new roads schools etc.	1
Moved to Whittlesea for country environment, but council has ruined that by approving permits that clog the area	1
Overall good Shire but overgrowth and lack of planning	1
Overdevelopment on the rural parts of this community is an issue	1
Planning is a major issue, roads should be done before all housing, Edgar Rd is a disgrace no connection, shame on Whittlesea Council	1
Residents had a choice of either living in built up urban areas of Whittlesea or in a detached, more rural setting, but it's becoming one big urban sprawl, such a loss and a pity thing, its losing it specialness and will be never different from any other suburb in Melbourne, Whittlesea is becoming "Ordinary"	1
Slow down and restrict the mad population growth	1
Stop building more houses and concentrate on roads and public transport facilities to accommodate individuals who already live here	1
Stop putting in more estates so you can get the rates revenue, modify the roads, High St	1
The high density housing areas and preventing problems associated with these developments 15 to 20 years into the future	1
The influx of people in Whittlesea Centre more job opportunities for those of age	1
The Northern hospital catchment area is too large	1
The price of land is too high to be acceptable for people who are trying to build lower houses	1
We hope they build the town centre close to the Mernda Train Station as soon as possible	1
Why can't the roads and infrastructure be built before housing and people flood the area, pretty basic common-sense one would think	1
You need to plan for the future, we are growing in an alarming rate, you need to THINK about it	1
<i>Public transport</i>	
A train station in Epping North would greatly help the community	1
Bus stop is very dangerous at bottom of Eastern Hill, need to be further off the road	1
Looking forward to new train station please ensure constant police presence in areas relating to the train station and safe spaces for all kinds of people	1
Train to Whittlesea	1
Would like to see a bus run between Whittlesea and Wallan even if it was just 3 times a day	1

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Parking</i>	
More car parks at train stations	2
Cars parking illegally in the bowl of courts	1
More car parking spaces for Epping Plaza the community is growing faster and faster	1
More disability parking at the shopping centres there is not enough and there need more disability parking	1
Not enough parking and roads	1
We need more parking facilities at the shops	1
With most families in area having 2 to 5 cars per household after hours neighbourhood parking for locals is very short	1
Would like to see parking outside my home in limited in parking hours	1
<i>Footpaths</i>	
Footpaths to be fixed over regarding roundabouts	1
Our footpath needs to be repaired as it is a hazard, Council only seems to care about revenue or issuing notices	1
Repair footpath properly	1
<i>Safety, policing and crime</i>	
Crime rate needs to go down	2
Alcohol and drugs on our streets are a major problem, this needs to be more under control	1
Anti-social behaviour at Lalor Reserves is unsafe for children	1
At community places, fix security alarms in such a way that alarms could not be activate by children for fun	1
I want to feel safe in my home	1
I would like to see more police in the area and a police station in the suburb	1
Install cameras at shopping centres, make sure it is advertised clearly	1
More needs to be done to make us feel safe to walk and enjoy our local areas	1
Police station in Whittlesea needs to operate	1
Safety at public schools	1
There are a lot of robberies	1
Would like to see 24 hr police station in township	1
<i>Waste management</i>	
I think a yearly green waste collection will help with reducing the risk of fire spreading	1
Perhaps litter bins in car parks at facilities may stop litterers just throwing out of cars	1
To give us bigger recycle bins so that the people don't throw their trash in recycling bins,	1
We need to have more free services for weed and hard rubbish to be enough for our rates	1
Why don't we have a hard waste collection like other communities	1

