City of Whittlesea Household Survey Municipal Report

August 2017

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1. Introduction

The Research Team of City of Whittlesea commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct this, the twentieth *Household Survey*, the first being completed in 1997.

The survey provides a meaningful and reliable snapshot of the population of the City of Whittlesea. The *Household Survey* provides a timely update to the *Census of Population and Housing,* and can function as Council's major source of data on the community for inter-censal years.

The *Household Survey* includes an extensive range of questions on the characteristics, behaviours, needs, and expectations of the Whittlesea community. Whilst a significant proportion of the questions included in the *Household Survey* have remained consistent over time to ensure that time series analysis can be provided, the range of questions included in the *Household Survey* is continually evolving to ensure the research provides the range of information best suited to the current requirements of Council and the other core users of the data.

The 2017 *Household Survey* provides some insight into the following:

- ***Demographic profile*** – including age, gender, country of birth, language, household size, household structure, income, disability, and carers.
- ***Education*** – including attendance at educational institutions and qualifications.
- ***Employment*** – including employment status, occupation, industry, employment location, satisfaction with current employment situation, barriers to finding employment, and working from home.
- ***Transport*** – including journey to work and study, commuting times, ease of transport methods, frequency of walking, time spent walking, reasons for walking, factors to encourage more walking, and perceptions of walking in the City of Whittlesea.
- ***Health and recreation*** – including participation in leisure, arts, and cultural activities, participation in sports and recreation activities, participation in community groups, volunteering, and use of local open space.
- ***Housing*** – including dwelling structure, housing situation, housing payments, period of residence, potential emigration, and internet connection from home.
- ***Living in the neighbourhood*** – including importance of and satisfaction with aspects of location, services, and lifestyle in the decision to live in the neighbourhood.
- ***Health and human services*** – including access to and barriers to accessing health, human and other services, and educational services in the City of Whittlesea.
- ***Retail trade*** – including destinations for shopping for daily needs, groceries, clothing and comparison goods, and larger household goods, and dining out and entertainment.
- ***Current issues*** – including the top three issues for Council to address in the coming twelve months.

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. The report also aims to highlight important findings, and to observe trends emerging over time.

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.

1.1 Methodology

The City of *Whittlesea – 2017 Household Survey* was designed in the style of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' *Census of Population and Housing*, with some changes in emphasis and the inclusion of a wide range of questions designed specifically to meet the information needs of Council and the Whittlesea community.

The 2017 *Household 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 2017. 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 within the Rural North precinct, due to occupational health and safety and efficiency reasons.

A total of 1,862 surveys were distributed using the drop-off and pick-up methodology in the ten urban precincts of the City of Whittlesea, and 464 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 131 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. This approach has also proved to provide a more representative sample than the *Household Survey* obtained prior to Metropolis Research being commissioned to conduct the fieldwork component of the research in 2013.

Households in the urban precincts of Whittlesea were approached in person by Metropolis Research fieldwork staff and invited to participate in the research. Those accepting the invitation to participate were provided with a self-completion hard copy survey form. Respondent households 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 *Household Survey* and how residents could receive additional assistance with completing the survey. A small number of residents were also interacted with by staff of Metropolis Research in a language other than English, with most of these interactions being around the nature and purpose of the survey.

Responses were obtained from every individual in the household for thirty-five questions, including children where appropriate, as well as responses from the household as a whole for seventeen blocks of questions (comprising 153 individual questions). The 2017 *Household Survey* therefore included a total of 188 separate questions.

In an attempt to encourage additional participation in the *Household Survey*, Council provided an incentive of a prize draw of ten $50 Westfield gift vouchers. On instructions from Council, Metropolis Research provided each respondent household with a prize draw entry form, which they could complete (at their own discretion). The entry form was then included in the envelope with the complete survey form. A total of 622 prize draw entry forms were collected from respondent households.

1.2 Metropolis Research

The Research Team of the City of Whittlesea commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct the *City of Whittlesea – 2017 Household Survey*. Metropolis Research worked collaboratively with the Research Team to review and revise the questions included in the survey to ensure that the 2017 survey was relevant to the current information needs of Council.

In 2017 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 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 term 'precinct' is used by Metropolis Research to describe the results broken down for small areas as used in Council's *Census* profile.

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.

Readers should note that due to some changes to precinct boundaries introduced in 2016, there may be some differences in the precinct level results between 2017 and previous years, which should be kept in mind if examining any longitudinal precinct trends.

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 importance, satisfaction, agreement, or ease of access 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.

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.

Satisfaction categories

Metropolis Research typically categorises satisfaction results to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the results. These categories have been developed over many years as a guide to the scores presented in the report and are designed to give a general context.

These categories are designed to be indicative of the level of satisfaction, and are based on a satisfaction scale from zero (very dissatisfied) to ten (very satisfied), where five is neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. They are generally defined as follows:

- ***Excellent:*** Scores of 7.75 and above are categorised as excellent
- ***Very Good:*** Scores of 7.25 to less than 7.75 are categorised as very good
- ***Good:*** Scores of 6.5 to less than 7.25 are categorised as good
- ***Solid:*** Scores of 6 to less than 6.5 are categorised as solid
- ***Poor:*** Scores of 5.50 to less than 6 are categorised as poor
- ***Very Poor:*** Scores of 5 to less than 5.50 are categorised as very poor
- ***Extremely Poor:*** Scores less than 5 are categorised as extremely poor.

Other categories

A range of other categories are used in this report relating to average agreement, average ease of access, and average importance. The other categories used in this report do not conform to the same ranges as the satisfaction scores, are more general in nature, and are discussed in more detail in the relevant sections.

1.4 Response rate

In 2017, a total of 2,326 household surveys were distributed. Of these 1,862 were distributed in person to selected households across the urban precincts of the municipality, and 464 were mailed to residents in the Rural North precinct.

Of these 2,326 distributed surveys, a total of 1,123 were ultimately returned for inclusion in the research, comprised of 3,121 individual respondents. This is a gross response rate of 48.3%.

1.4.1 Mail out distribution

Of the 464 surveys that were mailed out to the Rural North, a total of 93 (comprising 240 individuals) were returned and included in the research, which represents a response rate of 20.0% in 2017, almost identical to the 20.2% recorded in 2016.

1.4.2 Drop-off and pick-up distribution

The 1,862 surveys distributed via the drop-off and pick-up methodology obtained a gross response rate of 55.3%. When taking into account the residents that refused to participate, the net response rate was 29.6%, a decline on the 34.7% recorded in 2016.

In summary in relation to the urban precincts using the drop-off and pick-up methodology, a total of 6,531 households were approached in person by staff of Metropolis Research with a view to inviting them to participate in the research. Of these:

- 3,052 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).
- 1,617 refused the offer to participate in the research.
- 1,862 accepted the survey form.
- 1,030 households comprising 2,921 individuals were included in the sample.

1.4.3 Reasons for refusal

Of the 1,617 households that refused the offer to participate, 937 said that they were not interested in participating, 231 advised that they had no time to complete the survey, 169 said that their English was not sufficient to complete a survey, seventy-three were house sitting for the permanent residents, forty-seven had no adults at home, forty-three did not like Council, eighteen believed the survey would have no impact, and ninety-nine did not provide a reason.

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 twenty-eight 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 169 residents (of the 3,479 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 assistance was available via the Council telephone service in community languages, 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 prefer to speak a language other than English at home, and does not differentiate based on the respondents' proficiency in English. It will include households that completed the survey themselves, those who may have had assistance from family members, friends, or neighbours, and the small number who has assistance in completing the survey from fieldwork staff.

1.5 Statistical strength

The total sample for the 2017 *Household Survey* was 1,123 households comprising 3,161 individual respondents.

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

- Municipal person results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 1.7% at the fifty percent level.
- Municipal household results – plus or minus 2.9% at the fifty percent level.
- Precinct person results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 5.7% at the fifty percent level.
- Precinct household results – plus or minus 9.5% at the fifty percent 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 1,123 respondent households and 3,161 individual respondents, and an underlying population of the City of Whittlesea of 66,529 households and 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 2017 results and the previous year (which in most cases was 2016).
- 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. Demographic profile

2.1 Age structure

Respondents were asked:

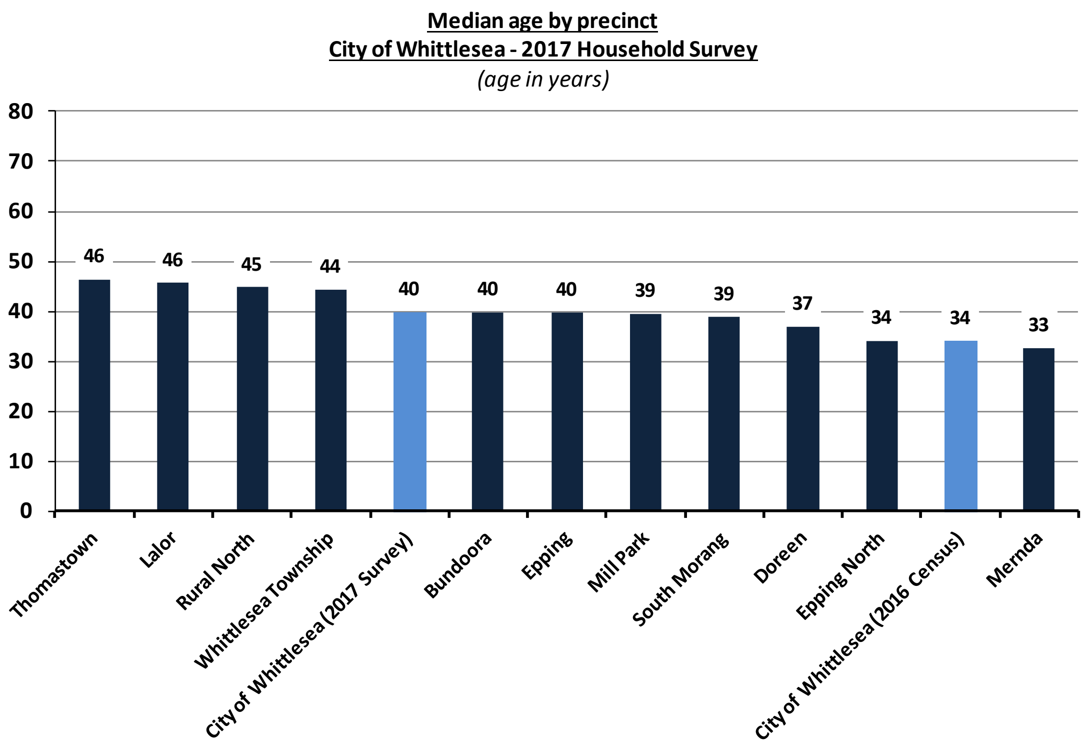
"What was the person's age last birthday?"

The median age of respondents to the 2017 *Household Survey* was forty years, an increase on the thirty-nine years reported in 2016 and 2015. Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, this result remains somewhat higher than the median age as recorded in the 2016 *Census* of thirty-four years.

Metropolis Research has consistently found that, in our experience, voluntary surveys of this type conducted for local government will tend to slightly over-estimate the median age. This has been found to be the case regardless of the implementation methodology of the research as it reflects a greater level of engagement with local government by older residents compared to younger residents.

There was measurable and significant variation in the median age of respondents across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Growth area precincts*** – respondents from the growth areas (Mernda, Doreen, and Epping North) were significantly younger than the municipal average.
- ***Thomastown, Lalor, the Rural North, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were significantly older than municipal average.



The following table provides the five-year age cohorts of respondents to the survey since the survey program commenced in 1997. It is observed that the City of Whittlesea has a relatively even population spread across the age cohorts.

The age structure of respondents to the household survey program has remained relatively stable over the course of the program. This reflects the process of individuals aging in place and the inflow of new younger residents into the growth areas, ensuring a relatively stable age structure over time.

There was no statistically significant variation observed in the five year age cohorts between 2016 and 2017.

Age structure (5 year cohorts)
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*	*1997*
	Number	*Percent*						
0 - 4 years	184	6.0%	5.1%	4.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.7%	8.5%
5 - 9 years	171	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	6.3%	5.5%	7.6%	6.6%
10 - 14 years	155	5.0%	6.1%	5.6%	6.5%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%
15 - 19 years	189	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	6.1%	8.2%	8.6%	9.3%
20 - 24 years	205	6.7%	7.3%	7.3%	6.1%	6.9%	8.2%	9.0%
25 - 29 years	175	5.7%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	7.2%	6.8%	9.5%
30 - 34 years	216	7.0%	6.5%	8.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.6%	8.2%
35 - 39 years	225	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%	6.9%	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%
40 - 44 years	202	6.6%	6.9%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	8.4%	7.9%
45 - 49 years	200	6.5%	7.7%	6.2%	6.6%	8.0%	7.9%	7.2%
50 - 54 years	239	7.8%	7.6%	7.6%	7.1%	7.4%	6.9%	5.4%
55 - 59 years	211	6.8%	6.2%	7.8%	5.7%	6.1%	5.2%	4.1%
60 - 64 years	211	6.8%	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%	5.1%	3.5%	3.1%
65 years or more	498	16.2%	15.5%	14.0%	14.4%	10.0%	7.9%	6.1%
Not stated	80		56	64	106	52	138	61
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,876**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**	**2,518**

In the following graphs, respondents have been grouped into age-based lifecycle stages.

These lifecycle stages have proved over a long period of time to be a useful set of age structure groups to meaningfully define the different groups within the broader community. As a result, these age structure groupings are used for all the age-based analysis of other questions throughout this report.

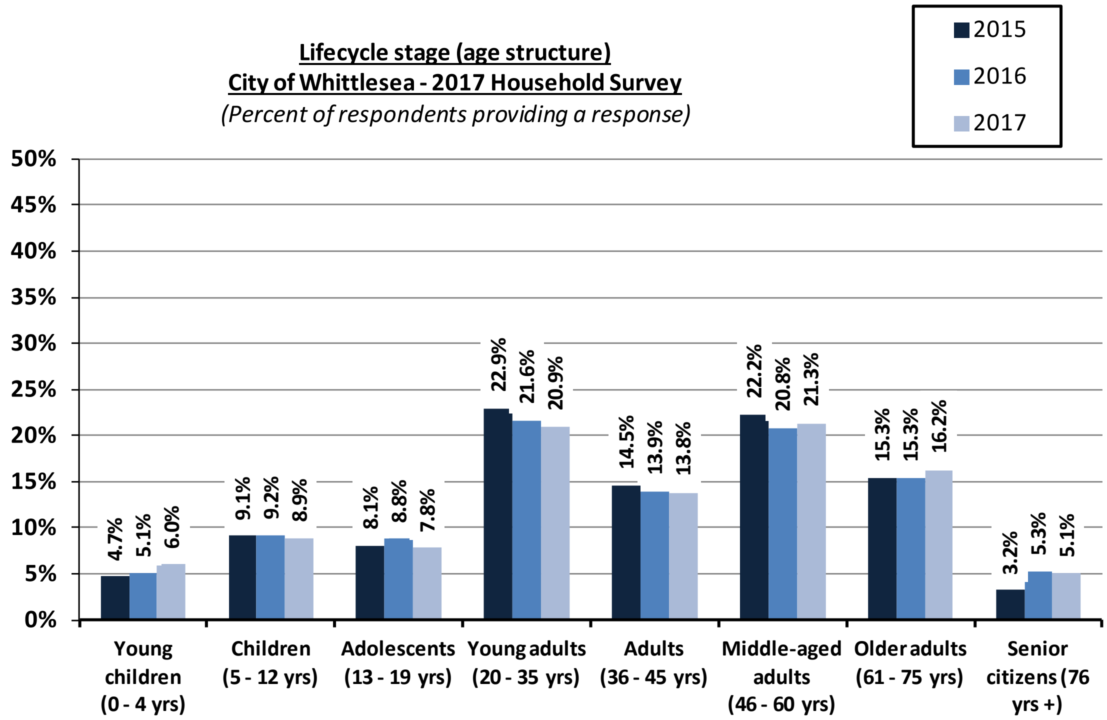
It is acknowledged that there are a wide range of alternative age structure groupings that are used by different areas of local government for a variety of different purposes, and it is therefore difficult to provide a set of age groupings that meet all requirements. With this limitation in mind, these lifecycle stages are considered a useful core set of age structures.

These lifecycle stages are defined as follows:

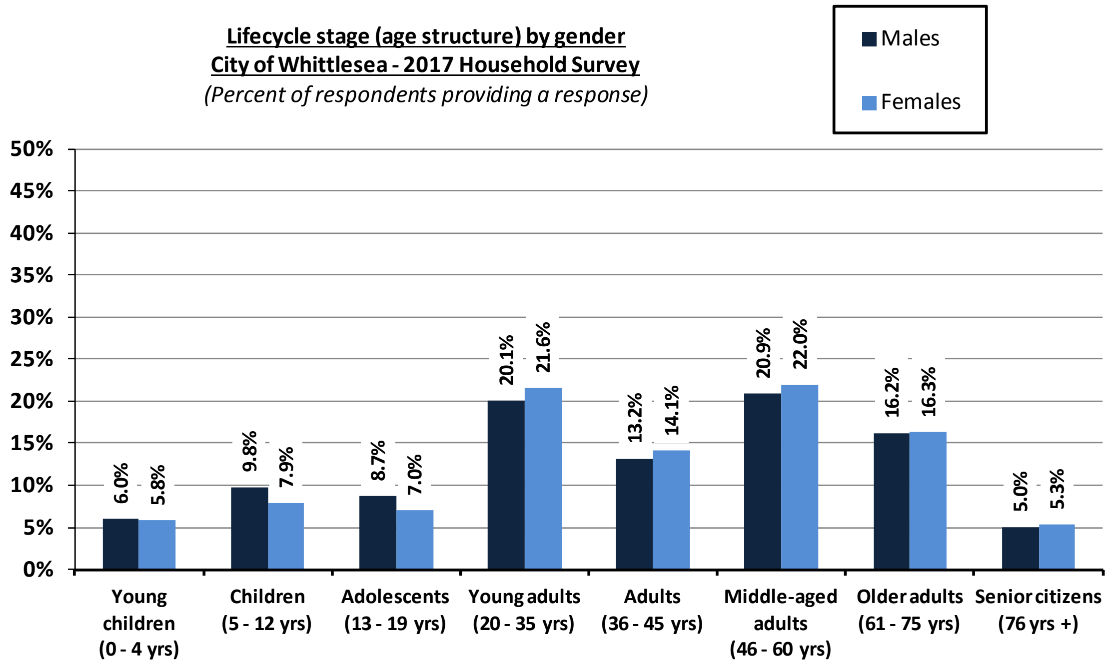
- ***Young children*** – aged from birth to 4 years of age.
- ***Children*** – aged from 5 to 12 years of age.
- ***Adolescents*** – aged from 13 to 19 years of age.
- ***Young adults*** – aged from 20 to 35 years of age.
- ***Adults*** – aged from 36 to 45 years of age.
- ***Middle-aged adults*** – aged from 46 to 60 years of age.
- ***Older adults*** – aged from 61 to 75 years of age.
- ***Senior citizens*** – aged 76 years and over.

It is observed that there has been no statistically significant variation in the lifecycle age groups in 2017 from the results recorded in 2016, as outlined in the following graph.

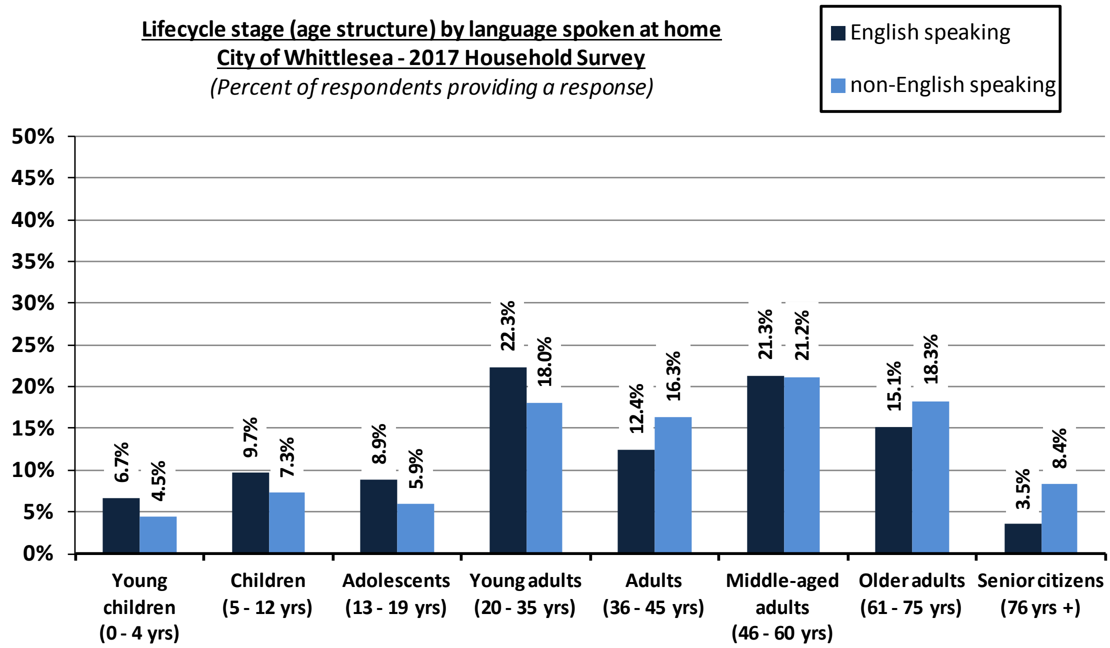
It is however noted that there has been a small decline in the proportion of young adults (aged 20 to 35 years) since 2015 down from 22.9% to 20.9%. This decline is statistically significant.



Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, there was no meaningful variation in the lifecycle stage results between male and female respondents.



When examined by the language spoken at home by respondents, it is clear that non-English speaking respondents were on average somewhat older than English speaking respondents. This is reflected in the fact that the median age of English speaking respondents was 37 years and the median age of non-English speaking respondents was 44 years.



There was some measurable (statistically significant) variation in the lifecycle stage results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be senior citizens.

- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be older adults.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably less likely to be adults and more likely than average to be middle-aged adults.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be young adults and less likely to be older adults.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be children, and less likely to be young adults.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be young adults and more likely to be senior citizens.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be young adults and more likely to be older adults.

Age structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Young children	3.9%	3.9%	4.7%	7.1%	8.3%	6.0%
Children	10.4%	5.1%	6.3%	5.0%	10.9%	7.2%
Adolescents	9.8%	5.5%	5.3%	9.2%	9.1%	6.8%
Young adults	17.3%	22.7%	17.2%	24.6%	25.1%	24.7%
Adults	13.4%	13.7%	12.9%	14.2%	14.7%	8.4%↓
Middle-aged adults	25.9%	17.6%	21.0%	16.3%	21.8%	28.7%↑
Older adults	17.0%	18.4%	21.3%	20.0%	7.1%↓	15.9%
Senior citizens	2.4%	13.3%↑	11.3%↑	3.8%	2.9%	2.4%
Not stated	11	9	3	3	8	11
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Age	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Young children	5.4%	10.5%	6.4%	4.0%	1.7%	6.0%
Children	10.4%	12.7%	14.2%↑	10.8%	13.0%	8.9%
Adolescents	9.0%	6.5%	10.0%	7.9%	8.7%	7.8%
Young adults	18.0%	28.3%↑	14.2%↓	13.0%↓	7.8%↓	20.9%
Adults	18.0%	12.3%	16.0%	15.5%	13.9%	13.8%
Middle-aged adults	19.4%	19.9%	21.7%	16.6%	25.5%	21.3%
Older adults	17.3%	7.6%↓	14.6%	20.6%	23.8%↑	16.2%
Senior citizens	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	11.6%↑	5.6%	5.1%
Not stated	10	3	2	8	9	79
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

2.2 Gender

Respondents were asked:

"What is the person's gender?"

Consistent with the results obtained in previous years, the 2017 *Household Survey* obtained close to a fifty / fifty split between male and female respondents. It is noted that there were a small number of respondents identifying as other genders (or no gender), and a small number of respondents who preferred not to answer the question.

There was no statistically significant variation in the gender results recorded at the precinct level.

Gender
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Gender	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*	*1997*
Male	1,559	49.6%	48.9%	49.8%	48.3%	49.5%	50.0%	50.6%
Female	1,578	50.2%	50.7%	50.0%	51.7%	50.5%	50.0%	49.4%
Other	8	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Prefer not to say	16		18	25	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**	**2,518**

Gender by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Gender	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Male	50.0%	52.3%	50.5%	48.6%	48.2%	48.5%
Female	49.7%	47.7%	49.5%	51.4%	51.5%	51.1%
Other	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Prefer not to say	3	1	1	0	5	0
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Gender	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Male	51.7%	45.7%	48.8%	51.4%	45.8%	49.6%
Female	47.2%	54.3%	51.2%	48.6%	54.2%	50.2%
Other	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Prefer not to say	2	3	0	3	2	16
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

2.3 Household size

The average household size of respondent households in 2017 was 2.89, almost identical to the 2.87 recorded in both 2016 and 2015, as well as the 2016 *Census* average of 2.93.

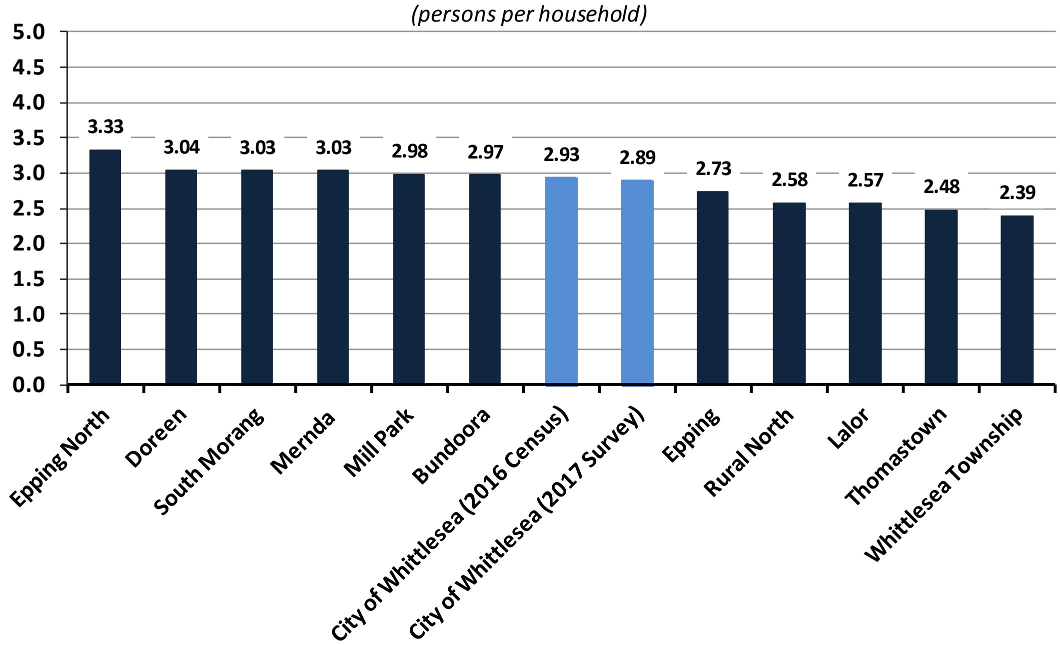
Household size
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Size	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*
One	154	13.7%	14.8%	13.4%	14.9%	10.9%	9.6%
Two	379	33.7%	32.9%	31.8%	35.6%	32.3%	25.7%
Three	221	19.7%	19.3%	22.5%	16.0%	18.5%	19.2%
Four	228	20.3%	19.3%	21.8%	21.7%	21.3%	28.9%
Five	90	8.0%	10.4%	7.6%	8.7%	11.6%	10.9%
Six or more	51	4.5%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	5.3%	5.7%
Total households	**1,123**	**100%**	**1,017**	**1,000**	**1,049**	**739**	**837**
Average household size	*2.89*		*2.87*	*2.87*	*2.83*	*3.07*	*3.27*

There was measurable variation in the average household size of respondent households observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North*** – respondent households had a measurably higher than average household size.
- ***Rural North, Lalor, Thomastown, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households had a measurably lower than average household size.

Average household size
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(persons per household)



2.4 Household structure

There was no statistically significant variation in the household structure of respondent households observed between 2016 and 2017.

Approximately half (48.2% up from 47.2%) of the respondent households were families with children (with the majority being two-parent families). The proportion of two-parent families (42.3%) was almost identical to the 2016 *Census* result of 42.3%. The *Household Survey* has however consistently somewhat under-represented one-parent families, with the 2017 result of 5.9% lower than the 2016 *Census* result of 12.4%.

There has over the last fifteen years been a small increase in the proportion of couple households without children, up from 20.5% in 2002 and 26.6% in 2007 to 30.1% this year. This is the highest proportion of couple households without children recorded in recent years. This 2017 result of 30.1% is a little higher than the 2016 *Census* result of 21.6%.

The *Household Survey* has consistently reported a little more than ten percent (13.7% in 2017 down from 14.9%) of respondent households were sole person households, which is very similar to the 2016 *Census* result of 15.7%.

Consistent with previous *Household Surveys* and the *Census*, only a small proportion (0.6% down from 1.6%) of respondent households were group households. The 2016 *Census* reported 2.5% group households. A group household is a household comprised of unrelated individuals living together in a single dwelling.

Household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*
Two parent family	475	42.3%	40.9%	46.6%	42.5%	43.6%	50.9%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*127*	*11.3%*	*9.6%*	*11.8%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*111*	*9.9%*	*11.3%*	*14.0%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*76*	*6.8%*	*6.2%*	*7.7%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(adult children only)	*161*	*14.3%*	*13.8%*	*19.7%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
One parent family	66	5.9%	6.3%	5.9%	9.5%	8.6%	9.1%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*4*	*0.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.3%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*12*	*1.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.9%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*11*	*1.0%*	*0.8%*	*0.5%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
(adult children only)	*39*	*3.5%*	*4.2%*	*4.2%*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Couple without children	338	30.1%	28.8%	27.2%	28.6%	26.6%	20.5%
Other families	83	7.4%	7.5%	6.0%	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%
Group households	7	0.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.5%	3.3%
Sole person households	154	13.7%	14.9%	13.4%	12.0%	11.2%	9.7%
Other household	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	8.5%	*n.a.*
Not stated	0		3	21	20		*n.a.*
Total households	**1,123**	**100%**	**1,017**	**1,000**	**1,049**	**990**	**837**

A more detailed analysis of the household structure results is outlined below, and is based on the age structure of the first person completing each household survey (Person One).

- The couple households without children were comprised of 4.8% young couples (aged 15 to 35 years), 8.5% middle-aged couples (aged 36 to 60 years), and 16.6% older couples (aged 61 years and over).

- The sole person households were comprised of 2.1% young persons, 5.7% middle-aged persons, and 5.8% older persons.

There was measurable variation in the household structure of respondent households observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families and more likely to be older couple households without children (aged 61 years and over).

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families and more likely than average to be sole person households.

- ***Epping*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be younger couple households without children (aged 15 to 35 years).

- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be couple households without children and other families (mainly multi-generational families), and less likely to be sole person households, and older couples without children (aged 61 years and over).

- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be two-parent families.

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be older couple households without children (aged 61 years and over).

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families or other families, and more likely to be older couple households without children and older sole person households (age 61 years and over).

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families, and more likely to be older couple households without children or sole person households (aged 61 years and over).

Household structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomastown*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Two parent family	47.0%	28.1%↓	31.5%↓	35.9%	45.2%	48.9%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*9.4%*	*6.8%*	*7.7%*	*9.0%*	*16.3%*	*8.0%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*9.4%*	*3.9%*	*6.9%*	*5.6%*	*10.6%*	*11.4%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 yrs)	*8.5%*	*2.8%*	*2.3%*	*6.7%*	*8.7%*	*6.8%*
(adult children only)	*19.7%*	*14.6%*	*14.6%*	*14.6%*	*9.6%*	*22.7%*
One parent family	4.3%	8.8%	5.4%	6.7%	8.7%	4.5%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*0.0%*	*1.0%*	*0.0%*	*1.1%*	*0.0%*	*1.1%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*0.9%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*1.1%*	*2.9%*	*1.1%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 yrs)	*0.0%*	*2.9%*	*0.0%*	*1.1%*	*2.9%*	*0.0%*
(adult children only)	*3.4%*	*4.9%*	*5.4%*	*3.4%*	*2.9%*	*2.3%*
Couples without children	31.6%	37.9%↑	31.5%	32.6%	23.1%↑	30.7%
Younger couples	*4.3%*	*2.0%*	*3.1%*	*11.2%↑*	*5.8%*	*6.8%*
Middle-aged couples	*10.3%*	*11.8%*	*8.4%*	*10.1%*	*11.5%*	*5.6%*
Older couples	*16.4%*	*23.5%↑*	*20.0%*	*11.2%*	*5.8%↓*	*18.3%*
Other families	6.8%	8.7%	7.7%	7.9%	14.4%↑	6.8%
Group households	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%
Sole person households	9.4%	15.5%	23.8%↑	15.7%	7.7%↓	9.1%
Younger sole persons	*0.0%*	*3.9%*	*1.5%*	*3.4%*	*2.9%*	*1.1%*
Middle-aged sole persons	*4.3%*	*6.8%*	*10.8%*	*5.6%*	*1.9%*	*2.3%*
Older sole persons	*5.1%*	*4.8%*	*11.5%*	*6.7%*	*2.9%*	*4.6%*
Other type of household	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total households	**117**	**103**	**130**	**89**	**104**	**88**

Household structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Two parent family	51.6%↑	49.0%	47.4%	32.8%↓	33.3%	42.3%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*12.6%*	*20.7%*	*15.1%*	*6.7%*	*3.2%*	*11.3%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 yrs)	*15.8%*	*12.0%*	*12.9%*	*8.4%*	*11.8%*	*9.9%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 yrs)	*9.5%*	*4.3%*	*10.8%*	*7.6%*	*11.8%*	*6.8%*
(adult children only)	*13.7%*	*12.0%*	*8.6%*	*10.1%*	*6.5%*	*14.3%*
One parent family	4.3%	7.6%	3.3%	3.3%	5.4%	5.9%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.4%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 yrs)	*1.1%*	*1.1%*	*1.1%*	*0.8%*	*1.1%*	*1.1%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 yrs)	*1.1%*	*1.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.8%*	*0.0%*	*1.0%*
(adult children only)	*2.1%*	*5.4%*	*2.2%*	*1.7%*	*4.3%*	*3.5%*
Couples without children	29.5%	21.7%↓	30.1%	32.8%	37.6%↑	30.1%
Younger couples	*2.1%*	*7.6%*	*2.2%*	*3.5%*	*0.0%*	*4.8%*
Middle-aged couples	*7.4%*	*5.4%*	*7.5%*	*5.2%*	*10.0%*	*8.5%*
Older couples	*20.0%*	*8.7%↓*	*20.4%*	*24.1%↑*	*25.6%↑*	*16.6%*
Other families	6.3%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%↓	3.2%	7.4%
Group households	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
Sole person households	8.4%	15.2%	15.1%	30.3%↑	20.4%↑	13.7%
Younger sole persons	*1.1%*	*4.3%*	*1.1%*	*0.9%*	*0.0%*	*2.1%*
Middle-aged sole persons	*4.1%*	*6.5%*	*9.7%*	*7.8%*	*6.4%*	*5.7%*
Older sole persons	*3.2%*	*4.3%*	*4.3%*	*20.0%*	*14.0%*	*5.8%*
Other type of household	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total households	**95**	**92**	**93**	**119**	**93**	**1,123**

2.5 Country of birth

Respondents were asked:

"In which country was the person born?"

The *Household Survey* program has consistently recorded approximately two-thirds of respondents born in Australia, and approximately one-third born overseas. In 2017, there was an increase in the proportion of respondents born overseas, up from 37.1% in 2016 to 41.7% this year.

There was a commensurate measurable decrease in the proportion of respondents that were born in Australia, down from 62.9% in 2016 to 58.3% in 2017. This is the lowest proportion of Australian born respondents recorded in the City of Whittlesea in the last six years. This result is also almost identical to the 2016 *Census* which reported that 58.4% of residents in the City of Whittlesea were born in Australia.

Country of birth
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*	*1997*
	Number	*Percent*						
Australia	1,713	58.3%	62.9%	65.8%	65.9%	68.6%	68.5%	65.5%
Mainly English speaking countries	115	3.9%	6.7%	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%	3.0%	7.3%
Mainly non-English speaking countries	931	31.7%	28.1%	30.2%	29.3%	27.4%	28.5%	27.2%
Inadequately described	180	6.1%	2.3%	2.7%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Not stated	222		163	348	108	61	65	79
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,944**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**	**2,518**

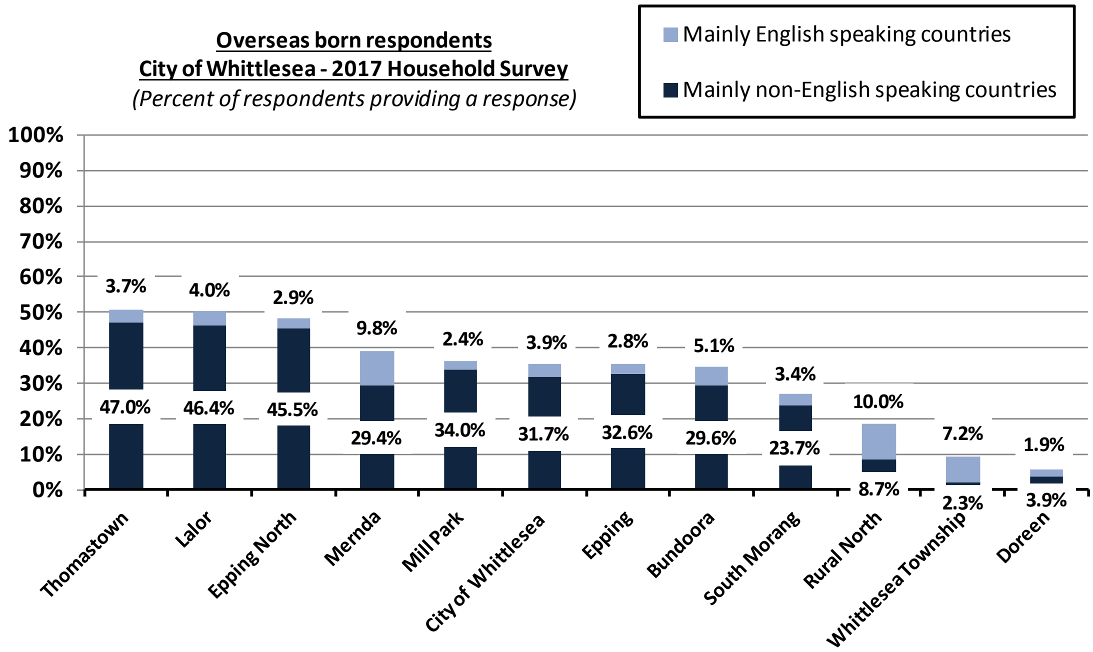
Most of the increase in the proportion of overseas born respondents was accounted for by a significant increase in the proportion of respondents born in India, which increased from three percent in 2016 to 7.3% this year. This is slightly higher than the 2016 *Census* result of 5.6%.

There was measurable and significant variation in this result observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown, Lalor, and Epping North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly non-English speaking country.

- ***Mernda and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly English speaking country.

- ***South Morang, Rural North, Whittlesea Township, and Doreen*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly non-English speaking country.



Consistent with theses overseas born results, there was measurable and significant variation in the country of birth results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to be born in Australia and measurably more likely to be born in Greece, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Egypt.

- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to be born in Australia, and measurably more likely to be born in Italy, Macedonia, and Vietnam.

- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Macedonia.

- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born in Australia and measurably and significantly more likely to be born in India.

- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be born in India.

- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Australia.

- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be born in Australia.

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be born in Australia, and measurably more likely to be born in England.

- ***Rural North*** - respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be born in Australia, and measurably more likely to be born in England.

Country of birth
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Country	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Australia	1,713	58.3%↓	62.9%	64.1%	62.8%	64.8%	65.1%
India	213	7.3%↑	3.0%	4.8%	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%
Italy	115	3.9%	5.2%	3.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Macedonia	95	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	1.8%	4.1%
Greece	63	2.1%	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%	2.2%
Sri Lanka	47	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	2.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Vietnam	43	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%
New Zealand	38	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
England	33	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Philippines	32	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%
China	27	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%
Egypt	25	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%
Croatia	22	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Malaysia	21	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Iraq	20	0.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Lebanon	16	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Malta	15	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%
Fiji	14	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Afghanistan	13	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Pakistan	12	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Germany	12	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Turkey	11	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Iran	10	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Bangladesh	9	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Indonesia	9	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Cyprus	8	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Hong Kong	7	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%
Portugal	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Nepal	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Thailand	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	6	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Zimbabwe	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Slovakia	5	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
South Africa	5	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Eastern Europe n.f.d.	5	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
All other countries	248	8.4%	7.2%	7.7%	6.6%	7.2%	5.9%
Not stated	223		163	280	297	195	75
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**3,026**	**2,892**	**2,924**

Top ten countries of birth by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(percent of respondents providing a response)

Bundoora	
Australia	62.4%
Greece	3.5%
Italy	3.2%
China	3.2%
India	2.9%
Macedonia	2.5%
Malaysia	1.9%
Sri Lanka	1.9%
England	1.6%
Bangladesh	1.6%
All other countries	15.3%
Not stated	33
Total	**347**

Lalor	
Australia	42.5%↓
Greece	8.7%↑
Italy	4.8%
Sri Lanka	4.8%↑
Vietnam	4.4%↑
Egypt	4.0%↑
Macedonia	3.2%
India	2.4%
Fiji	2.0%
Philippines	2.0%
All other countries	21.4%
Not stated	13
Total	**265**

Thomastown	
Australia	36.8%↓
Italy	12.5%↑
India	5.4%
Macedonia	5.1%↑
Vietnam	4.7%↑
Greece	3.7%
New Zealand	3.4%
Turkey	2.0%
China	1.7%
Croatia	1.4%
All other countries	23.3%
Not stated	26
Total	**322**

Epping	
Australia	58.1%
India	9.3%
Macedonia	6.5%↑
Italy	5.1%
Greece	2.3%
Indonesia	2.3%
Iraq	1.9%
South Eastern Europe n.f.d.	1.4%
Malaysia	1.4%
New Zealand	0.9%
All other countries	10.7%
Not stated	28
Total	**243**

Epping North	
Australia	47.2%↓
India	15.8%↑
Sri Lanka	5.3%
Iraq	4.1%
Macedonia	3.8%
Philippines	2.1%
Italy	1.8%
New Zealand	1.5%
Nepal	1.5%
Vietnam	1.2%
All other countries	15.8%
Not stated	6
Total	**347**

Mill Park	
Australia	56.3%
India	12.6%↑
Macedonia	2.8%
Philippines	2.4%
Italy	1.6%
Portugal	1.6%
Vietnam	1.6%
Afghanistan	1.6%
Croatia	1.2%
Malaysia	1.2%
All other countries	17.0%
Not stated	15
Total	**262**

Top ten countries of birth by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(percent of respondents providing a response)

South Morang	
Australia	66.2%↑
India	8.6%
Italy	4.1%
Macedonia	4.1%
New Zealand	1.5%
England	1.5%
Slovakia	1.1%
Sri Lanka	1.1%
Malta	0.8%
Somalia	0.8%
All other countries	10.2%
Not stated	22
Total	**288**

Mernda	
Australia	58.9%
India	5.7%
New Zealand	3.4%
Malaysia	3.4%
Sri Lanka	2.3%
Zimbabwe	2.3%
Fiji	1.9%
Italy	1.9%
Egypt	1.9%
Philippines	1.9%
All other countries	16.6%
Not stated	14
Total	**279**

Doreen	
Australia	91.1%↑
Netherlands	1.2%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	0.8%
Croatia	0.8%
New Zealand	0.4%
England	0.4%
Italy	0.4%
Lebanon	0.4%
China	0.4%
India	0.4%
All other countries	3.9%
Not stated	26
Total	**283**

Whittlesea Township	
Australia	86.7%↑
England	4.2%↑
New Zealand	0.8%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	0.8%
Scotland	0.8%
Ireland	0.8%
Netherlands	0.8%
Italy	0.8%
Macedonia	0.4%
Iraq	0.4%
All other countries	3.8%
Not stated	21
Total	**285**

Rural North	
Australia	79.9%↑
England	5.9%↑
Italy	3.7%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	2.7%
New Zealand	0.9%
Germany	0.9%
Macedonia	0.9%
Greece	0.9%
Fiji	0.5%
Denmark	0.5%
All other countries	3.2%
Not stated	21
Total	**240**

City of Whittlesea	
Australia	58.3%
India	7.2%
Italy	3.9%
Macedonia	3.2%
Greece	2.1%
Sri Lanka	1.6%
Vietnam	1.5%
New Zealand	1.3%
England	1.1%
Philippines	1.1%
All other countries	18.6%
Not stated	223
Total	**3,161**

2.5.1 Period of residence in Australia

Respondents born overseas were asked:

"How long has the person lived in Australia?"

The proportion of overseas born respondents that have lived in Australia for less than ten years has trended significantly higher over time, from 19.8% in 1997 to 28.8% in 2017.

There was in 2017 a measurable increase in the proportion of overseas born respondents that have lived in Australia for five to less than ten years (up from 13.5% in 2016 to 17.9% in 2017).

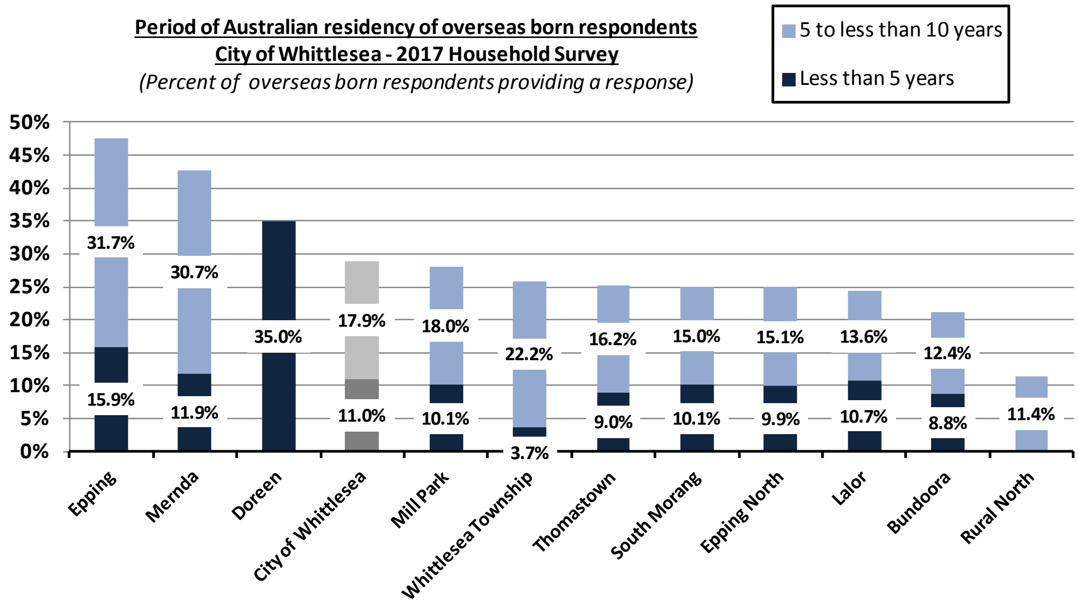
Period of residence in Australia
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

Period	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*	*1997*
	Number	*Percent*						
Less than one year	18	1.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.8%	1.4%	0.1%
One to less than five yrs	104	9.3%	11.1%	8.8%	7.7%	8.1%	3.9%	5.2%
Five to less than ten yrs	199	17.9%↑	13.5%	15.6%	12.3%	8.1%	6.5%	14.6%
Ten years or more	792	71.2%	72.6%	72.9%	77.8%	81.0%	88.2%	80.2%
Not stated	112		61	70	6	n.a	14	31
Total	**1,225**	**100%**	**1,006**	**933**	**993**	**759**	**902**	**861**

Although the relatively small sample size must be taken into account for some of the precinct results (sample size for each precinct is outlined in the following table), there was some measurable variation in the period of Australian residency of overseas born respondents observed across the municipality.

Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Epping and Mernda*** – overseas born respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived in Australia for less than ten years.
- ***Rural North*** – overseas born respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived in Australia for ten years or more.



Period of residence in Australia by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

Period	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Less than one year	0.0%	3.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.9%	1.1%
One to less than five years	8.8%	7.1%	8.4%	15.9%	7.0%	9.0%
Five to less than ten years	12.4%	13.6%	16.2%	31.7%	15.1%	18.0%
Ten years or more	78.8%	75.7%	74.9%	52.4%↓	75.0%	71.9%
Not stated	5	5	20	8	8	19
Total	**118**	**145**	**187**	**90**	**180**	**108**

Period	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Less than one year	1.3%	2.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
One to less than five years	8.8%	9.9%	30.0%	3.7%	0.0%	9.3%
Five to less than ten years	15.0%	30.7%	0.0%	22.2%	11.4%	17.9%
Ten years or more	75.0%	57.4%↓	65.0%	74.1%	88.6%↑	71.2%
Not stated	10	8	3	8	0	112
Total	**90**	**109**	**23**	**35**	**44**	**1,225**

2.6 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?"

A total of twenty-five respondents (0.8%) identified as Aboriginal (0.7%) or Torres Strait Islander (0.1%). These results are broadly consistent with those recorded in the last two *Household Surveys*. It is also identical to the 2016 *Census* result of 0.8%.

It is noted that respondents from Epping were measurably and significantly more likely than average to identify as Aboriginal.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*
	Number	*Percent*		
Aboriginal	21	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Torres Strait Islander	4	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
No	2,933	99.2%	99.0%	98.7%
Prefer not to say	29		12	2
Not stated	174		133	149
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Aboriginal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Torres Strait Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
No	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	95.1%	99.0%	100.0%
Prefer not to say	0	4	2	0	0	9
Not stated	11	0	29	17	35	12
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Aboriginal	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Torres Strait Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
No	99.3%	99.3%	99.6%	100.0%	99.5%	98.2%
Prefer not to say	2	0	1	2	0	29
Not stated	13	7	13	10	21	174
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

2.7 Language spoken at home

2.7.1 Prefer to speak a language other than English at home

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person prefer to speak a language other than English at home?"

In 2017 approximately one-third (33.5%) of respondents preferred to speak a language other than English at home. This result is up measurably on the 30.6% recorded in 2016. This increase in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak a language other than English at home this year is consistent with the increase in the proportion of respondents born in mainly non-English speaking countries (31.7% up from 28.1%).

This result of 33.5% is the largest proportion of non-English speaking respondents recorded over the life of the *Household Survey* program which commenced in 1997. This increase may well reflect improvements in the implementation of the fieldwork, and a greater emphasis on maximising the participation of non-English speaking residents in the *Household Survey* program this year.

Metropolis Research does note however that the 2016 *Census* reported that 44.1% of residents providing a response to the question reported that they speak a language other than English at home.

Prefer to speak a language other than English at home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2017		2016	2015	2012	2007	2002	1997
	Number	Percent						
English	2,076	66.5%↓	69.4%	68.5%	79.7%	81.0%	79.0%	75.3%
Other language	1,046	33.5%↑	30.6%	31.5%	20.3%	19.0%	21.0%	24.7%
Not stated	39		45	132	111	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**	**2,518**

Attention is drawn to the fact that prior to 2013, in the order of three-quarters to four-fifths of respondents preferred to speak only English at home. Metropolis Research is firmly of the view that the use of a range of other methodologies, including a mail out methodology prior to 2013 when Metropolis Research commenced the fieldwork for the survey using a full drop-off and pick-up methodology, is likely to be a significant factor underpinning the less representative results that were obtained by the *Household Survey* prior to 2013.

The face-to-face nature of the drop-off and pick-up methodology does maximise the opportunities for residents who speak a language other than English to participate in the research.

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 twenty-eight 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 169 residents (of the 3,479 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 assistance was available via the Council telephone service in community languages, but this offer was in most cases rejected.

Metropolis Research notes that the proportion of non-English speaking respondents is somewhat lower than the results from the 2016 *Census*, and the variation between these two results does reflect language difficulties for some residents who may be intimidated by the size and complexity of such a large survey form. It is also true to say that some residents who speak a language other than English at home often use the perception of language difficulties as a convenient reason not to participate in a survey that they would prefer not to participate in regardless of language. These cases are represented in the 169 residents who advised that language difficulties were a reason for them refusing to participate.

It is also important to note that the lower proportion of non-English speaking respondents in the *Household Survey* compared to the *Census* does reflect, at least in part, a lower level of engagement of these residents in consultation activities regardless of their level of English proficiency. It cannot be assumed that the entire difference between the *Census* and the *Household Survey* results for language spoken at home reflects methodological issues, as this methodology has proven over an extended period of time to maximise the participation of residents who speak a language other than English at home.

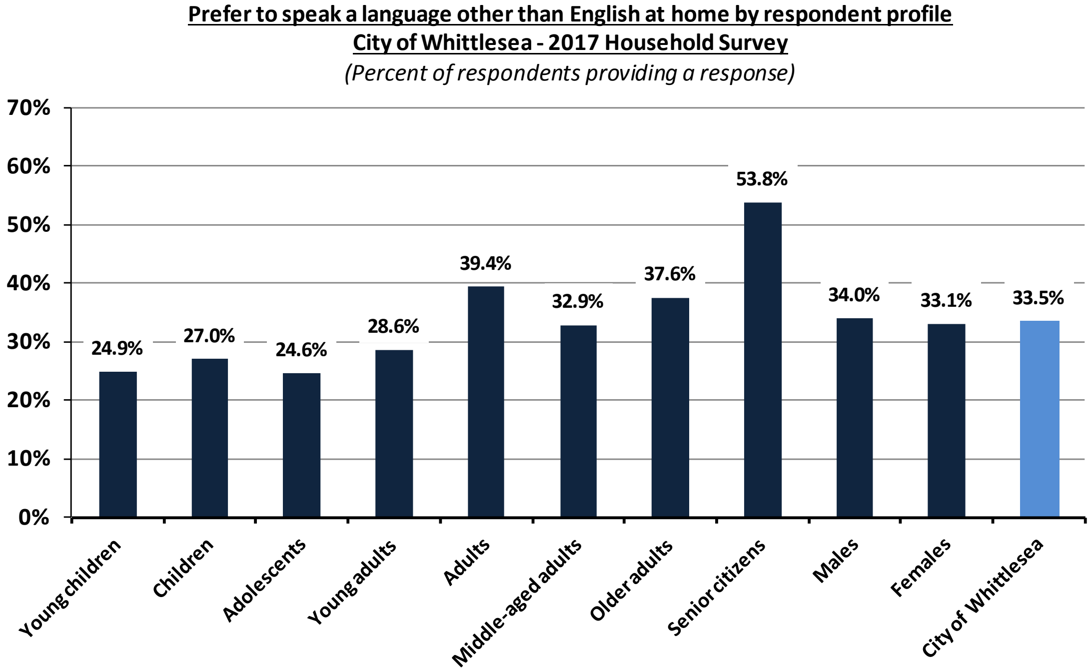
Attention is also drawn to the fact that the 2016 *Census* asked respondents if they "speak a language other than English at home", whereas the *Household Survey* asked respondents if they "prefer to speak a language other than English at home". This variation in the question will also have an impact of the compatibility of the results between the *Census* and the *Household Survey*.

There was significant variation in the propensity of respondents to prefer to speak a language other than English at home observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Younger respondents (aged 0 to 35 years of age)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

- ***Adults (aged 36 to 44 years) and older adults (aged 61 to 75 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.
- ***Senior citizens (aged 76 years and over)*** – were measurably and significantly more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in the propensity to speak a language other than English at home observed between male and female respondents.



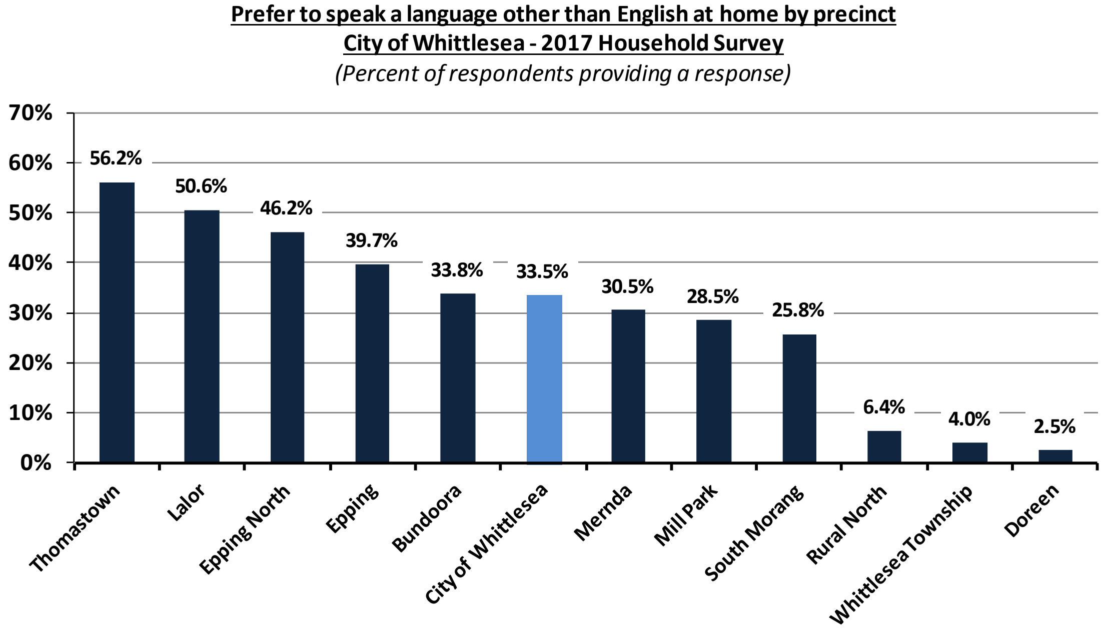
There was measurable and significant variation in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak a language other than English at home observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown, Lalor, and Epping North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

- ***Rural North, Whittlesea Township, and Doreen*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.



2.7.2 Preferred language (regions)

There was a measurable increase in 2017 in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak a southern Asian language, up from 6.1% in 2016 to 9.2% this year. Metropolis Research notes that southern Asian languages have been the most commonly preferred region of languages (excluding English) spoken at respondent homes in the City of Whittlesea since 2014. In 2013 the most common region of languages spoken at home was southern European.

This trend of increasing proportion of respondents born in India and speaking southern Asian languages is a significant trend that has been consistently observed in the *Household Survey* program.

Although southern Asian languages are the most common spoken languages other than English, it is noted that there is a small but significant proportion of respondents that speak languages from other regions, including most notably southern and eastern European languages. These do reflect significant numbers of residents in parts of the City of Whittlesea born overseas in southern and eastern European countries.

Language (region) spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Region	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*
English	2,076	66.5%↓	69.4%	71.9%	73.1%	70.8%
Southern Asian	286	9.2%↑	6.1%	7.2%	9.0%	5.6%
Southern European	181	5.8%	5.8%	6.3%	4.8%	6.0%
Eastern European	140	4.5%	4.3%	3.1%	4.3%	3.5%
Southwest Asian and North African	99	3.2%	4.7%	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%
Southeast Asian	80	2.6%	3.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%
Eastern Asian	34	1.1%	1.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.4%
Other languages *(incl. African, Oceania)*	26	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Northern European	11	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other languages n.f.d	190	6.1%	4.5%	3.5%	0.1%	6.4%
Not stated	38		47	264	425	129
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**3,031**	**2,892**

There was measurable and very significant variation in the preferred language (regions) 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 speak eastern European languages.
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to speak English only at home, and more likely to speak southern and eastern European languages, and were measurably more likely to not state what language (other than English) that they prefer to speak at home.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak only English at home and more likely to speak southern and eastern European, southwest Asian and north African, and southeast Asian languages.
- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak southern and eastern European languages.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak only English at home and more likely to speak southern Asian languages.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak only English at home and southeast Asian, and less likely to speak southern Asian languages.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak eastern European languages.
- ***Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and Rural North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to speak only English at home, and almost exclusively spoke English at home.

Language (region) spoken at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Region	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
English	66.2%	49.4%↓	43.8%↓	60.3%	53.8%↓	71.5%
Southern Asian	7.4%	8.7%	7.6%	13.0%	21.1%↑	7.3%
Southern European	5.3%	9.9%↑	15.8%↑	10.5%↑	1.2%	2.7%
Eastern European	7.9%↑	7.2%↑	7.3%↑	7.9%↑	5.3%	2.7%
Southwest Asian and North African	1.8%	7.2%	6.3%↑	2.9%	6.7%↑	2.7%
Southeast Asian	1.2%	4.6%	8.5%↑	2.5%	2.0%	3.1%
Eastern Asian	2.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.9%
Other languages *(incl. African, Oceania)*	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Northern European	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Other languages n.f.d	7.1%	12.9%↑	7.9%	1.7%	8.2%	6.5%
Not stated	7	2	5	4	5	2
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Region	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
English	74.2%↑	69.5%	97.5%↑	96.0%↑	93.6%↑	66.5%
Southern Asian	0.0%↓	12.9%	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	9.2%
Southern European	4.6%	2.2%	0.4%↓	0.0%↓	5.1%	5.8%
Eastern European	3.9%	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	0.8%↓	4.5%
Southwest Asian and North African	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.2%
Southeast Asian	9.5%↑	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Eastern Asian	0.4%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Other languages *(incl. African, Oceania)*	2.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Northern European	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other languages n.f.d	5.3%	6.1%	0.4%	2.2%	0.4%	6.1%
Not stated	5	0	1	8	4	38
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

2.7.3 Preferred languages

The following main table provides the time series results for the major preferred languages spoken at respondent homes in the City of Whittlesea.

Given the relatively large number of individual languages spoken at homes in the City of Whittlesea, there was little statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak any individual language.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak only English at home has declined measurably in 2017, down from 69.4% to 66.5%, which is the lowest proportion reported over the life of the *Household Survey* program.

There was a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak Hindi (2.9% up from 1.0%), and a small decrease this year in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak Sinhalese (0.3% down from 2.5%).

The small tables that follow the main language table outline the top ten languages spoken at home by respondents in each of the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Whilst there is less statistically significant variation in the results for individual languages than for the language regions, attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak only English at home and more likely to speak Arabic.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak only English at home and more likely to speak Italian and Vietnamese.
- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak only English at home.
- ***Epping North*** - respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak only English at home and more likely to speak Punjabi.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak only English at home.
- ***Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and Rural North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to speak only English at home, and almost exclusively spoke English at home.

Preferred spoken language
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Language	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*	*2012*
	Number	*Percent*					
English	2,076	66.5%↓	69.4%	68.5%	73.1%	70.8%	80.2%
Italian	100	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%	2.3%
Macedonian	96	3.1%	3.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%	3.2%
Hindi	91	2.9%↑	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Greek	69	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Punjabi	69	2.2%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Arabic	60	1.9%	3.3%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%
Vietnamese	58	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%
Tamil	36	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Malayalam	31	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%
Croatian	23	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Mandarin	21	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Turkish	19	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%
Gujarati	15	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Urdu	15	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Somali	14	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Pashto	14	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Tagalog (Filipino)	13	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Sinhalese	10	0.3%↓	2.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Maltese	10	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%
Cantonese	9	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%
Serbian	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Nepali	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Indonesian	6	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Akan	5	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chinese, n.f.d	5	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%
Kurdish	5	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
German	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bengali	5	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Teluga	5	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Dutch	5	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Thai	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Armenian	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Bosnian	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Polish	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Slovak	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple	4	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Other languages	13	0.4%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%
Other languages n.f.d	188	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	2.5%	7.7%	4.4%
Not stated	38		47	132	129	129	111
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**3,031**	**2,892**	**2,924**

Top ten languages spoken at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(percent of respondents providing a response)

Bundoora	
English	66.2%
Macedonian	6.5%
Tamil	2.9%
Greek	2.4%
Mandarin	2.4%
Italian	2.1%
Arabic	1.8%
Hindi	1.5%
Croatian	1.2%
Urdu	1.2%
All other languages	12.0%
Not stated	7
Total	**347**

Lalor	
English	49.4%↓
Arabic	6.8%↑
Greek	5.3%
Italian	4.6%
Vietnamese	4.6%
Macedonian	3.8%
Urdu	2.3%
Croatian	1.9%
Hindi	1.9%
Punjabi	1.9%
All other languages	17.5%
Not stated	2
Total	**265**

Thomastown	
English	43.8%↓
Italian	8.8%↑
Vietnamese	7.9%↑
Macedonian	5.7%
Greek	4.7%
Arabic	3.5%
Hindi	3.5%
Turkish	2.8%
Maltese	2.2%
Punjabi	2.2%
All other languages	14.8%
Not stated	5
Total	**322**

Epping	
English	60.3%↓
Italian	7.1%
Macedonian	5.9%
Punjabi	5.9%
Hindi	5.4%
Greek	2.9%
Serbian	2.1%
Arabic	1.7%
Indonesian	1.7%
Turkish	1.3%
All other languages	5.9%
Not stated	4
Total	**243**

Top ten languages spoken at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(percent of respondents providing a response)

Epping North	
English	53.8%↓
Punjabi	10.8%↑
Tamil	4.4%
Hindi	4.4%
Arabic	3.2%
Macedonian	2.6%
Vietnamese	2.0%
Croatian	1.8%
Kurdish	1.8%
Pashto	1.8%
All other languages	13.5%
Not stated	5
Total	**347**

Mill Park	
English	71.5%
Hindi	3.8%
Gujarati	3.1%
Pashto	1.9%
Greek	1.5%
Macedonian	1.5%
Vietnamese	1.5%
Tagalog (Filipino)	1.5%
Italian	1.2%
Croatian	1.2%
All other languages	11.2%
Not stated	2
Total	**262**

South Morang	
English	74.2%↑
Malayalam	4.6%
Macedonian	3.2%
Italian	2.8%
Hindi	2.1%
Somali	2.1%
Greek	1.8%
Tamil	1.1%
Teluga	1.1%
Slovak	0.7%
All other languages	6.4%
Not stated	5
Total	**288**

Mernda	
English	69.5%
Hindi	4.7%
Mandarin	3.2%
Arabic	2.2%
Tamil	2.2%
Sinhalese	2.2%
Akan	2.2%
Nepali	1.4%
Punjabi	1.4%
Malayalam	1.1%
All other languages	10.0%
Not stated	0
Total	**279**

Top ten languages spoken at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(percent of respondents providing a response)

Doreen	
English	97.5%↑
Dutch	1.4%
Italian	0.4%
Chinese, n.f.d	0.4%
All other languages	0.4%
Not stated	1
Total	**283**

Whittlesea Township	
English	96.0%↑
Assyrian	1.8%
All other languages	2.2%
Not stated	8
Total	**285**

Rural North	
English	93.6%↑
Italian	2.5%
Greek	1.7%
Macedonian	0.8%
Spanish	0.4%
Maltese	0.4%
All other languages	0.4%
Not stated	4
Total	**240**

City of Whittlesea	
English	66.5%
Italian	3.2%
Macedonian	3.1%
Hindi	2.9%
Greek	2.2%
Punjabi	2.2%
Arabic	1.9%
Vietnamese	1.9%
Tamil	1.2%
Malayalam	1.0%
All other languages	14.0%
Not stated	38
Total	**3,161**

2.8 Personal income

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"What is the person's total (gross pre-tax) income from all sources per week, including pensions and allowances?"

The median personal weekly income (from all sources) of respondents aged fifteen years and over increased 13.1% in 2017, up from $27,456 in 2016 to $31,044 this year. Metropolis Research notes that despite some volatility in the median personal weekly income from year to year, over time the median income has trended higher in the *Household Survey*.

The 2017 median personal weekly income of $31,044 was 38.5% higher than the 2007 median personal weekly income of $22,412.

The 2016 *Census* reported a median personal weekly income of $30,732, one percent lower than the 2017 *Household Survey* result. The fact that the 2017 *Household Survey* median income is one percent higher than the 2016 *Census* median income does reflect very well on the reliability of the *Household Survey* result in 2017.

It is important to bear in mind that these results are based on income from all sources, including not only wages and salaries, but also pensions and other allowances.

Metropolis Research has provided time series results for a number of years prior to 2017, however given that the income brackets were modified in 2017 to reflect the 2016 *Census* categories, some grouping of the historical data has been required to make the historical results comparable to the 2017 income brackets.

There was some measurable variation in the median personal weekly income results observed between 2016 and 2017, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Measurable decrease*** – there was a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over earning between $150 and $399 per week (19.2% down from 23.5%).

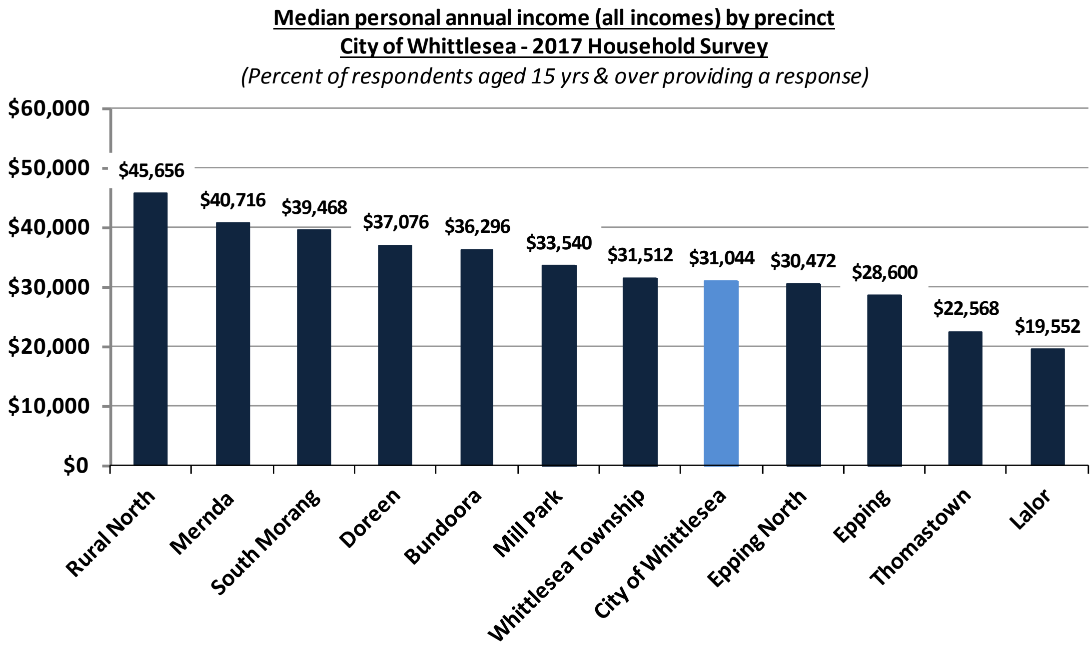
- ***Measurable increase*** – there was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over earning between $1,000 and $1,999 per week (24.2% up from 20.5%).

Weekly personal income
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Income	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2012*
	Number	*Percent*				
Negative or nil	236	11.6%	10.8%	10.8%	11.7%	11.9%
$1 - $149 per week	125	6.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%
$150 - $299 per week	197	9.6%	23.5%	22.7%	26.0%	24.1%
$300 - $399 per week	196	9.6%				
$400 - $499 per week	157	7.7%	25.1%	24.9%	22.3%	24.3%
$500 - $649 per week	167	8.2%				
$650 - $799 per week	187	9.2%				
$800 - $999 per week	202	9.9%	8.9%	9.5%	10.8%	9.6%
$1,000 - $1,249 per week	195	9.5%	20.5%	20.3%	18.7%	20.3%
$1,250 - $1,499 per week	135	6.6%				
$1,500 - $1,749 per week	105	5.1%				
$1,750 - $1,999 per week	59	2.9%				
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	61	3.0%	4.3%	5.2%	3.8%	3.1%
$3,000 or more per week	20	1.0%				
Not stated	530		439	533	434	320
Total	**2,572**	**100%**	**2,341**	**2369**	**2,379**	**2,276**
Median weekly income	*$597*		*$528*	*$581*	*$495*	*$524*
Median annual income	*$31,044*		*$27,456*	*$30,212*	*$25,740*	*$27,248*

There was measurable and significant variation in the personal weekly median income from all sources of respondents aged fifteen years and over observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

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



The results presented above reflect the personal incomes of all respondents aged fifteen years and over and the diversity in median annual personal incomes observed across the municipality reflect at least in part the age and employment structure of the precinct populations. For example, respondents in Lalor and Thomastown were significantly less likely to be employed full time or self employed than respondents in some of the other precincts.

The following graph provides the median annual personal income of respondents aged fifteen years and over who were employed full time or self employed. These results provide a more detailed picture of the relative incomes of employed respondents in the City of Whittlesea.

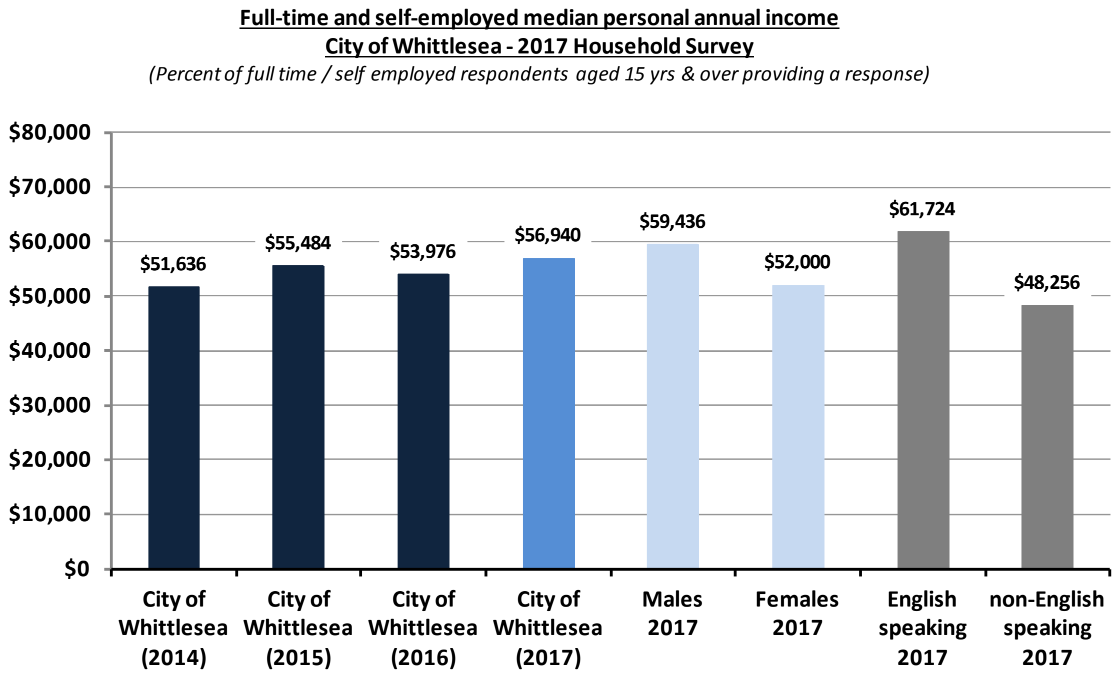
The median annual personal income of full time and self employed respondents aged fifteen years and over was $56,940 in 2017, an increase of 5.5% on the 2016 median of $53,976. Since the *Household Survey* commenced including these full time and self employed respondents median incomes in 2014, the median income of these respondents has increased by 10.3%.

This increase in the median annual income of full time and self employed respondents will reflect the natural rate of increase in incomes due to inflation and other factors, as well as changes in the occupation profile of employed respondents. Metropolis Research has noted in a number of sections in this report that the employment and educational profile of residents of the City of Whittlesea has changed over time, as the community has become more educated and more likely to be employed as professionals than in the past. This trend should over time result in increasing median incomes of employed respondents.

There was measurable and significant variation in the median incomes of full time and self employed respondents observed by respondents' gender and language spoken at home, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Gender*** – the median annual income of full time / self employed males was 14.3% higher than the median annual income of full time / self employed females. This gender pay gap of 14.3% is up on the gap of 9.6% recorded in 2016, but lower than the 24.5% recorded in 2015.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – the median annual income of full time / self employed English speaking respondents was 27.9% higher than the median income of full time / self employed non-English speaking respondents. This language-based pay gap of 27.9% was higher than the gap of 22.5% recorded in 2016 and the 20.2% recorded in 2015. This is a very interesting result, particularly when read in conjunction with the occupation and qualification results discussed elsewhere in this report.



The following table provides the precinct level personal income results based on all respondents aged fifteen years and over.

There was some measurable variation in the income bracket results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, which are identified in the table with an appropriate arrow.

Given the large number of income brackets, it was difficult to observe measurable variation in individual income brackets between precincts. Readers are advised that a more meaningful examination of variation in the personal incomes between respondents from different precincts is via the median annual income figures presented earlier in this section in the precinct level graphs.

Weekly personal income by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Income	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Negative or nil	9.2%	12.0%	9.5%	11.6%	16.7%	13.0%
$1 - $149 per week	8.3%	9.6%	9.0%	2.3%↓	6.4%	3.4%
$150 - $299 per week	5.2%	13.3%	15.3%	13.3%	6.4%	9.0%
$300 - $399 per week	7.4%	19.3%↑	13.5%	11.6%	8.2%	4.5%
$400 - $499 per week	5.2%	7.8%	7.7%	8.7%	7.7%	9.6%
$500 - $649 per week	11.4%	7.2%	11.3%	7.5%	7.7%	10.7%
$650 - $799 per week	10.0%	8.4%	8.1%	6.9%	11.6%	10.7%
$800 - $999 per week	10.5%	4.8%	9.0%	16.2%↑	8.6%	9.0%
$1,000 - $1,249 p/week	7.0%	6.6%	7.7%	11.0%	7.7%	11.9%
$1,250 - $1,499 p/week	6.6%	4.8%	5.0%	2.3%	5.2%	7.3%
$1,500 - $1,749 p/week	8.7%	1.8%	1.4%	6.4%	3.9%	4.5%
$1,750 - $1,999 p/week	4.8%	3.0%	1.4%	0.6%	3.9%	4.0%
$2,000 - $2,999 p/week	2.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.7%	5.2%	1.7%
$3,000 or more p/week	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Not stated	50	63	61	30	36	39
Total	**279**	**229**	**283**	**203**	**269**	**216**

Income	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Negative or nil	10.6%	11.5%	11.2%	3.9%	10.1%	11.6%
$1 - $149 per week	7.5%	6.7%	3.7%	6.1%	5.1%	6.1%
$150 - $299 per week	6.8%	7.3%	8.5%	7.8%	2.9%	9.6%
$300 - $399 per week	8.7%	6.1%	5.9%	12.8%	6.5%	9.6%
$400 - $499 per week	5.0%	5.5%	9.6%	10.1%	8.7%	7.7%
$500 - $649 per week	3.7%	4.8%	8.0%	12.8%	8.0%	8.2%
$650 - $799 per week	10.6%	9.1%	7.4%	8.9%	4.3%	9.2%
$800 - $999 per week	10.6%	10.9%	9.0%	11.7%	10.9%	9.9%
$1,000 - $1,249 p/week	9.9%	11.5%	10.6%	10.1%	12.3%	9.5%
$1,250 - $1,499 p/week	9.9%	7.9%	10.6%	6.1%	9.4%	6.6%
$1,500 - $1,749 p/week	7.5%	9.7%	6.4%	2.2%	2.9%	5.1%
$1,750 - $1,999 p/week	1.9%	1.2%	4.8%	5.0%	5.8%	2.9%
$2,000 - $2,999 p/week	6.2%	7.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	3.0%
$3,000 or more p/week	1.2%	0.6%	2.1%	0.3%	10.1%	1.0%
Not stated	66	43	32	51	55	530
Total	**227**	**208**	**220**	**230**	**193**	**2,572**

2.9 Household income

The household income results presented in this section of the report have been compiled from the personal income results of the *Household Survey*.

The household income results have been generated assuming personal incomes are at the income bracket mid-point. For example, a personal income of between $400 and $599 per week has been assumed to be $499.50. All incomes for respondents aged fifteen years and over within each household have been included in the household income results. This is the same approach as the *Census*.

For households in which any of the respondents aged fifteen years and over did not provide a response to the personal income question, these respondent households have been reported as “partial income stated / not stated”, as not all the relevant incomes could be included in the calculations. Variations in the proportion of respondent households not providing all their personal incomes will have significant impacts on the median household income result.

Metropolis Research notes that due to the calculation method, these household income results will be volatile from year to year.

The median household income figures are not considered a reliable measure of change in household income over time. A significantly more accurate measure of changes in income in the municipality over time is provided in the personal income results presented in the previous section. The personal income results are not susceptible to the same volatility as these household income results.

The median annual household income of respondent households providing incomes for all individuals within the household aged fifteen years and over in 2017 was $1,373 per week or $71,435 per annum, down somewhat on the $81,800 reported in 2016. By way of comparison, the 2016 *Census* reported a median household income of $1,444 per week or $75,088 per annum.

Due to the fact that 196 of the 1,123 respondent households failed to provide an income for each individual within the household aged fifteen years and over, it is not possible to publish precinct level household income figures.

Household income
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Income bracket	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016
Negative or nil	26	2.8%	0.0%
$1 - $149 per week	12	1.3%	1.0%
$150 - $299 per week	19	2.0%	6.6%
$300 - $399 per week	25	2.7%	
$400 - $499 per week	44	4.7%	14.1%
$500 - $649 per week	41	4.4%	
$650 - $799 per week	75	8.1%	
$800 - $999 per week	60	6.5%	9.6%
$1,000 - $1,249 per week	95	10.2%	28.0%
$1,250 - $1,499 per week	80	8.6%	
$1,500 - $1,749 per week	78	8.4%	
$1,750 - $1,999 per week	46	5.0%	
$2,000 - $2,999 per week	203	21.9%	40.7%
$3,000 or more per week	123	13.3%	
Partial income stated / not stated	196		320
Total	**1,123**	**100%**	**1,017**

2.10 Disability

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person have a permanent or long term disability?"

There was a significant change in the format of this question in 2017, removing the reference in the question to "permanent or long-term medical conditions" which was included in 2016. This change in the question is highly likely to be the significant factor underpinning the measurable decline in this result in 2017 from the 26.1% recorded in 2016 to 11.6% this year. Readers are therefore advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of the variation in results between 2016 and 2017.

Attention is however drawn to the fact that this 2017 result is measurably and significantly lower than the 17.9% recorded in 2015 and is somewhat lower than the 2014 result of 13.6%. This variation is not due to the change in question format which was only included in 2016, and this lower 2017 result is against this long-term trend of an increasing proportion of the community identifying as having a permanent or long-term disability.

Metropolis Research notes that the proportion of the general community that identify as having a permanent or long-term disability has been increasing over time both within the City of Whittlesea between 2002 and 2015 as well as elsewhere across metropolitan Melbourne, including in neighbouring cities of Banyule and Darebin[1]. This City of Whittlesea result in 2017 does appear to be somewhat at odds with this broader long-term trend, and may be an outlier result.

Permanent or long-term disability

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*
	Number	*Percent*						
Yes	366	11.6%	26.1%	17.9%	13.6%	10.0%	8.9%	5.5%
No	2,795	88.4%	73.9%	82.1%	86.4%	90.0%	91.1%	94.5%
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**2,928**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**

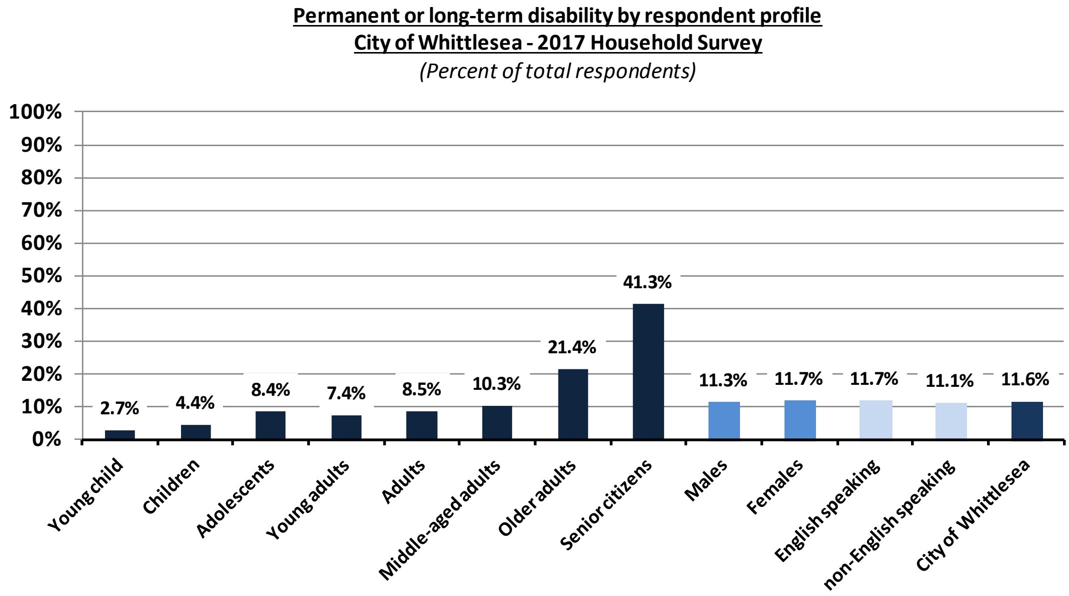
Note: in 2016 this question included "permanent and long term medical conditions" as well as disability.

There was no meaningful variation in the proportion of respondents who identify as having a permanent or long-term disability observed between male and female respondents, nor between English speaking and non-English speaking respondents. There was however a clear relationship between a respondents' age and their propensity to identify as having a permanent or long-term disability.

- ***Young children and children (aged from birth to 12 years of age)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to identify as having a disability.
- ***Older adults (aged 61 to 75 years)*** - respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than likely as average (approximately twice as likely) to identify as having a disability.

[1] Darebin City Council – 2014 Household Survey, Banyule City Council – 2014 Household Survey

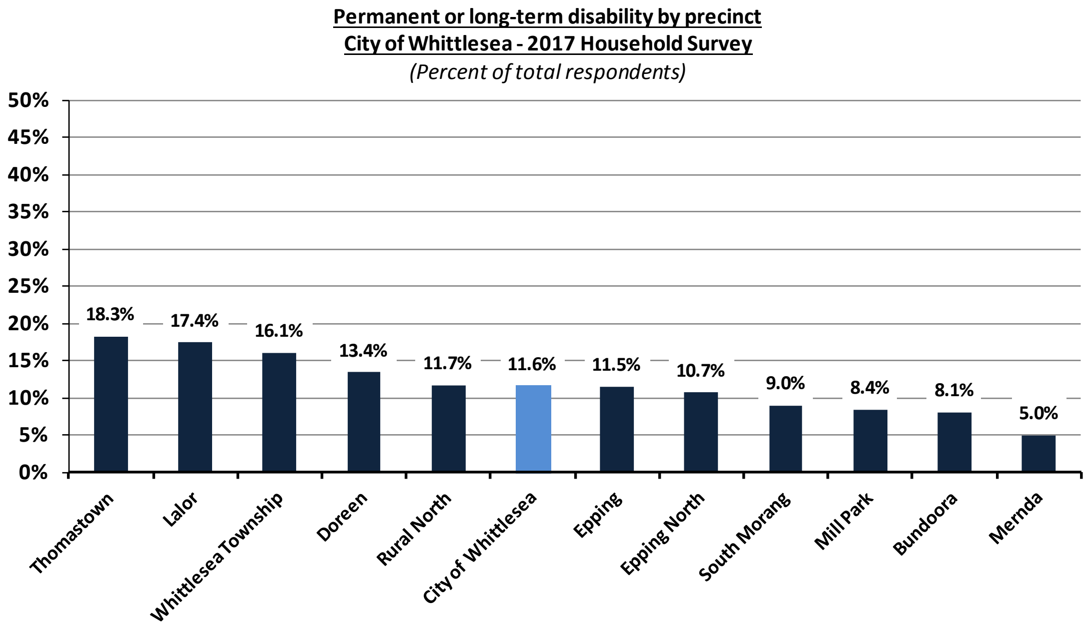
- ***Senior citizens (aged 76 years and over)*** – were measurably and significantly more likely than average (almost four times as likely) to identify as having a disability.



There was measurable and significant variation in 2017 in the proportion of respondents who identify as having a permanent or long-term disability observed across the precincts of the City of Whittlesea. This variation reflects, at least in part, the variation in the age structure of respondents at the precinct level, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown, Lalor, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to identify as having a disability.

- ***Mernda*** – respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably less likely than average to identify as having a disability.



2.10.1 Disability type

Respondents with a disability were asked:

"Does the person have a permanent or long-term disability?"

Consistent with the change in 2017 to remove reference to the term "medical condition" in the question, the category "other physical disability" was not included in the types of disability in 2017. In 2016, a little less than one-sixth (14.8%) identified as having an "other physical" disability. Excluding this category of disability from the list of disability types on the survey form accounts for the overwhelming majority of the decline in the proportion of respondents with a disability in 2017. This reinforces the findings of the 2016 report that the large increase in 2016 in "other physical disability" recorded that year was due to the inclusion of "medical conditions" in the question

Excluding "other physical disability" in 2016, there was no statistically significant variation in these results observed in 2017 compared to 2016.

Since 2014 the most common form of disability that respondents' identify with was mental health (which has been referred to as psychological in 2014 and psychiatric in 2013). A small proportion of respondents reported that they had a hearing impairment, mobility related disability, other disability (which include some medical conditions), and vision impairment.

Given the relatively small sample of respondents (366) with a disability, no precinct level results are provided for these results.

Type of permanent or long-term disability or medical condition
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*
Mental health*	119	3.8%	5.4%	5.0%	3.6%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%
Hearing impairment	101	3.2%	4.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%
Mobility	68	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vision impairment	33	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%
Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	25	0.8%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Neurological disorders	23	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Learning disability	22	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	14	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Intellectual disability	12	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%
Other physical disability	n.a	n.a	14.8%	8.3%	7.3%	4.3%	4.8%	2.4%
Other disability	58	1.8%	3.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	n.a.	0.7%
Total responses	**417**		**1,007**	**731**	**562**	**353**	**204**	**203**
Respondents with a disability	*11.6%*		*26.1%*	*17.9%*	*13.1%*	*10.9%*		

(*) was called psychological in 2014, and psychiatric in 2013.
Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.
Note: The question on disability in 2016 included "permanent or long term medical condition" as well as disability.

2.10.2 Require assistance with disability

Respondents with a disability were asked:

"Does the person require assistance for their disability?"

The proportion of respondents with a permanent or long-term disability that require at least one form of assistance with that disability increased measurably and significantly in 2017, up from one-quarter (25.8%) in 2016 to a little less than half (43.4%) this year. It is noted that this is a significantly higher proportion than has been recorded since this question was first included in the *Household Survey* program in 2013, even when overlooking the 2016 results due to the change in question format that year.

This result shows clearly that the smaller proportion of respondents that identified in 2017 as having a permanent or long-term disability (11.6%) were significantly more likely to require some form of assistance with their disability than in previous years.

Given the relatively small sample of 366 respondents with a disability, no precinct level results are provided for this question.

A slightly higher proportion of female respondents (45.2%) with a disability required at least one form of assistance than male respondents (40.9%). This variation is not statistically significant. The sample is too small to provide a comparison by age structure.

Require assistance with a disability
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents with a disability)

Type	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*
	Number	*Percent*				
Emotional support	90	24.6%	18.4%	18.1%	n.a.	n.a.
Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	58	15.8%	14.4%	10.5%	17.9%	21.0%
Financial support	56	15.3%	14.0%	10.1%	n.a.	n.a.
Mobility *(e.g. at home or outside)*	49	13.4%	8.2%	6.0%	16.3%	17.8%
Communication *(e.g. sign language)*	20	5.5%	4.9%	3.3%	3.3%	5.4%
Total responses	**273**		**308**	**247**	**149**	**357**
Respondents requiring at least one form of assistance with a disability	*159 (43.4%)*		*25.8%*	*30.0%*	*26.8%*	*31.7%*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Note: The question on disability in 2016 included "medical conditions" as well as disability.

2.11 Carers

2.11.1 Care for someone to allow them to stay in their home

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Does the person care for someone to allow that person to stay in their own home?"

Ten percent of respondents aged 15 years and over reported that they care for someone to allow that person to stay in their own home.

This result is down somewhat on the 13.7% recorded in 2016, and reverses the trend observed since 2007 of an increasing proportion of respondents caring for someone in this capacity.

Care for a person to allow that person to stay in their home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Response</th><th colspan="2">2017</th><th rowspan="2">2016</th><th rowspan="2">2015</th><th rowspan="2">2012</th><th rowspan="2">2007</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Percent</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cares for someone within this home</td><td>221</td><td>8.6%↓</td><td>11.7%</td><td>9.3%</td><td rowspan="2">8.6%</td><td rowspan="2">7.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cares for someone outside this home</td><td>37</td><td>1.4%</td><td>2.0%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>No and not stated</td><td>2,314</td><td>90.0%</td><td>86.4%</td><td>88.9%</td><td>91.4%</td><td>93.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>2,572</td><td>100%</td><td>2,341</td><td>2,875</td><td>2,276</td><td>1,809</td></tr>
</table>

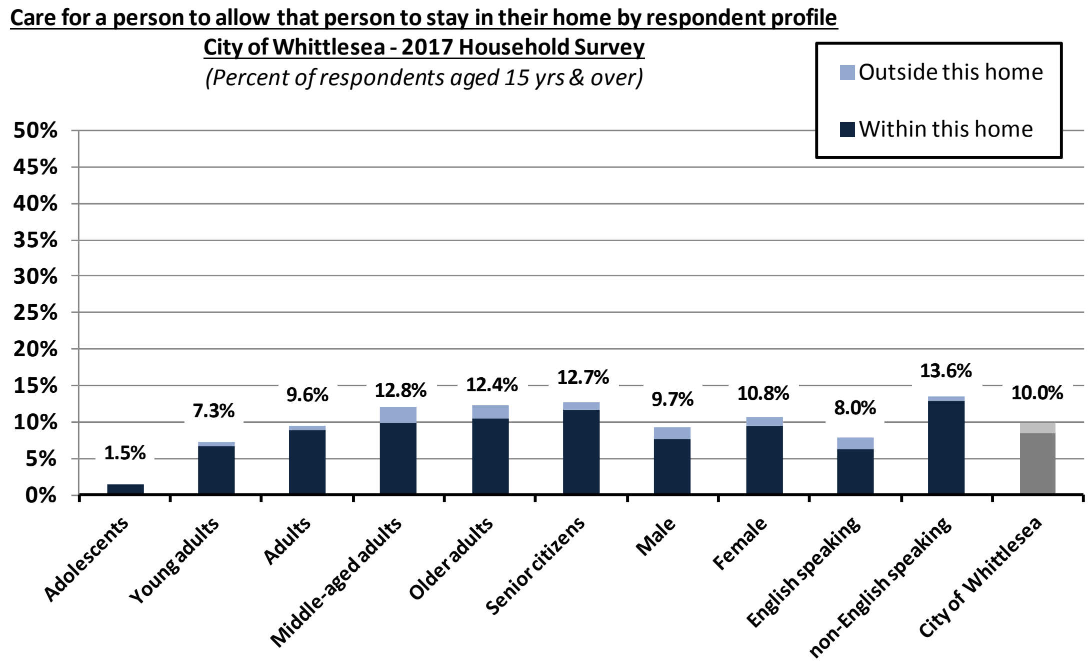
There was some variation in the proportion of respondents that care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home.

