FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL

COUNCIL MEETING
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2021/CM22
6 DECEMBER 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Consideration of Reports of Officers

2021 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT

2021 Household Survey Report

Meeting Date: 6 December 2021

Attachment: A

Frankston City Council

2021 Household Survey

November 2021

Prepared for:

Social Policy and Planning, City Future
Frankston City Council

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Table of contents

Introduction

The Social Policy and Planning Unit of City of Frankston commissioned Metropolis Research to conduct this, Council's first *Household Survey*.

The survey provides a meaningful and reliable snapshot of the population of the City of Frankston, 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 Frankston City community.

The 2021 *Household Survey* provides insight into the following:

- ***Demographic profile*** – including age, gender, country of birth, Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander, language, household size, household structure, income, period of residence, and disability by type, assistance required with a disability, and type of assistance required.
- ***Health and Wellbeing*** – including perception of physical and mental health, seeking support for mental health issues, physical activity, consumption of fruit and vegetables.
- ***Arts and culture*** – including participation in / attendance at selected arts and cultural activities (primarily Council and local events and activities).
- ***Sports, recreation, and leisure*** – including frequency of and reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, and open spaces, participation in selected recreation and leisure activities, participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities.
- ***Community participation*** – including volunteering locally, participation in community groups, and types of community groups.
- ***Education*** – including attendance at educational institutions, post-secondary school qualifications, suitability of educational opportunities in Frankston and reasons why they might not be suitable.
- ***Employment*** – including employment status, satisfaction with current employment situation, occupation, industry, employment location, working from home, period of unemployment, barriers to finding employment, and preferred type of employment.
- ***Transport*** – includes journey to work and study, frequency of public transport use, factors that may encourage additional public transport use, bicycle ownership, frequency of cycling, and factors that may encourage additional cycling, number of motor vehicles per household, and ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by car, train, bus, bicycle, and walking, and the importance of major transport infrastructure improvements
- ***Housing*** – including both current and preferred dwelling type, current and preferred number of bedrooms, importance of 14 selected aspects in the choice to live in the dwelling, housing situation, housing payments, and potential emigration.
- ***Community services*** – including current use of, services required but unable to access, and potential future demand for selected children's services, aged and disability services, and community support services.

- ***Local neighbourhood*** – including importance of 27 selected aspects in the decision to live in the neighbourhood.
- ***Development in Frankston*** – including agreement with selected statements about housing development in Frankston City, preferred improvements to Frankston City Centre, and other ideas to improve Frankston City Centre.
- ***Retail trade*** – including shopping centres most often used for daily shopping needs, regular grocery shopping, clothing and comparison goods shopping, larger household goods shopping, and dining out and entertainment.
- ***Environment and sustainability*** – including current and potential future participation in selected environmental actions, preparedness to cope with extreme weather, and heating and cooling use.
- ***Rural land*** – including owning or living on rural land in Frankston City, running an agribusiness, and land management practises.

This report has been prepared to provide a detailed overview of the results and to summarise these for each of the 11 precincts within the municipality. The report also provides detailed examination of many of the results by demographic profile, including age structure, gender, language spoken at home, disability status, household structure, and personal or household income.

Readers are encouraged to contact the Social Policy and Planning Unit, City of Frankston directly to discuss the application of the data presented in this report to specific situations.

Methodology, response rate, and statistical significance

The *Frankston City Council – 2021 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 Frankston City community.

The 201 *Household Survey* was a self-assessment survey distributed primarily via a drop-off and mail-back methodology over two weeks in July 2021. The usual method of distributing the *Household Survey* is for staff to attend at each randomly approached household, introduce the survey to the resident, invite them to participate, and then to leave the survey with the household to complete. Staff then personally return three to four days later to collect the completed surveys.

This method has proved extremely reliable in obtaining a sample of the community that reflects the demographic and socio-economic profile of the community. However, due to the COVID-19 lockdown and social distancing requirements through mid-2021, the survey was distributed directly to household's letterboxes by staff in person, without speaking to the residents to discuss the survey. This change in the methodology did have an impact both on the raw number of surveys that were returned, as well as the demographic and socio-economic profile of the survey respondents.

A total of 2,250 surveys were distributed using the drop-off and pick-up methodology in the 10 urban precincts of Frankston City, 200 were distributed to Langwarrin South and the rural areas of Skye using a mail-out and reply-paid service, and an extra mail-out of 200 surveys was undertaken to addresses in Carrum Downs to increase their inclusion in the survey.

An approximately equal number of surveys were distributed in each of the ten urban precincts of Frankston City 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 144 Statistical Area Level One (SAL1s) areas, with approximately thirteen selected in each of the 10 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 population over many years in numerous municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne (including the cities of Banyule, Boroondara, Darebin, Hume, Melbourne, Melton, Port Phillip, Stonnington, and Whittlesea).

Metropolis Research does note that the change in the methodology did result in a skew in the sample, with older residents over-represented over younger residents. This has impacted on a range of other results in the report, including for example the level of disability, participation in some activities, demand for some community services, employment, and income.

A full breakdown of most questions in the survey has therefore been undertaken by age structure, gender, language spoken at home, disability, household structure, and personal and household income, where appropriate to fully explore the data and to make clear any variation in results between different groups in the community.

Glossary of terms

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

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 100% 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.

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.

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 because 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 the statistical strength section 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.

Statistical strength

The total sample for the 2021 *Household Survey* was 704 households comprising 1,610 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 2.4% at the 50% level.

- Municipal household results – plus or minus 3.7% at the 50% level.
- Precinct person results (of all respondents) – plus or minus 8% at the 50% level.
- Precinct household results – plus or minus 12% 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 47.6% and 52.4%. The confidence interval is smaller the further the result is from the 50% level.
This is based on a sample of 1,610 individual and 704 household respondents and a population of Frankston City of 143,338 residents and 52,699 households.

Response rate

A total of 2,650 household surveys were distributed. Of these 2,250 were distributed in person to selected households across the 10 urban precincts of the municipality, 200 were further mailed out to households across Carrum Downs to increase their response rate, and 200 were mailed to residents in the rural areas of Langwarrin South and rural Skye.

Of these 2,650 distributed surveys, a total of 704 were ultimately returned for inclusion in the research, comprised of 1,610 individual respondents. This is a gross response rate of 26.5%, which is significantly lower than the approximately 40% to 45% typically recorded by Metropolis Research using the personal drop-off and pick-up service that was originally planned for this project.

Small area (precinct) breakdown

The results outlined in this report are provided at both the municipal as well as the sub-municipal level.

The small areas, referred to in this report as precincts, are outlined in the following map.

INCLUDE PRECINCT MAP

The survey includes a total of 1,610 individual respondents from within 704 respondent households.

The breakdown of these by precinct is outlined in the following table. This represents the precinct level sample, that has been used for the precinct level breakdown of results throughout this report.

It is noted that the “rural precinct” includes all of Langwarrin South, as well as the rural areas of Skye.

Number of persons and households by precinct (unweighted)

Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Precinct	*Persons*		*Households*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Carrum Downs	155	9.6%	69	9.8%
Frankston Central	181	11.2%	79	11.2%
Frankston Heights	149	9.3%	64	9.1%
Frankston North	109	6.8%	57	8.1%
Frankston South	198	12.3%	79	11.2%
Karingal	121	7.5%	57	8.1%
Langwarrin	141	8.8%	66	9.4%
Sandhurst	155	9.6%	65	9.2%
Seaford	134	8.3%	64	9.1%
Skye	143	8.9%	60	8.5%
Rural	114	7.1%	39	5.5%
Not stated	10	0.6%	5	0.7%
City of Frankston	**1,610**	**100%**	**704**	**704**

The municipal person results have been weighted by the precinct population and the precinct household results have been weighted by the precinct number of households, as outlined in the 2016 *Census*.

Demographic profile

Age structure

Respondents were asked:

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

The median age of respondents was 48 years, notably higher than the 2016 *Census* median age of 38 years.

Whilst it is noted that the *Census* results are out of date now, it is unlikely that this accounts for the variation.

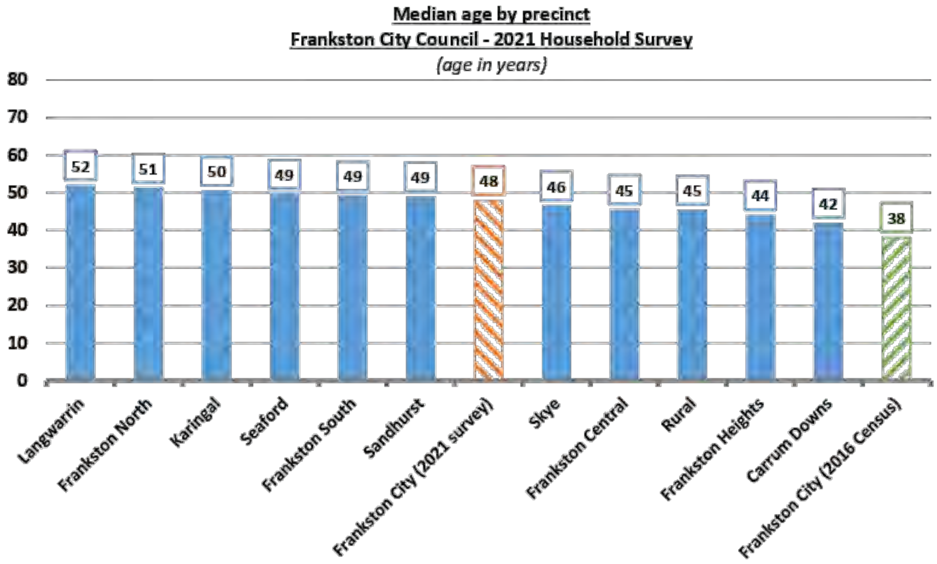
The variation in median age reflects the fact that the surveys were not personally collected from households, rather they were posted back by the household. This introduces a skew in the results, as it appears that older adults were more likely to take the time to post the survey back than were younger families.

The use of the mail-back methodology was required due to the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions through July, August, and September 2021. The project was designed to include a personal call-back to each household to collect the completed surveys, which has a strong history of providing a sample of households that more accurately reflects the underlying community. The move to the mail-back survey will be the largest factor underpinning the skew.

This skew is evident in the age structure, household size, household structure, and to a lesser extent the dwelling results.

There was some variation in the median age of survey respondents observed across the municipality, with respondents from Langwarrin somewhat older than the municipal median, and respondents from Frankston Heights and Carrum Downs somewhat younger.

It is further noted that female respondents reported a median age of 49 years, three years older than the median age of male respondents (46 years).



The following table provides a breakdown of the age groups into "lifecycle stages". These have been used as the age structure breakdown of other results throughout this report. These lifecycle stages have been developed to provide a meaningful breakdown of the community into age groups that reflect different stages of life.

Consistent with the older than *Census* median age, it is noted that the household survey results under-represented persons aged from birth to 44 years, and over-represented persons aged 60 years and over.

Age structure (lifecycle stages)
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Male*	*Female*	*2016 Census*
Young children *(aged 0 to 4 years)*	57	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	6.7%
Children *(aged 5 to 12 years)*	95	6.0%	7.8%	4.2%	9.8%
Adolescents *(aged 13 to 19 years)*	114	7.2%	8.3%	6.2%	8.1%
Young adults *(aged 20 to 34 years)*	209	13.2%	13.7%	12.7%	20.1%
Adults *(aged 35 to 44 years)*	188	11.8%	11.5%	12.1%	13.8%
Middle-aged adults *(aged 45 to 59 years)*	321	20.2%	18.8%	21.5%	20.5%
Older adults *(aged 60 to 74 years)*	410	25.8%	23.6%	27.9%	14.2%
Senior citizens *(aged 75 years and over)*	195	12.3%	13.0%	11.7%	6.6%
Not stated / prefer not to say	21		7	11	0
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**	**134,143**
Median age	*48*		*46*	*49*	*38*

The following table provides a breakdown of the age structure of respondents into five-year age groups.

Age structure (5 year cohorts)
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Age	2021 Number	2021 Percent	Male	Female	2016 Census
0 - 4 years	57	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	6.7%
5 - 9 years	53	3.3%	4.1%	2.6%	6.2%
10 - 14 years	72	4.5%	6.1%	2.9%	5.7%
15 - 19 years	83	5.2%	5.9%	4.6%	6.0%
20 - 24 years	68	4.3%	4.8%	3.7%	6.3%
25 - 29 years	73	4.6%	4.8%	4.4%	6.6%
30 - 34 years	70	4.4%	4.1%	4.7%	7.2%
35 - 39 years	92	5.8%	5.4%	6.2%	6.8%
40 - 44 years	95	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	7.1%
45 - 49 years	94	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	7.2%
50 - 54 years	99	6.2%	5.8%	6.6%	6.8%
55 - 59 years	128	8.1%	7.3%	8.7%	6.5%
60 - 64 years	125	7.9%	7.4%	8.2%	5.5%
65 years and over	480	30.2%	29.1%	31.4%	15.4%
Not stated	21		7	11	0
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**	**134,143**

Gender

Respondents were asked:

"What is the person's gender?"

The gender split between male and female respondents was almost identical to the 2016 *Census*, although it is noted that the household survey includes three non-binary respondents, whereas the 2016 *Census* did not include this information, as it asked only for the sex of each individual respondent.

It is important to note that gender identity is not identical to sex. Sex typically refers to the physical sexual characteristics of an individual, whereas gender reflects the gender identity that the person exhibits. This can include a range of identities, including typically, man or male, women or female, non-binary, and a range of other gender identities with which individuals may identify.

The survey includes options for male, female, non-binary, prefer another term, and prefer not to say.

Gender
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Gender	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
Male	771	48.1%	48.8%
Female	828	51.7%	51.2%
non-binary	3	0.2%	n/a
Not stated	8		
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**134,143**

There was no statistically significant variation in the gender split observed across the municipality, although it is noted that respondents from Frankston Heights and the rural precinct were slightly more likely to be male than female respondents.

Gender by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Gender	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Male	50.6%	48.9%	51.0%	49.5%	48.7%	43.8%
Female	49.4%	51.1%	49.0%	50.5%	51.3%	56.2%
non-binary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	1	1	0	0	3	0
Total	**155**	**181**	**149**	**109**	**198**	**121**

Gender	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skype*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Male	46.8%	47.7%	44.4%	49.7%	52.6%	48.1%
Female	52.5%	52.3%	54.9%	50.3%	47.4%	51.7%
non-binary	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Not stated	0	0	1	0	0	8
Total	**141**	**155**	**134**	**143**	**114**	**1,610**

Household size

The average household size of respondent households was 2.24 respondents per household. This is somewhat smaller than the 2016 *Census* average household size of 2.47 persons per household.

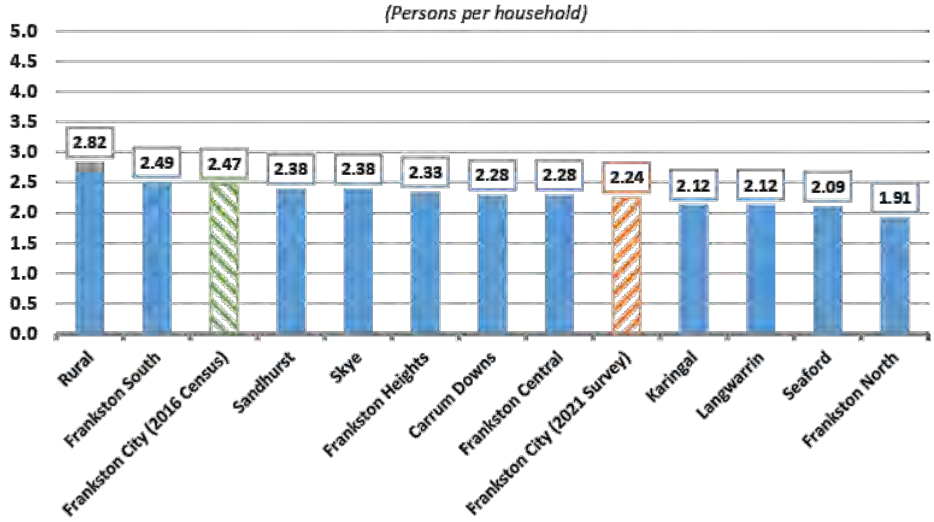
The difference in the household size between the household survey and the *Census* reflects the skew in the age structure, and the under-representation of younger families. Older residents (aged 60 years and over) tend to live in smaller households than younger residents, reflecting the fact that they are more likely to live in couple households and as sole person households than are younger persons who are more likely to live in family households.

Household size
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Size	*2021* Number	*2021* Percent
One	179	25.4%
Two	331	47.0%
Three	81	11.5%
Four	77	10.9%
Five	28	4.0%
Six or more	8	1.1%
Total households	**704**	**100%**
Average household size	*2.24*	

There was some variation in the average household size observed across the municipality, with the rural precinct reporting a significantly higher average household size of 2.82, and Frankston North reporting a significantly lower average household size of 1.91 persons per household.

Average household size by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Persons per household)



Household structure

Respondents were asked:

"What is the person's relationship to Person One?"

The household structure results are compiled based on the relationship between the relationship of each individual completing the survey with "person one" on the survey form.

For example, person two may be married to person one, with persons three, four, and five being children of person one. This would make the household a two-parent family.

Consistent with the positive age skew in the sample of respondents, the survey over-represents couple households without children and under-represents one and two-parent families.

This skew reflects the fact that the survey obtained a higher than proportion response from older persons living in couple households, and a lower than proportion response from families with children (both one and two-parent families).