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

Comments	Number
<i>Traffic management</i>	
The traffic is horrendous	2
40k signs near schools and surrounding streets should be marked as 40, people think these signs are only for school zone	1
Better aligned transport in all areas	1
Bride Inn Road / Epping Road always has near misses because of the takeaway shop, when you turn into Boundary road, can't get through full of trucks	1
Build more roundabouts on T intersections	1
Fix Plenty Rd and Bridge Inn Rd roundabout	1
Further warning signs for traffic congestion / road works / closures	1
Great area to live in overall except for busy roads and hoons at night	1
High St should be widened all along	1
I have rung the Council regarding the intersection and McGlynn Ave and Thomas St, there is a roundabout mean that intersection, nine out of ten drivers turning right into McGlynn Ave from Thomas St cut corner and could cause an accident leading to death, I rung the council to install a roundabout answer, you do the photography for a day and ask the house owners, do I get paid for them	1
Many estates have been developed over the past 5-15 years but roads, that is roundabouts, traffic lights have been forgotten	1
More traffic police from 12 am to 3 am, to catch the hoon drivers every night	1
Need more traffic lights at Laurel Street and Plenty Road	1
Need turning lane into Clarke Rd from Wallan Rd	1
Not enough roads	1
Plan for 3 lane roads for all the new suburbs	1
Please do something about traffic congestion on Epping Rd in Epping North and Wollert	1
Please fix Plenty Rd and Yan Yean Rd so they are ready for more growth from Donnybrook etc	1
Please urgently build roads to control traffic in the Epping area especially Miller St Epping	1
Remove the speed bumps on Main St	1
Roads aren't big enough for new estates	1
Roadworks are causing too much congestion	1
Slow down the traffic in the main street, St Marys traffic congestion is atrocious at school times	1
The number of council vehicles that drive into the Epping Recreational Reserve and do nothing unless a complaint is made	1
The traffic in Whittlesea is ridiculous	1
Too many cars not wide enough roads	1
Traffic is going to drive me out of the area, mainly the fact that there are only two ways into Wollert High St and Millers, both are congested	1
Traffic is the major concern	1
Traffic on above locations needs an upgrade it is disgrace	1
Trucks speeding past my place, wrecking roads, my house, water tanks, more speed tests	1
Unable to access my street and drive way, have to drive around the streets	1
We expect the Council to respect rate payers and properly look after roads and nature strips to ensure safety	1
When transport and public schools are not good in community, that in itself is not success to the council, other than schools here I am a happy resident	1

General comments
City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey
 (Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Council facilities / services</i>	
Childcare needs improvement	1
Need more high schools to keep up with demand of children and growing numbers	1
Participate and press VIC government to improve local public schools	1
Please encourage/ create youth opportunities	1
Serve gap in services / benefits for working people who do not have an involvement with sports, children or time to devote to community because of time spent in traffic	1
There needs to be more and better help for children with special or additional needs	1
Better hospitals - Northern too far way, need another hospital in Mernda and Whittlesea	1
Better education facilities needed	1
Improve medical emergency service in hospital	1
<i>Council governance and management</i>	
CEO is hiding from residents	1
Council employees seem influenced by Hanson and other large companies	1
Council needs to stop their political warfare and get on with the job of caring for residents	1
Council should not involve in issues that are not in its sphere of responsibility	1
Don't forget about older parts of Whittlesea, the new areas look great, but Thomastown is forgotten and becoming a scary place to live	1
Decrease the number of councillors to save money to many chiefs costing rate payers more to subsidise	1
Fix Eastern Hill, get off your chair and take a look at Eastern Hill	1
I have many friends who moved from Whittlesea to Darebin Council area, they all say Darebin does more are accessible and friendlier, reputation of Whittlesea Council not good, ratepayers are upset that councillors get lots of money for doing not much or not anything deserving their salaries	1
In-house disputes among Councillors is appalling, informed decision making at an all-time low	1
Keep out of federal political issues	1
No families working together at council office	1
Poor management would be different if I took this long to pay my fine	1
Run a democratic body, stop being politically correct like removing children's books	1
There needs to be an administration of State or local levels or at least a limit to how many terms an elected official can serve	1
Very disappointed Council has to appoint monitors at rate payer's expense due to dysfunction amongst Councillors, very unprofessional	1
<i>Infrastructure</i>	
Duplicate the bridge on Childs Rd asap	1
Not enough infrastructure to catch from the population growth	1
Open up the internet service to all in the Aurora Estate instead of limiting to iPrimus and iiNet	1
The infrastructure is not keeping up with the growth of the suburb traffic, needs to link up a lot more	1

