



City of Whittlesea Household Survey Municipal Report

August 2019

Metropolis
RESEARCH

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1. Introduction

The Research team of City of Whittlesea commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct this, the 22nd *Household Survey*, the first being completed in 1997.

The survey provides a meaningful and reliable snapshot of the population of the City of Whittlesea, 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 City of 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 2019 *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, time spent, and reasons for using public transport, and factors to encourage additional use of public transport
- **Health and recreation** – including undertaking moderate to vigorous physical activity and the use of local open spaces.
- **Housing** – including dwelling structure, number of bedrooms, reasons for choosing dwelling type and number of bedrooms, housing situation, housing payments, period of residence, and potential emigration.
- **Living in the neighbourhood and community** – 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 services, human and other services, and educational services in the City of Whittlesea, and access to suitable local education options.
- **Environment** – including current and potential future environmental actions.
- **Community** – including agreement with statements about the local neighbourhood and community, civic participation and engagement, and perception of safety in public areas of the municipality.
- **Current issues** – including the top three issues for Council to address in the coming year.

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 – 2019 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 City of Whittlesea community.

The 2019 *Household Survey* was a self-assessment survey distributed primarily via a drop-off and pick-up methodology over a number of weekends in April and May 2019. 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 1,909 surveys were distributed using the drop-off and pick-up methodology in the ten urban precincts of the City of Whittlesea, and 500 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 the City 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 about the *Household Survey* and how residents could receive additional assistance with completing the survey. A small number of residents were 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 eighteen blocks of questions (comprising 188 individual questions). The 2019 *Household Survey* therefore included a total of 223 separate questions.

1.2 Metropolis Research

The Research team of the City of Whittlesea commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct the *City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey*. Metropolis Research worked collaboratively with the Research team to review and revise the questions included in the survey to ensure that the 2019 survey was relevant to the current information needs of Council. In 2019 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 2019 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 5.5 to less than 6 are categorised as poor
- **Very Poor:** Scores of 5 to less than 5.5 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 2019, a total of 2,409 household surveys were distributed. Of these 1,909 were distributed in person to selected households across the urban precincts of the municipality, and 500 were mailed to residents in the Rural North precinct.

Of these 2,409 distributed surveys, a total of 1,083 were ultimately returned for inclusion in the research, comprised of 3,083 individual respondents. This is a gross response rate of 45.0%, similar to the 48.3% recorded in 2017.

1.4.1 Mail out distribution

Of the 500 surveys that were mailed out to the Rural North, a total of 41 (comprising 108 individuals) were returned and included in the research, which represents a response rate of 8.2% in 2019. This result is significantly lower than the 20.0% recorded in 2017.

1.4.2 Drop-off and pick-up distribution

The 1,909 surveys distributed via the drop-off and pick-up methodology obtained a gross response rate of 54.5%. When taking into account the residents that refused to participate, the net response rate was 30.3%, an increase on the 29.6% recorded in 2017.

In summary in relation to the urban precincts using the drop-off and pick-up methodology, a total of 6,886 households were approached in person by staff of Metropolis Research with a view to inviting them to participate in the research. Of these:

- 3,453 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).
- 1,524 refused the offer to participate in the research.
- 1,909 accepted the survey form.
- 1,041 households comprising 2,975 individuals were included in the sample.

1.4.3 Reasons for refusal

Of the 1,524 households that refused the offer to participate, 1,091 said that they were not interested in participating, 177 advised that they had no time to complete the survey, 150 said that their English was not sufficient to complete a survey, 16 were house sitting for the permanent residents, 15 had no adults at home, 18 did not like Council, 10 believed the survey would have no impact, and 47 provided a variety of other reasons.

1.4.4 Non-English speaking households

The Metropolis Research fieldwork team speaks approximately 15 separate languages including many of those that are most commonly spoken in the City of Whittlesea. The fieldwork team conducted interactions with 24 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 150 residents (of the 3,433 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 indicated 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 had assistance in completing the survey from fieldwork staff.

1.5 Statistical strength

The total sample for the 2019 *Household Survey* was 1,083 households comprising 3,083 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 50% level.
- Municipal household results – plus or minus 2.9% at the 50% level.
- Precinct person results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 5.7% at the 50% level.
- Precinct household results – plus or minus 9.5% at the 50% level.

In other words, if a yes / no question asked of every individual obtains a result of 50% 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 50% level.

These figures are based on a total sample size of 1,083 respondent households and 3,083 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 includes, 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 2019 results and the previous year (which in most cases was 2017).
- 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:

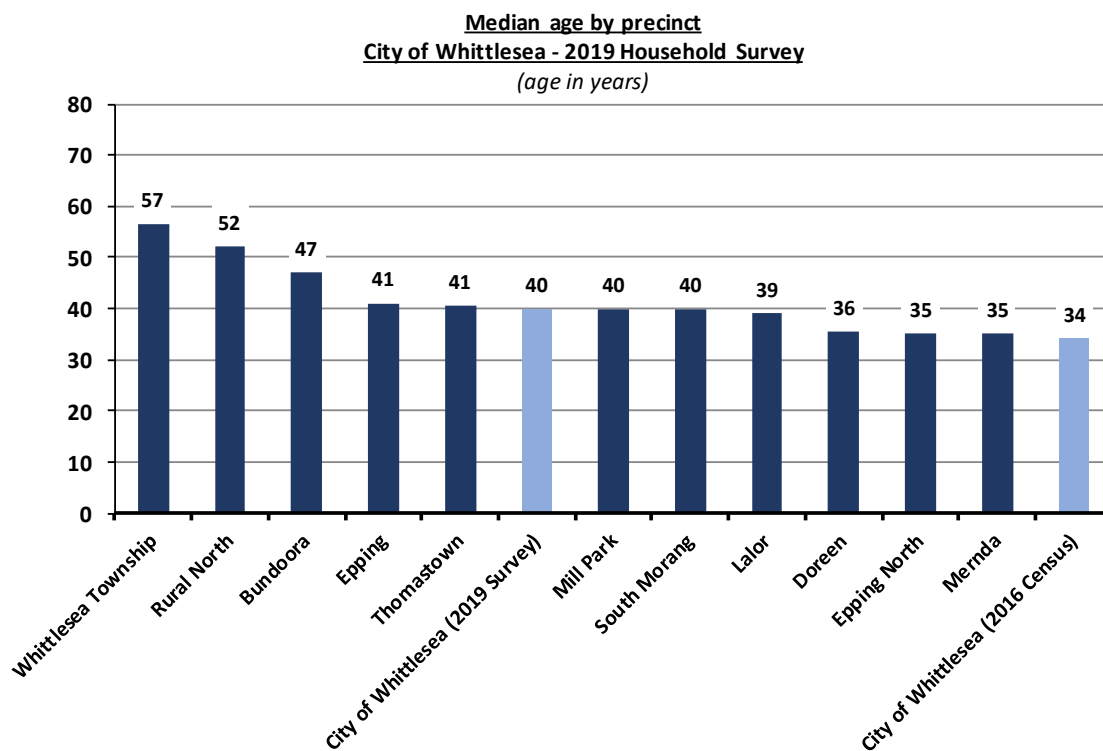
“What was the person’s age last birthday?”

The median age of respondents to the 2019 *Household Survey* was 40 years, the same as recorded in 2017, and up on the 39 years reported in both 2015 and 2016. Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, this result remains somewhat higher than the median age as recorded in the 2016 *Census* of 34 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 the 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, as follows:

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



The following table provides the five year age cohorts of respondents to the survey for the last four years of the survey program, as well as a selection of years from 2002 to 2012. 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 ageing 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 in these results observed between 2017 and 2019.

Age structure (5 year cohorts)
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
0 - 4 years	137	4.6%	6.0%	5.1%	4.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.7%
5 - 9 years	184	6.1%	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	6.3%	5.5%	7.6%
10 - 14 years	187	6.2%	5.0%	6.1%	5.6%	6.5%	7.7%	7.9%
15 - 19 years	209	7.0%	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	6.1%	8.2%	8.6%
20 - 24 years	212	7.1%	6.7%	7.3%	7.3%	6.1%	6.9%	8.2%
25 - 29 years	149	5.0%	5.7%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	7.2%	6.8%
30 - 34 years	186	6.2%	7.0%	6.5%	8.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.6%
35 - 39 years	232	7.7%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%	6.9%	7.9%	7.8%
40 - 44 years	209	7.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	8.4%
45 - 49 years	230	7.7%	6.5%	7.7%	6.2%	6.6%	8.0%	7.9%
50 - 54 years	237	7.9%	7.8%	7.6%	7.6%	7.1%	7.4%	6.9%
55 - 59 years	188	6.3%	6.8%	6.2%	7.8%	5.7%	6.1%	5.2%
60 - 64 years	181	6.0%	6.8%	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%	5.1%	3.5%
65 years or more	459	15.3%	16.2%	15.5%	14.0%	14.5%	10.0%	7.9%
Not stated	83		80	56	64	106	52	138
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,876	2,924	2,291	2,734

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 that meaningfully define the different groups within the community. As a result, these age structure groupings are used for all the age-based analysis of other questions in this report.

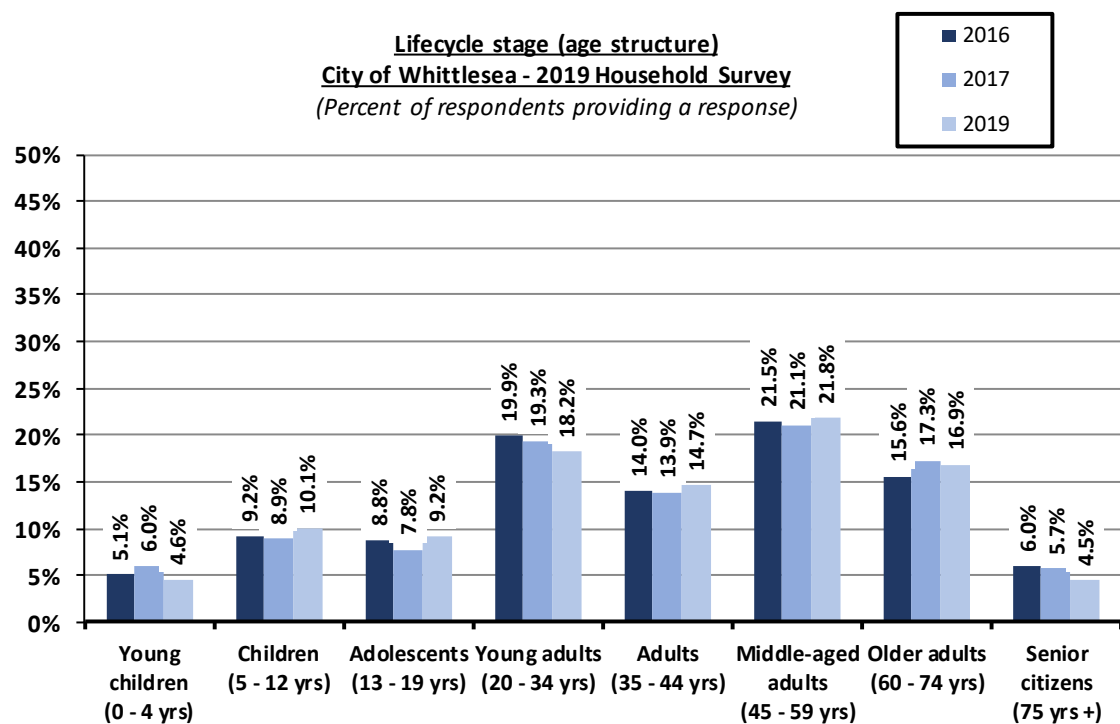
It is acknowledged that there are a wide range of alternative age structure groupings that are used by different areas of local government for a variety of different purposes, and it is therefore difficult to provide a single set of age groupings that meet all requirements in all situations.

With this limitation in mind, these lifecycle stages are considered a useful core set of age groupings. The underlying database includes the single year of age of all respondents, and so results can be produced using alternative age structures as necessary.

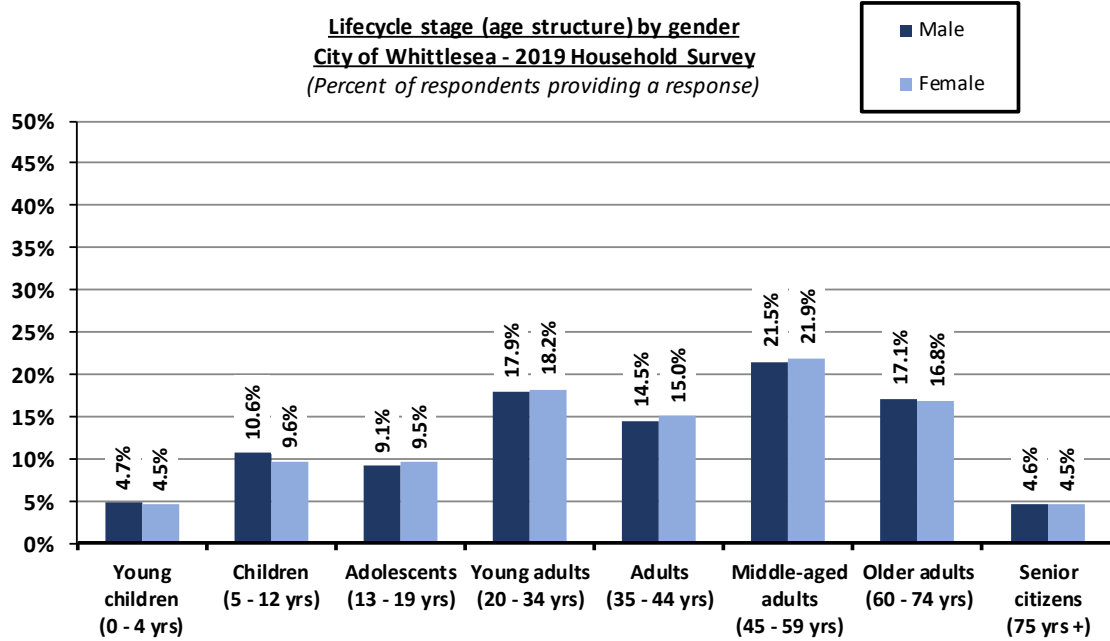
These lifecycle stages are defined as follows:

- **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 34 years of age.
- **Adults** – aged from 35 to 44 years of age.
- **Middle-aged adults** – aged from 45 to 59 years of age.
- **Older adults** – aged from 60 to 74 years.
- **Senior citizens** – aged 75 years and over.

It is observed that there has been no statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level) variation in the lifecycle age structure between 2017 and 2019.

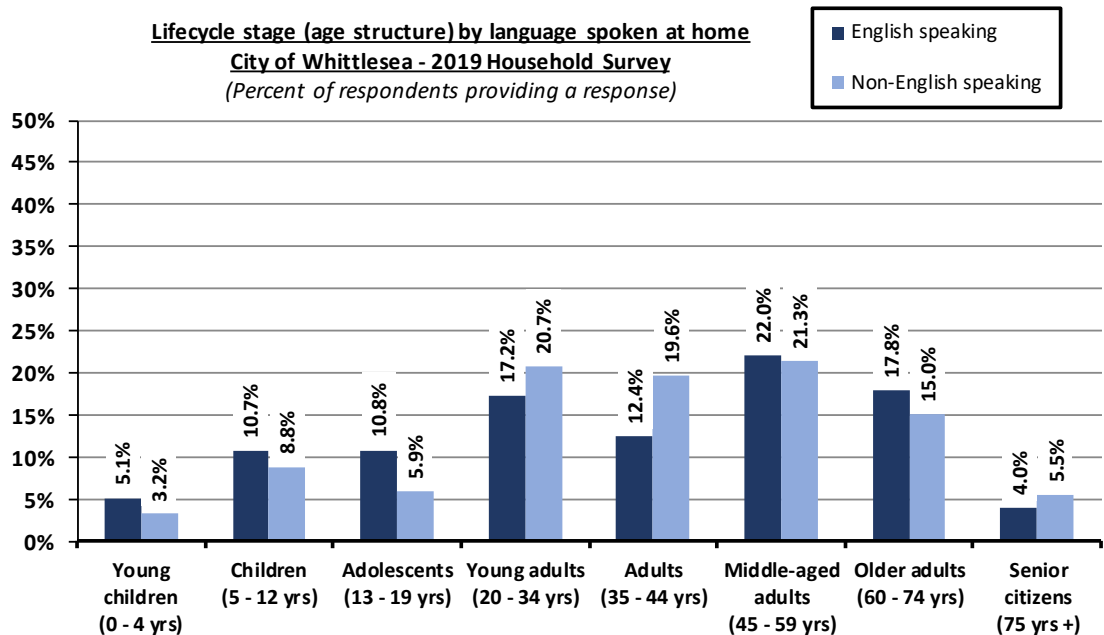


Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, there was no meaningful variation in the lifecycle stage results observed between male and female respondents.



There was however measurable variation in the lifecycle age structure between English and non-English speaking respondents.

- **English speaking respondents** - were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to be adolescents.
- **Non-English speaking respondents** – were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be adults (aged 35 to 44 years).



There was some statistically significant variation in the lifecycle age structure of respondents across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be older adults.

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be senior citizens.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be middle-aged adults.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be children and adults, and measurably less likely to be older adults.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be middle-aged adults.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be children and adults, and measurably less likely to be adolescents.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be adults.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be children, young adults, or adults, and measurably more likely to be older adults and senior citizens.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be children and young adults, and measurably more likely to be older adults and senior citizens.

Age structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Young children	1.9%	5.5%	4.5%	2.7%	6.0%	4.6%
Children	9.5%	6.6%	9.5%	11.6%	14.9%↑	9.3%
Adolescents	7.6%	5.9%	7.2%	10.2%	8.5%	11.5%
Young adults	16.3%	22.2%	18.2%	16.0%	20.2%	15.5%
Adults	12.5%	16.8%	15.9%	14.3%	19.4%↑	13.6%
Middle-aged adults	23.2%	19.9%	17.8%↓	23.0%	21.2%	22.9%
Older adults	22.5%↑	14.5%	19.7%	19.9%	9.2%↓	19.5%
Senior citizens	6.5%	8.6%↑	7.2%	2.4%	0.7%	3.1%
Not stated	11	7	2	28	4	12
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

Age	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Young children	3.9%	6.7%	6.2%	3.0%	1.9%	4.6%
Children	9.9%	14.8%↑	9.7%	5.1%↓	5.7%↓	10.1%
Adolescents	12.2%	4.8%↓	11.7%	7.1%	11.3%	9.2%
Young adults	16.9%	22.4%	21.9%	12.1%↓	11.3%↓	18.2%
Adults	14.6%	18.9%↑	9.6%↓	6.1%↓	10.4%	14.7%
Middle-aged adults	25.6%↑	18.3%	22.2%	19.6%	21.7%	21.8%
Older adults	14.4%	13.1%	15.8%	21.7%↑	29.2%↑	16.9%
Senior citizens	2.5%	1.0%	2.9%	25.3%↑	8.5%↑	4.5%
Not stated	6	1	3	1	2	83
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

2.2 Gender

Respondents were asked:

“What is the person’s gender?”

Consistent with the results recorded over a long period of time, the *Household Survey* obtained a close to 50 / 50 split between male and female respondents.

It is noted that there was a small change to the survey this year in relation to other genders. In previous years the survey obtained a small number of respondents identifying as “other” gender.

This year the survey form replaced the term “other” with “non-binary” and “self-describe”. Neither of these categories were selected by any respondents to the survey. Metropolis Research notes that these two new terms are relatively unknown in the wider community, and are not currently commonly used in social research, including in the *Census*. This variation may have had an impact on these results, however given the very small proportion of respondents identifying neither as male or female, it is hard to make a strong statement.

Metropolis Research also notes that the 2019 survey, including the new categories for other genders, included a substantially large number of respondents not providing a response than was recorded in recent years (47 respondents compared to 16 in 2017 and 18 in 2016).

Gender
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Gender	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
Male	1,504	49.5%	49.6%	48.8%	49.8%	48.3%	49.5%	50.0%
Female	1,532	50.5%	50.2%	50.7%	50.0%	51.7%	50.5%	50.0%
Non-binary*	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Self-describe	0	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Prefer not to say	47		16	18	25	30	n.a.	n.a.
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	2,924	2,291	2,734

() in 2015, 2016, 2017 this was referred to as "Other"*

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

Gender by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Male	49.4%	46.3%	49.6%	52.8%	48.4%	47.7%
Female	50.6%	53.7%	50.4%	47.2%	51.6%	52.3%
Non-binary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Self-describe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to say	3	8	4	1	4	6
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

<i>Gender</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Male	51.5%	50.0%	49.4%	50.8%	50.9%	49.5%
Female	48.5%	50.0%	50.6%	49.2%	49.1%	50.5%
Non-binary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Self-describe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prefer not to say	5	9	3	0	0	47
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

2.3 Household size

The average household size of respondent households in 2019 was 2.92, almost identical to the 2017 *Household Survey* average of 2.89 and the 2016 *Census* average of 2.93.

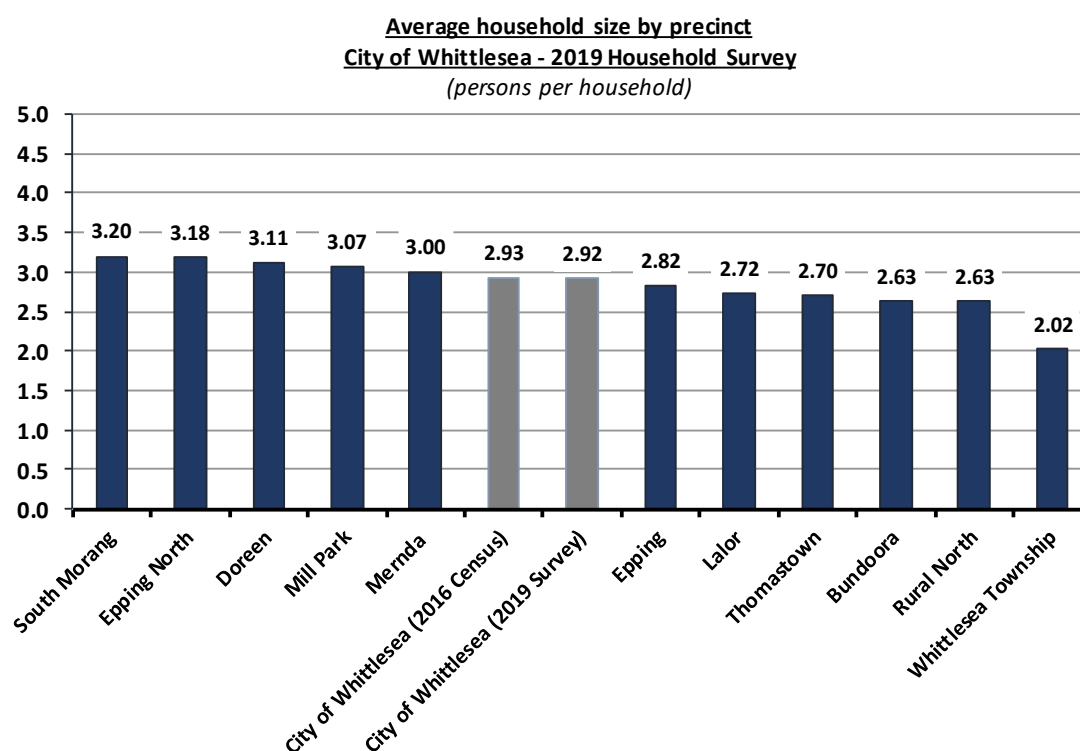
Metropolis Research notes that the average household size has remained relatively stable over the course of the last 12 years at approximately 2.9 persons per household.

Household size
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Size</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2007</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>					
One	149	13.8%	13.7%	14.8%	13.4%	14.9%	10.9%
Two	344	31.8%	33.7%	32.9%	31.8%	35.6%	32.4%
Three	204	18.8%	19.7%	19.3%	22.5%	16.0%	18.5%
Four	251	23.2%	20.3%	19.3%	21.8%	21.7%	21.3%
Five	102	9.4%	8.0%	10.4%	7.6%	8.7%	11.6%
Six or more	33	3.0%	4.5%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	5.3%
Total households	1,083	100%	1,123	1,017	1,000	1,049	739
<i>Average household size</i>		2.92	2.89	2.87	2.87	2.83	3.07

There was some measurable variation in the average household size observed across the municipality:

- **South Morang and Epping North** – respondent households had a measurably larger than average household size.
- **Lalor, Thomastown, Bundoora, Rural North and Whittlesea Township** – respondent households had a measurably smaller than average household size.



The average household size of non-English speaking respondent households was substantially higher than that for English speaking respondent households. English-speaking households were measurably more likely to be one or two person households, whilst non-English speaking households were measurably more likely to be three or four person households.

Household size by language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Size	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
One	17.1% ↑	8.4%	13.8%
Two	34.3% ↑	27.2%	31.8%
Three	16.8%	22.4% ↑	18.8%
Four	20.7%	27.3% ↑	23.2%
Five	8.6%	10.7%	9.4%
Six or more	2.5%	4.0%	3.0%
Total households	657	404	1,083
<i>Average household size</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>3.17</i>	<i>2.92</i>

2.4 Household structure

There was no statistically significant variation in the household structure of respondent households observed between 2017 and 2019, as outlined in the following table.

Approximately half (49.9% up from 48.2%) of the respondent households were families with children (with the majority being two-parent families). The proportion of two-parent families (44.8%) was very similar to the 2016 *Census* result of 42.3%.

Consistent with previous years, the *Household Survey* continues to under-represent one-parent families, with 5.1% in 2019 compared to the 2016 *Census* result of 12.4%.

The proportion of couple households without children declined marginally this year, down from 30.1% to 27.7%, but this is consistent with the results recorded in previous years.

The *Household Survey* has consistently reported a little more than 10 percent (13.8% in 2019, up from 13.7%) sole person households, which is again similar to the 2016 *Census* result of 15.7%.

As has been recorded in previous *Household Surveys* and the *Census*, only a small proportion of respondent households in the City of Whittlesea were group households. The 2016 *Census* recorded 2.5% group households, compared to the 2019 *Household Survey* result of 2.1%.

Household structure
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007
	Number	Percent					
Two parent family	483	44.8%	42.3%	40.9%	46.7%	42.5%	43.6%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	105	9.7%	11.3%	9.6%	8.8%	n.a.	n.a.
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	129	12.0%	9.9%	11.3%	10.4%	n.a.	n.a.
(youngest child 13 to 18 yrs)	87	8.1%	6.8%	6.2%	7.7%	n.a.	n.a.
(adult children only)	162	15.0%	14.3%	13.8%	19.8%	n.a.	n.a.
One parent family	55	5.1%	5.9%	6.3%	5.9%	9.5%	8.6%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	3	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	n.a.	n.a.
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	7	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	n.a.	n.a.
(youngest child 13 to 18 yrs)	8	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	n.a.	n.a.
(adult children only)	37	3.4%	3.5%	4.2%	4.2%	n.a.	n.a.
Couple without children	299	27.7%	30.1%	28.8%	27.2%	28.5%	26.6%
Other families	69	6.4%	7.4%	7.5%	6.0%	6.0%	8.5%
Group households	23	2.1%	0.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.5%
Sole person households	149	13.8%	13.7%	14.9%	13.4%	12.0%	11.2%
Other household	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Not stated	5		0	3	21	20	
Total households	1,083	100%	1,123	1,017	1,000	1,049	990

There was some measurable variation in the household structure of respondent households across the City of Whittlesea:

- **Bundoora** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families.
- **Thomastown** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families and more likely to be couple households without children.
- **Epping North** – respondent households were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be two-parent families, particularly families with young children or children.
- **South Morang** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be two parent families, and less likely to be sole-person households.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families and measurably and significantly more likely to be sole person households.
- **Rural North** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be two-parent families and measurably and significantly more likely to be couple households without children.

Household structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Two parent family	33.6%↓	38.2%	34.0%↓	36.1%	63.0%↑	51.7%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	3.8%	11.3%	9.3%	5.4%	14.6%	10.2%
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	10.6%	6.2%	9.3%	9.9%	21.4%	11.1%
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	4.8%	9.3%	4.1%	7.2%	9.0%	8.3%
(adult children only)	14.4%	11.4%	11.3%	13.6%	18.0%	22.1%
One parent family	8.6%	7.2%	6.1%	7.2%	2.2%	6.5%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%
(adult children only)	4.8%	7.2%	3.1%	4.5%	1.1%	4.6%
Couple without children	33.8%	21.6%	39.3%↑	27.9%	20.2%	20.4%
Younger couples	2.9%	3.1%	5.2%	3.6%	3.4%	1.9%
Middle-aged couples	8.7%	7.2%	9.3%	12.6%	10.1%	6.5%
Older couples	22.2%	11.3%	24.8%	11.7%	6.7%	12.0%
Other families	2.9%	10.3%	6.2%	8.1%	3.4%	6.5%
Group households	3.8%	3.1%	2.1%	3.6%	0.0%	2.8%
Sole person households	17.3%	19.6%	12.3%	17.1%	11.2%	12.1%
Younger sole persons	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	2.7%	1.1%	0.9%
Middle-aged sole persons	5.8%	5.2%	4.1%	8.1%	5.6%	5.6%
Older sole persons	9.6%	14.4%	7.2%	6.3%	4.5%	5.6%
Other type of household	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	0	1	2	1	1
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Household structure by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	54.3%↑	47.0%	46.0%	17.2%↓	31.7%↓	44.8%
<i>(youngest child 0 to 4 years)</i>	7.0%	14.3%	11.7%	3.0%	0.0%	9.8%
<i>(youngest child 5 to 12 years)</i>	15.8%	13.5%	11.7%	5.1%	7.3%	11.9%
<i>(youngest child 13 to 18 years)</i>	12.3%	6.7%	9.9%	8.1%	7.3%	8.1%
<i>(adult children only)</i>	19.2%	12.5%	12.7%	1.0%	17.1%	15.0%
One parent family	1.8%	4.8%	2.7%	7.1%	0.0%	5.1%
<i>(youngest child 0 to 4 years)</i>	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
<i>(youngest child 5 to 12 years)</i>	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<i>(youngest child 13 to 18 years)</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<i>(adult children only)</i>	1.8%	2.9%	0.9%	5.1%	0.0%	3.4%
Couple without children	29.9%	26.0%	30.6%	33.3%	41.5%↑	27.7%
<i>Younger couples</i>	5.3%	5.8%	7.2%	3.0%	0.0%	4.0%
<i>Middle-aged couples</i>	8.8%	10.6%	5.4%	3.0%	9.8%	8.5%
<i>Older couples</i>	15.8%	9.6%	18.0%	27.3%	31.7%	15.2%
Other families	4.4%	7.7%	8.1%	4.0%	7.3%	6.4%
Group households	2.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Sole person households	7.0%↓	14.5%	9.9%	38.4%↑	19.5%	13.8%
<i>Younger sole persons</i>	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
<i>Middle-aged sole persons</i>	2.6%	5.8%	4.5%	6.1%	7.3%	5.2%
<i>Older sole persons</i>	4.4%	7.7%	3.6%	31.3%	12.2%	7.6%
Other type of household	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	5
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

Consistent with the higher average household size of non-English speaking households compared to English speaking households, there was measurable variation in the household structure observed, as follows:

- **English speaking** – respondent households were measurably more likely than non-English speaking households to be couples without children and sole person households.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondent households were measurably more likely than English speaking households to be two-parent families, in particular two-parent families with adult children only.

Household structure by language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Two parent family	39.6%↓	53.3%↑	44.8%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	7.6%	13.6%	9.8%
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	11.1%	13.2%	11.9%
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	8.1%	7.9%	8.1%
(adult children only)	12.8%↓	18.6%↑	15.0%
One parent family	5.4%	4.5%	5.1%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
(adult children only)	3.7%	3.1%	3.4%
Couple without children	30.5%↑	23.1%↓	27.7%
Younger couples	4.3%	3.9%	4.0%
Middle-aged couples	9.6%	7.0%	8.5%
Older couples	16.6%	12.2%	15.2%
Other families	5.6%	7.8%	6.4%
Group households	1.5%	2.9%	2.1%
Sole person households	17.4%↑	8.4%	13.8%
Younger sole persons	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%
Middle-aged sole persons	7.0%	2.6%	5.2%
Older sole persons	9.2%	5.0%	7.6%
Other type of household	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	5	2	5
Total households	657	404	1,083

2.5 Country of birth

Respondents were asked:

“In which country was the person born?”

The *Household Survey* has consistently found that approximately two-thirds of respondents were born in Australia and approximately one-third were born overseas. In 2019, there was a small but measurable increase in the proportion of Australian born respondents (61.3% up from 58.3%), and a small decrease in the proportion born overseas (33.7% down from 35.6%).

The 2016 *Census* reported that 58.4% of residents of the City of Whittlesea were born in Australia.

It speaks well of the strength of the methodology underpinning the *Household Survey* program that the sample closely reflects the country of birth results from the *Census*.

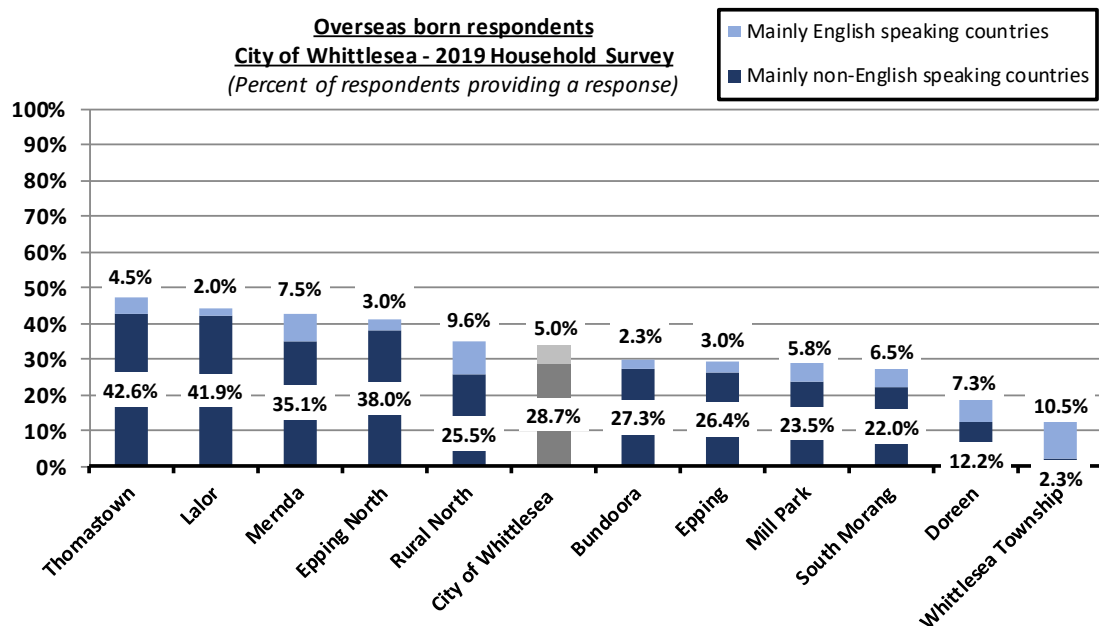
Metropolis Research notes that almost six times as many overseas born respondents were born in a mainly non-English speaking country than in a mainly English speaking country. This pattern is well established in the City of Whittlesea, and reflects the diverse nature of the City of Whittlesea community.

Country of birth
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
Australia	1,762	61.3%	58.3%	62.9%	65.8%	65.9%	68.6%	68.5%
Mainly English speaking countries	145	5.0%	3.9%	6.7%	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%	3.0%
Mainly non-English speaking countries	824	28.7%	31.7%	28.1%	30.2%	29.3%	27.4%	28.5%
Inadequately described	144	5.0%	6.1%	2.3%	2.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	208		222	163	348	108	61	65
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,944	2,924	2,291	2,734

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

- **Thomastown, Lalor, Mernda, and Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born overseas in general and in a mainly non-English speaking country in particular.
- **Mill Park, South Morang, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly non-English speaking country.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born overseas in a mainly English speaking country.



As outlined in the following table, the most common countries of birth of overseas-born respondents remain India (6.6%), Macedonia (2.7%), Italy (2.7%), Vietnam (1.8%), and Sri Lanka (1.7%).

There was measurable variation in the countries of birth of respondents observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Australia.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born in Australia and more likely to be born in Macedonia and Vietnam.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born in Australia and more likely to be born in Vietnam, Italy, and Macedonia.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Australia.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in India.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Australia.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be born in Australia and more likely to be born in India and Sri Lanka.
- **Doreen** - respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Australia.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in Australia or England.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be born in England, Syria, and Malta.

Country of birth
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Country	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
Australia	1,762	61.3%↑	58.3%	62.9%	64.1%	62.8%	64.8%
India	189	6.6%	7.3%	3.0%	4.8%	5.2%	3.9%
Macedonia	78	2.7%	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	1.8%
Italy	77	2.7%	3.9%	5.2%	3.4%	4.5%	4.6%
Vietnam	53	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Sri Lanka	50	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	2.6%	1.7%
Iraq	42	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%
New Zealand	41	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%
Greece	38	1.3%	2.1%	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%
Philippines	37	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%
China	29	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%
England	28	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Egypt	17	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%
Malta	17	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%
Nepal	17	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	16	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%
Iran	14	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Pakistan	11	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Samoa	10	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Thailand	10	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
United States	10	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Mauritius	10	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Scotland	10	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Portugal	8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Singapore	8	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Malaysia	7	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%
Netherlands	7	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lebanon	7	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%
Austria	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Croatia	6	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Indonesia	6	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Syria	6	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
United Arab Emirates	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Zimbabwe	6	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Fiji	5	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Germany	5	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Hong Kong	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
All other countries	221	7.7%	9.7%	6.7%	7.9%	7.0%	7.4%
Not stated	209		223	163	280	297	195
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	3,026	2,892

Top 10 countries of birth by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (percent of respondents providing a response)

Bundoora		Lalor	
Australia	67.7%↑	Australia	46.8%↓
Macedonia	3.8%	India	8.9%
China	3.8%	Macedonia	7.7%↑
Greece	3.5%	Vietnam	4.8%↑
India	3.5%	Greece	2.8%
Italy	3.1%	Italy	2.4%
Egypt	1.5%	Sri Lanka	2.4%
Vietnam	1.2%	Iraq	2.0%
Malaysia	1.2%	Philippines	1.2%
South Korea	1.2%	Pakistan	1.2%
All other countries	9.5%	All other countries	19.8%
Not stated	14	Not stated	15
Total	274	Total	263
Thomastown		Epping	
Australia	43.8%↓	Australia	66.2%↑
Vietnam	7.9%↑	India	8.1%
India	7.0%	Philippines	2.0%
Italy	6.2%↑	Iraq	1.7%
Macedonia	5.4%↑	Vietnam	1.7%
New Zealand	2.9%	England	1.4%
Greece	2.5%	Italy	1.4%
Philippines	2.1%	Iran	1.4%
Austria	1.7%	Sri Lanka	1.4%
Nepal	1.7%	Rwanda	1.4%
All other countries	18.8%	All other countries	13.3%
Not stated	24	Not stated	25
Total	266	Total	321
Epping North		Mill Park	
Australia	57.6%	Australia	63.9%
India	10.7%↑	India	4.8%
Macedonia	3.7%	Iraq	3.5%
Italy	3.3%	Italy	2.9%
Sri Lanka	3.3%	United States	2.3%
Iraq	3.0%	New Zealand	1.9%
New Zealand	1.8%	Philippines	1.6%
Greece	1.5%	Macedonia	1.3%
Egypt	1.5%	China	1.3%
Iran	1.5%	Sri Lanka	1.3%
All other countries	12.1%	All other countries	15.2%
Not stated	16	Not stated	25
Total	287	Total	335

Top 10 countries of birth by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(percent of respondents providing a response)

South Morang		Mernda	
Australia	67.2%↑	Australia	53.1%↓
India	5.3%	India	11.5%↑
Italy	2.1%	Sri Lanka	5.2%↑
Macedonia	2.1%	Italy	2.3%
New Zealand	1.8%	Zimbabwe	2.3%
Samoa	1.5%	New Zealand	2.0%
Malta	1.5%	China	2.0%
Iraq	1.5%	Ghana	1.6%
Singapore	1.5%	United Kingdom n.f.d.	1.3%
Nepal	1.5%	Macedonia	1.3%
All other countries	14.0%	All other countries	17.4%
Not stated	27	Not stated	8
Total	368	Total	313
Doreen		Whittlesea Township	
Australia	79.6%↑	Australia	86.0%↑
England	3.0%	England	5.8%↑
India	3.0%	New Zealand	1.2%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	2.4%	United Kingdom n.f.d.	1.2%
Philippines	1.5%	Scotland	1.2%
Finland	1.2%	Netherlands	1.2%
Italy	1.2%	Italy	1.2%
Sri Lanka	1.2%	Singapore	0.6%
New Zealand	0.9%	South Africa	0.6%
Netherlands	0.9%	All other countries	1.0%
All other countries	5.1%	Not stated	28
Not stated	17		
Total	345	Total	199
Rural North		City of Whittlesea	
Australia	60.6%	Australia	61.3%
England	6.4%↑	India	6.6%
Syria	5.3%↑	Macedonia	2.7%
Malta	4.3%↑	Italy	2.7%
New Zealand	3.2%	Vietnam	1.8%
Italy	3.2%	Sri Lanka	1.7%
Germany	2.1%	Iraq	1.5%
Netherlands	2.1%	New Zealand	1.4%
Greece	2.1%	Greece	1.3%
Croatia	1.1%	Philippines	1.3%
All other countries	9.6%	All other countries	17.6%
Not stated	14	Not stated	209
Total	108	Total	3,083

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 had lived in Australia for 10 years or more has remained relatively stable at approximately three-quarters over the last five *Household Surveys*.

There was a measurable decline in the proportion of overseas born respondents that had lived in Australia for five to less than 10 years reported in 2019, down from the unusually high 17.9% recorded in 2017 to 13.7% this year.

Period of residence in Australia
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

Period	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
Less than one year	21	1.9%	1.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.8%	1.4%
One to less than five yrs	124	11.5%	9.3%	11.1%	8.8%	7.7%	8.1%	3.9%
Five to less than 10 yrs	148	13.7%↓	17.9%	13.5%	15.6%	12.3%	8.1%	6.5%
10 years or more	787	72.9%	71.2%	72.6%	72.9%	77.9%	81.0%	88.2%
Not stated	32		112	61	70	6	n.a.	14
Total	1,112	100%	1,225	1,006	933	993	759	902

There was measurable variation in the period of residence in Australia observed between English speaking and non-English speaking respondents.

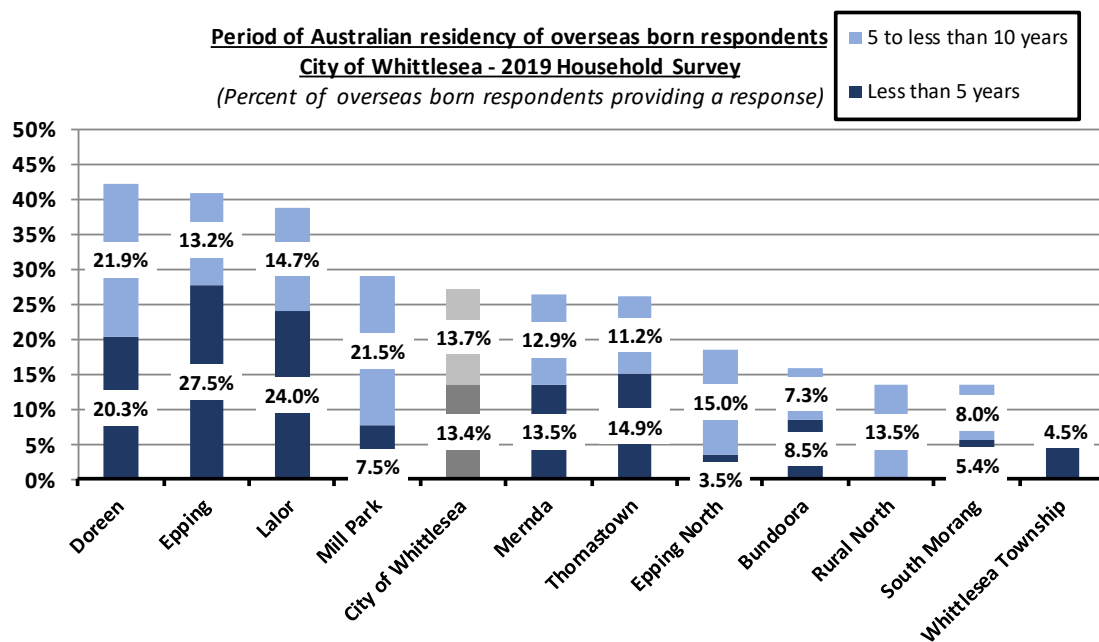
English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more, whilst non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely to have lived in Australia for between one and five years.

Period of residence in Australia by language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

Period	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Less than one year	0.2%	2.8%	1.9%
One to less than five years	6.7%	13.9%↑	11.5%
Five to less than 10 years	13.2%	14.1%	13.7%
10 years or more	79.9%↑	69.2%	72.9%
Not stated	5	17	32
Total	360	738	1,112

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

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more.
- **Lalor and Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived in Australia for one to less than five years, and less likely to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have lived in Australia for one to less than five years and more likely to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived in Australia for one to less than ten years and less likely to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have lived in Australia for five to less than 10 years and more likely to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have lived in Australia for one to less than five years and more likely to have lived in Australia for 10 years or more.



City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Period of residence in Australia by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents born overseas providing a response)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Less than one year	1.2%	2.3%	4.5%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%
One to less than five yrs	7.3%	21.7%↑	10.4%	25.3%↑	3.5%↓	5.6%
Five to less than 10 yrs	7.3%	14.7%	11.2%	13.2%	15.0%	21.5%
10 years or more	84.2%↑	61.3%↓	73.9%	59.3%↓	81.5%↑	71.0%
Not stated	2	3	2	9	2	5
Total	84	132	136	100	115	112

<i>Period</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than one year	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
One to less than five yrs	3.6%	12.1%	20.3%↑	4.5%	0.0%↓	11.5%
Five to less than 10 yrs	8.0%	12.9%	21.9%↑	0.0%↓	13.5%	13.7%
10 years or more	86.6%↑	73.6%	57.8%↓	95.5%↑	86.5%↑	72.9%
Not stated	0	3	3	2	0	32
Total	112	143	67	24	37	1,112

2.6 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

Respondents were asked:

“Does the person identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?”

Consistent with the results recorded over the last three surveys, a little less than one percent of respondents identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. These results are broadly consistent with the 2016 *Census* result of 0.8%.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015
	Number	Percent			
Aboriginal	9	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Torres Strait Islander	10	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
No	2,950	99.4%	99.2%	99.0%	98.8%
Prefer not to say	11		29	12	2
Not stated	103		174	133	149
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875

There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed across the municipality.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Aboriginal	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Torres Strait Islander	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
No	98.5%	98.8%	99.2%	99.7%	100.0%	98.8%
Prefer not to say	2	0	0	2	2	3
Not stated	9	5	12	7	13	9
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Aboriginal	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Torres Strait Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
No	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%	99.4%	100.0%	99.4%
Prefer not to say	0	1	0	0	2	11
Not stated	17	14	3	18	0	103
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

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?”

Approximately one-third (32.9%) of respondents prefer to speak a language other than English at home. This result is consistent with results recorded in the last three *Household Surveys*.

Metropolis Research notes that the 2016 *Census* reported that 44.1% of residents providing a response to the question spoke a language other than English at home. It is important to note that the *Household Survey* asks for “prefer to speak” whereas the *Census* asks “does speak”.

Prefer to speak a language other than English at home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
English	2,015	67.1%	66.5%	69.4%	68.5%	79.7%	81.0%	79.0%
Other language	988	32.9%	33.5%	30.6%	31.5%	20.3%	19.0%	21.0%
Not stated	80		39	45	132	111	n.a.	n.a.
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	2,924	2,291	2,734

Attention is drawn to the fact that prior to 2013, in the order of three-quarters to four-fifths of respondents preferred to speak 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 15 separate languages including many of those that are most commonly spoken in the City of Whittlesea. The fieldwork team conducted interactions with 28 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 150 residents (of the 3,433 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 150 residents who advised that language difficulties were a reason for them refusing to participate.

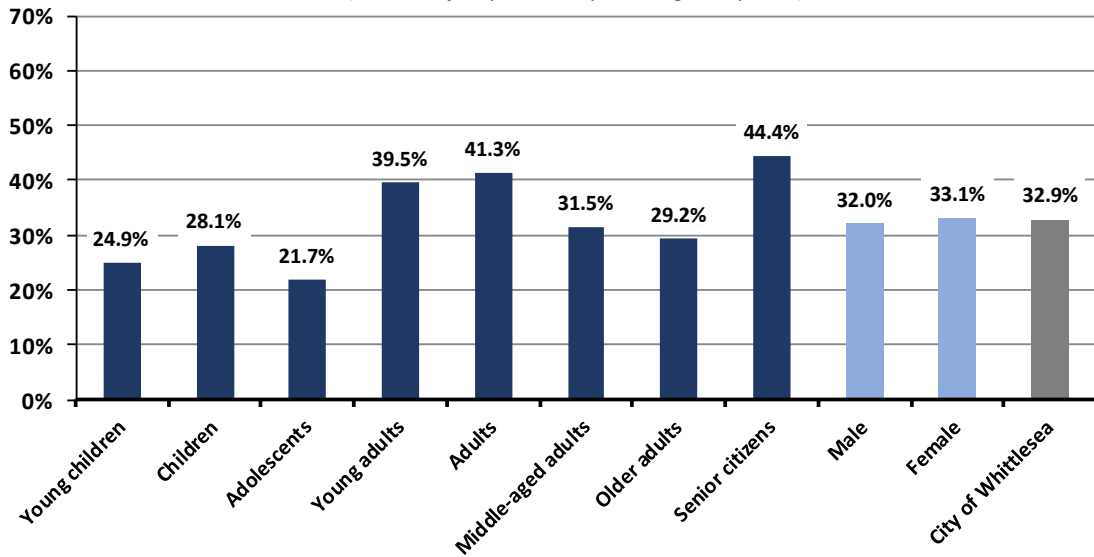
It is also important to note that the lower proportion of non-English speaking respondents in the *Household Survey* compared to the *Census* does reflect, at least in part, a lower level of engagement of these residents in consultation activities regardless of their level of English proficiency. It 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 measurable and significant variation in the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak a language other than English at home observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Younger respondents (aged 0 to 19 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.
- **Young adults and adults (aged 25 to 44 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.
- **Gender** – there was no statistically significant variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.

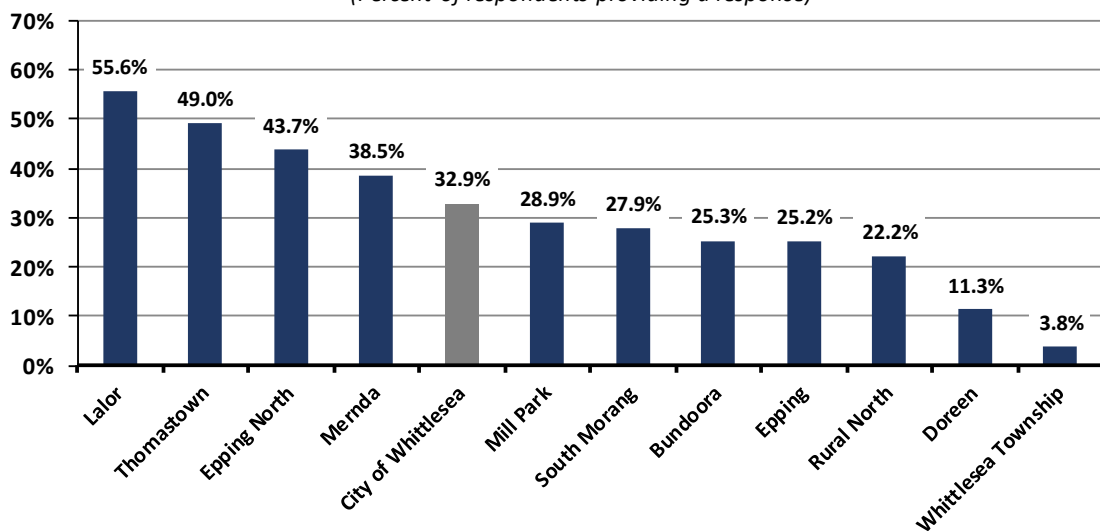
Prefer to speak a language other than English at home by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was also measurable and significant variation in these results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor, Thomastown, Epping North and Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.
- **South Morang, Bundoora, Epping, Rural North, Doreen and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

Prefer to speak a language other than English at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of respondents providing a response)



2.7.2 Preferred language (regions)

Metropolis Research has prepared a summary of the languages that respondents prefer to speak at home into regions. These regions are consistent with those used in the *Census*.

Consistent with the results recorded in the last four *Household Surveys*, the most common language regions that respondents prefer to speak were southern Asian (mostly Indian languages) (8.2%), southern European (mostly Italian and Greek) (3.8%), and southeast Asian (mostly Vietnamese) (3.3%).

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that a small proportion of respondents across the City of Whittlesea speak languages from a wide range of regions, rather than being drawn primarily from one or two regions. This reflects the diverse nature of the City of Whittlesea community.

There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed between 2017 and 2019.

Language (region) spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Region	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014
	Number	Percent				
English	2,015	67.1%	66.5%	69.4%	71.9%	73.1%
Southern Asian	245	8.2%	9.2%	6.1%	7.2%	9.0%
Southern European	114	3.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.3%	4.8%
Southeast Asian	99	3.3%	2.6%	3.3%	2.4%	2.1%
Eastern European	88	2.9%	4.5%	4.3%	3.1%	4.3%
Southwest Asian and North African	86	2.9%	3.2%	4.7%	2.9%	2.7%
Eastern Asian	38	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	2.3%	3.5%
Other languages (incl. African, Oceania)	16	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Northern European	9	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other languages n.f.d	293	9.8%	6.1%	4.5%	3.6%	0.1%
Not stated	80		38	47	264	425
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	3,031

There was measurable variation in the preferred language region results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak English and less likely than average to speak southern Asian languages.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak English and more likely to speak southern European, eastern European, and other languages (n.f.d).
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak English and more likely to speak southern European, southeast Asian, and other languages (n.f.d).
- **Epping and South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak English at home.

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

- **Epping North and Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak English at home and more likely to speak southern Asian languages.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to speak English at home, and less likely to speak southern Asian and southern European languages.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to speak English at home and less likely to speak southern Asian or other languages (n.f.d).
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak English and northern European languages at home and less likely to speak other languages (n.f.d).

Language (region) spoken at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Region	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
English	74.7%↑	44.4%↓	51.0%↓	74.8%↑	56.3%↓	71.1%
Southern Asian	3.8%↓	10.4%	9.6%	5.7%	18.6%↑	6.8%
Southern European	3.8%	7.6%↑	6.9%↑	3.2%	3.2%	4.0%
Southeast Asian	0.0%	4.8%	10.7%↑	4.1%	0.7%	2.8%
Eastern European	4.5%	9.2%↑	4.6%	1.0%	5.0%	1.5%
Southwest Asian and North African	0.8%	4.4%	0.4%	5.1%	3.2%	5.8%
Eastern Asian	3.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Other languages (incl. African, Oceania)	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Northern European	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other languages n.f.d	7.8%	18.4%↑	15.3%↑	5.5%	11.6%	6.2%
Not stated	9	13	5	7	8	10
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

Region	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
English	72.1%↑	61.5%↓	88.7%↑	96.2%↑	77.8%↑	67.1%
Southern Asian	5.0%	17.1%↑	2.6%↓	0.0%↓	5.6%	8.2%
Southern European	3.3%	2.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.9%	3.8%
Southeast Asian	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	3.3%
Eastern European	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.9%
Southwest Asian and North African	2.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	2.9%
Eastern Asian	2.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Other languages (incl. African, Oceania)	1.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Northern European	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.7%↑	0.3%
Other languages n.f.d	11.0%	8.9%	5.5%	1.6%↓	3.7%↓	9.8%
Not stated	6	9	1	13	4	80
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

2.7.3 Preferred languages

The following table provides the time series results for the preferred languages spoken at home.

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

The languages other than English most commonly spoken in respondent households were Macedonian (2.4%), Hindi (2.3%), and Punjabi (2.1%).

Attention is drawn to the fact that the proportion of respondents that prefer to speak Italian at home more than halved (from a low base) this year, down from 3.2% in 2017 to 1.5%.

The tables that follow the main language table provide details of the 10 most commonly preferred languages for the municipality's 11 precincts.

There was some measurable variation at the precinct level observed, as follows:

- ***Bundoora, Epping, Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and Rural North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to speak English at home.
- ***Lalor*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak English at home and more likely to speak Macedonian.
- ***Thomastown*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak English at home and more likely to speak Vietnamese.
- ***Epping North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to speak English at home and more likely to speak Tamil.

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Preferred language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Language	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
English	2,015	67.1%	66.5%	69.4%	68.5%	73.1%	70.8%
Macedonian	73	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%
Hindi	68	2.3%	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.8%
Punjabi	63	2.1%	2.2%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%
Arabic	57	1.9%	1.9%	3.3%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Vietnamese	53	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Italian	46	1.5%↓	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%
Tamil	42	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%
Mandarin	34	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%
Greek	31	1.0%	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	1.9%
Tagalog (Filipino)	28	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Nepali	16	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Persian	15	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Maltese	14	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Gujarati	12	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Spanish	11	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Thai	11	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Malayalam	10	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Sinhalese	10	0.3%	0.3%	2.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%
Serbian	9	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Urdu	9	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Kurdish	7	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
French	7	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
German	6	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Marathi	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Indonesian	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Portuguese	5	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Samoan	5	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Turkish	5	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Bengali	4	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Croatian	4	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Shona	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Somali	4	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese, n.f.d	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Dutch	3	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Multiple	36	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Other languages	16	0.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.8%
Other languages n.f.d	257	8.6%	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	2.5%	7.7%
Not stated	80		38	47	132	129	129
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	3,031	2,892

Top 10 preferred languages spoken at home by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(percent of respondents providing a response)

Bundoora		Lalor	
English	74.7%↑	English	44.4%↓
Macedonian	4.5%	Macedonian	7.6%↑
Mandarin	3.0%	Vietnamese	4.8%
Greek	1.9%	Arabic	4.4%
Italian	1.9%	Punjabi	4.4%
Hindi	1.9%	Hindi	3.2%
Marathi	1.5%	Greek	2.8%
Pashto	0.8%	Italian	2.0%
Tamil	0.4%	Portuguese	1.6%
Cantonese	0.4%	Maltese	1.2%
All other languages	9.0%	All other languages	23.6%
Not stated	9	Not stated	13
Total	274	Total	263
Thomastown		Epping	
English	51.0%↓	English	74.8%↑
Vietnamese	7.7%↑	Hindi	4.5%
Hindi	3.8%	Arabic	2.2%
Italian	3.4%	Greek	1.6%
Macedonian	3.4%	Persian	1.6%
Greek	2.3%	Vietnamese	1.6%
Punjabi	2.3%	Turkish	1.3%
Tagalog (Filipino)	2.3%	Thai	1.3%
Malayalam	1.9%	Tagalog (Filipino)	1.3%
German	1.5%	Italian	1.0%
All other languages	20.4%	All other languages	8.8%
Not stated	5	Not stated	7
Total	266	Total	321
Epping North		Mill Park	
English	56.3%↓	English	71.1%
Tamil	6.1%↑	Tamil	3.1%
Macedonian	5.0%	Arabic	2.8%
Hindi	3.9%	Gujarati	2.8%
Punjabi	3.9%	Italian	1.8%
Arabic	3.2%	Mandarin	1.8%
Italian	2.2%	Kurdish	1.5%
Bengali	1.4%	Persian	1.5%
Urdu	1.4%	Tagalog (Filipino)	1.5%
Greek	1.1%	French	0.9%
All other languages	15.5%	All other languages	11.2%
Not stated	8	Not stated	10
Total	287	Total	335

Top 10 preferred languages spoken at home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (percent of respondents providing a response)

South Morang		Mernda	
English	72.1%	English	61.5%↓
Punjabi	3.0%	Hindi	4.9%
Mandarin	2.2%	Punjabi	4.9%
Arabic	1.7%	Tamil	3.9%
Spanish	1.4%	Macedonian	2.3%
Nepali	1.4%	Mandarin	2.0%
Maltese	1.1%	Shona	1.6%
Indonesian	0.8%	Italian	1.3%
Italian	0.6%	Tagalog (Filipino)	1.3%
Macedonian	0.6%	Arabic	1.0%
All other languages	15.1%	All other languages	15.3%
Not stated	6	Not stated	9
Total	368	Total	313
Doreen		Whittlesea Township	
English	88.7%↑	English	96.2%↑
Malayalam	1.2%	Italian	1.1%
Vietnamese	1.2%	Thai	1.1%
Nepali	0.9%	All other languages	1.6%
Tagalog (Filipino)	0.9%	Not stated	13
Dutch	0.6%		
Sinhalese	0.6%		
Italian	0.3%		
Turkish	0.3%		
All other languages	5.3%		
Not stated	1		
Total	345	Total	199
Rural North		City of Whittlesea	
English	77.8%↑	English	67.1%
Punjabi	5.6%	Macedonian	2.4%
Arabic	4.6%	Hindi	2.3%
Macedonian	2.8%	Punjabi	2.1%
German	1.9%	Arabic	1.9%
Dutch	1.9%	Vietnamese	1.8%
Spanish	0.9%	Italian	1.5%
Indonesian	0.9%	Tamil	1.4%
All other languages	3.6%	Mandarin	1.1%
Not stated	0	Greek	1.0%
		All other languages	17.4%
		Not stated	80
Total	108	Total	3,083

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 annual income (from all sources) of respondents aged 15 years and over increased by less than one percent in 2019 over the 2017 result, up from \$31,044 to \$31,148, or \$599 per week.

Metropolis Research notes that despite some volatility in the median personal income from survey to survey, the median income has trended higher over time. The 2019 median personal annual income of \$31,148 was 14.3% higher than the 2012 median income of \$27,248 and 38.9% higher than the 2007 median income of \$22,412.

The 2016 *Census* reported a median personal income of \$30,732, 1.3% lower than the 2019 *Household Survey* median. This is a consistent result which reflects well on the reliability of the *Household Survey* results.

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.

There was no statistically significant variation in these personal income bracket results observed between 2017 and 2019.

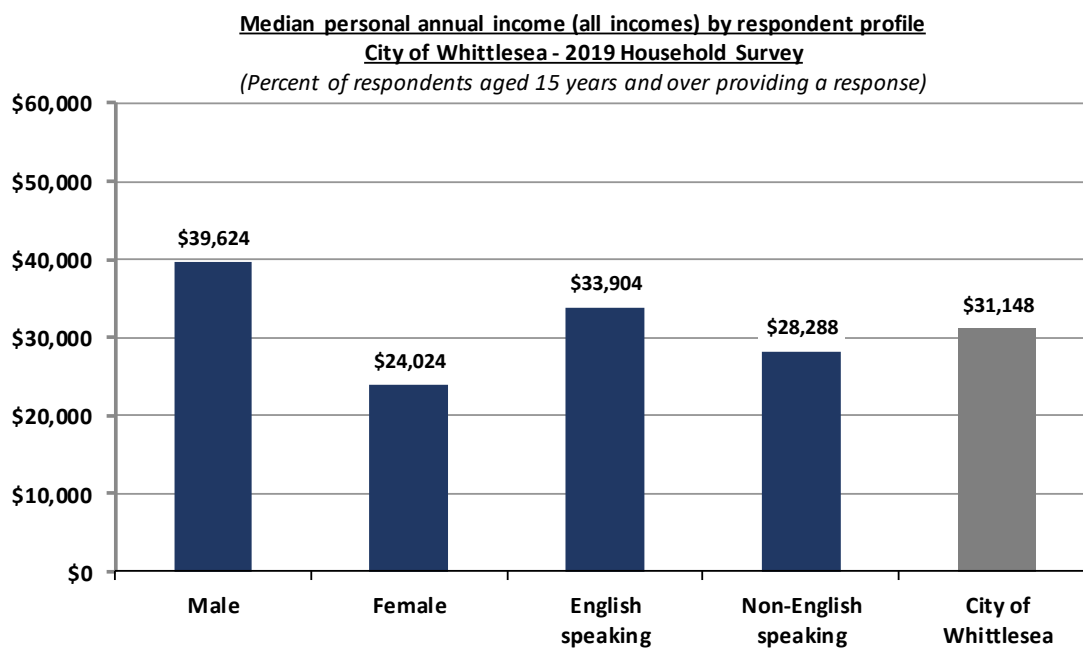
Weekly personal income **City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey**

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

Income	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2012
	Number	Percent					
Negative or nil	191	10.0%	11.6%	10.8%	10.8%	11.7%	11.9%
\$1 - \$149 per week	112	5.9%	6.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%
\$150 - \$299 per week	191	10.0%	9.6%	23.5%	22.7%	25.9%	24.1%
\$300 - \$399 per week	210	11.0%	9.6%				
\$400 - \$499 per week	149	7.8%	7.7%				
\$500 - \$649 per week	150	7.9%	8.2%	25.0%	24.9%	22.3%	24.4%
\$650 - \$799 per week	159	8.3%	9.2%				
\$800 - \$999 per week	182	9.5%	9.9%	8.9%	9.5%	10.8%	9.6%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	194	10.2%	9.5%				
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	117	6.1%	6.6%	20.5%	20.3%	18.7%	20.3%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	94	4.9%	5.1%				
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	75	3.9%	2.9%				
\$2,000 to \$2,999 per week	57	3.0%	3.0%	4.3%	5.2%	3.8%	3.1%
\$3,000 or more per week	29	1.5%	1.0%				
Not stated	583		530	439	533	434	320
Total	2,493	100%	2,572	2,341	2,369	2,379	2,276
Median weekly income		\$599	\$597	\$528	\$581	\$495	\$524
Median annual income		\$31,148	\$31,044	\$27,456	\$30,212	\$25,740	\$27,248

The median annual income of male respondents was 64.9% higher than that of female respondents. This largely, but not exclusively, reflects the variation in participation in full-time employment of male respondents compared to female respondents.

English speaking respondents had a median annual income that was 19.8% higher than that of non-English speaking respondents.

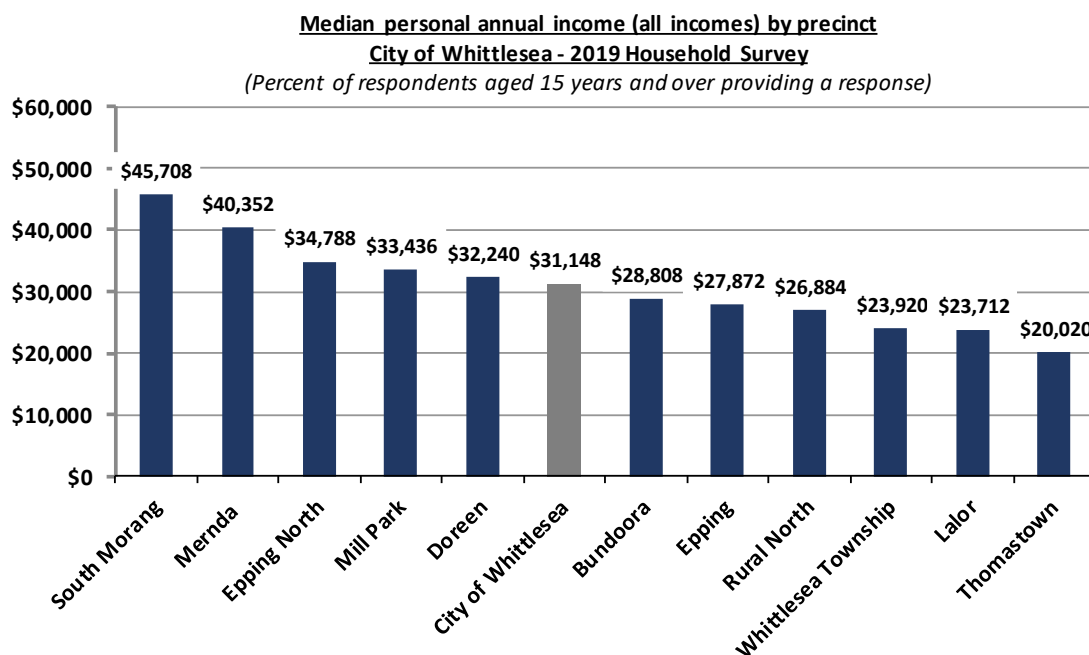


Weekly personal income by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Income	Male	Female	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Negative or nil	7.0%	12.9%↑	10.4%	8.9%	10.0%
\$1 - \$149 per week	4.5%	7.1%	6.0%	5.4%	5.9%
\$150 - \$299 per week	8.0%	11.9%↑	8.5%	12.4%	10.0%
\$300 - \$399 per week	9.4%	12.6%↑	10.3%	12.2%	11.0%
\$400 - \$499 per week	7.0%	8.6%	7.6%	8.1%	7.8%
\$500 - \$649 per week	7.0%	8.7%	6.9%	9.9%	7.9%
\$650 - \$799 per week	9.2%	7.4%	8.6%	7.5%	8.3%
\$800 - \$999 per week	10.4%	8.7%	9.6%	9.8%	9.5%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	10.9%	9.3%	10.3%	10.1%	10.2%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	8.0%↑	4.3%	6.8%	4.7%	6.1%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	6.4%↑	3.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.9%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	5.3%	2.6%	4.3%	3.4%	3.9%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	4.1%	1.9%	3.8%	1.7%	3.0%
\$3,000 or more per week	2.7%	0.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%
Not stated	269	298	385	176	583
Total	1,208	1,258	1,601	842	2,493
<i>Median weekly income</i>	<i>\$764</i>	<i>\$462</i>	<i>\$654</i>	<i>\$544</i>	<i>\$599</i>

There was measurable and significant variation in the personal median income from all sources observed across the municipality, as follows:

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



The following table provides the breakdown into income brackets of the personal weekly income from all sources of respondents aged fifteen years and over. Given the large number of income brackets, there was relatively little measurable variation observed across the municipality. Attention is drawn to the following measurable variation:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$150 to \$299 per week.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$150 to \$399 per week, and less likely to earn \$800 to \$999 per week.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$650 to \$799 per week.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$1 to \$149 per week.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$1,000 to \$1,249 per week.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to earn \$150 to \$399 per week.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$1 to \$149 per week.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$300 to \$499 per week.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to earn \$300 to \$399 and \$500 to \$649 per week and less likely to earn \$650 to \$799 per week.

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Weekly personal income by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

<i>Income</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Negative or nil	8.8%	11.4%	10.9%	12.6%	7.0%	10.8%
\$1 - \$149 per week	3.5%	4.0%	3.6%	6.1%	9.9%↑	7.4%
\$150 - \$299 per week	13.6%	17.1%↑	18.2%↑	10.5%	7.0%	7.4%
\$300 - \$399 per week	10.6%	10.9%	20.1%↑	12.2%	8.2%	11.3%
\$400 - \$499 per week	11.2%	11.4%	5.5%	6.6%	6.4%	6.9%
\$500 - \$649 per week	6.5%	6.9%	9.7%	7.7%	10.5%	6.4%
\$650 - \$799 per week	5.9%	10.9%	7.9%	12.2%↑	7.6%	6.9%
\$800 - \$999 per week	10.0%	8.6%	3.6%↓	8.3%	10.5%	11.5%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	7.6%	9.1%	8.5%	8.8%	9.4%	10.8%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	8.8%	4.0%	3.0%	6.6%	9.4%	5.4%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	6.5%	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	4.7%	5.9%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	3.5%	1.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	3.9%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	5.3%	3.4%
\$3,000 or more per week	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Not stated	57	46	59	62	46	65
Total	227	221	224	243	217	268

<i>Income</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Negative or nil	8.7%	9.5%	9.9%	6.5%	12.0%	10.0%
\$1 - \$149 per week	4.4%	5.5%	9.9%↑	4.6%	3.6%	5.9%
\$150 - \$299 per week	6.6%	4.0%↓	7.4%	7.8%	6.0%	10.0%
\$300 - \$399 per week	7.0%	6.5%↓	9.4%	17.0%↑	15.8%↑	11.0%
\$400 - \$499 per week	4.4%	7.5%	7.4%	22.9%↑	10.8%	7.8%
\$500 - \$649 per week	7.0%	8.0%	7.4%	8.5%	15.8%↑	7.9%
\$650 - \$799 per week	7.0%	10.6%	7.9%	7.8%	2.4%↓	8.3%
\$800 - \$999 per week	12.1%	13.3%	9.5%	5.9%	6.0%	9.5%
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	17.0%↑	9.5%	6.9%	6.5%	7.2%	10.2%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	6.1%	5.0%	8.4%	3.9%	7.2%	6.1%
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	4.8%	7.0%	6.9%	3.3%	7.2%	4.9%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	6.6%	7.5%	4.5%	3.3%	2.4%	3.9%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	5.2%	4.0%	3.5%	1.3%	3.6%	3.0%
\$3,000 or more per week	3.1%	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
Not stated	74	44	75	27	12	583
Total	303	243	277	180	95	2,493

The results presented above reflect the personal incomes of all respondents aged fifteen years and over. 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.

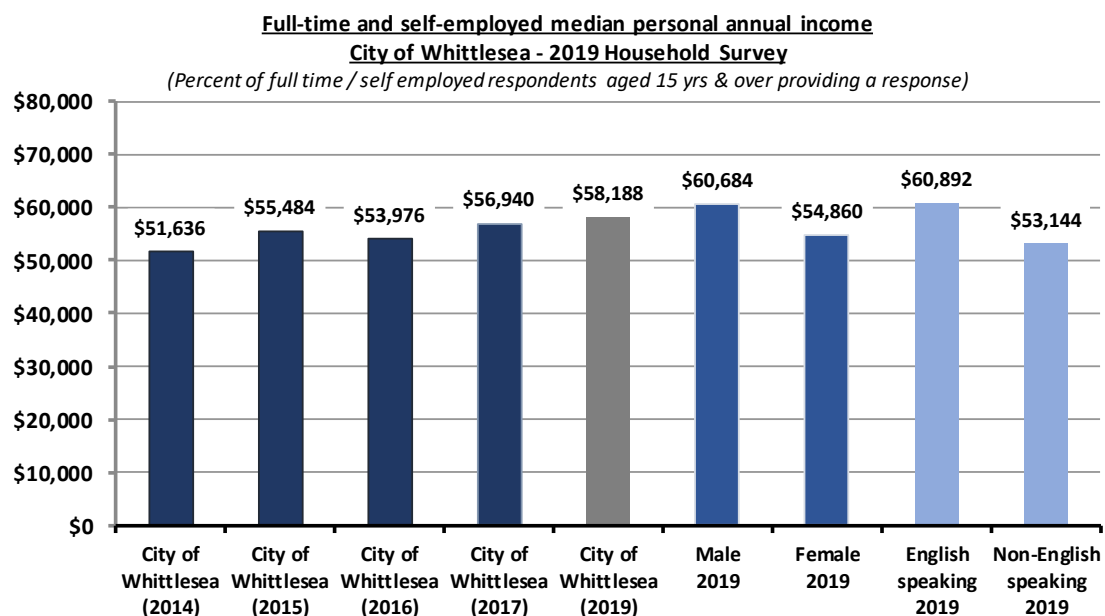
The median annual personal income of full-time and self-employed respondents aged fifteen years and over was \$58,188 in 2019, an increase of 2.2% on the 2017 median of \$56,940. Since the *Household Survey* commenced including these full-time and self-employed respondents median income results in 2014, the median income of these respondents has increased by 12.7%.

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 broader economic factors, as well as more local changes such as the changing 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.

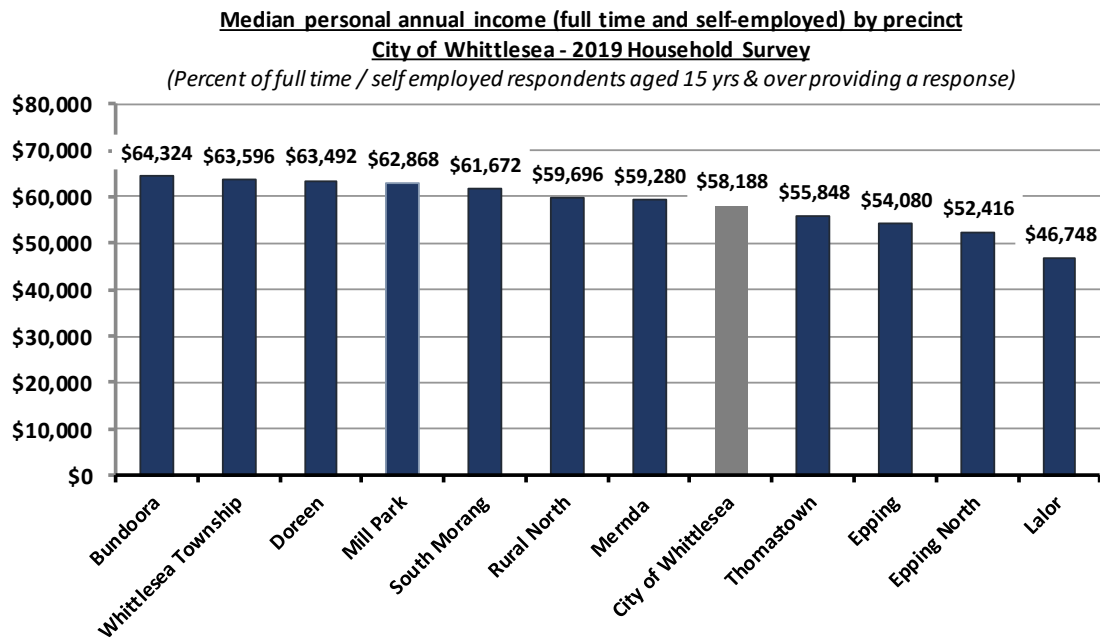
There was measurable and significant variation in the median annual incomes of full-time and self-employed respondents aged fifteen years and over observed by gender and language spoken at home, as follows:

- **Gender** – the median annual income of full-time / self-employed females was 9.6% lower than that of male respondents. This gender pay gap of 9.6% in 2019 was slightly lower than the 12.5% from 2017. Metropolis Research does advise some caution however in over-interpreting the precise gender gap in these results, as it has varied somewhat over time.
- **Language spoken at home** – the median annual income of full-time / self-employed non-English speaking respondents was 12.7% lower than that of English speaking respondents. This is down substantially on the 21.8% differential recorded in 2017.



There was measurable variation in the annual median income of full-time and self-employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, as follows:

- **Bundoora, Whittlesea Township, Doreen, and Mill Park** – respondents reported a measurably higher median income than the municipal median.
- **Epping, Epping North and Lalor** – respondents reported a measurably lower median income than the municipal median.



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 15 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 15 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 15 years and over in 2019 was \$1,434 per week or \$74,570 per annum. These results are up somewhat on the \$71,435 per annum recorded in 2017, but still somewhat lower than 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 211 of the 1,083 respondent households failed to provide an income for each individual within the household aged 15 years and over, precinct level household income figures have not been published in this report.

Household income
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Income bracket	2019		2017	2016
	Number	Percent		
Negative or nil	36	4.1%	2.8%	0.0%
\$1 - \$149 per week	8	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%
\$150 - \$299 per week	19	2.2%	2.0%	6.6%
\$300 - \$399 per week	32	3.7%	2.7%	
\$400 - \$499 per week	50	5.7%	4.7%	14.1%
\$500 - \$649 per week	38	4.4%	4.4%	
\$650 - \$799 per week	75	8.6%	8.1%	9.6%
\$800 - \$999 per week	59	6.8%	6.5%	
\$1,000 - \$1,249 per week	74	8.5%	10.2%	28.0%
\$1,250 - \$1,499 per week	60	6.9%	8.6%	
\$1,500 - \$1,749 per week	60	6.9%	8.4%	40.7%
\$1,750 - \$1,999 per week	54	6.2%	5.0%	
\$2,000 - \$2,999 per week	169	19.4%	21.9%	40.7%
\$3,000 or more per week	138	15.8%	13.3%	
Partial income stated / not stated	211		196	320
Total	1,083	100%	1,123	1,017

2.10 Disability

Respondents were asked:

“Does the person have a permanent or long term disability?”

The proportion of respondents with a permanent or long-term disability increased measurably this year, up from 11.6% in 2017 to 14.8% this year.

The 2016 *Household Survey* results are not directly comparable to those from 2019, 2017, and earlier years. This is due to the fact that the question included reference in 2016 to “permanent or long-term disability or medical condition. The inclusion of “medical condition” had a significant impact on the proportion of respondents identifying with a disability or medical condition in that year.

Whilst the 2019 survey did not include reference to medical conditions in the body of the question, it was included as one of the ten response options.

As discussed in the 2017 report, it does appear that the 2017 result of 11.6% was somewhat lower than anticipated for this question.

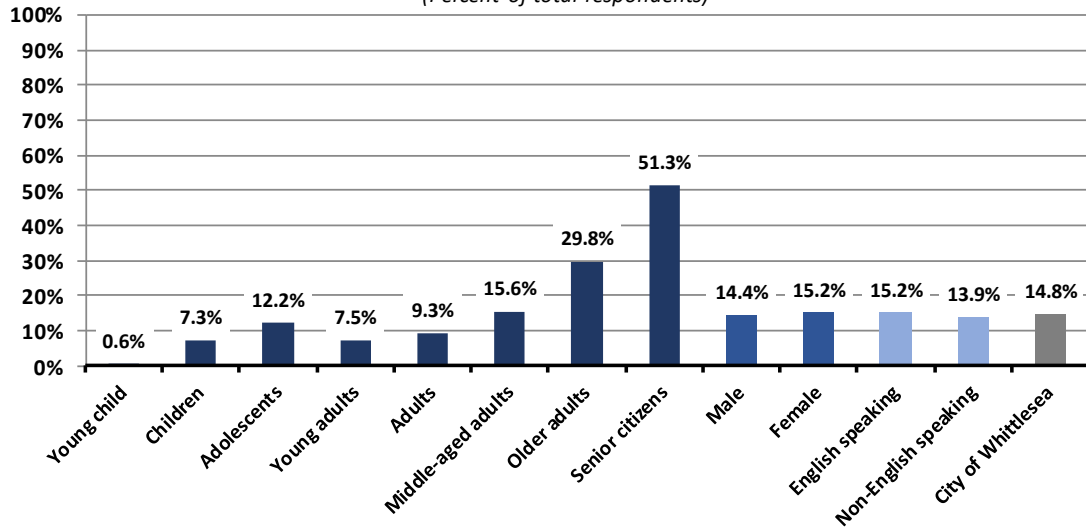
Permanent or long-term disability
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2012	2007
	Number	Percent						
Yes	455	14.8%	11.6%	26.1%	17.9%	13.6%	10.0%	8.9%
No	2,628	85.2%	88.4%	73.9%	82.1%	86.4%	90.0%	91.1%
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	2,928	2,924	2,291

There was a clear relationship between the respondents’ age and their propensity to report that they have a permanent or long-term disability.

- **Younger respondents (aged from birth to 44 years of age)** - with the exception of adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years), younger respondents were measurably less likely than average to report a permanent or long-term disability.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have a permanent or long-term disability.

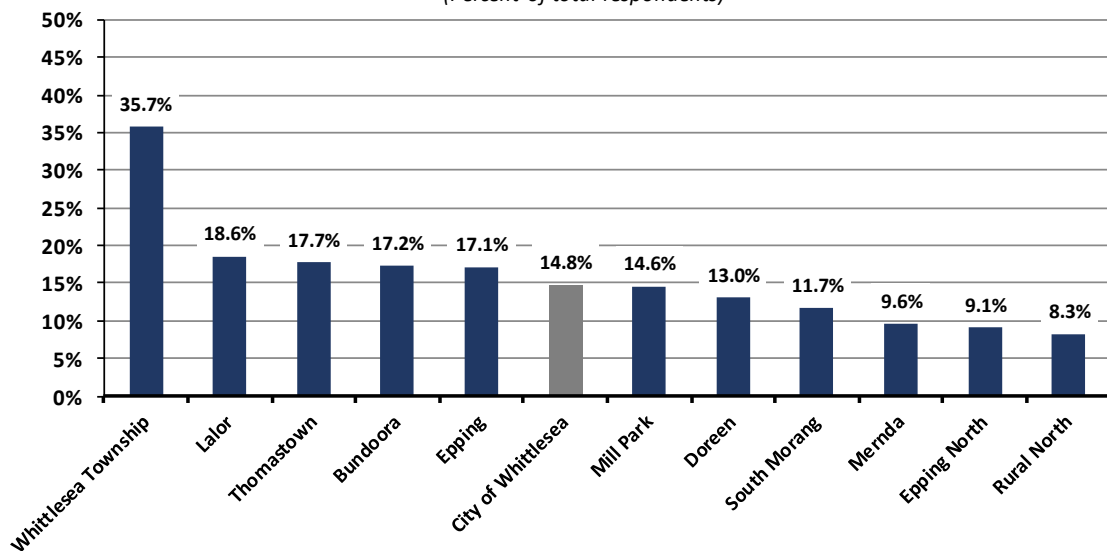
Permanent or long-term disability by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents with a permanent or long-term disability observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have a permanent or long-term disability.
- **Mernda, Epping North, and Rural North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have a permanent or long-term disability.

Permanent or long-term disability by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



2.10.1 Disability type

Respondents with a disability were asked:

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

The most common form of disability nominated by respondents in 2019 was “permanent or long-term medical condition”, with 6.8% of respondents nominating this type of disability.

Metropolis Research notes that the definition of disability in the broader community is not necessarily in line with contemporary professional definitions used by government or policy makers.

There was no statistically significant variation in the types of disability nominated by respondents in 2019 compared to 2017.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the proportion of respondents nominating “other” disability did decline a little this year. It is likely that some of this decline reflects the inclusion of “medical conditions” as a separate response option on the survey form.

As in previous years, with the exception of medical conditions, the most common form of disability nominated by respondents in the *Household Survey* remains mental health. This category has been referred to with a variety of terms over the course of the *Household Survey* program.

Type of permanent or long-term disability or medical condition
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2012	2007
	Number	Percent						
Permanent or long term medical condition	209	6.8%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mental health*	123	4.0%	3.8%	5.4%	5.0%	3.6%	1.7%	1.0%
Hearing impairment	89	2.9%	3.2%	4.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%
Mobility	52	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	31	1.0%	0.8%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vision impairment	28	0.9%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%
Intellectual disability	28	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%
Learning disability	22	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	17	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Neurological disorders	15	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%
Other disability	23	0.7%	1.8%	3.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	n.a.
Total responses	637		417	1,007	731	562	353	204
<i>Respondents with a disability</i>		<i>14.8%</i>	<i>11.6%</i>	<i>26.1%</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>13.1%</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	

() has been referred to by a number of terms in previous years*

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

Given the fact that there were only 455 respondents reporting that they had a permanent or long-term disability, no precinct or demographic profile breakdown of these disability type results is provided.

2.10.2 Require assistance with disability

Respondents with a disability were asked:

“Does the person require assistance for their disability?”

Of the 455 respondents with a permanent or long-term disability, a little less than half (41.1%) reported that they require assistance for their disability.

This result is down marginally on the 43.4% recorded in 2017, but is measurably and significantly higher than recorded in 2016 and previous years. Previous to 2017, this question included a more limited set of responses, as evident in the table. The inclusion of additional types of assistance is likely to have had an impact on the proportion of respondents reporting that they require assistance.

There was a measurable increase this year in the proportion of respondents requiring help with daily tasks and help with communication. Both of these increases are substantial this year, and at odds with historical results for this question.

Given the relatively small sample size of respondents with a permanent or long-term disability, a precinct or respondent profile breakdown of these results is not published in this report.

Require assistance with a disability
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents with a disability)

Type	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
Help with daily tasks	114	25.1%↑	15.8%	14.4%	10.5%	17.9%	21.0%
Emotional support	96	21.1%	24.6%	18.4%	18.1%	n.a.	n.a.
Help with social participation	63	13.8%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial support	58	12.7%	15.3%	14.0%	10.1%	n.a.	n.a.
Help with communication	50	11.0%↑	5.5%	4.9%	3.3%	3.3%	5.4%
Help with mobility	45	9.9%	13.4%	8.2%	6.0%	16.3%	17.8%
Housing with accessible design features	32	7.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total responses	458		273	308	247	149	357
<i>Respondents requiring at least one form of assistance with a disability</i>	<i>187</i> <i>(41.1%)</i>		<i>159</i> <i>(43.4%)</i>	<i>25.8%</i>	<i>30.0%</i>	<i>26.8%</i>	<i>31.7%</i>

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?”

There was a measurable increase this year in the proportion of respondents that care for someone within the respondents’ home, up from 8.6% to 11.7%, however this result is consistent with that recorded in 2016.

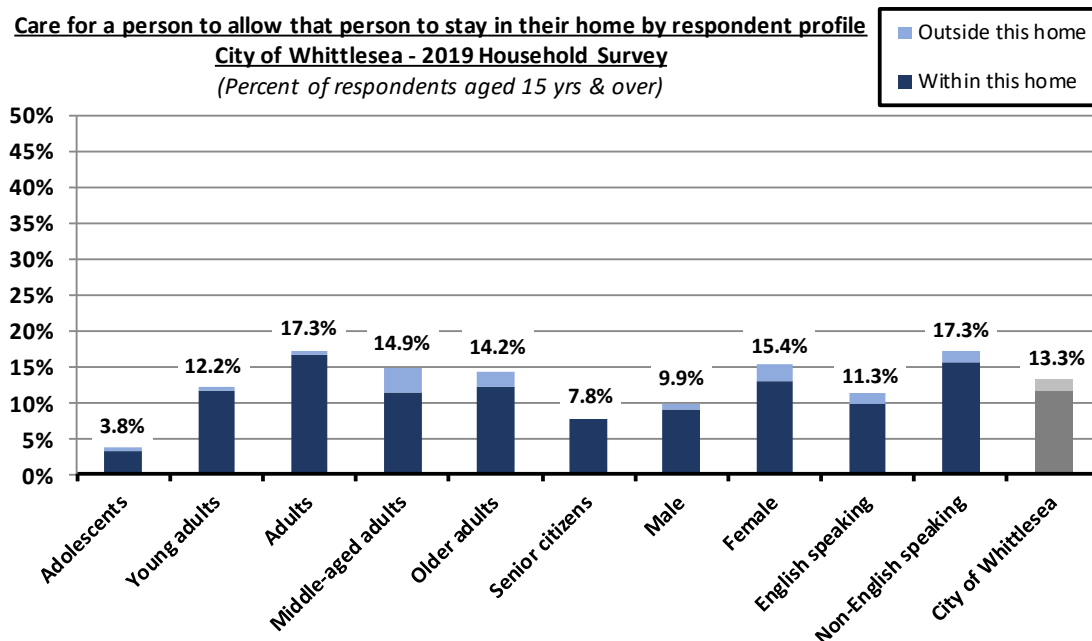
Just 1.6% of respondents in 2019 reported that they care for someone outside the respondents’ home, which is consistent with the results recorded in previous years.