This variation from the *Census* results is a direct result of the need to have the surveys mailed back rather than being collected in person. When the surveys are collected in person, the household structure results tend to reflect relatively closely, the *Census* results.

The results for one and two-parent families are further broken down based on the age of the youngest child. For sole person and couple households without children, the results are further broken down by the age group of the respondents. For couples, it is the youngest age that defines the age of the couple.

Household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
Two parent family	168	23.9%	31.2%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*39*	*5.5%*	
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*43*	*6.1%*	
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*30*	*4.3%*	
(adult children only)	*56*	*8.0%*	
One parent family	42	6.0%	14.1%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*5*	*0.7%*	
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*4*	*0.6%*	
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*5*	*0.7%*	
(adult children only)	*28*	*4.0%*	
Couple without children	290	41.2%	23.4%
Younger couples (18 to 34 years)	*31*	*4.4%*	
Middle-aged couples (35 to 59 years)	*63*	*8.9%*	
Older couples (60 years and over)	*196*	*27.9%*	
Sole person households	178	25.3%	14.4%
Younger sole persons (18 to 34 years)	*9*	*1.3%*	
Middle-aged sole persons (35 to 59 years)	*48*	*6.9%*	
Older sole persons (60 years and over)	*121*	*17.1%*	
Group households	10	1.4%	3.3%
Extended or multiple families	16	2.3%	1.2%
Total households	**704**	**100%**	**49,694**

The following tables provide a breakdown of household structure for respondents from each of the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.

There was some notable variation these results observed, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Rural precinct, Frankston Heights, and Skye*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to be two-parent families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years.
- ***Langwarrin and Seaford*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to be older couple households without children.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to be middle-aged couples
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to be middle-aged sole person households.

Household structure by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Two parent family	26.6%	31.2%	32.7%	21.0%	27.9%	21.1%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*7.4%*	*10.4%*	*7.8%*	*3.5%*	*5.1%*	*8.8%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*5.9%*	*7.8%*	*10.9%*	*3.5%*	*7.6%*	*3.5%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*5.9%*	*6.5%*	*3.1%*	*3.5%*	*2.5%*	*3.5%*
(adult children only)	*7.4%*	*6.5%*	*10.9%*	*10.5%*	*12.7%*	*5.3%*
One parent family	5.8%	1.3%	7.8%	7.1%	1.3%	8.9%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*2.9%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*0.0%*	*1.3%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*1.3%*	*1.8%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*
(adult children only)	*2.9%*	*0.0%*	*7.8%*	*5.3%*	*0.0%*	*5.3%*
Couple without children	38.2%	35.1%	32.8%	26.3%	44.3%	35.1%
Younger couples	*7.4%*	*5.2%*	*3.1%*	*3.5%*	*1.3%*	*5.3%*
Middle-aged couples	*13.2%*	*3.9%*	*6.3%*	*10.5%*	*10.1%*	*3.5%*
Older couples	*17.6%*	*26.0%*	*23.4%*	*12.3%*	*32.9%*	*26.3%*
Sole person households	28.0%	28.6%	25.0%	45.6%	16.5%	29.9%
Younger sole persons	*1.5%*	*2.6%*	*3.1%*	*3.5%*	*0.0%*	*1.8%*
Middle-aged sole persons	*10.3%*	*3.9%*	*6.3%*	*19.3%*	*3.8%*	*7.0%*
Older sole persons	*16.2%*	*22.1%*	*15.6%*	*22.8%*	*12.7%*	*21.1%*
Group households	1.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.3%
Extended or multiple families	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	7.5%	1.7%
Not stated	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total households	**69**	**79**	**64**	**57**	**79**	**57**

Household structure by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skype*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Two parent family	16.6%	27.8%	15.7%	30.1%	41.0%	24.1%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*0.0%*	*6.2%*	*6.3%*	*1.7%*	*0.0%*	*5.6%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*4.5%*	*6.2%*	*3.1%*	*11.7%*	*15.4%*	*6.2%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*4.5%*	*4.6%*	*4.7%*	*1.7%*	*5.1%*	*4.3%*
(adult children only)	*7.6%*	*10.8%*	*1.6%*	*15.0%*	*20.5%*	*8.0%*
One parent family	9.1%	4.6%	6.3%	6.7%	7.8%	5.9%
(youngest child 0 to 4 years)	*1.5%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.7%*
(youngest child 5 to 12 years)	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*2.6%*	*0.6%*
(youngest child 13 to 18 years)	*1.5%*	*0.0%*	*1.6%*	*1.7%*	*2.6%*	*0.7%*
(adult children only)	*6.1%*	*4.6%*	*4.7%*	*5.0%*	*2.6%*	*3.9%*
Couple without children	50.0%	52.2%	50.0%	35.0%	28.2%	41.1%
Younger couples	*4.5%*	*1.5%*	*4.7%*	*5.0%*	*0.0%*	*4.3%*
Middle-aged couples	*7.6%*	*16.9%*	*10.9%*	*11.7%*	*2.6%*	*8.9%*
Older couples	*37.9%*	*33.8%*	*34.4%*	*18.3%*	*25.6%*	*27.9%*
Sole person households	22.7%	13.9%	25.0%	23.3%	18.0%	25.1%
Younger sole persons	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*1.7%*	*2.6%*	*1.2%*
Middle-aged sole persons	*4.5%*	*6.2%*	*7.8%*	*8.3%*	*5.1%*	*6.9%*
Older sole persons	*18.2%*	*7.7%*	*17.2%*	*13.3%*	*10.3%*	*17.0%*
Group households	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Extended or multiple families	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	4.9%	5.0%	2.2%
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total households	**66**	**65**	**64**	**60**	**39**	**704**

Country of birth

Respondents were asked:

"In which country was the person born?"

Approximately three-quarters (72.9%) of respondents were born in Australia, a result that was only very marginally lower than the 2016 *Census* result of 76.9%.

This is important as it does suggest a good diversity of respondents choosing to participate in the household survey, despite the skew towards older over younger residents.

Respondents who were not born in Australia were split almost evenly into those born in a mainly English-speaking country (13.3%) and those born in a mainly non-English speaking country (13.2%).

It is also noted that there was almost no variation in these results between male and female respondents.

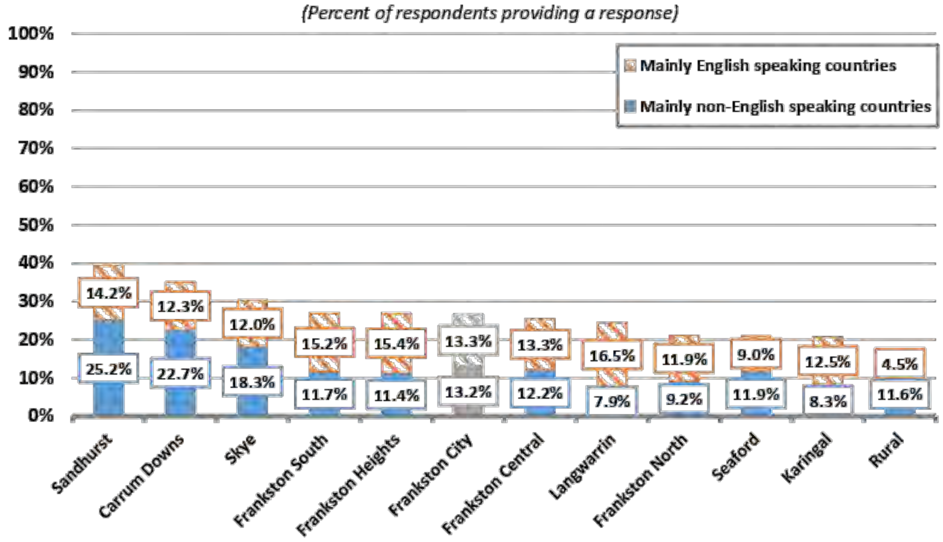
Country of birth
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Male*	*Female*
Australia	1,166	72.9%	74.2%	71.5%
Mainly English speaking countries	212	13.3%	13.3%	13.1%
Mainly non-English speaking countries	211	13.2%	11.7%	14.7%
Inadequately described	11	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Not stated	10		2	4
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**

There was substantial variation in the proportion of respondents born overseas observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston, as outlined in the following graph.

- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents were significantly more likely to be born overseas, particularly in a mainly non-English speaking country, than the municipal average.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents from the rural areas of Frankston City were notably less likely to be born overseas than the municipal average.

Overseas born respondents by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Other than Australia, the most common countries of birth of survey respondents were England, New Zealand, the Philippines, Scotland, India, and South Africa. It is noted that these results are very similar to the 2016 *Census* and reinforce the picture of the City of Frankston as being dominated by respondents born in mainly English-speaking countries.

Country of birth
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Country	2021 Number	2021 Percent	2016 Census
Australia	1,166	72.9%	76.9%
England	114	7.1%	6.0%
New Zealand	45	2.8%	2.5%
Philippines	26	1.6%	0.9%
Scotland	26	1.6%	1.0%
India	21	1.3%	1.4%
South Africa	16	1.0%	0.7%
Italy	15	0.9%	0.5%
China	13	0.8%	0.7%
Netherlands	12	0.8%	0.6%
Germany	8	0.5%	0.6%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	8	0.5%	0.0%
Indonesia	7	0.4%	0.1%
Ireland	6	0.4%	0.4%
Russia	6	0.4%	0.0%
Greece	5	0.3%	0.4%
Poland	5	0.3%	0.3%
Sri Lanka	5	0.3%	0.5%
Thailand	5	0.3%	0.2%
Wales	5	0.3%	0.2%
Bosnia & Herzegovina.	4	0.3%	0.2%
Croatia	4	0.3%	0.2%
Lebanon	4	0.3%	0.1%
United Arab Emirates	4	0.3%	0.0%
United States	4	0.3%	0.3%
Vietnam	4	0.3%	0.1%
Canada	3	0.2%	0.2%
Chile	3	0.2%	0.1%
Malaysia	3	0.2%	0.3%
Serbia	3	0.2%	0.0%
South Korea	3	0.2%	0.1%
Syria	3	0.2%	0.0%
Ukraine	3	0.2%	0.0%
All other countries	41	2.6%	4.6%
Not stated	10		9361
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**134,143**

The following table provides the top five countries of birth for respondents from each of the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston. Attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be born in New Zealand.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be born in England.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be born in Scotland.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be born in South Africa.
- ***Skye*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be born in the Philippines.
- ***Rural*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be born in India.

Top five countries of birth by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Carrum Downs	
Australia	64.9%
New Zealand	5.8%
England	5.8%
Philippines	4.5%
China	3.2%
All other countries	15.8%
Not stated	1
Total	**155**

Frankston Central	
Australia	74.4%
England	7.2%
New Zealand	2.8%
Germany	2.2%
India	2.2%
All other countries	11.2%
Not stated	1
Total	**181**

Frankston Heights	
Australia	73.2%
New Zealand	6.7%
England	6.0%
Philippines	3.4%
Ireland	1.3%
All other countries	9.4%
Not stated	0
Total	**149**

Frankston North	
Australia	78.9%
New Zealand	3.7%
England	3.7%
Scotland	3.7%
Greece	1.8%
All other countries	8.2%
Not stated	0
Total	**109**

Frankston South	
Australia	71.1%
England	11.7%
India	2.0%
New Zealand	1.5%
Wales	1.5%
All other countries	12.2%
Not stated	1
Total	**198**

Karingal	
Australia	76.7%
England	7.5%
New Zealand	3.3%
Germany	1.7%
Russia	1.7%
All other countries	9.1%
Not stated	1
Total	**121**

Langwarrin	
Australia	74.8%
England	8.6%
Scotland	5.0%
Italy	3.6%
New Zealand	1.4%
All other countries	6.6%
Not stated	2
Total	**141**

Sandhurst	
Australia	58.7%
England	9.7%
South Africa	9.0%
Scotland	3.2%
India	3.2%
All other countries	16.2%
Not stated	0
Total	**155**

Seaford	
Australia	79.1%
England	3.7%
Scotland	1.5%
Ireland	1.5%
Netherlands	1.5%
All other countries	12.7%
Not stated	0
Total	**134**

Skye	
Australia	69.7%
England	7.7%
Philippines	7.0%
India	2.8%
Fiji	1.4%
All other countries	11.4%
Not stated	1
Total	**143**

Rural	
Australia	83.9%
India	3.6%
New Zealand	1.8%
United Kingdom n.f.d.	1.8%
United Arab Emirates	1.8%
All other countries	7.1%
Not stated	2
Total	**114**

Frankston City	
Australia	72.9%
England	7.1%
New Zealand	2.8%
Philippines	1.6%
Scotland	1.6%
All other countries	13.9%
Not stated	10
Total	**1,610**

Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander

Respondents were asked:

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

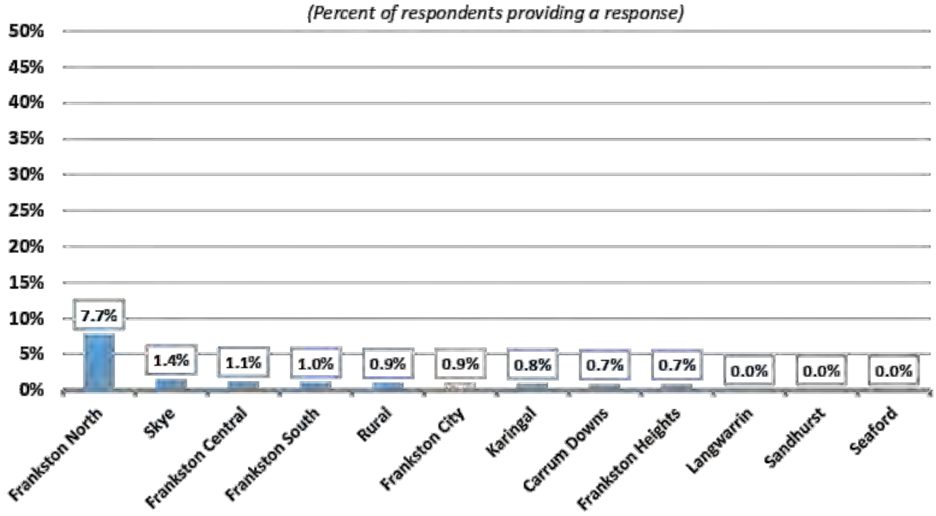
Approximately one percent (0.9%) of respondents providing a response to this question identified as Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander, compared to 1.1% from the *Census*.

Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Male*	*Female*	*2016 Census*
Aboriginal	8	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Torres Strait Islander	6	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	
No	1,565	99.1%	99.3%	98.9%	98.9%
Prefer not to say	31		12	16	8,208
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**	**134,143**

There was substantial variation in this result observed at the precinct level, with 7.7% of respondents from Frankston North identifying as being Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander. It is noted that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons can sometimes live in relatively large households or in very close proximity to family members, which can have the effect of congregating them within relatively small geographical pockets. This can lead to notable variation when conducting small area analysis of sample survey data.

Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Language spoken at home

Respondents were asked:

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

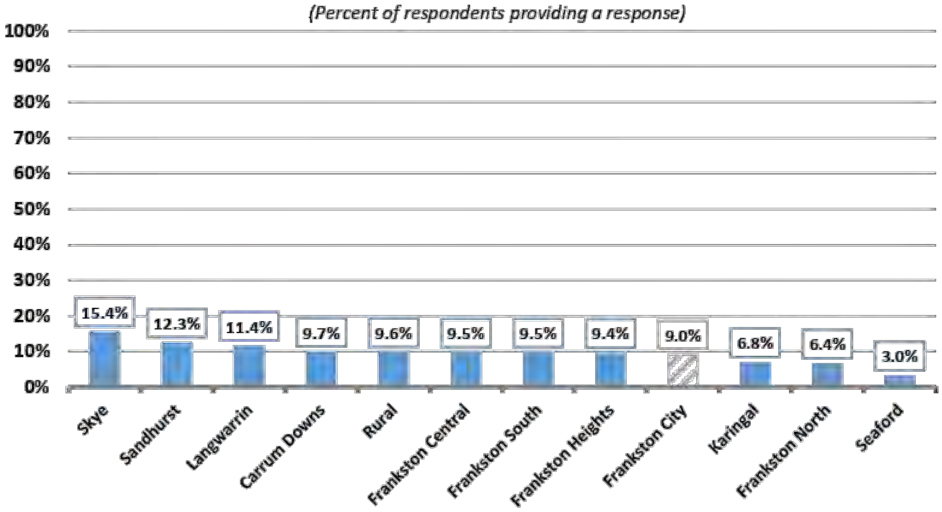
The overwhelming majority of respondents (91.0%) prefer to speak a language other than English at home. This result is very similar to the 2016 *Census* result of 87.9%, although it is noted that the *Census* asks what language respondents speak at home rather than what language they prefer to speak at home. This slight difference in the wording may have a small impact on the results.