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Animal management</i>	
Dog owners should be made to attend dog training classes for a minimum of 2 years, or their right to own a dog is revoked	1
Fines for dogs roaming streets	1
I have had a problem with dog attack for the last year and the Council does not do anything to help me	1
Strict dog rules and fines displayed in all parks	1
<i>Bikes paths and infrastructure</i>	
A walk/bike trail from Whittlesea to South Morang, linking all the suburbs	1
Council is doing a great job with roads and walking paths	1
Remove swing gates off shared paths	1
<i>Shops and entertainment</i>	
Can we please get more boutique shops at Epping Plaza? I know this may not be a council issue, but I don't want to have to dress like I am over 40 if I am only 35	1
Less food shops	1
Not enough Petrol Station	1
Remove funeral parlour from main shops	1
Remove Salvo also will become an eye sore	1
<i>Sports and recreation</i>	
Been waiting over 20 years for indoor pool now older need it more too inconvenient to travel elsewhere	1
Cheap group exercise for all group creations for kids and parents	1
Happy with area, would like to see a leisure centre	1
Have spent 16 years coaching youth (sport), have trained 3 apprentices (work), please encourage / create youth opportunities	1
I would love to see an outdoor gym implemented such as the one in Bundoora Park	1
Local pool	1
Sporting facilities are appalling in Doreen / Whittlesea area, we need an indoor pool as we don't all have time to drive 30-40 mins to one	1
Swimming pool needed	1
Whittlesea Township itself seems to be lacking in many areas like sporting stadium etc just needs improvement shops are not wheelchair friendly	1
<i>Cleanliness and general maintenance</i>	
More cleaning of roads	1
Sweeping of side roads, not done enough	1
Please get services that can clean every street or dirty streets, not just the main ones	1
<i>Street lighting</i>	
More street lights in general	1

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Survey</i>	
Thanks for the opportunity to participate the survey	2
Did not feel comfortable with financial questions	1
I believe conducting this survey is an excellent way to receive feedback about your community's needs, I hope you continue conducting them	1
I think this questionnaire is badly thought out and doesn't address the real issues that are impacting the future of the community	1
This survey is a waste of my money and all rate payers	1
Very nice survey thanks you and interesting	1
What is the use of this paper-based survey? Not environmentally friendly or any perceivable outcomes usable for community	1
<i>General positive</i>	
Do your best for the community, at the moment we are satisfied	1
Great place to live, fantastic representation from local government, however we have a long way to go	1
Have been living in Whittlesea for a long time would be recommended to anyone	1
I commend Council of Whittlesea for this survey and other initiatives in my neighbourhood	1
I find the Council does a fairly good job, having lived here for 49 years	1
I love living in this township of Whittlesea, and it's the best. I am contented doing music at nursing homes	1
Impressed with the new garbo crews and impressed with the maintenance crew for our park Cnr Mea & Francesca	1
Keep up the good work	1
Multicultural events in Whittlesea are very important and I enjoy and appreciate time and effort in planning and providing events	1
Overall very happy in Whittlesea having lived here for 36 years	1
Thank you for a beautiful and safe council and community, the above issues need to be addressed	1
<i>General negative</i>	
Council attitude = zero	1
Hoping to move out of the area before new estates open up	1
I would like to highlight that we are highly disappointed from the Whittlesea Council since not very connected with the community and not accessible for people to contact them	1
Not happy with the services in council never get proper results never been solved	1
Wake up, you are not doing us a favour	1
<i>Other</i>	
As you can see above I'm extremely distressed about the lack of arrangements for kangaroos / wallabies whose environment is being taken	1
Business in the council area to issue and offer coupons for council to make food and services more bags for clothes for the poor and homelessness	1

City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

General comments

City of Whittlesea - 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

(Number of responses)