Care for a person to allow that person to stay in their home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012
	Number	Percent				
Cares for someone within this home	291	11.7% [↑]	8.6%	11.7%	9.3%	8.6%
Cares for someone outside this home	40	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	
No and not stated	2,162	86.7%	90.0%	86.3%	88.9%	91.4%
Total	2,493	100%	2,572	2,341	2,875	2,276

There was measurable variation in this result observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home.
- **Language spoken at home** – respondents from non-English speaking households were measurably more likely than respondents from English speaking households to care for someone to allow that person to stay in their home.



With the exception of respondents from Doreen, who were measurably less likely than average to care for someone within the respondents’ home, there was no other statistically significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.

Care for a person to allow that person to stay in their home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	12.3%	11.8%	13.8%	14.4%	10.1%	12.7%
Cares for someone outside this home	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	0.4%	3.2%	0.4%
No and not stated	85.1%	85.9%	84.0%	85.2%	86.7%	86.9%
Total	227	221	224	243	217	268

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Cares for someone within this home	12.2%	10.3%	5.4%↓	13.9%	8.4%	11.7%
Cares for someone outside this home	0.7%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	1.6%
No and not stated	87.1%	88.5%	91.4%	86.1%	88.4%	86.7%
Total	303	243	277	180	95	2,493

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 previous years, approximately one-third (33.5% up from 32.4%) of respondents aged 15 years and over reported that they spend any time caring for a children or children aged under 15 years without pay.

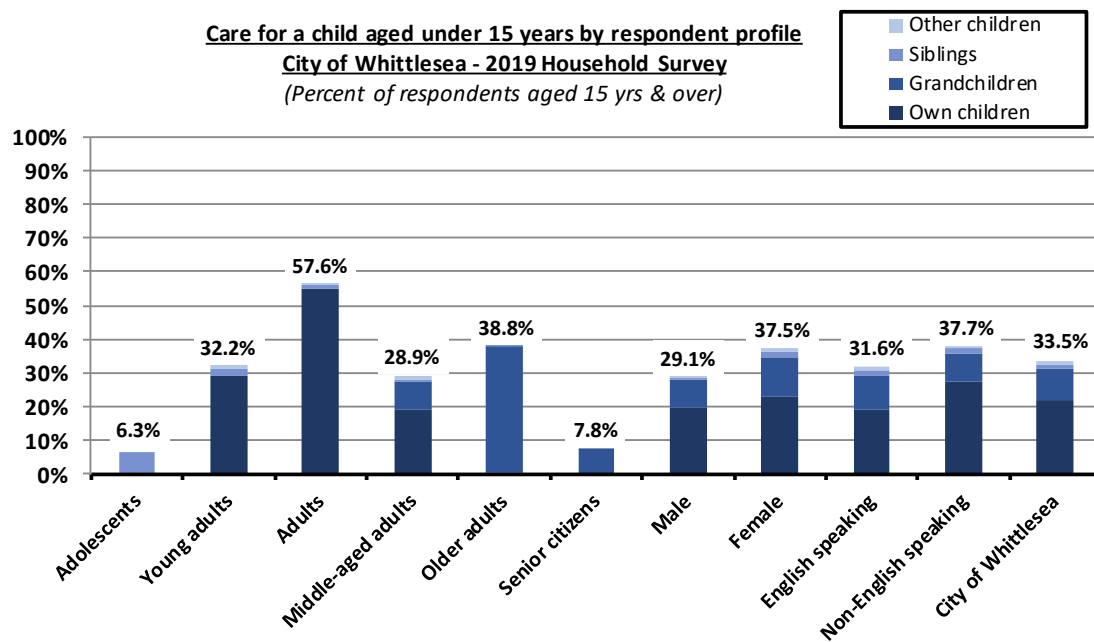
Most of these respondents care either for their own children (21.7%) or their own grandchildren (9.6%).

Caring for a child aged under 15 years
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

Response	2019		2017	2016
	Number	Percent		
Yes - my own children	521	21.7%	21.3%	19.9%
Yes - my grandchildren	231	9.6%	8.7%	8.7%
Yes - my siblings	32	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%
Yes - other children	21	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%
No	1,600	66.5%	67.6%	68.0%
Not stated	88		328	114
Total	2,493	100%	2,572	2,340

As would naturally be expected, there was measurable and significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- **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.
- **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 with approximately two-thirds caring for their children and one-third caring for their grandchildren.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** - respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to care for children aged under 15 years, exclusively their own grandchildren.
- **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 more likely than English speaking respondents to care for children aged under 15 years.



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

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to care for a child.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to care for their grandchildren.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to care for their own children and less likely to care for their grandchildren.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to care for their own children and more likely to not care for children.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to care for their own children and more likely to care for their grandchildren.

Caring for a child aged under 15 years by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 yrs and over)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Yes - my own children	17.6%	20.0%	21.3%	22.0%	25.7%	21.7%
Yes - my grandchildren	11.1%	7.6%	13.6%↑	10.8%	6.5%	10.9%
Yes - my siblings	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.6%
Yes - other children	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%
No	70.3%	71.4%↑	62.4%	65.1%	66.4%	65.0%
Not stated	11	11	3	11	3	10
Total	227	221	224	243	217	268

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Yes - my own children	21.4%	28.4%↑	23.0%	13.4%↓	12.9%↓	21.7%
Yes - my grandchildren	8.5%	5.6%↓	8.9%	12.2%	16.5%↑	9.6%
Yes - my siblings	2.7%	0.9%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
Yes - other children	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
No	66.7%	64.7%	63.6%	73.8%↑	70.6%	66.5%
Not stated	8	11	7	8	10	88
Total	303	243	277	180	95	2,493

3. Education

3.1 Attending educational institutions

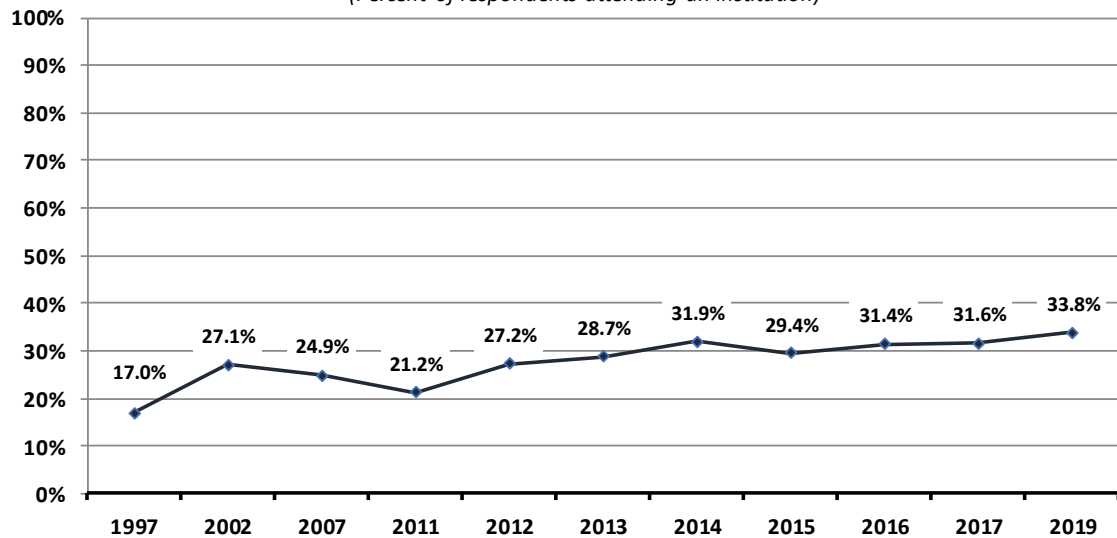
Respondents were asked:

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

The proportion of respondents currently attending an educational institution continues to trend higher, up from 31.6% in 2017 to 33.8% this year, after holding essentially stable from 2014 to 2017.

The increases from year to year are not statistically significant, but the longer-term trend is both measurable and significant.

Attending an educational institution
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of respondents attending an institution)

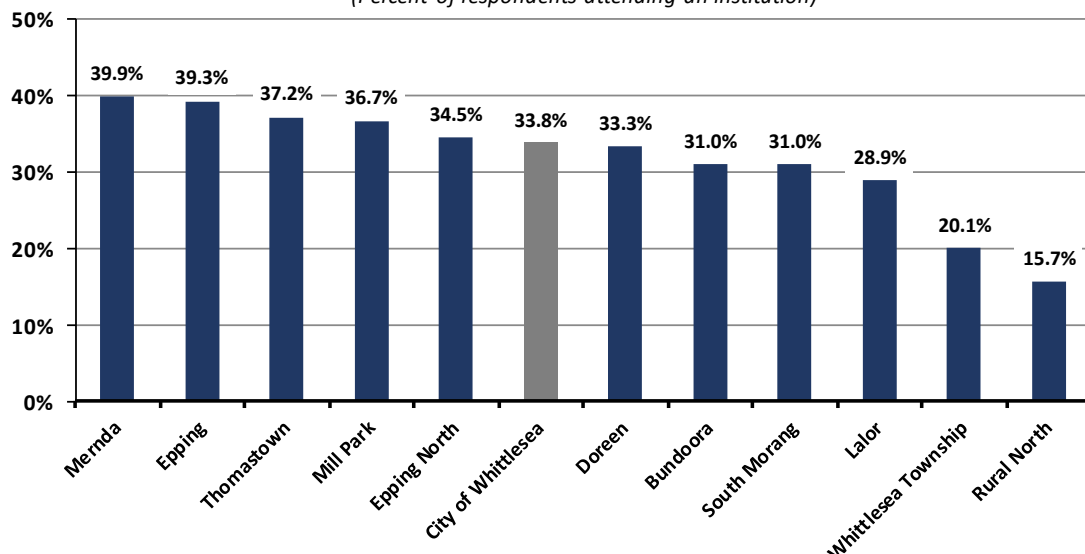


There was measurable variation in this result observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Mernda and Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending an educational institution.
- **Lalor, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to be attending an educational institution.

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

Attending an educational institution by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of respondents attending an institution)



When broken down into the various types of educational institutions that respondents' attend, the results in 2019 were very consistent with those recorded in the 2017 survey.

The educational institutions attended by respondents are broken down as follows:

- A little less than 10 percent (6.9%) were attending preschool or kindergarten.
- Approximately one-quarter (25.5% up from 21.9%) were attending primary school.
- Approximately one-quarter (24.8%) were attending secondary school.
- A little more than 10 percent (11.8%) were attending TAFE or a similar institution.
- Approximately one-quarter (24.2% down from 25.6%) were attending university.
- A little less than 10 percent (6.8%) were attending other institutions.

Whilst the majority of respondents attending primary or secondary school were attending a public school, it is noted that 5.7% were attending a religious primary school, and 5.6% were attending a religious secondary school.

Attending educational institution
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
Preschool / kindergarten	72	6.9%	7.8%	7.5%	6.4%	9.9%	8.5%	14.1%
Primary School	266	25.5%↑	21.9%	23.6%	24.1%	31.5%	30.2%	34.6%
Public	189	18.1%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Private	18	1.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religious	59	5.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Secondary School	258	24.8%	24.8%	25.0%	25.2%	29.4%	35.4%	31.6%
Public	172	16.5%	15.1%	15.2%	14.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Private	28	2.7%	3.9%	3.3%	3.4%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Religious*	58	5.6%	5.8%	6.5%	7.6%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TAFE or similar	123	11.8%	13.5%	13.4%	12.3%	10.9%	15.3%	9.3%
University	252	24.2%↓	25.6%	21.0%	25.4%	12.4%	10.6%	9.9%
Other	71	6.8%	6.4%	9.4%	6.5%	5.9%	n.a.	0.5%
Not attending	2,041		2,161	1,974	2,030	2,130	1,721	1,994
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	2,924	2,291	2,734

(*) in 2015, 2016, 2017 this was referred to as "Catholic"

The following table provides a comparison of these results for adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years) and young adults (aged 20 to 34 years), and by gender.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that male adolescent respondents were more likely to be attending secondary school than were female adolescent respondents. The same is also true for young adult respondents, although with a much smaller overall percentage.

By contrast, female adolescents were almost twice as likely to be attending university as male adolescents. For young adults, female young adult respondents were only marginally more likely to be attending university than male young adult respondents.

It is particularly interesting to note that whilst male respondents were much less likely to be attending university than female respondents, male respondents were not significantly more likely to be attending a TAFE or similar institution.

Attending educational institution by lifecycle stage and gender

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Adolescents (13 to 19 years)</i>		<i>Young adults (20 to 34 years)</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Preschool / kindergarten	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary School	3.9%	0.3%	2.2%	1.1%
<i>Public</i>	2.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%
<i>Private</i>	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
<i>Religious</i>	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary School	75.0% [↑]	68.5%	5.1% [↑]	1.1%
<i>Public</i>	45.3%	39.9%	2.9%	1.1%
<i>Private</i>	8.6%	10.3%	1.4%	0.0%
<i>Religious</i>	21.1%	18.3%	0.8%	0.0%
TAFE or similar	5.9%	3.7%	17.3%	18.7%
University	13.3%	24.8% [↑]	69.5%	71.4%
Other	1.9%	2.7%	5.9%	7.7%
Not attending	25	29	199	211
Total	134	143	295	305

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

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending TAFE or similar and more likely to be attending university.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending university.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending secondary school and more likely to be attending “other” institutions.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending preschool / kindergarten and university, and more likely to be attending TAFE or similar and “other” institutions.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending primary school, and less likely to be attending university.

- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be attending primary school.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably less likely to be attending university.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending primary school and less likely to be attending secondary school.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending secondary school and TAFE or similar, and less likely to be attending university.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending TAFE or similar and less likely to be attending university.

Attending educational institution by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Preschool / kindergarten	5.9%	6.6%	8.1%	0.8%↓	7.1%	8.1%
Primary School	23.5%	23.7%	23.3%	27.8%	35.4%↑	17.9%↓
Public	14.1%	22.4%	15.2%	21.4%	15.2%	13.0%
Private	4.7%	0.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.0%	0.8%
Religious	4.7%	1.3%	5.1%	4.8%	18.2%	4.1%
Secondary School	25.9%	22.4%	17.2%↓	27.8%	25.3%	29.4%
Public	15.3%	15.8%	15.2%	23.0%	17.2%	16.3%
Private	0.0%	5.3%	1.0%	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%
Religious	10.6%	1.3%	1.0%	2.4%	6.1%	9.8%
TAFE or similar	5.9%↓	7.9%	10.1%	17.5%↑	7.0%	12.2%
University	31.8%↑	34.2%↑	28.4%	15.0%↓	18.2%↓	27.6%
Other	7.0%	5.2%	13.1%↑	11.1%↑	7.0%	4.8%
Not attending	189	187	167	195	188	212
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

Institution	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Preschool / kindergarten	7.0%	12.0%	7.0%	10.0%	6.0%	6.9%
Primary School	23.7%	34.4%↑	26.1%	25.0%	29.4%	25.5%
Public	15.8%	27.2%	22.6%	20.0%	17.6%	18.1%
Private	1.8%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Religious	6.1%	4.0%	3.5%	5.0%	11.8%	5.7%
Secondary School	28.9%	11.2%↓	28.7%	32.5%↑	29.4%	24.8%
Public	17.5%	7.2%	17.4%	22.5%	11.8%	16.5%
Private	3.5%	3.2%	1.7%	5.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Religious	7.9%	0.8%	9.6%	5.0%	17.6%	5.6%
TAFE or similar	16.7%	11.2%	9.6%	17.5%↑	17.6%↑	11.8%
University	16.7%↓	28.8%	27.0%	7.5%↓	17.6%↓	24.2%
Other	7.0%	2.4%	1.6%	7.5%	0.0%	6.8%
Not attending	254	188	230	159	91	2,041
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

3.2 Qualifications

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

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

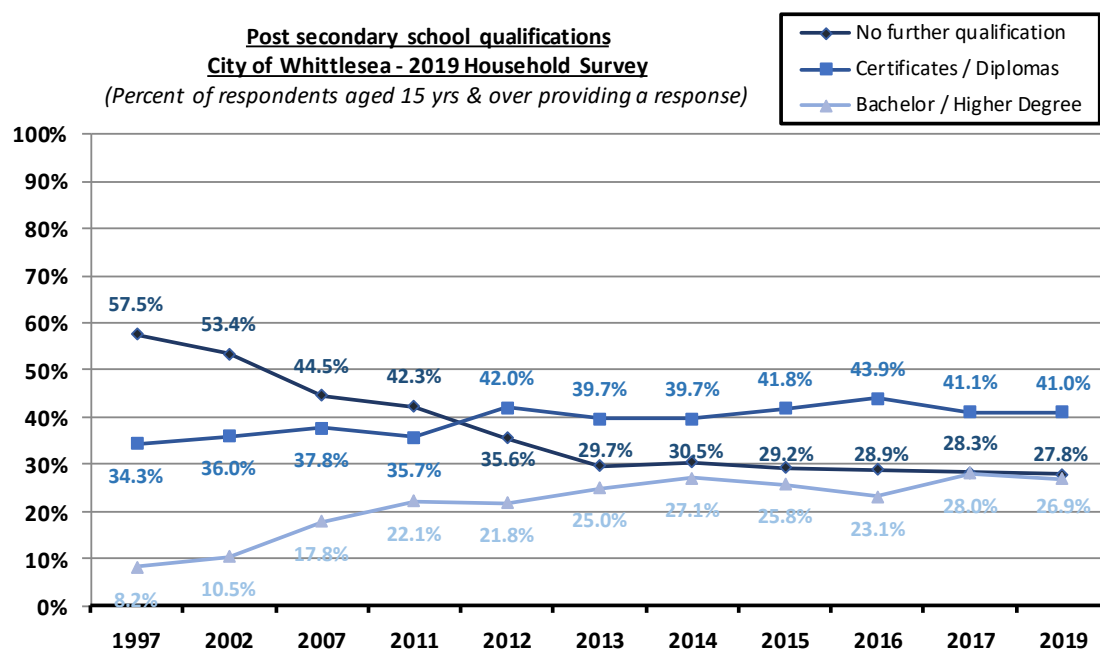
The proportion of respondents aged 15 years and over with no post-secondary school qualification has continued to decline very marginally in each of the last four surveys, and is now at 27.8% which is the lowest proportion recorded in the *Household Survey* program. As discussed in 2016 and 2017, it 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.

The proportion of respondents with a certificate / diploma level qualification remained stable this year (41.0% down from 41.1%); however the 2019 result of 41.0% is almost identical to the average over the last seven surveys of 41.3%.

The proportion of respondents with a bachelor degree or higher qualification declined marginally in 2019, although it remains measurably higher than the 23.1% recorded in 2016.

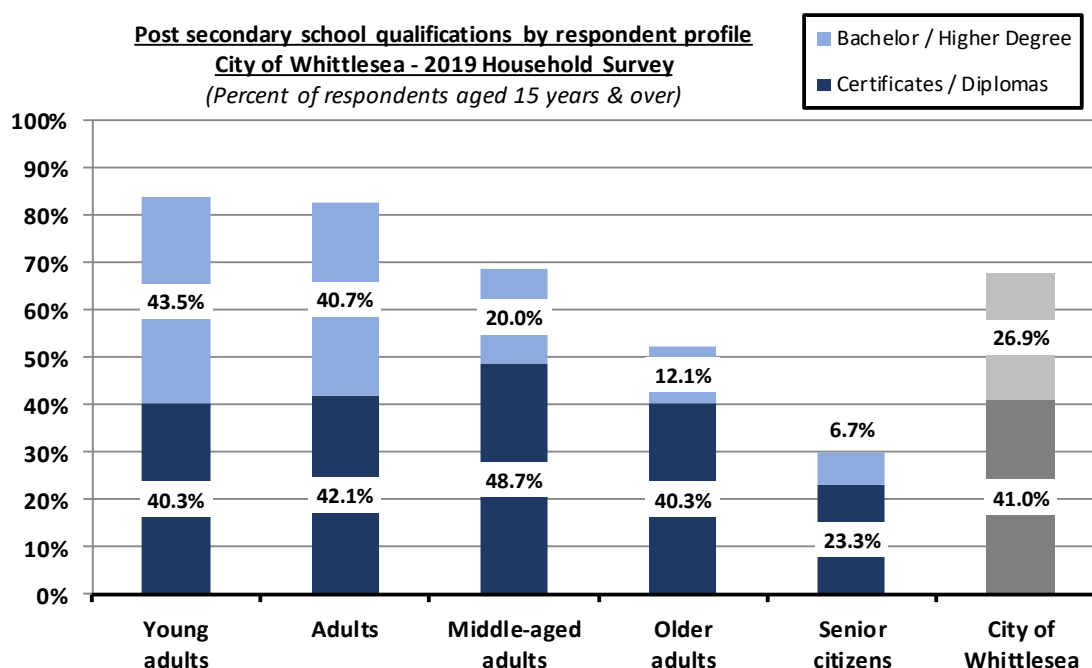
Metropolis Research notes that there has been a significant change in the qualification level of the City of Whittlesea community over the life of the *Household Survey* program. The population has become significantly more likely to have a post-secondary school qualification over time, with a very significant 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 characteristic has clearly diminished over time.



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:

- **Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to have a Bachelor or Higher Degree qualification.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to have a Bachelor or Higher Degree qualification.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to have a post-secondary school qualification.

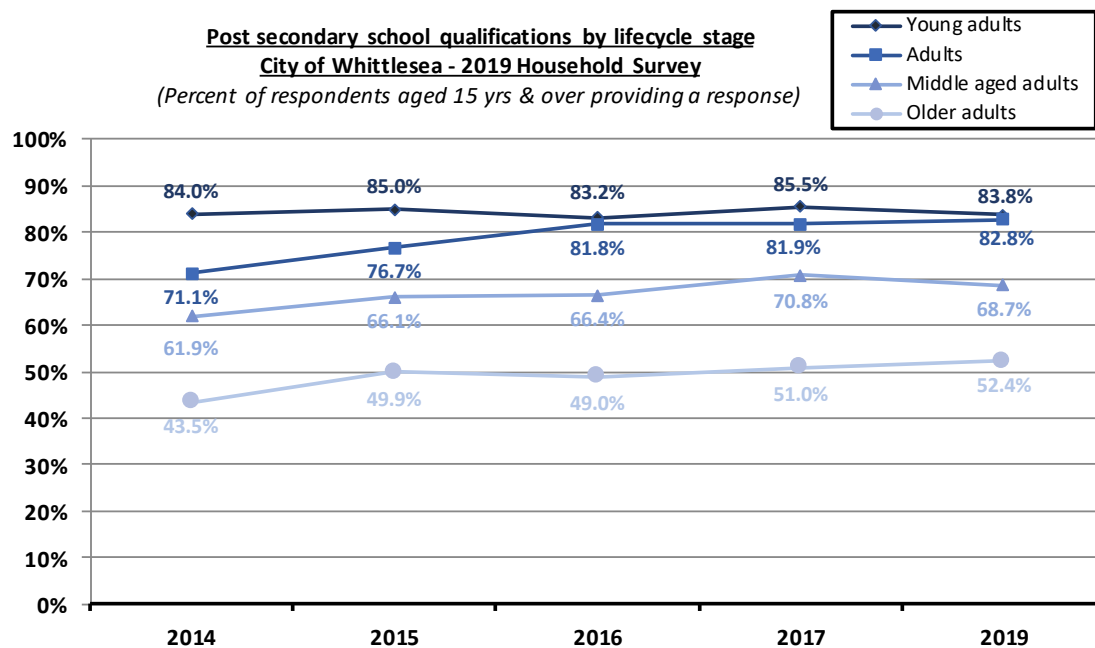


It is worth noting however that adults (35 to 44 years) were only marginally less likely to have a post-secondary school qualification than were young adults (20 to 34 years), whilst middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 60 years) were measurably and significantly less likely than adults to have a post-secondary 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 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 16.5% from 71.1% in 2014 to 82.8% this year.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 46 to 60 years)** – the proportion with a certificate or higher qualification has increased 10.9% from 61.9% in 2014 to 68.7% this year, despite declining marginally this year.
- **Older adults (aged 61 to 75 years)** – the proportion with a certificate or higher qualification has increased 20.5% from 43.5% in 2014 to 52.4% this year.



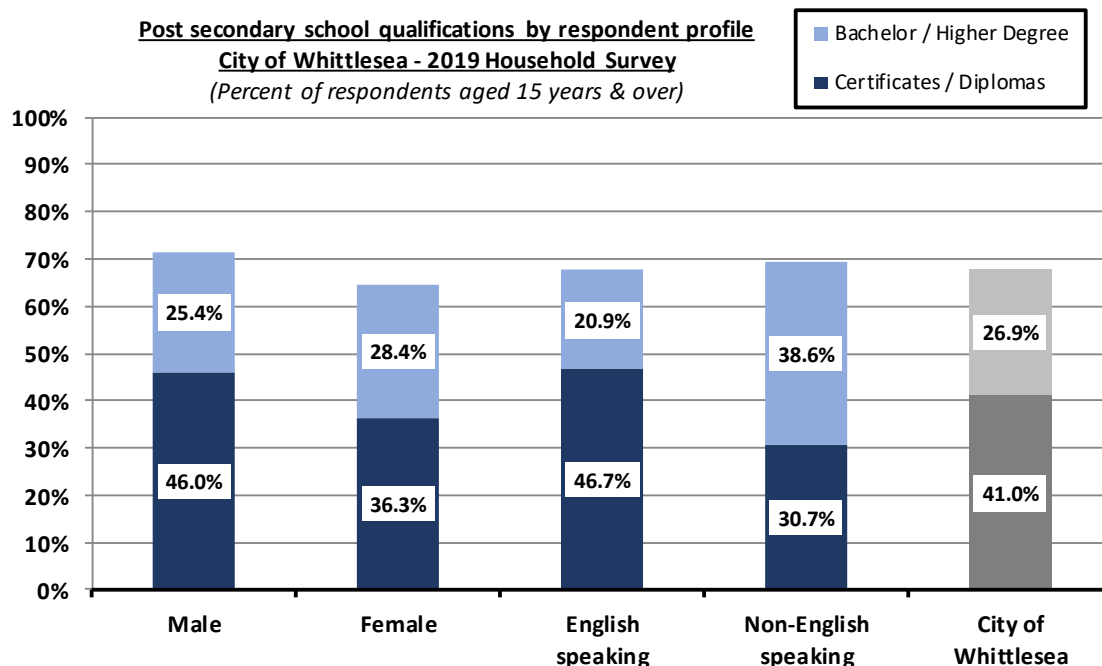
There was measurable and significant variation in the propensity of respondents to have a post-secondary school qualification observed by respondents' gender and language spoken at home, as follows:

- **Female** – respondents were somewhat more likely than male respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree.
- **Male** - respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to have a certificate or diploma level qualification, and were somewhat 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.

This variation has been observed and discussed previously in the *Household Survey* program.

The finding that non-English speaking respondents were 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 have university qualifications. This may not always however flow through into the occupation results, which may speak to a broader issue about equality of access to appropriate employment opportunities for migrant communities.



There was measurable variation in the post-secondary school qualifications observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have no further qualification and less likely to have a trade certificate.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a trade certificate and less likely to have a bachelor degree.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have no further qualification and more likely to have a diploma or advanced diploma.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have no further qualification.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have no further qualification and more likely to have a bachelor degree.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a trade certificate and less likely to have a diploma / advanced diploma and a bachelor degree.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a trade certificate and less likely to have an “other” certificate.

Post-secondary school qualifications by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	30.6%	40.9%↑	34.4%↑	30.7%	20.3%↓	24.6%
Trade Certificate	12.4%	10.5%	5.6%↓	18.1%↑	13.7%	11.6%
Other Certificate	8.4%	8.9%	12.8%	14.5%	8.6%	12.0%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	12.9%	12.0%	13.8%	14.5%	22.9%↑	17.0%
Bachelor Degree	21.3%	13.6%	14.4%	11.8%↓	20.8%	18.7%
Higher qualification	10.4%	8.9%	10.3%	7.7%	10.7%	12.0%
Other	4.0%	5.2%	8.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.1%
Not stated	25	30	29	22	20	27
Total	227	221	224	243	217	268

Qualification	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
No further qualification	23.2%↓	20.9%↓	23.7%	29.0%	28.1%	27.8%
Trade Certificate	15.8%	9.8%	15.2%	26.9%↑	21.2%↑	13.2%
Other Certificate	16.2%	12.6%	13.1%	15.2%	7.1%↓	12.2%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	13.9%	18.1%	18.4%	10.3%↓	16.5%	15.7%
Bachelor Degree	15.8%	24.1%↑	19.3%	4.8%↓	17.6%	16.9%
Higher qualification	11.6%	12.6%	7.0%	7.6%	7.1%	10.1%
Other	3.5%	1.9%	3.3%	6.2%	2.4%	4.2%
Not stated	44	28	33	35	10	298
Total	303	243	277	180	95	2,493

4. Employment

4.1 Employment status

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

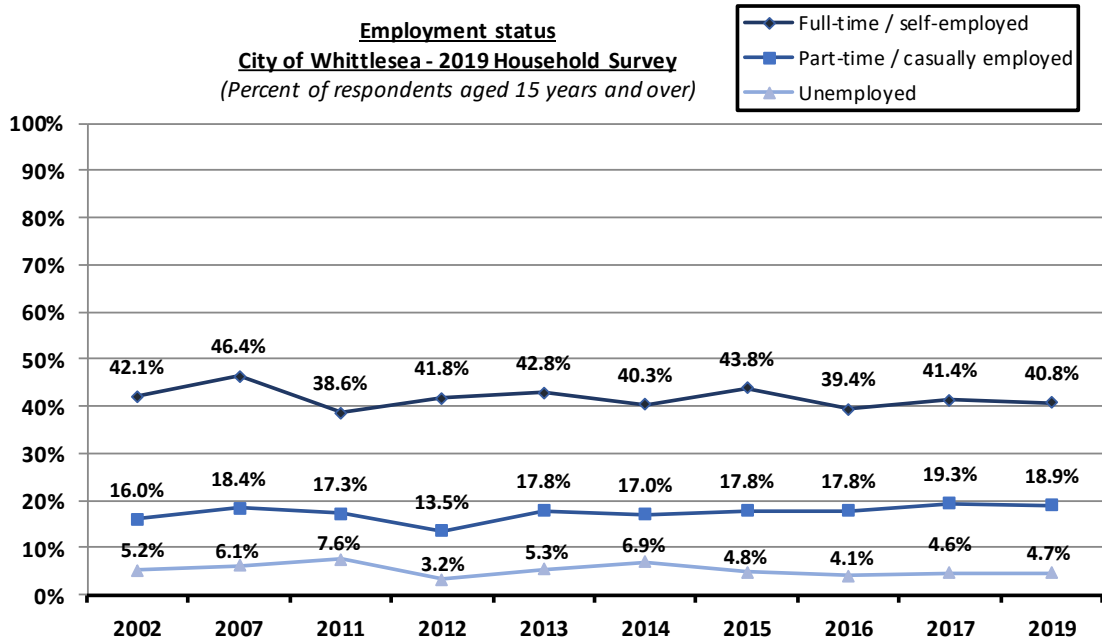
“What is the person’s current employment status?”

There was no statistically significant variation in the employment status of respondents aged fifteen years and over recorded in 2019 compared to 2017.

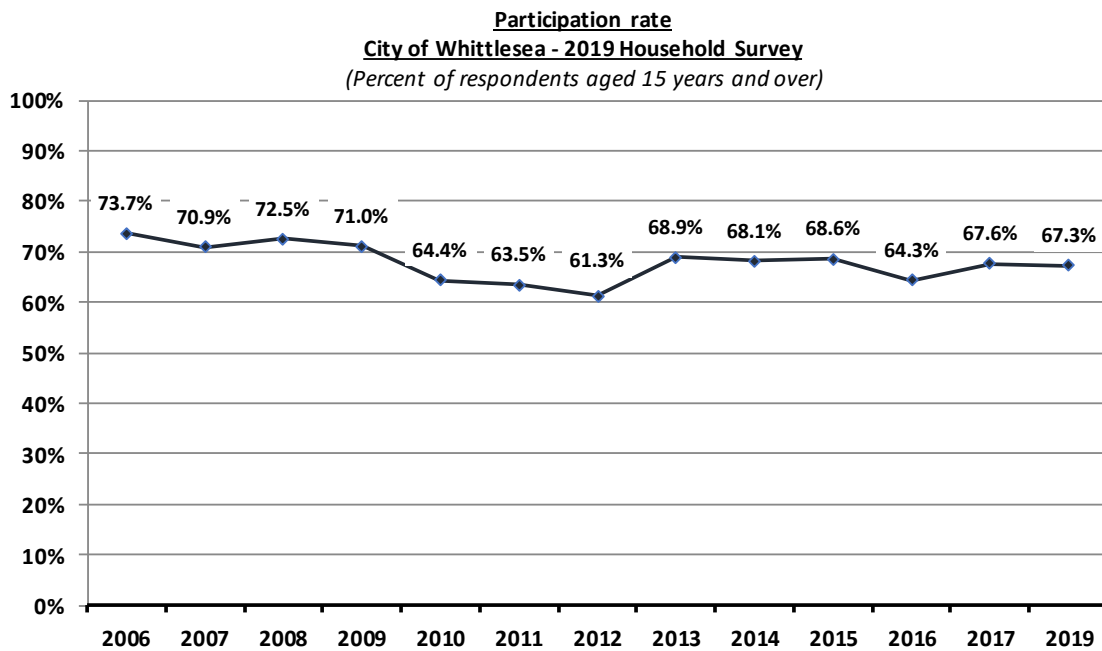
Metropolis Research notes that in the absence of a significant change in the broader economic environment, the employment profile of the municipality is unlikely to vary significantly from year to year. The small statistically insignificant variations observed from year to year are unlikely to have significant policy or service delivery implications for Council.

In summary, approximately two-thirds (67.3%) of respondents aged 15 years and over were participating in the labour force, as follows:

- Approximately forty percent (40.8% down from 41.4%) of respondents aged fifteen years and over were employed full-time or self-employed.
- A little less than one-fifth (18.9% down from 19.3%) were part-time or casually employed.
- A little less than five percent (4.7% up from 4.6%) were unemployed.
- Three percent were “employed and studying”.



The participation rate has remained quite stable over five of the last six *Household Surveys* at approximately two-thirds of the labourforce.



Employment status

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Status	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
Full-time employee	800	33.8%	35.5%	33.8%	37.4%	35.2%	37.3%
Part-time employee	287	12.1%	13.4%	11.4%	11.2%	10.5%	11.7%
Casual employee	159	6.7%	5.9%	6.4%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%
Self-employed	164	6.9%	5.8%	5.6%	6.4%	5.1%	5.5%
Home duties	132	5.6%	5.4%	6.9%	6.1%	7.2%	5.9%
Full-time studies	130	5.5%	4.0%	5.1%	4.7%	5.7%	6.7%
Part-time studies	15	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Retired	350	14.8%	17.5%	17.3%	14.9%	15.1%	13.5%
Unemployed	110	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	4.8%	6.9%	5.3%
Workcover	7	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	2.0%	2.8%
Disability pension	90	3.8%	2.9%	3.6%	3.7%		
Other	49	2.1%	1.3%	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%
Employed and studying	71	3.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.2%	3.9%	3.1%
Not stated	129		195	103	139	114	94
Total responses	2,493	100%	2,572	2,340	2,369	2,378	2,345

There was measurable and significant variation in the employment status of respondents observed by lifecycle stage (age structure), as follows:

- **Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time, self-employed, home duties, or retired, and more likely to be casually employed, engaged in full-time studies, and employed and studying.
- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full-time and employed and studying, and less likely to be retired.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full-time, employed part-time and self-employed, and less likely to be engaged in full-time studies or retired.
- **Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full-time and self-employed, and less likely to be engaged in full-time studies or retired.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time, part-time, casually or self-employed, or engaged in full-time studies, and more likely to be retired or in receipt of a disability or other pension.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time, part-time, casually or self-employed, or engaged in full-time studies, and more likely to be retired.

These results clearly reflect a well-established employment profile by age structure, as residents move through the lifecycle stages, they tend to move from study to employment and then into retirement.

Employment status by lifecycle stage
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Status	Adol'escents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults	Senior citizens
Full-time employee	3.1%↓	42.7%↑	48.5%↑	44.3%↑	16.0%↓	0.0%↓
Part-time employee	10.7%	13.3%	16.5%↑	14.6%	6.7%↓	1.3%↓
Casual employee	14.7%↑	9.6%	7.7%	5.3%	2.5%↓	0.0%↓
Self-employed	0.4%↓	4.4%	10.9%↑	12.4%↑	2.5%↓	0.7%↓
Home duties	0.7%↓	7.0%	4.6%	6.5%	5.2%	4.1%
Full-time studies	46.4%↑	6.8%	1.1%↓	0.3%↓	0.0%↓	0.0%↓
Part-time studies	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Retired	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	0.3%↓	2.6%↓	54.0%↑	81.4%↑
Unemployed	4.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.9%	2.9%	1.1%
Workcover	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%
Disability pension	2.4%	1.4%	2.1%	4.6%	7.2%↑	6.3%
Other	2.4%	2.5%	0.7%	1.8%	2.3%	5.1%
Employed and studying	12.5%↑	6.1%↑	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
Not stated	30	24	18	27	18	10
Total responses	209	609	406	672	469	117

There was also measurable and significant variation in the employment status of respondents aged fifteen years and over observed by respondent profile (including gender and language spoken at home), as follows:

- **Male** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than female respondents to be employed full-time and self-employed.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than male respondents to be employed part-time or engaged in home duties.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondents were marginally but not measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be unemployed.

Employment status by gender and language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	44.4%↑	23.8%	34.1%	33.4%	33.8%
Part-time employee	6.3%	18.0%↑	12.1%	12.2%	12.1%
Casual employee	6.1%	7.5%	7.4%	5.7%	6.7%
Self-employed	10.3%↑	3.6%	6.8%	7.3%	6.9%
Home duties	0.7%	10.4%↑	5.5%	6.1%	5.6%
Full-time studies	5.8%	5.3%	5.6%	4.8%	5.5%
Part-time studies	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Retired	15.6%	14.0%	15.4%	13.9%	14.8%
Unemployed	3.4%	5.8%	3.9%	5.9%	4.7%
Workcover	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Disability pension	3.3%	4.0%	3.4%	4.1%	3.8%
Other	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Employed and studying	1.4%	4.2%	2.8%	3.4%	3.0%
Not stated	52	74	66	58	129
Total responses	1,208	1,258	1,601	842	2,493

There was measurable variation in the employment profile of respondents aged fifteen years and over observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time and more likely to be retired or unemployed.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time and more likely to be retired.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed part-time.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full-time and self-employed, and less likely to be retired.
- **South Morang** – 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 be retired.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time, part-time, or self-employed, and measurably and significantly more likely to be retired.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed full-time and measurably and significantly more likely to be retired.

Metropolis Research draws particular attention to the high proportion of respondents from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North who were retired, which is consistent with their higher median age.

Employment status by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	37.6%	24.7%↓	25.5%↓	31.1%	44.2%↑	33.0%
Part-time employee	8.3%	8.3%	9.9%	16.6%↑	13.0%	13.3%
Casual employee	6.0%	6.3%	9.0%	8.3%	3.9%	9.2%
Self-employed	6.9%	7.3%	4.2%	4.8%	12.1%↑	6.5%
Home duties	4.6%	5.3%	8.5%	7.4%	4.9%	4.2%
Full-time studies	8.3%	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%	6.3%	7.3%
Part-time studies	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Retired	21.8%↑	19.4%↑	19.4%↑	11.4%	4.9%↓	12.3%
Unemployed	1.4%	9.2%↑	5.2%	7.4%	2.4%	3.1%
Workcover	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
Disability pension	2.8%	5.8%	6.6%	5.2%	1.9%	4.2%
Other	0.9%	4.9%	3.3%	2.6%	1.0%	3.4%
Employed and studying	0.9%	3.4%	2.8%	0.9%	4.9%	1.9%
Not stated	11	15	12	14	11	7
Total responses	227	221	224	243	217	268

Status	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Full-time employee	40.8%↑	45.9%↑	32.6%	22.4%↓	24.4%↓	33.8%
Part-time employee	15.2%	11.7%	11.7%	7.1%↓	10.5%	12.1%
Casual employee	4.8%	5.0%	7.2%	5.9%	4.7%	6.7%
Self-employed	7.2%	6.8%	8.7%	2.9%↓	5.8%	6.9%
Home duties	4.5%	7.7%	5.7%	4.7%	2.3%	5.6%
Full-time studies	5.9%	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	7.0%	5.5%
Part-time studies	0.3%	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Retired	11.4%	7.0%↓	14.8%	41.1%↑	33.6%↑	14.8%
Unemployed	3.1%	5.4%	4.2%	4.1%	7.0%	4.7%
Workcover	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Disability pension	1.4%	3.2%	3.0%	5.3%	0.0%	3.8%
Other	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%
Employed and studying	4.8%	1.4%	5.3%	0.0%	4.7%	3.0%
Not stated	13	21	13	10	9	129
Total responses	303	243	277	180	95	2,493

4.2 Occupation

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“What is the person’s usual occupation?”

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 those in the *Census*.

The occupation profile of employed respondents aged 15 years and over in the 2019 results was similar to that recorded in 2017.

Employed respondents were again in 2019, most likely to be employed as professionals (22.9% down from 23.9%), clerical and administration workers (18.1% down from 20.1%), technicians and tradespersons (15.0% down from 15.5%), and community and personal service workers (11.9% up from 9.8%).

The proportion of machinery operators and drivers (who were in the past described as semi-skilled blue collar workers) has remained relatively stable in the *Household Survey* results over an extended period of time. Attention is however drawn to the fact that the proportion of labourers and related workers (who were in the past described as unskilled blue collar workers) account for a notably smaller proportion of employed respondents in the *Household Survey* since 2012 than was recorded in the survey results between 1997 and 2007.

Occupation
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Occupation	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
Manager	35	2.6%	1.7%	3.7%	3.1%	8.6%	12.1%	12.7%
Professional	303	22.9%	23.9%	18.1%	22.1%	21.0%	17.2%	10.4%
Technician / tradespersons	198	15.0%	15.5%	17.6%	13.3%	17.7%	13.3%	18.7%
Community / personal service	157	11.9%	9.8%	11.5%	15.4%	14.3%	3.6%	n.a
Clerical / administration	240	18.1%	20.1%	16.3%	19.5%	16.8%	12.4%	13.0%
Sales	89	6.7%	8.1%	9.2%	6.4%	5.8%	13.7%	12.6%
Machinery operators / drivers	94	7.1%	8.2%	7.9%	10.0%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Labourers and related workers	126	9.5%	7.7%	9.7%	8.9%	9.1%	16.2%	17.3%
Other / unspecified	82	6.2%	5.0%	6.1%	1.3%	0.6%	5.0%	8.3%
Not stated	157		133	115	151	93		
Total	1,481	100%	1,499	1,346	1,421	1,293	1,129	1,237

There was measurable and significant variation in the occupation profile of employed respondents based on their gender and language spoken at home, as follows:

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

Occupation by gender and language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Occupation	Male	Female	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Manager	3.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%
Professional	20.4%	25.7%↑	22.2%	24.6%	22.9%
Technician / tradespersons	22.0%↑	6.8%	15.6%	13.4%	15.0%
Community / personal service workers	7.9%	16.5%↑	11.8%	11.8%	11.9%
Clerical / administration	11.2%	26.0%↑	20.1%↑	14.6%	18.1%
Sales	5.1%	8.7%	7.7%	4.5%	6.7%
Machinery operators / drivers	11.1%↑	2.5%	5.4%	10.6%↑	7.1%
Labourers and related workers	12.1%↑	6.4%	8.2%	12.4%↑	9.5%
Other / unspecified	6.6%	5.9%	6.3%	5.7%	6.2%
Not stated	83	67	103	49	157
Total	792	675	969	487	1,481

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that non-English speaking respondents were marginally but not measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed as professionals. The 2017 survey found that this variation was statistically significant (29.8% compared to 21.3%).

Whilst the variation in professional employment between English and non-English speaking respondents is not as evident this year as it was in 2017, it remains of interest to relate these results to the qualifications results discussed in the previous section of this report. The results in relation to qualifications show that non-English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to have a bachelor or higher degree (38.6% compared to 20.9%).

This speaks 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 reasonably be expected to flow through into more professional employment for non-English speaking respondents.

The fact that the difference between qualification levels for English and non-English speaking respondents is significantly greater than the difference in professional employment between these two groups of respondents may point to differing levels of opportunity or access to employment that reflects qualification levels.

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.

There was measurable variation in the occupation profile of employed respondents observed across municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Bundoora** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as clerical / administration workers and less likely to be employed as technician and tradespersons, and labourers and related workers.
- **Lalor** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as labourers and related workers, and less likely to be employed as clerical / administration workers.
- **Thomastown** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as community / personal service worker, sales, and labourers and related workers, and less likely to be employed as professionals, and technician / tradespersons.
- **Epping** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as labourers and related workers, and less likely than average to be employed as professionals.
- **Epping North** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as community / personal service workers.
- **Mernda** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as sales workers.
- **Doreen** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed as professionals.
- **Whittlesea Township** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as professionals, clerical and administration workers, and more likely to be employed technicians / tradespersons, and machinery operators or drivers.
- **Rural North** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed as community / personal service workers, and labourers and related workers.

Occupation by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	2.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	4.7%	1.3%
Professional	27.0%	21.3%	15.6%↓	14.1%↓	22.1%	22.9%
Technician / tradespersons	10.4%↓	18.0%	9.4%↓	16.3%	16.1%	16.3%
Community / personal service workers	10.4%	12.4%	17.7%↑	15.6%	7.4%↓	11.1%
Clerical / administration	28.7%↑	11.2%↓	13.5%	14.1%	22.2%	20.3%
Sales	5.2%	4.5%	11.5%↑	9.4%	3.4%	7.2%
Machinery operators / drivers	6.1%	7.9%	9.4%	9.4%	11.4%	6.5%
Labourers and related workers	0.9%↓	20.2%↑	14.6%↑	15.6%↑	6.0%	9.2%
Other / unspecified	8.7%	3.4%	7.3%	4.7%	6.7%	5.2%
Not stated	14	14	13	13	12	14
Total	129	103	109	141	161	167

Occupation	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Manager	3.8%	5.5%	2.1%	3.3%	5.4%	2.6%
Professional	26.3%	26.7%	31.6%↑	15.0%↓	21.7%	22.9%
Technician / tradespersons	13.4%	15.1%	16.4%	28.3%↑	10.8%	15.0%
Community / personal service workers	11.8%	11.6%	11.6%	11.7%	2.7%↓	11.9%
Clerical / administration	18.8%	21.2%	13.7%	13.3%↓	18.9%	18.1%
Sales	8.1%	2.7%↓	6.2%	5.0%	10.8%	6.7%
Machinery operators / drivers	4.3%	5.5%	3.4%	11.7%↑	10.8%	7.1%
Labourers and related workers	7.0%	5.5%	6.8%	10.0%	2.7%↓	9.5%
Other / unspecified	6.5%	6.2%	8.2%	1.7%↓	16.2%↑	6.2%
Not stated	25	11	27	5	6	157
Total	211	157	173	65	43	1,481

4.3 Industry of employment

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“In which industry does the person usually work?”

These industry 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 *Census*.

With the exception of a small but not statistically significant decline in the proportion of respondents employed in healthcare and social assistance (13.2% down from 16.6%), there was no other statistically significant variation in the industries of employment of employed respondents this year.

The most common industries of employment of respondents in 2019 remain healthcare and social assistance (13.2%), construction (11.6%), retail trade (10.4%), and education and training (9.3%).

These results do continue to reinforce the finding from previous years, 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 clearly 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 - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014
	Number	Percent				
Healthcare and social assistance	160	13.2%	16.6%	20.1%	17.3%	17.4%
Construction	141	11.6%	10.2%	10.5%	8.8%	7.7%
Retail trade	127	10.4%	10.4%	9.1%	10.2%	10.8%
Education and training	113	9.3%	8.1%	9.4%	7.3%	5.8%
Manufacturing	104	8.6%	8.9%	10.9%	9.6%	8.1%
Transport, postal and warehousing	90	7.4%	7.1%	5.8%	10.3%	8.8%
Accommodation and food services	78	6.4%	7.4%	2.4%	4.6%	6.9%
Information, media and telecommunications	68	5.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	5.8%
Public administration and safety	66	5.4%	4.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.3%
Financial and insurance services	57	4.7%	4.8%	2.7%	4.7%	4.5%
Administrative and support services	37	3.0%	2.1%	3.1%	2.4%	4.4%
Arts and recreation services	20	1.6%	3.4%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%
Professional, scientific and technical services	18	1.5%	1.5%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Utilities and waste services	9	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Wholesale trade	6	0.5%	1.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	6	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Mining	5	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Other services	43	3.5%	2.3%	4.1%	4.8%	3.4%
Inadequately described	59	4.9%	4.0%	4.6%	2.0%	5.0%
Not stated	265		216	227	244	209
Total	1,481	100%	1,499	1,346	1,421	1,385

The following table provides a comparison of the industries of employment of by gender and language spoken at home. There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed by language spoken at home, however there was by gender:

- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed in construction, transport, postal and warehousing.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed in healthcare and social assistance and education and training.

Industry of employment by gender and language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Industry	Male	Female	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Healthcare and social assistance	4.9%	22.7%↑	12.3%	14.8%	13.2%
Construction	18.6%↑	3.3%	12.7%	9.3%	11.6%
Retail trade	8.7%	12.5%	11.0%	9.0%	10.4%
Education and training	4.8%	14.7%↑	9.8%	8.0%	9.3%
Manufacturing	10.3%	6.4%	7.4%	10.6%	8.6%
Transport, postal and warehousing	12.6%↑	1.6%	7.1%	8.3%	7.4%
Accommodation and food services	6.2%	6.5%	5.5%	8.0%	6.4%
Information, media and telecommunications	7.5%↑	3.5%	5.0%	6.8%	5.6%
Public administration and safety	5.5%	5.4%	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%
Financial and insurance services	3.3%	6.3%	5.7%	3.0%	4.7%
Administrative and support services	2.1%	3.9%	2.0%	5.1%	3.0%
Arts and recreation services	1.8%	1.5%	2.4%	0.2%	1.6%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	0.8%	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Utilities and waste services	1.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Wholesale trade	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Mining	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Other services	4.1%	3.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%
Inadequately described	5.3%	4.3%	4.3%	6.2%	4.9%
Not stated	146	115	173	84	265
Total	792	675	969	487	1,481

There was relatively little statistically significant variation in the industries of employment observed across the municipality, due at least in part to the relatively small sample size of employed respondents aged 15 years and over at the precinct level.

Attention is however drawn to the following:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in public administration and safety.

- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in construction.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in transport, postal and warehousing.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in construction and utilities and waste services, and less likely to be employed in information, media and telecommunications.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in transport, postal and warehousing.

Industry of employment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 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	16.2%	9.8%	11.2%	9.2%	16.3%	11.8%
Construction	10.4%	13.4%	5.6%↓	15.2%	11.0%	12.5%
Retail trade	6.6%	9.8%	15.7%	9.2%	5.9%	9.7%
Education and training	6.6%	11.0%	10.0%	10.9%	5.9%	9.7%
Manufacturing	5.7%	13.4%	10.0%	9.2%	13.2%	6.3%
Transport, postal and warehousing	8.5%	2.4%	7.8%	15.2%↑	7.4%	6.3%
Accommodation and food services	7.5%	8.5%	8.9%	6.7%	7.4%	5.6%
Information, media and telecommunications	6.6%	9.8%	3.3%	1.7%	8.1%	5.6%
Public administration and safety	7.5%	0.0%↓	5.6%	3.4%	6.6%	2.8%
Financial and insurance services	6.6%	3.7%	4.4%	2.5%	5.1%	6.3%
Administrative and support services	2.8%	6.1%	6.7%	4.2%	0.7%	3.5%
Arts and recreation services	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	4.4%	1.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%
Utilities and waste services	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Wholesale trade	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Other services	2.8%	3.7%	4.1%	3.4%	4.4%	2.8%
Inadequately described	6.6%	6.0%	2.3%	3.4%	0.7%	12.2%
Not stated	23	21	19	22	25	23
Total	129	103	109	141	161	167

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Industry of employment by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

<i>Industry</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Healthcare and social assistance	11.8%	18.5%	18.1%	16.9%	9.9%	13.2%
Construction	10.7%	8.9%	12.1%	32.0%↑	7.3%	11.6%
Retail trade	12.4%	10.5%	13.6%	11.3%	7.3%	10.4%
Education and training	7.7%	10.5%	13.6%	5.7%	7.3%	9.3%
Manufacturing	8.9%	4.8%	6.1%	3.8%	2.4%	8.6%
Transport, postal and warehousing	9.5%	4.8%	2.3%	3.8%	14.7%↑	7.4%
Accommodation and food services	4.1%	6.5%	6.1%	3.8%	7.3%	6.4%
Information, media and telecommunications	5.9%	8.1%	2.3%	0.0%↓	9.8%	5.6%
Public administration and safety	10.1%	4.8%	6.1%	5.7%	2.4%	5.4%
Financial and insurance services	4.1%	8.1%	2.3%	1.9%	7.3%	4.7%
Administrative and support services	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	7.5%	0.0%	3.0%
Arts and recreation services	1.8%	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	2.4%	1.6%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	1.9%	7.3%	0.7%
Utilities and waste services	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	5.7%↑	0.0%	0.7%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.5%
Mining	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other services	3.0%	3.2%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Inadequately described	3.4%	2.5%	2.2%	0.0%	9.8%	4.9%
Not stated	42	33	41	12	2	265
Total	211	157	173	65	43	1,481

4.4 Employment location

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“Where does the person usually work?”

Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, approximately one-third (34.2%) of employed respondents aged 15 years and over were employed in a suburb located within the City of Whittlesea.

This is the highest level of self-containment of employment recorded by the *Household Survey* in the last six surveys.

It is important to note that a further 13.9% of respondents were employed in the north eastern region of Melbourne, the region which contains the City of Whittlesea.

In 2019, almost one-quarter (23.6% up from 19.1% in 2017) of respondents were employed in the inner Melbourne region (the CBD and surrounds). This increase is statistically significant, although Metropolis Research notes that this result was higher in 2013 and 2014.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that almost 10 percent (9.4% up from the unusually low 5.9% recorded in 2017) of respondents were employed in “various” locations. This includes respondents who do not have a set place of work, such as tradespersons, drivers and a range of other occupations that require constant travel. It is noted that this result has also proved somewhat volatile from survey to survey, but appears to average a little less than 10 percent over time.

Region of employment
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Region	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
City of Whittlesea	402	34.2%	32.6%	31.2%	26.9%	29.4%	31.0%
Inner Melbourne	278	23.6%↑	19.1%	19.5%	20.3%	29.3%	26.8%
North eastern Melbourne	164	13.9%	14.9%	17.1%	13.7%	14.0%	14.5%
North western Melbourne	129	11.0%	14.3%	14.1%	14.7%	12.8%	12.4%
Various locations	111	9.4%↑	5.9%	9.2%	11.4%	1.3%	3.1%
Inner eastern Melbourne	44	3.7%	4.5%	3.7%	5.1%	4.9%	3.1%
Outer western Melbourne	28	2.4%	5.6%	3.4%	5.8%	5.1%	5.4%
South eastern Melbourne	8	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Southern Melbourne	5	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%
Outer eastern Melbourne	5	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Regional / rural Victoria	1	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Interstate	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	305		352	187	256	199	274
Total	1,481	100%	1,498	1,347	1,421	1,388	1,450

There was measurable and significant variation in the employment location of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over observed by gender, however there was no significant variation observed between English speaking and non-English speaking respondents, as follows:

- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to work in the inner, north western, and outer western regions of Melbourne, as well as “various” locations.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than male respondents to work in the City of Whittlesea and the north eastern region of Melbourne.

These results in relation to the employed respondents’ gender are quite informative, as they highlight the fact that women in the City of Whittlesea are more likely to be employed closer to home (in the municipality itself or within the broader north eastern region). Men by contrast are much more likely to work further afield, and in particular they are almost three times as likely to work in “various” locations than women.

Region of employment by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Region	Male	Female	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea	25.2%	44.4%↑	35.8%	31.0%	34.2%
Inner Melbourne	26.4%↑	20.6%	22.9%	24.9%	23.6%
North eastern Melbourne	11.8%	16.2%↑	13.8%	14.0%	13.9%
North western Melbourne	12.7%↑	9.3%	10.1%	12.9%	11.0%
Various locations	13.9%↑	4.3%	9.5%	9.8%	9.4%
Inner eastern Melbourne	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%
Outer western Melbourne	4.2%↑	0.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
South eastern Melbourne	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%
Southern Melbourne	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Interstate	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Not stated	23	121	204	92	305
Total	792	675	969	487	1,481

There was measurable variation in the employment location results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in the City of Whittlesea and more likely to be employed in inner Melbourne.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to be employed in the City of Whittlesea or the north eastern region, and more likely to be employed in north western Melbourne and “various” locations.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to work in “various” locations and more likely to work in inner eastern Melbourne.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to work in inner Melbourne.

- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to work in the City of Whittlesea.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to work in the City of Whittlesea.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to work in the City of Whittlesea, and outer western Melbourne, and less likely to work in inner Melbourne and north eastern Melbourne.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to work in “various” locations and less likely to work in north eastern Melbourne.

Region of employment by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Region	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
City of Whittlesea	26.5%↓	29.2%↓	29.8%	37.6%	32.3%	40.0%↑
Inner Melbourne	36.3%↑	25.8%	26.0%	15.8%↓	20.0%	23.5%
North eastern Melbourne	10.8%	9.0%↓	16.9%	14.9%	17.1%	13.6%
North western Melbourne	9.8%	16.9%↑	11.7%	9.6%	16.4%↑	7.9%
Various locations	8.8%	14.6%↑	3.9%↓	13.2%	7.1%	7.1%
Inner eastern Melbourne	3.9%	4.5%	9.1%↑	5.3%	1.4%	2.9%
Outer western Melbourne	2.9%	0.0%	2.6%	1.8%	2.9%	3.6%
South eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Southern Melbourne	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	27	14	32	27	21	27
Total	129	103	109	141	161	167

Region	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea	38.7%	33.6%	25.3%↓	48.0%↑	34.7%	34.2%
Inner Melbourne	22.6%	27.9%	24.6%	10.0%↓	24.1%	23.6%
North eastern Melbourne	15.5%	10.7%	15.8%	8.0%↓	6.9%↓	13.9%
North western Melbourne	8.9%	12.3%	8.8%	12.0%	0.0%↓	11.0%
Various locations	7.7%	9.8%	14.0%	10.0%	24.1%↑	9.4%
Inner eastern Melbourne	2.4%	4.1%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Outer western Melbourne	1.8%	0.8%	4.4%	8.0%↑	3.4%	2.4%
South eastern Melbourne	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Southern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.4%	0.4%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%↑	0.0%	0.1%
Interstate	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.1%
Not stated	43	35	59	15	14	305
Total	211	157	173	65	43	1,481

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?”

Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys* since 2014, approximately three-quarters (71.4% down from 73.0%) of employed respondents aged 15 years and over reported that they were satisfied with their current employment situation.

The two most common reasons why employed respondents were dissatisfied with their current employment situation was that the commute time was too long (7.4%), and that they have “too few hours” of work (5.1%).

Satisfied with current employment situation (employed respondents)
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

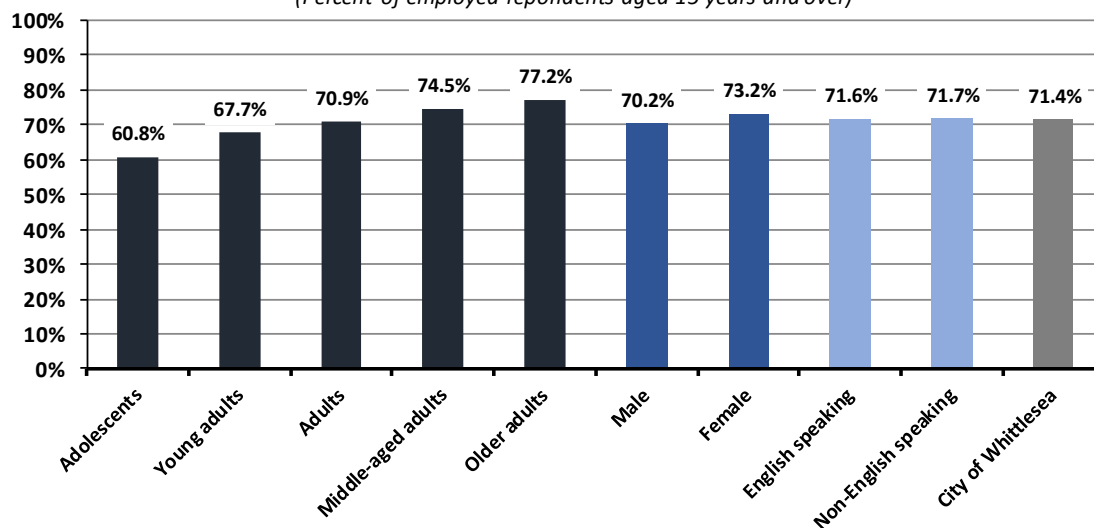
Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014
	Number	Percent				
Yes	1,058	71.4%	73.0%	75.6%	74.9%	74.5%
No - commute time too long	109	7.4%	7.9%	6.1%	5.8%	n.a.
No - too few hours	76	5.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	10.7%
No - too many hours	66	4.5%	6.1%	5.1%	5.3%	14.9%
No - skills and experience don't match job	55	3.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.8%	n.a.
No - lack of local jobs	31	2.1%	3.5%	5.1%	3.4%	n.a.
No - other	36	2.4%	2.0%	3.9%	2.5%	n.a.
Total responses	1,431		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%.

Satisfied with current employment situation by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)



Satisfied with current employment situation by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Response	Adol' escents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults
Yes	60.8%	67.7%	70.9%	74.5%	77.2%
No - too many hours	1.4%	3.3%	4.3%	5.7%	5.7%
No - too few hours	16.2%	5.5%	4.0%	4.6%	1.3%
No - skills and experience don't match job	1.4%	8.0%	3.4%	1.6%	0.6%
No - commute time too long	0.0%	7.8%	8.9%	8.3%	3.8%
No - lack of local jobs	1.4%	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%
No - other	4.1%	2.5%	3.4%	2.0%	1.3%
Total responses	64	389	339	492	144

Response	Male	Female	English speaking	Non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Yes	70.2%	73.2%	71.6%	71.7%	71.4%
No - too many hours	5.3%	3.6%	4.9%	3.5%	4.5%
No - too few hours	4.5%	5.5%	5.2%	4.7%	5.1%
No - skills and experience don't match job	4.8%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	3.7%
No - commute time too long	7.7%	6.8%	2.4%	6.4%	7.4%
No - lack of local jobs	1.9%	2.5%	7.6%	7.2%	2.1%
No - other	2.1%	2.8%	1.8%	2.9%	2.4%
Total responses	764	654	932	479	1,436

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

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely to be satisfied with their current employment situation and more likely to be dissatisfied because skills and experience don't match jobs.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely to be dissatisfied because their skills and experience don't match jobs.
- **Epping North and Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be satisfied with their current employment situation.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be dissatisfied because the commute time is too long.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be dissatisfied because the commute time is too long and because of a perceived lack of local jobs.

Satisfied with current employment situation of employed respondents by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Yes	74.4%	60.2%↓	72.5%	68.8%	78.9%↑	73.7%
No - too many hours	6.2%	2.9%	2.8%	5.7%	3.7%	3.6%
No - too few hours	4.7%	4.9%	3.7%	6.4%	4.3%	6.6%
No - skills and experience don't match job	2.3%	9.7%↑	2.8%	7.8%↑	2.5%	2.4%
No - commute time too long	6.2%	7.8%	5.5%	7.1%	3.7%	6.0%
No - lack of local jobs	3.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	2.4%
No - other	2.3%	3.9%	0.9%	2.8%	0.6%	4.8%
Total responses	129	93	97	141	153	166

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Yes	69.7%	71.3%	71.7%	72.3%	81.4%↑	71.4%
No - too many hours	6.6%	5.1%	2.9%	1.5%	7.0%	4.5%
No - too few hours	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%	7.7%	4.7%	5.1%
No - skills and experience don't match job	1.4%	5.7%	1.2%	6.2%	2.3%	3.7%
No - commute time too long	7.1%	14.0%↑	10.4%	15.4%↑	7.0%	7.4%
No - lack of local jobs	1.4%	5.7%	1.7%	9.2%↑	2.3%	2.1%
No - other	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	6.2%	0.0%	2.4%
Total responses	196	170	164	77	45	1,436

4.5.2 Unemployed respondents

Unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“Is the person satisfied with their current employment situation?”

The small sample of 110 respondents aged 15 years and over who were unemployed were also asked the same question about satisfaction with their current employment situation.

A little less than two-thirds (61.1%) of the 110 unemployed respondents provided a response to this question. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the results, as it is likely that a proportion of the respondents who did not provide a response to this question would be dissatisfied with their current employment situation.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2017, a little more than 10 percent (12.7% up from 11.9%) were satisfied with their current employment situation, i.e. unemployed.

Approximately one-third (32.7%) were dissatisfied as they were unemployed and looking for work.

It is noted that just 3.6% (down from 10.1%) of unemployed respondents chose to select a “lack of local jobs” as a reason for being dissatisfied with their current employment situation.

Given the very small sample of 110 respondents, no further breakdown of these results is published in this report.

Satisfied with current employment situation (unemployed respondents)

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

<i>Response</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>2017</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Yes	14	12.7%	11.9%
No - unemployed and looking for a job	36	32.7%	27.5%
No - lack of local jobs	4	3.6%	10.1%
No - skills and experience don't match job	1	0.9%	0.9%
No - commute time too long	1	0.9%	0.9%
No - too many hours	0	0.0%	0.0%
No - too few hours	0	0.0%	0.9%
No - other	15	13.6%	11.0%
Total responses	71		69
<i>Respondents selecting at least one response</i>	<i>67</i> <i>(61.1%)</i>		<i>64</i> <i>(59.1%)</i>

4.6 Barriers to finding employment

Respondent households with an unemployed household member were asked:

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

The 96 respondent households that had an unemployed household member were asked if there were any barriers to them finding employment. Four-fifths (80.8%) of these respondent households nominated at least one barrier to the household member finding employment, at an average of approximately 2.5 barriers per household.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2017, the most common barrier to finding employment was a lack of availability of jobs, with 47.4% (up from 47.1% in 2017) of respondent households with an unemployed member nominating this as a barrier to finding employment.

There was a significant increase this year in the proportion of respondent households nominating health issues as a barrier to the household member finding employment, up from 19.2% in 2017 to 32.0% this year. English speaking respondent households were measurably more likely to nominate this as a barrier than non-English speaking households.

Attention is drawn to the fact that again in 2019, more than one-quarter (28.9%) of respondent households with an unemployed member nominated discrimination as a barrier to finding employment. Metropolis Research notes that this result was almost identical for English speaking and non-English speaking households.

Barriers to finding employment
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households with an unemployed member)

Response	2019		2017	English speaking	Non-English speaking
	Number	Percent			
Lack of availability of jobs	46	47.4%	47.1%	50.0%	46.5%
Health issues	31	32.0%↑	19.2%	38.5%↑	23.3%
Discrimination	28	28.9%	28.8%	30.8%	27.9%
Lack of assistance in finding, securing, maintaining employment	21	21.6%	27.9%	28.8%↑	14.0%
Difficulty in accessing flexible work arrangements	21	21.6%	20.2%	26.9%↑	16.3%
Difficulty in accessing skills training and education	15	15.5%	21.2%	15.4%	16.3%
Transport	13	13.4%	13.5%	17.3%↑	9.3%
Household commitments	13	13.4%	11.5%	13.5%	14.0%
Other	6	6.2%	5.8%	7.7%	4.7%
Total responses	194		203	120	74
<i>Respondents identifying at least one barrier of finding employment</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>(80.8%)</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>32</i>
			<i>(73.2%)</i>	<i>(88.3%)</i>	<i>(76.1%)</i>

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 15 years and over who never work from home declined again in 2019, down from 83.7% in 2013 to 73.6% this year. This is the lowest proportion recorded since this question was first included in the *Household Survey* program in 2013.

The question was modified slightly this year, to separate the previous category of “often or always” into two separate categories “often” and “always”. Whereas in previous surveys, approximately one to two percent of respondents reported that they “often or always” work from home, in 2019 3.2% reported that they “often” work from home and 0.7% reported that they “always” work from home.

Metropolis Research notes that the proportion of employed respondents aged 15 years and over that work from home in a home-based business has remained stable over time at approximately three to four percent.

Work from home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
Yes - home based business	45	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%
Yes - sometimes	256	19.2%	19.3%	13.5%	16.6%	15.9%	12.3%
Yes - often	42	3.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Yes - always	9	0.7%					
Never	979	73.6%	75.5%	80.7%	78.9%	80.0%	83.7%
Not stated	150		106	95	112	107	56
Total	1,481	100%	1,498	1,345	1,421	1,385	1,450

There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed by respondents’ gender or language spoken at home.

It is noted that English speaking respondents were marginally more likely to sometimes work from home than non-English speaking respondents.

Work from home by gender and language
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Response	Male	Female	English speaking	non-English speaking	City of Whittlesea
Yes - home based business	2.5%	4.5%	3.8%	2.7%	3.4%
Yes - sometimes	18.9%	19.9%	20.6%	16.2%	19.2%
Yes - often	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
Yes - always	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Never	74.2%	72.4%	71.8%	77.2%	73.6%
Not stated	84	63	88	51	150
Total	792	675	969	487	1,481

There was relatively little measurable variation in these results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Epping** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to sometimes, and more likely to never work from home.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to never work from home, and marginally more likely to work from home in a home-based business.
- **Rural North** – respondents were marginally more likely than average to work from home in a home-based business.

Work from home by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Yes - home based business	2.6%	2.3%	1.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%
Yes - sometimes	24.3%	25.0%	19.6%	9.0%↓	18.7%	19.1%
Yes - often	3.5%	3.4%	2.0%	0.8%	0.0%	5.0%
Yes - always	0.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Never	68.7%	67.0%	77.4%	86.9%↑	76.7%	73.1%
Not stated	14	15	7	19	11	26
Total	129	103	109	141	161	167

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Yes - home based business	3.5%	5.3%	6.7%	0.0%	7.1%	3.4%
Yes - sometimes	16.2%	23.3%	22.7%	20.0%	19.0%	19.2%
Yes - often	4.0%	4.0%	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%
Yes - always	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Never	76.3%	65.4%↓	64.6%↓	75.0%	73.9%	73.6%
Not stated	13	7	23	5	1	150
Total	211	157	173	65	43	1,481

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?”

These results have been broken down separately into the journey to work (for employed respondents aged fifteen years and over) and respondents engaged in study (for respondents aged 5 years and over who were studying).

5.1.1 Journey to work

Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, the overwhelming majority (78.4% down from 80.2%) of employed respondents travelled to work by car as a driver, with a further 3.2% being driven to work.

Approximately one-sixth (16.8%) of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over travelled to work by a form of public transport, with train (8.1%) and multiple public transport modes (5.9%) the most common forms. The proportion travelling to work by train increased measurably this year, up from 5.4% in 2017 to 8.1% this year.

It is noted however that the proportion of employed respondents aged 15 years and over travelling to work by a combination of car and public transport (such as driving or being driven to the train station and then taking the train) declined measurably this year, down from 5.5% to 1.8%.

Taken together as a group, train travel accounts for 9.9% in 2019 and 10.9% in 2017.

Method of journey to work
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Method	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014*	2012*
	Number	Percent					
Car (as driver)	1,119	78.4%	80.2%	82.2%	80.0%	80.7%	82.4%
Train	116	8.1%	5.4%	4.1%	5.1%	12.1%	13.0%
Multiple public transport	84	5.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	n.a.	n.a.
Car (as passenger)	46	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	7.1%	6.0%
Car and public transport	25	1.8%	5.5%	4.5%	6.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Bus	9	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	5.3%	3.9%
Walking	6	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	4.5%	0.5%
Tram	4	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	3.4%	2.5%
Bicycle	4	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Car and bicycle	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	n.a.	n.a.
Bicycle and public transport	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	n.a.	n.a.
Community transport	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	13	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%
Not stated	53		27	27	71		
Total responses	1,481	100%	1,498	1,346	1,421	1,590	1,354

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

As would be expected, there was measurable and significant variation in the method of travel to work of employed respondents aged 15 years and over, depending on the region of employment.

Respondents aged 15 years and over who were employed in the City of Whittlesea, north eastern Melbourne, north western Melbourne, inner eastern Melbourne, and outer western Melbourne were all measurably more likely than average to drive to work.

Respondents aged 15 years and over that were employed in the inner Melbourne region, i.e. the Melbourne CBD and surrounds, were measurably and significantly less likely than average to drive to work, and measurably and significantly more likely to travel to work by train, multiple forms of public transport, or by car and public transport.

Metropolis Research notes that more than half (50.8%) of the respondents that were employed in the inner Melbourne region (Melbourne CBD and surrounds), travelled to work by a form of public transport, with train (32.3%) the most common method.

Method of journey to work by selected region of employment
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over)

<i>Method</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>	<i>Inner Melbourne</i>	<i>North eastern</i>	<i>North western</i>	<i>Inner eastern</i>	<i>Outer western</i>	<i>All employed</i>
Car (as driver)	83.4%↑	45.0%	90.0%↑	90.7%↑	90.4%↑	98.6%↑	78.4%
Train	2.1%	32.3%↑	0.9%	1.0%	5.7%	0.0%	8.1%
Multiple public transport	5.2%	12.5%↑	1.3%	3.2%	0.0%	1.4%	5.9%
Car (as passenger)	4.0%	2.9%	4.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Car and public transport	1.3%	5.0%↑	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%
Bus	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Walking	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Tram	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Bicycle	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Bicycle and public transport	0.0%	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	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Not stated	20	4	5	2	1	0	53
Total responses	402	278	164	129	44	28	1,481

There was relatively little measurable variation in the method of journey to work observed across the 11 precincts, however attention is drawn to the following:

- **Bundoora** – employed respondents were somewhat more likely than average to travel to work by car and public transport.
- **Thomastown** – employed respondents were measurably less likely than average to drive to work.
- **Whittlesea Township** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to drive to work, and somewhat less likely than average to travel to work by train.
- **Rural North** – employed respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be driven to work by car.

Method of journey to work by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Method	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Car (as driver)	75.4%	75.8%	69.5%↓	83.7%	81.5%	80.4%
Train	7.1%	8.1%	11.4%	8.1%	5.1%	8.6%
Multiple public transport	4.0%	9.1%	9.5%	3.7%	2.5%	4.9%
Car (as passenger)	3.2%	1.0%	6.7%	1.5%	3.2%	3.7%
Car and public transport	6.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.6%
Bus	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Walking	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Tram	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Bicycle	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
Car and bicycle	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bicycle and public transport	0.0%	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	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%
Not stated	3	4	4	6	4	4
Total responses	129	103	109	141	161	167

Method	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Car (as driver)	76.4%	80.7%	78.0%	90.6%↑	78.0%	78.4%
Train	9.9%	10.3%	5.4%	1.6%	4.9%	8.1%
Multiple public transport	8.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.1%	2.4%	5.9%
Car (as passenger)	2.0%	2.1%	6.0%	3.1%	7.3%	3.2%
Car and public transport	0.5%	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Bus	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Walking	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	4.9%	0.4%
Tram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%
Bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Bicycle and public transport	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	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Not stated	8	11	5	1	2	53
Total responses	211	157	173	65	43	1,481

5.1.2 Journey to study

The following results regarding the method of journey to study include respondents aged five years and over who were attending an educational institution.

Despite declining somewhat this year compared to 2017, approximately two-thirds (64.5% down from 71.6%) of respondents attending an educational institution, travel to that institution by car, either as a driver (39.4%) or passenger (25.1%).

There was a small increase in the proportion of respondents travelling to study by a form of public transport, with more than one-quarter (27.6% up from 24.7%) using public transport for some or all of the journey.

Method of journey to study
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 years and over who are studying)

Method	2019		2017	2016	2015
	Number	Percent			
Car (as driver)	262	39.4%↓	50.2%	46.5%	44.0%
Car (as passenger)	167	25.1%↑	21.4%	21.8%	24.6%
Multiple public transport	78	11.7%↑	5.8%	3.9%	4.5%
Train	44	6.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Bus	43	6.5%↑	2.7%	9.2%	4.0%
Walking	41	6.2%↑	2.8%	2.8%	4.2%
Car and public transport	14	2.1%↓	10.8%	8.5%	11.5%
Bicycle	4	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Tram	3	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
Car and bicycle	2	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Public transport and bicycle	1	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%
Community transport	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other method	6	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%
Not stated	208		307	284	269
Total responses	873	100%	873	813	756

As would be expected, there was measurable and significant variation in the method of journey to study based on the type of educational institution being attended. This would be due to two major factors, including the age of the respondent and the distance to and location of the educational institutions, as follows:

- **Primary school** – respondents attending primary school were measurably and significantly more likely than average to be driven to school or to walk, and less likely to drive, use multiple public transport or train. Respondents attending primary school and reporting that they drive are most likely being driven to school and have incorrectly answered the question.
- **Secondary school** – respondents attending secondary school were measurably more likely than average to be driven to school or to take the bus, and less likely to drive. Some of the respondents attending secondary school and reporting that they drive are most likely being driven to school were likely to have incorrectly answered the question.

- **TAFE or similar** – respondents attending TAFE or a similar institution were measurably and significantly more likely than average to drive, and less likely to be driven, to take the bus or to walk.
- **University** – respondents attending university were measurably more likely than average to drive or take the train, and less likely to be driven, to take the bus or to walk.

Method of journey to study by educational institution

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Method	Primary school	Secondary school	TAFE or similar	University	All students
Car (as driver)	12.9%↓	20.4%↓	72.9%↑	57.6%↑	39.4%
Car (as passenger)	55.9%↑	36.3%↑	7.7%↓	4.5%↓	25.1%
Multiple public transport	4.5%↓	13.1%	11.8%	14.9%	11.7%
Train	0.8%↓	2.4%	5.5%	14.5%↑	6.6%
Bus	5.2%	14.7%↑	1.1%↓	2.0%	6.5%
Walking	14.4%↑	9.2%	0.0%↓	1.1%↓	6.2%
Car and public transport	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	4.1%	2.1%
Bicycle	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Tram	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Car and bicycle	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other method	2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Not stated	125	52	12	19	208
Total responses	261	255	111	246	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?”

There was a small but measurable increase this year, in the proportion of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over who took between 30 and 59 minutes (two-way) to commute to and from work, and a small but measurable decrease in the proportion taking 15 to 29 minutes.

Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, it is noted that approximately one-third (34.0% down from 36.3%) of employed respondents took less than half an hour to travel to work, approximately one-third (32.1% up from 28.7%) took between 30 and 59 minutes, and approximately one-third (33.8% down from 35.0%) took one hour or more.

By way of comparison, in the City of Wyndham in 2018, 15.0% of respondents spent less than thirty minutes to commute to and from work or study, 37.6% spent 30 minutes to less than one hour, 27.0% spent one hour to less than 90 minutes, and 20.4% spent 90 minutes or more. These results are sourced from the *Wyndham City Council – 2018 Annual Community Satisfaction Survey*.

Daily average (combined) travel time to / from work

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

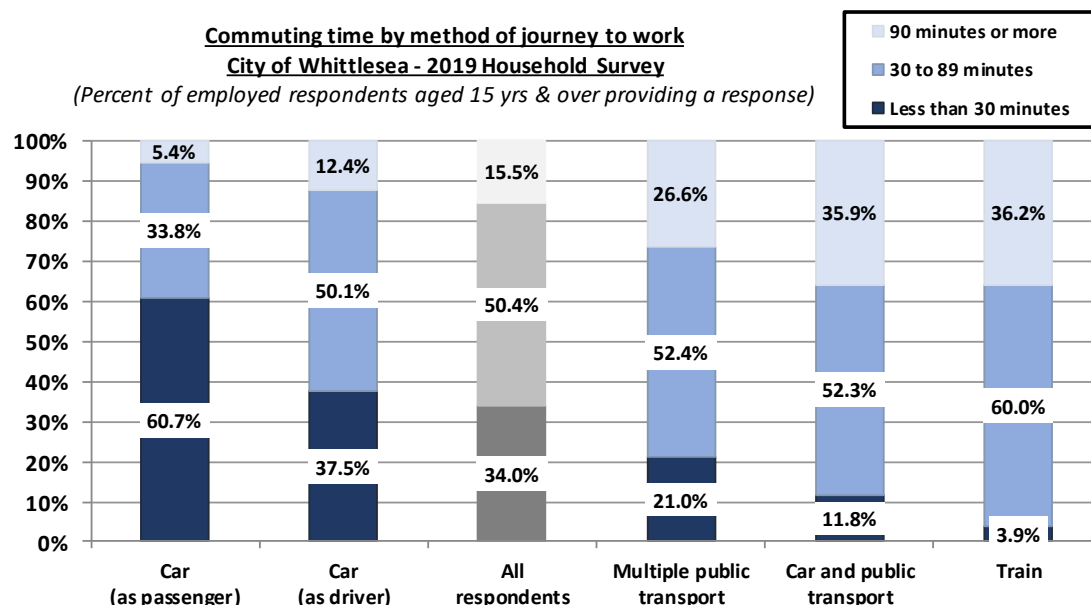
Time	2019		2017	2016
	Number	Percent		
Less than fifteen minutes	181	13.5%	12.8%	14.0%
15 to 29 minutes	274	20.5%↓	23.5%	19.0%
30 to 59 minutes	430	32.1%↑	28.7%	30.8%
60 to 89 minutes	245	18.3%	19.6%	18.4%
90 to 119 minutes	94	7.0%	6.1%	7.7%
120 minutes or more	114	8.5%	9.3%	10.0%
Can't say	143		96	118
Total	1,481	100%	1,495	1,345

The following graph provides a breakdown of the average two-way commute time to work by the main method of travel to work.

Metropolis Research notes that the sample size for respondents commuting to work by car as passenger (46 respondents), multiple public transport modes (84 respondents), and car and public transport (25 respondents) were relatively small and that the confidence interval around these results is relatively large (i.e. more than 10 percent). Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these results.

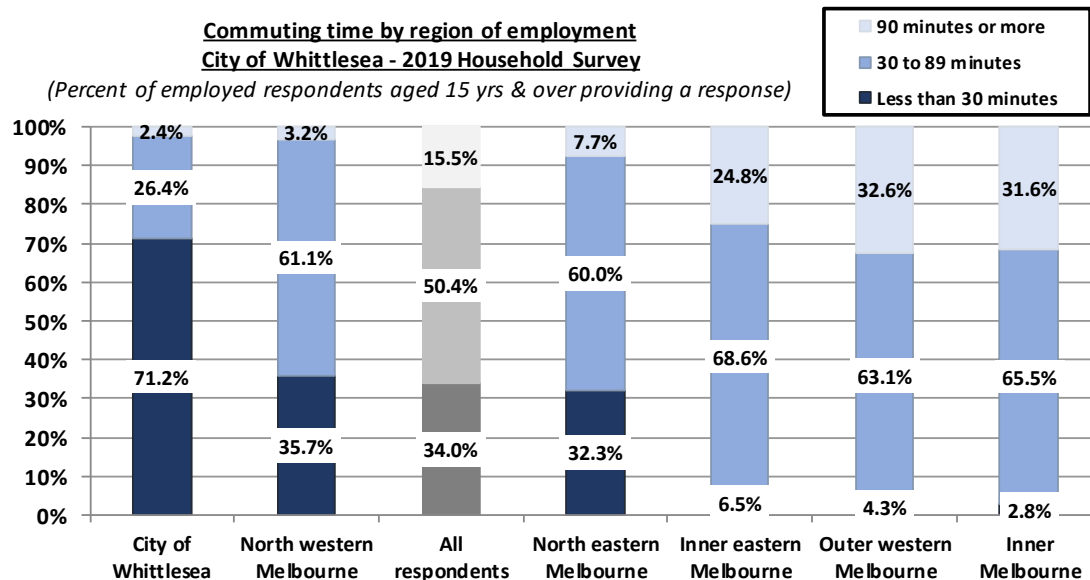
Attention is however drawn to the following:

- **Car as driver** – respondents driving to work were measurably and significantly more likely than those travelling by a form of public transport to take less than 30 minutes to travel to work.
- **Public transport** – taken as a group (train, car and public transport, and multiple public transport), respondents travelling to work by public transport were measurably and significantly more likely than those driving to work to take 90 minutes or more (two-way).



The following graph provides a comparison of the average two-way commute time to work by the region of employment.

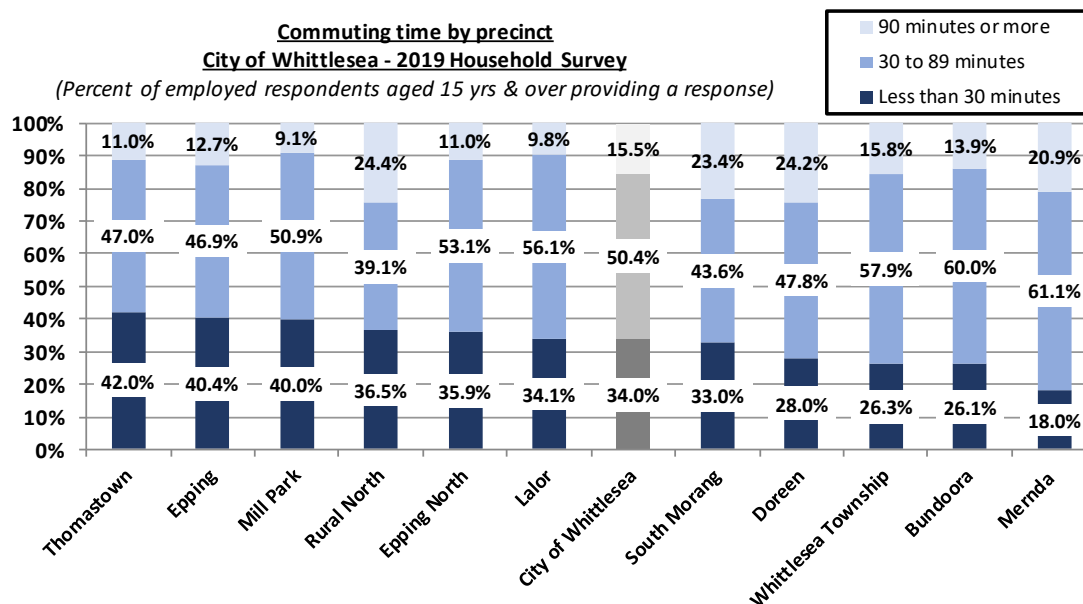
There is a clear relationship between the distance from the City of Whittlesea and the commuting times. This is partly due to the distance travelled, but may also reflect the method of travel.



There was measurable variation in the two-way commute times of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to take 90 minutes or more two-way and less likely to take 30 to 89 minutes to commute to work.
- **South Morang and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to take 90 minutes or more two way to commute to work.
- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to take 30 to 89 minutes two-way to commute to work.
- **Mernda** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to take 90 minutes or more two-way, measurably more likely to take 30 to 89 minutes, and less likely to take less than 30 minutes to commute to work.

The following table provides the full details of the two-way commute times of employed respondents aged fifteen years and over by precinct. Statistically significant variation is noted with the appropriate arrows.



Daily average (combined) travel time to / from work
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

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

Time	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Less than fifteen minutes	11.3%	6.1%	16.0%	14.3%	13.1%	20.0%
15 to 29 minutes	14.8%	28.0%↑	26.0%	26.1%	22.8%	20.0%
30 to 59 minutes	40.0%↑	41.5%↑	33.0%	31.0%	34.5%	31.5%
60 to 89 minutes	20.0%	14.6%	14.0%	15.9%	18.6%	19.4%
90 to 119 minutes	4.3%	6.1%	6.0%	7.9%	4.8%	3.9%
120 minutes or more	9.6%	3.7%	5.0%	4.8%	6.2%	5.2%
Can't say	14	21	9	15	16	12
Total	129	103	109	141	161	167

Time	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Less than fifteen minutes	10.2%	8.3%	19.1%	15.8%	9.8%	13.5%
15 to 29 minutes	22.8%	9.7%↓	8.9%↓	10.5%	26.7%	20.5%
30 to 59 minutes	25.8%	36.8%	28.1%	29.8%	22.0%↓	32.1%
60 to 89 minutes	17.8%	24.3%	19.7%	28.1%↑	17.1%	18.3%
90 to 119 minutes	11.2%	4.2%	10.8%	7.0%	12.2%	7.0%
120 minutes or more	12.2%	16.7%↑	13.4%	8.8%	12.2%	8.5%
Can't say	14	13	16	8	2	143
Total	211	157	173	65	43	1,481

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?”

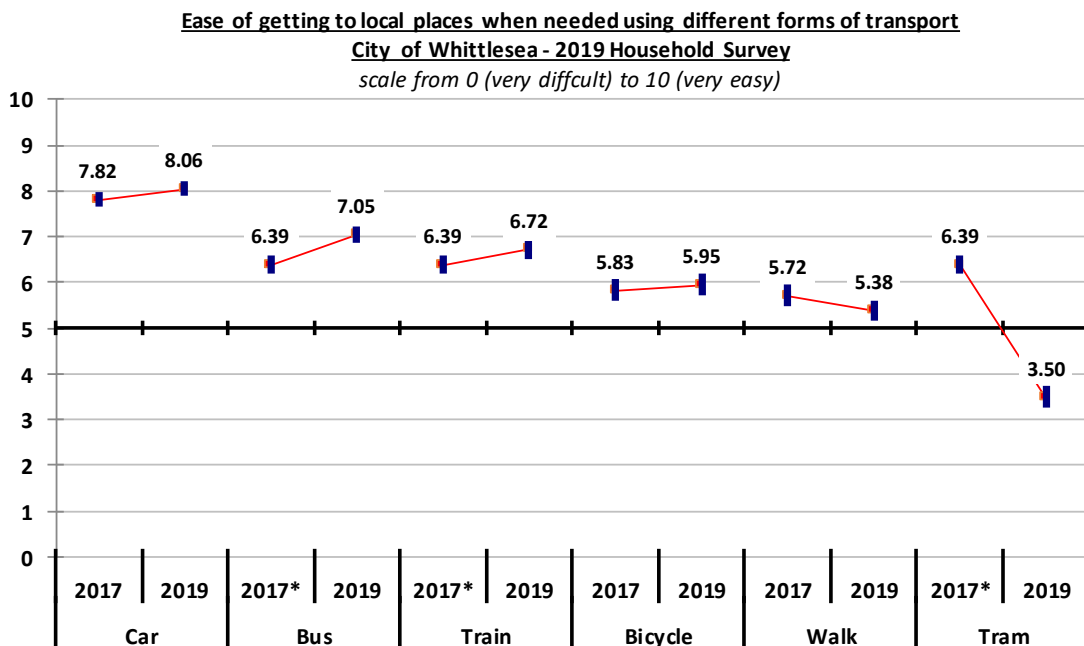
Attention is drawn initially to the fact that a significant proportion of respondent households did not provide a response to some of the options included in this question, particularly bicycle, bus, and tram travel. This is likely to reflect, at least in part, the fact that many respondents will not use these types of transport.