- ***Middle-aged, older adults, and senior citizens (aged 45 years and over)*** – respondents were marginally, albeit not measurably more likely than average to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home. In previous years the proportion of older adults and senior citizens was a little higher than it is in 2017.

- ***Gender*** – female respondents were marginally, albeit not measurably more likely than male respondents to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home. The variation in results between male and female respondents was less pronounced in 2017 than in recent years.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than average to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home. The variation in results between English speaking and non-English speaking respondents was less pronounced in 2017 than in recent years.



There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. It is however observed that:

- ***Lalor and Epping*** – respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to care for someone within their home to allow that person to stay at home.

Care for a person to allow that person to stay in their home

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Cares for someone within this home	4.3%	13.1%	9.9%	13.3%	9.7%	6.0%
Cares for someone outside this home	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%
No and not stated	95.0%	85.6%	88.7%	86.2%	89.6%	92.1%
Total	**279**	**229**	**283**	**203**	**269**	**216**

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Cares for someone within this home	6.2%	9.6%	5.5%	7.0%	5.2%	8.6%
Cares for someone outside this home	1.3%	0.5%	3.6%	2.2%	3.1%	1.4%
No and not stated	92.5%	89.9%	90.9%	90.9%	91.7%	90.0%
Total	**227**	**208**	**220**	**230**	**193**	**2,572**

2.11.2 Caring for children

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Does the person spend any time caring for a child / children (under 15 years) without pay?"

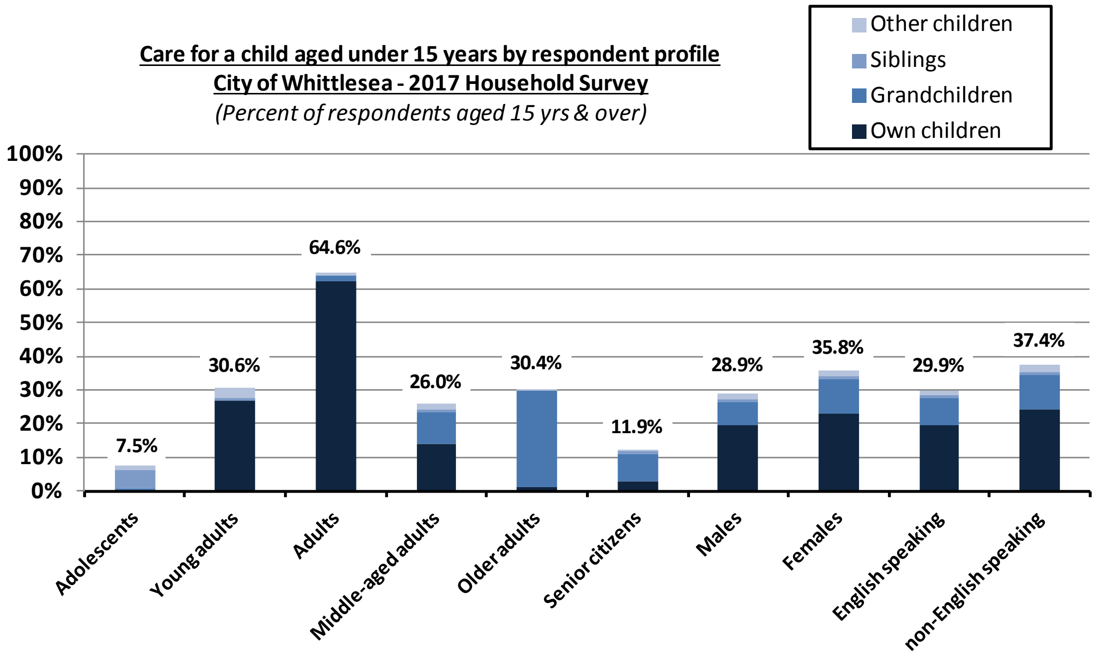
Consistent with the results recorded in 2016, approximately one-third (32.4% up from 32.0%) of respondents aged 15 years and over reported that they spend any time caring for a child or children (aged under 15 years) without pay. Respondents were most likely to be caring for their own children (21.3%), or their grandchildren (8.7%).

Caring for a child aged under 15 years
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*2017*		*2016*
	Number	*Percent*	
Yes - my own children	477	21.3%	19.9%
Yes - my grandchildren	196	8.7%	8.7%
Yes - my siblings	19	0.8%	1.6%
Yes - other children	35	1.6%	1.8%
No	1,517	67.6%	68.0%
Not stated	328		114
Total	**2,572**	**100%**	**2,340**

There was measurable and significant variation in the propensity of respondents to care for a child or children aged under 15 years observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adults (aged 36 to 45 years)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to care for children aged under 15 years, almost exclusively their own children.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 46 to 60 years)*** – respondents were measurably but not significantly less likely than average to care for children aged under 15 years, and were split almost evenly between caring for their own children and their grandchildren.
- ***Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years) and senior citizens (aged 76 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to care for children aged under 15 years.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to care for children aged under 15 years.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – non-English speaking respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than English speaking respondents to care for children aged under 15 years.



There was significant variation in these results observed across the eleven precincts of the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondents were measurably more likely to care for their own siblings aged under 15 years.
- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely to care for their own children aged under 15 years, and more likely not to care for any children aged under 15 years.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to care for their own children aged under 15 years.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to care for their own children aged under 15 years and less likely not to care for any children aged under 15 years.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to care for their own children aged under 15 years.

Caring for a child aged under 15 years by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Yes - my own children	18.0%	14.6%↓	14.1%↓	22.0%	31.7%↑	17.2%
Yes - my grandchildren	7.9%	6.5%	10.8%	7.3%	5.2%	10.8%
Yes - my siblings	3.8%↑	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Yes - other children	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	3.4%	0.0%	1.6%
No	69.5%	77.4%↑	73.9%↑	67.2%	63.0%	69.9%
Not stated	40	30	34	26	39	30
Total	**279**	**229**	**283**	**203**	**269**	**216**

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Yes - my own children	24.9%	33.0%↑	24.5%	19.0%	15.5%↓	21.3%
Yes - my grandchildren	7.0%	12.4%	11.5%	6.6%	13.7%	8.7%
Yes - my siblings	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
Yes - other children	3.0%	2.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%
No	63.7%	50.8%↓	63.0%	72.0%	70.8%	67.6%
Not stated	26	23	28	19	25	328
Total	**227**	**208**	**220**	**230**	**193**	**2,572**

3. Education

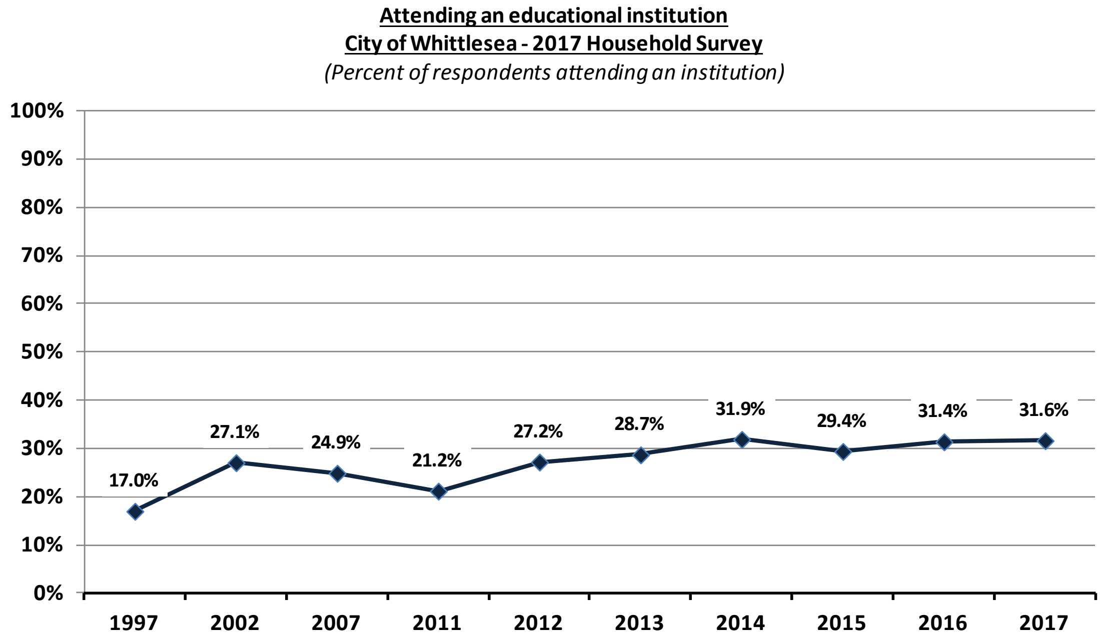
3.1 Attending educational institutions

Respondents were asked:

"If the person currently attends an educational institution, which type do they attend?"

The proportion of respondents currently attending an educational institution increased very marginally, but not measurably to 31.6% in 2017. This result has essentially remained relatively stable at an average of just under one-third (31.1%) of respondents since 2014. It does appear that the proportion of the respondents attending an educational institution has stabilised in recent years after generally trending higher through the 2000s.

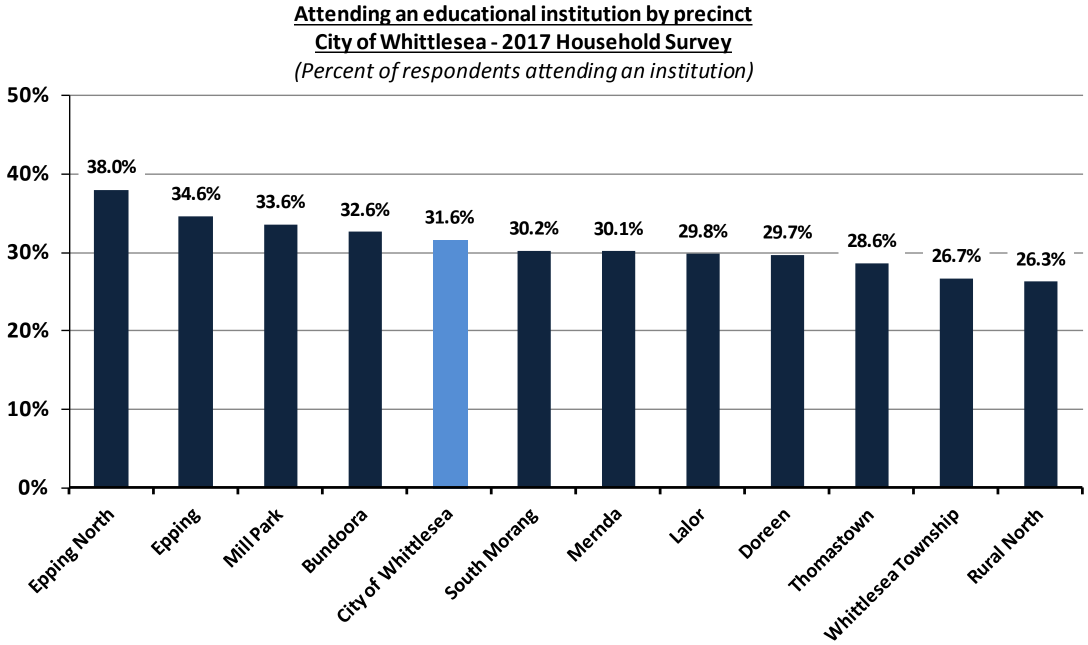
As discussed in previous reports, there will be a relationship between the rate of housing development in the municipality and the proportion of respondents attending an educational institution. This is due to the age structure of new residents in new housing estates compared to the age structure in established suburbs with a more stable and ageing population profile.



There was some statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents attending an educational institution observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending an educational institution.

Metropolis Research also draws attention to the fact that the three precincts with the lowest proportion of respondents attending an educational institution (Thomastown, Whittlesea Township, and the Rural North) also have measurably higher median ages than the municipal result. This reinforces that there is a relationship between the age structure of the precinct and their propensity to attend an educational institution.



Broadly consistent with the results in recent years, the following basic educational institution profile was observed of respondents currently attending an educational institution:

- A little less than ten percent (7.8%) were attending preschool or kindergarten.
- Approximately one-quarter (21.9%) were attending primary school.
- Approximately one-quarter (24.8%) were attending secondary school.
- A little more than ten percent (13.5%) were attending TAFE or similar institutions.
- Approximately one-quarter (25.6%) were attending university.

There was some variation in the educational institutions attended by respondents in 2017 compared to 2016, with a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondents attending university, and a small but not measurable decrease in the proportion attending primary school.

The significant trend over time in relation to respondents attending an educational institution is the increase in the proportion of respondents attending university, which for the last three years has been consistently more than double the results from earlier years.

Attending educational institution
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002	1997
Preschool / kindergarten	78	7.8%	7.5%	6.4%	9.9%	8.5%	14.1%	5.9%
Primary School	219	21.9%	23.6%	24.1%	31.5%	30.2%	34.6%	33.2%
Secondary School	248	24.8%	25.0%	25.2%	29.4%	35.4%	31.6%	34.5%
Public	*151*	*15.1%*	*15.2%*	*14.2%*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Private	*39*	*3.9%*	*3.3%*	*3.4%*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Catholic	*58*	*5.8%*	*6.5%*	*7.6%*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TAFE or similar	135	13.5%	13.4%	12.3%	10.9%	15.3%	9.3%	10.4%
University	256	25.6%↑	21.0%	25.4%	12.4%	10.6%	9.9%	14.6%
Other	64	6.4%	9.4%	6.5%	5.8%	n.a	0.5%	1.5%
Not attending	2,161		1,974	2,030	2,130	1,721	1,994	2,090
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**	**2,518**

There was some variation evident in the attendance at educational institutions between adolescent and young adult male and female respondents, as outlined in the following table. Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – young adult (aged 20 to 35 years) respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be attending TAFE or a similar institution.
- ***Female*** – respondents, both adolescents and young adults (aged 13 to 35 years) were measurably more likely than male respondents to be attending university.

Attending educational institution
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	Adolescents Male	Adolescents Female	Young adults Male	Young adults Female
Preschool / kindergarten	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary School	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary School	74.8%	72.0%	8.8%	7.5%
Public	*42.8%*	*46.8%*	*8.8%*	*5.9%*
Private	*12.0%*	*11.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Catholic	*20.0%*	*13.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.6%*
TAFE or similar	9.2%	6.5%	27.8%↑	22.2%
University	14.2%	21.6%↑	58.8%	66.3%↑
Other	0.9%	0.0%	4.6%	4.0%
Not attending	18	11	206	203
Total	**132**	**107**	**305**	**333**

There was a very significant degree of variation in the attendance at various types of educational institutions observed across the eleven precincts of the City of Whittlesea.

Whilst this variation is in large part driven by the age structure of the precincts, it is also to some extent an indicator of the socio-economic profile of the precincts.

This is particularly true in relation to variations between attendance at university and attendance at TAFE or similar institutions. The choice of post secondary school educational institution that a young person makes does ultimately flow through into the occupation choices that they subsequently make, which is a core component of the socio-economic profile.

Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending TAFE or a similar institution.
- ***Lalor*** - respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending primary school or university and more likely to be attending TAFE or a similar institution.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending primary school and more likely to be attending TAFE or a similar institution.
- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending primary school and more likely to be attending other educational institutions.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending secondary school and more likely to be attending university.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending secondary school overall and private secondary school in particular.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending secondary school overall and public secondary school in particular, and more likely to be attending preschool / kindergarten and primary school.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending secondary school or TAFE or a similar institution, and more likely to be attending primary school.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending university and more likely to be attending primary school.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending TAFE or similar or university, and more likely than average to be attending primary school and secondary school overall. They were measurably more likely than average to be attending private and Catholic secondary school and less likely to be attending public secondary school.

Attending educational institution by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Preschool / kindergarten	7.1%	10.1%	6.5%	3.6%	8.3%	8.0%
Primary School	24.8%	13.9%↓	15.2%↓	9.5%↓	19.7%	20.5%
Secondary School	29.2%	25.3%	24.0%	29.8%	22.7%	18.2%↓
Public	*17.7%*	*20.3%*	*19.6%*	*17.9%*	*13.6%*	*12.5%*
Private	*2.7%*	*2.5%*	*3.3%*	*3.6%*	*3.0%*	*0.0%*
Catholic	*8.8%*	*2.5%*	*1.1%*	*8.3%*	*6.1%*	*5.7%*
TAFE or similar	6.2%↓	20.3%↑	22.8%↑	17.9%	10.6%	13.6%
University	24.8%	19.0%↓	27.2%	26.2%	28.8%	36.4%↑
Other	8.0%	11.4%	4.3%	13.1%↑	9.8%	3.4%
Not attending	234	186	230	159	215	174
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Institution	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Preschool / kindergarten	6.9%	13.1%↑	9.5%	9.2%	6.3%	7.8%
Primary School	25.3%	32.1%↑	38.1%↑	36.8%↑	44.4%↑	21.9%
Secondary School	35.6%↑	16.7%↓	17.9%↓	19.6%	30.1%↑	24.8%
Public	*16.1%*	*8.3%↓*	*10.7%*	*11.8%*	*7.9%↓*	*15.1%*
Private	*9.2%↑*	*3.6%*	*6.0%*	*3.9%*	*9.5%↑*	*3.9%*
Catholic	*10.3%*	*4.8%*	*1.2%*	*3.9%*	*12.7%↑*	*5.8%*
TAFE or similar	10.3%	10.7%	7.1%↓	11.8%	4.8%↓	13.5%
University	20.7%	22.6%	23.8%	18.4%↓	9.5%↓	25.6%
Other	1.0%	4.8%	3.6%	3.9%	4.8%	6.4%
Not attending	201	195	199	209	177	2,161
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

3.2 Qualifications

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"What is the highest qualification the person has attained since leaving school?"

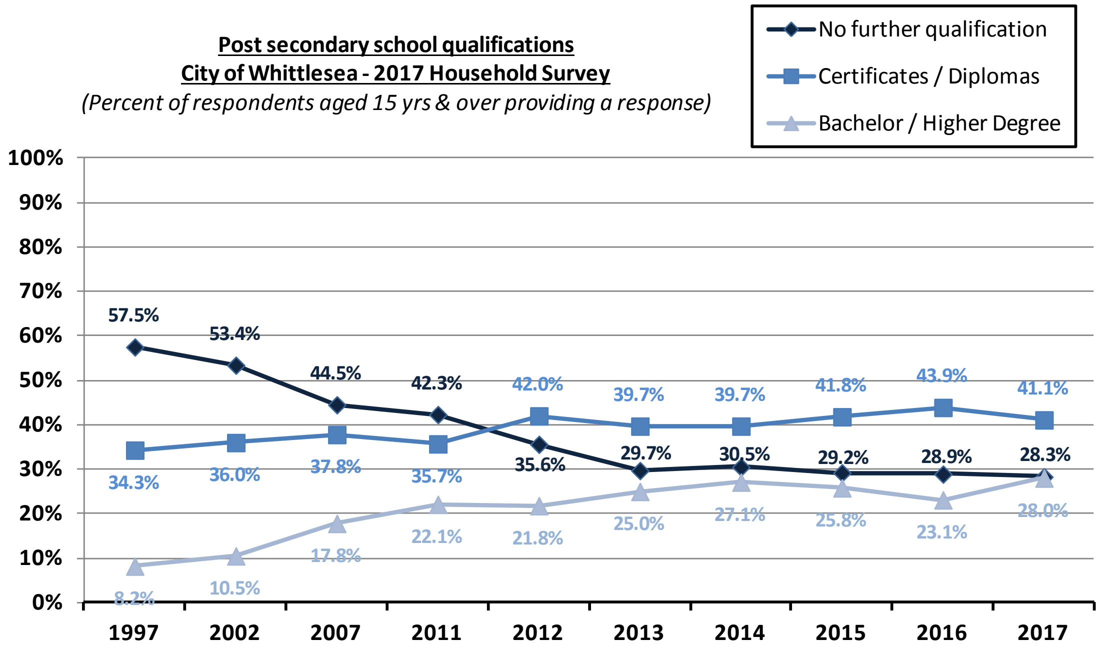
The proportion of respondents aged 15 years and over with no post-secondary school qualification has continued to decline very marginally in each of the last three years, and is now at 28.3% which is the lowest proportion recorded in the *Household Survey* program. As discussed in 2016, it does appear that the decline in the proportion of the population with no post-secondary school qualification, whilst slowing significantly in recent years, is still evident at a much reduced rate.

There was a small decline in the proportion of respondents with a certificate / diploma level qualification this year (41.1% down from 43.9%); however the 2017 result of 41.1% is almost identical to the average over the last six years of 41.4%.

The proportion of respondents with a bachelor degree or higher qualification increased measurably in 2017, up from 23.1% to 28.0%. This is the highest proportion recorded in the *Household Survey* program.

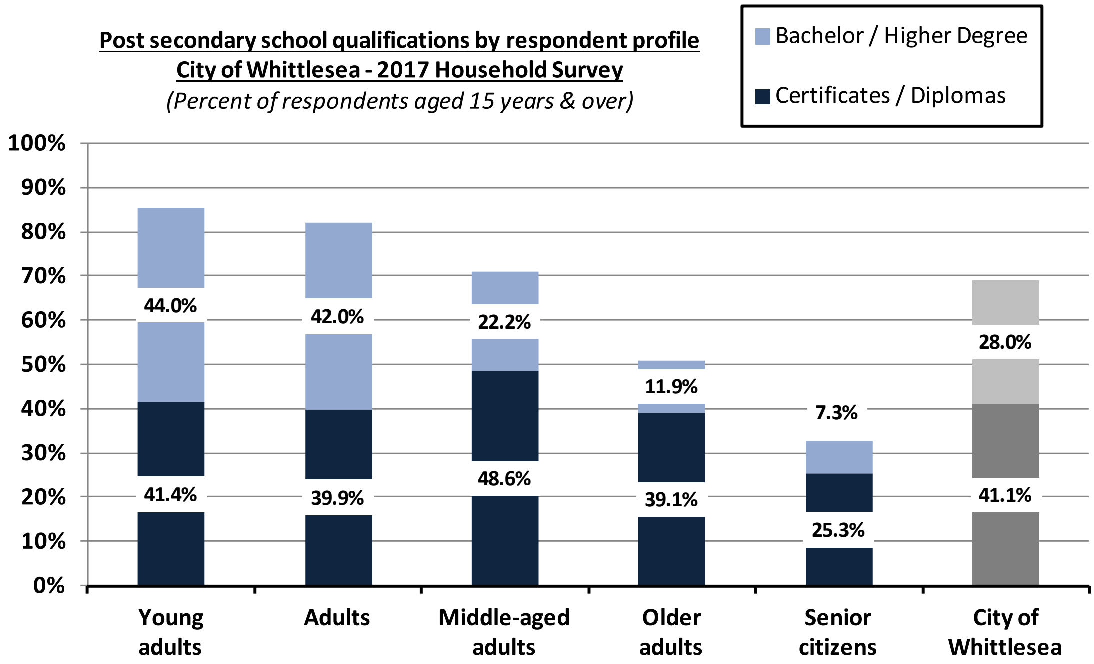
Metropolis Research notes that there has been a significant change in the qualification level of the Whittlesea community over the life of the *Household Survey* program. The population has become significantly more likely to have a post secondary school qualification over time, with a very significant increase in university graduates in the community very prominent in this trend.

The low levels of post-secondary school qualifications and the related higher than average proportion of semi-skilled blue collar employment, including manufacturing employment evident in the City of Whittlesea was a defining characteristic of the municipality in the 1990s. This is clearly no longer the case, and although this trend has to some extent been observed more widely across Australia, it is particularly evident in the City of Whittlesea.



As is clearly evident in the following graph there was measurable and significant variation in the propensity of respondents to have a post-secondary school qualification observed by the respondents' age. Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 45 years)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have a post-secondary school qualification.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 61 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to have a post-secondary school qualification.

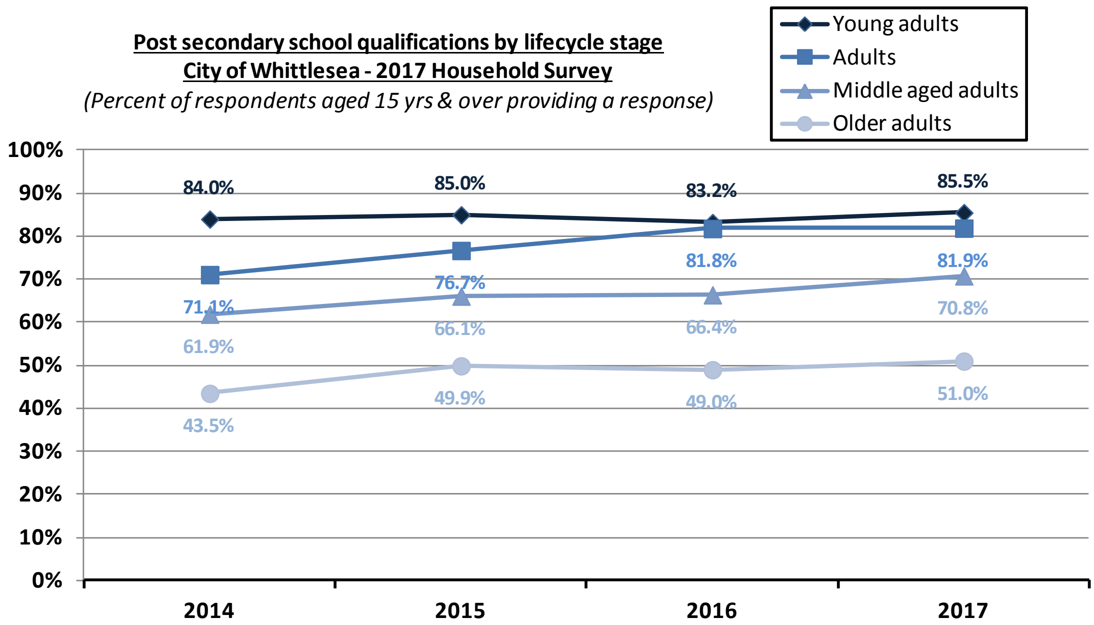


It is worth noting however that adults (35 to 44 years) were only marginally less likely to have a post-secondary school qualification than were young adults (20 to 34 years), whilst middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 60 years) were measurably and significantly less likely than adults to have a post-secondary school qualification, and older adults (aged 61 to 75 years) measurably less likely again.

This does suggest that over time the proportion of middle-aged and older residents in the municipality with a post-secondary school qualification will increase. This is in fact happening already to some extent, as is clearly outlined in the following graph.

Whilst the proportion of young adults with a certificate or higher qualification has remained relatively stable at around eighty-five percent since 2014, attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Adults (aged 36 to 45 years)*** – the proportion with a certificate or higher qualification has increased 15.2% from 71.1% in 2014 to 81.9%.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 46 to 60 years)*** – the proportion with a certificate or higher qualification has increased 14.4% from 61.9% in 2014 to 70.8%.
- ***Older adults (aged 61 to 75 years)*** – the proportion with a certificate or higher qualification has increased 17.2% from 43.5% in 2014 to 51.0%.



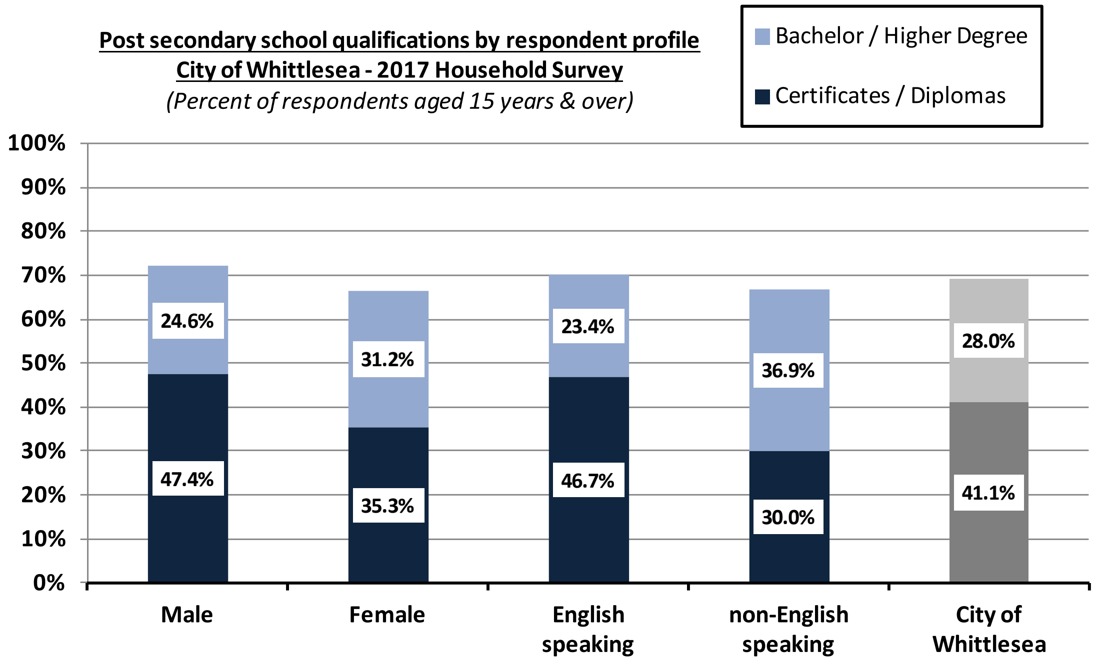
There was measurable and significant variation in the propensity of respondents to have a post-secondary school qualification observed by respondents' gender and language spoken at home.

This variation has been observed and discussed previously in the *Household Survey* program. Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than male respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree.
- ***Male*** - respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than female respondents to have a certificate or diploma level qualification, and were more likely overall to have some form of post-secondary school qualification.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have a certificate or diploma level qualification.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than English speaking respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree.

The finding that non-English speaking respondents are measurably more likely to have a bachelor or higher degree qualification than English speaking respondents has been consistently recorded in the *Household Survey* program in recent years. Metropolis Research believes this to be an important finding that is informative about the non-English speaking residents moving into the municipality.

A significant proportion of these new residents moving into the City of Whittlesea who speak a language other than English often have university qualifications. This may not always however flow through into the occupation results, which may speak to a broader issue about access to employment.



Further evidence of this trend of higher qualifications of non-English speaking residents moving into the City of Whittlesea is drawn from the results for precincts such as Epping North. Epping North has a higher than average proportion of non-English speaking respondents and in particular a higher than average proportion of respondents that speak southern Asian (mainly Indian languages). Respondents in Epping North are also measurably more likely than average to have a bachelor or higher qualification.

It is true that this result may reflect at least in part a slight skew in the sample towards more qualified over less qualified non-English speaking residents. Regardless of the methodology employed, residents with poorer English language skills will be less likely to participate in a voluntary survey of this size and scope. This should be borne in mind when interpreting these results, but it certainly does not diminish the relevance of the results.

The following table provides the full results for post-secondary school qualifications for each of the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification and measurably less likely to have a bachelor degree.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification and less likely to have a higher degree.
- ***Epping North, Mill Park, and Mernda*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have no further qualification.
- ***Doreen and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a trade certificate.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a trade certificate and less likely to have a bachelor degree.

Post secondary school qualifications by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Qualification	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
No further qualification	25.2%	35.8%↑	38.9%↑	32.5%	20.2%↓	22.3%↓
Trade Certificate	11.6%	11.6%	16.7%	10.7%	11.6%	12.7%
Other Certificate	9.2%	8.4%	8.8%	14.2%	9.1%	13.7%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	17.6%	17.9%	13.4%	13.6%	19.0%	16.8%
Bachelor Degree	23.2%	11.6%↓	14.2%	18.3%	24.0%	24.9%
Higher qualification	11.2%	11.6%	4.6%↓	8.3%	12.8%	6.1%
Other	2.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.6%
Not stated	29	39	44	34	27	19
Total	**279**	**229**	**283**	**203**	**269**	**216**

Qualification	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
No further qualification	31.6%	12.8%↓	27.3%	32.2%	23.8%	28.3%
Trade Certificate	10.2%	15.1%	19.5%↑	23.8%↑	22.0%↑	13.5%
Other Certificate	9.2%	14.5%	14.1%	12.4%	10.1%	11.2%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	17.3%	17.9%	16.1%	11.4%	18.5%	16.4%
Bachelor Degree	19.4%	24.0%	15.6%	10.4%↓	14.3%	19.0%
Higher qualification	11.2%	12.3%	6.3%	6.4%	10.1%	9.0%
Other	1.0%	3.4%	1.0%	3.5%	1.2%	2.5%
Not stated	31	29	15	28	25	328
Total	**227**	**208**	**220**	**230**	**193**	**2,572**

4. Employment

4.1 Employment status

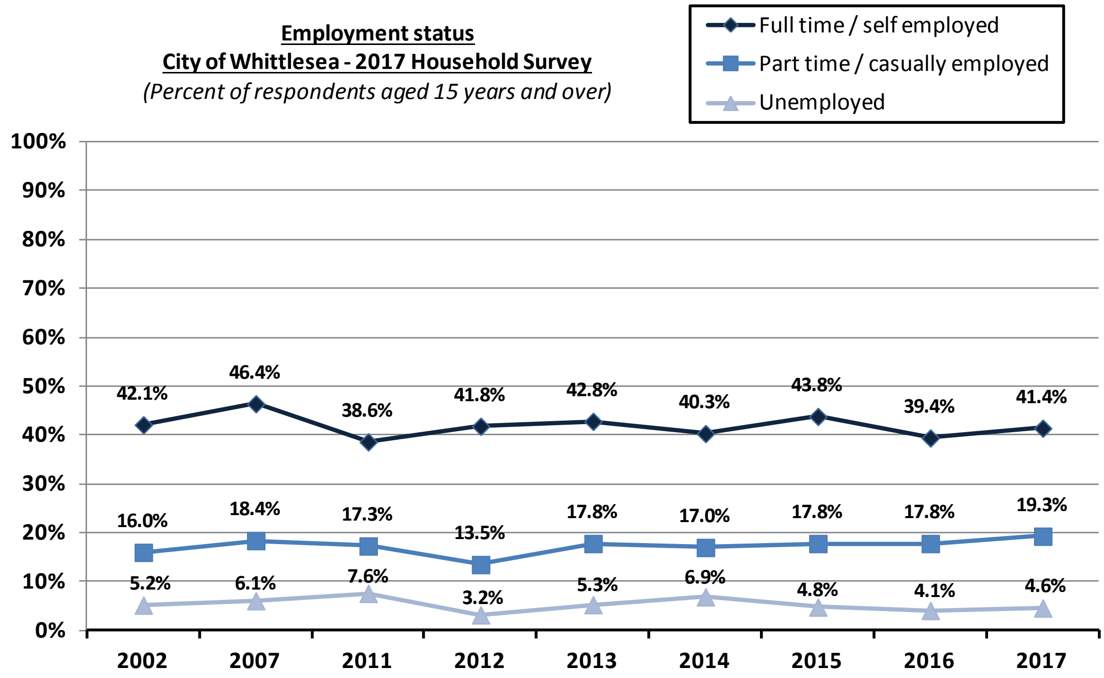
Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"What is the person's current employment status?"

There was no statistically significant variation in the employment status of respondents aged fifteen years and over recorded in 2017 compared to 2016.

Metropolis Research notes that the broad employment profile of the municipality is unlikely to change significantly from individual year to year, and that the small and statistically insignificant variations observed this year are unlikely to have significant policy or service delivery implications for Council.

It is noted however that the proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over that were part time or casually employed increased somewhat in 2017 to 19.3%, which is the highest level recorded in recent years. Despite this increase this year, it would not be appropriate to consider this as being reflective of a trend towards a more part time or casualised workforce at this stage.



In summary the employment profile of respondents in 2017 was as follows:

- Approximately forty percent (41.4% up from 39.4%) of respondents were employed full time or self employed.
- Almost one-fifth (19.3% up from 17.8%) of respondents were employed part time or casually employed. It is noted however that this result is higher than the average of the previous five years of 16.8%.

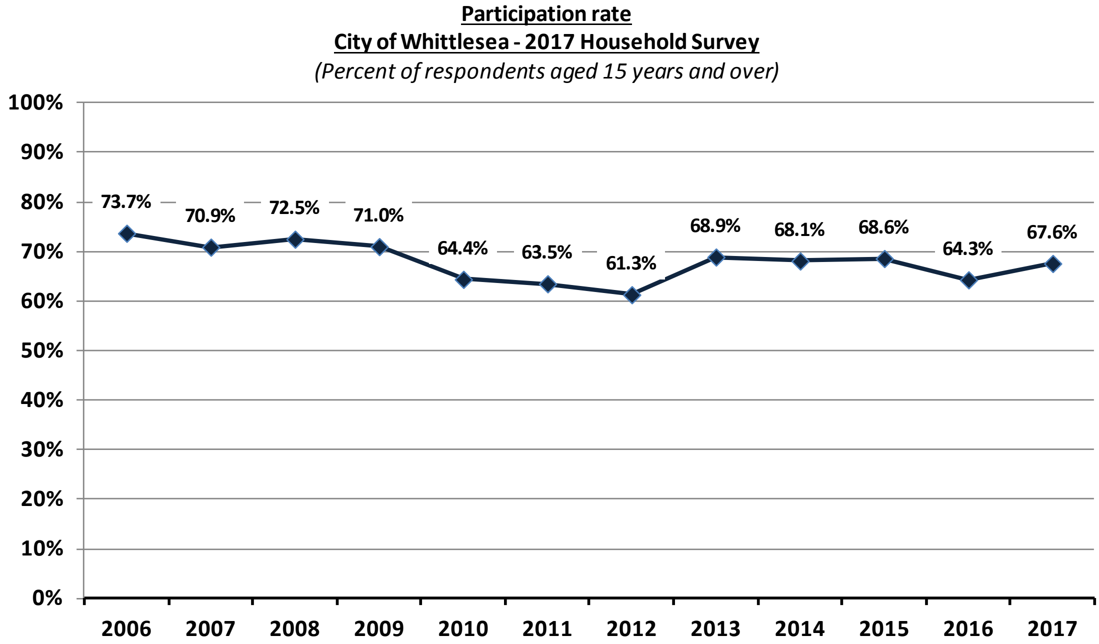
- A little less than five percent (4.6% up from 4.1%) of respondents were unemployed. The average unemployment rate recorded over the last six years was 4.8%.

- Less than five percent (4.9% down from 5.6%) of respondents were not in the labour force because they were engaged in study, either full or part time studies or employed and studying. There were a further 2.4% that were studying and working (full or part time).

- A little more than one-quarter (26.2% down from 28.0%) of respondents were not in the labour force as they were retired, engaged in home duties, or in receipt of workcover or a disability pension.

The participation rate is the proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over that are actively engaged in the labour market, including those employed full time, part time, casually, self-employed, unemployed, and employed and studying. It excludes those respondents that are aged over fifteen years but are not either employed or unemployed and seeking work (i.e. registered as unemployed).

The average participation rate over the last twelve years was 67.9%, almost identical to that recorded in 2017, as outlined in the following graph.



Employment status
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Status</th><th colspan="2">2017</th><th rowspan="2">2016</th><th rowspan="2">2015</th><th rowspan="2">2014</th><th rowspan="2">2013</th><th rowspan="2">2012</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Percent</th></tr>
<tr><td>Full time employee</td><td>844</td><td>35.5%</td><td>33.8%</td><td>37.4%</td><td>35.2%</td><td>37.3%</td><td>36.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Part time employee</td><td>319</td><td>13.4%</td><td>11.4%</td><td>11.2%</td><td>10.5%</td><td>11.7%</td><td>9.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Casual employee</td><td>140</td><td>5.9%</td><td>6.4%</td><td>6.6%</td><td>6.4%</td><td>6.0%</td><td>4.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Self employed</td><td>139</td><td>5.8%</td><td>5.6%</td><td>6.4%</td><td>5.1%</td><td>5.5%</td><td>5.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Home duties</td><td>128</td><td>5.4%</td><td>6.9%</td><td>6.1%</td><td>7.2%</td><td>5.9%</td><td>7.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full time studies</td><td>95</td><td>4.0%</td><td>5.1%</td><td>4.7%</td><td>5.7%</td><td>6.7%</td><td>6.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Part time studies</td><td>22</td><td>0.9%</td><td>0.6%</td><td>0.5%</td><td>0.7%</td><td>0.7%</td><td>0.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Retired</td><td>417</td><td>17.5%</td><td>17.3%</td><td>14.9%</td><td>15.1%</td><td>13.5%</td><td>18.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unemployed</td><td>109</td><td>4.6%</td><td>4.1%</td><td>4.8%</td><td>6.9%</td><td>5.3%</td><td>3.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Workcover</td><td>8</td><td>0.3%</td><td>0.2%</td><td>0.3%</td><td rowspan="2">2.0%</td><td rowspan="2">2.8%</td><td rowspan="2">3.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability pension</td><td>69</td><td>2.9%</td><td>3.6%</td><td>3.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>30</td><td>1.3%</td><td>2.0%</td><td>1.2%</td><td>1.2%</td><td>1.6%</td><td>0.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employed and study</td><td>57</td><td>2.4%</td><td>3.0%</td><td>2.2%</td><td>3.9%</td><td>3.1%</td><td>2.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not stated</td><td>195</td><td></td><td>103</td><td>139</td><td>114</td><td>94</td><td>49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total responses</td><td>2,572</td><td>100%</td><td>2,340</td><td>2,369</td><td>2,378</td><td>2,345</td><td>2,276</td></tr>
</table>

There was significant variation in the employment status of respondents aged fifteen years and over observed by the respondents' age structure, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be engaged in full time studies, employed and study, casually employed, and unemployed, and less likely to be employed full time, self employed, or engaged in home duties.

- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 35 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time and part time, and employed and studying.

- ***Adults (aged 36 to 45 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time or self employed, and less likely to be engaged in full time studies.

- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 46 to 60 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time and less likely to be engaged in full time studies.

- ***Older adults (aged 61 to 74 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired, and less likely than average to be employed full time, unemployed, or engaged in full time studies.

- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be retired, and less likely to be employed in any form, or studying.

Employment status by lifecycle stage
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Status	*Adolescents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*
Full time employee	7.4%↓	43.6%↑	51.1%↑	50.3%↑	11.3%↓	0.0%↓
Part time employee	14.0%	18.2%↑	15.2%	14.6%	7.8%	0.7%↓
Casual employee	17.6%↑	7.9%	3.8%	5.7%	3.4%	0.0%↓
Self employed	0.7%↓	3.3%	12.0%↑	7.6%	4.7%	0.3%↓
Home duties	0.0%↓	4.7%	9.0%	5.6%	5.6%	1.9%
Full time studies	36.3%↑	5.4%	0.9%↓	0.7%↓	0.0%↓	0.0%↓
Part time studies	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%↓
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	58.8%↑	89.4%↑
Unemployed	12.5%↑	6.0%	4.5%	4.1%	1.5%↓	2.3%
Workcover	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%↓
Disability pension	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%	4.2%	5.6%	3.8%
Other	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.4%
Employed and study	9.5%↑	6.3%↑	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%↓
Not stated	38	44	19	39	36	20
Total	**189**	**644**	**424**	**657**	**500**	**158**

There was measurable and significant variation in the employment status of respondents aged fifteen years and over observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed full time and self employed.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be part time employed, engaged in home duties, and unemployed.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be employed full time or part time.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be retired or unemployed.

These results, both in relation to the age structure of respondents as well as gender and language spoken at home do highlight that different groups in the Whittlesea community have a different propensity to engage in the workforce.

This variation based on the respondent profile also flows through into the results at the precinct level, with significant variation discussed below.

Employment status by gender and language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Status	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*non-English speaking*	*City of Whittlesea*
Full time employee	47.0%↑	25.0%	36.8%↑	32.6%	35.5%
Part time employee	7.2%	18.8%↑	14.6%↑	10.9%	13.4%
Casual employee	5.2%	6.7%	6.6%	4.6%	5.9%
Self employed	8.6%↑	3.3%	6.2%	5.2%	5.8%
Home duties	0.4%	10.1%↑	5.5%	5.1%	5.4%
Full time studies	4.5%	3.6%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%
Part time studies	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%
Retired	17.2%	18.0%	16.1%	20.5%↑	17.5%
Unemployed	2.8%	6.3%↑	3.5%	6.7%↑	4.6%
Workcover	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%
Disability pension	2.6%	3.0%	2.1%	4.3%	2.9%
Other	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	1.3%
Employed and study	2.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%
Not stated	103	91	111	80	195
Total responses	**1,246**	**1,310**	**1,666**	**872**	**2,572**

There was measurable and significant variation in the employment profile of respondents aged fifteen years and over observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full or part time and more likely to be retired.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full or part time and more likely to be retired or unemployed.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be retired.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time and less likely to retired.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be engaged in full time studies.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full or part time and more likely to be retired.

Employment status by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Status	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Full time employee	37.1%	26.0%↓	27.1%↓	34.4%	37.5%	41.0%↑
Part time employee	16.5%	8.5%↓	8.6%↓	14.3%	14.7%	17.1%
Casual employee	7.9%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	9.2%	7.6%
Self employed	6.4%	5.5%	7.1%	4.2%	6.8%	3.3%
Home duties	7.1%	6.0%	5.1%	4.2%	6.0%	4.3%
Full time studies	4.9%	5.5%	3.5%	4.8%	4.8%	2.9%
Part time studies	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Retired	13.9%	26.0%↑	26.7%↑	14.8%	10.4%↓	12.9%
Unemployed	4.1%	4.5%	7.5%↑	4.8%	6.0%	3.8%
Workcover	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%
Disability pension	1.1%	6.0%	3.5%	7.9%	1.6%	1.9%
Other	0.4%	2.5%	2.7%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%
Employed and study	0.7%	3.0%	1.6%	4.2%	1.2%	2.9%
Not stated	12	29	28	14	18	6
Total responses	**279**	**229**	**283**	**203**	**269**	**216**

Status	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Full time employee	40.7%	45.7%↑	33.0%	29.7%↓	33.5%	35.5%
Part time employee	12.7%	12.9%	17.2%	8.7%↓	13.5%	13.4%
Casual employee	4.9%	6.5%	3.3%	5.0%	5.4%	5.9%
Self employed	5.9%	4.8%	8.6%	5.5%	15.7%	5.8%
Home duties	6.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.0%	3.8%	5.4%
Full time studies	0.5%	4.3%	8.1%↑	3.7%	2.7%	4.0%
Part time studies	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Retired	17.2%	10.8%↓	17.7%	31.1%↑	22.2%	17.5%
Unemployed	4.9%	6.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	4.6%
Workcover	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Disability pension	0.5%	1.1%	1.9%	3.7%	0.0%	2.9%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	1.8%	0.5%	1.3%
Employed and study	2.9%	2.2%	1.0%	3.7%	1.6%	2.4%
Not stated	23	22	11	11	8	195
Total responses	**227**	**208**	**220**	**230**	**193**	**2,572**

4.2 Occupation

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"What is the person's usual occupation?"

As discussed in previous years, these occupation results have been manually coded into the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). It is important to bear in mind that in the Household Survey, respondents were provided with a single open-ended question in which to describe their occupation. This is not as comprehensive a question as is included in the ABS *Census*, which asks the main tasks undertaken in the occupation as well as the occupation itself. As a result of this variation, some caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these results, as they are likely to be somewhat less reliable than the *Census* results.

A broadly similar pattern of occupations is evident in the 2017 results as was evident in the 2016 survey, although it is noted that there was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents employed as professionals (23.9% up from 18.1%) although similar to the results recorded in 2012 and 2015, and clerical / administration (20.1% up from 16.3%). It is noted that the 2017 survey reports the highest proportion of employment as professionals recorded in recent years, as is consistent with a trend of increasing professional employment of respondents in the City of Whittlesea since the *Household Survey* program commenced in 1997.

A little less than ten percent of respondents were employed as community / personal service workers (9.8% down from 11.5%), sales workers (8.1% down from 9.2%), and machinery operators / drivers (8.2% up from 7.9%).

Particular attention is drawn in 2017 to the trend of declining proportion of respondents employed as labourers and related workers, which has declined substantially over time from a high of 18.5% in 1997 to 7.7% in 2017. This trend, along with the trend of increasing professional employment reflects the results discussed elsewhere in this report around increasing qualification levels of the City of Whittlesea community over time.

Occupation
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Occupation	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*	*1997*
	Number	*Percent*						
Manager	23	1.7%	3.7%	3.1%	8.6%	12.1%	12.7%	10.1%
Professional	327	23.9%↑	18.1%	22.1%	21.0%	17.1%	10.4%	7.0%
Technician / tradespersons	212	15.5%	17.6%	13.3%	17.7%	13.3%	18.6%	17.8%
Community / personal service	134	9.8%	11.5%	15.4%	14.3%	3.6%	n.a	n.a
Clerical / administration	275	20.1%↑	16.3%	19.5%	16.8%	12.4%	13.0%	16.6%
Sales	110	8.1%	9.2%	6.4%	5.8%	13.7%	12.6%	11.5%
Machinery operators / drivers	112	8.2%	7.9%	10.0%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%
Labourers and related workers	105	7.7%	9.7%	8.9%	9.1%	16.1%	17.3%	18.5%
Other / unspecified	68	5.0%	6.1%	1.3%	0.6%	5.0%	8.3%	11.0%
Not stated	133		115	151	93			
Total	**1,499**	**100%**	**1,346**	**1,421**	**1,293**	**1,129**	**1,237**	**1,123**

There was measurable and significant variation in the occupation profile of employed respondents based on their gender and language spoken at home, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed as technicians / tradespersons, machinery operators / drivers, and labourers and related workers.

- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed as professionals, community / personal service workers, and clerical / administration workers.

- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be employed as technicians / tradespersons, clerical / administration workers, and sales workers.

- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed as professionals, machinery operators and drivers, and labourers and related workers.

Metropolis Research draws particular attention to the fact that non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed as professionals, although this result is at odds with the results recorded in 2015 and 2016 which did show that English speaking respondents were more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be employed as professionals.

This result is however consistent with the results in relation to qualifications which show that non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree. This may speak to an emerging trend of a changing education and employment profile of non-English speaking residents in the City of Whittlesea. Early evidence of this trend may be that non-English speaking respondents have for a number of years now been more likely to have a bachelor or higher qualification than English speaking respondents, and that over time this may flow through into more professional employment for non-English speaking residents in the City of Whittlesea.

It is important to note however that whilst non-English speaking respondents are more likely to be employed as professionals, they are also more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed as machinery operators / drivers and labourers / related workers. This result does highlight the diverse nature of the non-English speaking community in the City of Whittlesea.

Metropolis Research suggests that these results are reflective of the changing nature of the non-English speaking community moving into the western growth areas of the municipality such as Epping North. These respondents are in many respects somewhat different in profile to the older more established non-English speaking communities particularly those in the southwestern precincts of Lalor and Thomastown. This includes in relation to the countries of birth and language spoken at home, their household and age structure, their qualification profile, and their occupation profile.

Occupation by gender and language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Occupation	Males	Females	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Manager	2.2%	1.0%	1.8%	1.3%	1.7%
Professional	18.6%	30.2%↑	21.3%	29.8%↑	23.9%
Technician / tradespersons	22.0%↑	8.0%	16.4%↑	12.8%	15.5%
Community / personal service	5.9%	14.5%↑	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%
Clerical / administration	13.1%	28.6%↑	21.9%↑	16.0%	20.1%
Sales	6.4%	9.8%	10.6%↑	2.1%	8.1%
Machinery operators / drivers	14.3%↑	1.1%	7.1%	11.1%↑	8.2%
Labourers and related workers	11.1%↑	3.4%	6.5%	10.3%↑	7.7%
Other / unspecified	6.4%	3.3%	4.6%	6.3%	5.0%
Not stated	64	68	81	47	133
Total	**801**	**689**	**1,041**	**438**	**1,499**

There was measurable variation in the occupation profile of employed respondents observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as clerical / administration workers and more likely to be employed as labourers and related workers.
- ***Epping*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as sales workers.
- ***Epping North*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as professionals.
- ***South Morang*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as technicians / tradespersons.
- ***Doreen*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as machinery operators / drivers.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as professionals and more likely to be employed technicians / tradespersons.
- ***Rural North*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as managers and administrators.

Occupation by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Occupation	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Manager	3.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Professional	24.0%	18.6%	19.5%	21.9%	32.9%↑	25.5%
Technician / tradespersons	17.3%	12.7%	18.5%	13.3%	15.1%	16.8%
Community / personal service workers	9.0%	11.6%	7.1%	14.3%	9.2%	7.3%
Clerical / administration	23.3%	16.3%	14.2%↓	21.9%	17.8%	21.8%
Sales	9.0%	10.5%	11.5%	1.0%↓	5.9%	8.8%
Machinery operators / drivers	7.8%	11.6%	7.1%	11.4%	9.9%	6.6%
Labourers and related workers	4.8%	10.5%	13.2%↑	10.5%	4.6%	8.8%
Other / unspecified	1.8%	7.0%	8.0%	5.7%	2.0%	4.4%
Not stated	16	10	13	12	22	14
Total	**183**	**96**	**126**	**117**	**174**	**151**

Occupation	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Manager	2.4%	1.5%	2.5%	2.8%	11.2%↑	1.7%
Professional	22.8%	29.0%	22.5%	17.9%↓	23.2%	23.9%
Technician / tradespersons	8.7%↓	19.8%	20.8%	25.5%↑	11.2%	15.5%
Community / personal service workers	9.4%	7.6%	13.3%	12.3%	12.0%	9.8%
Clerical / administration	22.8%	19.8%	19.2%	20.8%	18.4%	20.1%
Sales	11.0%	3.8%	10.8%	6.6%	5.6%	8.1%
Machinery operators / drivers	11.8%	3.8%	2.5%↓	4.7%	6.4%	8.2%
Labourers and related workers	5.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	7.7%
Other / unspecified	5.5%	8.4%	2.5%	3.8%	6.4%	5.0%
Not stated	10	3	12	9	4	133
Total	**137**	**134**	**132**	**115**	**129**	**1,499**

4.3 Industry of employment

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"In which industry does the person usually work?"

These industries of employment results have been compiled from a single open-ended question asking employed respondents in which industry they usually work. Metropolis Research has manually coded these open-ended responses into the standard Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Industries.

It is important to bear this in mind when interpreting these results, as they are based on somewhat less information than is available in the ABS *Census*.

With the exception of a measurable but small decrease in the proportion of respondents employed in healthcare and social assistance (16.6% down from 20.1%), and a small but measurable increase in the proportion employed in accommodation and food services (7.4% up from 2.4%), these industry of employment results have remained very consistent over the last five years.

The most common industry of employment of respondents in 2017 remains healthcare and social assistance, despite a small decline this year from 20.1% to 16.6%. It would appear when examining these results over the last five years that the 20.1% recorded in 2016 was somewhat of an outlier result.

These results do continue to reinforce the fact that the City of Whittlesea community is employed in a diverse range of industries, and that no single industry or couple of industries dominate the employment profile of the community. Historically, the City of Whittlesea was defined in part by its large manufacturing employment profile, and this profile has changed significantly over the course of the *Household Survey* program. This trend is evident in a number of data sets in the survey, including qualifications, occupations, and industry of employment.

Industry of employment
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2012*
	Number	*Percent*				
Healthcare and social assistance	213	16.6%↓	20.1%	17.3%	17.4%	11.4%
Retail trade	134	10.4%	9.1%	10.2%	10.8%	n.a
Construction	131	10.2%	10.5%	8.8%	7.7%	11.5%
Manufacturing	114	8.9%	10.9%	9.6%	8.1%	13.8%
Education and training	104	8.1%	9.4%	7.3%	5.8%	8.0%
Accommodation and food services	95	7.4%↑	2.4%	4.6%	6.9%	6.2%
Transport, postal and warehousing	91	7.1%	5.8%	10.3%	8.8%	8.4%
Financial and insurance services	61	4.8%	2.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%
Information, media and telecommunications	56	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	5.8%	3.3%
Public administration and safety	51	4.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.3%	4.8%
Arts and recreation services	44	3.4%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%
Administrative and support services	27	2.1%	3.1%	2.4%	4.4%	2.2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	19	1.5%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	4.4%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Wholesale trade	15	1.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	n.a
Rental, hiring and real estate services	15	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%
Utilities and waste services	14	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%
Mining	4	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Other services	29	2.3%	4.1%	4.8%	3.4%	2.8%
Inadequately described	51	4.0%	4.6%	2.0%	5.0%	2.1%
Not stated	216		227	244	209	144
Total	**1,499**	**100%**	**1,346**	**1,421**	**1,385**	**1,293**

There was measurable and significant variation in the industries of employment observed based on the respondents' gender and language spoken at home, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed in construction, manufacturing, transport, postal, and warehousing, and information, media and telecommunications.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed in healthcare and social assistance, retail trade, education and training, and financial and insurance services.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be employed in education and training.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed in healthcare and social assistance and manufacturing.

Industry of employment by gender and language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*Males*	*Females*	*English speaking*	*non-English speaking*	*City of Whittlesea*
Healthcare and social assistance	7.1%	27.6%↑	15.2%	20.1%↑	16.6%
Retail trade	8.1%	13.2%↑	11.2%	8.8%	10.4%
Construction	16.7%↑	2.4%	11.5%	7.3%	10.2%
Manufacturing	11.8%↑	5.6%	7.1%	13.8%↑	8.9%
Education and training	3.3%	13.9%↑	9.3%↑	5.4%	8.1%
Accommodation and food services	7.8%	6.6%	6.8%	8.6%	7.4%
Transport, postal and warehousing	10.5%↑	3.2%	6.9%	7.2%	7.1%
Financial and insurance services	2.9%	6.9%↑	5.3%	3.6%	4.8%
Information, media and telecommunications	6.7%↑	1.6%	3.8%	6.0%	4.4%
Public administration and safety	3.5%	4.5%	4.4%	2.6%	4.0%
Arts and recreation services	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	2.6%	3.4%
Administrative and support services	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Wholesale trade	1.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.2%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%	1.2%
Utilities and waste services	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.9%	1.1%
Mining	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Other services	3.7%	0.6%	2.6%	1.0%	2.3%
Inadequately described	5.3%	2.4%	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%
Not stated	105	107	134	74	216
Total	**801**	**689**	**1,041**	**438**	**1,499**

There was measurable variation in the industries of employment observed across the first set of six precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in retail trade.
- ***Lalor*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in retail trade and manufacturing.
- ***Mill Park*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in construction.

Industry of employment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Healthcare and social assistance	15.7%	12.3%	13.1%	17.3%	19.2%	19.2%
Retail trade	16.4%↑	17.3%↑	8.4%	11.2%	8.2%	5.8%
Construction	6.3%	11.1%	9.3%	10.2%	11.0%	2.5%↓
Manufacturing	5.7%	14.8%↑	9.3%	9.2%	8.2%	9.2%
Education and training	11.3%	6.2%	7.5%	4.1%	8.2%	10.8%
Accommodation and food services	8.2%	6.2%	8.4%	10.2%	8.2%	5.8%
Transport, postal and warehousing	6.9%	1.2%	4.7%	7.1%	12.3%	8.3%
Financial and insurance services	5.7%	7.4%	4.7%	6.1%	5.5%	3.3%
Information, media and telecommunications	2.5%	2.5%	3.7%	2.0%	3.4%	5.8%
Public administration and safety	3.8%	4.9%	1.9%	3.1%	3.4%	2.5%
Arts and recreation services	3.8%	3.7%	4.7%	4.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Administrative and support services	1.9%	2.5%	4.7%	1.0%	1.4%	2.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.0%	2.7%	2.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%	3.3%
Wholesale trade	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	2.5%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Utilities and waste services	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	2.5%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other services	1.9%	1.2%	4.7%	4.1%	0.0%	4.2%
Inadequately described	6.3%	1.2%	8.4%	5.1%	3.4%	5.0%
Not stated	24	15	19	19	28	31
Total	**183**	**96**	**126**	**117**	**174**	**151**

There was measurable variation in the industries of employed of respondents observed across the second set of five precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Mernda*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in healthcare and social assistance, and less likely to be employed in transport, postal, and warehousing.
- ***Doreen*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in construction and less likely to be employed in manufacturing.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in healthcare and social assistance and more likely to be employed in education and training.
- ***Rural North*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in retail trade and more likely to be employed in arts and recreation services.

Industry of employment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Healthcare and social assistance	13.8%	24.0%↑	16.7%	8.1%↓	15.3%	16.6%
Retail trade	10.6%	12.4%	10.0%	9.1%	5.1%↓	10.4%
Construction	13.8%	8.3%	20.0%↑	11.1%	14.4%	10.2%
Manufacturing	10.6%	7.4%	4.2%↓	10.1%	6.8%	8.9%
Education and training	6.5%	9.9%	6.7%	17.2%↑	9.3%	8.1%
Accommodation and food services	7.3%	5.0%	8.3%	8.1%	4.2%	7.4%
Transport, postal and warehousing	8.9%	1.7%↓	8.3%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%
Financial and insurance services	4.9%	3.3%	4.2%	2.0%	1.7%	4.8%
Information, media and telecommunications	6.5%	7.4%	4.2%	1.0%	3.4%	4.4%
Public administration and safety	6.5%	4.1%	5.0%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%
Arts and recreation services	2.4%	3.3%	4.2%	6.1%	8.5%↑	3.4%
Administrative and support services	3.3%	0.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.8%	2.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	3.4%	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	4.2%	1.2%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%	1.2%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%
Utilities and waste services	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Mining	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.5%	0.3%
Other services	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	4.0%	0.8%	2.3%
Inadequately described	1.6%	5.0%	1.7%	4.0%	1.7%	4.0%
Not stated	14	13	12	16	11	216
Total	**137**	**134**	**132**	**115**	**129**	**1,499**

4.4 Employment location

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Where does the person usually work?"

There was relatively little measurable variation in the region of employment results observed between 2016 and 2017, although it is noted that there was a measurable decline in the proportion of respondents working in "various locations". This category includes those working as tradespersons, delivery drivers, and casual employees who may not have a fixed employment location.

Consistent with the result from 2016, a little less than one-third of respondents (32.6% up from 31.0%) were employed in postcodes located at least in part within the City of Whittlesea. With the exception of the result in 2015, the proportion of respondents employed in the City of Whittlesea has remained very stable at a little less than one-third.

A little less than one-sixth (14.9% down from 17.1%) of respondents were employed in the north eastern region of Melbourne, which is the region that contains the City of Whittlesea. A further 14.3% are employed in the north western region of metropolitan Melbourne (which includes the City of Hume).

Taken together, the City of Whittlesea, northeastern and northwestern region results show that almost two-thirds (61.8% down from 62.2%) of employed respondents work in the northern region of metropolitan Melbourne.

Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, a little less than one-fifth (19.1% down from 19.5%) of respondents were employed in the inner Melbourne region. This includes Melbourne (postcode 3000) as well as the inner suburbs of metropolitan Melbourne. This result was measurably higher in 2013 and 2014, but is consistent approximately one-fifth in 2012, 2015, 2016, and now 2017.

It is noted that the region of employment results vary substantially by respondent profile, particularly by gender, as well as by precinct.

Region of employment
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs & over providing a response)

Region	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*	*2012*
City of Whittlesea	374	32.6%	31.0%	26.8%	29.4%	31.0%	29.2%
Inner Melbourne	219	19.1%	19.5%	20.2%	29.3%	26.8%	20.6%
North eastern Melbourne	171	14.9%	17.1%	13.7%	14.0%	14.5%	15.8%
North western Melbourne	164	14.3%	14.1%	14.7%	12.8%	12.4%	14.2%
Various locations	68	5.9%↓	9.2%	11.4%	1.3%	3.1%	8.3%
Outer western Melbourne	64	5.6%	3.4%	5.8%	5.1%	5.4%	3.4%
Inner eastern Melbourne	52	4.5%	3.7%	5.1%	4.9%	3.1%	5.2%
South eastern Melbourne	11	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Outer eastern Melbourne	8	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%
Regional / rural Victoria	8	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Southern Melbourne	6	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Interstate	1	0.1%	0.0%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Not stated	352		187	256	199	274	135
Total	**1,498**	**100%**	**1,347**	**1,421**	**1,388**	**1,450**	**1,293**

There was measurable variation in the region of employment results observed by the respondents' gender and language spoken at home, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed in inner Melbourne, northwestern region, various locations, and the outer western region.

- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed in the City of Whittlesea and the northeastern region.

- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be employed in the City of Whittlesea and the northeastern region.

- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed in inner Melbourne and the inner eastern region.

Region of employment by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs & over providing a response)

Region	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea	25.3%	40.8%↑	34.3%↑	28.6%	32.6%
Inner Melbourne	20.8%↑	17.3%	17.4%	22.3%↑	19.1%
North eastern Melbourne	10.3%	19.8%↑	16.7%↑	10.9%	14.9%
North western Melbourne	17.1%↑	11.1%	14.1%	14.6%	14.3%
Various locations	9.9%↑	1.6%	5.8%	6.5%	5.9%
Outer western Melbourne	8.2%↑	2.7%	5.7%	5.4%	5.6%
Inner eastern Melbourne	4.2%	5.0%	3.7%	6.7%↑	4.5%
South eastern Melbourne	1.7%	0.2%	0.5%	2.2%	1.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
Southern Melbourne	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Interstate	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Not stated	200	148	233	114	352
Total	**801**	**689**	**1,041**	**438**	**1,498**

There was measurable variation in the region of employment 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 employed in the northeastern region.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in the northeastern region.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in the City of Whittlesea and more likely to be employed in the inner eastern region.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in the City of Whittlesea.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in the City of Whittlesea and more likely to be employed in the northeastern region or various locations.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in the City of Whittlesea and less likely to be employed in the inner Melbourne region.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in regional / rural Victoria and various locations, and less likely to be employed in the inner Melbourne region.

<u>Region of employment by precinct</u>
<u>City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey</u>
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs & over providing a response)

Region	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
City of Whittlesea	36.3%	30.0%	32.1%	37.0%	36.3%	34.1%
Inner Melbourne	13.0%	20.0%	25.9%	21.0%	21.0%	17.9%
North eastern Melbourne	24.0%↑	11.3%	14.8%	12.0%	7.3%↓	14.6%
North western Melbourne	11.6%	17.5%	13.6%	18.0%	16.9%	13.0%
Various locations	4.1%	10.0%	4.9%	3.0%	6.5%	4.9%
Outer western Melbourne	2.7%	7.5%	6.2%	4.0%	6.5%	8.1%
Inner eastern Melbourne	4.1%	1.3%	2.5%	3.0%	2.4%	4.9%
South eastern Melbourne	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Outer eastern Melbourne	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Southern Melbourne	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	37	16	45	17	50	28
Total	**183**	**96**	**126**	**117**	**174**	**151**

Region	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
City of Whittlesea	20.8%↓	45.0%↑	21.7%↓	48.8%↑	36.6%	32.6%
Inner Melbourne	18.8%	20.7%	18.5%	10.7%↓	10.9%↓	19.1%
North eastern Melbourne	16.7%	10.8%	27.2%↑	11.9%	9.9%	14.9%
North western Melbourne	15.6%	9.9%	9.8%	10.7%	17.8%	14.3%
Various locations	4.2%	5.4%	12.0%↑	7.1%	11.9%↑	5.9%
Outer western Melbourne	6.3%	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	4.0%	5.6%
Inner eastern Melbourne	12.5%↑	1.8%	4.3%	2.4%	3.0%	4.5%
South eastern Melbourne	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.0%	0.7%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.9%	2.2%	2.4%	5.0%↑	0.7%
Southern Melbourne	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Interstate	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Not stated	41	23	40	31	28	352
Total	**137**	**134**	**132**	**115**	**129**	**1,498**

4.5 Satisfaction with current employment situation

4.5.1 Employed respondents

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Is the person satisfied with their current employment situation?"

There was a change in the format of this question in 2017, expanding the question to include reference to unemployed respondents. Given that unemployed respondents are faced with a significantly different situation than employed respondents, and that this question has traditionally explored issues around dissatisfaction with employment rather than unemployment, the results for unemployed respondents aged fifteen years and over are presented in a separate section which follows this section.

In 2017, approximately three-quarters (73.0%) of employed respondents were satisfied with their current employment status, similar to the results reported in each of the last three years.

Consistent with the results discussed in previous years, a relatively small proportion (less than ten percent) of employed respondents were dissatisfied with their current employment status for any of the five reasons listed on the survey form.

The most common reasons for dissatisfaction with the respondents' current employment situation were commute time too long (7.9% up from 6.1%), too few hours (6.6% up from 6.2%), and too many hours (6.1% up from 5.1%).

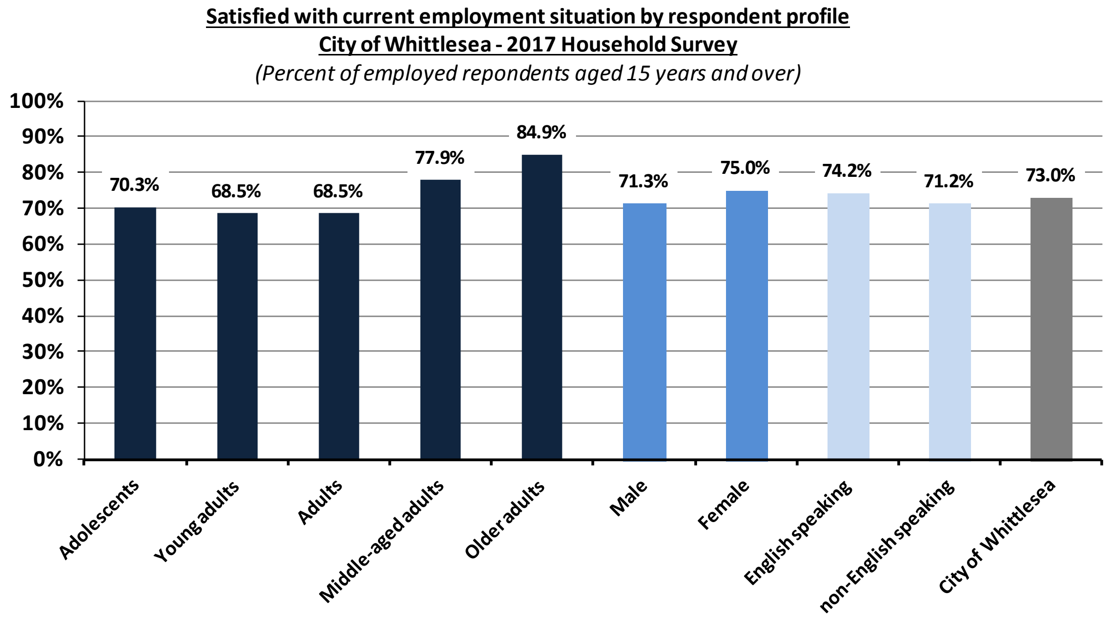
Satisfied with current employment situation
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*
	Number	*Percent*			
Yes	1,094	73.0%	75.6%	74.9%	74.5%
No - too many hours	92	6.1%	5.1%	5.3%	14.9%
No - too few hours	99	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	10.7%
No - skills and experience don't match job	55	3.7%	3.4%	3.8%	n.a.
No - commute time too long	119	7.9%	6.1%	5.8%	n.a.
No - lack of local jobs	53	3.5%	5.1%	3.4%	n.a.
No - other	30	2.0%	3.9%	2.5%	n.a.
Total responses	**1,542**		**1,417**	**1,495**	**1,385**

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was some variation in the proportion of employed respondents satisfied with their current employment situation observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Older adults (aged 61 to 75 years)*** – respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to be satisfied with their current employment situation.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be satisfied with their current employment situation.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be satisfied with their current employment situation.



There was relatively little measurable variation in satisfaction with the current employment situation of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be dissatisfied with their current employment due to working too few hours.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be satisfied with their current employment situation.
- ***Mill Park and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be satisfied with their current employment situation.

Satisfied with current employment situation by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Yes	77.0%	72.9%	69.8%	66.7%	62.6%↓	80.1%↑
No - too many hours	3.3%	5.2%	10.3%	6.0%	6.3%	4.0%
No - too few hours	3.8%	11.5%↑	8.7%	5.1%	6.9%	7.3%
No - skills and experience don't match job	1.6%	4.2%	4.0%	6.0%	5.7%	2.0%
No - commute time too long	6.6%	5.2%	3.2%	9.4%	9.2%	5.3%
No - lack of local jobs	1.6%	1.0%	4.0%	6.8%	7.5%	2.6%
No - other	3.3%	3.1%	7.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.0%
Total responses	**178**	**99**	**135**	**119**	**172**	**153**

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Yes	76.6%	67.2%	74.2%	73.9%	80.6%↑	73.0%
No - too many hours	5.8%	8.2%	8.3%	7.8%	6.2%	6.1%
No - too few hours	5.1%	8.2%	5.3%	2.6%	3.1%	6.6%
No - skills and experience don't match job	6.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	3.7%
No - commute time too long	8.8%	12.7%	10.6%	13.9%	13.2%	7.9%
No - lack of local jobs	1.5%	2.2%	5.3%	4.3%	1.6%	3.5%
No - other	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%
Total responses	**145**	**136**	**140**	**121**	**137**	**1,542**

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

4.5.2 Unemployed respondents

Unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Is the person satisfied with their current employment situation?"

The 2017 survey found a total of 109 respondents aged fifteen years and over who were unemployed and seeking work.

The following table provides their results to the question as to whether they are satisfied with their current employment situation and the reasons for dissatisfaction. Readers are advised to exercise some caution due to the small sample size.

Metropolis Research draws particular attention to the fact that less than two-thirds (59.1%) of the unemployed respondents aged fifteen years and over provided a response to this question.

Metropolis Research is firmly of the view that this is likely to reflect some respondent confusion in answering this question rather than an implication that a large proportion of unemployed residents in the City of Whittlesea are satisfied with their current unemployment.

Satisfied with current employment situation

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of unemployed respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*2017*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes	13	11.9%
No - unemployed and looking for a job	30	27.5%
No - lack of local jobs	11	10.1%
No - too few hours	1	0.9%
No - skills and experience don't match job	1	0.9%
No - commute time too long	1	0.9%
No - too many hours	0	0.0%
No - other	12	11.0%
Total responses	**69**	
Respondents selecting at least one response	*64 (59.1%)*	

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

4.6 Barriers to finding employment

Respondent households were asked:

"If any member of this household is currently unemployed and looking for work, what are all the barriers to finding employment?"

There were a total of 104 respondent households with at least one household member aged fifteen years and over that was unemployed. There were a total of 109 unemployed respondents aged fifteen years and over, which implies that there were a very small number of respondent households with more than one unemployed household member.

The most commonly identified barrier to finding employment identified by these respondent households was a lack of availability of jobs, with almost half (47.1%) of respondent households with an unemployed member identifying this barrier.

A significant number of respondent households with an unemployed member identified discrimination (28.8%), lack of assistance in finding, securing and maintaining employment (27.9%), difficulty in accessing skills training and education (21.2%), difficulty in accessing flexible work arrangements (20.2%), and health issues (19.2%) all identified by approximately one-fifth or more of the respondent households with an unemployed member.

Given the small sample size some caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the variation in these results between English speaking and non-English speaking respondent households.

Barriers of finding employment
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households with an unemployed member)

Response	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*English speaking*	*non-English speaking*
Lack of availability of jobs	49	47.1%	50.0%	45.3%
Discrimination	30	28.8%	30.0%	28.3%
Lack of assistance in finding, securing and maintaining employment	29	27.9%	30.0%	28.3%
Difficulty in accessing skills training and education	22	21.2%	20.0%	20.8%
Difficulty in accessing flexible work arrangements	21	20.2%	14.0%	26.4%
Health issues	20	19.2%	12.0%	24.5%
Transport	14	13.5%	12.0%	17.0%
Household commitments	12	11.5%	12.0%	11.3%
Other	6	5.8%	10.0%	1.9%
Total responses	**203**		**95**	**107**
Respondents identifying at least one barrier of finding employment	*76 (73.2%)*		*34 (67.9%)*	*41 (77.6%)*

4.7 Working from home

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Does the person work from home?"

The proportion of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over that never work from home declined measurably in 2017, down from four-fifths (80.7%) in 2016 to three-quarters (75.6%) this year. This is a decline on the average over the period 2013 to 2016 of 80.8%, and is the lowest proportion of respondents that never work from home recorded since the question was first included in the *Household Survey* program in 2013.

There was a commensurate increase in the proportion of employed respondents that sometimes work from home, which increased from 13.5% to 19.3%. This is the highest proportion of respondents sometimes working from home recorded since this question was first included in 2013.

Metropolis Research does draw attention to the fact that the proportion of respondents that work from home in a home-based business has remained very stable at or around three percent in each of the last five years.

Work from home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs and over providing a response)

Response	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2014	2013
Yes - home based business	51	3.7%	3.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%
Yes - sometimes work from home	268	19.3%↑	13.5%	16.6%	15.9%	12.3%
Yes - often or always work from home	21	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Never work from home	1,052	75.6%↓	80.7%	78.9%	80.0%	83.7%
Not stated	106		95	112	107	56
Total	**1,498**	**100%**	**1,345**	**1,421**	**1,385**	**1,450**

There was some measurable variation in the propensity of employed respondents to work from home observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Language spoken at home*** – non-English speaking respondents were measurably less likely than English speaking respondents to sometimes work from home.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were marginally, albeit not measurably more likely than male respondents to work from home.

Work from home by gender and language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs and over providing a response)

Response	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Yes - home based business	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	4.5%	3.7%
Yes - sometimes work from home	18.9%	19.7%	20.9%	15.1%↓	19.3%
Yes - often or always work from home	1.0%	2.2%	1.0%	2.8%	1.5%
Never work from home	76.6%	74.2%	74.7%	77.6%	75.6%
Not stated	57	49	71	32	106
Total	**801**	**689**	**1,041**	**438**	**1,498**

There was measurable variation in the propensity of respondents to work from home observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to work from home in a home-based business.
- ***Thomastown*** - respondents were measurably more likely than average to never work from home and less likely than average to sometimes work from home.

- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never work from home.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to sometimes work from home.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to never work from home.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to sometimes work from home and less likely to never work from home.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to work from home in a home-based business and less likely to never work from home.

Work from home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs and over providing a response)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Yes - home based business	2.9%	9.4%↑	5.4%	1.9%	4.2%	0.7%
Yes - sometimes work from home	21.2%	15.3%	12.6%↓	17.5%	19.4%	14.3%
Yes - often or always work from home	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%
Never work from home	74.7%	74.1%	81.1%↑	80.6%	75.2%	82.9%↑
Not stated	13	11	15	14	9	11
Total	**183**	**96**	**126**	**117**	**174**	**151**

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Yes - home based business	2.9%	2.3%	4.1%	2.8%	16.1%↑	3.7%
Yes - sometimes work from home	25.0%↑	23.4%	23.8%	25.2%↑	20.2%	19.3%
Yes - often or always work from home	0.7%	3.1%	3.3%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%
Never work from home	71.3%	71.1%	68.9%↓	69.2%↓	61.3%↓	75.6%
Not stated	1	6	10	8	5	106
Total	**137**	**134**	**132**	**115**	**129**	**1,498**

5. Transport

5.1 Main form of transport to work or study

Respondents were asked:

"What has been the person's MAIN FORM of transport to work or study during the last three months?"

5.1.1 Journey to work

Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, the overwhelming majority (80.2% down from 82.2%) of employed respondents travel to work by car as a driver, with a further 3.3% being driven to work as a passenger.

There was no measurable variation in these results observed between 2017 and 2016.

There were a small number of employed respondents travelling to work by a combination of car and public transport (5.5% up from 4.5%), which is comprised of for example respondents driving to a train station and then taking a train to work.

A little less than ten percent (9.3% up from 8.1%) travelled to work by a form of public transport or a combination of public transport and bicycle.

Method of journey to work
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over)

Method	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014**	*2012**
	Number	*Percent*				
Car *(as driver)*	1,154	80.2%	82.2%	80.0%	80.7%	82.4%
Car and public transport	79	5.5%	4.5%	6.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Train	77	5.4%	4.1%	5.1%	12.1%	13.0%
Car *(as passenger)*	48	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	7.1%	6.0%
Multiple public transport	35	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	n.a.	n.a.
Bus	17	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	5.3%	3.9%
Walking	13	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	4.5%	0.5%
Tram	3	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	3.4%	2.5%
Bicycle	3	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Bicycle and public transport	1	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	n.a.	n.a.
Car and bicycle	1	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	n.a.	n.a.
Community transport	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	8	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%
Not stated	59		27	71		
Total responses	**1,498**	**100%**	**1,346**	**1,421**	**1,590**	**1,354**

(*) multiple response numbers that do not sum to 100%

There was measurable and significant variation in the method of journey to work observed by the respondents' region of employment, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***City of Whittlesea*** – respondents working in the City of Whittlesea were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to walk or take the bus to work.
- ***Inner Melbourne*** – respondents working in the inner Melbourne region (the CBD and inner suburbs) were measurably less likely than average to drive to work and more likely to travel to work by train or car and public transport.
- ***Northeastern, northwestern, and outer western*** – respondents working in these regions of metropolitan Melbourne were measurably more likely than average to drive to work.

Method of journey to work by selected region of employment

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over)

Method	*City of Whittlesea*	*Inner Melbourne*	*North eastern*	*North western*	*Outer western*	*Inner eastern*	*All employed*
Car *(as driver)*	83.2%	48.1%↓	90.3%↑	96.0%↑	93.0%↑	85.7%	80.2%
Car and public trans.	3.6%	19.7%↑	3.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	5.5%
Train	0.8%	23.3%↑	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Car *(as passenger)*	4.2%	0.6%	1.4%	2.7%	2.7%	5.8%	3.3%
Multiple public trans.	1.4%	5.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	2.4%
Bus	3.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.2%
Walking	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Tram	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Bicycle	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Bicycle and public trans.	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Car and bicycle	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Not stated	18	2	3	5	2	2	
Total responses	**374**	**219**	**171**	**164**	**64**	**52**	**1,498**

Consistent with the results recorded in 2016, there was relatively little meaningful variation in the method of journey to work observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North*** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to drive to work, and somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely to travel by a combination of car and public transport (most likely driving to the train station and taking the train to work).
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to drive to work.
- ***Bundoora*** – employed respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to travel to work by tram.

- ***Lalor, Thomastown and Doreen*** – employed respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to travel to work by train.

Method of journey to work by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over)

Method	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Car *(as driver)*	84.2%	75.8%	79.5%	77.9%	70.5%↓	81.6%
Car and public transport	3.4%	5.5%	3.4%	8.0%	9.6%↑	5.4%
Train	2.8%	7.7%	8.5%	5.3%	4.2%	6.8%
Car *(as passenger)*	1.7%	6.6%	3.4%	1.8%	8.4%	2.0%
Multiple public trans.	1.1%	2.2%	3.4%	4.4%	3.6%	1.4%
Bus	2.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%
Walking	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Tram	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Bicycle and public trans.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Car and bicycle	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%
Not stated	6	5	9	4	8	4
Total responses	**183**	**96**	**126**	**117**	**174**	**151**

Method	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Car *(as driver)*	82.7%	86.4%	80.6%	87.4%↑	81.9%	80.2%
Car and public transport	4.5%	6.1%	3.2%	3.6%	6.9%	5.5%
Train	3.8%	1.5%	8.9%	1.8%	0.0%	5.4%
Car *(as passenger)*	2.3%	0.0%	4.0%	6.3%	6.0%	3.3%
Multiple p / transport	4.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.4%
Bus	1.5%	3.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%
Walking	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	3.4%	0.9%
Tram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Bicycle	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Bicycle and p/ transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Not stated	4	2	8	4	13	59
Total responses	**137**	**134**	**132**	**115**	**129**	**1,498**

5.1.2 Journey to study

This set of results relating to the method of journey to study is comprised of respondents aged five years and over that reported that they were currently attending an educational institution.

Metropolis Research does note that a significant number of respondents in each of the last three years (307 respondents in 2017) did not provide a response to this question. Many of these respondents that did not provide a method of journey to study were children (aged 5 to 15 years).

There was no statistically significant variation in the method of journey to study results observed between 2016 and 2017.

The overwhelming majority of students aged five years and over travelled to study by car, either as a driver (50.2%) or as a passenger (21.4%). It is important to bear in mind that this includes all respondents aged 5 years and over who are studying, including not only children aged under 16 years.

A significant proportion of respondents travelled to study by a form of public transport, with car and public transport (10.8%), multiple public transport (multi-modal trips) (5.8%) and train (4.6%) the most common methods.

Given the relatively small sample size of respondents attending an educational institution and providing a response to this question, no precinct level results are published.

Method of journey to study

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number & percent of respondents aged 5 years & over who are studying)

Method	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*
	Number	*Percent*		
Car *(as driver)*	284	50.2%	46.5%	44.0%
Car *(as passenger)*	121	21.4%	21.8%	24.6%
Car and public transport	61	10.8%	8.5%	11.5%
Multiple public transport	33	5.8%	3.9%	4.5%
Train	26	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Walking	16	2.8%	2.8%	4.2%
Bus	15	2.7%	9.2%	4.0%
Public transport and bicycle	2	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%
Tram	2	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
Bicycle	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Car and bicycle	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Community transport	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other method	6	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%
Not stated	307		284	269
Total responses	**873**	**100%**	**813**	**756**

The following table provides a breakdown of the method of journey to study by the type of educational institution attended by the respondents. There was measurable and significant variation in these results observed, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Primary school students*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to travel to school by car as a passenger or by walking.
- ***Secondary school students*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to travel to school by car as a passenger or by bus.
- ***TAFE or similar institution and University students*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to drive to their educational institution.

Method of journey to study by educational institution
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondents aged 5 years & over who are studying)

Method	*Primary school*	*Secondary school*	*TAFE or similar*	*University*	*All students*
Car *(as driver)*	0.7%	27.5%	76.2%↑	64.3%↑	50.2%
Car *(as passenger)*	79.8%↑	35.0%↑	5.1%	3.7%	21.4%
Car and public transport	6.2%	13.6%	6.3%	13.2%	10.8%
Multiple public transport	0.0%	7.5%	7.2%	6.7%	5.8%
Train	0.0%	1.8%	2.1%	9.4%	4.6%
Walking	10.9%↑	3.5%	1.4%	0.5%	2.8%
Bus	0.0%	8.1%↑	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Tram	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%
Not stated	139	96	32	28	307
Total responses	**214**	**231**	**131**	**243**	**873**

5.2 Daily average travel time to and from work

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

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

This question relating to the average daily two-way commute time was included for the first time in the 2015 *Household Survey*. There was an error on the survey form in 2015 which does make comparison between 2015 and other years somewhat difficult.

There was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents that reported that their two-way commute time was between fifteen and less than thirty minutes per day, up from 19.0% in 2016 to 23.5% in 2017. There was a small decline in the proportion of employed respondents with a commute time of less than fifteen minutes; however the proportion of employed respondents with a commute time of less than thirty minutes increased a little from 33.0% to 36.3%.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2016, approximately half (48.3% down from 49.2%) of the employed respondents reported that their two-way commute took between thirty minutes and an hour and a half.

Approximately one-sixth (15.4% down from 17.7%) reported that their two-way commute took ninety minutes or more per day.

Daily average (combined) travel time to / from work
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over providing a response)

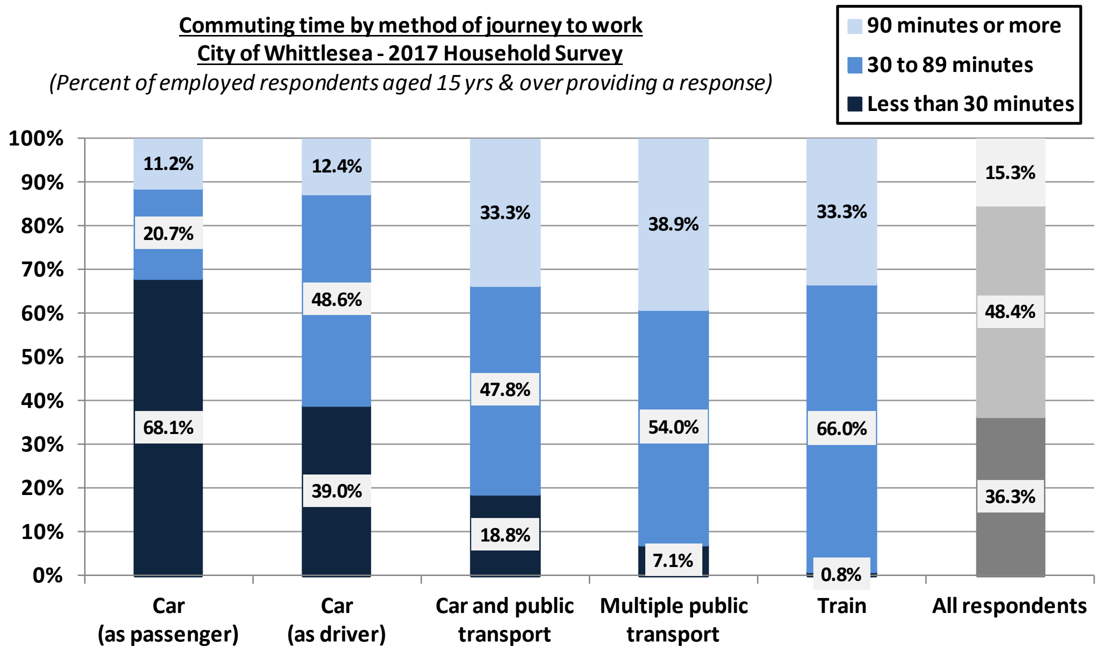
Time	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*
	Number	*Percent*		
Less than fifteen minutes	180	12.8%	14.0%	18.2%
15 to 29 minutes	329	23.5%↑	19.0%	n.a.
30 to 59 minutes	403	28.7%	30.8%	50.4%
60 to 89 minutes	275	19.6%	18.4%	16.4%
90 to 119 minutes	85	6.1%	7.7%	15.0%
120 minutes or more	130	9.3%	10.0%	n.a.
Can't say	96		118	154
Total	**1,498**	**100%**	**1,345**	**1,421**

The following graph provides the commuting time by main methods of journey to work.

Metropolis Research notes that the sample size for respondents commuting to work by car as passenger (48 respondents), train (77 respondents), car and public transport (79 respondents), and multiple public transport (35 respondents) are relatively small and therefore the 95% confidence interval around these average scores is relatively large (i.e. significantly more than ten percent). Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these results. Attention is however drawn to the following:

- ***Car as driver*** – respondents driving to work were measurably more likely than those commuting by other methods to take less than thirty minutes per day to commute to work.

- ***Public transport*** – taken as a single group (car and p/t, multiple p/t, and train), respondents commuting to work by public transport were measurably more likely than those driving to work to take ninety minutes or more per day to commute to work.

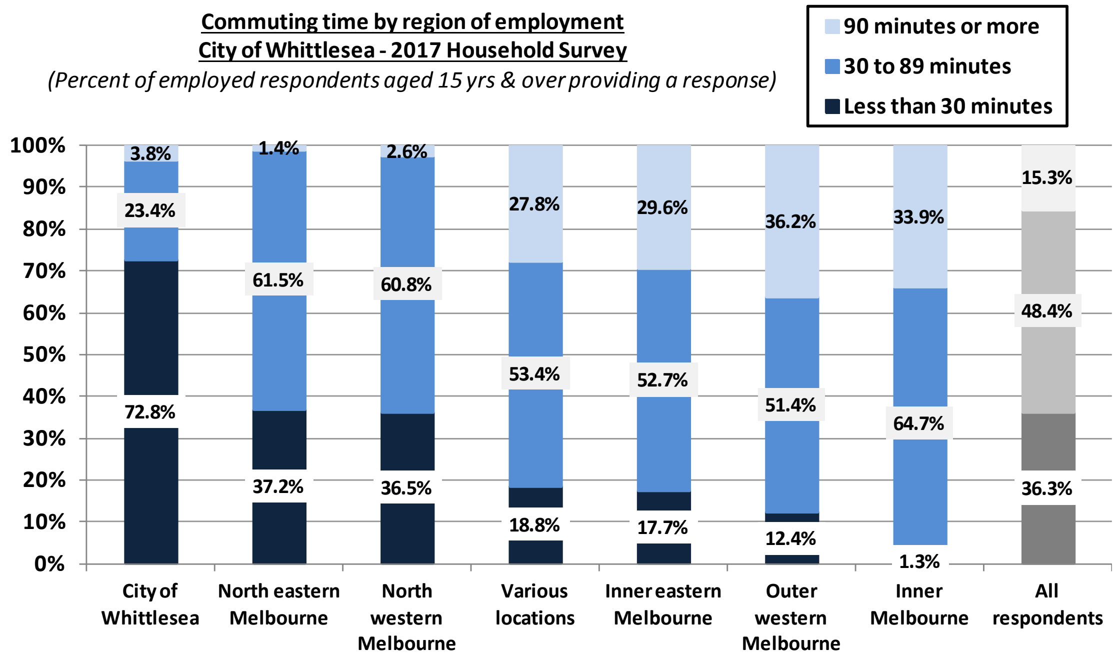


As is clearly evident in the following graph, and as would naturally be expected, there was significant variation in the commuting times of employed respondents depending on their region of employment.

Metropolis Research notes that the sample of respondents employed in inner eastern Melbourne (52 respondents), outer western Melbourne (64 respondents), and various locations (68 respondents) is relatively small and therefore the 95% confidence interval around these results will be relatively large (i.e. significantly more than ten percent).

Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***City of Whittlesea*** – respondents employed in the municipality were measurably and significantly more likely to take less than thirty minutes per day commuting to work.
- ***Northeastern and northwestern regions*** – respondents employed in these regions were measurably more likely than average to take between thirty and less than ninety minutes per day to commute to work.
- ***Inner Melbourne region*** – respondents employed in this region were measurably more likely than average to take between thirty minutes and ninety minutes or more per day to commute to work.
- ***Inner eastern and outer western regions and various locations*** – respondents were significantly, albeit not always measurably more likely than average to take ninety minutes or more per day to commute to work.