Comments	Number
<i>Other</i>	
Change of the date of Australia Day celebrations	1
Council incentive on solar panels for 60 years older home owners	1
Cut back on Immigration	1
Election is too expensive	1
Encourage local small business and community people to participate local social programme so that local people can get job	1
Gambling is an issue that needs attention	1
Have trained apprentices	1
Homeless people living on streets should not lose dole just because they have no address use fingerprints or facial cognition to identify them, we are not living in the stone age they are human being like you and I, give them vouchers for food at least and accommodation	1
I don't believe we should allow live stock to go overseas, not humane	1
I feel money is buying everything today oblivious to the impact of our country	1
I would like to comment on how regular gambling ads are at times that children are sure to be watching I know this is probably a state issue though	1
Increase job opportunities for Whittlesea Township	1
Kangaroos being dead by side almost everyday	1
Keep Whittlesea Township with a rural feel	1
Lack of employment	1
My health is somewhat negated by the other person in the house having a mental illness which is hard to treat or rubs off on me causes depression etc	1
No facilities at the bowling club for changing nappies, baby facilities	1
No more illegal people to Australia	1
On the whole income and bills to be matched to each other	1
Paper bag introduced to shops	1
People passing my fence which faces Gorge Rd kick it and graffiti it. I rung the Council to ask who is responsible for repairing the fence, I don't know said the lady, who works at the Council on Vic Road	1
Petrol prices are ridiculous	1
Renters are being alienated by certain homeowners and forced to re-locate	1
Save the planet	1
Social media is a great way to increase community spirit	1
The fire warning sign has been removed we are in a high-risk fire area	1
They start at 6.10 every morning should be illegal	1
To inspect and issue letters to people not cleaning their property, should maintain fence etc	1
Too many refugees in country	1
Too much noise from airplanes at night, planes should fly in from North 11pm to 6 a.m	1
Unisex toilets	1
While I drive my car I am ok, losing that licence would change my life completely	1
Workers' wages are not keeping up with inflation, I am working poor	1
Yes, also more anti-bullying policies in high schools, which need to be held accountable	1
Total	267

13.3. Appendix 3: Survey form

2018 COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND LIVEABILITY SURVEY

Purpose

This survey provides an important means of understanding the characteristics, preferences and opinions of residents. The information will assist Council in prioritising and planning for the current and future needs of residents, such as local services and community facilities.

The information will also assist Council to advocate to the State and Federal governments in areas beyond the control of council, for example funding for major roads, public transport and hospitals.

How to complete this survey

- The survey will take approximately 15 to 30 minutes to complete.
- Please ensure the survey is completed by a person aged 15 years and over.
- Most questions are answered by circling the appropriate number.
- If you are not sure of any answer, please give the best answer you can.
- We are still interested in receiving your survey if you cannot answer all the questions.

Confidentiality

Your completed survey remains confidential to the City of Whittlesea and its agent and will be destroyed after the data has been compiled. No information will be kept or released that would enable an individual or household to be identified. The City of Whittlesea will not provide any information on individuals or households to internal Council departments or any state or federal government departments.

Help Available

If you would like any assistance in completing this survey, please feel free to ask your survey collector, or contact Kerryn Adams, Team Leader Research and Engagement on 9217 2012.

Assistance for persons who are deaf or who have a hearing or speech impairment is also available via the National Relay Service (TTY/voice calls – 133 677, ask for 9217 2012, SMS relay – 0423 677 767 or website – <http://relayservice.gov.au/>).

Free Telephone Interpreter Service

العربية	9679 9871	Italiano	9679 9874	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ	9679 9879	Tiếng Việt	9679 9878
Ελληνικά	9679 9873	Македонски	9679 9875	தமிழ்	9679 9879	Other	9679 9879
हिंदी	9679 9879	简体中文	9679 9857	Türkçe	9679 9877		

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ABOUT YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD

1

With which gender do you identify?

Male	1	Other (<i>trans, intersex, non-binary</i>)	3
Female	2	Prefer not to say	9

2

What was your age last birthday?

Years:

3

Do you identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

Yes - Aboriginal	1	No	3
Yes - Torres Strait Islander	2	Prefer not to say	9

4

In which country were you born?

Australia (<i>go to q.6</i>)	1	Other (<i>specify</i>): _____	2
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---

5

How long have you lived in Australia?

Less than 1 year	1	5 to less than 10 years	3
1 to less than 5 years	2	10 years or more	4

6

Do you speak a language other than English at home?