Prefer to speak a language other than English at home
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021* *Number*	*2021* *Percent*	*Male*	*Female*	*2016 Census*
English	1,449	91.0%	91.1%	91.1%	87.9%
Other language	144	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	12.1%
Not stated	17		5	9	8,278
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**	**134,143**

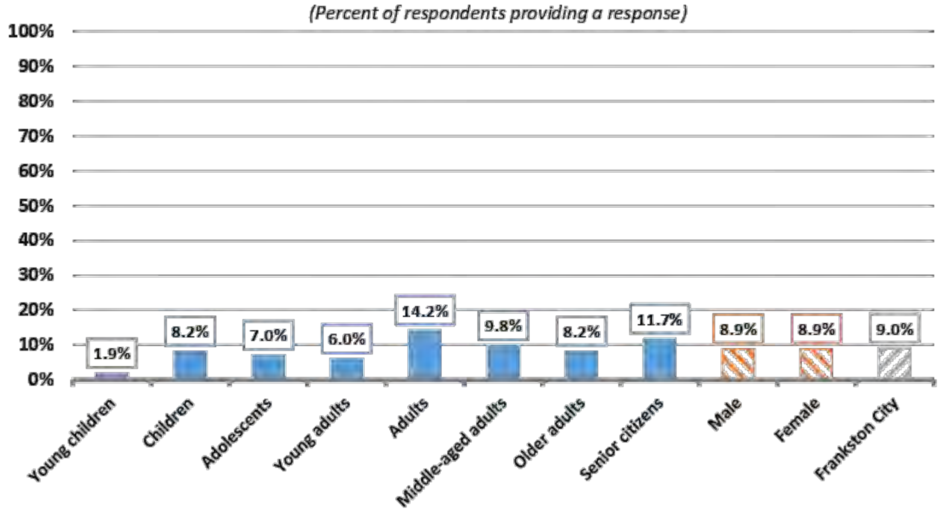
There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Skye somewhat more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home, whilst respondents from Seaford were notably less likely than average.

Prefer to speak a language other than English at home by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was no variation in the preference to speak a language other than English at home observed between male and female respondents, although there was some variation observed by age structure.

- *Younger respondents (aged from birth to 34 years)* – respondents were somewhat less likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home
- *Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)* – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to prefer to speak a language other than English at home.



Preferred spoken language at home (region)

The following table provides a breakdown of the preferred languages by language region. It is noted that respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English prefer to speak languages from a variety of regions, with no specific region dominating the results.

There was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.

Language (region) spoken at home
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Region	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Male*	*Female*
English	1,449	91.0%	91.1%	91.1%
Southern European	31	1.9%	1.7%	2.2%
Southeast Asian	24	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%
Eastern European	22	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Southern Asian	16	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Southwest Asian and North African	14	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Other languages *(incl. African, Oceania)*	10	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%
Eastern Asian	8	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Northern European	2	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other languages n.f.d	17	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%
Not stated	17		5	9
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**

Preferred spoken language at home

The following table provides the individual languages that respondents prefer to speak at home, with a comparison to the 2016 *Census* results.

It is noted that survey respondents were very marginally more likely to prefer to speak a language other than English at home than the 2016 *Census* results for language spoken at home.

It is likely that the variation between the two sets of results reflects the methodology employed for the collection of the surveys this year due to the COVID-19 restrictions. Metropolis Research would typically attend at each household and ask the household if they wished to participate, and then return in person to collect the completed survey.

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, Metropolis Research staff were unable to engage personally with the residents of each household, they were left the survey and a cover letter in the mailbox and asked to return the survey via the reply-paid envelope provided. This lack of personal interaction will have had some minor impact on the participation by residents with English language difficulties.

Preferred spoken language at home
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Language	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
English	1,449	91.0%	87.9%
Italian	14	0.9%	0.7%
Arabic	12	0.8%	0.4%
Tagalog (Filipino)	12	0.8%	0.3%
Greek	9	0.6%	0.9%
Hindi	7	0.4%	0.4%
Indonesian	7	0.4%	0.1%
Chinese, n.f.d	6	0.4%	0.1%
Bosnian	5	0.3%	0.0%
Auslan	5	0.3%	0.0%
French	4	0.3%	0.3%
Polish	4	0.3%	0.3%
Russian	4	0.3%	0.4%
Serbian	4	0.3%	0.2%
Sinhalese	4	0.3%	0.2%
Marathi	3	0.2%	0.0%
Spanish	3	0.2%	0.5%
Thai	3	0.2%	0.2%
Afrikaans	2	0.1%	0.2%
Croatian	2	0.1%	0.2%
German	2	0.1%	0.5%
Hungarian	2	0.1%	0.0%
Indian	2	0.1%	0.1%
Maori	2	0.1%	0.0%
Korean	2	0.1%	0.1%
Mandarin	2	0.1%	0.9%
Persian	1	0.1%	0.1%
Punjabi	1	0.1%	0.2%
Vietnamese	1	0.1%	0.2%
All other languages	19	1.2%	4.7%
Not stated	17		
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**134,143**

Income

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?"

A total of 1,202 of the 1,408 respondents aged 15 years and over provided their annual income from all sources, whilst 460 of the 508 full-time and self-employed respondents aged 15 years and over provided their income from all sources.

Half of the respondents aged 15 years and over earned less than $725 per week, whilst half earned $725 or more per week.

This provides a median income (from all sources) of respondents aged 15 years and over in the City of Frankston in 2021 of $37,700. This result is an increase of 9.8% over the 2016 *Census* median personal income of $34,320, or approximately two percent increase per year.

Weekly personal income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Income	*All incomes*		*Full time / self-employed*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Negative or nil	87	7.2%	2	0.4%
$1 - $149 per week	54	4.5%	6	1.3%
$150 - $299 per week	83	6.9%	8	1.7%
$300 - $399 per week	108	9.0%	3	0.7%
$400 - $499 per week	112	9.3%	7	1.5%
$500 - $649 per week	113	9.4%	11	2.4%
$650 - $799 per week	88	7.3%	14	3.0%
$800 - $999 per week	92	7.7%	44	9.6%
$1,000 - $1,249 per week	127	10.6%	77	16.7%
$1,250 - $1,499 per week	113	9.4%	87	18.9%
$1,500 - $1,749 per week	71	5.9%	61	13.3%
$1,750 - $1,999 per week	49	4.1%	43	9.3%
$2,000 to $2,999 per week	73	6.1%	68	14.8%
$3,000 or more per week	32	2.7%	29	6.3%
Not stated	206		48	
Total	**1,408**	**100%**	**508**	**100%**
Median weekly income	*$725*		*$1,415*	
Median annual income	*$37,700*		*$73,580*	

It is important to bear in mind that this refers to the income of all respondents aged 15 years and over, regardless of whether they were in or out of the labourforce.

The median personal income of full-time and self-employed respondents aged 15 years and over was $73,580 per annum. Approximately half of the full-time and self-employed respondents aged 15 years and over earned less than $1,415 per week and half earned more.

By way of comparison, the May 2021 median personal income of Australian full-time employees was $90,329, or 22.7% higher than the City of Frankston median full-time / self-employed income.

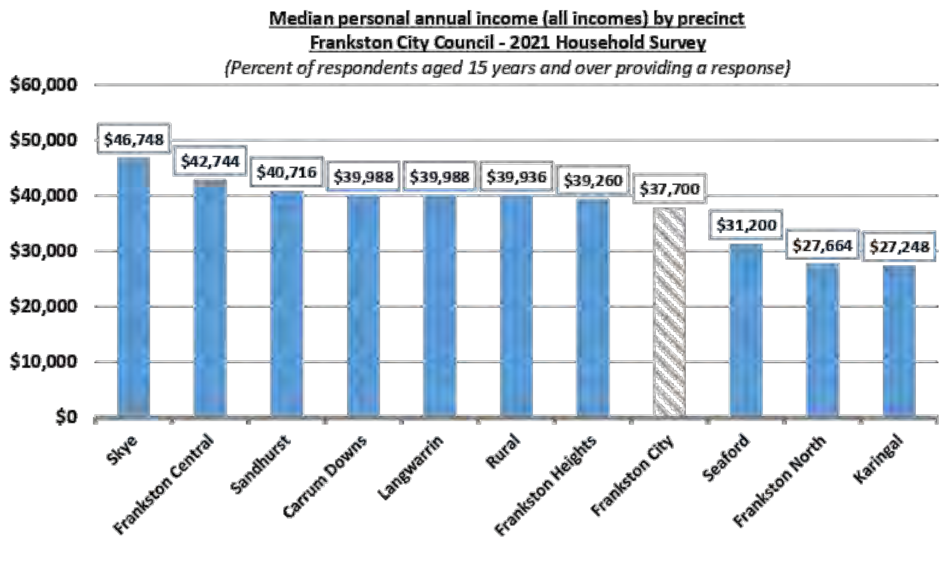
There was measurable variation in the median personal income (from all sources) of respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Skye and Frankston Central*** – respondents had a measurably higher median personal income than the municipal median.
- ***Seaford, Frankston North, and Karingal*** – respondents had a measurably lower median personal income than the municipal mean.

There are several factors that will be influencing the variation in the median personal income across the municipality. This includes the proportion of respondents within each precinct who were employed full-time, the proportion who were unemployed, and the proportion in receipt of government benefits including pensions.

The median income of full-time and self-employed respondents in each precinct will also be a factor influencing the variation in the median income across the municipality.

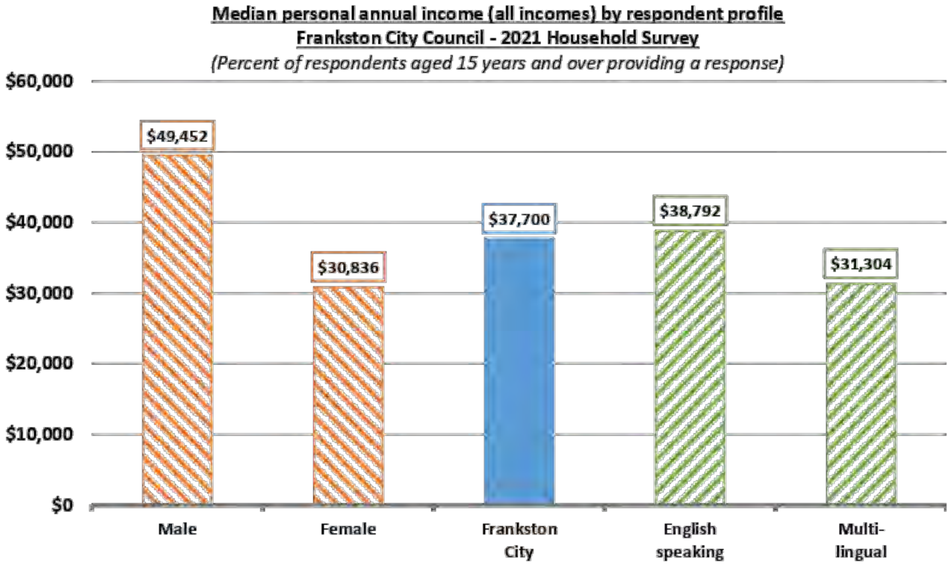
The sample of full time and self-employed respondents aged 15 years and over is not sufficiently large to provide median full time / self-employed incomes at the precinct level.



There was measurable and significant variation in the median personal income (from all sources) of respondents aged 15 years and over observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Gender*** – female respondents aged 15 years and over had a median personal income from all sources that was 37.6% lower than the median personal income of male respondents. The very significant variation between male and female respondents reflects the fact that 42.9% of male respondents aged 15 years and over were employed full time compared to just 19.4% of female respondents.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English aged 15 years and over had a median personal income from all sources that was 19.3% lower than English speaking respondents. The variation between English and non-English speaking respondents reflects, at least partly, the fact that 31.1% of English-speaking respondents were employed full time compared to 26.6% of non-English speaking respondents.

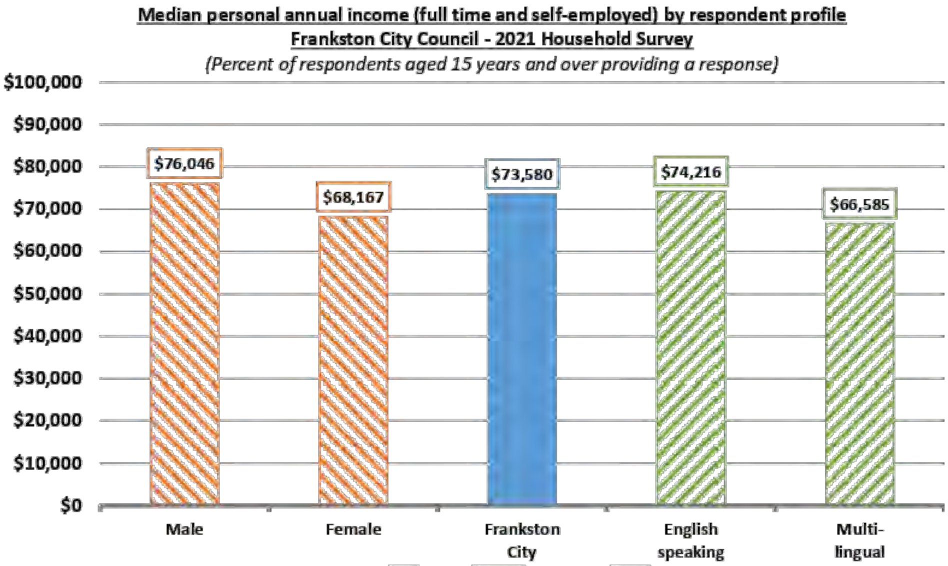


Of significantly more importance when exploring gender and diversity pay gaps, is the variation in the median personal income of full-time and self-employed respondents aged 15 years and over by gender and language spoken at home, as outlined in the following graph.

Attention is drawn to the following variations:

- ***Gender*** – full-time and self-employed female respondents aged 15 years and over had a median personal income that was 10.4% lower than the median personal income of full-time and self-employed male respondents. This gender pay gap does appear marginally lower than the 2020 Australian gender pay gap of 14.2%. The fact that the gender pay gap in the City of Frankston is lower than the national gender pay gap is likely to reflect the fact that the median personal full-time / self-employed income is lower than the national average.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – full-time and self-employed respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home aged 15 years and over had a median personal income that was 10.3% lower than that of full-time and self-employed English-speaking respondents.



The following table outlines the personal weekly income from all sources, of all respondents aged 15 years and over by precinct.

Consistent with the variation in the median personal income from all sources discussed earlier in this section, attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondents aged 15 years and over were somewhat more likely than average to earn a negative or nil income.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents aged 15 years and over were somewhat more likely than average to earn between $150 and $299 per week.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents aged 15 years and over were somewhat more likely than average to earn between $300 and $399 and between $650 and $799 per week.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents aged 15 years and over were somewhat more likely than average to earn $2,000 per week or more.

Weekly personal income (all sources) by precinct

Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

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

Income	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Negative or nil	19.7%	5.5%	8.9%	9.9%	3.7%	3.4%
$1 - $149 per week	5.1%	3.1%	0.9%	6.2%	4.4%	1.1%
$150 - $299 per week	1.7%	3.9%	8.9%	6.2%	5.2%	14.8%
$300 - $399 per week	9.4%	10.2%	10.7%	18.5%	6.7%	13.6%
$400 - $499 per week	6.8%	9.4%	8.9%	7.4%	9.6%	14.8%
$500 - $649 per week	5.1%	7.0%	7.1%	8.6%	14.8%	13.6%
$650 - $799 per week	2.6%	10.2%	6.3%	17.3%	5.2%	10.2%
$800 - $999 per week	5.1%	7.0%	10.7%	4.9%	5.2%	10.2%
$1,000 - $1,249 per week	12.8%	14.1%	10.7%	8.6%	5.2%	10.2%
$1,250 - $1,499 per week	13.7%	9.4%	8.0%	4.9%	6.7%	2.3%
$1,500 - $1,749 per week	8.5%	8.6%	3.6%	0.0%	8.9%	1.1%
$1,750 - $1,999 per week	4.3%	2.3%	3.6%	2.5%	6.7%	0.0%
$2,000 - $2,999 per week	5.1%	6.3%	8.0%	2.5%	12.6%	4.5%
$3,000 or more per week	0.0%	3.1%	3.6%	2.5%	5.2%	0.0%
Not stated	19	22	12	18	30	14
Total	**136**	**150**	**124**	**99**	**165**	**102**

Income	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skype*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Negative or nil	0.9%	7.4%	4.8%	8.2%	5.0%	7.2%
$1 - $149 per week	7.5%	3.3%	5.7%	4.1%	3.8%	4.5%
$150 - $299 per week	9.3%	7.4%	7.6%	4.9%	6.3%	6.9%
$300 - $399 per week	6.5%	7.4%	8.6%	4.1%	11.3%	9.0%
$400 - $499 per week	6.5%	9.9%	16.2%	4.1%	2.5%	9.3%
$500 - $649 per week	8.4%	9.9%	10.5%	7.4%	11.3%	9.4%
$650 - $799 per week	8.4%	5.0%	6.7%	10.7%	12.5%	7.3%
$800 - $999 per week	6.5%	2.5%	10.5%	13.1%	12.5%	7.7%
$1,000 - $1,249 per week	15.0%	6.6%	6.7%	13.1%	10.0%	10.6%
$1,250 - $1,499 per week	15.0%	8.3%	5.7%	10.7%	7.5%	9.4%
$1,500 - $1,749 per week	4.7%	7.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	5.9%
$1,750 - $1,999 per week	3.7%	5.8%	5.7%	4.1%	0.0%	4.1%
$2,000 - $2,999 per week	3.7%	12.4%	1.9%	8.2%	6.3%	6.1%
$3,000 or more per week	3.7%	6.6%	2.9%	0.8%	5.0%	2.7%
Not stated	26	16	14	8	11	206
Total	**133**	**137**	**119**	**130**	**91**	**1,408**

Household income

The household income figures have been computed by combining the personal incomes of all persons in the household aged 15 years and over. The calculations are based on an assumed mid-point income for all individuals, i.e., each individual earns the mid-point of the income range they selected.

Respondent households where not every person in the household aged 15 years and over provided an income have been excluded from the calculation and included in the following tables as "partial incomes only".