Commuting time by selected regions of employment
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over providing a response)

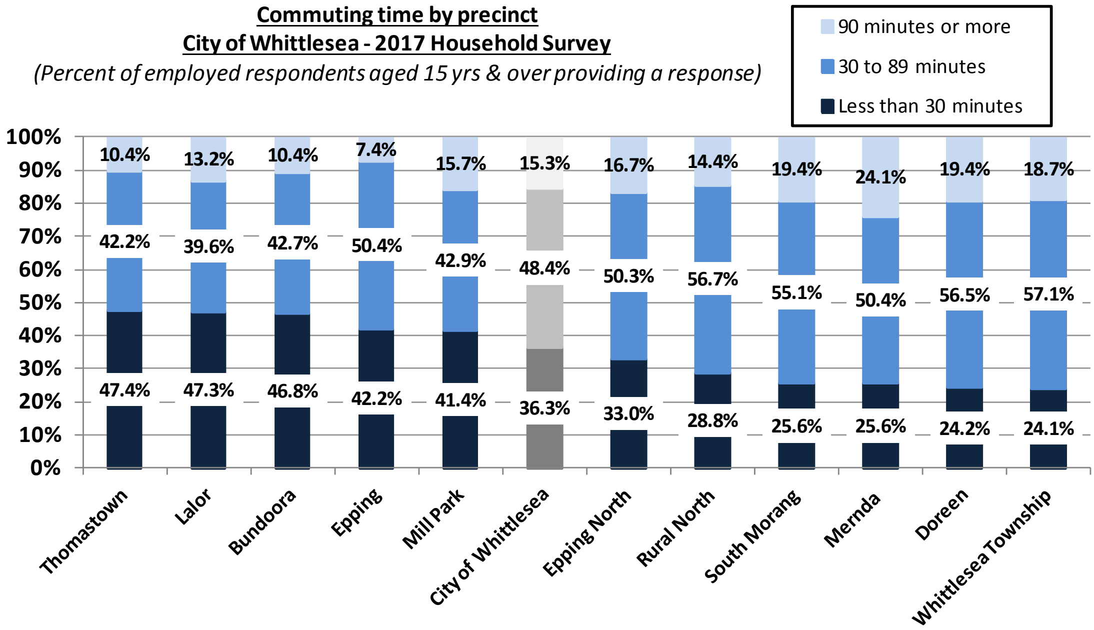
Time	*City of Whittlesea*	*Inner Melbourne*	*North eastern*	*North western*	*Outer western*	*Inner eastern*	*Various locations*
Less than 15 mins	38.9%↑	0.0%↓	4.0%↓	2.2%↓	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	0.5%↓
15 to 29 minutes	33.9%↑	1.3%↓	33.2%↑	34.3%↑	12.4%↓	17.7%	18.3%
30 to 59 minutes	16.6%↓	26.7%	35.9%↑	48.2%↑	36.8%	29.8%	24.1%
60 to 89 minutes	6.8%	38.0%↑	25.6%	12.6%	14.6%	22.9%	29.3%
90 to 119 minutes	2.8%	11.5%↑	0.8%	0.1%	11.3%	11.0%	11.1%
120 mins or more	1.0%	22.4%↑	0.6%	2.5%	24.9%↑	18.6%	16.7%
Can't say	22	8	3	1	0	1	15
Total	**374**	**219**	**171**	**164**	**64**	**52**	**68**

There was measurable variation in the two-way commute times of employed respondents observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown, Lalor, and Bundoora*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to take less than thirty minutes to commute to and from work per day.

- ***South Morang, Mernda, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to take less than thirty minutes to commute to and from work per day.

Commuting time by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Percent of employed respondents aged 15 yrs & over providing a response)



Daily average (combined) travel time to / from work
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over providing a response)

Time	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Less than fifteen minutes	17.3%	9.9%	18.1%	14.7%	13.7%	16.4%
15 to 29 minutes	29.5%	37.4%↑	29.3%	27.5%	19.3%	25.0%
30 to 59 minutes	27.7%	25.3%	24.1%	37.6%↑	27.3%	29.3%
60 to 89 minutes	15.0%	14.3%	18.1%	12.8%	23.0%	13.6%
90 to 119 minutes	2.9%	6.6%	5.2%	4.6%	6.8%	7.1%
120 minutes or more	7.5%	6.6%	5.2%	2.8%	9.9%	8.6%
Can't say	10	5	10	8	13	11
Total	**183**	**96**	**126**	**117**	**174**	**151**

Time	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Less than fifteen minutes	7.8%	6.2%	9.7%	17.0%	13.5%	12.8%
15 to 29 minutes	17.8%	19.4%	14.5%↓	7.1%↓	15.3%↓	23.5%
30 to 59 minutes	29.5%	27.1%	24.2%	35.7%↑	32.4%	28.7%
60 to 89 minutes	25.6%	23.3%	32.3%↑	21.4%	24.3%	19.6%
90 to 119 minutes	3.1%	13.2%↑	6.5%	8.0%	7.2%	6.1%
120 minutes or more	16.3%↑	10.9%	12.9%	10.7%	7.2%	9.3%
Can't say	8	5	8	3	18	96
Total	**137**	**134**	**132**	**115**	**129**	**1,498**

5.3 Ease of transport

Household respondents were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy is it for members of your household to get to local (surrounding suburbs) places when needed using the following forms of transport?"

This question relating to the relative ease of travelling by different forms of transport was included in this format for the first time in the 2017 *Household Survey*. In recent years this question asked respondents to rate the ease of using the four transport methods against a set of subjective terms including "do not use", "often difficult", "sometimes have difficulty", and "can easily get to destinations".

Attention is drawn to the fact that a significant proportion of respondent households did not provide a response for every form of transport, likely reflecting the fact that they did not use the various forms. This is particularly true in relation to bicycles, with which 456 of the 1,123 respondent households did not provide a response.

As a result of the significant change in the structure of the question this year, no time series results are available. In summary the results show that:

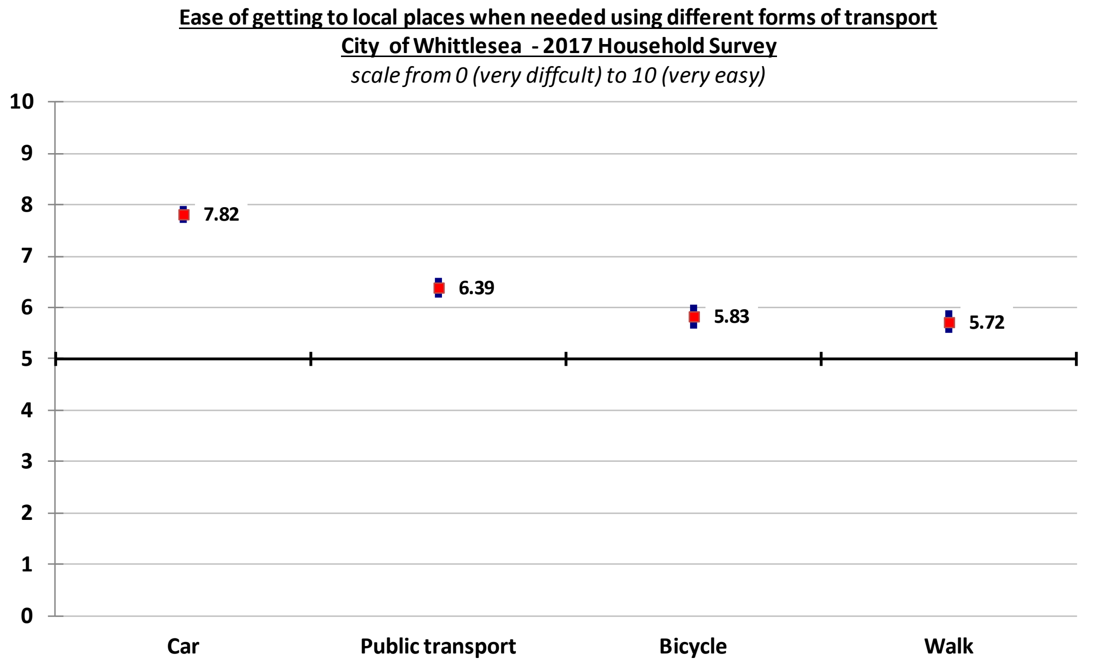
- ***Car*** - the average ease of getting to local places when needed by car was rated at a level considered to be "very easy", at 7.82 out of a potential ten. This result is measurably and significantly higher than the average ease of getting to local places as needed using the other three methods. Three-quarters (74.9%) of respondents rated the ease of travel by car as very easy (at seven or more), whilst a little more than ten percent (11.3%) rated it difficult (from zero to four).

- ***Public transport*** – the average ease of getting to local places when needed by public transport was rated at a level considered to be "somewhat easy", at 6.39 out of ten. This result was measurably lower than the ease of travelling by car, but measurably higher than the ease of travel by bicycle or walking. Whilst a little more than half (53.0%) of respondents rated the ease of travel by public transport as "very easy", almost one-quarter (23.3%) rated it difficult.

- ***Bicycle and walking*** – the average ease of getting to local places as needed by these two methods was rated as "mildly easy" on average, with scores for bicycle (5.83) and walking (5.72) measurably lower than for either car or public transport. A little less than half of the respondents rated the ease of bicycle (42.2%) and walking (43.6%) as very easy, a little more than one-quarter (26.3% bicycle and 29.1% walking) rated them both difficult.

Ease of getting to local places when needed using different forms of transport
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

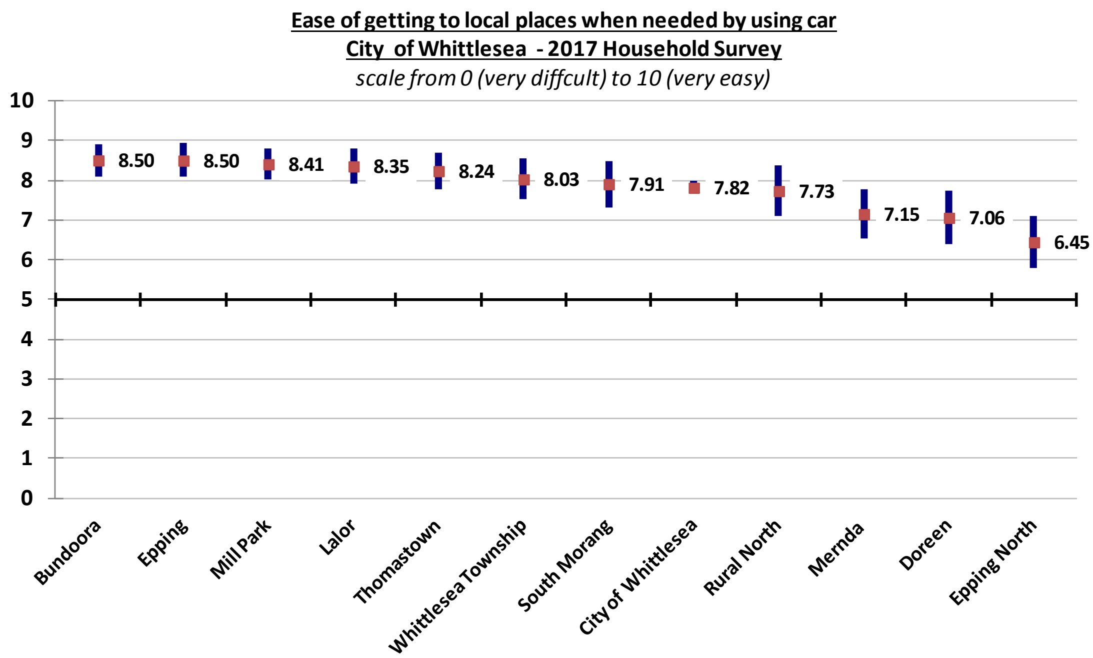
Response	*Walk*	*Bicycle*	*Public transport*	*Car*
Difficult *(0 - 4)*	29.1%	26.3%	23.3%	11.3%
Neutral to mildly easy *(5 - 6)*	27.3%	31.5%	23.6%	13.9%
Very easy *(7 - 10)*	43.6%	42.2%	53.0%	74.9%
Can't say	257	456	233	137
Total responses	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**



There was considerably less variation in the ease of getting to local places when needed by car observed across the municipality than there was in relation to public transport, walking, or bicycle. Attention is however drawn to the following:

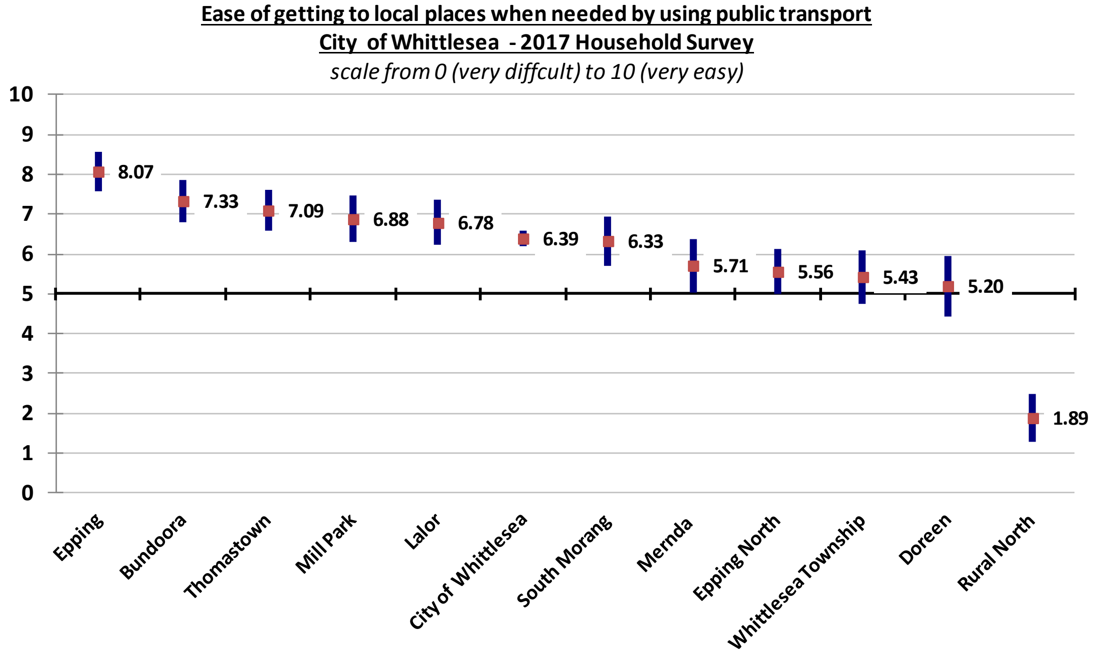
- ***Bundoora, Epping, and Mill Park*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by car measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Mernda, Doreen, and Epping North*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by car measurably lower than the municipal average.



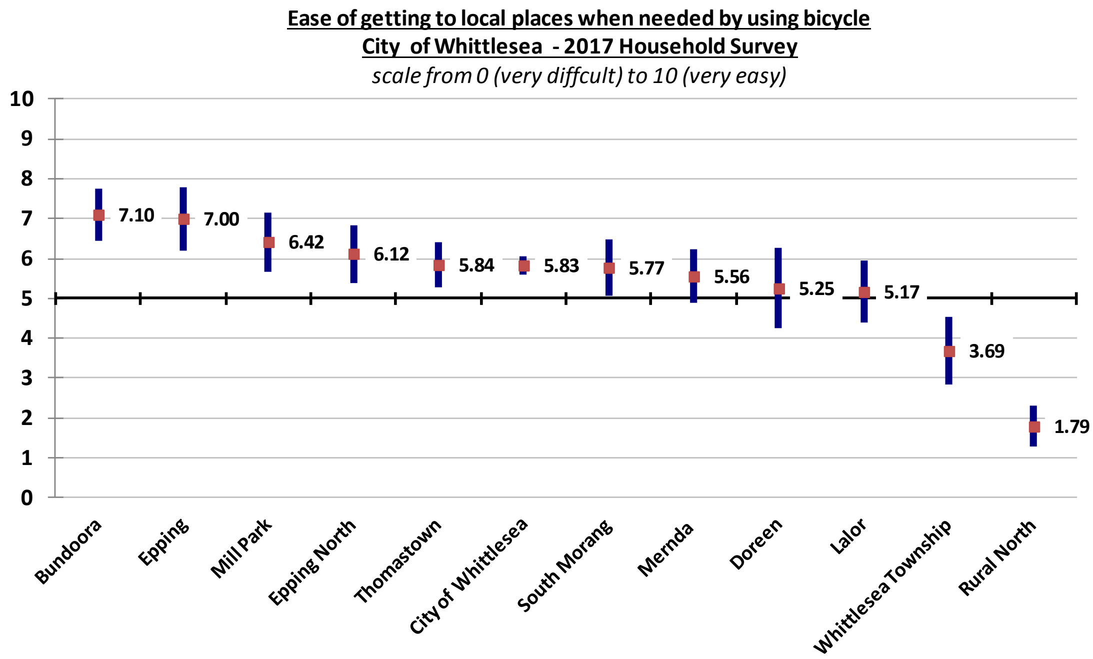
There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to local places when needed by public transport observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping, Bundoora, and Thomastown*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by public transport measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Epping North, Whittlesea Township, Doreen, and the Rural North*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by public transport measurably lower than the municipal average. Particular attention is drawn to respondents from the Rural North who rated the ease at less than two out of ten.



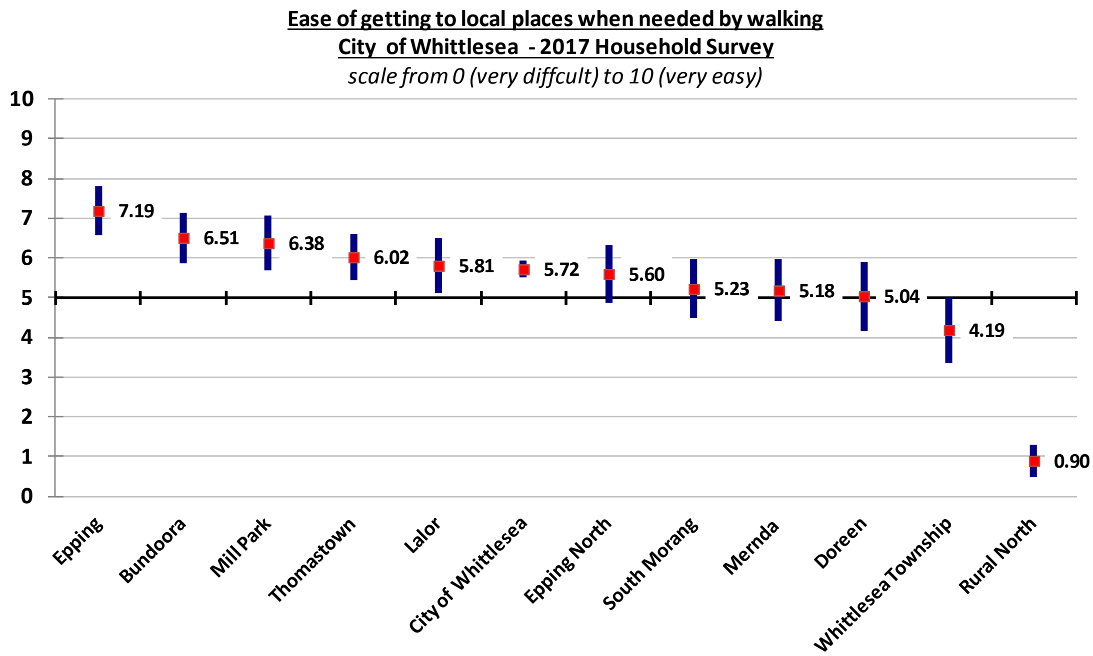
There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to local places when needed by bicycle observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora and Epping*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by bicycle measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Whittlesea Township and the Rural North*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by bicycle measurably lower than the municipal average. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that respondents from the Rural North rated the ease of getting to local places when needed by bicycle at less than two out of ten.



There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to local places when needed by walking observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** - respondents rated the ease of travel by walking measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average.
- ***Whittlesea Township and the Rural North*** – respondents rated the ease of travel by walking measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average. Particular attention is drawn to the Rural North, where on average respondents rated the ease of walking to local places at less than one out of ten.



5.4 Frequency of walking

Respondents were asked:

"How often does the person walk to get to destinations?"

This set of questions relating to walking to get to destinations was last included in the 2014 *Household Survey*. There was a significant change in the question in 2017 compared to 2014, with the 2014 question specifically including the term "for non-work or study related trips". This variation in the question is likely to be a contributing factor to the following variation in the results recorded in 2017 compared to 2014.

There was some measurable variation in the frequency of walking observed between 2014 and 2017, with a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents that walk to get to destinations on a daily basis. This increased substantially from less than ten percent (8.7%) in 2014 to almost one-sixth (14.9%) in 2017.

There was a commensurate decline in the proportion of respondents never walking to get to destinations, which declined from almost half (49.6%) in 2014 to 43.5% in 2017.

There was no variation in the proportion of respondents walking to get to destinations less often than daily but at least infrequently, remaining stable at 41.7%.

Frequency of walking to get to destinations
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

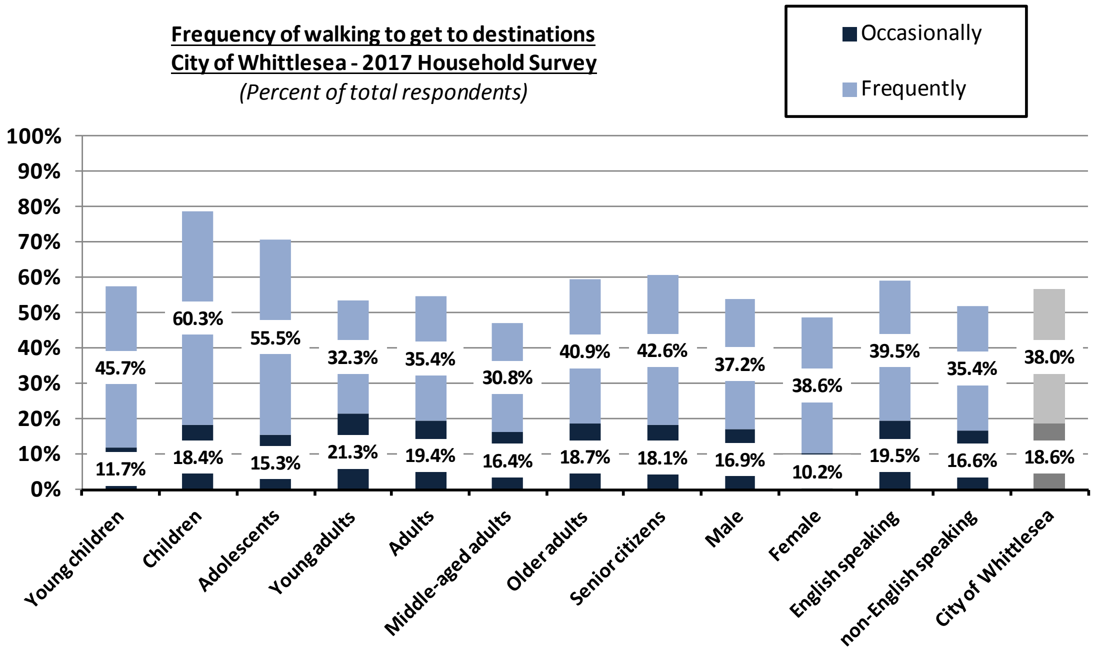
Frequency	*2017*		*2014*
	Number	*Percent*	
Daily	360	14.9%↑	8.7%
2 to 3 times per week	345	14.3%	
Weekly	214	8.8%	
Fortnightly	47	1.9%	41.7%
Monthly	39	1.6%	
Less frequently	363	15.0%	
Never	1,052	43.5%↓	49.6%
Not stated	741		596
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**3,031**

The following graph provides a breakdown of these results by the respondents' age structure, gender, and language spoken at home.

The results have been summarised into frequently walking (at least fortnightly), and occasionally walking (monthly or less often, but excluding never walking).

There was very significant variation in the propensity of respondents to walk to get to destinations observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Children and adolescents (aged 5 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to frequently walk to get to destinations.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 46 to 60 years)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to frequently walk to get to destinations.
- ***Gender*** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to occasionally walk to get to destinations, although they were no more likely than female respondents to frequently walk to get to destinations.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to both frequently and occasionally walk to get to destinations.



There was measurable variation in the frequency of respondents walking to get to destinations observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

This variation is interesting as it shows that no measurable variation in the propensity to walk to get to destinations was evident in the urban precincts of the City of Whittlesea, but that there was significant variation in Whittlesea Township and the Rural North. This result does imply that the geographical nature of the Whittlesea Township and the Rural North are likely to be significant factors in the decision of residents to walk to get to destinations.

Attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to walk to get to destinations two to three times per week or weekly, and measurably and significantly less likely to never walk to get to destinations.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to walk to get to destinations two to three times per week or less frequently than monthly, and measurably and significantly more likely than average to never walk to get to destinations.

Frequency of walking to get to destinations by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Frequency	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Daily	16.2%	10.9%	19.8%	20.7%	9.7%	15.8%
2 to 3 times p / week	12.3%	15.1%	13.7%	14.5%	12.0%	10.5%
Weekly	9.7%	8.9%	5.7%	9.3%	8.6%	7.5%
Fortnightly	1.8%	0.5%	2.8%	1.6%	3.4%	2.2%
Monthly	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%	2.2%
Less frequently	16.2%	19.8%	14.6%	10.9%	18.4%	14.9%
Never	41.9%	44.8%	42.0%	40.4%	46.1%	46.9%
Not stated	70	73	110	50	80	34
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Frequency	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Daily	10.5%	14.4%	15.1%	21.5%	15.6%	14.9%
2 to 3 times p / week	18.6%	13.3%	15.9%	25.4%↑	8.4%↓	14.3%
Weekly	7.1%	12.3%	12.5%	14.9%↑	5.6%	8.8%
Fortnightly	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%
Monthly	1.9%	1.5%	0.4%	3.1%	0.0%	1.6%
Less frequently	15.7%	14.9%	12.9%	10.1%	5.6%↓	15.0%
Never	43.3%	42.6%	41.8%	23.7%↓	64.2%↑	43.5%
Not stated	78	84	51	57	61	741
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

5.5 Average time spent walking

Respondents were asked:

"In an average week, how much time does the person spend on walking in total?"

All respondents were asked how much time they would spend in an average week walking to get to destinations. As the responses available to respondents included "none", results are provided for all respondents. Metropolis Research notes however that a significant number of respondents (666 respondents) did not provide a response to this question. This strongly implies that many respondents who in fact spent no time in an average week walking to get to destinations did not answer the question, which will have impacted on the results.

As an alternative set of results, Metropolis Research has also provided the results specifically for those respondents that walk to get to destinations at least some of the time (i.e. at least sometimes). This set of results is a more meaningful measure of the amount of time that residents who engage in walking to get to destinations actually spend in a typical week in walking to those destinations.

Whilst a little more than one-fifth (21.3%) of respondents that at least sometimes walk to get to destinations spent on average less than one hour per week walking to those destinations, more than half (52.9%) spent between one and less than five hours per week.

Approximately one-sixth (17.3%) of respondents that walk at least sometimes to get to destinations spend an average of between five and less than ten hours per week.

Only a relatively small proportion (8.3%) of respondents that at least sometimes walk to get to destinations spend an average of ten hours or more per week in walking to those destinations.

Time spent walking
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

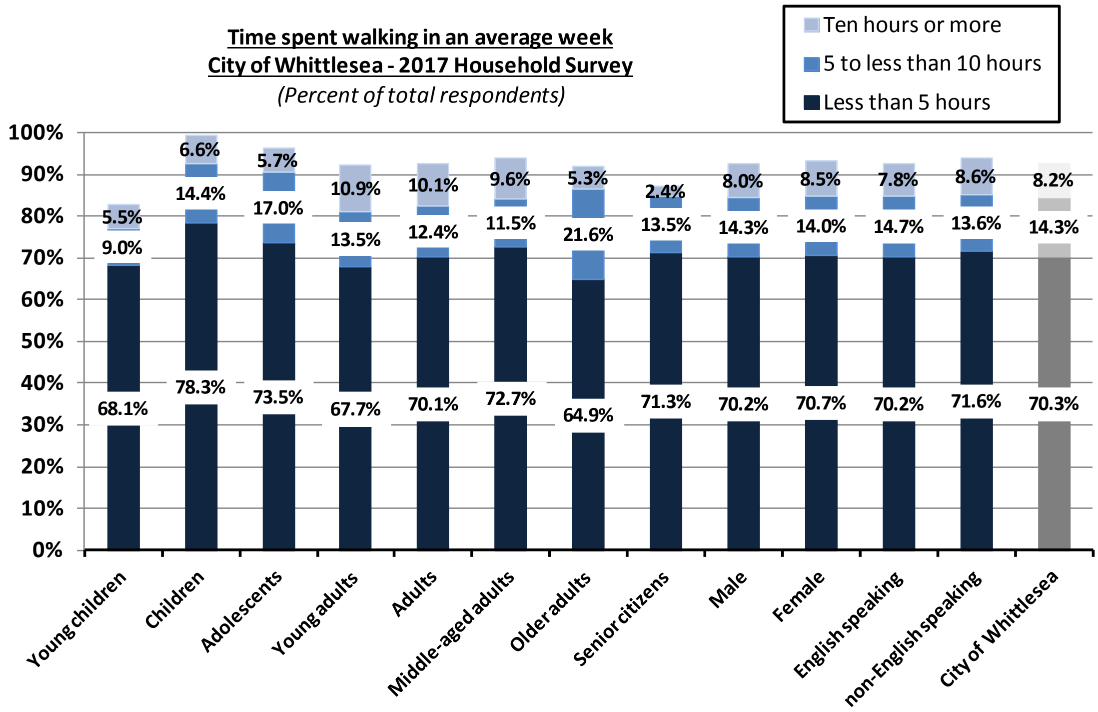
Time	*All respondents*		*Walking respondents**
	Number	*Percent*	
None	179	7.2%	1.0%
Less than one hour	597	23.9%	20.3%
One to less than five hours	1,158	46.4%	52.9%
Five to less than ten hours	356	14.3%	17.3%
Ten to less than twenty hours	126	5.1%	5.8%
Twenty hours or more	79	3.2%	2.5%
Can't say	666		110
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**1,368**

(*) Respondents at least sometimes walking to destinations

The following graph and table provide a breakdown of the results for all respondents.

There was relatively little measurable variation in the average time spent walking observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend less than five hours per week walking to get to destinations.
- ***Older adults (aged 61 to 75 years)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to spend less than five hours per week walking to get to destinations, and more likely to spend five to less than ten hours.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in the average time spent walking to get to destinations observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – there was no meaningful variation in the average time spent walking to get to destinations observed between English and non-English speaking respondents.



There was measurable variation in the time spent walking to get to destinations in an average week observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend less than one hour and less likely than average to spend between one and five hours walking to get to destinations.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend one to less than five hours in an average week walking to get to destinations.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend ten to less than twenty hours in an average week walking to get to destinations.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to spend between one and five hours in an average week walking to get to destinations.

These results do include all respondents, and as discussed above, there are a relatively large number of respondents that did not provide a response to this question. It is highly likely that many of these respondents are likely to not spend a significant amount of time in an average week walking to get to destinations.

Time spent walking in an average week by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Time	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
None	8.6%	8.7%	10.0%	9.4%	6.4%	6.0%
Less than one hour	23.2%	20.9%	33.2%↑	25.5%	27.7%	25.2%
One to less than five hours	43.1%	50.0%	38.4%↓	45.3%	44.0%	43.1%
Five to less than ten hours	17.6%	12.8%	14.0%	9.9%	14.9%	14.7%
Ten to less than twenty hrs	5.2%	4.7%	2.8%	6.8%	4.3%	6.4%
Twenty hours or more	2.2%	2.9%	1.6%	3.1%	2.8%	4.6%
Can't say	80	93	72	51	65	44
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Time	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
None	3.9%	1.8%	11.3%	5.7%	7.5%	7.2%
Less than one hour	21.4%	19.9%	18.6%	23.1%	17.6%↓	23.9%
One to less than five hours	54.6%↑	44.8%	49.8%	47.8%	49.2%	46.4%
Five to less than ten hours	12.7%	15.8%	17.8%	16.6%	15.5%	14.3%
Ten to less than twenty hrs	3.1%	11.8%↑	1.6%	6.1%	8.6%	5.1%
Twenty hours or more	4.4%	5.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	3.2%
Can't say	59	58	36	38	53	666
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

5.6 Reasons for walking

Respondents were asked:

"What are all the reasons the person walks?"

This question relating to the reasons why respondents walk to get to destinations, which is to some degree focused on the types of destinations to which respondents usually walk, was last included in the *Household Survey* program in 2014. This is a multiple response question where respondents were free to select all the reasons why they walk.

There was substantial variation in the categories included in the survey in 2017 compared to 2014, with the 2017 survey including "for leisure / fitness", "to / from school / study", and "to / from work". In addition, as with the question about walking to get to destinations, the question in 2014 specifically included the term "for non-work or study related trips", which was not included in the 2017 survey. Due to these variations in the format of the question and the categories included in the survey this year compared to 2014, readers should exercise caution in interpreting variation between the 2014 and 2017 results. These variations in the question are likely to be significant contributing factors to the variation in the results.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2014, the overwhelming majority (93.4% up from 89.5%) of respondents who walk to get to destinations at least sometimes (i.e. at least less frequently than monthly) identified at least one reason / destination for their walking trips.

The most common reason / destination for walking was for leisure / fitness, with a little less than two-thirds (61.8%) of respondents walking to destinations identifying this reason.

A little less than half (40.5%) of respondents reported that they walk to go shopping, a measurable decline on the 69.8% recorded in 2014. It is not certain whether the change in the format of the question this year has impacted on the comparability of these results.

Almost one-fifth (19.5%) of respondents reported that they walk to commute to school or study, whilst a significantly smaller 12.6% of respondents reported that they commute to and from work by walking.

Other reasons for walking to get to destinations were identified by a relatively small proportion of respondents.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that ten percent (10.3%) of respondents in 2017 reported that they walk to visit relatives or friends, down substantially on the 38.2% recorded in 2014.

Reasons (destinations) for walking
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents walking to destinations)

Purpose	*2017*		*2014*
	Number	*Percent*	
For leisure / fitness	846	61.8%	n.a.
Shopping	554	40.5%↓	69.8%
To / from school / study	267	19.5%	n.a.
To / from work	173	12.6%	n.a.
Visit relatives / friends	141	10.3%↓	38.2%
Sporting events	132	9.6%↓	15.2%
Community facilities	128	9.4%↓	19.7%
Entertainment venues	115	8.4%↓	13.4%
To / from childcare	58	4.2%	4.8%
Cultural events	52	3.8%	5.9%
Other	14	1.0%	1.4%
Total responses	**2,480**		**2,067**
Respondents selecting at least one reason / destination	*1,278 (93.4%)*		*1,099 (89.5%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was measurable variation in the reasons for walking to get to destinations 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 walk for leisure / fitness.
- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to walk for leisure / fitness.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to walk to shopping.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to walk to sporting events.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to walk to shopping, entertainment venues, and to / from childcare.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to walk to visit relatives / friends.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to walk for leisure / fitness and more likely than average to walk to sporting events.

Reasons (destinations) for walking by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents walking to destinations)

Purpose	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
For leisure / fitness	74.5%↑	50.0%↓	55.3%	62.6%	61.8%	66.1%
Shopping	45.3%	48.1%	35.8%	35.7%	43.1%	30.6%↓
To / from school / study	13.7%	17.0%	14.6%	25.2%	22.2%	16.5%
To / from work	13.0%	12.3%	20.3%	13.9%	7.6%	11.6%
Visit relatives / friends	12.4%	16.0%	6.5%	9.6%	13.9%	4.1%
Sporting events	7.5%	1.9%	8.9%	8.7%	2.8%	11.6%
Community facilities	8.1%	5.7%	4.9%	12.2%	13.9%	5.8%
Entertainment venues	3.7%	13.2%	8.1%	6.1%	4.9%	9.9%
To / from childcare	1.2%	3.8%	2.4%	2.6%	6.9%	3.3%
Cultural events	3.1%	5.7%	3.3%	2.6%	4.2%	5.0%
Other	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Total responses	**297**	**188**	**197**	**206**	**261**	**200**
Respondents selecting at least one reason / destination	*152 (94.4%)*	*93 (87.7%)*	*115 (93.5%)*	*108 (93.9%)*	*139 (96.5%)*	*113 (93.4%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Reasons (destinations) for walking by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents walking to destinations)

	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
For leisure / fitness	64.7%	57.1%	63.7%	62.1%	50.0%↓	61.8%
Shopping	36.1%	70.5%↑	38.5%	40.8%	40.6%	40.5%
To / from school / study	22.7%	20.5%	21.5%	16.7%	21.9%	19.5%
To / from work	14.3%	10.7%	11.1%	7.5%	14.1%	12.6%
Visit relatives / friends	7.6%	17.9%	8.1%	20.7%↑	15.6%	10.3%
Sporting events	18.5%↑	6.3%	12.6%	8.6%	23.4%↑	9.6%
Community facilities	5.0%	12.5%	17.8%	16.7%	14.1%	9.4%
Entertainment venues	7.6%	16.1%↑	6.7%	5.7%	12.5%	8.4%
To / from childcare	3.4%	10.7%↑	6.7%	5.2%	1.6%	4.2%
Cultural events	3.4%	6.3%	1.5%	2.3%	6.3%	3.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Total responses	**218**	**256**	**257**	**330**	**128**	**2,480**
Respondents selecting at least one reason / destination	*110 (92.4%)*	*109 (97.3%)*	*130 (96.3%)*	*154 (88.5%)*	*57 (89.1%)*	*1,278 (93.4%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

5.7 Factors encouraging more walking activity

Respondents were asked:

"What would encourage the person to walk more frequently?"

Almost two-thirds (64.6%) of respondents identified at least one factor that would encourage them to walk more frequently, at an average of approximately 2.5 factors per respondent.

The four most common factors that may encourage respondents to walk more frequently were better lighting (28.8%), more walking tracks (27.0%), better footpath connections (25.2%), and better footpaths / walking tracks (23.4%).

In addition to the six listed factors that may encourage respondents to walk more frequently, a number of other factors were identified by a relatively small number of respondents. The details are outlined in the table but include more free time (1.7%), better safety / security (1.5%), and better health (0.7%). Readers are reminded to exercise caution in the interpretation of these other categories as they were not specifically listed on the survey form, and so are likely to be an under-representation of the importance of these factors to the general community's decision to walk more frequently.

Factors that would encourage walking more frequently
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Factor	*2017*	
	Number	*Percent*
Better lighting	911	28.8%
More walking tracks	855	27.0%
Better footpath connections	795	25.2%
Better footpaths / walking tracks	739	23.4%
Better road crossings	552	17.5%
More seating along footpaths / tracks	401	12.7%
More free time*	54	1.7%
Better safety / security*	46	1.5%
Better health*	21	0.7%
Better weather*	9	0.3%
Less cars / pollution / noise*	9	0.3%
Toilets*	8	0.3%
Motivation*	3	0.1%
Other *(specified)*	25	0.8%
Other *(not specified)*	129	4.1%
Total responses	**4,557**	
Respondents selecting at least one factor	*2,042 (64.6%)*	

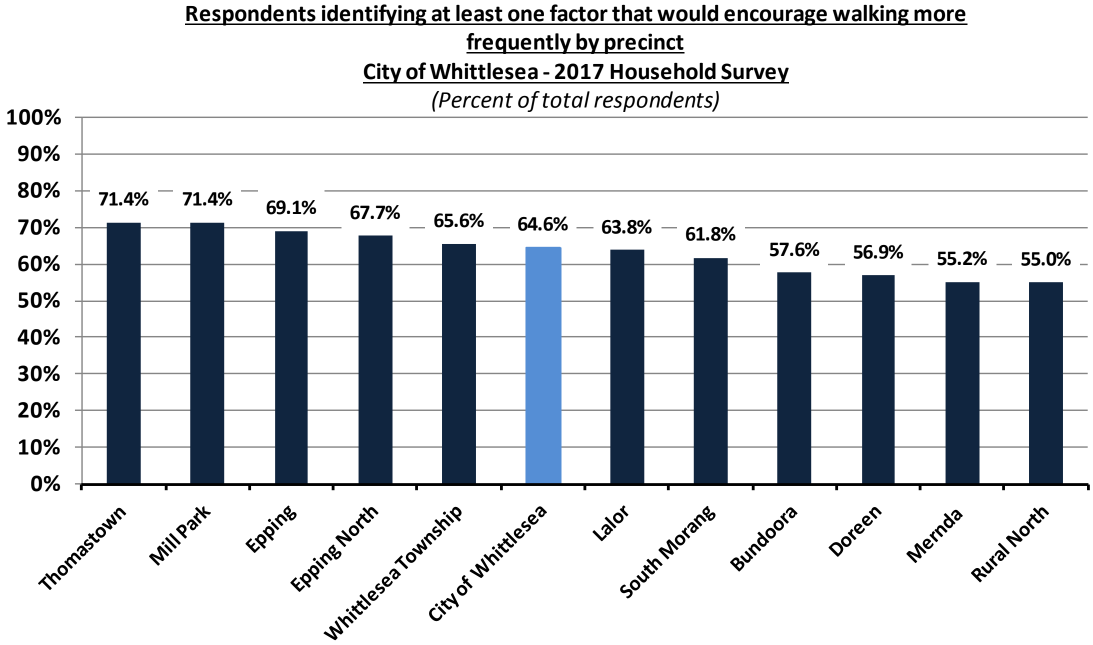
Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

(*) were not included on the survey form - have been separately categorised from the "other" category

There was some variation in the propensity of respondents to identify at least one factor that may encourage them to walk more frequently observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown and Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify at least one factor that may encourage them to walk more frequently.

- ***Bundoora, Doreen, Mernda, and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to identify at least one factor that may encourage them to walk more frequently.



The following table provides a breakdown of the individual factor results for respondents in each of the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. The additionally coded categories that are included in the municipal table are not listed separately in this precinct level table, due to the small numbers of respondents identifying each of these other factors.

There was measurable variation in the factors that may encourage additional walking observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to identify more walking tracks, better footpaths / walking tracks, and better road crossings.
- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to identify more walking tracks and better footpath connections.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify better footpath connections.
- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify more seating along footpaths / tracks.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify better road crossings.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify better footpath connections.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to identify better footpath connections, better road crossings, and more seating along footpaths / tracks.

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to identify better lighting, more walking tracks, and more seating along footpaths / tracks.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to identify better lighting, better footpath connections, better footpaths / walking tracks, and better road crossings.

Factors that would encourage walking more frequently by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Factor	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Better lighting	25.1%	27.9%	28.3%	28.8%	30.0%	33.6%
More walking tracks	16.4%↓	21.1%↓	27.0%	30.9%	24.2%	30.2%
Better footpath connections	21.0%	18.5%↓	31.7%↑	30.0%	32.0%	26.0%
Better footpaths / walking tracks	14.7%↓	23.4%	22.4%	24.7%	22.2%	26.7%
Better road crossings	11.0%↓	12.5%	14.0%	19.3%	29.4%↑	18.7%
More seating along footpaths / tracks	6.6%	10.2%	16.1%	20.6%↑	15.9%	10.3%
Other *(specified)*	7.3%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.0%	2.0%
Other *(not specified)*	1.7%	10.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	3.1%
Total responses	**360**	**350**	**489**	**405**	**574**	**394**
Respondents selecting at least one factor	*200 (57.6%)*	*169 (63.8%)*	*230 (71.4%)*	*168 (69.1%)*	*235 (67.7%)*	*187 (71.4%)*

Factor	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Better lighting	29.5%	28.3%	25.1%	36.5%↑	10.8%↓	28.8%
More walking tracks	29.5%	31.9%	24.0%	40.4%↑	26.3%	27.0%
Better footpath connections	23.3%	31.2%↑	14.5%↓	27.7%	15.4%↓	25.2%
Better footpaths / walking tracks	25.0%	26.5%	19.4%	28.8%	17.5%↓	23.4%
Better road crossings	18.8%	21.9%	11.3%↓	22.5%	6.3%↓	17.5%
More seating along footpaths / tracks	10.8%	17.6%	5.7%↓	20.0%↑	8.3%	12.7%
Other *(specified)*	5.5%	1.5%	6.0%	1.9%	8.7%	5.5%
Other *(not specified)*	1.4%	1.8%	2.8%	1.8%	2.9%	4.0%
Total responses	**414**	**448**	**308**	**511**	**231**	**4,557**
Respondents selecting at least one factor	*178 (61.8%)*	*154 (55.2%)*	*161 (56.9%)*	*187 (65.6%)*	*132 (55.0%)*	*2,042 (64.6%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

5.8 Walking in the City of Whittlesea

Household 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 walking in the City of Whittlesea."

Respondent households were asked to rate their agreement with five statements about walking in the City of Whittlesea. This set of questions was last included in the *Household Survey* program in 2014.

The results are presented in two forms, firstly the average agreement out of ten, where scores of more than five represent a degree of agreement and scores of less than five represent a degree of disagreement. Secondly the results are presented in a summary table that categorises agreement into those that disagreed (rating zero to four), neutral to mildly agreed (rating five to six), and strongly agreed (rating seven to ten).

These results can be summarised as follows:

- ***Solid agreement*** – that walking to shops, key destinations and public transport is direct and easy, when walking I / we feel safe and protected from traffic, I / we can find my way to key destinations in Whittlesea, and paths, streetscapes and parks are well maintained. Approximately half of the respondents strongly agreed with these four statements, whilst between one-sixth and one-quarter of respondents disagreed.

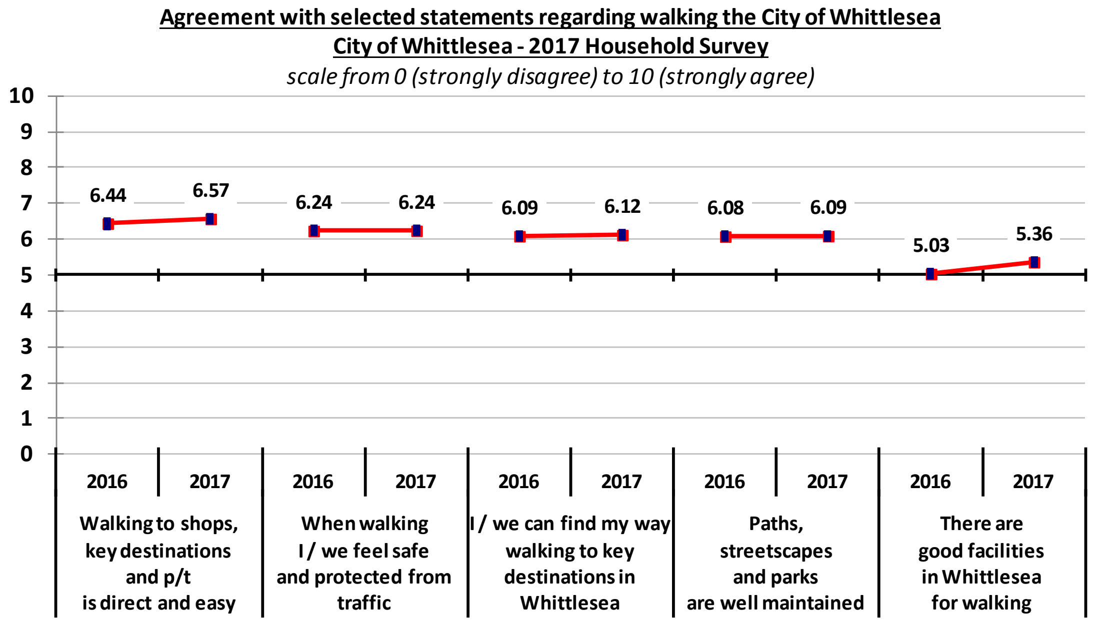
- ***Mild Agreement*** – that there are good facilities in Whittlesea for walking. Respondents were relatively evenly distributed where approximately one-third strongly agreed, one-third were neutral to mildly agreed, and one-third disagreed.

Metropolis Research notes that the average agreement with three of these five statements about walking in the City of Whittlesea were almost identical to those recorded in 2014 when this set of questions was last included in the *Household Survey* program.

Particular attention is however drawn to the following:

- There was a small but not measurable increase in the average agreement that walking to shops, key destinations, and public transport is direct and easy.

- There was a measurable increase in the average agreement that there are good facilities in Whittlesea for walking. It is noted however that the average agreement with this statement is still considered to be mild agreement, despite the measurable increase in agreement this year.



Agreement with selected statements regarding walking in the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

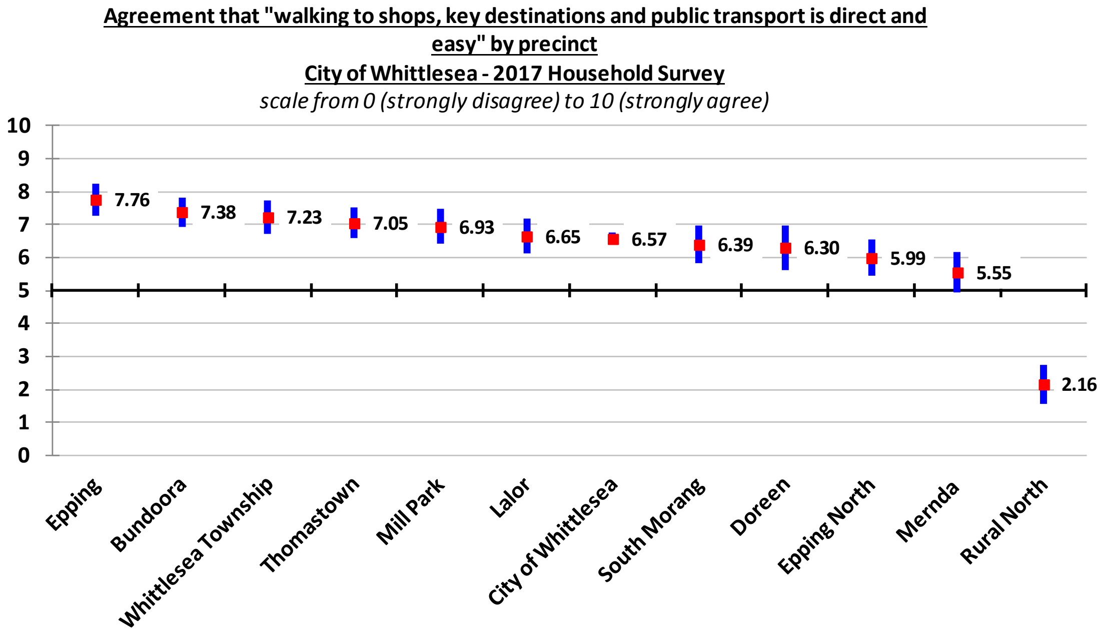
Aspect	*Disagree (0 to 4)*	*Neutral to mildly agree (5 to 6)*	*Strongly agree (7 to 10)*	*Can't say*	***Total***
Walking to shops, key destinations and public transport is direct and easy	17.7%	28.8%	53.5%	151	**1,123**
When walking I / we feel safe and protected from traffic	20.6%	30.3%	49.1%	152	**1,123**
There are good facilities in Whittlesea for walking	34.1%	35.0%	30.8%	211	**1,123**
I / we can find my way walking to key destinations in Whittlesea	20.8%	34.1%	45.0%	260	**1,123**
Paths, streetscapes and parks are well maintained	23.1%	30.5%	46.3%	154	**1,123**

The following graphs outline the average agreement with each of these five walking related statements for respondents from each of the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

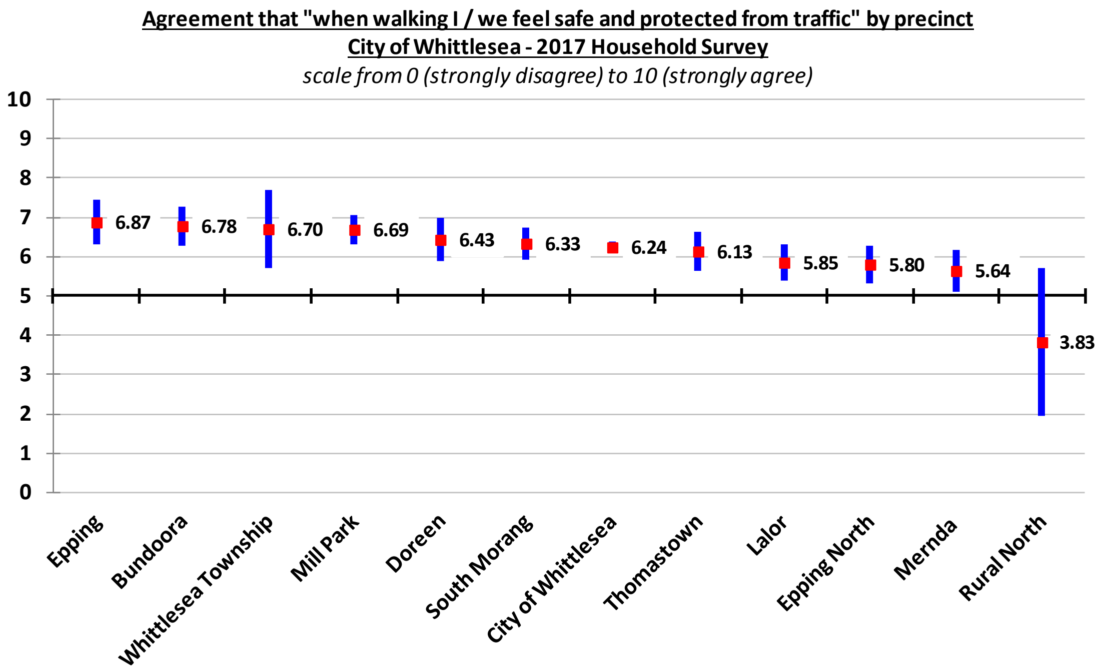
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that respondents from Epping, Bundoora, and the Whittlesea Township rated agreement with all five statements higher than the municipal average. It is also noted that respondents from the Rural North rated agreement with all five of these statements measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.

There was measurable variation in agreement that "walking to shops, key destinations and public transport is direct and easy" observed across the eleven precincts comprising the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

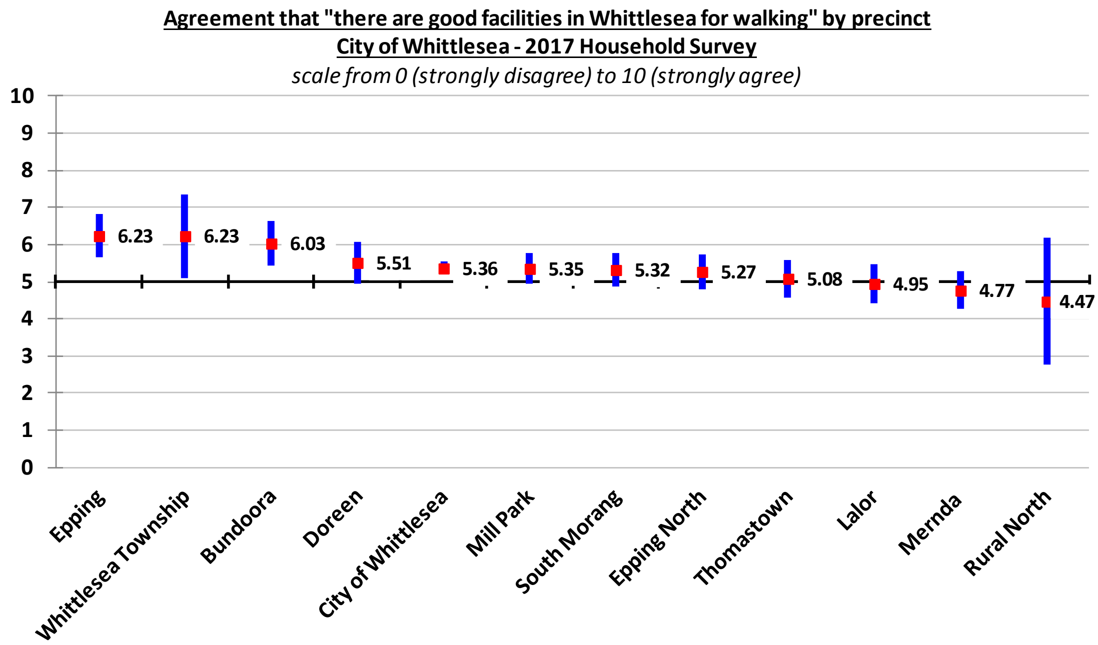
- ***Epping, Bundoora, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents rated agreement measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Mernda and Rural North*** – respondents rated agreement measurably lower than the municipal average. Respondents in the Rural North precinct on average strongly disagreed with this statement.



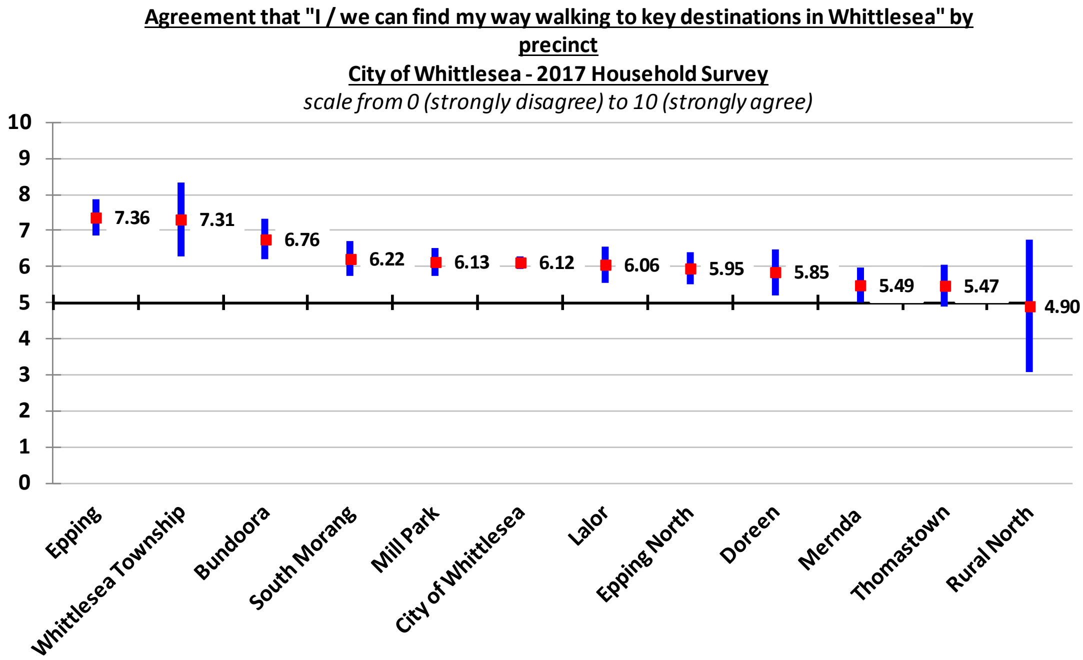
With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in agreement that "when walking I / we feel safe and protected from traffic" observed across the other ten precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Respondents from the Rural North rated agreement measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at a level categorised by Metropolis Research as "solid disagreement".



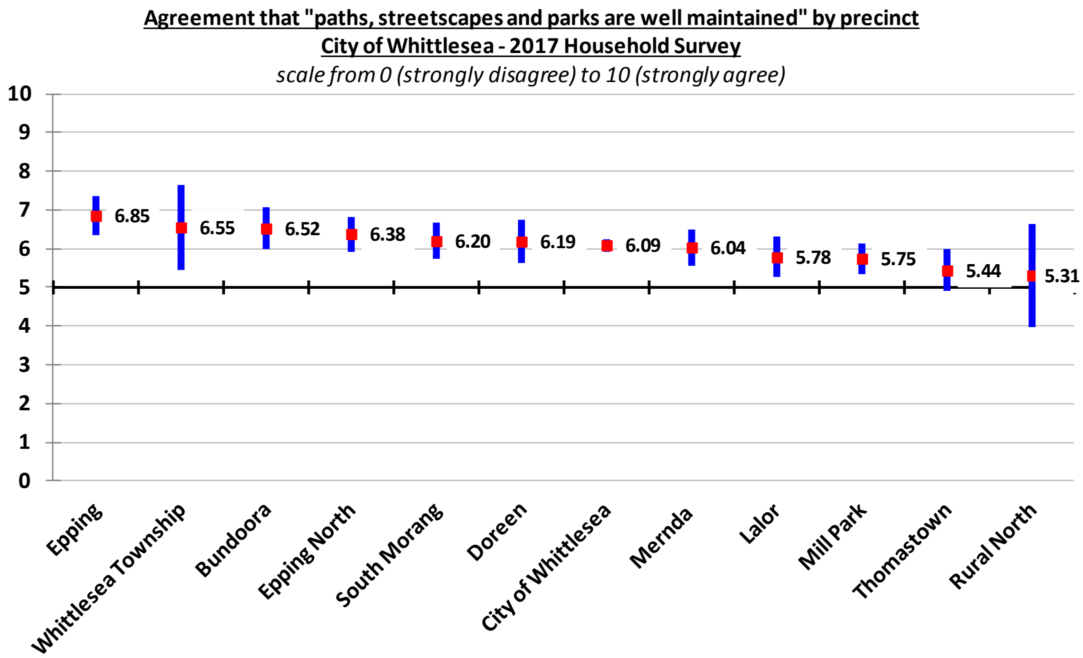
With the exception of respondents from Epping, there was no measurable variation in agreement that "there are good facilities in Whittlesea for walking" observed across the other ten precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Respondents from Epping on average rated agreement measurably higher than the municipal average.



With the exception of respondents from Epping, there was no measurable variation in agreement that "I / we can find our way walking to key destinations in Whittlesea" observed across the other ten precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Respondents from Epping rated agreement with this statement measurably higher than the municipal average.



With the exception of respondents from Epping, there was no measurable variation in agreement that "paths, streetscapes and parks are well maintained in Whittlesea" observed across the other ten precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Respondents from Epping rated agreement with this statement measurably higher than the municipal average.



6. Health and recreation

6.1 Participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities

Respondents aged five years and over were asked:

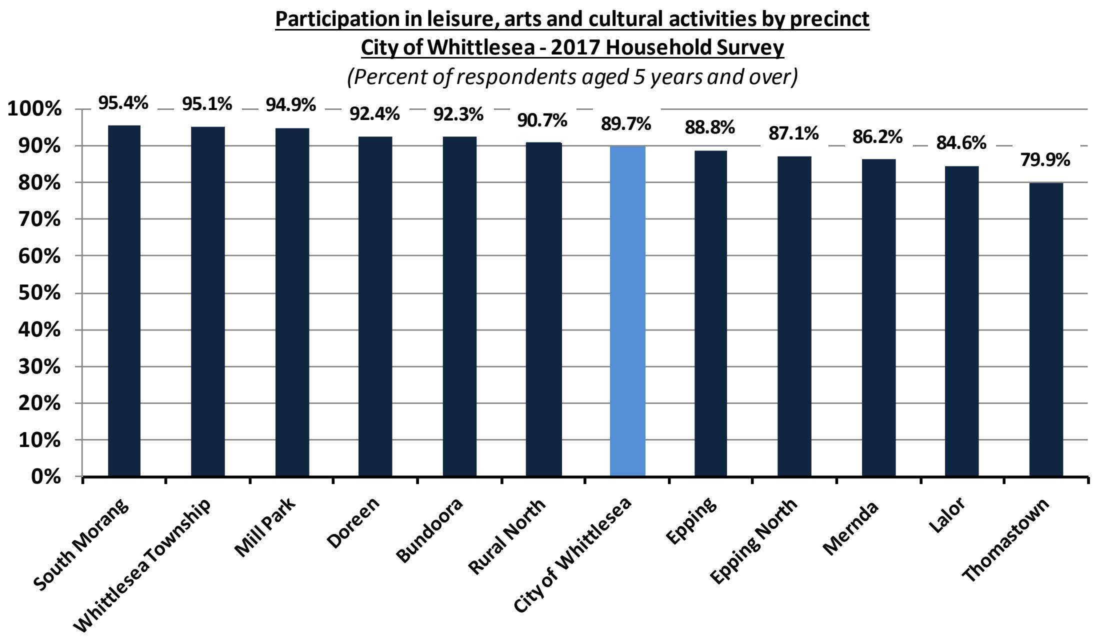
"What are all the leisure, arts and cultural activities the person usually participates in?"

This question was included as a multiple response question, in that respondents were free to select as many activities as relevant to them from the list included on the survey form. As a result, the percentages will sum to more than one hundred percent as the 89.7% of respondents that selected at least one activity selected an average of approximately 4.5 activities each.

There has been some change in the format of this question in 2017 compared to 2016, with the inclusion of "going to restaurants / cafes" (66.8% in 2017) in the 2017 survey and the removal of a number of activities from the list, including most prominently "watching television" (78.4% in 2016) which was included in 2016 but not included in 2017. These inclusions and exclusions are likely to be significant factors affecting the variation in the proportion of respondents participating in at least one leisure, arts and cultural activity between 2016 and 2017.

There was some variation in the propensity of respondents to participate in at least one leisure, arts, or cultural activity observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***South Morang, Whittlesea Township, and Mill Park*** – respondents were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to participate in at least one leisure, arts or cultural activity.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one leisure, arts or cultural activity.



The top five activities in which respondents aged five years and over participate remain similar to those recorded in 2016, with the exception of the new category of going to restaurants / cafes (66.8%) which was the most commonly identified activity in 2017, and the exclusion of watching television (78.4%) which was the most commonly identified activity in 2016.

The other commonly identified activities were going to the cinema (59.3%) reading (41.8%), social media (36.9%), and gardening (30.2%). Approximately one-third or more of respondents aged five years and over participate in each of these activities.

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents aged five years and over participating in a number of the leisure, arts and cultural activities included on the survey form between 2016 and 2017, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Increased participation*** – there was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents in 2017 participating in going to the cinema, social media, listening to live music, attending festivals, and music (e.g. singing, playing piano).
- ***Decreased participation*** – there was a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondents in 2017 participating in reading.

There was measurable and significant variation in participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in gaming (e.g. video, online).
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to participate in going to restaurants / cafes, going to the theatre, reading, social media, crafts and making, and arts (e.g. drawing, painting).
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to participate in going to restaurants / cafes, going to the cinema, reading, social media, listening to live music, going to the theatre, gaming (e.g. video, online), and crafts and making.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in gardening and attending festivals.

Participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking
Going to restaurants / cafes	1,937	66.8%	n.a.	64.7%	69.2%↑	71.1%↑	58.1%
Going to the cinema	1,719	59.3%↑	48.9%	58.9%	60.0%	65.9%↑	46.5%
Reading	1,210	41.8%↓	49.6%	34.6%	49.1%↑	44.0%↑	38.1%
Social media	1,070	36.9%↑	30.9%	34.2%	39.2%↑	40.9%↑	29.6%
Gardening	876	30.2%	29.6%	30.2%	30.2%	28.6%	34.0%↑
Listening to live music	859	29.6%↑	20.5%	28.9%	30.3%	32.8%↑	22.8%
Attending festivals	793	27.4%↑	19.9%	27.3%	27.2%	23.7%	34.1%↑
Going to the theatre	616	21.3%↑	13.9%	17.4%	25.2%↑	24.5%↑	14.6%
Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	575	19.8%	15.5%	28.5%↑	11.2%	22.0%↑	15.8%
Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	470	16.2%↑	10.4%	15.5%	16.7%	15.8%	17.0%
Going to galleries / museums	420	14.5%	11.2%	13.0%	15.9%	15.6%	12.9%
Crafts and making	370	12.8%	11.2%	6.4%	19.0%↑	15.0%↑	8.3%
Writing	345	11.9%	15.0%	10.1%	13.5%	11.4%	12.9%
Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	345	11.9%	13.7%	8.5%	15.4%↑	11.9%	12.0%
Adult learning / U3A	104	3.6%	2.1%	2.9%	4.3%	4.0%	2.7%
Sports *(participating, spectating)**	45	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Other activities	28	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%
Total responses	**11,782**		**14,961**	**5,494**	**6,210**	**8,172**	**3,478**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*2,600 (89.7%)*		*2,521 (94.2%)*	*1,275 (89.2%)*	*1,310 (90.3%)*	*1,732 (91.1%)*	*839 (87.3%)*

(*) was not included on the survey form - have been separately categorised from the "other" category

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was measurable variation in participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following results for the first set of six precincts:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in going to the cinema and social media, and less likely to participate in gardening, attending festivals, and crafts and making.
- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in going to restaurants / cafes, going to the cinema, and social media.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in going to restaurants / cafes, going to the cinema, reading, social media, and gaming.
- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in social media, and less likely to participate in gardening and going to the theatre.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in attending festivals, and less likely to participate in reading and gardening.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in going to restaurants / cafes, reading, and gardening.

Participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Going to restaurants / cafes	65.9%	52.0%↓	49.0%↓	61.4%	70.7%	77.5%↑
Going to the cinema	65.3%↑	46.7%↓	36.8%↓	55.2%	64.0%	64.0%
Reading	40.2%	41.5%	35.2%↓	40.4%	36.0%↓	48.3%↑
Social media	43.0%↑	30.5%↓	21.4%↓	43.5%↑	38.6%	39.4%
Gardening	25.1%↓	32.1%	33.6%	22.0%↓	24.4%↓	37.3%↑
Listening to live music	33.7%	24.0%	28.3%	25.1%	31.2%	32.2%
Attending festivals	19.2%↓	22.4%	25.3%	25.1%	34.4%↑	27.1%
Going to the theatre	19.8%	18.3%	18.4%	15.2%↓	22.8%	25.8%
Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	22.3%	14.6%	13.5%↓	20.6%	22.8%	22.5%
Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	21.4%	19.5%	12.5%	15.7%	19.6%	18.6%
Going to galleries / museums	14.9%	11.4%	11.8%	9.4%	15.1%	19.9%
Crafts and making	6.8%↓	12.6%	11.5%	10.8%	11.3%	15.3%
Writing	9.9%	12.2%	9.5%	9.9%	14.1%	15.3%
Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	9.3%	11.0%	12.2%	9.4%	12.2%	15.7%
Adult learning / U3A	2.5%	4.1%	2.0%	4.0%	0.6%	4.7%
Sports *(participating, spectating)**	0.9%	1.2%	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	0.4%
Other activities	0.3%	2.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Total responses	**1,294**	**878**	**986**	**828**	**1,308**	**1,096**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*298 (92.3%)*	*208 (84.6%)*	*243 (79.9%)*	*198 (88.8%)*	*271 (87.1%)*	*224 (94.9%)*

(*) was not included on the survey form - has been separately categorised from the "other" category
Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was measurable variation in participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following results for the second set of five precincts:

- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in going to restaurants / cafes and going to the cinema.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in attending festivals and going to galleries / museums.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in going to restaurants / cafes and going to the cinema.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in crafts and making and less likely to participate in social media.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in gardening, going to the theatre, and going to galleries / museums, and less likely than average to participate in social media, gaming, music, and arts.

Participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Going to restaurants / cafes	74.5%↑	71.3%	75.3%↑	68.4%	70.0%	66.8%
Going to the cinema	71.5%↑	60.3%	68.4%↑	59.0%	62.1%	59.3%
Reading	44.1%	41.3%	43.3%	44.7%	40.5%	41.8%
Social media	40.3%	41.7%	40.3%	29.3%↓	26.0%↓	36.9%
Gardening	30.0%	27.9%	30.4%	33.8%	42.3%↑	30.2%
Listening to live music	32.3%	29.6%	29.3%	33.8%	30.4%	29.6%
Attending festivals	30.4%	36.4%↑	27.4%	24.8%	24.2%	27.4%
Going to the theatre	23.2%	19.8%	25.1%	17.3%	28.6%↑	21.3%
Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	20.9%	18.6%	24.7%	23.7%	7.9%↓	19.8%
Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	14.1%	17.8%	11.4%	11.3%	8.8%↓	16.2%
Going to galleries / museums	12.5%	21.1%↑	14.8%	14.3%	21.1%↑	14.5%
Crafts and making	11.8%	15.4%	16.0%	19.5%↑	15.4%	12.8%
Writing	11.8%	14.2%	9.5%	9.8%	13.2%	11.9%
Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	11.0%	15.8%	11.0%	13.2%	4.8%↓	11.9%
Adult learning / U3A	4.6%	3.6%	5.3%	2.3%	2.2%	3.6%
Sports *(participating, spectating)**	0.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	1.6%
Other activities	0.8%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%
Total responses	**1,142**	**1,084**	**1,144**	**1,084**	**913**	**11,782**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*251 (95.4%)*	*213 (86.2%)*	*243 (92.4%)*	*253 (95.1%)*	*206 (90.7%)*	*2,600 (89.7%)*

(*) was not included on the survey form - has been separately categorised from the "other" category

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

6.2 Participation in sports and recreational activities

Respondents aged five years and over were asked:

"What are all the sports and recreational activities the person usually participates in?"

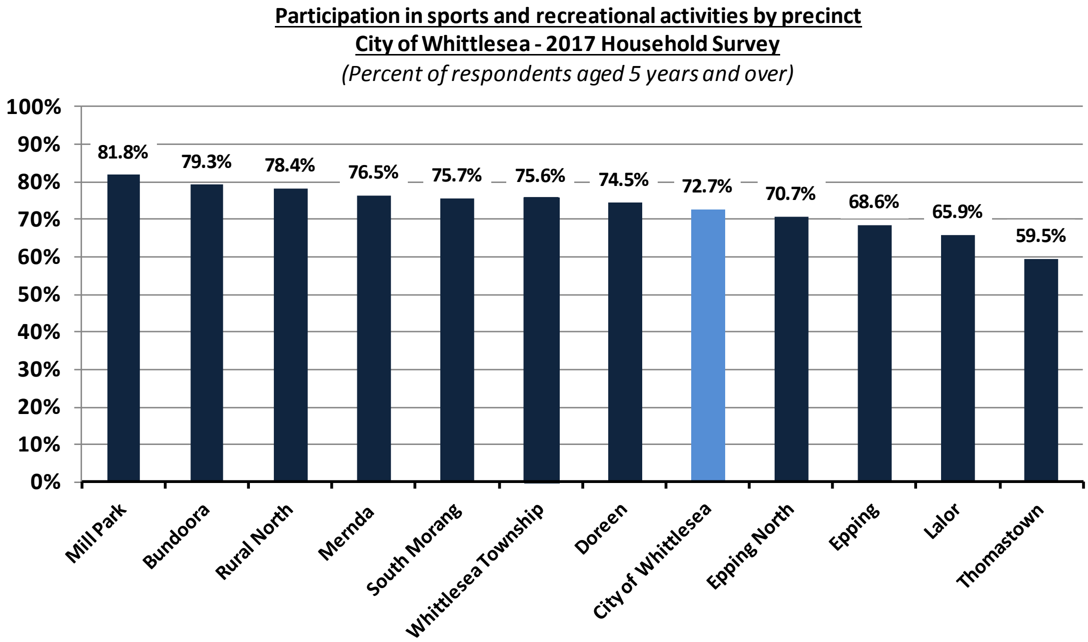
This set of questions relating to participation in sports and recreational activities was last included in the *Household Survey* program in 2015. Readers are reminded that this is a multiple-response question, in that respondents were free to select as many activities as relevant to them. The percentages will therefore sum to more than one hundred percent as the 72.7% of respondents that selected at least one activity selected an average of approximately two activities each.

There were some changes to the list of activities included on the survey form in 2017 compared to 2015 which should be noted, as follows:

- ***Walking and running*** - were combined into a single category and the time series results have been combined as well to keep the results consistent.
- ***BMX*** - was moved from skateboarding to cycling, however the historical results have been presented as they were previously published, which in effect ignores this small change to the categories.
- ***Athletics / gymnastics*** - the previously combined category of athletics / gymnastics has been split into two separate categories, and therefore no time series results are provided for this new category. The results for athletics / gymnastics for the historical years in the table have been included in the "other activities" result, rather than being split between the two new categories.
- ***Deleted activities*** - there were a number of sports and recreational activities that were included in the 2015 survey that were not included in the 2017 survey including; table tennis, badminton, fishing / hunting, volleyball, motor sports, and playing other sports. For the historical results these have all been included in the new category "other activities".

There was measurable variation in the propensity of respondents to participate in sports and recreation activities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Mill Park, Bundoora, and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in at least one sports or recreational activity.
- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** - respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one sports or recreational activity.



There was a measurable increase in 2017 in the proportion of respondents participating in swimming, up from 11.5% in 2015 to 17.4% this year.

There was a measurable and significant decline in the proportion of respondents participating in walking / running, down from 63.6% in 2015 to 47.3% in 2017. The change in how these activities were included in the survey form in 2017, from two separate to one combined variable for walking and running is highly likely to be the most significant factor underpinning the measurable decline in the proportion of respondents in 2017 compared to 2015 participating in these activities.

There was a measurable decline in the proportion of respondents participating in "other activities" in 2017 compared to previous years. This is due primarily to the fact that the historical results for a number of activities that were previously separately listed on the survey form have been grouped together into this new category this year. Including these activities that were in 2015 listed separately on the survey form into the category "other activities" does explain the measurable decrease in the proportion of respondents identifying "other activities" this year compared to 2015.

Participation in sports and recreational activities
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2015	2014	2013
Walking / running	1,372	47.3%↓	63.6%	61.1%	59.2%
Swimming	504	17.4%↑	11.5%	12.0%	12.9%
Gym / group fitness	471	16.3%	17.2%	16.6%	15.2%
Cycling / bike riding / BMX	272	9.4%	9.7%	9.6%	8.6%
Australian Rules Football	213	7.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.1%
Soccer	191	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%
Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	164	5.7%	3.8%	3.3%	3.8%
Tennis	149	5.1%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%
Basketball	145	5.0%	4.3%	4.8%	5.0%
Cricket	133	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	3.4%
Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	104	3.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%
Golf	95	3.3%	4.3%	3.7%	4.1%
Netball	84	2.9%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%
Dance sports / Calisthenics	83	2.9%	1.2%	n.a.	n.a.
Martial Arts	52	1.8%	0.5%	n.a.	n.a.
Gymnastics	41	1.4%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Athletics	31	1.1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Horse riding	31	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	n.a.
Baseball / softball	29	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Ruby League / Union / Touch	16	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Lawn bowls	16	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Other activities	56	1.9%↓	8.7%	11.5%	9.6%
Total responses	**4,252**		**4,537**	**4,597**	**3,834**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*2,107 (72.7%)*		*2,170 (81.0%)*	*2,195 (81.0%)*	*2,056 (77.4%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was measurable and significant variation in participation in sports and recreational activities observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in cycling / bike riding / BMX, Australian Rules Football, soccer, basketball, cricket, and golf.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to participate in walking / running, yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi, netball, and dance sports / calisthenics.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to participate in gym / group fitness, cycling / bike riding / BMX, Australian Rules Football, skateboarding / scooter / roller skating, and golf.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in cricket.

Participation in sports and recreational activities by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*non-English speaking*	*City of Whittlesea*
Walking / running	44.3%	50.4%↑	48.0%	46.0%	47.3%
Swimming	17.6%	17.0%	16.8%	18.0%	17.4%
Gym / group fitness	15.8%	16.6%	18.1%↑	12.0%	16.3%
Cycling / bike riding / BMX	12.2%↑	6.5%	11.1%↑	6.0%	9.4%
Australian Rules Football	11.5%↑	3.3%	9.6%↑	3.0%	7.3%
Soccer	11.0%↑	2.3%	6.1%	7.8%	6.6%
Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	2.6%	8.8%↑	5.5%	5.8%	5.7%
Tennis	5.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%
Basketball	7.1%↑	3.1%	5.8%	3.5%	5.0%
Cricket	8.7%↑	0.6%	3.6%	6.5%↑	4.6%
Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	4.5%	2.6%	4.7%↑	1.5%	3.6%
Golf	5.9%↑	0.7%	4.5%↑	0.8%	3.3%
Netball	1.3%	4.5%↑	3.5%	1.9%	2.9%
Dance sports / Calisthenics	1.1%	4.6%↑	3.5%	1.5%	2.9%
Martial Arts	2.7%	0.9%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Gymnastics	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Athletics	1.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%
Horse riding	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%
Baseball / softball	1.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Ruby League / Union / Touch	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Lawn bowls	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%
Other activities	3.0%	0.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%
Total responses	**2,317**	**1,910**	**2,972**	**1,221**	**4,252**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*1,054 (73.8%)*	*1,043 (71.9%)*	*1,405 (73.9%)*	*675 (70.2%)*	*2,107 (72.7%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was measurable variation in participation in sports and recreational activities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following results for the first set of six precincts:

- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in walking / running, gym / group fitness, and yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in tennis and dance sports / calisthenics.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking / running.

Participation in sports and recreational activities by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Walking / running	48.6%	42.3%	38.2%↓	44.8%	43.1%	55.1%↑
Swimming	14.9%	13.8%	17.8%	16.6%	20.6%	17.4%
Gym / group fitness	14.9%	15.4%	9.2%↓	14.3%	18.6%	19.5%
Cycling / bike riding / BMX	6.5%	5.3%	7.6%	4.0%	9.3%	9.7%
Australian Rules Football	6.5%	6.5%	5.3%	6.7%	4.2%	8.9%
Soccer	5.9%	8.5%	7.2%	3.6%	9.0%	6.8%
Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	5.6%	7.7%	1.6%↓	3.6%	9.6%	3.4%
Tennis	4.3%	5.3%	2.0%	1.3%	12.2%↑	4.7%
Basketball	5.3%	1.6%	2.3%	2.2%	3.2%	6.8%
Cricket	2.2%	4.5%	3.6%	2.7%	5.8%	5.9%
Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	0.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	3.9%	3.8%
Golf	1.5%	2.4%	3.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%
Netball	1.9%	2.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%	5.5%
Dance sports / Calisthenics	1.5%	3.7%	3.0%	2.2%	6.8%↑	0.8%
Martial Arts	2.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.4%	4.2%	1.3%
Gymnastics	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	0.8%
Athletics	0.9%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Horse riding	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%
Baseball / softball	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Ruby League / Union / Touch	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Lawn bowls	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other activities	4.0%	1.6%	2.6%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Total responses	**423**	**312**	**346**	**254**	**495**	**369**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*256 (79.3%)*	*162 (65.9%)*	*181 (59.5%)*	*153 (68.6%)*	*220 (70.7%)*	*193 (81.8%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was measurable variation in the participation in sports and recreational activities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following results for the second set of five precincts:

- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking / running.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in swimming.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in cycling / bike riding / BMX, basketball, skateboarding / scooter / roller skating, and golf.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking / running and Australian Rules Football.
- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in netball and horse riding.

Participation in sports and recreational activities by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over)

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Walking / running	52.9%↑	48.6%	47.1%	53.0%↑	45.4%	47.3%
Swimming	16.7%	23.1%↑	18.3%	16.5%	16.3%	17.4%
Gym / group fitness	17.1%	17.0%	20.2%	15.4%	12.3%	16.3%
Cycling / bike riding / BMX	12.2%	13.8%	14.4%↑	13.9%	15.0%	9.4%
Australian Rules Football	7.2%	8.5%	11.0%	12.8%↑	5.7%	7.3%
Soccer	10.3%	3.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.5%	6.6%
Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	5.7%	9.7%	6.1%	5.3%	9.7%	5.7%
Tennis	6.5%	3.6%	6.8%	2.6%	7.0%	5.1%
Basketball	6.1%	6.9%	10.6%↑	4.9%	8.4%	5.0%
Cricket	4.6%	5.3%	7.2%	1.9%	2.6%	4.6%
Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	5.7%	4.9%	8.0%↑	7.9%	4.0%	3.6%
Golf	3.8%	3.2%	9.5%↑	6.8%	7.0%	3.3%
Netball	3.4%	2.4%	4.2%	2.3%	9.7%↑	2.9%
Dance sports / Calisthenics	1.1%	5.7%	3.8%	2.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Martial Arts	1.9%	4.9%	0.4%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%
Gymnastics	0.8%	2.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%
Athletics	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	2.6%	1.1%
Horse riding	1.1%	2.8%	0.4%	1.9%	9.7%↑	1.1%
Baseball / softball	1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%
Ruby League / Union / Touch	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
Lawn bowls	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%	4.1%	0.9%	0.6%
Other activities	2.3%	1.6%	4.2%	2.3%	3.5%	1.9%
Total responses	**427**	**426**	**470**	**429**	**388**	**4,252**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*199 (75.7%)*	*189 (76.5%)*	*196 (74.5%)*	*201 (75.6%)*	*178 (78.4%)*	*2,107 (72.7%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

6.3 Participation in community groups

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person participate in any community groups?"

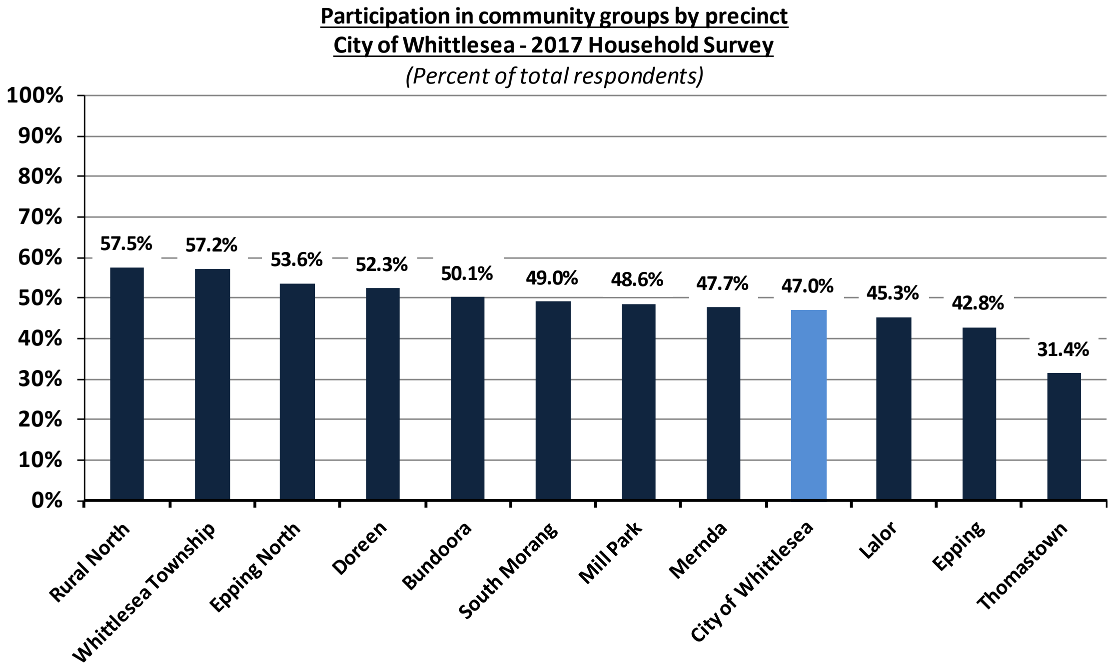
This question was included as a multiple-response question, in that respondents were free to select all the types of community groups in which they participate. As a result the percentages will not sum to one hundred percent because the 47.0% of respondents that participate in at least one type of community group report that they participate in an average of approximately 1.5 groups.

There was a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondents that participate in at least one of the fifteen types of community groups listed on the survey form (including "other"), increasing from 43.6% in 2016 to 47.0% in 2017.

Since this question was included in the *Household Survey* program in this format in 2013, the proportion of respondents participating in at least one type of community group has averaged 50.6%, but has fluctuated somewhat around this long-term average.

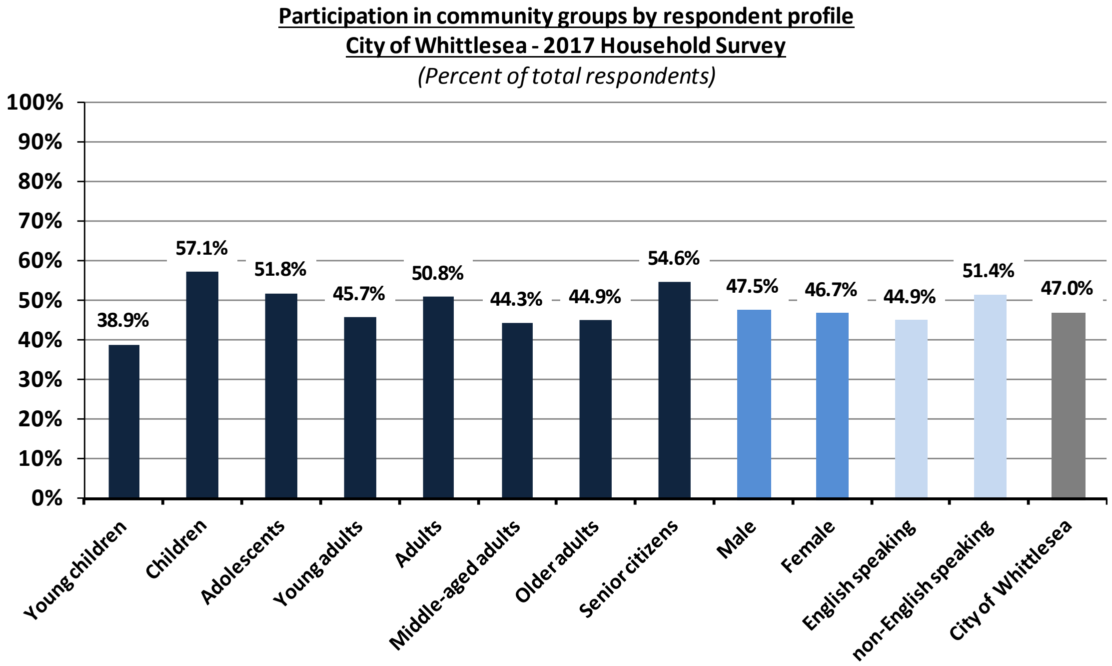
There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents participating in a least one type of community group observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Rural North and Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in a least one type of community group.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one type of community group. This result is significantly lower than the 56.3% recorded in 2016.



There was significant variation in the proportion of respondents aged five years and over participating in at least one type of community group observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one type of community group. It is important to bear in mind that parents completing the survey form will nominate the types of community groups in which the young children participate.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in at least one type of community group.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in the propensity of respondents to participate in community groups observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in at least one type of community group.



The three most common types of community groups in which respondents participate remain the same as in previous years. These include Church / religious groups (17.0% up from 13.0%), sports clubs (14.4% up from 9.1%), and gym / exercise groups (12.3% up from 10.0%).

The increase in 2017 in participation in Church / religious groups and sports clubs were statistically significant. It is noted however that this result has fluctuated somewhat from year to year.

Participation in community groups
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Groups	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2014	2013
Church / religious	537	17.0%↑	13.0%	14.1%	19.4%	15.5%
Sports clubs	454	14.4%↑	9.1%	13.8%	15.2%	15.0%
Gym or exercise	388	12.3%	10.0%	11.9%	13.8%	12.7%
Volunteer *	202	6.4%	4.9%	5.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Seniors groups	105	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%
Playgroups	85	2.7%	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	n.a.
Arts and cultural	75	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.8%
Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	66	2.1%	1.5%	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%
Nationality groups	52	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	2.1%	1.2%
Welfare groups *	45	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%	n.a.	n.a.
New parents' group	37	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	2.2%
Environmental / gardening / agricultural	35	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	0.6%
Business groups	27	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%
Political parties	6	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Other	52	1.6%	6.6%	5.3%	7.0%	7.4%
Total responses	**2,166**		**1,718**	**1,972**	**2,427**	**2,141**
Respondents participating in at least one group	*1,486 (47.0%)*		*43.6%*	*49.5%*	*57.7%*	*55.2%*

(*) prior to 2016 called volunteer and welfare
Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was some measurable variation in the types of community groups in which respondents participate observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in sports clubs.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to participate in sports clubs.
- ***Non-English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in Church / religious groups.

Metropolis Research notes that the measurable variation in the types of community groups in which respondents participate based on gender and language spoken at home in 2017 are very consistent with those reported in 2016.

Participation in community groups by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Groups	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*non-English speaking*	*City of Whittlesea*
Church / religious	16.7%	17.2%	11.0%	29.1%↑	17.0%
Sports clubs	17.9%↑	11.2%	17.6%↑	8.0%	14.4%
Gym or exercise	12.1%	12.4%	12.2%	12.5%	12.3%
Volunteer	5.3%	7.5%	6.6%	6.1%	6.4%
Seniors groups	2.2%	4.5%	2.9%	4.3%	3.3%
Playgroups	1.9%	3.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.7%
Arts and cultural	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%
Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	2.4%	1.8%	2.6%	1.1%	2.1%
Nationality groups	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%	3.0%	1.6%
Welfare groups	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%
New parents' group	0.5%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Environmental / gardening / agricultural	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%
Business groups	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Political parties	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%
Total responses	**1,064**	**1,091**	**1,349**	**799**	**2,166**
Respondents participating in at least one group	*740 (47.5%)*	*736 (46.7%)*	*933 (44.9%)*	*538 (51.4%)*	*1,486 (47.0%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was some measurable variation in the participation in community groups observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in sports clubs.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in Church / religious groups.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in sports clubs.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in sports clubs and less likely to participate in Church / religious groups.
- ***Whittlesea Township and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in sports clubs and volunteer groups.

Participation in community groups by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Groups	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Church / religious	19.3%	23.4%	11.5%	10.3%	28.0%↑	19.1%
Sports clubs	13.0%	6.4%↓	5.9%↓	8.6%	13.3%	14.1%
Gym or exercise	14.4%	12.5%	6.8%	13.2%	15.0%	13.0%
Volunteer	7.8%	8.7%	5.9%	5.8%	9.5%	4.2%
Seniors groups	2.6%	5.3%	4.7%	3.3%	1.4%	1.5%
Playgroups	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.5%	6.3%	1.1%
Arts and cultural	2.9%	2.6%	1.2%	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%
Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	3.7%	1.4%	1.9%
Nationality groups	1.4%	4.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%
Welfare groups	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	2.3%	0.8%
New parents' group	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%
Environmental / gardening / agricultural	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%
Business groups	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Political parties	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.0%	4.5%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Total responses	**252**	**193**	**141**	**132**	**302**	**162**
Respondents participating in at least one group	*174 (50.1%)*	*120 (45.3%)*	*101 (31.4%)*	*104 (42.8%)*	*186 (53.6%)*	*127 (48.5%)*

Groups	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Church / religious	14.6%	23.3%	6.7%↓	20.0%	9.6%	17.0%
Sports clubs	24.0%↑	10.0%	24.7%↑	25.6%↑	30.4%↑	14.4%
Gym or exercise	10.8%	12.2%	15.2%	11.9%	8.3%	12.3%
Volunteer	2.8%	5.4%	7.4%	12.6%↑	16.3%↑	6.4%
Seniors groups	4.2%	1.8%	3.5%	7.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Playgroups	3.5%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	0.0%	2.7%
Arts and cultural	3.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%
Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	2.1%	0.4%	3.9%	4.2%	1.7%	2.1%
Nationality groups	2.8%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%
Welfare groups	1.7%	1.1%	2.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%
New parents' group	1.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%	0.4%	1.2%
Environmental / gardening / agricultural	0.7%	2.9%	0.7%	3.9%	7.5%	1.1%
Business groups	1.0%	1.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%
Political parties	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	0.3%	1.4%	2.1%	2.5%	4.2%	1.6%
Total responses	**211**	**204**	**211**	**281**	**207**	**2,166**
Respondents participating in at least one group	*141 (49.0%)*	*133 (47.7%)*	*148 (52.3%)*	*163 (57.2%)*	*138 (57.5%)*	*1,486 (47.0%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

6.4 Volunteering

Respondents aged fifteen years and over were asked:

"Does the person volunteer?"