There was also a change in the format of this question this year. In 2017 the survey included “public transport” as a single method of transport, whilst this year the question split public transport into “bus”, “train” and “tram”.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2017, respondents rated the ease of “getting to local places when needed” measurably easier by car (8.06) than any of the other methods of transport included in the question.

The ease of getting to local places when needed by bicycle and by walking remains relatively solid at best, with scores of less than six out of ten. It is noted that the average ease of getting to local places when needed by walking declined somewhat this year, although this decline was not statistically significant.

In relation to getting to local places when needed by public transport, it is clear that respondents considered it measurably and significantly easier to do so by bus and train than by tram. Metropolis Research suggests that these results may well reflect a range of factors including access to these forms of public transport, as well as timetabling and other issues.



The following table provides the breakdown of these results into three groups; respondents who considered it “very easy” (rating ease at seven or more out of ten) to get to local places when needed by each method, those who found it “neutral to mildly easy” (rating five or six), and those who found it “difficult” (rating zero to four).

Consistent with the high average ease score of 8.06, more than three-quarters (77.4%) of respondents rated it very easy (i.e. seven or more out of ten), whilst just 10.4% rated it difficult to get to local places as needed by car.

Whilst a little less than half of the respondents providing a response rated it “very easy” to get to local places as needed by walking (40.5%) or bicycle (45.9%), it is noted that more than one-third (36.1%) of respondents rated it difficult (i.e. less than five out of ten) to get to local places as needed by walking, and more than one-quarter (27.6%) rated it difficult by bicycle.

Approximately two-thirds of respondents found it “very easy” to get to local places as needed by train (60.0%) or bus (63.2%), whilst approximately one-sixth found it “difficult”. A very different picture is clear however in relation to travelling by tram, with more than half (57.7%) rating it “difficult” and a little more than one-fifth (22.1%) rating it “very easy”.

Ease of getting to local places when needed using different forms of transport

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

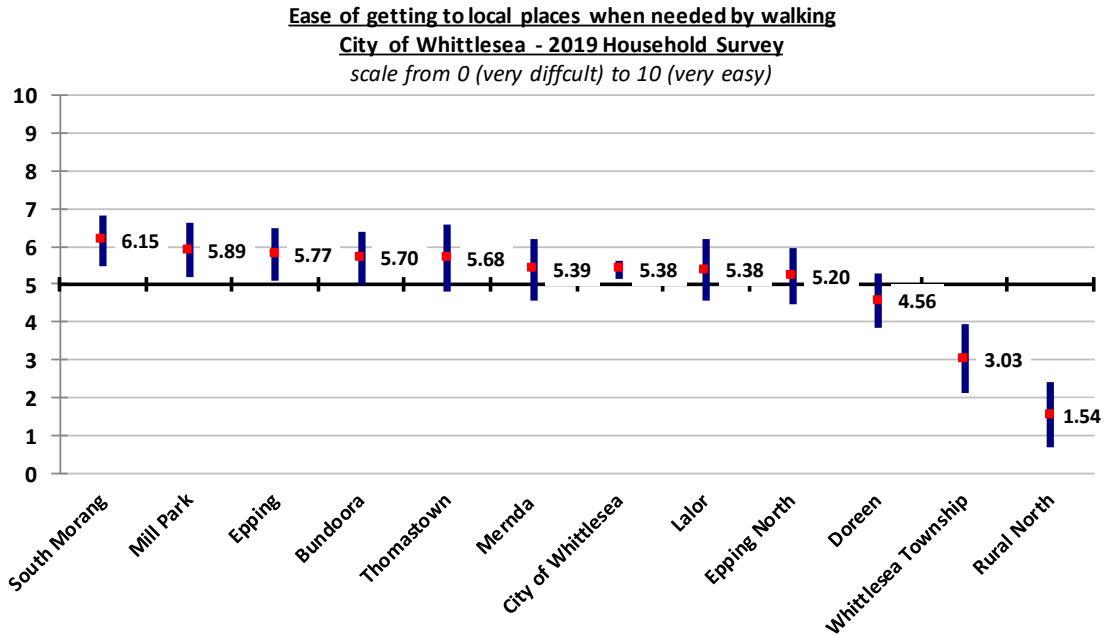
<i>Response</i>	<i>Walk</i>	<i>Bicycle</i>	<i>Car</i>	<i>Train</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Tram</i>
Difficult (0 - 4)	36.1%	27.6%	10.4%	18.1%	14.1%	57.7%
Neutral to mildly easy (5 - 6)	23.4%	26.5%	12.2%	21.9%	22.7%	20.2%
Very easy (7 - 10)	40.5%	45.9%	77.4%	60.0%	63.2%	22.1%
Can't say	263	391	167	254	312	414
Total responses	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083

The following graphs provide the average ease of getting to local places as needed by each of the six methods of transport for each of the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.

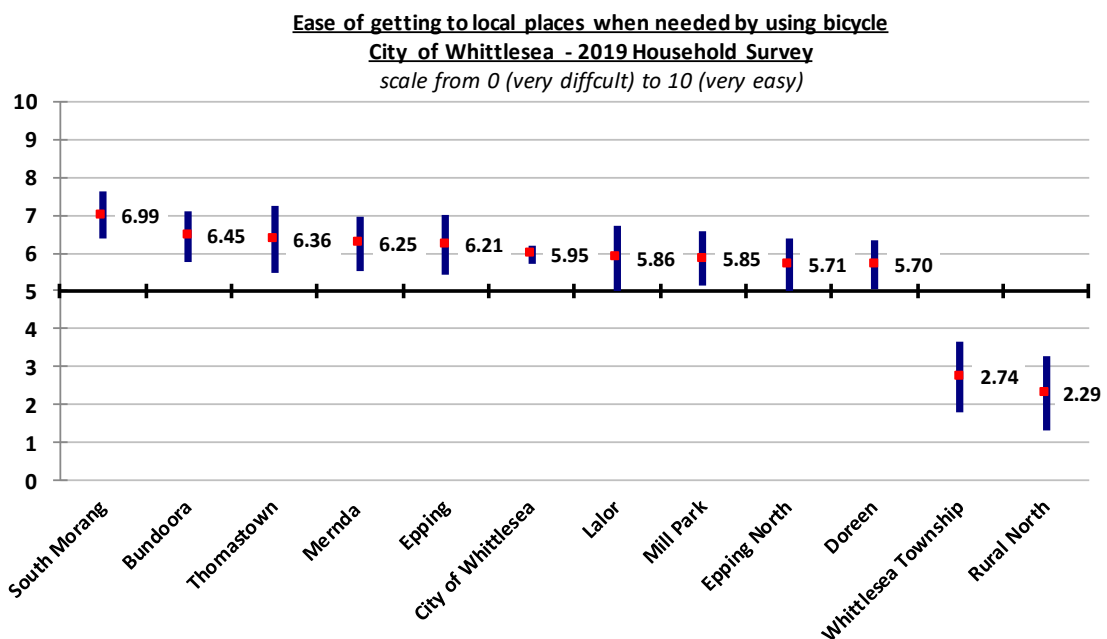
In summary, it is noted that respondents from South Morang tended to rate it somewhat easier to get to local places as needed by walking, bicycle, train and bus.

By contrast, respondents from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it significantly more difficult to get to local places as needed by walking, bicycle, train, and tram. Rural North respondents also rated it measurably and significantly more difficult to travel by bus, although this was not the case for respondents from Whittlesea Township.

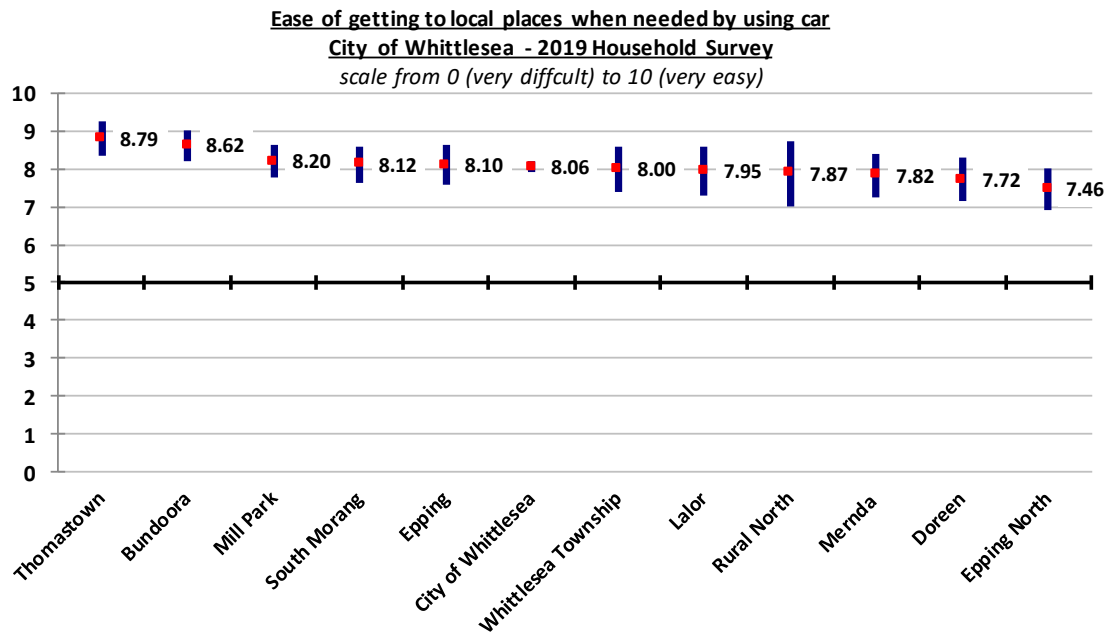
There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to local places as needed by walking observed across the municipality. Respondents from Doreen rated it measurably more difficult than average, and respondents from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average.



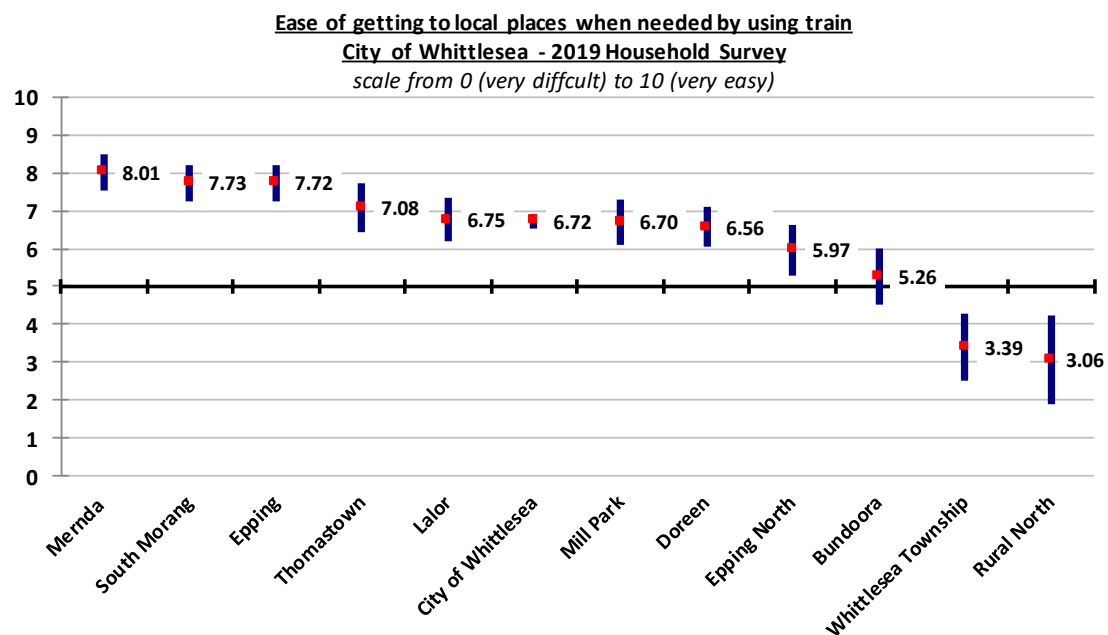
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to local places as needed by bicycle observed across the municipality. Respondents from South Morang rated it measurably and significantly easier than average, whilst respondents from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average.



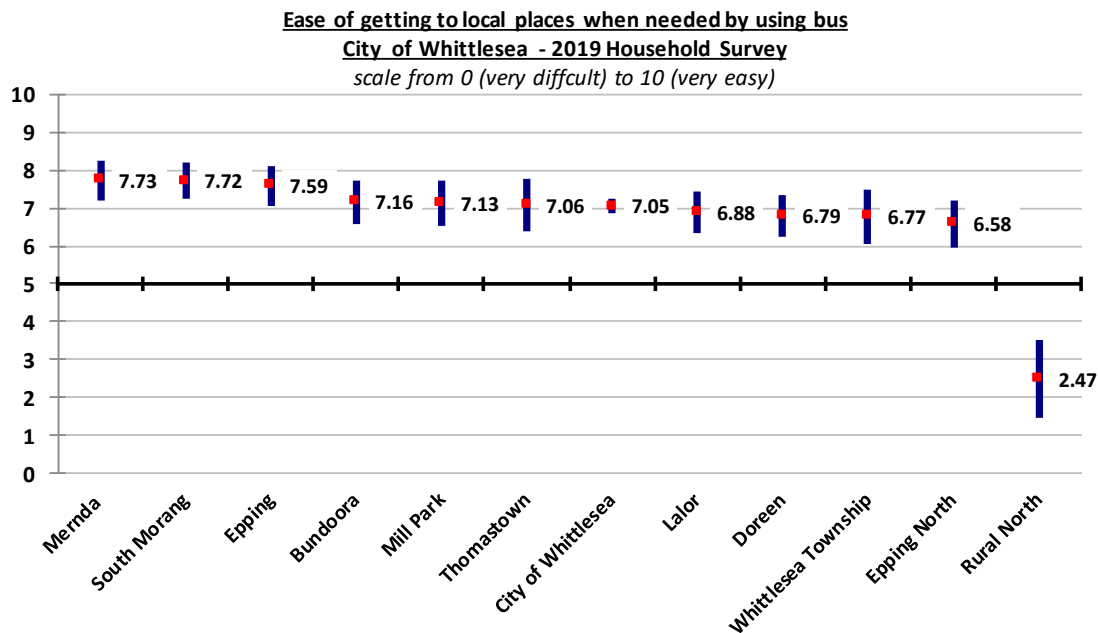
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to local places as needed by car observed across the municipality. Respondents from Thomastown and Bundoora rated it measurably easier than average to travel by car.



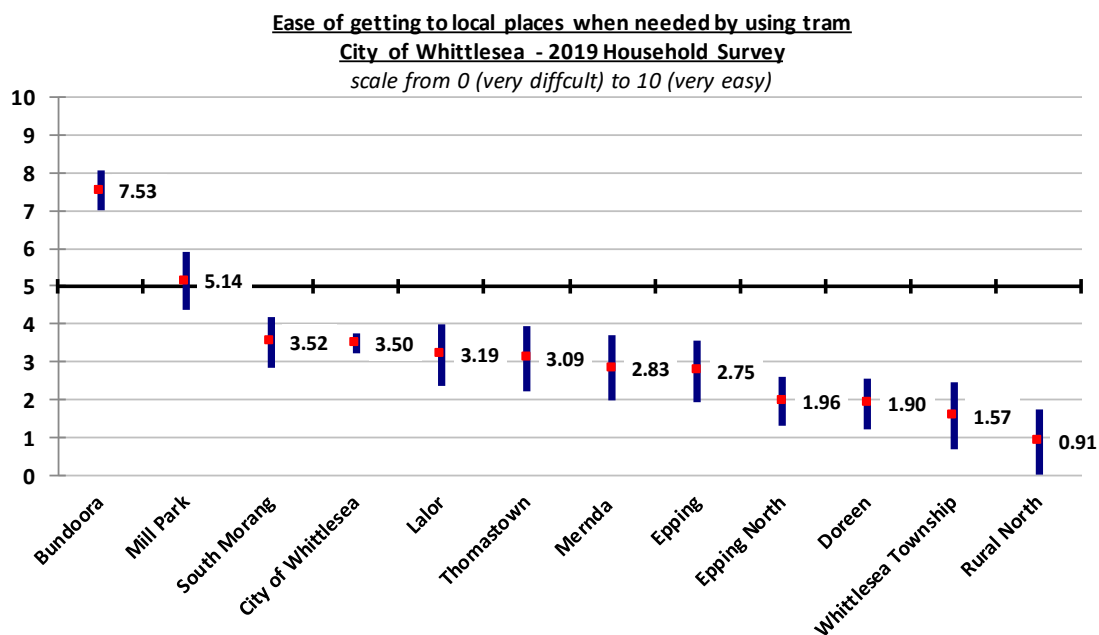
There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to local places as needed by train observed across the municipality. Respondents from Mernda, South Morang and Epping rated it measurably and significantly easier than average. By contrast, respondents from Bundoora, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average.



There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to local places as needed by bus observed across the municipality. Respondents from Mernda, South Morang and Epping rated it measurably easier than average. By contrast, respondents from the Rural North rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average.



There was measurable and significant variation in the ease of getting to local places as needed by tram observed across the municipality. Respondents from Bundoora and Mill Park rated it measurably and significantly easier than average. By contrast, respondents from Epping North, Doreen, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average.



5.4 Frequency of using public transport

Respondents were asked:

“How often does the person use public transport to get to their destinations, other than for work or study?”

This question was last included in the 2015 *Household Survey*. The 2019 survey found a small but measurable decline in the proportion of respondents using public transport (other than for work or study trips) on a daily basis (down from 9.7% to 6.4%), as well as a decline in the proportion using public transport on a less than monthly basis (25.6% down from 31.7%).

There was a commensurate increase in the proportion of respondents never using public transport for non-work or study related trips (47.5% up from 34.7%).

Metropolis Research notes that this question around the frequency of use of public transport, as well as the following three questions (average time spent waiting for and travelling on public transport, and reasons for using public transport) all focus on non-work or study related trips. It is important to bear in mind that there is always a potential for some respondents to be considering work or study related trips when answering these questions.

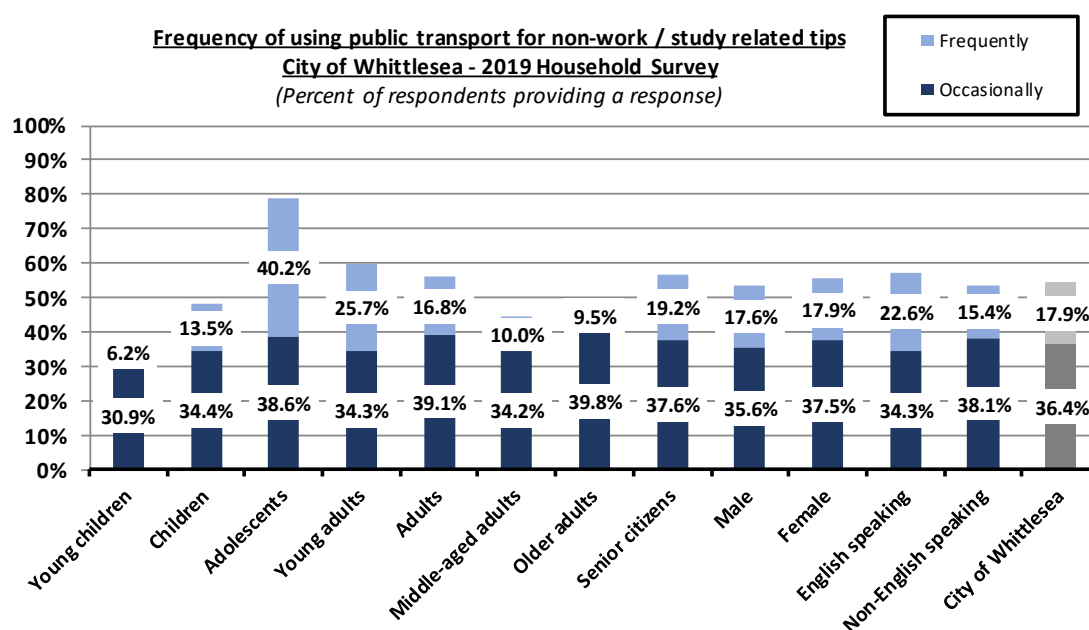
Frequency of using public transport for non-work / study related trips
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Frequency	2019		2015
	Number	Percent	
Daily	160	6.4%↓	9.7%
2 to 3 times per week	160	6.4%	4.5%
Weekly	126	5.1%	5.7%
Fortnightly	83	3.3%	4.1%
Monthly	185	7.4%	9.7%
Less than monthly	638	25.6%↓	31.7%
Never	1,139	45.7%↑	34.7%
Not stated	592		422
Total	3,083	100%	2,876

The following graph provides a breakdown of these results by respondent profile. The results are summarised into frequent use (at least weekly) and infrequent use (fortnightly or less often). There was measurable and significant variation in the frequency of use of public transport for non-work or study related trips observed by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home), as follows:

- **Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely to frequently use public transport for non-work / study related trips.
- **Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to frequently use public transport for non-work / study related trips.

- **Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to frequently use public transport for non-work / study related trips.
- **Middle-aged and older adults (aged 45 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to frequently use public transport.
- **Gender** – there was no meaningful variation in the frequency of use of public transport for non-work / study related trips by gender.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to frequently use public transport for non-work / study related trips.



There was relatively little measurable variation in the frequency of using public transport for non-work / study related trips, although the following measurable variation is noted:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport for non-work / study related trips fortnightly.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport for non-work / study related trips monthly.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport for non-work / study related trips two to three times per week, and less likely to use it less than monthly.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport for non-work / study related trips on a daily basis.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport for non-work / study related trips on a monthly basis.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to use public transport for non-work / study related trips daily or two to three times per week, and less likely to use it less than monthly.

Frequency of using public transport for non-work / study related trips by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Daily	8.5%	5.5%	4.4%	6.3%	4.7%	7.2%
2 to 3 times per wk.	4.7%	8.5%	11.7%↑	7.1%	3.4%	3.8%
Weekly	5.6%	6.5%	7.3%	5.5%	2.6%	4.1%
Fortnightly	7.3%↑	3.5%	3.9%	2.8%	1.3%	3.8%
Monthly	6.4%	11.6%↑	6.3%	5.9%	8.2%	5.2%
Less than monthly	26.5%	22.6%	20.5%↓	22.1%	29.6%	29.0%
Never	41.0%	41.8%	45.9%	50.3%	50.2%	46.9%
Not stated	40	64	61	68	54	45
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

<i>Frequency</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Daily	10.0%↑	6.5%	3.9%	1.3%↓	6.8%	6.4%
2 to 3 times per wk.	8.0%	7.3%	4.6%	1.9%↓	4.5%	6.4%
Weekly	5.3%	5.2%	4.6%	1.9%	3.4%	5.1%
Fortnightly	1.7%	2.0%	5.3%	4.4%	2.3%	3.3%
Monthly	5.7%	6.9%	11.7%↑	8.9%	12.5%	7.4%
Less than monthly	22.3%	29.8%	28.0%	32.3%↑	29.5%	25.6%
Never	47.0%	42.3%	41.9%	49.3%	41.0%	45.7%
Not stated	68	65	63	41	20	592
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

5.5 Average time spent waiting for and travelling on public transport

Respondents using public transport for non-work / study related trips were asked:

“Approximately how long does the person usually spend waiting for and travelling on public transport in an average week, other than for work or study?”

A little more than two-thirds (69.3%) of respondents reported that they spend less than one hour in an average week waiting for or travelling on public transport, and a further one-sixth (16.8%) spent between one and 2.5 hours per week.

A little less than one-sixth (13.8%) of respondents reported that they spend more than 2.5 hours waiting for or travelling on public transport.

Metropolis Research notes that of the 1,353 respondents that used public transport, 508 were unable or unwilling to provide a response to this question.

It is also important to bear in mind that these results aim to measure the amount of time respondents spend waiting for or travelling on public transport, for trips other than trips for work or study. This will be a significant factor underpinning the fact that most respondents spend less than 2.5 hours per week waiting for or travelling on public transport, as it does not include the commute to and from work. Commuting times are covered in a previous section of this report.

Time spent waiting for and travelling on public transport in an average week

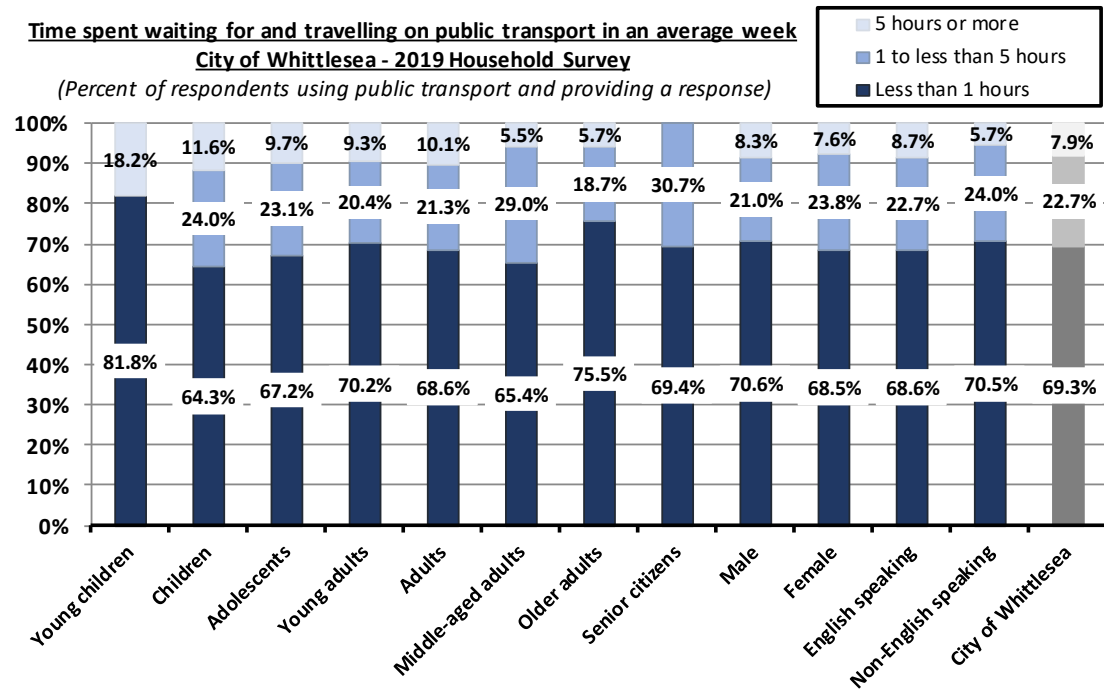
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents using public transport and providing a response)

<i>Time</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>Frequent users</i>	<i>Infrequent users</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Less than 1 hour	586	69.3%	53.6%	81.5%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	142	16.8%	21.5%	13.2%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	50	5.9%	10.6%	2.3%
5 to less than 7.5 hours	33	3.9%	8.0%	0.7%
7.5 to less than 10 hours	6	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%
10 hours or more	28	3.3%	4.7%	2.3%
Can't say	508		78	430
Total	1,353	100%	446	907

There was relatively little measurable variation in the average time spent waiting for and travelling on public transport, although the following is noted:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend less than one hour, and less likely to spend one to less than five hours.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to spend less than one hour and more likely to spend one to less than five hours.
- ***Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend less than one hour, and less likely to spend one to less than five hours.
- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend one to less than five hours, and less likely to spend five hours or more.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed by gender.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between English and non-English speaking respondents.



Given the relatively large number of categories for the amount of time spent waiting for and travelling on public transport, as well as the smaller sample of respondents who use public transport, there was relatively little measurable variation in these results observed across the municipality. Attention is drawn to the following:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend between 5 and 7.5 hours.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend 2.5 to less than 5 hours.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend 1 to less than 2.5 hours.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend less than 1 hour.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend 10 hours or more.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to spend less than 1 hour.

Time spent waiting for and travelling on public transport in an average week by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents using public transport and providing a response)

<i>Time</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Less than 1 hour	65.0%	71.1%	68.4%	75.3%	66.7%	64.3%
1 to less than 2.5 hrs	13.0%	14.5%	27.8%↑	9.4%	19.0%	15.7%
2.5 to less than 5 hrs	9.0%	10.5%↑	2.5%	3.5%	9.5%	4.3%
5 to less than 7.5 hrs	9.0%↑	1.3%	1.3%	7.1%	3.2%	8.6%
7.5 to less than 10 hrs	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
10 hours or more	3.0%	1.3%	0.0%	4.7%	1.6%	5.7%
Can't say	38	40	32	41	53	84
Total	138	116	111	126	116	154

<i>Time</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than 1 hour	76.0%↑	61.5%	66.4%	77.3%↑	74.2%	69.3%
1 to less than 2.5 hrs	14.4%	16.5%	20.0%	18.1%	22.9%	16.8%
2.5 to less than 5 hrs	4.8%	6.6%	6.4%	0.0%	2.9%	5.9%
5 to less than 7.5 hrs	0.0%	6.6%	2.7%	2.3%	0.0%	3.9%
7.5 to less than 10 hrs	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
10 hours or more	2.9%	8.8%↑	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	3.3%
Can't say	55	52	54	36	17	508
Total	159	143	164	80	52	1,353

5.6 Reasons for using public transport

Respondents using public transport for non-work / study related trips were asked:

“What are all the reasons why the person travels by public transport?”

Approximately three-quarters (77.9%) of respondents who use public transport for non-work / study related trips nominated at least one reason (or destinations) for using public transport. These respondents nominated an average of almost two reasons each, similar to the results recorded in 2015, when this question was last included in the survey program.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2015, the most common reason for using public transport, other than for the journey to work or study, was to visit entertainment venues, with 43.9% (up from 41.8%) nominating this reason.

A little less than one-third of respondents using public transport for non-work / study related trips nominating travelling to sporting events (30.5%) and shopping (28.3%). Both of these results were measurably lower than the results recorded in 2015, when just over one-third of respondents were travelling to these destinations.

Approximately one-sixth of respondents using public transport for non-work / study related trips were visiting relatives / friends (16.6%) or cultural events (15.4%).

Reasons for using public transport for non-work / study related trips

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents using public transport for non-work / study)

Purpose	2019		2015
	Number	Percent	
Entertainment venues	594	43.9%	41.8%
Sporting events	413	30.5%↓	36.4%
Shopping	382	28.3%↓	34.7%
Visit relatives / friends	225	16.6%	17.4%
Cultural events	208	15.4%	12.2%
Community facilities	115	8.5%	6.9%
Childcare	15	1.1%	1.4%
Other	23	1.7%	7.7%
Total responses	1,975		2,537
<i>Respondents selecting at least one reason</i>	<i>1,054</i>	<i>(77.9%)</i>	<i>1,310</i> <i>(81.8%)</i>

There was measurable variation in the reasons for using public transport observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to use public transport to travel to sporting events, and more likely to visit friends or relatives, cultural events, and community facilities.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to use public transport to travel to entertainment venues and sporting events.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to use public transport to travel to entertainment venues.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport to travel to sporting events.
- **Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to use public transport to travel to shopping and more likely to travel to cultural events.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport to travel to entertainment venues and sporting events.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport to travel to sporting events.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport to travel to entertainment venues and cultural events.

Reasons for using public transport for non-work / study related trips by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents using public transport for non-work / study)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Entertainment venues	37.7%	46.6%	35.1%	38.9%	36.2%	44.8%
Sporting events	29.7%	19.8%	11.7%	28.6%	33.6%	24.7%
Shopping	27.5%	34.5%	35.1%	31.0%	25.9%	26.0%
Visit relatives / friends	18.1%	28.4%	21.6%	14.3%	13.8%	11.0%
Cultural events	13.8%	29.3%	12.6%	15.9%	12.9%	10.4%
Community facilities	9.4%	17.2%	7.2%	11.9%	2.6%	10.4%
Childcare	0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%
Other	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	4.5%
Total responses	191	206	138	182	149	203
<i>Respondents selecting at least one reason</i>	<i>100</i> <i>(72.5%)</i>	<i>98</i> <i>(84.5%)</i>	<i>79</i> <i>(71.2%)</i>	<i>101</i> <i>(80.2%)</i>	<i>86</i> <i>(74.1%)</i>	<i>121</i> <i>(78.6%)</i>

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Entertainment venues	45.3%	49.0%	56.1%	45.0%	55.8%	43.9%
Sporting events	43.4%	29.4%	48.8%	42.5%	34.6%	30.5%
Shopping	27.0%	18.9%	27.4%	25.0%	25.0%	28.3%
Visit relatives / friends	12.6%	16.1%	15.2%	21.3%	21.2%	16.6%
Cultural events	9.4%	25.9%	9.8%	18.8%	30.8%	15.4%
Community facilities	3.8%	9.1%	6.1%	5.0%	3.8%	8.5%
Childcare	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Other	0.0%	4.9%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Total responses	227	220	273	127	90	1,975
<i>Respondents selecting at least one reason</i>	<i>119</i> <i>(74.8%)</i>	<i>109</i> <i>(76.2%)</i>	<i>141</i> <i>(86.0%)</i>	<i>66</i> <i>(82.5%)</i>	<i>41</i> <i>(78.8%)</i>	<i>1,054</i> <i>(77.9%)</i>

5.7 Factors encouraging use of public transport

Respondents were asked:

“What would encourage the person to use public transport more often?”

In 2019, a little more than half (57.5%) of all respondents identified at last one factor that may encourage them to use public transport more often. This result is measurably lower than the 64.8% recorded in 2015, when the question was last included in the survey program.

The three most commonly selected factors that may encourage additional public transport use remain the same as recorded in 2015, that being; more frequent services (25.3%), car parking at stations (25.1%), and lower cost (21.5%).

It is noted that car parking at stations, lower cost, more / better security, better timetables, and more stops near home all declined measurably this year as factors that may encourage additional public transport use.

There were two factors included for the first time in the 2019 survey, relating to better connecting services (16.6%), and improved access to / on services (3.6%).

It is important to note that for 42.5% of respondents to the survey, there was nothing that would encourage them to use public transport more often.

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Factor	2019		2015
	Number	Percent	
More frequent services	779	25.3%	27.4%
Car parking at stations	775	25.1%↓	29.7%
Lower cost	664	21.5%↓	29.0%
Less overcrowding	575	18.7%	19.4%
More / better security	537	17.4%↓	22.5%
Better connecting services	513	16.6%	n.a.
Better timetables	479	15.5%↓	19.9%
More stops near home	321	10.4%↓	17.7%
Improved access to / on services	111	3.6%	n.a.
Other	31	1.0%	3.9%
Total responses	4,785		4,874
<i>Respondents selecting at least one factor</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>(57.5%)</i>	<i>1,863</i> <i>(64.8%)</i>

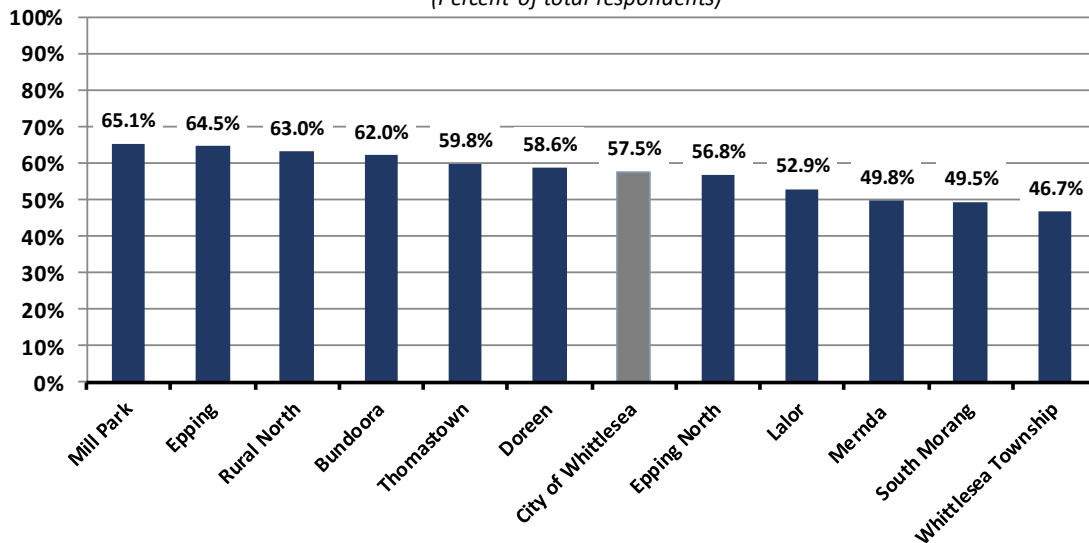
There was some measurable variation in the proportion of respondents that nominated at least one factor that may encourage them to use public transport more often observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Mill Park, Epping, and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably but not significantly more likely than average to nominate at least one factor that may encourage additional public transport use.
- **Mernda, South Morang, and Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to nominate at least one factor that may encourage additional public transport use.

Respondents identifying at least one factor that would encourage more frequent use of public transport by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Percent of total respondents)



There was measurable variation in the factors that may encourage more frequent use of public transport observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate more frequent services and more / better security.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate more frequent services.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate improved access to / on services.
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to nominate more / better security.
- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate lower cost.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to nominate car parking at stations.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to nominate more frequent services.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to nominate more frequent services, car parking at stations, lower cost, or less overcrowding.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to nominate more frequent services, car parking at stations, better timetables and more stops near home, and less likely to nominate lower cost.

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

<i>Factor</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
More frequent services	34.7%↑	24.7%	32.3%↑	22.7%	24.4%	29.3%
Car parking at stations	29.9%	26.2%	23.7%	26.5%	25.4%	29.6%
Lower cost	19.0%	21.3%	20.3%	23.7%	20.2%	28.1%↑
Less overcrowding	20.4%	19.8%	21.1%	19.0%	13.9%	22.4%
More / better security	27.4%↑	15.2%	16.5%	16.2%	10.5%↓	21.5%
Better connecting services	15.7%	11.4%	12.0%	17.1%	13.2%	16.4%
Better timetables	14.6%	14.4%	19.2%	16.8%	12.5%	19.7%
More stops near home	8.8%	7.2%	7.1%	14.6%	12.2%	13.1%
Improved access to / on services	4.4%	4.2%	2.3%	8.1%↑	1.4%	2.7%
Other	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.9%
Total responses	482	383	417	531	389	615
<i>Respondents selecting at least one factor</i>	170 (62.0%)	139 (52.9%)	159 (59.8%)	207 (64.5%)	163 (56.8%)	218 (65.1%)

<i>Factor</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
More frequent services	23.1%	17.9%↓	18.8%↓	19.6%↓	30.6%↑	25.3%
Car parking at stations	16.3%↓	23.3%	29.0%	14.1%↓	35.2%↑	25.1%
Lower cost	19.3%	20.1%	22.9%	10.1%↓	14.8%↓	21.5%
Less overcrowding	19.0%	15.3%	17.4%	5.5%↓	13.9%	18.7%
More / better security	14.1%	19.5%	19.4%	12.1%	21.3%	17.4%
Better connecting services	21.7%	22.0%	18.6%	16.6%	19.4%	16.6%
Better timetables	14.7%	11.2%	12.5%	13.1%	22.2%↑	15.5%
More stops near home	7.9%	6.4%	10.7%	15.6%	27.8%↑	10.4%
Improved access to / on services	2.7%	2.6%	5.2%	2.0%	1.9%	3.6%
Other	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Total responses	512	437	534	218	202	4,785
<i>Respondents selecting at least one factor</i>	182 (49.5%)	156 (49.8%)	202 (58.6%)	93 (46.7%)	68 (63.0%)	1,774 (57.5%)

6. Health and recreation

6.1 Moderate to vigorous physical activity

Respondents were asked:

“How long did the person spend doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week?”

The results for respondents’ level of moderate to vigorous physical activity have remained relatively stable over the last five surveys, as follows:

- ⊗ Approximately one-third (35.5% up from 35.3%) of respondents spent less than one hour in the last week doing moderate to vigorous physical activity.
- ⊗ Approximately forty percent (39.8% down from 41.7%) of respondents spent between one and less than five hours doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- ⊗ Approximately one-quarter (24.7% up from 23.0%) of respondents spent five hours or more doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.

Metropolis Research notes that these are very consistent results which strongly suggest that the level of moderate to vigorous physical activity being undertaken by residents in the City of Whittlesea has remained relatively stable over the last six years.

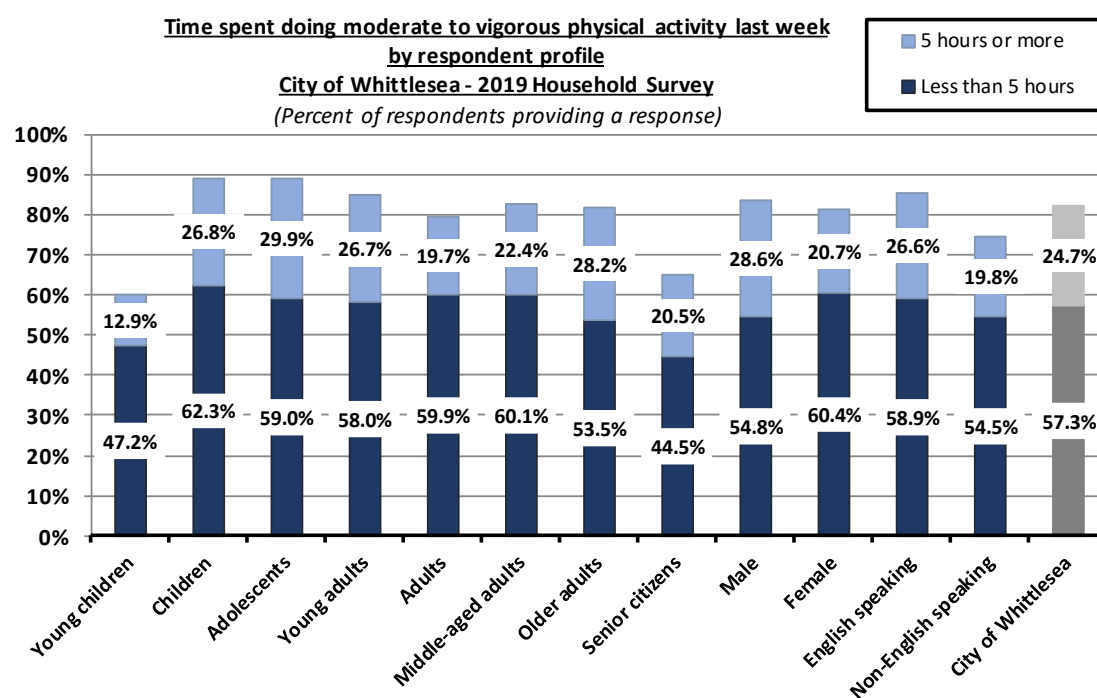
Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2019		2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent				
None	479	18.0%	17.2%	17.2%	19.7%	24.4%
Less than 1 hour	466	17.5%	18.1%	18.3%	18.3%	17.5%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	565	21.2%	20.3%	20.7%	21.5%	37.0%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	496	18.6%	21.4%	21.2%	19.2%	
5 to less than 10 hours	391	14.7%	12.8%	13.6%	13.3%	12.3%
10 hours or more	266	10.0%	10.2%	9.0%	8.0%	8.8%
Can't say	420		270	281	230	290
Total	3,083	100%	2,877	2,875	3,031	2,892

There was measurable and significant variation in the amount of moderate to vigorous physical activity undertaken “in the last week” observed by respondent profile (age structure, gender, and language spoken at home). The following graph provides a summary of the results for respondents doing less than 5 hours last week and those doing five hours or more, as follows:

- **Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have done any moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **Children (aged 5 to 12 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have done less than five hours moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.

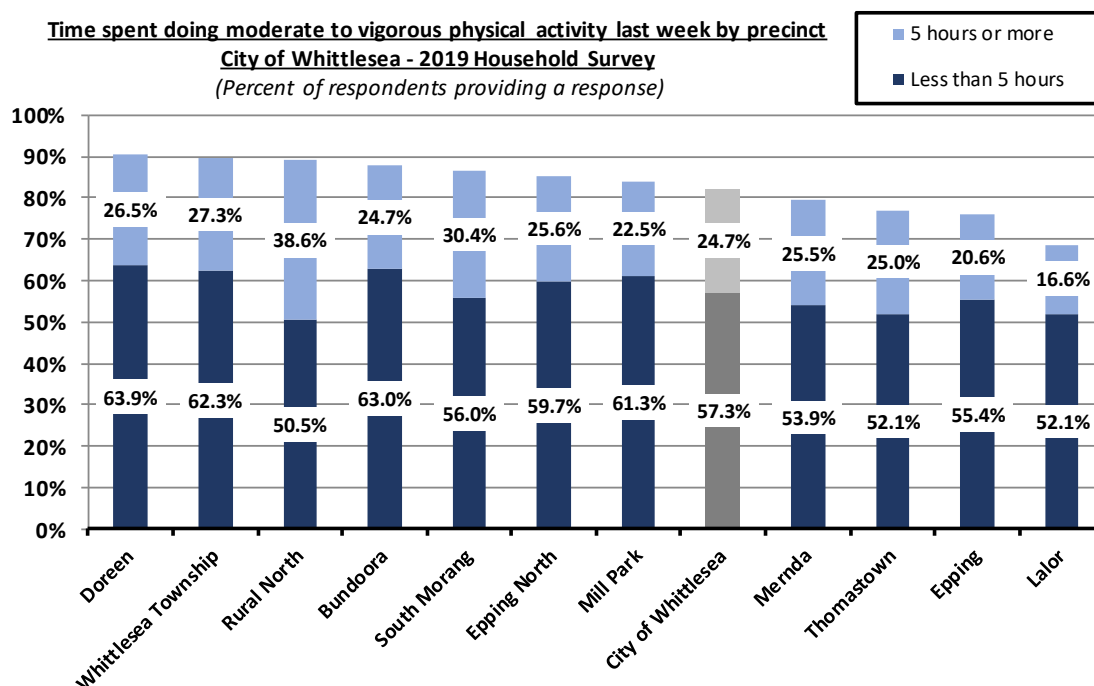
- **Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have done five hours or more moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have done five hours or more moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have done less than five hours moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **Male** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to have done five hours or more moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **Female** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to have done less than five hours moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **English speaking** – respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have done any moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.



The following graph provides the same summary of moderate to vigorous physical activity for respondents across the municipality’s eleven precincts. The table following provides the full breakdown of the results by precinct, with the accompanying arrows displaying the measurable differences. At the summary level, attention is drawn to the following:

- **Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have spent less than five hours doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have spent five hours or more and less likely to have spent less than five hours doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have spent five hours or more doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.

- **Epping and Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have spent less than five hours doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.



Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents using public transport and providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
None	12.3%↓	31.3%↑	22.9%	24.0%↑	14.7%	16.2%
Less than 1 hour	21.7%	19.4%	15.8%	17.6%	20.3%	20.0%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	20.9%	17.5%	23.0%	18.4%	25.1%	21.3%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	20.4%	15.2%	13.3%	19.4%	14.3%	20.0%
5 to less than 10 hours	15.3%	10.0%	10.8%	9.7%	16.5%	15.9%
10 hours or more	9.4%	6.6%	14.2%	10.9%	9.1%	6.6%
Can't say	39	52	26	54	56	45
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

Time	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
None	13.6%	20.6%	9.6%↓	10.4%↓	10.9%↓	18.0%
Less than 1 hour	16.0%	15.7%	15.3%	14.2%	5.9%↓	17.5%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	21.6%	20.2%	24.3%	18.6%	19.8%	21.2%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	18.4%	18.0%	24.3%↑	29.5%↑	24.8%↑	18.6%
5 to less than 10 hours	18.4%	16.5%	18.8%	15.8%	12.9%↑	14.7%
10 hours or more	12.0%	9.0%	7.7%	11.5%	25.7%	10.0%
Can't say	36	46	32	16	7	420
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

6.2 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 2017.

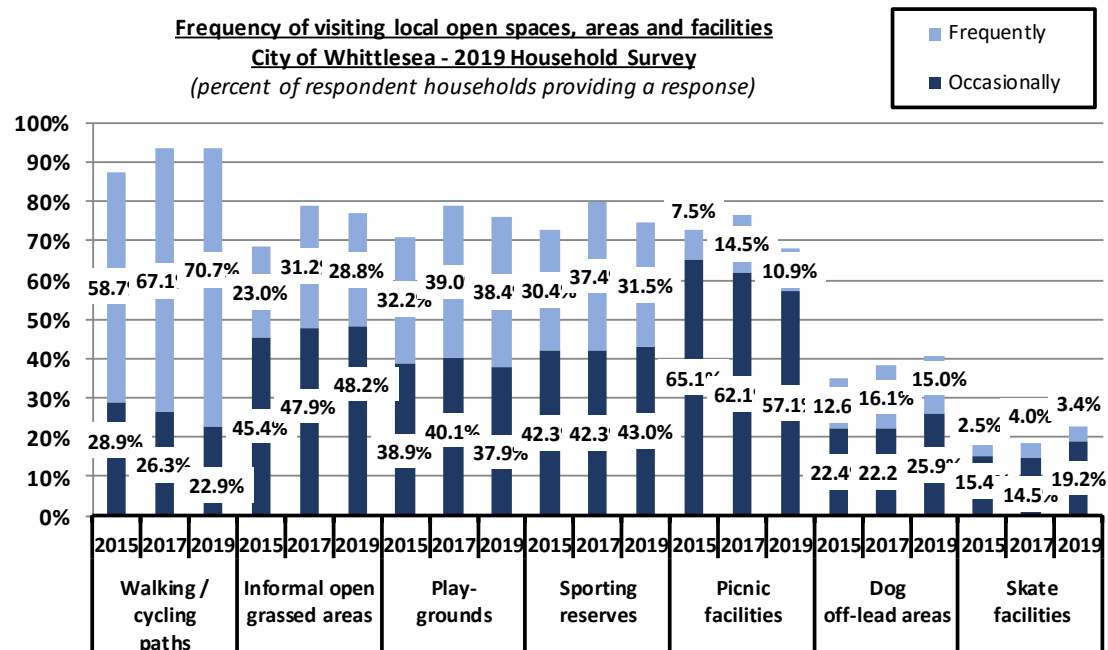
Overall, the use of walking / cycling paths (93.6% up from 93.4%), informal open grassed areas (77.0% down from 79.1%), playgrounds (76.3% down from 79.1%), and dog-off leash areas (40.9% up from 38.3%) all remained relatively stable.

There was a small but measurable decrease in the use of sporting reserves (75.4% down from 79.7%) and picnic facilities (68.0% down from 76.6%), but a small but measurable increase in the use of skate facilities (22.6% up from 18.5%).

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 2019 more than two-thirds (70.7% up from 67.1%) 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 (38.4% down from 39.0%) and sporting reserves (31.5% down from 37.4%), and more than one-quarter frequently use informal open grassed areas (28.8% down from 31.2%).



City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

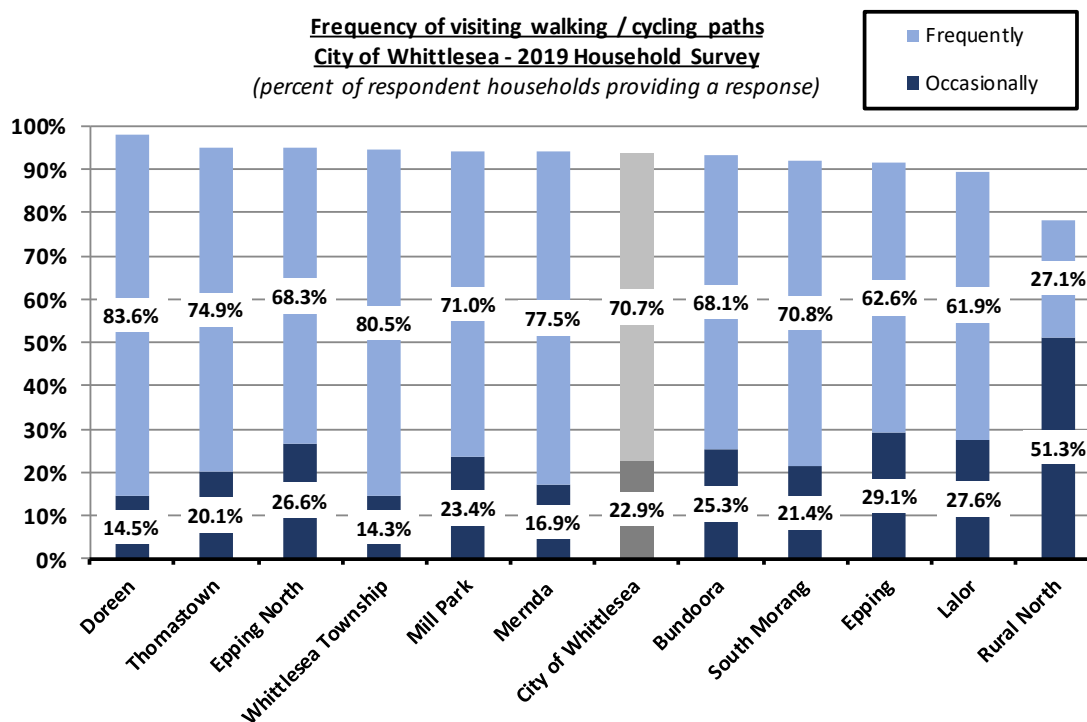
Frequency of visiting local open spaces City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Fortnightly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Can't say</i>	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
	2019	58.7%	12.0%	9.1%	13.8%	6.4%	160	1,083
Playgrounds / play equipment	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
	2019	24.7%	13.7%	14.2%	23.7%	23.7%	214	1,083
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
	2019	22.2%	9.3%	14.3%	28.7%	25.5%	235	1,083
Picnic / BBQ 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
	2019	5.2%	5.7%	15.5%	41.6%	32.0%	232	1,083
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
	2019	18.7%	10.1%	16.5%	31.7%	23.0%	235	1,083
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
	2019	8.8%	6.2%	5.6%	20.3%	59.1%	280	1,083
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
	2019	2.1%	1.3%	4.9%	14.3%	77.4%	281	1,083

The following section provides a summary of these results for each of the seven types of open spaces covered in the survey for each of the municipality's eleven precincts.

There was little measurable variation in the frequency of visiting walking / cycling paths observed across the municipality. It is noted however respondent households from Doreen and Whittlesea Township were measurably more likely than average to use these facilities frequently, whilst respondents from the Rural North were measurably less likely to use them frequently and more likely to use them occasionally.

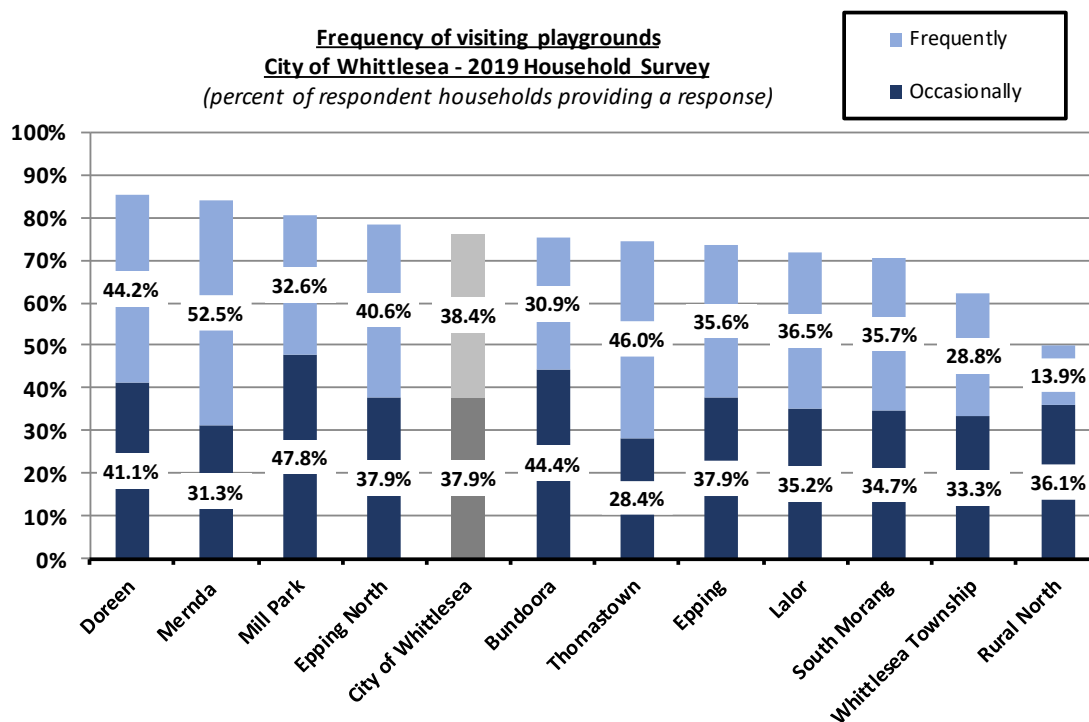


Walking / cycling paths by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	53.8%	50.1%	69.9%↑	52.2%	50.6%	53.2%
Fortnightly	14.3%	11.8%	5.0%	10.4%	17.7%	17.8%
Monthly	13.2%	7.9%	3.8%	15.6%	12.7%	7.8%
Rarely	12.1%	19.7%	16.3%	13.5%	13.9%	15.6%
Never	6.6%	10.5%	5.0%	8.3%	5.1%	5.6%
Can't say	13	21	18	17	11	19
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	59.1%	66.3%	75.8%↑	72.7%↑	24.4%↓	58.7%
Fortnightly	11.7%	11.2%	7.8%	7.8%	2.7%↓	12.0%
Monthly	9.7%	7.9%	5.8%	6.5%	13.5%	9.1%
Rarely	11.7%	9.0%	8.7%	7.8%	37.8%↑	13.8%
Never	7.8%	5.6%	1.9%	5.2%	21.6%↑	6.4%
Can't say	12	15	8	22	4	160
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was little measurable variation in the frequency of visiting playgrounds observed across the municipality. It is noted however that respondent households from Mernda were measurably more likely to use these facilities frequently, Mill Park respondent households were more likely to use them occasionally, and respondent households from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North were less likely to use them frequently or at all.

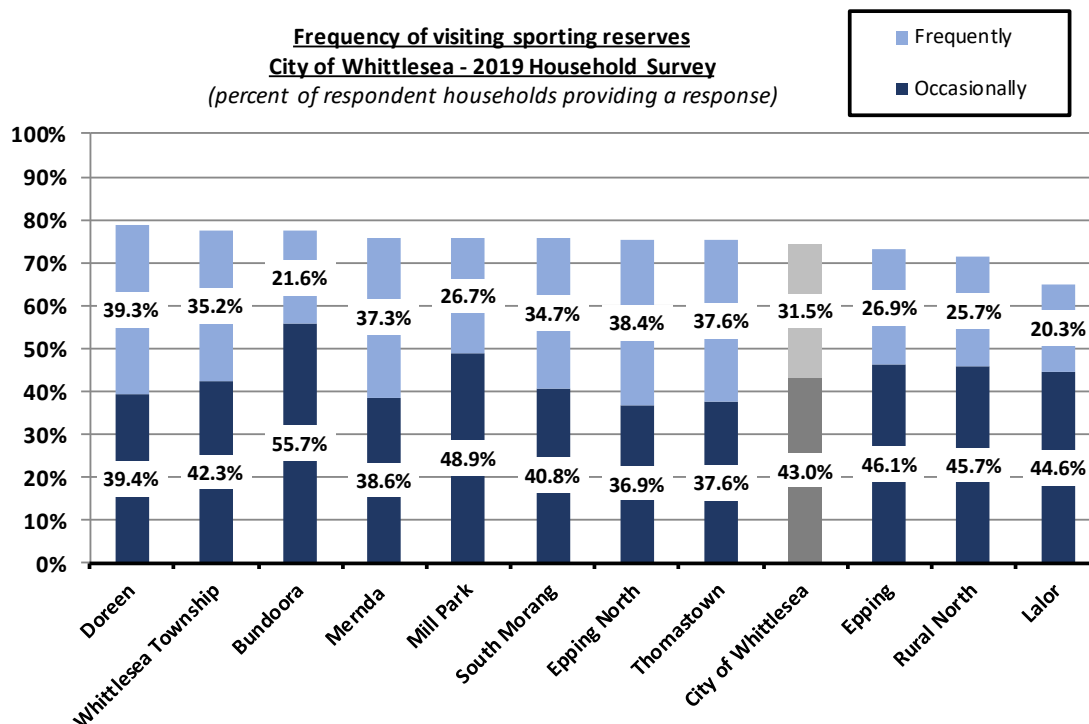


Playgrounds by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	19.8%	21.6%	31.1%	25.3%	28.4%	18.5%
Fortnightly	11.1%	14.9%	14.9%	10.3%	12.2%	14.1%
Monthly	22.2%	12.2%	9.5%	10.3%	17.6%	17.4%
Rarely	22.2%	23.0%	18.9%	27.6%	20.3%	30.4%
Never	24.7%	28.3%	25.6%	26.5%	21.5%	19.6%
Can't say	23	23	24	26	16	17
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	20.4%	35.0%↑	29.5%	18.2%	11.1%↓	24.7%
Fortnightly	15.3%	17.5%	14.7%	10.6%	2.8%↓	13.7%
Monthly	15.3%	11.3%	11.6%	13.6%	11.1%	14.2%
Rarely	19.4%	20.0%	29.5%	19.7%	25.0%	23.7%
Never	29.6%	16.2%	14.7%	37.9%↑	50.0%↑	23.7%
Can't say	17	24	16	33	5	214
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was little measurable variation in the frequency of visiting sporting reserves observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Bundoora were measurably more likely than average to use these facilities occasionally and less likely to use them frequently, whilst respondent households from Lalor were less likely to use them frequently or at all.

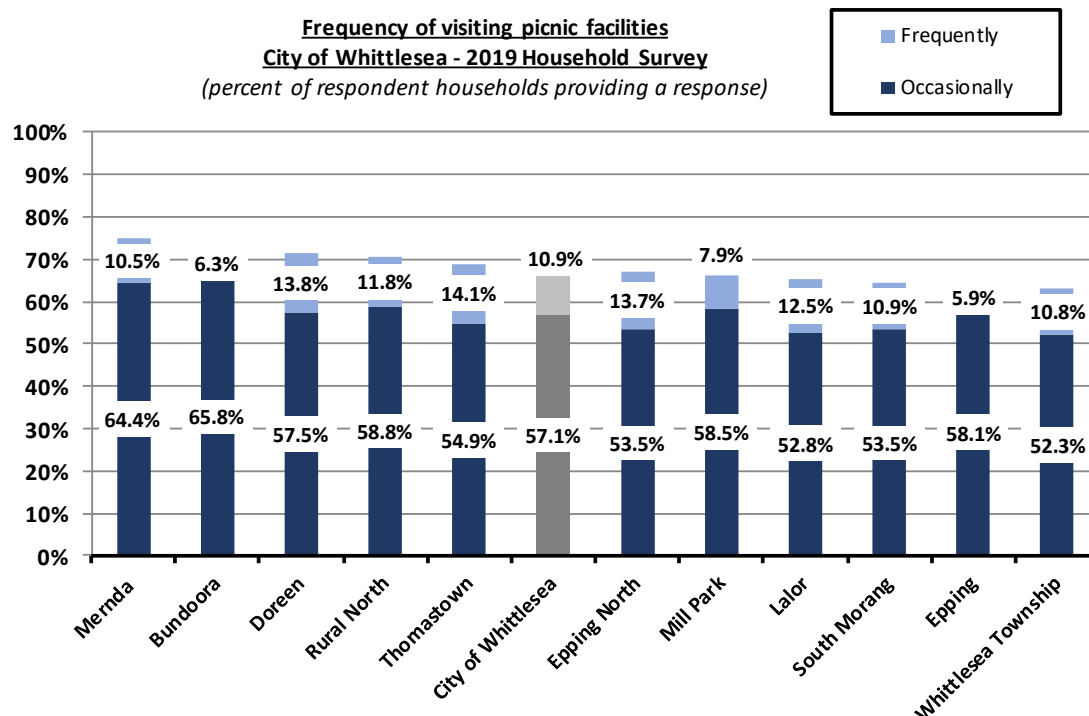


Sporting reserves by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	12.7%	16.2%	24.6%	20.2%	23.3%	18.9%
Fortnightly	8.9%	4.1%	13.0%	6.7%	15.1%	7.8%
Monthly	21.5%	12.2%	15.9%	16.9%	6.8%	15.6%
Rarely	34.2%	32.4%	21.7%	29.2%	30.1%	33.3%
Never	22.7%	35.1%↑	24.8%	27.0%	24.7%	24.4%
Can't say	25	23	29	24	17	19
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	25.5%	24.0%	30.3%	35.2%↑	25.7%	22.2%
Fortnightly	9.2%	13.3%	9.0%	0.0%↓	0.0%↓	9.3%
Monthly	17.3%	9.3%	16.9%	15.5%	11.4%	14.3%
Rarely	23.5%	29.3%	22.5%	26.8%	34.3%	28.7%
Never	24.5%	24.1%	21.3%	22.5%	28.6%	25.5%
Can't say	17	29	22	28	6	235
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was no measurable variation in the frequency of visiting picnic facilities observed across the municipality in summary form, although it is noted that respondent households from Mernda were measurably more likely than average to use these facilities on a monthly basis.

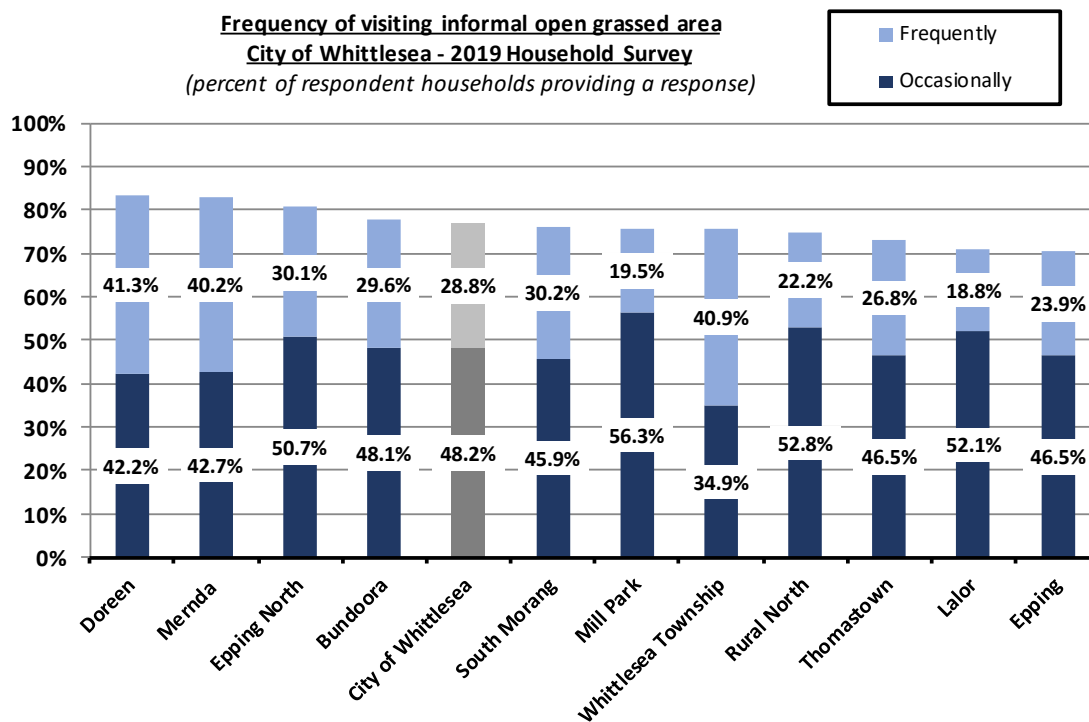


Picnic facilities by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	2.5%	6.9%	5.6%	4.7%	4.1%	4.5%
Fortnightly	3.8%	5.6%	8.5%	1.2%	9.6%	3.4%
Monthly	22.8%	9.7%	14.1%	17.4%	11.0%	16.9%
Rarely	43.0%	43.1%	40.8%	40.7%	42.5%	41.6%
Never	27.9%	34.7%	31.0%	36.0%	32.8%	33.6%
Can't say	25	25	27	27	17	20
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	5.0%	3.9%	7.4%	4.6%	11.8%	5.2%
Fortnightly	5.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	0.0%	5.7%
Monthly	12.9%	27.6%↑	14.9%	10.8%	8.8%	15.5%
Rarely	40.6%	36.8%	42.6%	41.5%	50.0%	41.6%
Never	35.6%	25.1%	28.7%	36.9%	29.4%	32.0%
Can't say	14	28	17	34	7	232
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the frequency of using informal open grassed areas observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Doreen, Mernda and Whittlesea Township were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities frequently, whilst respondent households from Mill Park were measurably less likely to use them frequently and more likely to use them occasionally.

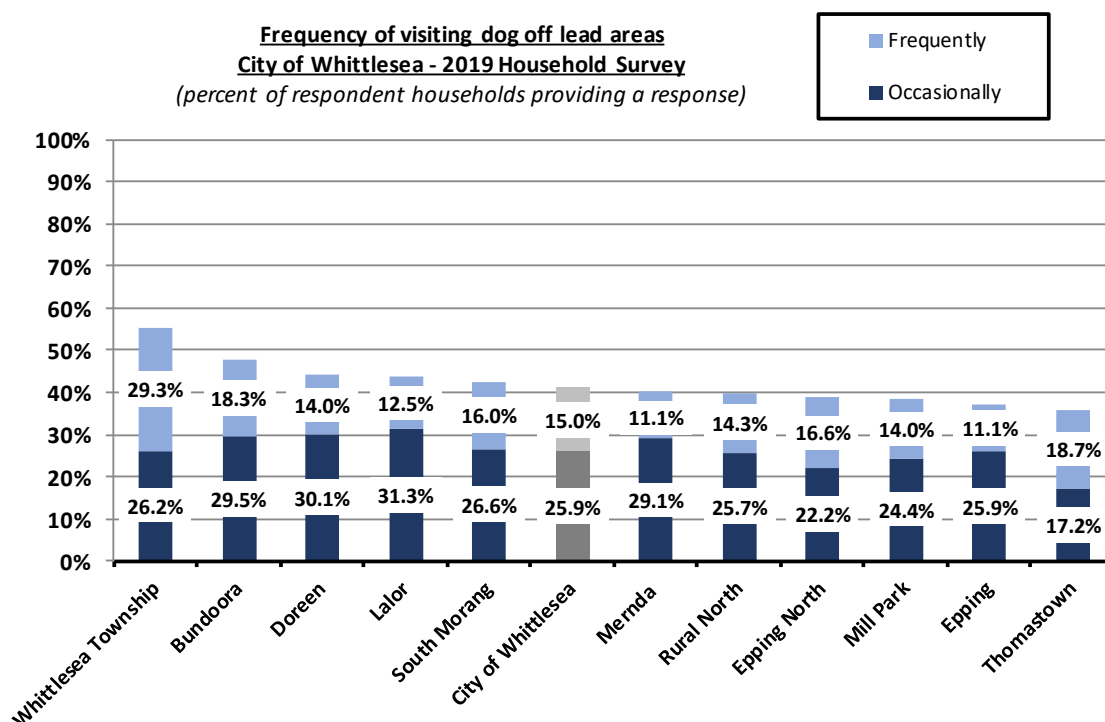


Informal open grassed areas by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	22.2%	13.0%	12.7%	17.9%	20.5%	12.6%
Fortnightly	7.4%	5.8%	14.1%	6.0%	9.6%	6.9%
Monthly	16.0%	15.9%	12.7%	15.5%	17.8%	19.5%
Rarely	32.1%	36.2%	33.8%	31.0%	32.9%	36.8%
Never	22.3%	29.1%	26.7%	29.6%	19.2%	24.2%
Can't say	23	28	27	29	17	22
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	20.8%	28.0%	22.7%	28.8%↑	13.9%	18.7%
Fortnightly	9.4%	12.2%	18.6%	12.1%	8.3%	10.1%
Monthly	16.7%	19.5%	14.4%	6.1%↓	16.7%	16.5%
Rarely	29.2%	23.2%	27.8%	28.8%	36.1%	31.7%
Never	23.9%	17.1%	16.5%	24.2%	25.0%	23.0%
Can't say	19	22	14	33	5	235
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was relatively little measurable variation in the frequency of respondent households visiting dog-off leash areas, although it is noted that respondent households from Whittlesea Township were measurably more likely than average to use these facilities frequently.

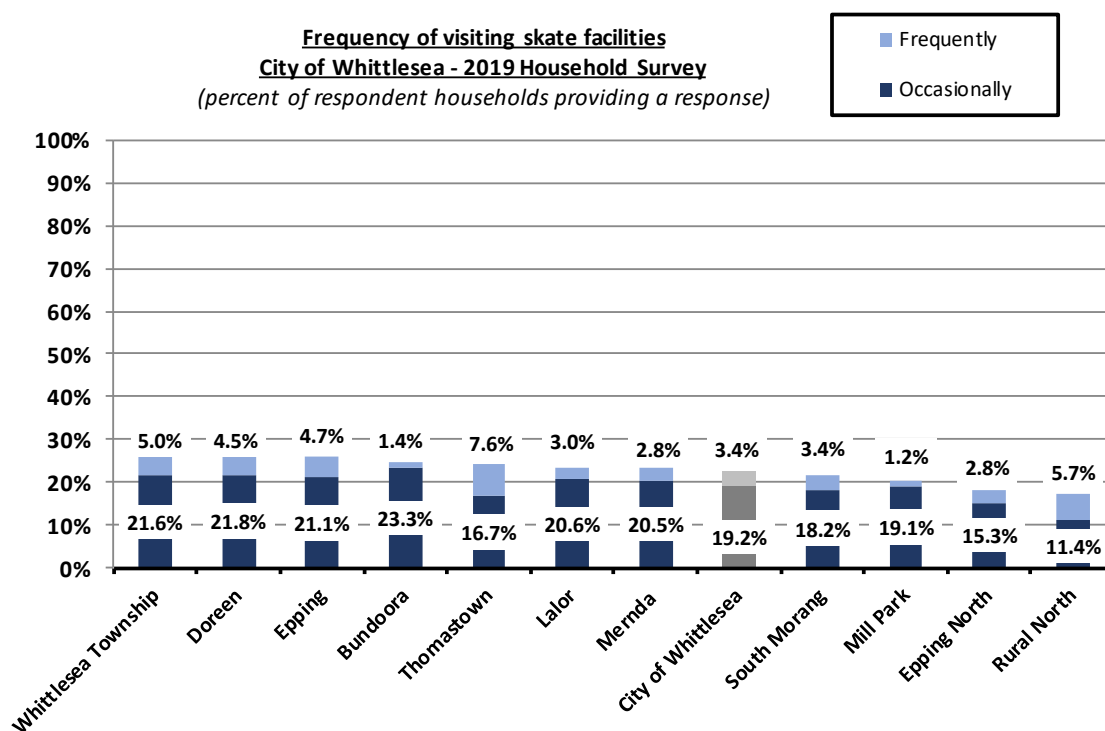


Dog off lead areas by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	14.1%	4.7%	7.8%	8.6%	8.3%	9.3%
Fortnightly	4.2%	7.8%	10.9%	2.5%	8.3%	4.7%
Monthly	7.0%	4.7%	3.1%	4.9%	8.3%	2.3%
Rarely	22.5%	26.6%	14.1%	21.0%	13.9%	22.1%
Never	52.2%	56.2%	64.1%	63.0%	61.2%	61.6%
Can't say	33	33	34	32	18	23
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	11.7%	4.2%	9.7%	18.5%↑	5.7%	8.8%
Fortnightly	4.3%	6.9%	4.3%	10.8%	8.6%	6.2%
Monthly	5.3%	6.9%	9.7%	3.1%	5.7%	5.6%
Rarely	21.3%	22.2%	20.4%	23.1%	20.0%	20.3%
Never	57.4%	59.8%	55.9%	44.5%↓	60.0%	59.1%
Can't say	21	32	18	34	6	280
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was no measurable variation in the frequency of respondent households visiting skate facilities observed across the municipality.



Skate facilities by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Weekly	1.4%	1.5%	6.1%	3.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Fortnightly	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.8%	0.0%
Monthly	5.5%	5.9%	1.5%	8.2%	5.6%	2.4%
Rarely	17.8%	14.7%	15.2%	12.9%	9.7%	16.7%
Never	75.3%	76.4%	75.7%	74.2%	81.9%	79.7%
Can't say	31	29	32	28	18	25
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Weekly	1.1%	1.4%	3.4%	3.3%	5.7%	2.1%
Fortnightly	2.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Monthly	6.8%	6.8%	4.6%	3.3%	0.0%	4.9%
Rarely	11.4%	13.7%	17.2%	18.3%	11.4%	14.3%
Never	78.4%	76.7%	73.7%	73.4%	82.9%	77.4%
Can't say	27	31	24	39	6	281
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

7. Housing

7.1 Dwelling structure

7.1.1 Dwelling type

Household respondents were asked:

“In what type of dwelling do you currently live, and in what type would you prefer?”

Consistent with the results recorded in recent years, the overwhelming majority (91.2% down from 91.7%) of respondent households were currently residing in separate detached houses.

A small proportion of respondent households were currently residing in townhouses or duplexes (5.6% up from 3.7%), multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing (1.5% down from 2.7%) and other forms of housing (1.7% down from 1.9%).

Metropolis Research notes that the proportion of respondent households currently residing in separate detached houses remains a little higher than the 2016 *Census* results (83.8%), and that the proportion living in townhouses or duplexes remains 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*.

Current dwelling type
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Type	2019		2017	2016	2015
	Number	Percent			
Separate detached house	848	91.2%	91.7%	90.3%	92.0%
Townhouse or Duplex	52	5.6%	3.7%	3.8%	4.9%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	14	1.5%	2.7%	3.7%	2.0%
Other	16	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%
Not stated	153		122	69	146
Total households	1,083	100%	1,123	1,017	1,000

There was an extra component added to this question this year, asking respondent households their preferred type of dwelling.

The following table provides the results to this new component.

Overall, ninety percent (90.4%) of respondent households preferred to live in a separate detached house, whilst approximately half of the small sample of respondent households living in townhouses or duplexes (52.9%) or flats, units or apartments (50.9%) also preferred to live in a separate detached house.

It is interesting to note that almost all (95.2%) of the respondent households currently living in a separate detached house prefer that type of dwelling, and that less than one percent reported that they would prefer to live in a multi-unit, apartment, flat or shop top housing. Just 2.9% reported that they would prefer to live in a townhouse or duplex.

Preferred dwelling type by current dwelling type

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Preferred dwelling type	All dwellings		Current dwelling type			
	Number	Percent	Separate House	Town-house	Unit / Apartment	Other
Separate detached house	611	90.4%	95.2%	52.9%	50.9%	19.1%
Townhouse or Duplex	39	5.8%	2.9%	42.2%	0.0%	13.9%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	10	1.5%	0.7%	2.7%	49.1%	0.0%
Other	16	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%	0.0%	67.0%
Not stated	407		249	7	4	6
Total households	1,083	100%	848	52	14	16

There was relatively little measurable variation in the current dwelling type of respondent households observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, as follows:

- **Epping, Epping North and Whittlesea** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to live in a separate detached house.

These results reflect the current housing profile of the 1,083 respondent households comprising the sample for the survey this year. Metropolis Research suggests that any small changes in these results from year to year are more likely to reflect random sampling variation rather than a notable change in the dwelling profile of the municipality.

There was no statistically significant variation in the preferred dwelling type of respondent households observed across the municipality.

Respondents in each of the eleven precincts were overwhelmingly both currently living in a separate detached house, and preferred to live in such a dwelling.

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Current dwelling type by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Separate detached house	93.4%	96.3%	89.1%	84.2%↓	85.0%↓	91.3%
Townhouse or Duplex	3.3%	3.7%	4.1%	7.4%	10.0%	5.4%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	4.2%	2.5%	2.2%
Other	3.3%	0.0%	2.7%	4.2%	2.5%	1.1%
Not stated	12	15	25	18	10	17
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Structure	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Separate detached house	93.2%	93.4%	94.2%	83.3%↓	100.0%	91.2%
Townhouse or Duplex	2.9%	6.6%	5.8%	10.7%	0.0%	5.6%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	1.5%
Other	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.7%
Not stated	13	13	8	15	2	153
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

Preferred dwelling type by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Separate detached house	87.6%	93.2%	96.2%	84.6%	88.7%	84.3%
Townhouse or Duplex	6.2%	5.1%	1.9%	7.7%	9.7%	9.4%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat/shop top housing	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Other	3.1%	1.7%	1.9%	3.1%	0.0%	4.7%
Not stated	39	38	46	48	28	45
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Structure	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Separate detached house	92.2%	97.0%	89.8%	87.5%	92.6%	90.4%
Townhouse or Duplex	2.6%	0.0%	7.6%	8.9%	7.4%	5.8%
Multi-unit, apartment, flat / shop top housing	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%
Other	3.9%	3.0%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Not stated	38	37	32	43	14	407
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

7.1.2 Number of bedrooms

Household respondents were asked:

“How many bedrooms are there in your current dwelling, and how many would you prefer to have?”

Consistent with the fact that more than ninety percent of respondent households were currently living in separate detached houses, the overwhelming majority (94.7%) of respondent households were living in dwellings that had three, four, or five bedrooms.

Respondent households were also asked the number of bedrooms they would prefer to have in their dwelling. These results show that 94.1% of respondent households would prefer a dwelling that had either three, four, or five bedrooms.

Current and preferred number of bedrooms
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Current		Preferred	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	4	0.4%	4	0.5%
Two	47	4.9%	39	5.3%
Three	521	54.1%	252	34.0%
Four	358	37.2%	356	48.0%
Five or more	33	3.4%	90	12.1%
Not stated	120		342	
Total households	1,083	100%	1,083	100%

Cross-tabulated in the following table, these results confirm that more than half of the respondent households’ had the number of bedrooms in their dwelling that they prefer.

For example, three-quarters (73.5%) of the respondent households currently living in a four bedroom dwelling preferred a four bedroom dwelling.

The largest variation between current and preferred number of bedrooms was noted for respondent households currently living in three bedroom dwellings. Whilst 51.6% of these respondent households preferred a three bedroom dwelling, 38.0% preferred a four bedroom dwelling.

Metropolis Research notes, that with the exception of the 28 respondent households currently living in a five or more bedroom dwelling, for all other respondent households, if they were not currently living in a dwelling with their preferred number of bedrooms, the respondent household was overwhelmingly likely to prefer more rather than fewer bedrooms.

Preferred number of bedrooms
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Preferred number of bedrooms	Current number of bedrooms				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five +
One	75.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two	25.0%	61.1%	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Three	0.0%	25.0%	51.6%	10.6%	14.3%
Four	0.0%	8.3%	38.0%	73.5%	7.1%
Five or more	0.0%	2.8%	6.4%	15.5%	78.6%
Total	4	36	405	265	28

There was measurable variation in the current number of bedrooms of respondent households observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor, Thomastown, and Epping** – respondent households were measurably less likely to live in a four bedroom dwelling.
- **Epping North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to live in a four bedroom dwelling.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to live in a three bedroom dwelling and more likely to live in a four bedroom dwelling.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to live in a two bedroom dwelling and less likely to live in a four bedroom dwelling.

Metropolis Research notes that the variation discussed above in relation to the number of bedrooms in the dwellings of respondent households is likely, at least in part to reflect the fact that new dwellings have tended to become larger over time. This is particularly relevant in relation to the established housing in precincts such as Lalor and Thomastown, where a larger proportion of the housing stock was developed in an era when housing was smaller.

There was also some measurable variation in the preferred number of bedrooms of respondent households observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to prefer three bedrooms and less likely to prefer four bedrooms.
- **Epping and the Rural North** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to prefer four bedrooms.
- **Epping North and Mernda** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to prefer three bedrooms and more likely to prefer four bedrooms.
- **Doreen** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to prefer three bedrooms.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to prefer three bedrooms and less likely to prefer four, five or more bedrooms.

Current number of bedrooms by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
One	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Two	4.3%	5.6%	7.3%	5.1%	3.8%	4.3%
Three	48.8%	80.9%	69.6%	67.7%	43.7%	55.2%
Four	42.6%	13.5%↓	20.7%↓	23.2%↓	48.7%↑	36.2%
Five or more	4.3%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	3.8%	3.2%
Not stated	10	8	16	14	10	15
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Two	2.9%	2.2%	4.8%	19.3%↑	7.7%	4.9%
Three	46.1%	41.3%↓	32.4%↓	58.0%	46.1%	54.1%
Four	45.2%	54.3%↑	55.2%↑	20.5%↓	38.5%	37.2%
Five or more	5.8%	2.2%	7.6%	1.1%	7.7%	3.4%
Not stated	11	12	6	11	2	120
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

Preferred number of bedrooms by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
One	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Two	11.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.4%	3.2%	4.0%
Three	26.8%	55.1%↑	36.8%	37.8%	19.0%↓	42.7%
Four	50.6%	31.9%↓	49.1%	39.2%↓	58.8%↑	42.7%
Five or more	11.3%	7.2%	7.0%	14.9%	19.0%	9.3%
Not stated	33	28	41	39	27	34
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Two	4.8%	1.4%	7.1%	11.5%	6.5%	5.3%
Three	28.9%	22.9%↓	25.0%↓	49.1%↑	41.9%	34.0%
Four	56.7%	58.6%↑	52.4%	36.1%↓	35.5%↓	48.0%
Five or more	9.6%	17.1%	15.5%	3.3%↓	16.1%	12.1%
Not stated	32	34	27	38	10	342
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

7.1.3 Preferred number of bedrooms by household size

The following table provides a summary of the current and preferred number of bedrooms of respondent households, by the number of persons usually resident in each household.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that the overwhelming majority of one and two person households were currently living in three or four bedroom dwellings, and that the overwhelming majority prefer three or four bedrooms.

Most respondent households with three persons usually resident were both currently living in three or four bedroom dwellings, and almost all prefer three or four bedrooms.

A similar pattern is evident in relation to four person respondent households. It is noted however that whilst two-thirds (66.7%) of four person respondent households prefer to live in a four bedroom dwelling, 12.1% would prefer a five bedroom dwelling.

More than one-third (38.6%) of five person respondent households were currently living in a three bedroom dwelling, whilst just 4.7% prefer this situation. Two-thirds (63.2%) prefer four bedrooms, and one-third (32.1%) prefer five or more bedrooms.

With regard to six and seven person respondent households, it is noted that almost half of these households currently reside in a three bedroom dwelling. None of these respondent households prefer three bedrooms and more than half prefer five or more bedrooms.

Current and preferred number of bedrooms by household size
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Household size	Current number of bedrooms					Preferred number of bedrooms				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
One	0.8%	11.4%	67.4%	19.1%	1.3%	0.9%	18.4%	57.7%	13.9%	9.1%
Two	0.7%	6.2%	61.8%	30.0%	1.3%	0.9%	7.4%	44.4%	42.9%	4.4%
Three	0.0%	5.4%	56.9%	36.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.8%	43.6%	47.3%	6.3%
Four	0.5%	1.9%	42.3%	51.5%	3.8%	0.7%	1.3%	19.2%	66.7%	12.1%
Five	0.0%	0.0%	38.6%	53.3%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	63.2%	32.1%
Six	0.0%	0.0%	40.2%	34.7%	25.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	66.1%
Seven	0.0%	0.0%	44.0%	0.0%	56.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.0%	56.0%
Total households	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083

7.1.4 Reasons for preferring dwelling type and number of bedrooms

Household respondents were asked:

“Why is this your preferred dwelling type and number of bedrooms?”

Respondent households were asked the reasons why they preferred the dwelling type and number of bedrooms. It is noted that just 457 of the 1,083 respondent households provided a response to this question.

The main reasons were a need to accommodate their family (25.1%), the housing / number of bedrooms was adequate for their needs (13.0%), they require a spare bedroom / visitor bedroom (11.1%), they prefer the space and room (9.9%), and that their preferred dwelling type / bedrooms was the appropriate number of bedrooms for their needs (8.4%).

There was some variation in these results observed based on the preferred number of bedrooms, with the most common responses outlined in bold in the following table.

Reasons for preferring the dwelling type and number of bedrooms
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	2019		Preferred number of bedrooms				
	Number	Percent	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
Accommodate family	115	25.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	36.5%	27.3%
Adequate for needs	59	13.0%	0.0%	29.5%	26.9%	6.0%	0.0%
Visitor / spare bedroom	51	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	16.6%	18.4%
Prefer the space / plenty of room	45	9.9%	0.0%	8.6%	6.0%	11.1%	20.5%
Appropriate number of bedrooms	38	8.4%	100.0%	23.2%	6.5%	8.0%	4.0%
Privacy	31	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	4.9%	7.1%
Like it / love it / personal choice	24	5.3%	0.0%	4.4%	8.1%	4.9%	0.0%
Study / office room	15	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	12.5%
Suits lifestyle	13	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	2.2%	1.4%
Downsizing	12	2.7%	0.0%	16.2%	4.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Prefer space of a backyard / garden	9	2.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Low maintenance	6	1.4%	0.0%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Because it's the family home	5	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Empty nester	5	1.1%	0.0%	1.7%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Storage room	4	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%
It's big	3	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%
Suitable for people with disabilities	3	0.6%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%
Resale value	3	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Family living nearby	2	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost / can't afford anything bigger	3	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Other	10	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Not stated	626		3	22	122	156	35
Total responses	1,083	100%	4	39	252	356	90

The following table provides a breakdown of the reasons for preferred dwelling type and number of bedrooms for each of the dwelling types and number of bedrooms.