Yes (<i>specify</i>): _____	1	No	2
-------------------------------	---	----	---

7

What is the structure of your household?

(please circle one number only)

Two parent family (<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>)	1	One parent family (<i>youngest 13-18yr</i>)	7
Two parent family (<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>)	2	One parent family (<i>adults only</i>)	8
Two parent family (<i>youngest child 13 - 18 years</i>)	3	Couple family without children	9
Two parent family (<i>adults only</i>)	4	Extended or multi-families	10
One parent family (<i>youngest child 0 - 4 years</i>)	5	Group household	11
One parent family (<i>youngest child 5 - 12 years</i>)	6	Sole person household	12

8

What is your position in this household?

A head of household (e.g. Mum or Dad)	1	An unrelated flatmate	4
A child (of any age) living at home with parents	2	Other (<i>specify</i>): _____	9
A grandparent living with adult children	3		

9

How long have you lived at this address?

Less than 1 year	1	5 to less than 10 years	3
1 to less than 5 years	2	10 years or more	4

If less than 5 years, what was your previous suburb:

10

What is the current housing situation of this household?

Fully own this home	1	Renting from Office of Housing or community housing provider	4
Purchasing this home (have a mortgage)	2	Other (specify) _____	5
Renting this home	3		

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

11

Do you have a permanent or long-term disability?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Hearing impairment (e.g. deafness)	1
Vision impairment (e.g. blindness)	2
Mobility (e.g. wheelchair, frame)	3
Intellectual (e.g. Attention Deficit Disorder)	4
Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	5
Mental health condition (e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)	6
Acquired brain injury (e.g. stroke, accident-related)	7
Neurological (e.g. multiple sclerosis)	8
Learning disability (e.g. dyslexia)	9
Other: (specify) _____	10

12

How would you describe your general health?

Poor	1	Very Good	4
Fair	2	Excellent	5
Good	3	Can't say	9

13

How long do you usually spend doing moderate to vigorous physical activity each week?

(This includes any exercise that causes your heart to beat faster or shortness of breath)

None	1	5 to less than 10 hours	5
Less than 1 hour	2	10 hours or more	6
1 to less than 2.5 hours	3	Can't say	9
2.5 to less than 5 hours	4		

14

Of the total physical activity specified above, how many hours were spent participating in formal club-based activity (e.g. sports competition or training)?

Hours per week:

15

How many serves of fruit and vegetables do you usually eat each day?

(One serve = one cup raw or half a cup cooked fruit / veg)

	Less than one	One serve	Two serves	Three serves	Four serves	Five or more serves	Can't say
1. Fruit	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
2. Vegetables	1	2	3	4	5	6	9

16

How often do you?

(please circle one number for each activity)

	Never	Rarely	Once a month	2 to 3 times a month	Once a week	Several times a week	Daily	Can't say
1. Drink 4 or more alcoholic drinks on the same day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
2. Drink sugary drinks (e.g. soft drinks, fruit juice, sports drinks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
3. Share a meal with your family or household members (e.g. the family eating together)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

17

How many glasses of water do you usually drink each day?

(please write in number of glasses)

Number of glasses:

Can't say

9

18

How many hours of sleep do you usually get on a weeknight?

(please write in number of hours)

Number of hours:

Can't say

9

19

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about alcohol?

(please circle one number for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral				Strongly Agree			Can't say	
1. Alcohol is an important part of social life	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
2. There are too many opportunities for drinking alcohol nowadays	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
3. Alcohol consumption increases social harms in the community	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
4. There are too many opportunities to access packaged alcohol in my local community	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
5. Getting drunk, to the point of losing balance, every now and again is okay	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
6. People should have access to social spaces that are alcohol-free (e.g. public events, sporting clubs)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

20

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with each of the following statements about your quality of life.