This question was asked as a multiple-response question from 2015 onwards, and therefore the total percentage volunteering is less than the sum of those volunteering locally and non-locally. This is because some respondents will volunteer both locally and non-locally. To make the results consistent with those published in earlier years, respondents not providing a response were assumed to not volunteer.

The proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over that volunteer either locally (10.9% up from 10.1%) and non-locally (5.1% up from 4.0%) increased marginally, up from 13.6% in 2016 to 15.3%.

This is the second consecutive increase in the overall proportion of respondents aged fifteen years and over that engages in volunteering since the question on volunteering was included in the survey in this format in 2013.

This result is marginally higher than the 2016 *Census* result of 11.6%. This variation is to be expected as the *Household Survey* is a voluntary rather than a compulsory survey and therefore residents that chose to participate in the *Household Survey* program will on average be marginally more engaged with Council and / or their local community, and this will flow through into results such as the rate of volunteerism.

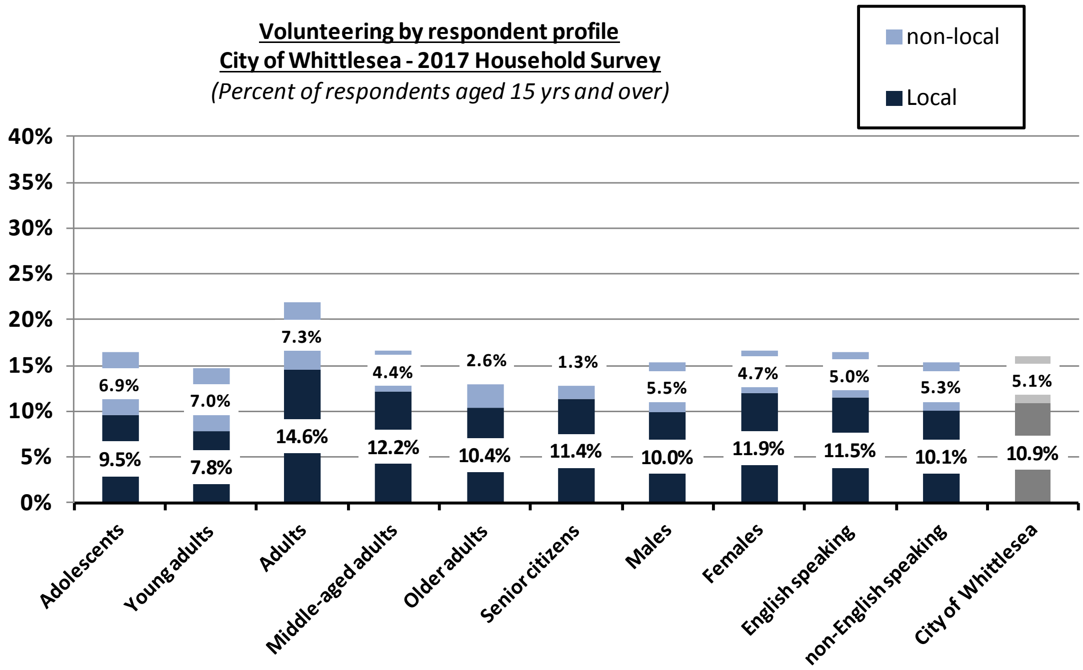
Volunteering
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*
Volunteer (total)	393	15.3%	13.6%	12.8%	10.4%	10.0%
locally	*281*	*10.9%*	*10.1%*	*9.9%*	*n.a*	*n.a*
non-locally	*132*	*5.1%*	*4.0%*	*3.5%*	*n.a*	*n.a*
No	2,180	84.8%	86.4%	87.2%	89.6%	90.0%
Total responses	**2,593**		**2,353**	**2,384**	**2,379**	**2,345**

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

There was some variation in the propensity of respondents to volunteer either locally or non-locally observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adults (aged 36 to 45 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to volunteer.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in the rate of volunteerism observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – there was no meaningful variation in the rate of volunteerism observed between English and non-English speaking respondents.



There was some measurable variation in the propensity of respondents to volunteer observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to volunteer locally.

Volunteering by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Volunteer (total)	12.2%	17.5%	12.0%	14.3%	23.0%↑	13.4%
Locally	*10.8%*	*13.5%*	*7.8%*	*9.4%*	*16.4%*	*7.4%*
non-locally	*2.9%*	*4.8%*	*4.6%*	*5.4%*	*8.2%*	*6.0%*
No	87.8%	82.5%	88.0%	85.7%	77.0%	87.0%
Total responses	**283**	**231**	**284**	**204**	**273**	**217**

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Volunteer (total)	11.0%	14.4%	17.7%	25.2%↑	30.1%↑	15.3%
locally	9.3%	11.5%	10.9%	20.4%	24.4%	10.9%
non-locally	2.2%	3.4%	8.6%	5.2%	8.8%	5.1%
No	89.0%	85.6%	82.3%	74.8%	69.9%	84.8%
Total responses	**228**	**209**	**224**	**231**	**199**	**2,593**

6.5 Use of local open spaces

Household respondents were asked:

"How often do members of your household typically visit local open spaces?"

This set of questions relating to respondent households visiting local open spaces was last included in the *Household Survey* program in 2015.

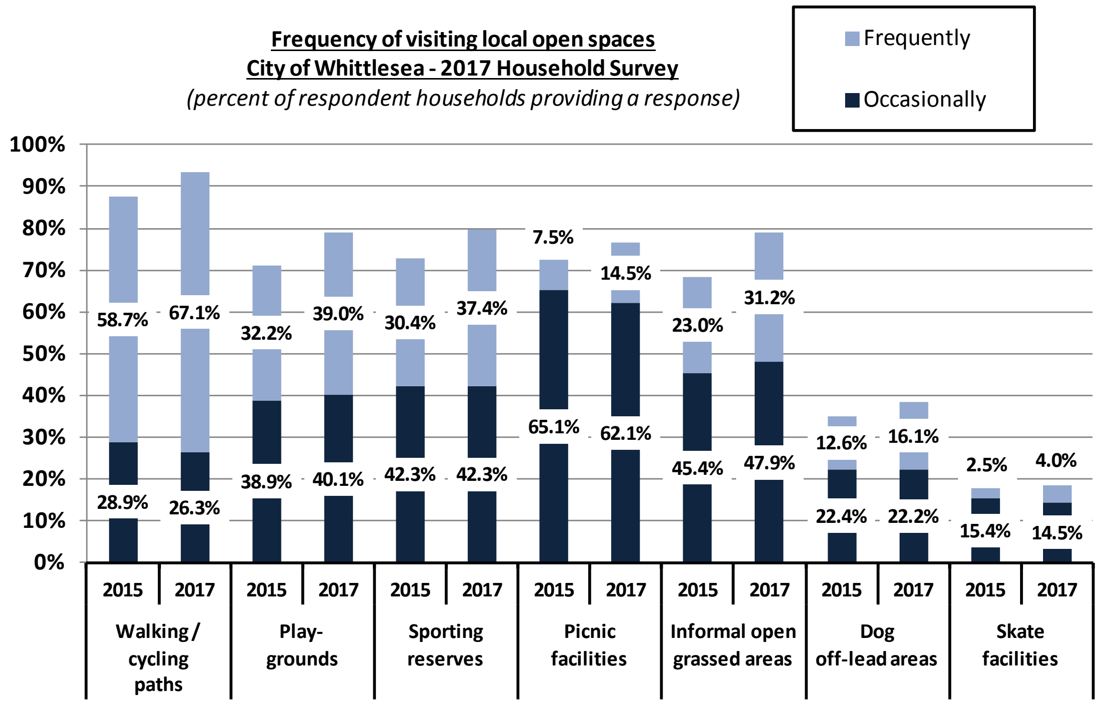
The proportion of respondent households visiting each of the seven included types of open spaces in the City of Whittlesea at least rarely increased in 2017 compared to 2015.

There were measurable increases in the proportion of respondent households visiting walking / cycling paths, playgrounds, sporting reserves, and informal open grassed areas, and smaller increases in the proportion visiting dog off-leash areas, picnic facilities and skate parks.

The following graph provides a summary of these results summarising the results into respondent households visiting frequently (weekly or fortnightly) and those visiting occasionally (monthly or rarely).

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in 2017 more than two-thirds (67.1% up from 58.7%) of respondent households frequently visit walking / cycling paths. This is an important result as it clearly indicates a significant increase in the frequent use of walking and cycling paths in the municipality.

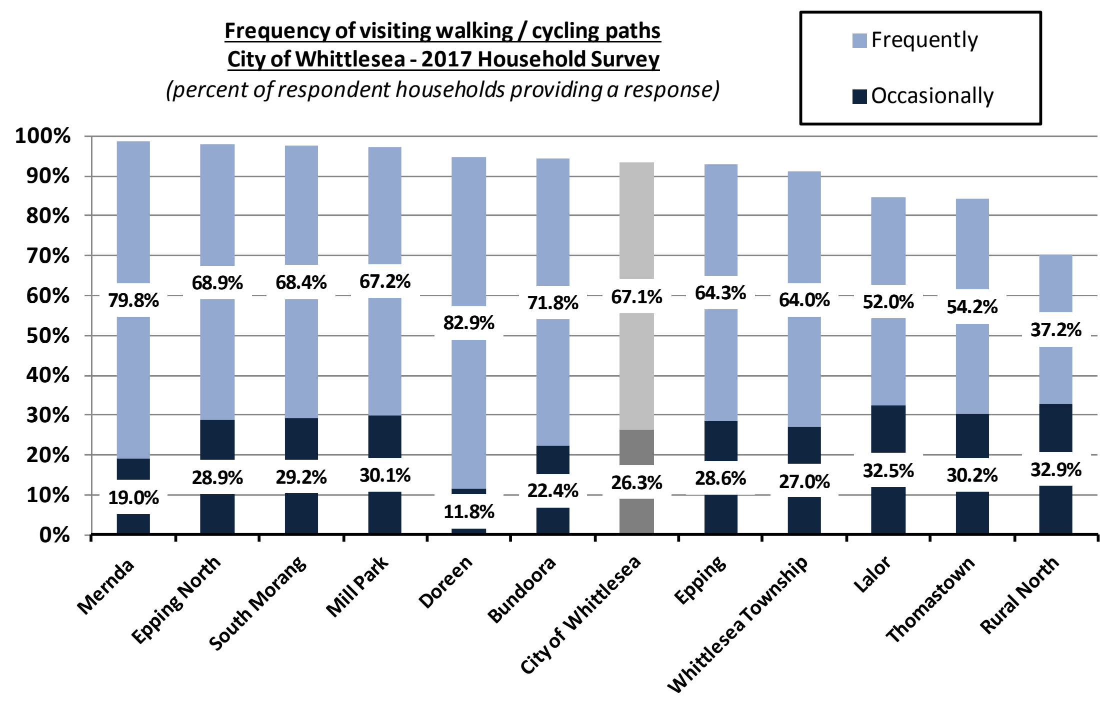
Approximately one-third frequently visit playgrounds (39.0% up from 32.2%), sporting reserves (37.4% up from 30.4%), and informal open grassed areas (31.2% up from 23.0%). These results are also important as they show strong growth in the use of these passive and active open spaces.



Frequency of visiting local open spaces
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

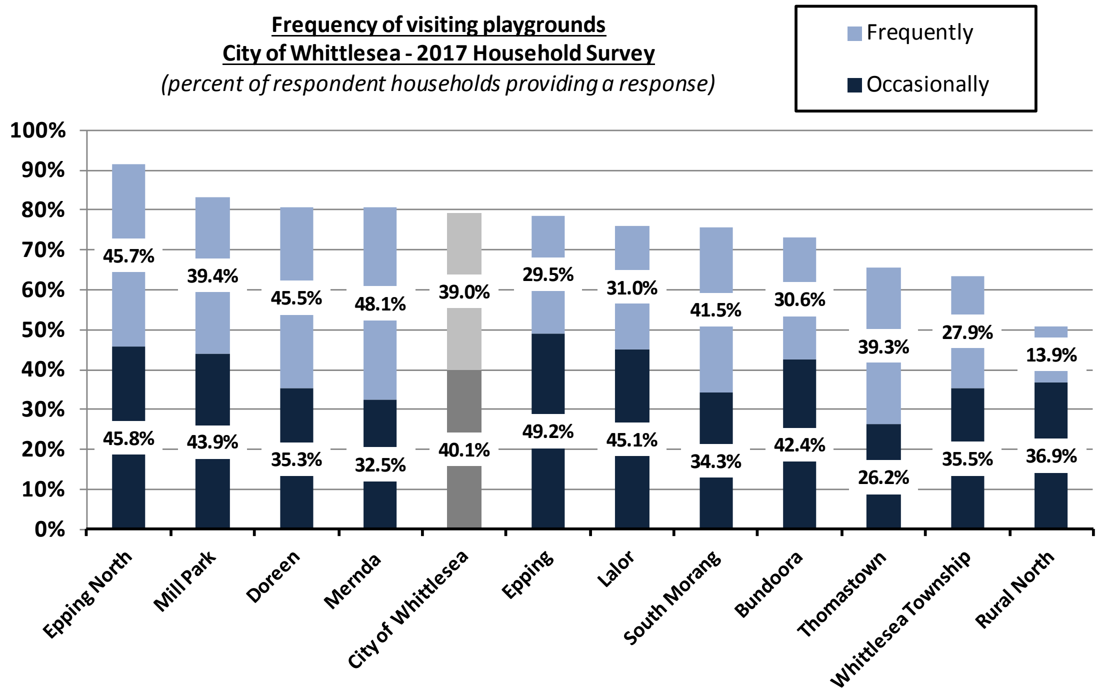
Type of open space	*Year*	*Weekly*	*Fortnightly*	*Monthly*	*Rarely*	*Never*	*Can't say*	**Total**
Walking / cycling paths	2015	47.4%	11.3%	10.9%	18.0%	12.3%	152	**1,000**
	2017	55.2%	11.9%	11.3%	15.0%	6.6%	202	**1,123**
Playgrounds	2015	22.0%	10.2%	13.8%	25.1%	29.0%	223	**1,000**
	2017	23.9%	15.1%	16.7%	23.4%	20.9%	301	**1,123**
Sporting reserves	2015	24.1%	6.3%	11.6%	30.7%	27.2%	232	**1,000**
	2017	28.2%	9.2%	13.2%	29.1%	20.3%	344	**1,123**
Picnic facilities	2015	4.4%	3.1%	17.5%	47.6%	27.4%	244	**1,000**
	2017	8.5%	6.0%	17.2%	44.9%	23.4%	351	**1,123**
Informal open grassed areas	2015	16.4%	6.6%	13.6%	31.8%	31.6%	266	**1,000**
	2017	20.2%	11.0%	16.8%	31.1%	20.8%	353	**1,123**
Dog off lead areas	2015	8.1%	4.5%	5.6%	16.8%	64.9%	264	**1,000**
	2017	13.5%	2.6%	5.5%	16.7%	61.7%	401	**1,123**
Skate facilities	2015	1.3%	1.2%	2.8%	12.6%	82.2%	272	**1,000**
	2017	2.4%	1.6%	2.7%	11.8%	81.4%	414	**1,123**

There was measurable variation in the frequency of visiting walking / cycling paths observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with respondents from Lalor, Thomastown and the Rural North measurably less likely than average to visit walking / cycling paths.

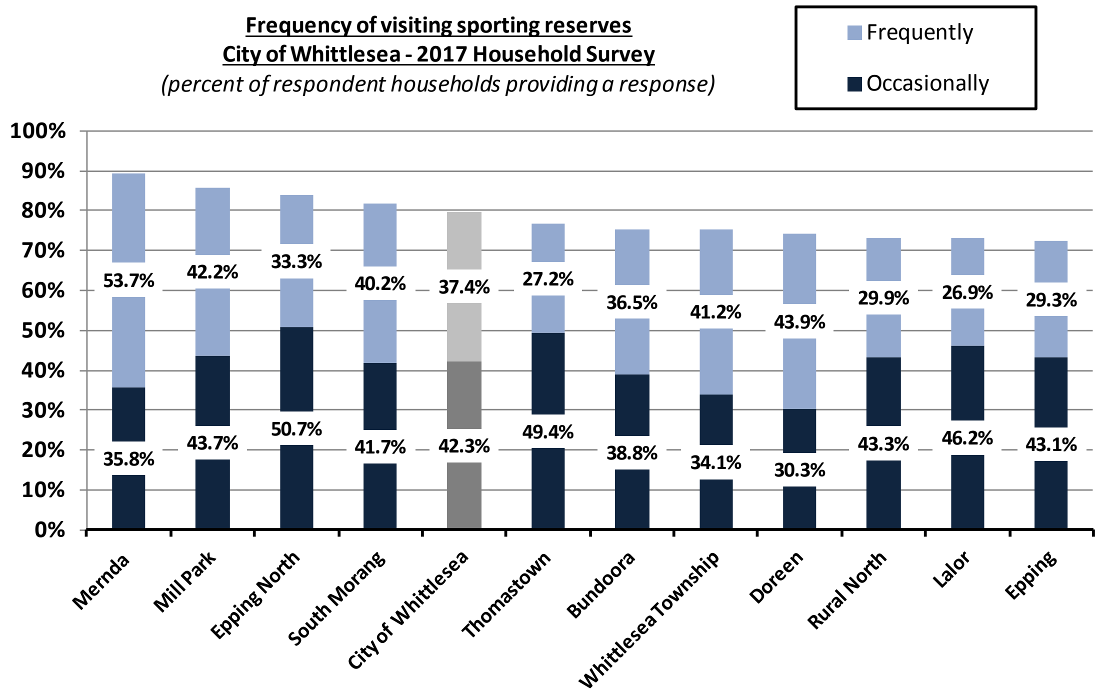


There was measurable variation in the frequency of visiting playgrounds observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit playgrounds.
- ***Thomastown, Whittlesea Township, and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to visit playgrounds.



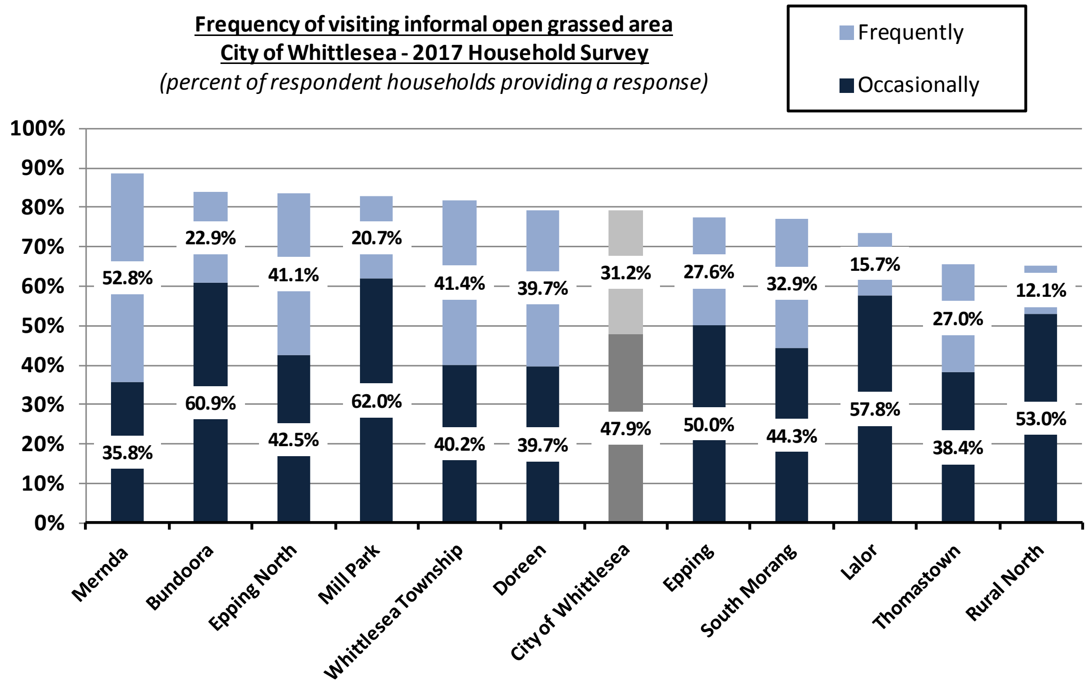
There was some measurable variation in the frequency of visiting sporting reserves observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with respondents from Mernda measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities.



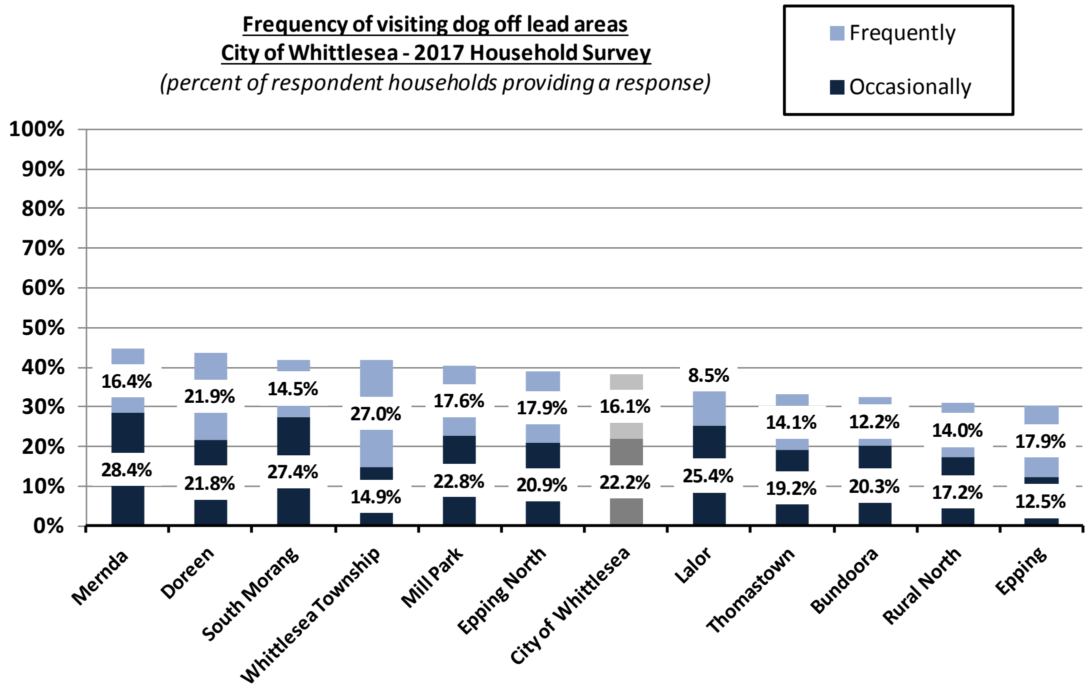
There was measurable variation in the frequency of visiting informal open grassed areas observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

* ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit informal open grassed areas.

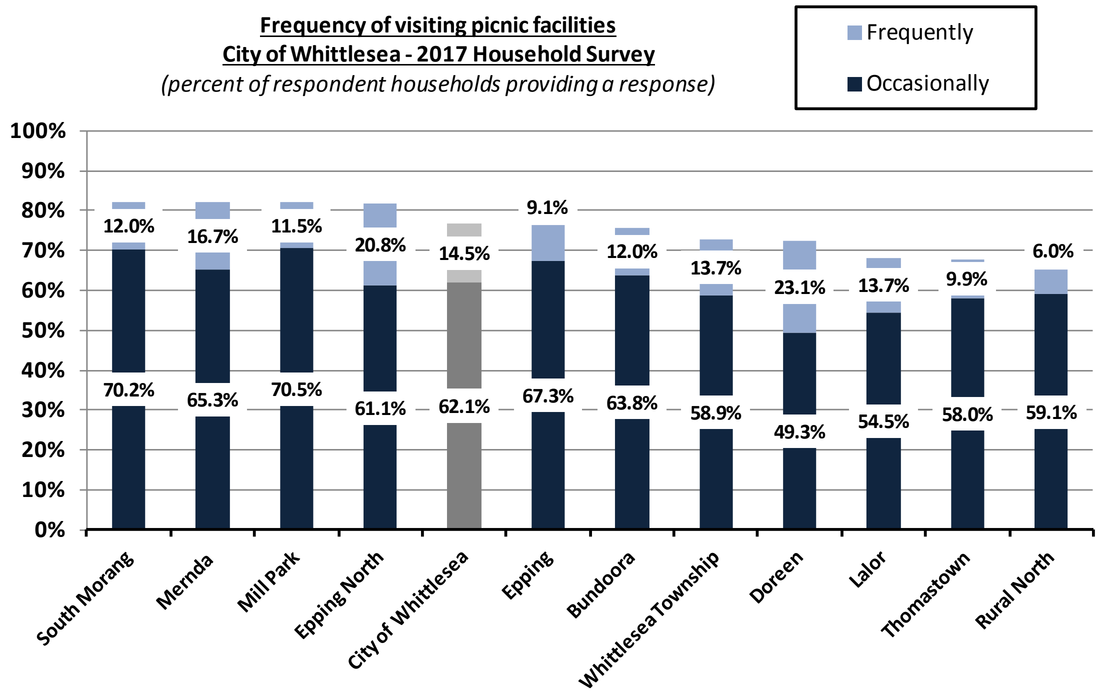
* ***Thomastown and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to visit informal open grassed areas.



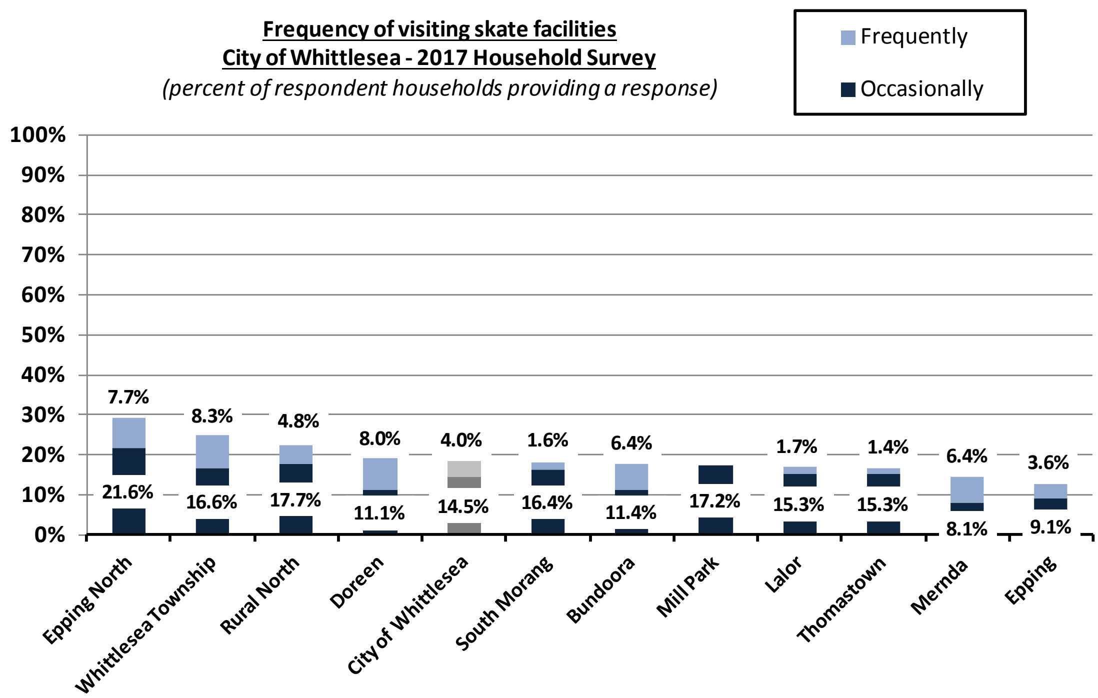
There was no measurable variation in the frequency of visiting dog-off lead areas observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.



There was some measurable variation in the frequency of visiting picnic facilities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with respondents from the Rural North measurably less likely than average to visit these facilities.



There was some measurable variation in the frequency of visiting skate facilities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with respondents from Epping North measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities.



7. Housing

7.1 Dwelling structure

Household respondents were asked:

"How would you describe the structure of this dwelling?"

Consistent with the results recorded in recent years, the overwhelming majority (91.7% up from 90.3%) of respondent households were currently residing in separate detached houses.

A small proportion of respondent households were currently residing in townhouses or duplexes (3.7% down from 3.8%), multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing (2.7% down from 3.7%) and other forms of housing (1.9% down from 2.2%).

Metropolis Research notes that the proportion of respondent households in separate detached houses is slightly higher than the 2016 *Census* results (83.8%), and that the proportion living in townhouses or duplexes is somewhat lower than the *Census* results (12.7%). It is important to bear in mind however that unlike the *Census*, the *Household Survey* results are based on the respondents' answer to this question rather than the *Census* collector, and that the categories used in the *Household Survey* are not identical to those used in the *Census*.

Dwelling structure
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*
	Number	*Percent*				
Separate detached house	918	91.7%	90.3%	92.0%	86.6%	91.5%
Townhouse or Duplex	37	3.7%	3.8%	4.9%	6.5%	2.7%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top	27	2.7%	3.7%	2.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Other	19	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	1.9%	1.1%
Not stated	122		69	146	145	105
Total households	**1,123**	**100%**	**1,017**	**1,000**	**1,028**	**999**

There was some measurable variation in the dwelling type of respondent households observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Thomastown and Mernda*** - respondent households were measurably more likely than average to reside in a townhouse or duplex.
- ***Epping*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to reside in a multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing.

Dwelling structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Separate detached house	94.1%	90.6%	87.5%	84.6%	89.7%	96.4%
Townhouse or Duplex	3.9%	2.4%	7.7%↑	3.8%	2.1%	2.4%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	1.0%	3.5%	3.8%	10.3%↑	4.1%	0.0%
Other	1.0%	3.5%	1.0%	1.3%	4.1%	1.2%
Not stated	15	18	26	11	0	4
Total households	**117**	**103**	**130**	**89**	**97**	**88**

Structure	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Separate detached house	97.7%	88.1%	92.9%	88.5%	96.4%	91.7%
Townhouse or Duplex	1.1%	7.1%↑	4.8%	5.8%	0.0%	3.7%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	1.1%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.7%
Other	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	2.9%	3.6%	1.9%
Not stated	7	8	9	15	9	122
Total households	**95**	**92**	**93**	**119**	**93**	**1,123**

7.2 Housing situation

Household respondents were asked:

"How would you describe the current housing situation of this household?"

Consistent with the results recorded in recent years, a little less than half (40.8% down from 42.4%) of respondent households fully owned their own home, and a similar proportion (42.7% up from 37.2%) were purchasing their home. Metropolis Research notes that when examining these results to bear in mind that some respondents may misinterpret the term "fully own this home" to include having purchased their home even though they have a mortgage. It is not possible to quantify the degree if any to which this impacts on the results, but in the experience of Metropolis Research it should be borne in mind.

There was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households that were purchasing their home, and a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondent households renting their home on the private rental market (14.1% down from 18.9%). It is noted however that the proportion of rental households has proved quite volatile over the course of the *Household Survey* program. Whilst this may not be consistent with the 2016 Census results, it is worth noting that in 2016 the *Household Survey* reported a measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households renting their home.

Housing situation
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2014	2012	2007
Fully own this home	408	40.8%	42.4%	43.3%	39.7%	47.1%	45.5%
Purchasing this home	427	42.7%↑	37.2%	40.7%	39.3%	39.9%	41.0%
Renting this home	141	14.1%↓	18.9%	14.9%	19.7%	12.8%	13.4%
Renting from Office of Housing	14	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Other	10	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	n.a.
Not stated	123		59	95	139	18	84
Total households	**1,123**	**100%**	**1,017**	**1,000**	**1,028**	**1,049**	**782**

There was measurable variation in the housing situation of respondent households observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to fully own their home or to be renting, and less likely to be purchasing their home.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to fully own their home and less likely to be purchasing their home.
- ***Epping*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to fully own their home and more likely than average to be renting their home.
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to fully own their home and more likely to be purchasing their home or renting from the Office of Housing.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be renting their home.
- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be purchasing their home.
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to fully own their home and more likely to be purchasing or renting their home.
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be purchasing their home.
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to fully own their home and less likely to be purchasing or renting their home.

These results clearly indicate that respondent households in the growth areas of the municipality such as Epping North, South Morang, Mernda, and Doreen were significantly more likely to be purchasing their homes, whilst respondent households in the older established precincts such as Lalor and Thomastown as well as the Rural North were measurably more likely to fully own their home

Housing situation by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Fully own this home	47.6%	63.5%↑	59.0%↑	31.1%↓	25.0%↓	47.1%
Purchasing this home	38.8%	14.1%↓	21.0%↓	39.2%	58.3%↑	43.5%
Renting this home	11.7%	21.2%↑	15.2%	23.0%↑	13.5%	7.1%↓
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	6.8%↑	1.0%	2.4%
Other	1.9%	1.2%	2.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Not stated	14	18	25	15	8	3
Total households	**117**	**103**	**130**	**89**	**104**	**88**

Situation	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Fully own this home	34.1%	15.3%↓	37.3%	46.6%	60.2%↑	40.8%
Purchasing this home	55.7%↑	62.4%↑	50.6%↑	35.9%	34.9%↓	42.7%
Renting this home	10.2%	22.4%↑	9.6%	14.6%	4.8%↓	14.1%
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Not stated	7	7	10	16	10	123
Total households	**95**	**92**	**93**	**119**	**93**	**1,123**

7.3 Housing payments

Household respondents were asked:

"What is the home loan repayment or rent payment on this dwelling?"

The median weekly housing cost of respondent households that do not own their home outright in the 2017 *Household Survey* was $393 per week, an increase of 4.8% on the 2016 median of $375 per week.

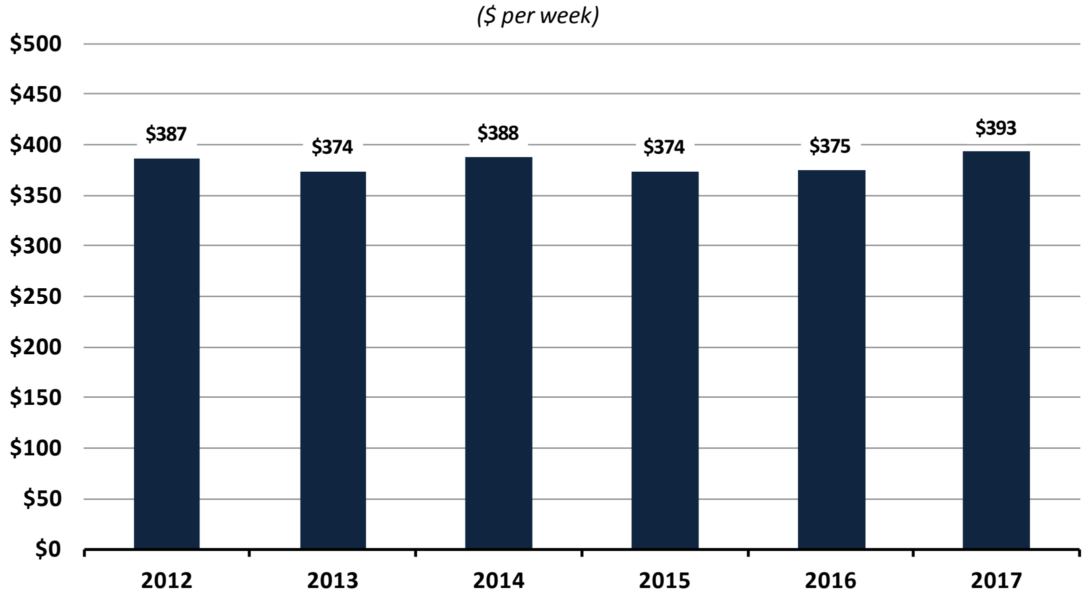
This result is a combination of the following:

- ***Mortgage payment*** - the median weekly mortgage payment was $432 per week in 2017, an increase of 2.2% on the 2016 median of $423.

- ***Rental payment*** - the median weekly rental payment was $358 per week in 2017, an increase of 4.1% on the 2016 median of $344.

The median weekly housing cost of $393 per week recorded in 2017 was the highest median weekly housing cost reported since the *Household Survey* program started reporting a median cost when Metropolis Research was commissioned to produce the report.

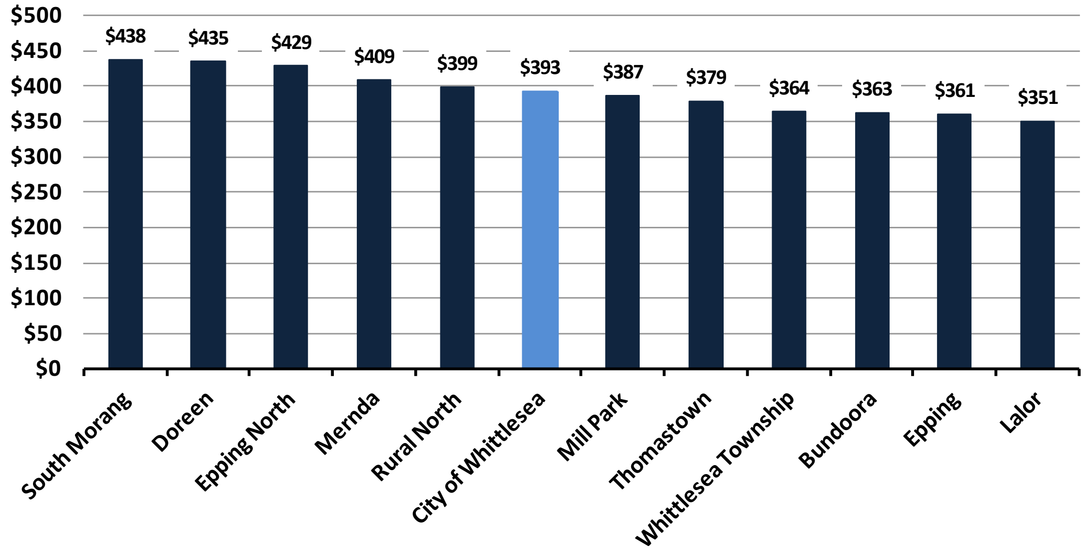
Median weekly rent / mortgage payments
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
($ per week)



Given the relatively small sample size of an average of approximately fifty respondent households per precinct, there are no detailed precinct level results published which provide the detailed breakdown of the weekly rental and mortgage payments.

The following graph provides the median weekly housing cost for respondent households across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Metropolis Research notes that the 95% confidence interval around these median results is approximately plus or minus fourteen percent and this should be borne in mind when examining these results.

Median weekly rent / mortgage payments by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
($ per week)



7.4 Period of residence

Respondents were asked:

"How long has the person lived at this address?"

Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, approximately one-third (36.5% up from 34.5%) of respondents had lived at their current address for less than five years.

There was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents that had lived at their current address for between five and less than ten years (24.1% up from 17.4%) and a measurable decline in the proportion of respondents that had lived at their current address for ten years or more (39.3% down from 48.1%).

Period of residence at current address
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

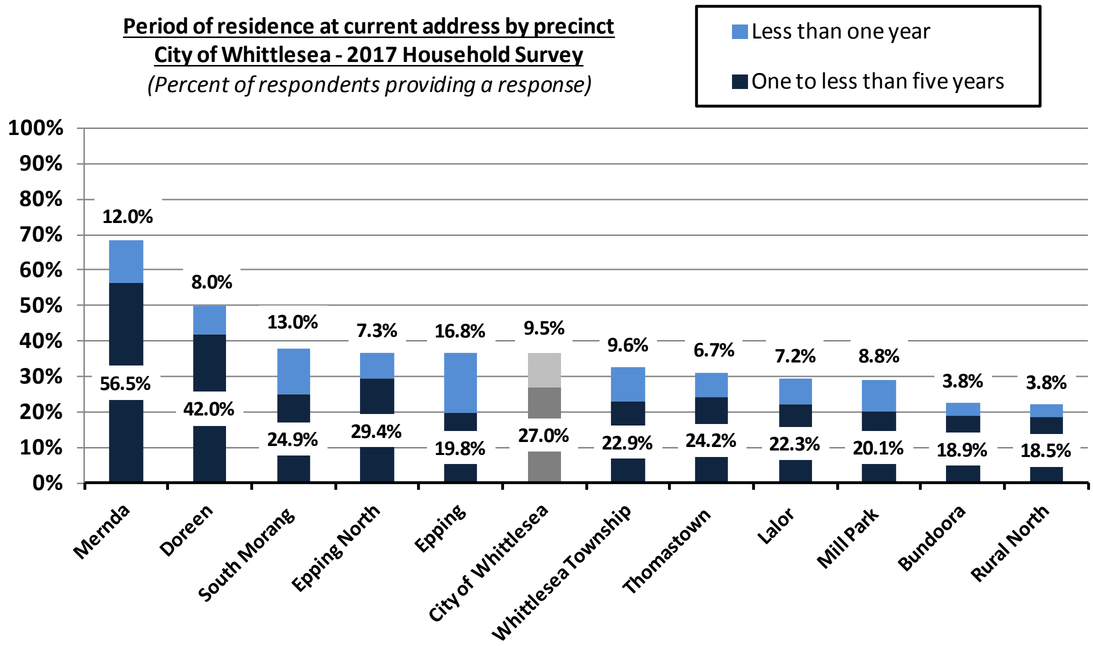
Period	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2012*	*2007*	*2002*	*1997*
	Number	*Percent*						
Less than one year	294	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%	10.9%	12.0%	11.8%	9.3%
One to less than five years	833	27.0%	25.0%	23.9%	28.8%	23.7%	26.9%	28.9%
Five to less than ten years	745	24.1%↑	17.4%	21.2%	17.5%	22.2%	16.8%	21.6%
Ten years or more	1,214	39.3%↓	48.1%	45.3%	42.8%	42.1%	44.7%	40.2%
Not stated	75		78	88	80	60	58	76
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**2,924**	**2,291**	**2,734**	**2,518**

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents that had lived at their current address for less than five years observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have lived at their current address for less than one year.
- ***Mernda and Doreen*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for between one and less than five years.
- ***Doreen and Epping North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for five to less than ten years.
- ***Bundoora, Lalor, Thomastown, Epping, Mill Park, Whittlesea Township, and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have lived at their current address for ten years or more.

Metropolis Research does note that although there was measurable and significant variation in these results observed across the municipality, it is important to note that more than one-fifth of respondents from each of the eleven precincts had lived at their current address for less than five years.

This is important as it highlights the fact that even in the older more established precincts of the municipality, a significant proportion of respondents will have moved in recent years. As is discussed in the following section, many of these movements are relatively local in nature.



Period of residence at current address by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Period	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Less than one year	3.8%	7.2%	6.7%	16.8%↑	7.3%	8.8%
One to less than five years	18.9%↓	22.3%	24.2%	19.8%↓	29.4%	20.1%
Five to less than ten years	13.9%↓	17.7%↓	11.5%↓	17.7%↓	52.0%↑	16.1%↓
Ten years or more	63.3%↑	52.8%↑	57.6%↑	45.7%↑	11.3%↓	55.0%↑
Not stated	9	0	8	11	3	13
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Period	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Less than one year	13.0%	12.0%	8.0%	9.6%	3.8%	9.5%
One to less than five years	24.9%	56.5%↑	42.0%↑	22.9%	18.5%↓	27.0%
Five to less than ten years	29.1%	29.0%	37.2%↑	21.8%	12.6%↓	24.1%
Ten years or more	33.0%↓	2.5%↓	12.8%↓	45.7%↑	65.1%↑	39.3%
Not stated	3	3	9	5	2	75
Total	**288**	**279**	**283**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

7.4.1 Previous location of residence

Respondents living at their current address less than five years were asked:

"Where did the person live previously?"

Consistent with the results recorded in each of the last five years, approximately half (50.9% up from 49.0%) of respondents that had lived at their current address for less than five years had previously lived in a suburb or postcode contained at least in part within the City of Whittlesea.

A further one-fifth (21.7% up from 19.9%) had previously lived in the northeastern region of Melbourne (the region containing the City of Whittlesea).

A small proportion of respondents had moved to their current address from overseas (4.6%) or interstate (4.3%).

These results have been very consistent since this question was first reported in this format in 2012. These results reinforce the fact that residents tend to move relatively small distances and largely tend to stay within their broad housing corridor of Melbourne. In relation to the City of Whittlesea, this is clearly reflected in the fact that almost three-quarters (72.6%) of respondents had moved to their current address within the City of Whittlesea from the northeastern region of Melbourne.

Previous region of residence
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondents aged 5 yrs & over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

Region	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
City of Whittlesea	340	50.9%	49.0%	49.4%	51.1%	50.5%	54.9%
North eastern Melbourne	145	21.7%	19.9%	20.2%	18.7%	22.9%	20.6%
Inner eastern Melbourne	37	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	5.7%	2.0%	2.6%
International	31	4.6%	5.5%	6.8%	6.4%	6.8%	4.7%
Interstate	29	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	2.0%
North western Melbourne	29	4.3%	7.0%	5.8%	3.3%	3.4%	4.1%
Inner Melbourne	23	3.4%	1.8%	1.3%	3.7%	2.3%	1.0%
Outer western Melbourne	11	1.6%	2.5%	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%	4.8%
Regional / rural Victoria	10	1.5%	2.5%	2.4%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%
Outer eastern Melbourne	5	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
South eastern Melbourne	4	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.2%
Southern Melbourne	4	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%	1.6%
Not stated	283		117	83	98	228	33
Total	**951**	**100%**	**845**	**790**	**985**	**1,101**	**938**

The following table provides a breakdown of these results for each of the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Readers are advised to note both the small total sample size for most precincts as well as the large number of respondents that did not provide a response to the question. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these precinct level results. As a result of the small number of respondents at the precinct level providing a response to this question there is no statistical significance testing provided for these results.

Previous region of residence by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondents aged 5 yrs & over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

Region	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
City of Whittlesea	48.9%	45.5%	41.0%	46.9%	32.4%	51.9%
North eastern Melbourne	28.9%	23.6%	41.0%	14.3%	18.9%	19.2%
Inner eastern Melbourne	4.4%	5.5%	1.6%	0.0%	9.5%	7.7%
International	2.2%	5.5%	1.6%	6.1%	16.2%	0.0%
Interstate	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	6.1%	13.5%	1.9%
North western Melbourne	4.4%	1.8%	0.0%	12.2%	8.1%	7.7%
Inner Melbourne	8.9%	5.5%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
Outer western Melbourne	2.2%	3.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	1.8%	6.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
South eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	20	14	19	22	28	7
Total	**65**	**69**	**80**	**71**	**102**	**59**

Region	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
City of Whittlesea	75.0%	61.6%	37.5%	64.2%	59.5%	50.9%
North eastern Melbourne	13.5%	12.5%	34.7%	17.0%	21.6%	21.7%
Inner eastern Melbourne	0.0%	5.4%	16.7%	3.8%	0.0%	5.5%
International	0.0%	4.5%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Interstate	3.8%	6.3%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	4.3%
North western Melbourne	3.8%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Inner Melbourne	3.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	3.4%
Outer western Melbourne	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%	13.5%	1.5%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
South eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Southern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Not stated	37	49	51	27	11	283
Total	**89**	**161**	**123**	**80**	**48**	**951**

7.5 Potential emigration

7.5.1 Potential emigration

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person expect to move from this dwelling within the next twelve months?"

Consistent with the results in 2016 and 2015, a little more than ten percent (11.7% up from 10.5%) of respondents may potentially move from their current address in the next twelve months. This result remains lower than the unusually high proportions reported in 2014 (22.6%) and 2013 (24.9%), but consistent with the results recorded in other years.

A little more than three-quarters (78.6% down from 78.7%) of respondents will not be moving from their current address in the next twelve months, and little less than ten percent (9.7% down from 10.8%) could not say.

These results have consistently shown that a small but stable proportion of residents of the municipality may potentially move in the next twelve months. Results outlined in the following section have consistently shown that approximately two-thirds of these residents will move within the City of Whittlesea or the northeastern region of Melbourne (which is the region that contains the City of Whittlesea).

Potential to move from current address within 12 months
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

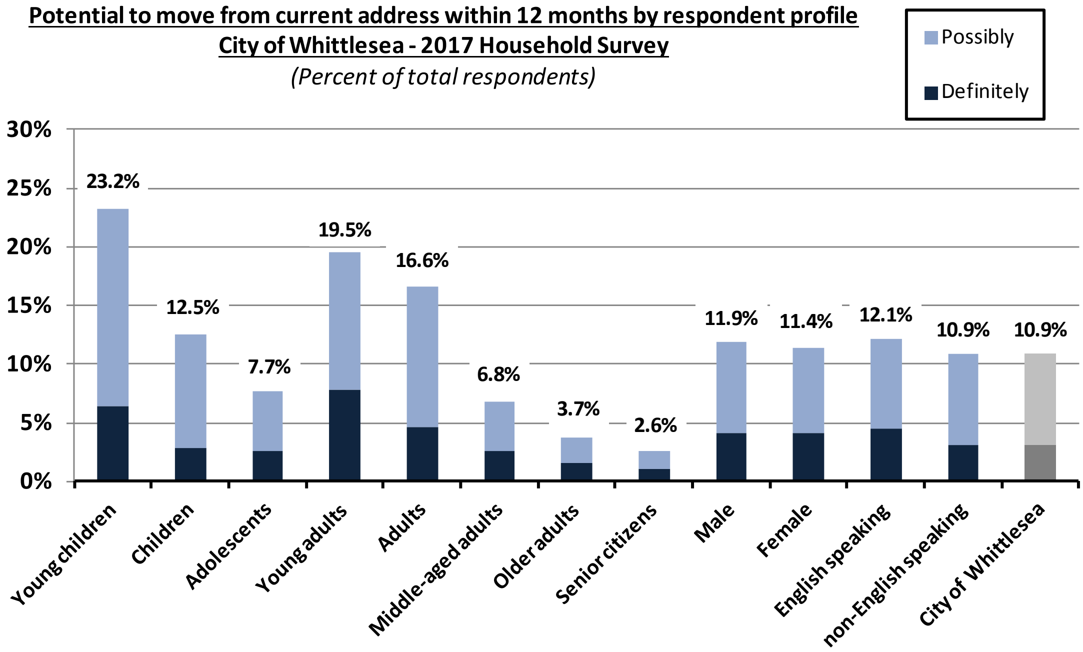
Response	*2017*		*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*	*2012*
	Number	*Percent*					
Yes - definitely	129	4.1%	4.1%	3.5%	14.5%	15.1%	8.1%
Yes - possibly	240	7.6%	6.4%	7.7%	8.1%	9.8%	
No	2,484	78.6%	78.7%	76.0%	67.4%	65.1%	91.9%
Can't say	308	9.7%	10.8%	12.9%	9.9%	10.0%	n.a.
Total	**3,161**	**100%**	**2,877**	**2,875**	**3,031**	**2,892**	**2,924**

There was measurable and significant variation in the proportion of respondents that may potentially move from their current address in the next twelve months observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years), young adults and adults (aged 20 to 45 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to potentially move from their current address in the next twelve months. Clearly the majority of these young children are the children of the young adults and adults that may potentially be moving.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 61 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to potentially move from their current address in the next twelve months.

- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.

- ***Language spoken at home*** - there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between English and non-English speaking respondents.



There was some variation in the potential of respondents to potentially move from their current address in the next twelve months observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping and Mernda*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average NOT to be potentially moving from their current address in the next twelve months.

- ***Mill Park and the Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average NOT to be potentially moving from their current address in the next twelve months.

Potential to move from current address within 12 months by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Yes - definitely	2.6%	2.6%	1.6%	7.8%	4.9%	5.0%
Yes - possibly	5.5%	10.9%	6.8%	9.9%	6.6%	4.2%
No	82.4%	73.2%	78.9%	68.3%↓	76.4%	85.9%↑
Can't say	9.5%	13.2%	12.7%	14.0%	12.1%	5.0%
Total	**347**	**265**	**322**	**243**	**347**	**262**

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Yes - definitely	3.8%	3.6%	4.6%	3.2%	2.1%	4.1%
Yes - possibly	9.4%	9.3%	5.7%	8.1%	4.2%	7.6%
No	81.3%	71.0%↓	84.5%	80.7%	86.7%↑	78.6%
Can't say	5.6%	16.1%	5.3%	8.1%	7.1%	9.7%
Total	**288**	**279**	**282**	**285**	**240**	**3,161**

7.5.2 Potential future suburb of residence

Respondents potentially moving within 12 months were asked:

"Where is the person most likely to move?"

Consistent with results in recent years, a little more than half (55.0% up from 51.9%) of respondents potentially moving from their current address in the next twelve months anticipate remaining within the City of Whittlesea. There was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondents that anticipate remaining within the northeastern region of Melbourne (the region that contains the City of Whittlesea).

A little less than ten percent (6.8% down from 10.3%) of respondents anticipate moving interstate, and less than two percent (1.6% down from 2.7%) anticipate moving overseas.

These results are consistent with those recorded in previous years and reinforce the fact that a significant majority of those moving from their current address are moving a relatively small distance and are remaining within the northeastern region of Melbourne. This pattern is not unique to the City of Whittlesea, and is found across the regions of metropolitan Melbourne. Residents tend to move within the same region and broad corridor of metropolitan Melbourne.

Given the small sample size for this question of 191 respondents who provided a response, no precinct or respondent profile results are available for this question.

Potential future region of residence
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondents potentially moving within 12 months providing a response)

Region	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
City of Whittlesea	105	55.0%	51.9%	56.9%	56.3%	65.2%	62.8%
North eastern Melbourne	43	22.5%↑	10.3%	12.8%	10.5%	10.8%	15.8%
Interstate	13	6.8%	10.3%	5.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Inner eastern Melbourne	8	4.2%	1.6%	4.2%	2.1%	2.6%	5.3%
Inner Melbourne	5	2.6%	5.4%	5.2%	11.3%	5.2%	1.6%
Outer western Melbourne	5	2.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%
Regional / rural Victoria	4	2.1%	4.3%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%	7.3%
Various locations	4	2.1%	7.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International	3	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%	12.2%	2.5%	0.7%
North western Melbourne	1	0.5%	2.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%	3.6%
Southern Melbourne	0	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
South eastern Melbourne	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Mornington Peninsula	0	0.0%	1.1%	3.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Not stated	178		118	124	438	482	75
Total	**369**	**100%**	**303**	**321**	**688**	**719**	**236**

7.5.3 Reasons for potentially moving from current address

Respondents potentially moving within 12 months were asked:

"Why is the person planning to move from this dwelling?"

There was no significant variation in the reasons why respondents may potentially be moving from their current address in the next five years observed between 2016 and 2017.

The most common reasons identified by respondents were to purchase a home (22.8% down from 24.4%), to upgrade (17.6% down from 18.8%), and because the lease was ending (11.1% down from 11.6%).

Metropolis Research does note that a small number of respondents were moving for a broad range of other reasons including related to employment, education, housing costs, access to services, accessibility, and lifestyle related issues.

Given the small sample size of 369 respondents, no precinct or respondent profile level results are available for this question.

Reasons for potentially leaving current address within 12 months
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondents potentially moving within 12 months providing a response)

Reason	*2017*		*2016*
	Number	*Percent*	
Purchasing a home	84	22.8%	24.4%
Upgrading	65	17.6%	18.8%
Lease is ending	41	11.1%	11.6%
To be closer to family and / or friends	25	6.8%	10.2%
Child leaving home	19	5.1%	6.9%
To get better access to services	17	4.6%	2.0%
Can't afford location	15	4.1%	5.3%
Downsizing	15	4.1%	4.0%
To be closer to public transport	12	3.3%	2.0%
For employment	9	2.4%	5.3%
Moving overseas	8	2.2%	n.a.
Away from traffic	7	1.9%	n.a.
Better education / schools	5	1.4%	n.a.
Finishing education	1	0.3%	3.0%
Other reason to move	28	7.6%	7.9%
Total responses	**351**		**312**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*289 (78.3%)*		*261 (86.0%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

7.6 Internet connection

Household respondents were asked:

"What, if any, type of internet connection is currently used by your household?"

There was a measurable and significant increase in the proportion of respondent households with an NBN connection in 2017, up from 32.7% in 2016 to 42.0% in 2017. There was also a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households with an "other Broadband" connection, up from 9.5% to 12.5%.

There was a small decline in the proportion of respondent households with an ADSL / ADSL2 connection, which would be reflective of the move to NBN connections as they become available.

The 2016 survey included two other types of connections; portable internet connection (USB) and via a mobile device. These were not included in 2017, which focused on fixed line connections into dwellings.

The 2016 *Census* reported that 13.1% of households in the City of Whittlesea had no internet connection. It is noted that the *Household Survey* found a slightly lower proportion in 2016 of 10.1%, and that this has fallen again in 2017 to be 6.1%. This is likely to reflect, at least in part the increasing penetration of internet access across the municipality over time.

Current internet connection
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*
NBN	397	42.0%↑	32.7%
ADSL 1 / ADSL 2	293	31.0%	33.1%
Other Broadband	118	12.5%↑	9.5%
Pay TV cable	73	7.7%	6.9%
Dial up	7	0.7%	0.6%
No internet connection	58	6.1%	10.1%
Other methods	0	0.0%	7.0%
Can't say	177		84
Total households	**1,123**	**100%**	**1,017**

There was a very significant and measurable variation in the internet connections of respondent households observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Some of this variation is clearly due to the nature of the NBN rollout across the municipality. It is also true however that some variation in internet connections is likely to be the result of the demographic and socio-economic profile of the precincts. Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to connect via the NBN, and less likely to connect via ADSL.
- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to connect via NBN, and more likely to connect via other Broadband, Pay TV cable, or to have no internet connection.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely to connect via NBN and more likely to connect via ADSL.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to connect via NBN, and less likely to connect via ADSL, other Broadband, or Pay TV cable.
- ***South Morang*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to connect via NBN, and less likely to connect via ADSL or other Broadband.
- ***Mernda*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to connect via ADSL.
- ***Doreen*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to connect via NBN and more likely to connect via ADSL.

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to connect via NBN, less likely to connect via ADSL or other Broadband, and more likely to have no internet connection.

- ***Rural North*** – respondents were measurably less likely to connect via NBN, more likely to connect via ADSL, and more likely to have no internet connection.

Current internet connection by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
NBN	56.3%↑	10.7%↓	3.2%↓	44.0%	19.5%↓	80.2%↑
ADSL 1 / ADSL 2	12.6%↓	33.3%	36.6%	36.0%	52.9%↑	9.9%↓
Other Broadband	18.4%	21.3%↑	23.7%↓	8.0%	18.4%	3.7%↓
PayTV cable	10.7%	21.3%↑	22.6%↑	6.7%	4.6%	1.2%↓
Dial up	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
No internet connection	0.0%	13.3%↑	12.9%↑	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%
Can't say	14	28	37	14	17	7
Total households	**117**	**103**	**130**	**89**	**104**	**88**

Response	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
NBN	91.9%↑	36.1%	15.9%	57.1%↑	5.3%↓	42.0%
ADSL 1 / ADSL 2	1.2%↓	48.2%↑	57.3%↑	12.2%↓	51.3%↑	31.0%
Other Broadband	2.3%↓	12.0%	13.4%	3.1%↓	10.5%	12.5%
PayTV cable	1.2%	2.4%	4.9%	9.2%	9.2%	7.7%
Dial up	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.0%	3.9%	0.7%
No internet connection	3.5%	1.2%	6.1%	16.3%↑	19.7%↑	6.1%
Can't say	9	9	11	21	17	177
Total households	**95**	**92**	**93**	**119**	**93**	**1,123**

8. Importance and satisfaction with living in the neighbourhood

Household respondents were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), can you please rate the importance of each of the following in your decision to live in this neighbourhood, and then your satisfaction with each of the following?"

This set of questions was included in this format for the first time in the 2017 *Household Survey*.

Respondent households were asked to rate firstly how important each of twenty-three aspects were in their decision to live in the neighbourhood, and then secondly how satisfied they are with each of these aspects. Respondent were also asked the reasons why they were dissatisfied with any of these aspects, and these comments are presented as an appendix to this report.

These twenty-three aspects have been broadly grouped into those relating to location, those relating to services, and those relating to lifestyle. Each group is separately discussed in the following sections.

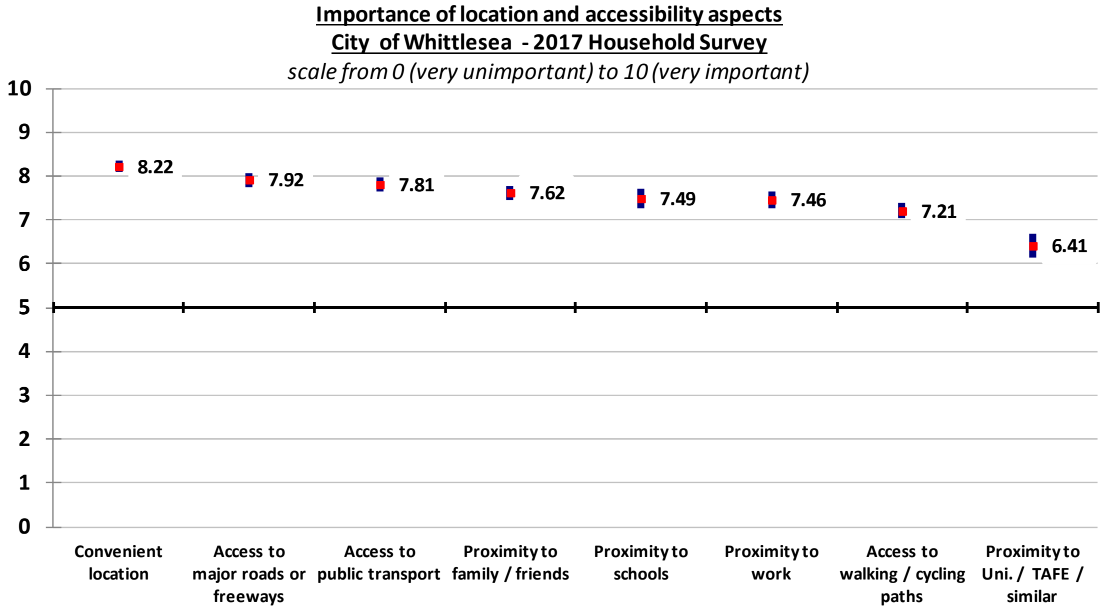
8.1 Location

There were eight aspects relating to location included in the survey, with the average importance scores outlined in the following graph. The graph displays the average importance of each of the eight aspects on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to ten (very important), where five is neither important nor unimportant.

Each of the eight location related aspects were rated as important on average by respondent households across the City of Whittlesea in their decision to live in the neighbourhood.

The average importance of each of these eight aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very High Importance*** – respondent households on average considered a convenient location to be of very high importance. More than four-fifths (81.7%) of respondent households considered this very important, whilst five percent considered it unimportant.
- ***High Importance*** – respondent households on average considered access to major roads and freeways, access to public transport, proximity to family and / or friends, proximity to schools, access to walking / cycling paths, and proximity to work to be of high importance. Approximately three-quarters considered most of these very important, although only two-thirds (69.6%) considered proximity to work very important. Approximately ten percent of respondent households considered most of these aspects to be unimportant, although 14.6% considered proximity to schools, and 13.0% considered access to walking and / or cycling paths unimportant.
- ***Moderate Importance*** – respondent households on average considered proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions to be moderately important. Whilst a little more than half (57.2%) considered this aspect very important, more than one-fifth (21.9%) considered it unimportant.



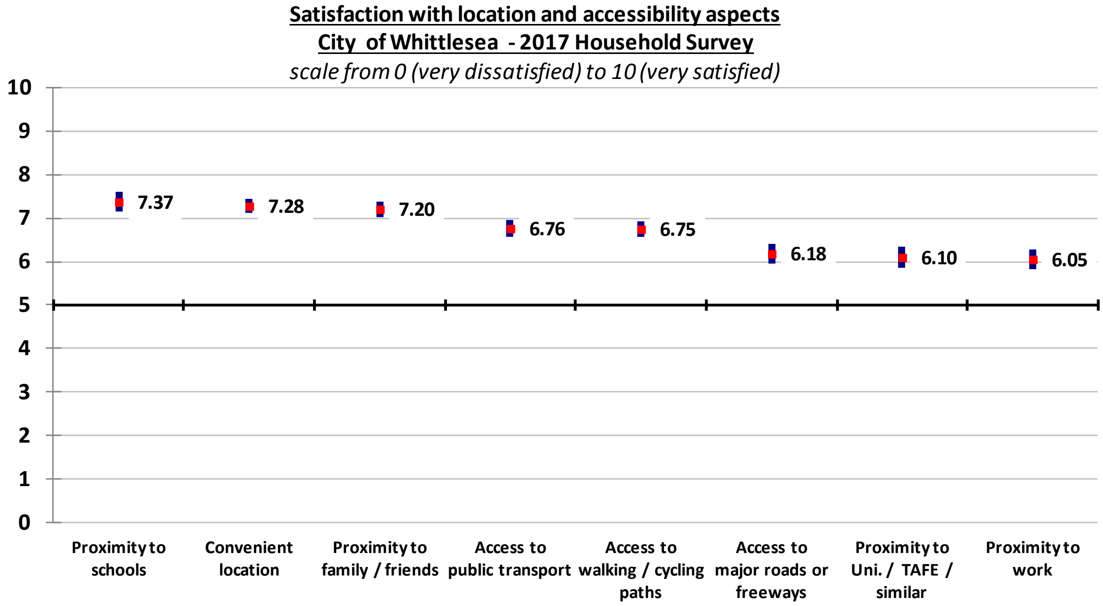
Whilst on average respondent households were satisfied with each of the eight location-related aspects, the level of satisfaction with each can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very Good*** – for proximity to school and convenient location. Whilst a little more than two-thirds of respondent households were very satisfied with these two aspects, a little more than ten percent were dissatisfied.
- ***Good*** – for proximity to family / friends, access to public transport, and access to walking / cycling paths. Whilst between a little more than half and two-thirds of respondent households were very satisfied with these three aspects, 11.5% were dissatisfied with the proximity to family / friends, 15.2% were dissatisfied with access to walking / cycling paths, and one-sixth (18.9%) were dissatisfied with access to public transport.
- ***Solid*** – for access to major roads and freeways, proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions and proximity to work. Whilst approximately half the respondent households were very satisfied with these three aspects, approximately one-quarter were dissatisfied.

These results clearly show that proximity to locations such as work, family and friends, schools, and university, and good accessibility by car, public transport, and walking / cycling are important factors in the decision of respondent households to live in their neighbourhood across the City of Whittlesea.

On average respondent households are relatively satisfied with the location close to schools and family and friends, and are satisfied with the convenience of their location. They were on average significantly less satisfied however with the proximity to work and for some the proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions.

Satisfaction with accessibility by public transport and walking / cycling is relatively strong; however there was a significant proportion of respondent households dissatisfied with access to major roads and freeways, proximity to work, and proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions.



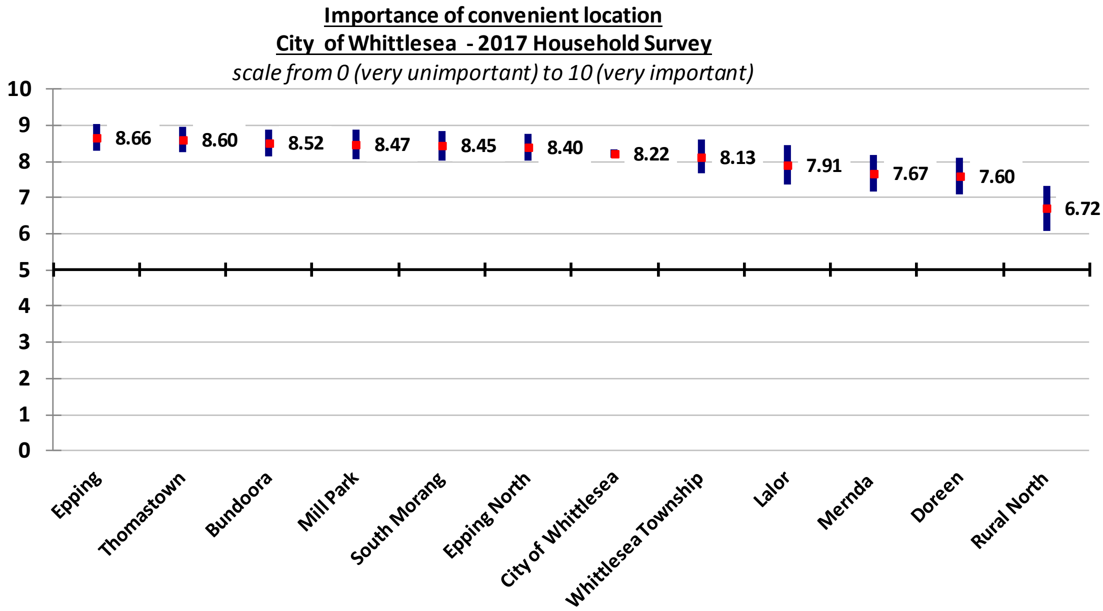
Importance and satisfaction of location and accessibility aspects
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

Statement		*Average*	*Percentage* 0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10	*Can't say*	***Total***
Convenient location	*Importance*	**8.22**	5.0%	13.2%	81.7%	189	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.28**	12.6%	19.8%	67.6%	238	**1,123**
Proximity to family / friends	*Importance*	**7.62**	9.7%	16.3%	74.0%	201	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.20**	11.5%	21.0%	67.5%	275	**1,123**
Proximity to work	*Importance*	**7.46**	10.7%	19.7%	69.6%	318	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.05**	26.2%	26.2%	47.6%	383	**1,123**
Proximity to schools	*Importance*	**7.49**	14.6%	11.8%	73.6%	415	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.37**	14.0%	15.1%	70.9%	487	**1,123**
Proximity to University / TAFE / similar	*Importance*	**6.41**	21.9%	20.9%	57.2%	508	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.10**	23.1%	28.0%	48.9%	580	**1,123**
Access to major roads or freeways	*Importance*	**7.92**	9.1%	12.3%	78.6%	180	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.18**	27.4%	18.1%	54.4%	249	**1,123**
Access to public transport	*Importance*	**7.81**	10.2%	14.4%	75.3%	196	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.76**	18.9%	22.6%	58.5%	274	**1,123**
Access to walking and / or cycling paths	*Importance*	**7.21**	13.0%	22.1%	64.9%	228	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.75**	15.2%	28.7%	56.1%	299	**1,123**

8.1.1 Convenient location

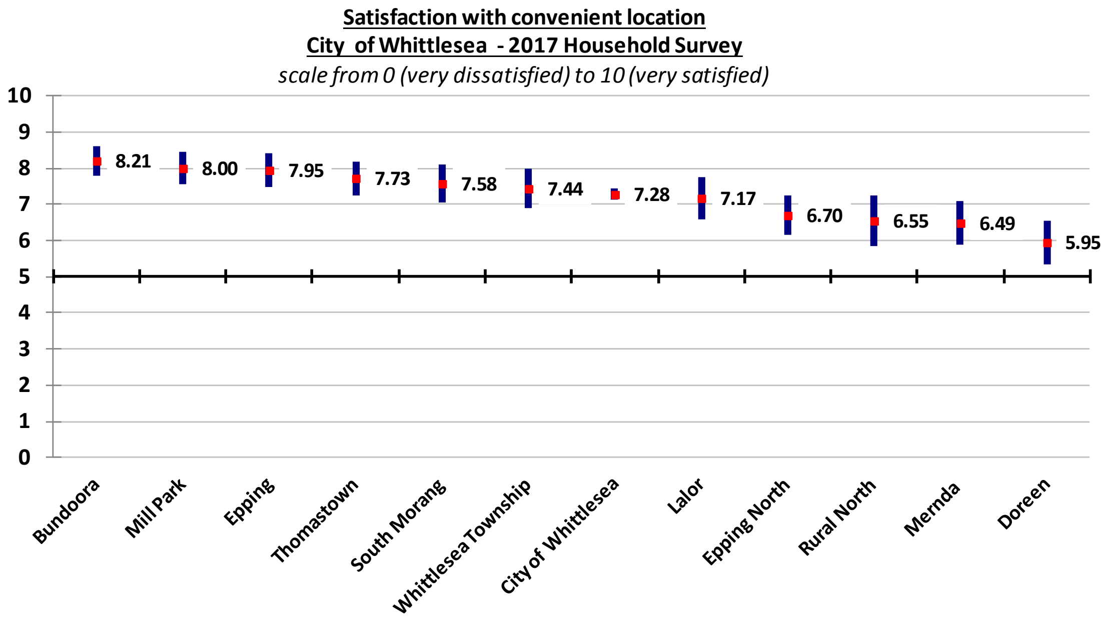
There was measurable variation in the importance of convenient location in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated the importance of convenient location measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households rated the importance of convenient location somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.
- ***Doreen and the Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of convenient location measurably lower than the municipal average.



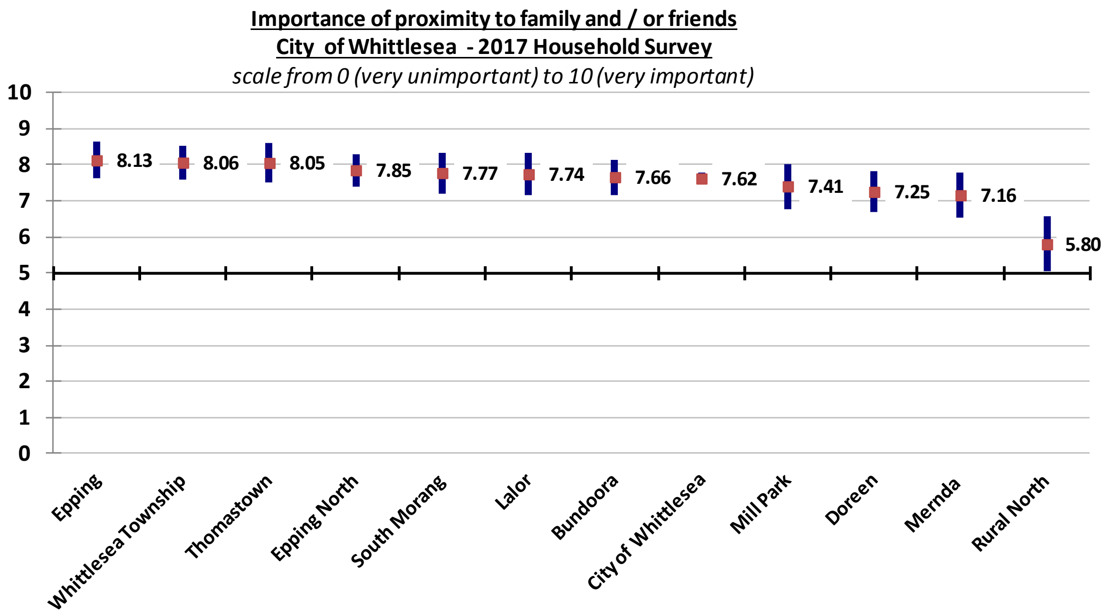
There was measurable variation in satisfaction with the convenience of the location observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Mernda and Doreen*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the convenience of the location measurably lower than the municipal average.



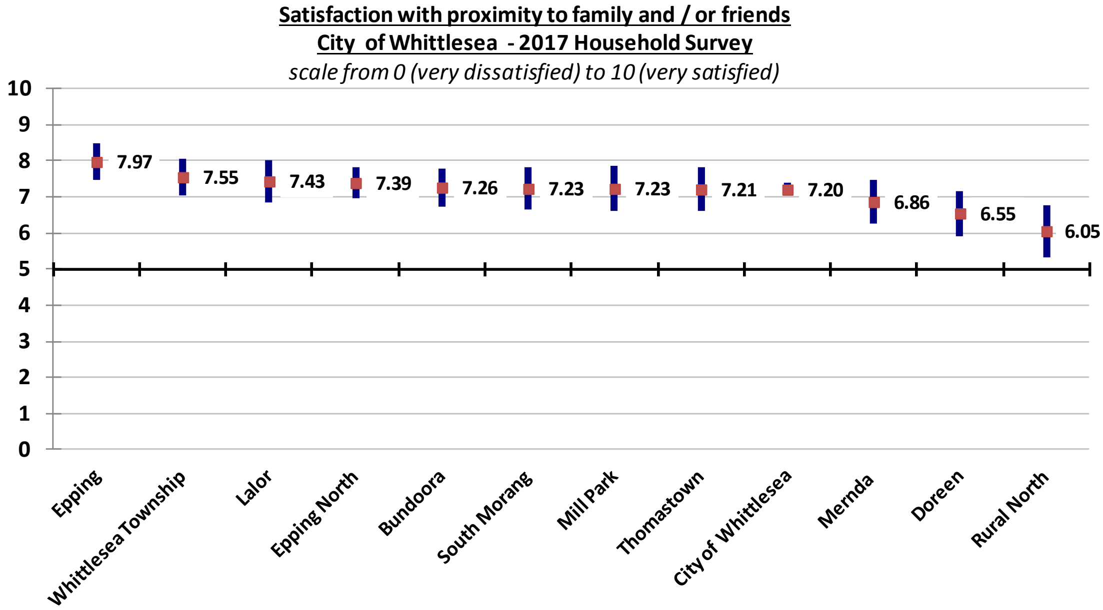
8.1.2 Proximity to family and / or friends

With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of proximity to family and / or friends in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality. Respondents from the Rural North rated the importance of this factor measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



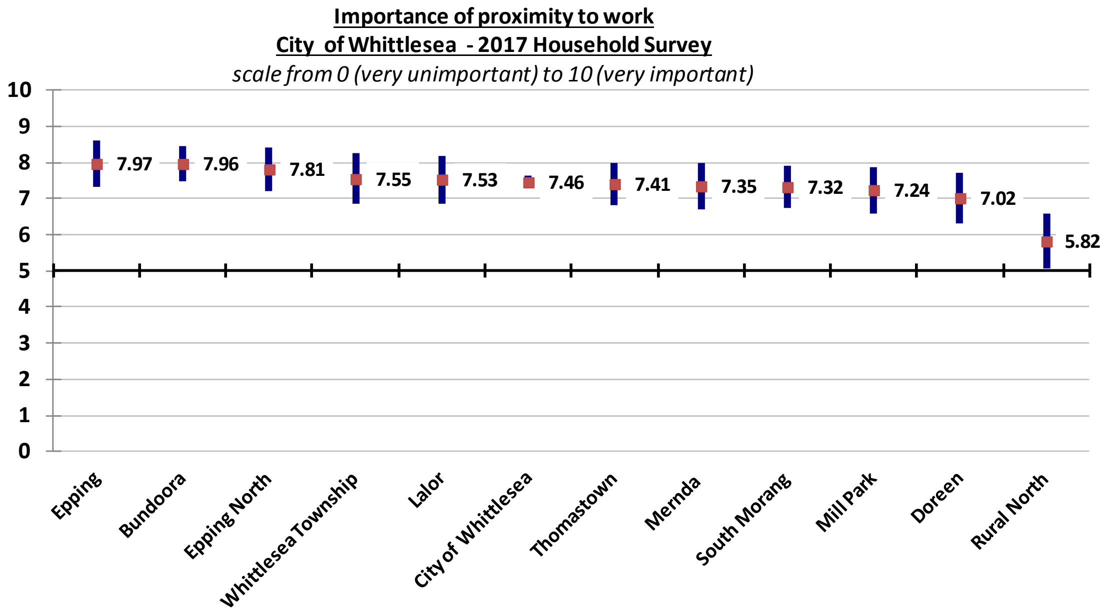
There was measurable variation in satisfaction with the proximity to family and / or friends observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to family and / or friends measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to family and / or friends somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.
- ***Doreen and the Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to family and / or friends measurably lower than the municipal average.



8.1.3 Proximity to work

With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of proximity to work in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality. Respondents from the Rural North rated the importance of this factor measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.

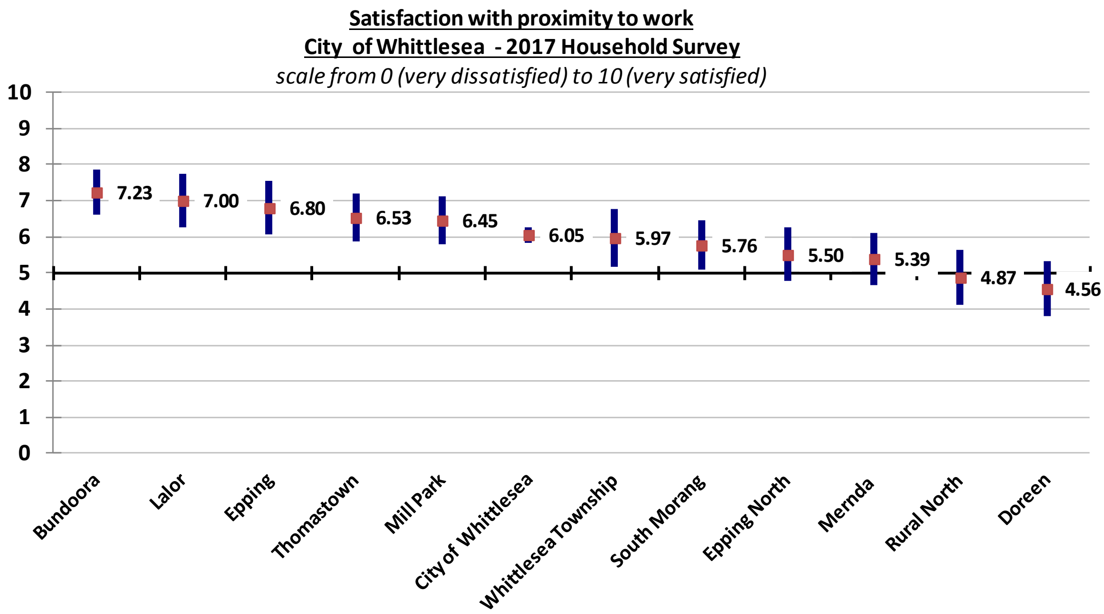


There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with the proximity to work observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to work measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with proximity to work somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very poor".

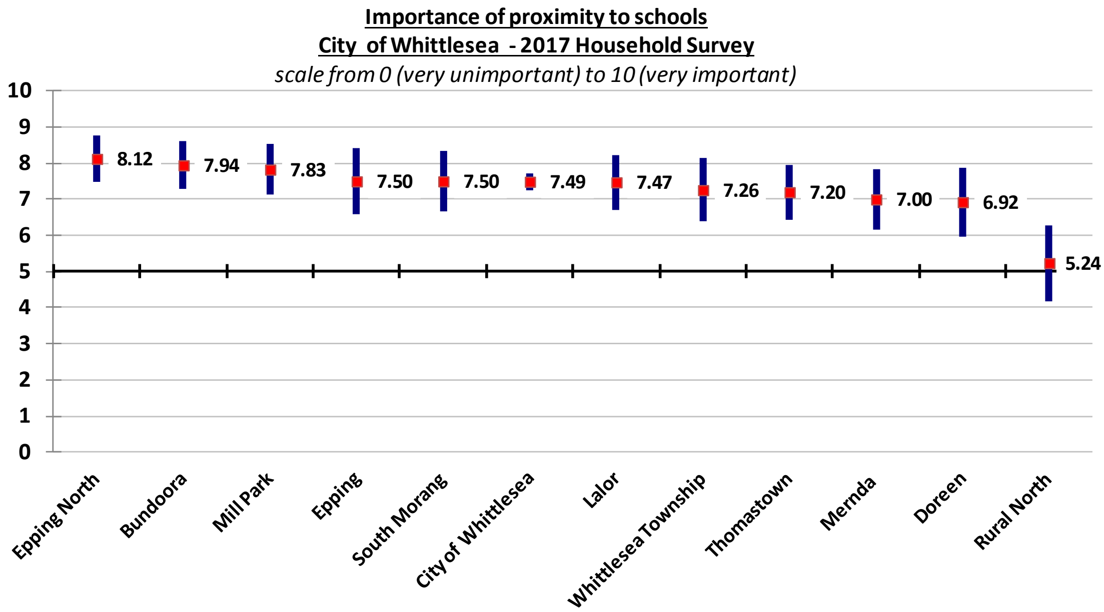
- ***Rural North and Doreen*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to work measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at levels that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".



8.1.4 Proximity to schools

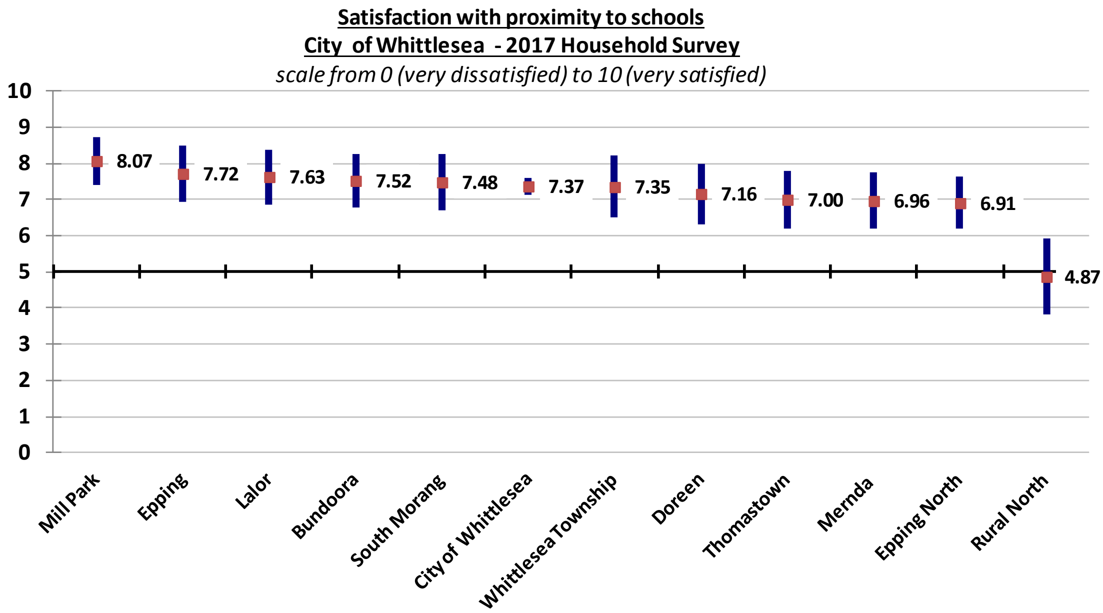
With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of proximity to schools in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

Respondents from the Rural North rated the importance of this factor measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with the proximity to schools observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

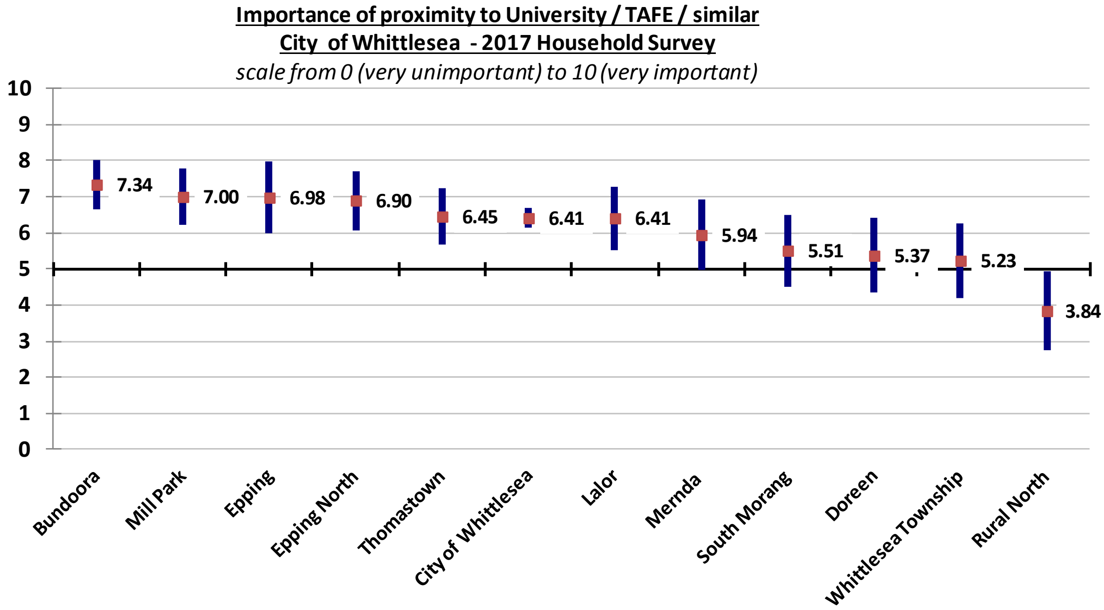
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to schools measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average, and at a level that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".



8.1.5 Proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions

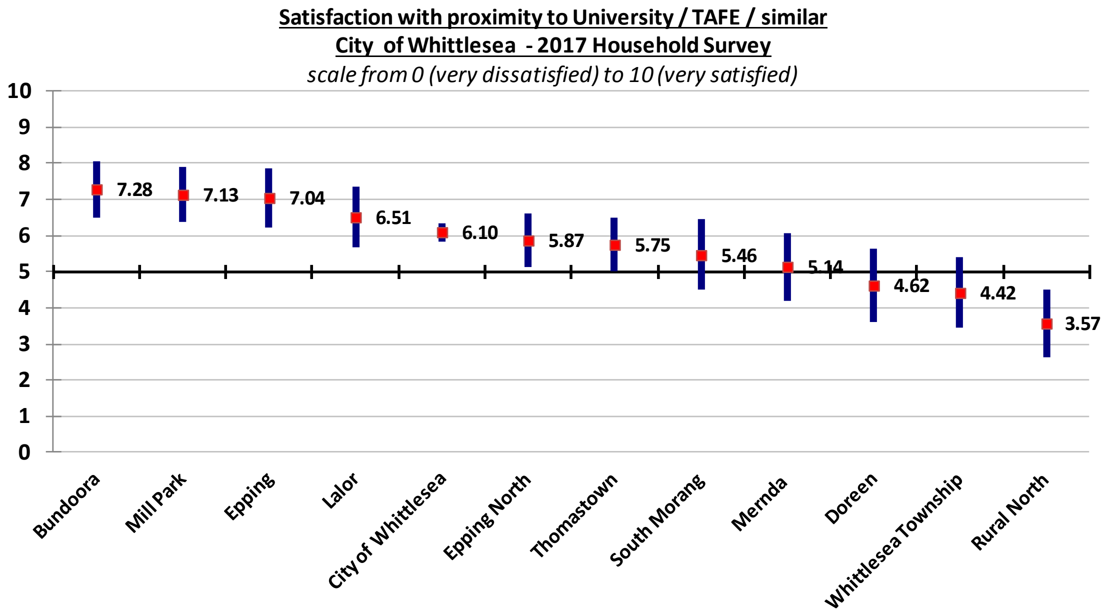
There was measurable and significant variation in the importance of proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions to the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households rated the importance of proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***South Morang, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the importance of proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with the proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

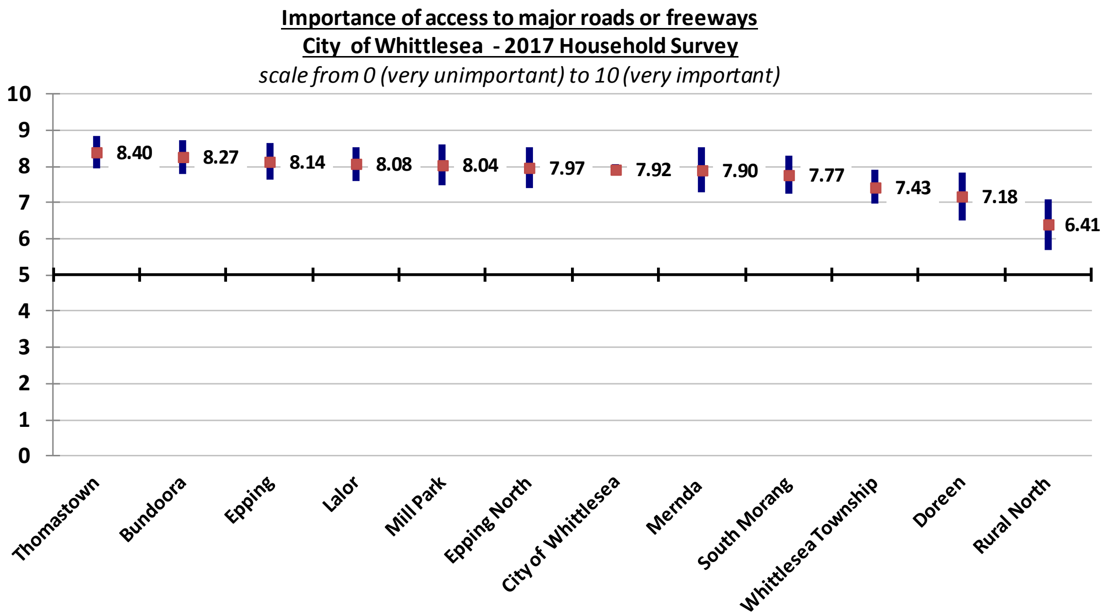
- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average, and at a level that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".
- ***Mill Park and Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average, and at levels that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "good".
- ***Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and the Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average, and at levels that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".



8.1.6 Access to major roads and freeways

With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of access to major roads and freeways in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to major roads and freeways measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



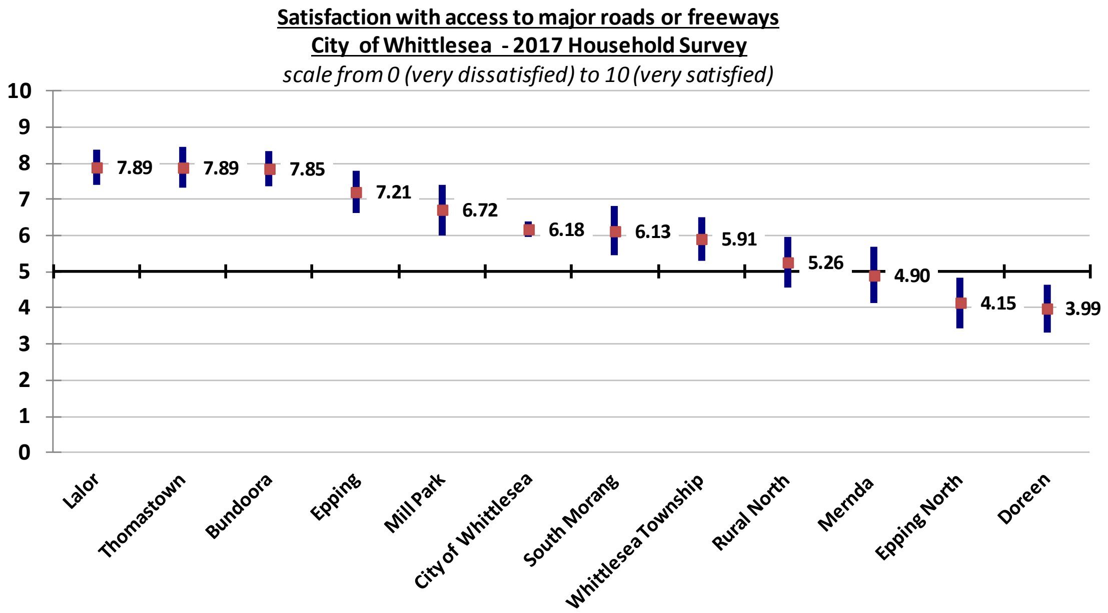
There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with access to major roads and freeways observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor, Thomastown, and Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to major roads and freeways measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average, and at levels that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to major roads and freeways measurably higher than the municipal average, and at a level that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "good".