Reasons for preferring the dwelling type and number of bedrooms
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

<i>House with one and two bedrooms</i>		<i>House with three bedrooms</i>	
Appropriate number of bedrooms	42.4%	Adequate for needs	28.6%
Downsizing	24.9%	Privacy	12.2%
Adequate for needs	16.5%	Accommodate family	10.8%
Like it / love it / personal choice	8.1%	Appropriate number of bedrooms	6.8%
Low maintenance	8.1%	Like it / love it / personal choice	6.3%
Not stated	14	Downsizing	5.8%
		Prefer the space / plenty of room	5.6%
		Suits lifestyle	5.1%
		Low maintenance	3.9%
		Prefer space of a backyard / garden	2.7%
		All other reasons	12.2%
		Not stated	102
Total	23	Total	210
<i>House with four bedrooms</i>		<i>House with five or more bedrooms</i>	
Accommodate family	36.4%	Accommodate family	29.3%
Visitor / spare bedroom	16.4%	Prefer the space / plenty of room	20.8%
Prefer the space / plenty of room	12.1%	Visitor / spare bedroom	19.0%
Appropriate number of bedrooms	9.6%	Study / office room	10.2%
Adequate for needs	6.3%	Privacy	5.7%
Privacy	5.5%	Appropriate number of bedrooms	5.2%
Like it / love it / personal choice	3.4%	Prefer space of a backyard / garden	2.3%
Suits lifestyle	2.6%	Suits lifestyle	1.8%
Study / office room	2.4%	Suitable for people with disabilities	1.8%
Prefer space of a backyard / garden	1.8%	It's big	1.1%
All other reasons	3.5%	All other reasons	2.8%
Not stated	127	Not stated	19
Total	293	Total	62
<i>Townhouse with one and two bedrooms</i>		<i>Townhouse with three bedrooms</i>	
Downsizing	60.9%	Low maintenance	25.6%
Empty nester	39.1%	Suits lifestyle	25.6%
Not stated	7	Like it / love it / personal choice	17.0%
		Accommodate family	13.6%
		Privacy	13.1%
		Prefer the space / plenty of room	5.1%
		Not stated	0
Total	8	Total	13

Reasons for preferring the dwelling type and number of bedrooms
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

<i>Townhouse with four bedrooms</i>		<i>Townhouse with five or more bedrooms</i>	
Adequate for needs	40.0%	Storage room	49.0%
Like it / love it / personal choice	39.5%	Privacy	25.5%
Accommodate family	20.5%	Visitor / spare bedroom	25.5%
Not stated	5	Not stated	4
Total	9	Total	7
<i>Unit / apartment with two bedrooms</i>		<i>Unit / apartment with three bedrooms</i>	
Suitable for people with disabilities	56.6%	Appropriate number of bedrooms	100.0%
Adequate for needs	43.4%	Not stated	1
Not stated	3		
Total	5	Total	2
<i>Other type with two bedrooms</i>		<i>Other type with three bedrooms</i>	
Prefer the space / plenty of room	59.7%	Like it / love it / personal choice	100.0%
Adequate for needs	40.3%	Not stated	1
Not stated	0		
Total	2	Total	2
<i>Other type with four bedrooms</i>		<i>Other type with five or more bedrooms</i>	
Accommodate family	49.0%	Accommodate family	56.6%
Study / office room	26.8%	Study / office room	43.4%
Visitor / spare bedroom	24.2%	Not stated	0
Not stated	3		
Total	9	Total	2

7.2 Housing situation

Household respondents were asked:

“How would you describe the current housing situation?”

As has been observed in the *Household Survey* program over an extended period of time, a little less than half (42.6% up from 40.8%) of respondent households fully own their own home. A similar proportion (38.1% down from 42.7%) were purchasing their home.

There was a small but measurable decrease this year in the proportion of respondent households purchasing their home, and a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households renting their home privately.

Metropolis Research notes that these measurable differences this year reverse the small but measurable changes recorded in the 2017 survey.

Housing situation
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2012
	Number	Percent					
Fully own this home	424	42.6%	40.8%	42.4%	43.3%	39.7%	47.1%
Purchasing this home	379	38.1%↓	42.7%	37.2%	40.7%	39.3%	39.9%
Renting this home	180	18.1%↑	14.1%	18.9%	14.9%	19.7%	12.8%
Renting from Office of Housing	6	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	n.a.
Other	6	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%
Not stated	88		123	59	95	139	18
Total households	1,083	100%	1,123	1,017	1,000	1,028	1,049

The following table provides a breakdown of these results by an expanded household structure. The sample size for one-parent families and younger sole person households was too small to measure statistical significance. There was however measurable variation observed across the other household structures:

- **Two-parent families (youngest child aged 0 to 18 years)** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to be own their home outright and more likely to be purchasing their home.
- **Younger couples (aged 15 to 34 years)** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to own their home outright and more likely to be renting privately.
- **Middle-aged couples (aged 35 to 59 years)** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to own their home and more likely to be purchasing their home.
- **Older sole persons and couples (aged 60 years and over)** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to own outright and less likely to be purchasing their home.

- **Group households (unrelated flatmates)** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be renting their home privately.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondent households were measurably more likely than non-English speaking households to fully own their home, whilst non-English speaking households were measurably more likely to be renting their home privately.

Housing situation by household structure and language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	2p family (0 to 4 yrs)	2p family (5 to 12 yrs)	2p family (13 to 18 yrs)	2p family (adult only)	1p family (0 to 4 yrs)	1p family (5 to 12 yrs)
Fully own this home	15.5%↓	18.9%↓	28.7%↓	47.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Purchasing this home	62.3%↑	60.0%↑	56.2%↑	39.2%	44.7%	47.4%
Renting this home	22.2%	21.1%	13.1%	12.6%	55.3%	52.6%
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	9	11	7	11	1	1
Total households	105	129	87	162	3	7

Situation	1p family (13 to 18 yrs)	1p family (adult only)	Younger couples	Middle- aged couples	Older couples	Younger sole persons
Fully own this home	3.8%	56.7%	13.3%↓	25.1%↓	88.5%↑	10.6%
Purchasing this home	63.4%	22.6%	44.7%	51.5%↑	8.3%	22.2%
Renting this home	32.8%	15.9%	41.3%↑	23.4%	3.2%	67.2%
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	4.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	6	0	5	11	2
Total households	8	37	43	92	162	11

Situation	Middle-aged sole persons	Older sole persons	Other families	Group households	English speaking	Non-English speaking
Fully own this home	40.2%	76.9%	36.4%	29.0%	45.2%↑	38.6%
Purchasing this home	36.5%	9.3%↓	35.0%	11.1%	36.8%	39.1%
Renting this home	23.3%	12.9%	23.7%	40.7%↑	16.5%	21.4%↑
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	4.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	14.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Not stated	10	2	3	7	49	35
Total households	56	83	69	24	657	404

There was measurable variation in the current housing situation of respondent households observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor, Whittlesea Township, and the Rural North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to own their home outright and less likely to be purchasing their home.
- **South Morang and Doreen** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be purchasing their home.
- **Mernda** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to own their home outright and more likely to be purchasing their home.

Housing situation by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Fully own this home	50.5%	52.2%↑	50.5%	39.9%	38.1%	43.5%
Purchasing this home	32.3%	23.3%↓	31.5%	34.3%	42.9%	32.3%
Renting this home	17.2%	22.1%	18.0%	22.9%	19.0%	21.2%
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Not stated	5	11	9	8	6	10
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Situation</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Fully own this home	36.9%	22.7%↓	40.4%	60.4%↑	61.6%↑	42.6%
Purchasing this home	50.4%↑	57.7%↑	47.1%↑	19.8%↓	25.6%↓	38.1%
Renting this home	11.7%	18.6%	12.5%	17.6%	12.8%	18.1%
Renting from Office of Housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Other	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Not stated	12	7	7	8	2	88
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

7.3 Housing payments

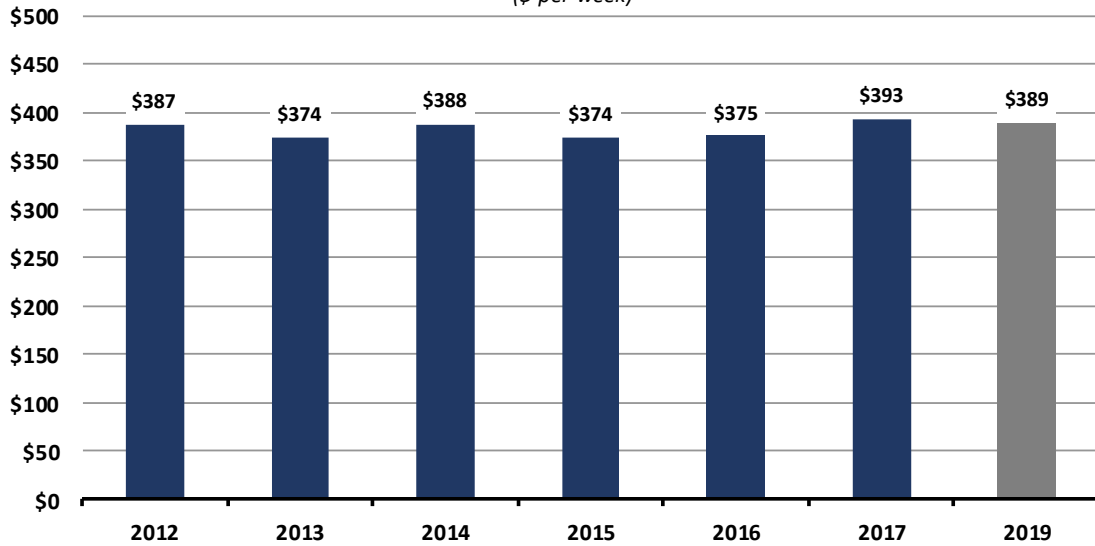
Household respondents that do not own their home outright were asked:

“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 2019 survey was \$389 per week, a decrease of one percent on the 2017 median of \$393 per week. This result is a combination of the following:

- **Mortgage payment** – the median weekly mortgage payment was \$436 per week in 2019, an increase of less than one percent on the 2017 median of \$432.
- **Rental payment** – the median weekly rental payment was \$358 per week, identical to the 2017 median, and an increase of 4.1% on the 2016 median of \$344.

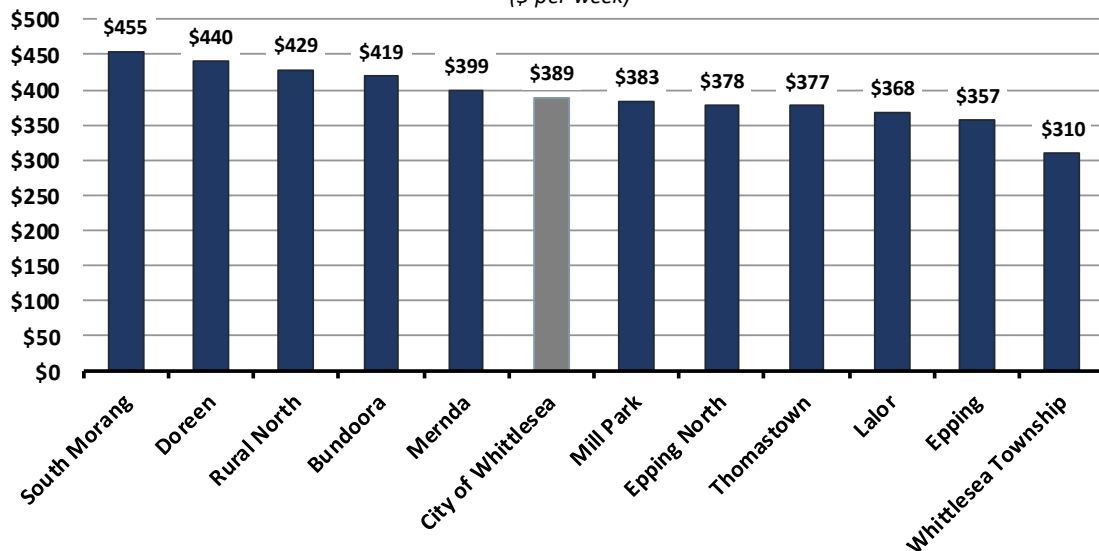
Median weekly rent / mortgage payments
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (\$ per week)



Given the relatively small sample size of an average of fifty respondent households per precinct, there are no detailed precinct level results published breaking down the median mortgage and rental payments. There was however, measurable variation in the median housing costs observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **South Morang and Doreen** – respondent households reported a higher median housing cost than the municipal median.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondent households reported a lower median housing cost than the municipal median.

Median weekly rent / mortgage payments by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (\$ per week)



Home loan or rent repayments
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of households with a mortgage or rental payments providing a response)

Response	Mortgagee households				Rental households			
	2019	2017	2016	2015	2019	2017	2016	2015
\$1 - \$99 per week	2.0%	2.5%	1.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%
\$100 - \$199 per week	4.8%	5.5%	11.1%	9.7%	3.8%	0.9%	3.3%	5.4%
\$200 - \$299 per week	10.1%	12.8%	11.6%	10.8%	5.9%	6.8%	15.9%	19.2%
\$300 - \$399 per week	25.1%	21.7%	19.9%	21.8%	67.5%	70.9%	64.6%	63.8%
\$400 - \$499 per week	21.3%	22.4%	25.8%	23.4%	19.0%	19.4%	12.2%	10.0%
\$500 or more per week	36.7%	35.1%	30.5%	30.8%	3.8%	2.0%	2.3%	0.8%
Not stated	43	41	38	44	22	22	17	8
Total households	379	427	356	368	186	155	186	138

7.4 Period of residence

Respondents were asked:

“How long has the person lived at this address?”

Consistent with the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, approximately one-third (33.7% up from 36.5%) of respondents had lived at their current address for less than five years.

There was however, a small but measurable decline this year in the proportion of respondents that had lived at their current dwelling for one to less than five years and five to less than 10 years. There was a measurable and significant increase in the proportion that had lived at their current address for 10 years or more.

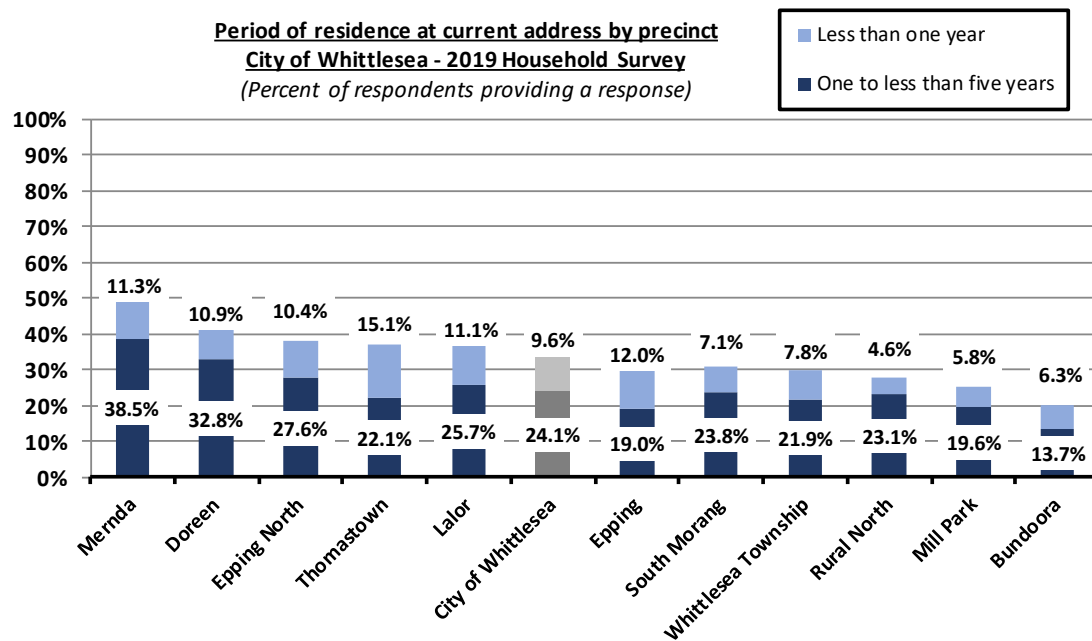
Period of residence at current address
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Period	2019		2017	2016	2015	2012	2007	2002
	Number	Percent						
Less than one year	289	9.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%	10.9%	12.0%	11.8%
One to less than five years	726	24.1%↓	27.0%	25.0%	23.9%	28.8%	23.7%	26.9%
Five to less than 10 years	568	18.9%↓	24.1%	17.4%	21.2%	17.5%	22.2%	16.8%
10 years or more	1,426	47.4%↑	39.3%	48.1%	45.3%	42.8%	42.1%	44.5%
Not stated	74		75	78	88	80	60	58
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	2,924	2,291	2,734

The following graph provides a summary of the precinct-level results for respondents that had lived at their current address for less than five years.

Attention is drawn to the fact that between one-fifth (Bundoora) and a half (Mernda) of the respondents to the survey had lived at their current address for less than five years. This is an important finding to bear in mind when exploring the detailed results, as it highlights the fact that there is a significant degree of movement of population within the municipality from year to year. This is regardless of whether or not there is significant new housing development occurring in the area.



As would be expected given the nature of growth in the City of Whittlesea over an extended period of time, there was measurable and significant variation in these results observed across the municipality:

- **Bundoora and Epping** – respondents were measurably less likely to have lived at the current address for between one and less than 10 years and more likely to have lived there for 10 years or more.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have lived at the current address for five to less than 10 years and more likely to have lived there for 10 years or more.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for less than one year.
- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have lived at the current address for one to less than five years and more likely to have lived there for 10 years or more.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for between one and less than 10 years and less likely to have lived there for 10 years or more.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for 10 years or more.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have lived at the current address for less than one year or between five and less than 10 years, and more likely to have lived there for 10 years or more.

Period of residence at current address by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Less than one year	6.3%	11.1%	15.1%↑	12.0%	10.4%	5.8%
One to less than five years	13.7%↓	25.7%	22.1%	19.0%↓	27.6%	19.6%↓
Five to less than ten years	11.8%↓	10.0%↓	16.3%	13.3%↓	29.7%↑	16.5%
Ten years or more	68.2%↑	53.2%↑	46.5%	55.7%↑	32.3%↓	58.1%↑
Not stated	3	2	8	5	8	8
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

<i>Period</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Less than one year	7.1%	11.4%	10.9%	7.8%	4.6%↓	9.6%
One to less than five years	23.8%	38.4%↑	32.8%↑	21.9%	23.1%	24.1%
Five to less than ten years	19.0%	35.5%↑	27.9%↑	16.7%	8.3%↓	18.9%
Ten years or more	50.1%	14.7%↓	28.4%↓	53.6%↑	64.0%↑	47.4%
Not stated	15	14	4	7	0	74
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

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?”

The following table provides a summary of the previous location of residence of respondents that had lived at their current address for less than five years. A detailed list of the postcodes located within each region are available on request.

There was a small but measurable decline in the proportion of respondents that had previously lived in the City of Whittlesea (44.5% down from 50.9%). There was however a small but measurable increase in the proportion moving to their current address from the north eastern region of metropolitan Melbourne (25.1% up from 21.7%).

These results show that a little less than two-thirds (69.6% down from 72.6%) of respondents that had lived at their current address for less than five years, moved to that address from a suburb located within the north eastern region of metropolitan Melbourne, and that almost half had moved from a postcode located at least in part within the City of Whittlesea.

Attention is drawn to the fact that 7.7% (up from 4.6%) of respondents that had lived at their current address for less than five years had moved to that address directly from overseas.

Previous region of residence
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number & percent of respondents aged 5 yrs & over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

Region	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
City of Whittlesea	289	44.5%↓	50.9%	49.0%	49.4%	51.1%	50.5%
North eastern Melbourne	163	25.1%↑	21.7%	19.9%	20.2%	18.7%	22.9%
International	50	7.7%	4.6%	5.5%	6.8%	6.4%	6.8%
North western Melbourne	36	5.5%	4.3%	7.0%	5.8%	3.3%	3.4%
Inner eastern Melbourne	27	4.2%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	5.7%	2.0%
Interstate	26	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%
Outer eastern Melbourne	13	2.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Inner Melbourne	13	2.0%	3.4%	1.8%	1.3%	3.7%	2.3%
Outer western Melbourne	12	1.8%	1.6%	2.5%	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%
Regional / rural Victoria	9	1.4%	1.5%	2.5%	2.4%	0.5%	1.7%
Southern Melbourne	6	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%
South eastern Melbourne	6	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%
Not stated	227		283	117	83	98	228
Total	877	100%	951	845	790	985	1,101

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

- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have moved to their current address from the north eastern region and the City of Whittlesea.
- **Lalor and Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have moved to their current address from the north eastern region or overseas, and less likely to have moved from within the City of Whittlesea.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably more likely to have moved to their current address from regional / rural Victoria, interstate, overseas, the north western region and the inner eastern region, and less likely to have moved from north eastern Melbourne or the City of Whittlesea.
- **Epping North and Mernda** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have moved to their current address from the north eastern region and more likely to have moved within the City of Whittlesea.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have moved to their current address from the north eastern region.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have moved to their current address from within the City of Whittlesea.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably less likely to have moved to their current address from the north eastern region, and more likely to have moved from interstate or within the City of Whittlesea.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have moved to their current address from within the City of Whittlesea.

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Previous region of residence by precinct City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number & percent of respondents aged 5 yrs & over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
City of Whittlesea	55.3%↑	31.3%↓	31.5%↓	23.0%↓	79.7%↑	42.5%
North eastern Melbourne	36.8%↑	41.8%↑	42.5%↑	4.9%↓	3.6%↓	27.8%
International	0.0%	17.9%↑	13.0%↑	13.1%↑	0.0%	3.7%
North western Melbourne	2.6%	4.5%	7.4%	13.1%↑	8.3%	7.4%
Inner eastern Melbourne	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%↑	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%↑	1.2%	3.7%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	5.6%
Inner Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.3%	2.4%	0.0%
Outer western Melbourne	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	5.6%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%↑	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Melbourne	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
South eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Not stated	10	15	29	23	6	13
Total	48	82	83	84	90	67

<i>Region</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
City of Whittlesea	40.9%	56.9%↑	39.1%↓	57.1%↑	81.8%↑	44.5%
North eastern Melbourne	35.2%↑	18.5%↓	20.7%	5.7%↓	18.2%	25.1%
International	2.8%	8.6%	8.7%	2.9%	0.0%	7.7%
North western Melbourne	0.0%	2.5%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%	5.5%
Inner eastern Melbourne	8.5%	4.9%	7.6%	5.7%	0.0%	4.2%
Interstate	7.0%	1.2%	2.2%	14.3%↑	0.0%	4.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	1.4%	0.0%	5.4%	5.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Inner Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Outer western Melbourne	4.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	3.7%	2.2%	5.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Southern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
South eastern Melbourne	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Not stated	26	48	41	17	16	227
Total	97	129	133	52	27	877

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?”

Since 2015, approximately 10 percent of respondents reported that they may potentially be moving from their current address within the next twelve months. It is noted that in 2013 and 2014, a significantly higher proportion reported that they may potentially move.

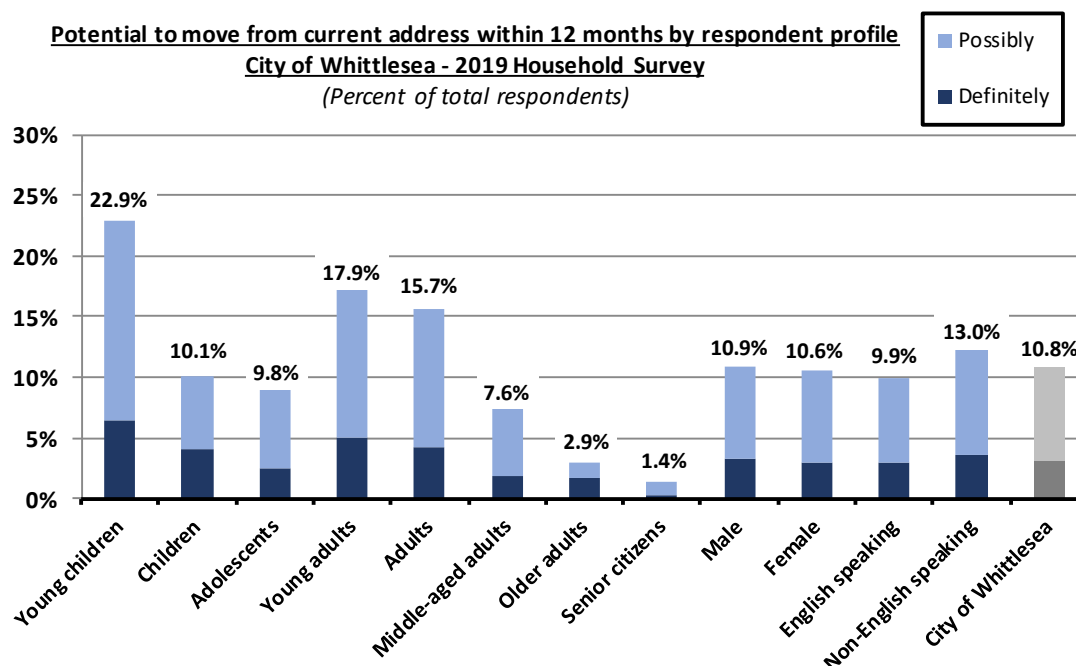
Potential to move from current address within 12 months
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
Yes - definitely	97	3.1%	4.1%	4.1%	3.5%	14.5%	15.1%
Yes - possibly	236	7.7%	7.6%	6.4%	7.7%	8.1%	9.8%
No	2,487	80.7%	78.6%	78.7%	76.0%	67.4%	65.1%
Can't say	263	8.5%	9.7%	10.8%	12.9%	9.9%	10.0%
Total	3,083	100%	3,161	2,877	2,875	3,031	2,892

There was no meaningful variation in these results observed by gender or language spoken at home, there was however measurable variation observed by age structure, as follows:

- **Young children (aged 0 to 4 years), young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to potentially move within twelve months.
- **Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to potentially move from their current address in the next twelve months.

Potential to move from current address within 12 months by respondent profile
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Percent of total respondents)



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

- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to possibly move within twelve months and less likely to not move.
- **Thomastown** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to not move within twelve months.
- **Epping** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to not move within twelve months.
- **Epping North and the Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to not move within twelve months and less likely to not know.
- **South Morang** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to possibly move within twelve months and more likely to not move.

Potential to move from current address within 12 months by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomastown	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Yes - definitely	3.6%	0.4%	2.6%	3.7%	6.3%	3.6%
Yes - possibly	9.1%	17.1%↑	4.1%	8.1%	4.2%	11.3%
No	79.3%	70.7%↓	86.5%↑	75.4%↓	85.7%↑	76.4%
Can't say	8.0%	11.8%	6.8%	12.8%	3.8%↓	8.7%
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Yes - definitely	3.5%	2.9%	2.0%	4.5%	0.0%	3.1%
Yes - possibly	2.2%↓	6.4%	7.2%	5.5%	4.6%	7.7%
No	85.3%↑	82.4%	83.3%	85.0%	91.7%↑	80.7%
Can't say	9.0%	8.3%	7.5%	5.0%	3.7%↓	8.5%
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

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 the results recorded in previous *Household Surveys*, a little more than half (51.3%) of respondents’ potentially moving from their current address in the next twelve months were potentially moving to an address located all or partly within the City of Whittlesea.

A further 10.2% were potentially moving within the north eastern region of Melbourne (the region that includes the City of Whittlesea). It is noted that the 2019 result was measurably lower than the 2017 result, which appears to be something of an outlier when compared to historical years.

A little less than 10 percent of respondents anticipate potentially moving interstate, whilst approximately three percent anticipate moving overseas.

Given the small sample of just 187 respondents who provided a response to this question, no precinct level breakdown of these results is published in this report.

Potential future region of residence

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number & percent of respondents potentially moving within 12 months providing a response)

Region	2019		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Number	Percent					
City of Whittlesea	96	51.3%	55.0%	51.9%	56.9%	56.3%	65.2%
North eastern Melbourne	19	10.2%↓	22.5%	10.3%	12.8%	10.5%	10.8%
Interstate	16	8.6%	6.8%	10.3%	5.4%	2.1%	1.8%
Inner Melbourne	15	8.0%	2.6%	5.4%	5.2%	11.3%	5.2%
Various locations	8	4.3%	2.1%	7.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
North western Melbourne	7	3.7%	0.5%	2.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Outer western Melbourne	6	3.2%	2.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Inner eastern Melbourne	5	2.7%	4.2%	1.6%	4.2%	2.1%	2.6%
International	5	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%	12.2%	2.5%
Regional / rural Victoria	5	2.7%	2.1%	4.3%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%
South eastern Melbourne	4	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%	0.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Not stated	146		178	118	124	438	482
Total	333	100%	369	303	321	688	719

7.5.3 Reasons for potentially moving from current address

Respondents potentially moving within twelve months were asked:

“Why is the person planning to move from this dwelling?”

Of the 333 respondents potentially moving from their current dwelling in the next twelve months, almost three-quarters (72.8%) nominated at least one reason why they were potentially moving, at an average of around 1.3 reasons each.

Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, approximately one-quarter (27.3% up from 22.8%) may potentially move because they are purchasing a home, and almost one-fifth (19.5%) were upgrading.

A smaller proportion of respondents were potentially moving for a range of other reasons such as to be closer to family and friends (10.5%), the lease was ending (9.6%), and for education (6.0%).

Metropolis Research notes that these results have remained relatively stable over recent surveys, although it is noted that purchasing a home and employment related did increase measurably as reasons for potentially moving.

Reasons for potentially leaving current address within 12 months
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents potentially moving within 12 months providing a response)

Reason	2019		2017	2016
	Number	Percent		
Purchasing a home	91	27.3%↑	22.8%	24.4%
Upgrading	65	19.5%	17.6%	18.8%
To be closer to family and / or friends	35	10.5%	6.8%	10.2%
Lease is ending	32	9.6%	11.1%	11.6%
For education*	20	6.0%↑	0.3%	3.0%
For employment	17	5.1%	2.4%	5.3%
Child leaving home	11	3.3%	5.1%	6.9%
Downsizing	10	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%
Can't afford location	9	2.7%	4.1%	5.3%
To get better access to services	9	2.7%	4.6%	2.0%
To be closer to public transport	6	1.8%	3.3%	2.0%
Other reason to move	11	3.3%	7.6%	7.9%
Total responses	316		351	312
<i>Respondents identifying at least one reason</i>	<i>242</i> <i>(72.8%)</i>		<i>289</i> <i>(78.3%)</i>	<i>261</i> <i>(86.0%)</i>

(in 2016, 2017 this was referred to as "Finishing education")*

8. Importance of and satisfaction with aspects of living in the neighbourhood

Respondent households 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 first asked to rate how important each of twenty-one aspects were in their decision to live in the neighbourhood, and then how satisfied they were with each of these aspects.

Respondent households who were dissatisfied with any aspect were also asked why they were dissatisfied. The responses received in relation to reasons for dissatisfaction with these aspects are included as an appendix to this report.

The twenty-one aspects have been broadly grouped into those relating to location, services, and lifestyle. Each group is separately discussed in the following sections.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that the number of respondent households providing an importance and satisfaction score for these twenty-one aspects varied substantially. This is likely to reflect respondent households that did not consider some of the aspects to be relevant to them.

This variation in the response rate will have the effect of increasing the average importance scores somewhat, as some respondent households that considered an aspect unimportant to them would be likely to have not provided an importance score for that aspect. This should be borne in mind when interpreting these results.

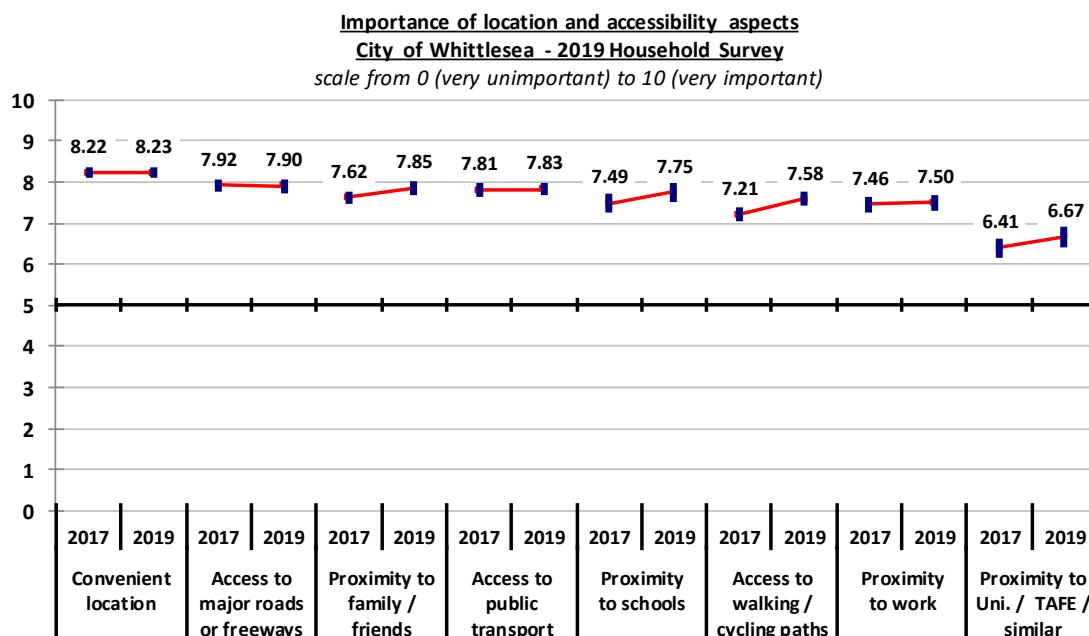
8.1 Location

There were eight aspects relating to location included in the survey, with the average importance of each outlined in the following graph. The graph displays the average importance score on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to ten (very important), where five is neither important nor unimportant.

There was no statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level) variation in the average importance of these eight location aspects observed between 2017 and 2019.

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 of respondent households considered this very important (i.e. rating importance at eight or more out of 10), whilst four percent considered it unimportant (i.e. rating zero to four).
- **High Importance** – respondent households on average considered access to major roads and freeways, proximity to family and / or friends, access to public transport, 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 90 percent considered proximity to family / friends to be very important. Approximately 10 percent of respondent households considered these aspects to be unimportant.
- **Moderate Importance** – respondent households on average considered proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions to be moderately important. Whilst half (49.5%) considered this aspect very important, one-fifth considered it unimportant.

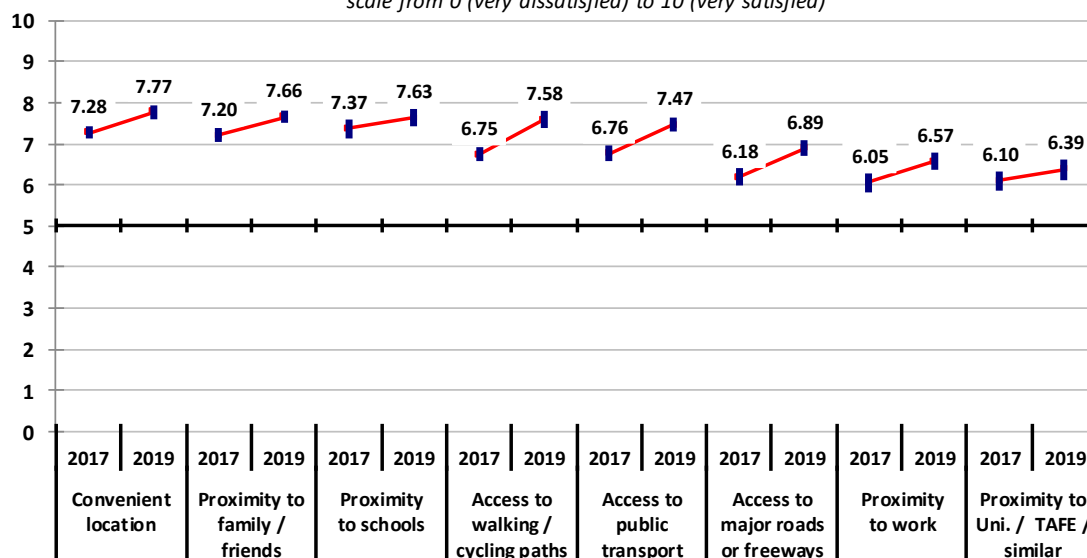


The average satisfaction of respondent households with each of these eight location aspects increased this year compared to 2017, as is clearly evident in the following graph. Of most importance is the fact that satisfaction with all of the access to transport related aspects including convenient location, access to walking / cycling paths, public transport, and major roads and freeways, increased measurably and significantly this year.

Satisfaction with these eight location related aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- **Excellent** – for convenient location. Three-quarters (75.2% up from 67.6%) of respondent households were very satisfied with this aspect, whilst 7.6% (down from 12.6%) were dissatisfied.
- **Very Good** – for proximity to family / friends, proximity to schools, access to walking / cycling paths, and access to public transport. Up to approximately three-quarters of respondents were very satisfied with these aspects, whilst approximately 10 percent were dissatisfied.
- **Good** – for access to major roads and freeways and proximity to work. Whilst between a little more than half and two-thirds of respondent were very satisfied with these aspects, approximately one-fifth were dissatisfied.
- **Solid** – for proximity to university / TAFE / or similar. Half of respondent households were very satisfied with this aspect, whilst one-fifth were dissatisfied.

Satisfaction with location and accessibility aspects
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied)



Taken together, the importance and satisfaction with the eight location related aspects clearly shows that the community both considers transport aspects to be more important this year than in 2017, and more critically, they are measurably and significantly more satisfied with each of the transport related aspects.

This is particularly true in relation to the significant increase in the proportion of respondents “very satisfied” (i.e. rating satisfaction at seven or more out of ten) with access to major roads and freeways (61.7% up from 54.5%), access to public transport (70.0% up from 58.5%), and access to walking / cycling paths (70.8% up from 56.1%).

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Importance and satisfaction of location and accessibility aspects
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

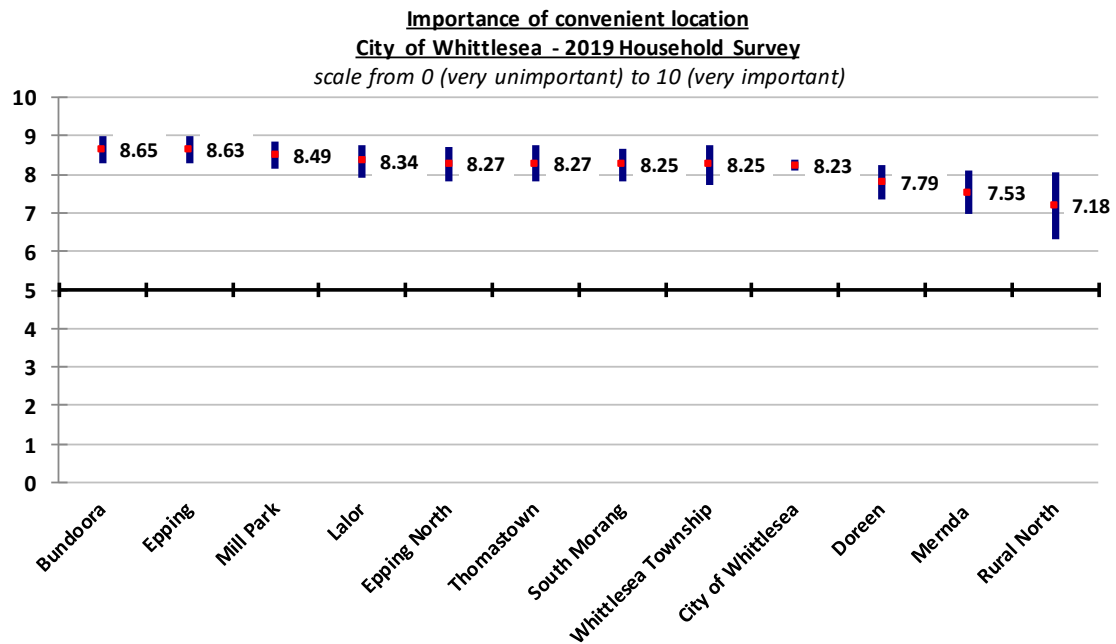
Statement	Year	Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total	
			0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10			
Convenient location	Importance	2017	8.22	5.0%	13.2%	81.8%	189	1,123
		2019	8.23	4.0%	15.0%	81.0%	201	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.28	12.6%	19.8%	67.6%	238	1,123
		2019	7.77	7.6%↓	17.2%	75.2%↑	260	1,083
Proximity to family / friends	Importance	2017	7.62	9.7%	16.3%	74.0%	201	1,123
		2019	7.85	7.7%	1.6%↓	90.7%↑	218	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.20	11.5%	21.0%	67.5%	275	1,123
		2019	7.66	7.4%	19.6%	73.0%↑	301	1,083
Proximity to work	Importance	2017	7.46	10.7%	19.7%	69.6%	318	1,123
		2019	7.50	12.3%	17.7%	70.0%	370	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.05	26.2%	26.2%	47.6%	383	1,123
		2019	6.57	20.2%↓	24.6%	55.2%↑	436	1,083
Proximity to schools	Importance	2017	7.49	14.6%	11.8%	73.6%	415	1,123
		2019	7.75	11.9%	11.4%	76.7%	432	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.37	14.0%	15.1%	70.9%	487	1,123
		2019	7.63	10.4%	16.9%	72.7%	510	1,083
Proximity to University / TAFE / similar	Importance	2017	6.41	21.9%	20.9%	57.2%	508	1,123
		2019	6.67	20.3%	22.2%	57.5%	537	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.10	23.1%	28.0%	48.9%	580	1,123
		2019	6.39	20.1%	30.4%	49.5%	602	1,083
Access to major roads or freeways	Importance	2017	7.92	9.1%	12.3%	78.6%	180	1,123
		2019	7.90	9.0%	13.0%	78.0%	210	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.18	27.4%	18.1%	54.5%	249	1,123
		2019	6.89	18.9%↓	19.4%	61.7%↑	269	1,083
Access to public transport	Importance	2017	7.81	10.2%	14.4%	75.4%	196	1,123
		2019	7.83	8.7%	15.9%	75.4%	233	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.76	18.9%	22.6%	58.5%	274	1,123
		2019	7.47	9.8%↓	20.2%	70.0%↑	313	1,083
Access to walking and / or cycling paths	Importance	2017	7.21	13.0%	22.1%	64.9%	228	1,123
		2019	7.58	9.1%	19.4%	71.5%↑	272	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.75	15.2%	28.7%	56.1%	299	1,123
		2019	7.58	9.0%↓	20.2%↓	70.8%↑	345	1,083

The following sections provide the average importance and satisfaction results for each of the municipality's eleven precincts.

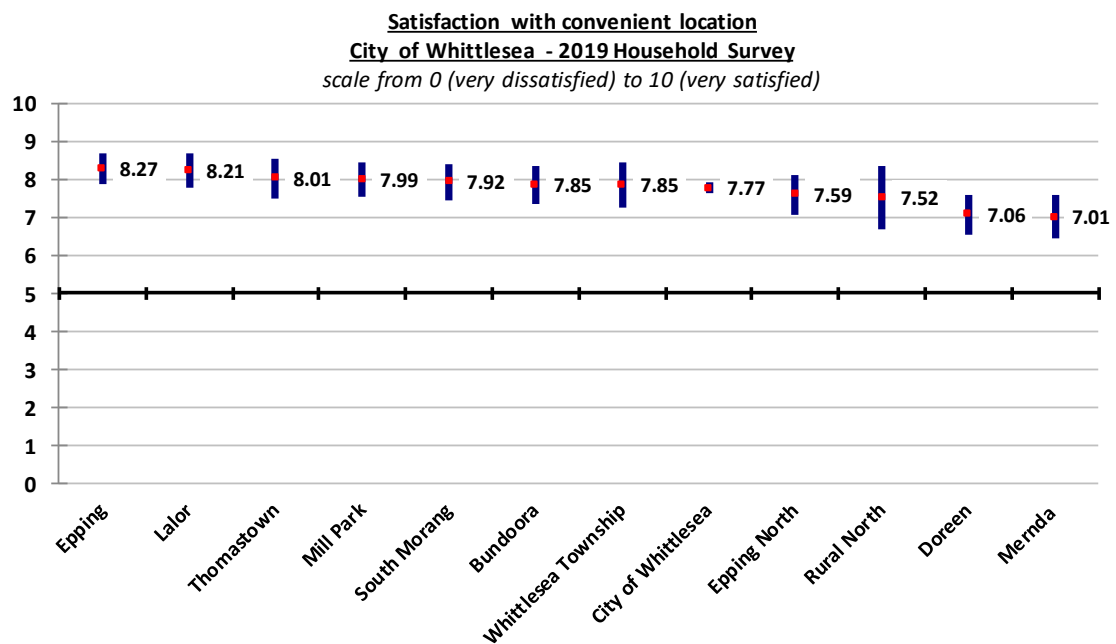
It is noted that the average importance of many, but not all, of these aspects in the decision to live in the area, and their average satisfaction with many of these aspects tended to be lower than average in Mernda, Doreen, Whittlesea Township, and the Rural North.

8.1.1 Convenient location

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of a “convenient location” to the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality. It is noted however that it was somewhat lower in Doreen, Mernda and the Rural North.

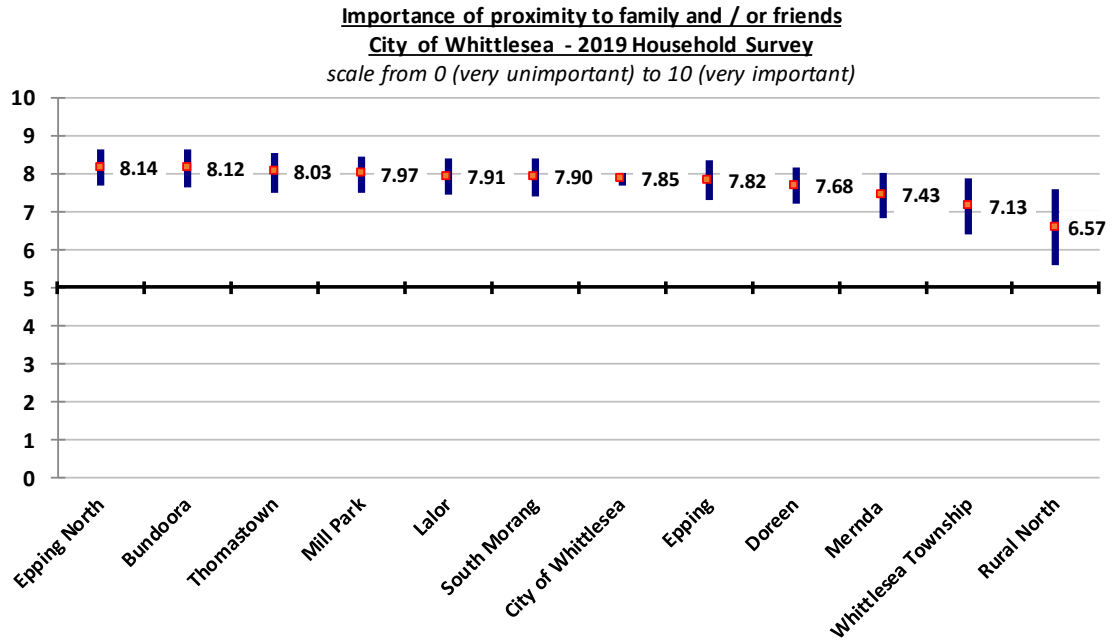


There was measurable variation in respondent households’ satisfaction with “convenient location” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Epping were measurably more satisfied than average, whilst respondent households from Doreen and Mernda were measurably less satisfied, although still at a “good” level.

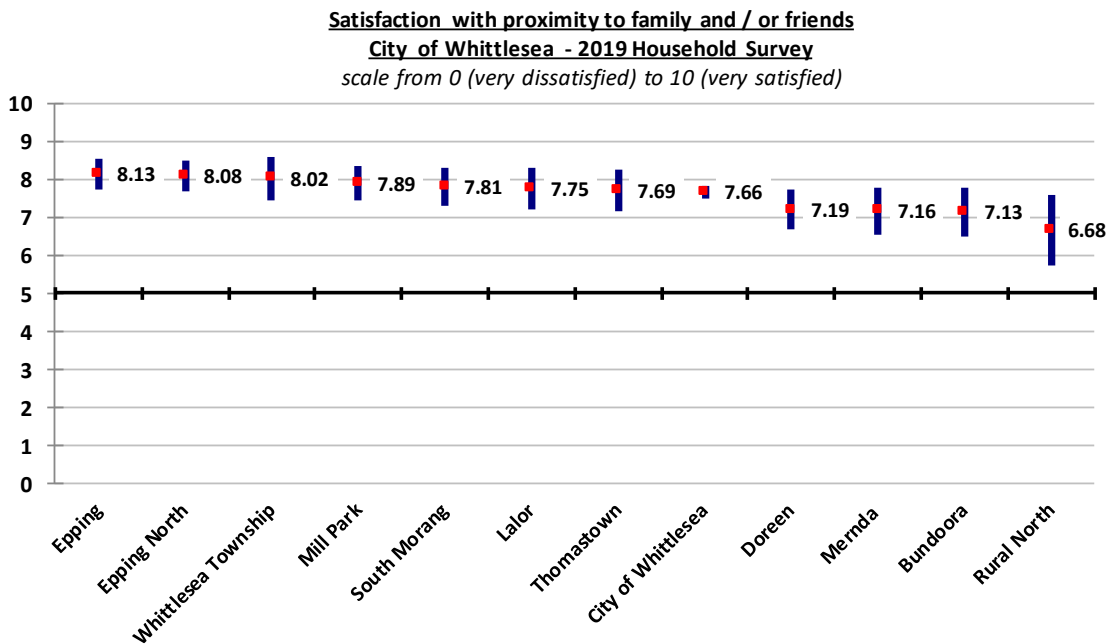


8.1.2 Proximity to family and / or friends

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “proximity to family and / or friends” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

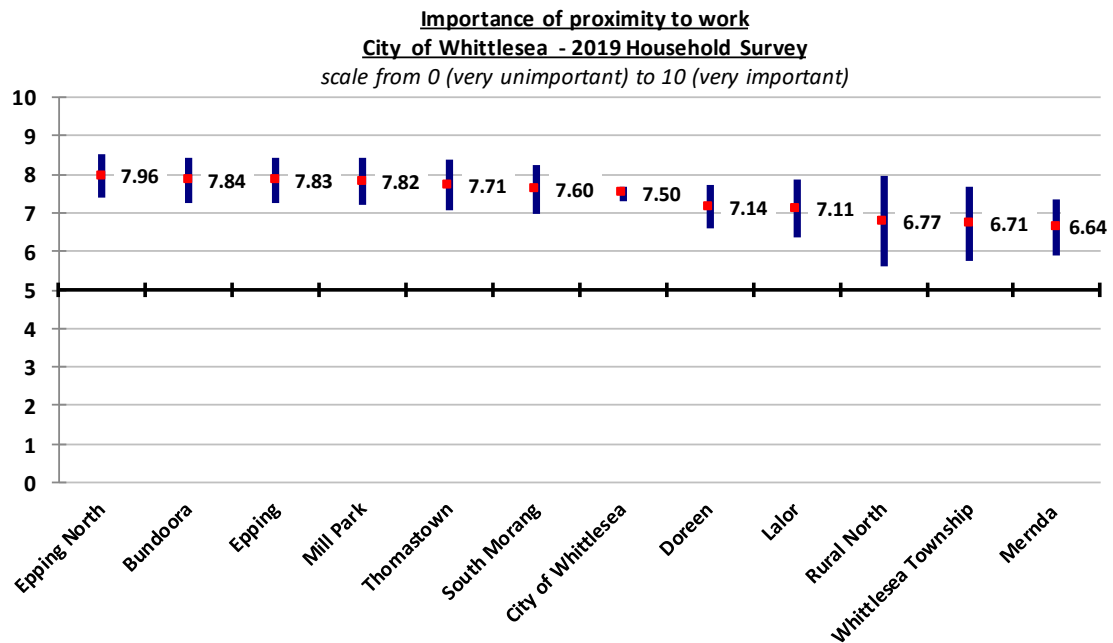


There was no statistically significant variation in satisfaction with “proximity to family and / or friends” observed across the municipality, although it is noted that the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North were substantially, but not measurably less satisfied than average, at a “good” level. Satisfaction was somewhat lower in Doreen, Mernda, and Bundoora, although still at “good” levels.

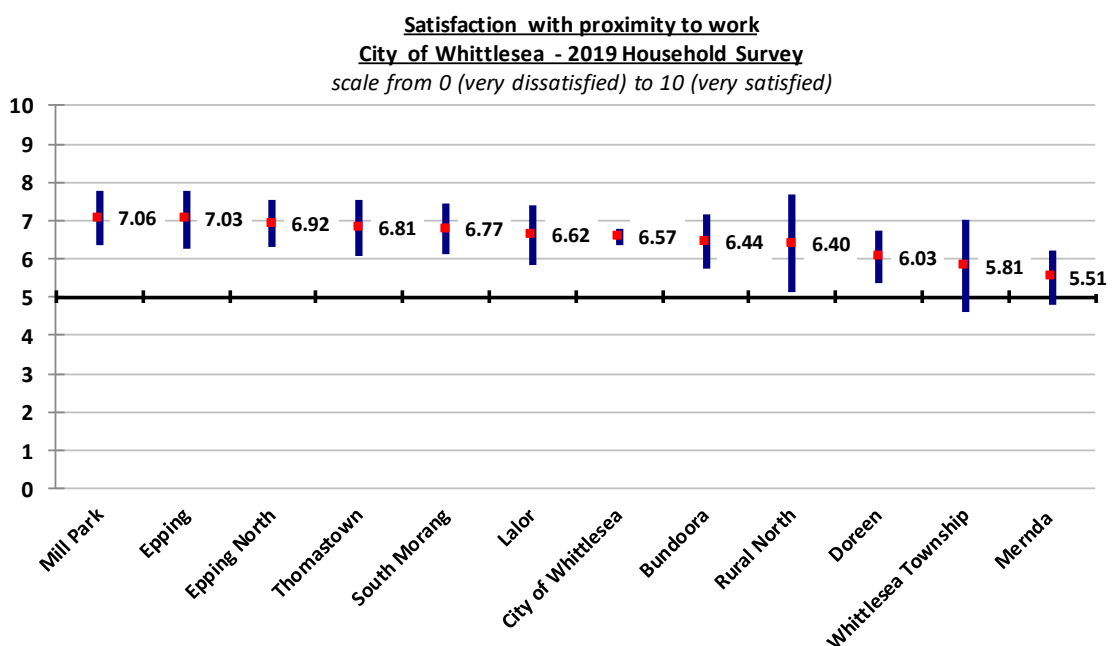


8.1.3 Proximity to work

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “proximity to work” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondent households from Rural North, Whittlesea Township, and, Mernda rated it somewhat less important than average.

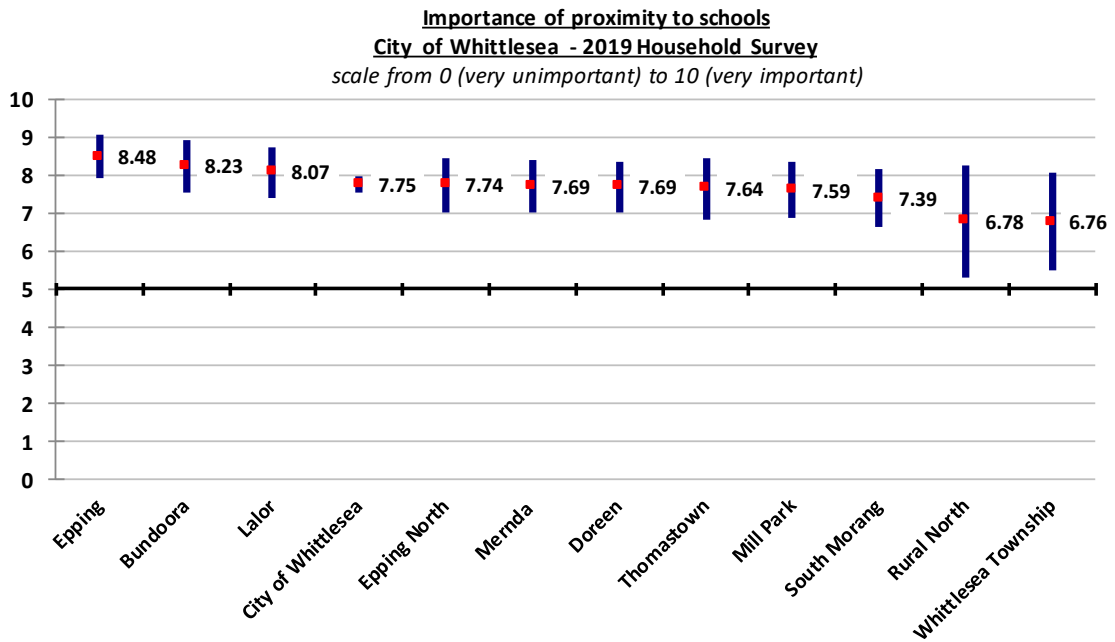


There was measurable variation in respondent households’ satisfaction with “convenient location” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township and Mernda rated satisfaction at “poor” levels, with the Mernda result measurably lower than the municipal average.

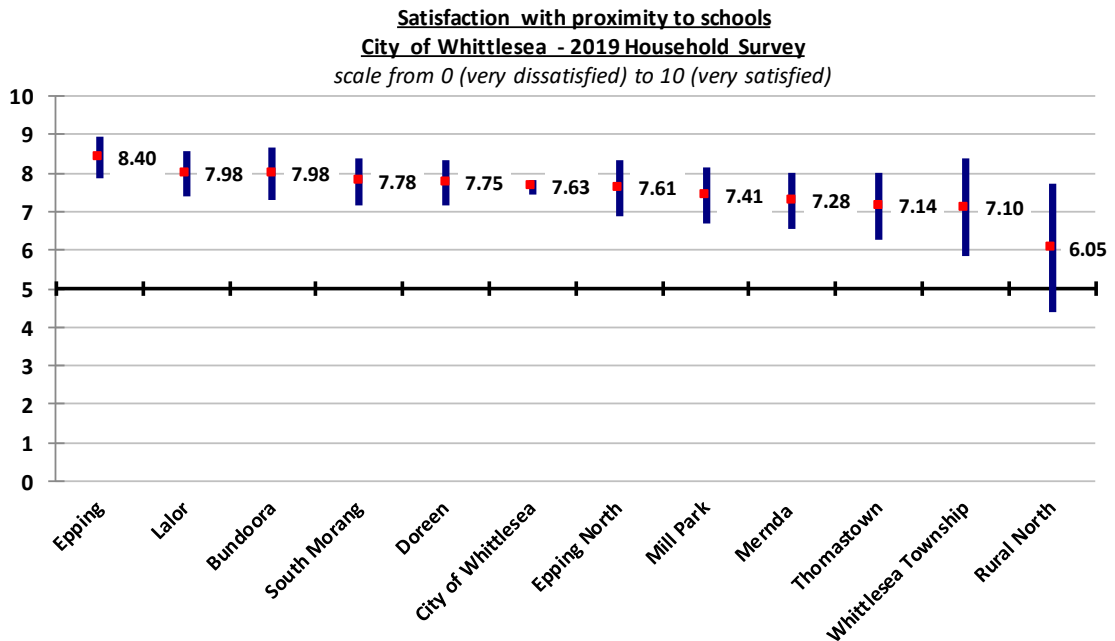


8.1.4 Proximity to schools

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “proximity to schools” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood. It is noted however that respondent households from Epping, Bundoora and Lalor rated this somewhat more important than average, and the small sample of respondent households from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it somewhat less important than average.

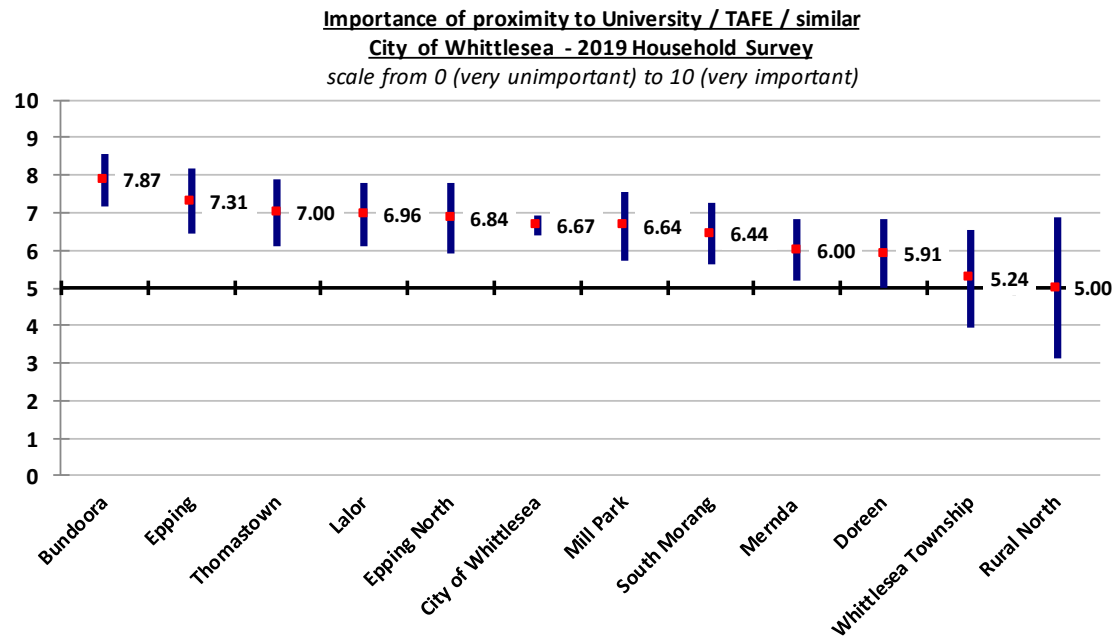


There was measurable variation in satisfaction with “proximity to schools” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Epping were measurably more satisfied than average and at an “excellent” level, whilst respondent households from the Rural North were substantially, albeit not measurably less satisfied (due to the very small sample size), and at a “solid” level.

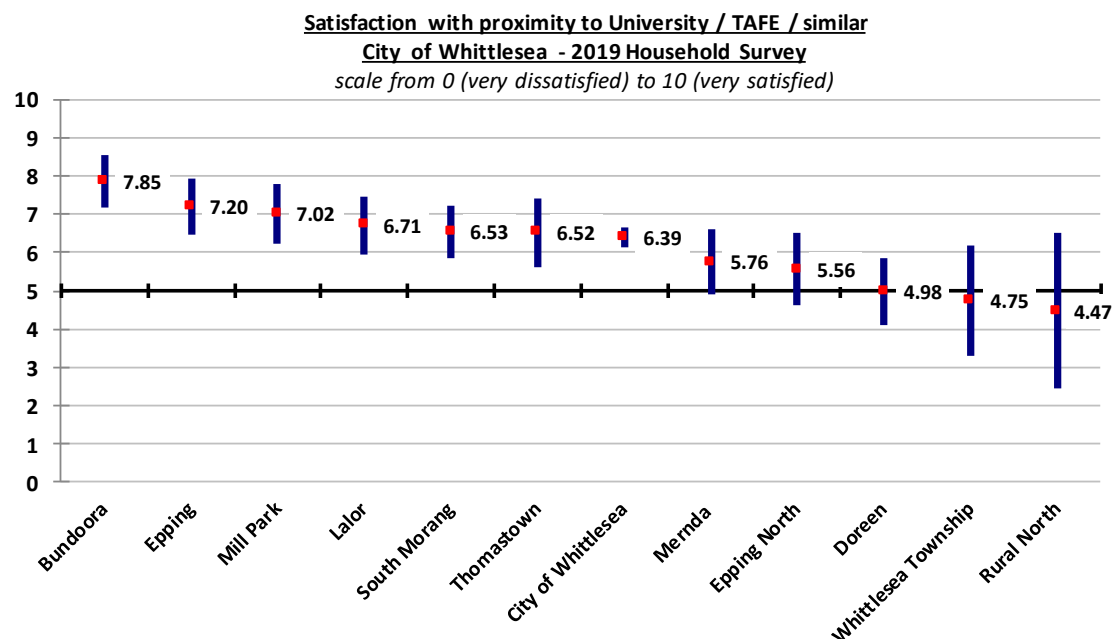


8.1.5 Proximity to University / TAFE / similar institutions

Due to the relatively small sample size for this aspect at the precinct level, there was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “proximity to university / TAFE / or similar” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality. It is noted however that this aspect was more important to respondent households in Bundoora, and somewhat less important in Whittlesea Township and the Rural North.

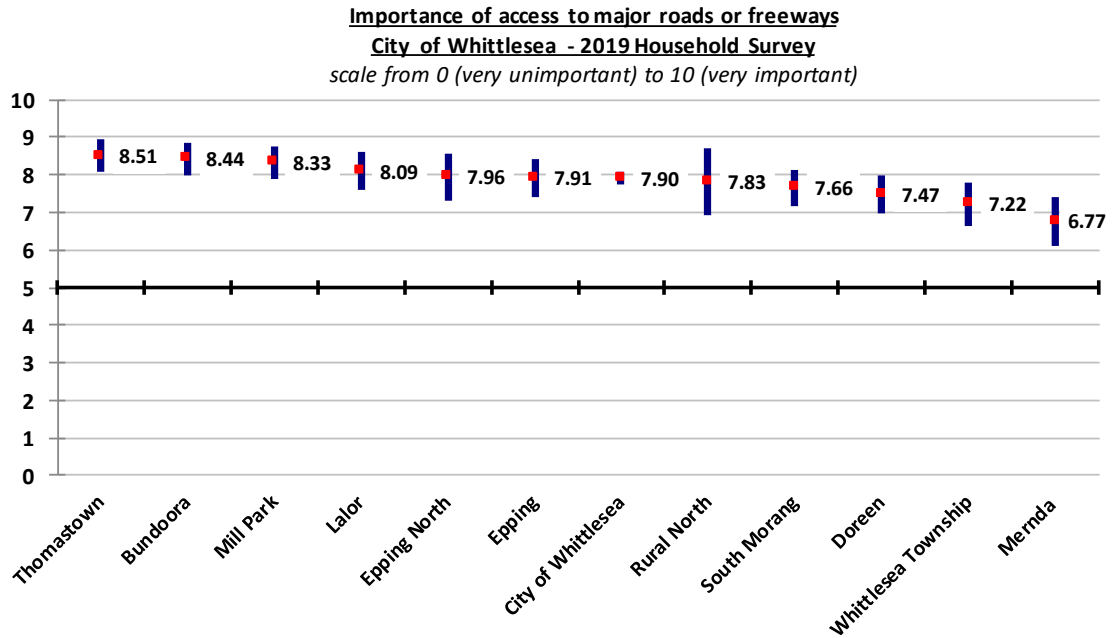


There was significant variation in satisfaction with “proximity to university / TAFE / or similar” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Bundoora were measurably more satisfied than average and at an “excellent” level. Respondent households from Mernda and Epping North rated satisfaction at a “poor” level, and respondent households from Doreen, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated satisfaction at “extremely poor” levels.



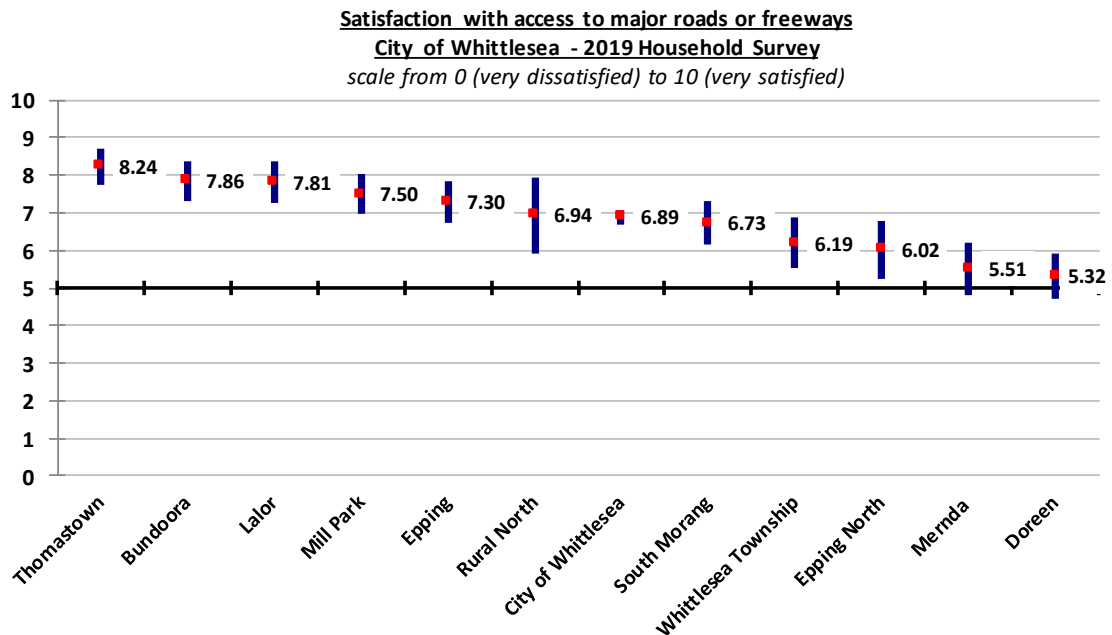
8.1.6 Access to major roads and freeways

There was measurable variation in the importance of “access to major roads and freeways” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Thomastown rated it measurably more important than average, whilst respondent households from Mernda rated it measurably and significantly lower.



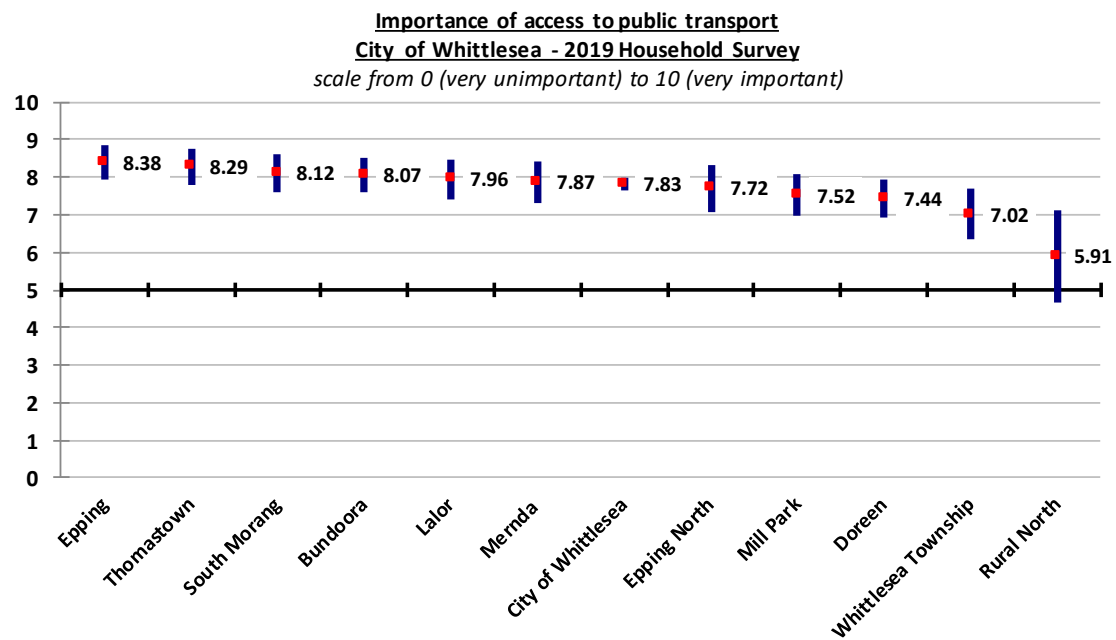
There was measurable and significant variation in satisfaction with “access to major roads and freeways” observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Thomastown, Bundoora and Lalor** – respondent households were measurably more satisfied than average and at “excellent” levels.
- **Mernda and Doreen** – respondent households were measurably less satisfied than average, and at a “poor” and “very poor” level respectively.

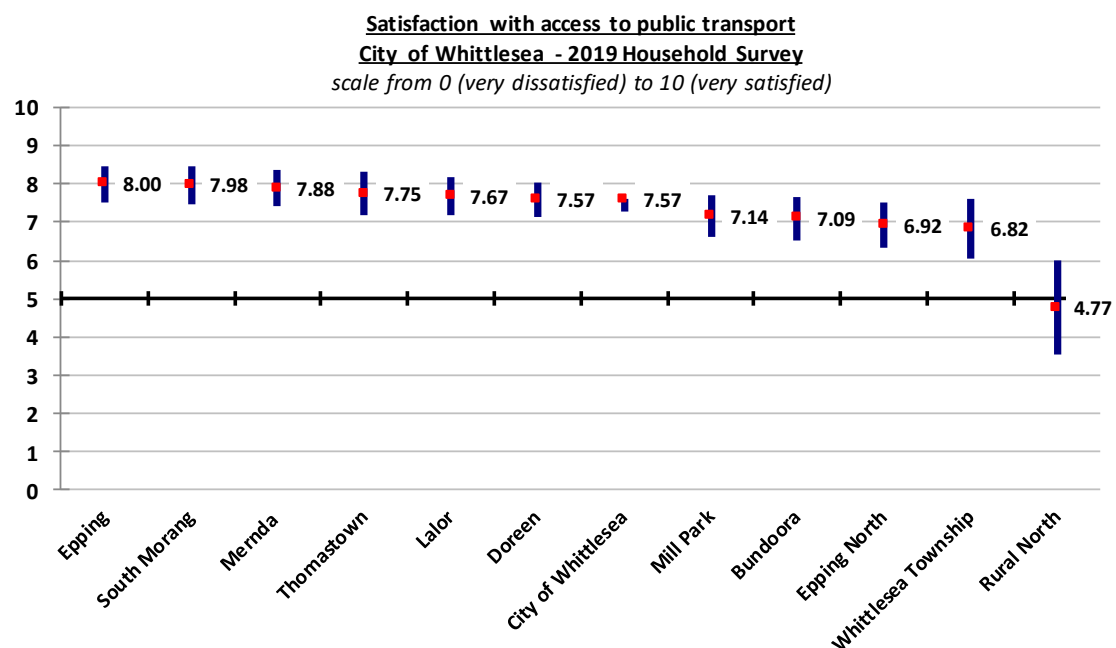


8.1.7 Access to public transport

There was measurable variation in the importance of “access to public transport” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Epping rated it somewhat more important than average, whilst respondent households from Whittlesea Township and the Rural North rated it measurably less important than average.

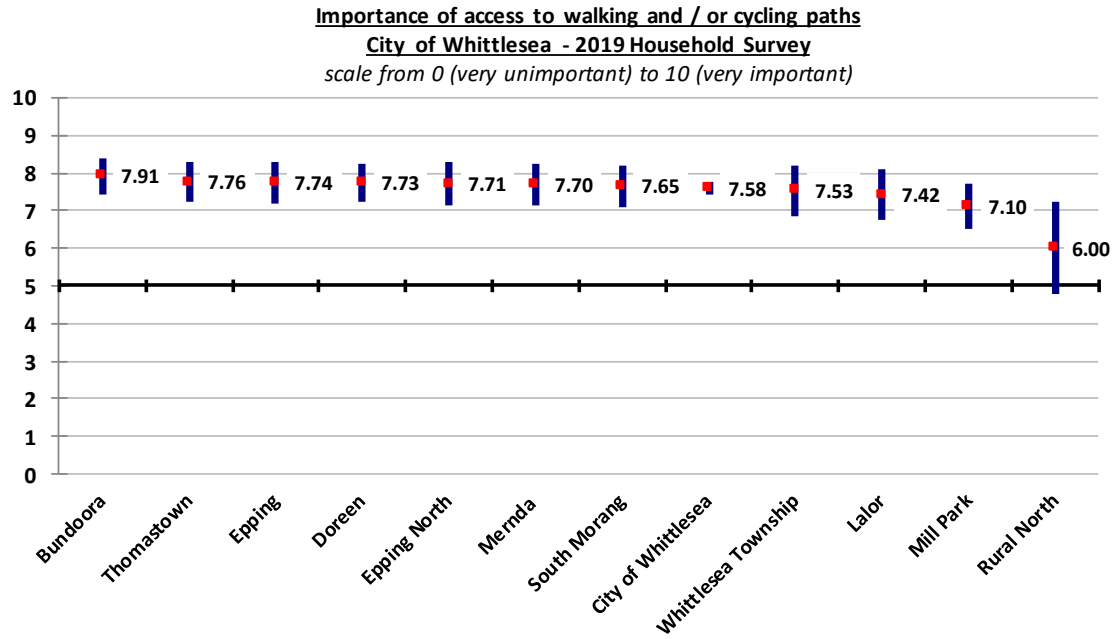


With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to public transport” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average, and at an “extremely poor” level of satisfaction.

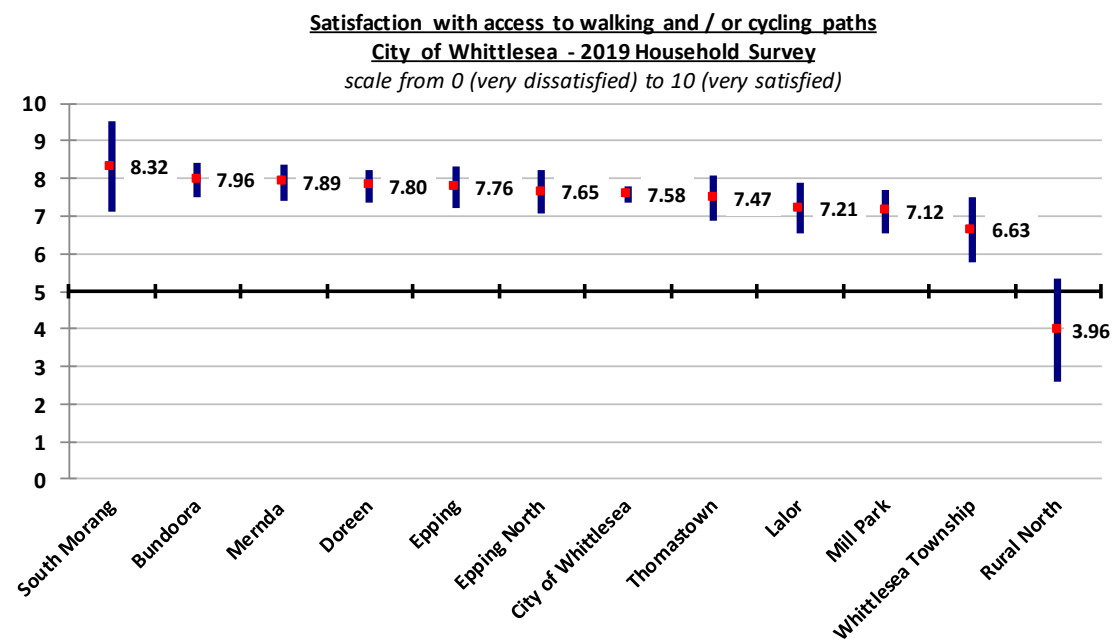


8.1.8 Access to walking and / or cycling paths

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “access to walking and / or cycling paths” to the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.



With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to walking and / or cycling paths” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average, and at an “extremely poor” level of satisfaction.



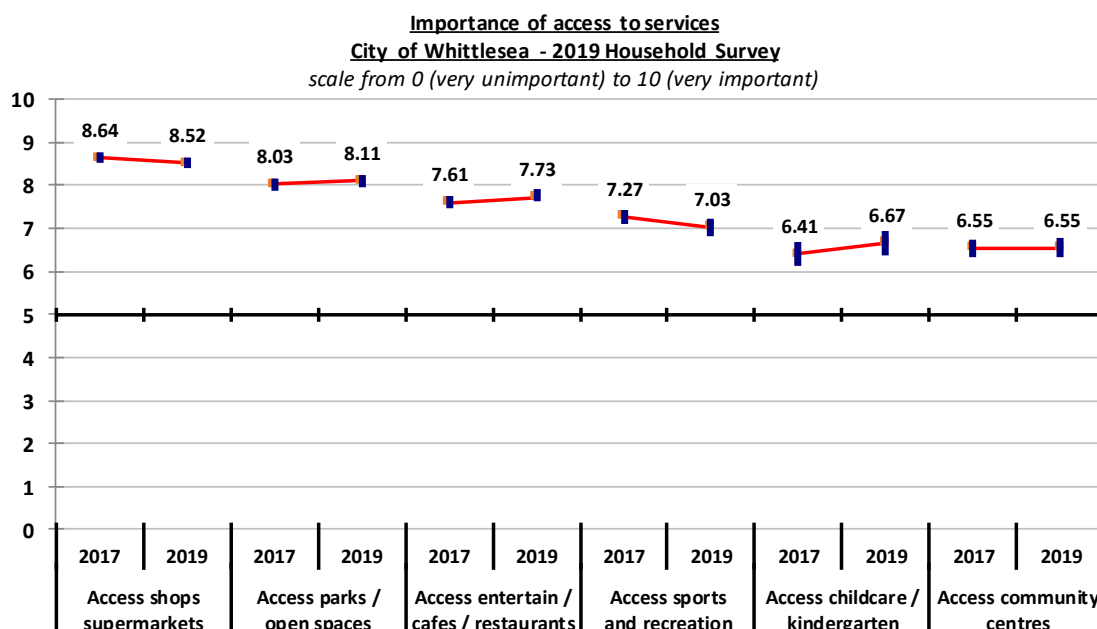
8.2 Accessibility of services and spaces

There were six aspects relating to the accessibility of services and spaces included in the survey this year, 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.

There was no statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level) variation in the average importance of these six aspects observed between the 2017 and 2019 *Household Surveys*.

Each of the six aspects were considered important in the decision to live in the neighbourhood, with the average of each of the six aspects best summarised as follows:

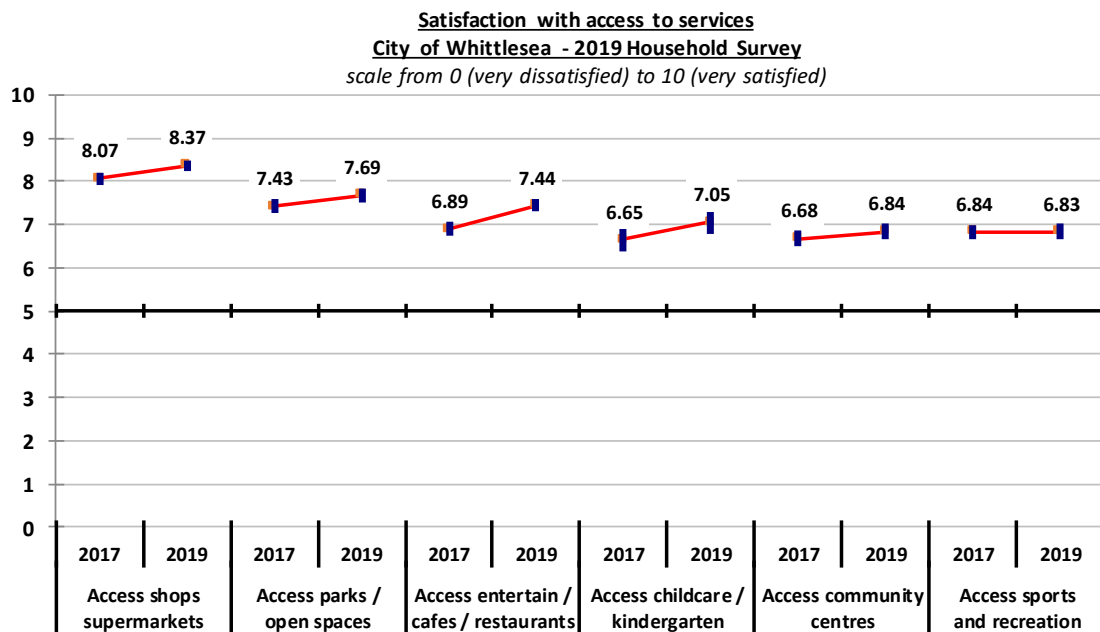
- **Very High Importance** – for access to shops and supermarkets and access to quality parks and open spaces. Four-fifths or more of respondent households considered these two aspects “very important” (i.e. eight or more out of ten), whilst approximately five percent considered them unimportant (i.e. less than five out of ten).
- **High Importance** – for access to entertainment / cafes / restaurants and access to sports and recreation facilities. Three-quarters considered access to entertainment / cafes / restaurants to be very important and two-thirds considered access to sports and recreation facilities to be very important. Just over five percent of respondents considered these two aspects to be unimportant.
- **Moderate Importance** – for access to childcare / kindergarten and access to community centres. A little more than half considered access to childcare / kindergarten and two-thirds considered access to community centres to be very important. Approximately one-sixth of respondent households considered these two aspects to be unimportant.



The average satisfaction with five of the six access to services and spaces aspects increased between 2017 and 2019, whilst satisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities remained stable.

Satisfaction with these six aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- **Excellent** – for access to shops and supermarkets. More than four-fifths of respondent households were very satisfied with this aspect, whilst less than five percent were dissatisfied.
- **Very Good** – for access to quality parks and open spaces and access to entertainment / cafes / restaurants. Up to approximately three-quarters of respondent households were very satisfied with these two aspects, whilst a little less than 10 percent were dissatisfied.
- **Good** – for access to childcare / kindergarten, community centres and sports and recreation facilities. Two-thirds of respondent households were very satisfied with access to childcare / kindergarten and a little more than half were satisfied with access to community centres and sports and recreation facilities. A little less than one-sixth were dissatisfied with these three aspects.



Particular attention is drawn to the measurable increase in satisfaction this year with “access to local shops and supermarkets”, “access to entertainment / cafes / restaurants”, “access to community centres”, and “access to childcare and kindergartens”.

These results suggest that the community recognises improvements in accessibility to a range of services and facilities that they consider important.

Importance of and satisfaction with access to services
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

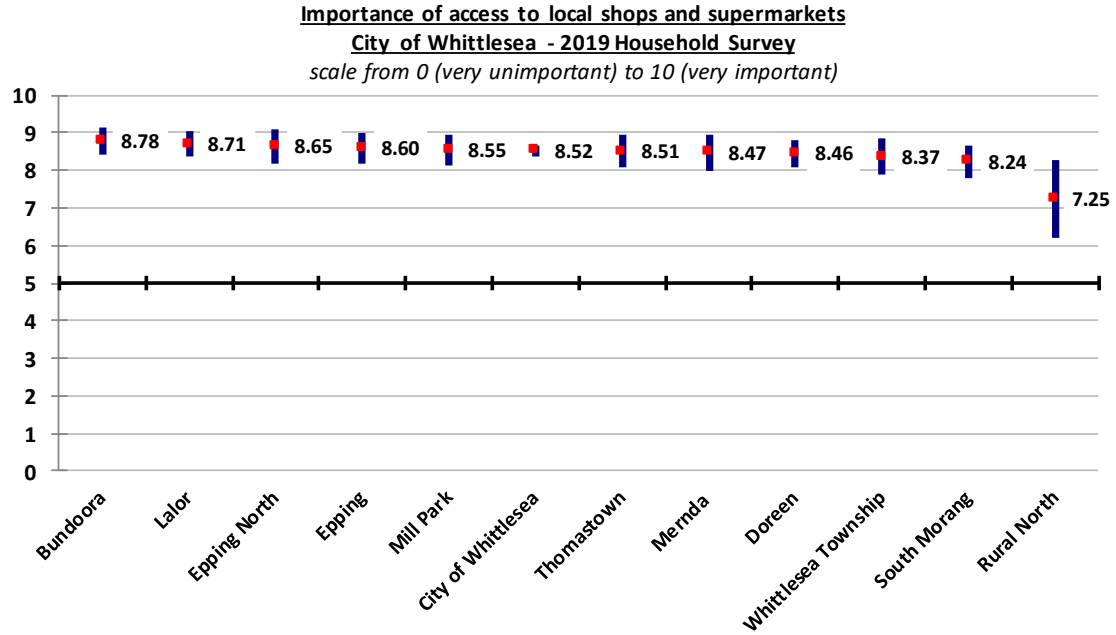
Statement		Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total	
			0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10			
Access to local shops and supermarkets	Importance	2017	8.64	3.8%	7.0%	89.2%	139	1,123
		2019	8.52	4.4%	8.4%	87.2%	175	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	8.07	7.0%	11.7%	81.3%	211	1,123
		2019	8.37	4.4%	9.8%	85.8%↑	244	1,083
Access to quality parks and open spaces	Importance	2017	8.03	6.3%	15.5%	78.2%	187	1,123
		2019	8.11	5.6%	14.1%	80.3%	210	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.43	9.8%	20.9%	69.3%	252	1,123
		2019	7.69	8.2%	18.4%	73.4%	279	1,083
Access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants	Importance	2017	7.61	8.9%	18.6%	72.5%	188	1,123
		2019	7.76	7.6%	15.8%	76.6%↑	203	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.89	14.0%	26.5%	59.5%	251	1,123
		2019	7.44	9.6%↓	20.3%↓	70.1%↑	266	1,083
Access to sports and recreation facilities	Importance	2017	7.27	10.1%	23.1%	66.8%	261	1,123
		2019	7.03	12.7%	24.8%	62.5%↓	311	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.84	11.5%	29.5%	59.0%	339	1,123
		2019	6.83	13.6%	28.7%	57.7%	388	1,083
Access to community centres	Importance	2017	6.55	19.2%	25.4%	55.4%	399	1,123
		2019	6.55	18.6%	27.2%	54.2%	370	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.68	14.2%	31.5%	54.3%	499	1,123
		2019	6.84	13.1%	27.8%	59.1%↑	462	1,083
Access to childcare and kindergarten	Importance	2017	6.41	24.0%	16.1%	59.9%	521	1,123
		2019	6.67	22.6%	14.3%	63.1%	502	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.65	18.7%	20.3%	61.0%	618	1,123
		2019	7.05	15.2%	18.7%	66.1%↑	576	1,083

The following sections provide the average importance and satisfaction results for each of the municipality's eleven precincts.

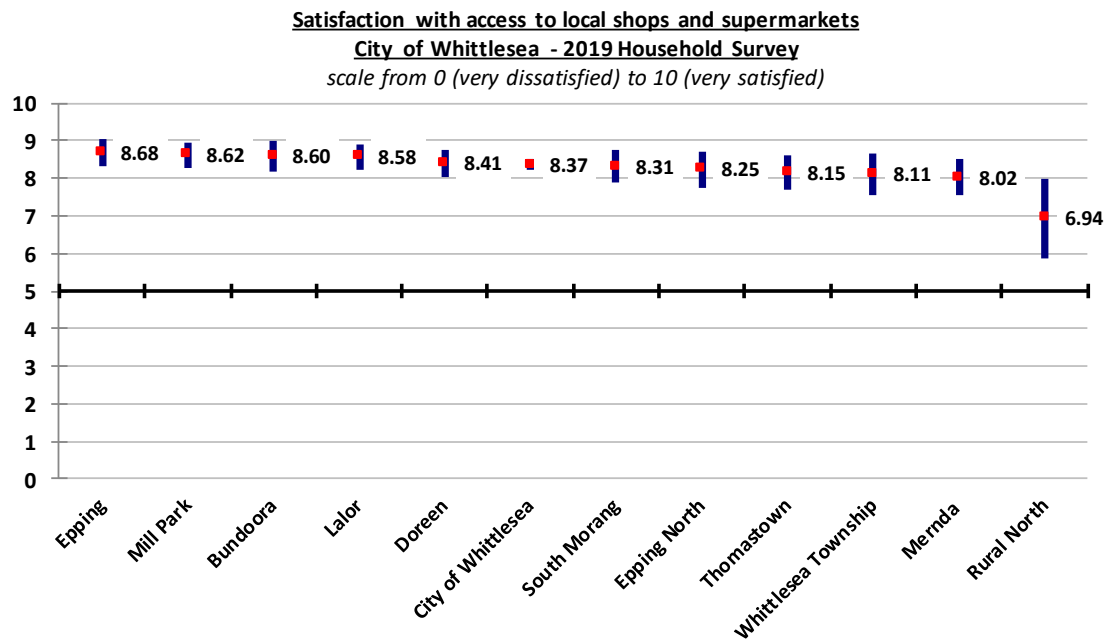
It is noted that the average importance of all of these aspects in the decision to live in the area, and their average satisfaction with all these aspects was measurably lower than average in the Rural North.