(please circle one number for each statement)

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>					<i>Neutral</i>					<i>Strongly Agree</i>		<i>Can't say</i>
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
1. I have adequate time to spend with family and / or friends	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
2. I have adequate time for keeping fit and / or recreational activities	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
3. I often feel rushed or pressed for time	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
4. I feel satisfied with my work / life balance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	

21

In the last twelve months, have you personally experienced or witnessed any form of discrimination based on the following?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

	<i>Witnessed</i>	<i>Personally experienced</i>
1. Gender	1	2
2. Sexuality	1	2
3. Age	1	2
4. Race	1	2
5. Religion	1	2
6. Disability	1	2
7. Physical attributes (e.g. size, weight)	1	2
8. Other (specify):	1	2

22

On a scale of 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe), how safe do you feel in the following public areas of the City of Whittlesea?

(please circle one number for each statement)

	<i>Very Unsafe</i>					<i>Neutral</i>					<i>Very Safe</i>		<i>Can't say</i>
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
1. In your local neighbourhood during the day	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
2. In your local neighbourhood at night	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
3. Travelling on / waiting for public transport	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
4. In local parks and gardens	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
5. On walking and / or cycling paths	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	
6. In and around the local shops	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99	

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

23

Do you participate in any community groups?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Service clubs (e.g. RSL)	1	New parents or playgroups	6
Sports clubs	2	Arts and cultural groups	7
Exercise groups	3	Multicultural groups	8
Religious / Places of Worship (e.g. Church, Mosque, Temple)	4	Other (specify): _____	9
Seniors groups	5		

24

Do you volunteer?

Yes - locally	1	No	3
Yes - non-local	2		

25

In the last twelve months, have you done any of the following?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Signed a paper petition	1
Signed an online petition	2
Wrote or spoken to a Federal or State Member of Parliament about an issue	3
Attended a Council meeting	4
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor about an issue	5
Participated in a survey, meeting or workshop on a local issue or decision	6
Joined a boycott of a product or company	7
Attended a protest, march or demonstration	8

EMPLOYMENT

26

What is the highest qualification you have attained since leaving school?

(please circle one number only)

No further qualification	1	Bachelor Degree	5
Trade Certificate	2	Postgraduate Degree	6
Other Certificate	3	Other (specify) _____	9
Diploma / Advanced Diploma	4		

27

What is your current employment status?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Full-time employee	1	Part-time studies	7
Part-time employee	2	Retired	8
Casual employee	3	Unemployed	9
Self-employed	4	Workcover	10
Home duties	5	Disability pension	11
Full-time studies	6	Other (specify) _____	12

28

Are you satisfied with your current employment situation?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Yes	1	No - lack of local jobs	6
No - too many hours of work	2	No - unemployed and looking for job	7
No - too few hours of work	3	No - other (specify):	9
No - my skills and experience don't match job	4	_____	
No - commute time too long	5		

INCOME AND FINANCIAL SECURITY

29

What is your total (gross pre-tax) personal income from all sources, including wages, pension, and allowances?

(please circle one number only)

(Please Note: this information is strictly confidential and cannot be linked to any individual)

Negative or nil income		1
\$1 to \$149 per week	(\$1 to \$7,799 per year)	2
\$150 to \$299 per week	(\$7,800 to \$15,599 per year)	3
\$300 to \$399 per week	(\$15,600 to \$20,799 per year)	4
\$400 to \$499 per week	(\$20,800 to \$25,999 per year)	5
\$500 to \$649 per week	(\$26,000 to \$33,799 per year)	6
\$650 to \$799 per week	(\$33,800 to \$41,599 per year)	7
\$800 to \$999 per week	(\$41,600 to \$51,999 per year)	8
\$1,000 to \$1,249 per week	(\$52,000 to \$64,999 per year)	9
\$1,250 to \$1,499 per week	(\$65,000 to \$77,999 per year)	10
\$1,500 to \$1,749 per week	(\$78,000 to \$90,999 per year)	11
\$1,750 to \$1,999 per week	(\$91,000 to \$103,999 per year)	12
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	(\$104,000 to \$155,999 per year)	13
\$3,000 or more per week	(\$156,000 or more per year)	14
Prefer not to say		15

30

In the last twelve months, have the household's monthly rental or mortgage payments placed stress on the household's finances?

(please circle one number only)

No stress	1	Heavy stress	4
Low stress	2	Not applicable	5
Moderate stress	3	Can't say / prefer not to say	9

31

In the last twelve months, has your household been able to consistently do the following?