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to major roads and freeways measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very poor".

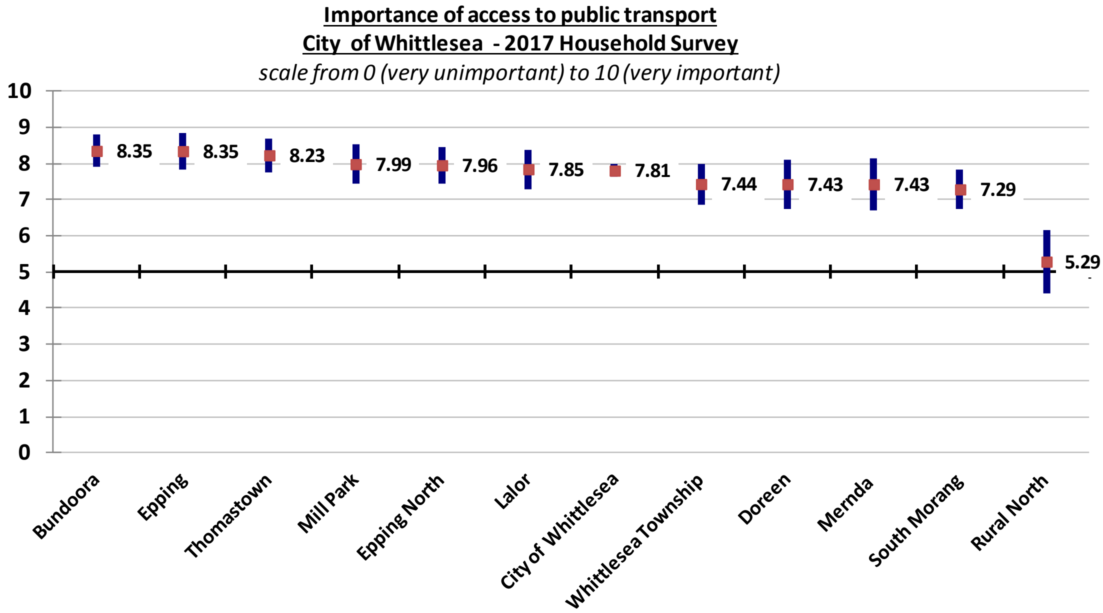
- ***Mernda, Epping North, and Doreen*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to major roads and freeways measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average, and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".



8.1.7 Access to public transport

With the exception of respondents from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of access to public transport in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to public transport measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



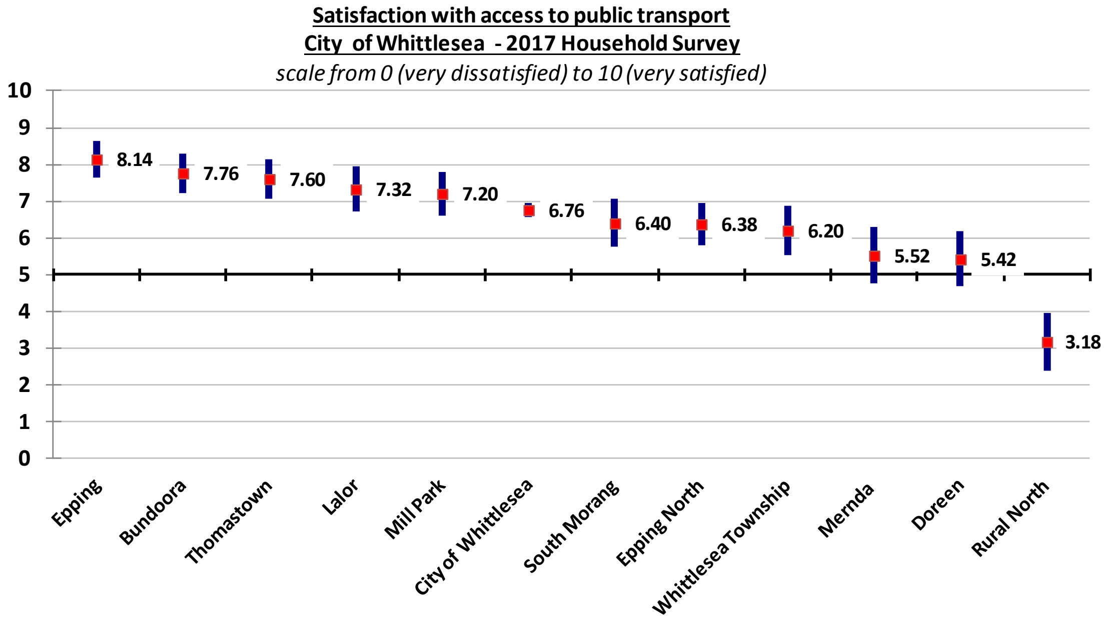
There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with access to public transport observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping and Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to public transport measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average, and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to public transport measurably higher than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".

- ***Mernda and Doreen*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with public transport measurably lower than the municipal average, and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very poor".

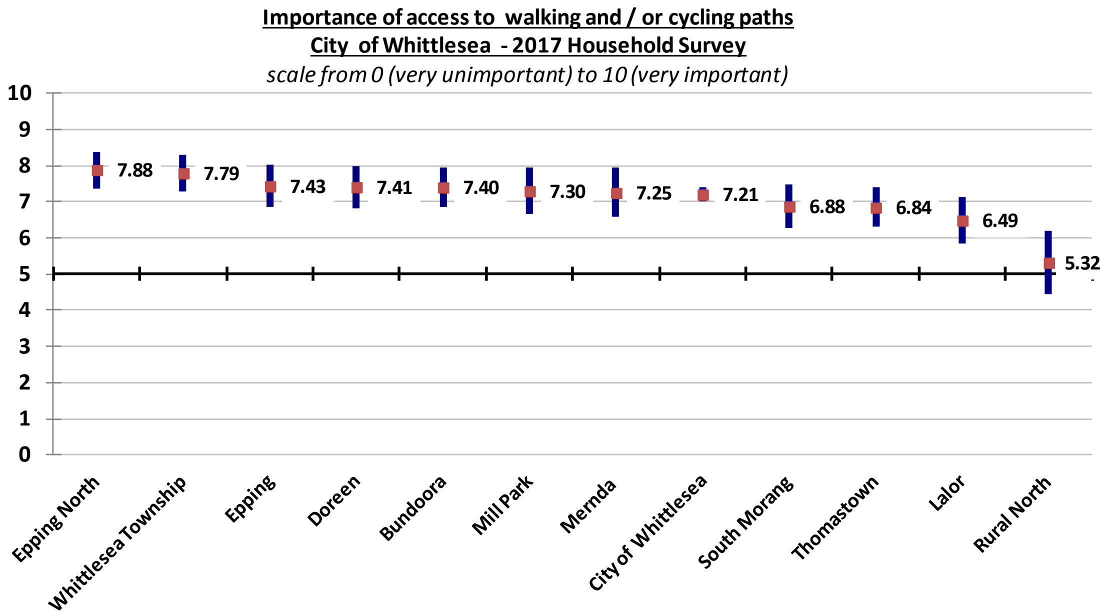
- ***Rural North*** - respondent households rated satisfaction with public transport measurably lower than the municipal average, and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".



8.1.8 Access to walking and / or cycling paths

There was measurable variation in the importance of access to walking and / or cycling paths in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

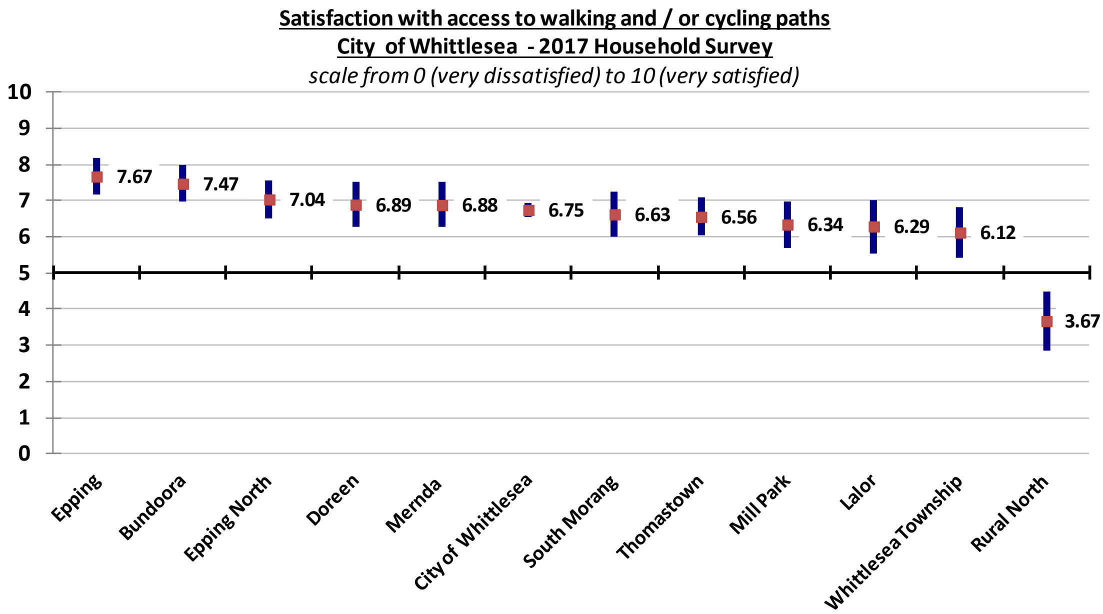
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households rated the importance of walking and / or cycling paths measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households rated the importance of walking and / or cycling paths somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of walking and / or cycling paths measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with access to walking and / or cycling paths observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping and Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to walking and / or cycling paths measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to walking and / or cycling paths measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".



8.2 Accessibility of services and spaces

There were six aspects relating to the accessibility of services and spaces included in the survey, with the average importance scores outlined in the following graph. The graph displays the average importance of each of the six aspects on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to ten (very important), where five is neither important nor unimportant.

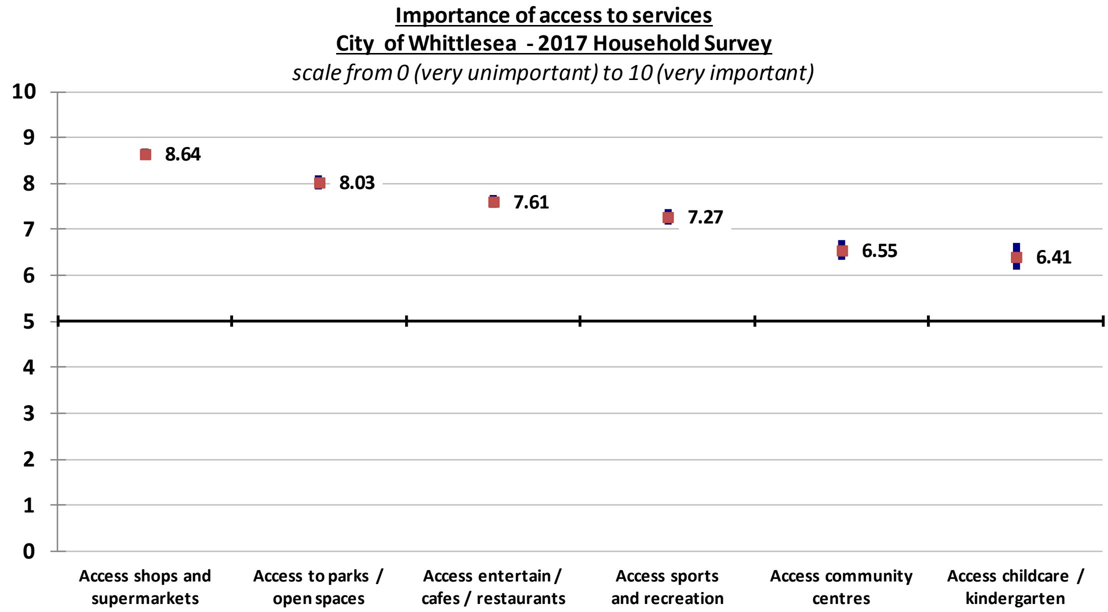
Each of the six aspects related to the accessibility of services and spaces were rated on average as important in the decision to live in the neighbourhood by respondent households across the City of Whittlesea.

The average importance of each of these six aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very High Importance*** – respondent households on average considered access to local shops and supermarkets and access to quality parks and open spaces as of very high importance. Almost ninety percent (89.3%) rated access to local shops and supermarkets, and more than three-quarters (78.1%) rated access to quality parks and open spaces as very important. Approximately five percent of respondent households considered either of these aspects to be unimportant.

- ***High Importance*** – respondent households on average rated access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants, and access to sports and recreation to be of high importance. Almost three-quarters (72.5%) rated access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants, and two-thirds (66.8%) rated access to sports and recreation as very important. Approximately ten percent of respondent households rated these two aspects as unimportant.

- ***Moderate Importance*** – respondent households on average rated access to community centres and access to childcare / kindergarten to be of moderate importance. Whilst a little more than half considered community centres (55.4%) and childcare / kindergarten (59.9%) to be very important, almost one-fifth (19.2%) considered access to community centres unimportant, and approximately one-quarter (24.0%) considered access to childcare / kindergarten to be unimportant.

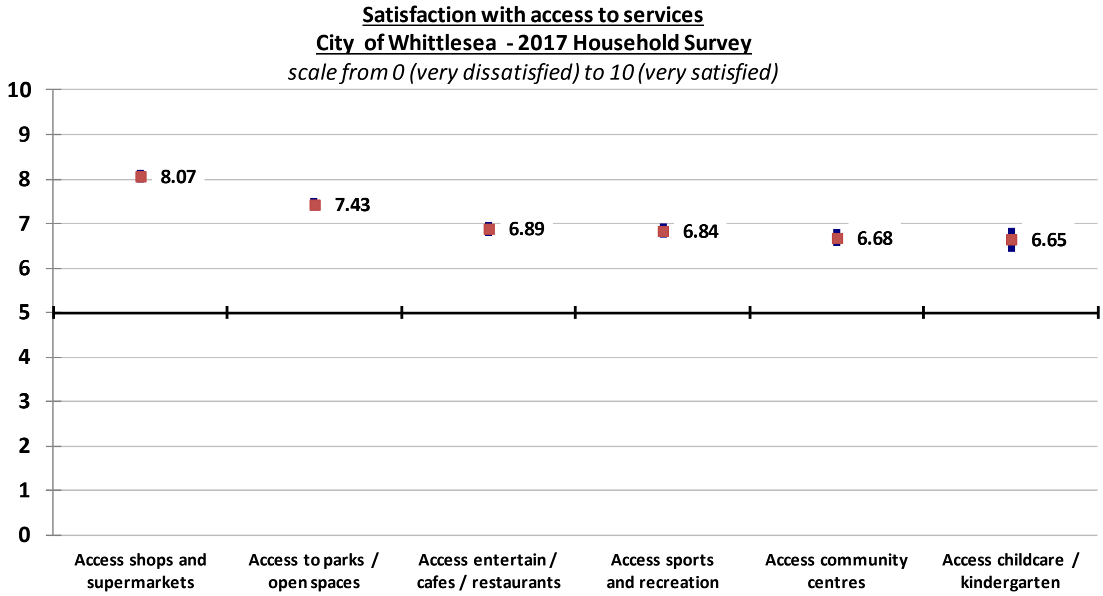


Respondent households were on average satisfied with each of the six aspects related to the accessibility of services and spaces. Satisfaction with these six aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Excellent*** – for access to local shops and supermarkets. More than four-fifths (81.3%) of respondents were very satisfied with the access to local shops and supermarkets, whilst seven percent were dissatisfied.

- ***Very Good*** – for access to quality parks / open spaces. More than two-thirds (69.3%) of respondent households were very satisfied with access to parks / open spaces, whilst less than ten percent (9.8%) were dissatisfied.

- ***Good*** – for access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants, access to sports and recreation, access to community centres, and access to childcare / kindergarten. Whilst more than half of the respondents were very satisfied with access to these four services, between ten percent and one-sixth of respondent households were dissatisfied with access to these services.



These results clearly indicate that access to services and spaces that most households require such as local shops / supermarkets and quality parks / open spaces are very important to respondent households. However access to services that not all respondent households will require such as entertainment / cafes and restaurants, sports and recreation, community centres and childcare / kindergarten are still important, and very important to a significant proportion of respondent households.

Satisfaction with the accessibility of these six groups of services and spaces is good for most types of services and spaces, and very good to excellent for the core services that most residents require such as local shops and supermarkets, and parks / open spaces.

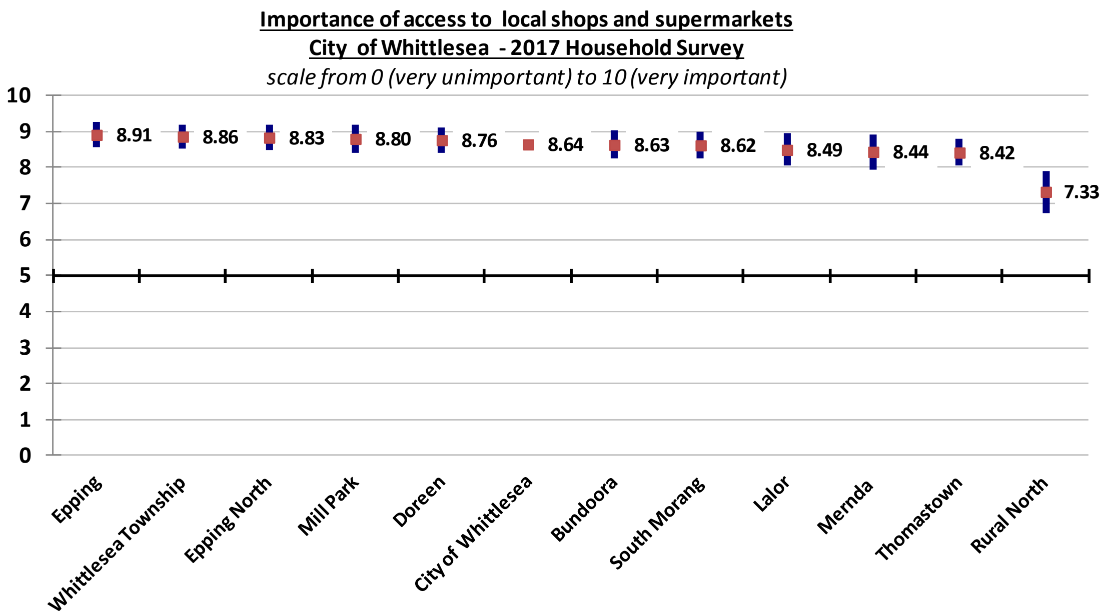
Importance of and satisfaction with access to services
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

Statement		*Average*	*Percentage*			*Can't say*	***Total***
			0 - 4	*5 - 6*	*7 - 10*		
Access to local shops and supermarkets	*Importance*	**8.64**	3.8%	7.0%	89.3%	139	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**8.07**	7.0%	11.7%	81.3%	211	**1,123**
Access to quality parks and open spaces	*Importance*	**8.03**	6.3%	15.5%	78.1%	187	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.43**	9.8%	20.9%	69.3%	252	**1,123**
Access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants	*Importance*	**7.61**	8.9%	18.6%	72.5%	188	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.89**	14.0%	26.5%	59.4%	251	**1,123**
Access to sports and recreation facilities	*Importance*	**7.27**	10.1%	23.1%	66.8%	261	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.84**	11.5%	29.5%	59.0%	339	**1,123**
Access to community centres	*Importance*	**6.55**	19.2%	25.4%	55.4%	399	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.68**	14.2%	31.5%	54.2%	499	**1,123**
Access to childcare and kindergarten	*Importance*	**6.41**	24.0%	16.1%	59.9%	521	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.65**	18.7%	20.3%	61.0%	618	**1,123**

8.2.1 Access to local shops and supermarkets

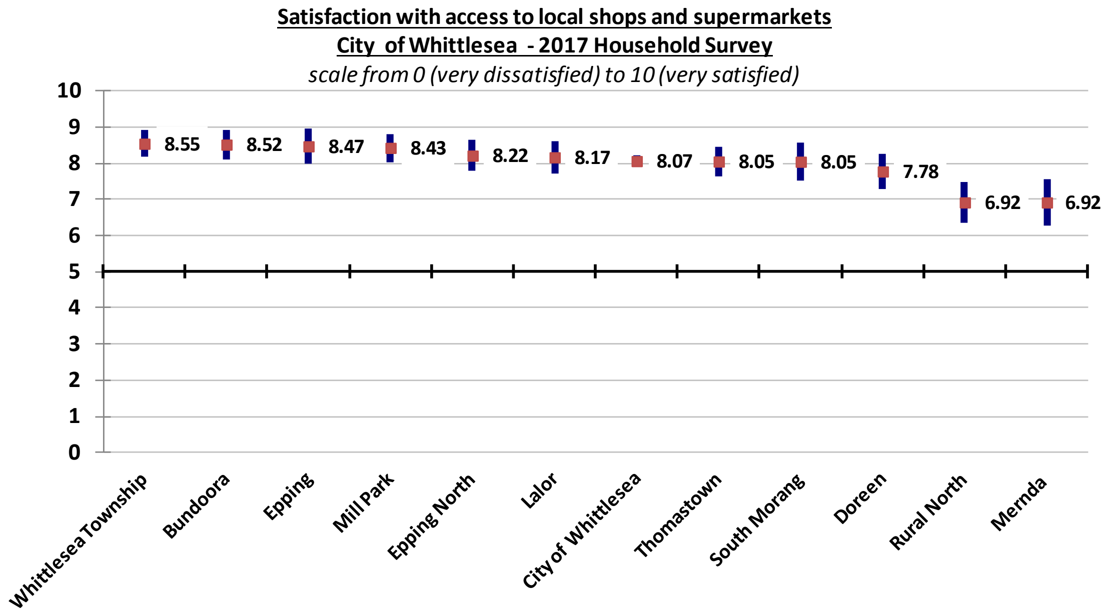
With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of access to local shops and supermarkets in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to local shops and supermarkets measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation in satisfaction with access to local shops and supermarkets observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Rural North and Mernda*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to local shops and supermarkets measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "good".

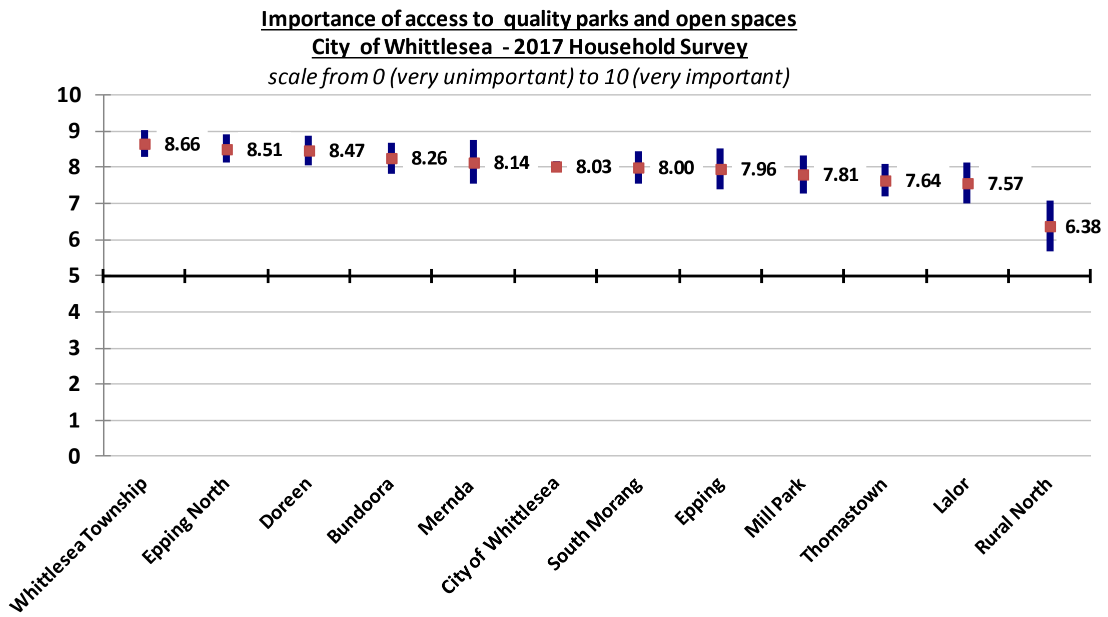


8.2.2 Access to quality parks and open spaces

There was measurable variation in the importance of access to quality parks and open spaces in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to quality parks and open spaces measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to quality parks and open spaces measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.

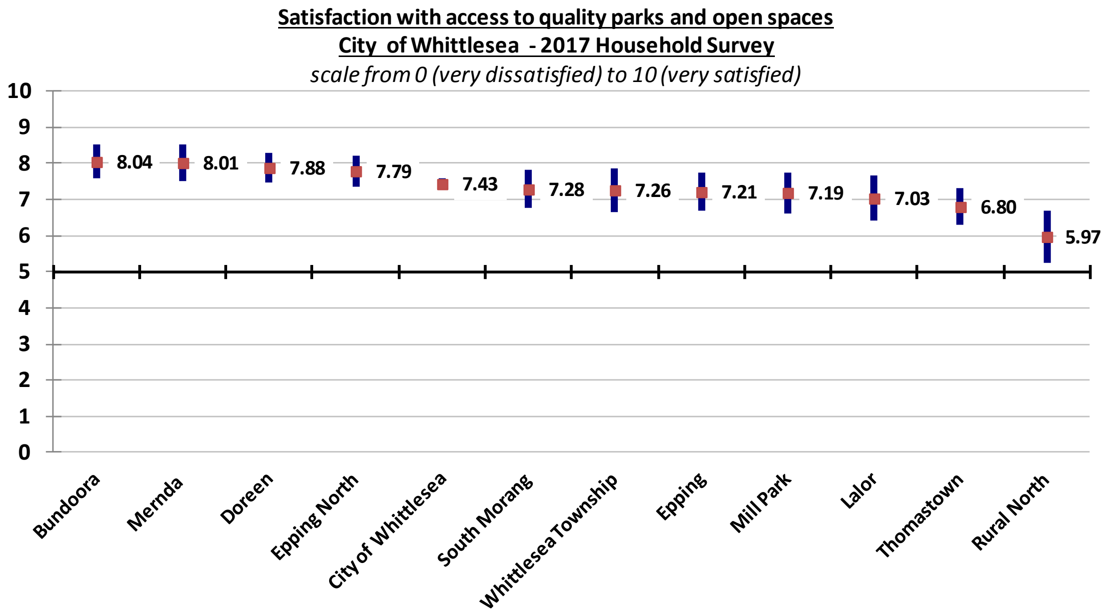


There was measurable variation in satisfaction with access to quality parks and open spaces observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to quality parks and open spaces measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

- ***Mernda, Doreen, and Epping North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to quality parks and open spaces somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

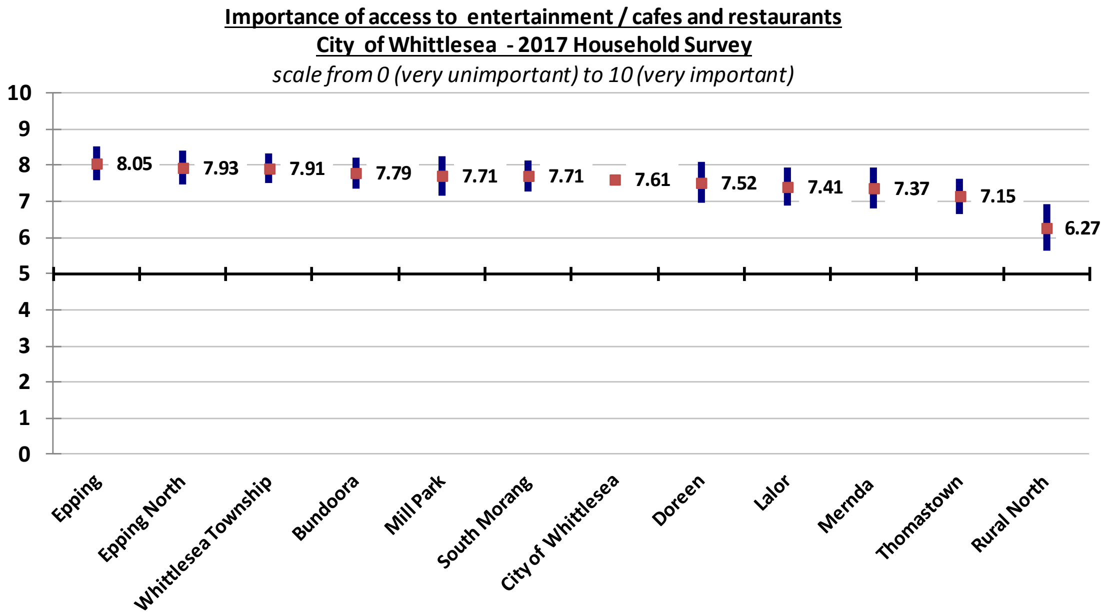
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to quality parks and open spaces measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "poor".



8.2.3 Access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North there was no measurable variation in the importance of access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

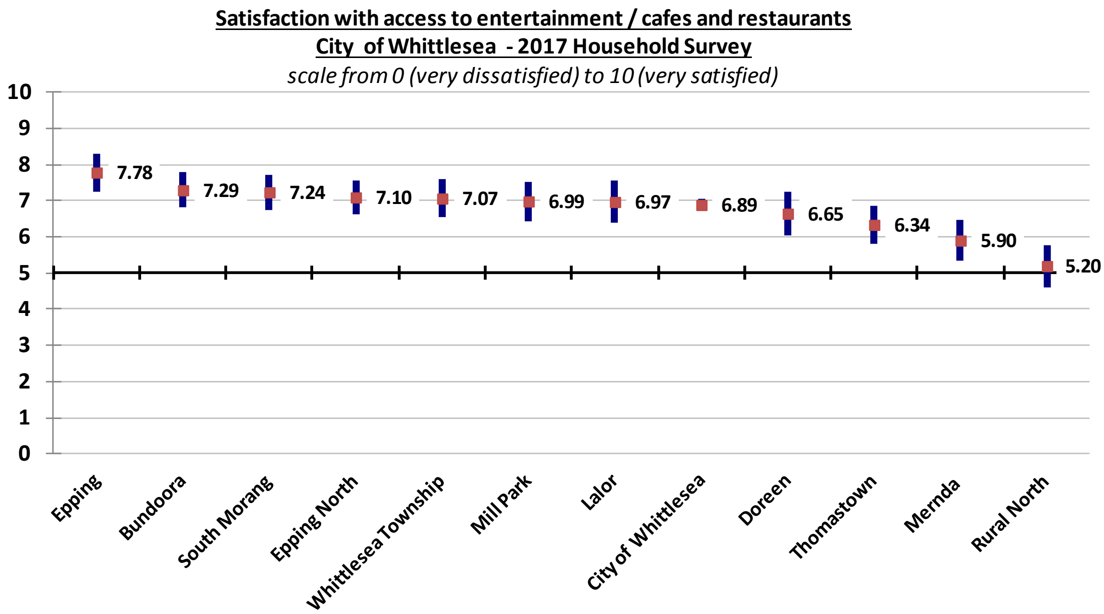
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

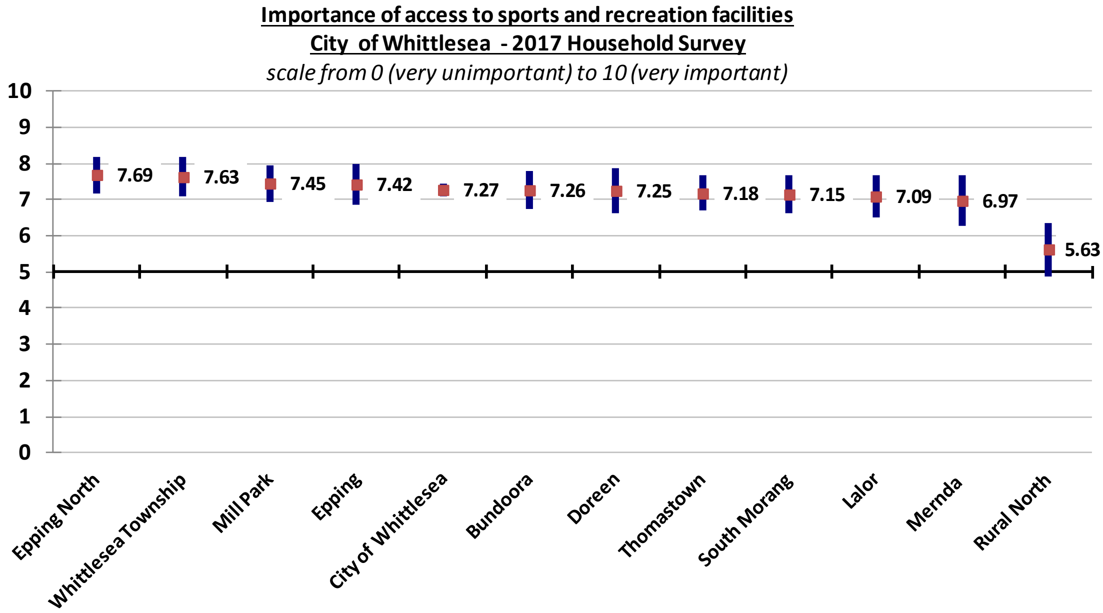
- ***Mernda and the Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "poor" and "very poor" respectively.



8.2.4 Access to sports and recreation facilities

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of access to sports and recreation facilities in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to sports and recreation facilities measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.

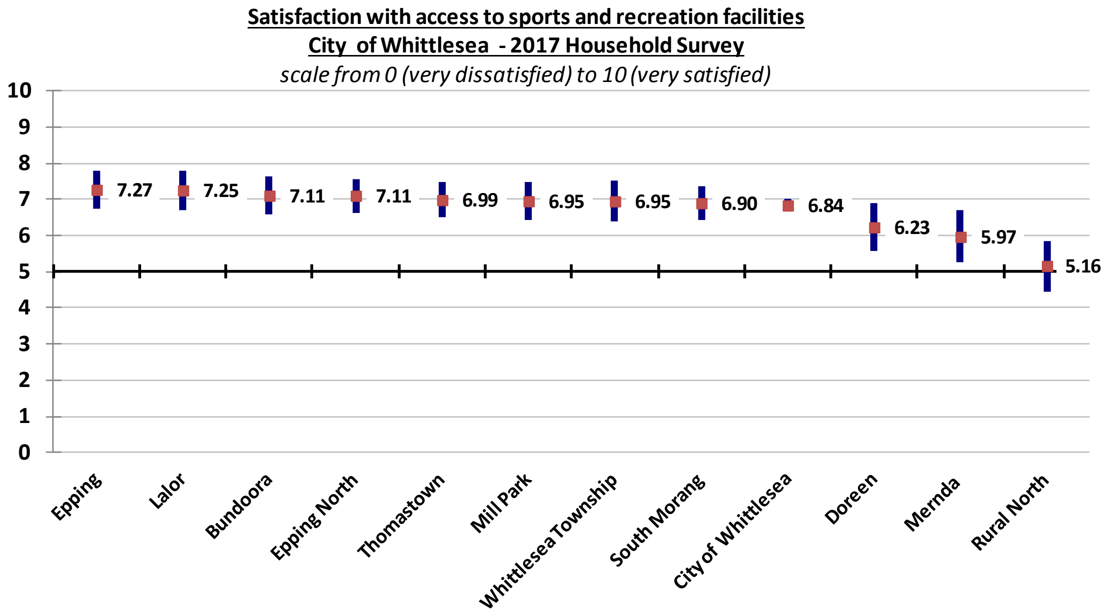


There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Doreen*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as “solid”.

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as “poor”.

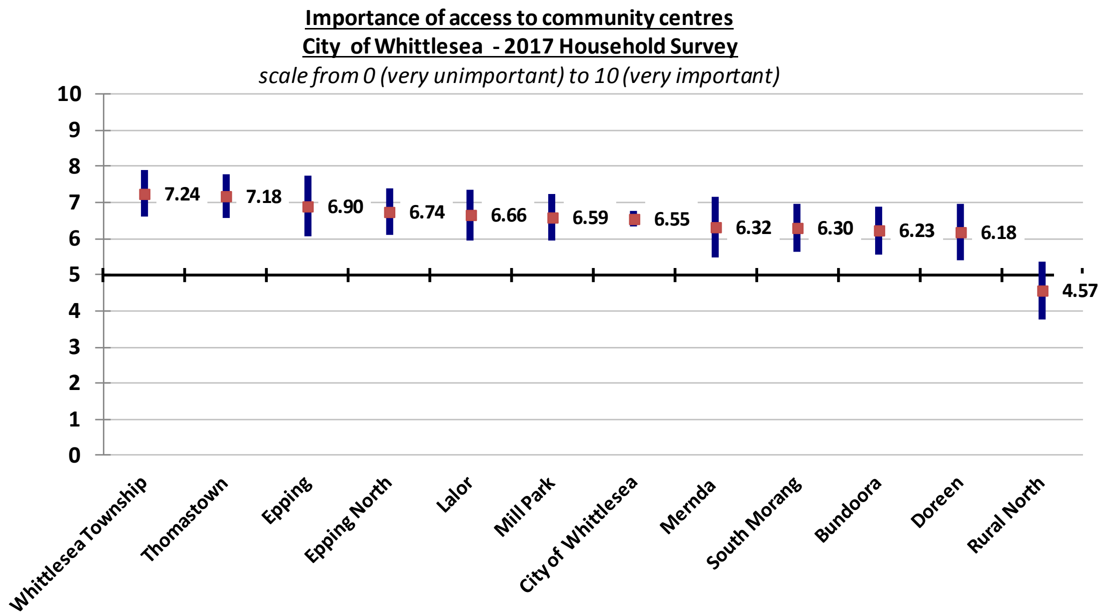
- ***Rural North*** - respondent households rated satisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as “very poor”.



8.2. Access to community centres

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of access to community centres in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

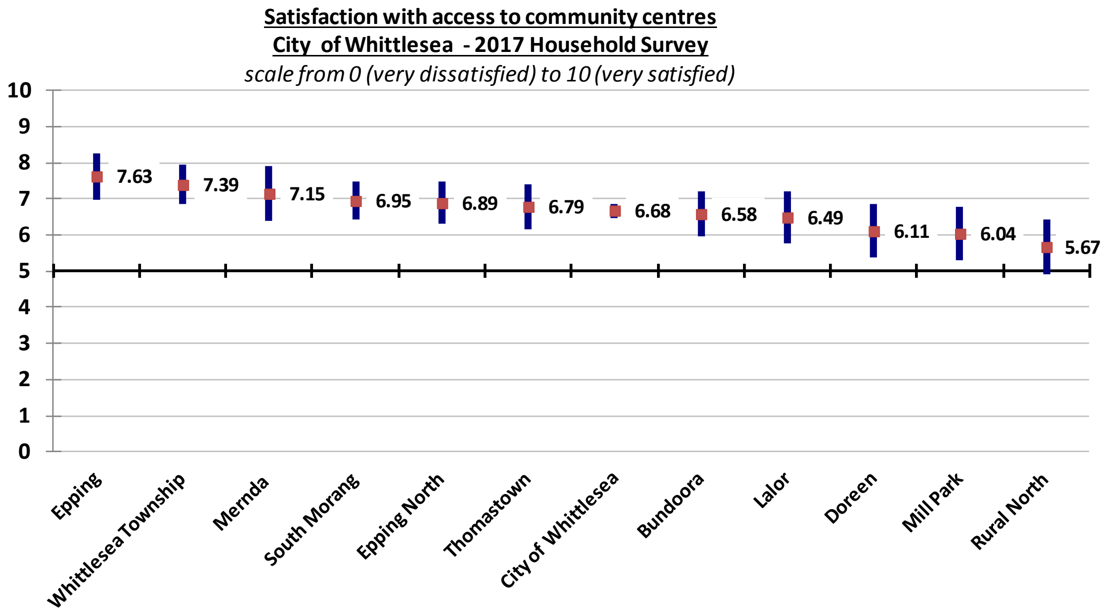
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to community centres measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with access to community centres observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping and Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to community centres measurably higher than the municipal average and at level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with access to community centres measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "poor".

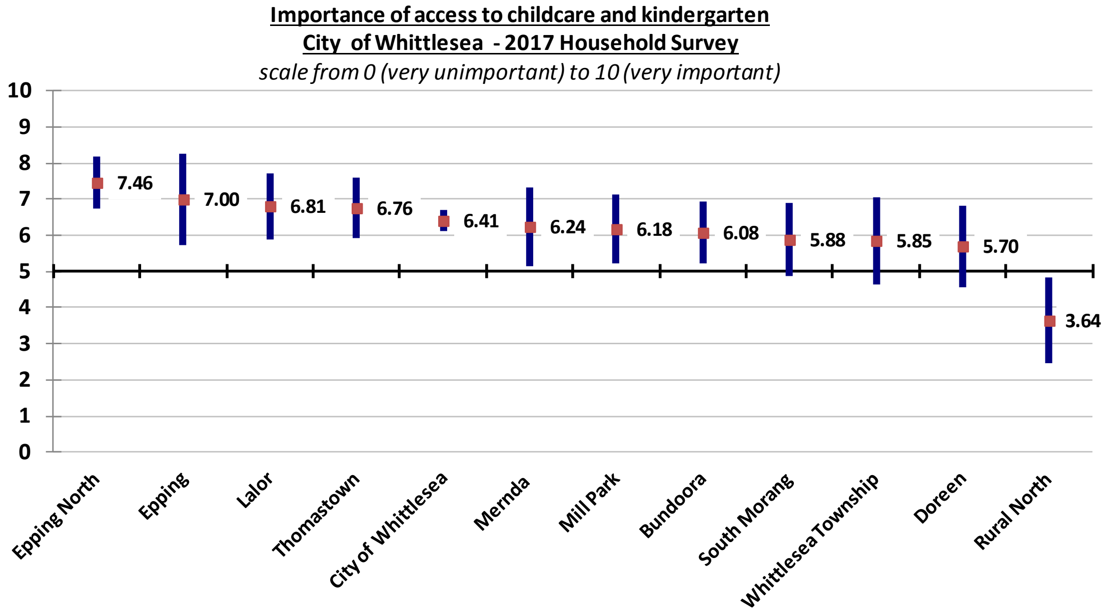


8.1.6 Access to childcare and kindergartens

There was measurable variation in the importance of access to childcare and kindergartens in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

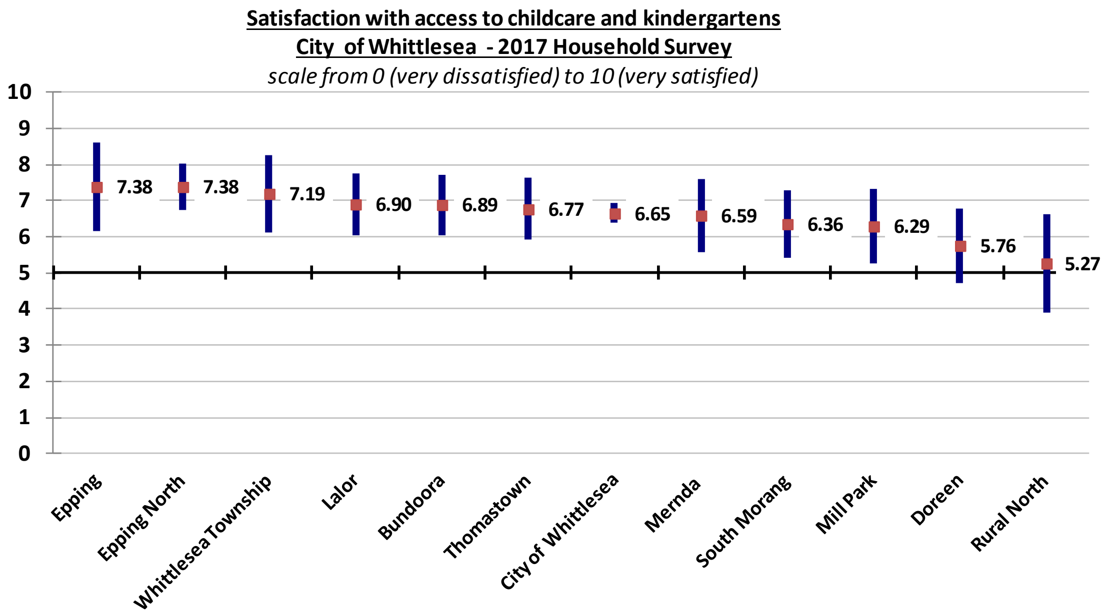
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to childcare and kindergartens measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of access to childcare and kindergarten measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



An average of approximately half of the respondent households provided a satisfaction rating with access to childcare and kindergartens, as many households do not currently access these services.

As a result of the relatively small precinct-level sample size, there was no statistically significant variation in satisfaction with access to childcare and kindergartens observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.



8.3 Lifestyle

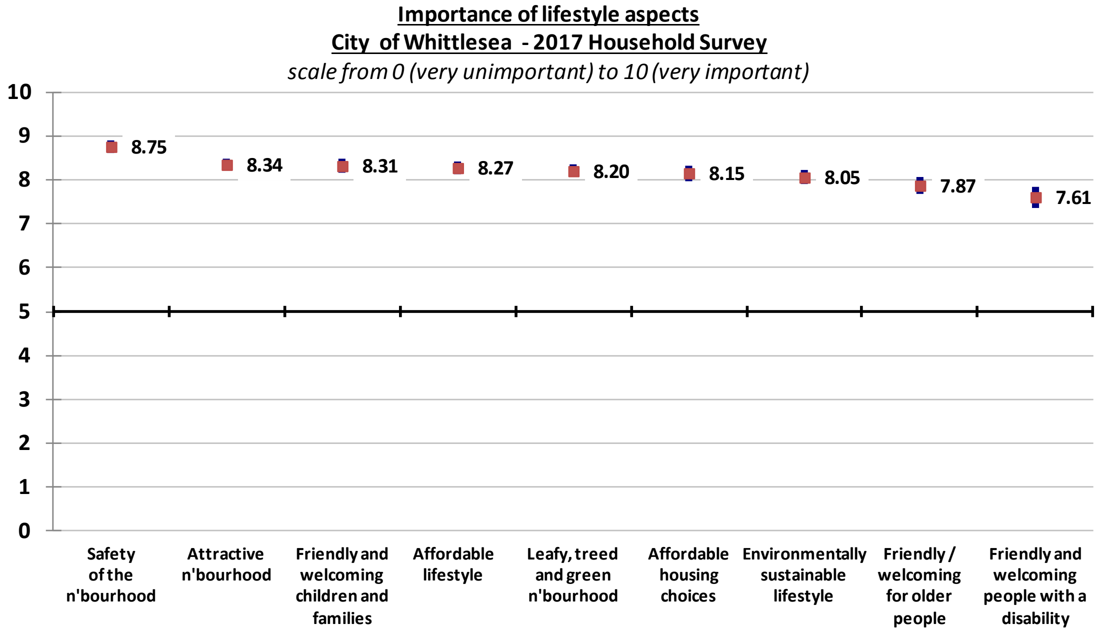
There were nine aspects relating to lifestyle included in the survey, with the average importance scores outlined in the following graph. The graph displays the average importance of each of the nine aspects on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to ten (very important).

Each of the nine lifestyle related aspects were on average considered important to respondent households in their decision to live in the neighbourhood.

The average importance of these nine aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very High Importance*** – for safety of the neighbourhood, leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood, attractive neighbourhood, friendly and welcoming for children and families, affordable lifestyle, affordable housing choices, and environmentally sustainable lifestyle. Approximately four-fifths or more of the respondent households considered each of these very important, and less than eight percent considered any of them to be unimportant.

- ***High Importance*** – for the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people and friendly and welcoming for people with a disability. Whilst approximately three-quarters of respondent households considered both of these aspects to be very important, approximately ten percent considered them unimportant.

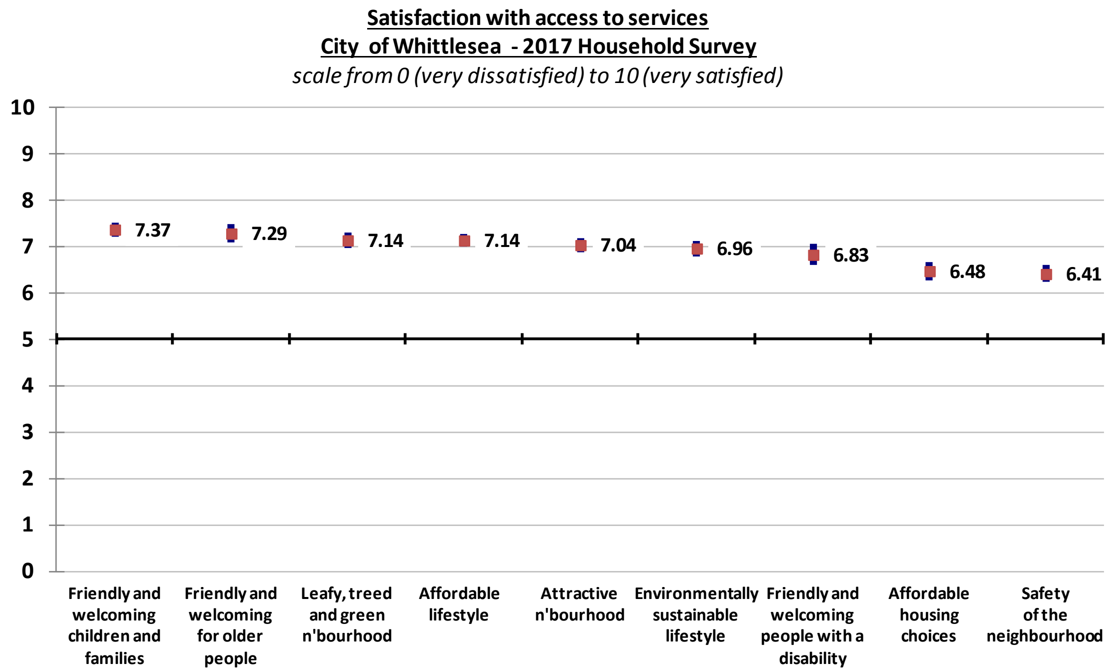


Respondent households were on average satisfied with each of the nine lifestyle related aspects of living in the neighbourhood. Satisfaction with these nine aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very Good*** – for the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families, and friendly and welcoming for older people. Whilst a little more than two-thirds of respondent households were very satisfied with these two aspects, a little less than ten percent were dissatisfied.

- ***Good*** – for leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood, affordable lifestyle, attractive neighbourhood, environmentally sustainable lifestyle, and friendly and welcoming for people with a disability. Whilst between a little more than half and two-thirds of respondent households were very satisfied with each of these five aspects, approximately ten percent or a little more were dissatisfied each aspect.

- ***Solid*** – for affordable housing choices and safety of the neighbourhood. Whilst a little more than half of the respondent households were very satisfied with these two aspects, more than one-sixth (18.3%) were dissatisfied with the affordable housing choices and more than one-fifth (21.3%) were dissatisfied with the safety of the neighbourhood.



These results clearly indicate that all of the nine lifestyle related aspects included in the survey form were important to respondent households in their decision to live in the neighbourhood. This is most true in relation to the importance of the safety of the neighbourhood, and less true in relation to the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability and affordable housing choices.

Satisfaction with these nine lifestyle related aspects varied a little from levels that Metropolis Research would categorise as "solid" (safety and affordable housing choices) through to "very good" for the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming both for children and families as well as older people.

Metropolis Research does draw particular attention to the fact that more than one-fifth (21.3%) of respondent households were dissatisfied with the safety of the neighbourhood. This is a trend that has emerged very strongly across the outer urban areas of metropolitan Melbourne in recent years. Research conducted by Metropolis Research in municipalities such as Hume, Melton, Casey, and Wyndham have all shown a fear of crime particularly home invasions and burglaries to be particularly strong in growth areas and new housing estates.

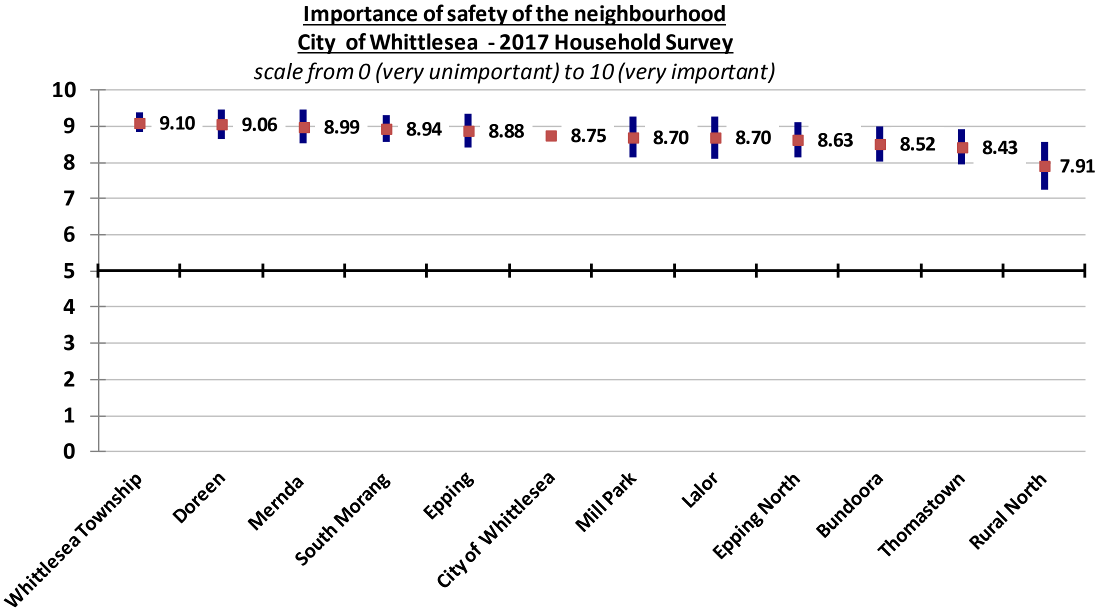
Importance of and satisfaction with lifestyle aspects
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

Statement		*Average*	*Percentage* 0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10	*Can't say*	***Total***
Safety of the neighbourhood	*Importance*	**8.75**	5.6%	7.6%	86.8%	247	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.41**	21.3%	25.8%	52.9%	312	**1,123**
Affordable housing choices	*Importance*	**8.15**	7.8%	11.9%	80.3%	327	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.48**	18.3%	26.8%	54.9%	403	**1,123**
Attractive neighbourhood	*Importance*	**8.34**	4.1%	11.4%	84.4%	259	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.04**	11.6%	25.1%	63.4%	315	**1,123**
Affordable lifestyle in the area	*Importance*	**8.27**	4.0%	11.8%	84.1%	279	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.14**	9.2%	25.0%	65.9%	330	**1,123**
Leafy, treed and green neighbourhood	*Importance*	**8.20**	6.4%	12.2%	81.5%	247	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.14**	12.4%	22.8%	64.8%	297	**1,123**
Friendly and welcoming for children and families	*Importance*	**8.31**	5.4%	10.9%	83.7%	312	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.37**	8.0%	21.8%	70.2%	371	**1,123**
Friendly and welcoming for people with a disability	*Importance*	**7.61**	12.2%	16.0%	71.8%	529	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.83**	13.4%	27.9%	58.7%	630	**1,123**
Friendly and welcoming for older people	*Importance*	**7.87**	9.4%	13.4%	77.2%	467	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**7.29**	9.0%	23.6%	67.5%	568	**1,123**
Environmentally sustainable lifestyle	*Importance*	**8.05**	5.2%	16.2%	78.6%	353	**1,123**
	Satisfaction	**6.96**	10.0%	30.2%	59.8%	440	**1,123**

8.3.1 Safety of the neighbourhood

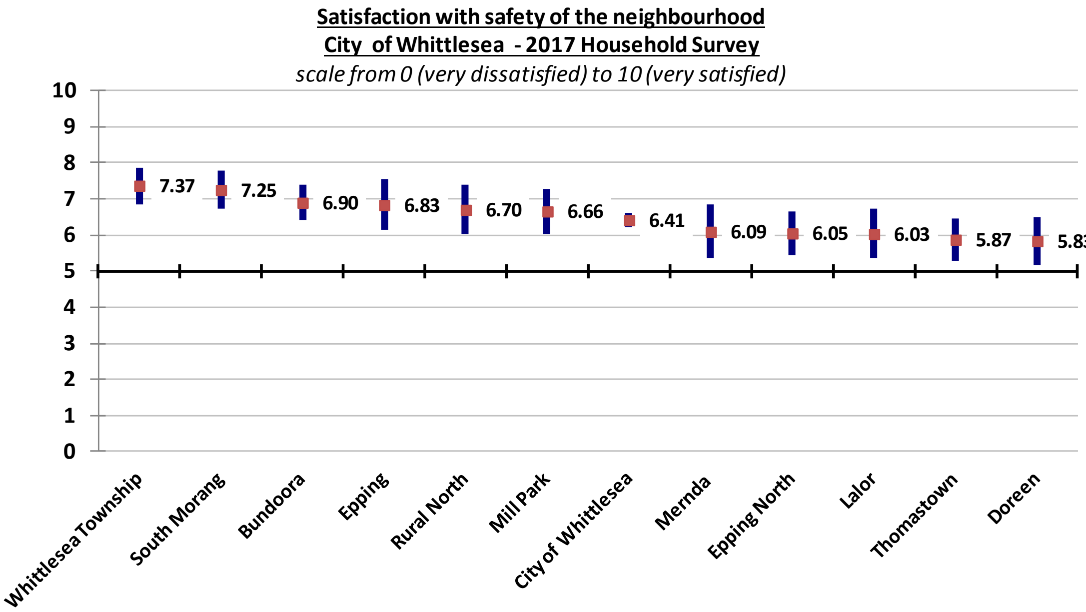
With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in the importance of the safety of the neighbourhood in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

- ***Rural North*** - respondent households rated the importance of safety of the neighbourhood measurably lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation in satisfaction with the safety of the neighbourhood observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

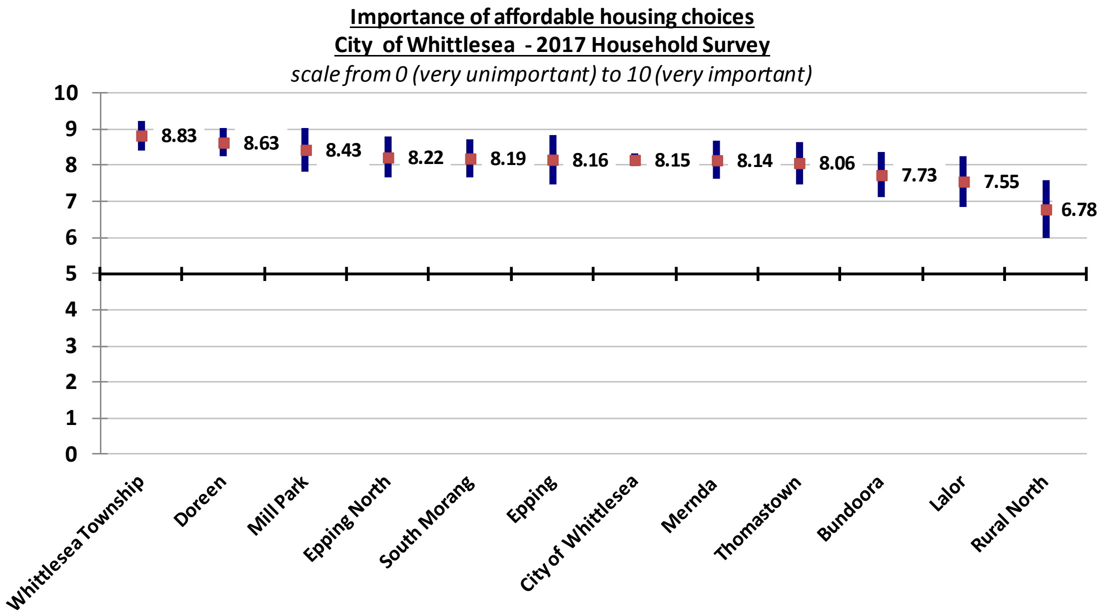
- ***Whittlesea Township and South Morang*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the safety of the neighbourhood measurably higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".



8.3.2 Affordable housing choices

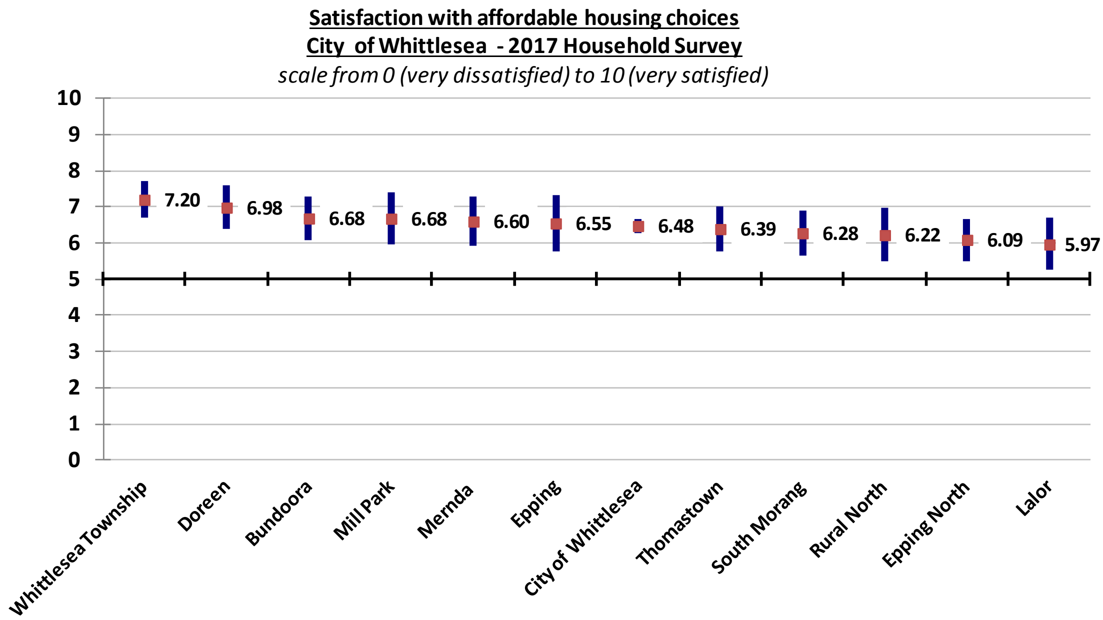
There was measurable variation in the importance of affordable housing choices to the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the importance of affordable housing choices measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of affordable housing choices measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



With the exception of respondent households from Whittlesea Township there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with affordable housing choices observed across the municipality.

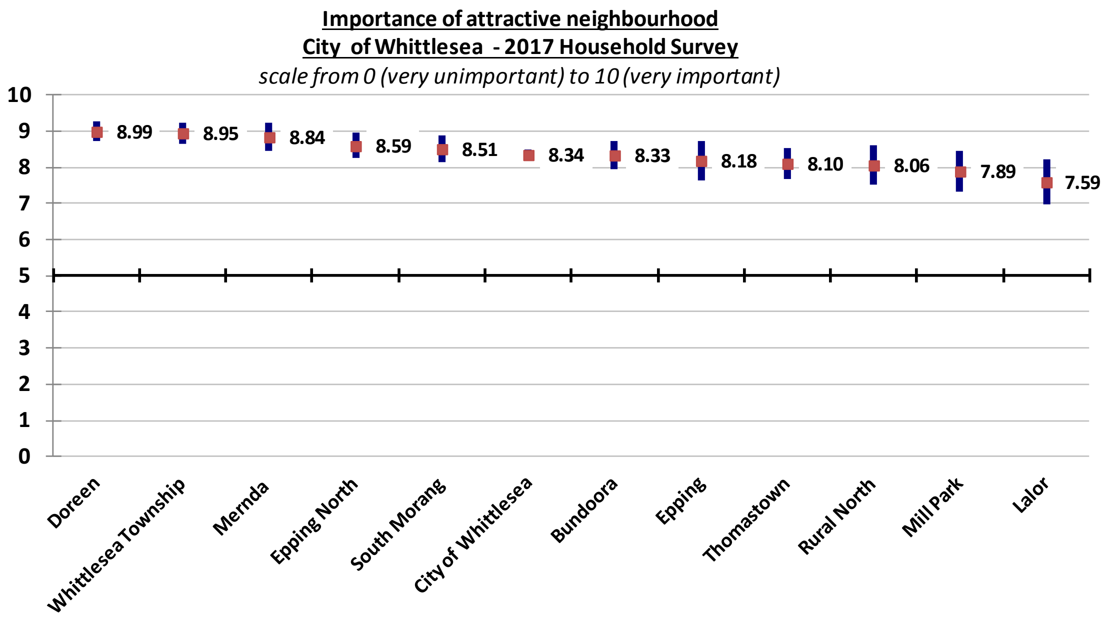
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with affordable housing choices measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with affordable housing choices somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as “poor”.



8.3.3 Attractive neighbourhood

There was measurable variation in the importance of an attractive neighbourhood in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

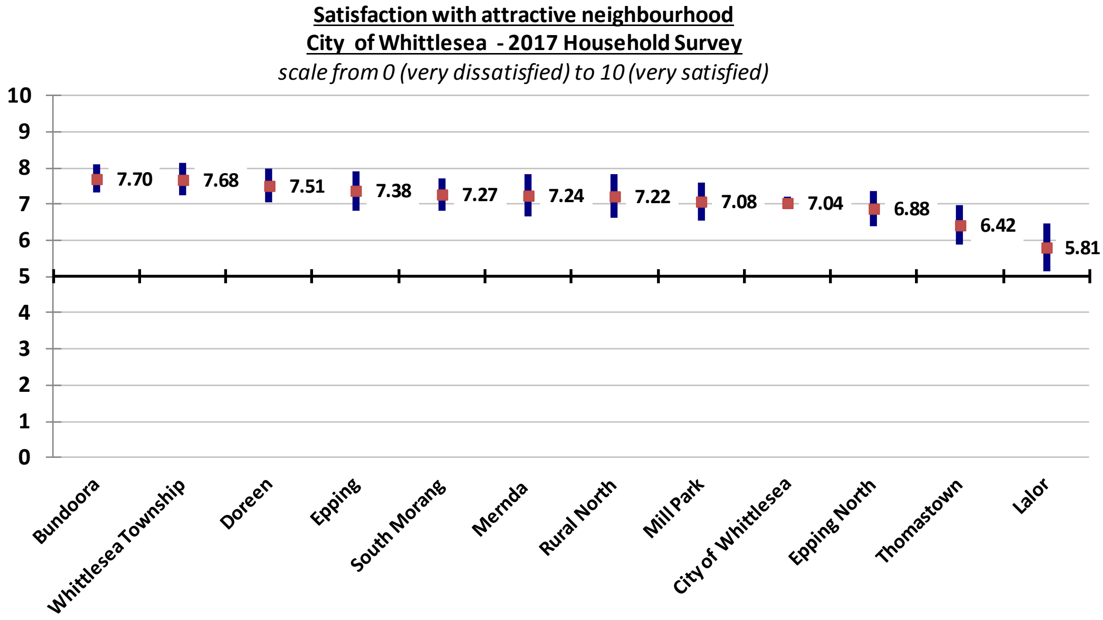
- ***Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and Mernda*** – respondent households rated the importance of an attractive neighbourhood measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households rated the importance of an attractive neighbourhood measurably lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with the attractiveness of the neighbourhood observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora and Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the attractiveness of the neighbourhood measurably higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".

- ***Thomastown and Lalor*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the attractiveness of the neighbourhood measurably and significantly lower than he municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "solid" and "poor" respectively.

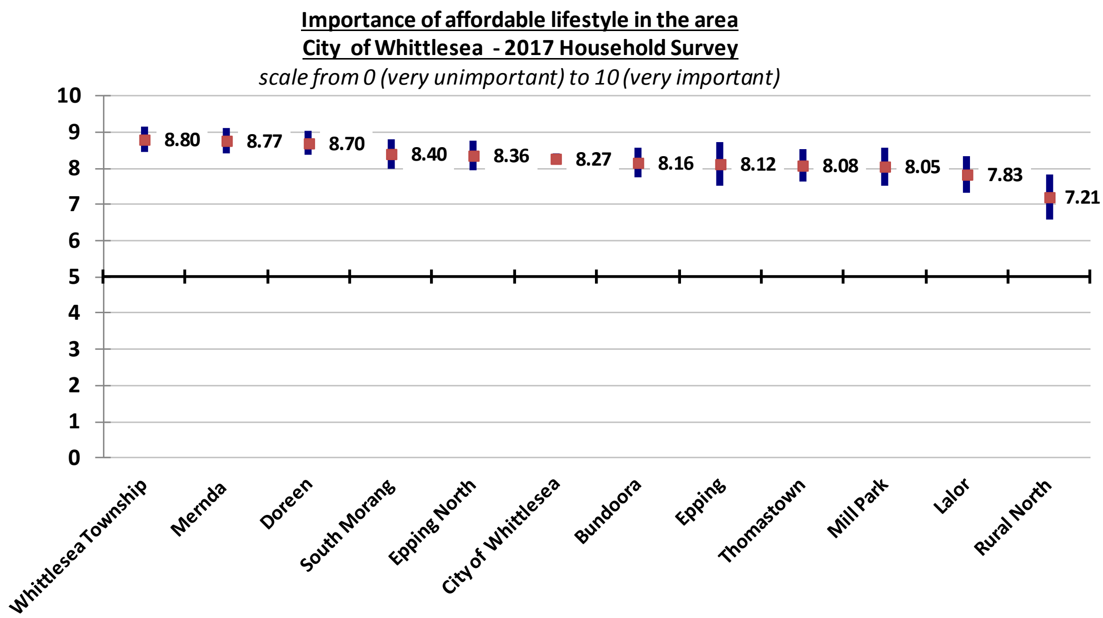


8.3. Affordable lifestyle in the area

There was measurable variation in the importance of an affordable lifestyle in the area in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

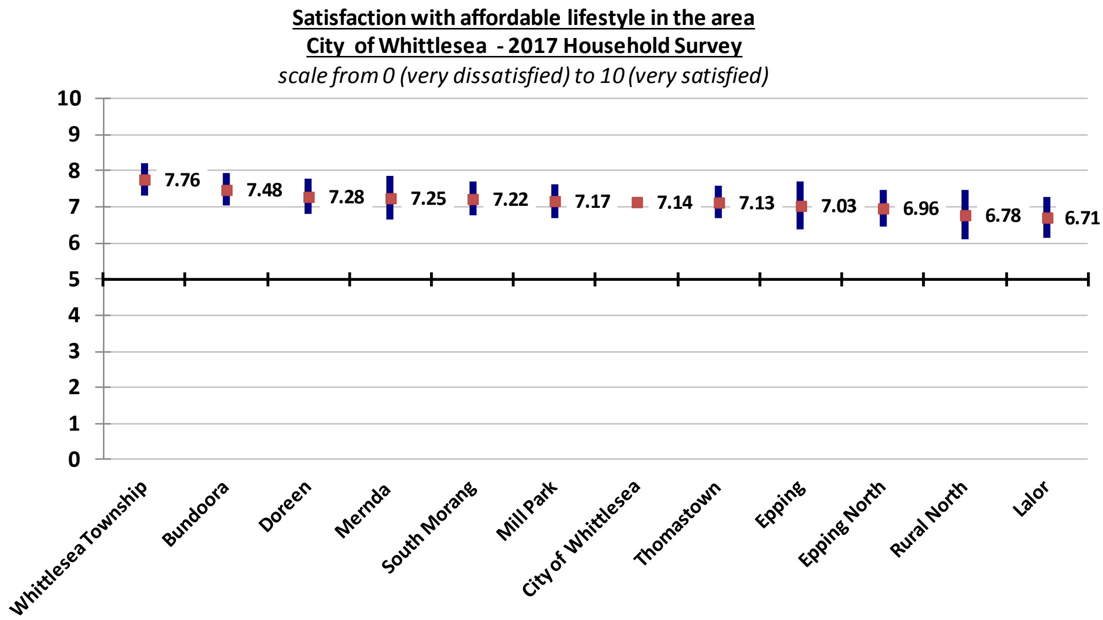
- ***Whittlesea Township, Mernda, and Doreen*** – respondent households rated the importance of an affordable lifestyle in the area measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of an affordable lifestyle measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation in satisfaction with the affordable lifestyle in the area observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

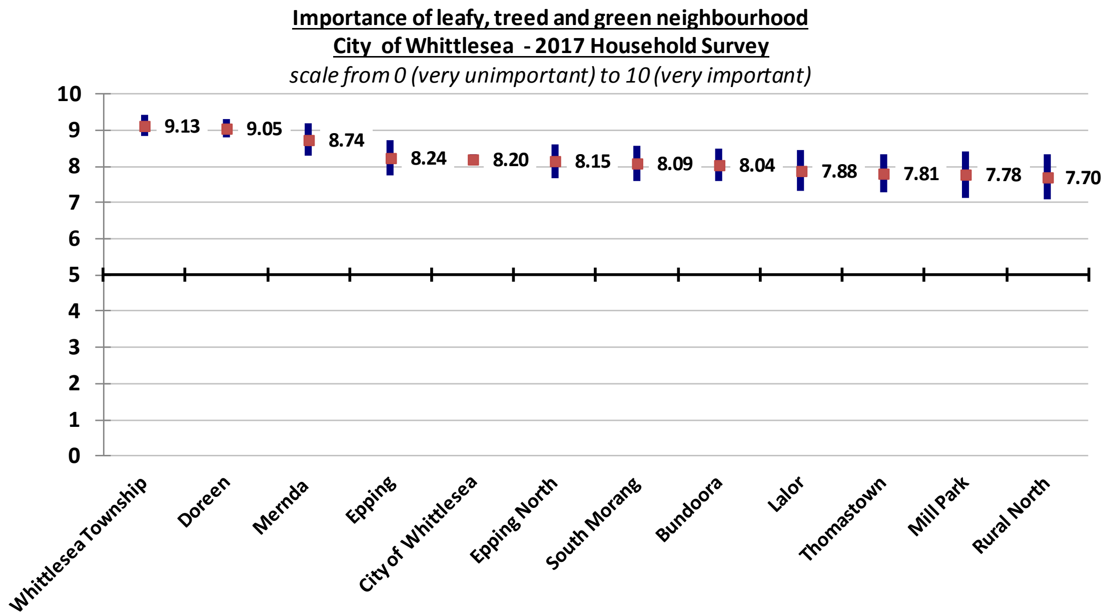
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the affordable lifestyle in the area measurably higher than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".



8.3.5 Leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood

There was measurable variation in the importance of a leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

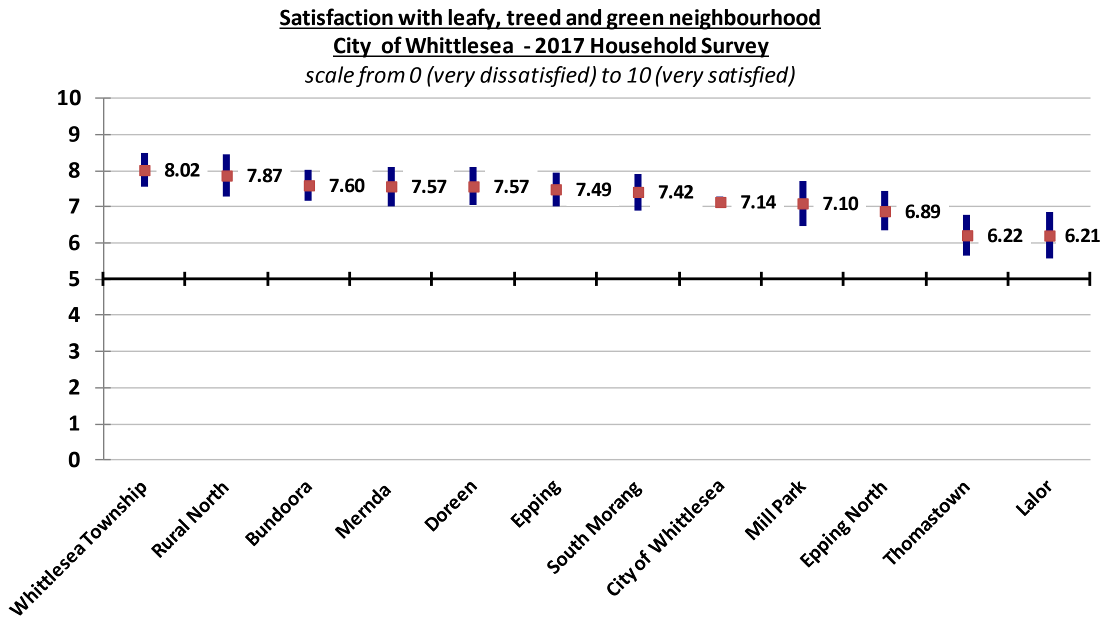
- ***Whittlesea Township, Mernda, and Doreen*** – respondent households rated the importance of a leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with the leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township and the Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

- ***Thomastown and Lalor*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "solid".

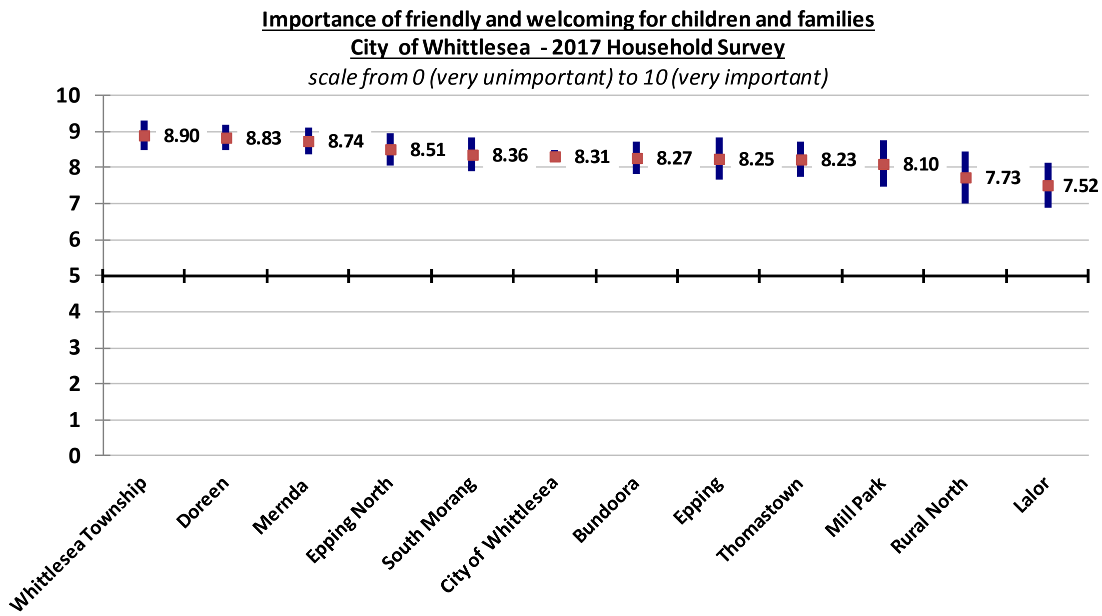


8.3.6 Friendly and welcoming for children and families

There was measurable variation in the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township and Doreen*** – respondent households rated the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households rated the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families measurably lower than the municipal average.

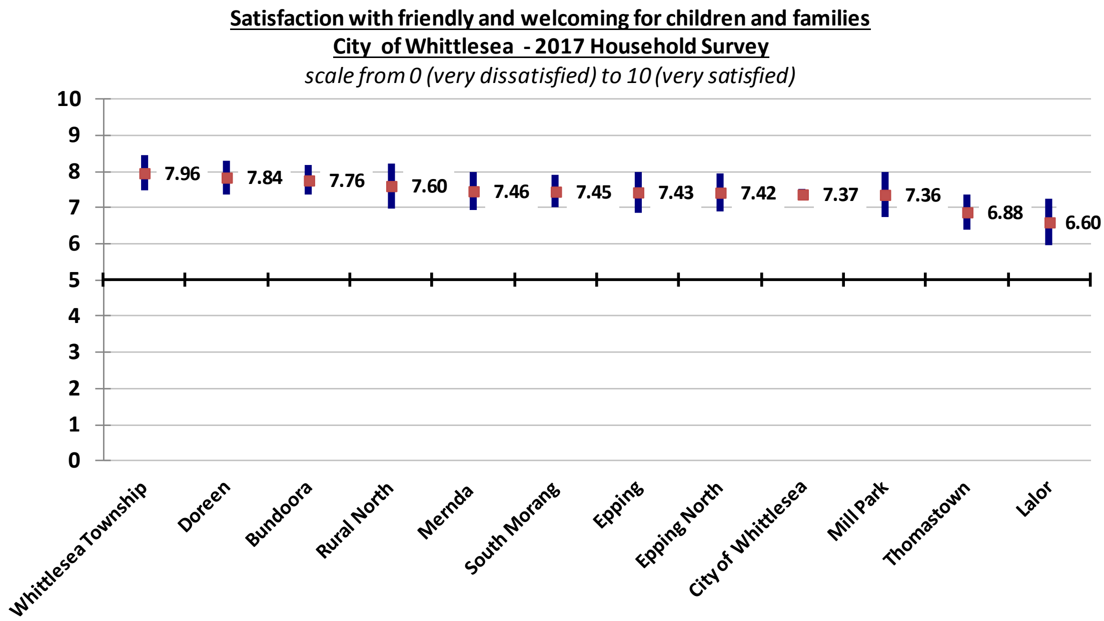


There was measurable variation in satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township, Doreen, and Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "good".

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for children and families measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "good".

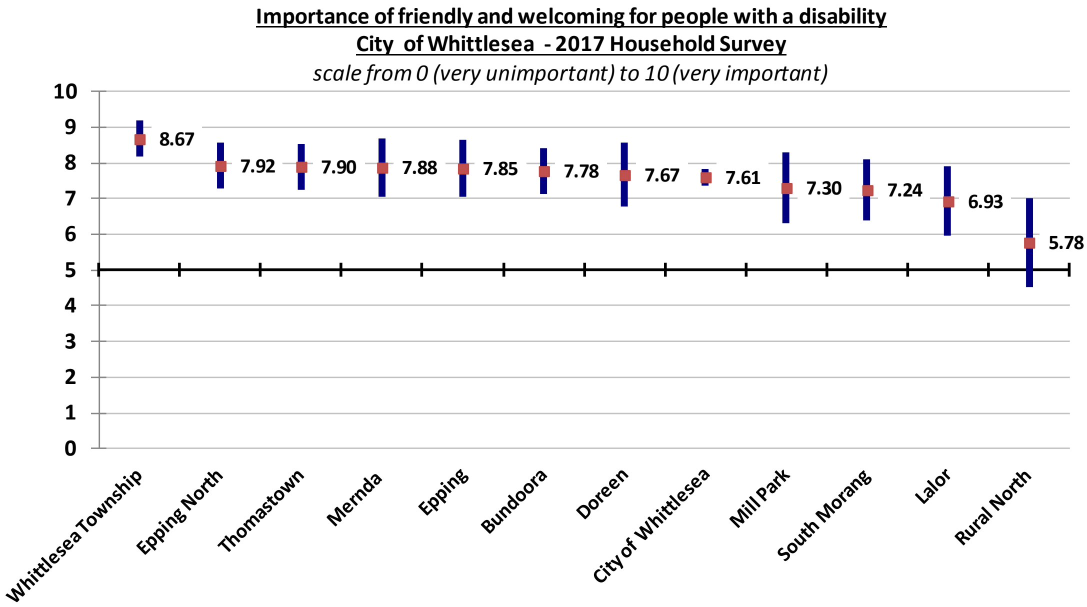


8.3.7 Friendly and welcoming for people with a disability

There was measurable variation in the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

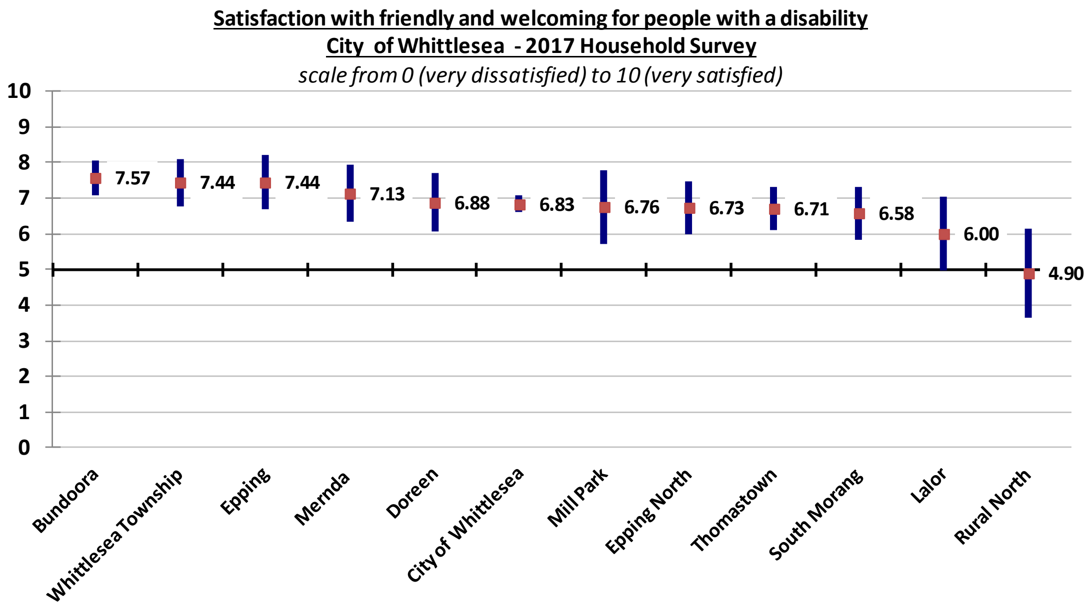
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation in satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability measurably higher than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".
- ***Whittlesea Township and Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for people with a disability measurably lower than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "extremely poor".

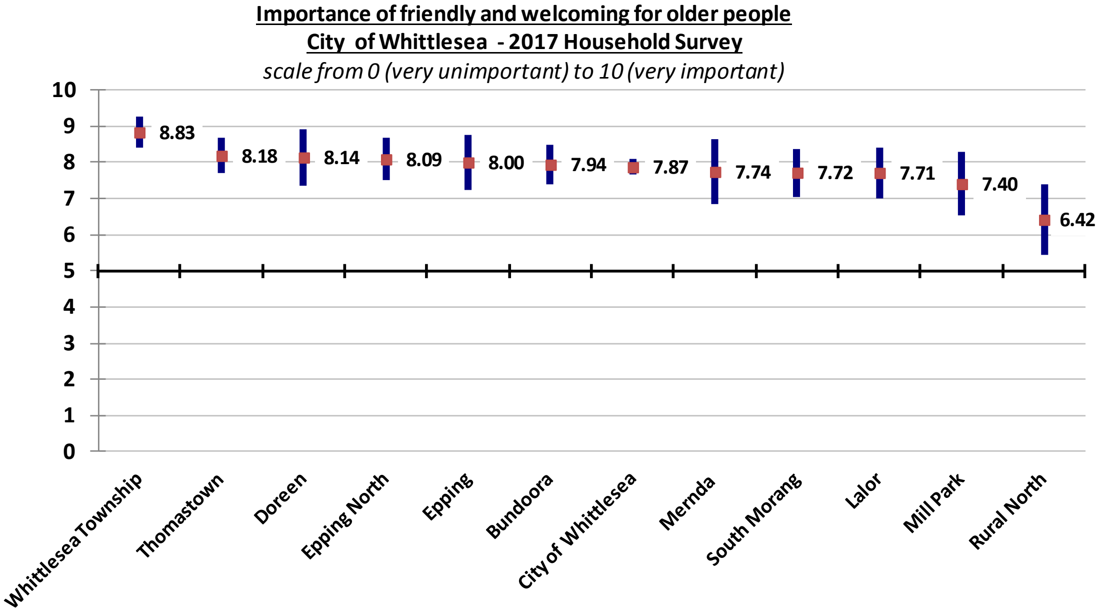


8.3.8 Friendly and welcoming for older people

There was measurable variation in the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people measurably and significantly higher than the municipality.

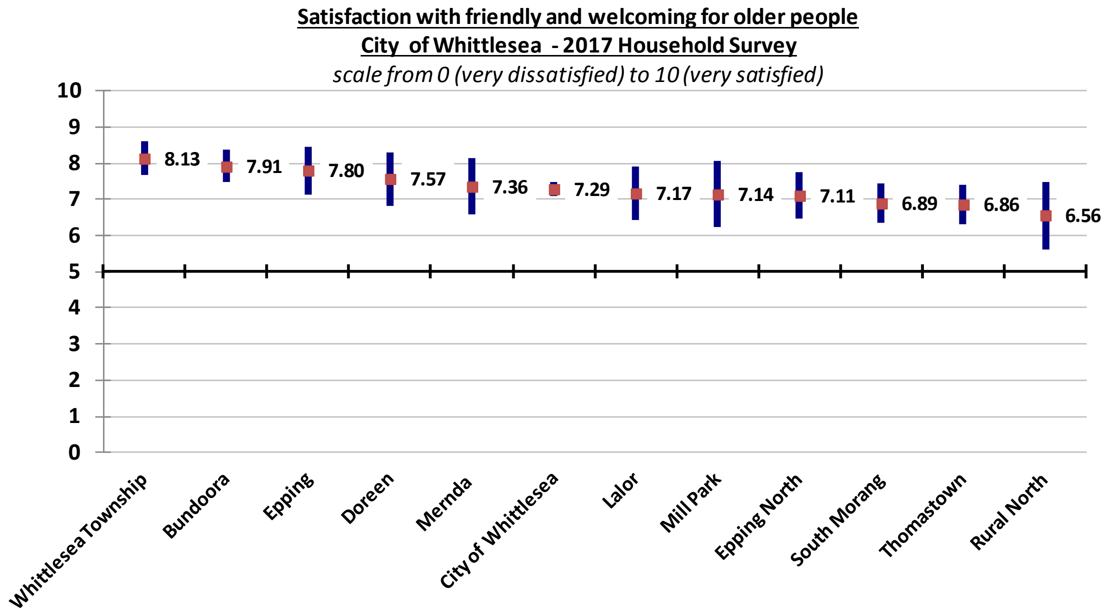
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the importance of the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township and Bundoora*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people measurably higher than the municipal average and at levels Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".

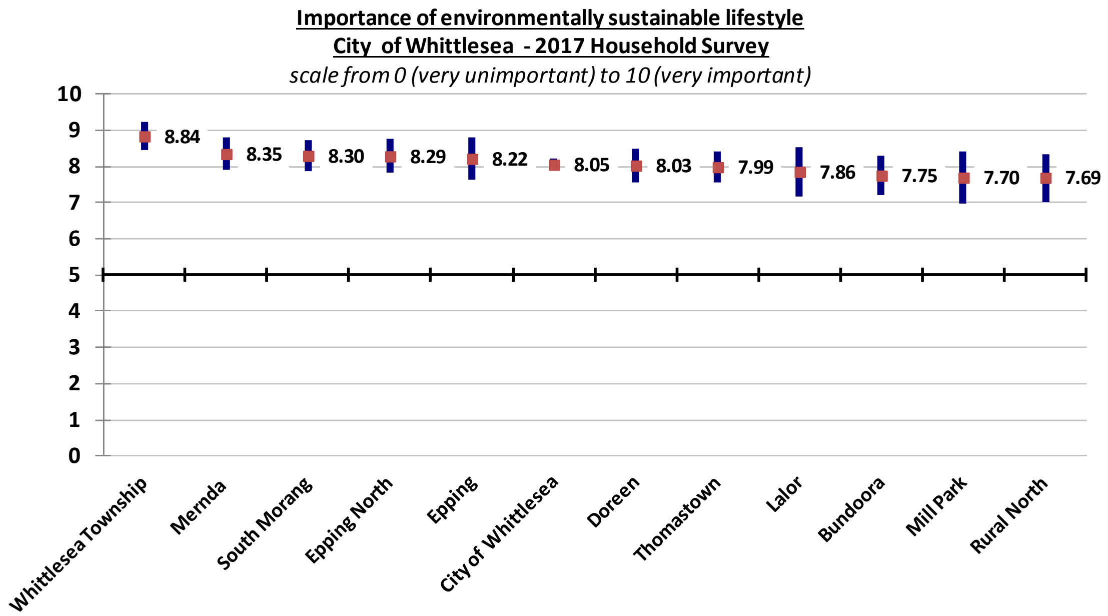
- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with the neighbourhood being friendly and welcoming for older people somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average and at a level Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "excellent".



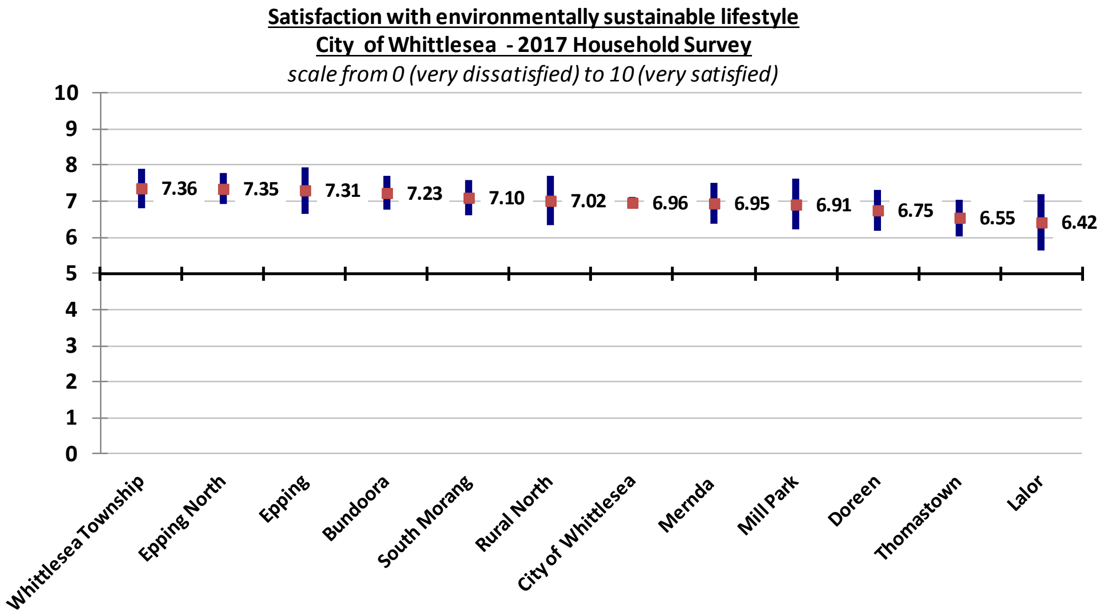
8.3.9 Environmentally sustainable lifestyle

With the exception of respondent households from Whittlesea Township there was no measurable variation in the importance of an environmentally sustainable lifestyle in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the importance of an environmentally sustainable lifestyle measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average.