These results show that approximately one-quarter (26.0%) of respondent households earned up to $41,599 per year, approximately one-quarter (27.0%) earned between $41,600 and $90,999 per year, approximately one-sixth (17.0%) earned between $91,000 and $155,999 per year, and approximately one-quarter (26.0%) earned $156,000 or more per year.

Metropolis Research does advise some caution in the interpretation of these results, given the relatively small sample of just 588 respondent households where all individuals in the household provided an income. The results are indicative only and presented only at the municipal level. No precinct or household structure breakdown of these results is provided.

The median household income produced by these results was $84,500 per annum, which is 22% higher than the 2016 median household income of $69,212 as published in the *Census*. This is an increase of approximately five percent per year, which is realistic.

Household income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Income bracket	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Negative or nil	33	5.7%
$1 - $7,799 per year	3	0.5%
$7,800 - $15,599 per year	14	2.4%
$15,600 - $20,799 per year	14	2.4%
$20,800 - $25,999 per year	29	5.0%
$26,000 - $33,799 per year	26	4.5%
$33,800 - $41,599 per year	31	5.4%
$41,600 - $51,999 per year	37	6.4%
$52,000 - $64,999 per year	57	9.9%
$65,000 - $77,999 per year	37	6.4%
$78,000 - $90,999 per year	25	4.3%
$91,000 - $103,999 per year	21	3.6%
$104,000 - $155,999 per year	98	17.0%
$156,000 or more per year	152	26.3%
Not stated / partial income only	127	
Total households	**704**	**100%**

The following table provides a summary of the household income results into four income ranges. These ranges are reflective of the household income quartiles as published by Frankston City Council in the community profile, with "very low" (up to $43,000 per annum), "low" (between $43,000 and up to $69,000 per annum), "moderate" (between $69,000 and up to $103,500 per annum), and "high" (incomes of $103,500 or more per annum).

The household respondents to the survey were more likely to have a "high" household income than the income quartiles, with 43.3% in the high range, and they were less likely to be earning "low" or "moderate" household incomes. There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality, as follow:

- ***Frankston Central, Frankston North, Sandhurst, and the rural precinct*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to report a "very low" household income.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to report a "low" household income.
- ***Carrum Downs and Langwarrin*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to report a "high" household income.

Readers are advised that the personal (particularly the fulltime / self-employed) incomes are a more accurate reflection of the relative incomes of persons across the municipality, and that these precinct household income results are influenced strongly by factors unrelated to the household income of respondent households across the municipality.

Household income range by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Range	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Very low	10.3%	34.9%	25.0%	59.1%	25.0%	25.5%
Low	15.5%	15.9%	12.5%	20.5%	15.0%	36.2%
Moderate	6.9%	14.3%	21.4%	9.1%	13.3%	17.0%
High	67.2%	34.9%	41.1%	11.4%	46.7%	21.3%
Not stated	11	16	8	13	19	10
Total households	**69**	**79**	**64**	**57**	**79**	**57**

Range	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Very low	4.1%	91.8%	32.7%	26.8%	88.6%	26.7%
Low	14.3%	3.3%	16.4%	14.3%	5.7%	16.8%
Moderate	10.2%	1.6%	16.4%	17.9%	5.7%	13.2%
High	71.4%	3.3%	34.5%	41.0%	0.0%	43.3%
Not stated	17	4	9	4	4	127
Total households	**66**	**65**	**64**	**60**	**39**	**704**

Period of residence

Respondents were asked:

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

Almost all (1,606 of the 1,610) respondents provided a response to the question as to how long they had lived at the current address.

Approximately one-third (32.6%) of respondents providing a response reported that they had lived at their current address for less than five years, whilst almost half (48.8%) had lived at their current address for 10 years or more.

These results highlight the fact that, even in mature established suburbs, there is a significant degree of mobility within the community, with many individuals having moved into their current dwelling within recent years.

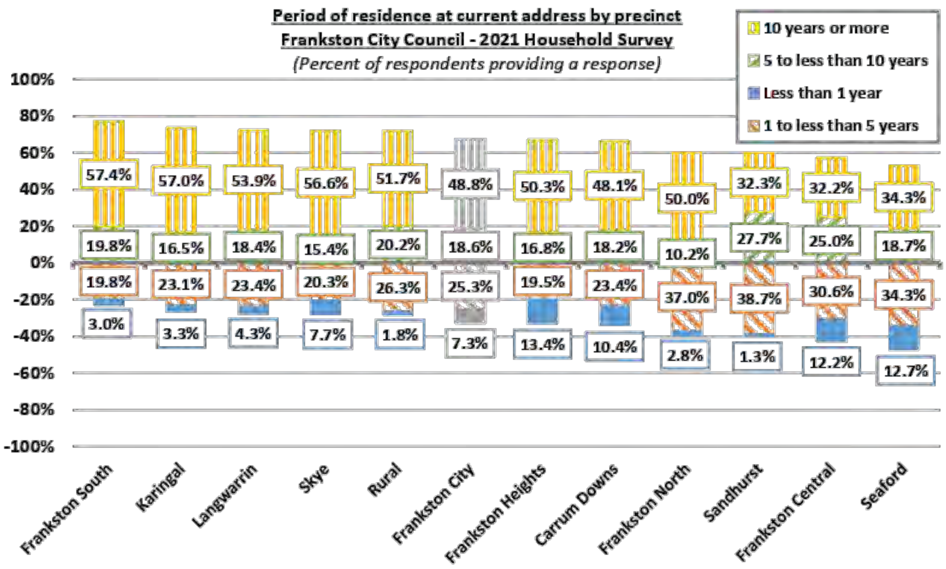
This also includes young children, who have lived at their current address their entire life of less than five years. This reflects the process of continuous renewal that occurs within communities.

Period of residence at current address
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Period	*2021* Number	*2021* Percent
Less than 1 year	118	7.3%
1 to less than 5 years	407	25.3%
5 to less than 10 years	298	18.6%
10 years or more	783	48.8%
Not stated	4	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was some variation in the period of residence of respondents observed across the municipality, as follows:

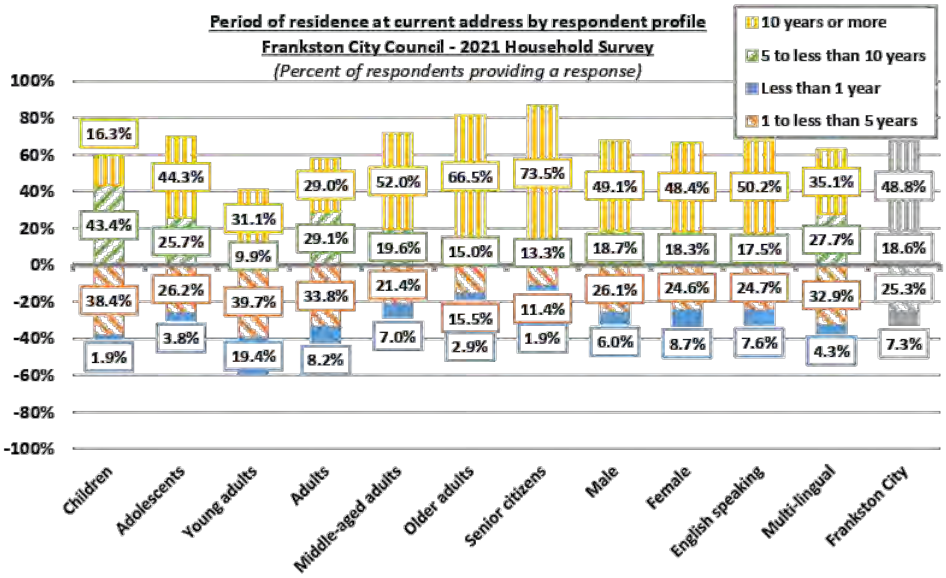
- ***Frankston South and Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for 10 years or more.
- ***Sandhurst and Frankston Central*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for between one and 10 years.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for between one and five years.



The following graph provides a breakdown of these results by respondent profile, including age structure, gender, and language spoken at home. Respondents aged less than five years have been excluded from this graph, as their results entirely reflect their lifespans.

There was substantial variation in the period of residence at the current address results observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- *Children (aged 5 to 12 years)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at the current address for less than 10 years, reflecting their lifespan.
- *Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for less than five years.
- *Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)* - respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for between one and 10 years.
- *Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have lived at their current address for 10 years or more.
- *Gender* – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.
- *Language spoken at home* – respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to have lived at their current address for between one and five years.



Previous location of residence

Respondents who had lived at the current address less than five years were asked:

"If less than five years at this address, where did the person live previously?"

Of the 468 respondents who had lived at their current address for less than five years, 429 provided a response to this question as to where they had lived previously.

The most common previous suburbs of residence of respondents who have lived at their current address for less than five years were Frankston (15.7%), Langwarrin (6.9%), Seaford (6.4%), Cranbourne (5.4%), Mornington (4.5%), and Frankston South (4.0%).

These results have been categorised into regions of metropolitan Melbourne, regional / rural Victoria, interstate, and overseas.

More than one-third (37.3%) of the respondents who had moved to their current dwelling within the last five years previously lived in the City of Frankston, with a further 15.6% living on the Mornington Peninsula and 15.4% living in southern Melbourne (which is the region including the City of Frankston).

Consistent with well-established housing trends across metropolitan Melbourne over many years, attention is drawn to the fact that relatively few respondents moved to their current address from areas outside the southern Melbourne and peninsula regions of metropolitan Melbourne.

It is also noted that less than one percent of respondents had moved to their current address from interstate and less than one percent had moved to their current address directly from overseas.

Previous suburb of residence
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

Suburb	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Frankston	71	15.7%
Langwarrin	31	6.9%
Seaford	29	6.4%
Cranbourne	24	5.4%
Mornington	20	4.5%
Frankston South	18	4.0%
Chelsea	16	3.6%
Carrum Downs	14	3.1%
Mt Eliza	11	2.4%
Bentleigh East	11	2.4%
Mordialloc	11	2.3%
Noble Park	9	2.0%
Regional / rural Victoria	8	1.8%
Moorabbin	8	1.8%
Carrum	8	1.7%
Ferntree Gully	7	1.6%
Doncaster	7	1.6%
Frankston North	7	1.5%
Dingley	6	1.4%
Mentone	6	1.4%
Oakleigh South	6	1.3%
Clayton South	6	1.2%
Narre Warren	5	1.2%
St Kilda	5	1.1%
Rosebud	5	1.1%
Ballarat	5	1.0%
Clayton	4	1.0%
Cheltenham	4	0.9%
Interstate	3	0.6%
International	3	0.6%
All other suburbs (51 suburbs)	82	18.3%
Not stated	76	
Total	**525**	**100%**

There was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.

Previous region of residence
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

Region	2021 Number	2021 Percent	Male	Female
Frankston City	160	37.3%	39.0%	36.0%
Mornington Peninsula	67	15.6%	16.5%	14.9%
Southern Melbourne	66	15.4%	14.1%	16.5%
South eastern Melbourne	60	14.0%	12.9%	14.8%
Inner eastern Melbourne	24	5.6%	7.1%	4.3%
Outer eastern Melbourne	16	3.7%	3.3%	3.9%
Regional / rural Victoria	15	3.5%	2.1%	4.7%
Inner Melbourne	7	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%
North eastern Melbourne	5	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
North western Melbourne	3	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Interstate	3	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
International	3	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Not stated	39		22	16
Total	**468**	**100%**	**222**	**245**

The following table provides a breakdown of these results for each of the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of precinct-level variation in these results given the relatively small precinct samples of an average of approximately 40 respondents per precinct.

That said, it is noted that:

- ***Frankston Central, Frankston South, and Karingal*** – respondents are somewhat more likely than average to have moved from Frankston City.
- ***Seaford*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have moved from Mornington Peninsula.
- ***Carrum Downs and Sandhurst*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have moved from Southern Melbourne.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have moved from Frankston City and from regional / rural Victoria.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to have moved from regional / rural Victoria.

Previous region of residence by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over at current address less than 5 yrs providing a response)

Region	Carrum Downs	Frankston Central	Frankston Heights	Frankston North	Frankston South	Karingal
Frankston City	22.7%	52.9%	36.8%	28.5%	55.9%	55.6%
Mornington Peninsula	22.7%	21.6%	2.6%	5.7%	14.7%	16.6%
Southern Melbourne	27.3%	7.8%	18.4%	5.7%	5.9%	5.6%
South eastern Melbourne	20.5%	3.9%	5.3%	22.8%	2.9%	16.6%
Inner eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	14.3%	8.8%	5.6%
Outer eastern Melbourne	2.3%	0.0%	2.6%	5.7%	11.8%	0.0%
Regional / rural Victoria	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Inner Melbourne	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%
North eastern Melbourne	0.0%	3.9%	5.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
North western Melbourne	0.0%	2.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
International	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	17	2	6	5	8
Total	**44**	**68**	**40**	**41**	**39**	**26**

Region	Langwarrin	Sandhurst	Seaford	Skype	Rural	Frankston City
Frankston City	64.9%	9.6%	25.5%	10.5%	12.9%	37.3%
Mornington Peninsula	8.1%	9.6%	25.5%	15.8%	0.0%	15.6%
Southern Melbourne	5.4%	26.9%	23.6%	15.8%	0.0%	15.4%
South eastern Melbourne	10.8%	17.3%	11.0%	28.9%	67.7%	14.0%
Inner eastern Melbourne	0.0%	11.5%	3.6%	13.2%	3.2%	5.6%
Outer eastern Melbourne	0.0%	7.7%	3.6%	10.5%	6.5%	3.7%
Regional / rural Victoria	10.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	3.5%
Inner Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.7%	0.0%	1.6%
North eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
North western Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Interstate	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
International	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Not stated	1	3	2	1	1	39
Total	**38**	**55**	**57**	**39**	**32**	**468**

Disability

Respondents were asked:

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

Respondents were asked if they had a permanent or long-term disability by asking them to select from the seven listed types of disability (including "other"). Respondents that did not select any type of disability were classified as not having a disability.

Approximately one-third (34.1%) of respondents identified as having at least one type of permanent or long-term disability.

It is important to bear in mind the age-skew in the data, with over-representation of older over younger respondents. This skew resulted from the change in methodology necessary to conform with COVID-19 lockdown requirements. This will impact the disability results, and readers are advised to refer to the age breakdown of these results to better understand the extent of disability in the Frankston community.

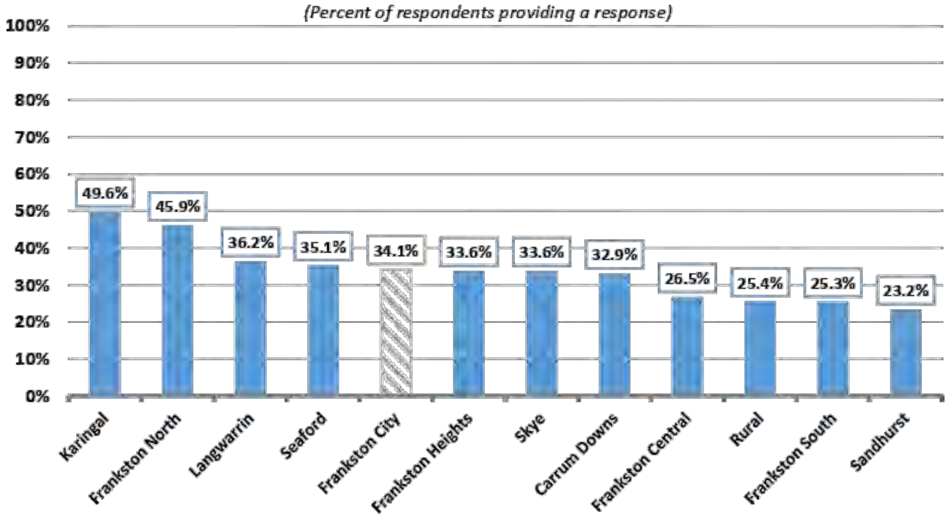
Permanent or long-term disability
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Yes	549	34.1%
No	1,061	65.9%
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondents identifying as having a permanent or long-term disability observed across the municipality.

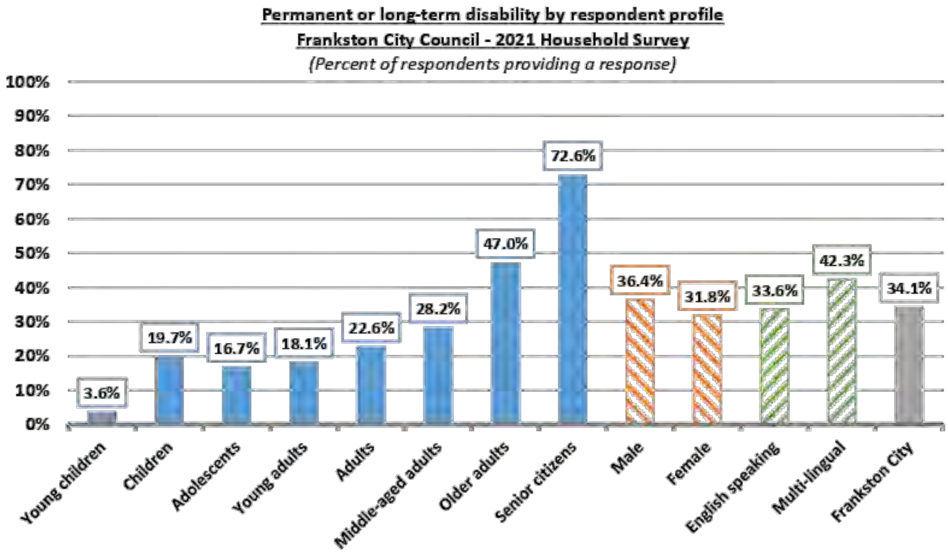
Respondents from Karingal and Frankston North were measurably more likely than average to have a disability, whilst respondents from Frankston Central, the rural precinct, Frankston South, and Sandhurst were measurably less likely.