8.2.1 Access to local shops and supermarkets

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “access to local shops and supermarkets” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

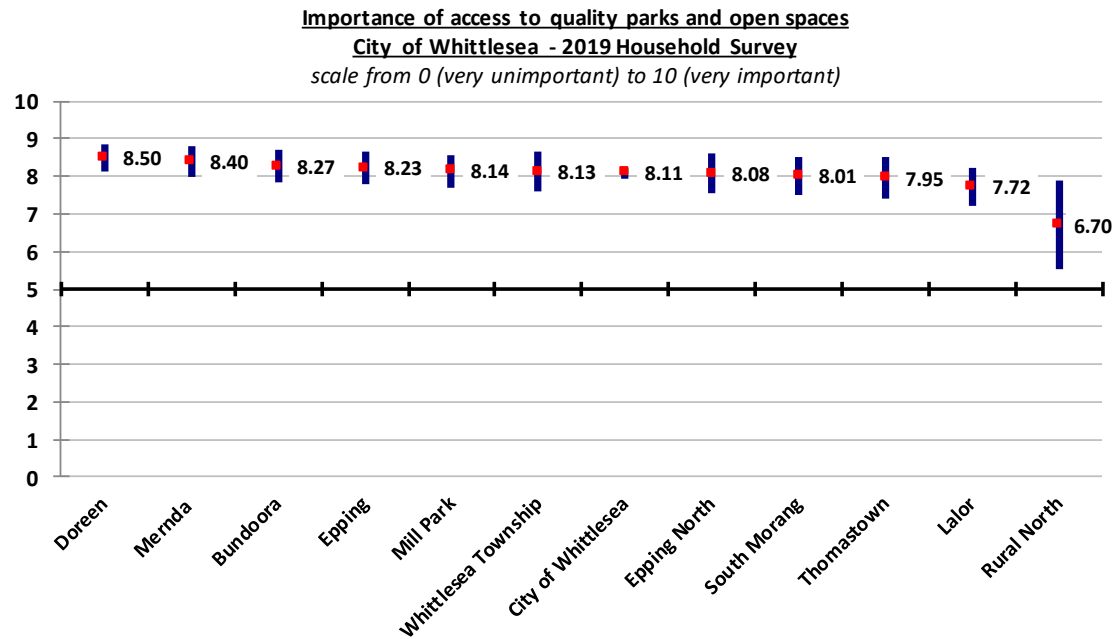


With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to local shops and supermarkets” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average, at a “good” level of satisfaction.

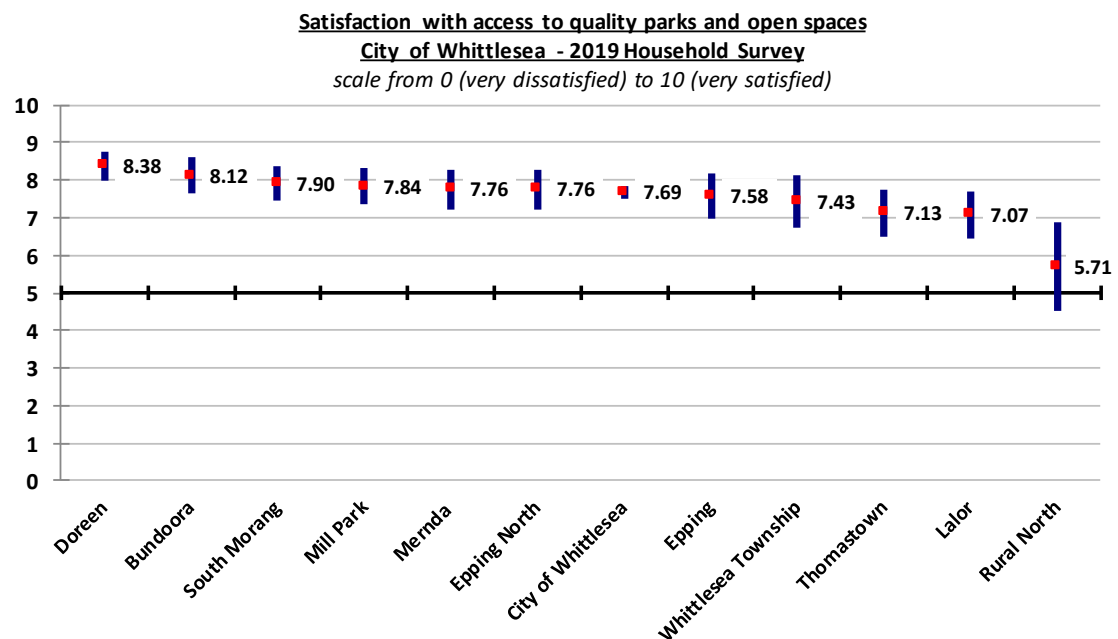


8.2.2 Access to quality parks and open spaces

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other 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.

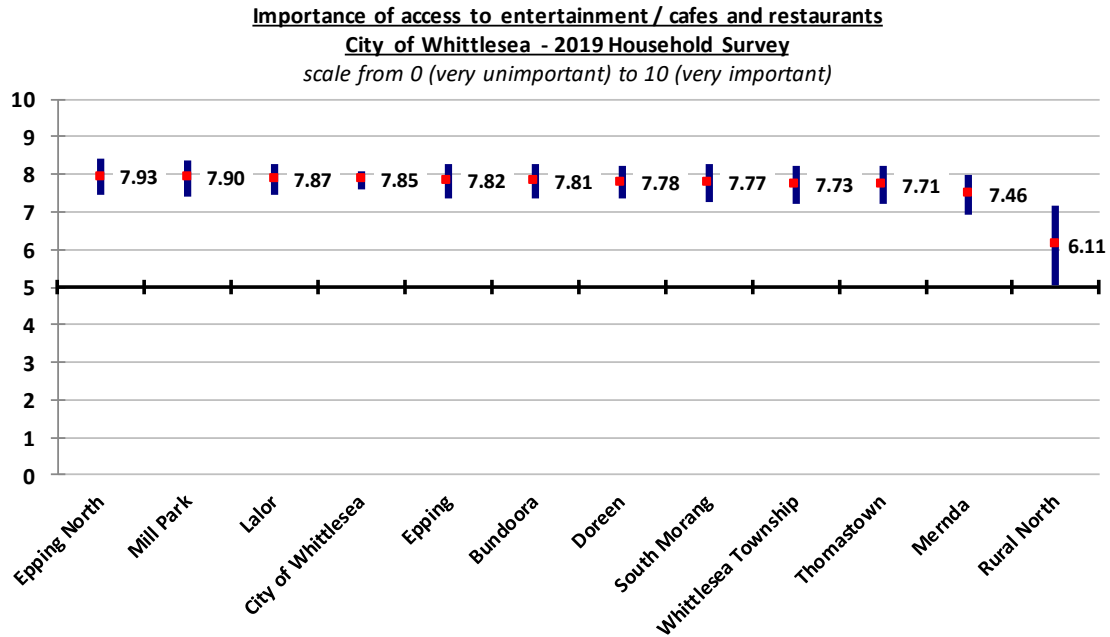


There was measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to quality parks and open spaces” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Doreen were measurably more satisfied than average and at an “excellent” level, whilst respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average and at a “poor” level.

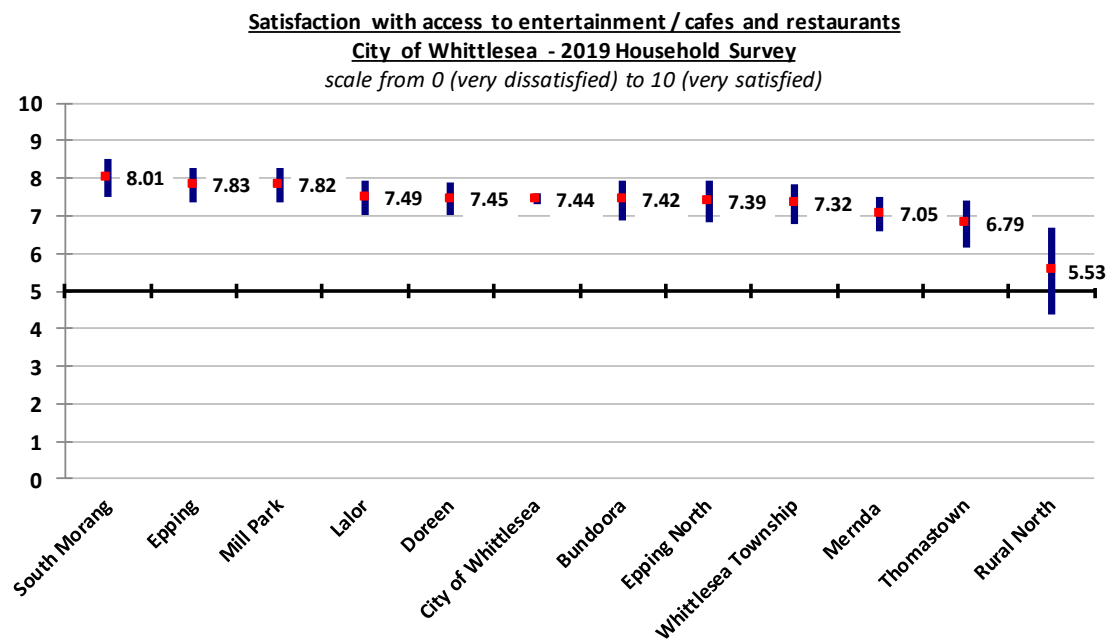


8.2.3 Access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “access to entertainment / cafes / restaurants” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

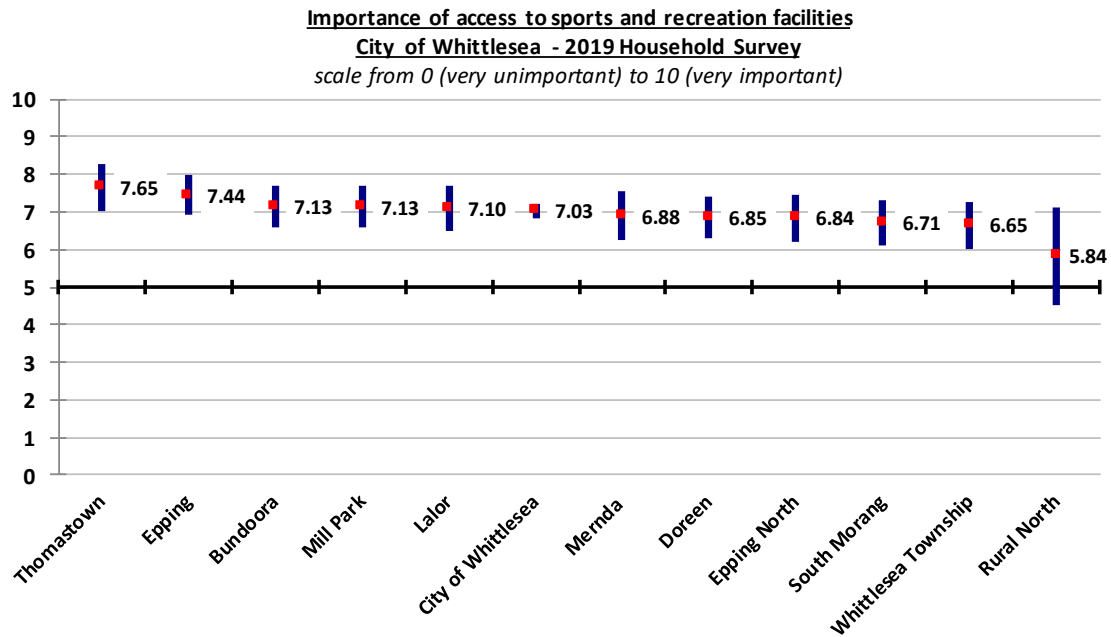


With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to entertainment / cafes / restaurants” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average, at a “good” level of satisfaction.

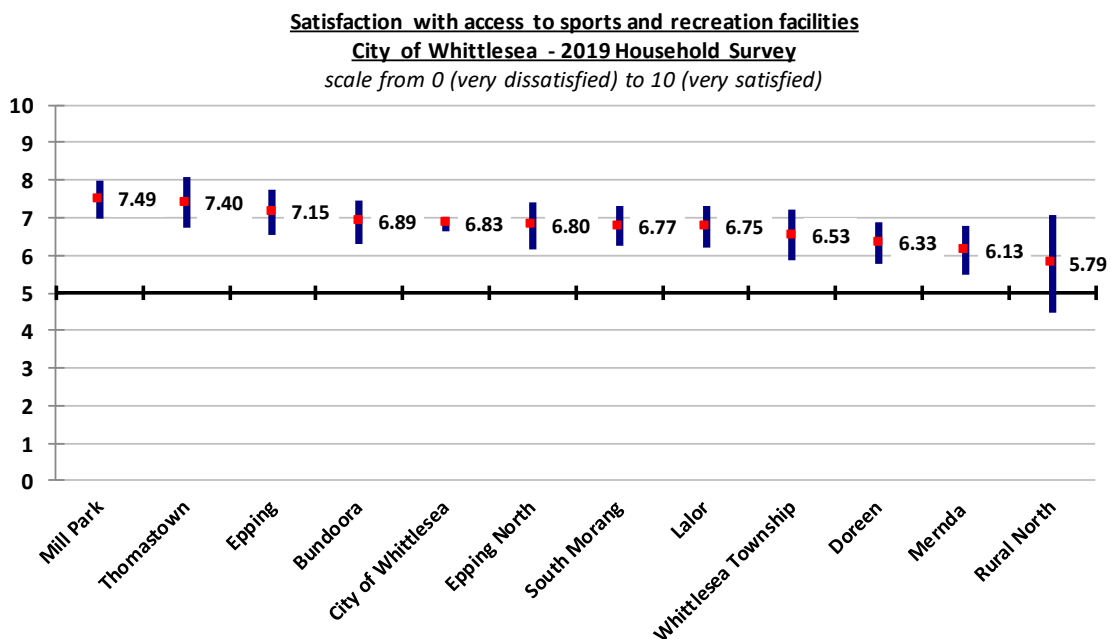


8.2.4 Access to sports and recreation facilities

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “access to sports and recreation facilities” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

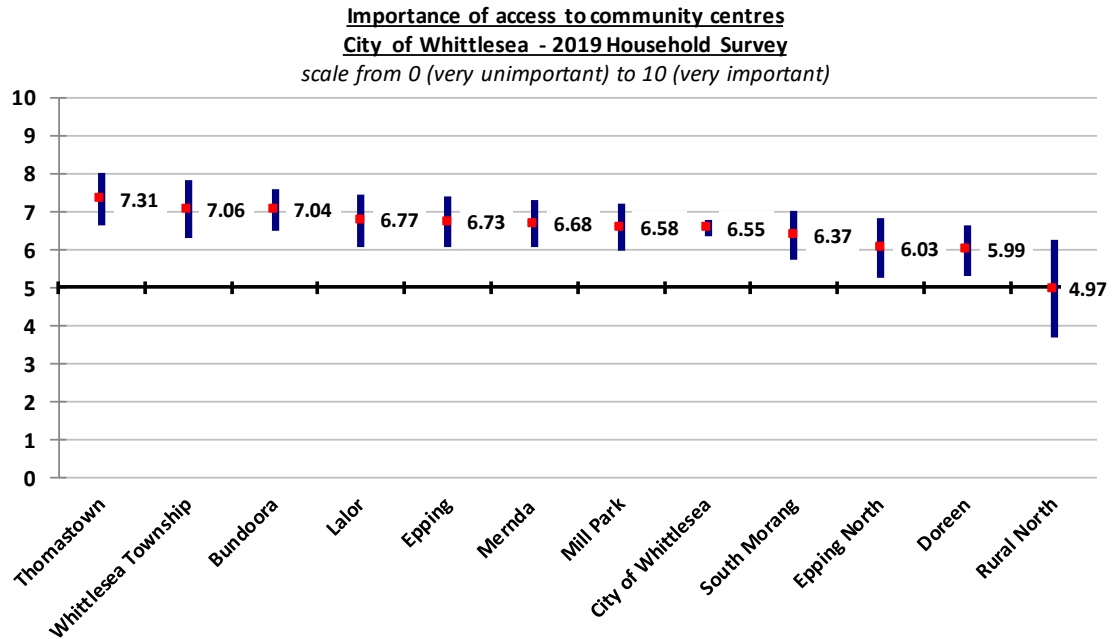


There was no statistically significant variation in satisfaction with “access to sports and recreation facilities” observed across the municipality. It is noted however that respondents from Mill Park and Thomastown were somewhat more satisfied than average and at “very good” levels. The small sample of respondent households from the Rural North were substantially, albeit not measurably less satisfied than average and at a “poor” level.

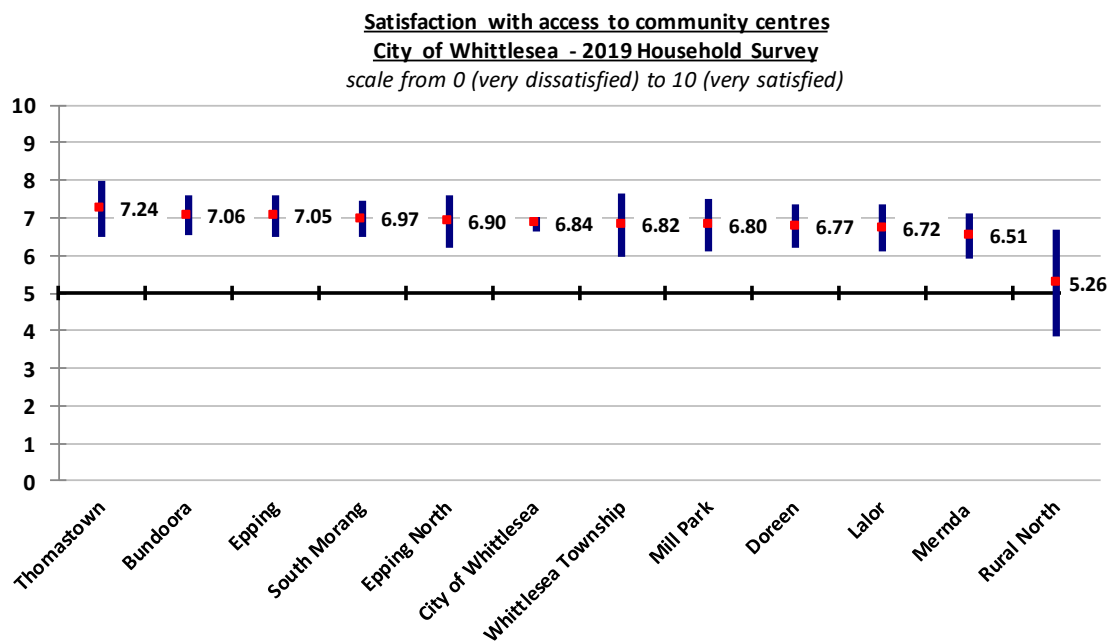


8.2.5 Access to community centres

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “access to community centres” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

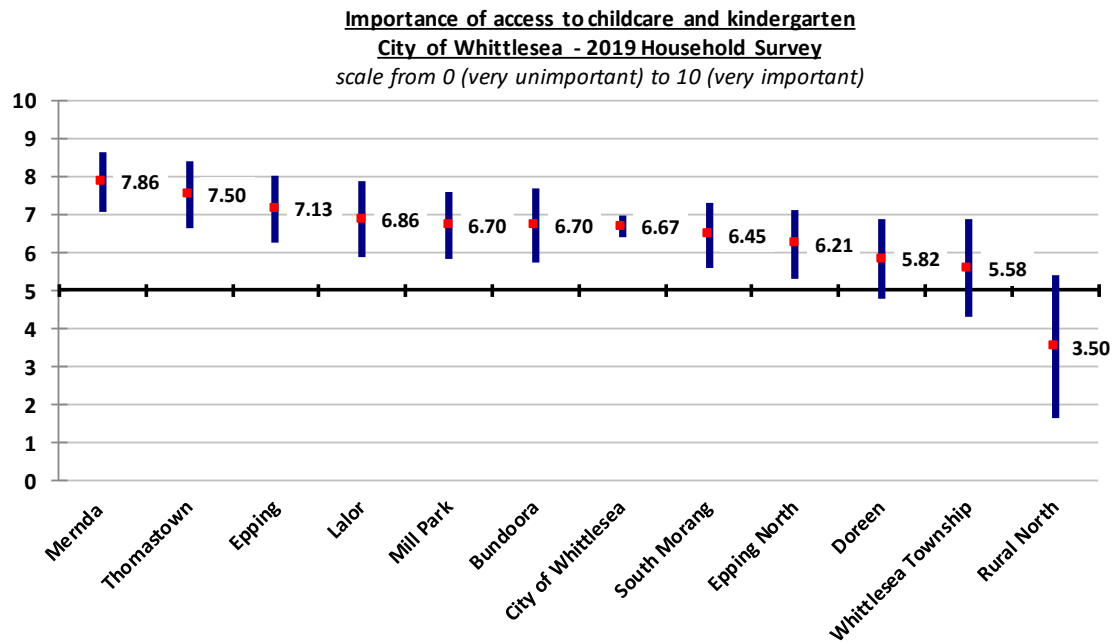


With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to community centres” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average, and at a “very poor” level of satisfaction.

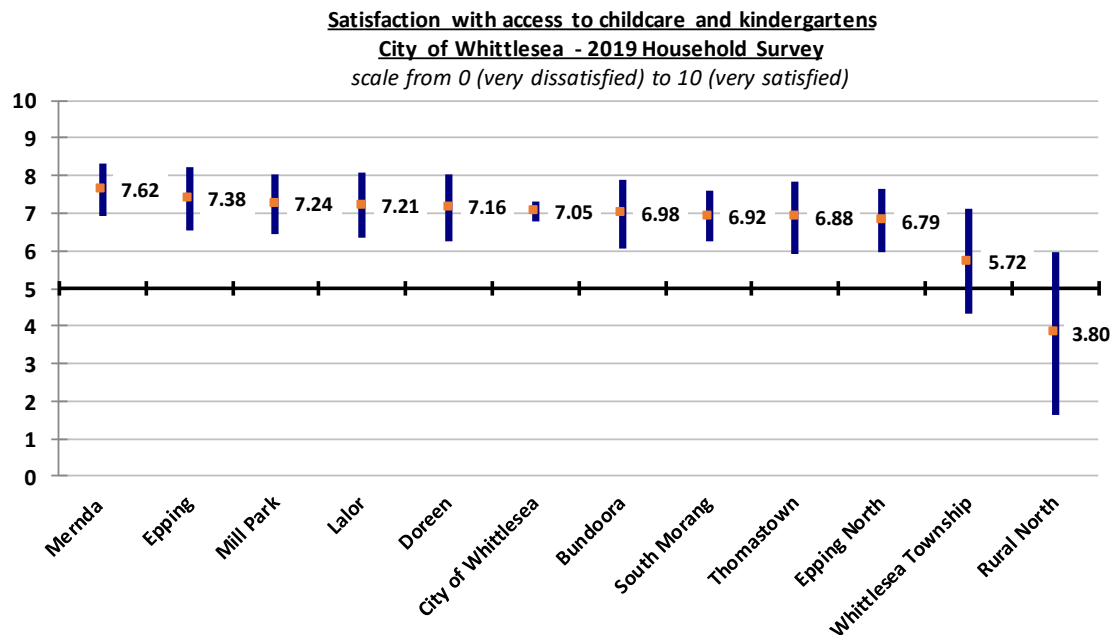


8.2.6 Access to childcare and kindergartens

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. Respondent households from Mernda rated this measurably more important than average, whilst respondent households from the Rural North rated it measurably and significantly less important than average.



With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “access to childcare and kindergartens” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North were measurably and significantly less satisfied than average, and at an “extremely poor” level of satisfaction. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township were substantially, albeit not measurably, less satisfied than average and at a “poor” level



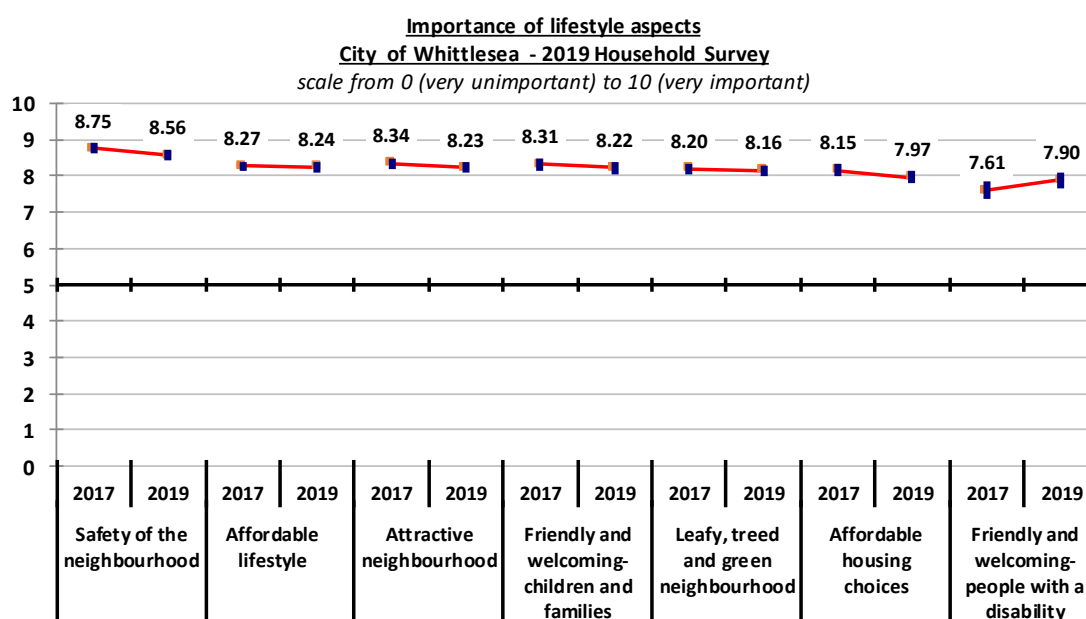
8.3 Lifestyle

There were seven aspects relating to lifestyle included in the survey this year, with the average importance of each outlined in the following graph. The graph displays the average importance of each of the seven lifestyle aspects on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to ten (very important), where five is neither important nor unimportant.

The average importance of six of the seven lifestyle aspects declined between 2017 and 2019, with the importance of “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability” increasing somewhat this year. Neither this increase nor the six decreases in average importance were statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

The importance of these seven lifestyle aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- **Very High Importance** – for safety in the neighbourhood, affordable lifestyle, attractive neighbourhood, friendly and welcoming for children and families, and leafy and green neighbourhood. More than four-fifths of respondent households considered these aspects “very important” (i.e. rating eight or more out of ten), whilst approximately five percent considered them unimportant (i.e. less than five).
- **High Importance** – for affordable housing choices and friendly and welcoming for people with a disability. Approximately three-quarters of respondent households considered these two aspects to be very important, whilst a little less than 10 percent considered them unimportant.

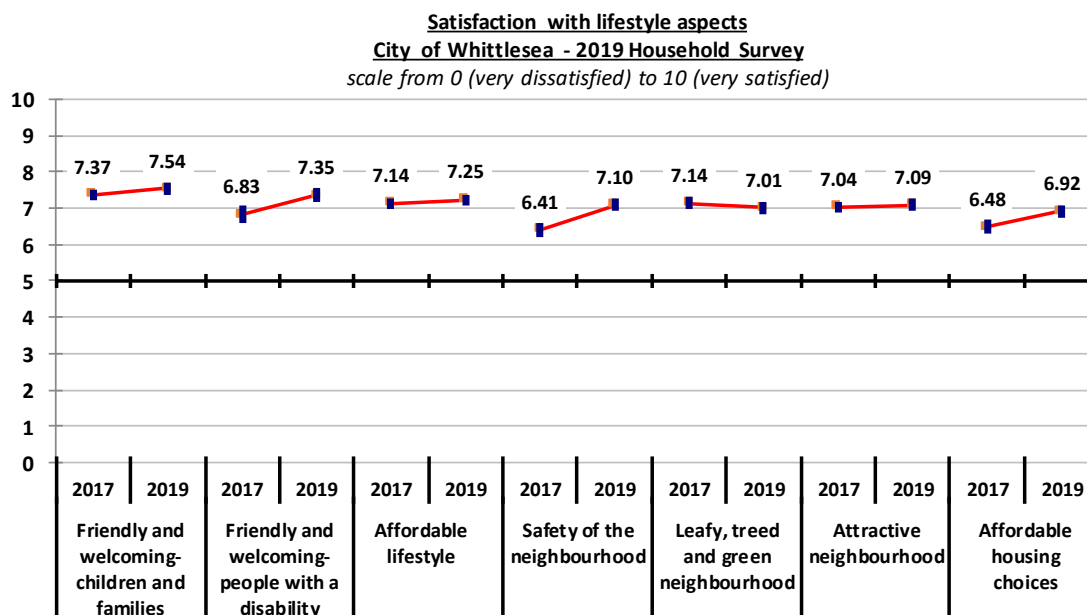


The average satisfaction with five of these six lifestyle aspects increased in 2019 compared to 2017, whilst satisfaction with “leafy, green and treed neighbourhood” declining marginally but not measurably this year.

The increase in satisfaction with “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability”, “safety of the neighbourhood”, and “affordable housing choices” were statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

Satisfaction with these seven lifestyle aspects can best be summarised as follows:

- **Very Good** – for friendly and welcoming for children and families, friendly and welcoming for people with a disability, and affordable lifestyle. Approximately two-thirds to three-quarters of respondent households were very satisfied with these three aspects, whilst a little less than 10 percent were dissatisfied.
- **Good** – for safety of the neighbourhood, leafy, treed and green neighbourhood, attractive neighbourhood, and affordable housing choices. Approximately two-thirds of respondent households were very satisfied with these aspects, whilst a little less than one-sixth were dissatisfied.



These results clearly indicate that all of these seven lifestyle aspects were important to respondent households in their decision to live in the neighbourhood.

Attention is drawn to the measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households “very satisfied” with “safety of the neighbourhood”, “affordable housing choices”, and “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability”.

There was also a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondent households dissatisfied with “safety of the neighbourhood” and “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability”.

It is important to note that almost half (476 of the 1,083) of the respondent households did not provide an importance rating for “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability”. This does mean that the importance score is likely to be somewhat inflated, as some respondent households that did not consider this an important aspect in their decision to live in the neighbourhood will not have provided an importance score.

A similar, but less notable number of respondent households did not provide an importance rating for “friendly and welcoming for children and families”.

Importance of and satisfaction with lifestyle aspects
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

Statement			Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total
				0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10		
Safety of the neighbourhood	Importance	2017	8.75	5.6%	7.6%	86.8%	247	1,123
		2019	8.56	5.4%	10.8%	83.8%	240	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.41	21.3%	25.8%	52.9%	312	1,123
		2019	7.10	12.1%↓	22.9%	65.0%↑	294	1,083
Affordable housing choices	Importance	2017	8.15	7.8%	11.9%	80.3%	327	1,123
		2019	7.97	9.4%	13.0%	77.6%	318	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.48	18.3%	26.8%	54.9%	403	1,123
		2019	6.92	13.7%	25.6%	60.7%↑	376	1,083
Attractive neighbourhood	Importance	2017	8.34	4.1%	11.4%	84.5%	259	1,123
		2019	8.23	5.4%	13.8%	80.8%	254	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.04	11.6%	25.1%	63.3%	315	1,123
		2019	7.09	11.9%	24.9%	63.2%	296	1,083
Affordable lifestyle in the area	Importance	2017	8.27	4.0%	11.8%	84.2%	279	1,123
		2019	8.24	5.0%	12.5%	82.5%	255	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.14	9.2%	25.0%	65.8%	330	1,123
		2019	7.25	8.6%	25.5%	65.9%	308	1,083
Leafy, treed and green neighbourhood	Importance	2017	8.20	6.4%	12.2%	81.4%	247	1,123
		2019	8.16	6.6%	11.0%	82.4%	237	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.14	12.4%	22.8%	64.8%	297	1,123
		2019	7.01	14.9%	21.2%	63.9%	287	1,083
Friendly and welcoming for children and families	Importance	2017	8.31	5.4%	10.9%	83.7%	312	1,123
		2019	8.22	5.5%	12.9%	81.6%	279	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	7.37	8.0%	21.8%	70.2%	371	1,123
		2019	7.54	7.5%	20.8%	71.7%	350	1,083
Friendly and welcoming for people with a disability	Importance	2017	7.61	12.2%	16.0%	71.8%	529	1,123
		2019	7.90	8.9%	15.4%	75.7%	476	1,083
	Satisfaction	2017	6.83	13.4%	27.9%	58.7%	630	1,123
		2019	7.35	7.4%↓	26.5%	66.1%↑	580	1,083

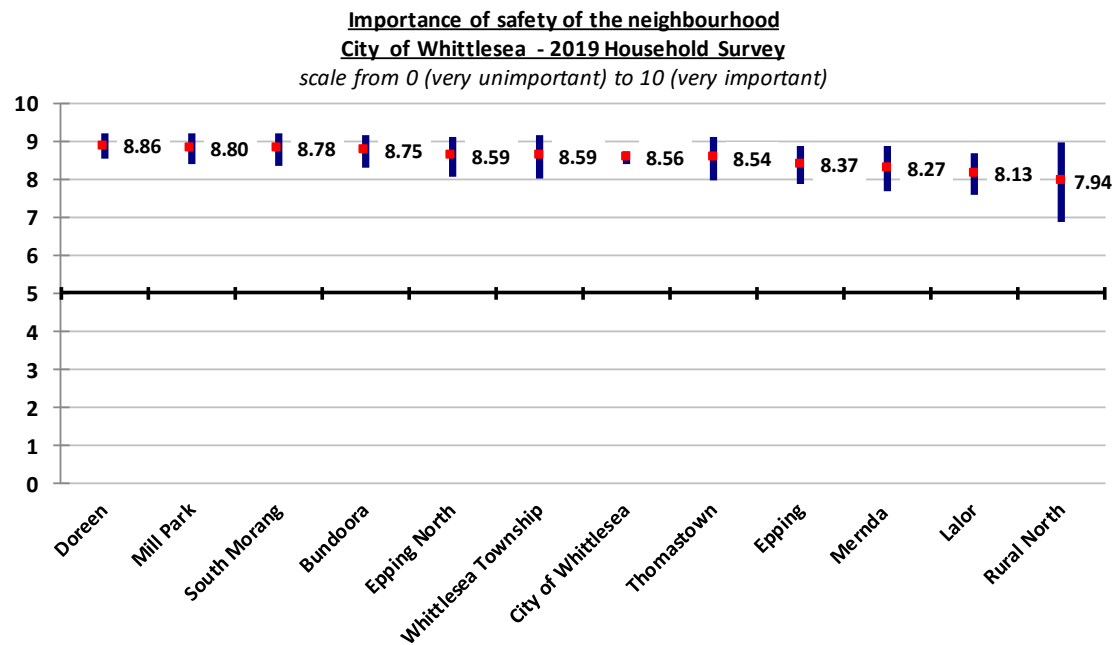
The following sections provide a comparison of the average importance and satisfaction with these aspects for all of the municipality's eleven precincts.

There was a substantial amount of variation in the order of the precincts from most important to least important, and from most satisfied to less satisfied. It is noted that respondent households from Lalor tended to rate the importance of and their satisfaction with many of these aspects somewhat lower than the municipal average.

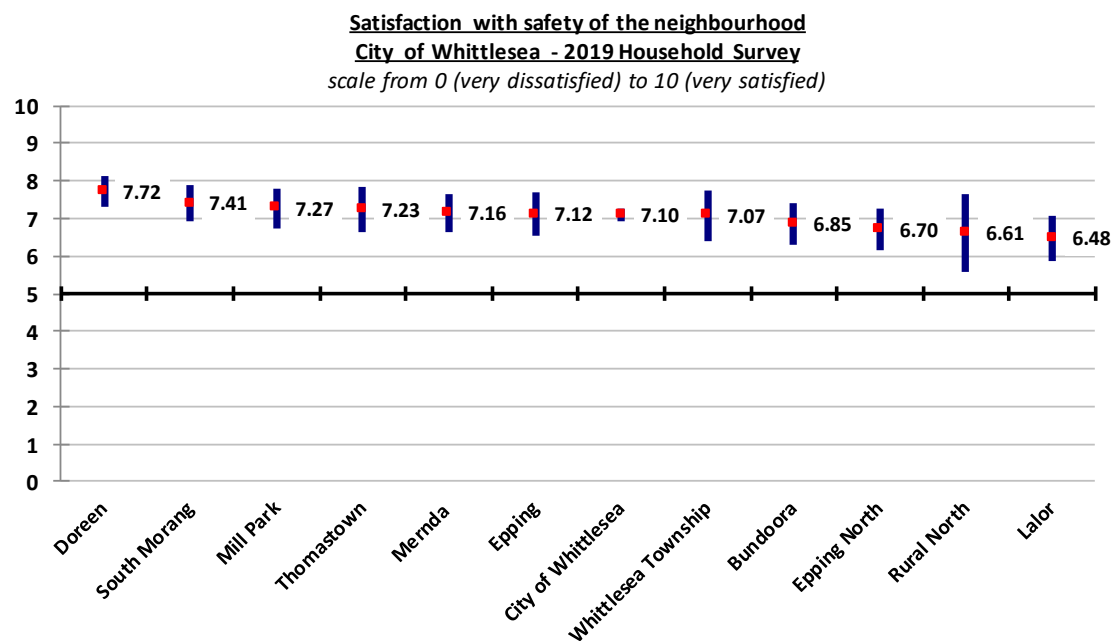
By comparison, respondent households from Doreen tended to rate the importance of many of these aspects somewhat higher than average, and they tended to be somewhat more satisfied than average with many of these aspects.

8.3.1 Safety of the neighbourhood

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “safety of the neighbourhood” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

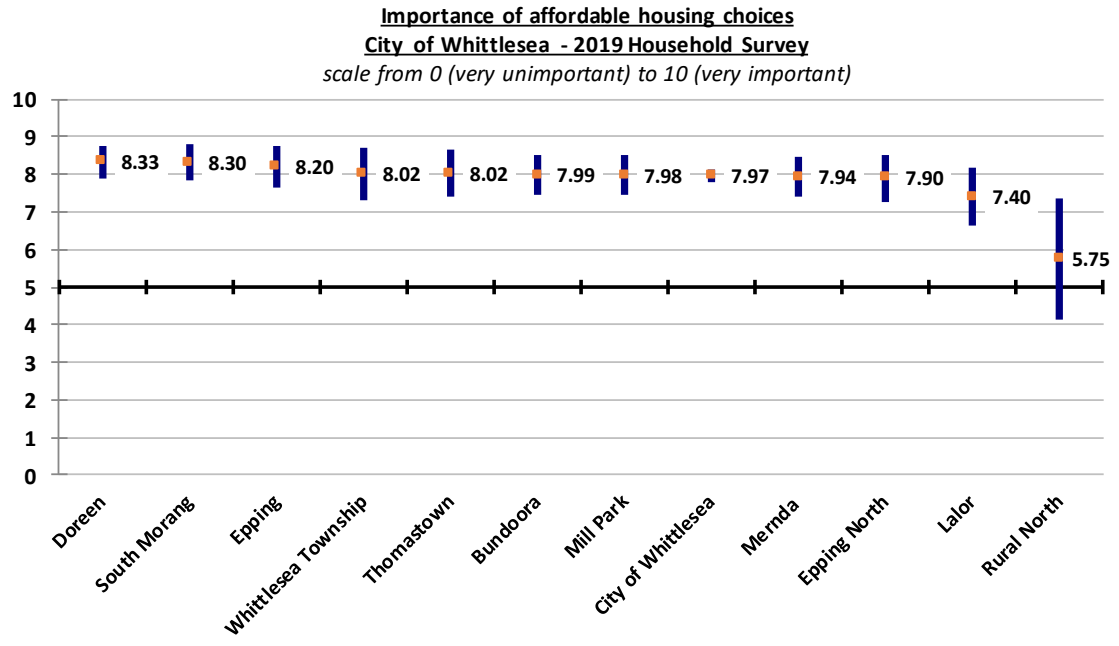


With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, there was no measurable variation in satisfaction with “safety of the neighbourhood” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Lalor were measurably less satisfied than average and at a “solid” level of satisfaction.

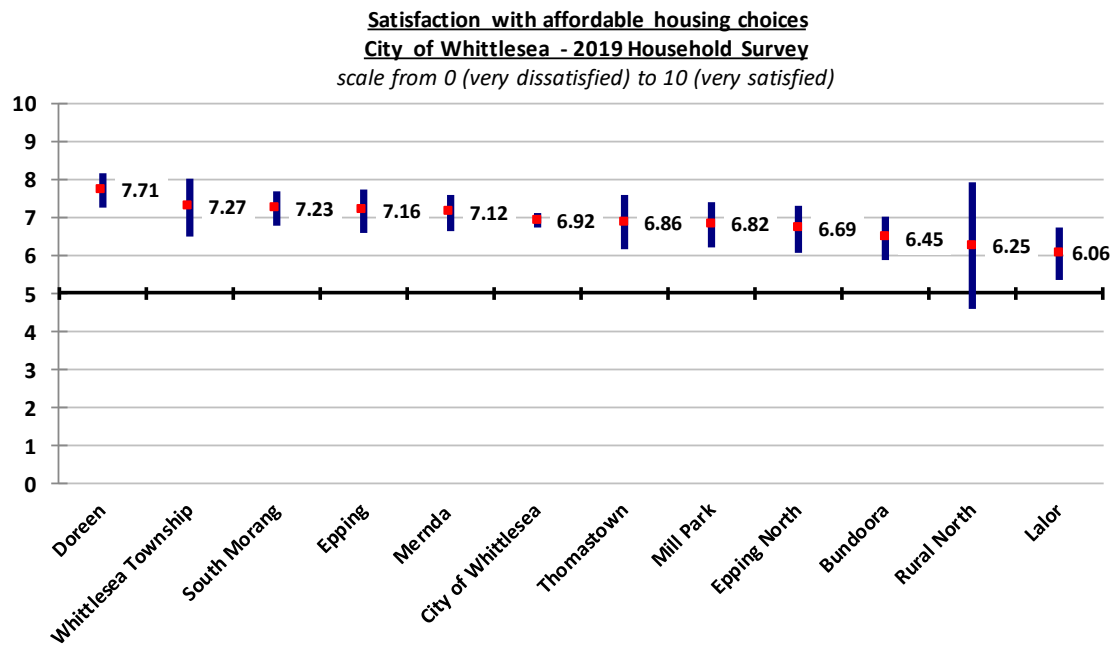


8.3.2 Affordable housing choices

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “affordable housing choices” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

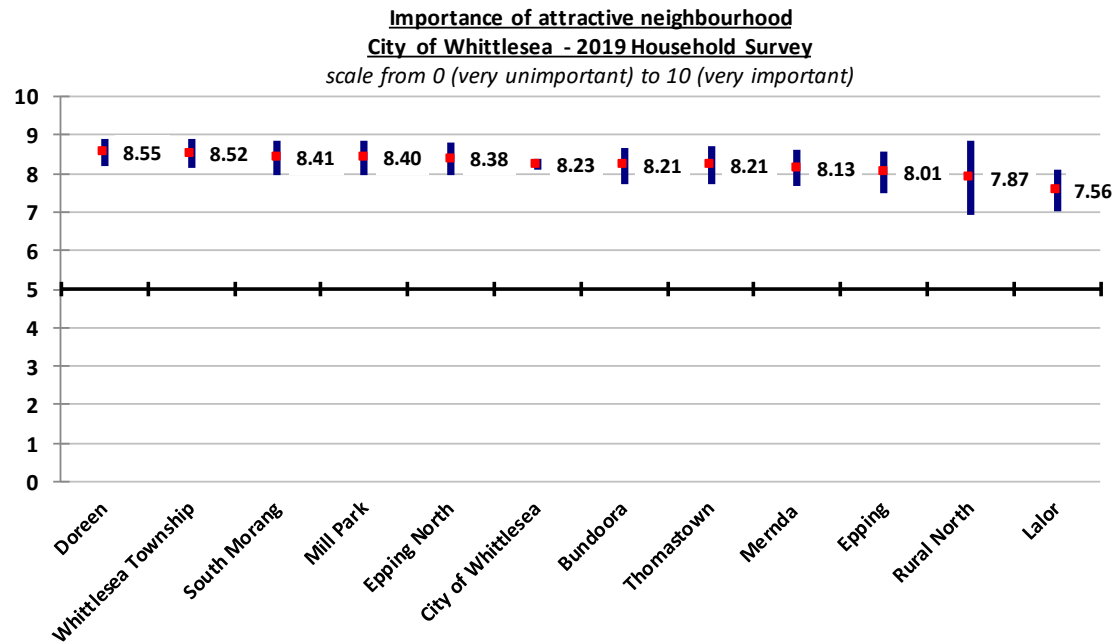


There was measurable variation in satisfaction with “affordable housing choices” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Doreen were measurably more satisfied than average and at a “very good” level, whilst respondent households from Lalor were measurably less satisfied and at a “solid” level. The small sample of respondent households from the Rural North were substantially, albeit not measurably less satisfied.

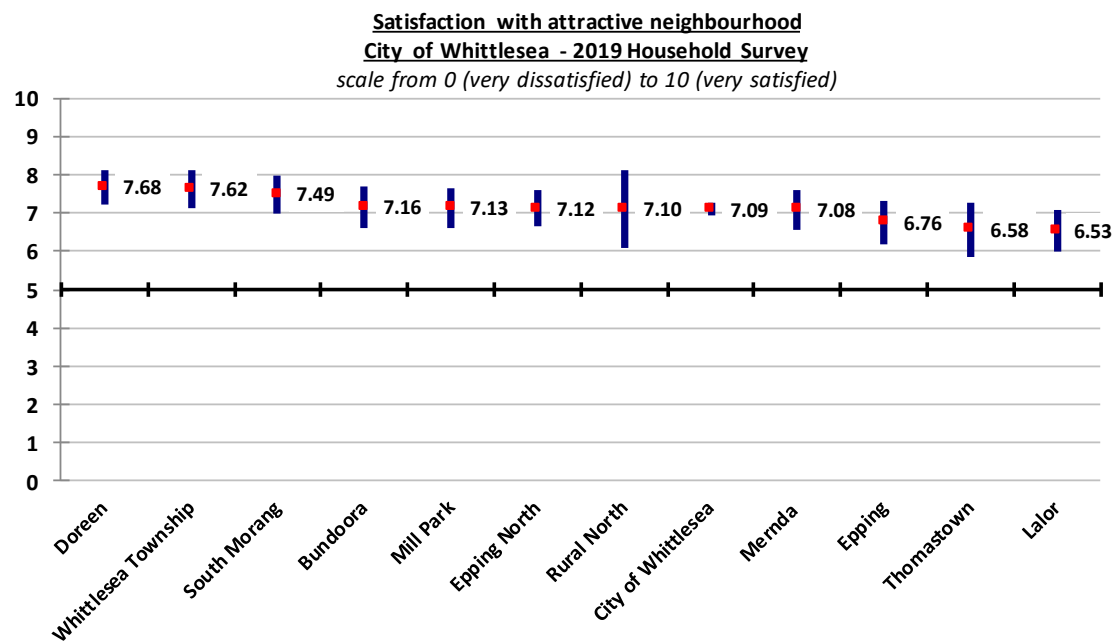


8.3.3 Attractive neighbourhood

With the exception of respondent households from Lalor who rated this measurably less important than average, there was no other measurable variation in the importance of “an attractive neighbourhood” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

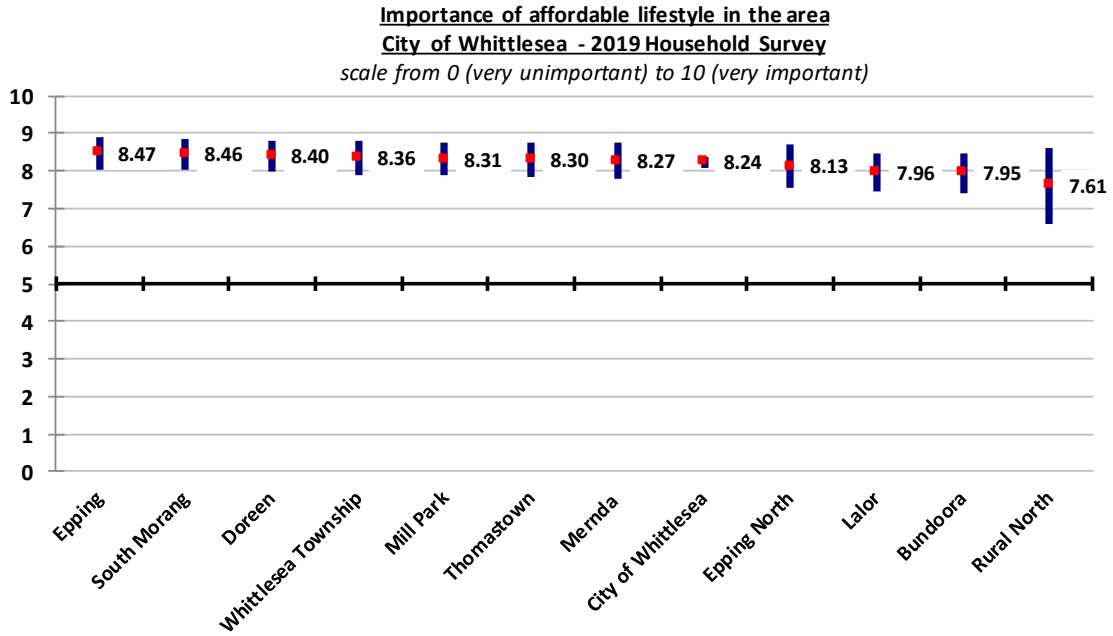


With the exception of respondent households from Doreen, who were measurably more satisfied than average and at a “very good” level, there was no other measurable variation in satisfaction with this aspect observed across the municipality.

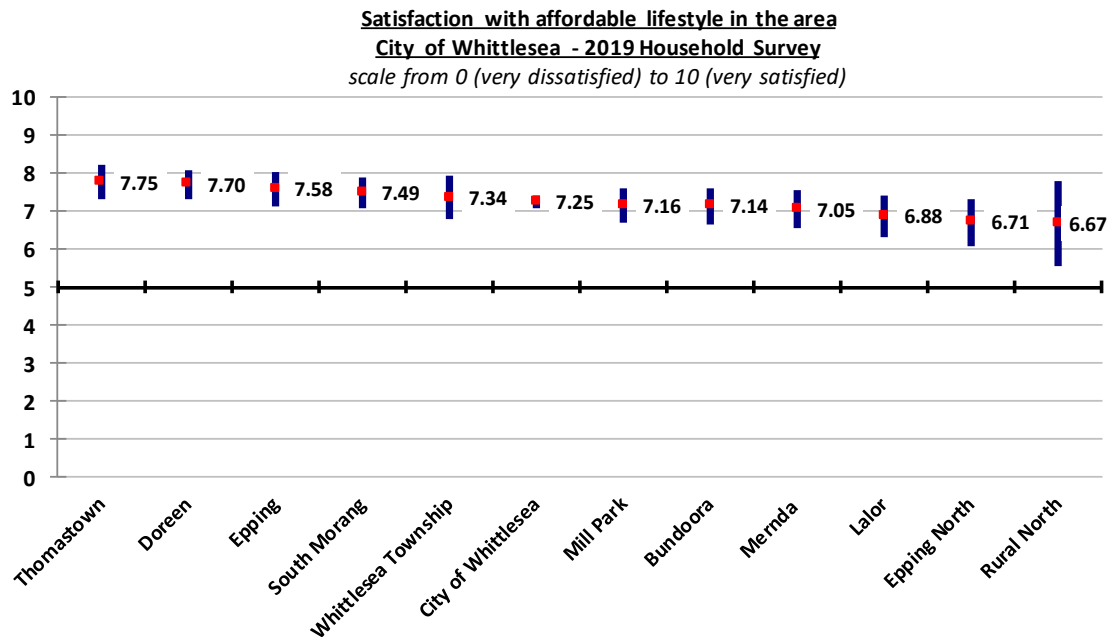


8.3. Affordable lifestyle in the area

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “an affordable lifestyle in the area” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality.

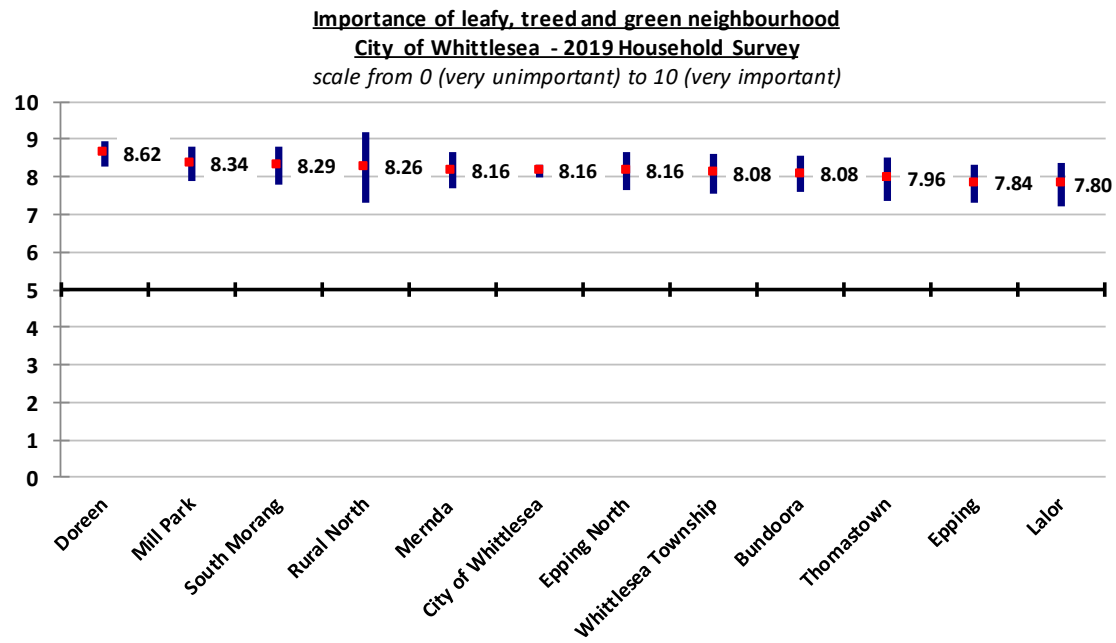


There was no statistically significant variation in satisfaction with “an affordable lifestyle in the area” observed across the municipality. It is noted however that respondent households from Thomastown were somewhat, albeit not measurably more satisfied than average and at an “excellent” level.

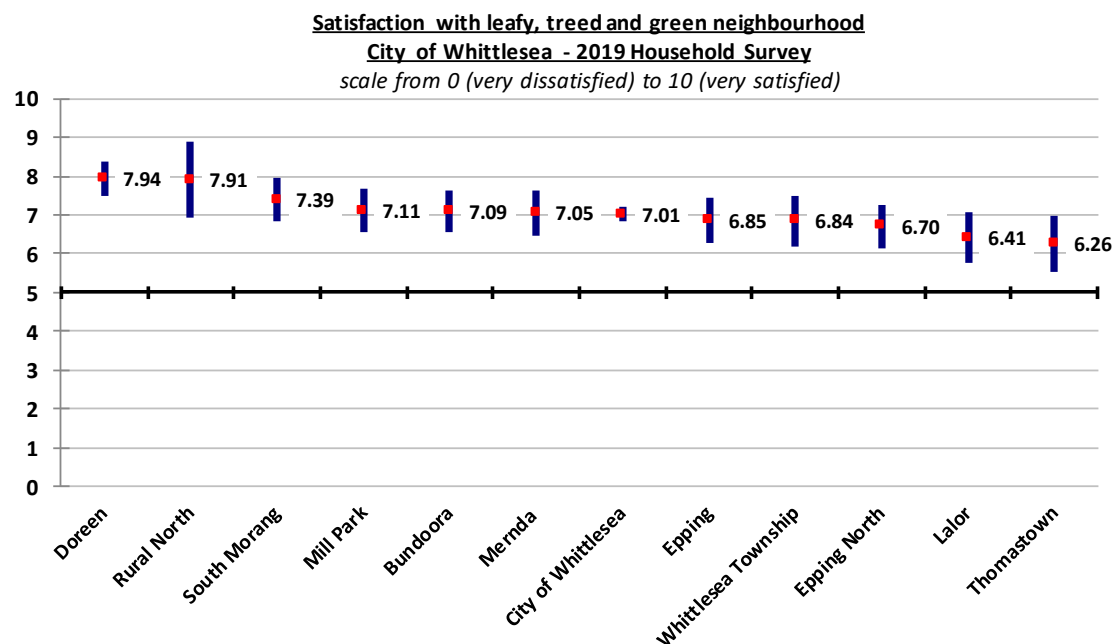


8.3.5 Leafy, treed, and green neighbourhood

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of a “leafy, treed and green neighbourhood” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondent households from Doreen rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably more important than average.

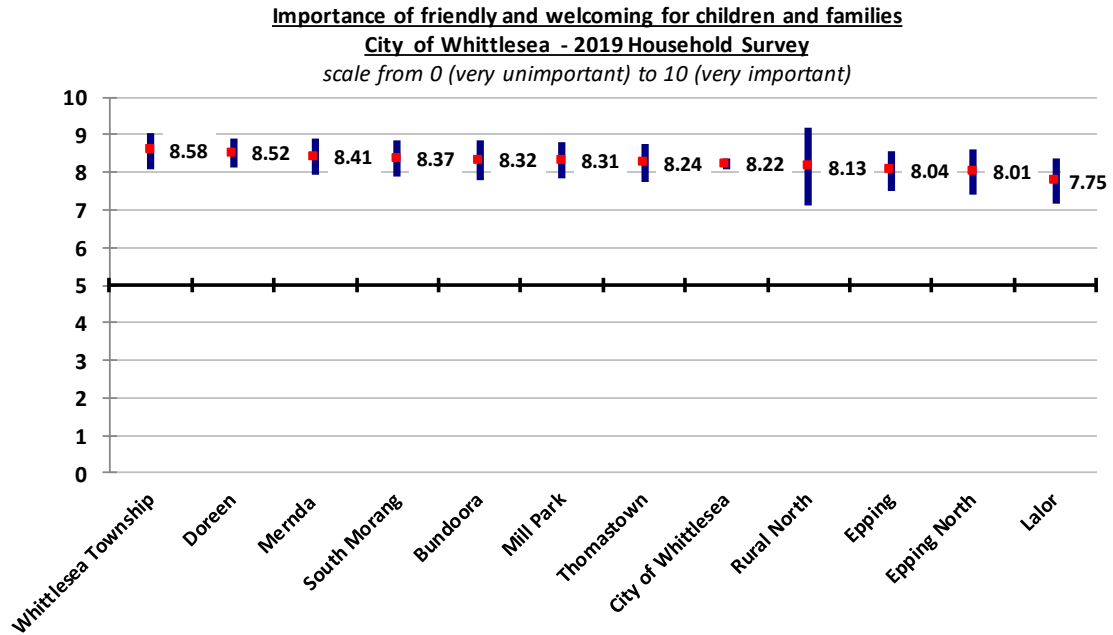


With the exception of respondent households from Doreen, who were measurably more satisfied than average and at a “excellent” level, there was no other measurable variation in satisfaction with this aspect observed across the municipality. It is noted however that the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated satisfaction at an “excellent” level, whilst respondent households from Lalor and Thomastown rated it at “solid” levels.

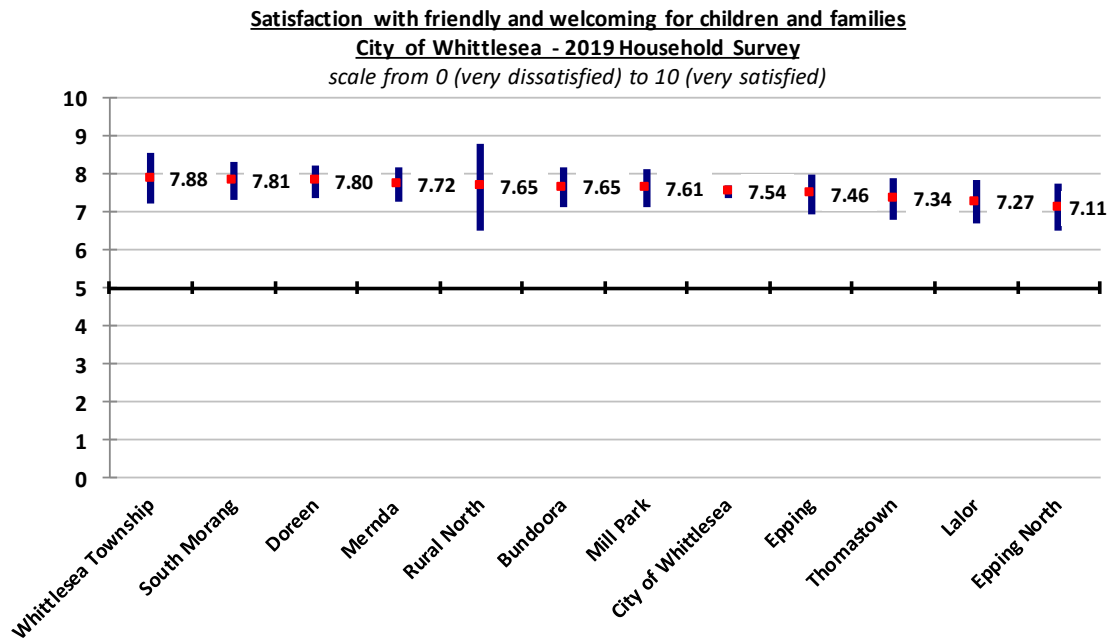


8.3.6 Friendly and welcoming for children and families

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “friendly and welcoming for children and families” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondent households from Lalor rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably less important than average.

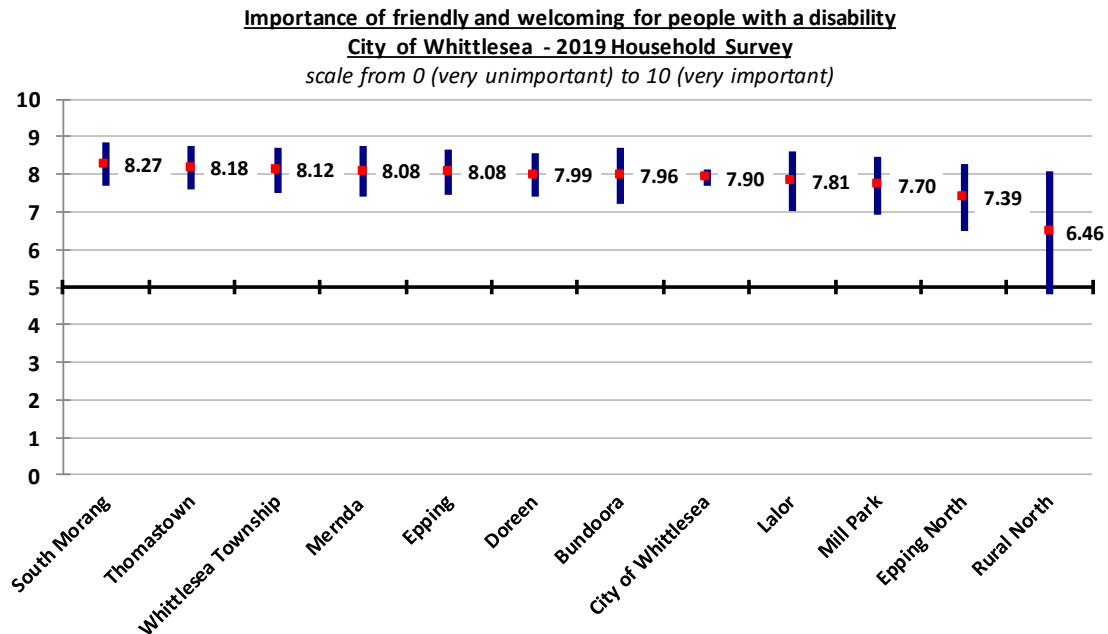


There was no statistically significant variation in satisfaction with “friendly and welcoming for children and families” observed across the municipality.

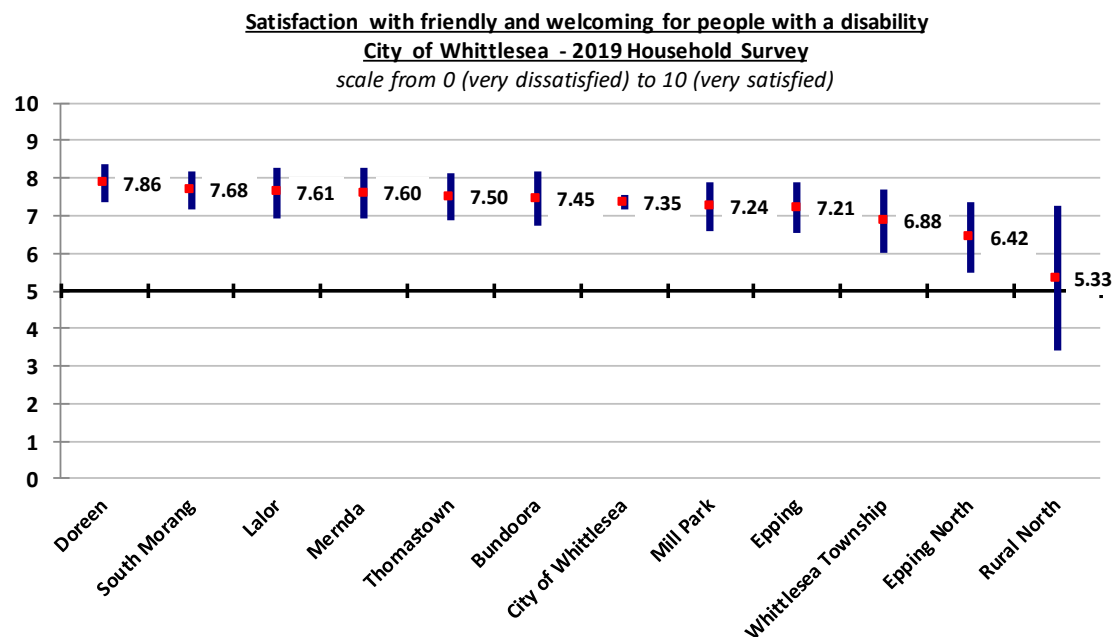


8.3.7 Friendly and welcoming for people with a disability

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability” in the decision to live in the neighbourhood observed across the municipality, although it is noted that the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated it substantially, albeit not measurably less important than average.



There was no statistically significant variation in satisfaction with “friendly and welcoming for people with a disability” observed across the municipality., although it is noted that respondent households from Epping North rated it substantially lower and at a “solid” level, and the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated it significantly, albeit not measurably lower than average and at a “very poor” level.



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?”

This section of the report explores respondent households’ current use of 18 health and human services.

Respondent households were asked if they had accessed or required access to any of these services. If they were not able to access the service they were asked the reasons why they could not access the services.

A second set of questions asked respondent households to rate the ease of accessing these services within the City of Whittlesea.

The 18 health and human services have been broadly grouped into three groups in the report; those relating to health, those relating to human and other services (e.g. community support), and those relating to education.

A small number of responses were received from respondents describing the reasons why they could not access the services and facilities they required locally. These responses are available on request from Council.

9.1 Health services

Consistent with the results recorded in 2017, the overwhelming majority (86.7% down from 87.6%) of respondent households reported that they currently accessed at least one of the five health services, with almost all of these accessing a doctor (83.2%).

Approximately half of the respondent households had accessed a dentist (52.7%) or a hospital (50.0%) in the last twelve months, whilst one-third (36.9%) had accessed other health services.

There was a small but measurable increase this year in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed mental health services in the last 12 months, up from 5.6% in 2017 to 8.8%.

There was a small but notable decline in the proportion of respondent households reporting that they were unable to access one of the five listed health services in the last 12 months, down from 12.9% in 2017 to 10.1% this year.

Less than five percent of respondent households reported that they could not access any of these five individual health services.

Accessed or required access to health services in the last twelve months

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Accessed / used			Could not access		
	2019		2017	2019		2017
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Doctors	901	83.2%	82.2%	44	4.1%	5.7%
Dentists	571	52.7%	54.9%	42	3.9%	5.3%
Hospitals	542	50.0%	51.0%	25	2.3%	3.4%
Other health services	400	36.9%	36.2%	29	2.7%	3.7%
Mental health services	95	8.8%↑	5.6%	17	1.6%	2.0%
Total responses	2,509		2,582	157		225
<i>Respondents selecting at least one service</i>	<i>939</i>		<i>984</i>	<i>110</i>		<i>144</i>
	<i>(86.7%)</i>		<i>(87.6%)</i>	<i>(10.1%)</i>		<i>(12.9%)</i>

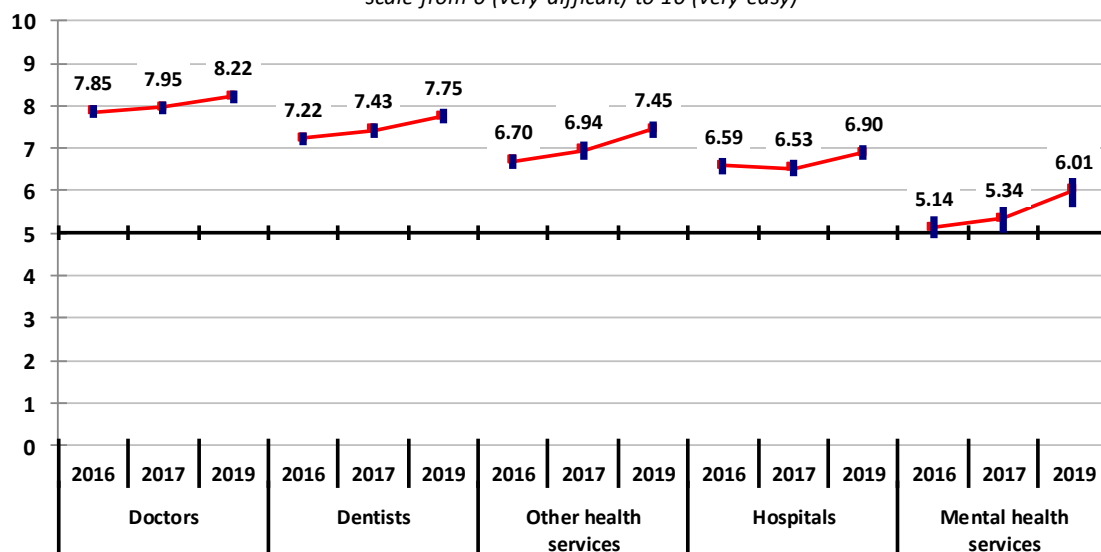
Note: this is a multiple response table where respondents can select more than one response, therefore the percentages may sum to more than 100%

Respondent households were then asked to rate the ease of accessing each of the five listed health services, on a scale from zero (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), where five is neither easy nor difficult.

Metropolis Research draws particular attention to the fact that the average ease of accessing all these services increased substantially this year, with an average increase in the ease of accessing these services of 6.1% since 2017, and 8.4% since 2016. This increase is statistically significant, as is the increase for all five services between 2016 and 2019.

- **Extremely Easy** – on average, access to doctors can be considered extremely easy in the City of Whittlesea. More than three-quarters rated it very easy to access these services (i.e. rated it seven or more), whilst six percent rated it difficult (i.e. rated it at zero to four).
- **Very Easy** – on average, access to dentists and other health services can be considered very easy in the City of Whittlesea. Approximately two-thirds rated it very easy to access these services, whilst approximately 10 percent rated it difficult.
- **Moderately Easy** – on average access to hospitals can be considered moderately easy in the City of Whittlesea. More than half rated it very easy to access these services, whilst approximately one-sixth rated it difficult.
- **Mildly Easy** – on average access to mental health services can be considered mildly easy in the City of Whittlesea. Whilst a little less than half rated it very easy to access these services, more than one-quarter rated it difficult.

Ease of accessing to health services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy)



Attention is drawn to the measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households who rated it very easy (i.e. seven or more out of ten) to access hospitals (58.1% up from 53.8%), other health services (66.4% up from 58.2%), and mental health services (43.3% up from 35.3%).

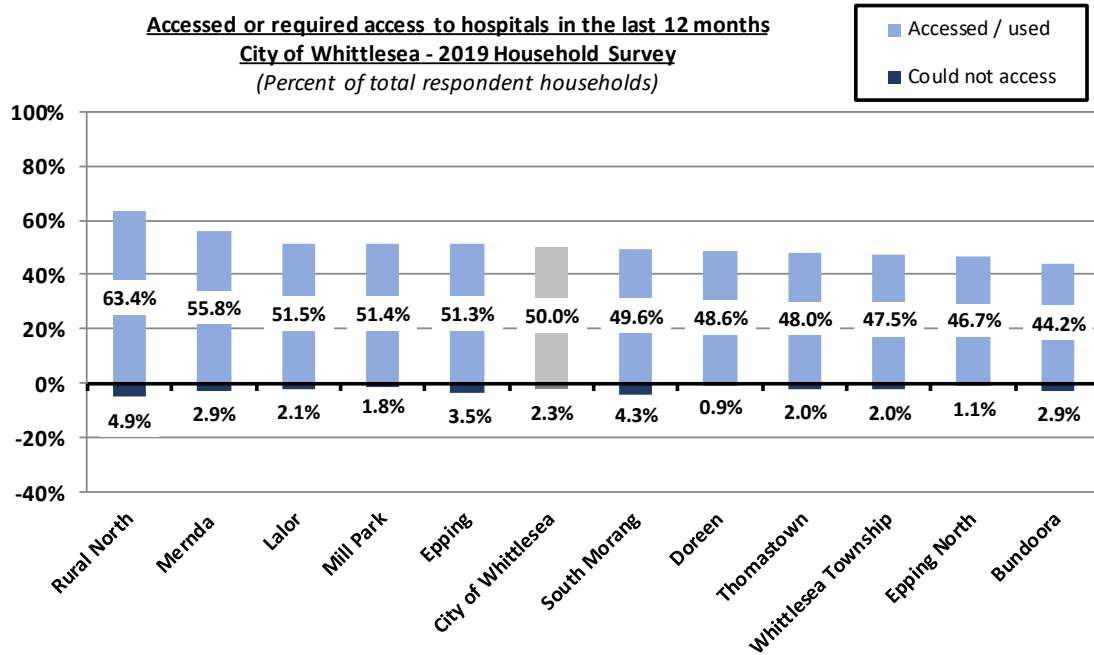
There was however a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondent households who rated it very easy to access a dentist (61.3% down from 66.9%), and a commensurate increase in the proportion who rated it neutral to somewhat easy (i.e. five or six out of ten), up from 21.7% to 29.1%.

Ease of accessing to health services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

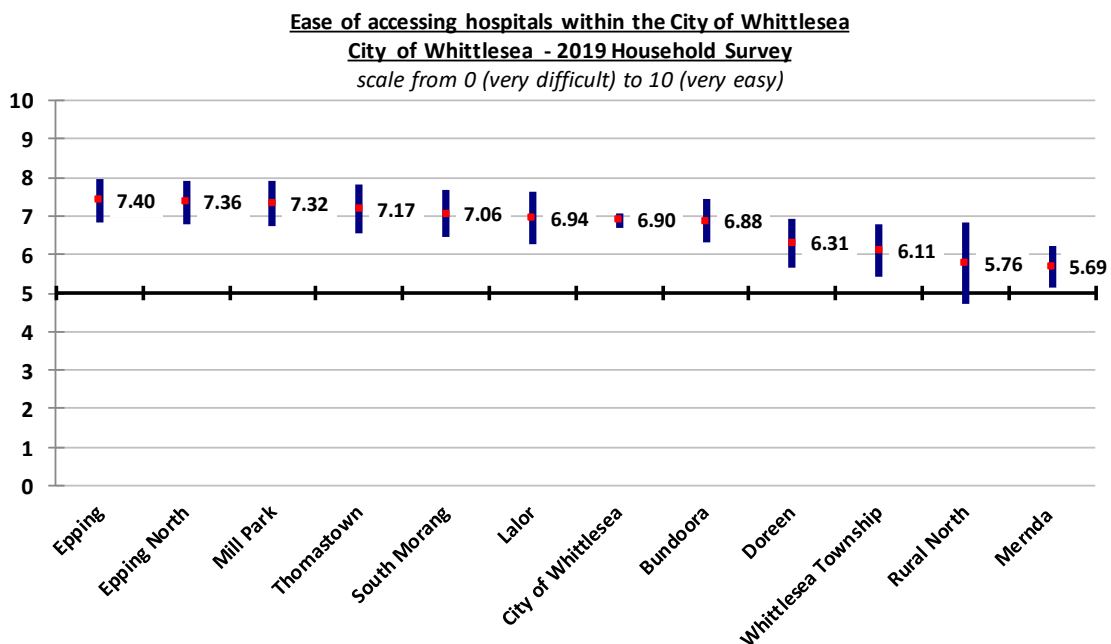
Service	Year	Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total
			0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10		
Hospitals	2017	6.53	19.7%	26.5%	53.8%	214	1,123
	2019	6.90	18.6%	23.3%	58.1%↑	214	1,083
Doctors	2017	7.95	7.4%	15.3%	77.3%	188	1,123
	2019	8.22	6.0%	15.2%	78.8%	151	1,083
Dentists	2017	7.43	11.4%	21.7%	66.9%	283	1,123
	2019	7.75	9.6%	29.1%↑	61.3%↓	298	1,083
Other health services	2017	6.94	14.8%	27.0%	58.2%	451	1,123
	2019	7.45	10.6%	23.0%	66.4%↑	481	1,083
Mental health services	2017	5.34	30.8%	33.9%	35.3%	847	1,123
	2019	6.01	27.0%	29.7%	43.3%↑	856	1,083

9.1.1 Hospitals

With the exception of the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North, who were measurably more likely than average to have accessed a hospital in the last 12 months, there was no measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.

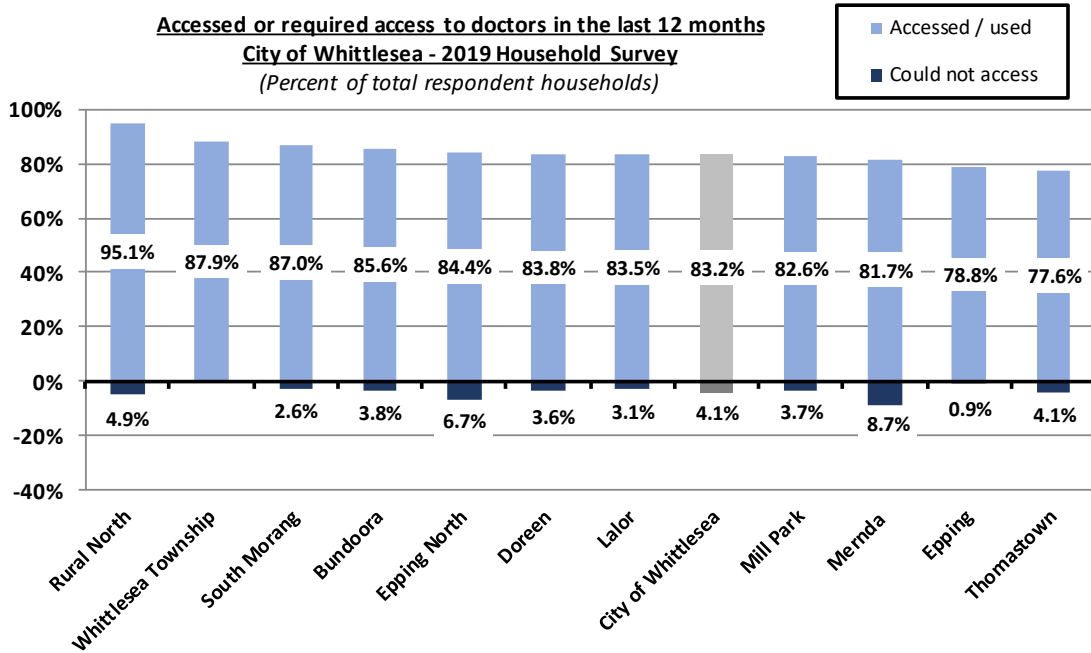


There was however measurable variation in the average ease of accessing a hospital observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Mernda rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average, and the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably more difficult (due to the smaller sample size).

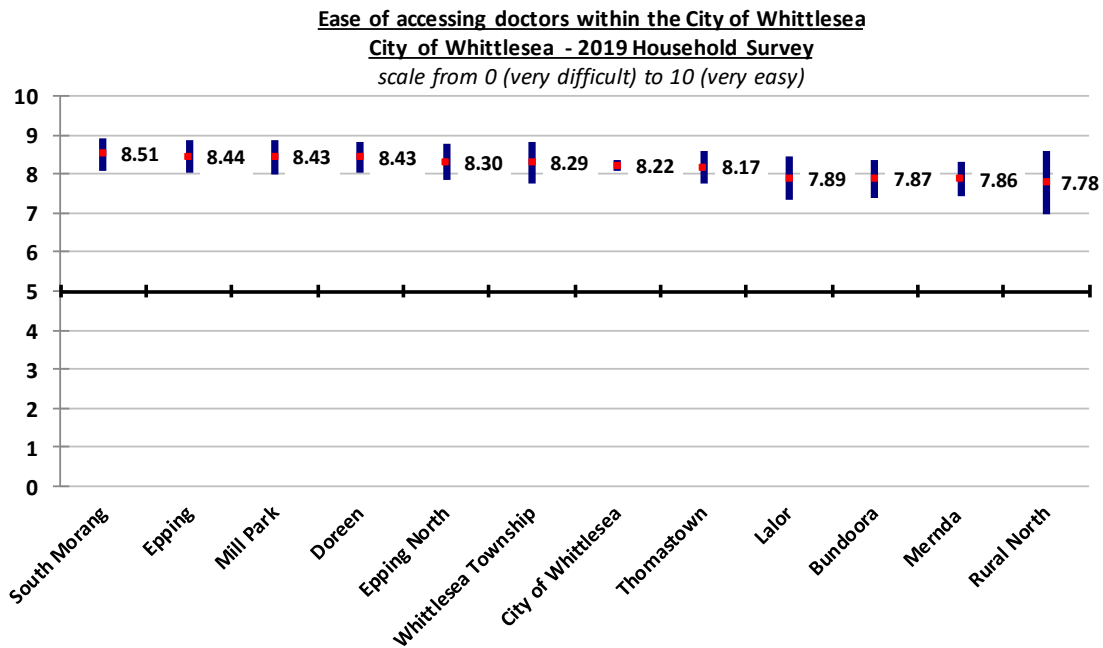


9.1.2 Doctors

With the exception of the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North, who were measurably more likely than average to have accessed a doctor in the last twelve months, there was no measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality. It is noted that respondent households from Mernda were twice as likely as average to have not been able to access a doctor locally in the last 12 months.

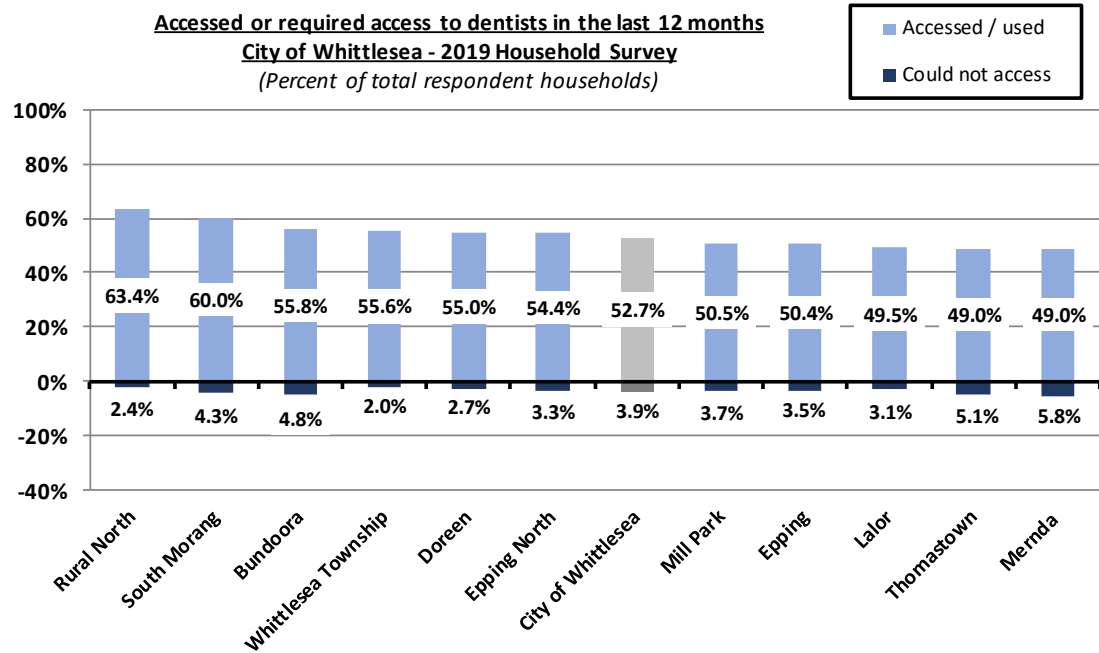


There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing a doctor observed across the municipality.

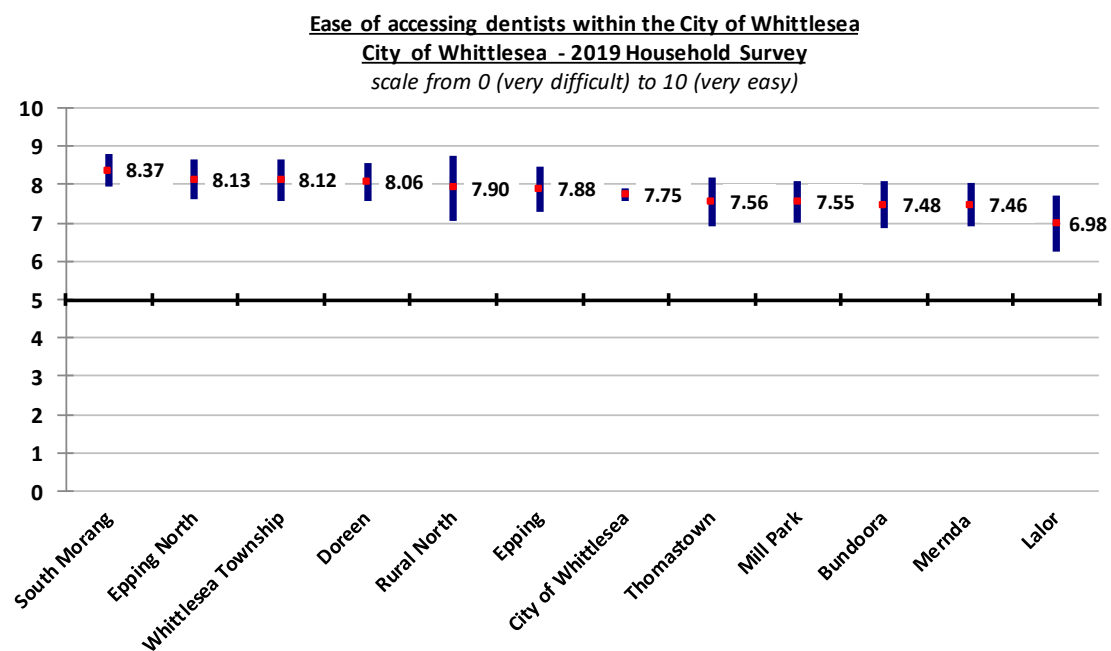


9.1.3 Dentists

With the exception of the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North, who were measurably more likely than average to have accessed a dentist in the last 12 months, there was no measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.

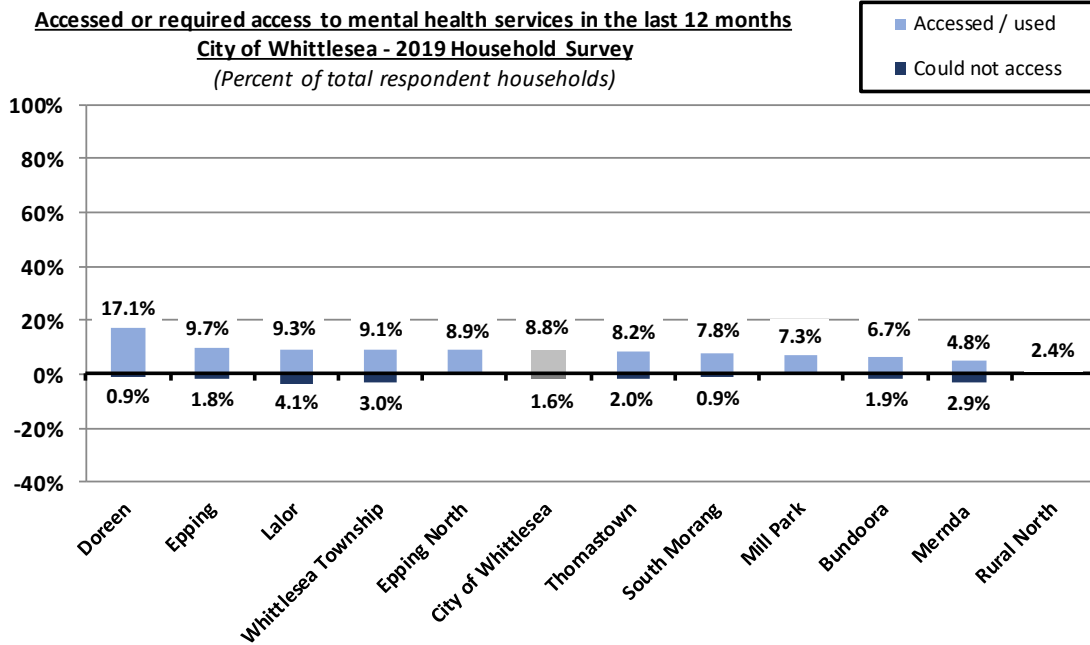


With the exception of respondent households from South Morang, who rated it measurably easier than average to access a dentist, there was no other measurable variation in these results observed across the municipality. It is noted however that respondent households from Lalor rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably more difficult than average.