There was no measurable variation in satisfaction with the neighbourhood offering an environmentally sustainable lifestyle observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.



8.4 Overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood

Household respondents were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied), please rate how well living in this neighbourhood has met your expectations before you moved here?"

Of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 1,013 provided a satisfaction rating for how well living in their neighbourhood met their expectations before they moved to the neighbourhood.

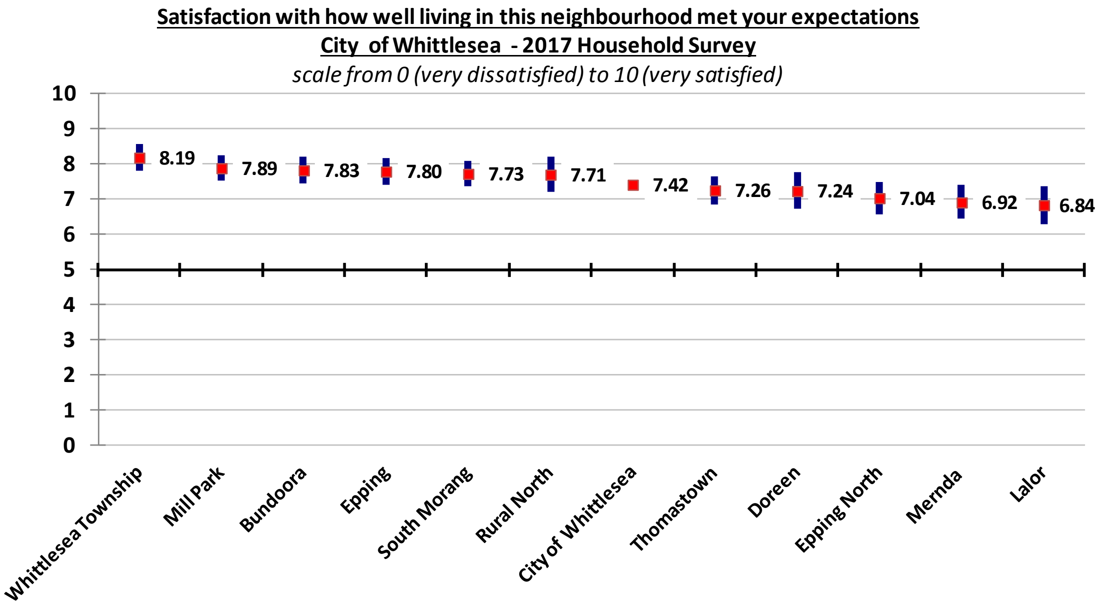
The average satisfaction with how well living in the neighbourhood met expectations was rated at 7.42 out of a potential ten, a level of satisfaction that Metropolis Research would typically categorise as "very good".

There was some measurable variation in the level of satisfaction with how well living in the neighbourhood met expectations observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with how well living in the neighbourhood met their expectations measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average, and at a level categorised as "excellent".

- ***Mill Park, Bundoora, and Epping*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with how well living in the neighbourhood met their expectations somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average, and at a level categorised as "very good".

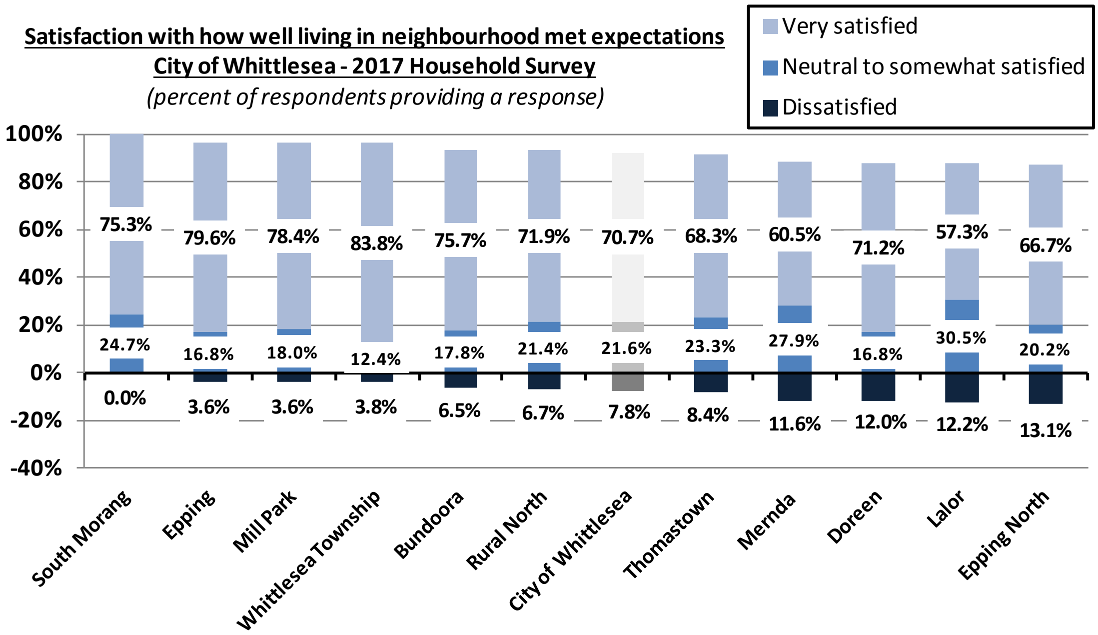
- ***Epping North, Mernda, and Lalor*** – respondent households rated satisfaction with how well living in the neighbourhood met their expectations somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average, and at levels categorised as "good".



The following graph provides a breakdown of these results into those dissatisfied (rating zero to four), those neutral to somewhat satisfied (rating five or six), and those very satisfied (rating seven to ten).

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that almost three-quarters (70.7%) of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea were very satisfied with how well living in their neighbourhood met their expectations, and a little more than one-fifth (21.6%) were neutral to somewhat satisfied. There was some variation in these results observed across the municipality, with respondent households from Lalor and Mernda measurably less likely to be very satisfied. Mernda respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to be neutral to somewhat satisfied, and Lalor respondent households were measurably more likely to be neutral to somewhat satisfied.

Less than ten percent (7.8%) of respondent households were dissatisfied with how well living in their neighbourhood met their expectations. There was some measurable variation in this result observed across the municipality, with no respondent households from South Morang dissatisfied with how well living in the neighbourhood met their expectations.



8.4.1 Reasons for lower satisfaction with the neighbourhood

Household respondents were asked:

"If rated less than 5, why do you say that?"

There were a total of eighty-six responses received from respondents as to the reasons why they were dissatisfied with how well living in their neighbourhood met their expectations before they moved in.

The following table outlines the verbatim comments received from respondents, broadly categorised for ease of analysis. In summary, the following broad categories of responses were received:

- Traffic and roads related issues – twenty-seven responses.
- Services and facilities related – sixteen responses.
- Safety related issues – thirteen responses.
- Planning, housing, and development related issues – eight responses.
- Shops and entertainment related issues – six responses.
- Parking related issues – two responses.
- Rates related issues – two responses.
- Multicultural related issues – two responses.
- General negative – two responses.
- Other issues – nine responses.

Reasons for dissatisfaction with how well living in this neighbourhood met your expectations
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Planning, development & housing	
22 years ago when I bought here, you could get around. Now there is new sub-divisions and multiple estates with no new roads. Also, there is overcrowding in hospitals. Very disappointed	1
Crippling population growth, no infrastructure, train services still waiting	1
House prices haven't increased as a result of congestion. People are selling to get away from the poor planning	1
I moved to Doreen for housing affordability, now block sizes are so small it ruins feel of neighbourhood, terrible roads	1
This area is semi-rural area when I moved here, now suburbia	1
We bought into a spacious, large lot size estate, Council has allowed extreme high density estate, now no longer low crime area	1
We need to stop putting up apartments in City of Whittlesea, block sizes are getting too small, 2 dwellings on a 600sm block is appropriate not three	1
You put and allow low cost housing, a person can walk from one roof to another roof. All you worry about is getting your $1500 rates per house / unit, don't care about the area	1
Parking	
Lack of disabled parking space. Poorly designed parking bays along most streets	1
Street parking on both sides, can't pass sometimes	1
Rates	
Sky rocketing Council rates	1
The neighbourhood is old and all the facilities promised did not happen, our rates go to all the new suburbs	1
Multicultural issues	
Lack of social integration, my child cannot join local club as it's an all Indian side only	1
Living next door to government owned transition house. Too many Indian neighbours	1

Safety	
Because too many people who think it is cool to do burnouts in streets and too many people tried to break in houses and shops	1
Crime rate very high	1
Don't feel safe, not friendly people, groups of men hanging out	1
I don't feel safe. Hooning is a problem and so are people on drugs. Have had to call police a few times for people fighting on the streets	1
I live in a street of druglords	1
I thought it would be a safe area, but its not - surrounded by druggies and people who steal. I have had my car almost stolen too	1
No street lights	1
One of the most unsafe areas, robberies happened in broad daylight	1
Poor bus stop safety, not safe	1
Safety is a real issue in the area, 11 years ago we had no issues in the last 3 years, 3 houses in our street have been robbed, streets surrounding us are extremely congested	1
Safety unsatisfactory	1
Safety/security concerns are on the rise each day, street lighting in my street is very poor	1
Very rough area, lots of hoons and drug issues, paths very dark	1

Services and facilities	
Services appalling / poor	2
Very poor public transports services	2
Been here 40 years - no services	1
Green bins should not be changed	1
Hospitals unsatisfactory	1
Lack of schools	1
Most of the time the GP's are booked out if you're sick	1
No leisure centre	1
No services to help with mental health	1
No train station	1
Schools unsatisfactory	1
Sometimes in Bundoora area bins are taken at very late time	1
Unfortunately Lalor is not family friendly place, lots of young family live here and it is very shameful that there is no proper playground for kids for example	1
Walking tracks inadequate	1

Traffic and roads	
Traffic congestion	3
Roads appalling / poor	2
Excellent but traffic is making us consider a move. One and half hour to get to the city is poor	1
I used to live in Thomastown and found it very easy to leave the suburb. Now I live in Epping it takes too long to travel anywhere. It takes 30 minutes just to be able to get out of Epping	1
In 10 years, nothing has been done on the road network, Epping Road is still a rural road	1
Infrastructure is disgraceful- traffic is making me want to leave	1
Miller St and High St (Epping Rd) always busy - have to spend more than 10 mins just there	1
No infrastructure for increased traffic	1
Plenty Rd traffic terrible	1
Plenty Rd and Bridge Inn Rd are a nightmare to drive along	1
Poor roads and infrastructure, major road congestion (Plenty Rd)	1
Roads are busy	1
Slippery greasy gravel road	1
The roads - High St and Findon Rd remains a single carriage after more than 40 years and millions of new dwellings in the area	1
The travel on all roads is very busy now. No infrastructure to support growing population, travel times are excessive now	1
This traffic is so heavy now, roads congested and crimes in this area	1
Too many hoons doing burnouts already had a home invasion, too much concrete yards, too many migrant enclaves, do not feel safe at the shops	1
Too much driving to get places in heavy traffic, promised train never came, O'Hearns Rd interchange still not here. UGB swamped the area and infrastructure not keeping up	1
Traffic congestion has ruined our quality of living, we feel like prisoners of this suburb, infrastructure needs urgent attention	1
Unless transport due to disgraceful traffic, you have done nothing to improve it, nothing	1
We live 2.5 kms to Epping Plaza and it can take 35 minutes to get there	1
We were promised better roads, but they haven't been built, like Edgars Rd to O'Hearns Rd and Craigieburn bypass diamond interchange. There is no cafe culture in Epping, no healthy take away businesses have opened	1
Weekend hoons and large number of motorbike riders in group on side of roads	1
Worse driving manners of people	1

Shops and entertainment	
Business taking over streets	1
Lack of major shops i.e. Coles / Safeway as IGA is very expensive, lack of parks / leisure for kids, area is becoming more built up with lack of parking in Whittlesea	1
No nearby shops to purchase	1
Nothing here only take away shops and gyms and rent is over 4400 week for this area	1
The shops are quite far if you don't drive	1
We chose Mernda because of the proposed aquatic centre and town centre to be built, now, this is not happening yet	1
General negative	
Council is appalling	1
Other	
A lot of residents / renters do not look after their properties	1
I love living here but my age stops me for participate as much as I used to	1
Initially it was great, now with Mernda Rail invading security, car traffic, pedestrian and tranquillity are compromised	1
Lack of people needed to form community worth living	1
Lived here since 1972 in this area now everybody sticks their nose in everybody else's business	1
Smelly all the time	1
Streetscape needed	1
The house rent	1
Weak Council by laws	1
Total	**86**

9. Health and human services

Household respondents were asked:

"In the last twelve months, has any member of your household accessed or required access to any of the following services?" and "reasons why you could not access the service"

And then

"On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy do you believe it is for you or a member of your household to access the following services within the City of Whittlesea?"

9.1 Health services

This first set of questions relating to access to health services were asked as multiple-response questions, in that respondent households could select all the services from the list that they had accessed or required but not been able to access in the last twelve months. As a result, the percentages may not sum to one hundred percent.

The overwhelming majority (82.2%) of respondent households reported that they had accessed a doctor in the last twelve months. A little more than half had accessed a dentist (54.9%) or a hospital (51.0%) in the last twelve months, and approximately one-third (36.2%) had accessed other health services. Less than ten percent (5.6%) of respondent households had accessed mental health services in the last twelve months.

A little more than ten percent (12.9%) of respondent households reported that they could not access at least one of the five listed health services in the last twelve months, although no more than six percent respondent households reported that they could not access any of the six individual health services listed on the survey form.

Accessed or required access to health services in the last twelve months
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*Accessed / used*		*Could not access*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Doctors	923	82.2%	64	5.7%
Dentists	616	54.9%	59	5.3%
Hospitals	573	51.0%	38	3.4%
Other health services	407	36.2%	42	3.7%
Mental health services	63	5.6%	22	2.0%
Total responses	**2,582**		**225**	
Respondents selecting at least one service	*984 (87.6%)*		*144 (12.9%)*	

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

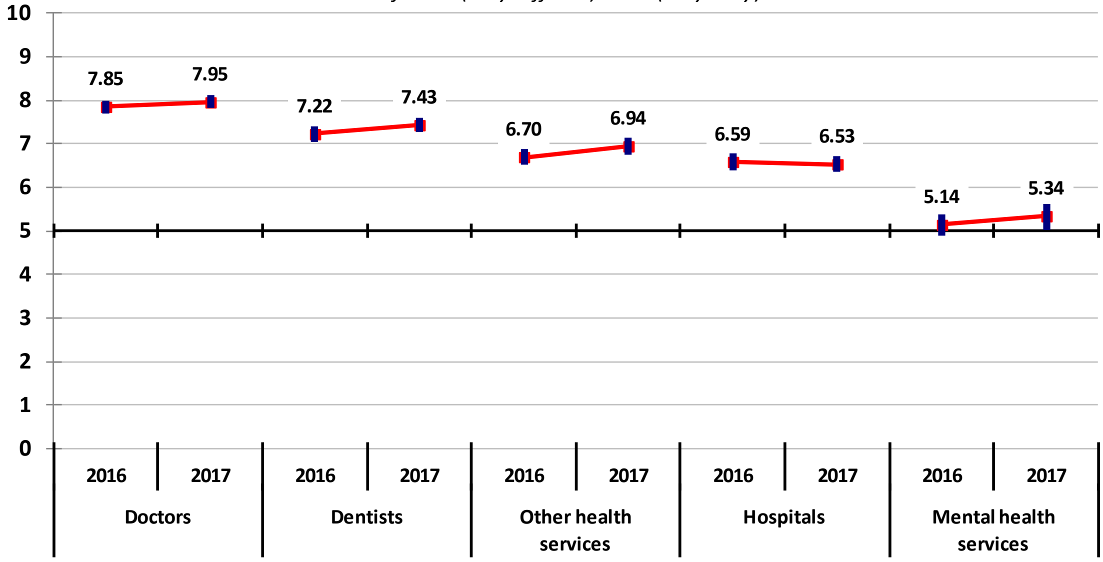
Respondent households were then asked to rate the ease of accessing each of the six listed health services on a scale from zero (very difficult) to ten (very easy). There was no measurable variation in these average ease of access results observed between 2016 and 2017. The average ease of accessing these services can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very Easy*** – respondents rated access to doctors and dentists as on average very easy. Approximately three-quarters (77.1%) of respondents rated access to doctors as very easy and two-thirds (66.9%) rated access to dentists very easy.

- ***Solidly Easy*** – respondents rated access to other health services and hospitals as on average solidly easy. Whilst a little more than half the respondents rated access to hospitals (53.8%) and other health services (58.2%) as very easy, almost one-sixth (14.8%) rated access to other health services as difficult, and almost one-fifth (19.7%) rated access to hospitals as difficult.

- ***Mildly Easy*** – respondents rated access to mental health services on average as mildly easy. Respondents were evenly split in relation to access to mental health services, with approximately one-third (35.4%) rating it very easy, one-third (33.9%) neutral to somewhat easy, and one-third (30.8%) difficult. Attention is also drawn to the fact that 847 of the 1,123 respondent households did not rate the ease of access to mental health services.

Ease of accessing to health services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy)



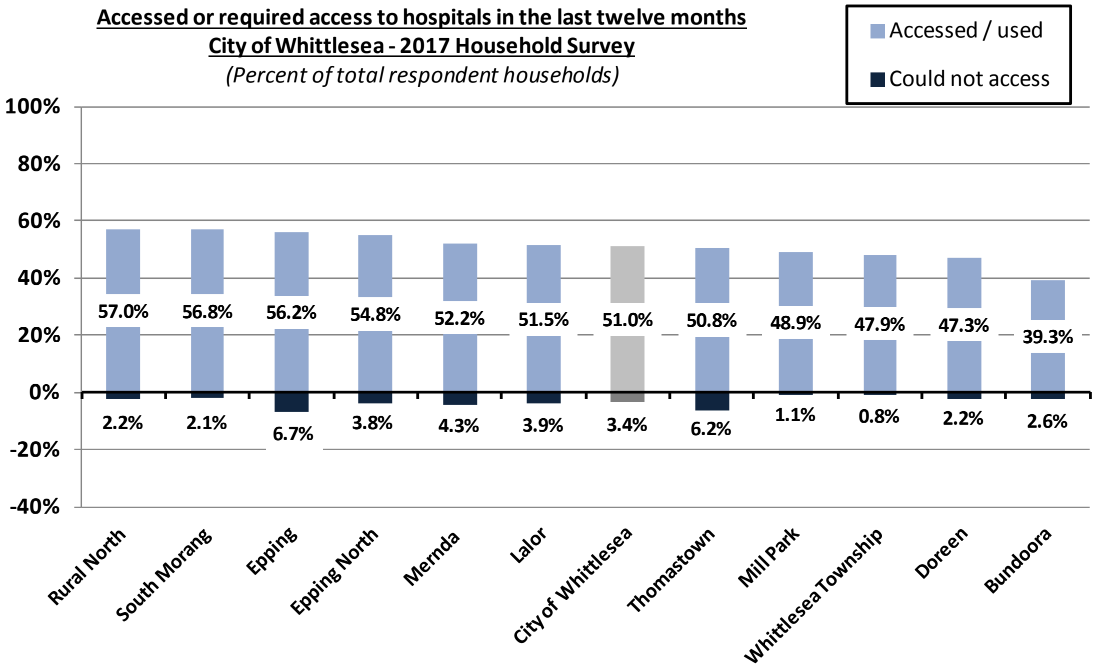
Ease of accessing to health services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*Hospitals*	*Doctors*	*Dentists*	*Other health services*	*Mental health services*
Very easy *(7 - 10)*	53.8%	77.1%	66.9%	58.2%	35.4%
Neutral to somewhat easy *(5 - 6)*	26.5%	15.3%	21.7%	27.0%	33.9%
Difficult *(0 - 4)*	19.7%	7.4%	11.4%	14.8%	30.8%
Can't say	214	188	283	451	847
Total responses	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**

9.1.1 Hospitals

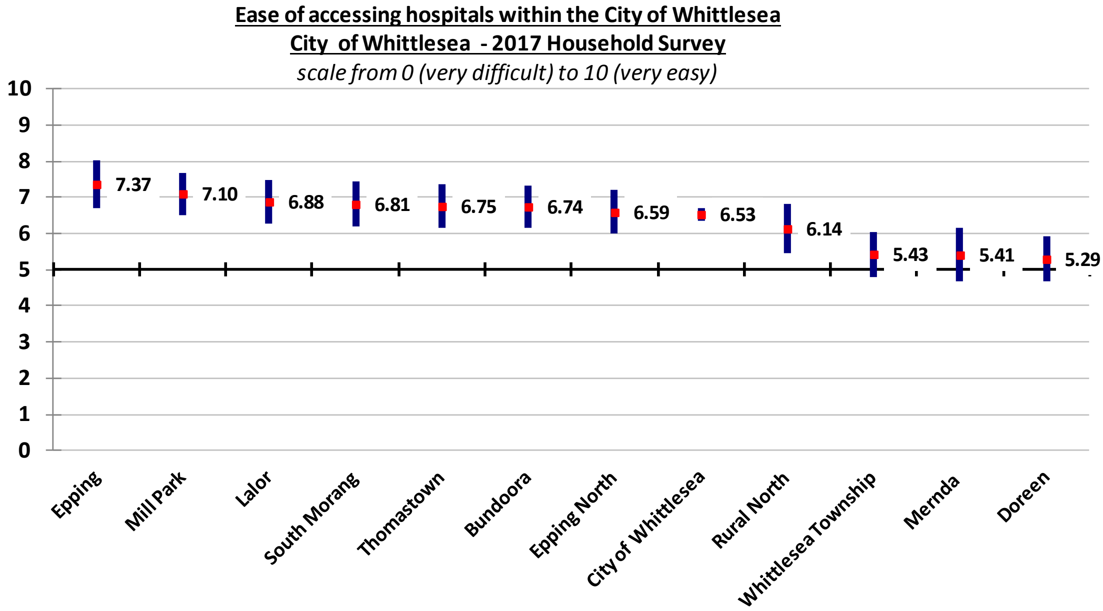
With the exception of respondent households from Bundoora, there was no measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access a hospital in the last twelve months. Respondent households from Bundoora were measurably less likely than average to have accessed a hospital in the last twelve months.

There was no measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to require but not be able to access a hospital in the last twelve months observed across the municipality.



There was measurable variation in the ease of accessing hospitals observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing hospitals measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Whittlesea Township, Mernda, and Doreen*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing hospitals measurably lower than the municipal average.



The most common reason for not being able to access hospitals in the last twelve months was waiting lists, with eleven of the thirty-nine respondent households not able to access hospitals raising this issue.

Reasons for not being able to access hospitals
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

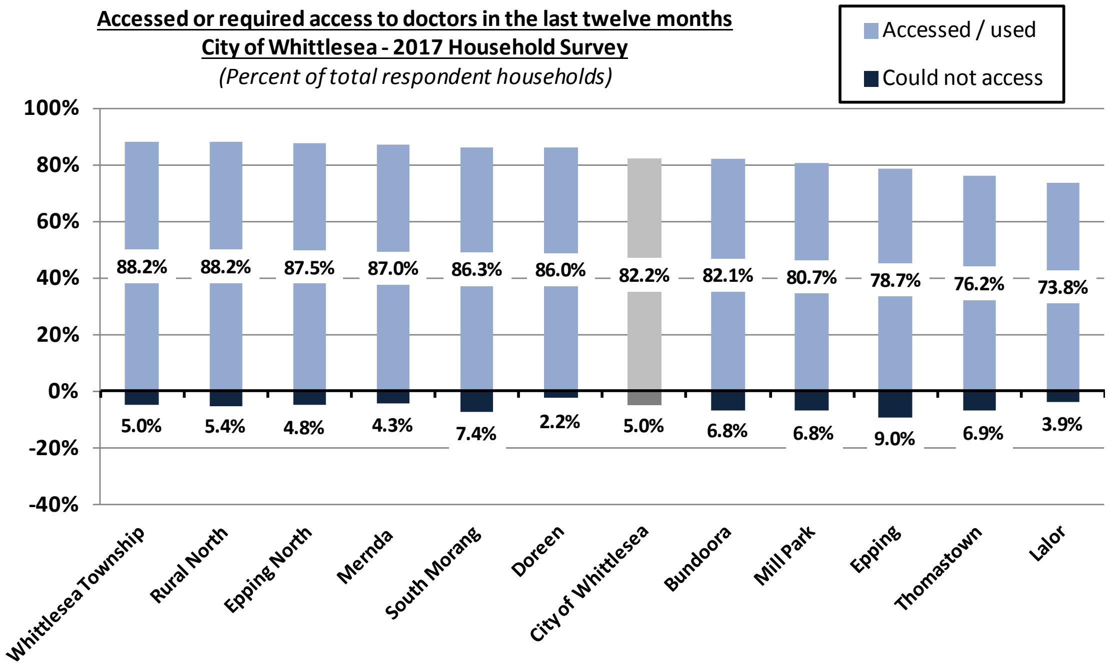
Comments	*2017* Number	*2017* Percent
Waiting times	11	52.4%
Other comments	10	48.2%
Not stated	18	
Total	**39**	**100%**

9.1.2 Doctors

There was some measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access a doctor in the last twelve months observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Lalor*** - respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have accessed a doctor in the last twelve months.

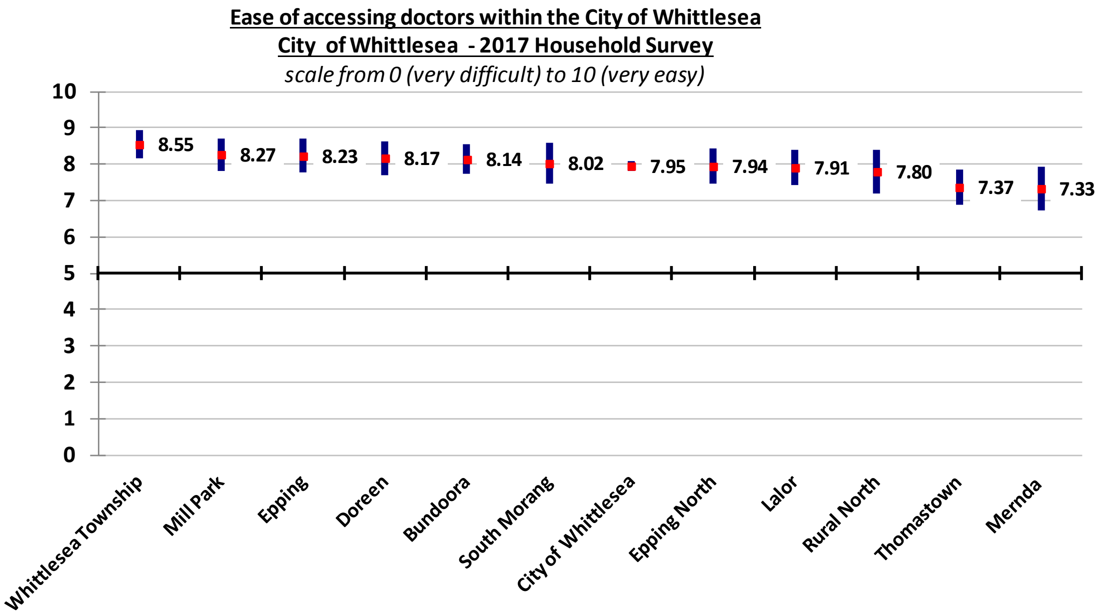
Whilst respondent households from Epping were somewhat more likely than average to not be able to access a doctor in the last twelve months, there was no statistically significant variation recorded.



There was measurable variation in the ease of accessing doctors within the City of Whittlesea observed across the eleven precincts comprising the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing doctors measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Thomastown and Mernda*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing doctors somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average



The most common reasons why respondent households could not access doctors in the City of Whittlesea in the last twelve months were waiting times, distance, and transport issues.

Reasons for not being able to access doctors
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

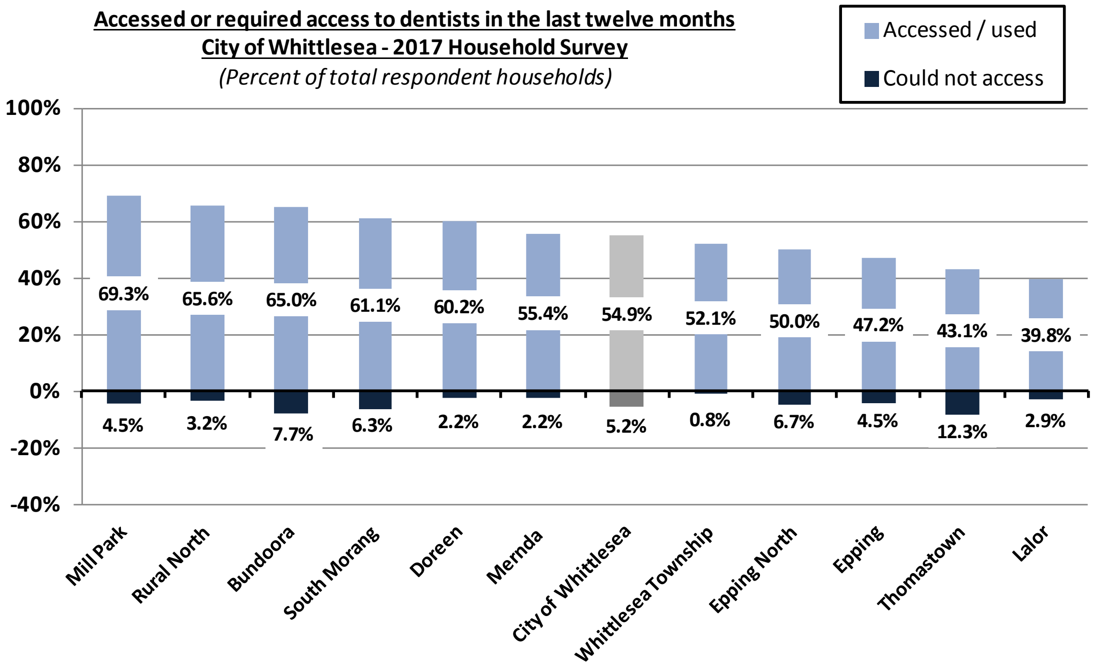
Reason	*2017* *Number*	*Percent*
Waiting time	4	19.0%
Distance	3	14.3%
Transport issues	3	14.3%
Other issues	11	52.4%
Not stated	35	
Total	**56**	**100%**

9.1.3 Dentists

There was measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access a dentist in the last twelve months observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

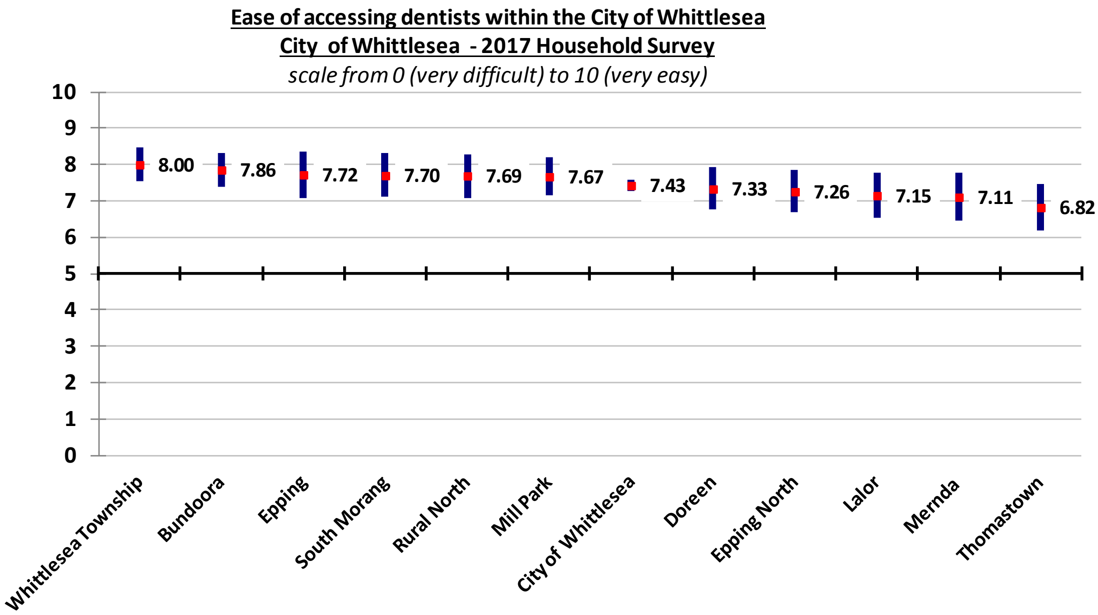
- ***Mill Park, Rural North, and Bundoora*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have accessed a dentist in the last twelve months.
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have accessed a dentist in the last twelve months.

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have accessed a dentist in the last twelve months, and measurably more likely to have not been able to access a dentist.



Whilst there was no measurable variation in the ease of accessing dentists observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, attention is however drawn to the following:

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a dentist somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average.



The three most common reasons why respondent households reported that they could not access a dentist in the last twelve months were cost, waiting time and expense.

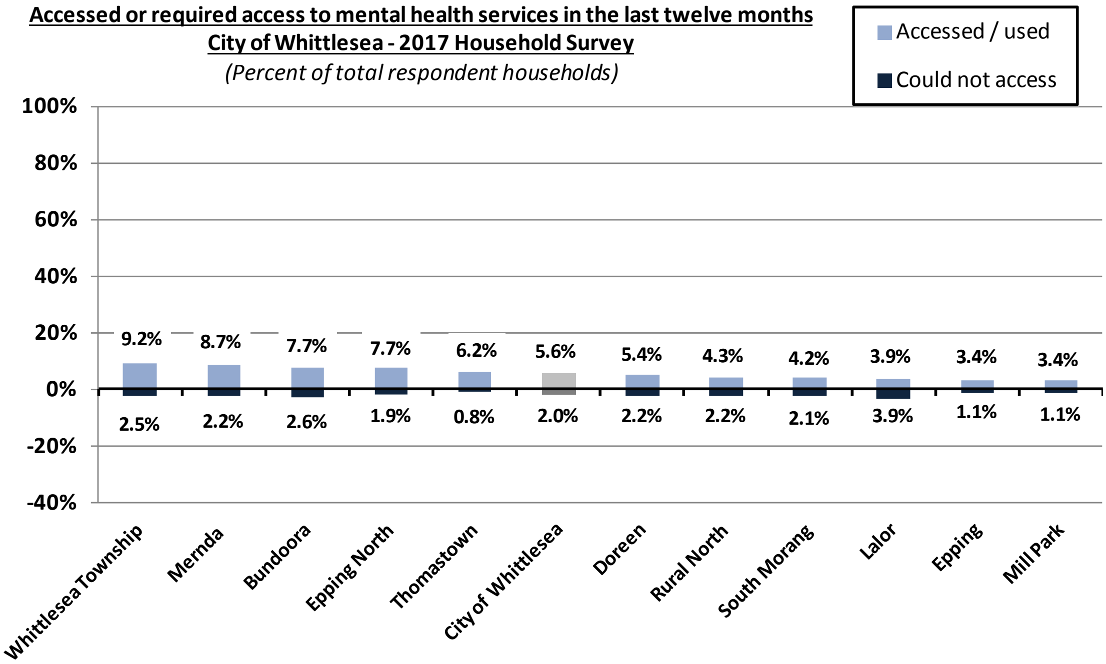
Reasons for not being able to access dentists
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

Reason	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*
Cost	8	34.8%
Waiting time	5	21.7%
Too expensive	4	17.4%
Other issues	6	25.8%
Not stated	35	
Total	**58**	**100%**

9.1.4 Mental health services

Less than ten percent of respondent households in each of the municipality's eleven precincts reported that they had accessed a mental health service in the last twelve months.

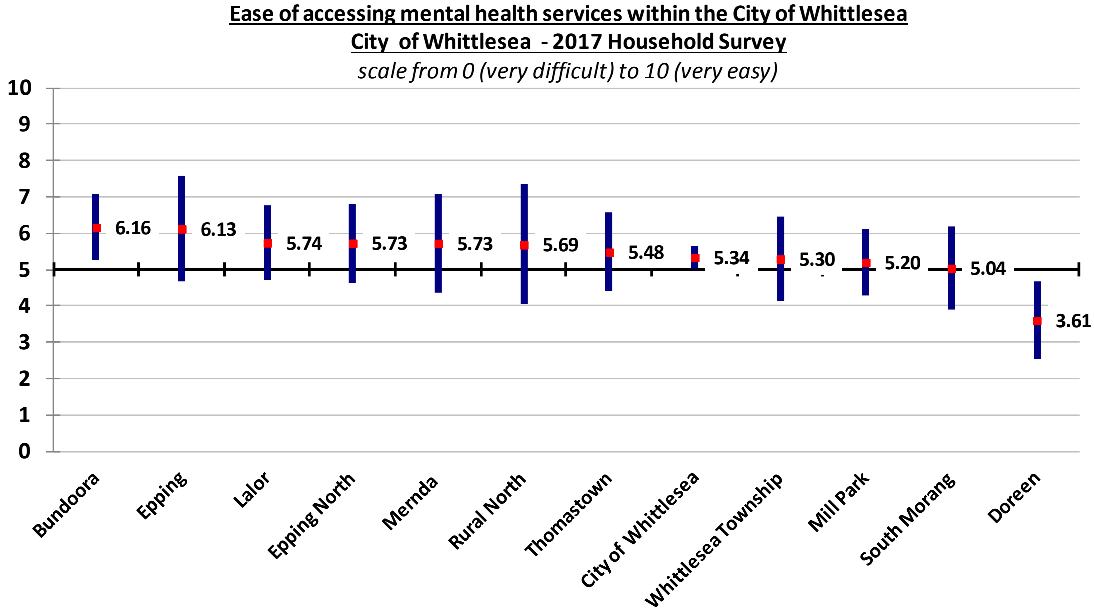
Less than four percent of respondent households in any of the eleven precincts of Whittlesea reported that they required but could not access a mental health service.



A total of 276 of the 1,123 respondent households provided a rating for the ease of accessing mental health services. As a result of this small sample size, the 95% confidence interval of these precinct level average ease of access scores is relatively large.

Attention is however drawn to the following:

- ***Doreen*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing mental health services measurably lower than the municipal average.



A total of just twelve of the twenty-two respondent households that reported that they could not access mental health services provided a response as to the reason why they could not access these services.

Waiting times and cost were the two most common reasons.

Reasons for not being able to access mental health services
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

Reason	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*
Waiting period	3	25.0%
Cost	3	25.0%
Other issues	6	50.0%
Not stated	10	
Total	**22**	**100%**

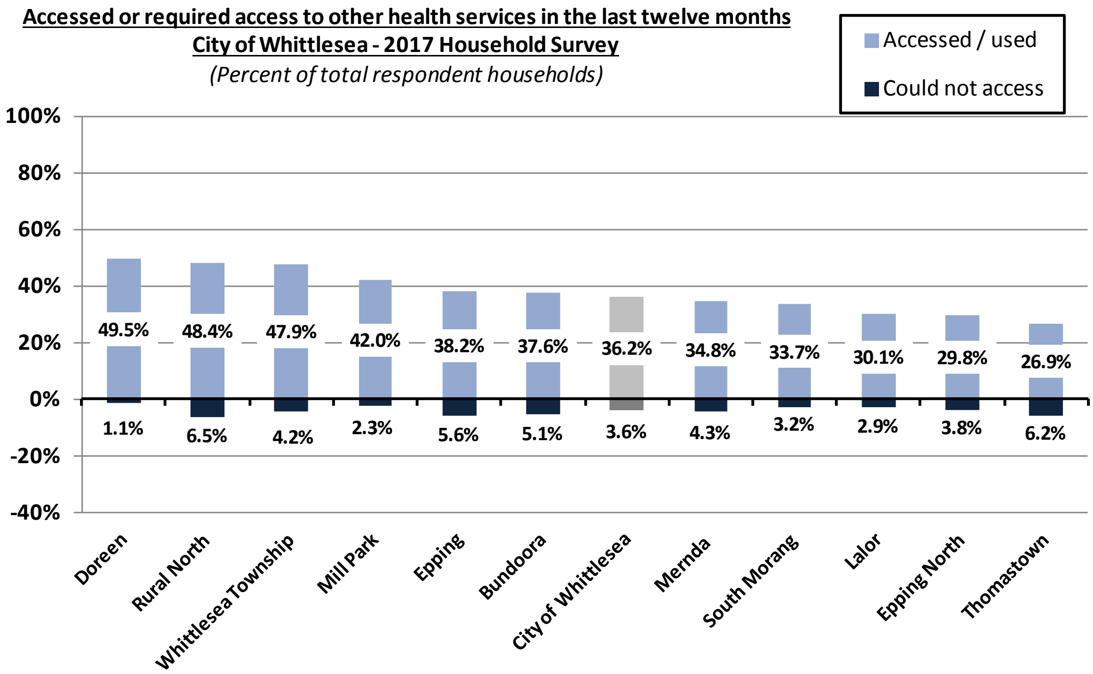
9.1.5 Other health services

There was measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access at least one other health service (including the examples of physiotherapist or dietician) in the last twelve months observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Doreen, Rural North, and Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have accessed other health services.

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have accessed other health services.

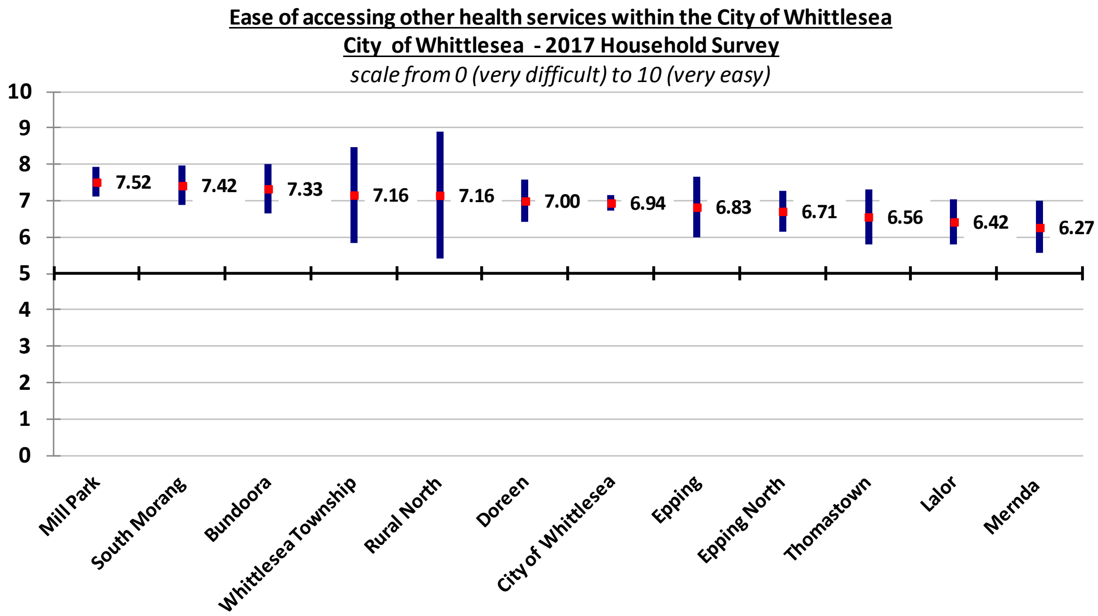
Less than seven percent of respondent households in any of the eleven precincts of the City of Whittlesea reported that they required but could not access other health services in the last twelve months.



There was no measurable variation in the ease of accessing other health services observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea; however attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households rated access to other health services somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households rated access to other health services somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.



Of the forty respondent households that reported that they could not access other health services in the last twelve months, the most common reasons were cost, waiting time, and expense.

Reasons for not being able to access other health services
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

Reason	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*
Cost / too expensive	10	40.0%
Waiting time	4	16.0%
Require private health insurance to access	2	8.0%
Other issues	9	36.0%
Not stated	15	
Total	**40**	**100%**

9.2 Human and other services

This set of questions about accessing human and other services was asked as a multiple-response question, so respondent households could select as many of the services as was appropriate for them. As a result the percentages may not sum to one hundred percent.

A little more than one-third (38.1%) of respondent households reported that they had used at least one of the seven listed human and other services in the last twelve months, whilst a little less than ten percent (9.6%) reported that they required but could not access at least one of these services.

The two services most commonly used by respondent households were a Centrelink office (26.2%) and a Medicare office (16.9%). Less than six percent of respondent households reported that they had used any of the other five services in the last twelve months.

Whilst almost ten percent (9.6%) of respondent households reported that they required but could not access at least one of the seven listed human and other services, less than five percent required but could not access any of the seven individual services.

Accessed or required access to human and other services in the last twelve months

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*Accessed / used*		*Could not access*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Centrelink office	294	26.2%	40	3.6%
Medicare office	190	16.9%	53	4.7%
Financial and legal support services	61	5.4%	19	1.7%
Disability support services	53	4.7%	13	1.2%
Aged care services	51	4.5%	14	1.2%
Other social services	23	2.0%	12	1.1%
Respite services	14	1.2%	11	1.0%
Total responses	**686**		**162**	
Respondents selecting at least one service	*428 (38.1%)*		*107 (9.6%)*	

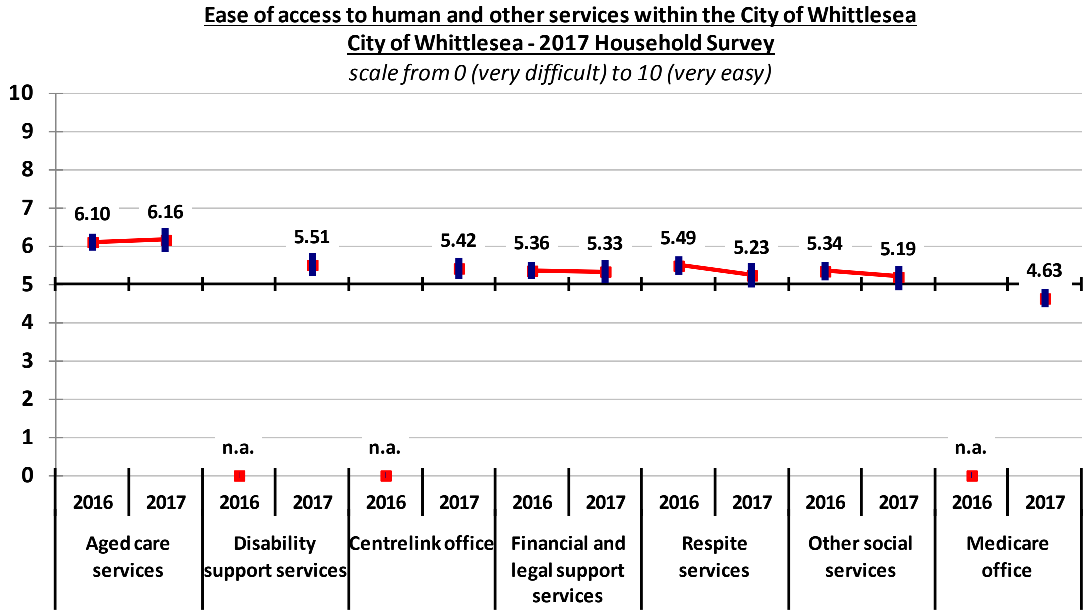
Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Of the seven listed human and other services, four had been included in the 2016 *Household Survey*, and three were included for the first time in the 2017 survey. Of the four services included in both 2016 and 2017, none reported a statistically significant change in the average ease of access score.

Attention is drawn to the fact that consistent with the relatively small proportion of respondent households that had accessed these services in the last twelve months, the majority of respondent households did not provide a ease of access rating score for these services.

The ease of access to the seven human and other services can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Moderately Easy*** – respondent households rated access to aged care services as moderately easy. A little less than half (46.0%) rated access to this service as very easy, whilst one-fifth (20.5%) rated it difficult.
- ***Mildly Easy*** – respondent households rated access to disability support services, Centrelink office, respite services, financial support services, and other social services as mildly easy. Whilst between one-quarter and one-third of respondents rated access to these services as very easy, between approximately one-quarter and one-third rated access difficult.
- ***Mildly Difficult*** – respondent households rated access to a Medicare office as mildly difficult on average, at a little less than five out of ten. Whilst a little more than one-quarter (29.2%) rated access very easy, almost half (46.0%) rated it difficult.



Ease of access to human and other services within the City of Whittlesea

City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

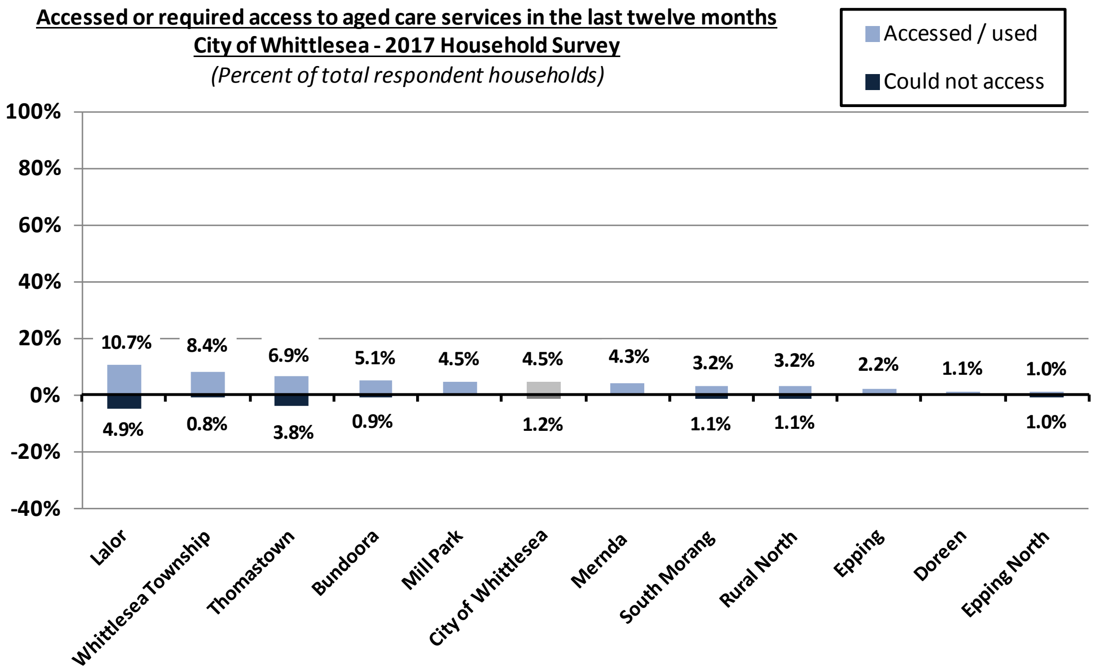
Response	*Aged care services*	*Disability support services*	*Respite services*	*Centrelink office*	*Medicare office*	*Other social services*	*Financial and legal support*
Very easy *(7 - 10)*	46.0%	33.1%	25.7%	39.5%	29.2%	28.5%	34.1%
Neutral to somewhat easy *(5 - 6)*	33.6%	40.8%	49.1%	23.5%	25.0%	39.9%	32.6%
Difficult *(0 - 4)*	20.5%	26.2%	25.1%	37.3%	46.0%	31.6%	33.3%
Can't say	856	866	930	552	535	893	828
Total responses	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**

9.2.1 Aged care services

Only a small proportion of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea (4.5%) reported that they had accessed aged care services in the last twelve months, and just 1.2% reported that they needed to access aged care services but were unable to do so. It is important to bear in mind that the sample of households will include retirement villages with public access, but will not include nursing homes and other similar institutions.

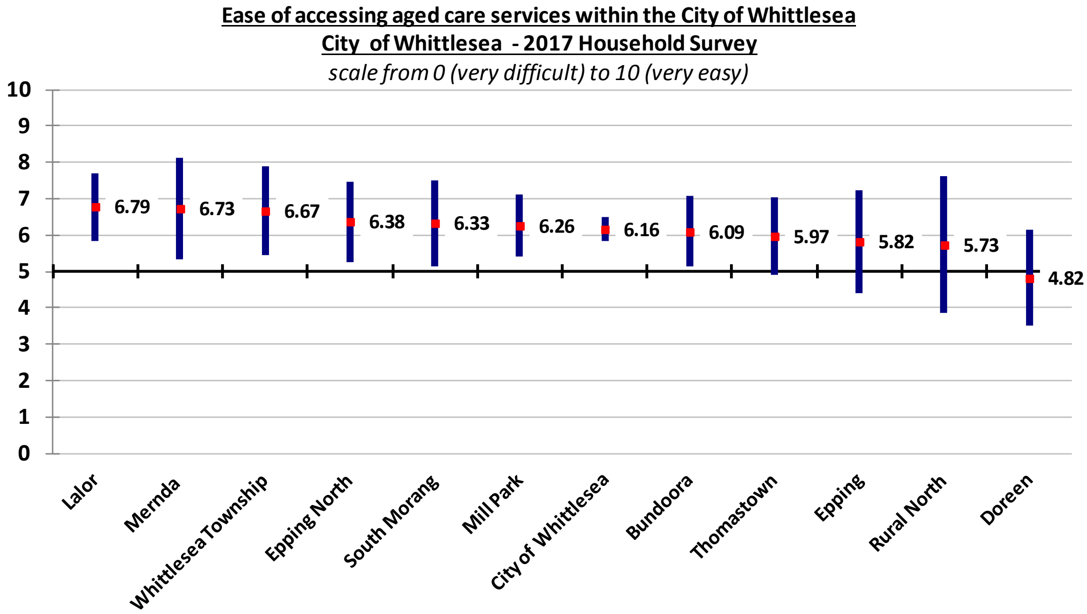
There was some variation in the propensity of respondent households to access or require access to aged care services observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, although this variation was not statistically significant.

Metropolis Research does note however that respondent households in three of the four precincts with the highest median age (Lalor, Whittlesea Township, and Thomastown) were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to have accessed an aged care service in the last twelve months.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 856 did not provide a rating of ease of access to aged care services. Given the small precinct level sample size, there was no measurable variation in the ease of access to aged care services observed across the municipality, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Doreen*** – respondent households rated the ease of access to aged care services somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.

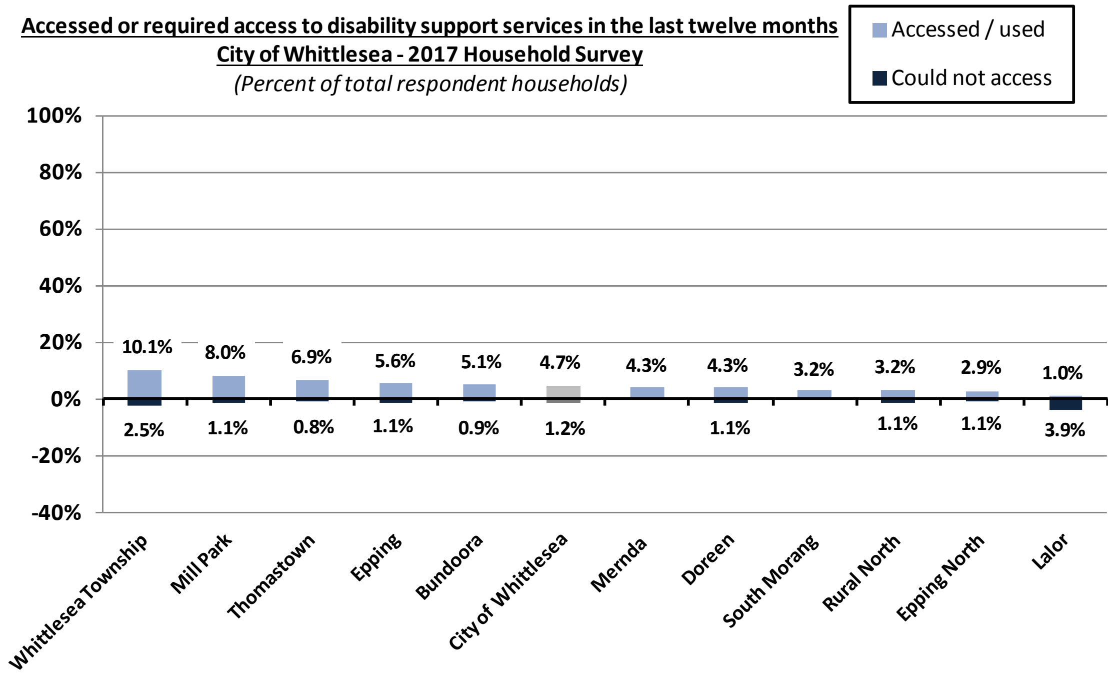


There were only nine respondent households that provided a reason why they were not able to access aged care services, and there was no significant theme in the results received. The detailed verbatim comments are available from Council on request.

9.2.2 Disability support services

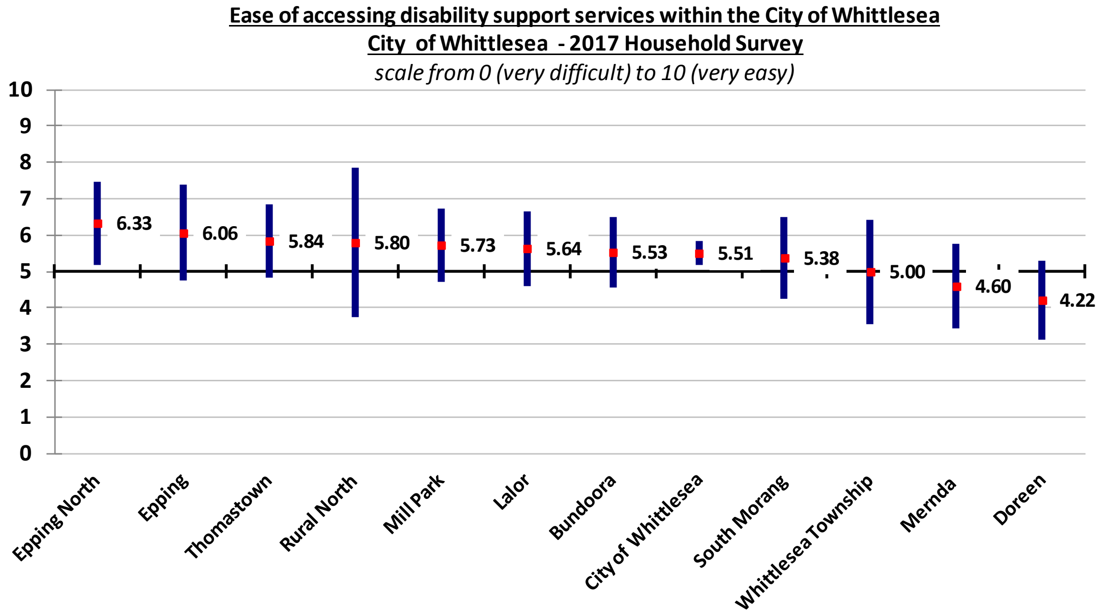
A relatively small proportion (4.7%) of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea reported that they had accessed a disability support service in the last twelve months, and 1.2% reported that they required but could not access a disability support service.

There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, although it is noted that respondents from Whittlesea Township were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to access a disability support service in the last twelve months.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 866 did not provide a rating of ease of access to disability support services. Given the small precinct level sample size, there was no measurable variation in the ease of access to disability support services observed across the municipality, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Mernda and Doreen*** – respondent households rated the ease of access to disability support services somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.

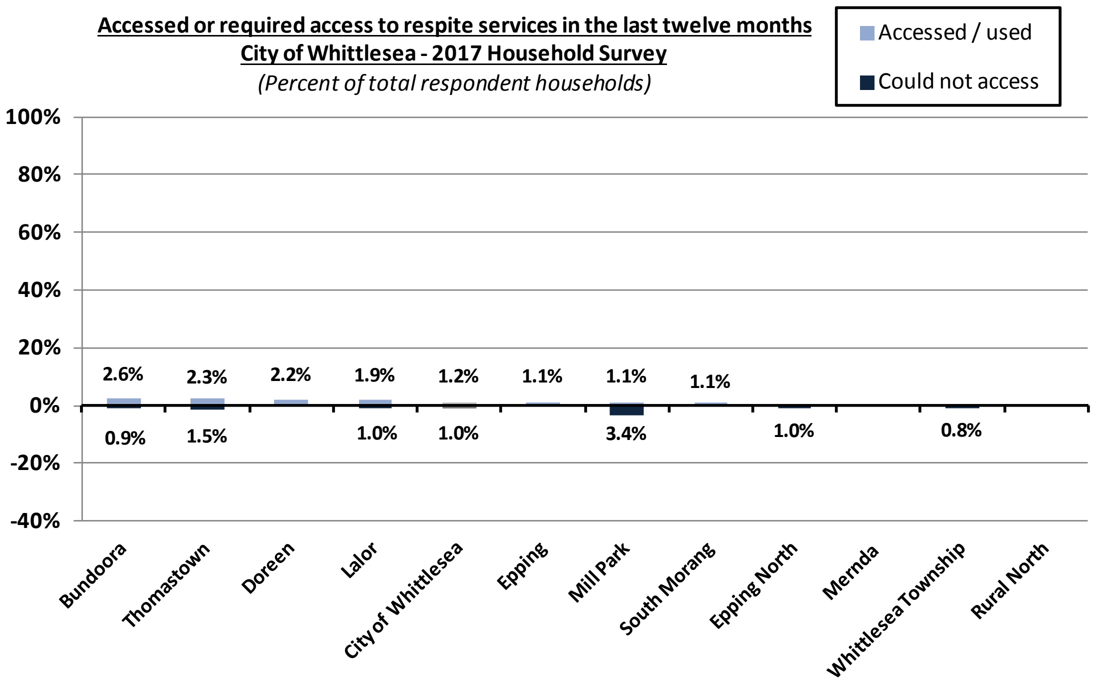


Of the thirteen respondent households that reported that they required but could not access disability support services, eight provided a reason why. The individual responses are available from Council on request.

9.2.3 Respite services

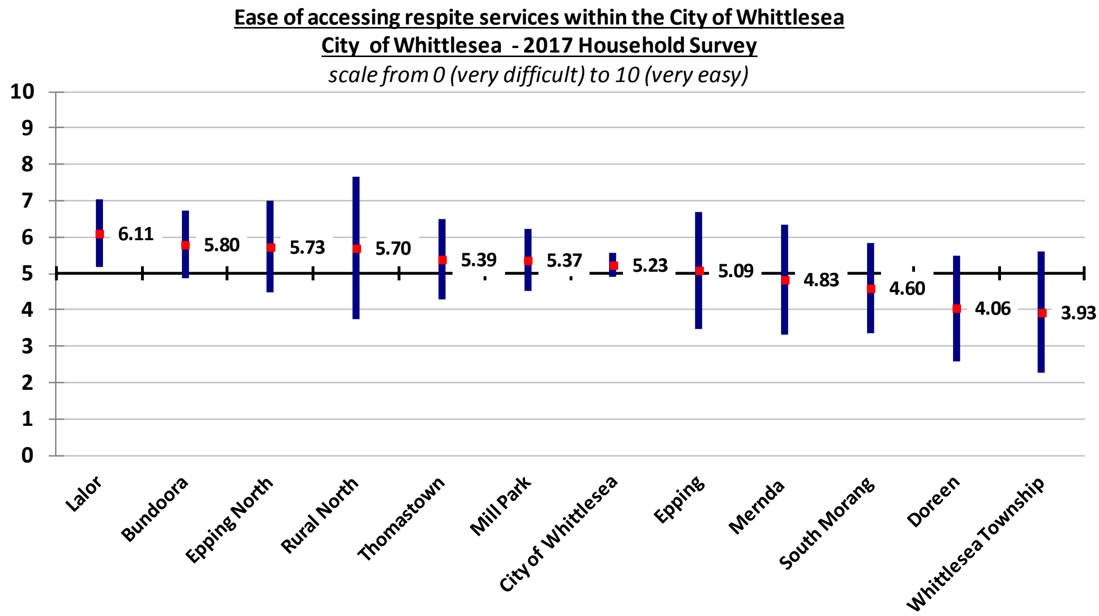
Less than two percent of respondent households reported that they had accessed a respite service in the last twelve months, with less than three percent of respondent households from any of the eleven precincts having used a respite service. Just one percent of respondent households across the municipality reported that they required but could not access a service, although it is noted that 3.4% of respondent households from Mill Park reported that they required but could not access a respite service in the last twelve months.

There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the municipality.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 930 did not provide an ease of access score for respite services. This reflects clearly the fact that the overwhelming majority of respondent households did not access these services.

As a result of the very small sample size, there was no measurable variation in these results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.



Of the eleven respondent households that reported they required but could not access respite services, a total of six provided a response as to why they could not access these services. These reasons are outlined in the following table.

Reasons for not being able to access to respite services
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

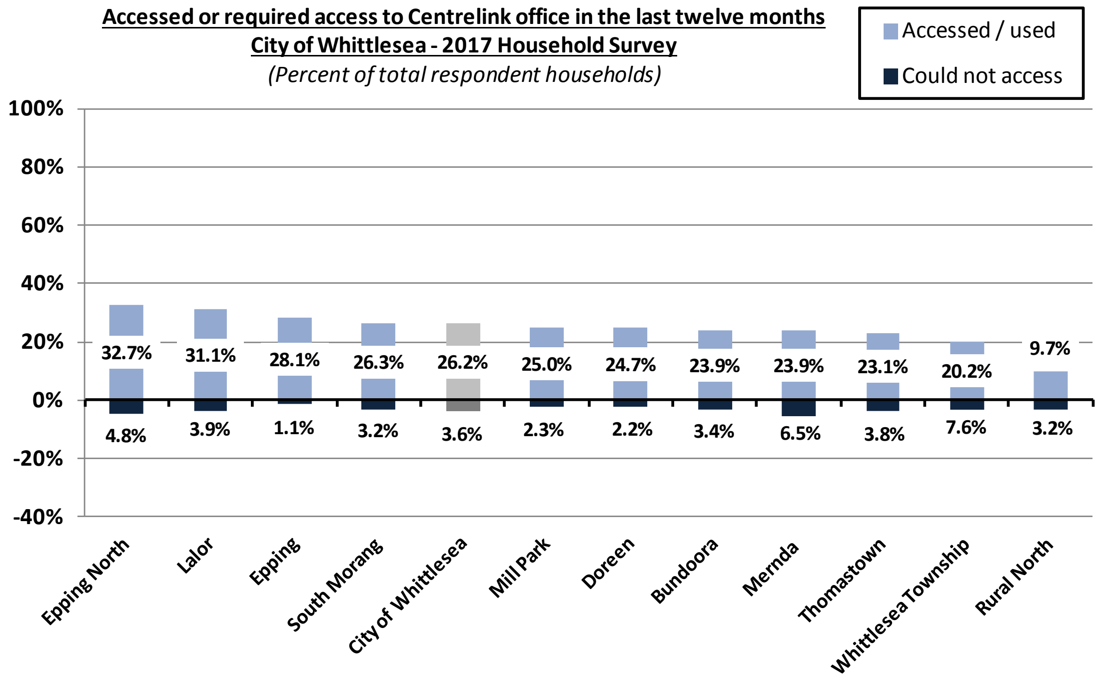
Reason	*2017* Number	*2017* Percent
Insufficient information	2	33.3%
Cost	1	16.7%
No services	1	16.7%
Unable to provide same person	1	16.7%
Waiting lists	1	16.7%
Not stated	5	
Total	**11**	**100%**

9.2.4 Centrelink Office

A little more than one-quarter (26.2%) of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea reported that they had accessed a Centrelink office in the last twelve months, whilst 3.6% required but could not access a Centrelink office.

There was some measurable variation in this result observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have accessed a Centrelink office in the last twelve months.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 535 did not provide an ease of rating score for accessing a Centrelink office.

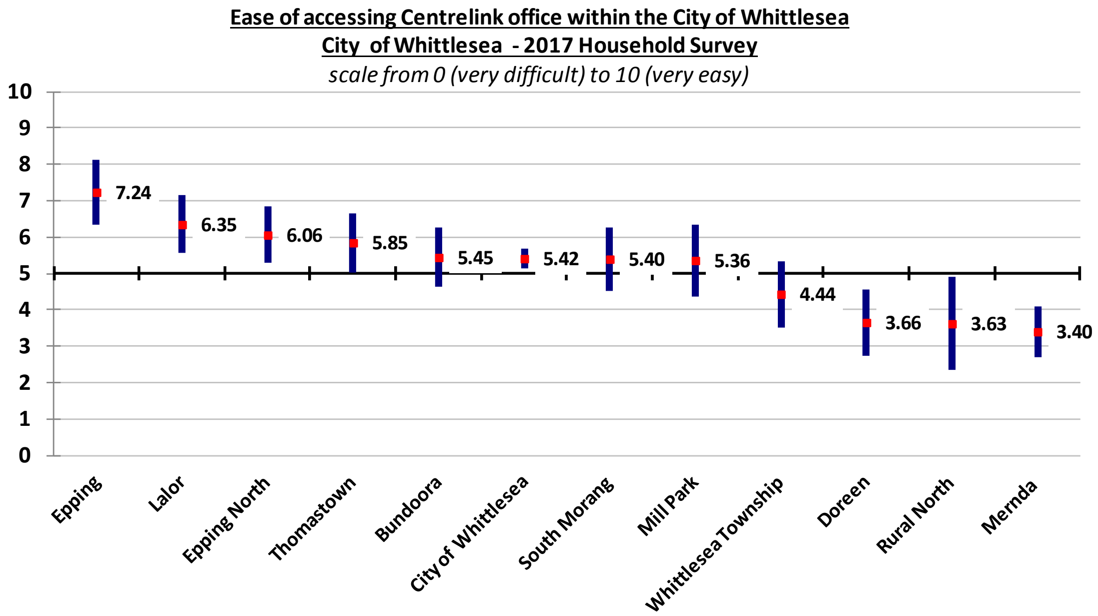
Despite the relatively small sample size, there was measurable variation in the ease of accessing a Centrelink office observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Centrelink office measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Centrelink office somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Doreen and Mernda*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Centrelink office measurably lower than the municipal average.

- ***Rural North and Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Centrelink office somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.



The most common reasons why respondent households report that they cannot access a Centrelink office is due to waiting times, transport issues, and distance.

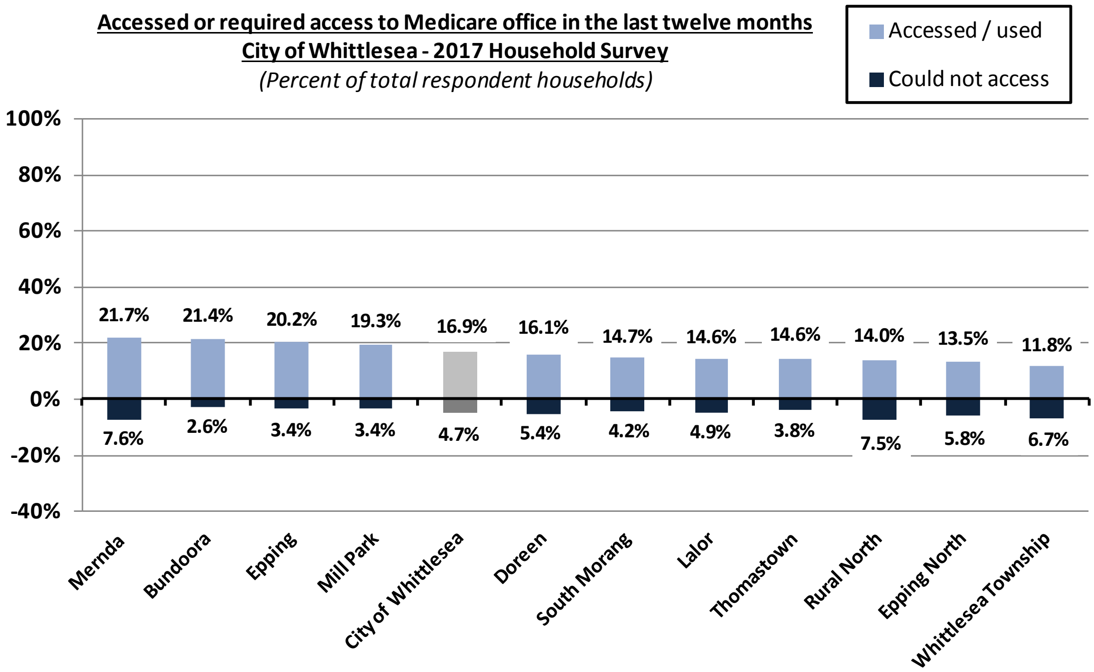
Reasons for not being able to access Centrelink office
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the facility and providing a response)

Reason	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*
Waiting time	13	52.0%
Transport issues	4	16.0%
Distance	2	8.0%
Other issues	6	24.0%
Not stated	15	
Total	**40**	**100%**

9.2.5 Medicare Office

Approximately one-sixth (16.9%) of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea reported that they had accessed a Medicare office in the last twelve months, and a little less than five percent (4.7%) reported that they required but could not access a Medicare office.

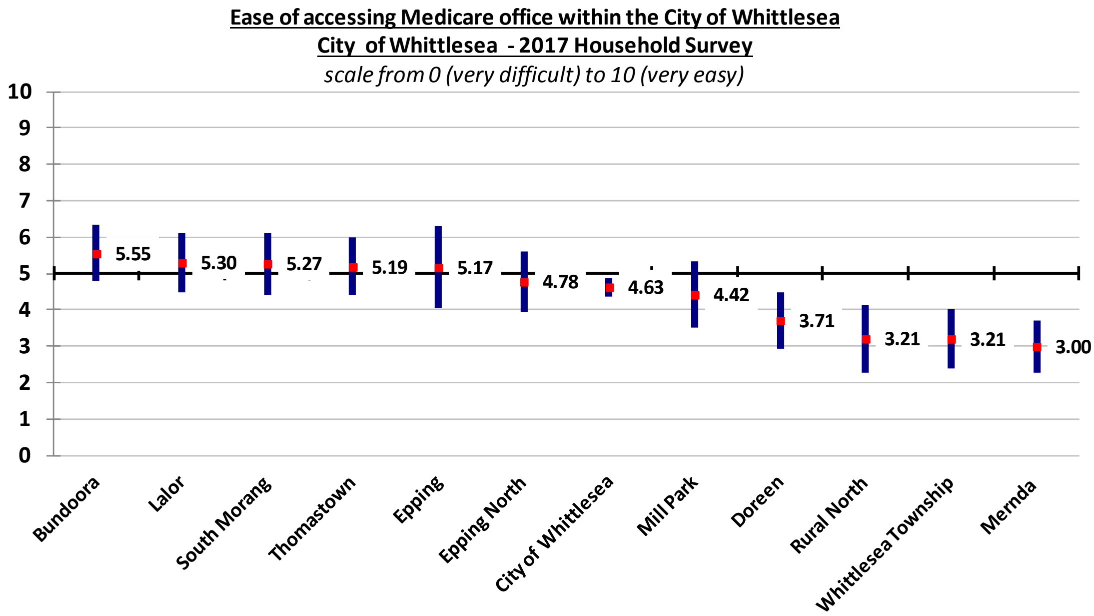
There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 535 did not provide an ease of access score for a Medicare office. This reflects the fact that the majority of respondent households did not access a Medicare office in the last twelve months.

Despite the relatively small sample size, there was measurable variation in the ease of accessing a Medicare office observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Medicare office somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average.
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Medicare office somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.
- ***Rural North, Whittlesea Township, and Mernda*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing a Medicare office measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



The most common reasons why respondent households reported that they could not access a Medicare office was that one was not available in the local area.

Reasons for not being able to access Medicare office
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents unable to access the service and providing a response)

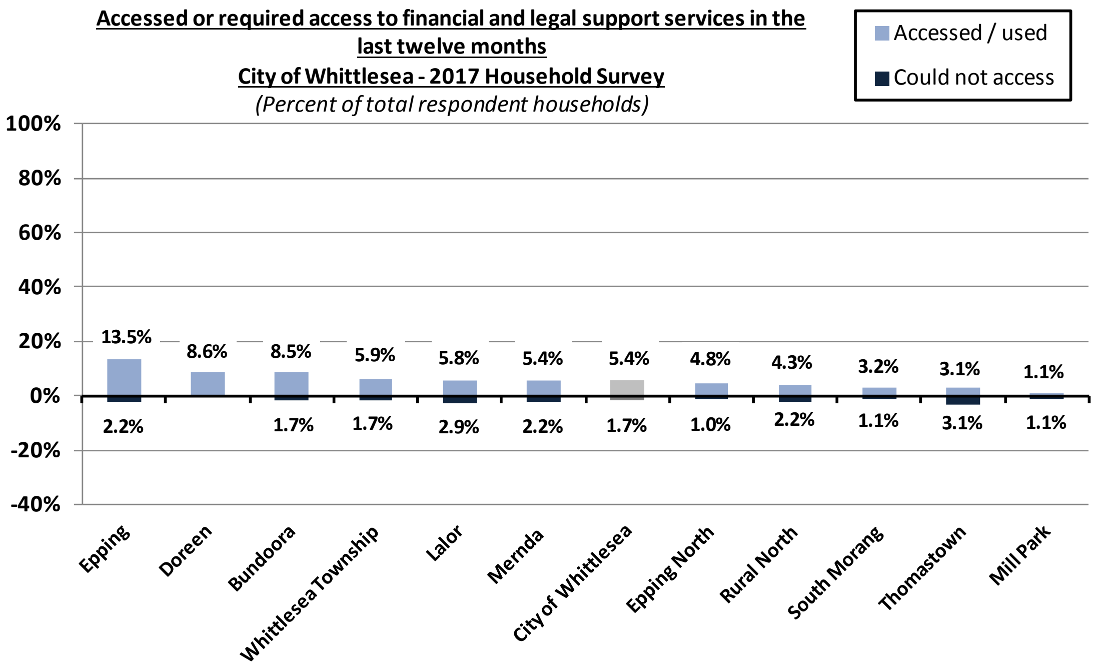
Reason	*2017* *Number*	*Percent*
Not in local area	21	52.5%
Waiting time	5	12.5%
Was not able to find	3	7.5%
Transport issues	2	5.0%
Use online	2	5.0%
Other issues	7	17.5%
Not stated	13	
Total	**53**	**100%**

9.2.6 Financial and legal support services

Only a relatively small proportion (5.4%) of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea reported that they had accessed financial and legal support services in the last twelve months, and less than two percent (1.7%) reported that they required but could not access these services in the last twelve months.

There was some variation in the propensity of respondent households to access financial and legal support services observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have accessed financial and legal support services in the last twelve months.

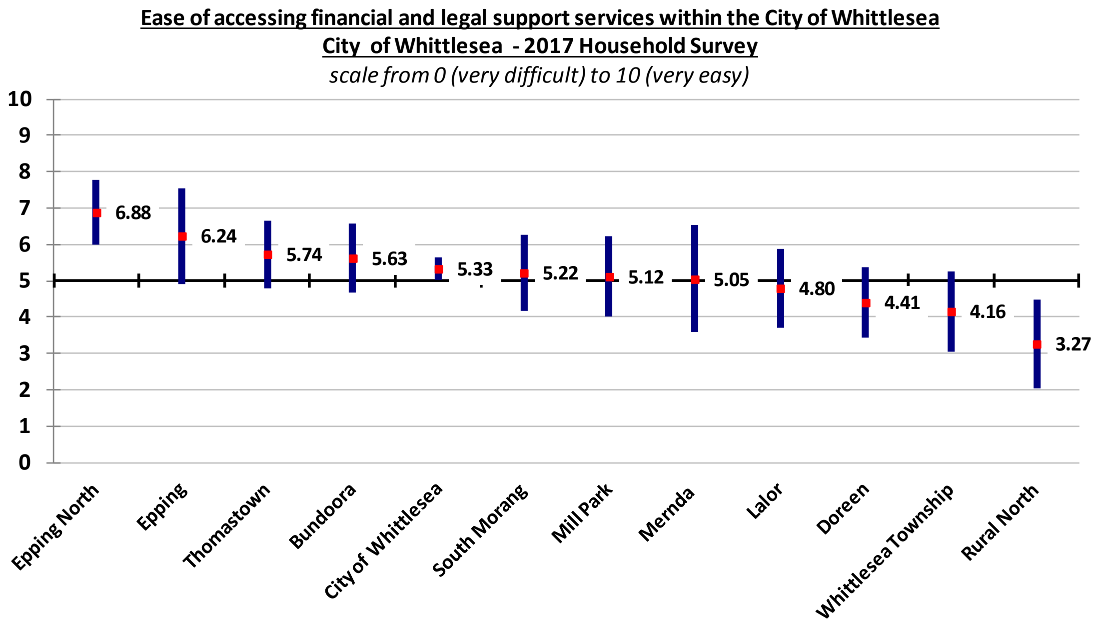


Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 828 did not provide an ease of access score for financial and legal support services. This clearly reflects the fact that the overwhelming majority of respondent households did not or could not access these services in the last twelve months.

Despite the small precinct level sample size, some measurable variation in these results was observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing financial and legal support services measurably higher than the municipal average.

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing financial and legal support services measurably lower than the municipal average.



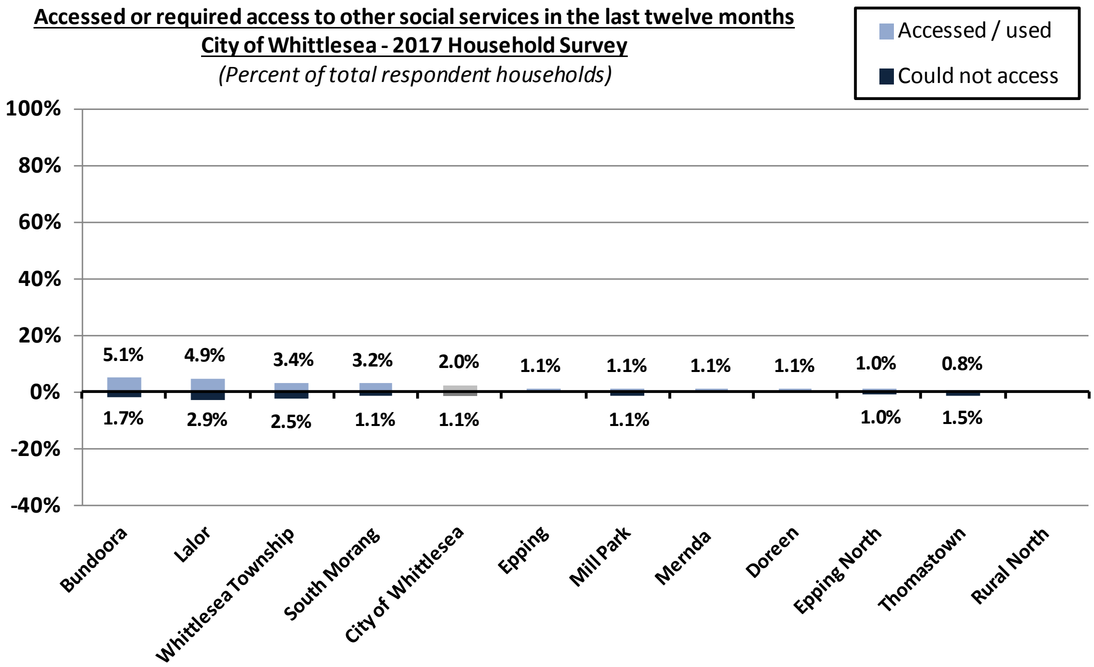
Consistent with the small sample of respondent households that were not able to access financial and legal support services, there were only eight responses as to reasons why respondent households could not access these services. These responses are available from Council on request.

9.2.7 Other social services

Only a very small proportion (2.0%) of respondent households reported that they had accessed other social services in the last twelve months, and 1.1% reported that they required but could not access these services.

This category included on the survey form the examples of housing services, family support services, and family violence groups.

There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

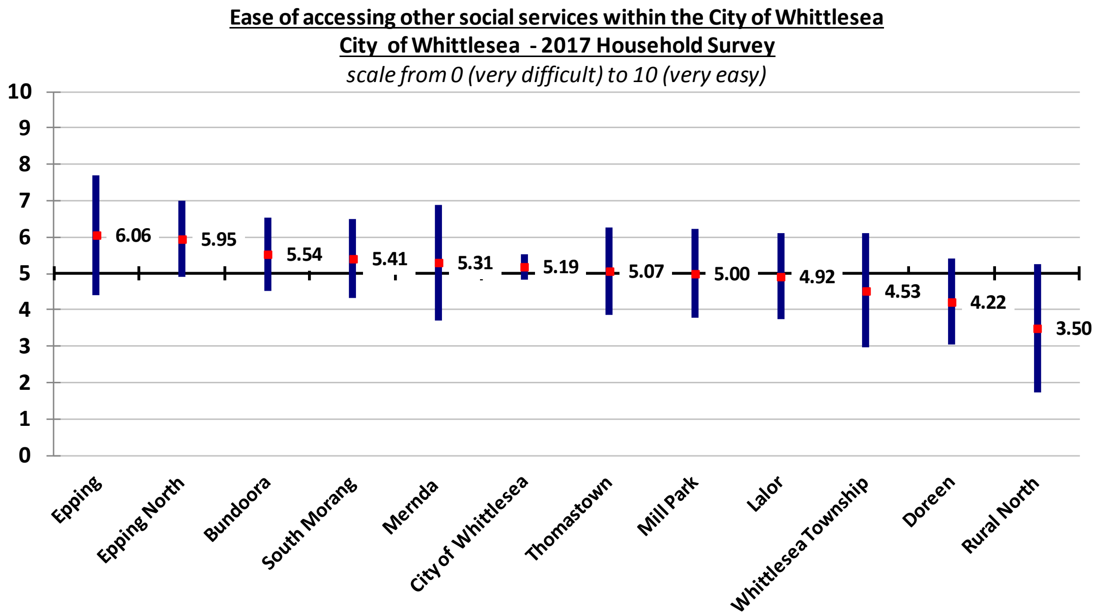


Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 893 did not provide an ease of access score for other social services.

There was no statistically significant variation in the ease of accessing other social services observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea. Attention is however drawn to the following:

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households rated access to other social services significantly, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.

Metropolis Research notes that questions of this type that are broad in nature, i.e. "other" social services, tend to receive relatively low levels of response. This is particularly true for large surveys with many questions.



A total of five responses were received from respondent households as to why they could not access other social services in the last twelve months, and they are available from Council on request.

9.3 Educational services

This set of questions about accessing educational services was asked as a multiple-response question, so respondent households could select as many of the services as was appropriate for them. As a result the percentages may not sum to one hundred percent.

A little more than one-third (36.4%) of respondent households reported that they had used at least one of the five listed educational services in the last twelve months, whilst less than three percent (2.6%) reported that they required but could not access at least one of these services.

More than ten percent of respondent households reported that they accessed a primary school (18.5%), a secondary school (13.4%), or childcare (10.2%) in the last twelve months, and approximately one percent reported that they could not access these facilities in the last twelve months.

Accessed or required access to educational services in the last twelve months
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*Accessed / used*		*Could not access*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Primary schools	208	18.5%	9	0.8%
Secondary schools	150	13.4%	10	0.9%
Child care	115	10.2%	12	1.1%
Post-secondary school education	100	8.9%	9	0.8%
4 year old kindergarten	76	6.8%	9	0.8%
Total responses	**649**		**49**	
Respondents selecting at least one service	*409 (36.4%)*		*29 (2.6%)*	

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Metropolis Research notes that a significant number of respondent households did not provide a response to the ease of accessing educational services, with an average of approximately three hundred respondent households providing a response for each service.

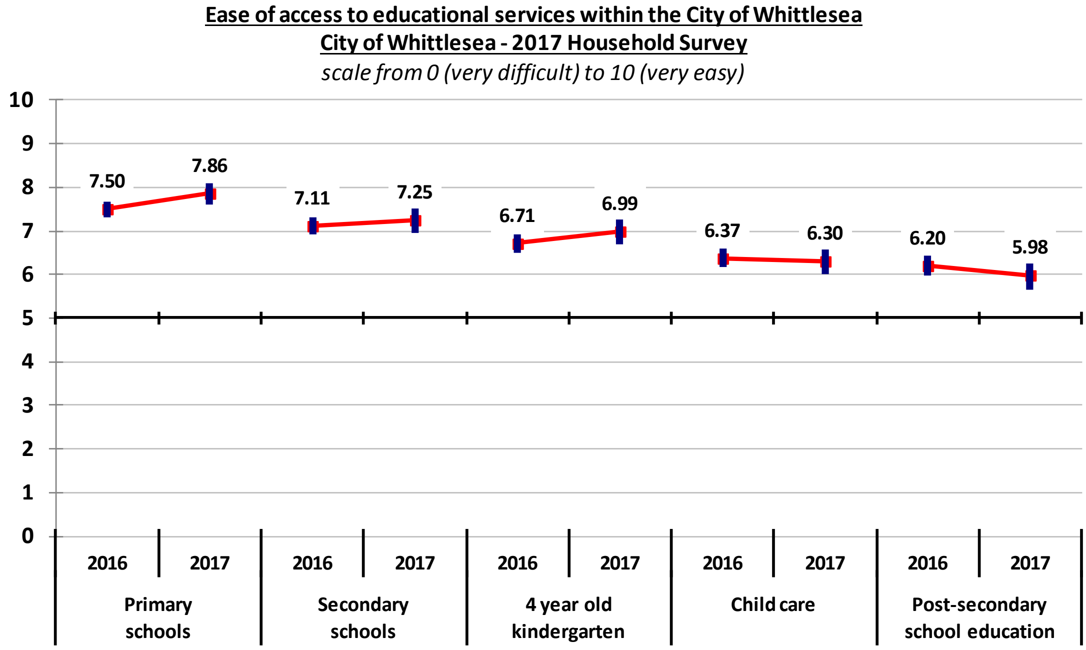
There was no measurable variation in the average ease of accessing educational services observed between 2016 and 2017, as outlined in the following graph.

The ease of accessing these educational services can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very Easy*** – respondent households on average rated the ease of accessing primary and secondary schools as very easy. Almost three-quarters (73.7%) of respondent households rated access to primary schools as very easy and two-thirds (65.1%) rated access to secondary schools very easy. Less than one-sixth of respondent households rated ease of accessing primary (9.6%) or secondary (13.8%) schools as difficult.

- ***Moderately Easy*** – respondent households on average rated the ease of accessing 4 year old kindergarten and childcare as moderately easy. Whilst approximately half of the respondent households rated it very easy to access childcare (47.7%) and 4 year old kindergarten (58.4%) very easy, a little less than one-sixth (13.9%) rated it difficult to access 4 year old kindergarten, and more than one-fifth (21.1%) rated it difficult to access childcare.

- ***Mildly Easy*** – respondent households on average rated the ease of accessing post secondary school education as mildly easy. Respondent households were relatively evenly split in relation to the ease of accessing these services, with a little less than half (44.1%) rating it very easy, almost one-third (30.9%) rating it neutral to somewhat easy, and one-quarter (25.1%) rating it difficult.



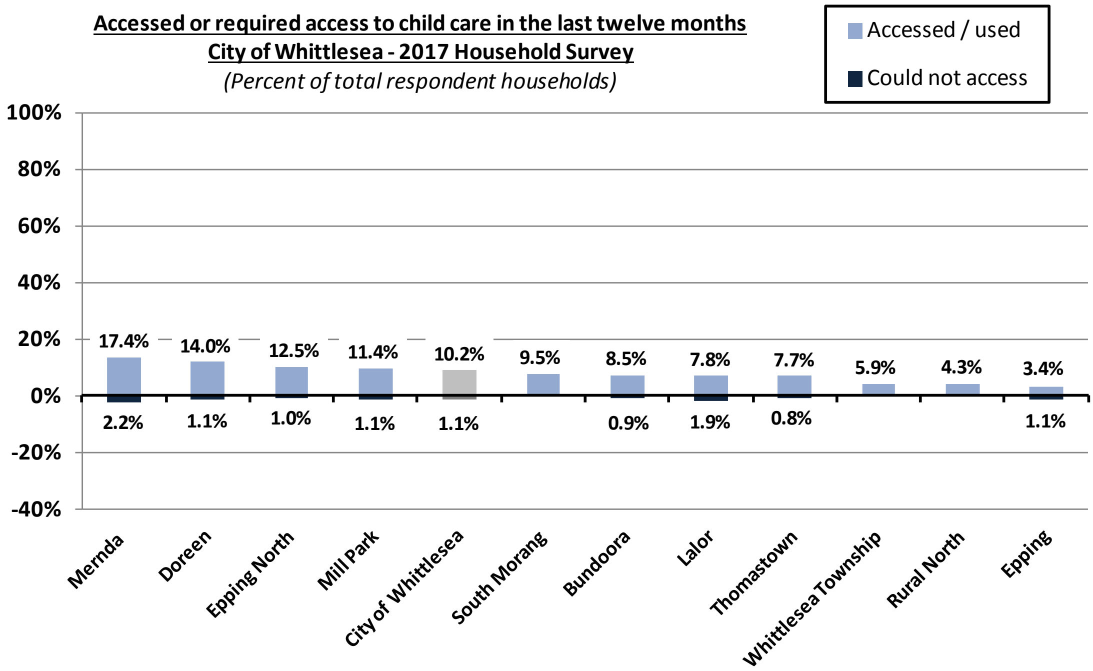
<u>Ease of access to educational services within the City of Whittlesea</u>
<u>City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey</u>
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*Childcare*	*4 yr old kinder-garten*	*Primary schools*	*Secondary schools*	*Post-sec. school education*
Very easy *(7 - 10)*	47.7%	58.4%	73.7%	65.1%	44.1%
Neutral to mildly easy *(5 - 6)*	31.3%	27.7%	16.7%	21.1%	30.9%
Difficult *(0 - 4)*	21.1%	13.9%	9.6%	13.8%	25.1%
Can't say	816	855	746	782	845
Total responses	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**	**1,123**

9.3.1 Childcare

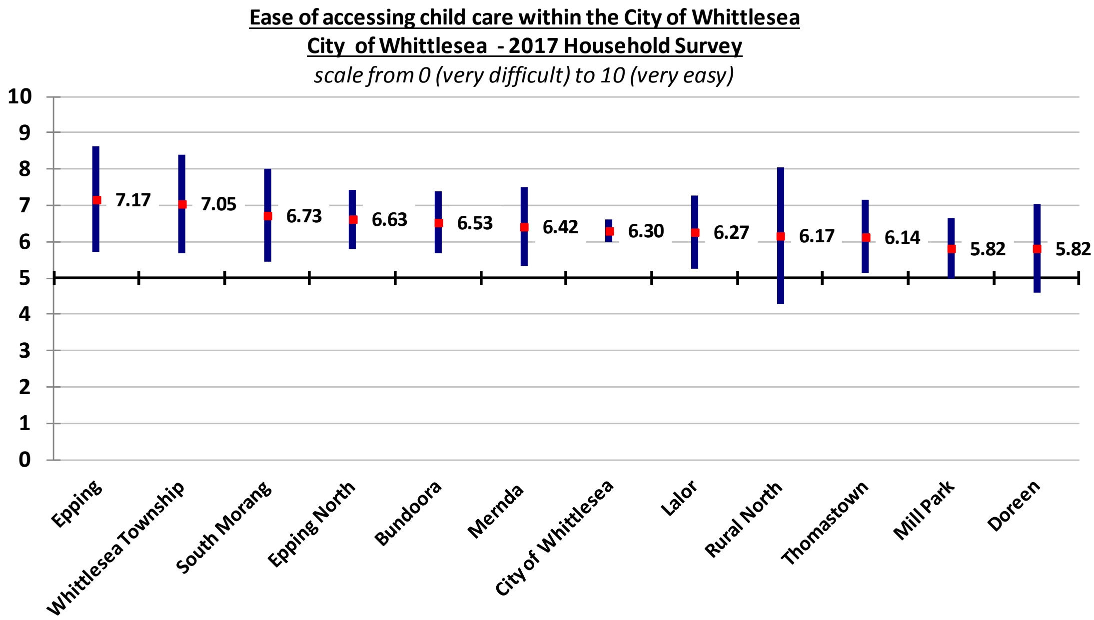
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation in the propensity of respondent households to access childcare in the last twelve months observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, it is noted that respondent households from the growth areas precincts of Mernda, Doreen and Epping North were marginally more likely than average to access childcare in the last twelve months. Some of the older more established population precincts such as Lalor, Thomastown, Whittlesea Township, the Rural North, and Epping were somewhat less likely than average to access childcare.