Permanent or long-term disability by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was measurable and significant variation in the proportion of respondents with a disability observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Age structure*** – disability increased measurably with the respondents' age, from less than four percent of young children (aged 0 to 4 years), to a high of 72.6% for senior citizens (aged 75 years and over).
- ***Gender*** – male respondents were notably more likely to identify as having a disability than female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** –respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home were measurably more likely to identify as having a disability than English speaking respondents.



Type of disability

The 549 respondents who identified as having a permanent or long-term disability selected a total of 833 disabilities, at an average of 1.5 types of disability per respondent.

The most common forms of disability were long-term medical condition (13.5%), vision impairment (11.7%), and hearing impairment (11.2%).

It is noted that male respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were slightly more likely than females to report having a hearing impairment, whilst female respondents were slightly more likely to report having a physical disability or limited mobility.

The skew towards older respondents in the household survey this year (due to the limitations on methodology resulting from the COVID-19 restrictions) is likely to be a factor underpinning the relatively high proportion of respondents with a long-term medical condition.

Type of permanent or long-term disability or medical condition
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Male*	*Female*
Long-term medical condition	218	13.5%	14.3%	12.6%
Vision impairment	189	11.7%	11.3%	12.1%
Hearing impairment	180	11.2%	13.1%	9.3%
Mental health or psychological condition	110	6.8%	7.1%	6.6%
Physical disability / limited mobility	95	5.9%	4.8%	6.9%
Learning or intellectual disability	33	2.0%	3.0%	1.2%
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	4	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Other disability	4	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Total responses	**833**		**419**	**408**
Respondents with a disability	*549 (34.1%)*		*282 (36.6%)*	*268 (32.4%)*

There was some variation in the type of disability of respondents observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- *Karingal* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a long-term medical condition or vision impairment, and somewhat more likely than average to have a hearing impairment or physical disability / limited mobility.
- *Langwarrin* – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have a hearing impairment.
- *Carrum Downs* – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to have a mental health / psychological condition.

Type of permanent or long-term disability or medical condition by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Long-term medical condition	12.9%	10.5%	14.1%	19.3%	9.6%	21.5%
Vision impairment	9.7%	7.7%	10.1%	13.8%	9.1%	23.1%
Hearing impairment	6.5%	8.3%	6.7%	11.0%	11.6%	16.5%
Mental health/psychological condition	11.6%	7.2%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	7.4%
Physical disability / limited mobility	5.8%	6.1%	6.7%	8.3%	3.5%	12.4%
Learning or intellectual disability	0.6%	3.3%	2.0%	6.4%	1.0%	5.0%
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Other disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	**73**	**78**	**68**	**71**	**79**	**105**
Respondents with a disability	*50 (32.3%)*	*48 (26.5%)*	*50 (33.6%)*	*50 (45.9%)*	*54 (27.3%)*	*63 (52.1%)*

Type	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Long-term medical condition	14.9%	9.7%	11.2%	11.9%	8.8%	13.5%
Vision impairment	14.2%	9.7%	9.0%	13.3%	6.1%	11.7%
Hearing impairment	16.3%	5.2%	13.4%	9.1%	7.9%	11.2%
Mental health/psychological condition	5.0%	1.9%	7.5%	7.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Physical disability / limited mobility	4.3%	1.3%	5.2%	6.3%	2.6%	5.9%
Learning or intellectual disability	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	6.1%	2.0%
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.2%
Other disability	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total responses	**83**	**43**	**63**	**70**	**38**	**833**
Respondents with a disability	*51 (36.2%)*	*36 (23.2%)*	*47 (35.1%)*	*47 (32.9%)*	*29 (25.4%)*	*555 (34.5%)*

There was also significant variation in the type of disability observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a learning disability.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were slightly more likely than average to have mental health / psychological condition.
- ***Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a long-term medical condition, vision, or hearing impairment.

- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a long-term medical condition, vision, or hearing impairment, or physical disability / limited mobility.

- ***Female*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than male respondents to have a hearing impairment.

Type of permanent or long-term disability or medical condition by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
Long-term medical condition	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	4.8%	5.9%	9.0%
Vision impairment	1.8%	4.2%	5.3%	4.8%	6.4%	8.1%
Hearing impairment	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.5%	1.1%	5.0%
Mental health/psychological condition	1.8%	3.2%	6.1%	9.6%	11.2%	10.0%
Physical disability / limited mobility	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.3%	4.4%
Learning or intellectual disability	0.0%	12.6%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	**2**	**19**	**23**	**51**	**57**	**122**
Respondents with a disability	*2 (3.6%)*	*19 (19.7%)*	*19 (16.7%)*	*38 (18.1%)*	*43 (22.6%)*	*89 (27.7%)*

Type	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Long-term medical condition	23.2%	33.8%	14.3%	12.6%	13.3%	17.5%
Vision impairment	20.0%	25.1%	11.3%	12.1%	12.1%	8.4%
Hearing impairment	20.5%	36.9%	13.1%	9.3%	11.2%	11.9%
Mental health/psychological condition	4.6%	3.1%	7.1%	6.6%	7.1%	3.5%
Physical disability / limited mobility	8.3%	19.5%	4.8%	6.9%	5.9%	6.3%
Learning or intellectual disability	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%
Acquired brain injury (ABI)	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Other disability	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	2.8%
Total responses	**325**	**233**	**419**	**408**	**756**	**76**
Respondents with a disability	*197 (48.1%)*	*145 (74.1%)*	*282 (36.6%)*	*268 (32.4%)*	*492 (33.9%)*	*62 (43.1%)*

Assistance with disability

Respondents with a disability were asked:

"Do they require assistance with their disability?"

Of the 549 respondents with a permanent or long-term disability, a total of 428 provided a response as to whether they needed assistance with their disability.

Whilst it may be reasonable to assume that a significant proportion of the respondents who did not provide a response to this question are likely to not require assistance with their disability, they have been excluded from the percentage results, as there may well be other reasons why they did answer the question.

One-fifth (20.6%) of the respondents with a disability that provided a response to the question reported that they needed assistance with their disability.

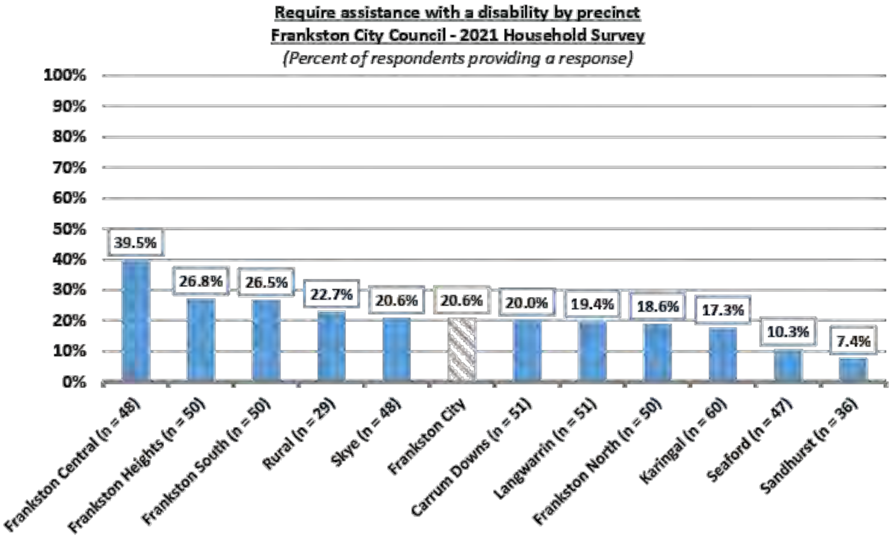
Require assistance with a disability
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents with a disability providing a response)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes	88	20.6%
No	340	79.4%
Not applicable / not stated	121	
Total	**549**	**100%**

There was notable variation in this result observed across the 11 precincts of the City of Frankston, however, readers are advised to exercise caution in interpreting these results given the relatively small sample size of respondents with a disability at the precinct level.

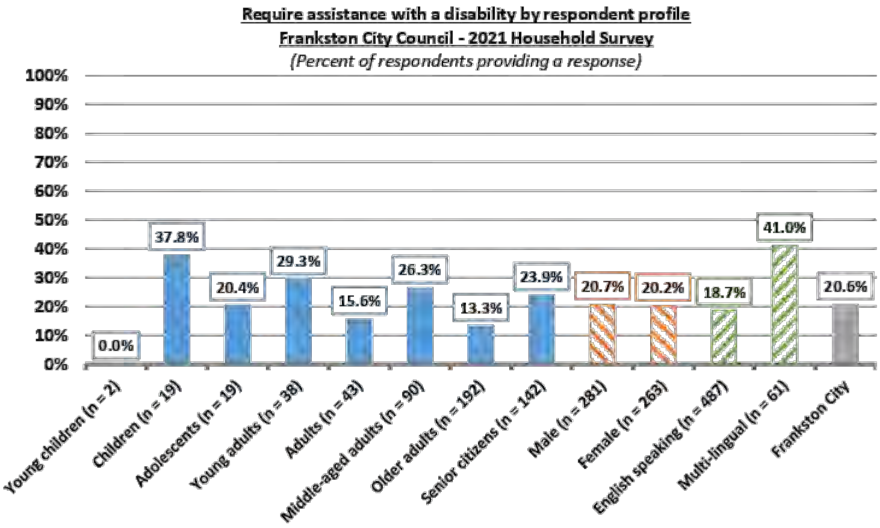
Having said that, it is noted that:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents with a disability were almost twice as likely to report that they required assistance with their disability than the municipal average.
- ***Seaford and Sandhurst*** - were less than half as likely to report requiring assistance with their disability than the municipal average.



There was also variation in the proportion of respondents with a disability requiring assistance observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – the small sample of 19 child respondents with a disability were almost twice as likely to require assistance with their disability than the municipal average.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – the small sample of 61 respondents with a disability who prefer to speak a language other than English at home were more than twice as likely as English speaking respondents to require assistance with their disability.



Type of assistance required

The 88 respondents with a permanent or long-term disability who required assistance with their disability were asked what assistance they required.

The following table provides the responses given by these respondents, broken down by age and gender.

Required assistance with a disability
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Group	*Assistance*	*Number*
Men aged under 35 years (n = 15)	Speech therapy / OT	4
	Assist at school / learning aid school	2
	Medication and support	2
	NDIS funding D.S.P	2
	Psychiatric, psychologist, dietician, 24 hr supervision	2
	GP	1
	Intellectual disability - assistance with socialisation aspects	1
	Medication and special education	1
	Psychology	1
	Supervision with everyday living	1
	Support to access community	1
Women aged under 35 years (n = 4)	Currently applying NDIS	1
	Learning aid	1
	Psychology, occupational therapy	1
	Speech therapy and learning aid school	1
Men aged 35 - 59 years (n = 7)	Nurse	1
	Out and about	1
	Some help in cleaning and gardening	1
Women aged 35 - 59 years (n = 15)	Look after by carer	3
	Cleaning house, cooking	2
	M.S.	2
	Medication and support	2
	NDIS - home and community	2
	Guide	1
Men aged 60 years and over (n = 23)	Carer help	3
	Full time carer	2
	Hearing aid	2
	Home help / house cleaning	2
	Use of walker / walking stick	2
	Walking and dressing	2

	Assistance with socialisation issues	1
	Better bus service to the hub shopping centre	1
	Chemo	1
	GP	1
	Hearing aid, glasses	1
	Medication	1
	Minor assistance	1

Women aged 60 years and over (n = 22)	Home assistance	3
	Cleaning, shopping, laundry, meals	2
	Interpreter in various settings	2
	Better bus service to the hub shopping centre	1
	Dementia	1
	Driving / transport	1
	Hearing Aids	1
	Home care counselling	1
	Housekeeping, shower, toilet (wheelchair)	1
	Regular medical attention	1
	Shopping, housework, gardening	1
	Support to complete things	1
	Use of walker	1

Health and wellbeing

Physical health

Respondents were asked:

"How would the person rate their physical health?"

A total of 1,574 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response as to their perception of their personal physical health. It is important to bear in mind that for child respondents, it is likely that this rating of their physical health would have been made by their parent who was completing the survey form.

The overwhelming majority of respondents (85.2%) of respondents rated their physical health as "good", "very good", or "excellent", whilst just 12.5% rated it as "fair" and 2.3% rated it as "poor".

There was no meaningful variation in the perception of physical health observed between male and female respondents.

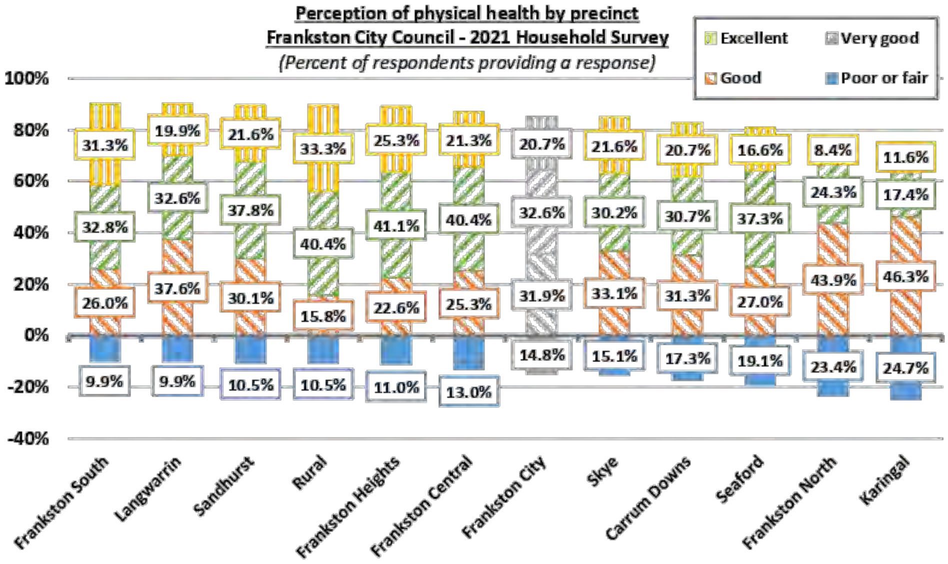
Perception of physical health
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Male*	*Female*
Excellent	326	20.7%	22.4%	19.2%
Very good	513	32.6%	31.5%	33.6%
Good	502	31.9%	32.8%	31.1%
Fair	197	12.5%	11.0%	13.9%
Poor	36	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Can't say	36		16	15
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**

There was some variation in the perception of physical health observed across the municipality, as follows:

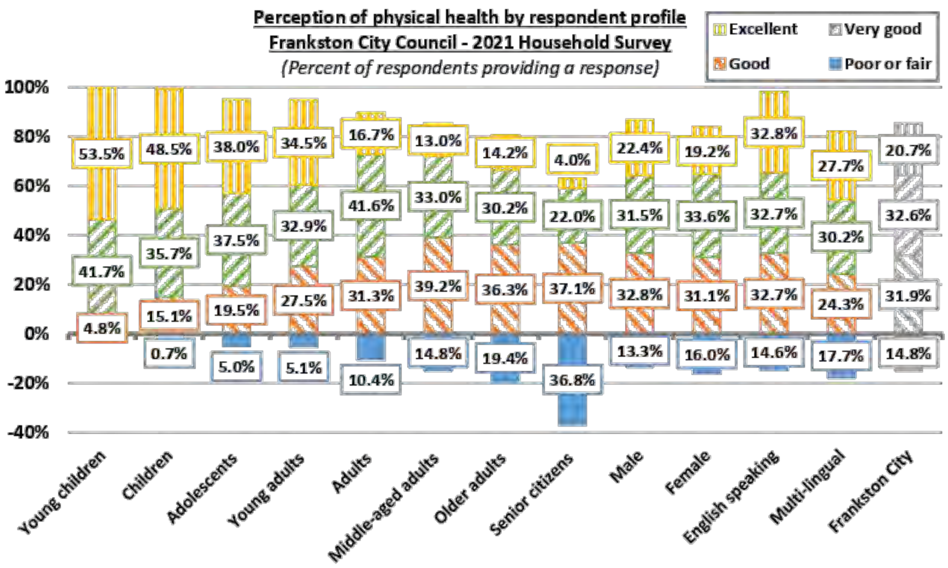
- ***Frankston South and the rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their physical health as excellent.
- ***Frankston North and Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their physical health as either good or fair, or poor.

Perception of physical health by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was also measurable and significant variation in the perception of physical health of respondents observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their physical health as very good or excellent.
- ***Children, adolescents, and young adults (aged 5 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their physical health as excellent.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their physical health as very good.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to report their physical health as good.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their physical health as fair or poor.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in the perception of physical health observed between male and female respondents.
- ***English speaking*** - respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to report their physical health as good or excellent.



Mental health

Respondents were asked:

"How would the person rate their mental health?"

A total of 1,568 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response as to their perception of their personal mental health. It is important to bear in mind that for child respondents, it is likely that this rating of their mental health would have been made by their parent who was completing the survey form.

The overwhelming majority of respondents (83.2%) of respondents rated their mental health as "good", "very good", or "excellent", whilst just 1% rated it as "fair" and 2.7% rated it as "poor".