(please circle one number for each expense)

	Yes	No	Not applicable
1. Pay home and contents insurance on time	1	2	9
2. Pay full / comprehensive motor vehicle insurance on time	1	2	9
3. Pay for medical treatment as needed	1	2	9
4. Pay for dental treatment as needed	1	2	9
5. Pay for prescription medications as needed	1	2	9
6. Pay mortgage or rental payments on time	1	2	9
7. Pay utility bills on time (e.g. electricity, gas, water)	1	2	9
8. Pay communication bills on time (e.g. telephone, internet)	1	2	9
9. Pay Council rates on time	1	2	9
10. Pay school, TAFE, or university fees on time	1	2	9
11. Purchase items for education as needed (e.g. school uniforms, textbooks)	1	2	9
12. Pay transportation costs as needed (e.g. petrol, parking fees, road tolls, myki card)	1	2	9
13. Pay fines on time (e.g. parking fines, road toll fines, public transport fines)	1	2	9

32

Could members of this household obtain \$2,000 within a week for an unexpected emergency?

Yes - definitely	1	No	3
Yes - possibly	2	Prefer not to say / can't say	9

33

In the last twelve months, how often have you done any of the following because of a shortage of money?

(please circle one number for each activity)

	Never	Rarely	Monthly	Fort-nightly	Weekly	Can't say
1. Delayed payment of bills	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Borrowed money from family or friends	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. Sought assistance from welfare or community organisations	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. Pawned or sold something	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. Borrowed from a Pay Day Lender (e.g. Nimble, CashTrain, Credit24)	1	2	3	4	5	9
6. Not participated in social activities due to lack of money	1	2	3	4	5	9
7. Been unable to heat or cool the home as much as needed	1	2	3	4	5	9

34

In the last twelve months, were there any times when members of your household ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more?

(please circle one number only)

Never	1	7 to 11 times	4
Once	2	Every month	5
2 to 6 times	3	Can't say / prefer not to say	9

35

In the last twelve months, how often did you or members of your household do any of the following to make your food budget last longer?

(please circle one number for each activity)

	Never	Rarely	Monthly	Fort-nightly	Weekly	Can't say N/A
1. Everyone skipped meals	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Adults skipped meals so children could eat	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. Reduced the amount of food eaten	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. Limited the variety of foods eaten	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. Chosen foods based on quantity (filling) rather than quality (nutritious)	1	2	3	4	5	9
6. Kept children home from school	1	2	3	4	5	9
7. Visited a community meals program or accessed emergency relief services	1	2	3	4	5	9

TRANSPORT

36

On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy or difficult is it for you to get to the following destinations by car?

(please circle one number for each destination)

	Very difficult			Neutral					Very easy		N/A	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1. Your place of work	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
2. Your place of study	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
3. Health and other services	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
4. Local shops	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
5. Leisure activities	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
6. Public transport (e.g. train stations)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

37

On an average day, how long does it take to commute to and from work?

(e.g. 30 minutes each way = 60 minutes total time)

Less than 15 minutes	1	90 to 119 minutes	5
15 to 29 minutes	2	120 minutes (2 hours) or more	6
30 to 59 minutes	3	Not applicable (e.g. do not work)	7
60 to 89 minutes	4	Can't say	9

On a scale of 0 (no impact) to 10 (high impact), to what extent does traffic congestion usually impact you in the following ways?

(please circle one number for each statement)

	No Impact										High Impact	Can't say
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1. Time to spend with family and / or friends	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
2. Time to prepare food at home	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
3. Time for exercise	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
4. Time for sleep	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
5. Time for leisure activities	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
6. Productivity at work, study, or at home	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
7. Feeling stressed or angry when driving	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with each of the following statements about your local neighbourhood.