Less than three percent of respondent households reported that they required but could not access childcare services in the last twelve months. There was no measurable variation in this result observed across the eleven precincts comprising the municipality.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 816 did not provide an ease of access score for childcare services.

As a result of the relatively small sample size for this question, there was no measurable variation in the ease of accessing childcare observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

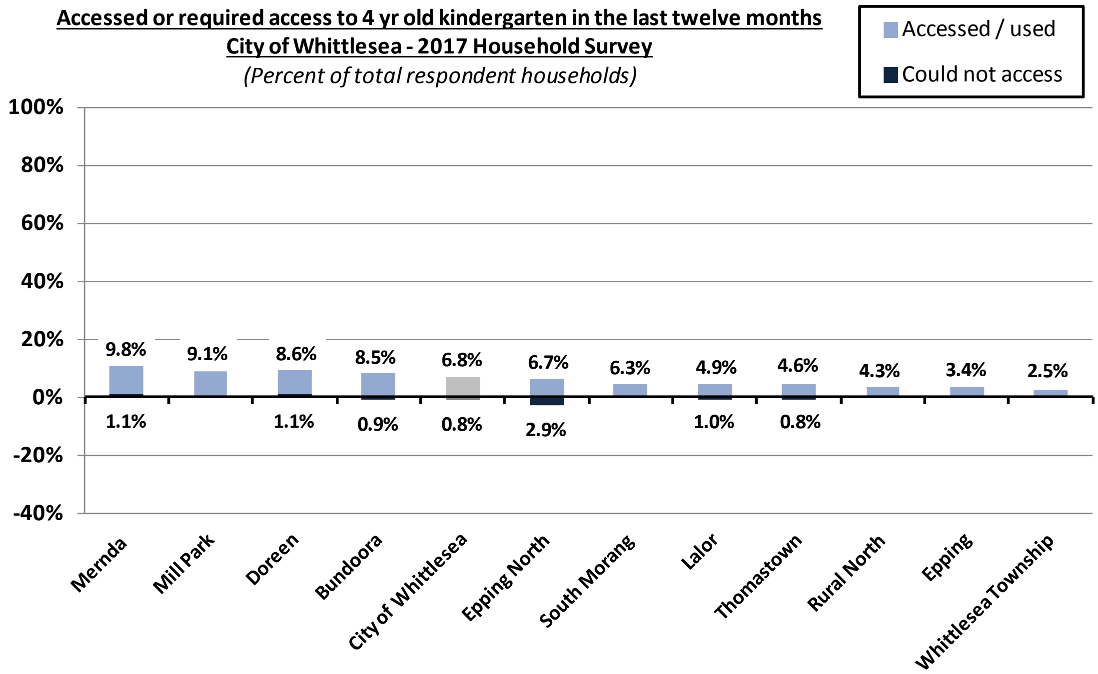


Of the twelve respondent households that reported that they could not access childcare services in the City of Whittlesea, a total of six provided a response as to the reason why they could not access these services, and these responses are available from Council on request.

9.3.2 4 year old kindergarten

Less than seven percent (6.8%) of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea reported that they had accessed 4 year old kindergarten in the last twelve months, and less than one percent reported that they required but could not access this service.

There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the municipality.

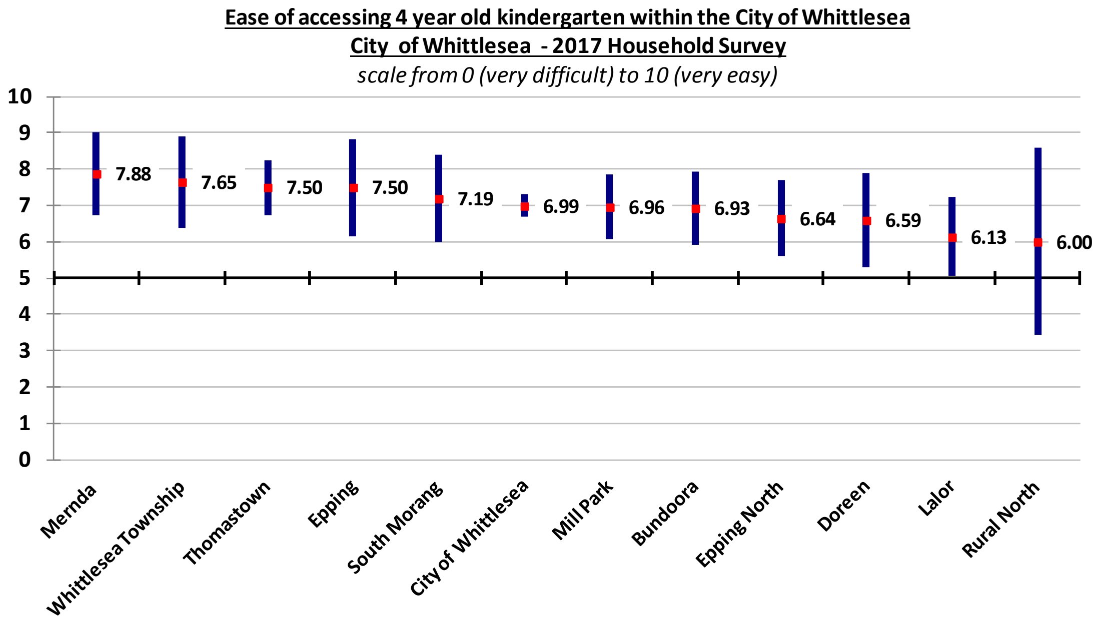


Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 855 did not provide an ease of access score for 4 year old kindergarten.

As a result of the relatively small precinct level sample size, there was no statistically significant variation in the ease of accessing 4 year old kindergarten observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Metropolis Research does however note the following:

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing 4 year old kindergarten somewhat, albeit not measurably higher than the municipal average.



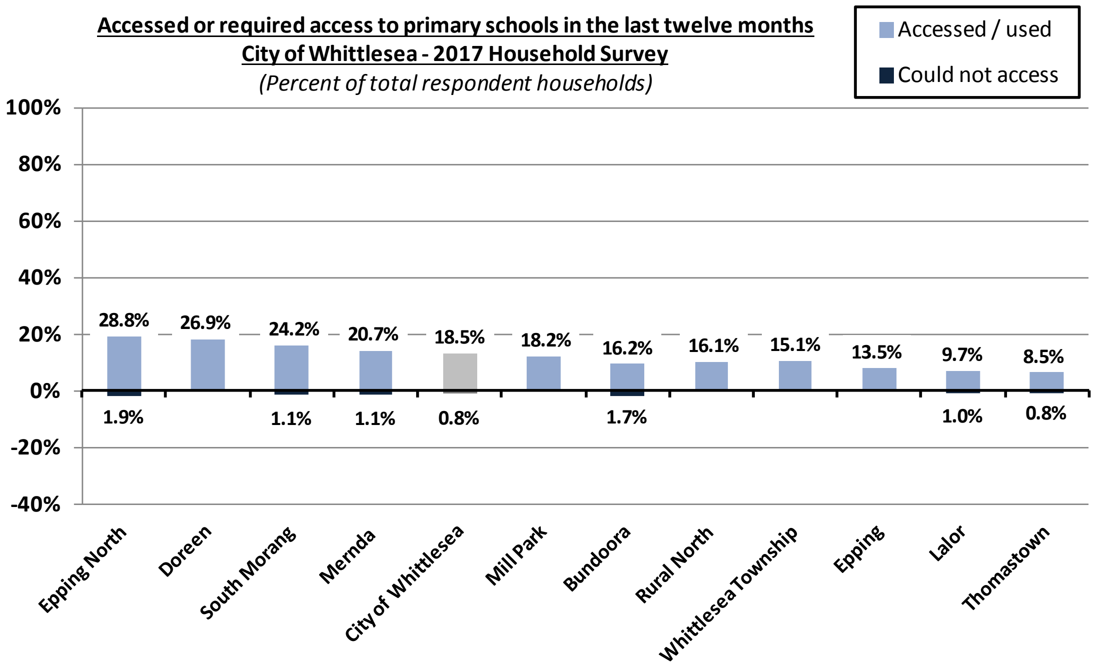
There were only four responses provided by respondent households as to reasons why they could not access 4 year old kindergarten, and these are available from Council on request.

9.3.3 Primary school

Approximately one-sixth (18.5%) of all respondent households reported that they had accessed a primary school in the last twelve months, and less than one percent (0.8%) reported that they required but could not access a primary school in the last twelve months.

There was measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access a primary school observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

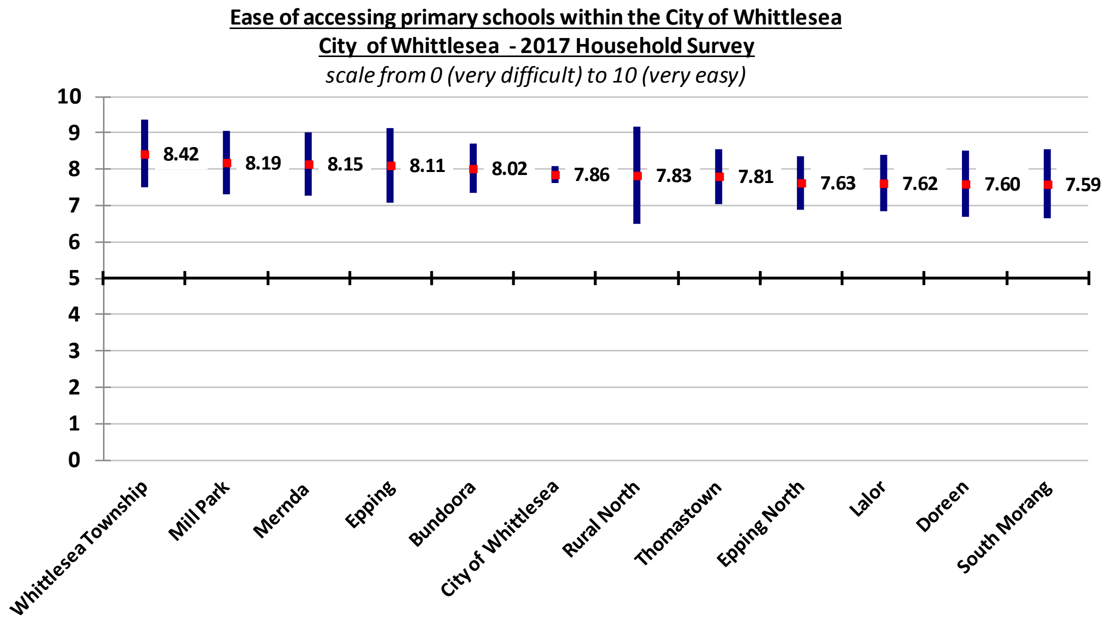
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have accessed a primary school in the last twelve months.
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to have accessed a primary school in the last twelve months.
- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have accessed a primary school in the last twelve months.



Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 746 did not provide an ease of access score for accessing primary school.

There was no measurable or significant variation in the ease of accessing primary schools observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that despite the small precinct-level sample size, the variation in the ease of accessing primary schools observed across the municipality was very small, at approximately ten percent difference from the highest score (8.42 in Whittlesea Township) to the lowest score (7.59 in South Morang).



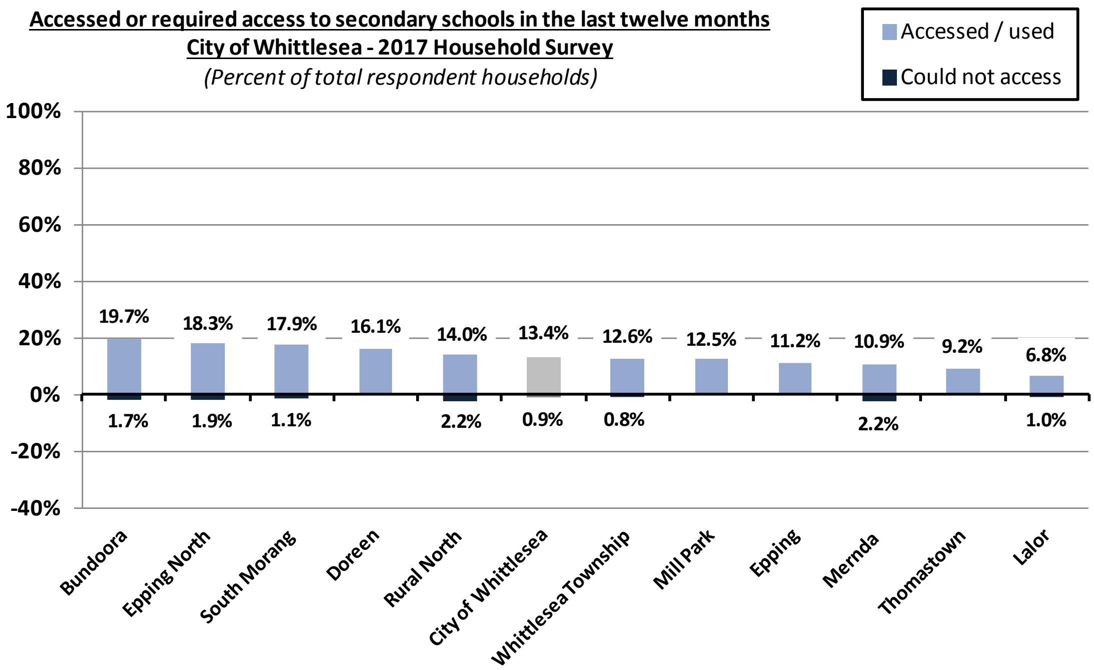
Of the nine respondent households that reported that they required but could not access a primary school in the last twelve months, only three provided a response as to why they could not access the services. These responses are available from Council on request.

9.3.4 Secondary schools

A little more than ten percent (13.4%) of all respondent households reported that they had accessed a secondary school in the last twelve months, and less than one percent (0.9%) reported that they required but could not access a secondary school in the last twelve months.

There was no measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access a secondary school observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, however attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to have accessed a secondary school in the last twelve months.
- ***Lalor and Thomastown*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably less likely than average to have accessed a secondary school in the last twelve months.

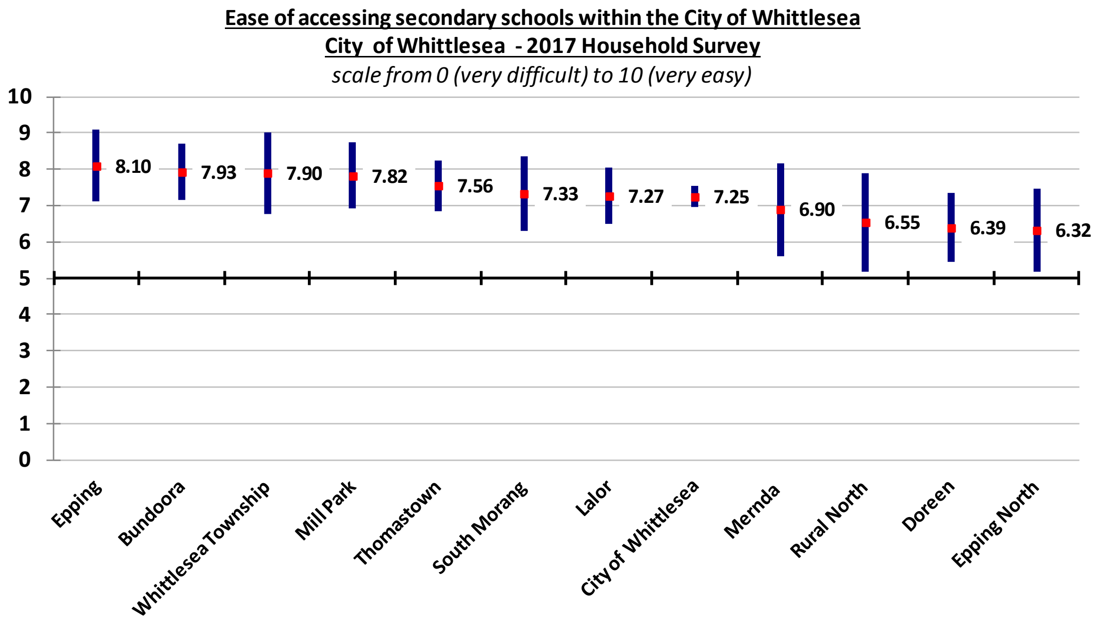


Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 782 did not provide an ease of access score for secondary schools.

As a result of the small precinct-level sample size, there was no measurable variation in the ease of accessing secondary schools observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

Metropolis Research does however draw attention to the following:

- ***Doreen and Epping North*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing secondary schools somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than the municipal average.



There were only five responses received from respondent households that reported that they could not access a secondary school in the last twelve months, and these responses are available from Council on request.

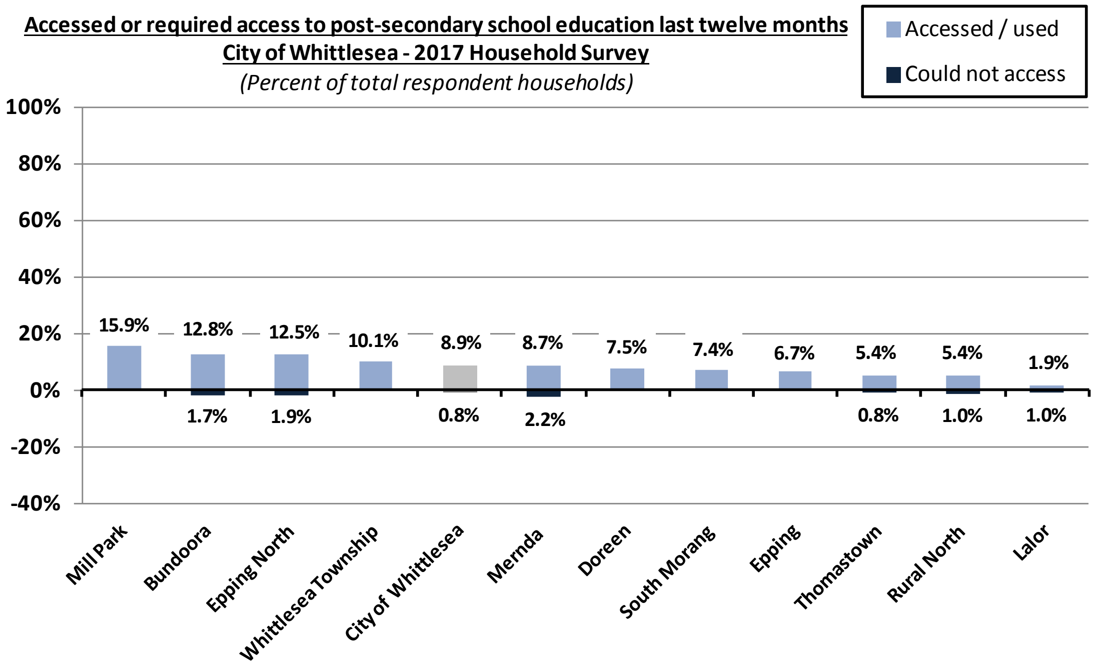
9.3.5 Post-secondary school education

A little less than ten percent (8.9%) of all respondent households reported that they had accessed post-secondary school education in the last twelve months, and less than one percent (0.8%) reported that they required but could not access post-secondary school education in the last twelve months.

There was no measurable variation in the propensity of respondent households to access post-secondary school education observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, however attention drawn to the following:

- ***Mill Park, Bundoora, and Epping North*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to have accessed post-secondary school education in the last twelve months.

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably less likely than average to have accessed post-secondary school education in the last twelve months.

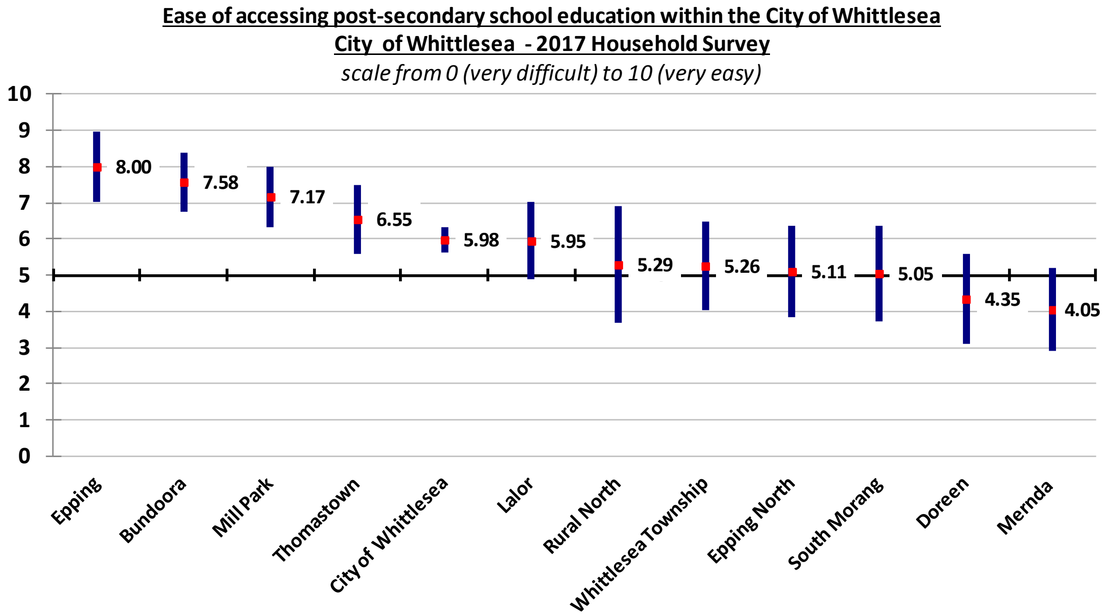


Readers are reminded that of the 1,123 respondent households, a total of 845 did not provide an ease of access score for post-secondary school education.

Despite the small precinct-level sample size, there was measurable and significant variation in the ease of accessing post-secondary school education observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping, Bundoora, and Mill Park*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing post-secondary school education measurably and significantly higher than the municipal average.

- ***Doreen and Mernda*** – respondent households rated the ease of accessing post-secondary school education measurably and significantly lower than the municipal average.



There were only four responses received from respondent household that were unable to access post-secondary school education, and these responses are available from Council on request.

10. Retail trade

Household respondents were asked:

"Where does your household shop most often for your shopping needs?"

The following section of the report provides details as to the shopping centres most often frequented by respondent households when shopping for the five basic types of shopping: daily shopping needs (e.g. bread and milk), weekly grocery shopping, clothing and other comparison goods shopping, larger household goods (e.g. whitegoods), and dining out and entertainment.

Readers are reminded that this set of questions were asked as multiple-response questions in that respondent households could select all of the shopping centres that they most often visit for the five different types of shopping. As a result of this the percentages may not sum to one hundred percent as respondent households will often visit more than one centre for each type of shopping.

10.1 Daily shopping needs

There was some measurable variation in the daily shopping needs centres most often visited by respondent households in 2017 compared to 2016, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Measurable increase*** - a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households visiting Laurimar Town Centre (10.2% up from 6.5%), Mernda Villages Shopping Centre (8.9% up from 4.3%), and Lyndarum Shopping Centre (7.5% up from 3.5%).

When examined at the precinct level, attention is drawn to the following summary results:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bundoora Shopping Centre (44.4%), University Hill Bundoora (29.1%), and Mill Park Stables (17.9%).

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Lalor Shopping Centre (32.0%), Lalor Plaza (19.4%), and Pacific Epping (17.5%).

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Lalor Shopping Centre (32.3%), Thomastown Shopping Centre (24.6%), and Pacific Epping (16.9%).

- ***Epping*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (47.2%), Plenty Valley Westfield (34.8%), and Greenbrook Shopping Centre (25.8%).

- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Lyndarum Shopping Centre (57.7%), Pacific Epping (36.5%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (8.7%).

- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Mill Park Stables (70.5%), Plenty Valley Westfield (37.5%), and Pacific Epping (15.9%).

- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (52.6%), other South Morang (31.6%), and Rivergum Village (24.2%).

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Mernda Villages Shopping Centre (69.6%), Plenty Valley Westfield (20.7%), and Laurimar Town Centre (9.8%).
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Laurimar Town Centre (82.8%), Mernda Villages (11.8%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (8.6%).
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Whittlesea Shopping Centre (84.9%), Plenty Valley Westfield (6.7%), and Farmers' Market (4.2%).
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Whittlesea Shopping Centre (66.7%), Laurimar Town Centre (9.7%), and Mernda Villages (8.6%).

Daily household needs
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2017*		*2016*	*2014*	*2012*	*2007*
	Number	*Percent*				
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	225	20.0%	21.9%	19.7%	29.2%	16.9%
Pacific Epping	180	16.0%	14.7%	12.9%	27.6%	28.1%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	174	15.5%	16.1%	15.1%	17.4%	27.2%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	118	10.5%	12.9%	12.5%	18.7%	22.9%
Laurimar Town Centre	114	10.2%↑	6.5%	6.6%	n.a	n.a
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	100	8.9%↑	4.3%	6.1%	n.a	n.a
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	91	8.1%	7.1%	9.6%	10.3%	13.8%
Lyndarum Town Centre	84	7.5%↑	3.5%	4.2%	n.a	n.a
University Hill Bundoora	58	5.2%	5.2%	6.3%	9.5%	n.a
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	57	5.1%	6.2%	8.1%	6.6%	n.a
South Morang *(other)*	54	4.8%	6.2%	3.7%	2.5%	n.a
Lalor *(other)*	49	4.4%	5.0%	4.0%	9.2%	9.1%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	48	4.3%	4.5%	3.9%	4.3%	17.7%
Thomastown *(other)*	46	4.1%	4.8%	3.3%	4.9%	3.7%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	44	3.9%	5.5%	6.1%	8.7%	12.7%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	39	3.5%	4.2%	4.3%	5.8%	3.7%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	38	3.4%	4.2%	5.4%	6.2%	9.1%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	31	2.8%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%	4.3%
Northland Shopping Centre	27	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%	6.2%	5.6%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	21	1.9%	1.6%	2.4%	5.2%	6.4%
Online shopping	19	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	n.a	n.a
Farmers' Market	13	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	n.a	n.a
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	9	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.8%	2.0%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	4	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	n.a	n.a
Other	29	2.6%	2.2%	3.9%	9.9%	19.2%
Total responses	**1,672**		**1,500**	**1,533**	**2,015**	**1,528**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*954 (84.9%)*		*852 (83.8%)*	*835*	*947*	*635*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Daily household needs by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	13.7%	4.9%	3.8%	34.8%↑	8.7%	37.5%↑
Pacific Epping	6.8%	17.5%	16.9%	47.2%↑	36.5%↑	15.9%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	17.9%	6.8%	1.5%	18.0%	1.9%	70.5%↑
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	3.4%	32.0%↑	32.3%↑	7.9%	5.8%	6.8%
Laurimar Town Centre	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	3.4%	1.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	12.8%	19.4%↑	10.0%	7.9%	2.9%	13.6%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	57.7%↑	0.0%
University Hill Bundoora	29.1%↑	3.9%	1.5%	3.4%	1.0%	8.0%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	44.4%↑	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
South Morang *(other)*	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.3%
Lalor *(other)*	2.6%	15.5%↑	10.0%	5.6%	1.0%	3.4%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Thomastown *(other)*	0.0%	4.9%	30.0%↑	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	1.7%	6.8%	3.8%	5.6%	4.8%	4.5%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	0.9%	1.9%	24.6%↑	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%↑	1.0%	0.0%
Northland Shopping Centre	5.1%	1.9%	2.3%	4.5%	1.0%	3.4%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.8%
Online shopping	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%
Farmers' Market	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1.7%	4.9%	0.0%	2.2%	5.8%	2.3%
Total responses	**187**	**132**	**185**	**161**	**135**	**164**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*96 (82.1%)*	*77 (74.8%)*	*105 (80.8%)*	*78 (87.6%)*	*91 (87.5%)*	*82 (93.2%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Daily household needs by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	52.6%↑	20.7%	8.6%	6.7%	4.3%	20.0%
Pacific Epping	2.1%	4.3%	0.0%	2.5%	4.3%	16.0%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	6.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	15.5%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	3.2%	10.5%
Laurimar Town Centre	3.2%	9.8%	82.8%↑	2.5%	9.7%	10.2%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	2.1%	69.6%↑	11.8%	3.4%	8.6%	8.9%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	4.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%	2.2%	8.1%
Lyndarum Town Centre	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	6.5%	7.5%
University Hill Bundoora	3.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.2%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	3.2%	6.5%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	5.1%
South Morang *(other)*	31.6%↑	4.3%	2.2%	0.8%	3.2%	4.8%
Lalor *(other)*	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	4.4%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	84.9%↑	66.7%↑	4.3%
Thomastown *(other)*	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	24.2%↑	6.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	2.1%	1.1%	2.2%	0.8%	2.2%	3.5%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.4%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.8%
Northland Shopping Centre	2.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	1.1%	1.1%	3.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%
Online shopping	3.2%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%
Farmers' Market	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	4.2%	1.1%	1.2%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	0.8%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	6.5%	2.6%
Total responses	**149**	**132**	**115**	**137**	**119**	**1,672**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*77 (81.1%)*	*79 (85.9%)*	*82 (88.2%)*	*104 (87.4%)*	*81 (87.1%)*	*954 (84.9%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

10.2 Regular grocery shopping

The shopping centres that respondent households in the City of Whittlesea visit most often for regular grocery shopping in 2017 remain the same as recorded in recent years, those being: Plenty Valley Westfield (32.6%), Pacific Epping (28.3%), Lalor Shopping Centre (15.1%), and Mill Park Stables (12.1%).

There were some variations in the results for 2017 compared to 2016, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Measurable increase*** – respondent households were measurably more likely in 2017 to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (32.6% up from 29.6%), Laurimar Town Centre (10.2% up from 6.3%), Mernda Villages Shopping Centre (8.0% up from 5.0%), and Lyndarum Town Centre (6.1% up from 2.8%).

- ***Measurable decrease*** – respondent households were measurably less likely in 2017 to visit Lalor Shopping Centre (15.1% down from 17.9%).

When examined at the precinct level, attention is drawn to the following summary results:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bundoora Shopping Centre (45.3%), University Hill Bundoora (29.1%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (20.5%).

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Lalor Shopping Centre (39.8%), Pacific Epping (30.1%), and Lalor Plaza (19.4%).

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (41.5%), Lalor Shopping Centre (37.7%), Thomastown Shopping Centre and other Thomastown shops (22.3%).

- ***Epping*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (66.3%), Plenty Valley Westfield (43.8%), and Mill Park Stables (12.4%).

- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (64.4%), Lyndarum Town Centre (40.4%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (19.2%).

- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (54.5%), Mill Park Stables (53.4%), and Pacific Epping (23.9%).

- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (73.7%), other South Morang shops (29.5%), and Rivergum Village (21.1%).

- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Mernda Villages (55.4%), Plenty Valley Westfield (47.8%), and Laurimar Town Centre (13.0%).

- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Laurimar Town Centre (75.3%), Plenty Valley Westfield (22.6%), and Mernda Villages (16.1%).

- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Whittlesea Shopping Centre (60.5%), Plenty Valley Westfield (31.1%), and Mernda Villages (15.1%).

- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Whittlesea Shopping Centre (52.7%), Mernda Villages (18.3%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (17.2%).

Regular grocery shopping
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2016	2014	2012	2007
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	366	32.6%↑	29.6%	26.6%	33.9%	23.1%
Pacific Epping	318	28.3%	25.8%	19.0%	34.0%	35.8%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	170	15.1%↓	17.9%	15.2%	19.4%	26.7%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	136	12.1%	13.0%	15.7%	11.2%	23.7%
Laurimar Town Centre	114	10.2%↑	6.3%	6.7%	n.a	n.a
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	90	8.0%↑	5.0%	4.9%	n.a	n.a
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	83	7.4%	8.9%	10.0%	8.3%	12.7%
University Hill Bundoora	73	6.5%	7.5%	7.8%	9.9%	n.a
Lyndarum Town Centre	69	6.1%↑	2.8%	3.7%	n.a	n.a
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	68	6.1%	6.8%	8.5%	6.6%	n.a
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	67	6.0%	6.9%	8.9%	5.1%	3.1%
South Morang *(other)*	60	5.3%	5.8%	3.6%	2.0%	n.a
Farmers' Market	58	5.2%	5.6%	3.8%	n.a	n.a
Lalor *(other)*	53	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	10.0%	10.2%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	51	4.5%	7.0%	6.1%	7.6%	15.2%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	49	4.4%	5.3%	4.5%	5.3%	6.0%
Northland Shopping Centre	46	4.1%	3.2%	4.5%	6.5%	7.9%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	42	3.7%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	8.4%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	38	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	6.9%	8.6%
Thomastown *(other)*	34	3.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.8%	3.4%
Online shopping	27	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%	n.a	n.a
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	14	1.2%	2.0%	1.4%	2.5%	1.8%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	11	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	n.a	n.a
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	8	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	2.3%
Other	44	3.9%	2.2%	3.5%	9.8%	22.3%
Total responses	**2,089**		**1,829**	**1,742**	**1,975**	**1,582**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*1,000 (89.1%)*		*897 (88.2%)*	*852*	*947*	*653*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Regular grocery shopping by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	20.5%	5.8%	6.9%	43.8%↑	19.2%	54.5%↑
Pacific Epping	10.3%	30.1%	41.5%↑	66.3%↑	64.4%	23.9%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	6.8%	39.8%↑	37.7%↑	6.7%	14.4%	10.2%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	17.1%	3.9%	0.8%	12.4%	1.0%	53.4%↑
Laurimar Town Centre	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	2.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	14.5%	19.4%↑	12.3%	3.4%	1.9%	10.2%
University Hill Bundoora	29.1%↑	3.9%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	17.0%
Lyndarum Town Centre	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	4.5%	40.4%↑	1.1%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	45.3%↑	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	2.6%	7.8%	7.7%	9.0%	6.7%	9.1%
South Morang *(other)*	2.6%	0.0%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	4.5%
Farmers' Market	8.5%	5.8%	4.6%	1.1%	0.0%	6.8%
Lalor *(other)*	3.4%	15.5%↑	11.5%	6.7%	3.8%	1.1%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	6.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	1.7%	9.7%	22.3%↑	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%
Northland Shopping Centre	8.5%	2.9%	5.4%	4.5%	1.9%	6.8%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.0%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	6.8%	1.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Thomastown *(other)*	2.6%	1.0%	22.3%↑	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Online shopping	0.9%	1.9%	1.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.1%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	6.7%	1.0%	1.1%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Other	0.9%	2.9%	1.5%	5.6%	7.7%	3.4%
Total responses	**231**	**162**	**246**	**165**	**175**	**196**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*102 (87.2%)*	*83 (80.6%)*	*112 (86.2%)*	*84 (94.4%)*	*93 (89.4%)*	*80 (90.9%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Daily household needs by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	73.7%↑	47.8%↑	22.6%	31.1%	17.2%	32.6%
Pacific Epping	11.6%	7.6%	4.3%	5.0%	14.0%	28.3%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	10.5%	5.4%	1.1%	0.8%	6.5%	15.1%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	4.2%	6.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	12.1%
Laurimar Town Centre	2.1%	13.0%	75.3%↑	14.3%	15.1%	10.2%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.0%	55.4%↑	16.1%	15.1%	18.3%↑	8.0%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	4.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	7.4%
University Hill Bundoora	4.2%	4.3%	1.1%	1.7%	2.2%	6.5%
Lyndarum Town Centre	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	7.5%	6.1%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	5.3%	7.6%	3.2%	0.8%	0.0%	6.1%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	3.2%	6.5%	0.0%	4.2%	1.1%	6.0%
South Morang *(other)*	29.5%↑	5.4%	3.2%	1.7%	5.4%	5.3%
Farmers' Market	4.2%	7.6%	6.5%	8.4%	11.8%	5.2%
Lalor *(other)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.2%	4.7%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	21.1%↑	10.9%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	4.5%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.4%
Northland Shopping Centre	4.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.8%	1.1%	4.1%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	1.1%	1.1%	6.5%	60.5%↑	52.7%↑	3.7%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	3.2%	2.2%	10.8%	0.0%	5.4%	3.4%
Thomastown *(other)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Online shopping	2.1%	5.4%	4.3%	5.0%	4.3%	2.4%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	2.1%	3.3%	4.3%	10.1%	10.8%	3.9%
Total responses	**185**	**179**	**153**	**200**	**170**	**2,089**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*87 (91.6%)*	*84 (91.3%)*	*85 (91.4%)*	*105 (88.2%)*	*87 (93.5%)*	*1,000 (89.1%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

10.3 Clothing and other comparison goods

Four shopping centres continue to dominate the clothing and comparison goods shopping results in the City of Whittlesea in 2017, those being Plenty Valley Westfield (46.7%), Pacific Epping (41.9%), University Hill Bundoora (35.4%), and Northland Shopping Centre (29.5%).

There were some variations in the results for 2017 compared to 2016, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Measurable increase*** – respondent households in 2017 were measurably more likely than in 2016 to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (46.7% up from 42.6%), Pacific Epping (41.9% up from 37.0%), Northland Shopping Centre (29.5% up from 24.9%), Greensborough Shopping Centre (18.3% up from 15.4%), and online shopping (17.0% up from 14.1%).

Metropolis Research draws particular attention in 2017 to the continued small but measurable and steady increase in the proportion of respondent households shopping for clothing and comparison goods online, which has increased from 12.2% in 2014 and 14.1% in 2016 to be 17.0% this year.

When examined at the precinct level, attention is drawn to the following summary results:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were most likely to visit University Hill (47.0%), Northland Shopping Centre (45.3%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (32.5%).
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (52.4%), Plenty Valley Westfield (26.2%), and Northland Shopping Centre (23.3%).
- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (52.3%), Northland Shopping Centre (29.2%), and University Hill Bundoora (26.2%).
- ***Epping*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (55.1%), Plenty Valley Westfield (40.4%), and University Hill Bundoora (28.1%).
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (66.3%), Plenty Valley Westfield (40.4%), and University Hill Bundoora (32.7%).
- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (65.9%), Pacific Epping (43.2%), and University Hill Bundoora (42.0%).
- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (72.6%), University Hill Bundoora (41.1%), and Pacific Epping (33.7%).
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (63.0%), University Hill Bundoora (43.5%), and Northland Shopping Centre (28.3%).
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (54.8%), Greensborough Shopping Centre (48.4%), and University Hill Bundoora (39.8%).
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (53.8%), University Hill Bundoora (28.6%), and Pacific Epping (23.5%).
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (50.5%), Pacific Epping (43.0%), and University Hill Bundoora (32.3%).

Clothing and comparison goods
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2014*	*2012*	*2007*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	525	46.7%↑	42.6%	39.1%	42.3%	3.2%
Pacific Epping	470	41.9%↑	37.0%	31.7%	48.3%	75.7%
University Hill Bundoora	397	35.4%	35.2%	23.0%	18.4%	n.a
Northland Shopping Centre	331	29.5%↑	24.9%	27.5%	31.4%	58.2%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	205	18.3%↑	15.4%	16.8%	22.6%	49.5%
Online shopping	191	17.0%↑	14.1%	12.2%	n.a	n.a
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	133	11.8%	9.8%	9.6%	13.5%	15.0%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	92	8.2%	10.0%	10.4%	3.4%	5.6%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	29	2.6%	4.2%	3.1%	4.2%	7.3%
South Morang *(other)*	19	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	1.0%	n.a
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	17	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	2.5%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	15	1.3%	1.5%	2.6%	3.2%	6.3%
Thomastown *(other)*	14	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	12	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	n.a
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	12	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	5.0%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	11	1.0%	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	11	1.0%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%
Lalor *(other)*	10	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	2.6%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	10	0.9%	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%	0.5%
Laurimar Town Centre	9	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	n.a	n.a
Lyndarum Town Centre	8	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	n.a	n.a
Farmers' Market	6	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	n.a	n.a
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	n.a	n.a
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	n.a	n.a
Other	35	3.1%	2.9%	3.5%	8.2%	8.7%
Total responses	**2,565**		**2,148**	**1,986**	**2,258**	**1,925**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*944 (84.1%)*		*841 (82.7%)*	*799*	*912*	*620*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Clothing and comparison goods by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	32.5%	26.2%	16.2%	40.4%	40.4%	65.9%↑
Pacific Epping	27.4%	52.4%↑	52.3%↑	55.1%↑	66.3%↑	43.2%
University Hill Bundoora	47.0%	22.3%	26.2%	28.1%	32.7%	42.0%
Northland Shopping Centre	45.3%↑	23.3%	29.2%	23.6%	27.9%	35.2%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	22.2%	6.8%	7.7%	7.9%	7.7%	19.3%
Online shopping	28.2%↑	10.7%	10.8%	19.1%	20.2%	15.9%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	9.4%	12.6%	16.2%	9.0%	13.5%	13.6%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	5.1%	13.6%	10.8%	3.4%	3.8%	12.5%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	1.7%	7.8%	6.2%	4.5%	2.9%	0.0%
South Morang *(other)*	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	3.4%	1.9%	1.5%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Thomastown *(other)*	4.3%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	2.9%	1.1%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	3.4%	1.0%	0.8%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	0.9%	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Lalor *(other)*	0.9%	3.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	1.7%	1.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Laurimar Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%
Farmers' Market	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1.7%	2.9%	1.5%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%
Total responses	**280**	**202**	**250**	**181**	**238**	**235**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*100 (85.5%)*	*78 (75.7%)*	*104 (80.0%)*	*72 (80.9%)*	*86 (82.7%)*	*79 (89.8%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Clothing and comparison goods by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	72.6%↑	63.0%↑	54.8%	53.8%	50.5%	46.7%
Pacific Epping	33.7%	27.2%	14.0%	23.5%	43.0%	41.9%
University Hill Bundoora	41.1%	43.5%	39.8%	28.6%	32.3%	35.4%
Northland Shopping Centre	31.6%	28.3%	28.0%	14.3%	18.3%	29.5%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	28.4%↑	17.4%	48.4%↑	21.8%	20.4%	18.3%
Online shopping	16.8%	19.6%	17.2%	15.1%	16.1%	17.0%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	10.5%	13.0%	7.5%	4.2%	11.8%	11.8%
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	7.4%	8.7%	4.3%	8.4%	9.7%	8.2%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.6%
South Morang *(other)*	5.3%	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%	2.2%	1.7%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.0%	1.1%	2.2%	14.3%	3.2%	1.5%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%
Thomastown *(other)*	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Bundoora Shopping Centre / Denison Mall	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Lalor *(other)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Laurimar Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Farmers' Market	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.1%	3.3%	7.5%	3.4%	5.4%	3.1%
Total responses	**239**	**214**	**224**	**232**	**203**	**2,565**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*81 (85.3%)*	*80 (87.0%)*	*83 (89.2%)*	*97 (81.5%)*	*82 (88.2%)*	*944 (84.1%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

10.4 Larger household goods

The shopping centres that respondent households visit most often for larger household goods shopping remain the same in 2017 as recorded in recent years, with Northland Shopping Centre (18.4%), other Thomastown shops (17.6%), Pacific Epping (11.8%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (11.4%) dominating the results.

Metropolis Research does note that online shopping for larger household goods has continued to increase marginally, albeit not measurably in 2017, up from 5.2% in 2014, 5.3% in 2016, to 6.2% this year.

When examined at the precinct level, attention is drawn to the following summary results:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Northland Shopping Centre (22.2%), other Thomastown shops (19.7%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (11.1%).
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Northland Shopping Centre (15.5%), other Thomastown shops (14.6%), and Pacific Epping (14.6%).
- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were most likely to visit other Thomastown shops (16.9%), Pacific Epping (16.9%), and Northland Shopping Centre (13.1%).
- ***Epping*** – respondent households were most likely to visit other Thomastown shops (18.0%), Pacific Epping (14.6%), Northland Shopping Centre (10.1%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (10.1%).
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Northland Shopping Centre (21.2%), Pacific Epping (21.2%), and other Thomastown shops (14.4%).
- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Northland Shopping Centre (28.4%), other Thomastown shops (22.7%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (13.6%).
- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were most likely to visit other Thomastown shops (21.1%), Northland Shopping Centre (20.0%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (20.0%).
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Northland Shopping Centre (17.4%), Plenty Valley Westfield (17.4%), and other Thomastown shops (12.0%).
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were most likely to visit other Thomastown shops (18.3%), Northland Shopping Centre (15.1%), and Greensborough Shopping Centre (14.0%).
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were most likely to visit other Thomastown shops (18.5%), Plenty Valley Westfield (15.1%), and Northland Shopping Centre (12.6%).
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit other Thomastown shops (19.4%), Northland Shopping Centre (15.1%), Pacific Epping (10.8%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (10.8%).

Larger household goods
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2014*	*2012*	*2007*
Northland Shopping Centre	207	18.4%	16.6%	16.3%	19.4%	68.0%
Thomastown Shops *(other)*	198	17.6%	16.3%	14.0%	7.6%	10.4%
Pacific Epping	133	11.8%	12.4%	9.7%	19.0%	59.3%
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	128	11.4%	10.5%	11.4%	16.2%	2.6%
Online shopping	70	6.2%	5.3%	5.2%	n.a	n.a
Greensborough Shopping Centre	62	5.5%	4.5%	6.2%	7.9%	41.2%
Epping Central Village *(bt Cooper & Rufus St)*	37	3.3%	4.4%	4.4%	5.7%	12.5%
University Hill Bundoora	29	2.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	n.a
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	25	2.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%	10.9%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	23	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%
South Morang *(other)*	9	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	n.a
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	8	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%
Lalor *(other)*	8	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	8	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	2.8%
Lyndarum Town Centre	7	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	n.a	n.a
Denison Mall / Bundoora Shopping Centre	6	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	n.a
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	6	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	3.1%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	6	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	4	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	2.9%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Rd)*	4	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Laurimar Town Centre	3	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	n.a	n.a
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	2	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	n.a	n.a
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	n.a	n.a
Farmers' Market	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	n.a	n.a
Other	54	4.8%	4.1%	9.6%	17.8%	19.0%
Total responses	**1,039**		**891**	**935**	**1,176**	**1,886**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*678 (60.4%)*		*573 (56.3%)*	*585*	*694*	*456*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Larger household goods by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Northland Shopping Centre	22.2%	15.5%	13.1%	10.1%	21.2%	28.4%↑
Thomastown Shops *(other)*	19.7%	14.6%	16.9%	18.0%	14.4%	22.7%
Pacific Epping	8.5%	14.6%	16.9%	14.6%	21.2%	10.2%
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	11.1%	7.8%	3.8%	10.1%	8.7%	13.6%
Online shopping	6.8%	4.9%	1.5%	5.6%	7.7%	8.0%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	9.4%	2.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	5.7%
Epping Central Village *(bt Cooper & Rufus St)*	3.4%	5.8%	4.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.4%
University Hill Bundoora	6.8%	1.9%	3.1%	2.2%	1.9%	3.4%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	5.1%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%	2.3%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	0.9%	3.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
South Morang *(other)*	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	0.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Lalor *(other)*	0.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	0.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Denison Mall / Bundoora Shopping Centre	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	0.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Rd)*	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Laurimar Town Centre	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farmers' Market	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.6%	3.9%	3.1%	2.2%	4.8%	3.4%
Total responses	**120**	**93**	**97**	**63**	**99**	**95**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*74 (63.2%)*	*58 (56.3%)*	*68 (52.3%)*	*46 (51.7%)*	*63 (60.6%)*	*54 (61.4%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Larger household goods by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Northland Shopping Centre	20.0%	17.4%	15.1%	12.6%	15.1%	18.4%
Thomastown Shops *(other)*	21.1%	12.0%	18.3%	18.5%	19.4%	17.6%
Pacific Epping	12.6%	4.3%	2.2%	7.6%	10.8%	11.8%
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	20.0%	17.4%	9.7%	15.1%	10.8%	11.4%
Online shopping	8.4%	8.7%	3.2%	9.2%	7.5%	6.2%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	8.4%	5.4%	14.0%	7.6%	7.5%	5.5%
Epping Central Village *(bt Cooper & Rufus St)*	0.0%	3.3%	2.2%	4.2%	4.3%	3.3%
University Hill Bundoora	3.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	2.6%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	2.1%	0.0%	4.3%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	3.2%	4.3%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.0%
South Morang *(other)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.2%	0.8%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Lalor *(other)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Denison Mall / Bundoora Shopping Centre	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.2%	1.1%	0.5%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Rd)*	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Laurimar Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Farmers' Market	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	4.2%	8.7%	9.7%	5.0%	8.6%	4.8%
Total responses	**102**	**82**	**79**	**111**	**88**	**1,039**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*62 (65.3%)*	*62 (67.4%)*	*60 (64.5%)*	*73 (61.3%)*	*58 (62.4%)*	*678 (60.4%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

10.5 Dining out and / or entertainment

The centres that respondent households visit most often for dining out and entertainment trips in the City of Whittlesea in 2017 remain the same as recorded in recent years, those being Pacific Epping (29.0%), Plenty Valley Westfield (24.1%), the Melbourne CBD (17.5%), and Northland Shopping Centre (13.4%).

There was some measurable variation in these results observed in 2017 compared to 2016, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Measurable increase*** – there was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households visiting Pacific Epping (29.0% up from 23.8%), Plenty Valley Westfield (24.1% up from 17.9%), and Greensborough Shopping Centre (9.9% up from 5.9%).

When examined at the precinct level, attention is drawn to the following summary results:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were most likely to visit University Hill Bundoora (23.9%), Melbourne CBD (19.7%), and Pacific Epping (16.2%).
- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (29.1%), Plenty Valley Westfield (13.6%), and Melbourne CBD (12.6%).
- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (33.8%), Melbourne CBD (18.5%), and Northland Shopping Centre (10.8%).
- ***Epping*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (43.8%), Plenty Valley Westfield (25.8%), and Melbourne CBD (12.4%).
- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Pacific Epping (49.0%), Melbourne CBD (19.2%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (17.3%).
- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (45.5%), Pacific Epping (31.8%), Melbourne CBD (22.7%), and Northland Shopping Centre (22.7%).
- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (37.9%), Pacific Epping (23.2%), Greensborough Shopping Centre (15.8%) and other South Morang shops (15.8%).
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Plenty Valley Westfield (33.7%), Pacific Epping (19.6%), and Melbourne CBD (18.5%).
- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Laurimar Town Centre (33.3%), Greensborough Shopping Centre (24.7%), and Plenty Valley Westfield (20.4%).
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Whittlesea Shopping Centre (38.7%), Pacific Epping (18.5%), and Melbourne CBD (15.1%).
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Whittlesea Shopping Centre (28.0%), Pacific Epping (18.3%), and Melbourne CBD (18.3%).

Dining out and / or entertainment
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2017 Number*	*2017 Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*2013*
Pacific Epping	326	29.0%↑	23.8%	20.4%	20.4%	21.8%
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	271	24.1%↑	17.9%	14.5%	14.5%	18.0%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	196	17.5%	16.1%	13.0%	13.0%	17.0%
Northland Shopping Centre	150	13.4%	12.2%	11.6%	11.6%	14.0%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	111	9.9%↑	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	9.7%
University Hill Bundoora	96	8.5%	7.5%	8.1%	8.1%	8.7%
Epping Central Village *(bt Cooper & Rufus St)*	71	6.3%	8.2%	6.2%	6.2%	5.0%
Laurimar Town Centre	58	5.2%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
South Morang *(other)*	52	4.6%	4.6%	3.5%	3.5%	5.0%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	40	3.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.1%	3.6%
Denison Mall / Bundoora Shopping Centre	34	3.0%	2.5%	4.9%	4.9%	2.7%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	33	2.9%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.9%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	28	2.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	25	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	2.8%	1.9%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	21	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%
Thomastown Shops *(other)*	20	1.8%	2.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%
Online shopping	17	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	n.a
Lyndarum Town Centre	15	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Rd)*	14	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	13	1.2%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%
Lalor *(other)*	11	1.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	9	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	6	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n.a
Farmers' Market	5	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	n.a
Other	79	7.0%	4.3%	12.1%	12.1%	17.0%
Total responses	**1,701**		**1,269**	**1,260**	**1,260**	**1,439**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*733 (65.3%)*		*602 (59.2%)*	*604*	*604*	*613*

Dining out and / or entertainment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Bundoora*	*Lalor*	*Thomas-town*	*Epping*	*Epping North*	*Mill Park*
Pacific Epping	16.2%	29.1%	33.8%	43.8%	49.0%	31.8%
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	14.5%	13.6%	6.2%	25.8%	17.3%	45.5%↑
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	19.7%	12.6%	18.5%	12.4%	19.2%	22.7%
Northland Shopping Centre	14.5%	9.7%	10.8%	11.2%	16.3%	22.7%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	12.0%	8.7%	3.1%	3.4%	1.0%	11.4%
University Hill Bundoora	23.9%↑	4.9%	3.8%	3.4%	3.8%	17.0%
Epping Central Village *(bt Cooper & Rufus St)*	4.3%	9.7%	6.9%	6.7%	4.8%	8.0%
Laurimar Town Centre	0.9%	2.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%
South Morang *(other)*	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	4.5%	1.0%	5.7%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.9%	4.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Denison Mall / Bundoora Shopping Centre	9.4%	2.9%	1.5%	1.1%	3.8%	4.5%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	4.3%	2.9%	1.5%	3.4%	1.0%	8.0%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	1.7%	1.9%	0.8%	9.0%	2.9%	3.4%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	0.9%	6.8%	3.1%	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	0.9%	4.9%	6.9%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%
Thomastown Shops *(other)*	1.7%	2.9%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%	4.5%
Online shopping	2.6%	1.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.2%	3.8%	1.1%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Rd)*	0.0%	3.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.9%	1.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Lalor *(other)*	0.9%	2.9%	0.8%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	1.7%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Farmers' Market	0.0%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Other	6.8%	5.8%	3.8%	4.5%	5.8%	10.2%
Total responses	**163**	**152**	**143**	**127**	**142**	**188**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*77 (65.8%)*	*55 (53.4%)*	*73 (56.2%)*	*58 (65.2%)*	*68 (65.4%)*	*65 (73.9%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Dining out and / or entertainment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*South Morang*	*Mernda*	*Doreen*	*Whittlesea Township*	*Rural North*	*City of Whittlesea*
Pacific Epping	23.2%	19.6%	12.9%	18.5%	18.3%	29.0%
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	37.9%↑	33.7%	20.4%	14.3%	11.8%	24.1%
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	14.7%	18.5%	17.2%	15.1%	18.3%	17.5%
Northland Shopping Centre	12.6%	15.2%	5.4%	8.4%	7.5%	13.4%
Greensborough Shopping Centre	15.8%	9.8%	24.7%↑	10.9%	6.5%	9.9%
University Hill Bundoora	9.5%	7.6%	5.4%	4.2%	3.2%	8.5%
Epping Central Village *(bt Cooper & Rufus St)*	2.1%	10.9%	2.2%	7.6%	6.5%	6.3%
Laurimar Town Centre	1.1%	7.6%	33.3%↑	3.4%	5.4%	5.2%
South Morang *(other)*	15.8%↑	5.4%	6.5%	4.2%	4.3%	4.6%
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	0.0%	2.2%	7.5%	38.7%↑	28.0%↑	3.6%
Denison Mall / Bundoora Shopping Centre	1.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%	3.0%
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	2.9%
Greenbrook Shopping Centre *(McDonalds Rd)*	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	2.5%
Lalor Shopping Centre *(Station, May & High St)*	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Thomastown Shops *(other)*	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Online shopping	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.5%
Lyndarum Town Centre	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	1.3%
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Rd)*	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%	1.2%
Lalor *(other)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%
Food cooperatives or bulk buying scheme	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Farmers' Market	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other	6.3%	6.5%	11.8%	5.9%	11.8%	7.0%
Total responses	**140**	**140**	**144**	**161**	**126**	**1,701**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*63 (66.3%)*	*62 (67.4%)*	*68 (73.1%)*	*79 (66.4%)*	*60 (64.5%)*	*733 (65.3%)*

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

11. Current issues for Council

Respondent households were asked:

"Can you please list what you consider to be the top three issues for Council to address at the moment?"

A total of 861 respondent households representing 76.7% of the total household sample of 1,123 respondent households provided at least one issue for Council to address in the coming year, an increase on the 73.5% recorded in 2016 and the 67.5% recorded in 2015.

It is important to bear in mind that these results reflect issues identified by respondent households 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 respondent households 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.

A comparison of these results has been provided with the metropolitan Melbourne average, as recorded by Metropolis Research in the 2016 *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.

The top four issues identified by respondent households in 2017 remain the same as in 2016; that being traffic management (53.5% up from 38.5%), road maintenance and repairs (19.6% up from 17.8%), safety, policing, crime and drug issues (14.3% down from 18.8%), and public transport (12.6% down from 18.2%). These four issues were identified by substantially more respondent households than the other issues.

Readers are reminded however, that whilst these top four issues are identified by a significantly higher proportion of respondent households, in total respondent households identified sixty-three separately categorised issues. 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 very significant increase in the proportion of respondent households identifying traffic management issues in 2017 compared to 2016, up from a little more than one-third (38.5%) in 2016 to more than half (53.5%) this year. This is a very significant increase and one that Metropolis Research believes reflects very significant 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 (26.0% in 2016, 42.3% in 2015, and 48.5% in 2014). In 2017 in the City of Wyndham whilst traffic management declined, road maintenance and repairs increased to 19.8%. Other growth areas councils have also recorded higher than average results for traffic management, although this City of Whittlesea 2017 result and the 2015 and 2016 Wyndham City Council results stand out as significantly higher than other growth areas in which Metropolis Research has conducted research in recent years.

The associated transport related issue of "road maintenance and repairs" was also identified by a measurably higher proportion of respondents in the City of Whittlesea than the 2016 metropolitan Melbourne average (19.6% compared to 7.2%).

It is noted that despite the fact that the proportion of respondent households identifying "safety, policing, crime and drug" related issues declined measurably in 2017 (14.3% down from 18.8%), this issue was identified by a measurably higher proportion of respondents in the City of Whittlesea than the 2016 metropolitan Melbourne average (14.3% compared to 8.6%). Metropolis Research notes that this result in the City of Whittlesea this year, whilst measurably higher than the metropolitan Melbourne average, is significantly lower than was recently recorded in the *City of Melton – 2017 Annual Community Survey*, which found that 31.8% of respondents identified "safety, policing and crime" related issues as issues to address in the coming twelve months. This does reflect significant community concern particularly in the western growth areas of metropolitan Melbourne, which whilst apparent to some extent in these City of Whittlesea results, appear to be less intensely felt in the City of Whittlesea than in some other municipalities in which Metropolis Research has conducted research in recent years.

There was a measurable decline in 2017 in the proportion of respondent households identifying "public transport" related issues, declining from 18.2% in 2016 to 12.6% in 2017. This is the lowest proportion of respondent households identifying this issue in recent years.

Metropolis Research notes that respondent households in the City of Whittlesea in 2017 identified a range of issues at significantly different levels than was recorded for metropolitan Melbourne in the 2016 *Governing Melbourne* research.

Attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Significantly higher than the metropolitan Melbourne average*** - traffic management (53.5% compared to 20.1%), safety, policing, crime and drug issues (14.3% compared to 8.6%), public transport (12.6% compared to 4.1%), road maintenance and repair issues (19.6% compared to 7.2%).

- ***Marginally higher than the metropolitan Melbourne average*** – education and schools (3.4% compared to 1.1%), provision and maintenance of general infrastructure (5.6% compared to 1.0%), health and medical services (4.0% compared to 0.0%), sports, leisure and recreation facilities (5.0% compared to 1.6%), shops, restaurants and entertainment venues (4.2% compared to 1.9%), and services and facilities for the elderly (1.9% compared to 0.5%).

- ***Significantly lower than the metropolitan Melbourne average*** – parking (8.5% compared to 16.5%), and building, housing, planning and development issues (3.5% compared to 9.1%), and the provision and maintenance of street trees (3.0% compared to 7.1%).

- ***Marginally lower than the metropolitan Melbourne average*** – general cleanliness and maintenance of the area (1.2% compared to 3.8%), and hard rubbish collection (1.3% compared to 4.4%).

Metropolis Research notes that a number of the issues identified by a marginally higher proportion of respondent households in the City of Whittlesea than the metropolitan Melbourne average relate to issues commonly identified in growth areas, including the provision of infrastructure, education, and health and medical services.

Top issues for Council to address in coming 12 months
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*2017* *Number*	*Percent*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*	*metro. Melb.**
Traffic management	601	53.5%↑	38.5%	28.3%	29.9%	20.1%
Roads maintenance and repairs	220	19.6%	17.8%	20.0%	6.6%	7.2%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	161	14.3%↓	18.8%	13.6%	7.6%	8.6%
Public transport	142	12.6%↓	18.2%	18.6%	17.1%	4.1%
Parking	96	8.5%	9.1%	11.6%	7.2%	16.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	87	7.7%	6.1%	6.1%	2.7%	7.0%
Provision and maintenance of infrastructure	63	5.6%	4.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Lighting	62	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	2.7%	6.9%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	61	5.4%	3.7%	2.6%	1.8%	8.4%
Council rates	58	5.2%	3.9%	6.6%	3.9%	2.5%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	56	5.0%	3.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%
Shops, restaurants and entertainment venues	47	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	46	4.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%
Health and medical services	45	4.0%	3.7%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%
Building, planning, housing and development	39	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%	1.8%	9.1%
Education and schools	38	3.4%	4.6%	4.2%	3.4%	1.1%
Bike / walking tracks and facilities	35	3.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	2.0%
Street trees maintenance and provision	34	3.0%	3.7%	2.8%	1.6%	7.1%
Services and facilities for the elderly	21	1.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Employment and job creation	15	1.3%	2.8%	2.1%	1.6%	0.0%
Governance, accountability, Council management	15	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
Hard rubbish collection	15	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	4.4%
General cleanliness and maintenance of area	14	1.2%	2.1%	2.6%	1.3%	3.8%
Quality and provision of community services	14	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Activities and facilities for children	12	1.1%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%
Multicultural / diversity issues	12	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
Public toilets	12	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	2.1%
Community activities, events, arts and culture	10	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%
Enforcement / update of local laws	9	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%
Financial issues and priorities for Council	9	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.9%
Library services	9	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Animal management	8	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	1.8%
Community support	7	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Environment, conservation and sustainability	7	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%
Housing availability / affordability	7	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
All other issues	75	6.7%	7.3%	10.3%	7.9%	20.0%
Total responses	**2,162**		**1,631**	**1,631**	**1,216**	**151**
Respondents identifying at least one issue	*861 (76.7%)*		*747 (73.5%)*	*675 (67.5%)*	*516 (50.2%)*	*151 (69.8%)*

(*) Metropolis Research, 2016 Governing Melbourne

Note: This is a multiple response table where respondents can nominate up to three issues which have then been categorised, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%.

The following table provides the top ten issues for Council to address in the next twelve months broken down by an expanded household structure profile. The age ranges of the couple only households were based on the age of person one on each survey form.

There was some measurable variation in these results observed between household structures, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Families with youngest child aged 0 to 4 years*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify parks, gardens, and open spaces and education and schools related issues.

- ***Families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify public transport, sports, leisure and recreation centres, and education and school related issues.

- ***Families with youngest child aged 13 to 18 years*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management and road maintenance and repairs related issues.

- ***Families with adult children only*** - respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management.

- ***Middle-aged sole person households (aged 36 to 60 years)*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to identify public transport and sports, leisure and recreation centre related issues.

- ***Older sole person households (aged 61 years and over)*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify services and facilities for the elderly.

- ***Younger couples (aged 19 to 35 years)*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to identify shops, restaurants and entertainment venues, and health and medical services.

- ***Middle-aged couples (aged 36 to 60 years)*** – respondent households were somewhat, albeit not measurably more likely than average to identify safety, policing, crime and drugs, and building, housing, planning and development related issues.

Top ten issues for Council to address by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

One and two parent families (youngest 0 - 4)	
Traffic management	58.0%
Roads maintenance and repairs	16.8%
Safety, policing, crime & drugs	16.8%
Parks, gardens and open space	13.0%↑
Public transport	10.7%
Education and schools	9.2%↑
Parking	9.2%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	7.6%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.3%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	5.3%
All other issues	44.3%
Respondents identifying an issue	*107 (81.3%)*

One and two parent families (youngest 5 - 12)	
Traffic management	58.5%
Roads maintenance and repairs	19.5%
Public transport	17.9%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	17.1%
Parks, gardens and open space	12.2%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	12.2%↑
Parking	8.9%
Education and schools	8.1%↑
Bike tracks and facilities	5.7%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	4.9%
All other issues	47.2%
Respondents identifying an issue	*99 (80.5%)*

One and two parent families (youngest 13 - 18)	
Traffic management	67.8%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	27.6%↑
Public transport	16.1%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.6%
Parking	8.0%
Lighting	8.0%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	8.0%
Education and schools	5.7%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	5.7%
Bike tracks and facilities	5.7%
All other issues	41.4%
Respondents identifying an issue	*70 (80.0%)*

One and two parent families (adult children only)	
Traffic management	61.5%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	15.5%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.5%
Public transport	12.5%
Parking	9.0%
Council rates	8.0%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	6.0%
Street trees maintenance	6.0%
Lighting	5.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	4.5%
All other issues	39.5%
Respondents identifying an issue	*145 (72.3%)*

Younger sole persons	
Traffic management	47.8%
Public transport	17.4%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	17.4%
Cleanliness and maintenance of area	13.0%
Roads maintenance and repairs	13.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.0%
Noise	13.0%
Health and medical services	13.0%
Lighting	8.7%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	8.7%
All other issues	26.1%
Respondents identifying an issue	*18 (75.2%)*

Middle-aged sole persons	
Traffic management	46.9%
Roads maintenance and repairs	21.9%
Public transport	17.2%
Parks, gardens and open space	10.9%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	9.4%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	9.4%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	7.8%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	7.8%
Council rates	6.3%
Building, planning, housing & develop.	6.3%
All other issues	60.9%
Respondents identifying an issue	*50 (78.6%)*

Top ten issues for Council to address by household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Older sole persons	
Traffic management	39.1%
Roads maintenance and repairs	21.9%
Services and facilities for the elderly	12.5%↑
Public transport	7.8%
Lighting	7.8%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	7.8%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	6.3%
Parking	4.7%
Council rates	4.7%
Building, planning, housing & develop.	4.7%
All other issues	31.3%
Respondents identifying an issue	*38 (59.3%)*

Younger couples	
Traffic management	58.5%
Roads maintenance and repairs	17.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.3%
Parking	9.4%
Shops, restaurants and entertainment	9.4%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.5%
Public transport	7.5%
Health and medical services	7.5%
Education and schools	3.8%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	3.8%
All other issues	26.4%
Respondents identifying an issue	*40 (75.3%)*

Middle-aged couples	
Traffic management	50.5%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	18.9%
Roads maintenance and repairs	15.8%
Parking	10.5%
Building, planning, housing & develop.	10.5%
Public transport	10.5%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	8.4%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.3%
Council rates	6.3%
Lighting	6.3%
All other issues	58.9%
Respondents identifying an issue	*79 (82.6%)*

Older couples	
Traffic management	41.9%
Roads maintenance and repairs	22.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.1%
Parking	10.8%
Public transport	9.1%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.5%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	7.5%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	7.5%
Council rates	7.0%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	5.9%
All other issues	54.8%
Respondents identifying an issue	*143 (77.0%)*

Extended or multiple families	
Traffic management	51.8%
Roads maintenance and repairs	25.3%
Public transport	14.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	13.3%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	10.8%
Lighting	8.4%
Health and medical services	7.2%
Education and schools	6.0%
Parking	6.0%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	4.8%
All other issues	44.6%
Respondents identifying an issue	*66 (79.3%)*

City of Whittlesea	
Traffic management	53.5%
Roads maintenance and repairs	19.6%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.3%
Public transport	12.6%
Parking	8.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.7%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	5.6%
Lighting	5.5%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.4%
Council rates	5.2%
All other issues	54.4%
Respondents identifying an issue	*861 (76.7%)*

There was measurable variation in the top ten issues for Council to address in the coming twelve months observed across the first set of four precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Bundoora*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify Council rates and footpath maintenance and repairs, and less likely to identify traffic management and road maintenance and repairs related issues.

- ***Lalor*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify safety, policing and crime issues, and less likely to identify traffic management and public transport.

- ***Thomastown*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to identify traffic management issues.

- ***Epping*** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to identify traffic management, and more likely to identify road maintenance and repairs.

Top ten issues for Council to address by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Bundoora	
Traffic management	41.0%↓
Public transport	12.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.1%
Council rates	10.3%↑
Parking	9.4%
Roads maintenance and repairs	9.4%↓
Footpath maintenance and repairs	9.4%↑
Parks, gardens and open space	6.8%
Lighting	4.3%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	4.3%
All other issues	46.2%
Respondents identifying an issue	*83 (70.9%)*

Lalor	
Traffic management	32.0%↓
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	23.3%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	14.6%
Lighting	8.7%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.8%
Parking	7.8%
Public transport	5.8%↓
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.8%
Services and facilities for the elderly	4.9%
Street trees maintenance and provision	4.9%
All other issues	51.5%
Respondents identifying an issue	*69 (67.0%)*

Thomastown	
Traffic management	29.2%↓
Roads maintenance and repairs	14.6%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.6%
Public transport	10.0%
Lighting	8.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.7%
Parking	7.7%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	7.7%
Council rates	6.2%
Services and facilities for the elderly	5.4%
All other issues	56.9%
Respondents identifying an issue	*91 (70%)*

Epping	
Traffic management	43.8%↓
Roads maintenance and repairs	25.8%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.2%
Public transport	10.1%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	7.9%
Parking	6.7%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	6.7%
Lighting	6.7%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.6%
Health and medical services	3.4%
All other issues	36.0%
Respondents identifying an issue	*64 (71.9%)*

There was measurable variation in the top ten issues for Council to address in the coming twelve months observed across the second set of four precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Epping North*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, road maintenance and repairs, the provision and maintenance of general infrastructure, education and schools, and health and medical services.
- ***Mill Park*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify parking and less likely to identify road maintenance and repairs.
- ***South Morang*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, parks, gardens, and open space issues, and Council rates.
- ***Mernda*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, roads maintenance and repairs, sports, leisure and recreation centres, and shops, restaurants and entertainment.

Top ten issues for Council to address
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Epping North	
Traffic management	86.5%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	28.8%↑
Public transport	17.3%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.4%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	13.5%↑
Education and schools	11.5%↑
Health and medical services	8.7%↑
Parks, gardens and open space	6.7%
Council rates	6.7%
Lighting	4.8%
All other issues	34.6%
Respondents identifying an issue	*93 (89.4%)*

Mill Park	
Traffic management	55.7%
Parking	21.6%↑
Public transport	14.8%
Roads maintenance and repairs	10.2%↓
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	9.1%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.7%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.7%
Lighting	5.7%
Street trees maintenance	5.7%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	5.7%
All other issues	42.0%
Respondents identifying an issue	*63 (71.6%)*

South Morang	
Traffic management	65.3%↑
Parks, gardens and open space	14.7%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	13.7%
Council rates	11.6%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.6%
Parking	10.5%
Public transport	10.5%
Rubbish and waste issues inc. garbage	7.4%
Lighting	4.2%
Bike tracks and facilities	4.2%
All other issues	33.7%
Respondents identifying an issue	*71 (74.7%)*

Mernda	
Traffic management	62.0%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	27.2%↑
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	15.2%↑
Public transport	12.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.0%
Shops, restaurants and entertainment	10.9%↑
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	9.8%
Health and medical services	7.6%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.5%
Bike tracks and facilities	5.4%
All other issues	53.3%
Respondents identifying an issue	*78 (84.8%)*

There was measurable variation in the top ten issues for Council to address in the coming twelve months observed across the third set of three precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Doreen*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify traffic management, road maintenance and repairs, sports, leisure and recreation centres, and the provision and maintenance of general infrastructure.
- ***Whittlesea Township*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify public transport, sports, leisure and recreation centres, and lighting.
- ***Rural North*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to identify road maintenance and repairs, public transport, the provision and maintenance of general infrastructure, sports, leisure and recreation centres, and building, housing, planning and development issues, and somewhat less likely to identify safety, policing, crime and drug related issues.

Top ten issues for Council to address
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Doreen	
Traffic management	61.3%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	33.3%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	19.4%
Public transport	17.2%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	11.8%↑
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	10.8%↑
Parks, gardens and open space	8.6%
Education and schools	6.5%
Building, planning, housing & develop.	6.5%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	6.5%
All other issues	46.2%
Respondents identifying an issue	*81 (87.1%)*

Whittlesea Township	
Traffic management	47.1%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	21.0%
Public transport	18.5%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	18.5%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	13.4%↑
Lighting	11.8%↑
Parks, gardens and open space	9.2%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	7.6%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	5.0%
Parking	4.2%
All other issues	52.9%
Respondents identifying an issue	*99 (83.2%)*

Rural North	
Traffic management	53.8%
Roads maintenance and repairs	32.3%↑
Public transport	19.4%↑
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	14.0%↑
Building, planning, housing & develop.	12.9%↑
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	11.8%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	8.6%↓
Council rates	6.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	5.4%
Parking	5.4%
All other issues	44.1%
Respondents identifying an issue	*76 (81.7%)*

City of Whittlesea	
Traffic management	53.5%
Roads maintenance and repairs	19.6%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.3%
Public transport	12.6%
Parking	8.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.7%
Provision / maintenance of infrastructure	5.6%
Lighting	5.5%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.4%
Council rates	5.2%
All other issues	54.4%
Respondents identifying an issue	*861 (76.7%)*

12. General comments

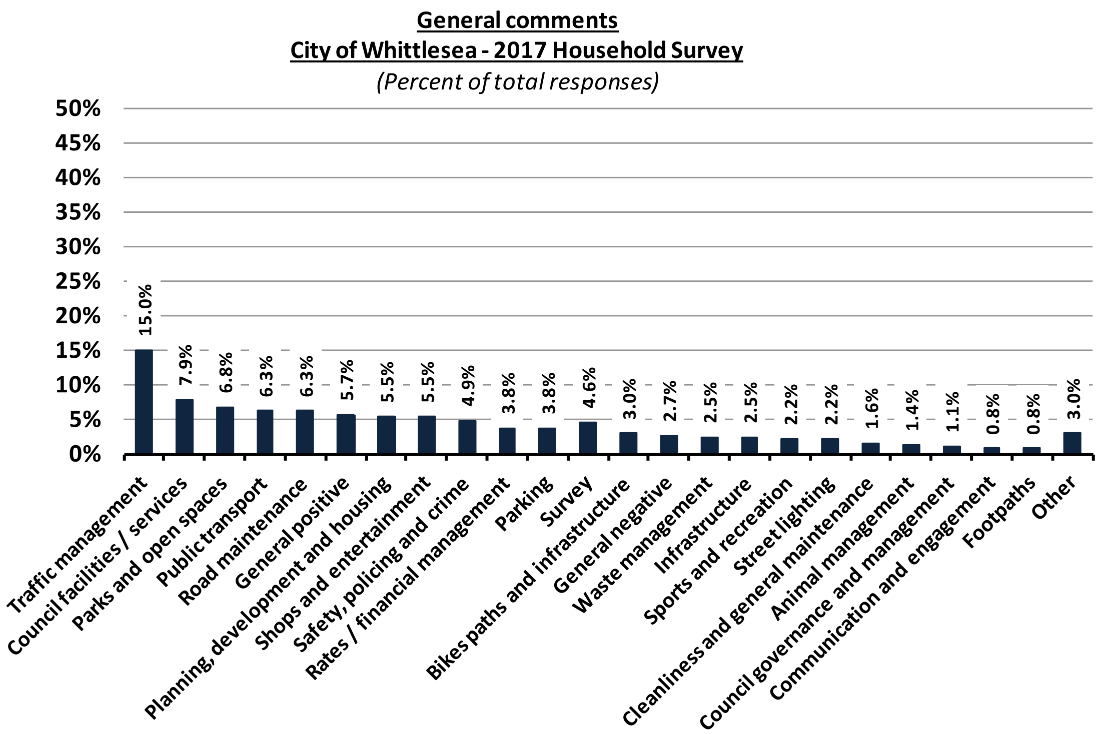
Household respondents were asked:

"Are there any other comments you would like to make?"

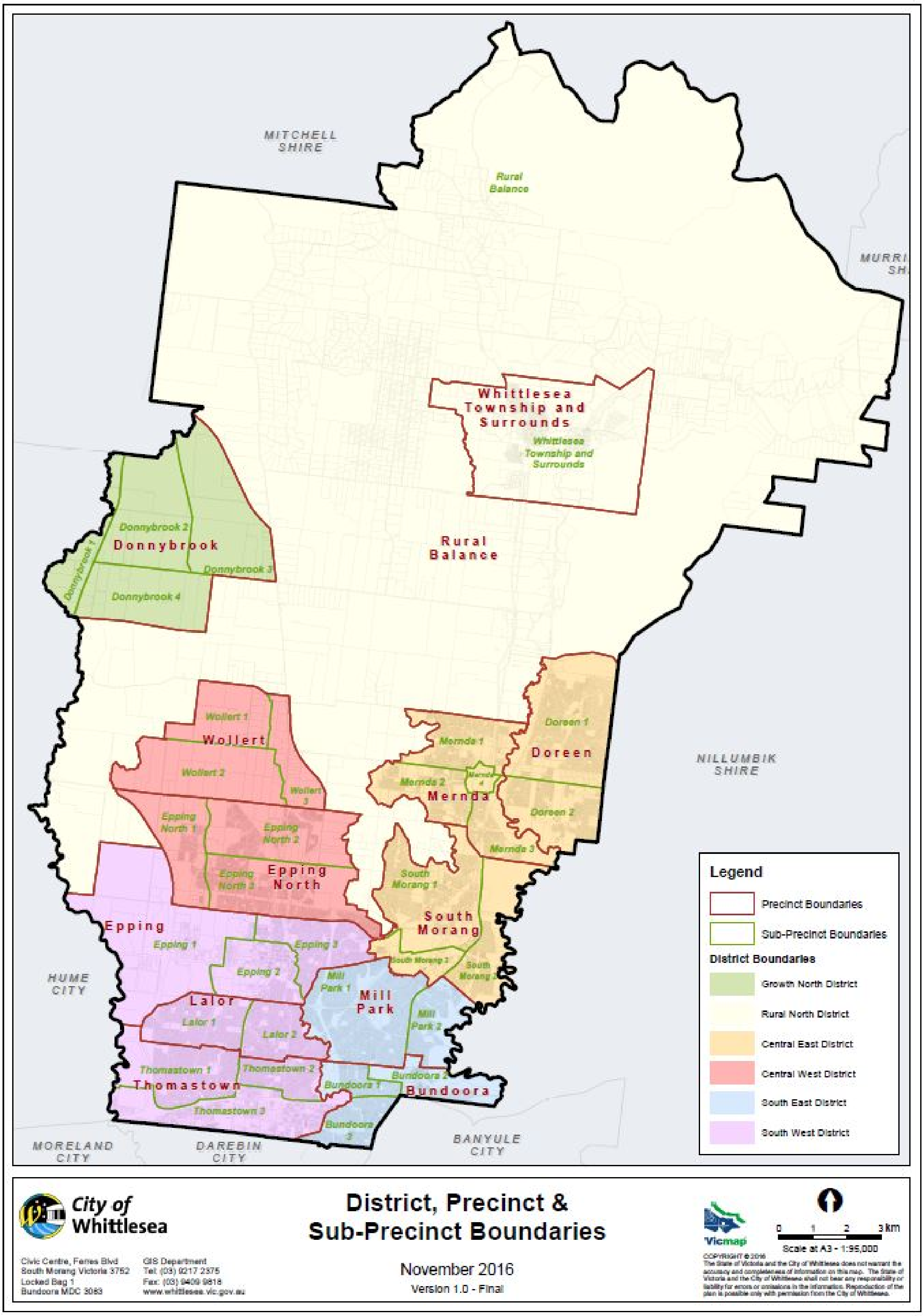
There were a total of 366 general comments received from respondents to the 2017 *Household Survey*. These comments have been broadly categorised for ease of analysis, as outlined in the following graph.

The detailed verbatim comments received from respondents are included in Appendix 2.

Metropolis Research notes that of the 366 general comments received from respondent households in 2017, almost one-sixth (15.0%) related to traffic management. This is consistent with the issues for Council to address section of the *Household Survey* which found that 53.5% of respondent households identified "traffic management" related issues as one of the top three issues for Council to address. This underscores the level of community concern around traffic management, congestion, and commuting time issues in the municipality.



13. Appendix 1: Precinct map



14. Appendix 2: Verbatim General Comments

The following tables outline the verbatim general comments received from respondents to the 2017 *Household Survey*.

General comments
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Communication / information / engagement	
I have requested on numerous occasions to have my rates emailed to me. I always get the response no one does this. I think this is a poor excuse as all gas, phone, electricity and other Councils email bills to the customer. As for sending out in the mail council voting application, I didn't get it because my mail doesn't delivered to me	1
I wish the web site of the Council would provide more functions like making appointments online and online chatting	1
Spend more time talking to residents in regard to recent/future over development along Yan Yean Rd, Plenty Rd, High St, Donny Brook Rd	1
Facilities / services	
Government needs to provide more facilities for families	1
Hospital along Merriance Rd	1
I would like if the Council helps elderly people get more help with the garden	1
Increase education quality	1
Increase job opportunities	1
Just started accessing various home help services	1
Library facilities not available near Mernda area	1
Library in Epping, more roads to freeway from Epping. Public swimming pool in Aurora	1
Look after the aged and disabled people	1
Main hospitals far away from Mernda	1
Many of the U3A / senior fitness etc are in Thomastown. Could we have better choice in Doreen and / or Mernda - Whittlesea Township	1
More affordable public housing	1
More funds to organization to help low income and homeless people	1
More outdoor group exercise please	1
More training or sport available for unemployment looking for work	1
Need more services for health, arts, learning	1
New post office for Whittlesea, fix access to Whittlesea post office - ramp and side handles to help elderly	1
Open new Epping hospital wing	1
Please fix the schools	1
Promote more children's holiday programs and activities	1
Put some toilets in the park please	1
Selective school	1
Service for Maltese people, not all Maltese speak English and write English	1

Start / encourage a scheme for solar power collection using Council land	1
There is lack of meaningful recognition and support for Australian men 35 - 50 year olds. It is a group largely overlooked in community activities and or participation	1
We need centre link	1
We need post office	1
Would like to see more childcare	1
Would love to have employment opportunities in Whittlesea to cut down on travel	1

Infrastructure

Better infrastructure to the city	1
Inadequate infrastructure are key areas	1
NBN batteries need replacing way too early than the use-by date, don't know whose problem this is	1
NBN required a must for children in rural areas	1
Poor infrastructure	1
Roll out the NBN to every house	1
The infrastructure in Whittlesea is really bad, roads need to be improved with priority, one to all the new estates opening	1
There is strong need for infrastructure for Epping North, roads are very small and it's very difficult to commute, even locally. There is no direct access to the major roads	1
We really need to have NBN or Broadband internet in Epping	1

Parking

Need to provide better parking at the stations so that people can use the trains	3
Disabled parking and disabled car spaces are pathetic	1
Epping Views primary school creates dangerous situations for parents and pupils because of high level of car parking in narrow streets	1
Hope the Council will look into people that are not disabled parking on disabled parking lots in all train stations	1
Just improve facilities required in this area like parking and signage	1
More investigation into vehicles parked in courts, trucks which haven't been moved in over 10 years, illegally parked	1
New estates need to have better off-road parking	1
Pacific Epping, parking area is always a problem (so far during school holidays)	1
Parking in street has become very stressful. Have trouble getting out of driveway. Too many units have been built	1
Permit parking	1
Please provide more carpark space in the shopping areas, and allow to more parking times, to create more business and jobs locally	1
Ticket inspectors. We are just trying to earn a living and pay for our bills. I work in Lalor area and there is no free parking for staff (2 hour limit). I have been booked about 3 times this year and find it very unfair that we have no parking permits for staff. Shopping centre staff at Epping + Westfield have permits. Lalor/Station Street Shopping centre where I work does not. I work from 8:30 to 5:30 Monday- Friday. Not fair	1

Parks and open spaces	
More trees	2
Whittlesea needs a really good playground for kids	2
Would like to see more parks	2
A shade sail should be installed over the play equipment along with same basic landscaping, like deciduous trees	1
All trees need to be cut back	1
Also there are many garden beds in Church St, that have become walk ways when people get out of their cars, these need to be replanted or made into a footpath	1
Botanical Park is too dirty, a lot of ducks stool, please look for someone to clean up	1
Disparity between park and open spaces in Whittlesea township to Whittlesea Council	1
I was disappointed that during the lengthy upgrade of Church St, nothing was done to the playground area	1
I would like Hilltop Park in Laurimar to include a fenced 'off-leash' dog park, as there are many dogs in this area and have to go as far as Mernda by car	1
Love the large trees and lakes provided, just get annoyed with people litter it	1
Maintain parklands, make them more productive	1
Mill Park lakes need to be regularly maintained and rubbish removed	1
More cafe style or park area	1
Nature strips trees	1
No more plane trees	1
Plant more trees and beautify the suburbs with better landscaping	1
Put an extra seat in the park, at Victoria Reserve park	1
Remove the trees from the nature strips the leaves go everywhere	1
Very disappointed about local parks and local activities	1
Whittlesea township needs investment in parks with facilities like toilets, bike and footpaths, barbeque and adventure play spaces - similar to those found in Mernda or Nillumbik Shire	1
With summer on its way, I would like to see more shaded public areas available to enjoy outdoor leisure community activities	1

Planning, development and housing	
Concerned with increased population	2
Building 2 or three homes on a block, you are making a lot of congestion on our streets	1
Communities are growing and there is no room for expansion. Council should control developers road for future growth especially in Aurora Epping area, Rathdowne, etc. when there is road accident, commuters are stuck for 7 hrs on the road. Too much congestion and traffic in the future	1
I feel the Council is allowing too many housing developments without providing enough facilities for teenagers and residents - thus the teenagers will become problems in the area because they have nothing to do	1
Keep town attractive, not overdevelop, especially no large developments with houses on small blocks	1
Leave Thomastown, Lalor and Epping the way they are, the place will never be the same, new estates are live in new areas	1
No more estates (population growth) without improving roads	1
No more townhouses	1

Planning section of your council is a joke, improve roads prior to new estates going on	1
Please stop approving the townhouse development along lakes in Laurimar, they are ugly and bringing down street appeal of township	1
Sack the town planners	1
Something needs to be done about the development on painted Hills Rd near Laurimar footy oval, it's an eyesore	1
Stop approving new estates for development without planned infrastructure improvement to support increased traffic congestion	1
Stop developing more and more suburbs / Plenty and High Sts till the roads are duplicated	1
Stop sub-division	1
There are more houses in Whittlesea township, we need an overtaking lane on Plenty Rd, Yan Yean Rd to safely overtake 60 kmph	1
There needs to be more / better monitoring of construction vehicles, uncovered loads and damage done to our local and estate roads that is not maintained and repaired by new buildings / expansion of estates	1
We have live in the area for 12 years and roads in the area are same given population growth	1
Whittlesea township should have larger house blocks not less than 600 sqm	1

Rates / financial management

Council rates is very high	4
Bigger discount for pensioners on rates	1
Council rates too high every year, water bill also high, lack of police, and transport	1
Council seems to use funds inefficiently on road works	1
Lower Council rates for the aged and disabled!	1
Make your money in the public's interest, not your own	1
More money too be spent on North Bridge Inn Rd including township of Whittlesea	1
Please consider lowering Council rates, as they play a heavy burden on older citizens like us living on a pension okay!	1
Water rates charged for parks and reserves is too high	1
Whittlesea is outer and doesn't feel like it's part of the 'City of Whittlesea' - we're the forgotten ones	1
Would appreciate City of Whittlesea taking more care and interest in the Eden Park area	1

Public transport

More / better public transport	4
There needs to be more train services from Whittlesea to the city	3
A bus to Wollert would be handy	1
Build more rail	1
Bus routes more convenient	1
Buses that go straight and a train	1
Don't drive, easy access 1 bus to Aldi Coles and Woolworth	1
Fix light in Wisteria due please, been out for nearly 2 years. Poor response after several complaints	1
I would like to ask Council to open up the other half of the train parking because there isn't enough parking	1
More frequent buses	1

New bus shelters on the corner of Derbs Drive - McDonalds Rd opposite Greensborough shops - it doesn't protect you from the weather	1
No transport near park to get to the Donnybrook railway station or the shops in Whittlesea	1
Please address the lack of public transport in the area	1
Please move bus stop No.10634 Kingsway Dr, Lalor, 557 private parking more important	1
Public transport to be more accessible	1
Sunday public transport is nearly nonexistent buss	1
The poor public transport	1
We need bus shelters in Derby Drive out other front of 37 + across, the Rd of 37 Derby please	1

Safety, policing and crime

Government needs to provide safe community	1
It is a good time to have a police station in Bundoora	1
Law enforcement, safety for all residents	1
Lots of dodgy people these days come to the house under Councils name	1
More policing is required, I don't feel safe walking at the High St shops in Thomastown, especially near the kebab shops	1
More security or investigation at a particular house in our street	1
More unmarked police cars patrolling is very essential	1
Please keep Bundoora safe	1
Police should take strict action against boys making tyre burnouts from cars	1
Police station needs to be open 24/7	1
Safety first please!	1
Security for home owners is a big issue, more police and security would be great help	1
The community needs to be more safe (less crime). more equipment in the park, toilet facilities in the park	1
Top concern for this area are safety too much crime recently	1
Violence is totally unacceptable	1
We believe unemployed youth from Lalor commit crimes in Bundoora in broad daylight	1
We strongly need good security measures	1
When I have visitors they all report feeling unsafe driving	1

Street lighting

Improve street lights	2
Paths do not feel safe and lack of lighting	1
Please consider the problem of street light, because it is hard for the commuters to come back from work	1
Street lighting in Church St	1
Street lights and street facilities in Mernda	1
We could have better public lighting and clean up after their dogs	1
Whittlesea township needs lighting upgrade to pedestrian crossings, bike paths so dangerous	1

Cleanliness and general maintenance	
Also please ask shop owners to clean up or paint over the graffiti, very unsightly	1
Be tougher on the streetscapes to make the city clean	1
Cleaner streets	1
Fine people for dropping rubbish in streets, also larger items dumped on nature strips	1
More frequent clean up of roads	1
Please do something about all the leaves all over the streets	1

Shops and entertainment	
Aurora shopping centre will change our profile for daily needs and regular grocery	1
Better shops at Plenty Valley Westfield	1
Clothing, household goods, toys, gift items not available near Mernda area	1
Coles Diamond Creek, online	1
Have to have decent hardware shop closer to use	1
I like going to smaller shopping area as they are less crowded, there is now a lot of parking traffic at Lalor shops in High St	1
IKEA	1
Market	1
More shopping mall	1
Need more bigger shops e.g. Plenty Valley closer	1
Northland Doncaster shopping town	1
Preston Market	1
Shop also Preston market when we take around, I hardly ever drive out as unwell kids	1
There are plenty of shopping centres in Whittlesea area	1
Upgrade Lyndarum shops	1
We also need a variety of shops and not just fast food - Aldi, Coles, Target needed	1
We need Coles and shopping centres	1
We would like access to green grocer	1
Westfield needs more shops and more parking	1
Would like an Aldi closer than South Morang Plenty Valley (ex: Laurimar area)	1

Sports and recreation	
It would be great if Whittlesea pools could become indoor for use all year around for swimming lessons other pools too far away	1
Lack of swimming pool, leisure centre	1
Laurimar does not have enough sporting facilities for kids e.g. swimming pool, basketball stadium, tennis courts, roller skating, indoor cricket, indoor soccer	1
Look after local sporting clubs	1
Need heated indoor pool in Doreen area	1
Swimming pool like Greensborough	1
There is a need for more recreational facilities e.g. soccer ground, tennis courts, swimming pool, movie theatres)	1
We want a closer pool	1

Bikes paths and infrastructure	
More pathways / cycle paths	4
Better marked bike paths	1
For me personally, I feel it is a real pity that there are no connecting bike paths in this relatively flat area and the closest shop in about 5 km away	1
I would like to see Epping becoming a bicycle town	1
Living in Epping North we have good access for parks and open spaces but not walking distances to any facilities - hence why I need a scooter	1
Need walking paths from Reservoir direction to into Yan Yean	1
The park walking track opposite of Whittlesea Cricket Club is constantly eroded by rain and is dangerous	1
There is a shortage of walkways for older people to walk and have seats to rest when it's needed	1

Road development and maintenance	
Please fix our roads, its needed ASAP	4
Build more roads	3
Poor roads	2
Fix that damn Epping Rd Fin Rd Edgars Rd to Epping now	1
Fix up the disastrous roads of Plenty Rd, High St	1
Need more roads off Cooper St leading into Lyndarum Estate	1
New estates need to have wider streets	1
Please fix the roads before more estates are built	1
Please get the roads open	1
Please make better roads to ease traffic	1
Please try to fix Plenty Rd	1
Road in Everyn Street has been neglected for 15 years	1
Roads are a big problem. Why would you build a new estate at the quarry (600 new residents) with no additional road infrastructure? Crazy!	1
Roads, sealing, etc. in Eden Park area	1
The lack of roads all around	1
Upgrade and fix Hell Street, Epping Rd	1
We need wider, better roads	1

Traffic management	
Fix the traffic, congestion	5
Concerned with increased traffic, please do something about it	2
A slip lane on Cooper St to turn into Miller St	1
Bridge Inn Rd, Plenty Rd and Yan Yean Rd needs to be 2 lanes in some spots, also need to be turning left and right lanes in some areas	1
Cannot get out of here during school times up to 9 am, cannot get home after 2:45	1
Could you please fix the traffic problems	1
Council should have a provision to have 2 lanes on each side of main rds, rds such as bridge inn and Epping, Wollert, Yan yean before they approve the developers master plan.	1
Duplicate Epping Rd, O'Hearns Rd - stop the traffic stress	1

Edgar Rd should be connected to O'Hearns Rd as soon as possible	1
Fix Donnybrook Rd and Epping Rd, needs to be duplicated or needs overtaking lane to improve travel times	1
Fix the roads and make it better for our teenage children - do something about the traffic please	1
Fix the roads and this suburb will improve. If people get home more faster, they have more time to exercise and use council facilities	1
Fix Yan Yean Rd, more security	1
If O'Hearns and Edgars Rd are linked, traffic congestion should improve	1
Improve traffic flow on Plenty Rd	1
Improve traffic on roads please, make footpaths along High St	1
Living in Aurora Estate, the traffic is very bad and we need more exits to Cooper St and the Ring Road	1
Make lanes	1
McLean's Rd Bundoora - there is too much plant growth and it is difficult to see disabled people, motor scooters and children, they appear all of a sudden out of the plant growth without warning	1
More road for cars to reduce the traffic	1
New roads specially Findon Rd intersection and Edgars Rd extension taking too long	1
O'Hearns Rd should be connected to freeway ASAP	1
Open Edgars Rd to Epping's, widen Epping Rd	1
Our main concern is the problem of severe traffic congestion which restricts when we can practically shop and visit friends etc	1
Please find a solution to traffic issues in Epping area. It is getting worse every day links to other roads urgently required	1
Please fix the roads, make them bigger and accommodate for the huge traffic increase	1
Please make the roads more wider - more lanes to ease the traffic congestion	1
Please upgrade and make safer the crossing from Woolworths to Psararos Market	1
Put a third lane on Plenty Rd	1
Repeating once again, dissatisfaction with road and freeway access	1
Road congestion and conditions are very bad and time delays grow greater month by month	1
Road duplications (Plenty Rd to Doreen)	1
Roads are very small and it's very difficult to commute, even locally. There is no direct access to the major roads	1
Roads should be opened like Edgars Rd, High St should be 2 lanes each way to stop congestion	1
Roundabout need to have vegetation very limited as you can't see traffic when turning especially when road is busy	1
Speed humps required in Northwood Dr due to excessive speed	1
Speed in Mernda streets should all be 40 km/h	1
Speed signs in Arthur's Creek Road between Yan Yean and Plenty Road	1
The Council needs to improve traffic	1
There is a need for more speed control in back streets - more speed humps or speed control systems	1
There is no easy trip to the city from Doreen, all roads are bad	1
Traffic delays are horrendous, Epping Rd	1
Traffic lights at Bridge Inn Rd / cnr Plenty Rd	1
Traffic on Miller St is a joke	1

We are concerned about the constant traffic congestion	1
We are happy to live here except the traffic in the morning and afternoon is horrible. Please fix it	1
We love where we live - just need to fix the traffic congestion issue. Thank you	1
We would never have moved here if we knew traffic / infrastructure would be such a dire situation, it ruins our satisfaction with our suburb / community	1
Widen Donnybrook Rd, Yan Yean Rd, Bridge Inn Rd	1
Widen High St Woodstock to Epping, connect Edgars Rd to Craigieburn Rd, widen Plenty Rd to South Morang	1

Footpaths

Footpaths required	1
More frequent clean up of footpaths	1
Updated footpath to Wollert	1

Animal management

Fine people walking dogs in streets without leads	1
I would like the City of Whittlesea to actively support changes to Animal Welfare Laws to reflect the 'Five Freedoms": freedom from hunger, freedom from discomfort, freedom from pain, freedom to express normal animal behaviour, freedom from fear	1
Please remove BSL (breed specific legislation) on dog breeds, judge by behaviour not breed	1
Promote responsible pet ownership and tackle the issue of the dumping of cats and dogs	1
There are cats that reproduce fast in my neighbourhood. I counted 4 last year and now there are 10+, please help us with this	1

Waste management

Cheaper rates at the tip or regular hard rubbish pick ups to reduce dumping of large waste items would be great	1
More bins needed near reserve areas as people still litter and leave their rubbish around! And they don't have the courtesy to take their rubbish home - destroys the environment	1
More hard waste removal on request	1
Please provide regular unlimited hard waste collection on nature strip	1
Rubbish bin- so that while walking on the pavement stuff can be thrown in the bins and a dog off leash park with more green grass	1
Some services like waste disposal should be more affordable	1
We need free skips for rubbish, if for free people would use them	1
Why can't we have a green waste bin , we still have a garden even in a town house	1
Would prefer trees for nature strip not olive trees	1

Council governance and management	
Council should stick to roads, drains and parks and forget the social services	1
Council takes too long to act on complaints. Have to threaten with use of the ombudsman to get action	1
The northern part of the city would be better served by commissioners than a southern based Council	1
They seem political rather than effective	1

Survey	
Don't make this survey so long and boring	1
Good work on the guy who asked me to do this survey, very professional and not pushy. Good effort mate!	1
I am a volunteer- no questions related to Q25-30. This affects non aid working people too.	1
I believe this survey has not addressed the needs of the Township of Whittlesea. Some of the questions are a joke	1
Most of the questions in the survey are not applicable to my situation	1
Please simplify the survey next time and delete some of the questions like asking for income	1
Reside in Yan Yean, so many questions relating to walking and services are difficult to quantify	1
Some questions are difficult to answer, but we tried to answer honestly	1
Survey is a good way to stay in touch	1
This is the second time I have randomly been selected to complete survey	1
This survey will be a waste of time, because Council doesn't care, all they want is to put more homes in to feed their big fat pay packets	1
Would like to know results of all this survey	1
Please give more time to fill the survey	1
Poorly executed, delivery staff uninformed about survey or outcomes, waste of paper in process	1
Can you guys please give us a heads-up before sending somebody with the survey, maybe a letter	1
People need to be more aware of your employees. Give a heads up before you send someone to the house	1
If someone knocks on my door in the name of Council, at least I know I am expecting them	1

General negative	
Everyday consumers get the impression that power wielding government are reactive rather than proactive	2
All items are lacking	1
City of Whittlesea is terrible	1
Get your staff to answer their phones or at least return calls. They are very arrogant	1
Get your staff to be honest with rate payers	1
Huge cost to benefit very few in the area especially as we are, neither a majority group, having young children, that required education, child care etc, or benefit from resource inputs, questioned in this survey	1
Kids deserve far better than your efforts locally	1
Long term I will leave for Nillumbik	1

Without the residents this Council would not survive, perhaps give something back instead of giving all the time	1
General positive	
Cleaning and gardening they have been positive experiences	1
Compliment Council on new traffic management plans for Whittlesea Township like Plenty Rd	1
Cow is leading the way in flying the aboriginal flag. Cow is open to diversity	1
I love living in Whittlesea. The people are friendly. Keep Whittlesea as it is	1
Keep up the good work	1
Love the new Aurora	1
Most welcome, great staff	1
Overall City of Whittlesea is a peaceful area to live in and keep up the good work	1
Overall Council maintains the area and looks good	1
Overall happy to live in this area	1
Sorry if I sound like a whinger. All in all we enjoy living in Whittlesea but it is not always the greatest place to socialise, eat or hang out at a park	1
The Council does great work in keeping our area clean, well done	1
There is a man who walks around Morang South PS who picks up rubbish just about every morning. He should be commended (unfortunately don't know him)	1
We are pleased with the Council provided facilities	1
We are really happy by receiving Aurora village nearby, hopefully Edgars Rd will be open soon	1
We have lived in here 47 years. The area has changed dramatically. Mostly positive but some things not so good	1
We love the life style here, Mernda	1
We love the new park cnr Wenden and Roycroft, well done	1
We moved into Bundoora over 30 years ago with not services, now we are well serviced which reflects our comments, however, surveys completed in Doreen / Mernda would probably reflect a different view	1
We, the wife and the husband have lived at this address since 1973, and now aged in our 70's, would like to stay for many more years	1
Whittlesea is lovely	1
Other	
Ceremonies should be conducted twice a month	1
Daughter does most of shopping	1
Doncaster	1
Eden Park is probably different to all other areas in Whittlesea, I make allowances for convenience, travel etc for the luxury of living here	1
Help overseas people to get job easily	1
My family takes me shopping, I use the WACCA bus to King Lake, which pick me up at home and also Plenty Valley Bus	1
My neighbour feed the birds, I am not sure its legal or illegal?	1
Petrol and grocery prices are the highest in Doreen, why?	1
When crime happens, say three men were arrested, in the paper they say three men from Whittlesea instead of three men from Lalor or wherever	1
Yes, I would like to not let people with problems live next to us as there always big trouble	1
Total	**366**

15. Appendix 3: Reasons for dissatisfaction with aspects of the neighbourhood

The following tables outline the reasons why respondent households were dissatisfied with the twenty-three included aspects of living in the neighbourhood, including those relating to location, access to services and spaces, and lifestyle.