Metropolis Research notes that it is unusual that the perception of physical and mental health results is as similar as they are in this survey. Typically, it is found that the perception of mental health is somewhat higher than the perception of physical health, reflecting a reticence on the part of individuals to acknowledge mental health issues as readily as they do physical health issues.

The fact that this does not appear to be the case in these City of Frankston results in 2021 may reflect several factors. This may include the fact that mental health issues have been identified as more prominent in the City of Frankston than in other communities across metropolitan Melbourne.

It may also reflect the survey timing during the last COVID-19 lockdown period. The mental health sector has been strongly suggesting that COVID-19 has had a significant impact on mental health in the community over the last 18 months, and it is likely that this impact will be observed in these survey results.

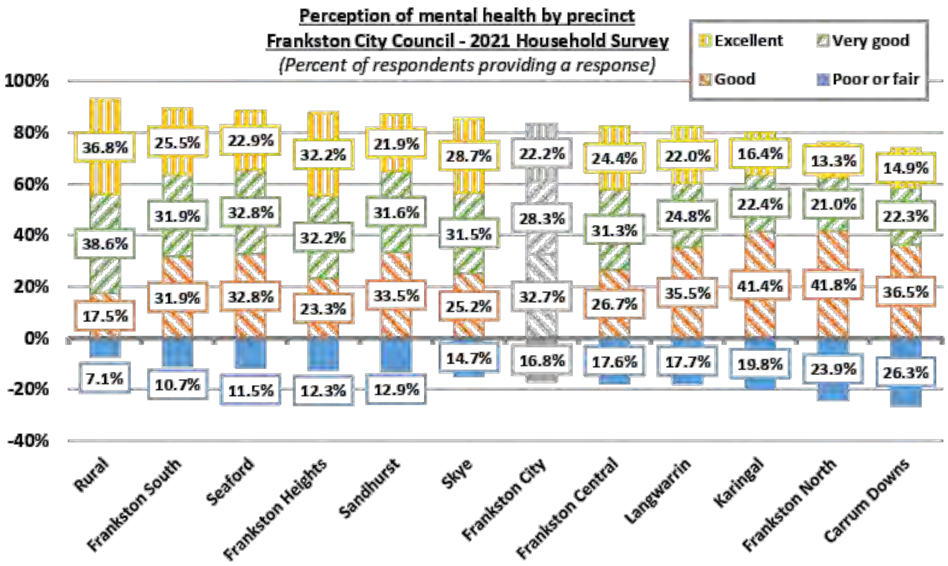
There was no meaningful variation in the perception of mental health observed between male and female respondents.

Perception of mental health
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021*		*Male*	*Female*
	Number	*Percent*		
Excellent	348	22.2%	23.5%	21.1%
Very good	444	28.3%	27.9%	28.7%
Good	513	32.7%	33.3%	32.1%
Fair	220	14.0%	12.5%	15.3%
Poor	43	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%
Can't say	42		21	17
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**

There was variation in the perception of mental health observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as very good or excellent.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as excellent.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as good.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as good, fair, or poor.
- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as fair or poor.

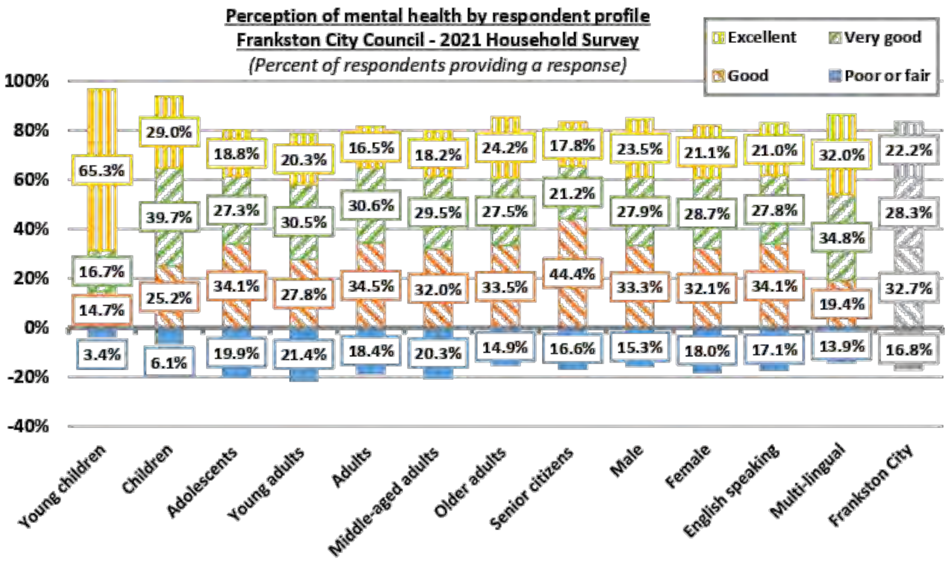


There was somewhat less variation in the perception of mental health observed by respondent profile than there was in relation to the perception of physical health. Metropolis Research notes that this result has been observed in similar research conducted elsewhere.

Having said that, attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as excellent.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as very good or excellent.

- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to report their mental health as good.
- ***Female*** – respondents were marginally but not measurably more likely than male respondents to report their mental health as fair or poor.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to report their mental health as very good or excellent, whilst English speaking respondents were more likely to report their mental health as good, fair, or poor.



Mental health help or support

Respondents rating their mental health as fair, or poor were asked:

"Has the person sough help or support?"

Of the 263 respondents who reported that their mental health was fair or poor, 241 provided a response to this question as to whether they had sought help or support.

Whilst it is likely that many of the 22 respondents who did not answer this question have not sought help or support, this cannot be assumed, given there may be other reasons why they chose not to answer this question. This may include the fact that the survey form is not confidential within the respondents' household, and they may not have wanted other household members to be aware of the answer to this question.

More than half (53.1%) of the respondents reporting fair or poor mental health reported that they had sought formal counselling or support for their mental health. This does appear to be a significant proportion, and higher than might typically be expected.

This high level of seeking support may reflect the nature of the issues with mental health, potentially relating to the impact of COVID-19 and the lockdowns.

It is also important to bear in mind that the fact that respondents reported that they had sought formal counselling or support for their mental health does not necessarily imply that they were successful in accessing that support.

There was no significant variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.

Mental health help or support
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents who rated mental health as fair or poor)

Response	2021 Number	2021 Percent	Male	Female
Yes - formal counselling or support	128	53.1%	53.1%	53.8%
Yes - informal support e.g. family / friends	36	14.9%	17.2%	13.5%
No	77	32.0%	29.7%	32.7%
Not stated	22		9	12
Total	**263**	**100%**	**115**	**146**

Physical activity

Respondents were asked:

"How long did the person spend doing moderate to vigorous physical activity within the last week?"
(Exercise that causes your heart to beat faster or shortness of breath)

A total of 1,548 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response to this question as to the amount of time they spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.

Respondents were relatively diverse in terms of the amount of time they spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week, with a little more than half (53.6%) doing 2.5 hours per week or more and 46.4% doing less than 2.5 hours per week.

Attention is drawn to the fact that 9.6% of respondents reported that they did not do any moderate to vigorous physical activity within the last week, and a further 14.4% did less than one hour.

Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

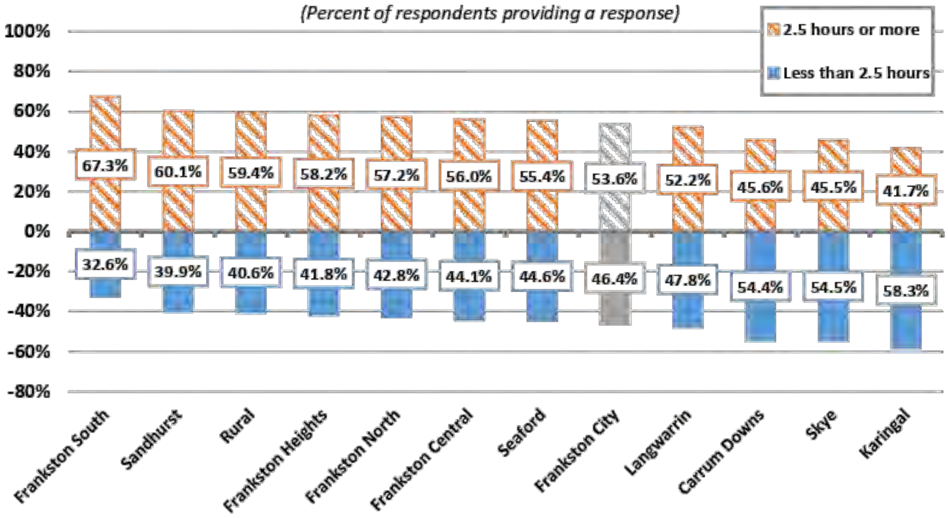
Response	2021 Number	2021 Percent	Male	Female
10 hours or more	166	10.7%	12.0%	9.5%
5 to less than 10 hours	300	19.4%	21.8%	17.0%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	364	23.5%	23.1%	24.0%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	346	22.4%	20.4%	24.4%
Less than 1 hour	223	14.4%	12.8%	15.7%
None	149	9.6%	9.9%	9.4%
Can't say	62		27	30
Total	**1,610**	**100%**	**771**	**828**

When combining the categories of time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity into less than 2.5 hours per week and more than 2.5 hours per week, there was some variation observed across the municipality, as follows:

- *Frankston South* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do more than 2.5 hours per week of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.

- *Carrum Downs, Skye, and Karingal* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to less than 2.5 hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the last week.

Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



The following table provides the full breakdown of time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston. Attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do 10 hours or more moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do five hours or more of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do five to less than 10 hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do one to less than 2.5 hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.
- ***Skye*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do less than one hour of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.

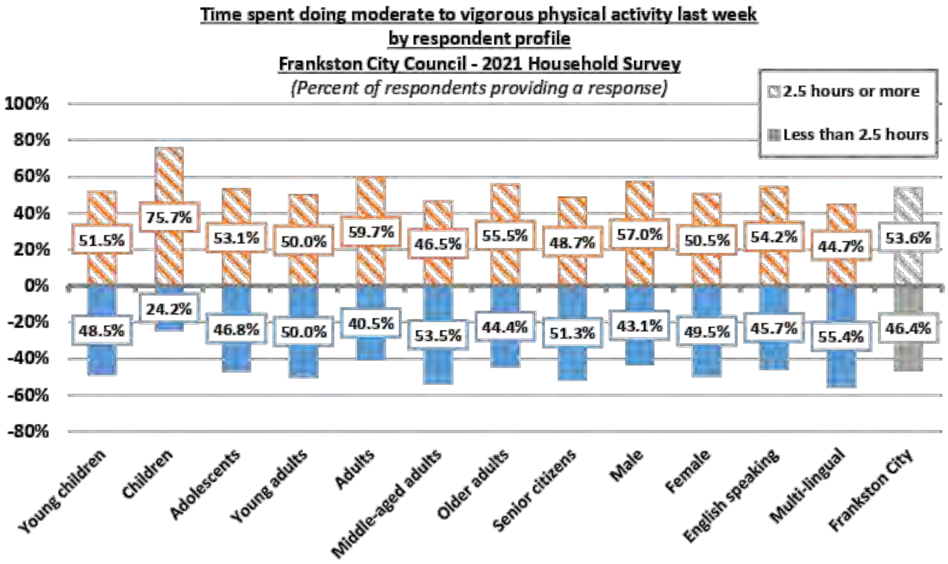
Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
10 hours or more	8.9%	10.3%	12.1%	18.1%	14.7%	7.8%
5 to less than 10 hours	19.0%	18.3%	20.6%	14.3%	30.5%	13.0%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	17.7%	27.4%	25.5%	24.8%	22.1%	20.9%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	28.6%	22.9%	16.3%	13.3%	15.8%	34.8%
Less than 1 hour	15.6%	12.6%	15.6%	16.2%	12.1%	16.5%
None	10.2%	8.6%	9.9%	13.3%	4.7%	7.0%
Can't say	8	6	8	4	8	6
Total	**155**	**181**	**149**	**109**	**198**	**121**

Time	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
10 hours or more	7.4%	14.1%	9.2%	12.6%	21.6%	10.7%
5 to less than 10 hours	17.6%	21.3%	20.0%	12.6%	18.9%	19.4%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	27.2%	24.7%	26.2%	20.3%	18.9%	23.5%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	22.1%	17.3%	23.8%	18.2%	18.9%	22.4%
Less than 1 hour	10.3%	11.3%	13.1%	26.5%	14.4%	14.4%
None	15.4%	11.3%	7.7%	9.8%	7.3%	9.6%
Can't say	5	5	4	0	3	62
Total	**141**	**155**	**134**	**143**	**114**	**1,610**

When combining the categories of time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity into less than 2.5 hours per week and more than 2.5 hours per week, there was relatively little significant variation observed by respondent profile, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do 2.5 hours or more of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do less than 2.5 hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.
- ***Gender*** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to do more than 2.5 hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week, whilst female respondents were measurably more likely than males to do less.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to do 2.5 hours or more of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week, whilst respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English were measurably more likely to do less.



The following table provides the full breakdown of time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston. Attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do one to 2.5 hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to do 2.5 to five hours, five to less than 10 hours, or 10 hours or more moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.

- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do less than one hour moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.

- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to do less than one hour moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week.

- ***Gender*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to do five hours or more of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week, whilst female respondents were somewhat more likely than average to do one to less than 2.5 hours per week.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to do 2.5 to five hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity in the past week, whilst respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home were measurably more likely to do less than one hour.

Time spent doing moderate to vigorous physical activity last week by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol'escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
10 hours or more	11.8%	16.7%	10.4%	10.3%	15.6%	7.6%
5 to less than 10 hours	21.3%	27.2%	20.5%	15.2%	20.1%	16.9%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	18.4%	31.8%	22.2%	24.5%	24.0%	22.0%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	31.9%	21.0%	18.5%	27.4%	19.6%	24.8%
Less than 1 hour	3.6%	2.1%	13.4%	15.5%	18.9%	14.4%
None	13.0%	1.1%	14.9%	7.1%	2.0%	14.3%
Can't say	11	7	6	7	5	6
Total	**57**	**95**	**114**	**209**	**188**	**321**

Time	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
10 hours or more	10.3%	8.8%	12.0%	9.5%	10.5%	8.6%
5 to less than 10 hours	21.3%	17.6%	21.9%	17.0%	19.4%	18.4%
2.5 to less than 5 hours	23.9%	22.3%	23.1%	24.0%	24.3%	17.7%
1 to less than 2.5 hours	22.9%	16.1%	20.4%	24.4%	22.6%	20.1%
Less than 1 hour	12.1%	22.4%	12.8%	15.7%	13.9%	20.7%
None	9.4%	12.8%	9.9%	9.4%	9.2%	14.6%
Can't say	15	2	27	30	43	17
Total	**410**	**195**	**771**	**828**	**1,449**	**143**

Consumption of fruit and vegetables

Fruit

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person consume at least 2 servings of fruit every day?"

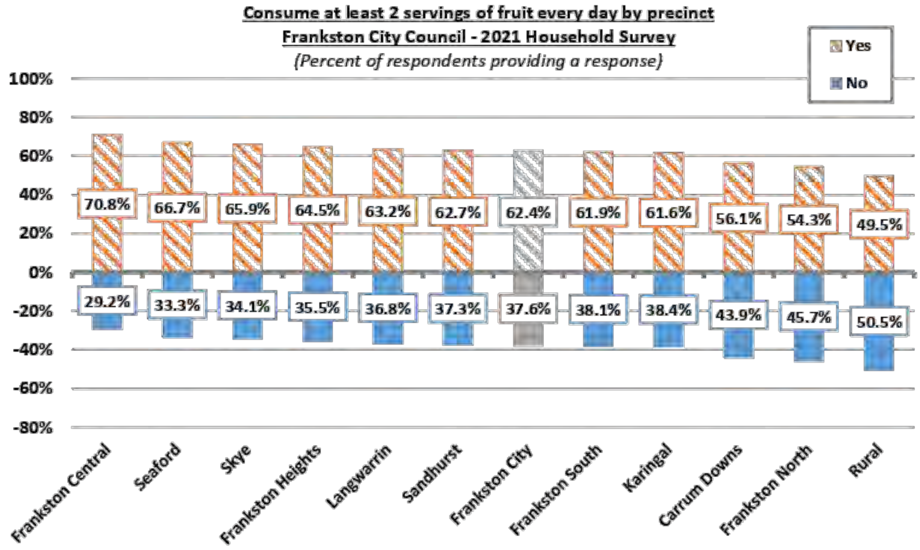
A total of 1,540 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response to this question as to the consumption of fruit every day.

A little less than two-thirds of respondents reported that they consume at least two servings of fruit every day.

Consume at least 2 servings of fruit every day
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Yes	961	62.4%
No	579	37.6%
Can't say	70	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was some variation in this result observed across the municipality. Respondents from Frankston Central measurably more likely than average to consume at least two servings of fruit per day, whilst respondents from Frankston North and the rural precinct were measurably more likely to not consume at least two servings every day.