(please circle one number for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree					Neutral					Strongly Agree	Can't say
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1. People in my neighbourhood have a strong sense of community	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
2. People in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
3. People in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
4. Most people in my local neighbourhood can be trusted	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
5. In times of need, I could turn to the neighbours for help	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
6. I often stop and chat with someone when walking in my neighbourhood	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
7. I feel part of my local community	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
8. I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
9. I participate in local community activities and events	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
10. There are opportunities to have a real say on local issues that are important to me	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND COUNCIL FACILITIES

40

How often do you usually visit local parks and open spaces?

(please circle one number for each place)

	<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Fort-nightly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
1. Walking / cycling paths	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
2. Playgrounds	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
3. Sporting reserves	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
4. Picnic facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
5. Informal open grassed areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
6. Dog off-leash areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
7. Skate facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	9

41

What, if any, barriers prevent you from visiting local parks and open spaces?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Not aware of them	1	A lack of public transport	7
A lack of time	2	Too far to travel from home	8
The open spaces do not meet my needs	3	Spaces are not well maintained	9
No public toilet / baby change facility	4	I do not feel safe in the spaces	10
Accessibility (e.g. no wheelchair access)	5	Not enough car parking available	11
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	6	Other (specify) _____	12

42

What, if any, barriers prevent you from visiting the following Council facilities and spaces?

(please circle as many as appropriate for each type of facility / space)

	<i>Halls and Community Activity Centres</i>	<i>Sports and recreation facilities</i>	<i>Libraries</i>
Not aware of them or what they offer	1	1	1
A lack of time	2	2	2
The facilities do not meet my needs	3	3	3
<i>In what way?:</i> _____			
Too far to travel from home	4	4	4
Not enough car parking available	5	5	5
Too difficult to access due to traffic congestion	6	6	6
Lack of public transport	7	7	7
The facilities are not well maintained	8	8	8
I feel out of place / not welcome	9	9	9
I do not feel safe using these facilities / spaces	10	10	10
Accessibility problems (e.g. no wheelchair access, too many stairs)	11	11	11
Other (specify): _____	12	12	12

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

43

On a scale of 0 (no concern) to 10 (very concerned), how concerned are you about the following environmental issues?

(please circle one number for each issue)

	No Concern										Very Concerned	Can't say
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1. The effects of polluting chemicals and other materials on the environment	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
2. The overall impact of climate change	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
3. The loss of natural environment <i>(e.g. River Red gums, bushland, grasslands, waterways and wildlife)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
4. The increasing amount of rubbish and what to do with the material now and in the future	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
5. Current availability of sustainable transport options <i>(e.g. trains, buses, cycling and walking paths)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
6. The level of environmental leadership from Council	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
7. The level of environmental leadership from state and federal governments	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

44

Which, if any, of the following environmental topics are you interested in learning more about?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Saving energy / renewable energy	1	Growing native plants	5
Saving water	2	Local plants and animals	6
Recycling and reducing waste	3	Sustainable transport options	7
Growing food	4	Other <i>(specify)</i> : _____	9

GAMBLING

45

Have you participated in any of the following forms of gambling in the last twelve months?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Pokies at a local venue	1	Other online gambling	5
Pokies at a non-local venue	2	Off-track betting <i>(e.g. TAB)</i>	6
Casino	3	On-track betting <i>(e.g. horses, dogs)</i>	7
Sports betting online	4	Other <i>(specify)</i> : _____	9

46

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with each of the following statements about gambling.

(please circle one number for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral				Strongly Agree		Can't say		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1. Gambling is an important part of social life	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
2. There are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
3. Gambling negatively affects peoples' health and wellbeing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
4. Gambling is a harmless form of entertainment and recreation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
5. Poker machines are a serious social problem in the local community	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
6. Poker machines are good for the local economy	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
7. More should be done to discourage online betting in the local community	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99

47

Do you believe the number of poker machines in the local community should?

Increase a lot	1	Decrease a little	4
Increase a little	2	Decrease a lot	5
Stay the same	3	Can't say	9

ISSUES TO ADDRESS IN THE CITY OF WHITTLESEA

48

Can you please list what you consider to be the top three issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment?

Issue One:	
Issue Two:	
Issue Three:	

49

Do you have any further comments you would like to make?

**Thank you for your time in completing this survey.
Your participation is greatly appreciated.**