14.1 Location aspects of the neighbourhood

Reasons for dissatisfaction with convenient location
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Too much traffic congestion	36
Lack of public transport	7
Road infrastructure very inadequate - not easy to get in or out	7
Too far from city or work	5
Not much around here	3
Traffic is horrible	3
Distance from major urban centres / services	2
Far commute	2
Lack of infrastructure / growth	2
No transport	2
Pathetic public transport	2
Plenty Rd traffic	2
Too far out from local shops	2
Traffic makes getting anywhere a nightmare	2
Whittlesea Township is great but it does take a long time to get everywhere	2
Access to major arterial was important, traffic restricts access	1
Bad neighbourhood	1
Bus	1
Bus routes are inconvenient	1
Cannot get out of house due to over parking	1
Chose location for affordability	1
Damn that Epping Rd	1
Far from public transport, shops, parks etc	1
Have to travel for lots of services and activities 30 mins plus	1
Heavy traffic with morning	1
Housing affordability	1
I spend most of my social time in the CBD, inner suburb	1
Insufficient infrastructure, roads need up to standard	1
Isolation due to traffic	1
It is usually 10 min drive to local shops	1

It's not convenient	1
Less numbers. Difficult to get	1
Limited access to quality services	1
Limited access to sports and leisure facilities	1
Lived here all my life	1
More Council time should be spent in upkeep for area of Whittlesea	1
No good quality and healthy cafes or restaurants	1
No parking at local shops	1
No public transport after 9 pm	1
No public transport for 10 kms	1
No public transport, must have car	1
No schools	1
Not bad but if traffic was better it wouldn't feel so bad	1
Not close enough to rail station	1
Not convenient location / access	1
Not if you have to go to town	1
Not kept clean	1
One main road with one lane for a growing neighbourhood - major traffic congestion at most times	1
Parking	1
Rail construction	1
Reputation	1
Road planning	1
Roads or traffic	1
Roads poorly maintained by Council	1
Roads too busy when leaving Whittlesea	1
Rude people, not safe	1
School traffic blocks access	1
Sometimes feels isolated from the rest	1
Station is too far, buses infrequent	1
Thieves	1
Things are close but the traffic is bad	1
Too far from town / transport	1
Too much traffic congestion in Epping	1
Train	1
Train station being built very close by	1
Travel too far each day to work in Footscray	1
Unkempt area	1
Used to be a lovely country environment, now it is a (expletive deleted) with low lifers	1
Whittlesea use to be a quiet farming community - no longer	1
Yan Yean Rd - very poor planning	1
Total	**134**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to family and / or friends
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Live too far away	7
Family and friends are far away	5
Traffic is pathetic	5
Road congestion	3
Family is interstate	2
Affordability	1
Again traffic makes this hard to be satisfied	1
Chose to live here	1
Commute too long	1
Congestion on roads to get to them	1
Constant road works during peak hour traffic	1
Daughter lives in Doreen, traffic is a problem in getting there. 20 min distance takes about an hour sometimes	1
Difficult to get to Eastlink as Ring Road needs to connect to Eastlink	1
Family lives S/E - could not afford	1
Friends are locals	1
Geographically close to family, to get there takes over time	1
Had to move further out to afford decent house	1
Heavy traffic and congestion discourages us from visiting	1
Heavy traffic end of the day	1
I need to go around the long way to some destinations. I wish there was a direct road	1
If it were important then I wouldn't choose to live here	1
It is a long distance for family to connect easily	1
Land values and rates have forced us to expand further out	1
Long wait from anywhere	1
Mostly live other suburb	1
Need DHHS unit	1
No family in Vic	1
Our son lives 10 min away	1
Road links are terrible	1
Roads	1
Roads poorly maintained by Council	1
Roads short distances still take ages	1
Some family members live in estate others live in next suburb and commute takes 20 minutes	1
Speed limits	1
Time travel due to road blocks	1
Traffic and road planning	1
Traffic increase and travel times	1
Trains are infrequent as too are buses	1
Travel extra distance	1
Travel Yan Yean Rd to access family	1

Walk away from the west of the city	1
Wrong side of Melbourne	1
Yan Yean Rd	1
Total	**60**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to work
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Traffic congestion	31
Poor local employment opportunities	6
Work located in CBD	6
Traffic increase makes commute too long	5
Too far away	4
Too far from work	4
Inadequate roads	3
Roads	3
Chose to live here	2
Don't work	2
Infrastructure, roads terrible spend half day travelling	2
Less parking at stations	2
Limited industry	2
Plenty Rd is a nightmare	2
Road works and closures	2
We are too far from city, it takes too much time now	2
Work form home, so OK	2
110 kms per day	1
20 min drive 7 years ago is now over an hour each way	1
All roads south are like car parks now due to population	1
An hour drive to airport and work place	1
Because I may move due to rail	1
Because not much bus service	1
Because of traffic (single roads)	1
Changed circumstances after I moved here, could not find local employment	1
Disgraceful, delays late for work because of the traffic	1
Distance too far for all family members	1
Have to leave home by 5.30 am to travel to work to avoid congestion from 6.30 am onwards	1
I work everywhere and anywhere the work is	1
I work in Bulleen	1
Inadequate parking at Lalor or Epping Station	1
It takes 40 mins to get to our office	1
Lack of local employment (professional)	1
Land values and rates have forced us to expand further out	1
Long time getting to work because of single lane on High St Wollert	1
Long time to go short distance due to bottleneck at one lane on Childs Road and Plenty Road	1

Most of the times, due to too much traffic on Miller St, jams and get late to work	1
No infrastructure improvement	1
No limited express trains	1
No long term local jobs available	1
No train service	1
Not close but not too far away	1
Not important as we wish from here	1
Not many high paying good jobs in the area	1
Not many roads to catch freeway/ traffic	1
Not proximal to work but property affordable	1
One way out, very slow traffic during good ones	1
Public transport	1
Public transport to CBD is woeful	1
Ring Road	1
Roads blocked due to no main roads	1
Roads need upgrading and expanding	1
Rural area	1
Suits husband - local work. Me - trains not close by for CBD	1
Takes 1 hour to get to work	1
Time due to roading	1
To and from, commute time to Box Hill and Camberwell too high	1
To catch a train to work - no parking at the station past 7am	1
Too difficult to get anywhere	1
Too expensive to move close to the city and traffic is terrible	1
Too far from Parkville	1
Too far to drive, no direct public transport	1
Too far, no good community to work	1
Traffic and affordability	1
Traffic and road works	1
Traffic at Plenty Rd	1
Traffic flow terrible on Yan Yean Rd	1
Traffic getting worse	1
Traffic is constantly congested and often at a stand still	1
Traffic problems, my travel time is double what should be	1
Very far from many work spots	1
Very hard to get to train station due to traffic	1
Was close to work when move here changed job - no longer close enough	1
When we first moved here, it took half an hour to drive to Eltham	1
Work a couple of suburbs away	1
Wrong side of Melbourne	1
Total	**139**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to schools
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Traffic	5
Many schools around, but not many good ones	3
Only 2 schools to choose	2
Closer schools don't do the required A Levels	1
Did not have kids when moved in, school is local but not enough	1
Good secondary schools?	1
Have to go to Bundoora	1
Lack of good schools in Whittlesea	1
Location is great but schools very crowded	1
Need better ranking schools	1
Nightmare because of roads	1
No good schools nearby, have to travel to other shire	1
Not close but not too far away	1
Not in walking distance	1
Parking issues	1
Poor schools in area travel outside for school	1
Primary school fine. Poor choice for high schools local	1
Primary schools only	1
Public schools are not as good as other suburbs such as Ivanhoe and Viewbank	1
Rigid school zones	1
The public schools have a questionable reputation	1
Too much traffic, takes 1.5 hours after school	1
Traffic in single lanes 50 + 40 zones	1
Traffic 7.1 kms of nightmare	1
Uni is in the city	1
We are close - but largest in the state - it's crazy	1
We love live close to school but struggle with no footpath to walk and no parking at school	1
Total	**34**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to University / TAFE / similar
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Traffic / road congestion	6
No University or TAFE	3
Nothing close by	3
Too far from university - lack of public transport to RMIT / Latrobe / Monash etc.	3
No public transport	2
Travel / proximity	2
20 min drive plus 55 min train to CBD university	1
Access the city instead	1
At least an hour by PT to get to university	1
Bus route is lengthy, approx 1 hour 45 mins each way	1
Commute time	1
Far from the city	1
No local TAFE, must travel to city	1
No need for this service	1
No parking at Station	1
No train service	1
No train to Whittlesea	1
Not bad	1
Online student	1
Plenty Rd traffic	1
Takes too long to access education	1
The university is located in city and its far from my house	1
Too far	1
Trains take too long to arrive	1
Total	**37**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to major roads or freeways
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Traffic congestion	30
Road congestion	12
Congested roads to get to freeway entrances	5
Plenty Rd is difficult at the moment	5
Heavy traffic especially at peak hours	4
Plenty Rd	3
High congestion causes long commute	2
Poor road network / planning	2
Roads	2
Roads are disgraceful	2
Roads not up to standard / poor quality	2
Too many gridlocks with traffic	2
Traffic congestion on the main roads	2
Traffic is crap	2
Traffic on Plenty Rd	2
A bit far away from freeway	1
Access to Western Ring Road / Hume Fwy highly congested and time consuming	1
Again local traffic is so heavy it takes a ridiculous amount of time to reach major roads	1
All of road works and increase of traffic to further out suburbs	1
Bad traffic	1
Because there is always traffic jam on Miller St	1
Bottleneck on Childs Road - one lane	1
Bottleneck traffic	1
Bridge Inn Rd is always blocked with traffic	1
Campaign is great - but Council has obligations too - force infrastructure before the houses and people	1
Can take 1 hour to get out of suburb	1
Cannot get out of my estate in Peak home	1
Close but traffic trying to access these make it difficult and very slow going	1
Commute times	1
Congestion or too much subdivisions	1
Constant road works to freeways	1
Construction	1
Construction peak hours	1
Fairly good access unless roads (Plenty Road) is congested	1
Far from other important roads	1
Feeder roads are inadequate	1
Fewer major road connections	1
Fix the roads	1
Freeway access is poor	1
Getting from here to major roads and freeways is a nightmare	1

Hard to get to eastern suburbs	1
Hard to get to, only 1 road, traffic	1
Increased traffic congestion and roads with one lane	1
Infrastructure not keeping pace with development	1
Just open up roads	1
Lack of dual lane roads	1
Lack of entrances or exits on the home	1
Lack of infrastructure - congestion	1
Lack of suitable arterial roads to enable traffic flow	1
Long travel times during the day as I have to leave at 5.30 am to avoid congestion from 6.30 am	1
Major roads and freeways are jam packed	1
Mernda - no further explanation required	1
Miller and Cooper St bottlenecked at all times, commute to work time doubled	1
Miller St always busy no alternative roads	1
Miller St is a joke, need more roads to Cooper St	1
Miller St not coping. Edgars and O'Hearns need to open	1
Millers St	1
Missing connection to motor freeways	1
Need better and quicker access to freeway	1
Need East link connection quickly	1
Need to build the Northern freeway	1
Need to widen roads	1
No footpath to Plenty Rd	1
No freeways and clogged major roads	1
No other roads interchange	1
No roads	1
Not bad	1
Not enough	1
Not enough exits out of estates	1
Not enough infrastructure being done	1
O'Hearns Rd, E6 freeway	1
Only one road and too much traffic	1
Our roads are bottlenecks	1
Plenty Rd and High St traffic is shocking, makes difficult to get to train	1
Plenty Rd, many stops during peak time or busy time	1
Plenty Rd, Yan Yean Rd, Epping Rd, High St traffic is (expletive deleted)	1
Poor access. All single lanes	1
Poor development / planning	1
Public transport even longer commutes. Not safe nor practical due to hours worked	1
Public transport is crap	1
Ring Rd, not connected to East Link	1
Ring Road does not ring, High St1 lane, too many estates	1
Ring Road went in	1
Road capacity not sufficient	1
Road congestion, take extremely long to reach in such a short distance	1
Road infrastructure is appalling	1
Road work on every major road, all the time, more than 30 mins travel time	1
Roads are hopelessly inadequate	1

Roads are too busy	1
Roads need more upgrade	1
Roads not wide enough, Epping Rd particularly	1
Roads, one way in and out, freeway is not easy to access 10	1
Road works in surrounding areas	1
Safety	1
Takes too long in traffic now with new estates	1
Takes too long to get to freeways	1
Too far to major shopping centres and CBD	1
Too far, roads cannot cater for so much traffic	1
Too hard to get there as roads are not capable of taking traffic	1
Too many cars on Plenty Rd	1
Too much congestion on roads, not many alternatives roads	1
Too much traffic compared to other areas	1
Too much traffic takes 40 mins to drive 2 km	1
Traffic and road planning	1
Traffic congestion - Mernda	1
Traffic congestion is hard to even exit properly	1
Traffic too heavy - not enough duel lanes with all the new estate	1
Travelling on Plenty Road, Yan Yean Road and Epping Road in peak periods is to be avoided if possible	1
We are close enough, yet it takes too long to get there	1
Would be nice to have a major road nearby	1
You build homes, but don't care for infrastructure - keep filling your pockets though	1
Total	**173**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to public transport
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
No public transport available	9
Bus timetable, more regular buses	6
Need more parking spots, parking always full	4
No train service	4
Bus always late	3
Need Mernda Rail ASAP	3
Not enough car parking at stations	3
Poor links, need better routes	3
Too far away	3
Traffic congestion	3
Bus stop close by	2
Limited number of services	2
No public transport close by / walking distance	2
No tram service	2

Not enough public transport around	2
Perhaps more bus services to variety locations for those who need it	2
Poor public transport, not frequent enough	2
South Morang train station parking is appalling	2
Train station is too far to walk, parking at train station too limited	2
Will be better when train station opens	2
Access to tram is inadequate	1
After moving here, the bus routes near me changed	1
Always have to wait longer to catch the bus	1
Always late due to traffic	1
Any time spent with friends must be cut short	1
Are there any cycling paths in Whittlesea	1
Better access to train like Vline at Wallan	1
Bus only	1
Buses and train times don't match up	1
Buses caught in traffic	1
Busy	1
Cannot wait to catch a 40 min ride to Diamond Creek station	1
Can't get a seat on the train at Lalor Station after 7.30 am	1
Can't get to Greensborough Montmorency area by bus	1
Dangerous bus stops	1
Difficult to walk out of estate to public transport	1
Impossible to walk to the train station and it is way too far away	1
Isolated, must drive	1
Lack of parking and too far from station. Bus takes too long time	1
Limited destination need a train	1
Limited options	1
Nearest public transport 10 km away	1
Need an updated bus route and timetable	1
Need train, bus isn't the way home after a celebration in the city	1
Need trams	1
Never on time, constant changes to route	1
No bus shelters in suburb	1
No fast trains to CBD	1
No link with bus	1
No public transport on Wallan Whittlesea Rd between Wallan and Whittlesea	1
No train yet	1
Not enough bus service, especially on weekends	1
Not many lines for bus to city or Doncaster or Box Hill	1
Not on time	1
Not safe on trams	1
Nothing in Eden Park	1
Number of rural trains	1
Plenty Rd and High St traffic is shocking, makes difficult to get to train	1
Poor amounts of parking around Epping Station especially but also at Lalor	1
Poor linking to other parts of Melbourne	1
Poor service	1
Pretty good	1

Reduced number of lines available	1
Road congestion - 20 minutes just to drive to Epping station	1
Should improve with train	1
There is a bus near to my house which helps	1
Too far to station	1
Train car parks full by 7am - buses at 40 min intervals and delayed by traffic	1
Train needs to come as far as Doreen	1
Train timetable too infrequent and lack of express trains	1
Travel time	1
Two hours on a tram into CBD means that I drive everywhere	1
Very difficult	1
Very little from Kinglake West	1
Very poor public transport access	1
Vline close but long delays between trains and unnamed stations	1
We need a train line in Whittlesea	1
Yan Yean Rd traffic	1
Total	**119**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to walking and / or cycling paths
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
I don't think there are any around	10
Lack of walking paths	6
Need more walking / better cycling paths	4
Lack of paths and connection	2
Limited lighting more lights needed	2
Not enough walking tracks	2
Too far away	2
A path along the creek would be great	1
Cannot walk to Wollert on footpath	1
Closed due to train building and no alternative	1
Complete access to walking paths	1
Do not feel safe to walk around Epping at night	1
During the day, I'm now too scared to walk alone	1
Footpaths along Plenty Rd	1
Getting to / from bike paths requires riding on roads, nightmare for autistic son	1
Good in Mernda but just outside of it there is no path, dangerous	1
Lack of lighting quality of paths	1
More footpath needed	1
Nearest park 14 km away	1
Need bike line and crossing near the Council	1

Need more - desperately need one in our road which is 8 km long	1
Need more time and safety	1
No cycle way on Millers Rd	1
No footpath at my house	1
No footpaths even on main roads	1
No footpaths on Sherwin or Fore St	1
No footpaths on Yan Yean Rd	1
No paths in Eden Park	1
No walking, cycling is safe in our area	1
No walkway to closest grocery store (Bridge Inn)	1
Not enough access in the area	1
Not enough footpaths	1
Not enough in Shine	1
Not good, Council needs work on	1
Not required	1
Not safety	1
Nothing around to enjoy while walking	1
Options are here	1
Pathways are largely made on the roadside so they're unsafe for kids	1
Plenty around here	1
Poor access uneven footpaths make it hard	1
Poor street lighting, street light knocked down in Wisteria Dr has never been replaced over 2 years ago, very poor and dangerous, please fix, check your complaint department, nothing is ever done	1
Safety is a major issue now	1
Struggle to cross the road with the kids to get to the path - too many cars	1
There are very few in Whittlesea	1
There is no public transport	1
There is nothing specific, roads are okay	1
Too scared to ride on Plenty Rd	1
Track from Mernda, over the hill to Mill Park Lakes Estates	1
Uneven and not enough	1
What cycling paths	1
Would walk more if there were good tracks	1
Total	**73**

14.2 Access to services and spaces in the neighbourhood

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to local shops and supermarkets
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
More variety needed	3
Congestion	2
Must have a car to get there	2
Only Woolworths. Need Coles or Aldi for competition	2
Serious lack of shops	2
1 km to closest bus stop, would prefer to catch public transport if closer	1
Aurora shops excellent but commute to Epping Plaza can take 30 mins on weekends	1
Bit far to shop, have to drive	1
Cannot get down High St go out to Craigieburn	1
Can't do all shopping in one location with limited suppliers	1
Cleanliness	1
Close but can be hard to get to during peak hours	1
Difficult to walk out of estate to public transport	1
Distance	1
Finally the promised Coles Aurora opens	1
Getting better but traffic is really bad	1
Local IGA is expensive - need a ideal Safeway in Whittlesea	1
Local shops overpriced	1
Lots of shopping options in this area	1
Mernda has only Woolworth	1
Mernda Village have a few more shops on the vacant local there	1
Much better with the opening of new cafes	1
Nearest 12 km away	1
Need more buses	1
Neutral	1
No Aldi	1
No new shopping centres	1
No parking	1
No shops close by, travelling times is too long	1
No town centre	1
No walkway to closest grocery store (Bridge Inn)	1
None within 10 km	1
Not bad	1
Poor quality of items or choice	1
Poor transport services	1
Pretty good	1

Takes far too long to get to shops	1
To far always too busy	1
Traffic congestion	1
Walking only	1
We only have IGA and Foodworks, it is expensive	1
We've got 1 shop, Woolworths and next one is also 5 kms away	1
Woolworths has monopoly in Doreen area	1
You should not put drug people next to normal as to much problem in start	1
Total	**50**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to quality parks and open spaces
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Lack of facilities in parks: toilets	5
No parks	4
Not much in the area	4
Don't have time	2
Lack of facilities in parks: varied play equipment	2
Lack of maintenance	2
Need dog parks and extra parks	2
Need more and better quality parks or playgrounds	2
Not bad	2
Quality of parks are not good (bit ragged)	2
Council did not plan the main roads to expand 2 lanes each side	1
Don't access	1
Don't need them	1
Drive to them	1
Feeling of unsafety	1
Gangs hanging around	1
Good area	1
I feel like I will be stabbed in our local park - poorly maintained and no one uses it	1
Lack of facilities in parks: bike paths	1
Lack of lighting	1
Local park has drug dealer, have reported several times	1
Looks dodgy	1
Many of the open spaces on the Master Plan now turned into housing there are not enough trees and quality garden landscapes	1
More attention needed to make park look good in Whittlesea	1
More basketball court needed in Whittlesea township	1
Need for better play equipment for younger children	1
Need more and they need to be safe	1
Need more and they need to be clean	1

Need more green area	1
Needs more improvement	1
New estate has lots of parks	1
New estates have this but not the old ones as you sold off everything	1
No good parking nearby	1
None decent in suburbs of Whittlesea	1
None in our estate as yet (Waiting for years)	1
Not enough for kids to do	1
Not many - do not compliment the area	1
Overall pretty good	1
Parks need to be well lit and more secure	1
Paths to parks are not good	1
Playgrounds in Whittlesea are terrible	1
Poor footpaths	1
Poor maintenance of local park	1
Some parks are in need of maintenance	1
There are plenty of parks	1
There are views but no parks in Eden Park	1
Too far from us	1
Very dark and unsafe vibe	1
Very little parks in walking distance	1
What park?	1
Total	**67**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Not many good quality ones around	6
None in the area	5
Lack of variety	3
Not enough quality restaurants	3
Need more entertainment	2
Too far, have to drive	2
Traffic congestion	2
Cafes and restaurants are far away from quality and most are just terrible. Miller St is so heavy that we often just opt to stay at home	1
Can't afford them	1
Don't get time to us	1
Epping Plaza overrun with traffic, not enough car parking	1
Everything shuts at 4 pm to 5 pm, boring	1
Everything shuts today, not many option	1
Feel like the only place to go out in Whittlesea is Epping Plaza. Very depressing	1

Good except for traffic and parking issues	1
Hard to get out	1
It is just dead in Mernda	1
Its Whittlesea	1
Lack of environment	1
Like to see more entertainment here rather than have to travel	1
Local shops only have fast food / takeaway options - need quality restaurants	1
Mill Parks lakes poor	1
More cafes should be open locally	1
More space for disability person	1
Moved north to escape bar culture but glad Must Bar has brought back the (expletive deleted)	1
Need more options	1
No evening restaurants	1
No special shops	1
Not enough cafes in local area	1
Not enough diversity and concentrated location for restaurants	1
Not enough entertainment for kids	1
Not enough local business	1
Only fast food outlets available	1
Only if car available	1
Parking	1
Poor public transport	1
Poor quality / amount	1
Satisfied	1
The Bundoora Hotel is the only venue and it s not somewhere I would go to socialise	1
Too far to get home - No PT	1
Too few restaurants	1
Travel at least 12 km	1
Travelling time	1
Up market restaurants needed	1
Variety and quality fairly average	1
Very few in area, end-up travelling into city	1
Very little in walking distance	1
Walking only	1
Will be good when Westfield is finished	1
Total	**65**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Not enough sports and recreation facilities for all generations	8
Would like a heated indoors public swimming pool	7
Need to drive, would prefer if closer	2
No gyms in the area	2
No local leisure centre	2
None in area	2
Where are they?	2
Can we have a aquatic centre in Mernda or Doreen	1
Currently over half hour to drive to Epping to use pool for lesson unable get into Whittlesea and trouble with City Centre at Mill park	1
Fields are nice	1
Good options	1
Heavy traffic makes it time consuming to reach some places	1
I travel to Bayswater for the fortnightly games of tennis at the Tonga Tennis Association of Victoria Club at St Elizabeth Street in Bayswater	1
In Whittlesea town the faculties are terrible, unlike South Morang and Laurimar	1
Leisure city management and maintenance, Harvest home Rd sport centre never eventuated as promised	1
Limited clubs and money	1
Lots of ovals in the area	1
Lots of travel required	1
Need a pool to be closer	1
Need tennis court in Mernda	1
No aquatic centre in Mernda	1
No badminton facility	1
No hockey but Yarrambat archery is great	1
No swimming pool like Mill Park or Thomastown	1
No toilets	1
None in Doreen	1
Not enough for kids to do	1
Not enough, no soccer pitch	1
Not many recreational facilities in Township of Whittlesea	1
Not permitted to us	1
Outdoor pool only open in summer	1
People are sports mad here	1
Really needed out here	1
Swimming pool is seasonal, no athletics locally	1
Travelling time	1
Updates to sport facilities required	1
We drive a long way to get to them	1
Whittlesea township needs leisure centre	1

Whittlesea township needs soccer ground	1
Total	**57**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to community centres
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Don't know where	2
Creeds farm and learning centre is a great space	1
Crime rates	1
Good facilities	1
Limited opportunity at Creeds Farm living and learning centre	1
Need more	1
No Centrelink / Medicare office nearby, no police station	1
No police station	1
No public transport close enough	1
None here	1
Not a lot out here	1
Now all the new surrounding suburbs use Plenty Valley and can't get appointments	1
Too far to travel, too much traffic	1
Very small hall	1
Where are they	1
Without a health care card there is no support	1
Total	**17**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to childcare and kindergarten
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Long waiting list	4
Not available	2
Always full	1
Bike was stolen from us	1
Children	1
Crime is an issue	1
Had to send my son to Whittlesea as there were no spaces in Doreen	1
I choose not to use child care	1
Limited spaces available	1
No footpath and busy road	1
No young children	1
Not enough parking space in school	1
Only one	1
Parking space and traffic	1
Pretty good	1
Too far away, waiting time in nearby centres	1
Will need use of kindergarten in the next two years	1
Total	**21**

14.3 Lifestyle aspects of the neighbourhood

Reasons for dissatisfaction with safety of the neighbourhood
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Break-ins, robberies, general crimes and so on	27
Lack of police in the area	7
Crime has definitely increased here	6
Crime rate or break-ins	5
Hoon drivers, speeding cars, motor bikes	4
Insufficient visual police presence	4
Very high crime rate	4
Car break-in	3
Lack of police patrols	3
Too many druggies	3
Feel unsafe	2
More break-ins and other crime than 10 years ago	2
Road safety, hoons, speeding, burnouts	2
Attempted robbery 4 times this year	1
Bike was stolen from us	1
Broken into, littering by pedestrians on front lawn regularly	1
Cannot walk at sunset, too dark	1
Car broken into and tools stolen	1
Car going too fast in quiet streets	1
Constantly stolen vehicles	1
Construction of Mernda Station	1
Crime element in Whittlesea Township appears to be quite bad currently	1
Crime in Victoria has gotten worse	1
Crime increases faster than population	1
Don't feel safe at night	1
Far too many bogans	1
Feel very isolated	1
Graffiti	1
Had break-ins in the area, 3 times in 2 years	1
Had theft from garage in July 2016	1
Had to put in security cameras as too many burnouts	1
Had to put in security cameras as too many thieves	1
Has deteriorated since population increased	1
Have been threatened	1
Hear of lots of crime. We need CCTV	1
Hoons in driveways and hooning and partying gravel roads, sitting on our driveways	1
Increasing crime in Township of Whittlesea	1
Isolation = vulnerability	1
Lack of community feel	1
Lack of police presence, station unmanned most of the day	1

Lack of reliable lighting	1
Limited	1
Live along	1
Low police presence in Whittlesea Township	1
Man lingering in park	1
More police should patrol the area	1
Need more police	1
Need more police patrolling along Dalton Rd and Darebin Ave	1
Need more street lighting	1
No good now as our police station is not open night time (Ring Mill Park)	1
No lights at night	1
No police 24 hours/ 7 days	1
No police located in area at certain times	1
No police station	1
Noise at night, heard people are doing burnouts but not sure	1
Not safe crossing roads	1
Old pub is an eyesore	1
Police presence is equal to none. Too many home invasions / muggings	1
Police station closed 5 pm	1
Poor - gangs, etc near cafes	1
Poor lighting	1
Rarely sight police in estate now	1
Robbery and gangs growing every year	1
Safety is a problem for all	1
Seems to be a rise in petty crimes	1
Seems to be increased graffiti	1
Stealing plates from cars	1
Street cameras needed	1
Street lighting could be improved	1
Streets feel unsafe - poorly maintained properties and people speeding in local streets	1
Suspicious activities	1
The people / culture moving into the area	1
There are no walking paths where we live	1
Too many break-ins and car thefts in the area	1
Too many drug dealers	1
Too many kids walking the streets	1
Too many young kids hanging around at nights up to no good	1
Too much crime, no police in Whittlesea much	1
Too much crime, nothing being done, offenders get slap on the wrist	1
Too much housing given over to welfare	1
Very poor, robbers are in abundance, it is very unsafe	1
We don't feel safe in our home anymore	1
We should have Council CCTV	1
Whittlesea township is dangerous at night since no lighting	1
Total	**143**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with affordable housing choices
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
House prices is very expensive to us	6
Getting too expensive out here	5
Getting less affordable	2
There is no affordable housing	2
30 years of crippling debt to live in Whittlesea, no thanks	1
A bit overpriced	1
Across the country - getting less affordable	1
Bad	1
Been on waiting list for 5 years	1
Block sizes too small and unaffordable for us	1
Cheap housing	1
Competing against investors	1
Cost	1
Despite new homes in area, rentals are in short supply and new home expensive	1
Entered market when still affordable	1
Extremely expensive house bills	1
Getting out of control	1
Happy with our choice	1
House prices have increased dramatically	1
Houses went up 200k in the last 6 months	1
Housing prices going up but in an expected way	1
How is 700K affordable for new families?	1
Increasing	1
More affordable housing	1
More prestige land needed	1
Need more approvals to allow medium to high density living	1
Non-existent - greedy developers	1
Not a lot available	1
Not affordable for our sons and their families now	1
Not enough affordable housing for the disadvantaged	1
Not very much choices	1
Own home	1
Prices don't match services offered, like poor public transport, shops, roads	1
Rates keep going up. It's not affordable. It's stressful	1
Rates too high	1
Rental prices too high	1
Sell a house, put up 3 units no place for kids to play	1
Shortage	1
There are none - public housing is non-existent and I'm looking at being homeless in the next weeks	1
Too much mines	1

Unrealistic places for housing, investors are the only winners	1
Very expensive, nearly 1 million	1
We need to do more for housing affordability	1
Total	**54**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with attractive neighbourhood
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Too many ugly town houses / unit blocks / estates / government houses being built in the area	6
People are allowed to have dirt everywhere like nature strips	2
Rubbish everywhere	2
Allow too many house holders to do their own thing contrary to regulations	1
Bad	1
Blackberries, litter from bins on windy days	1
Building covenants ignored by some, general yard maintenance and pride lacking	1
Canopy cover of trees looks good - master planned	1
Cars parked on footpath	1
Compulsory garden is a must	1
Could be nicer	1
Council trims trees once or twice a year when grown out of proportion	1
Dirty footpaths	1
Dirty nature strips	1
Dirty roads	1
Footpath repairs in any old colour texture - i.e. not consistent	1
Footpaths deterioration	1
Gravel road slippery when wet	1
Gumtrees along Dalton Rd are absolutely horrible, need better trees	1
Has deteriorated since population increased	1
Hoons very present	1
Houses too close together, no trees	1
Lack of character	1
Lack of community spirit	1
Lots of rentals - poor quality	1
Many rental properties not looked after adequately	1
Maybe after Mernda railway station	1
More focus on nature areas needed	1
More trees / gardens	1
MPL	1
Need attention	1
Need more beautification	1

Need more playgrounds	1
Neighbourhood is old and no improvement	1
New estate not everyone has the same standards	1
New suburban homes - no trees	1
Not enough of tough Council by-laws	1
Not everywhere	1
Not looked after by Council	1
Not too many	1
Old roads / pathways / industrial area	1
Residents seem to be leaving more rubbish household items on nature strips, this is dangerous and ugly	1
Roads deterioration	1
Roadsides unkempt	1
Rubbish is frequently dumped on nature strip adjacent to school	1
Some houses have unkempt gardens	1
Some neighbours don't look after nature strips	1
Streets not as well kept in older Epping as they used to be	1
Too many dumped cars / trucks in court	1
Too much concrete	1
Too much pollution	1
Too much rubbish	1
Too much rubbish on nature strips	1
Trees in Chappell St drop nuts on footpath, so many people fall	1
Trees in James St nature strips need to be replaced	1
Trees that line the street are old and unattractive and don't offer any shade	1
Untidy gardens and shocking trees on nature strip	1
Very plain	1
Very small blocks, no character	1
Total	**66**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with affordable lifestyle in the area
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Cost of living becoming too expensive compared to earnings	3
House rates excessive	3
Expensive	2
30 years of crippling debt to live in Whittlesea, no thanks	1
Cheap housing helps affordability	1
Competing against investors - pushing up costs in all areas of lifestyle	1
Everywhere is expensive, Whittlesea a little less so	1
Food is too expensive	1
Have to travel for grocery shopping and sporting for kids	1
Hidden costs of cars, petrol, etc.	1
High or expensive rates for outer suburb and roads have not been built	1
House prices on the rise all the time	1
Life is not affordable, utilities are taking all the money	1
More expensive due to lack of choice	1
Must travel to water fronts	1
Need a Myers	1
Not affordable	1
Not bad	1
Not enough Coles or Aldi	1
Not much around the area	1
Not much to do so it's pretty affordable	1
Rent prices need more control	1
Rubbish, vacant overgrown blocks, dumping of rubbish on vacant areas	1
Supermarket is expensive	1
There is nothing here, cannot rent a house under $400 week	1
Too many housing estates and townhouses, units	1
Trees recently replaced	1
Total	**32**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with leafy, treed and green neighbourhood
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
We should have more trees	6
Choice of trees unsuitable for soil	1
Could be better	1
Different trees	1
Need more large trees	1
Unsatisfactory tree choices	1
All local vegetation has been planned by the owners, not Council	1
A lot of unkempt gardens	1
Area is a low class hole now, used to be nice - houses too close	1
Certain gum trees shed all their bark creating unsightliness and work for residents affected	1
Could be better maintained	1
Development too dense	1
Disappointed with amount of trees around	1
Greens have infiltrated Council (staff) to the detriment of community, through stupid policies particularly in relation to fire safety	1
Gum trees dry the grass, not appropriate in neighbourhood	1
It is a farm	1
Lakes are full of dirt	1
Less trees and flowers	1
My street is not at all	1
Need to improve the Lalor shops area	1
New suburban areas are somewhere I wouldn't live	1
No happy with the nuts which fall from the trees, they are dangerous	1
No leafy trees in Laurimar	1
Not bad	1
Not enough natural flora anymore, too much housing development	1
Not enough nature reserves	1
Not enough open spaces in the new estate area	1
Not everyone wants trees on their nature strips- roads too narrow	1
These trees are a nightmare	1
Planted trees	1
Poor choices of fauna and flora, not required at intersections	1
Poor selection of tress in neighbourhood	1
Some streets look untidy with trees that drop too many leaves	1
Street trees are not right spaces	1
They chopped trees down	1
Too many cars	1
Too many gum trees	1
Too many leafs on street	1
Too much concrete	1
Too much gumtree leaks	1

Tree avenues look good	1
Tree re-planting is a good idea	1
Trees removed for street 10 years ago and never replanted	1
Untidy park	1
Very plain	1
Very poor landscaping	1
Want more trees which provide a stress less looking environment	1
Where is the maintenance required by Council	1
Will be better as the trees mature	1
Would be nice but can understand	1
Total	**55**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with friendly and welcoming for children and families
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Bumped into angry teenagers and adults several times and not really feeling friendly	1
Could be greener	1
Crime increases faster than population	1
Crime rate is high	1
Do not have children living here	1
Hooners, drug trade	1
Lack of suitable play spaces, bike and footpaths. Lack of child-friendly cafes and restaurants	1
Lots of playgrounds	1
Many hoons on roads, kids riding motor bikes without license and registration, danger	1
More community events	1
Most are angry all the time	1
Not much for children to do, updated parks required and pool	1
Not a great community	1
Not bad	1
Not enough parks	1
Not exactly welcoming for people without children	1
People are crazy / racist	1
People not very mixing type	1
Services need better funding	1
Shops have overfilled bins	1
Some rough people around	1
Some young men drive very fast in our streets	1
Speeding traffic in streets	1
We need to do more to keep our city safe	1
Total	**24**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with friendly and welcoming for people with a disability
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Safer roads	2
Complete pathways and crossings	1
Could do with a bus route around the town	1
Council not doing enough	1
Easier access to the shops	1
Footpaths and roads	1
Footpaths are difficult to navigate with a pram - no idea how anyone manages in a wheelchair	1
Lots to be done	1
More disabled parking spaces	1
More service required to meet demands	1
Need better paths	1
Nobody talks	1
No facilities	1
Not at all	1
Not involved with disabilities	1
Not too much facility	1
People put you down	1
Poor access to public transport	1
Try finding disabled parking	1
Where	1
Total	**21**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with friendly and welcoming for older people
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
Limited facilities	2
Limited public transport	2
A men's shed would be good	1
Don't know what is available for older people	1
Flat	1
Lack of care	1
Limited road crossings	1
More needs to be done	1
Need more companies and hire older Australians, we need work	1
Need more senior groups	1
No connection	1
Not at all	1
Not enough activities	1
Not enough service	1
Not really, nothing to do	1
One age centre	1
Poor access to public transport	1
Total	**19**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with environmentally sustainable lifestyle
City of Whittlesea - 2017 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

Comments	*Number*
A composting service would be great	1
Access to waste recycle areas	1
Backyards of properties not big nor designed to grow a garden	1
Cost of utilities	1
Creek is dirty	1
Green lid bins should be free	1
Hard waste collection consider composting	1
Have to drive to get to major shops and school	1
Live in Aurora - what a crock, no train line, poor PT, recycled water same price as drinking water	1
More encouragement needs to be given	1
Most of the blocks in this estate are not even north facing, no recycled water for Lyndarum	1
Needs to be more promoted	1
No evidence	1
Poor access to public transport	1
Roads	1
Rubbish everywhere. Could be greener	1
Small blocks means can't grow veggies	1
Solar options are expensive	1
Stuffed by Greens ideology	1
Too much pollution	1
Traffic, roads and petrol	1
Unaffordable at the moment	1
Would like to see solar energy in community scheme	1
Total	**23**

16. Appendix 4: Survey Form

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Purpose

This survey provides the most important means of understanding the characteristics of the municipality's residents every two years. This information will assist Council in planning for the current and future needs of residents, for example community facilities, public transport and shopping.

How to complete this form

- Please take the time to complete the survey form.
- Please ensure that this form is completed by a person aged 15 years or over.
- Most questions are answered by circling the appropriate number.
- Please answer all the questions for every person in your household, unless the form asks you not to.
- If you are not sure of an answer, please give the best answer you can.
- If you cannot answer all the questions, we are still interested in receiving your survey.

Confidentiality

Your completed form remains confidential to the City of Whittlesea and will be destroyed after the data has been compiled. **No information will be kept or released in a way 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 form, please feel free to ask your survey collector, or contact **Emily Lawson**, Acting Team Leader - Research on 9217 2041. 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 2170), SMS relay – 0423 677 767 or website – http://relayservice.gov.au/).

Persons who need assistance in another language, please ring the appropriate number below.

City of Whittlesea Telephone Service in Community Languages

Free Telephone Interpreter Service

				Italiano	9679 9874	Türkçe	9679 9877
عربي	9679 9871	Hrvatski	9679 9872	Македонски	9679 9875	Việt-ngữ	9679 9878
廣東話	9679 9857	Ελληνικά	9679 9873	普通话	9679 9876	Other	9679 9879

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
1	**What is the person's gender?**	Male	**1**	Male	**1**	Male	**1**
		Female	**2**	Female	**2**	Female	**2**
		Other	**3**	Other	**3**	Other	**3**
		Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**
2	**What was the person's age last birthday?**	**Age in years:**		**Age in years:**		**Age in years:**	
3	**What is the person's relationship to Person One?**	Not required for Person One		Husband, wife or partner	**1**	Husband, wife or partner	**1**
				Parent	**2**	Parent	**2**
				Child	**3**	Child	**3**
				Other relative	**4**	Other relative	**4**
				Unrelated housemate	**5**	Unrelated housemate	**5**
	(please circle one only)			Other *(please specify)*	**9**	Other *(please specify)*	**9**
4	**In which country was the person born?**	Australia *(go to q.6)*	**1**	Australia *(go to q.6)*	**1**	Australia *(go to q.6)*	**1**
		Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**
5	**If born overseas, how long has the person lived in Australia?**	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**
		1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**
		5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**
		10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**
6	**Does the person identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?**	Yes, Aboriginal	**1**	Yes, Aboriginal	**1**	Yes, Aboriginal	**1**
		Yes, Torres Strait Island	**2**	Yes, Torres Strait Island	**2**	Yes, Torres Strait Island	**2**
		No	**3**	No	**3**	No	**3**
		Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**
7	**Does the person prefer to speak a language other than English at home?**	Yes *(specify)*	**1**	Yes *(specify)*	**1**	Yes *(specify)*	**1**
		No	**2**	No	**2**	No	**2**
8	**How long has the person lived at this address?**	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**
		1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**
		5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**
		10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**
9	**If less than 5 yrs at this address, where did the person live previously?**	**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**	
10	**Does the person expect to move from this dwelling within the next 12 months?**	Yes - definitely	**1**	Yes - definitely	**1**	Yes - definitely	**1**
		Yes - possibly	**2**	Yes - possibly	**2**	Yes - possibly	**2**
		No *(go to q.13)*	**3**	No *(go to q.13)*	**3**	No *(go to q.13)*	**3**
		Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
1	Male	**1**	Male	**1**	Male	**1**
	Female	**2**	Female	**2**	Female	**2**
	Other	**3**	Other	**3**	Other	**3**
	Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**
2	**Age in years:**		**Age in years:**		**Age in years:**	
3	Husband, wife or partner	**1**	Husband, wife or partner	**1**	Husband, wife or partner	**1**
	Parent	**2**	Parent	**2**	Parent	**2**
	Child	**3**	Child	**3**	Child	**3**
	Other relative	**4**	Other relative	**4**	Other relative	**4**
	Unrelated housemate	**5**	Unrelated housemate	**5**	Unrelated housemate	**5**
	Other *(please specify)*	**9**	Other *(please specify)*	**9**	Other *(please specify)*	**9**
4	Australia *(go to q.6)*	**1**	Australia *(go to q.6)*	**1**	Australia *(go to q.6)*	**1**
	Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**
5	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**
	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**
	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**
	10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**
6	Yes, Aboriginal	**1**	Yes, Aboriginal	**1**	Yes, Aboriginal	**1**
	Yes, Torres Strait Island	**2**	Yes, Torres Strait Island	**2**	Yes, Torres Strait Island	**2**
	No	**3**	No	**3**	No	**3**
	Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**	Prefer not to say	**4**
7	Yes *(specify)*	**1**	Yes *(specify)*	**1**	Yes *(specify)*	**1**
	No	**2**	No	**2**	No	**2**
8	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**	Less than 1 year	**1**
	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**	1 to less than 5 yrs	**2**
	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**	5 to less than 10 yrs	**3**
	10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**	10 years or more	**4**
9	**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**	
10	Yes - definitely	**1**	Yes - definitely	**1**	Yes - definitely	**1**
	Yes - possibly	**2**	Yes - possibly	**2**	Yes - possibly	**2**
	No *(go to q.13)*	**3**	No *(go to q.13)*	**3**	No *(go to q.13)*	**3**
	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
11	**Where is the person most likely to move?**	**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**	
12	**Why is the person planning to move from this dwelling?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Lease is ending	**1**	Lease is ending	**1**	Lease is ending	**1**
		Purchasing a home	**2**	Purchasing a home	**2**	Purchasing a home	**2**
		Can't afford location	**3**	Can't afford location	**3**	Can't afford location	**3**
		Upgrading	**4**	Upgrading	**4**	Upgrading	**4**
		Downsizing	**5**	Downsizing	**5**	Downsizing	**5**
		Child leaving home	**6**	Child leaving home	**6**	Child leaving home	**6**
		For employment	**7**	For employment	**7**	For employment	**7**
		Finishing education	**8**	Finishing education	**8**	Finishing education	**8**
		To get better access to services	**9**	To get better access to services	**9**	To get better access to services	**9**
		To be closer to family and / or friends	**10**	To be closer to family and / or friends	**10**	To be closer to family and / or friends	**10**
		To be closer to public transport	**11**	To be closer to public transport	**11**	To be closer to public transport	**11**
		Other *(specify)*	**12**	Other *(specify)*	**12**	Other *(specify)*	**12**
13	**Does the person have a permanent or long term disability?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Hearing impairment *(e.g. deafness)*	**1**	Hearing impairment *(e.g. deafness)*	**1**	Hearing impairment *(e.g. deafness)*	**1**
		Vision impairment *(e.g. blindness)*	**2**	Vision impairment *(e.g. blindness)*	**2**	Vision impairment *(e.g. blindness)*	**2**
		Mobility *(e.g. wheelchair, frame)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. wheelchair, frame)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. wheelchair, frame)*	**3**
		Intellectual	**4**	Intellectual	**4**	Intellectual	**4**
		Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	**5**	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	**5**	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	**5**
		Mental health *(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)*	**6**	Mental health *(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)*	**6**	Mental health *(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)*	**6**
		Acquired brain injury *(e.g. stroke, accident related)*	**7**	Acquired brain injury *(e.g. stroke, accident related)*	**7**	Acquired brain injury *(e.g. stroke, accident related)*	**7**
		Neurological *(e.g. multiple sclerosis)*	**8**	Neurological *(e.g. multiple sclerosis)*	**8**	Neurological *(e.g. multiple sclerosis)*	**8**
		Learning disability *(e.g. dyslexia)*	**9**	Learning disability *(e.g. dyslexia)*	**9**	Learning disability *(e.g. dyslexia)*	**9**
		Other *(specify)*	**10**	Other *(specify)*	**10**	Other *(specify)*	**10**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
11	**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**	
12	Lease is ending	**1**	Lease is ending	**1**	Lease is ending	**1**
	Purchasing a home	**2**	Purchasing a home	**2**	Purchasing a home	**2**
	Can't afford location	**3**	Can't afford location	**3**	Can't afford location	**3**
	Upgrading	**4**	Upgrading	**4**	Upgrading	**4**
	Downsizing	**5**	Downsizing	**5**	Downsizing	**5**
	Child leaving home	**6**	Child leaving home	**6**	Child leaving home	**6**
	For employment	**7**	For employment	**7**	For employment	**7**
	Finishing education	**8**	Finishing education	**8**	Finishing education	**8**
	To get better access to services	**9**	To get better access to services	**9**	To get better access to services	**9**
	To be closer to family and / or friends	**10**	To be closer to family and / or friends	**10**	To be closer to family and / or friends	**10**
	To be closer to public transport	**11**	To be closer to public transport	**11**	To be closer to public transport	**11**
	Other *(specify)*	**12**	Other *(specify)*	**12**	Other *(specify)*	**12**
13	Hearing impairment *(e.g. deafness)*	**1**	Hearing impairment *(e.g. deafness)*	**1**	Hearing impairment *(e.g. deafness)*	**1**
	Vision impairment *(e.g. blindness)*	**2**	Vision impairment *(e.g. blindness)*	**2**	Vision impairment *(e.g. blindness)*	**2**
	Mobility *(e.g. wheelchair, frame)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. wheelchair, frame)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. wheelchair, frame)*	**3**
	Intellectual	**4**	Intellectual	**4**	Intellectual	**4**
	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	**5**	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	**5**	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	**5**
	Mental health *(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)*	**6**	Mental health *(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)*	**6**	Mental health *(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)*	**6**
	Acquired brain injury *(e.g. stroke, accident related)*	**7**	Acquired brain injury *(e.g. stroke, accident related)*	**7**	Acquired brain injury *(e.g. stroke, accident related)*	**7**
	Neurological *(e.g. multiple sclerosis)*	**8**	Neurological *(e.g. multiple sclerosis)*	**8**	Neurological *(e.g. multiple sclerosis)*	**8**
	Learning disability *(e.g. dyslexia)*	**9**	Learning disability *(e.g. dyslexia)*	**9**	Learning disability *(e.g. dyslexia)*	**9**
	Other *(specify)*	**10**	Other *(specify)*	**10**	Other *(specify)*	**10**

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
14	**Does the person require assistance for their disability?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	No	**1**	No	**1**	No	**1**
		Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	**2**	Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	**2**	Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	**2**
		Mobility *(e.g. uses wheelchair at home or outside)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. uses wheelchair at home or outside)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. uses wheelchair at home or outside)*	**3**
		Communication *(e.g. sign language, communication aid)*	**4**	Communication *(e.g. sign language, communication aid)*	**4**	Communication *(e.g. sign language, communication aid)*	**4**
		Financial support	**5**	Financial support	**5**	Financial support	**5**
		Emotional support	**6**	Emotional support	**6**	Emotional support	**6**
15	**Does the person care for someone to allow that person to stay in their own home?**	Yes - cares for someone within this home	**1**	Yes - cares for someone within this home	**1**	Yes - cares for someone within this home	**1**
		Yes - cares for someone outside this home	**2**	Yes - cares for someone outside this home	**2**	Yes - cares for someone outside this home	**2**
		No	**3**	No	**3**	No	**3**
16	**Does the person spend any time caring for a child / children (under 15 years) without pay?**	Yes - my own children	**1**	Yes - my own children	**1**	Yes - my own children	**1**
		Yes - my grandchildren	**2**	Yes - my grandchildren	**2**	Yes - my grandchildren	**2**
		Yes - my siblings	**3**	Yes - my siblings	**3**	Yes - my siblings	**3**
		Yes - other children	**4**	Yes - other children	**4**	Yes - other children	**4**
		No	**5**	No	**5**	No	**5**
17	**Does the person participate in any community groups?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Church / religious	**1**	Church / religious	**1**	Church / religious	**1**
		Volunteer	**2**	Volunteer	**2**	Volunteer	**2**
		Welfare groups	**3**	Welfare groups	**3**	Welfare groups	**3**
		Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	**4**	Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	**4**	Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	**4**
		Arts and cultural	**5**	Arts and cultural	**5**	Arts and cultural	**5**
		Environmental / gardening/agricultural	**6**	Environmental / gardening/agricultural	**6**	Environmental / gardening/agricultural	**6**
		Seniors groups	**7**	Seniors groups	**7**	Seniors groups	**7**
		Sports clubs	**8**	Sports clubs	**8**	Sports clubs	**8**
		Political parties	**9**	Political parties	**9**	Political parties	**9**
		Nationality groups	**10**	Nationality groups	**10**	Nationality groups	**10**
		Playgroups	**11**	Playgroups	**11**	Playgroups	**11**
		New parents' groups	**12**	New parents' groups	**12**	New parents' groups	**12**
		Gym or exercise	**13**	Gym or exercise	**13**	Gym or exercise	**13**
		Business groups	**14**	Business groups	**14**	Business groups	**14**
		Other *(specify)*	**15**	Other *(specify)*	**15**	Other *(specify)*	**15**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
14	No	**1**	No	**1**	No	**1**
	Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	**2**	Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	**2**	Self-care activities *(e.g. showering)*	**2**
	Mobility *(e.g. uses wheelchair at home or outside)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. uses wheelchair at home or outside)*	**3**	Mobility *(e.g. uses wheelchair at home or outside)*	**3**
	Communication *(e.g. sign language, communication aid)*	**4**	Communication *(e.g. sign language, communication aid)*	**4**	Communication *(e.g. sign language, communication aid)*	**4**
	Financial support	**5**	Financial support	**5**	Financial support	**5**
	Emotional support	**6**	Emotional support	**6**	Emotional support	**6**
15	Yes - cares for someone within this home	**1**	Yes - cares for someone within this home	**1**	Yes - cares for someone within this home	**1**
	Yes - cares for someone outside this home	**2**	Yes - cares for someone outside this home	**2**	Yes - cares for someone outside this home	**2**
	No	**3**	No	**3**	No	**3**
16	Yes - my own children	**1**	Yes - my own children	**1**	Yes - my own children	**1**
	Yes - my grandchildren	**2**	Yes - my grandchildren	**2**	Yes - my grandchildren	**2**
	Yes - my siblings	**3**	Yes - my siblings	**3**	Yes - my siblings	**3**
	Yes - other children	**4**	Yes - other children	**4**	Yes - other children	**4**
	No	**5**	No	**5**	No	**5**
17	Church / religious	**1**	Church / religious	**1**	Church / religious	**1**
	Volunteer	**2**	Volunteer	**2**	Volunteer	**2**
	Welfare groups	**3**	Welfare groups	**3**	Welfare groups	**3**
	Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	**4**	Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	**4**	Service clubs *(e.g. RSL)*	**4**
	Arts and cultural	**5**	Arts and cultural	**5**	Arts and cultural	**5**
	Environmental / gardening / agricultural	**6**	Environmental / gardening / agricultural	**6**	Environmental / gardening / agricultural	**6**
	Seniors groups	**7**	Seniors groups	**7**	Seniors groups	**7**
	Sports clubs	**8**	Sports clubs	**8**	Sports clubs	**8**
	Political parties	**9**	Political parties	**9**	Political parties	**9**
	Nationality groups	**10**	Nationality groups	**10**	Nationality groups	**10**
	Playgroups	**11**	Playgroups	**11**	Playgroups	**11**
	New parents' groups	**12**	New parents' groups	**12**	New parents' groups	**12**
	Gym or exercise	**13**	Gym or exercise	**13**	Gym or exercise	**13**
	Business groups	**14**	Business groups	**14**	Business groups	**14**
	Other *(specify)*	**15**	Other *(specify)*	**15**	Other *(specify)*	**15**

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
18	**Does the person volunteer?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Yes - locally	**1**	Yes - locally	**1**	Yes - locally	**1**
		Yes - non local	**2**	Yes - non local	**2**	Yes - non local	**2**
		No	**3**	No	**3**	No	**3**
19	**What are all the leisure, arts and cultural activities the person usually participates in?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Listening to live music	**1**	Listening to live music	**1**	Listening to live music	**1**
		Going to the theatre	**2**	Going to the theatre	**2**	Going to the theatre	**2**
		Going to galleries / museums	**3**	Going to galleries / museums	**3**	Going to galleries / museums	**3**
		Going to the cinema	**4**	Going to the cinema	**4**	Going to the cinema	**4**
		Going to restaurants / cafes	**5**	Going to restaurants / cafes	**5**	Going to restaurants / cafes	**5**
		Attending festivals	**6**	Attending festivals	**6**	Attending festivals	**6**
		Reading	**7**	Reading	**7**	Reading	**7**
		Writing	**8**	Writing	**8**	Writing	**8**
		Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	**9**	Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	**9**	Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	**9**
		Crafts and making	**10**	Crafts and making	**10**	Crafts and making	**10**
		Gardening	**11**	Gardening	**11**	Gardening	**11**
		Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	**12**	Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	**12**	Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	**12**
		Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	**13**	Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	**13**	Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	**13**
		Social media	**14**	Social media	**14**	Social media	**14**
		Adult learning / U3A	**15**	Adult learning / U3A	**15**	Adult learning / U3A	**15**
		Other *(specify):*	**16**	Other *(specify):*	**16**	Other *(specify):*	**16**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
18	Yes - locally	**1**	Yes - locally	**1**	Yes - locally	**1**
	Yes - non local	**2**	Yes - non local	**2**	Yes - non local	**2**
	No	**3**	No	**3**	No	**3**
19	Listening to live music	**1**	Listening to live music	**1**	Listening to live music	**1**
	Going to the theatre	**2**	Going to the theatre	**2**	Going to the theatre	**2**
	Going to galleries / museums	**3**	Going to galleries / museums	**3**	Going to galleries / museums	**3**
	Going to the cinema	**4**	Going to the cinema	**4**	Going to the cinema	**4**
	Going to restaurants / cafes	**5**	Going to restaurants / cafes	**5**	Going to restaurants / cafes	**5**
	Attending festivals	**6**	Attending festivals	**6**	Attending festivals	**6**
	Reading	**7**	Reading	**7**	Reading	**7**
	Writing	**8**	Writing	**8**	Writing	**8**
	Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	**9**	Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	**9**	Arts *(e.g. drawing, painting)*	**9**
	Crafts and making	**10**	Crafts and making	**10**	Crafts and making	**10**
	Gardening	**11**	Gardening	**11**	Gardening	**11**
	Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	**12**	Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	**12**	Music *(e.g. singing, piano)*	**12**
	Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	**13**	Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	**13**	Gaming *(e.g. video, online)*	**13**
	Social media	**14**	Social media	**14**	Social media	**14**
	Adult learning / U3A	**15**	Adult learning / U3A	**15**	Adult learning / U3A	**15**
	Other *(specify):*	**16**	Other *(specify):*	**16**	Other *(specify):*	**16**

	Question	Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
20	**What are all the sports and recreational activities the person usually participates in?**	Walking / running	**1**	Walking / running	**1**	Walking / running	**1**
		Australian Rules Football	**2**	Australian Rules Football	**2**	Australian Rules Football	**2**
		Basketball	**3**	Basketball	**3**	Basketball	**3**
		Netball	**4**	Netball	**4**	Netball	**4**
		Cricket	**5**	Cricket	**5**	Cricket	**5**
		Golf	**6**	Golf	**6**	Golf	**6**
		Tennis	**7**	Tennis	**7**	Tennis	**7**
		Soccer	**8**	Soccer	**8**	Soccer	**8**
		Baseball / softball	**9**	Baseball / softball	**9**	Baseball / softball	**9**
		Ruby League / Union / Touch	**10**	Ruby League / Union / Touch	**10**	Ruby League / Union / Touch	**10**
		Gymnastics	**11**	Gymnastics	**11**	Gymnastics	**11**
		Dance sports / Calisthenics	**12**	Dance sports / Calisthenics	**12**	Dance sports / Calisthenics	**12**
		Lawn bowls	**13**	Lawn bowls	**13**	Lawn bowls	**13**
		Swimming	**14**	Swimming	**14**	Swimming	**14**
		Athletics	**15**	Athletics	**15**	Athletics	**15**
		Gym / group fitness	**16**	Gym / group fitness	**16**	Gym / group fitness	**16**
		Cycling / bike riding / BMX	**17**	Cycling / bike riding / BMX	**17**	Cycling / bike riding / BMX	**17**
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	**18**	Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	**18**	Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	**18**
		Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	**19**	Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	**19**	Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	**19**
		Horse riding	**20**	Horse riding	**20**	Horse riding	**20**
		Martial Arts	**21**	Martial Arts	**21**	Martial Arts	**21**
		Other *(specify):*	**22**	Other *(specify):*	**22**	Other *(specify):*	**22**
21	**If the person is aged 15 years and over, what is the highest qualification the person has attained since leaving school?**	No further qualification	**1**	No further qualification	**1**	No further qualification	**1**
		Trade certificate	**2**	Trade certificate	**2**	Trade certificate	**2**
		Other certificate	**3**	Other certificate	**3**	Other certificate	**3**
		Diploma / Advanced Diploma	**4**	Diploma / Advanced Diploma	**4**	Diploma / Advanced Diploma	**4**
		Bachelor Degree	**5**	Bachelor Degree	**5**	Bachelor Degree	**5**
		Higher qualifications	**6**	Higher qualifications	**6**	Higher qualifications	**6**
	(please circle one only)	Other	**9**	Other	**9**	Other	**9**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
20	Walking / running	**1**	Walking / running	**1**	Walking / running	**1**
	Australian Rules Football	**2**	Australian Rules Football	**2**	Australian Rules Football	**2**
	Basketball	**3**	Basketball	**3**	Basketball	**3**
	Netball	**4**	Netball	**4**	Netball	**4**
	Cricket	**5**	Cricket	**5**	Cricket	**5**
	Golf	**6**	Golf	**6**	Golf	**6**
	Tennis	**7**	Tennis	**7**	Tennis	**7**
	Soccer	**8**	Soccer	**8**	Soccer	**8**
	Baseball / softball	**9**	Baseball / softball	**9**	Baseball / softball	**9**
	Ruby League / Union / Touch	**10**	Ruby League / Union / Touch	**10**	Ruby League / Union / Touch	**10**
	Gymnastics	**11**	Gymnastics	**11**	Gymnastics	**11**
	Dance sports / Calisthenics	**12**	Dance sports / Calisthenics	**12**	Dance sports / Calisthenics	**12**
	Lawn bowls	**13**	Lawn bowls	**13**	Lawn bowls	**13**
	Swimming	**14**	Swimming	**14**	Swimming	**14**
	Athletics	**15**	Athletics	**15**	Athletics	**15**
	Gym / group fitness	**16**	Gym / group fitness	**16**	Gym / group fitness	**16**
	Cycling / bike riding / BMX	**17**	Cycling / bike riding / BMX	**17**	Cycling / bike riding / BMX	**17**
	Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	**18**	Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	**18**	Skateboarding / scooter / roller skating	**18**
	Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	**19**	Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	**19**	Yoga / Pilates / Tai Chi	**19**
	Horse riding	**20**	Horse riding	**20**	Horse riding	**20**
	Martial Arts	**21**	Martial Arts	**21**	Martial Arts	**21**
	Other *(specify):*	**22**	Other *(specify):*	**22**	Other *(specify):*	**22**
21	No further qualification	**1**	No further qualification	**1**	No further qualification	**1**
	Trade certificate	**2**	Trade certificate	**2**	Trade certificate	**2**
	Other certificate	**3**	Other certificate	**3**	Other certificate	**3**
	Diploma / Advanced Diploma	**4**	Diploma / Advanced Diploma	**4**	Diploma / Advanced Diploma	**4**
	Bachelor Degree	**5**	Bachelor Degree	**5**	Bachelor Degree	**5**
	Higher qualifications	**6**	Higher qualifications	**6**	Higher qualifications	**6**
	Other	**9**	Other	**9**	Other	**9**

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
22	**If the person attends an educational institution, which type do they attend?**	Preschool / Kinder	**1**	Preschool / Kinder	**1**	Preschool / Kinder	**1**
		Primary school	**2**	Primary school	**2**	Primary school	**2**
		Secondary *(Public)*	**3**	Secondary *(Public)*	**3**	Secondary *(Public)*	**3**
		Secondary *(Private)*	**4**	Secondary *(Private)*	**4**	Secondary *(Private)*	**4**
		Secondary *(Catholic)*	**5**	Secondary *(Catholic)*	**5**	Secondary *(Catholic)*	**5**
		TAFE or similar	**6**	TAFE or similar	**6**	TAFE or similar	**6**
	(please circle one only)	University	**7**	University	**7**	University	**7**
		Other	**9**	Other	**9**	Other	**9**
23	**If the person is aged 15 years and over, what is the person's current employment status?**	Full time employee	**1**	Full time employee	**1**	Full time employee	**1**
		Part time employee	**2**	Part time employee	**2**	Part time employee	**2**
		Casual employee	**3**	Casual employee	**3**	Casual employee	**3**
		Self employed	**4**	Self employed	**4**	Self employed	**4**
		Home duties	**5**	Home duties	**5**	Home duties	**5**
		Full time studies	**6**	Full time studies	**6**	Full time studies	**6**
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	Part time studies	**7**	Part time studies	**7**	Part time studies	**7**
		Retired	**8**	Retired	**8**	Retired	**8**
		Unemployed	**9**	Unemployed	**9**	Unemployed	**9**
		Workcover	**10**	Workcover	**10**	Workcover	**10**
		Disability pension	**11**	Disability pension	**11**	Disability pension	**11**
		Other	**12**	Other	**12**	Other	**12**
24	**Is the person satisfied with their current employment situation?**	Yes	**1**	Yes	**1**	Yes	**1**
		No - *too many hours*	**2**	No - *too many hours*	**2**	No - *too many hours*	**2**
		No - *too few hours*	**3**	No - *too few hours*	**3**	No - *too few hours*	**3**
		No - *skills and experience doesn't match job role*	**4**	No - *skills and experience doesn't match job role*	**4**	No - *skills and experience doesn't match job role*	**4**
		No - *commute time too long*	**5**	No - *commute time too long*	**5**	No - *commute time too long*	**5**
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	No - *lack of local jobs*	**6**	No - *lack of local jobs*	**6**	No - *lack of local jobs*	**6**
		No - *unemployed and looking for job*	**7**	No - *unemployed and looking for job*	**7**	No - *unemployed and looking for job*	**7**
		No - *other*	**9**	No - *other*	**9**	No - *other*	**9**
25	**What is the person's usual occupation?**	**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**	
26	**In what industry does the person usually work?**	**Industry:**		**Industry:**		**Industry:**	
27	**If employed, does the person work from home?**	Yes - *home based business*	**1**	Yes - *home based business*	**1**	Yes - *home based business*	**1**
		Yes - *sometimes work from home*	**2**	Yes - *sometimes work from home*	**2**	Yes - *sometimes work from home*	**2**
	(please circle one only)	Yes - *often or always work from home*	**3**	Yes - *often or always work from home*	**3**	Yes - *often or always work from home*	**3**
		Never	**4**	Never	**4**	Never	**4**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
22	Preschool / Kinder	**1**	Preschool / Kinder	**1**	Preschool / Kinder	**1**
	Primary school	**2**	Primary school	**2**	Primary school	**2**
	Secondary *(Public)*	**3**	Secondary *(Public)*	**3**	Secondary *(Public)*	**3**
	Secondary *(Private)*	**4**	Secondary *(Private)*	**4**	Secondary *(Private)*	**4**
	Secondary *(Catholic)*	**5**	Secondary *(Catholic)*	**5**	Secondary *(Catholic)*	**5**
	TAFE or similar	**6**	TAFE or similar	**6**	TAFE or similar	**6**
	University	**7**	University	**7**	University	**7**
	Other	**9**	Other	**9**	Other	**9**
23	Full time employee	**1**	Full time employee	**1**	Full time employee	**1**
	Part time employee	**2**	Part time employee	**2**	Part time employee	**2**
	Casual employee	**3**	Casual employee	**3**	Casual employee	**3**
	Self employed	**4**	Self employed	**4**	Self employed	**4**
	Home duties	**5**	Home duties	**5**	Home duties	**5**
	Full time studies	**6**	Full time studies	**6**	Full time studies	**6**
	Part time studies	**7**	Part time studies	**7**	Part time studies	**7**
	Retired	**8**	Retired	**8**	Retired	**8**
	Unemployed	**9**	Unemployed	**9**	Unemployed	**9**
	Workcover	**10**	Workcover	**10**	Workcover	**10**
	Disability pension	**11**	Disability pension	**11**	Disability pension	**11**
	Other	**12**	Other	**12**	Other	**12**
24	Yes	**1**	Yes	**1**	Yes	**1**
	No - *too many hours*	**2**	No - *too many hours*	**2**	No - *too many hours*	**2**
	No - *too few hours*	**3**	No - *too few hours*	**3**	No - *too few hours*	**3**
	No - *skills and experience doesn't match job role*	**4**	No - *skills and experience doesn't match job role*	**4**	No - *skills and experience doesn't match job role*	**4**
	No - *commute time too long*	**5**	No - *commute time too long*	**5**	No - *commute time too long*	**5**
	No - *lack of local jobs*	**6**	No - *lack of local jobs*	**6**	No - *lack of local jobs*	**6**
	No - *unemployed and looking for job*	**7**	No - *unemployed and looking for job*	**7**	No - *unemployed and looking for job*	**7**
	No - *other*	**9**	No - *other*	**9**	No - *other*	**9**
25	**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**	
26	**Industry:**		**Industry:**		**Industry:**	
27	Yes - *home based business*	**1**	Yes - *home based business*	**1**	Yes - *home based business*	**1**
	Yes - *sometimes work from home*	**2**	Yes - *sometimes work from home*	**2**	Yes - *sometimes work from home*	**2**
	Yes - *often or always work from home*	**3**	Yes - *often or always work from home*	**3**	Yes - *often or always work from home*	**3**
	Never	**4**	Never	**4**	Never	**4**

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
28	**Where does the person usually work?**	**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**	
29	**What has been the person's MAIN FORM of transport to work or study during the last three months?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Car as driver	**1**	Car as driver	**1**	Car as driver	**1**
		Car as passenger	**2**	Car as passenger	**2**	Car as passenger	**2**
		Train	**3**	Train	**3**	Train	**3**
		Bus	**4**	Bus	**4**	Bus	**4**
		Tram	**5**	Tram	**5**	Tram	**5**
		Walking	**6**	Walking	**6**	Walking	**6**
		Bicycle	**7**	Bicycle	**7**	Bicycle	**7**
		Community transport	**8**	Community transport	**8**	Community transport	**8**
		Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**
30	**On an average day, how long does it take the person to commute to and from work?** ***(e.g. 30 minutes each way = 60 minutes combined total time)*** *(please circle one only)*	Less than 15 minutes	**1**	Less than 15 minutes	**1**	Less than 15 minutes	**1**
		15 to 29 minutes	**2**	15 to 29 minutes	**2**	15 to 29 minutes	**2**
		30 to 59 minutes	**3**	30 to 59 minutes	**3**	30 to 59 minutes	**3**
		60 to 89 minutes	**4**	60 to 89 minutes	**4**	60 to 89 minutes	**4**
		90 to 119 minutes	**5**	90 to 119 minutes	**5**	90 to 119 minutes	**5**
		120 minutes or more	**6**	120 minutes or more	**6**	120 minutes or more	**6**
		Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**
31	**How often does the person walk to get to destinations?** *(please circle one only)*	Daily	**1**	Daily	**1**	Daily	**1**
		2 to 3 times per week	**2**	2 to 3 times per week	**2**	2 to 3 times per week	**2**
		Weekly	**3**	Weekly	**3**	Weekly	**3**
		Fortnightly	**4**	Fortnightly	**4**	Fortnightly	**4**
		Monthly	**5**	Monthly	**5**	Monthly	**5**
		Less frequently	**6**	Less frequently	**6**	Less frequently	**6**
		Never	**7**	Never	**7**	Never	**7**
32	**What are all the reasons the person walks?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	For leisure / fitness	**1**	For leisure / fitness	**1**	For leisure / fitness	**1**
		To / from work	**2**	To / from work	**2**	To / from work	**2**
		To / from childcare	**3**	To / from childcare	**3**	To / from childcare	**3**
		To / from school/study	**4**	To / from school/study	**4**	To / from school/study	**4**
		Shopping	**5**	Shopping	**5**	Shopping	**5**
		Community facilities	**6**	Community facilities	**6**	Community facilities	**6**
		Visit relatives / friends	**7**	Visit relatives / friends	**7**	Visit relatives / friends	**7**
		Sporting events	**8**	Sporting events	**8**	Sporting events	**8**
		Entertainment venues	**9**	Entertainment venues	**9**	Entertainment venues	**9**
		Cultural events	**10**	Cultural events	**10**	Cultural events	**10**
		Other *(specify)*	**11**	Other *(specify)*	**11**	Other *(specify)*	**11**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
28	**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**	
29	Car as driver	**1**	Car as driver	**1**	Car as driver	**1**
	Car as passenger	**2**	Car as passenger	**2**	Car as passenger	**2**
	Train	**3**	Train	**3**	Train	**3**
	Bus	**4**	Bus	**4**	Bus	**4**
	Tram	**5**	Tram	**5**	Tram	**5**
	Walking	**6**	Walking	**6**	Walking	**6**
	Bicycle	**7**	Bicycle	**7**	Bicycle	**7**
	Community transport	**8**	Community transport	**8**	Community transport	**8**
	Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**	Other *(specify)*	**9**
30	Less than 15 minutes	**1**	Less than 15 minutes	**1**	Less than 15 minutes	**1**
	15 to 29 minutes	**2**	15 to 29 minutes	**2**	15 to 29 minutes	**2**
	30 to 59 minutes	**3**	30 to 59 minutes	**3**	30 to 59 minutes	**3**
	60 to 89 minutes	**4**	60 to 89 minutes	**4**	60 to 89 minutes	**4**
	90 to 119 minutes	**5**	90 to 119 minutes	**5**	90 to 119 minutes	**5**
	120 minutes or more	**6**	120 minutes or more	**6**	120 minutes or more	**6**
	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**
31	Daily	**1**	Daily	**1**	Daily	**1**
	2 to 3 times per week	**2**	2 to 3 times per week	**2**	2 to 3 times per week	**2**
	Weekly	**3**	Weekly	**3**	Weekly	**3**
	Fortnightly	**4**	Fortnightly	**4**	Fortnightly	**4**
	Monthly	**5**	Monthly	**5**	Monthly	**5**
	Less frequently	**6**	Less frequently	**6**	Less frequently	**6**
	Never	**7**	Never	**7**	Never	**7**
32	For leisure / fitness	**1**	For leisure / fitness	**1**	For leisure / fitness	**1**
	To / from work	**2**	To / from work	**2**	To / from work	**2**
	To / from childcare	**3**	To / from childcare	**3**	To / from childcare	**3**
	To / from school/study	**4**	To / from school/study	**4**	To / from school/study	**4**
	Shopping	**5**	Shopping	**5**	Shopping	**5**
	Community facilities	**6**	Community facilities	**6**	Community facilities	**6**
	Visit relatives / friends	**7**	Visit relatives / friends	**7**	Visit relatives / friends	**7**
	Sporting events	**8**	Sporting events	**8**	Sporting events	**8**
	Entertainment venues	**9**	Entertainment venues	**9**	Entertainment venues	**9**
	Cultural events	**10**	Cultural events	**10**	Cultural events	**10**
	Other *(specify)*	**11**	Other *(specify)*	**11**	Other *(specify)*	**11**

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
33	**In an average week, how much time does the person spend on walking in total?**	None	**1**	None	**1**	None	**1**
		Less than 1 hour	**2**	Less than 1 hour	**2**	Less than 1 hour	**2**
		1 to less than 5 hours	**3**	1 to less than 5 hours	**3**	1 to less than 5 hours	**3**
		5 to less than 10 hours	**4**	5 to less than 10 hours	**4**	5 to less than 10 hours	**4**
		10 to less than 20 hours	**5**	10 to less than 20 hours	**5**	10 to less than 20 hours	**5**
		20 hours or more	**6**	20 hours or more	**6**	20 hours or more	**6**
	(please circle one only)	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**
34	**What would encourage the person to walk more frequently?**	Better footpath connections	**1**	Better footpath connections	**1**	Better footpath connections	**1**
		More walking tracks	**2**	More walking tracks	**2**	More walking tracks	**2**
		Better footpaths / walking tracks	**3**	Better footpaths / walking tracks	**3**	Better footpaths / walking tracks	**3**
		More seating along footpaths / tracks	**4**	More seating along footpaths / tracks	**4**	More seating along footpaths / tracks	**4**
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	Better lighting	**5**	Better lighting	**5**	Better lighting	**5**
		Better road crossings	**6**	Better road crossings	**6**	Better road crossings	**6**
		Other *(specify)*	**7**	Other *(specify)*	**7**	Other *(specify)*	**7**
35	**If aged 15 years and over, what is the person's total (gross pre-tax) income from all sources per week, including pensions and allowances?**	Negative or Nil	**1**	Negative or Nil	**1**	Negative or Nil	**1**
		$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	**2**	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	**2**	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	**2**
		$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	**3**	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	**3**	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	**3**
		$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	**4**	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	**4**	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	**4**
		$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	**5**	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	**5**	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	**5**
	(please circle one only)	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	**6**	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	**6**	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	**6**
		$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	**7**	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	**7**	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	**7**
	PLEASE NOTE THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND CANNOT BE LINKED TO ANY INDIVIDUAL	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	**8**	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	**8**	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	**8**
		$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	**9**	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	**9**	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	**9**
		$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	**10**	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	**10**	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	**10**
		$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	**11**	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	**11**	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	**11**
		$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	**12**	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	**12**	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	**12**
		$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	**13**	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	**13**	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	**13**
		$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	**14**	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	**14**	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	**14**

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
33	None	**1**	None	**1**	None	**1**
	Less than 1 hour	**2**	Less than 1 hour	**2**	Less than 1 hour	**2**
	1 to less than 5 hours	**3**	1 to less than 5 hours	**3**	1 to less than 5 hours	**3**
	5 to less than 10 hours	**4**	5 to less than 10 hours	**4**	5 to less than 10 hours	**4**
	10 to less than 20 hours	**5**	10 to less than 20 hours	**5**	10 to less than 20 hours	**5**
	20 hours or more	**6**	20 hours or more	**6**	20 hours or more	**6**
	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**	Can't say	**9**
34	Better footpath connections	**1**	Better footpath connections	**1**	Better footpath connections	**1**
	More walking tracks	**2**	More walking tracks	**2**	More walking tracks	**2**
	Better footpaths / walking tracks	**3**	Better footpaths / walking tracks	**3**	Better footpaths / walking tracks	**3**
	More seating along footpaths / tracks	**4**	More seating along footpaths / tracks	**4**	More seating along footpaths / tracks	**4**
	Better lighting	**5**	Better lighting	**5**	Better lighting	**5**
	Better road crossings	**6**	Better road crossings	**6**	Better road crossings	**6**
	Other *(specify)*	**7**	Other *(specify)*	**7**	Other *(specify)*	**7**
35	Negative or Nil	**1**	Negative or Nil	**1**	Negative or Nil	**1**
	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	**2**	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	**2**	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	**2**
	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	**3**	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	**3**	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	**3**
	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	**4**	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	**4**	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	**4**
	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	**5**	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	**5**	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	**5**
	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	**6**	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	**6**	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	**6**
	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	**7**	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	**7**	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	**7**
	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	**8**	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	**8**	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	**8**
	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	**9**	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	**9**	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	**9**
	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	**10**	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	**10**	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	**10**
	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	**11**	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	**11**	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	**11**
	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	**12**	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	**12**	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	**12**
	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	**13**	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	**13**	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	**13**
	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	**14**	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	**14**	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	**14**

36	Can you please list what you consider to be the top three issues for Council to address at the moment?	
	Issue One:	
	Issue Two:	
	Issue Three:	

37 In the last twelve months, has any member of your household accessed or required access to any of the following services?

(please circle the appropriate number for each service you have accessed or required access to)

	Accessed / used the service	***Needed but could not access***	***Reasons why you could not access the service*** *(e.g. cost, waiting times, distance, disability access, transport, family or work commitments)*
1. Hospitals	**1**	**2**	
2. Doctors	**1**	**2**	
3. Dentists	**1**	**2**	
4. Other health services *(e.g. physiotherapist, dietician)*	**1**	**2**	
5. Aged care services	**1**	**2**	
6. Disability support services	**1**	**2**	
7. Respite services	**1**	**2**	
8. Mental health services	**1**	**2**	
9 . Centrelink office	**1**	**2**	
10. Medicare office	**1**	**2**	
11. Other social services *(e.g. housing services, family support groups, family violence services)*	**1**	**2**	
12. Financial and legal support services	**1**	**2**	
13. Child care *(including Long Day Care, Family Day Care, Occasional Care)*	**1**	**2**	
14. 4 year old kindergarten	**1**	**2**	

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In the last twelve months, has any member of your household accessed or required access to any of the following services?

(please circle the appropriate number for each service you have accessed or required access to)

	Accessed / used the service	***Needed but could not access***	***Reasons why you could not access the service*** *(e.g. cost, waiting times, distance, disability access, transport, family or work commitments)*
15. Primary schools	**1**	**2**	
16. Secondary schools	**1**	**2**	
17. Post-secondary school education	**1**	**2**	
18. Other *(specify)*	**1**	**2**	

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On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy do you believe it is for you or a member of your household to access the following services within the City of Whittlesea?

(please circle one number or N/A for each service)

	Very difficult				***Neutral***				***Very easy***		
1. Hospitals	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
2. Doctors	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
3. Dentists	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
4. Other health services *(e.g. physiotherapist, dietician)*	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
5. Aged care services	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
6. Disability support services	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
7. Respite services	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
8. Mental health services	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
9 . Centrelink office	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
10. Medicare office	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
11. Other social services *(e.g. housing services, family support groups, family violence services, etc)*	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
12. Financial and legal support services	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
13. Child care *(including Long Day Care, Family Day Care, Occasional Care)*	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
14. 4 year old kindergarten	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
15. Primary schools	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
16. Secondary schools	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
17. Post-secondary school education	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***
18. Other *(specify)*	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***N/A***

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On a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), can you please rate the importance of each of the following in your decision to live in this neighbourhood, and then your satisfaction with each of the following?

(please circle one number for each statement)

LOCATION			
1. Convenient location	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
2. Proximity to family and / or friends	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
3. Proximity to work	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
4. Proximity to schools	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
5. Proximity to University / TAFE / similar	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
6. Access to major roads or freeways	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
7. Access to public transport	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
8. Access to walking and / or cycling paths	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
SERVICES			
1. Access to local shops and supermarkets	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
2. Access to quality parks and open spaces	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
3. Access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		
4. Access to sports and recreation facilities	Importance	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction		

On a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), can you please rate the importance of each of the following in your decision to live in this neighbourhood, and then your satisfaction with each of the following?

(please circle one number for each statement)

SERVICES													
5. Access to community centres	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
6. Access to childcare and kindergartens	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
LIFESTYLE													
1. Safety of the neighbourhood	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
2. Affordable housing choices	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
3. Attractive neighbourhood	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
4. Affordable lifestyle in the area	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
5. Leafy, treed and green neighbourhood	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
6. Friendly and welcoming for children and families	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
7. Friendly and welcoming for people with a disability	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
8. Friendly and welcoming for older people	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												
9. Environmentally sustainable lifestyle	Importance	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Satisfaction	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	***Can't say***
	Reason for dissatisfaction												

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On a scale of 0 (very dissatisified) to 10 (very satisfied), please rate how well living in this neighbourhood has met your expectations before you moved here?

(please circle one only)

	Very dissatisfied				Neutral				Very satisfied		
How well living here met your expectations	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say

41

If you rated less than 5 in q.40, why do you say that?

(please write in)

42

How often do members of your household typically visit local open spaces?

(please circle one number for each place)

	Weekly	*Fortnightly*	*Monthly*	*Rarely*	*Never*	*Can't say*
1. Walking / cycling paths	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Playgrounds	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. Sporting reserves	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. Picnic facilities	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. Informal open grassed area	1	2	3	4	5	9
6. Dog off lead areas	1	2	3	4	5	9
7. Skate facilities	1	2	3	4	5	9

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On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy is it for members of your household to get to local (surrounding suburbs) places when needed using the following forms of transport?

(please circle one number for each form of transport)

	Very difficult				*Neutral*				*Very easy*			
1. Walk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. Bicycle	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. Public transport	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. Car	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

44

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with each of the following statements about walking in the City of Whittlesea.

(please circle one number for each statement)

	Strongly disagree				*Neutral*				*Strongly agree*			
1. Walking to shops, key destinations and public transport is direct and easy	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. When walking I / we feel safe and protected from traffic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. There are good facilities in Whittlesea for walking *(e.g. seating, toilets, water fountains, shelter from weather)*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. I / we can find my way walking to key destinations in Whittlesea	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
5. Paths, streetscapes and parks are well maintained	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

45

If any member of this household is currently unemployed and looking for work, what are all the barriers to finding employment?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Discrimination *(age, gender, disability, race, religion, cultural etc)*	**1**
Transport	**2**
Lack of availability of jobs	**3**
Lack of assistance in finding, securing and maintaining employment	**4**
Difficulty in accessing skills training and education	**5**
Difficulty in accessing flexible work arrangements	**6**
Health issues	**7**
Household commitments	**8**
Other *(specify)*	**9**

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What, if any, type of internet connection is currently used by your household?

(please circle one number only)

No internet connection	**1**	NBN	**5**
Dial up	**2**	Other Broadband	**6**
ADSL 1 / ADSL 2	**3**	Can't say	**9**
PayTV cable	**4**		

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How would you describe the structure of this dwelling?

(please circle one number only)

Separate detached house	**1**
Townhouse or Duplex *(two houses on a single lot side by side)*	**2**
Multi-unit, apartment, flat or shop top housing	**3**
Other *(specify)*	**9**

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How would you describe the current housing situation of this household?

(please circle one number only)

Fully own this home *(go to q.50)*	**1**
Purchasing this home *(mortgage)*	**2**
Renting this home	**3**
Renting from Office of Housing or community housing provider	**4**
Other *(specify)*	**9**

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What is the home loan repayment or rent payment on this dwelling?

(please circle one number only)

$1 - $99 per week	**1**	$300 to $399 per week	**4**
$100 to $199 per week	**2**	$400 to $499 per week	**5**
$200 to $299 per week	**3**	$500 or more per week	**6**

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Where does your household shop most often for your shopping needs?

(please circle as many as appropriate for each type of shopping)

	Daily Needs *(e.g. bread, milk)*	**Regular Grocery shopping** *(e.g. grocery, fruit, veges)*	**Clothing & comparison goods** *(e.g. books, homewares)*	**Larger household goods** *(e.g. fridges, TV, furniture)*	**Dining Out and / or Entertainment**
Bundoora S. C / Denison Mall	1	1	1	1	1
Epping Central Village *(Cooper & Rufus St)*	2	2	2	2	2
Pacific Epping	3	3	3	3	3
Greenbrook S. C *(McDonalds Rd)*	4	4	4	4	4
Greensborough Shopping Centre	5	5	5	5	5
Lalor Plaza *(McKimmies Rd & Darebin Dr)*	6	6	6	6	6
Lalor S. C *(Station, May & High St)*	7	7	7	7	7
Lalor *(other)*	8	8	8	8	8
Laurimar Town Centre	9	9	9	9	9
Lyndarum Town Centre	10	10	10	10	10
Mernda Villages Shopping Centre	11	11	11	11	11
Mill Park Stables *(Childs Road)*	12	12	12	12	12
Northland Shopping Centre	13	13	13	13	13
Rivergum Village *(Plenty Road)*	14	14	14	14	14
South Morang *(Plenty Valley Westfield)*	15	15	15	15	15
South Morang *(other)*	16	16	16	16	16
Thomastown Shopping Centre *(High St)*	17	17	17	17	17
Thomastown *(other)*	18	18	18	18	18
University Hill Bundoora	19	19	19	19	19
Whittlesea Shopping Centre *(Church St)*	20	20	20	20	20
CBD *(Melbourne City Centre)*	21	21	21	21	21
Farmers' Market	22	22	22	22	22
Food cooperatives / bulk buying scheme	23	23	23	23	23
Online shopping	24	24	24	24	24
Other *(specify)*	25	25	25	25	25

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Are there any other comments you would like to make?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME COMPLETING THIS SURVEY