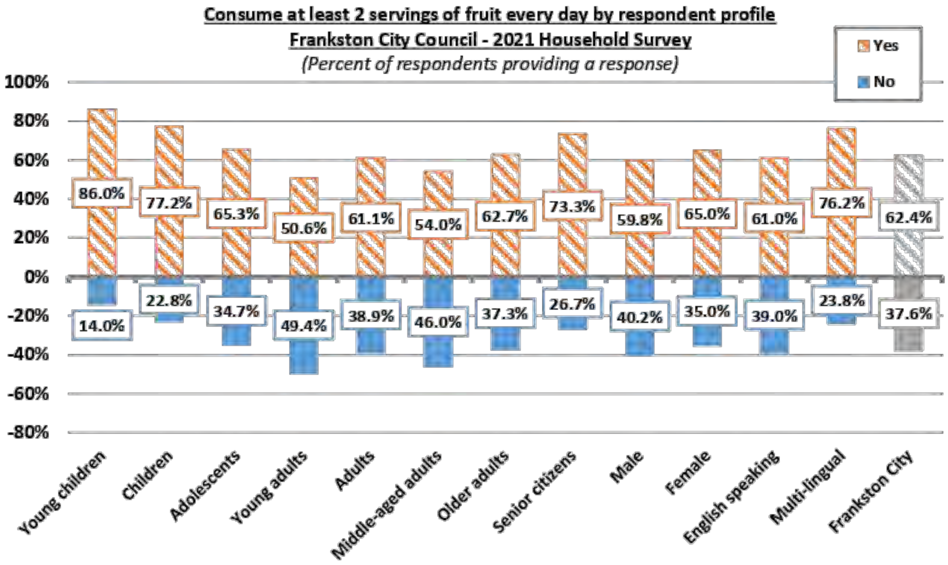
There was measurable and significant variation in the consumption of fruit observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children and children (aged 0 to 12 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to consume at least two servings of fruit every day.

- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) and middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to not consume at least two servings of fruit every day.

- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to consume at least two servings of fruit every day.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home were measurably and significantly more likely than English speaking respondents to consume at least two servings of fruit every day.



Vegetables

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person usually consume at least five servings of vegetables every day?"

A total of 1,503 of the 1,640 respondents provided a response as to whether they usually consume at least five services of vegetables every day.

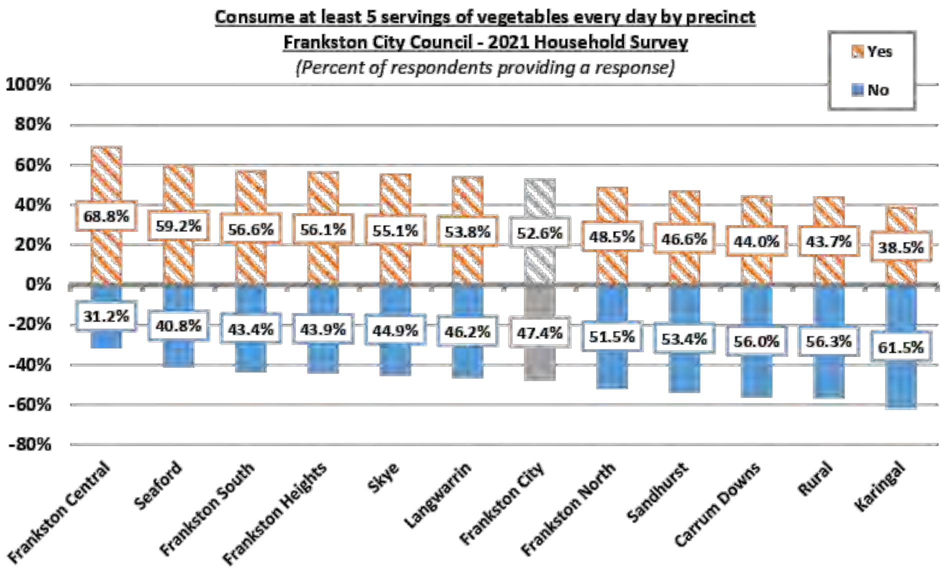
A little more than half of the respondents reported that they consume at least five servings of vegetables every day.

Consume at least 5 servings of vegetables every day
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

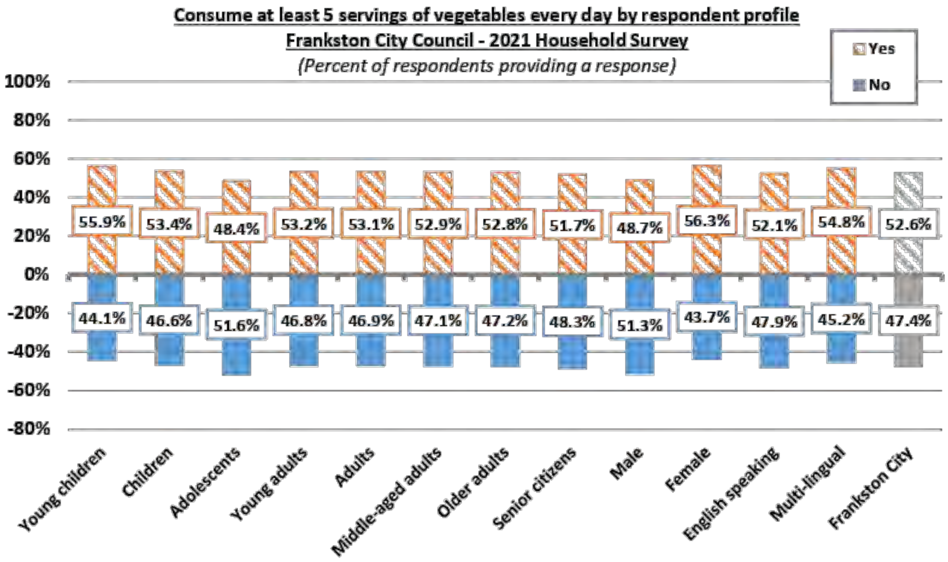
Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Yes	790	52.6%
No	713	47.4%
Can't say	107	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was some variation in the consumption of at least five servings of vegetables every day observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to consume at least five servings vegetables every day.
- ***Carrum Downs, the rural precinct, and Karingal*** - respondents were measurably less likely than average to consume at least five servings vegetables every day.



There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by respondent profile, although it is noted that adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years) were somewhat less likely than average to consume at least five servings of vegetables every day.



Arts and culture

Arts and cultural activities

Respondents were asked:

"What are all the arts and cultural activities in which the person participates / attends?"

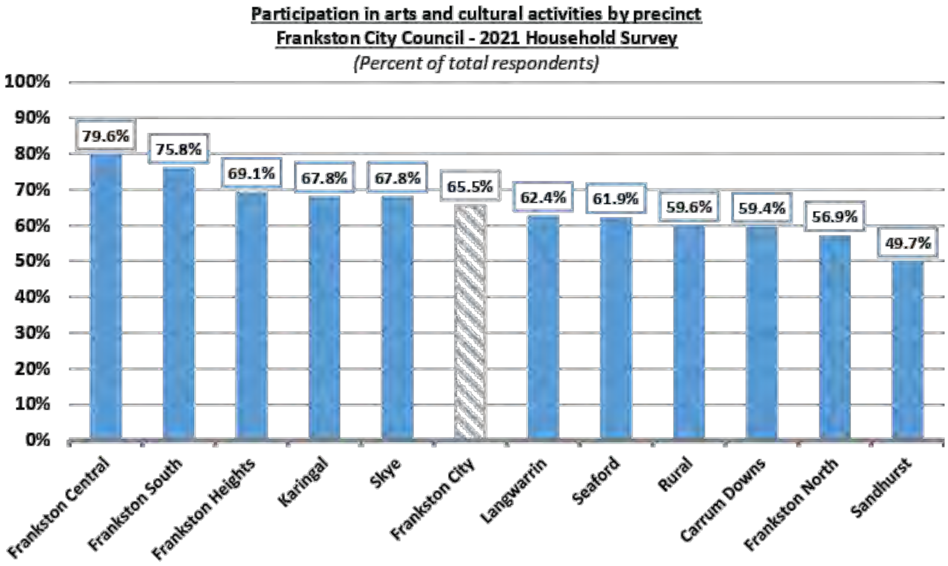
Approximately two-thirds (65.5%) of the 1,610 respondents reported that they participate in or attend at least one of the 11 (including "other") arts and cultural activities.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

Whilst two-thirds (65.5%) of respondents reported that they participate in or attend at least one of these arts and cultural activities, many of which are local in nature, there was measurable variation in this result observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central and Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend at least one of the listed arts and cultural activities.

- ***Frankston North and Sandhurst*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in / attend at least one of the listed arts and cultural activities.



Approximately one-third of respondents reported that they attend or participate in the Waterfront Festival (36.0%) and the Frankston Arts Centre programs and events (31.8%).

A little more than one-quarter of respondents attending or participating in Frankston City libraries (28.3%) and the Council-run Festival of Lights (27.0%).

Participation in arts and cultural activities
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Council run - Waterfront Festival	579	36.0%
Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	510	31.7%
Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	456	28.3%
Council run - Festival of Lights	435	27.0%
Externally run outdoor events	202	12.5%
Council run - Pet's Day Out	174	10.8%
Street art / public art walking tours	157	9.8%
Council run - Party in the Park	108	6.7%
Council run - Ventana Fiesta	99	6.1%
Cube 37 programs and events	72	4.5%
Other	16	1.0%
Total responses	**2,808**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*1,054 (65.5%)*	

There was some variation in participation in / attendance at the listed arts and cultural activities observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend the Waterfront Festival, Frankston City Libraries services, the Festival of Lights, externally run outdoor events, the Ventana Fiesta, and Cube 37 programs and events.

- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend the Festival of Lights, Pet's Day Out, and Cube 37 programs and events.

- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend the Waterfront Festival, Frankston Arts Centre programs, Frankston City Libraries services, and externally run outdoor events.

- ***Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend Pet's Day Out.

- ***Skye*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend externally run outdoor events.

Participation in arts and cultural activities by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

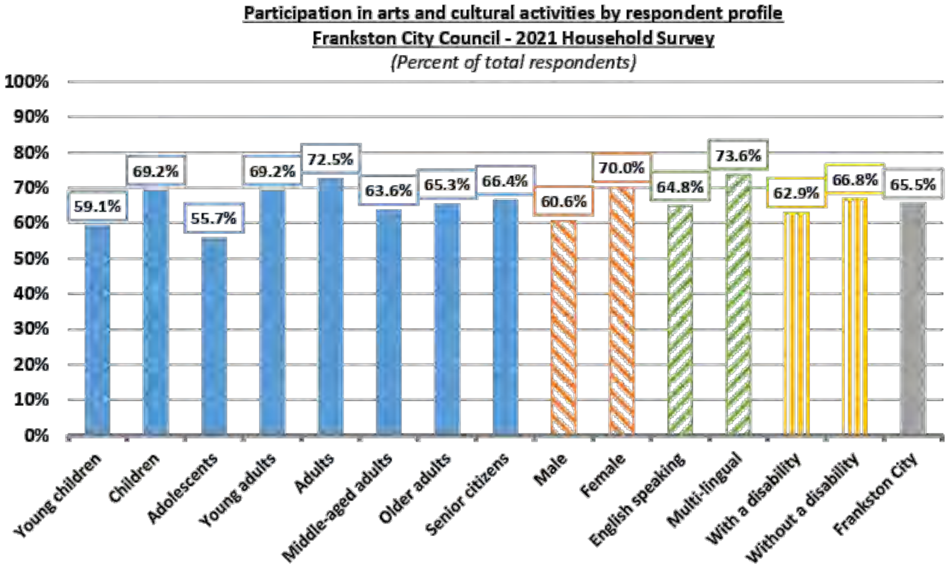
Activity	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Council run - Waterfront Festival	29.7%	45.9%	43.0%	22.9%	47.0%	32.2%
Frankston Arts Centre programs	18.1%	36.5%	38.3%	22.0%	49.5%	32.2%
Frankston City Libraries services	32.9%	42.5%	32.2%	13.8%	36.4%	32.2%
Council run - Festival of Lights	21.9%	35.9%	35.6%	25.7%	31.8%	32.2%
Externally run outdoor events	9.7%	19.3%	11.4%	14.7%	23.7%	5.8%
Council run - Pet's Day Out	7.7%	5.5%	16.8%	11.9%	12.1%	15.7%
Street art / public art walking tours	10.3%	8.8%	12.1%	7.3%	13.1%	9.9%
Council run - Party in the Park	6.5%	5.0%	10.1%	8.3%	7.6%	9.1%
Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9.0%	14.9%	6.7%	3.7%	7.1%	3.3%
Cube 37 programs and events	0.6%	8.8%	8.1%	3.7%	4.5%	5.0%
Other	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	3.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Total responses	**229**	**406**	**321**	**150**	**462**	**216**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*92 (59.4%)*	*144 (79.6%)*	*103 (69.1%)*	*62 (56.9%)*	*150 (75.8%)*	*82 (67.8%)*

Activity	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Council run - Waterfront Festival	36.9%	20.6%	32.8%	42.0%	21.1%	36.0%
Frankston Arts Centre programs	28.4%	26.5%	34.3%	24.5%	31.6%	31.7%
Frankston City Libraries services	12.8%	13.5%	35.1%	18.2%	28.9%	28.3%
Council run - Festival of Lights	29.8%	15.5%	13.4%	33.6%	11.4%	27.0%
Externally run outdoor events	7.1%	9.0%	11.2%	20.3%	7.0%	12.5%
Council run - Pet's Day Out	12.8%	3.9%	10.4%	8.4%	2.6%	10.8%
Street art / public art walking tours	8.5%	3.2%	11.2%	6.3%	0.9%	9.8%
Council run - Party in the Park	2.8%	5.2%	9.0%	7.7%	1.8%	6.7%
Council run - Ventana Fiesta	2.1%	2.6%	6.0%	7.0%	1.8%	6.1%
Cube 37 programs and events	2.8%	3.2%	7.5%	2.8%	3.5%	4.5%
Other	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%
Total responses	**204**	**162**	**229**	**246**	**127**	**2,808**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*88 (62.4%)*	*77 (49.7%)*	*83 (61.9%)*	*97 (67.8%)*	*68 (59.6%)*	*1,054 (65.5%)*

There was also measurable variation in participation in / attendance at the listed arts and cultural activities observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely to participate in / attend at least one of these events than the municipal average.

- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely to participate in / attend at least one of these events than male respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in / attend at least one of these events.
- ***Disability status*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were notably less likely to participate in at least one of these activities than respondents without a disability.



When examining participation in / attendance at the individual events, the following variation by respondent profile is noted:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend Frankston City Libraries services and the Party in the Park.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend the Festival of Lights, externally run outdoor events, Pet's Day Out, and Party in the Park.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend the Waterfront Festival.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend the Waterfront Festival, Frankston City Libraries services, the Festival of Lights, externally run outdoor events, Pet's Day Out, Party in the Park, and Ventana Fiesta.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in / attend Frankston Arts Centre programs.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to participate in / attend Frankston Arts Centre programs.

- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English speaking respondents to participate in / attend Frankston Arts Centre programs.
- ***Language other than English at home*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in / attend the Waterfront Festival, the Festival of Lights, street art / public art walking tours, and the Ventana Fiesta.
- ***Disability status*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were notably less likely than other respondents to attend the Waterfront Festival or the Festival of Lights.

Participation in arts and cultural activities by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged*	*Older adults*
Council run - Waterfront Festival	36.8%	37.9%	36.8%	44.0%	48.9%	38.3%	31.2%
Frankston Arts Centre programs	8.8%	33.7%	22.8%	18.7%	26.6%	31.8%	41.5%
Frankston City Libraries services	42.1%	36.8%	19.3%	23.0%	36.2%	25.9%	25.4%
Council run - Festival of Lights	33.3%	43.2%	35.1%	33.5%	43.1%	29.6%	14.1%
Externally run outdoor events	14.0%	25.3%	10.5%	15.8%	20.7%	13.7%	7.3%
Council run - Pet's Day Out	7.0%	16.8%	9.6%	13.9%	19.1%	14.0%	6.8%
Street art / public art walking tours	5.3%	12.6%	7.9%	12.9%	11.2%	10.6%	9.3%
Council run - Party in the Park	14.0%	20.0%	3.5%	7.7%	15.4%	4.7%	2.7%
Council run - Ventana Fiesta	5.3%	5.3%	2.6%	4.3%	10.6%	9.0%	5.4%
Cube 37 programs and events	0.0%	5.3%	2.6%	1.4%	4.8%	5.3%	5.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Total responses	**94**	**224**	**172**	**369**	**447**	**593**	**618**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*33 (59.1%)*	*66 (69.2%)*	*64 (55.7%)*	*145 (69.2%)*	*136 (72.5%)*	*204 (63.6%)*	*268 (65.3%)*

Activity	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without disability*
Council run - Waterfront Festival	65.6%	5.1%	33.1%	20.8%	349.7%	31.1%	38.5%
Frankston Arts Centre programs	87.2%	10.5%	23.4%	21.6%	331.5%	31.1%	32.0%
Frankston City Libraries services	53.3%	8.7%	22.2%	18.5%	283.9%	30.6%	27.1%
Council run - Festival of Lights	29.7%	3.6%	23.7%	16.3%	258.0%	20.6%	30.3%
Externally run outdoor events	15.4%	1.3%	11.7%	7.0%	128.0%	11.1%	13.3%
Council run - Pet's Day Out	14.4%	0.9%	8.8%	6.9%	110.5%	10.2%	11.2%
Street art / public art walking tours	19.5%	1.7%	8.7%	5.8%	83.2%	8.9%	10.2%
Council run - Party in the Park	5.6%	0.8%	5.7%	4.2%	66.4%	8.2%	5.9%
Council run - Ventana Fiesta	11.3%	0.9%	5.0%	4.0%	53.8%	4.2%	7.2%
Cube 37 programs and events	12.3%	1.4%	3.4%	2.9%	46.9%	4.9%	4.2%
Other	2.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	9.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Total responses	**270**	**1209**	**1,577**	**2,461**	**320**	**889**	**1,919**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*130 (66.4%)*	*467 (60.6%)*	*580 (70.0%)*	*939 (64.8%)*	*106 (73.6%)*	*345 (62.9%)*	*709 (66.8%)*

Participation / attendance at arts and cultural activities by personal income

The following table provides a comparison of participation or attendance at arts and cultural events by respondents' personal income. These results include only respondents aged 15 years and over, consistent with the personal income question.