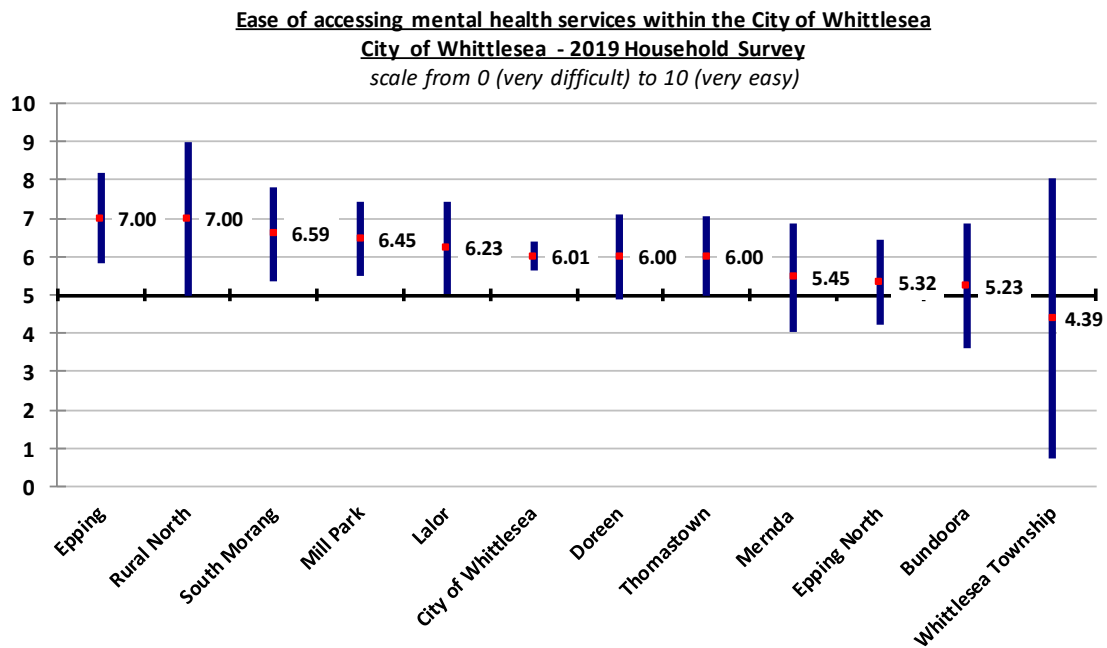


9.1.4 Mental health services

With the exception of respondent households from Doreen, who were measurably more likely than average to have accessed a mental health service in the last twelve months, there was no measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.

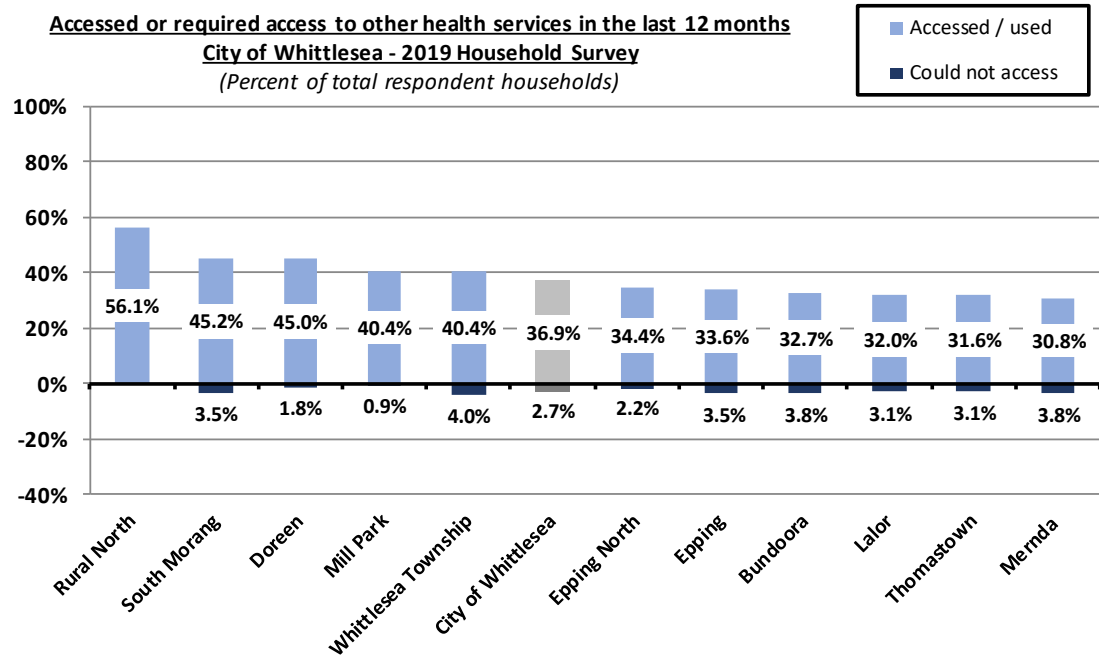


As is clearly evident in the size of the 95% confidence intervals for these results, there was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing mental health services observed across the municipality.

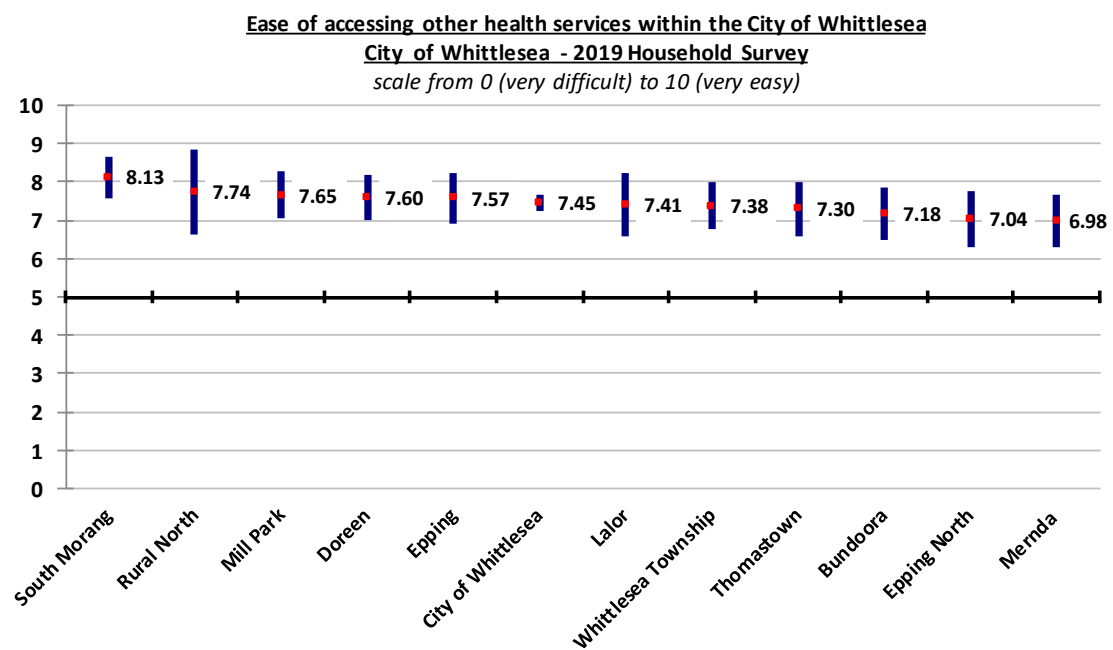


9.1.5 Other health services

With the exception of the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North, who were measurably more likely than average to have accessed other health services in the last 12 months, there was no measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.



There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing other health services observed across the municipality.



9.2 Human and other services

There were eight human and other services included in this section of the survey this year, including for the first time “public library”.

In 2019, almost half (48.0% up from 38.1%) of the respondent households currently accessed at least one of the eight human and other services included on the survey. As is clear from the results in the following table, this increase is entirely due to the inclusion of a public library in the list of included services and facilities.

Attention is drawn to the small but measurable decline in the proportion of respondent households reporting that they had accessed a Centrelink office in the last 12 months (23.0% down from 26.2%).

Approximately one-quarter of respondent households had accessed a public library (25.3%) or a Centrelink office (23.0%) in the last 12 months, whilst approximately one-sixth (15.3%) had accessed a Medicare office.

Less than seven percent of respondent households had accessed any of the five other human and other services included on the survey this year.

Accessed or required access to human and other services in the last twelve months

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Accessed / used			Could not access		
	2019 Number	2019 Percent	2017	2019 Number	2019 Percent	2017
Public library	274	25.3%	n.a.	13	1.2%	n.a.
Centrelink office	249	23.0%↓	26.2%	45	4.2%	3.6%
Medicare office	166	15.3%	16.9%	45	4.2%	4.7%
Disability support services	66	6.1%	4.7%	14	1.3%	1.2%
Financial and legal support services	64	5.9%	5.4%	20	1.8%	1.7%
Aged care services	49	4.5%	4.5%	13	1.2%	1.2%
Other social services	27	2.5%	2.0%	13	1.2%	1.1%
Respite services	21	1.9%	1.2%	12	1.1%	1.0%
Total responses	916		686	175		162
<i>Respondents selecting at least one service</i>	<i>52</i> <i>(48.0%)</i>		<i>428</i> <i>(38.1%)</i>	<i>101</i> <i>(9.3%)</i>		<i>107</i> <i>(9.6%)</i>

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

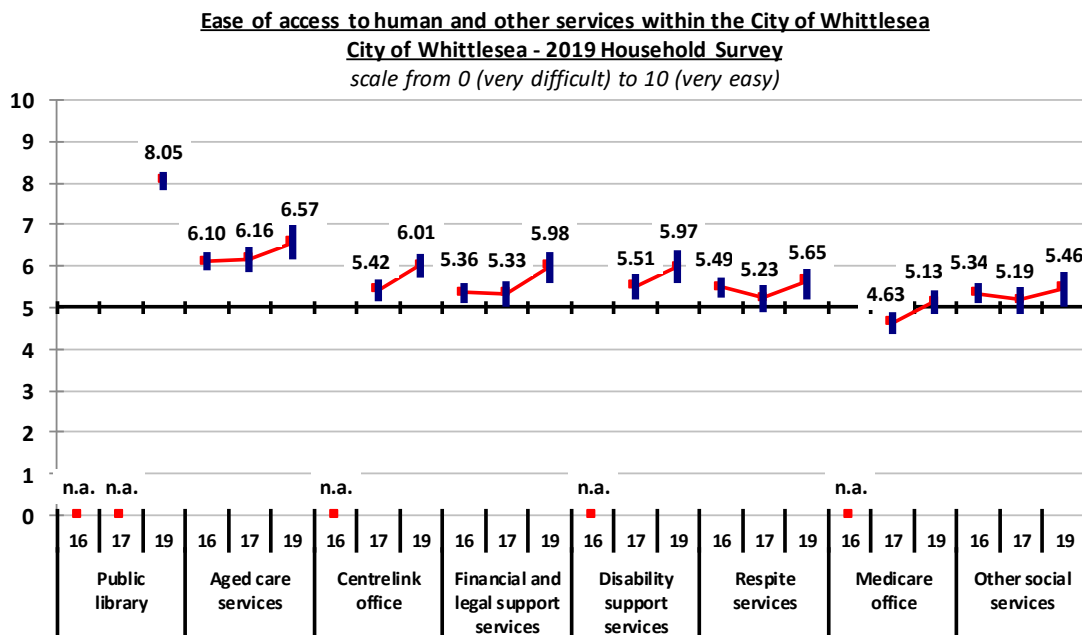
The following graph displays the average ease of accessing these eight human and other services within the City of Whittlesea.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that the average ease of accessing all eight of the services and facilities included on the survey form in both 2017 and 2019 increased substantially this year.

None of these increases were statistically significant, reflecting at least in part, the relatively small sample of respondent households that provided an ease of access score. This reflects the fact that the majority of respondent households had not accessed these services in the last twelve months.

The ease of accessing these seven human and other services can best be summarised as follows:

- **Extremely Easy** – to access a public library. Three-quarters of respondent households rated it very easy (i.e. rated seven or more out of ten) to access these services, whilst nine percent rated it difficult (rating zero to four).
- **Moderately Easy** – to access aged care services. A little more than half of the respondent households rated it very easy to access these services, whilst approximately one-sixth rated it difficult.
- **Mildly Easy** – to access a Centrelink office, financial and legal support services, disability support services, respite services, a Medicare office, and other social services. Between approximately one-third and a little less than half of the respondent households rated it very easy to access these services. Approximately one-quarter or a little more of respondent households rated it difficult to access most of these services, whilst 42% rated it difficult to access a Medicare office.



Given the small sample size of respondent households providing an ease of access score for some of these services, it is more difficult to isolate statistically significant variation.

Attention is however drawn to the substantial increase in the proportion of respondent households that rated it “very easy” (i.e. rated ease of access at eight or more) to access aged care services (up from 45.9% to 52.2%), disability support services (up from 33.1% to 40.3%), respite services (up from 25.7% to 35.1%), and financial and legal support services (up from 34.1% to 43.6%).

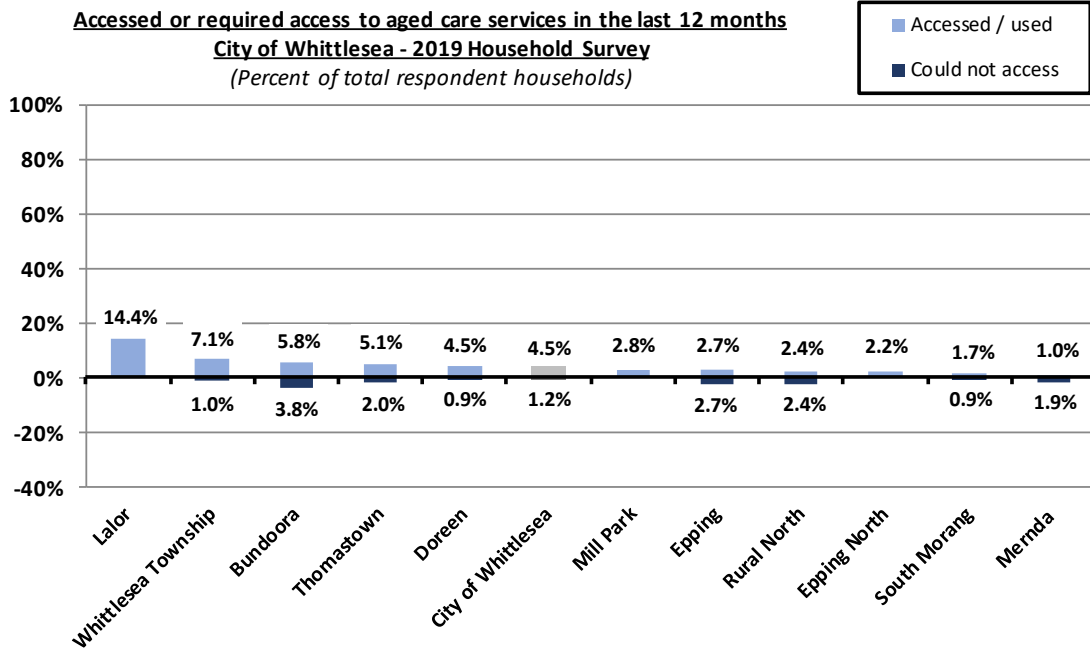
Ease of accessing to human and other services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

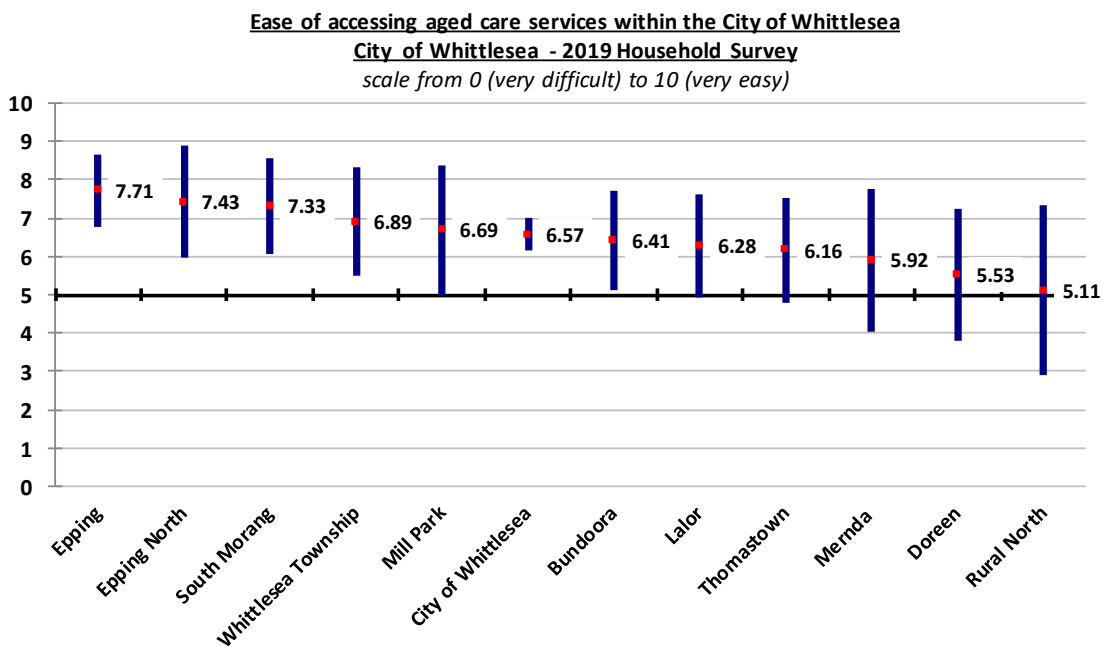
Service	Year	Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total
			0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10		
Aged care services	2017	6.16	20.5%	33.6%	45.9%	856	1,123
	2019	6.57	18.1%	29.7%	52.2%	903	1,083
Disability support services	2017	5.51	26.2%	40.7%	33.1%	866	1,123
	2019	5.97	24.2%	35.5%	40.3%	901	1,083
Respite services	2017	5.23	25.1%	49.2%	25.7%	930	1,123
	2019	5.65	26.3%	38.6%	35.1%	956	1,083
Centrelink office	2017	5.42	37.2%	23.4%	39.4%	552	1,123
	2019	6.01	29.6%	24.6%	45.8%	608	1,083
Medicare office	2017	4.63	46.0%	25.0%	29.0%	535	1,123
	2019	5.13	42.0%	23.4%	34.6%	618	1,083
Other social services	2017	5.19	31.6%	39.9%	28.5%	893	1,123
	2019	5.46	29.5%	37.9%	32.6%	931	1,083
Financial and legal support services	2017	5.33	33.3%	32.6%	34.1%	828	1,123
	2019	5.98	25.6%	30.8%	43.6%	856	1,083
Public library	2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2019	8.05	9.0%	16.4%	74.6%	562	1,083

9.2.1 Aged care services

With the exception of respondent households from Lalor, who were measurably more likely than average to access these services, there was no other measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households currently accessing aged care services observed across the municipality.

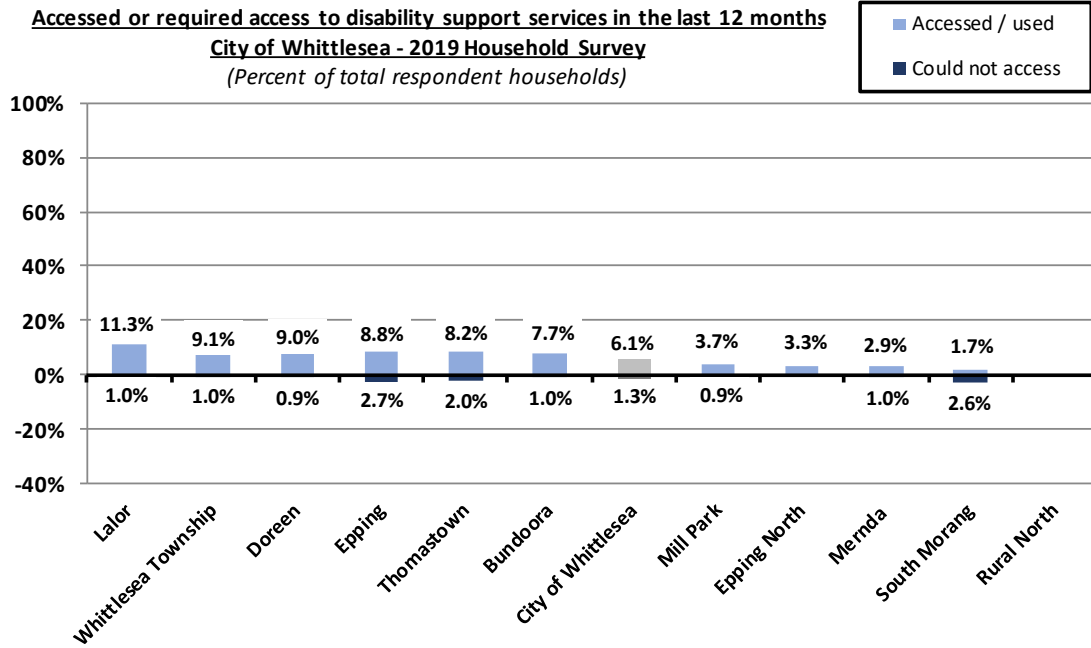


Given the sample of just 180 respondent households that provided an ease of accessing score, there was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing aged care services observed across the municipality.

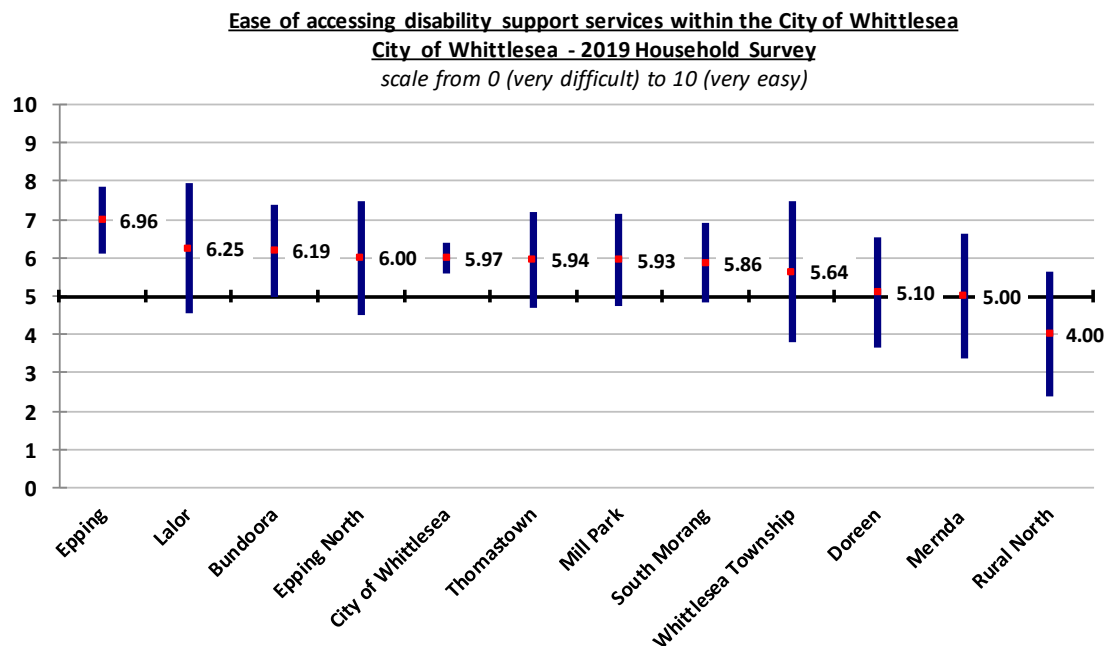


9.2.2 Disability support services

With the exception of respondent households from Lalor, who were measurably more likely than average to access these services, there was no other measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households currently accessing disability support services observed across the municipality.

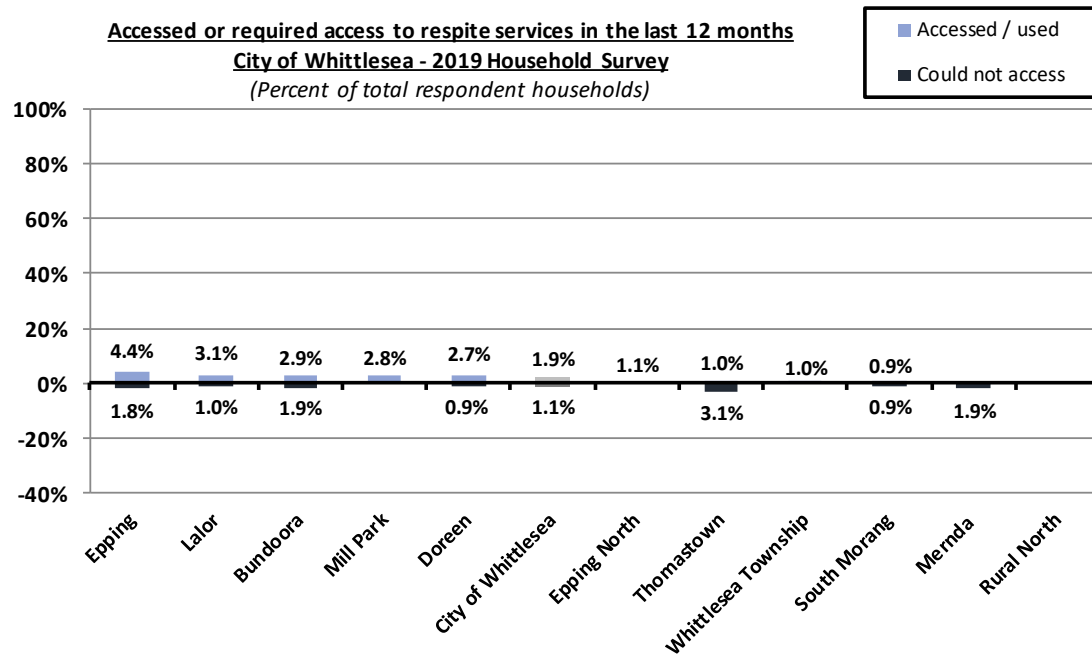


Given the sample of just 182 respondent households that provided an ease of accessing score, there was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing disability support services observed across the municipality. It is noted however that respondent households from Epping rated the ease of access somewhat higher than average at a “good” level, whilst respondent households from the Rural North rated it substantially lower, at an “extremely poor” level.

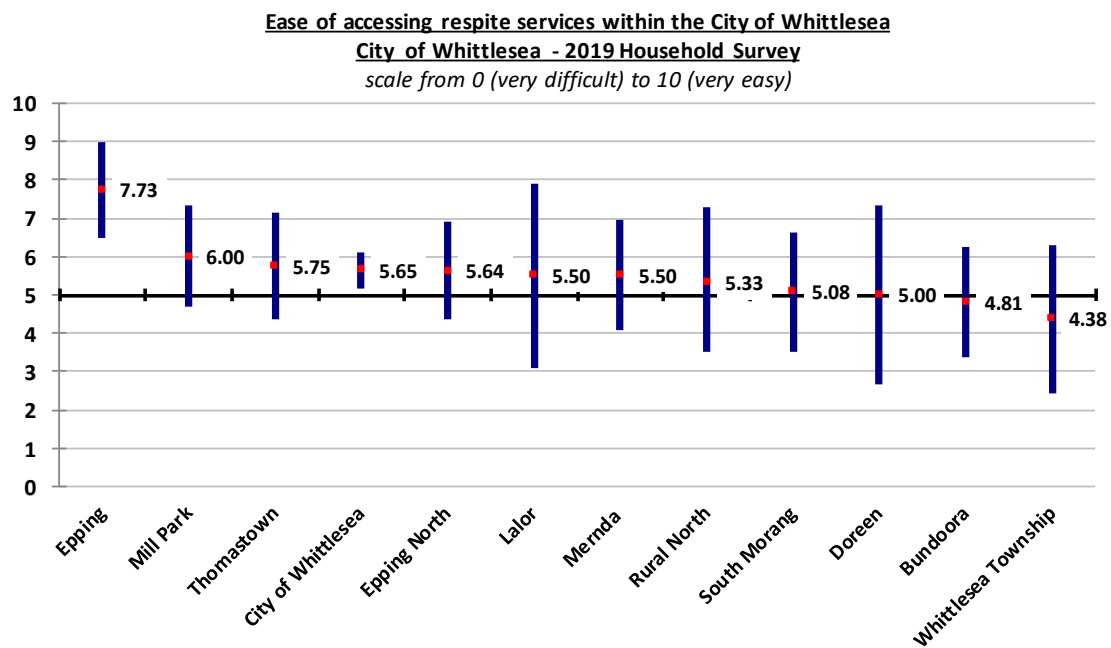


9.2.3 Respite services

There was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed respite services in the last year observed across the City of Whittlesea.

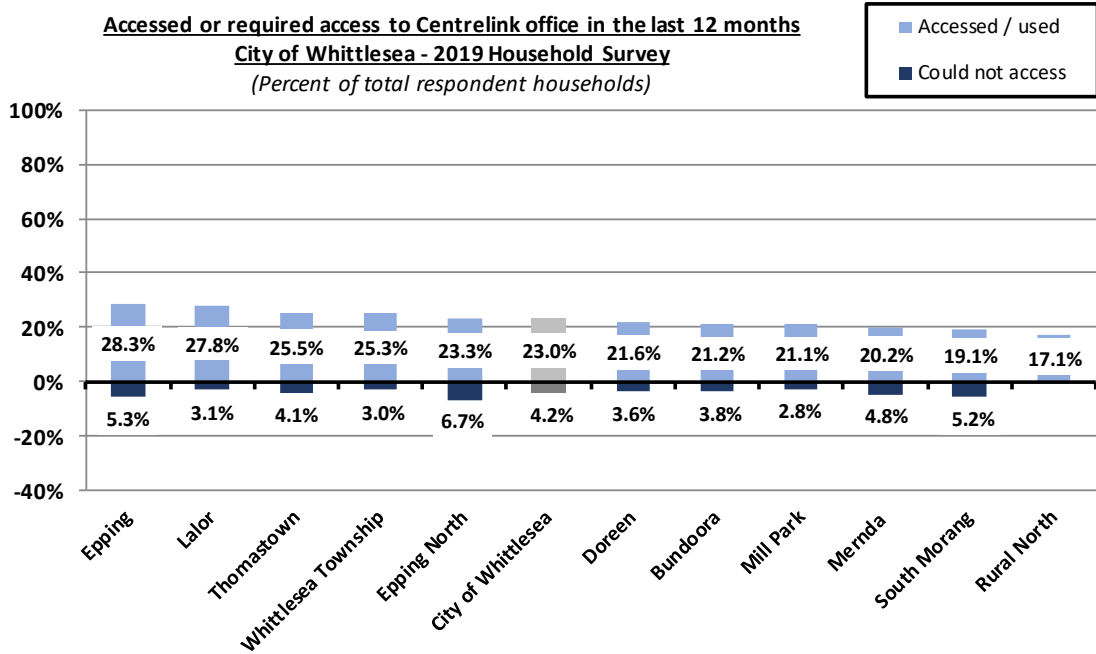


Despite the fact that only 127 respondent households provided an ease of accessing score for these services, it is noted that respondent households from Epping rated the ease of access measurably and significantly higher than average and at a “very good” level, compared to the municipal average ease that was at a “poor” level.

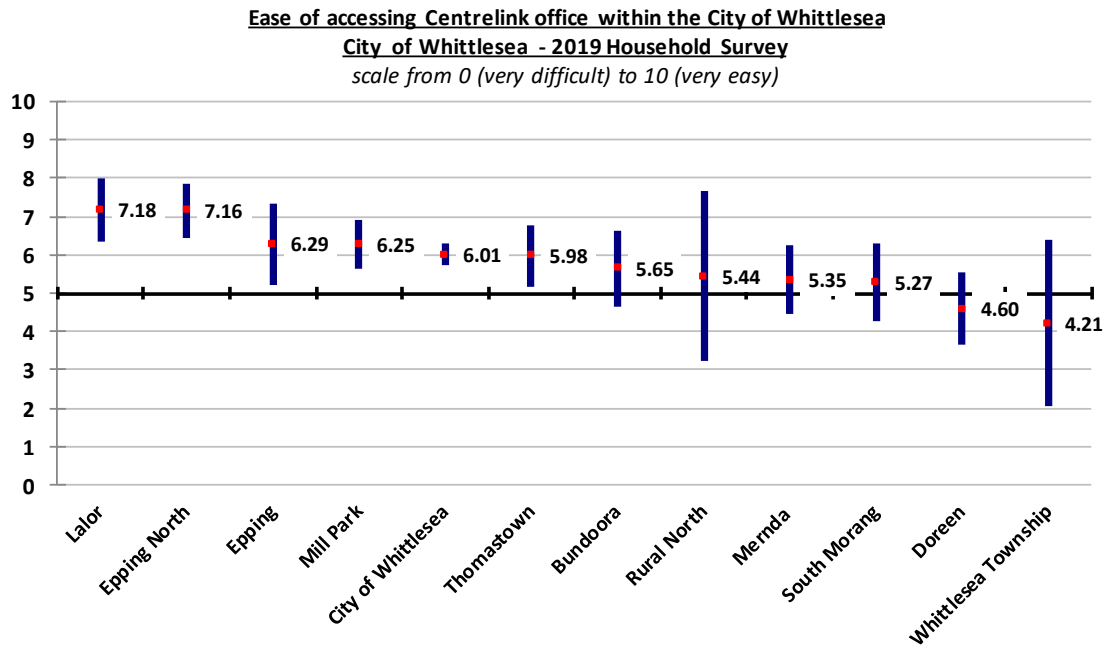


9.2.4 Centrelink Office

There was no measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed a Centrelink office in the last year observed across the City of Whittlesea.

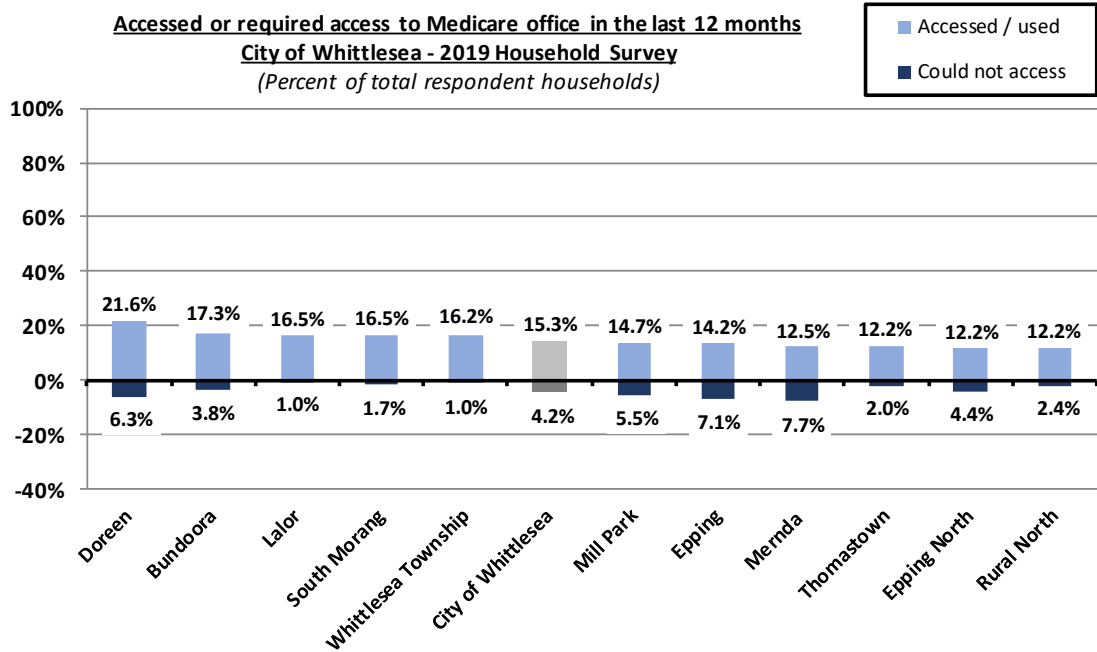


There was measurable variation in the average ease of accessing these services observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Lalor and Epping North rated the ease of access measurably higher than average and at “good” levels, whilst respondent households from Doreen and Whittlesea Township rated ease of access at “extremely poor” levels, with the Doreen average measurably lower than the municipal average.

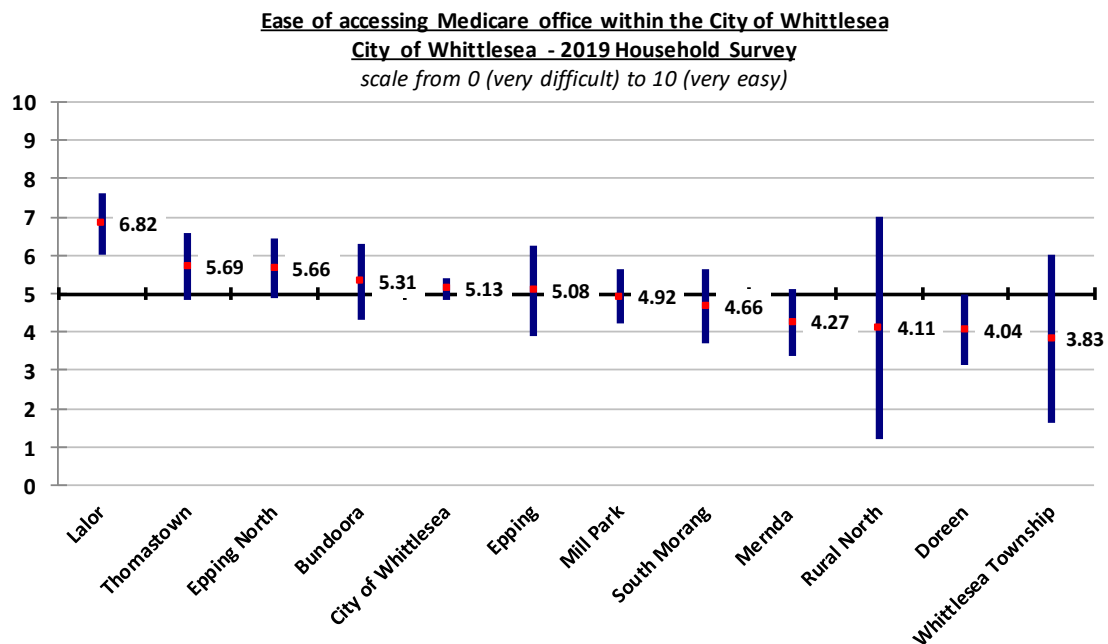


9.2.5 Medicare Office

There was no measurable or significant variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed a Medicare office in the last twelve months observed across the municipality.

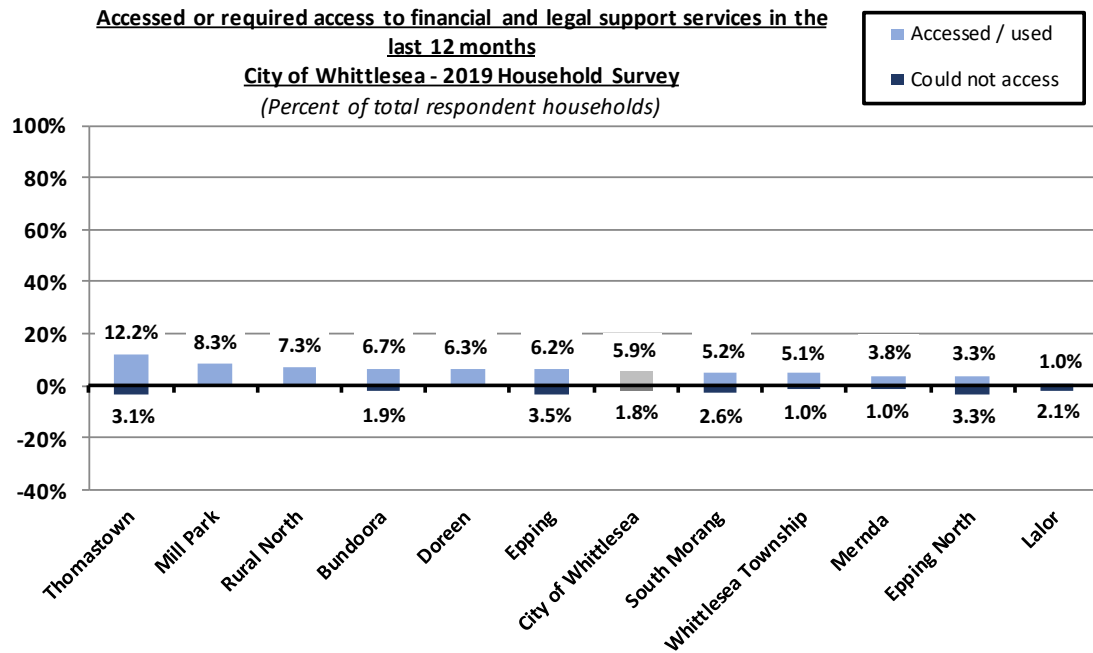


There was measurable variation in the average ease of accessing a Medicare office observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Lalor rated the ease measurably and significantly higher than average and at a “good” level, whilst respondent households from Mernda, Rural North, Doreen, and Whittlesea Township rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably lower than average. This is likely to be due at least in part, to the small sample size, particularly in the Rural North and Whittlesea Township.

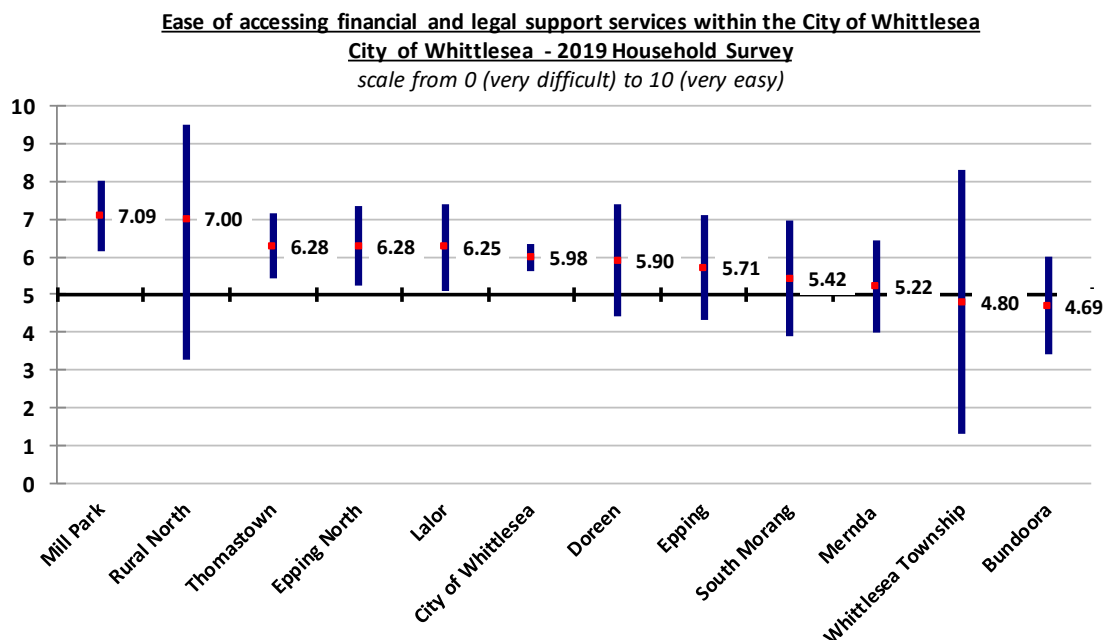


9.2.6 Financial and legal support services

With the exception of respondent households from Thomastown, who were measurably more likely than average to have accessed financial and legal support in the last twelve months, there was no other measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.

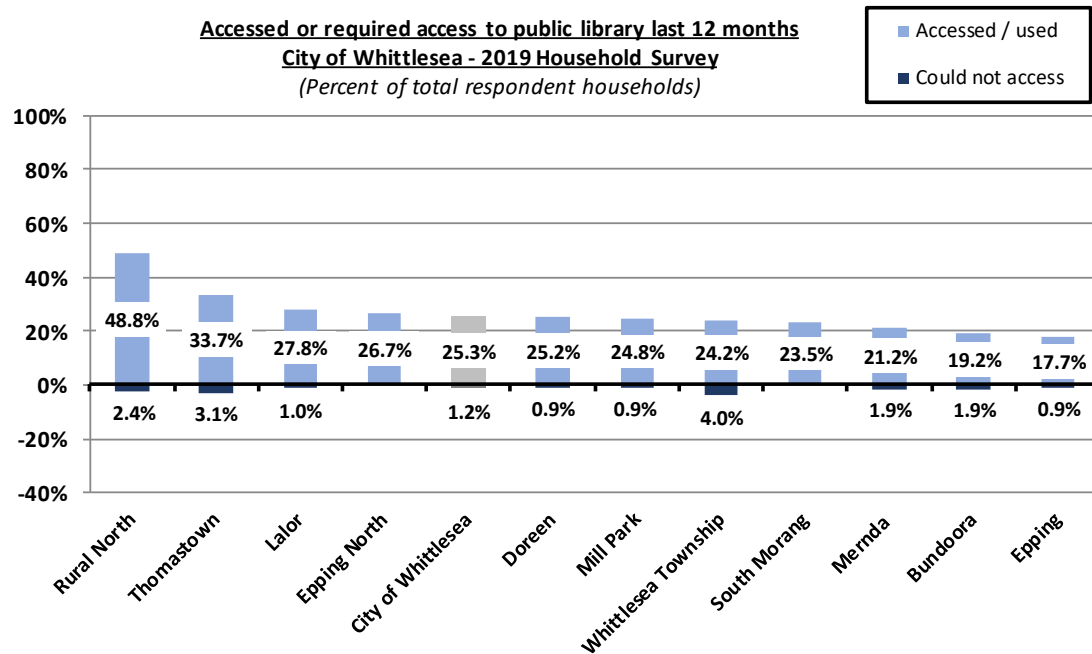


Given the sample of just 227 respondent households that provided an ease of accessing score, there was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing financial and legal support services observed across the City of Whittlesea. It is noted however that the small sample of respondents from Mill Park rated it substantially easier to access these services than average.

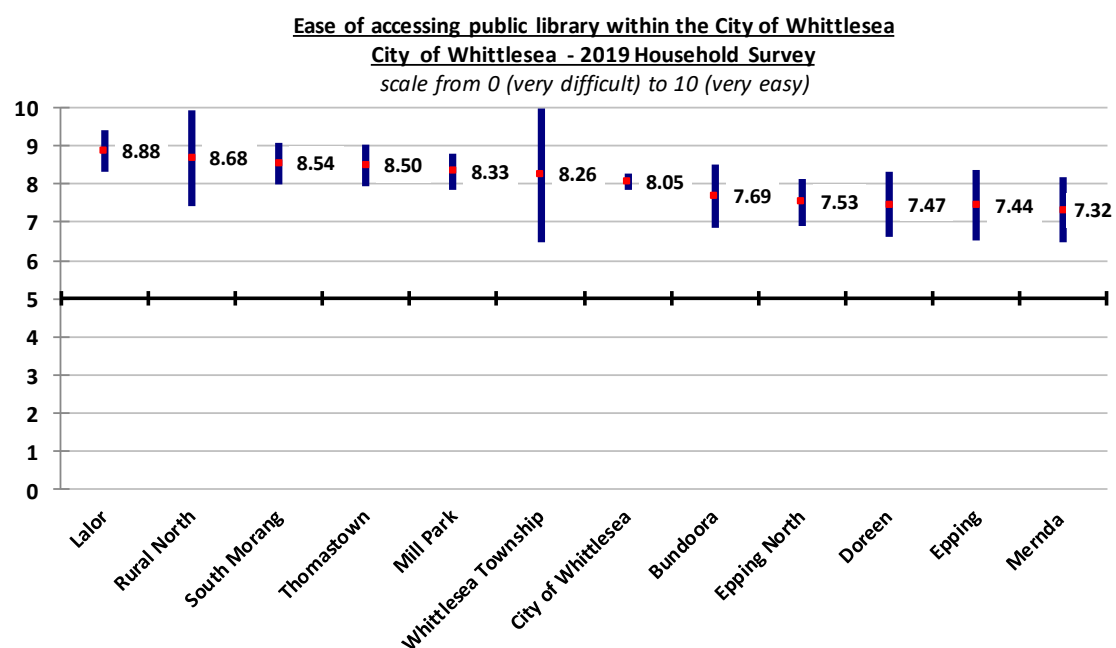


9.2.7 Public library

There was measurable and significant variation in the proportion of respondent households that had accessed a public library in the last year. Respondent households from the Rural North and Thomastown were measurably more likely than average to have accessed these services, whilst respondent households from Epping were measurably less likely.

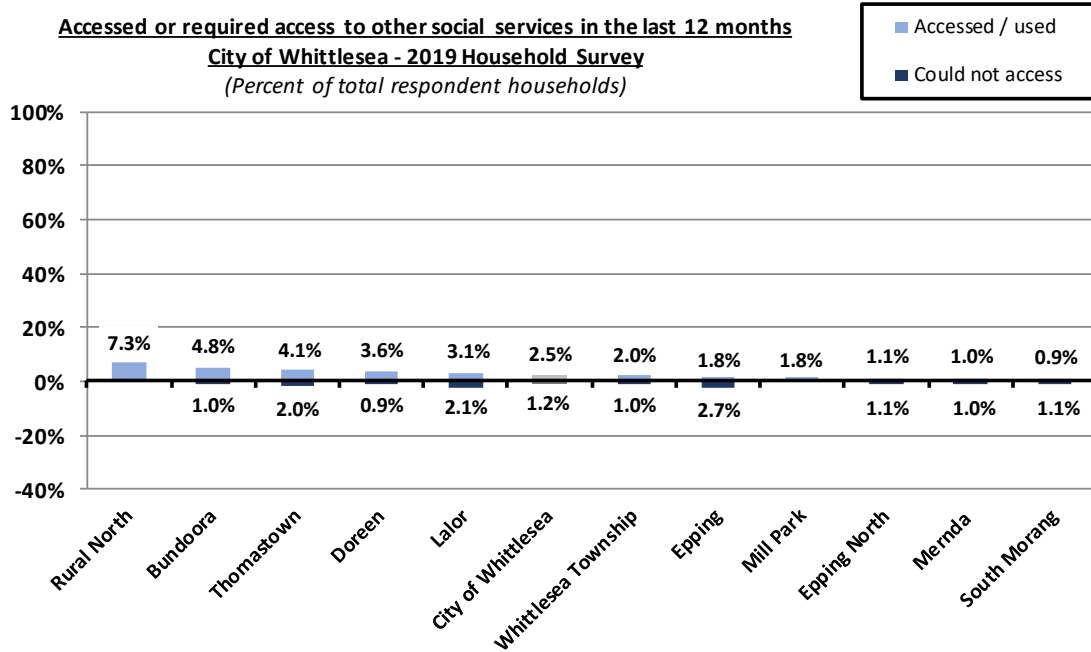


With the exception of respondent households from Lalor, who rated it measurably easier than average to access a public library, there was no other measurable or significant variation in these results observed across the municipality.

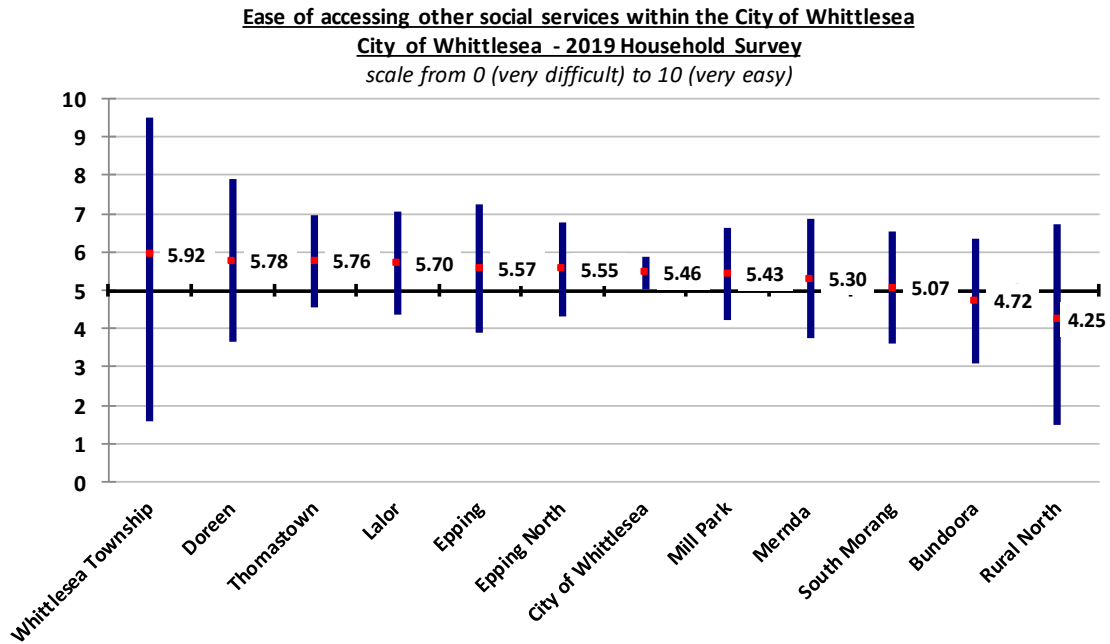


9.2.8 Other social services

There was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed other social services in the last year observed across the municipality.



There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing other social services observed across the municipality.



9.3 Educational services

There were five educational services included in the survey this year, the same five as were included in the 2017 survey.

Consistent with the results recorded in 2017, approximately one-third (35.2% down from 36.4%) of respondent households had accessed at least one of the five educational services in the last 12 months.

The most common educational service accessed by respondent households remains primary school, with one-fifth (20.4% up from 18.5%) accessing these services in the last 12 months.

Attention is drawn to the fact that no more than one percent of respondent households reported that they required but could not access educational services in the City of Whittlesea.

Accessed or required access to educational services in the last 12 months

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Accessed / used			Could not access		
	2019		2017	2019		2017
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Primary schools	221	20.4%	18.5%	10	0.9%	0.8%
Secondary schools	151	13.9%	13.4%	11	1.0%	0.9%
Child care	103	9.5%	10.2%	11	1.0%	1.1%
Post-secondary school education	78	7.2%	8.9%	11	1.0%	0.8%
4 year old kindergarten	68	6.3%	6.8%	10	0.9%	0.8%
Total responses	621		649	53		49
<i>Respondents selecting at least one service</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>409</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>29</i>
	<i>(35.2%)</i>		<i>(36.4%)</i>	<i>(2.2%)</i>		<i>(2.6%)</i>

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

The following table provides a breakdown of these results for one and two parent families with children. Results are presented for families with the youngest child aged from birth to 4 years of age, 5 to 12 years, and 13 to 18 years.

Metropolis Research notes that approximately two-thirds (67.1%) of respondent families with youngest child aged 0 to 4, three-quarters (77.8%) of respondent families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years, and four-fifths (80.3%) of respondent families with youngest child aged 13 to 18 years reported that they had accessed at least one of the five educational services in the last 12 months.

These results does suggest that some respondent families were not providing a response to this question. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

Families accessing or requiring access to educational services in the last 12 months

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of one and two parent family households)

Service	Accessed			Required access		
	Age of youngest child			Age of youngest child		
	0 to 4 years	5 to 12 years	13 to 18 years	0 to 4 years	5 to 12 years	13 to 18 years
Primary schools	42.6%	68.4%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary schools	7.4%	32.4%	74.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Child care	39.8%	19.1%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	0.0%
Post-secondary school education	1.9%	4.4%	26.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
4 year old kindergarten	25.9%	10.3%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
Total responses	128	183	109	2	10	1
<i>Respondents selecting at least one service</i>	73 (67.1%)	105 (77.8%)	76 (80.3%)	2 (1.8%)	6 (4.2%)	1 (1.6%)

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

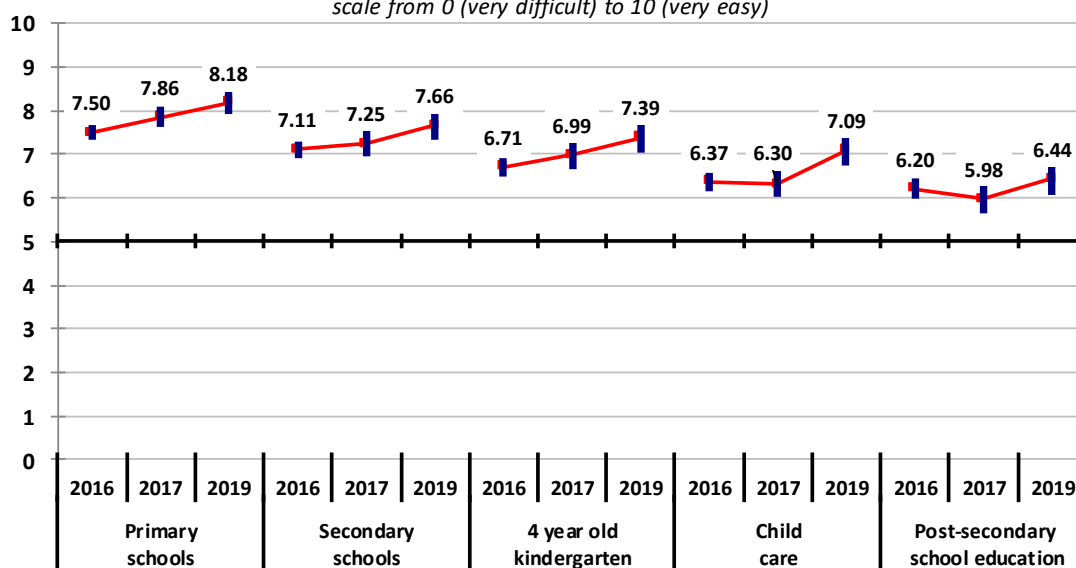
Respondent households were then asked to rate the ease of accessing these educational services, on a scale from zero (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), where five is neither difficult nor easy.

Metropolis Research notes that the average ease of accessing these five educational services all increased substantially this year compared to the results from 2016 and 2017. This increase was statistically significant in relation to the ease of accessing childcare.

The average ease of accessing these five educational services can best be summarised as follows:

- **Extremely Easy** – to access primary schools in the City of Whittlesea. More than three-quarters of respondent households rated it “very easy” (i.e. rating ease at eight or more), whilst less than seven percent rated it difficult (i.e. less than five).
- **Very Easy** – to access secondary schools, 4 year old kindergarten and childcare in the City of Whittlesea. Approximately two-thirds of respondent households rated it very easy to access these services, whilst a little more than 10 percent rated it difficult.
- **Moderately Easy** – to access post-secondary school education in the City of Whittlesea. Whilst half of the respondent households rated it very easy to access these services, a little more than one-quarter rated it difficult.

Ease of access to educational services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy)



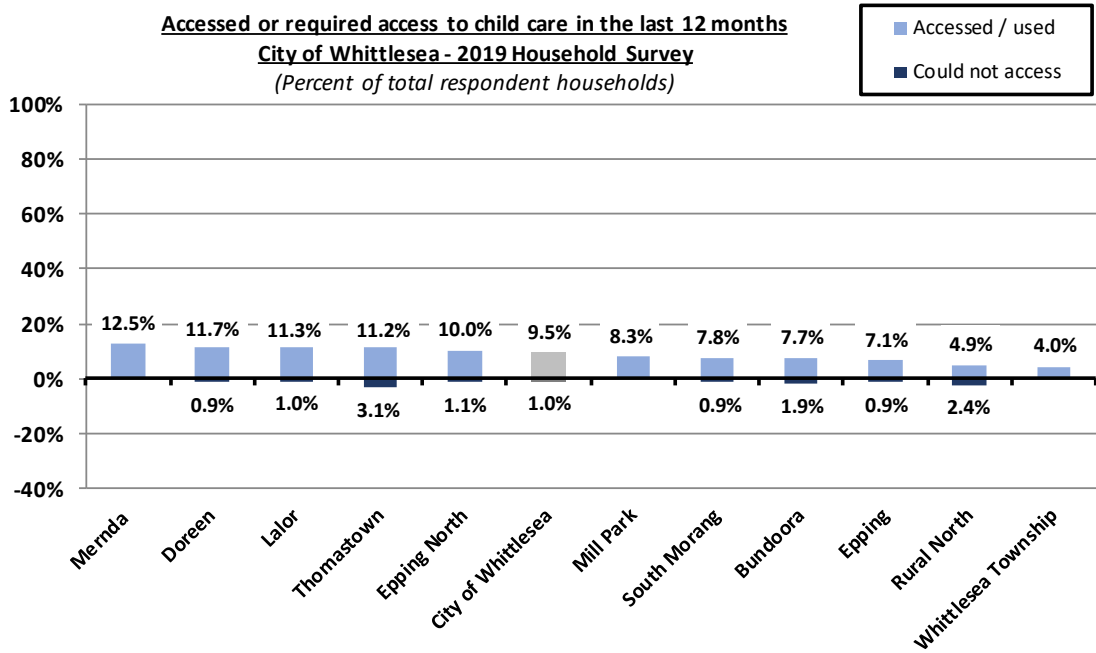
Particular attention is drawn to the statistically significant increase in the proportion of respondent households who rated it “very easy” to access childcare (63.0% up from 47.6%) and 4 year old kindergarten (64.9% up from 58.4%) in the City of Whittlesea.

Ease of accessing to educational services within the City of Whittlesea
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

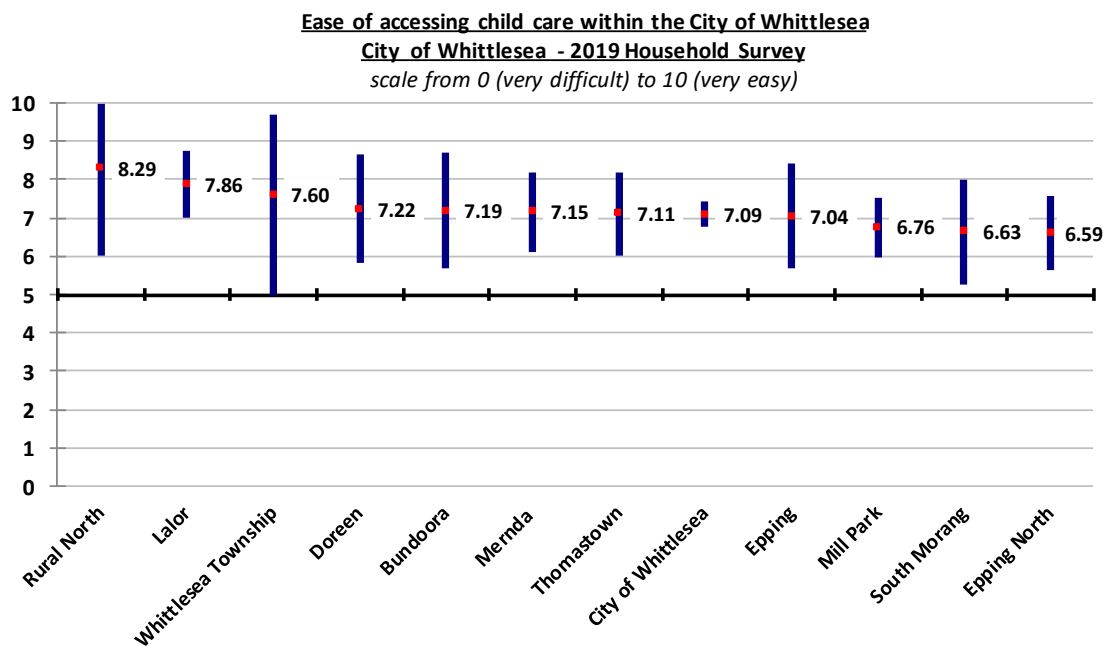
Service	Year	Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total
			0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10		
Child care	2017	6.30	21.1%	31.3%	47.6%	816	1,123
	2019	7.09	14.2%	22.8%	63.0%↑	874	1,083
4 year old kindergarten	2017	6.99	13.9%	27.7%	58.4%	855	1,123
	2019	7.39	11.0%	24.1%	64.9%↑	885	1,083
Primary schools	2017	7.86	9.6%	16.7%	73.7%	855	1,123
	2019	8.18	6.7%	15.5%	77.8%	756	1,083
Secondary schools	2017	7.25	13.8%	21.1%	65.1%	782	1,123
	2019	7.66	13.0%	16.4%	70.6%	805	1,083
Post-secondary school education	2017	5.98	25.1%	30.9%	44.0%	845	1,123
	2019	6.44	26.5%	23.2%	50.3%	872	1,083

9.3.1 Childcare

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed childcare in the last 12 months observed across the municipality, with respondent households from Whittlesea Township measurably less likely than average to have accessed these services, and the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North also somewhat less likely.

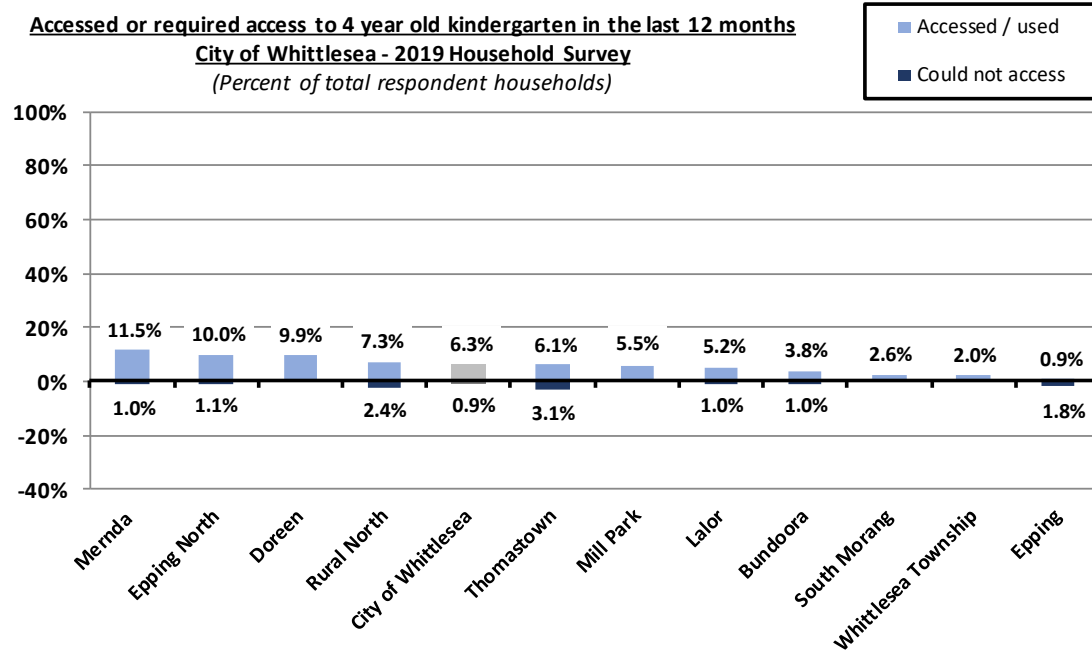


Given the sample of just 209 respondent households that provided an ease of accessing score, there was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing childcare observed across the City of Whittlesea.

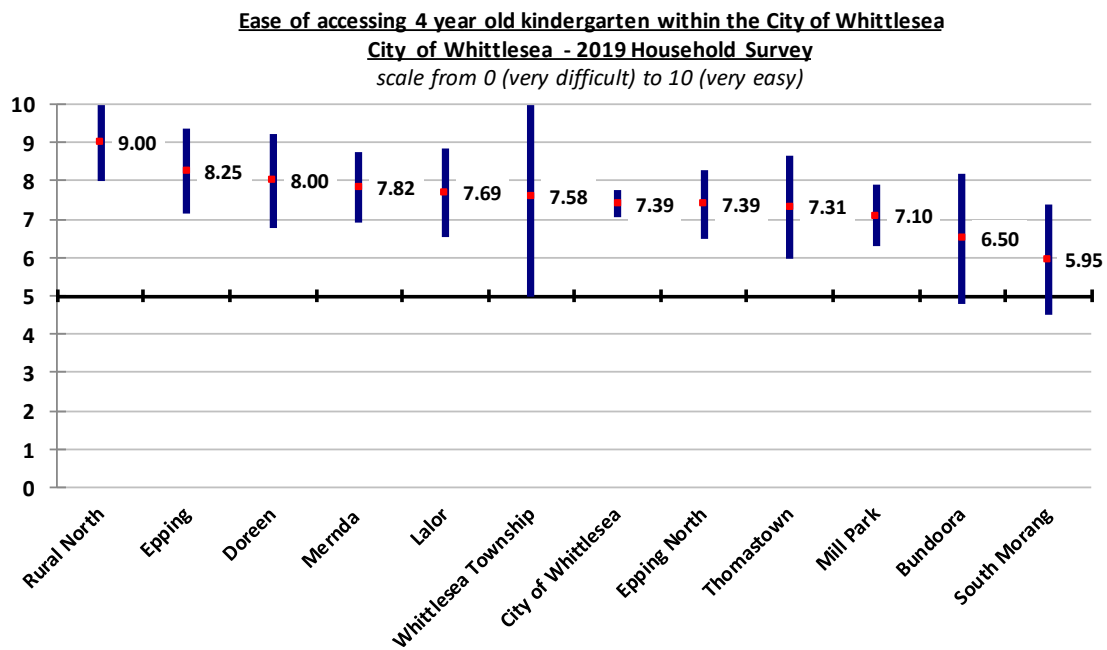


9.3.2 4 year old kindergarten

There was no measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed 4 year old kindergarten in the last 12 months observed across the municipality.

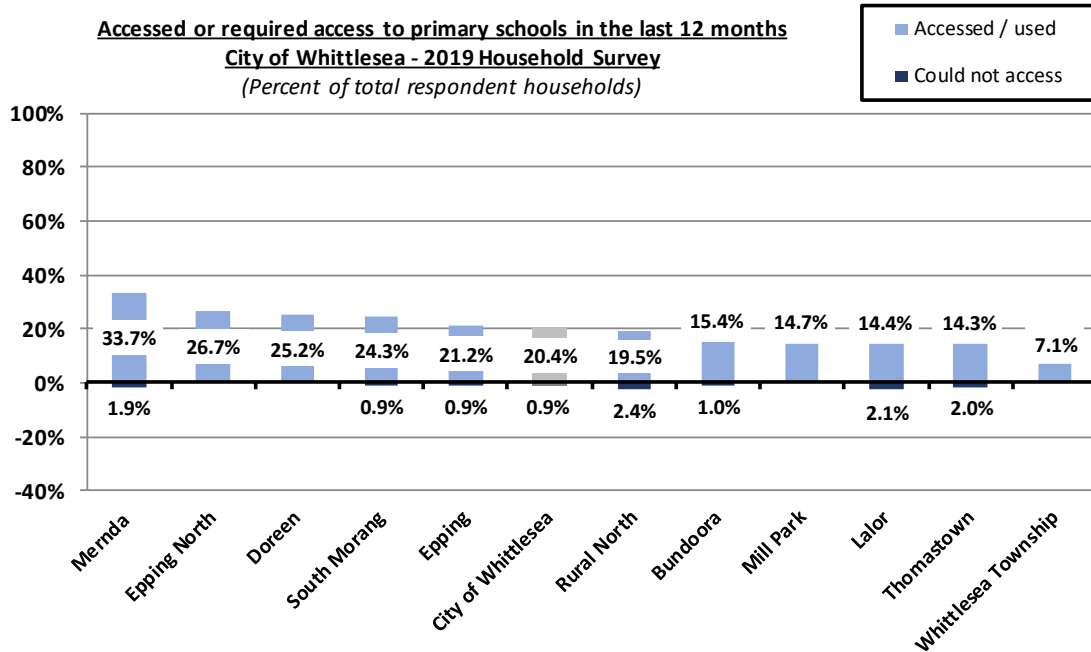


Despite only 198 respondent households providing an ease of accessing score for 4 year old kindergarten, it is noted that respondent households from the Rural North rated it measurably easier than average.

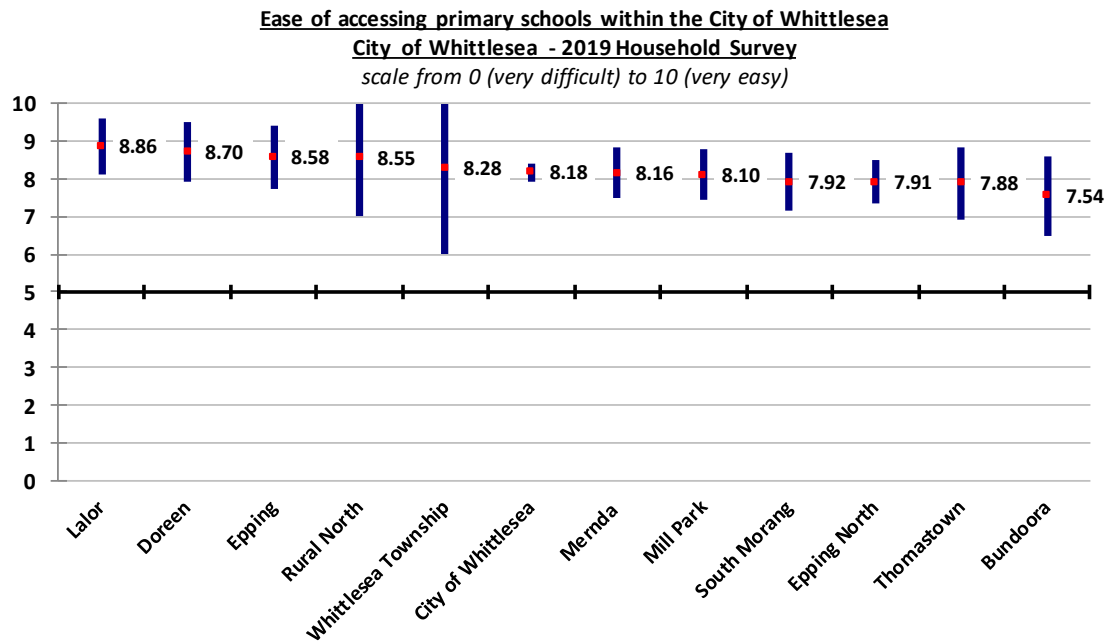


9.3.3 Primary school

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed a primary school in the last 12 months observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Mernda were measurably more likely than average to have accessed these services, whilst respondent households from Whittlesea Township were measurably less likely.

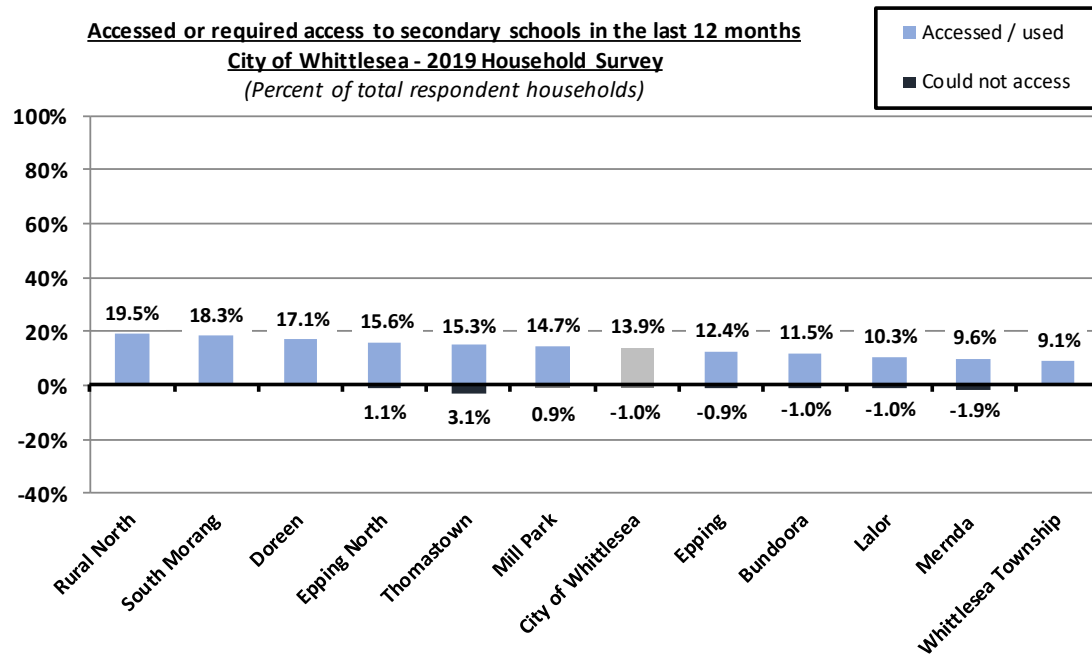


There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing primary school observed across the City of Whittlesea.

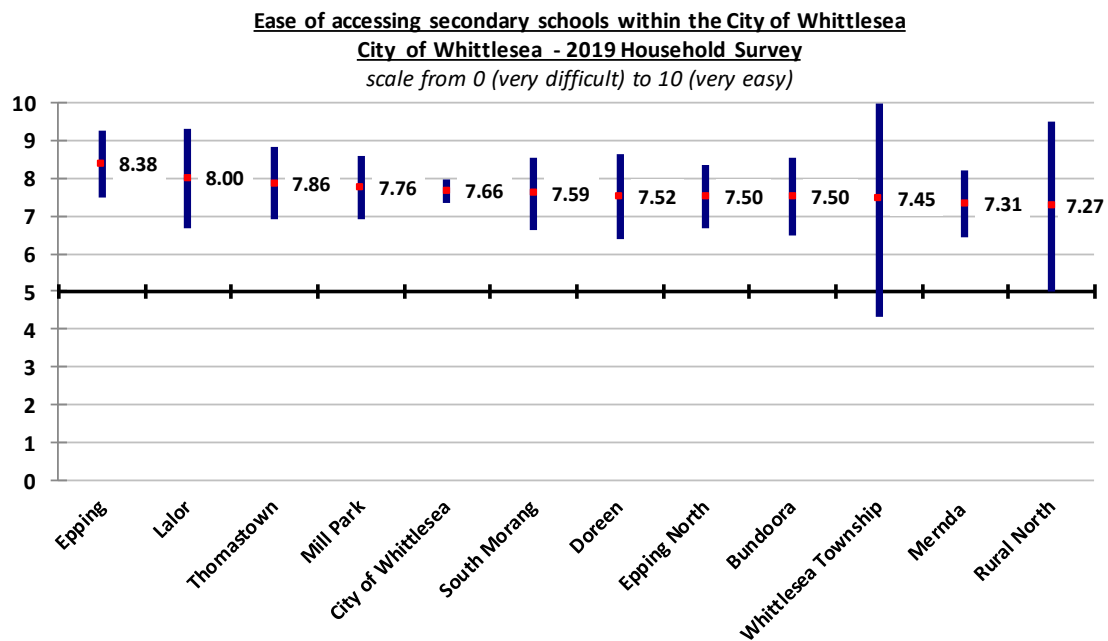


9.3.4 Secondary schools

There was no measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed a secondary school in the last 12 months observed across the municipality.

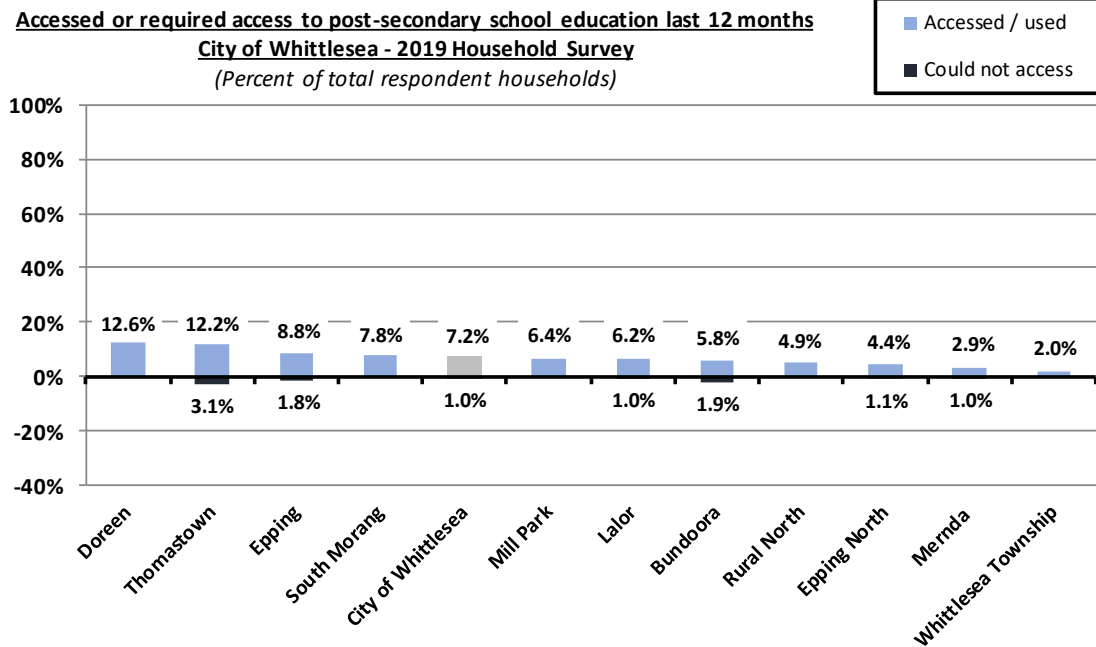


There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of accessing secondary school observed across the City of Whittlesea.

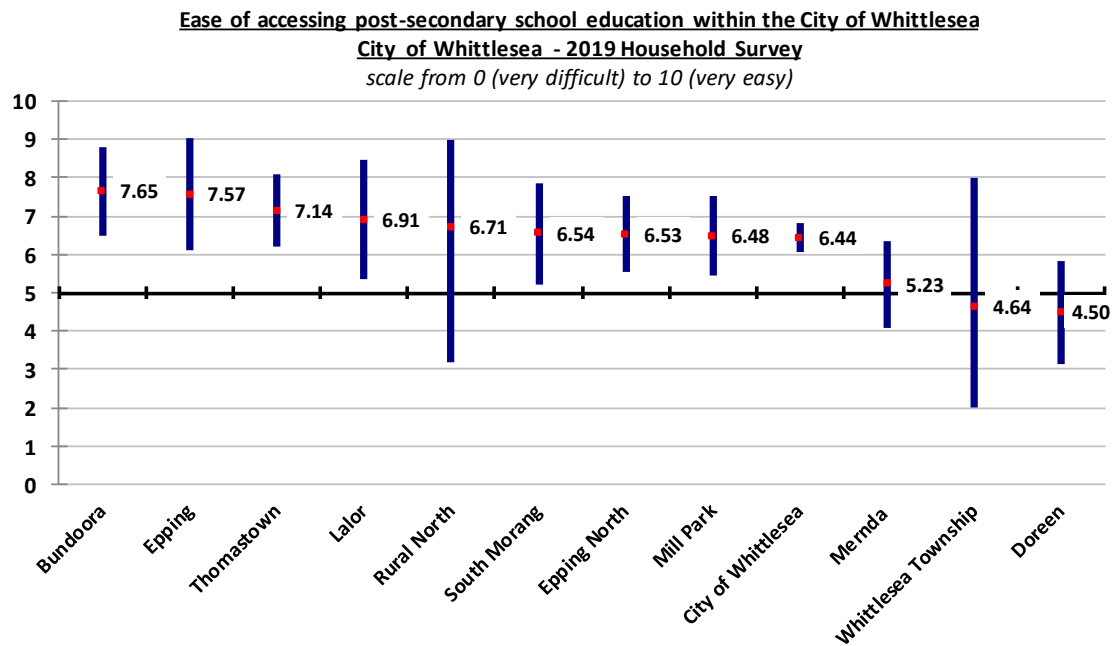


9.3.5 Post-secondary school education

There was no measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had accessed post-secondary school education in the last 12 months observed across the municipality.



Despite the fact that only 211 respondent households provided an ease of accessing score for accessing post-secondary school education, it is noted that respondent households from Doreen rated it measurably and significantly more difficult than average, and at an “extremely poor” level.



9.4 Suitable local education options

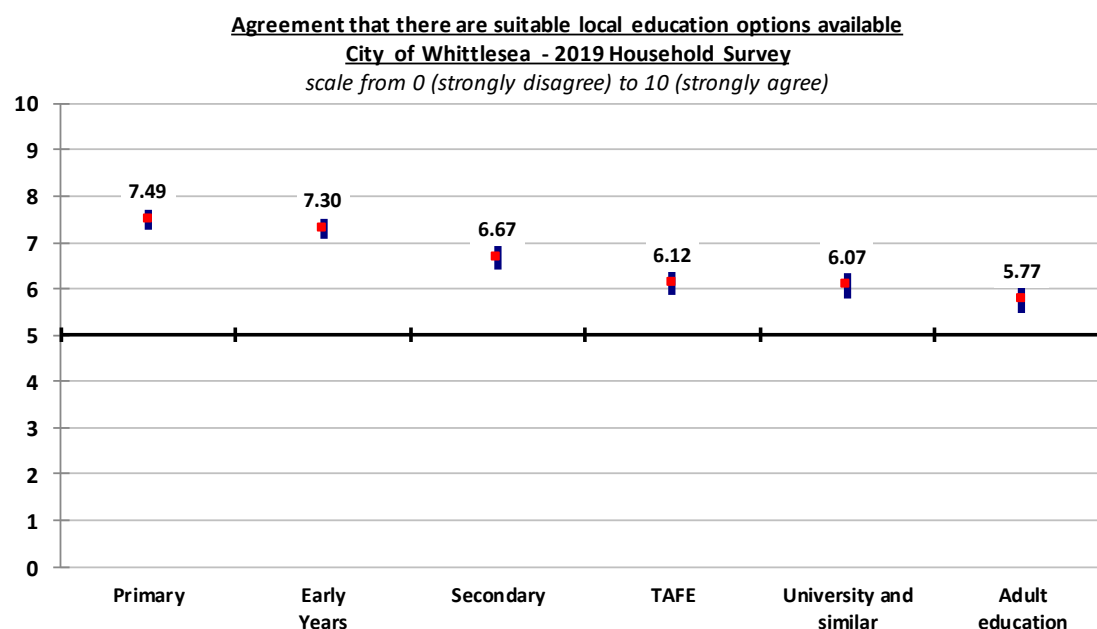
Household respondents were asked:

“On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), to what extent do you agree or disagree that there are suitable local education options available to meet your household’s needs?”

This question relating to suitable local education options was included for the first time in the *Household Survey* program this year. Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed that there are suitable education options available that meet their household’s needs.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- **Strong Agreement** - that there were suitable primary and early years education options available. Approximately two-thirds of the respondent households strongly agreed (rating agreement at eight or more), whilst approximately 10 percent disagreed.
- **Moderate Agreement** – that there are suitable secondary, TAFE, and University or similar education options available. Whilst approximately half of the respondents strongly agreed, approximately one-quarter disagreed that there were suitable options.
- **Mild Agreement** – that there are suitable adult education options available. A little less than half of the respondent households strongly agreed with this statement, whilst more than one-quarter disagreed.



Agreement that there are suitable local education options available

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

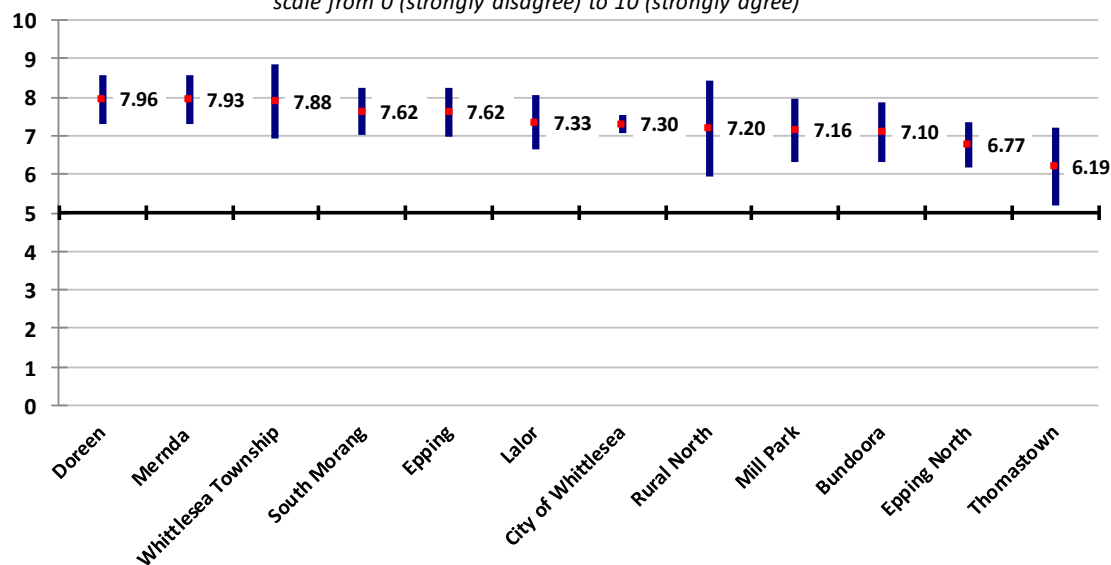
Type	Average Agreement	Percentage			Can't say	Total
		0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10		
Early Years	7.30	10.5%	25.7%	63.8%	594	1,083
Primary	7.49	10.4%	21.6%	68.0%	539	1,083
Secondary	6.67	22.5%	20.7%	56.8%	559	1,083
TAFE	6.12	25.2%	28.9%	45.9%	619	1,083
University or similar	6.07	26.4%	26.2%	47.4%	602	1,083
Adult education	5.77	28.3%	30.2%	41.5%	665	1,083

There was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that there are suitable early years local education options available by precinct.

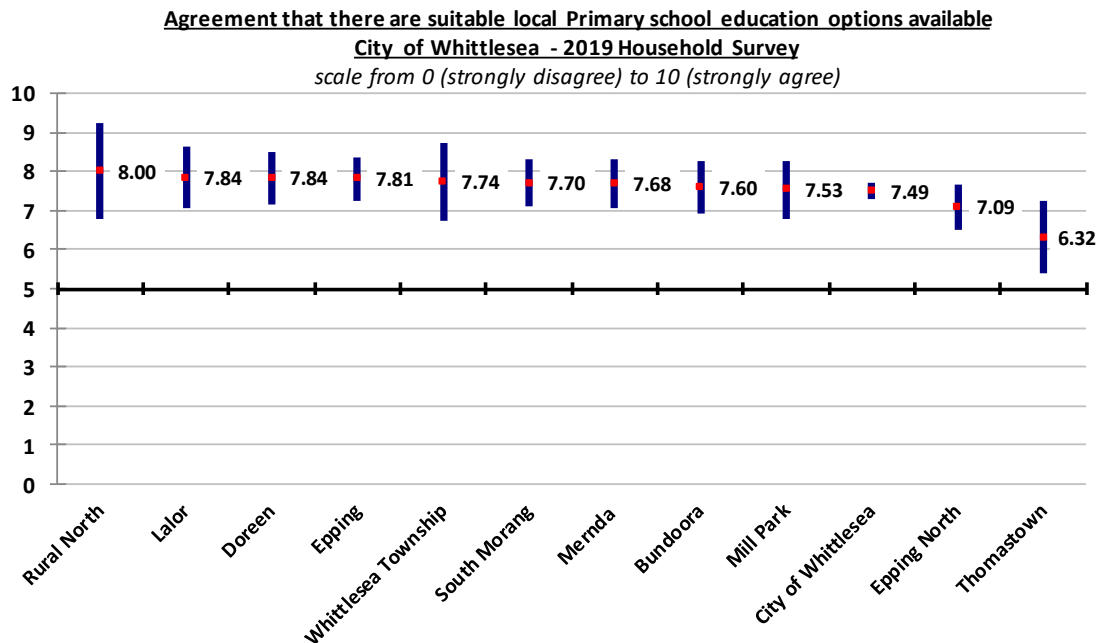
Agreement that there are suitable Early Years local education options available

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

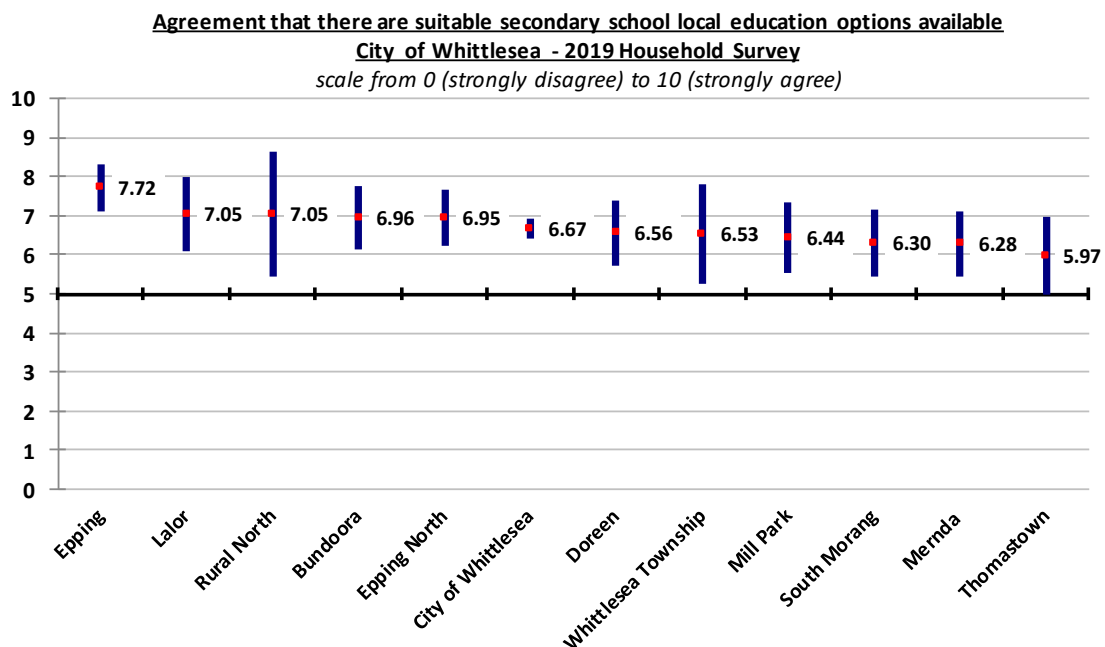
scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)



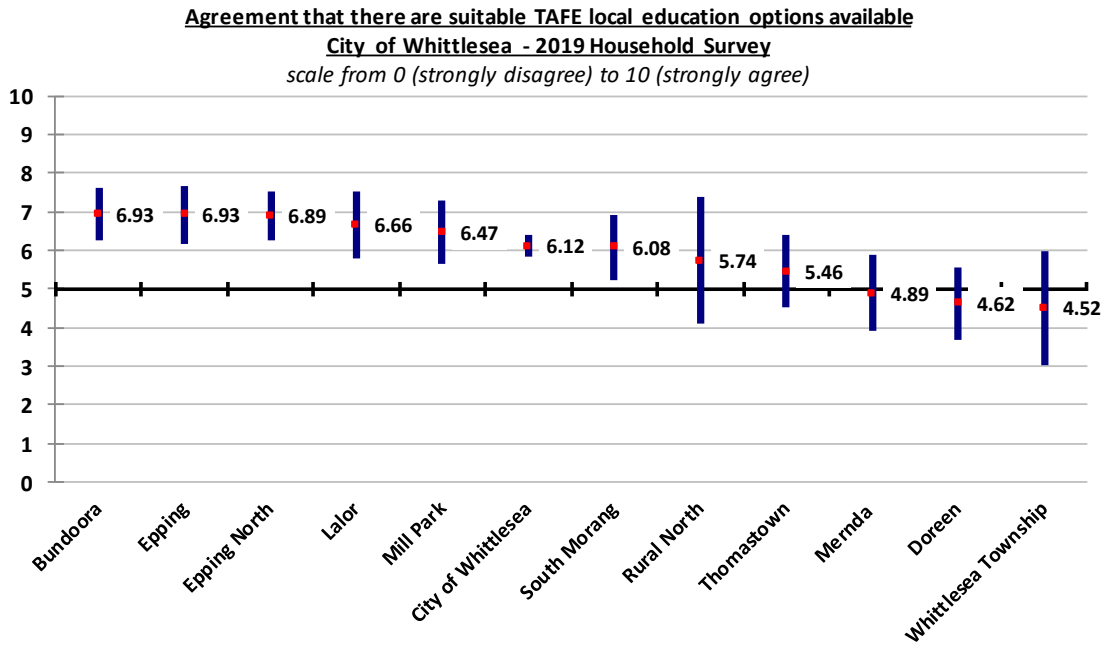
There was measurable variation in the average agreement that there are suitable primary education options available observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Thomastown were measurably and significantly less in agreement than the municipal average.



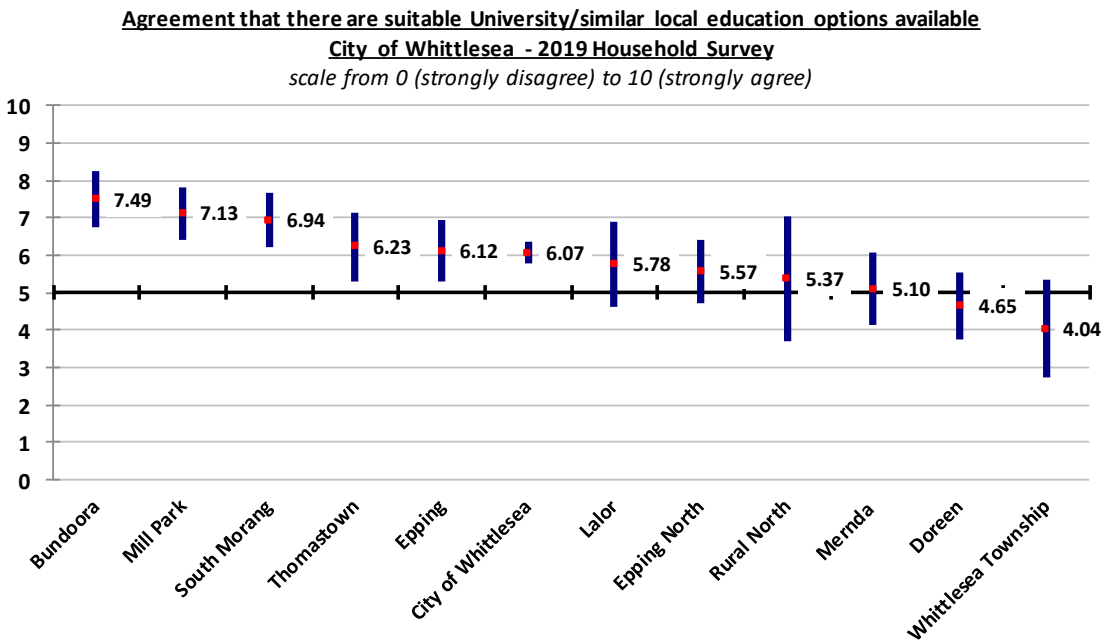
There was measurable variation in the average agreement that there are suitable secondary education options available. Respondent households from Epping were measurably and significantly more in agreement than the municipal average.



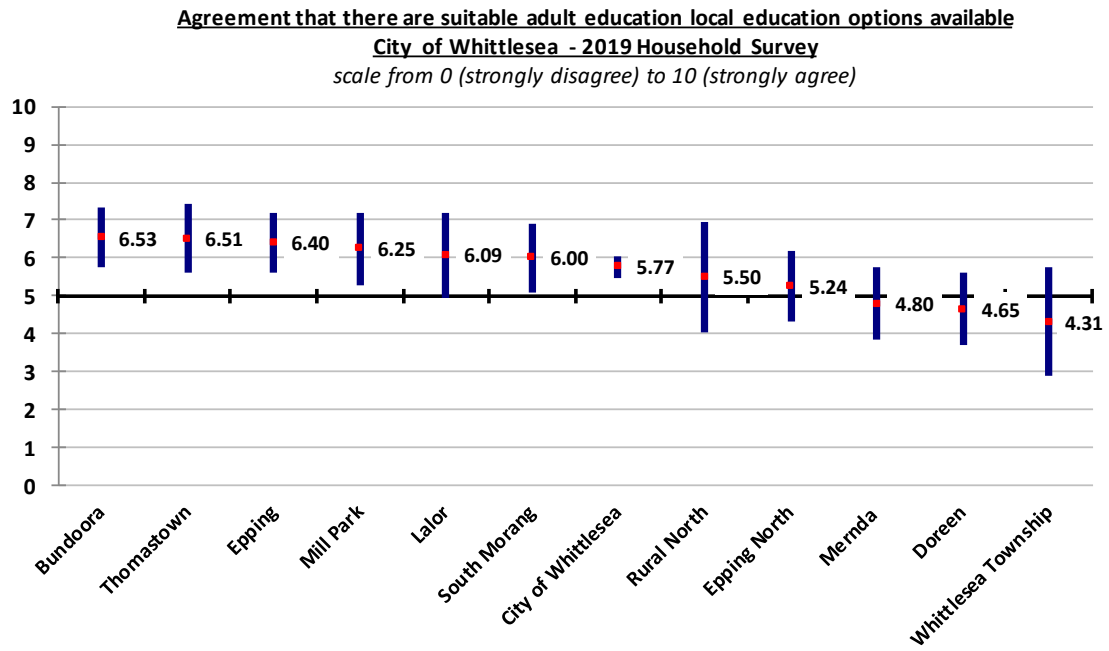
There was notable variation in the average agreement that there are suitable TAFE education options available locally observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Mernda, Doreen and Whittlesea Township were significantly less in agreement than average, with the result for Doreen being statistically significant.



There was measurable variation in the average agreement that there are suitable university / similar local education options available observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Bundoora were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst respondent households from Doreen and Whittlesea Township were measurably less in agreement.



There was no statistically significant variation in the average agreement that there are suitable adult education options available locally observed across the municipality.



9.4.1 Reasons why there are no suitable local education options

A total of 188 responses were received from respondents outlining the reasons why they believe that there are no suitable local education options available.

Reasons why there are no suitable local education options available
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
No TAFE or universities or suitable offers/ courses in local area	51
Need more good public secondary college and primary schools in the local area	30
Difficult and lengthy journey to get anywhere	22
Don't use any of these education options	15
Poor standard of public primary or secondary schools	12
Schools being zoned too strict, limited our options and overcrowded	8
Services are not close to where I live and too far away on public transport	7
Choice is limited by curriculum and cultural values, either not available or only 1 option	6
Not enough adult education services / providers available	6
Lack of information and don't know any programs	4
Local high schools have bad reputation for bullying and hostile to people of faith (Christian)	4
Not enough quality childcare facilities, need to apply years and don't have enough days available	4
Need more funding to allow people to access courses.	3
Support not available for accessing courses	3
Because I could never access a course every time I was enrolled, it was cancelled	1
Does not matter access to university as foreign students taking up local students' places education is great but not if there is no work opportunities of the end of these courses	1
In Mernda don't have secondary for G11,12, no adult education available in local area	1
Never can get into local university as all the overseas students take up spots	1
Not all Whittlesea schools are good, needs to attract better quality teachers	1
Not enough funding for early childhood	1
Not enough support for older Australian's looking to upskill and affordability	1
People with disabilities have trouble getting public transport to TAFE	1
Reasonable price secondary high schools are difficult to find around our area	1
Require more adult service facilities for people with intellectual disability	1
Subjects offered are not aligned with our interests, education has to improve	1
The services may be there but the money to access and pay for is not	1
Went to TAFE and didn't feel good or safe and didn't help in her course	1
Total	188

10. Environment

Household respondents were asked:

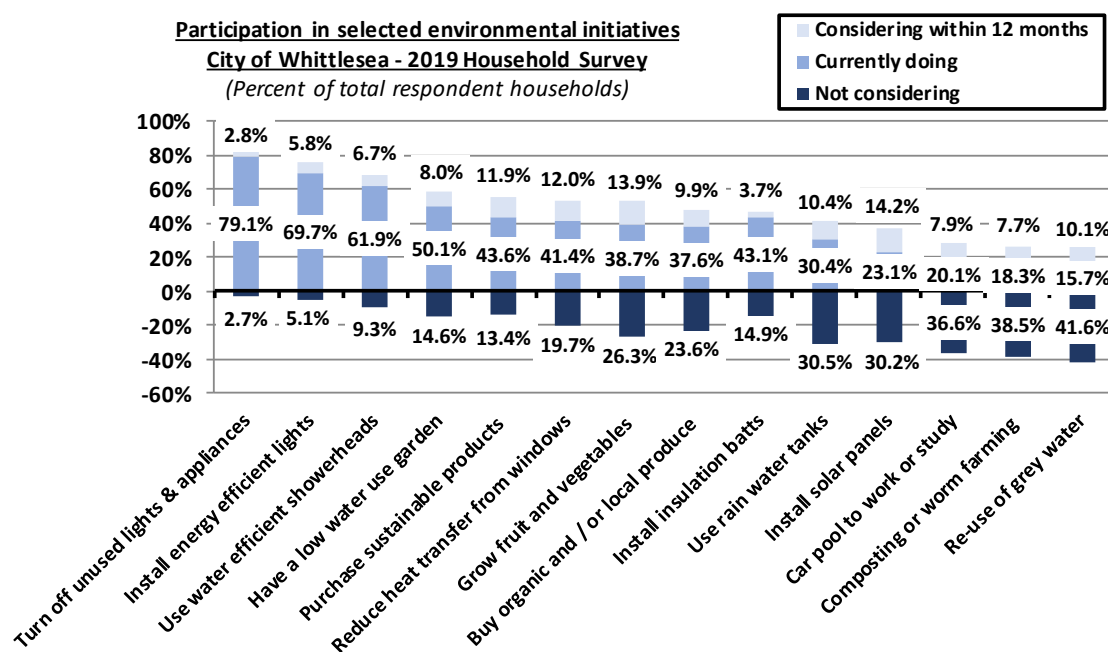
“Does your household do any of the following environment actions?”

Respondent households were asked whether they were currently doing, considering doing within 12 months, or not considering doing a range of environmental actions and initiatives.

This set of questions was last included in the *Household Survey* program in 2016.

There was substantial variation in the proportion of respondent households currently engaging in the various environmental actions, the results being best summarised as follows:

- ⊗ Almost four-fifths (79.6%) of respondent households were currently turning off lights and appliances when not being used.
- ⊗ A little more than two-thirds of respondent households had installed energy efficient lights (70.3%) and use water efficient showerheads (62.5%).
- ⊗ A little more than half (51.5%) of respondent households have a low water use garden, and a little less than half have installed insulation batts (44.5%), purchase sustainable products (44.3%), and reduce heat transfer from windows (42.5%).
- ⊗ Approximately one-third of respondent households currently grow fruit and vegetables (38.9%), buy organic and / or local produce (38.6%), and use rain water tanks (32.0%).
- ⊗ Approximately one-quarter (23.9%) of respondent households have installed solar panels.
- ⊗ Approximately one-fifth of respondent households car pool to work or study (20.4%), and compost or worm farm (20.1%).
- ⊗ Approximately one-sixth (16.1%) of respondent households reuse grey water on gardens.



There was some measurable variation in these results observed between 2016 and 2019, as follows:

- **Measurable increase in current participation** – there was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households who have installed energy efficient lights (69.7% up from 64.3%), installed solar panels (23.1% up from 17.4%), purchase sustainable products (43.6% up from 37.0%), and use sustainable transport (20.1% up substantially from 9.2%).
- **Measurable increase in potential participation within 12 months** – there was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households that were considering installing solar panels (14.2% up substantially from 7.1%), have a low water garden (8.0% up from 5.1%), and use sustainable transport (7.9% up from 3.5%).
- **Measurable decrease in not considering participating** – there was a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondent households that were not considering installing solar panels (30.2% down substantially from 45.2%), composting or worm farming (38.5% down from 44.2%), use rain water tanks (30.5% down from 34.4%), purchase sustainable products (13.4% down from 20.9%), and use sustainable transport (36.6% down substantially from 48.3%).
- **Measurable decrease in current participation** – there was a measurable decrease in the proportion of respondent households that currently use water efficient showerheads (61.9% down from 67.0%), re-use grey water (15.7% down from 20.1%), and have a low water use garden (50.1% down from 56.1%).

With the exception of the decline in the use of water efficient showerheads, re-use of grey water and having a low water use garden, respondent households were either stable in their participation with the other environmental initiatives, or were increasing or potentially increasing their participation.

Particular attention is drawn to the measurable and significant increase in participation and potential future installation of solar panels, the purchase of sustainable products, and the use of sustainable transport.

By way of comparison, the *Banyule City Council – 2017 Household Survey* included a similar question that shared some of the same environmental initiatives. Respondent households in the City of Whittlesea were somewhat more likely than those in the City of Banyule to have installed energy efficient lights (69.7% compared to 55.9%), installed solar panels (23.1% compared to 14.5%), and use a rain water tank (30.4% compared to 25.7%).

Respondent households in the City of Whittlesea were however less likely than those in the City of Banyule to compost / worm farm (18.3% compared to 29.1%).

Current and potential future participation in selected environmental initiatives

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	Survey	Currently doing	Considering within 12 months	Not considering	Don't know	Total households
Install energy efficient lights	2015	67.4%	8.6%	6.7%	17.3%	1,000
	2016	64.3%	8.0%	7.5%	20.2%	1,017
	2019	69.7%↑	5.8%	5.1%	19.4%	1,083
Install solar panels	2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	17.4%	7.1%	45.2%	30.3%	1,017
	2019	23.1%↑	↑14.2%	↓30.2%	32.5%	1,083
Install insulation batts	2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	44.4%	2.9%	19.2%	33.5%	1,017
	2019	43.1%	3.7%	14.9%	38.3%	1,083
Turn off lights and appliances not being used	2015	85.5%	2.1%	2.7%	9.7%	1,000
	2016	79.2%	3.2%	3.5%	14.1%	1,017
	2019	79.1%	2.8%	2.7%	15.4%	1,083
Use water efficient showerheads	2015	68.9%	7.4%	8.1%	15.6%	1,000
	2016	67.0%	6.1%	9.9%	17.0%	1,017
	2019	61.9%↓	6.7%	9.3%	22.1%	1,083
Composting or worm farming	2015	21.3%	8.2%	43.1%	27.4%	1,000
	2016	19.0%	6.4%	44.2%	30.4%	1,017
	2019	18.3%	7.7%	↓38.5%	35.5%	1,083
Buy organic and / or local produce	2015	34.6%	13.1%	26.7%	25.6%	1,000
	2016	37.1%	12.2%	24.7%	26.0%	1,017
	2019	37.6%	9.9%	23.6%	28.9%	1,083
Grow fruit and vegetables	2015	38.5%	15.0%	29.8%	16.7%	1,000
	2016	37.2%	13.5%	26.9%	22.4%	1,017
	2019	38.7%	13.9%	26.3%	21.1%	1,083
Use rain water tanks	2015	32.0%	12.1%	34.5%	21.4%	1,000
	2016	29.7%	10.8%	34.4%	25.1%	1,017
	2019	30.4%	10.4%	↓30.5%	28.7%	1,083
Re-use of grey water	2015	24.0%	12.6%	37.8%	25.6%	1,000
	2016	20.1%	7.6%	43.0%	29.3%	1,017
	2019	15.7%↓	10.1%	41.6%	32.6%	1,083
Have a low water use garden	2015	32.0%	12.1%	34.5%	21.4%	1,000
	2016	56.1%	5.1%	15.6%	23.2%	1,017
	2019	50.1%↓	8.0%↑	14.6%	27.3%	1,083
Purchase sustainable products	2015	35.9%	13.8%	22.5%	27.8%	1,000
	2016	37.0%	10.3%	20.9%	31.8%	1,017
	2019	43.6%↑	11.9%	↓13.4%	31.1%	1,083
Reduce heat transfer from windows	2015	44.0%	11.8%	22.0%	22.2%	1,000
	2016	43.0%	11.3%	20.8%	24.9%	1,017
	2019	41.4%	12.0%	19.7%	26.9%	1,083
Sustainable transport	2015	10.1%	6.2%	52.7%	31.0%	1,000
	2016	9.2%	3.5%	48.3%	39.0%	1,017
	2019	20.1%↑	↑7.9%	↓36.6%	35.4%	1,083

There was some measurable variation in the installation of energy efficient lights observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Lalor were measurably less likely than average to have installed these, whilst respondent households from Doreen and the Rural North were measurably more likely.

Install energy efficient lights by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	65.4%	57.8%↓	65.2%	64.6%	66.7%	72.4%
Considering within 12 months	10.6%	8.2%	3.1%	6.2%	7.8%	4.6%
Not considering	4.8%	8.2%	8.2%	10.6%	3.3%	2.8%
Don't know	19.2%	25.8%	23.5%	18.6%	22.2%	20.2%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	73.9%	76.9%	82.0%↑	67.7%	85.4%↑	69.7%
Considering within 12 months	5.2%	6.7%	2.7%	2.0%	2.4%	5.8%
Not considering	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	10.1%	4.9%	5.1%
Don't know	18.3%	13.5%	12.6%	20.2%	7.3%↓	19.4%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the installation of solar panels observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have installed solar panels and measurably more likely to not be considering installing them.
- **Epping North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be considering installing solar panels and less likely to not be considering installing them.
- **Mill Park** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to not be considering installing solar panels.
- **South Morang, Doreen, and the Rural North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have installed solar panels, whilst respondent households from Doreen were measurably less likely to not be considering installing them.

Install solar panels by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	15.4%	11.3%↓	16.3%	17.7%	24.4%	15.6%
Considering within 12 months	15.4%	10.3%	14.3%	13.3%	24.4%↑	10.1%
Not considering	34.6%	39.2%↑	28.6%	31.9%	16.7%↓	46.8%↑
Don't know	34.6%	39.2%	40.8%	37.2%	34.4%	27.5%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	32.2%↑	31.7%	42.3%↑	24.2%	34.1%↑	23.1%
Considering within 12 months	7.8%	17.3%	16.2%	8.1%	22.0%	14.2%
Not considering	27.8%	25.0%	18.0%↓	31.3%	22.0%	30.2%
Don't know	32.2%	26.0%	23.4%↓	36.4%	22.0%↓	32.5%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the installation of insulation batts observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Lalor and Epping North** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to have installed insulation batts.
- **Doreen and the Rural North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have installed insulation batts.

Install insulation batts by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	39.4%	30.9%↓	38.8%	40.7%	33.3%↓	46.7%
Considering within 12 months	4.8%	2.1%	2.0%	5.3%	3.3%	2.8%
Not considering	21.2%	17.5%	18.4%	13.3%	17.8%	13.8%
Don't know	34.6%	49.5%↑	40.8%	40.7%	45.6%	36.7%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	49.7%	49.1%	55.0%↑	46.5%	70.7%↑	43.1%
Considering within 12 months	4.3%	3.8%	7.2%	2.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Not considering	13.0%	11.5%	7.2%	21.2%	9.8%	14.9%
Don't know	33.0%	35.6%	30.6%	30.3%	19.5%↓	38.3%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

With the exception of respondent households from Mernda, who were measurably more likely than average to currently turn off lights and appliances when not in use, there was no other measurable variation in these results observed across the municipality.

Turn off lights and appliances not being used by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	79.8%	72.2%	74.5%	70.8%	81.1%	77.9%
Considering within 12 months	5.8%	1.0%	1.0%	6.2%	2.2%	3.7%
Not considering	2.9%	5.2%	5.1%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%
Don't know	11.5%	21.6%	19.4%	20.4%	14.4%	15.6%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	82.6%	88.5%↑	82.0%	83.8%	85.4%	79.1%
Considering within 12 months	0.0%	1.0%	6.3%	4.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Not considering	0.9%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	2.4%	2.7%
Don't know	16.5%	9.6%	9.9%	11.1%	12.2%	15.4%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

With the exception of respondent households from the Rural North, who were measurably more likely than average to currently use water efficient showerheads, there was no other measurable variation in these results observed across the municipality.

Use water efficient showerheads by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	66.3%	59.8%	64.3%	62.0%	62.2%	58.7%
Considering within 12 months	2.9%	2.1%	4.1%	6.2%	10.0%	5.5%
Not considering	8.7%	10.3%	10.2%	9.7%	6.7%	10.1%
Don't know	22.1%	27.8%	21.4%	22.1%	21.1%	25.7%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	63.4%	65.3%	55.0%	64.6%	73.2% [↑]	61.9%
Considering within 12 months	7.0%	10.6%	14.4%	2.0%	2.4%	6.7%
Not considering	11.3%	2.9%	14.4%	8.1%	7.3%	9.3%
Don't know	18.3%	21.2%	16.2%	25.3%	17.1%	22.1%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in composting and worm farming observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Doreen, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North were measurably more likely than average to be currently composting or worm farming.

Composting or worm farming by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Currently doing	17.3%	12.4%	22.4%	20.4%	12.2%	16.5%
Considering within 12 months	4.8%	7.2%	2.0%	7.1%	11.1%	8.3%
Not considering	42.3%	33.0%	31.6%	36.3%	44.4%	45.0%
Don't know	35.6%	47.4%↑	43.9%	36.3%	32.2%	30.3%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Currently doing	15.7%	13.5%	30.7%↑	33.3%↑	36.6%↑	18.3%
Considering within 12 months	4.3%	12.5%	10.8%	9.1%	7.3%	7.7%
Not considering	47.0%	39.4%	27.9%↓	31.3%	31.7%	38.5%
Don't know	33.0%	34.6%	30.6%	26.3%↓	24.4%↓	35.5%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in buying organic and / or local produce observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Mernda, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North were measurably more likely than average to currently buy organic and / or local produce.

Buy organic and / or local produce by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas-town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Currently doing	36.5%	39.2%	36.7%	31.9%	38.9%	31.2%
Considering within 12 months	7.7%	7.2%	4.1%	8.0%	14.4%	11.0%
Not considering	27.9%	16.5%	23.5%	30.1%	23.3%	27.5%
Don't know	27.9%	37.1%	35.7%	30.1%	23.3%	30.3%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

Response	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Currently doing	29.6%	49.0%↑	41.4%	47.5%↑	56.1%↑	37.6%
Considering within 12 months	15.7%	9.6%	11.7%	5.1%	7.3%	9.9%
Not considering	27.8%	17.3%	23.4%	16.2%	14.6%↓	23.6%
Don't know	27.0%	24.0%	23.4%	31.3%	22.0%	28.9%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in growing fruit and vegetables observed by precinct, as follows:

- **Doreen** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be considering growing fruit and vegetables in the next 12 months.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to not be considering growing fruit and vegetables in the next 12 months.
- **Rural North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to be growing fruit and vegetables, and less likely to not be considering doing so.

Grow fruit and vegetables by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	32.7%	46.4%	46.0%	36.3%	37.8%	35.8%
Considering within 12 months	13.5%	15.5%	7.1%	10.6%	12.2%	12.8%
Not considering	31.7%	17.5%	26.5%	24.8%	30.0%	31.2%
Don't know	22.1%	20.6%	20.4%	28.3%	20.0%	20.2%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	40.9%	32.7%	32.5%	40.4%	58.5% [↑]	38.7%
Considering within 12 months	12.2%	16.3%	25.2% [↑]	12.1%	19.5%	13.9%
Not considering	24.3%	27.9%	27.9%	17.2% [↓]	9.8% [↓]	26.3%
Don't know	22.6%	23.1%	14.4%	30.3% [↑]	12.2%	21.1%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the use of rain water tanks observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Doreen and the Rural North were measurably more likely than average to have installed a rain water tank.

Use rain water tanks by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	25.0%	24.7%	24.5%	23.9%	28.9%	25.7%
Considering within 12 months	6.7%	12.4%	13.3%	8.8%	12.2%	9.2%
Not considering	34.6%	29.9%	29.6%	31.9%	35.6%	32.1%
Don't know	33.7%	33.0%	32.6%	35.4%	23.3%	33.0%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	37.4%	26.9%	46.0%↑	33.3%	85.3%↑	30.4%
Considering within 12 months	5.2%	12.5%	14.4%	9.1%	0.0%↓	10.4%
Not considering	30.4%	38.5%	18.0%↓	25.3%	4.9%↓	30.5%
Don't know	27.0%	22.1%	21.6%	32.3%	9.8%↓	28.7%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the re-use of grey water observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Thomastown and the Rural North were measurably more likely than average to re-use grey water.

Re-use of grey water by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	12.5%	15.5%	29.6%↑	11.5%	14.4%	13.8%
Considering within 12 months	8.7%	12.4%	6.1%	12.4%	10.0%	7.3%
Not considering	44.2%	38.1%	27.6%↓	39.8%	41.1%	49.5%
Don't know	34.6%	34.0%	36.7%	36.3%	34.5%	29.4%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	15.7%	10.6%	10.8%	18.2%	41.4%↑	15.7%
Considering within 12 months	6.1%	13.5%	18.0%	4.0%	9.8%	10.1%
Not considering	46.9%	44.2%	44.2%	40.4%	26.8%↓	41.6%
Don't know	31.3%	31.7%	27.0%	37.4%	22.0%↓	32.6%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the use of a low water garden observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Lalor were measurably less likely than average to have a low water garden, whilst respondent households from South Morang and the Rural North were measurably more likely.

Have a low water use garden by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	54.8%	38.1%↓	44.9%	46.9%	52.2%	47.7%
Considering within 12 months	10.6%	6.2%	5.1%	8.8%	5.6%	8.3%
Not considering	7.7%	18.6%	10.2%	17.7%	16.7%	16.5%
Don't know	26.9%	37.1%↑	39.8%↑	26.5%	25.6%	27.5%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	60.0%↑	56.8%	48.7%	56.5%	70.8%↑	50.1%
Considering within 12 months	7.0%	9.6%	13.5%	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%
Not considering	10.4%	14.4%	18.9%	10.1%	7.3%	14.6%
Don't know	22.6%	19.2%	18.9%	26.3%	14.6%↓	27.3%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in the purchase of sustainable products observed across the municipality, with respondent households from Mernda and the Rural North measurably more likely than average to purchase sustainable products.

Purchase sustainable products by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	40.4%	36.1%	46.9%	40.8%	40.0%	43.2%
Considering within 12 months	14.4%	10.3%	8.2%	8.8%	13.3%	12.8%
Not considering	17.3%	12.4%	10.2%	15.9%	17.8%	11.9%
Don't know	27.9%	41.2%↑	34.7%	34.5%	28.9%	32.1%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	44.4%	54.9%↑	43.3%	45.4%	63.4%↑	43.6%
Considering within 12 months	13.9%	11.5%	17.1%	7.1%	0.0%↓	11.9%
Not considering	11.3%	9.6%	16.2%	15.2%	9.8%	13.4%
Don't know	30.4%	24.0%	23.4%	32.3%	26.8%	31.1%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was measurable variation in reducing heat transfer from windows observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Bundoora were measurably less likely to do currently be doing this, whilst respondent households from Doreen, Whittlesea Township and the Rural North were measurably more likely.

Reduce heat transfer from windows by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	26.9%↓	43.3%	37.8%	40.7%	36.6%	40.4%
Considering within 12 months	15.4%	9.3%	6.1%	14.2%	20.0%	12.8%
Not considering	26.0%	19.6%	16.3%	18.6%	15.6%	22.9%
Don't know	31.7%	27.8%	39.8%↑	26.5%	27.8%	23.9%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	37.4%	47.1%	54.1%↑	53.5%↑	58.6%↑	41.4%
Considering within 12 months	10.4%	9.6%	12.6%	8.1%	7.3%	12.0%
Not considering	26.1%	22.1%	13.5%	15.2%	14.6%	19.7%
Don't know	26.1%	21.2%	19.8%	23.2%	19.5%	26.9%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

There was no measurable variation in the use of sustainable transport observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondent households from Lalor were measurably more likely than average to not know.

Sustainable transport by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas-town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Currently doing	19.2%	19.6%	23.5%	22.1%	12.2%	17.4%
Considering within 12 months	6.7%	4.1%	8.2%	4.4%	15.6%	4.6%
Not considering	36.5%	29.9%	30.6%	38.1%	35.6%	42.2%
Don't know	37.6%	46.4%↑	37.7%	35.4%	36.6%	35.8%
Total households	104	97	98	113	90	109

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Currently doing	23.5%	22.1%	25.2%	17.2%	22.0%	20.1%
Considering within 12 months	7.8%	11.5%	9.9%	2.0%	7.3%	7.9%
Not considering	35.7%	37.6%	42.4%	38.4%	36.6%	36.6%
Don't know	33.0%	28.8%	22.5%↓	42.4%	34.1%	35.4%
Total households	115	104	111	99	41	1,083

11. Community

11.1 Civil Engagement

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

“Has the person done any of the following in the last twelve months?”

Respondents were asked if they had participated in any of nine civic engagement activities in the last twelve months.

A similar question was included in the *City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*, however as this research was conducted using a different collection methodology, time series comparisons is not recommended. The *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey* collected information on only one household member at each household, the person who agreed to participate in the survey at the door.

A little more than one-quarter (28.5%) of respondents aged 15 years and over reported that they had participated in at least one civic engagement activity, at an average of almost two activities per respondent.

The most common form of civic participation was completing a survey, with approximately one-sixth (17.3%) of respondents having engaged in this activity in the last year. It is possible that some respondents may well have been referring to the *Household Survey* when considering their response to this question.

The other two civic engagement activities in which respondents were most likely to have participated were signed an online petition (10.1%), and participated in a meeting or workshop (9.4%).

Participation in selected civic engagement activities
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	2019	
	Number	Percent
Completed a survey	431	17.3%
Signed an online petition	251	10.1%
Participated in a meeting or workshop	234	9.4%
Signed a paper petition	143	5.7%
Boycotted a product or company	120	4.8%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor	77	3.1%
Wrote / spoke to Federal or State M.P	67	2.7%
Protested, marched or demonstrated	40	1.6%
Attended a Council meeting	23	0.9%
Total responses	1,386	
<i>Respondents who have participated in at least one civic engagement activity</i>	<i>711</i>	<i>(28.5%)</i>

There was measurable variation in participation in civic engagement activities observed by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, and language spoken at home.

- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have completed a survey or signed an online petition.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to have completed a survey, signed an online petition, or participated in a meeting or workshop.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to have signed an online petition.
- **Language spoken at home** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than non-English speaking respondents to have completed a survey or signed an online petition.

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

- **Mill Park** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have participated in a meeting or workshop.
- **Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have signed a paper petition.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have signed an online petition or a paper petition.
- **Rural North** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have participated in a meeting or a workshop, signed a paper petition, or written to or spoken with a Councillor.

Participation in selected civic engagement activities by respondent profile

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents aged 15 years)

Activity	Adol'escents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults	Older adults
Completed a survey	13.4%	15.4%	23.6%↑	20.0%	14.4%
Signed an online petition	5.7%	9.9%	17.0%↑	10.8%	6.7%
Participated in a meeting or workshop	6.2%	7.1%	12.9%	11.0%	9.3%
Signed a paper petition	3.3%	4.6%	8.8%	6.6%	4.9%
Boycotted a product or company	1.9%	3.7%	7.5%	4.9%	5.9%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor	0.0%	1.6%	4.3%	3.4%	4.2%
Wrote / spoke to Federal or State M.P	0.5%	0.5%	3.6%	2.9%	4.2%
Protested, marched or demonstrated	1.9%	1.3%	3.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Attended a Council meeting	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Total responses	70	242	367	402	265
<i>Respondents who have participated in at least one activity</i>	<i>40 (19.2%)</i>	<i>139 (25.4%)</i>	<i>154 (35.0%)</i>	<i>207 (31.7%)</i>	<i>148 (29.2%)</i>

Activity	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	Non-English speaking
Completed a survey	7.4%↓	15.0%	19.6%	19.5%↑	13.1%
Signed an online petition	3.0%↓	7.3%	12.5%↑	11.9%↑	6.3%
Participated in a meeting or workshop	4.4%↓	8.4%	10.5%	11.1%	6.3%
Signed a paper petition	3.0%	4.3%	7.0%	7.1%	3.3%
Boycotted a product or company	0.0%	4.8%	4.9%	6.2%	2.1%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor	5.2%	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	1.4%
Wrote / spoke to Federal or State M.P	5.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.6%	1.0%
Protested, marched or demonstrated	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Attended a Council meeting	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%
Total responses	40	584	784	1,048	305
<i>Respondents who have participated in at least one activity</i>	<i>22 (16.7%)</i>	<i>315 (26.1%)</i>	<i>386 (30.7%)</i>	<i>524 (32.7%)</i>	<i>174 (20.7%)</i>

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Participation in selected civic engagement activities by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	Bundoora	Lalor	Thomas- town	Epping	Epping North	Mill Park
Completed a survey	19.8%	13.6%	17.9%	13.6%	16.6%	19.8%
Signed an online petition	9.3%	10.0%	8.5%	7.4%	12.0%	10.1%
Participated in a meeting or workshop	9.7%	5.9%	5.8%	8.2%	6.9%	14.9%↑
Signed a paper petition	9.7%	2.7%	6.3%	4.1%	1.8%	3.7%
Boycotted a product or company	6.6%	0.9%	2.7%	4.1%	3.7%	9.0%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%	1.2%	2.8%	1.9%
Wrote / spoke to Federal or State M.P	4.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.6%	2.3%	1.9%
Protested, marched or demonstrated	2.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%
Attended a Council meeting	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	1.5%
Total responses	148	91	107	102	106	173
<i>Respondents who have participated in at least one activity</i>	65 (28.6%)	48 (21.7%)	60 (26.8%)	53 (21.8%)	61 (28.1%)	84 (31.3%)

Activity	South Morang	Mernda	Doreen	Whittlesea Township	Rural North	City of Whittlesea
Completed a survey	15.8%	20.2%	21.7%	12.8%	18.9%	17.3%
Signed an online petition	9.9%	12.3%	11.6%	15.6%↑	7.4%	10.1%
Participated in a meeting or workshop	9.2%	6.6%	10.8%	13.3%	23.2%↑	9.4%
Signed a paper petition	2.6%	9.9%	13.4%↑	13.9%↑	11.6%↑	5.7%
Boycotted a product or company	3.0%	6.2%	7.2%	6.1%	9.5%	4.8%
Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor	4.3%	2.9%	6.9%	6.1%	8.4%↑	3.1%
Wrote / spoke to Federal or State M.P	1.0%	2.9%	4.7%	6.1%	6.3%	2.7%
Protested, marched or demonstrated	1.0%	0.8%	4.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%
Attended a Council meeting	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
Total responses	142	151	227	135	83	1,386
<i>Respondents who have participated in at least one activity</i>	78 (25.7%)	85 (35.0%)	100 (36.1%)	68 (37.8%)	44 (46.3%)	711 (28.5%)

11.2 Sense of community

Household respondents were asked:

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

Respondent households were asked to rate their level of agreement or disagreement with eleven statements about their local neighbourhood and community. This set of questions was last included in the *Household Survey* program in 2016.

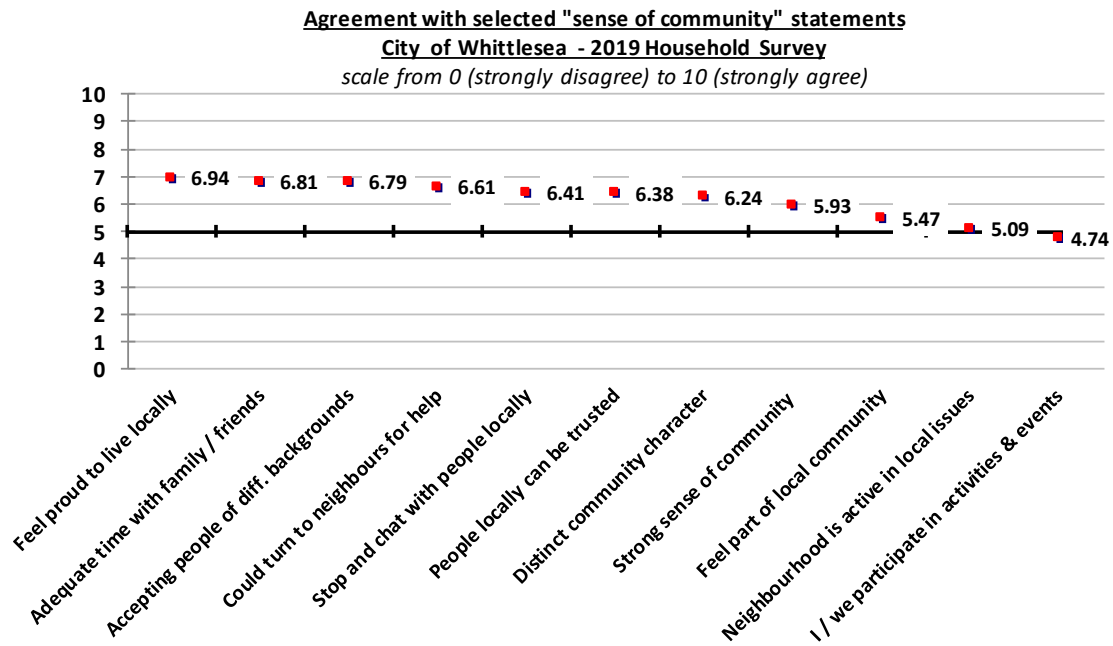
The following graph displays the average agreement with each statement, on a scale from zero (strongly disagree) to ten (strongly agree), where five is neither agree nor disagree. The average agreement with these eleven statements can best be summarised as follows:

- ⊗ **Strong Agreement** – that “I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood”. More than half of the respondent households strongly agreed (rating agreement at seven or more out of ten), whilst a little less than one-sixth disagreed (rating agreement at zero to four).
- ⊗ **Moderate agreement** – that “I / we have adequate time to spend with friends / family”, “people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds”, “I / we could turn to the neighbours for help”, “I / we often stop and chat with someone from my local community”, “most people in my local community can be trusted”, and “the community has a distinct character, it is a special place”. Approximately half of the respondent households strongly agreed, whilst between a little less than one-sixth to one-fifth disagreed with these statements.
- ⊗ **Mild agreement** – that “my / our neighbourhood has a strong sense of community” and “I / we feel part of the local community”. Whilst one-third or a little more of respondent households strongly agreed with these two statements, one-fifth disagreed that the neighbourhood has a strong sense of community, and almost one-third disagreed that they feel part of the local community.
- ⊗ **Neutral** – that “people in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues”. Whilst one-quarter of respondent households strongly agreed with this statement, almost one-third disagreed.
- ⊗ **Mild disagreement** – that “I / we participate in community activities and events”. Whilst one-quarter of respondent households strongly agreed with this statement, more than one-third disagreed.

Of the eleven statements included in the survey this year, ten were included in the survey in 2016. The statement “I / we feel proud to live in my neighbourhood” was included for the first time in the 2019 survey.

The average agreement with all ten statements that were included in both the 2016 and 2019 *Household Surveys* increased this year. Of these ten statements, the increase in average agreement with eight statements was statistically significant (at the 95% confidence level).

The increase in average agreement that “people in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues” and “I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood” were not statistically significant.



Agreement with selected "sense of community" statements
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

Statement	Average	Percentage			Can't say	Total
		0 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 10		
My neighbourhood has a distinct character; it is a special place	6.24	13.8%	42.9%	43.3%	156	1,083
My neighbourhood has a strong sense of community	5.93	20.3%	41.2%	38.5%	153	1,083
People in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues	5.09	30.3%	46.5%	23.2%	298	1,083
I / we participate in community activities and events	4.74	39.5%	35.3%	25.2%	254	1,083
I / we feel part of the local community	5.47	29.1%	37.0%	33.9%	197	1,083
In times of need, I / we could turn to the neighbours for help	6.61	20.0%	24.2%	55.8%	145	1,083
Most people in my neighbourhood can be trusted	6.38	18.7%	30.5%	50.8%	175	1,083
People in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds	6.79	14.3%	27.5%	58.2%	180	1,083
I / we often stop and chat with someone from our local community	6.41	20.7%	27.2%	52.1%	160	1,083
I / we have adequate time to spend with family / friends	6.81	16.5%	24.7%	58.8%	145	1,083
I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood	6.94	13.9%	27.1%	59.0%	144	1,083

Agreement with selected "sense of community" statements
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and index score scale 0 - 10)

Aspect	Survey	Number	Agreement		
			Lower	Mean	Upper
My neighbourhood has a distinct character; it is a special place	2014	800	5.67	5.83	5.98
	2015	830	5.76	5.91	6.06
	2016	831	5.57	5.73	5.90
	2019	927	6.09	6.24	6.39
My neighbourhood has a strong sense of community	2014	800	5.21	5.37	5.53
	2015	843	5.31	5.47	5.63
	2016	845	5.05	5.23	5.41
	2019	930	5.78	5.93	6.08
People in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues	2014	712	4.87	5.04	5.21
	2015	778	4.77	4.93	5.08
	2016	705	4.71	4.89	5.08
	2019	785	4.93	5.09	5.26
I / we participate in community activities and events	2014	782	4.06	4.24	4.42
	2015	846	4.09	4.28	4.47
	2016	841	4.13	4.31	4.50
	2019	829	4.55	4.74	4.93
I / we feel part of the local community	2014	778	4.87	5.04	5.22
	2015	836	5.12	5.29	5.46
	2016	843	4.85	5.03	5.21
	2019	886	5.30	5.47	5.65
In times of need, I / we could turn to the neighbours for help	2014	825	6.01	6.21	6.40
	2015	859	6.06	6.26	6.45
	2016	880	5.69	5.90	6.11
	2019	938	6.42	6.61	6.78
Most people in my neighbourhood can be trusted	2014	772	5.58	5.73	5.89
	2015	821	5.31	5.47	5.63
	2016	816	5.07	5.25	5.44
	2019	908	6.21	6.38	6.55
People in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds	2014	756	5.85	6.01	6.17
	2015	824	6.25	6.40	6.56
	2016	803	6.11	6.28	6.46
	2019	903	6.64	6.79	6.95
I / we often stop and chat with someone from our local community	2014	831	5.83	6.01	6.19
	2015	862	5.91	6.09	6.27
	2016	897	5.76	5.94	6.13
	2019	923	6.23	6.41	6.59
I / we have adequate time to spend with family / friends	2014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2015	861	6.39	6.56	6.74
	2016	899	6.40	6.58	6.75
	2019	938	6.64	6.81	6.97
I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood	2014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2019	939	6.78	6.94	7.11

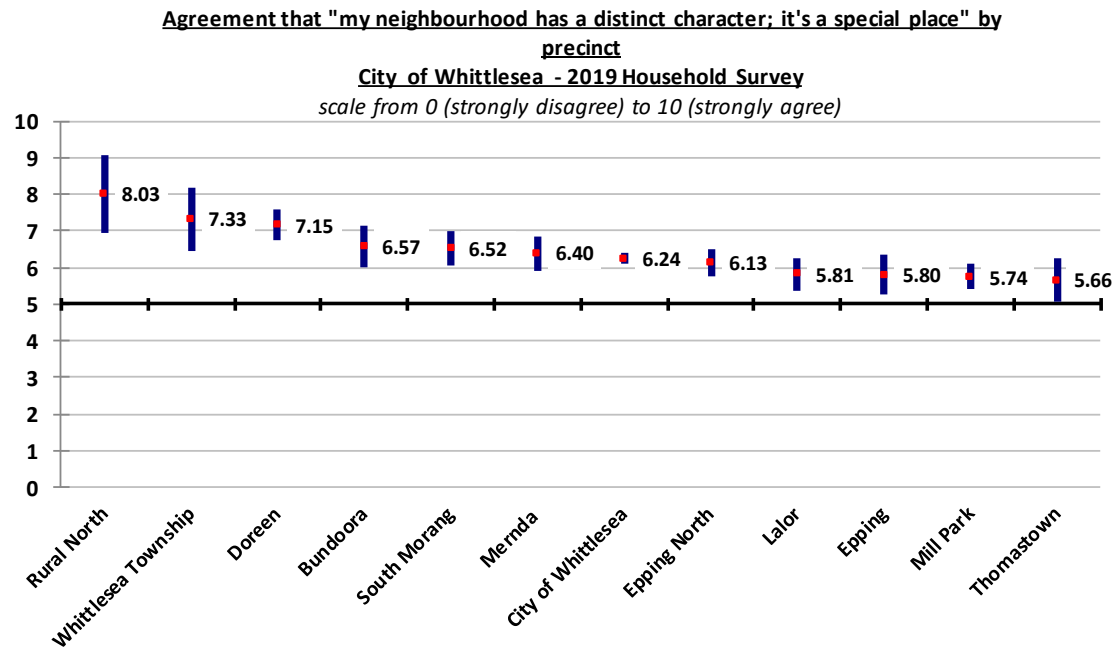
The following table provides a comparison of these results for English speaking households and non-English speaking households.

- **English speaking** – respondent households were somewhat, but not measurably more in agreement than non-English speaking households that “in times of needs I / we could turn to the neighbours for help” and “I / we often stop and chat with someone from our local community”.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondent households were somewhat, but not measurably more in agreement than English speaking households that “I / we participate in community activities and events” and “I / we feel part of the local community”.

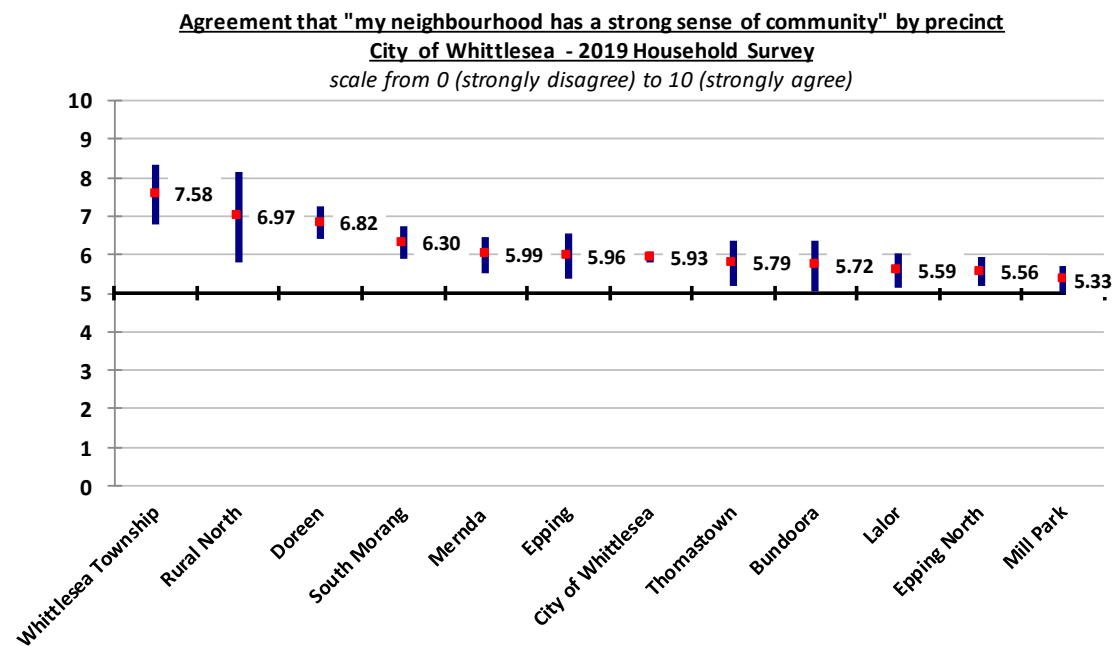
Agreement with selected "sense of community" statements by language spoken at home
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number, index score and percent of total respondent households)

<i>Statement</i>	<i>English speaking</i>	<i>Non-English speaking</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
My neighbourhood has a distinct character; it is a special place	6.29	6.17	6.24
My neighbourhood has a strong sense of community	5.97	5.91	5.93
People in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues	5.12	5.10	5.09
I / we participate in community activities and events	4.58	5.03	4.74
I / we feel part of the local community	5.33	5.76	5.47
In times of need, I / we could turn to the neighbours for help	6.73	6.50	6.61
Most people in my neighbourhood can be trusted	6.42	6.39	6.38
People in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds	6.75	6.94	6.79
I / we often stop and chat with someone from our local community	6.54	6.22	6.41
I / we have adequate time to spend with family / friends	6.84	6.80	6.81
I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood	6.87	7.07	6.94
Total respondent households	657	404	1,083

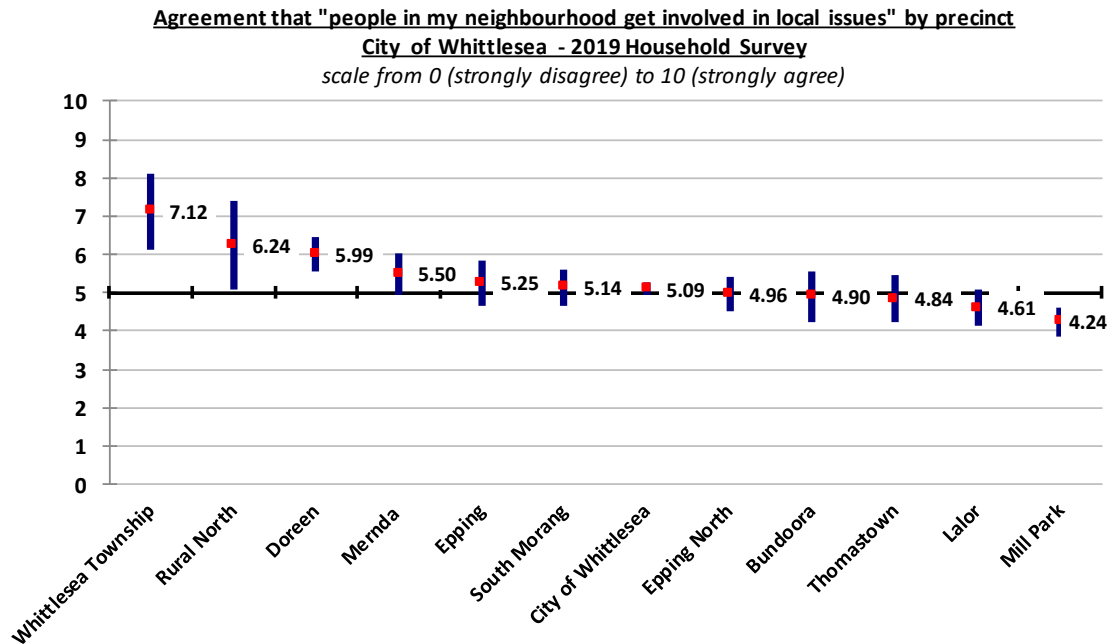
There was measurable variation in agreement that “my neighbourhood has a distinct character, it’s a special place” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North, Whittlesea Township, and Doreen rated it measurably higher than average, whilst respondent households from Mill Park rated it measurably lower than average.



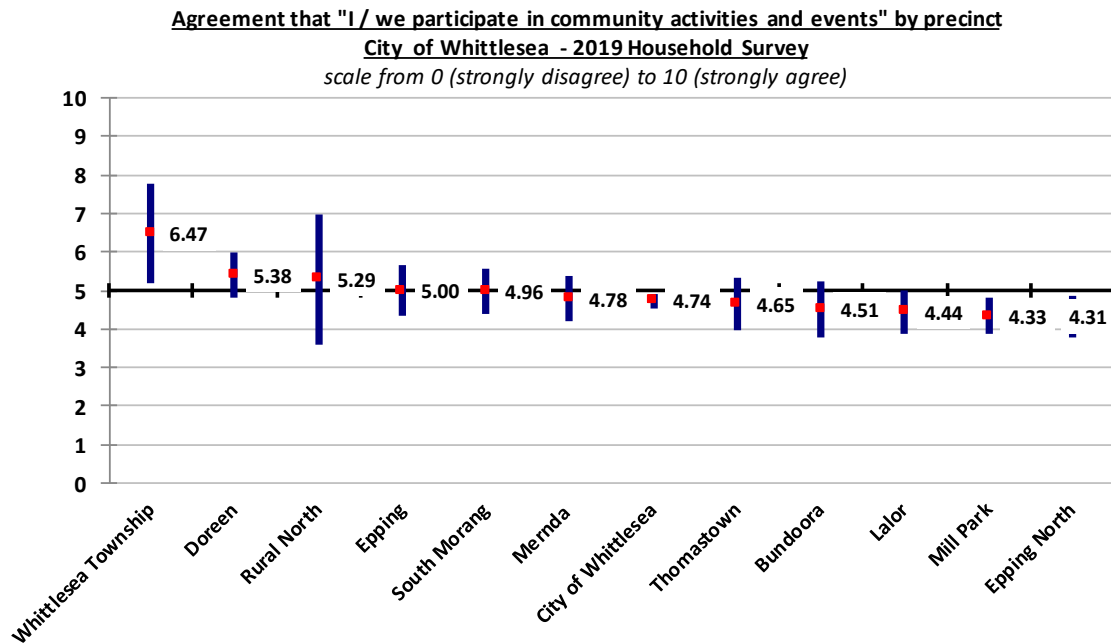
There was measurable variation in agreement that “my neighbourhood has a strong sense of community” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township and Doreen rated it measurably higher. The small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated it significantly but not measurably higher, and respondent households from Lalor, Epping North, and Mill Park rated it measurably lower than average.



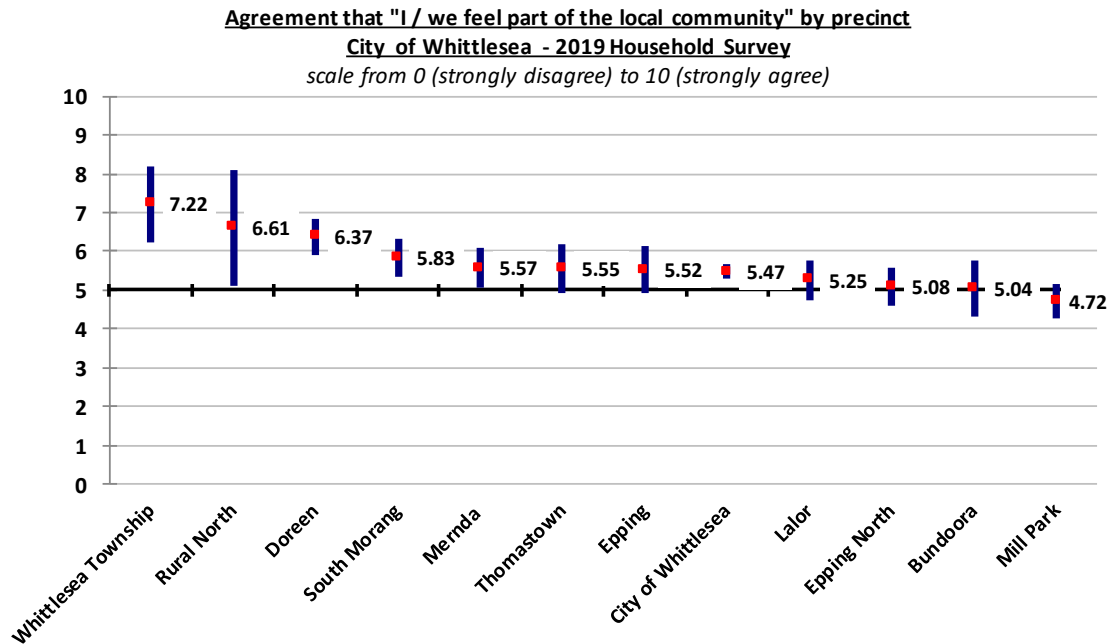
There was measurable variation in agreement that “people in my neighbourhood get involved in local issues” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township and Doreen rated it measurably higher than average, whilst the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably higher. Respondent households from Lalor and Mill Park rated it measurably lower than average.



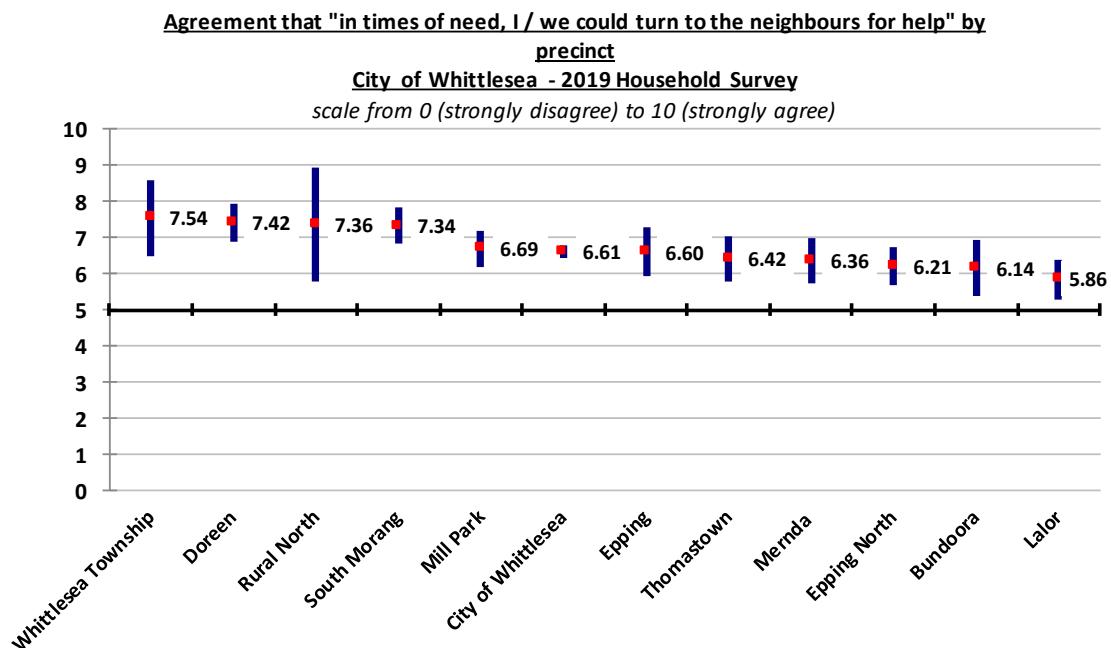
With the exception of respondent households from Whittlesea Township, who rated agreement measurably higher than average, there was no other measurable variation in agreement that “I / we participate in community activities and events” observed across the municipality.



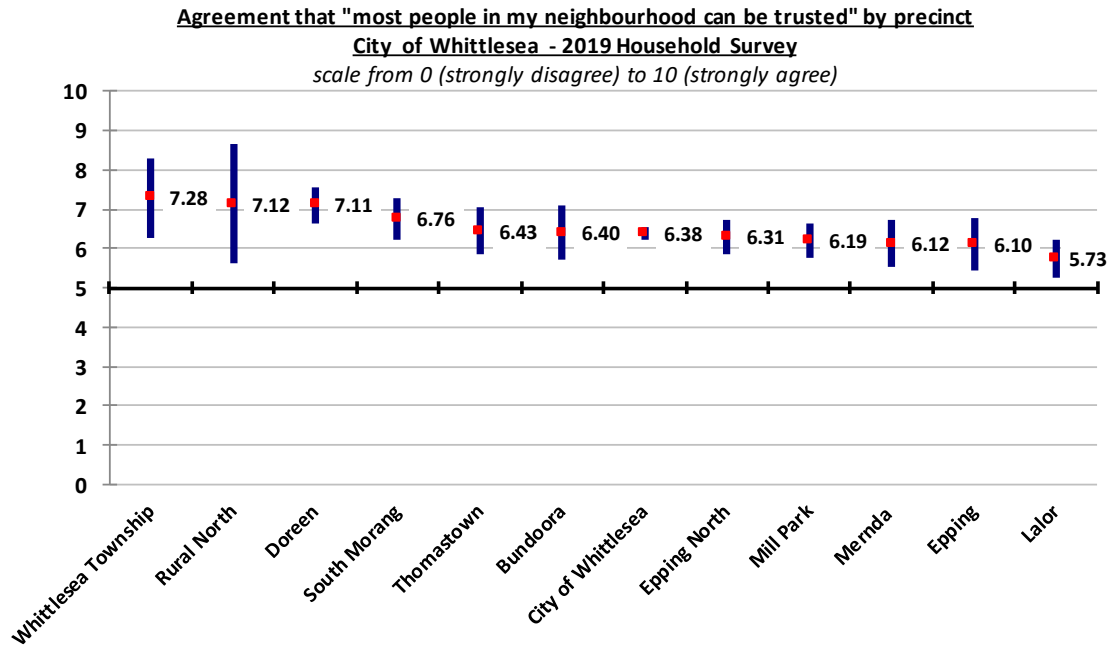
There was measurable variation in agreement that “I / we feel part of the local community” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township and Doreen rated it measurably higher than average, whilst the small sample of respondent households from the Rural North rated it somewhat, albeit not measurably higher. Respondent households from Mill Park rated it measurably lower than average.



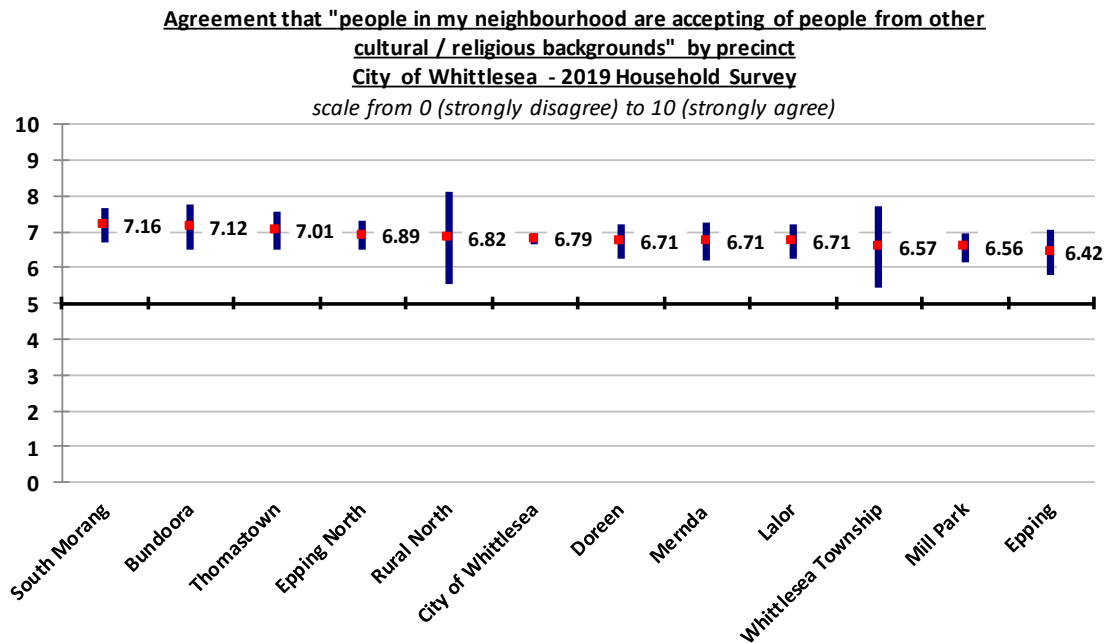
There was measurable variation in agreement that “in times of need, I / we could turn to the neighbours for help” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township, Doreen, the Rural North and South Morang rated it somewhat higher than average, although only the results for Doreen and South Morang were statistically significant. Respondent households from Lalor rated agreement measurably lower than the municipal average.



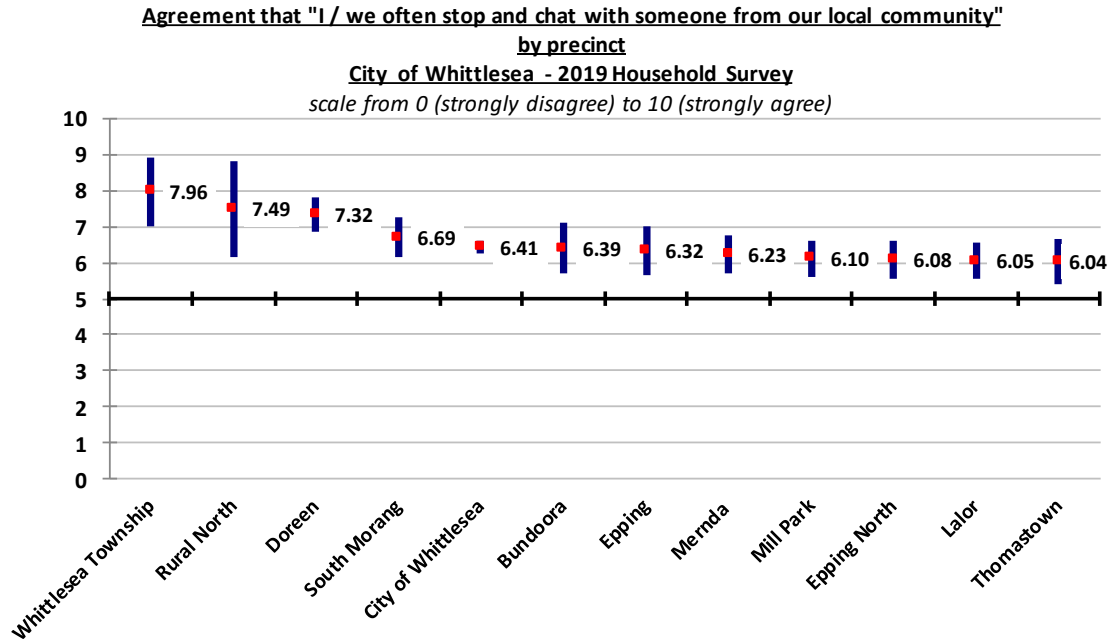
There was measurable variation in agreement that “in times of need, I / we could turn to the neighbours for help” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township, the Rural North, and Doreen rated it somewhat higher than average, although only the result for Doreen was statistically significant. Respondent households from Lalor rated agreement measurably lower than the municipal average.



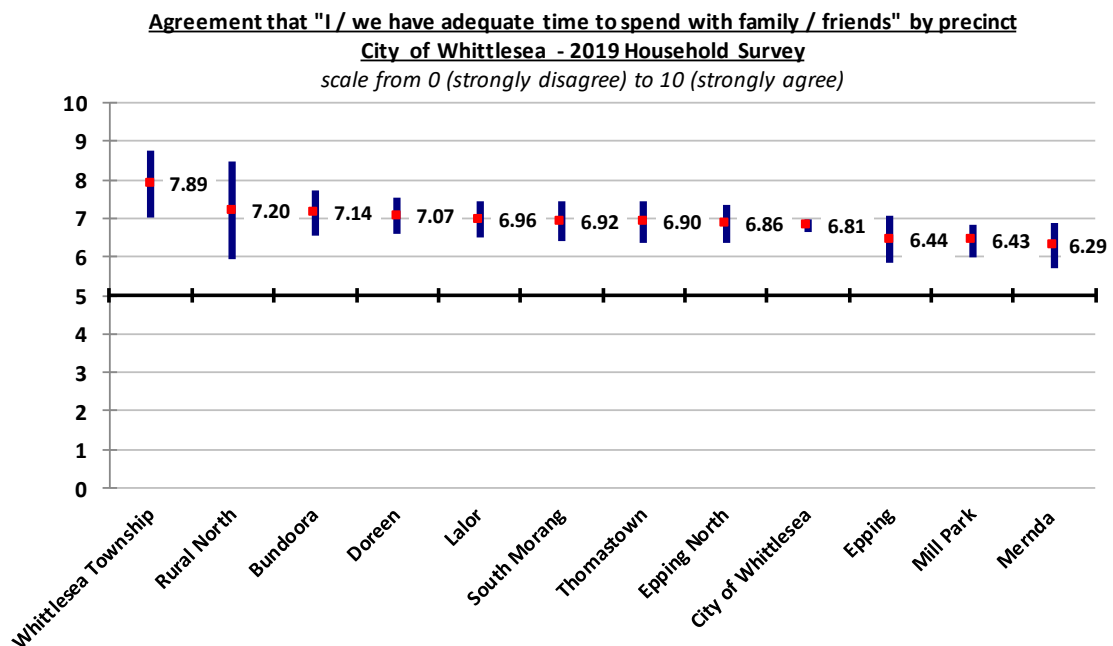
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement that “people in my neighbourhood are accepting of people from other cultural / religious backgrounds” observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea.



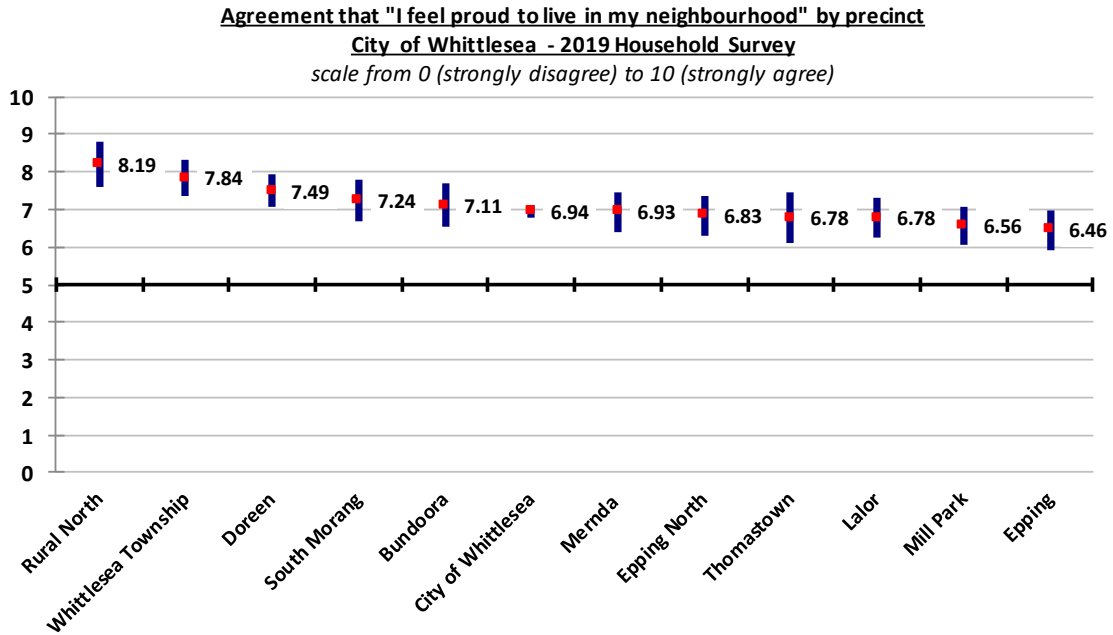
There was measurable variation in agreement that “I / we often stop and chat with someone from our local community” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Whittlesea Township, the Rural North, and Doreen rated it substantially higher than average, although only the results for Whittlesea Township and Doreen were statistically significant.



With the exception of respondent households from Whittlesea Township, who rated agreement measurably higher than average, there was no other measurable variation in agreement that “I / we have adequate time to spend with family / friends” observed across the municipality.



There was measurable variation in agreement that “I feel proud to live in my neighbourhood” observed across the municipality. Respondent households from the Rural North and Whittlesea Township were measurably more in agreement than the municipal average.



11.3 Perception of safety in the public areas

Household respondents were asked:

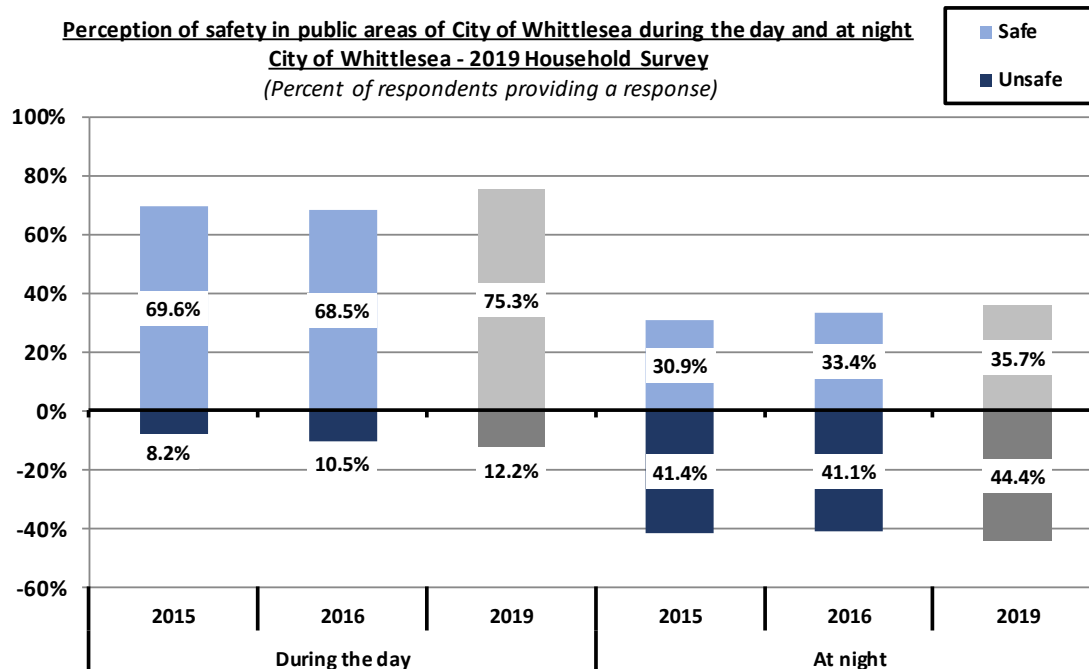
“How safe does the person feel in the public areas of the municipality during the day / at night?”

Respondents were asked to rate their perception of safety in the public areas of the municipality during the day and at night. This question was included in both the 2016 and 2015 *Household Surveys* in this format. This question has been asked in a range of other formats in the *Household Survey* program over a number of years.

In 2019, there was a small but measurable increase in the proportion of respondents who felt safe during the day (75.3% up from 68.5% in 2016), and a small increase in the proportion who felt safe at night (35.7% up from 33.4%).

There was however, also a small increase in the proportion of respondents who felt unsafe during the day (12.2% up from 10.5%) and at night (44.4% up from 41.1%).

Consistent with the results recorded in previous years, approximately one-third (33.7%) of respondents felt very safe in the public areas of the municipality during the day, whilst 7.7% felt very safe at night.



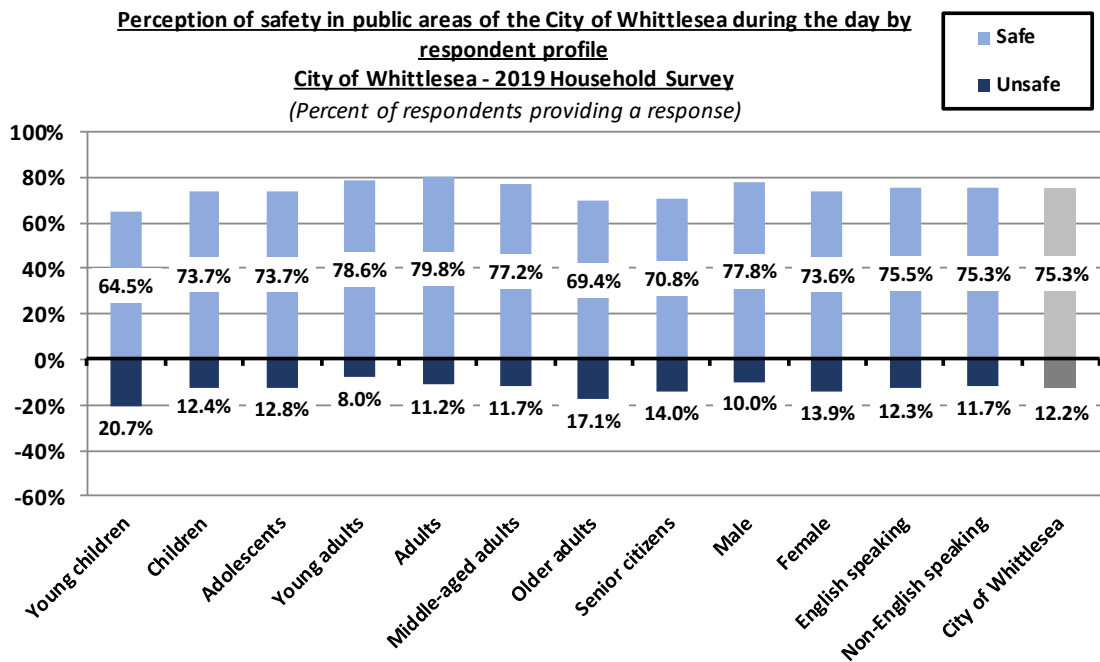
Perception of safety in public areas of the City of Whittlesea during the day and at night
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	During the day				At night			
	2019 Number	2019 Percent	2016 Percent	2015 Percent	2019 Number	2019 Percent	2016 Percent	2015 Percent
Very safe	824	33.7%	32.6%	31.8%	177	7.7%	7.6%	7.1%
Somewhat safe	1,018	41.6%	35.9%	37.8%	641	28.0%	25.8%	23.8%
Neutral	305	12.5%	21.0%	22.3%	455	19.9%	25.5%	27.6%
Somewhat unsafe	198	8.1%	8.3%	6.1%	619	27.0%	27.0%	28.6%
Very unsafe	101	4.1%	2.2%	2.1%	399	17.4%	14.2%	12.8%
Can't say	637		283	460	792		489	574
Total	3,083	100%	2,877	2,875	3,083	100%	2,877	2,875

11.3.1 Perception of safety during the day

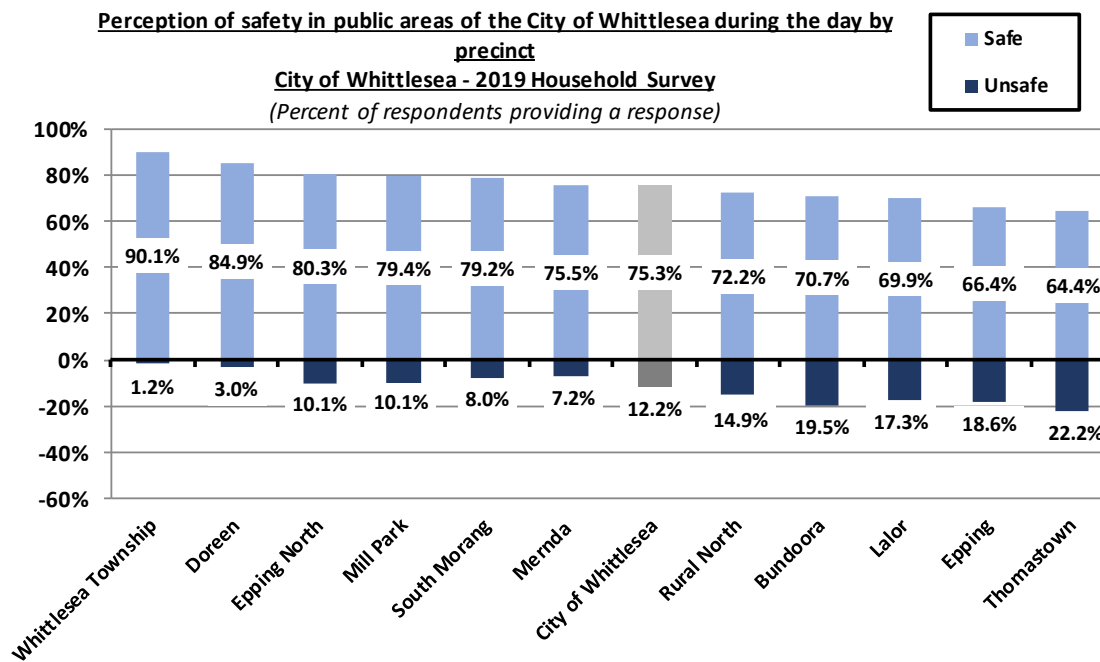
There was relatively little significant variation in the perception of safety results observed by respondent profile, including age structure, gender and language spoken at home. It is noted however that:

- **Young children (aged 0 to 4 years) and older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to feel safe during the day, and more likely to feel unsafe.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably less likely than male respondents to feel safe and more likely to feel unsafe in the public areas of the municipality during the day.
- **Language spoken at home** – there was no meaningful variation in the perception of safety during the day observed between English and non-English speaking respondents.



There was measurable variation in the perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea during the day observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Whittlesea Township and Doreen** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to feel safe during the day.
- **Epping and Thomastown** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to feel safe during the day and more likely to feel unsafe.
- **Bundoora** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to feel unsafe during the day.



Perception of safety in public areas of the City of Whittlesea during the day by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

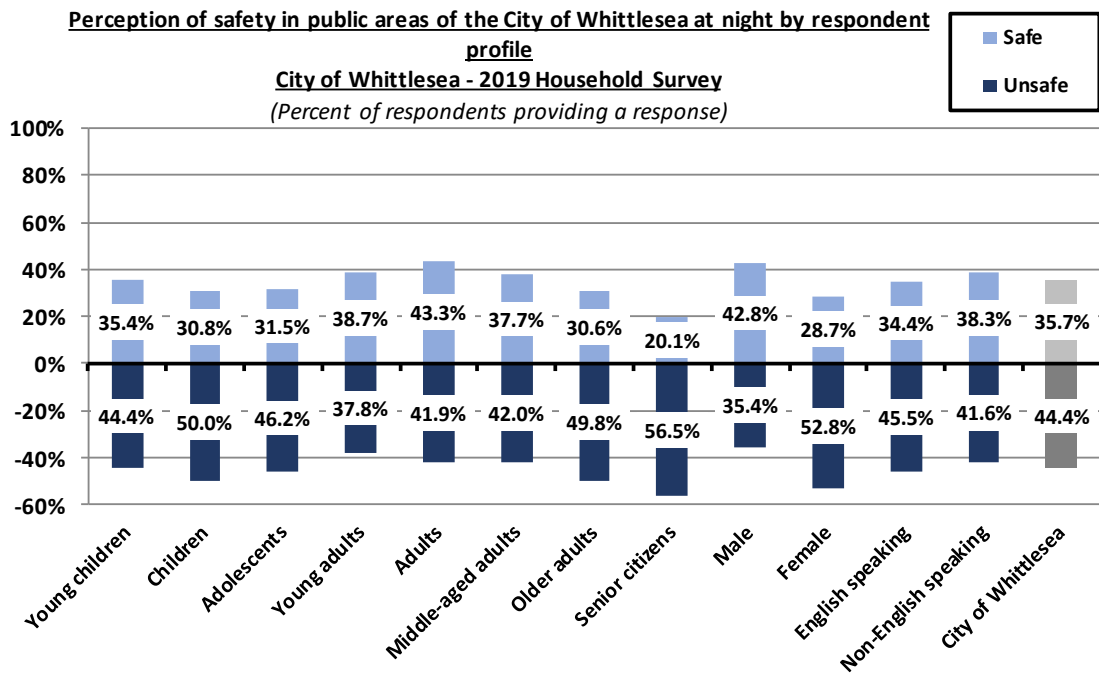
<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Very safe	22.8%↓	35.9%	26.3%↓	29.1%	27.9%↓	37.5%
Somewhat safe	47.9%↑	34.0%↓	38.1%	37.3%	52.4%↑	41.9%
Neutral	9.8%	12.8%	13.4%	15.0%	9.6%	10.5%
Somewhat unsafe	15.8%↑	9.9%	12.9%	14.6%↑	4.4%	7.6%
Very unsafe	3.7%	7.4%	9.3%↑	4.0%	5.7%	2.5%
Can't say	59	60	72	74	58	60
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Very safe	33.0%	30.1%	49.9%	44.1%↑	41.5%↑	33.7%
Somewhat safe	46.2%	45.4%	35.0%↓	46.0%	30.7%↓	41.6%
Neutral	12.8%	17.3%	12.1%	8.7%	12.9%	12.5%
Somewhat unsafe	6.3%	3.6%	2.7%↓	1.2%↓	3.0%↓	8.1%
Very unsafe	1.7%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	11.9%↑	4.1%
Can't say	80	64	48	38	7	637
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

11.3.1 Perception of safety at night

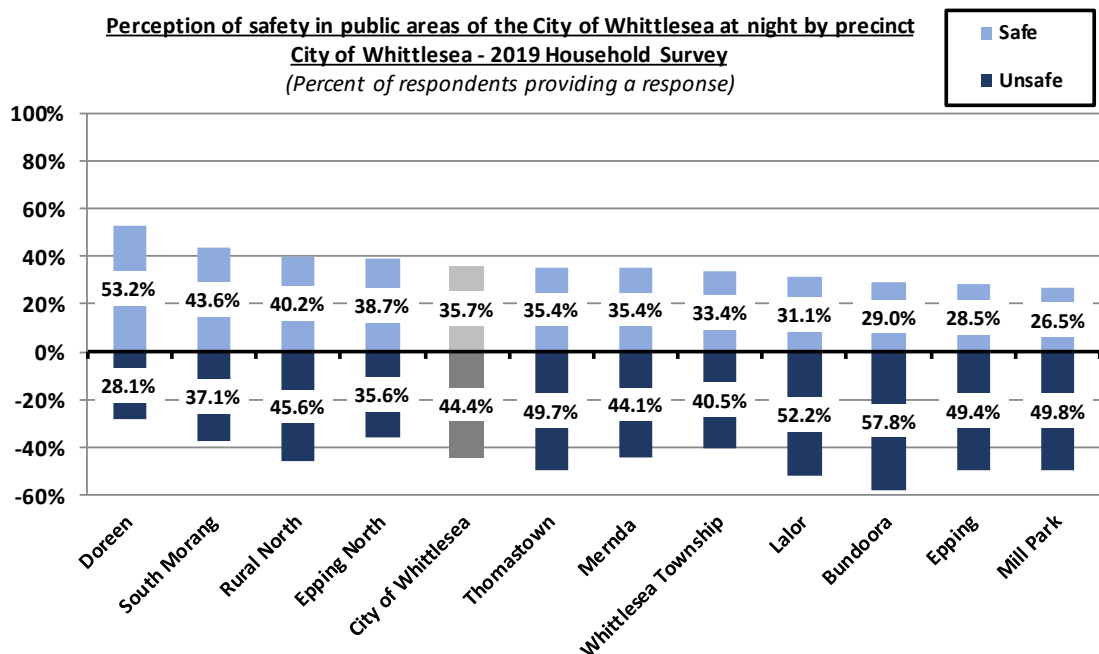
There was significant variation in the perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea at night observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Children (aged 5 to 12 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to feel unsafe at night.
- **Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to feel safe at night.
- **Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to feel safe at night and measurably more likely to feel unsafe.
- **Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to feel safe at night and more likely to feel unsafe.
- **Gender** – female respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than male respondents to feel safe at night and more likely to feel unsafe.
- **Language spoken at home** – Non-English speaking respondents were somewhat more likely than English speaking respondents to feel safe at night and less likely to feel unsafe.



There was measurable variation in the perception of safety in the public areas of the City of Whittlesea during the day observed across the municipality, as follows:

- **Doreen and South Morang** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to feel safe at night and less likely to feel unsafe
- **Epping North** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to feel unsafe at night.
- **Lalor** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to feel unsafe at night.
- **Bundoora, Epping and Mill Park** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to feel safe at night and more likely to feel unsafe.



Perception of safety in public areas of the City of Whittlesea at night by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

<i>Response</i>	<i>Bundoora</i>	<i>Lalor</i>	<i>Thomas- town</i>	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Epping North</i>	<i>Mill Park</i>
Very safe	7.4%	8.3%	4.6%	8.1%	6.3%	4.0%
Somewhat safe	21.6%↓	22.8%↓	30.8%	20.4%↓	32.4%	22.5%↓
Neutral	13.2%↓	16.7%	14.9%↓	22.1%	25.7%↑	23.7%
Somewhat unsafe	31.8%	24.4%	29.2%	31.1%	19.4%↓	29.7%
Very unsafe	26.0%↑	27.8%↑	20.5%	18.3%	16.2%	20.1%
Can't say	70	83	71	86	65	86
Total	274	263	266	321	287	335

<i>Response</i>	<i>South Morang</i>	<i>Mernda</i>	<i>Doreen</i>	<i>Whittlesea Township</i>	<i>Rural North</i>	<i>City of Whittlesea</i>
Very safe	10.0%	13.1%↑	10.5%	6.4%	7.6%	7.7%
Somewhat safe	33.6%↑	22.3%↓	42.7%↑	27.0%	32.6%	28.0%
Neutral	19.3%	20.5%	18.7%	26.2%↑	14.1%↓	19.9%
Somewhat unsafe	27.5%	31.0%	19.5%↓	27.7%	22.8%↓	27.0%
Very unsafe	9.6%↓	13.1%	8.6%↓	12.8%	22.8%↑	17.4%
Can't say	88	84	78	58	16	792
Total	368	313	345	199	108	3,083

12. Current issues for Council to address at the moment

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 766 respondents representing 70.8% of the total sample of 1,083 respondent households identified at least one issue for Council to address at the moment, a decrease on the 76.7% recorded in the 2017 *Household Survey*, but an increase on the 66.0% recorded in the *City of Whittlesea – 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*.

It is important to bear in mind that these results reflect issues identified by respondents as priorities for the City of Whittlesea. They are not to be read as a list of complaints. In addition, these issues are not limited to those within the remit of Council and often include a wide variety of issues that are primarily the responsibility of other levels of government.

The open-ended comments received from respondents have been categorised into broad groups for ease of analysis and are outlined in the following table. The full details of the responses are available upon request.

It is important to bear in mind that respondents identified a total of 78 issues including 18 un-categorised “other” issues. This is somewhat higher than the 58 issues nominated in the 2018 survey and the 63 issues nominated in the 2017 survey. This does highlight the diversity of views in the community as to the range of issues they believe should be addressed in the municipality.

There were relatively few measurable variations in these results compared to the results from the 2018 *Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey*. There was a measurable increase in the proportion of respondent households nominating road maintenance and repairs (14.5% up from 3.3%), public transport (14.0% up from 8.8%), and health and medical services (5.6% up from 1.4%).

There was also a new category created this year relating to wildlife issues. This was nominated by 21 respondents representing 1.9% of the total sample. This includes issues such as the number of kangaroos and other wildlife, including interactions with these animals on the road. Some respondents talked about the need to cull these animals, whilst some referenced the need to protect wildlife in the municipality.

A comparison of these results has been provided with the metropolitan Melbourne average, as recorded by Metropolis Research in the 2019 *Governing Melbourne* research. This research is conducted as a face-to-face interview style survey of approximately 1,200 respondents drawn from all municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne.

Metropolis Research notes that respondent households in the City of Whittlesea in 2019 identified a range of issues at significantly different levels than was recorded for metropolitan Melbourne in the 2019 *Governing Melbourne* research, with attention drawn to the following:

- **Significantly higher than the metropolitan Melbourne average** - traffic management (45.9% compared to 20.3%), safety, policing and crime (15.8% compared to 6.8%), road maintenance and repairs (14.5% compared to 10.0%), public transport (14.0% compared to 5.0%), health and medical services (5.6% compared to 0.4%), and education and schools (3.7% compared to 0.7%).
- **Significantly lower than the metropolitan Melbourne average** – parking (6.0% compared to 10.4%), building, housing, planning and development issues (4.3% compared to 7.3%), provision and maintenance of street trees (2.5% compared to 6.5%), lighting (2.3% compared to 6.5%), and footpath maintenance and repairs (1.9% compared to 6.5%).

Traffic management

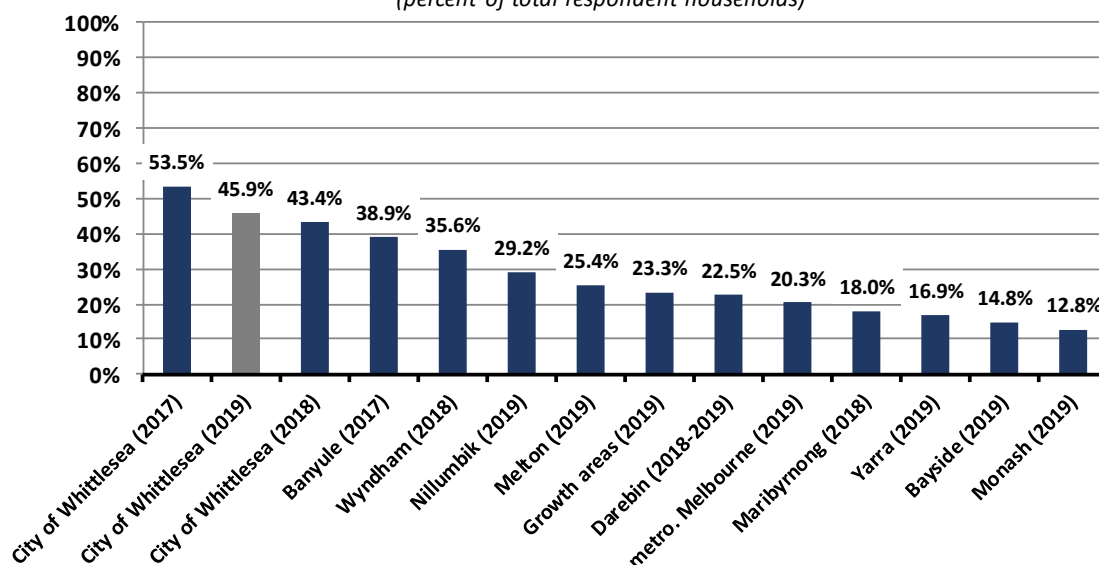
“Traffic management” includes mostly issues around traffic congestion and commuting times, with many referencing roads that are not within the control of the City of Whittlesea.

Attention is drawn to the fact that, as in previous years, traffic management was identified this year by almost half (45.9%) of the respondent households, despite declining from the very high 53.5% recorded in the 2017 survey.

This result is more than double the 2019 metropolitan Melbourne and growth area councils’ average as recorded in the 2019 *Governing Melbourne* research. It is also measurably and significantly higher than has been recorded by Metropolis Research in a range of other municipalities, including two other growth area councils, namely Wyndham (35.6%) and Melton (25.4%).

These results clearly indicate significant community engagement with issues around traffic management in the City of Whittlesea, at levels significantly greater than observed in a range of other municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne.

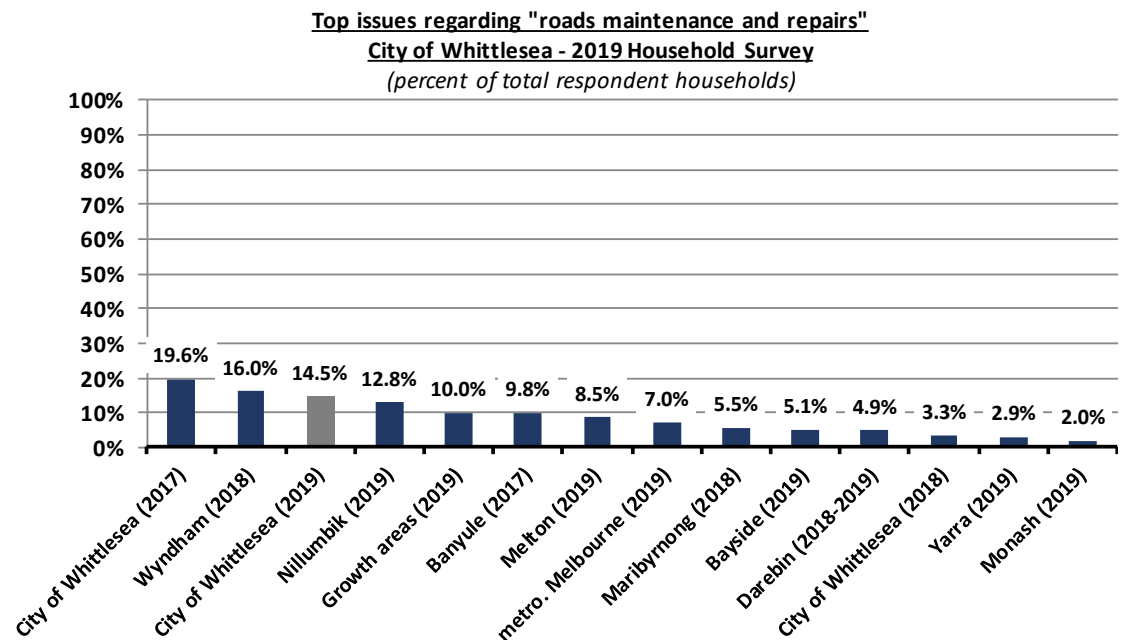
Top issues regarding "traffic management"
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (percent of total respondent households)



Road maintenance and repairs

“Road maintenance and repair” issues include issues such as potholes, the physical condition of roads, and roadworks. Given that these results are categorised from the open-ended responses received from respondents, there will naturally be some overlap between road maintenance and repairs and traffic management.

As is clearly evident in the following graph, road maintenance and repairs were more commonly raised as an issue in the City of Whittlesea and the City of Wyndham than in any of the other municipalities for which Metropolis Research has a direct comparison result. This is similar to the results for traffic management, which reflects the fact that these municipalities are experiencing significant traffic related pressures as a result of significant housing and population growth. It is interesting to note that these pressures are not quite as significant in the City of Melton as they are in the cities of Wyndham and Whittlesea.



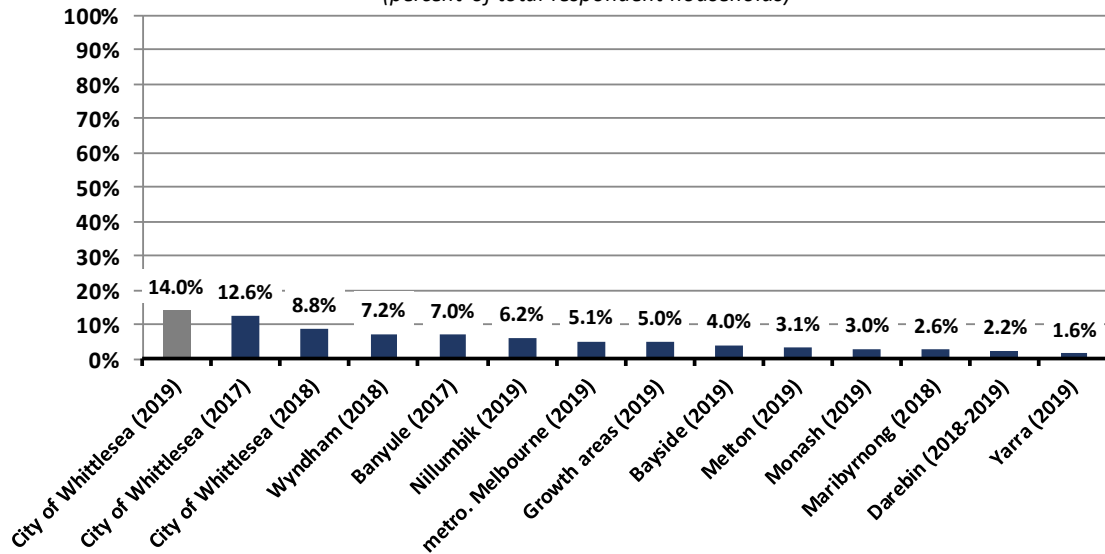
Public transport

“Public transport” includes issues such as the availability, reliability, and accessibility of public transport in the City of Whittlesea. Many of these responses relate specifically to trains.

This issue has for a number of years now been more commonly raised by respondent households in the City of Whittlesea than in any of the other municipalities for which Metropolis Research has directly comparable results.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the City of Whittlesea results in recent years have been approximately double that recorded for the outer western growth municipality of the City of Wyndham. This is an important result that highlights the importance of this issue to the City of Whittlesea community.

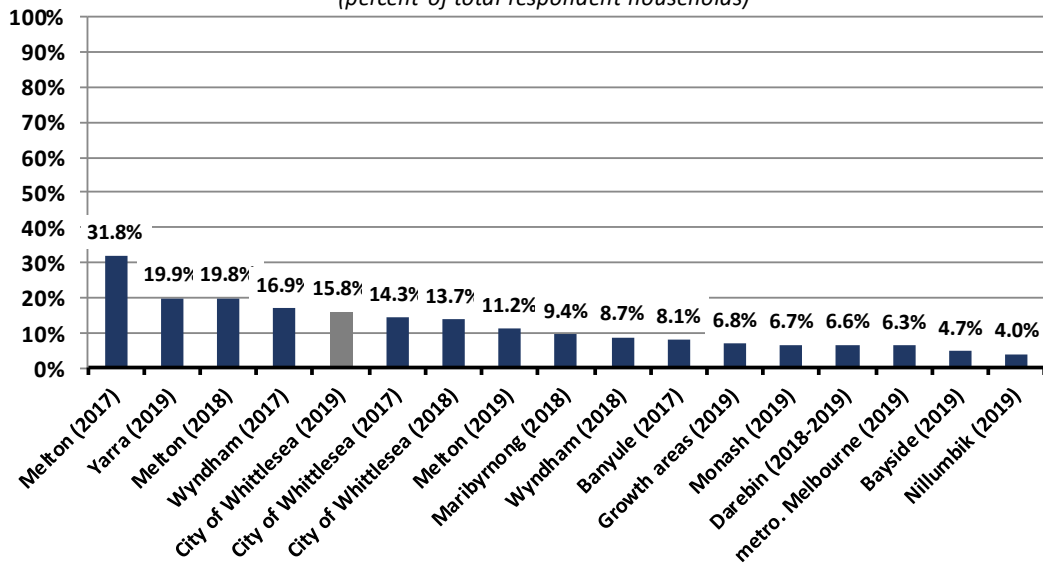
Top issues regarding "public transport"
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (percent of total respondent households)



Safety, policing, crime and drugs

“Safety, policing, crime and drugs” includes issues around the perception of safety in the municipality, fear of break-ins and other crimes, concerns around drug use in the community and a range of associated issues. Attention is drawn to the fact that safety, policing, crime and drug related issues have in recent years been significantly more commonly raised in outer urban municipalities such as Whittlesea (15.8%), Melton in 2017 (31.8%), and Wyndham in 2017 (16.9%). It does appear that these issues have been reducing since 2017 in the outer western municipalities. They have however remained stable in the City of Whittlesea, albeit at a lower level.

Top issues regarding "safety, policing, crime and drugs"
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (percent of total respondent households)



City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Top issues for Council to address at the moment

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	2019		2018	2017	2016	2015	metro.
	Number	Percent	CALS [^]	HHS	HHS	HHS	Melb.*
Traffic management	497	45.9%	43.4%	53.5%	38.5%	28.3%	20.3%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	171	15.8%	13.7%	14.3%	18.8%	13.6%	6.3%
Roads maintenance and repairs	157	14.5%↑	3.3%	19.6%	17.8%	20.0%	7.0%
Public transport	152	14.0%↑	8.8%	12.6%	18.2%	18.6%	5.1%
Parks, gardens and open space	75	6.9%	6.7%	7.7%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%
Parking	65	6.0%	6.7%	8.5%	9.1%	11.6%	14.6%
Health and medical services	61	5.6%↑	1.4%	4.0%	3.7%	1.5%	0.3%
Council rates	58	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%	3.9%	6.6%	3.2%
Building, planning, housing and development	47	4.3%	5.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%	7.3%
Education and schools	40	3.7%	2.5%	3.4%	4.6%	4.2%	0.6%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	39	3.6%	3.4%	5.0%	3.5%	1.9%	1.5%
Shops, restaurants and entertainment venues	31	2.9%	1.0%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.0%
Provision & maintenance of general infrastructure	29	2.7%	3.4%	5.6%	4.0%	2.0%	1.3%
Rubbish and waste issues including garbage	27	2.5%	4.6%	4.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.9%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	27	2.5%	4.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.8%	6.5%
Lighting	25	2.3%	3.0%	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	6.6%
Governance, accountability, Council management	24	2.2%	3.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%
Employment and job creation	23	2.1%	2.2%	1.3%	2.8%	2.1%	0.4%
Recycling and tip services	22	2.0%	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	3.6%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	21	1.9%	1.2%	5.4%	3.7%	2.6%	6.5%
Wildlife (kangaroos)	21	1.9%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Environment, conservation and sustainability	19	1.8%	2.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	3.0%
Services and facilities for the elderly	18	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Hard rubbish collection	17	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.9%
General cleanliness and maintenance of area	17	1.6%	3.6%	1.2%	2.1%	2.6%	3.1%
Enforcement / update of local laws	16	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Housing availability / affordability	15	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Population / families	15	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Bike / walking tracks and facilities	14	1.3%	1.2%	3.1%	2.2%	1.4%	2.5%
Quality and provision of community services	13	1.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%
Financial issues and priorities for Council	10	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Street cleaning and maintenance	10	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	2.9%
Activities, services and facilities for youth	9	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%
Cost of living	9	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Provision and maintenance of community facilities	9	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Graffiti / vandalism	8	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%
Illegal dumped rubbish	7	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Aesthetics of local area	6	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Animal management	6	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	3.0%
All other issues (39 separately identified issues)	80	7.4%	14.3%	9.2%	12.5%	11.7%	20.9%
Total responses	1,910		1,760	2,162	1,631	1,631	1,682
<i>Respondents identifying at least one issue</i>	766		724	861	747	675	849
	(70.8%)		(66.0%)	(76.7%)	(73.5%)	(67.5%)	(69.4%)

(*) Metropolis Research, 2019 Governing Melbourne

(^) City of Whittlesea, 2018 Community Attitudes and Liveability Survey

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 top issues to address in the City of Whittlesea observed by the respondents’ language spoken at home and household structure:

- **English speaking** – respondent households were measurably more likely than non-English speaking households to nominate traffic management and road maintenance and repairs.
- **Non-English speaking** – respondent households were measurably more likely than English speaking households to nominate health and medical services.
- **One and two-parent families (youngest child aged 5 to 12 years)** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic management issues.
- **One and two-parent families (youngest child aged 13 to 18 years)** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic management and safety, policing, crime and drug related issues.
- **Younger sole person households (aged less than 34 years)** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate shops, restaurants and entertainment venue issues.
- **Older sole person households (aged 60 years and over)** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to nominate traffic management and more likely to nominate services and facilities for the elderly.
- **Extended or multiple family households** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate safety, policing and crime issue.

Top ten issues for Council to address by language spoken at home

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

English speaking households		Non-English speaking households	
Traffic management	51.1% ↑	Traffic management	37.6%
Roads maintenance and repairs	16.6% ↑	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	17.3%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.1%	Public transport	14.9%
Public transport	13.7%	Roads maintenance and repairs	11.4%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.5%	Parks, gardens and open space	7.2%
Parking	5.9%	Health and medical services	7.2% ↑
Council rates	5.3%	Parking	6.4%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.0%	Council rates	5.2%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	5.0%	Education and schools	3.7%
Health and medical services	4.9%	Lighting	3.7%
All other issues	58.1%	All other issues	46.3%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>487 (74.1%)</i>	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	<i>268 (66.2%)</i>

Top ten issues for Council to address by household structure

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

One and two parent families (youngest 0 – 4)	
Traffic management	53.7%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	17.6%
Public transport	14.8%
Education and schools	11.1%
Roads maintenance and repairs	9.3%
Parking	8.3%
Shops, restaurants, entertainment venues	8.3%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.4%
Health and medical services	7.4%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	6.5%
All other issues	51.9%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	86 (79.8%)

One and two parent families (youngest 5 – 12)	
Traffic management	55.1%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.4%
Roads maintenance and repairs	14.0%
Public transport	13.2%
Parks, gardens and open space	11.8%
Health and medical services	11.8%
Education and schools	10.3%
Parking	5.9%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	5.9%
General cleanliness & maintenance of area	2.9%
All other issues	47.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	100 (73.4%)

One and two parent families (youngest 13 – 18)	
Traffic management	55.8%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	26.3%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	20.0%
Public transport	16.8%
Parks, gardens and open space	10.5%
Building, planning, housing, development	8.4%
Council rates	7.4%
Education and schools	6.3%
Parking	6.3%
Employment and job creation	5.3%
All other issues	47.4%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	76 (79.8%)

One and two parent families (adult children only)	
Traffic management	46.2%
Roads maintenance and repairs	15.6%
Public transport	15.1%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.6%
Parking	8.5%
Parks, gardens and open space	4.5%
Council rates	4.5%
Health and medical services	4.5%
Provision & maintenance of infrastructure	3.5%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	3.0%
All other issues	50.3%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	140 (70.7%)

Younger sole persons	
Traffic management	54.5%
Shops, restaurants, entertainment venues	27.3%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	9.1%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	9.1%
Council rates	9.1%
Activities and facilities for children	9.1%
Recycling and tip services	9.1%
Provision & main. Of community facilities	9.1%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	9.1%
Bike / walking tracks and facilities	9.1%
All other issues	18.2%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	7 (62.8%)

Middle-aged sole persons	
Traffic management	53.6%
Public transport	12.5%
Roads maintenance and repairs	10.7%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	10.7%
Health and medical services	8.9%
Council rates	7.1%
Building, planning, housing, development	7.1%
Quality & provision of community services	7.1%
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.4%
Governance, accountability, Council mgt	5.4%
All other issues	32.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	42 (74.3%)

Top ten issues for Council to address by household structure

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Older sole persons	
Traffic management	19.3%↓
Roads maintenance and repairs	15.7%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.3%
Services and facilities for the elderly	12.0%↑
Public transport	8.4%
Building, planning, housing, development	7.2%
Health and medical services	6.0%
Parks, gardens and open space	4.8%
Parking	4.8%
Council rates	4.8%
All other issues	37.3%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	51 (61.0%)

Younger couples	
Traffic management	39.5%
Public transport	20.9%
Roads maintenance and repairs	11.6%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	11.6%
Parks, gardens and open space	9.3%
Lighting	9.3%
Council rates	7.0%
Recycling and tip services	7.0%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	7.0%
Building, planning, housing, development	4.7%
All other issues	37.2%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	30 (70.0%)

Middle-aged couples	
Traffic management	51.1%
Roads maintenance and repairs	18.5%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.2%
Building, planning, housing, development	10.9%
Parks, gardens and open space	8.7%
Public transport	7.6%
Council rates	7.6%
Health and medical services	6.5%
Rubbish and waste	6.5%
Shops, restaurants, entertainment venues	5.4%
All other issues	51.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	68 (73.7%)

Older couples	
Traffic management	38.9%
Roads maintenance and repairs	17.9%
Public transport	14.2%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.3%
Parks, gardens and open space	7.4%
Parking	6.2%
Council rates	6.2%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	6.2%
Lighting	3.7%
Recycling & tip services	3.7%
All other issues	45.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	103 (63.9%)

Extended or multiple families	
Traffic management	42.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	29.0%↑
Public transport	17.4%
Health and medical services	10.1%
Roads maintenance and repairs	7.2%
Education and schools	5.8%
Housing availability / affordability	5.8%
Parking	4.3%
Building, planning, housing, development	4.3%
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	4.3%
All other issues	31.9%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	47 (67.9%)

City of Whittlesea	
Traffic management	45.9%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.8%
Roads maintenance and repairs	14.5%
Public transport	14.0%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.9%
Parking	6.0%
Health and medical services	5.6%
Council rates	5.4%
Building, planning, housing, development	4.3%
Education and schools	3.7%
All other issues	54.2%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	766 (70.8%)

There was also measurable variation in the top issues for Council to address in the municipality observed across the eleven precincts comprising the City of Whittlesea, as follows:

- **Lalor** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to nominate traffic management.
- **Thomastown** – respondent households were measurably less likely than average to nominate traffic management and safety, policing, crime and drug related issues.
- **Epping North and Mill Park** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate traffic management related issues.
- **Mernda** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate health and medical services related issues, and less likely to nominate safety, policing, crime and drug issues.
- **Doreen** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate road maintenance and repairs and sports, leisure or recreation centres related issues.
- **Whittlesea Township** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate safety, policing, crime and drugs, and road maintenance and repair related issues, and less likely to nominate traffic management.
- **Rural North** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to nominate public transport and wildlife (mainly kangaroo) related issues.

Top ten issues for Council to address by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Bundoora		Lalor	
Traffic management	42.3%	Traffic management	24.7%↓
Public transport	21.2%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	23.7%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	17.3%	Health and medical services	8.2%
Parks, gardens and open space	13.5%	Roads maintenance and repairs	7.2%
Roads maintenance and repairs	9.6%	Parking	6.2%
Council rates	8.7%	Services and facilities for the elderly	5.2%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.8%	Council rates	5.2%
Parking	4.8%	Public transport	5.2%
Recycling and tip services	4.8%	Education and schools	4.1%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	4.8%	Building, planning, housing, development	4.1%
All other issues	48.1%	All other issues	37.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	76 (73.1%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	54 (55.7%)

Top ten issues for Council to address by precinct
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
 (Number and percent of total respondent households)

Thomastown		Epping	
Traffic management	33.7%↓	Traffic management	51.3%
Public transport	18.4%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	14.2%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.3%↓	Roads maintenance and repairs	11.5%
Parking	8.2%	Public transport	10.6%
Roads maintenance and repairs	7.1%	Parks, gardens and open space	6.2%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.1%	Parking	5.3%
Health and medical services	6.1%	Building, planning, housing, development	5.3%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	6.1%	Education and schools	4.4%
Council rates	5.1%	General cleanliness & maintenance of area	4.4%
General cleanliness & maintenance of area	2.0%	Lighting	4.4%
All other issues	33.7%	All other issues	49.6%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	56 (57.1%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	72 (63.7%)
Epping North		Mill Park	
Traffic management	63.3%↑	Traffic management	56.9%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	18.9%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	21.1%
Public transport	15.6%	Public transport	16.5%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.3%	Roads maintenance and repairs	13.8%
Parks, gardens and open space	11.1%	Education and schools	4.6%
Council rates	7.8%	Parks, gardens and open space	4.6%
Health and medical services	7.8%	Financial issues and priorities for Council	4.6%
Building, planning, housing, development	6.7%	Governance, accountability, Council mgt	3.7%
Parking	5.6%	Parking	3.7%
Education and schools	4.4%	Lighting	3.7%
All other issues	47.8%	All other issues	57.8%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	73 (81.1%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	81 (74.3%)
South Morang		Mernda	
Traffic management	46.1%	Traffic management	50.0%
Public transport	13.9%	Roads maintenance and repairs	18.3%
Roads maintenance and repairs	13.0%	Health and medical services	15.4%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	8.7%	Public transport	12.5%
Parking	7.8%	Council rates	10.6%
Rubbish and waste issues	7.8%	Parks, gardens and open space	9.6%
Wildlife (kangaroos)	7.8%	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	7.7%↓
Parks, gardens and open space	7.0%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	7.7%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.2%	Education and schools	6.7%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	3.5%	Provision & maintenance of infrastructure	6.7%
All other issues	56.5%	All other issues	56.7%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	84 (73.0%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	83 (79.8%)

Top ten issues for Council to address by precinct

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Doreen		Whittlesea Township	
Traffic management	45.0%	Traffic management	31.3%↓
Roads maintenance and repairs	27.9%↑	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	29.3%↑
Sports, leisure or recreation centres	15.3%↑	Roads maintenance and repairs	23.2%↑
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	13.5%	Public transport	14.1%
Public transport	11.7%	Sports, leisure or recreation centres	6.1%
Parking	9.9%	Health and medical services	5.1%
Parks, gardens and open space	6.3%	Parking	4.0%
Shops, restaurants, entertainment venues	6.3%	Building, planning, housing, development	4.0%
Building, planning, housing, development	5.4%	Environment, conservation, sustainability	4.0%
Council rates	4.5%	Graffiti / vandalism	4.0%
All other issues	46.8%	All other issues	45.5%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	87 (78.4%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	65 (65.7%)
Rural North		City of Whittlesea	
Traffic management	53.7%	Traffic management	45.9%
Public transport	24.4%↑	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	15.8%
Roads maintenance and repairs	19.5%	Roads maintenance and repairs	14.5%
Wildlife (kangaroos)	14.6%↑	Public transport	14.0%
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	12.2%	Parks, gardens and open space	6.9%
Building, planning, housing, development	9.8%	Parking	6.0%
Parking	7.3%	Health and medical services	5.6%
Council rates	7.3%	Council rates	5.4%
Environment, conservation, sustainability	7.3%	Building, planning, housing, development	4.3%
Provision & maintenance of infrastructure	7.3%	Education and schools	3.7%
All other issues	53.7%	All other issues	54.2%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	32 (78.0%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	766 (70.8%)
Growth area councils		Metropolitan Melbourne	
Traffic management	23.3%↓	Traffic management	20.3%↓
Parking	10.4%	Parking	14.6%↑
Roads maintenance and repairs	10.0%	Building, housing, planning, development	7.3%
Provision and maintenance of street trees	9.3%	Roads maintenance and repairs	7.0%↓
Safety, policing, crime and drugs	6.8%↓	Lighting	6.6%↑
Parks, gardens and open spaces	6.1%	Provision and maintenance of street trees	6.5%↑
Lighting	5.4%	Footpath maintenance and repairs	6.5%↑
Public transport	5.0%↓	Safety, policing, crime and drugs	6.3%↓
Footpath maintenance and repairs	5.0%	Parks, gardens and open space	6.0%
Council rates	3.9%	Public transport	5.1%↓
All other issues	28.3%	All other issues	51.1%
<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	175 (62.9%)	<i>Respondents identifying an issue</i>	849 (69.4%)

13. General comments

Household respondents were asked:

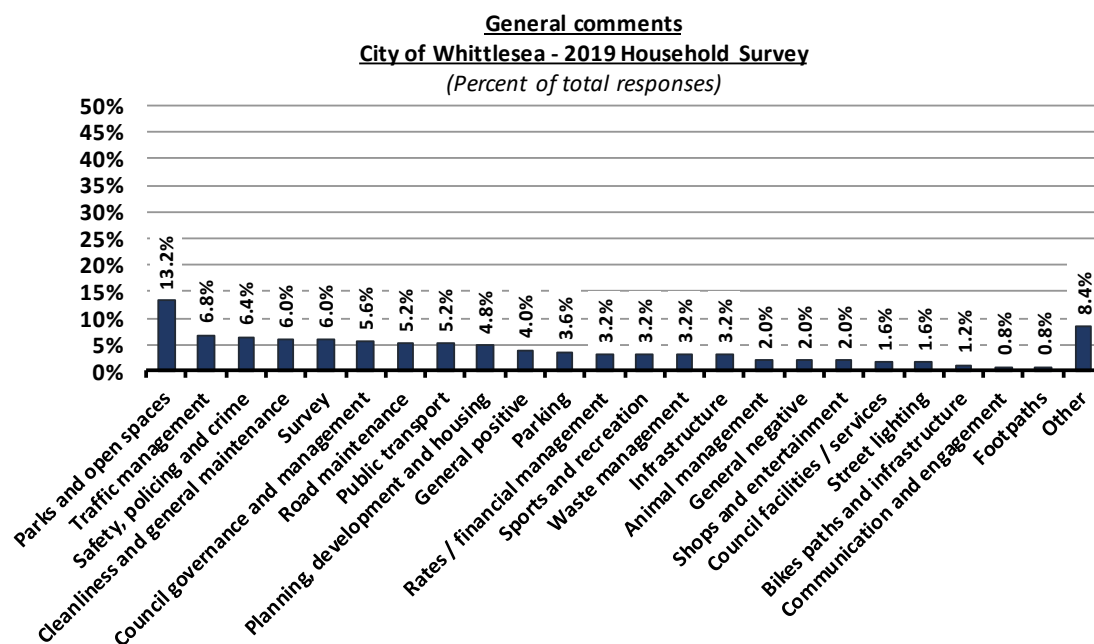
“Are there any other comments you would like to make?”

There were a total of 250 general comments received from respondents to the 2019 Household Survey. These comments have been broadly categorised for ease of analysis, as outlined in the following graph.

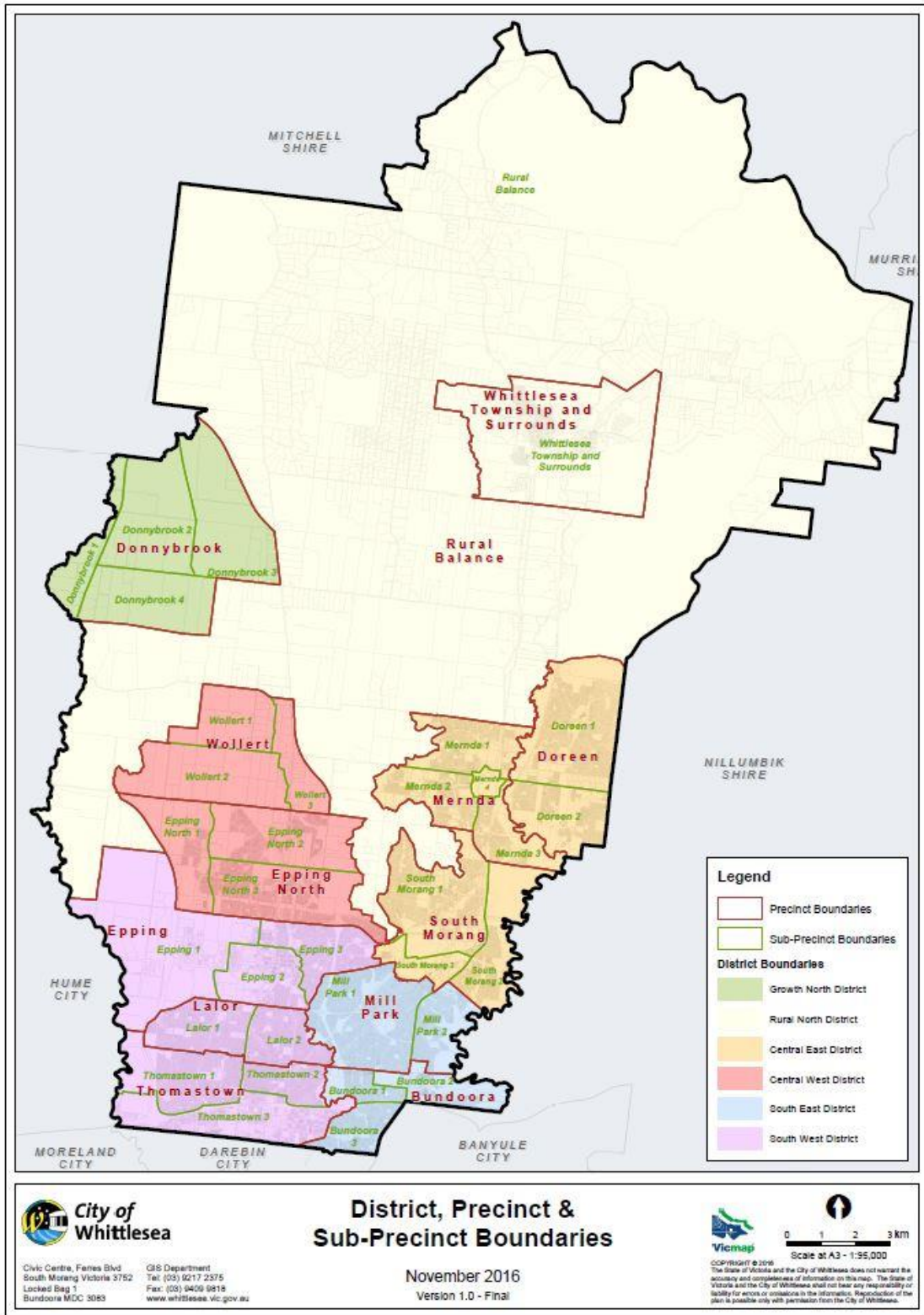
The detailed verbatim comments received from respondents are included in Appendix 2.

Metropolis Research notes that of the 250 general comments received from respondent households in 2019, a little less than one-sixth (13.2%) related to parks, gardens and open spaces. This category includes reference to trees, some of which may be street trees. Many of these comments related to maintenance issues.

Other issues referenced by a small number of respondents included traffic management (6.8%), safety, policing and crime issues (6.4%), cleanliness and general maintenance of the local area (6.0%), and some comments on the survey itself (6.0%).



14. Appendix 1: Precinct map



15. Appendix 2: Verbatim General Comments

The following tables outline the verbatim general comments received from respondents to the 2019 *Household Survey*.

General comments
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Parks and open spaces</i>	
More park maintenance, action only taken when council are told. It should be more proactive	10
More trees planted in parks, along the creeks and on nature stripes	6
Upgrade park opposite Carbeen Drive Bundoora, Narina Way Park, Botanic Park	3
Help with trees! Gumtrees are danger! Plant something safer	2
More playgrounds in the park areas would benefit children and family in the area greatly	2
Please fix the nature strips, dead grass is awful	2
Please remove high trees, make more open for safety reasons	2
Botanica Park estate trees on nature strip too big for the area	1
Darebin Creek	1
Do not plant gum trees in Suburban Street	1
Get rid of eye sore environmentally unfriendly skate ramp in Norris Bank Parklands	1
Please consider evergreen trees. Stop cutting trees to become dangerous in winds grow smaller trees or plant them away from power lines in future	1
Please do more to keep the area green. We love our estate as the original trees, surroundings	1
<i>Parking</i>	
Council to enforce parking infringement	2
More parking	2
Please make more for parking facilities at the train station	1
Prevent cars parking on nature strips and make sure it happens	1
Reduce the amount of parking fines, because most people who infringed had no other options	1
Removed trucks parks at nature strip in lakes South Morang	1
There are vehicles constantly parked on the corner of 9 John Ryan Drive	1
<i>Infrastructure</i>	
Before building new estates the council should build proper infrastructure first	2
We have no choice about water, not on town water	2
Make sure that the drains are clean and clear from the leaf	1
Need more infrastructure for easy to get around	1
No toilets	1
Seats along walking track	1
<i>Council facilities / services</i>	
Extremely disappointed with council in the lack of support for residents	2
Help households with manageable sustainable practice, advice and examples	1
Lack of support & services. Some people are disadvantaged due to difficulty in accessing services	1
<i>Communication / information / engagement</i>	
Improve response to request. There was no response to repeated requests. Useless department	1
Listen to the rate payers	1

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

General comments City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey (Number of responses)

Comments	Number
<i>Planning, development and housing</i>	
Stop high rise buildings, it is not fair for people living nearby, hate it	3
Retirement village required in Whittlesea Township	2
Future planners need to imagine how these multistorey ugly houses will look in 20 to 100 years	1
In each house should have gardening area	1
Our street needs re-surfacing	1
Please think before building more houses as the roads and infrastructure can't handle it	1
Stop building large blocks/premium estates to allow families to upsize without leaving Doreen	1
Stop permitting so many townhouses in Doreen and surrounding areas	1
We live in a green area and would prefer to keep it that way. We do not want to see commercial forms	1
<i>Safety, policing and crime</i>	
More police patrols	4
Crime is growing in Town of Whittlesea	2
Police station opens 24 hour (Whittlesea Station)	2
Safety in area needs to be looked at	2
Speeding	2
Car hooning, people using phones while driving	1
Graffiti was never a problem now it disfigures the township	1
Hoon behaviour is decreasing from the suburb's reputation	1
To manage drugs around	1
<i>Public transport</i>	
Improve public transport, express trains from Mernda and frequency of buses and trains	7
A train running to Whittlesea would solve most problems	1
Additional railway stations	1
Let's have tram connecting Bundoora	1
Need easy access to train stations and trams up to Bridge In Rd	1
We have no public transport in Eden Park	1
We need a more frequent bus service from Whittlesea from and to South Morang/Mernda	1
<i>Rates / financial management</i>	
The rates are too expensive and overestimated on property value	5
Rebate from council for water. In a draught, no town water available. Have been buying water since spring and yet we can see Yan Yean dam from our house.	1
Rebate on solar should be increased by government and councils	1
Reduce staff at Whittlesea to keep rates under control	1
<i>Street lighting</i>	
More street lightings	2
Council to put streetlight at the corner of Betula/Ebony Drive Bundoora	1
More streetlights on the Mernda station walking/ cycling path	1

General comments
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Traffic management</i>	
Fix the traffic problem	4
Traffic congestion	4
40 km near shops	1
Entrance to McLeans Rd from Plenty Rd is a disaster	1
Making roads wider to ease traffic	1
To apply 50 km speed on all local streets	1
Too much traffic, unsafe to walk around	1
Traffic on Plenty Rd hopefully improved	1
Traffic, need to be fewer lightings	1
Tunnels in Melbourne to reduce traffic lights, therefore dramatically cut pollution and time	1
We need more road flyovers	1
<i>Cleanliness and general maintenance</i>	
Cleanliness of our street and maintenance	5
Clean the street gutters more often and maintain it better	3
Dog walkers don't clean up their mess	2
Lots of rubbish in park ways	2
Concerned with graffiti in area around train tracks / parks / poles	1
Council needs to be more vigilant in rubbish dumping	1
How about some rubbish bins around our lakes and lovely walks?	1
<i>Shops and entertainment</i>	
Need more shops and cafes	3
Not much to do on a Saturday night after 11pm	1
The town of Whittlesea/ Eden Park needs wineries, accommodation B&B, boutique food shops	1
<i>Sports and recreation</i>	
Needs a wider heated 50m swimming pool and hydro pool, to use all year round	6
Badminton sports area for community	1
Why is the CEO wanting to close Whittlesea Golf Club that has supported Whittlesea since 1937	1
<i>Bikes paths and infrastructure</i>	
Safe bike / walking track from Humevale to Mernda, remember the city doesn't stop at Mernda	1
We need more bicycle infrastructure that is off road or on quiet back streets	1
Would like more park benches along walking/ cycling track near Darebin Creek	1
<i>Road development and maintenance</i>	
Fix the roads	7
Open up roads immediately before allowing any more development	3
Please hurry up and fix Plenty Road so its double lanes, because congestion on our roads	3

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

General comments **City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey** (Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Council governance and management</i>	
Dissatisfied council members bad behaviours, focus on job at hand and building our community	3
Spending more time and money on Whittlesea itself instead of the others	2
Go back to 38 HR week, get the council off their ass, useless	1
Maintain our area to the former estate in once was, act on the by-laws and fine inappropriate actions	1
Need noise control for Findon RN, can hear trucks from 4am	1
Stop anti-pokies spending, it's not council's role	1
That no council voting should go ahead if not all councillors are in attendance and councillors who misses their meetings should be dismissed, with failing to fulfil their representation	1
Too much council corruption contracts for council go to friends and family or associates	1
Very disappointed & disadvantaged by council to cease aged care and disability services	1
Very dissatisfied of inconsistent approach to tree management. Failure of council to clear storm water connection off my property	1
Very happy with Whittlesea council strategic plans	1
<i>Waste management</i>	
Compost and recycling should be easier	2
More and bigger rubbish bins	2
Bench top compost expensive	1
Council should implement programs for waste management or recycling and waste reduction	1
More bins around footy oval and walker reserves	1
Repaid household items for free so less items in landfill	1
<i>Animal management</i>	
Help the kangaroos, could use funds to provide struggling drought affected kangaroos with	2
City of Whittlesea should fund a few wildlife rescues to cover their costs. Residents in the area call upon their assistance a lot, they use own fuel and resources	1
Need a kangaroo cull in Eden Park. At least 10 a week hit by cars, becoming too dangerous to drive at night	1
Stray cats are a big issue, as are unroadworthy cars and a lack of bins near walking tracks resulting in people breaking bottles on footpaths	1
<i>Footpaths</i>	
Please remove tree and fix footpath	1
Walkway, new footpath, Corella Drive to Whittlesea Primary School for safety reasons to children	1
<i>General negative</i>	
Area seems run down at times better parks needed more cafes everywhere more police	1
Rates for no return is frustrating but I guess councillors can't take in the cash if they put it back	1
This area is not really user friendly	1
Thomastown is now a home to a broken community, we're all very difficult to find common ground	1
Rename city "Plenty Valley"	1

General comments
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Comments</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Survey</i>	
Census is enough to gain data. Please don't keep sending survey 20 pages long	2
I wonder if the council will listen to what the survey is saying	2
Make this survey electronic	2
Some of these questions are totally irrelevant, should have an option not to rate every question	2
Survey is too long	2
Very intrusive survey, mind your own business	2
I would like to see the results of this survey published in the leader or council websites	1
Well done to the person who deliver this survey to our doorstep! This is great!	1
Why are there no questions about our rates, garbage collections etc	1
<i>General positive</i>	
Whittlesea is a nice area to live and for retirement	3
Glad you are interested in the needs of the community	1
I am very happy and proud to be a part of this community	1
I like the house & Mernda very much	1
Overall, I am happy with the services and the facilities of Whittlesea Council	1
Staff are usually very polite and helpful	1
Thank you for all the effort you put in to support your residence	1
We like Thomastown for the convenient location, swimming pool, library but our social and community life is more in Reservoir / Darebin towards the city	1
<i>Other</i>	
Any government assistance program with solar panels now?	2
Ban plastic bags	2
Please pay attention to a high standard secondary high school	2
Allow B&B in Eden Park, Improve council reps	1
Darebin City Council offer a loan for people to buy solar panels and water tanks	1
Electric cars in distant future	1
Encourage people do carpool a lot of new "P	1
I am struggling to get internet services for the last 7 months, please help	1
More jobs locally	1
Not enough space to install a rainwater tank	1
People smoke near doorways of shops	1
Promote initiatives to promote or motivate people to use marketplace salvation army	1
Reduce the number of immigrants to our area	1
Solar panel rebates increase my use	1
Some help for bills or dental for pensioner	1
The quality of life does not add up to the ever-rising living expenses in Australia	1
We need more secondary schools in Michell's run / Laurimar	1
We need sustainable fixed-used developments and food services like Burwood	1
Total	250

16. Appendix 3: Reasons for dissatisfaction with aspects of the neighbourhood

The following tables outline the reasons why respondent households were dissatisfied with the twenty-one included aspects of living in the neighbourhood, including those relating to location, access to services and spaces, and lifestyle.

16.1 Location aspects of the neighbourhood

Reasons for dissatisfaction with convenient location
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Traffic congestion	13
Poor roads and planning	5
Too far from everything	4
Crime	2
Access and roads stop it from being a convenient location	1
Bus services needed on Pandora Av., Tram should continue up High Street	1
Can't afford to move closer to work	1
Change to parklands drive	1
Close to hospital but hospital says kids medical needs too complex	1
It is becoming unsafe	1
Need double roads to get out	1
No train line	1
Redevelopment	1
Very few access points to Epping	1
Was move rural now too many complexes	1
Was quiet, everyone else come	1
Total	36

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to family and / or friends
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Friends & family are mostly far away	3
Too far from work, family and friends	2
Traffic congestion, not enough roads	2
Cost of housing	1
Distance too long to travel	1
Distance/ difficulty due to roads. Time it takes to see is ridiculous	1
Family lives near city and Queensland	1
No family close, good	1
Not close to family in Eastern suburbs	1
Purchased what we could afford	1
Total	14

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to work
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Time to travel is too long due to poor traffic management	17
Traffic congestion	12
Lack of local jobs	6
Lack of express train	4
Too far from work, family and friends	4
Jobs are in city	3
No public transport	2
Poor roads and planning	2
Far North, hard to get to freeway	1
I work in Dingley	1
Lack of parking at train station	1
No large organisations	1
Not a lot of FMCG jobs in the area	1
Plenty Rd traffic is crazy, 15km can take 2 hours	1
Poor connection	1
Road are congested & no North East Link	1
Roadworks on Plenty Road	1
Too far away, have to use toll road	1
Work location changes	1
Total	61

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to schools
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Not enough options within our zone	3
Far commute	2
Not many good secondary schools nearby	2
School ranking low	2
Disliked the government school	1
High schools were zoned after we moved	1
Insufficient number of private schools to offer	1
Kids don't go to school locally, better school in Greensborough	1
Limited religious secondary schools close to and in our suburb	1
Long distance for private schools and public has a high rush	1
Not sure how good schools are around here	1
Only one school within the zone which is not aligned to one need	1
Plenty Rd roadworks slowing down school pick up/ drop off and Betula Rd closure	1
Total	18

Reasons for dissatisfaction with proximity to University / TAFE / similar
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Too far away	11
Not enough universities or TAFE in the area	10
Traffic, too long to travel, no road infrastructure	5
No public transport/bus	3
Too far for Monash Uni	2
Daughter travels to Latrobe	1
Important but not accessible	1
Lack of resources in local area	1
You can't get into local ones anyway	1
Total	35

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to major roads or freeways

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Traffic congestion	23
Plenty Rd is a nightmare, has too many sets of lights, nearest freeway entrance too far	7
Not enough access to freeway	6
Poor road conditions and planning	6
Too many road works	4
Infrastructure/roads not coping with growth in the area	3
The major roads are congested & have constant roadworks.	3
There are no freeway to city and eastern suburbs, have to drive through suburban traffic	3
Have to travel on Yan Yean Rd	2
Need better roads with easy access	2
No connection at Oherns Rd	2
Not enough roads	2
As population and congestion grows, access is much slower, need outer ring urgently	1
Better access to Hume	1
Entering Ring Rd can take 30 mins and more in peak hours	1
Have to back track on Craigieburn Rd to get onto freeway	1
Infrastructure being done now should have been done 15 years ago	1
Miller St, High St, Cooper, Edgars Rd, traffic is a disgrace	1
Narrow access roads including Bridge Inn Rd	1
Need quicker upgrades and lighting	1
Need Ring Rd complete	1
North and South bound during peak hours is terrible. No flow	1
Road works on Plenty Rd have been going on for 4 years	1
Still waiting for future plans	1
Total	75

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to public transport

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
No bus stop in walking distance	5
Timetable and options	3
No train only one tram	2
None in Eden Park, limited in Whittlesea	2
Buses promised for our estate never come	1
Love to take transport to work, but it would take almost 2 hours to get there from home	1
Need express trains	1
Not available	1
Only school bus services	1
Parking	1
Slowly coming	1
Stops at Mernda	1
Trams too slow, train too far away	1
Transport too unreliable and not safe	1
Total	22

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to walking and / or cycling paths
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Nil walking or cycling paths	13
There are no safe bike paths	4
Horrible condition	2
Around here are places to walk, but no paths around Plenty Rd and McDonalds Rd	1
Forced to ride on roads to get to our amazing bike tracks/ path	1
Have to drive to access any walking paths	1
Lost easy access to Meuty Gorge with Mernda rail construction	1
No paths in Eden Park and very dangerous to walk on roads as limit is 100km/h	1
Only one nice path	1
Should be an appropriate track into the city by now	1
Slowly coming	1
Tree falling danger/risk	1
We need more connected cycle paths. off road and along the creek	1
Total	29

16.2 Access to services and spaces in the neighbourhood

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to local shops and supermarkets
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Too far no walking distance	2
Hate crowded shopping centres	1
Laurimar Woodwards is ordinary	1
No local supermarket	1
Takes 20 mins to drive 1.5 kilometres	1
Too many drug addicts frequent shopping centres	1
Westfield car park	1
Total	8

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to quality parks and open spaces
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
There are no nice large parks in our area, no trees or open area for a picnic	8
Need newer & nicer parks, lakes	3
No shade or toilet facilities	2
City of Whittlesea is very behind when it comes to the design of parks for children	1
Have to drive	1
High density living	1
More dog parks are needed	1
Not bad, just not as good as Eltham	1
Not enough facilities	1
Not enough open grounds for wildlife	1
Only local areas are sporting fields with minimal park area	1
Parks are full of dog pouch, please clean the parks	1
Playgroups need updating in Mill Park	1
Poorly maintained	1
Too dangerous! trees danger	1
Total	25

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to entertainment / cafes and restaurants
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Nothing nearby	5
Too far away	3
Lack of parking	2
Very few good cafe/ restaurants	2
Area is too old	1
Cannot afford it and some shops you can get anywhere else no diversity	1
I prefer to go into CBD	1
Lack of facilities at the moment, although the Westfield precinct is a fantastic addition	1
Limited choice locally	1
Need more modern	1
No theatre	1
Not enough in Whittlesea township and surround requires too much travel	1
Nothing much open at night after 9pm, except pokies	1
Total	21

City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to sports and recreation facilities

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Not enough/ not maintained facilities nearby	7
There are not enough swimming pools, 50-meter pool	6
Mill Park recreation centre is closed for long	3
No proper parks nearby	2
Doreen needs a sports and aquatic centre, gym and childcare	1
Frustrated with lack of group classes	1
Local swimming pool on Morang Drive is closed for two years	1
No running track, no larger scale fitness centres	1
No tennis facilities	1
Not many clubs	1
Too much traffic	1
Whittlesea's club needs help from council. No help provided	1
Total	26

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to community centres

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
If you are not ethnic there is no services for white Australians	1
It's getting renovated	1
Lack of parking too crowded	1
Nearest 9km	1
No bus services	1
Where is my 50-meter pool?	1
Total	6

Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to childcare and kindergarten

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bad teachers in Harbart St kindergarten	1
Demand for 3 years kinder is high, very few places at good centres	1
Limited when it was required	1
Nearest 9km	1
There is no safety	1
Total	5

16.3 Lifestyle aspects of the neighbourhood

Reasons for dissatisfaction with safety of the neighbourhood

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Break-ins	6
Too many hoons need more speed traps	6
Crime	5
Needs more police presence at night and at shops	5
Poor street lighting, poor road surfaces	3
No longer feels safe in the area. The cars aren't safe on the street or in our drive	2
No neighbourhood is safe these days	2
High number of casual centres	1
Lack of awareness	1
Lots of people speed	1
Never felt safe as my house got robbed	1
No community centre nearby	1
No neighbourhood watch	1
Not quick enough	1
There is a construction site next to us with a rude and dodgy worker	1
This is a scary neighbourhood	1
Too many local struggling	1
Too much theft and drug activities going on	1
You wouldn't walk around Epping after dark	1
Total	41

Reasons for dissatisfaction with affordable housing choices

City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey

(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Housing too expensive, not affordable	16
Hard to rent	1
Poorly maintained	1
Ridiculous prices for land size/ quality of homes	1
We would like to upsize in area but smaller blocks making it impossible	1
Total	20

Reasons for dissatisfaction with attractive neighbourhood
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Area has rubbish dumping all the time	4
High rental area, not much care taken of property and the front gardens	3
Facilities need updating, play areas and parks need maintained	2
High density, very similar looking houses, boring and generic	2
Not enough quality (or at all) trees, the neighbourhood is ugly	2
Too many gum trees dropping leaves	2
All estates now look so boxed design, too many developers design	1
Council does not do enough to make sure the neighbourhood is well maintained	1
Council obviously doesn't control houses that are unsightly	1
Crime	1
Lack of care of local amenities, shopping centres	1
My neighbours are thieves and drug dealers	1
Needs improvement (major)	1
Neighbours are rude	1
No longer an attractive area, no nice gardens or parks	1
No way everything is expensive here	1
Noisy	1
Redevelopment all along road	1
Ring council with concerns especially lake care factor	1
Rubbish in stations/ improve roads	1
Some housing shouldn't be approved	1
Too many eucalypts for nature strips, shade trees would be a much better choice	1
We were very happy until the owner builder nearby started building 9 years ago and has ruined our beautiful area and council doesn't care	1
Total	32

Reasons for dissatisfaction with affordable lifestyle in the area
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Cost of living too expensive and expensive bills	7
Rates are high	2
Too far away	2
Getting parking fines in the main street of a country town is pure council fund raising. People only park to shop locally as there is no public transport	1
Income too low and high rent	1
Most facilities need updating	1
No access to 50-meter pools	1
Not affordable petrol wise	1
Not earning enough to pay bills	1
Pricing increasing for everyday products	1
Total	18

Reasons for dissatisfaction with leafy, treed and green neighbourhood
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Poor tree choices by council, lack of cleaning fallen leaves on local roads	6
We need more green spaces and revegetation in public spaces, need more trees and upkeep	5
All of the trees were removed, stop chopping down trees	4
Gum trees on nature strip drop branches and kill people and will endanger our homes	4
Trees overgrown, not maintained well	4
Gum trees planted in nature strips, falling leaves do not allow lawn to grow in gardens	3
Not enough healthy trees	3
Safety concern, tree roots causing damage, tree interfere with telephone wires	3
Too many gum trees	3
Too many residents don't care about their properties (especially renters) and front yards	2
Bad nature strips	1
Doesn't exist	1
Estate was beautiful now disgraceful	1
Gum trees belong in parklands and bush not nature strips, colour needed	1
Hazard / eye sore, large paper bark on nature strip 35+ years old	1
Needs great improvement (major)	1
No balls to make developers to design around trees	1
Parks need more planting and tanbark placed around or better water	1
Total	45

Reasons for dissatisfaction with friendly and welcoming for children and families
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
It is not really a child friendly area anymore	5
No facilities nearby, no 50m pool	2
Not much engagement between neighbours	2
Too much crime and no by-laws upheld	2
Construction sites	1
I have found two syringes at the park on Alexander Ave in Thomastown	1
Need more playground area	1
Park needed of updating	1
Parks poor lighting/ not patrolled	1
We don't like our kids in the backyard anymore because of the disgusting owner builder	1
Total	17

Reasons for dissatisfaction with friendly and welcoming for people with a disability
City of Whittlesea - 2019 Household Survey
(Number of responses)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Number</i>
Concrete path on Findon Rd not continuous	1
More needs to be done	1
Much of Whittlesea township lack accessibility	1
Not on a gravel road	1
People park across driveways on footpaths	1
Speeding cars are always going down our street	1
The drop from footpath to nature strips is very dangerous for mobility scooters	1
Total	7

17. Appendix 4: Survey Form



**City of
Whittlesea**

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 environmental programs.

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 the Research & Engagement Team at the City of Whittlesea on 9217 2012. Assistance for persons who are deaf or who have a hearing or speech impairment is also available via the National Relay Service (TTY/voice calls – 133 677 (ask for 9217 2012), SMS relay – 0423 677 767 or website – <http://relayservice.gov.au/>).

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
		non-binary 3	non-binary 3	non-binary 3
		Self-describe 4	Self-describe 4	Self-describe 4
		Prefer not to say 9	Prefer not to say 9	Prefer not to say 9
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? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	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
			Other <i>(please specify)</i> 9	Other <i>(please specify)</i> 9
4	In which country was the person born?	Australia <i>(go to q.6)</i> 1	Australia <i>(go to q.6)</i> 1	Australia <i>(go to q.6)</i> 1
		Other <i>(specify)</i> 9	Other <i>(specify)</i> 9	Other <i>(specify)</i> 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 Is. 2	Yes, Torres Strait Is. 2	Yes, Torres Strait Is. 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 <i>(specify)</i> 1	Yes <i>(specify)</i> 1	Yes <i>(specify)</i> 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:

Person Four

Person Five

Person Six

1	Male	1	Male	1	Male	1
	Female	2	Female	2	Female	2
	non-binary	3	non-binary	3	non-binary	3
	Self-describe	4	Self-describe	4	Self-describe	4
	Prefer not to say	9	Prefer not to say	9	Prefer not to say	9
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 (<i>please specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>please specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>please specify</i>)	9
4	Australia (<i>go to q.6</i>)	1	Australia (<i>go to q.6</i>)	1	Australia (<i>go to q.6</i>)	1
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>specify</i>)	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 Is.	2	Yes, Torres Strait Is.	2	Yes, Torres Strait Is.	2
	No	3	No	3	No	3
	Prefer not to say	4	Prefer not to say	4	Prefer not to say	4
7	Yes (<i>specify</i>)	1	Yes (<i>specify</i>)	1	Yes (<i>specify</i>)	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:	

		Person One	Person Two	Person Three
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 (<i>go to q.13</i>) 3	No (<i>go to q.13</i>) 3	No (<i>go to q.13</i>) 3
		Can't say 9	Can't say 9	Can't say 9
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? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	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
		For education 8	For education 8	For 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 (<i>specify</i>) 12	Other (<i>specify</i>) 12	Other (<i>specify</i>) 12
13	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
14	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
15	How long did the person spend doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week? <i>(exercise that causes your heart to beat faster or shortness of breath)</i>	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 2.5 hrs 3	1 to less than 2.5 hrs 3	1 to less than 2.5 hrs 3
		2.5 to less than 5 hrs 4	2.5 to less than 5 hrs 4	2.5 to less than 5 hrs 4
		5 to less than 10 hrs 5	5 to less than 10 hrs 5	5 to less than 10 hrs 5
		10 hrs or more 6	10 hrs or more 6	10 hrs or more 6
		Can't say 9	Can't say 9	Can't say 9

Person Four

Person Five

Person Six

10	Yes - definitely	1	Yes - definitely	1	Yes - definitely	1
	Yes - possibly	2	Yes - possibly	2	Yes - possibly	2
	No (<i>go to q.13</i>)	3	No (<i>go to q.13</i>)	3	No (<i>go to q.13</i>)	3
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
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
	For education	8	For education	8	For 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 (<i>specify</i>)	12	Other (<i>specify</i>)	12	Other (<i>specify</i>)	12
13	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
14	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
15	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 2.5 hrs	3	1 to less than 2.5 hrs	3	1 to less than 2.5 hrs	3
	2.5 to less than 5 hrs	4	2.5 to less than 5 hrs	4	2.5 to less than 5 hrs	4
	5 to less than 10 hrs	5	5 to less than 10 hrs	5	5 to less than 10 hrs	5
	10 hrs or more	6	10 hrs or more	6	10 hrs or more	6
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9

		Person One	Person Two	Person Three			
16	Does the person have a permanent or long term disability? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	Hearing impairment <i>(e.g. deafness)</i>	1	Hearing impairment <i>(e.g. deafness)</i>	1	Hearing impairment <i>(e.g. deafness)</i>	1
		Vision impairment <i>(e.g. blindness)</i>	2	Vision impairment <i>(e.g. blindness)</i>	2	Vision impairment <i>(e.g. blindness)</i>	2
		Mobility <i>(e.g. wheelchair, frame)</i>	3	Mobility <i>(e.g. wheelchair, frame)</i>	3	Mobility <i>(e.g. wheelchair, frame)</i>	3
		Intellectual <i>(e.g. impaired mental and adaptive functioning)</i>	4	Intellectual <i>(e.g. impaired mental and adaptive functioning)</i>	4	Intellectual <i>(e.g. impaired mental and adaptive functioning)</i>	4
		Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	5	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	5	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	5
		Mental health <i>(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)</i>	6	Mental health <i>(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)</i>	6	Mental health <i>(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)</i>	6
		Acquired brain injury <i>(e.g. stroke, accident related)</i>	7	Acquired brain injury <i>(e.g. stroke, accident related)</i>	7	Acquired brain injury <i>(e.g. stroke, accident related)</i>	7
		Neurological <i>(e.g. multiple sclerosis)</i>	8	Neurological <i>(e.g. multiple sclerosis)</i>	8	Neurological <i>(e.g. multiple sclerosis)</i>	8
		Learning impairment <i>(e.g. dyslexia)</i>	9	Learning impairment <i>(e.g. dyslexia)</i>	9	Learning impairment <i>(e.g. dyslexia)</i>	9
		Permanent or long-term medical condition	10	Permanent or long-term medical condition	10	Permanent or long-term medical condition	10
Other <i>(specify)</i>	11	Other <i>(specify)</i>	11	Other <i>(specify)</i>	11		

17	Does the person require support in their daily life because of disability? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	No	1	No	1	No	1
		Yes - housing with accessible design features	2	Yes - housing with accessible design features	2	Yes - housing with accessible design features	2
		Yes - help with daily tasks	3	Yes - help with daily tasks	3	Yes - help with daily tasks	3
		Yes - help with mobility	4	Yes - help with mobility	4	Yes - help with mobility	4
		Yes - help with communication	5	Yes - help with communication	5	Yes - help with communication	5
		Yes - help with social participation	6	Yes - help with social participation	6	Yes - help with social participation	6
		Financial support	7	Financial support	7	Financial support	7
		Emotional support	8	Emotional support	8	Emotional support	8

	Person Four	Person Five	Person Six
16	Hearing impairment <i>(e.g. deafness)</i>	Hearing impairment <i>(e.g. deafness)</i>	Hearing impairment <i>(e.g. deafness)</i>
	Vision impairment <i>(e.g. blindness)</i>	Vision impairment <i>(e.g. blindness)</i>	Vision impairment <i>(e.g. blindness)</i>
	Mobility <i>(e.g. wheelchair, frame)</i>	Mobility <i>(e.g. wheelchair, frame)</i>	Mobility <i>(e.g. wheelchair, frame)</i>
	Intellectual <i>(e.g. impaired mental and adaptive functioning)</i>	Intellectual <i>(e.g. impaired mental and adaptive functioning)</i>	Intellectual <i>(e.g. impaired mental and adaptive functioning)</i>
	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome	Autism Spectrum Disorder / Asperger's Syndrome
	Mental health <i>(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)</i>	Mental health <i>(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)</i>	Mental health <i>(e.g. depression, bipolar, schizophrenia)</i>
	Acquired brain injury <i>(e.g. stroke, accident related)</i>	Acquired brain injury <i>(e.g. stroke, accident related)</i>	Acquired brain injury <i>(e.g. stroke, accident related)</i>
	Neurological <i>(e.g. multiple sclerosis)</i>	Neurological <i>(e.g. multiple sclerosis)</i>	Neurological <i>(e.g. multiple sclerosis)</i>
	Learning impairment <i>(e.g. dyslexia)</i>	Learning impairment <i>(e.g. dyslexia)</i>	Learning impairment <i>(e.g. dyslexia)</i>
	Permanent or long-term medical condition	Permanent or long-term medical condition	Permanent or long-term medical condition
	Other <i>(specify)</i>	Other <i>(specify)</i>	Other <i>(specify)</i>
17	No	No	No
	Yes - housing with accessible design features	Yes - housing with accessible design features	Yes - housing with accessible design features
	Yes - help with daily tasks	Yes - help with daily tasks	Yes - help with daily tasks
	Yes - help with mobility	Yes - help with mobility	Yes - help with mobility
	Yes - help with communication	Yes - help with communication	Yes - help with communication
	Yes - help with social participation	Yes - help with social participation	Yes - help with social participation
	Financial support	Financial support	Financial support
	Emotional support	Emotional support	Emotional support

		Person One	Person Two	Person Three
18	Has the person done any of the following in the last twelve months? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	Signed a paper petition 1	Signed a paper petition 1	Signed a paper petition 1
		Signed an online petition 2	Signed an online petition 2	Signed an online petition 2
		Wrote or spoke to a Federal or State Member of Parliament 3	Wrote or spoke to a Federal or State Member of Parliament 3	Wrote or spoke to a Federal or State Member of Parliament 3
		Attended a Council meeting 4	Attended a Council meeting 4	Attended a Council meeting 4
		Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor 5	Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor 5	Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor 5
		Completed a survey (including paper, online, face-to-face) 6	Completed a survey (including paper, online, face-to-face) 6	Completed a survey (including paper, online, face-to-face) 6
		Participated in a meeting or workshop 7	Participated in a meeting or workshop 7	Participated in a meeting or workshop 7
		Boycotted a product or company 8	Boycotted a product or company 8	Boycotted a product or company 8
		Protested, marched or demonstrated 9	Protested, marched or demonstrated 9	Protested, marched or demonstrated 9
19	If the person is aged 15 years and over, what is the highest qualification the person has attained since leaving school? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	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
		Postgraduate qualification 6	Postgraduate qualification 6	Postgraduate qualification 6
		Other 9	Other 9	Other 9
20	If the person attends an educational institution, which type do they attend? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	Preschool / Kinder 1	Preschool / Kinder 1	Preschool / Kinder 1
		Primary (Public) 2	Primary (Public) 2	Primary (Public) 2
		Primary (Private) 3	Primary (Private) 3	Primary (Private) 3
		Primary (Religious) 4	Primary (Religious) 4	Primary (Religious) 4
		Secondary (Public) 5	Secondary (Public) 5	Secondary (Public) 5
		Secondary (Private) 6	Secondary (Private) 6	Secondary (Private) 6
		Secondary (Religious) 7	Secondary (Religious) 7	Secondary (Religious) 7
		TAFE or similar 8	TAFE or similar 8	TAFE or similar 8
		University 9	University 9	University 9
		Other 10	Other 10	Other 10

	Person Four	Person Five	Person Six
18	Signed a paper petition 1	Signed a paper petition 1	Signed a paper petition 1
	Signed an online petition 2	Signed an online petition 2	Signed an online petition 2
	Wrote or spoke to a Federal or State Member of Parliament 3	Wrote or spoke to a Federal or State Member of Parliament 3	Wrote or spoke to a Federal or State Member of Parliament 3
	Attended a Council meeting 4	Attended a Council meeting 4	Attended a Council meeting 4
	Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor 5	Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor 5	Wrote or spoke to a local Councillor 5
	Completed a survey (including paper, online, face-to-face) 6	Completed a survey (including paper, online, face-to-face) 6	Completed a survey (including paper, online, face-to-face) 6
	Participated in a meeting or workshop 7	Participated in a meeting or workshop 7	Participated in a meeting or workshop 7
	Boycotted a product or company 8	Boycotted a product or company 8	Boycotted a product or company 8
	Protested, marched or demonstrated 9	Protested, marched or demonstrated 9	Protested, marched or demonstrated 9
19	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
	Postgraduate qualification 6	Postgraduate qualification 6	Postgraduate qualification 6
	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9
20	Preschool / Kinder 1	Preschool / Kinder 1	Preschool / Kinder 1
	Primary (Public) 2	Primary (Public) 2	Primary (Public) 2
	Primary (Private) 3	Primary (Private) 3	Primary (Private) 3
	Primary (Religious) 4	Primary (Religious) 4	Primary (Religious) 4
	Secondary (Public) 5	Secondary (Public) 5	Secondary (Public) 5
	Secondary (Private) 6	Secondary (Private) 6	Secondary (Private) 6
	Secondary (Religious) 7	Secondary (Religious) 7	Secondary (Religious) 7
	TAFE or similar 8	TAFE or similar 8	TAFE or similar 8
	University 9	University 9	University 9
	Other 10	Other 10	Other 10

		Person One	Person Two	Person Three
21	If the person is aged 15 years and over, what is the person's current status? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	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
22	Is the person satisfied with their current employment situation? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	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
23	What is the person's usual occupation?	Occupation:	Occupation:	Occupation:
24	In what industry does the person usually work?	Industry:	Industry:	Industry:
25	If employed, does the person work from home? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	Yes - home based business 1	Yes - home based business 1	Yes - home based business 1
		Yes - sometimes 2	Yes - sometimes 2	Yes - sometimes 2
		Yes - often 3	Yes - often 3	Yes - often 3
		Yes - always 4	Yes - always 4	Yes - always 4
		Never 5	Never 5	Never 5
26	In what suburb does the person usually work?	Suburb:	Suburb:	Suburb:

	Person Four	Person Five	Person Six
21	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
22	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
	23	Occupation:	Occupation:
24	Industry:	Industry:	Industry:
25	Yes - home based business 1	Yes - home based business 1	Yes - home based business 1
	Yes - sometimes 2	Yes - sometimes 2	Yes - sometimes 2
	Yes - often 3	Yes - often 3	Yes - often 3
	Yes - always 4	Yes - always 4	Yes - always 4
	Never 5	Never 5	Never 5
26	Suburb:	Suburb:	Suburb:

		Person One	Person Two	Person Three
27	What has been the person's MAIN FORM of transport to work or study during the last three months? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	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
		Other (specify) 9	Other (specify) 9	Other (specify) 9
28	How long does it usually take the person to commute to and from work? <i>(e.g. 30 minutes each way = 60 minutes combined total time)</i> <i>(please circle one only)</i>	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
		29	How often does the person use public transport get to their destinations (other than work or study)? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	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 than monthly 6	Less than monthly 6			Less than monthly 6
Never 7	Never 7			Never 7
30	Approximately how long does the person usually spend waiting for and travelling on public transport in an average week (other than work or study)?			Less than 1 hour 1
		1 to less than 2.5 hrs 2	1 to less than 2.5 hrs 2	1 to less than 2.5 hrs 2
		2.5 to less than 5 hrs 3	2.5 to less than 5 hrs 3	2.5 to less than 5 hrs 3
		5 to less than 7.5 hrs 4	5 to less than 7.5 hrs 4	5 to less than 7.5 hrs 4
		7.5 to less than 10 hrs 5	7.5 to less than 10 hrs 5	7.5 to less than 10 hrs 5
		10 hrs or more 6	10 hrs or more 6	10 hrs or more 6
		Can't say 9	Can't say 9	Can't say 9
		31	What are all the reasons why the person travels by public transport (other than for work or study) <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	Shopping 1
Childcare 2	Childcare 2			Childcare 2
Community facilities 3	Community facilities 3			Community facilities 3
Visit relatives / friends 4	Visit relatives / friends 4			Visit relatives / friends 4
Sporting events 5	Sporting events 5			Sporting events 5
Entertainment venue 6	Entertainment venue 6			Entertainment venue 6
Cultural events 7	Cultural events 7			Cultural events 7
Other (specify) 9	Other (specify) 9			Other (specify) 9

	Person Four	Person Five	Person Six			
27	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
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9
28	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
29	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 than monthly	6	Less than monthly	6	Less than monthly	6
	Never	7	Never	7	Never	7
30	Less than 1 hour	1	Less than 1 hour	1	Less than 1 hour	1
	1 to less than 2.5 hrs	2	1 to less than 2.5 hrs	2	1 to less than 2.5 hrs	2
	2.5 to less than 5 hrs	3	2.5 to less than 5 hrs	3	2.5 to less than 5 hrs	3
	5 to less than 7.5 hrs	4	5 to less than 7.5 hrs	4	5 to less than 7.5 hrs	4
	7.5 to less than 10 hrs	5	7.5 to less than 10 hrs	5	7.5 to less than 10 hrs	5
	10 hrs or more	6	10 hrs or more	6	10 hrs or more	6
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
31	Shopping	1	Shopping	1	Shopping	1
	Childcare	2	Childcare	2	Childcare	2
	Community facilities	3	Community facilities	3	Community facilities	3
	Visit relatives / friends	4	Visit relatives / friends	4	Visit relatives / friends	4
	Sporting events	5	Sporting events	5	Sporting events	5
	Entertainment venue	6	Entertainment venue	6	Entertainment venue	6
	Cultural events	7	Cultural events	7	Cultural events	7
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9	Other (<i>specify</i>)	9

		Person One	Person Two	Person Three
32	What would encourage the person to use public transport more often? <i>(please circle as many as appropriate)</i>	More frequent services 1	More frequent services 1	More frequent services 1
		Less overcrowding 2	Less overcrowding 2	Less overcrowding 2
		More / better security 3	More / better security 3	More / better security 3
		Better timetables 4	Better timetables 4	Better timetables 4
		Car parking at stations 5	Car parking at stations 5	Car parking at stations 5
		Lower cost 6	Lower cost 6	Lower cost 6
		More stops near home 7	More stops near home 7	More stops near home 7
		Improved access to / on services (e.g. pram, wheelchair, frame) 8	Improved access to / on services (e.g. pram, wheelchair, frame) 8	Improved access to / on services (e.g. pram, wheelchair, frame) 8
		Better connecting services 9	Better connecting services 9	Better connecting services 9
		Other (specify) 10	Other (specify) 10	Other (specify) 10
33	How safe does the person feel in the public areas of the municipality during the day? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	Very Safe 1	Very Safe 1	Very Safe 1
		Somewhat safe 2	Somewhat safe 2	Somewhat safe 2
		Neither safe / unsafe 3	Neither safe / unsafe 3	Neither safe / unsafe 3
		Somewhat unsafe 4	Somewhat unsafe 4	Somewhat unsafe 4
		Very unsafe 5	Very unsafe 5	Very unsafe 5
		Can't say 9	Can't say 9	Can't say 9
34	How safe does the person feel in the public areas of the municipality at night? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	Very Safe 1	Very Safe 1	Very Safe 1
		Somewhat safe 2	Somewhat safe 2	Somewhat safe 2
		Neither safe / unsafe 3	Neither safe / unsafe 3	Neither safe / unsafe 3
		Somewhat unsafe 4	Somewhat unsafe 4	Somewhat unsafe 4
		Very unsafe 5	Very unsafe 5	Very unsafe 5
		Can't say 9	Can't say 9	Can't say 9

	Person Four	Person Five	Person Six			
32	More frequent services	1	More frequent services	1	More frequent services	1
	Less overcrowding	2	Less overcrowding	2	Less overcrowding	2
	More / better security	3	More / better security	3	More / better security	3
	Better timetables	4	Better timetables	4	Better timetables	4
	Car parking at stations	5	Car parking at stations	5	Car parking at stations	5
	Lower cost	6	Lower cost	6	Lower cost	6
	More stops near home	7	More stops near home	7	More stops near home	7
	Improved access to / on services (e.g. pram, wheelchair, frame)	8	Improved access to / on services (e.g. pram, wheelchair, frame)	8	Improved access to / on services (e.g. pram, wheelchair, frame)	8
	Better connecting services	9	Better connecting services	9	Better connecting services	9
	Other (specify)	10	Other (specify)	10	Other (specify)	10
33	Very Safe	1	Very Safe	1	Very Safe	1
	Somewhat safe	2	Somewhat safe	2	Somewhat safe	2
	Neither safe / unsafe	3	Neither safe / unsafe	3	Neither safe / unsafe	3
	Somewhat unsafe	4	Somewhat unsafe	4	Somewhat unsafe	4
	Very unsafe	5	Very unsafe	5	Very unsafe	5
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
34	Very Safe	1	Very Safe	1	Very Safe	1
	Somewhat safe	2	Somewhat safe	2	Somewhat safe	2
	Neither safe / unsafe	3	Neither safe / unsafe	3	Neither safe / unsafe	3
	Somewhat unsafe	4	Somewhat unsafe	4	Somewhat unsafe	4
	Very unsafe	5	Very unsafe	5	Very unsafe	5
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9

	Person One	Person Two	Person Three
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? <i>(please circle one only)</i>	Negative or Nil 1	Negative or Nil 1	Negative or Nil 1
	\$1 - \$149 per week 2 <i>(\$1 - \$7,799 per yr)</i>	\$1 - \$149 per week 2 <i>(\$1 - \$7,799 per yr)</i>	\$1 - \$149 per week 2 <i>(\$1 - \$7,799 per yr)</i>
	\$150 - \$299 per week 3 <i>(\$7,800 - \$15,599 per yr)</i>	\$150 - \$299 per week 3 <i>(\$7,800 - \$15,599 per yr)</i>	\$150 - \$299 per week 3 <i>(\$7,800 - \$15,599 per yr)</i>
	\$300 - \$399 per week 4 <i>(\$15,600 - \$20,799 per yr)</i>	\$300 - \$399 per week 4 <i>(\$15,600 - \$20,799 per yr)</i>	\$300 - \$399 per week 4 <i>(\$15,600 - \$20,799 per yr)</i>
	\$400 - \$499 per week 5 <i>(\$20,800 - \$25,999 per yr)</i>	\$400 - \$499 per week 5 <i>(\$20,800 - \$25,999 per yr)</i>	\$400 - \$499 per week 5 <i>(\$20,800 - \$25,999 per yr)</i>
	\$500 - \$649 per week 6 <i>(\$26,000 - \$33,799 per yr)</i>	\$500 - \$649 per week 6 <i>(\$26,000 - \$33,799 per yr)</i>	\$500 - \$649 per week 6 <i>(\$26,000 - \$33,799 per yr)</i>
	\$650 - \$799 per week 7 <i>(\$33,800 - \$41,599 per yr)</i>	\$650 - \$799 per week 7 <i>(\$33,800 - \$41,599 per yr)</i>	\$650 - \$799 per week 7 <i>(\$33,800 - \$41,599 per yr)</i>
	\$800 - \$999 per week 8 <i>(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per yr)</i>	\$800 - \$999 per week 8 <i>(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per yr)</i>	\$800 - \$999 per week 8 <i>(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per yr)</i>
	\$1,000 - \$1,249 p/w 9 <i>(\$52,000 - \$64,999 per yr)</i>	\$1,000 - \$1,249 p/w 9 <i>(\$52,000 - \$64,999 per yr)</i>	\$1,000 - \$1,249 p/w 9 <i>(\$52,000 - \$64,999 per yr)</i>
	\$1,250 - \$1,499 p/w 10 <i>(\$65,000 - \$77,999 per yr)</i>	\$1,250 - \$1,499 p/w 10 <i>(\$65,000 - \$77,999 per yr)</i>	\$1,250 - \$1,499 p/w 10 <i>(\$65,000 - \$77,999 per yr)</i>
	\$1,500 - \$1,749 p/w 11 <i>(\$78,000 - \$90,999 per yr)</i>	\$1,500 - \$1,749 p/w 11 <i>(\$78,000 - \$90,999 per yr)</i>	\$1,500 - \$1,749 p/w 11 <i>(\$78,000 - \$90,999 per yr)</i>
	\$1,750 to \$1,999 p/w 12 <i>(\$91,000 to \$103,999 p/yr)</i>	\$1,750 to \$1,999 p/w 12 <i>(\$91,000 to \$103,999 p/yr)</i>	\$1,750 to \$1,999 p/w 12 <i>(\$91,000 to \$103,999 p/yr)</i>
	\$2,000 to \$2,999 p/w 13 <i>(\$104,000 to \$155,999 p/yr)</i>	\$2,000 to \$2,999 p/w 13 <i>(\$104,000 to \$155,999 p/yr)</i>	\$2,000 to \$2,999 p/w 13 <i>(\$104,000 to \$155,999 p/yr)</i>
	\$3,000 or more p/w 14 <i>(\$156,000 or more per yr)</i>	\$3,000 or more p/w 14 <i>(\$156,000 or more per yr)</i>	\$3,000 or more p/w 14 <i>(\$156,000 or more per yr)</i>

PLEASE NOTE THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND CANNOT BE LINKED TO ANY INDIVIDUAL

Person Four**Person Five****Person Six****35**

Negative or Nil	1	Negative or Nil	1	Negative or Nil	1
\$1 - \$149 per week <i>(\$1 - \$7,799 per yr)</i>	2	\$1 - \$149 per week <i>(\$1 - \$7,799 per yr)</i>	2	\$1 - \$149 per week <i>(\$1 - \$7,799 per yr)</i>	2
\$150 - \$299 per week <i>(\$7,800 - \$15,599 per yr)</i>	3	\$150 - \$299 per week <i>(\$7,800 - \$15,599 per yr)</i>	3	\$150 - \$299 per week <i>(\$7,800 - \$15,599 per yr)</i>	3
\$300 - \$399 per week <i>(\$15,600 - \$20,799 per yr)</i>	4	\$300 - \$399 per week <i>(\$15,600 - \$20,799 per yr)</i>	4	\$300 - \$399 per week <i>(\$15,600 - \$20,799 per yr)</i>	4
\$400 - \$499 per week <i>(\$20,800 - \$25,999 per yr)</i>	5	\$400 - \$499 per week <i>(\$20,800 - \$25,999 per yr)</i>	5	\$400 - \$499 per week <i>(\$20,800 - \$25,999 per yr)</i>	5
\$500 - \$649 per week <i>(\$26,000 - \$33,799 per yr)</i>	6	\$500 - \$649 per week <i>(\$26,000 - \$33,799 per yr)</i>	6	\$500 - \$649 per week <i>(\$26,000 - \$33,799 per yr)</i>	6
\$650 - \$799 per week <i>(\$33,800 - \$41,599 per yr)</i>	7	\$650 - \$799 per week <i>(\$33,800 - \$41,599 per yr)</i>	7	\$650 - \$799 per week <i>(\$33,800 - \$41,599 per yr)</i>	7
\$800 - \$999 per week <i>(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per yr)</i>	8	\$800 - \$999 per week <i>(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per yr)</i>	8	\$800 - \$999 per week <i>(\$41,600 - \$51,999 per yr)</i>	8
\$1,000 - \$1,249 p/w <i>(\$52,000 - \$64,999 per yr)</i>	9	\$1,000 - \$1,249 p/w <i>(\$52,000 - \$64,999 per yr)</i>	9	\$1,000 - \$1,249 p/w <i>(\$52,000 - \$64,999 per yr)</i>	9
\$1,250 - \$1,499 p/w <i>(\$65,000 - \$77,999 per yr)</i>	10	\$1,250 - \$1,499 p/w <i>(\$65,000 - \$77,999 per yr)</i>	10	\$1,250 - \$1,499 p/w <i>(\$65,000 - \$77,999 per yr)</i>	10
\$1,500 - \$1,749 p/w <i>(\$78,000 - \$90,999 per yr)</i>	11	\$1,500 - \$1,749 p/w <i>(\$78,000 - \$90,999 per yr)</i>	11	\$1,500 - \$1,749 p/w <i>(\$78,000 - \$90,999 per yr)</i>	11
\$1,750 to \$1,999 p/w <i>(\$91,000 to \$103,999 p/yr)</i>	12	\$1,750 to \$1,999 p/w <i>(\$91,000 to \$103,999 p/yr)</i>	12	\$1,750 to \$1,999 p/w <i>(\$91,000 to \$103,999 p/yr)</i>	12
\$2,000 to \$2,999 p/w <i>(\$104,000 to \$155,999 p/yr)</i>	13	\$2,000 to \$2,999 p/w <i>(\$104,000 to \$155,999 p/yr)</i>	13	\$2,000 to \$2,999 p/w <i>(\$104,000 to \$155,999 p/yr)</i>	13
\$3,000 or more p/w <i>(\$156,000 or more per yr)</i>	14	\$3,000 or more p/w <i>(\$156,000 or more per yr)</i>	14	\$3,000 or more p/w <i>(\$156,000 or more per yr)</i>	14

Can you please list what you consider to be the top three issues for the City of Whittlesea at the moment?

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Issue One:	
Issue Two:	
Issue Three:	

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)

37

	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 <i>(e.g. physiotherapist, dietician)</i>	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 <i>(e.g. housing services, family support groups, family violence services)</i>	1	2	
12. Financial and legal support services	1	2	
13. Child care <i>(including Long Day Care, Family Day Care, Occasional Care)</i>	1	2	
14. Primary schools	1	2	
15. Secondary schools	1	2	
16. Post-secondary school education	1	2	
17. Public library	1	2	
18. 4 year old kindergarten	1	2	

On a scale of 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy), how easy 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)

	<i>Very difficult</i>			<i>Neutral</i>				<i>Very easy</i>				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/A
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 <i>(e.g. physiotherapist, dietician)</i>	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 <i>(e.g. housing services, family support groups, family violence services, etc)</i>	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 <i>(including Long Day Care, Family Day Care, Occasional Care)</i>	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. Public library	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/A

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), to what extent do you agree or disagree that there are suitable local education options available to meet your household's needs?

(please circle one number for each)

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>			<i>Neutral</i>				<i>Strongly agree</i>				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say
1. Early Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say
2. Primary	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say
3. Secondary	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say
4. TAFE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say
5. University and similar	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say
6. Adult education <i>(e.g. short courses, workforce training, mature-aged VCE, U3A)</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Can't say

If you rated any of Q.39 less than 5, why do you say that?

On a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), please rate the importance of each of the following in your decision to live in this neighbourhood, and then your satisfaction with the following? If dissatisfied with any aspect, why do you say that?

(please circle one number for each, and if dissatisfied, why is that?)

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												

On a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), please rate the importance of each of the following in your decision to live in this neighbourhood, and then your satisfaction with the following?

(please circle one number for each, and if dissatisfied, why is that?)

4. Access to sports and recreation facilities	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
5. Access to community centres	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
6. Access to childcare and kindergartens	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												

LIFESTYLE

1. Neighbourhood safety	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
2. Affordable housing choices	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
3. Attractive neighbourhood	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
4. Affordable lifestyle	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
5. Leafy, treed and green neighbourhood	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
6. Friendly and welcoming for children and families	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												
7. Friendly and welcoming for people with a disability	Importance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	Satisfaction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
	<i>Reason for dissatisfaction</i>												

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

(please circle one number for each form of transport)

45

	<i>Very difficult</i>			<i>Neutral</i>					<i>Very easy</i>			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
1. Walk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
2. Bicycle	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
3. Car	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
4. Train	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
5. Bus	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>
6. Tram	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Can't say</i>

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)

46

Discrimination <i>(e.g age, gender, disability, race, religion, cultural, sexuality, physical attributes, etc)</i>	1
Transport	2
Lack 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 <i>(specify)</i>	9

In what type of dwelling do you currently live, and in what type would you prefer?

(please circle one current and one preferred number only)

47

	<i>Current</i>	<i>Preferred</i>
Separate detached house	1	1
Townhouse or duplex <i>(two houses on a single lot side by side)</i>	2	2
Multi-unit, apartment, flat or shop top housing	3	3
Other <i>(specify)</i>	9	9

How many bedrooms are there in your current dwelling, and how many would you prefer to have?

(please circle one current and one preferred number only)

48

	<i>Current</i>	<i>Preferred</i>
One	1	1
Two	2	2
Three	3	3
Four	4	4
Five or more	5	5

Why is this your preferred dwelling type and number of bedrooms?

49

50	How would you describe your current housing situation?	
	<i>(please circle one number only)</i>	
	Fully own this home <i>(go to q.52)</i>	1
	Purchasing this home <i>(mortgage)</i>	2
	Renting this home	3
	Renting from Office of Housing or community housing provider	4
Other <i>(specify)</i>	9	

51	What is the home loan repayment or rent payment on this dwelling?			
	<i>(please circle one number only)</i>			
	\$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	

52	Does your household do any of the following environmental actions?				
	<i>(please circle one number for each activity)</i>				
		Currently doing	Considering within 12 months	Not considering	Don't know
	1. Install energy efficient lights <i>(e.g. LED, compact fluorescent lights)</i>	1	2	3	9
	2. Install solar panels	1	2	3	9
	3. Install insulation batts	1	2	3	9
	4. Turn off lights and appliances not being used	1	2	3	9
	5. Use water efficient showerheads	1	2	3	9
	6. Compost or worm farm	1	2	3	9
	7. Buy organic and / or local produce <i>(e.g. fruit, veggies and meat)</i>	1	2	3	9
	8. Grow fruit and vegetables	1	2	3	9
	9. Use rain water tanks	1	2	3	9
	10. Re-use of grey water <i>(e.g. water from washing machine) on garden</i>	1	2	3	9
	11. Have a low water use garden	1	2	3	9
	12. Purchase sustainable products <i>(e.g. minimal packaging, recycled content, low toxicity)</i>	1	2	3	9
13. Reduce heat transfer from windows <i>(e.g. external awnings, heavy blinds or double glazed windows)</i>	1	2	3	9	
14. Sustainable transport <i>(e.g. car pool, public transport, electric car or scooter)</i>	1	2	3	9	

53	Are there any other comments you would like to make?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME COMPLETING THIS SURVEY