The personal income categories are based on the income quartiles for the City of Frankston, as follows: "very low" (up to $499 per week), "low" ($500 to $799 per week), "moderate" ($800 to $1,249 per week), and "high" ($1,250 or more per week).

There was some variation in these results observed by personal income, as follows:

- ***Very low and low income*** – respondents were marginally more likely than average to participate in attend Frankston City Libraries services and activities.
- ***High income*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in or attend the Pet's Day Out and externally run outdoor events, and measurably more likely than average to participate the Festival of Lights and the Waterfront Festival.

Participation / attendace at arts and cultural activities by personal income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	All incomes	Personal income category: Very low	Low	Moderate	High
Frankston Arts Centre programs and event	32.7%	34.0%	33.8%	27.9%	32.2%
Cube 37 programs and events	4.7%	3.8%	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%
Street art / public art walking tours	9.9%	10.8%	9.5%	7.3%	11.5%
Frankston City Libraries services, activ	27.1%	30.9%	31.3%	27.4%	25.7%
Council run - Pet's Day Out	10.8%	7.0%	12.4%	11.9%	14.2%
Council run - Festival of Lights	25.8%	23.6%	24.9%	25.6%	32.7%
Council run - Waterfront Festival	35.8%	29.7%	44.3%	35.6%	43.1%
Council run - Party in the Park	5.7%	5.9%	5.5%	4.1%	7.7%
Council run - Ventana Fiesta	6.3%	6.5%	5.5%	4.1%	8.0%
Externally run outdoor events	11.7%	9.9%	9.5%	11.0%	17.4%
Other	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	2.4%
Total responses	**2,415**	**721**	**367**	**351**	**674**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*929 (66.0%)*	*287 (64.5%)*	*140 (69.8%)*	*151 (68.9%)*	*234 (69.0%)*

Sports, recreation, and leisure

Use of local open spaces (parks and gardens)

Frequency of visiting parks and gardens

Respondents were asked:

"How often does the person visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces?"

A total of 1,509 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response to the question as to their frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces.

It is important to bear in mind that there is some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

The key finding from this data is that more than half (58.6%) of respondents reported that they visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces frequently (i.e., at least once a week), with almost half (44.2%) visit every few days. This highlights the critical nature of open space facilities to the Frankston community.

Nine percent of respondents reported that they rarely or never visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces.

Frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

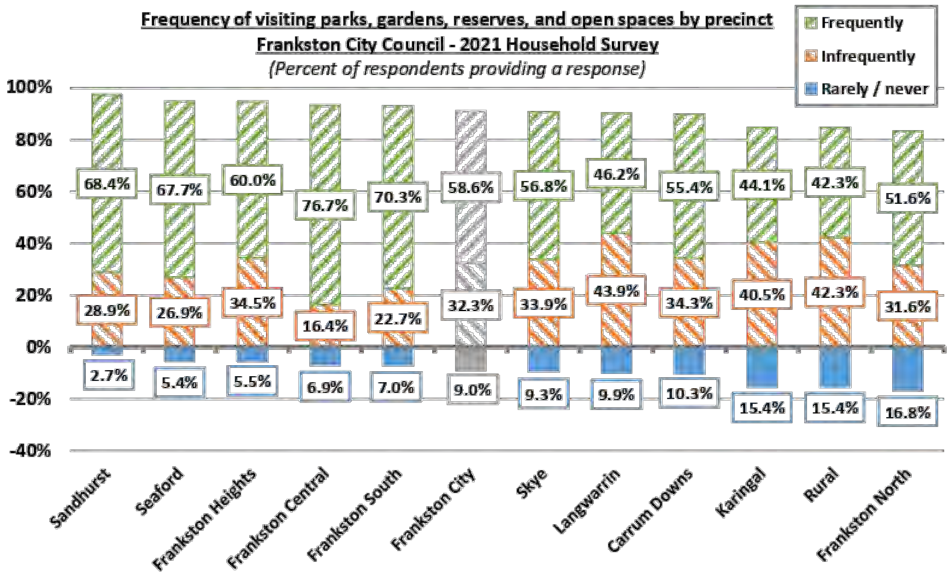
Response	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Daily	266	17.6%
Every few days	401	26.6%
Once a week	218	14.4%
Every few weeks	160	10.6%
Occassionally	328	21.7%
Rarely / never	136	9.0%
Not stated	101	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces observed across the municipality, as follow:

- ***Sandhurst, Seaford, Frankston Central, and Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities frequently.

- ***Langwarrin, Karingal, and rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities infrequently.

- ***Karingal, rural precinct, and Frankston North*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to rarely or never visit these facilities.



The following table provides the results for the full breakdown of frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces for each of the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit every few days.

- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit once a week.

- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit daily.

- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit occasionally.

- ***Seaford*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit daily.

- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit every few weeks.

Frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

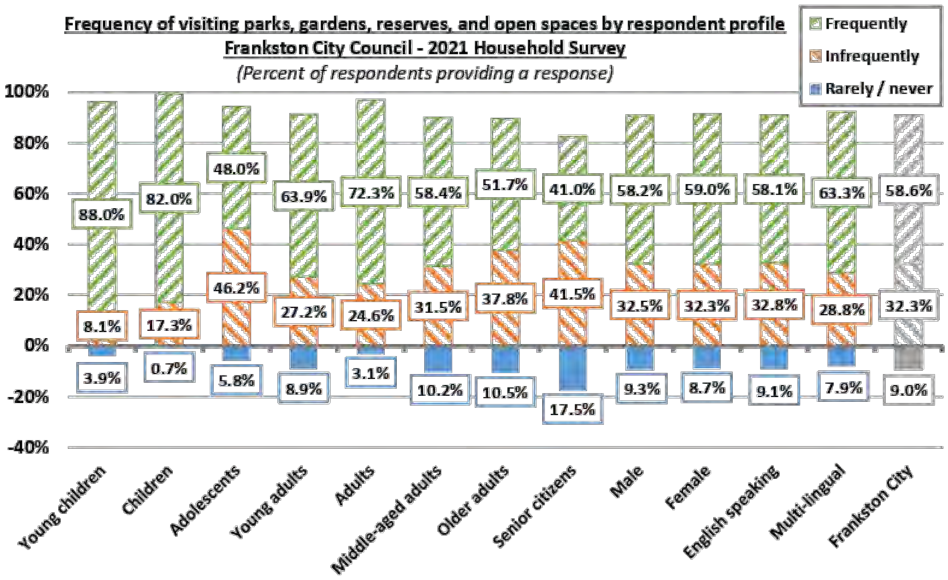
Response	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Daily	19.0%	21.6%	13.1%	10.5%	24.9%	15.3%
Every few days	25.5%	38.6%	32.4%	20.0%	30.8%	17.1%
Once a week	10.9%	16.5%	14.5%	21.1%	14.6%	11.7%
Every few weeks	16.1%	4.5%	15.9%	5.3%	5.9%	13.5%
Occassionally	18.2%	11.9%	18.6%	26.3%	16.8%	27.0%
Rarely / never	10.3%	6.9%	5.5%	16.8%	7.0%	15.4%
Not stated	18	5	4	14	13	10
Total	**155**	**181**	**149**	**109**	**198**	**121**

Response	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Daily	10.6%	22.1%	24.6%	12.2%	16.2%	17.6%
Every few days	22.7%	28.9%	26.9%	25.9%	18.0%	26.6%
Once a week	12.9%	17.4%	16.2%	18.7%	8.1%	14.4%
Every few weeks	10.6%	12.8%	7.7%	9.4%	19.8%	10.6%
Occassionally	33.3%	16.1%	19.2%	24.5%	22.5%	21.7%
Rarely / never	9.9%	2.7%	5.4%	9.3%	15.4%	9.0%
Not stated	9	6	4	4	3	101
Total	**141**	**155**	**134**	**143**	**114**	**1,610**

There was measurable and significant variation in the frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children and children (aged 0 to 12 years) and adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities frequently.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities infrequently.
- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to rarely or never visit these facilities.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – there was no measurable variation in these results observed between English speaking respondents and respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home.

These results clearly reinforce the importance of open space facilities for families with children, although it also highlights the fact that the majority of respondents from almost all age groups visit open space facilities frequently.



Frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
Daily	27.3%	12.3%	6.9%	21.0%	20.7%	17.8%
Every few days	49.3%	48.2%	25.8%	24.4%	34.9%	24.8%
Once a week	11.4%	21.5%	15.3%	18.5%	16.7%	15.8%
Every few weeks	4.7%	9.8%	15.2%	14.8%	10.3%	9.1%
Occassionally	3.4%	7.5%	31.0%	12.4%	14.3%	22.4%
Rarely / never	3.9%	0.7%	5.8%	8.9%	3.1%	10.2%
Not stated	8	8	8	14	5	22
Total	**57**	**95**	**114**	**209**	**188**	**321**

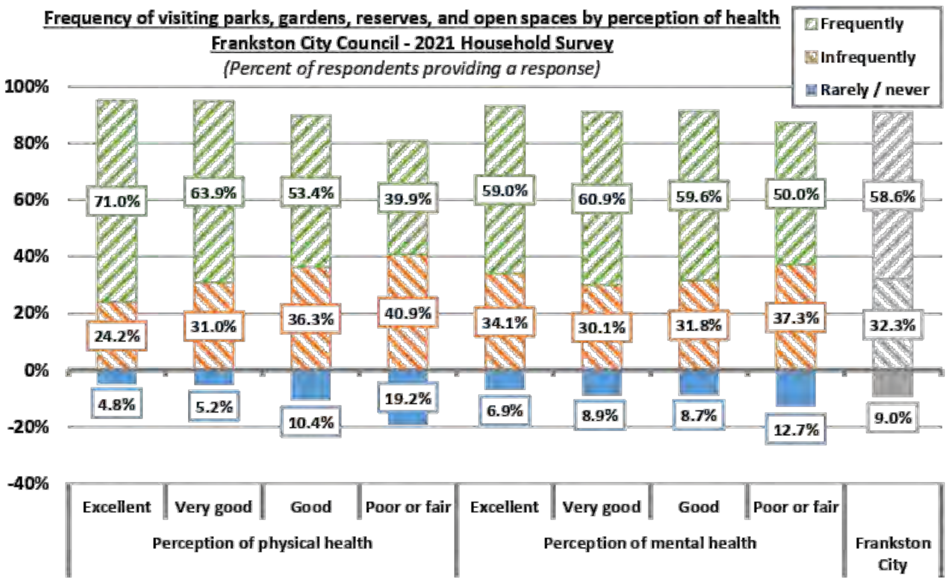
Response	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Daily	18.6%	14.0%	16.4%	18.6%	17.2%	21.9%
Every few days	22.3%	15.0%	26.4%	26.7%	26.2%	29.2%
Once a week	10.8%	12.0%	15.4%	13.7%	14.7%	12.2%
Every few weeks	9.7%	10.9%	10.8%	10.6%	10.7%	10.4%
Occassionally	28.1%	30.6%	21.7%	21.7%	22.1%	18.4%
Rarely / never	10.5%	17.5%	9.3%	8.7%	9.1%	7.9%
Not stated	16	16	48	50	91	5
Total	**410**	**195**	**771**	**828**	**1,449**	**143**

Frequency of visiting parks and gardens by perception of physical and mental health

The following graph and table provide a breakdown of the frequency of respondents' visiting parks and gardens by their perception of their physical and mental health.

There was some variation in the frequency of visiting parks and gardens observed by the respondents' perception of the physical and mental health, as follows:

- ***Physical health*** – respondents who rated their physical health as "excellent" or "very good" were notably more likely than average to frequently (at least once a week), whilst respondents who rated their physical health as "fair" or "poor" were measurably more likely than average to rarely or never visit parks and gardens.
- ***Mental health*** – there was significantly less variation in the frequency of visiting parks and gardens observed by the respondents' perception of their mental health, although it is noted that respondents who rated their mental health as "fair" or "poor" were marginally more likely than average to rarely or never visit parks and gardens.



Frequency of visiting parks and gardens by disability status

The following table provides a comparison of the frequency of visiting parks and gardens between respondents with a permanent or long-term disability and those without.

There was measurable and significant variation in this result observed, with respondents with a disability measurably and significantly less likely to visit parks and gardens frequently (i.e., at least once a week), with 44.7% visiting frequently, compared to 66.0% of respondents without a disability.

Respondents with a disability were measurably and significantly more likely to visit parks and gardens occasionally or rarely / never visit than respondents without a disability.

Frequency of visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*With a disability*		*Without a disability*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Daily	69	13.3%	198	20.0%
Every few days	99	19.1%	302	30.5%
Once a week	64	12.3%	154	15.5%
Every few weeks	55	10.6%	106	10.7%
Occassionally	150	28.9%	177	17.9%
Rarely / never	82	15.8%	54	5.4%
Not stated	30		70	
Total	**549**	**100%**	**1,061**	**100%**

Reasons for visiting parks and gardens

Respondents visiting parks and gardens were asked:

> *"What are all the reasons why the person visits parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces?"*

Of the 1,373 respondents who at least occasionally visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces, 1,366 nominated at least one of the 11 listed reasons (including "other") why they visit these facilities.

These respondents provided an average of 3.6 reasons each as to why they visit these facilities.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

The most common reasons why respondents visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces were for exercise (56.0%), walking (56.0%), to visit the foreshore / beach (48.2%), and for relaxation (36.8%).

These results confirm that the community visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces for a variety of reasons, with exercise, relaxation, socialising, dog walking and exercise, and play all common reasons why a significant proportion of respondents attend these facilities.

Reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents visited parks)

Reason	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Exercise	769	56.0%
Walking	769	56.0%
Foreshore / beach	662	48.2%
Relaxation	614	44.7%
Socialising / friends	505	36.8%
Dog walking / exercise	474	34.5%
To look at nature	460	33.5%
Children's play	375	27.3%
Organised sport	191	13.9%
Casual informal sport	111	8.1%
Other	3	0.2%
Total responses	**4,933**	
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*1,366*	*(99.5%)*

There was measurable and significant variation in the reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces observed across the 11 precincts, with attention drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for exercise, walking, visiting the foreshore / beach, relaxation, to look at nature, and children's play.

- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities to visit the foreshore / beach, socialising with friends, to look at nature, children's play, and for organised sport.

- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for exercise, to visit the foreshore / beach, relaxation, and organised sports.

- ***Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities to look at nature.

- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for dog walking / dog exercise.

- ***Skye*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for dog walking / dog exercise.

Reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents visited parks)

Reason	Carrum Downs	Frankston Central	Frankston Heights	Frankston North	Frankston South	Karingal
Exercise	55.3%	68.9%	60.6%	44.3%	66.3%	52.1%
Walking	61.8%	64.6%	58.4%	38.0%	64.0%	54.3%
Foreshore / beach	31.7%	71.3%	74.5%	21.5%	68.6%	39.4%
Relaxation	44.7%	53.0%	54.7%	22.8%	56.4%	38.3%
Socialising / friends	35.8%	41.5%	56.2%	8.9%	40.7%	41.5%
Dog walking / exercise	35.0%	31.1%	33.6%	36.7%	33.7%	25.5%
To look at nature	36.6%	43.3%	42.3%	20.3%	33.1%	42.6%
Children's play	26.8%	36.0%	46.0%	12.7%	27.3%	25.5%
Organised sport	5.7%	12.2%	21.9%	3.8%	20.9%	7.4%
Casual informal sport	7.3%	11.0%	6.6%	2.5%	13.4%	6.4%
Other	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	**419**	**711**	**623**	**167**	**730**	**313**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*122 (99.2%)*	*164 (100%)*	*136 (99.3%)*	*78 (98.7%)*	*172 (100%)*	*92 (97.9%)*

Reason	Langwarrin	Sandhurst	Seaford	Skye	Rural	Frankston City
Exercise	52.9%	51.7%	51.2%	48.4%	42.6%	56.0%
Walking	47.9%	62.8%	55.3%	46.0%	42.6%	56.0%
Foreshore / beach	33.6%	35.9%	54.5%	33.3%	28.7%	48.2%
Relaxation	37.8%	37.2%	46.3%	38.1%	28.7%	44.7%
Socialising / friends	36.1%	21.4%	29.3%	36.5%	21.3%	36.8%
Dog walking / exercise	45.4%	33.8%	30.1%	41.3%	20.2%	34.5%
To look at nature	27.7%	23.4%	33.3%	20.6%	18.1%	33.5%
Children's play	12.6%	30.3%	33.3%	23.8%	28.7%	27.3%
Organised sport	14.3%	18.6%	17.1%	11.1%	17.0%	13.9%
Casual informal sport	4.2%	4.1%	12.2%	9.5%	1.1%	8.1%
Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%
Total responses	**372**	**464**	**447**	**390**	**235**	**4,933**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*119 (100%)*	*145 (100%)*	*123 (100%)*	*126 (100%)*	*89 (94.7%)*	*1,366 (99.5%)*

There was also measurable and significant variation in the reasons for visiting parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for socialising with friends, to look at nature, and for children's play.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities to visit the foreshore / beach, socialising with friends, children's play, organised sport, and casual informal sport.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities socialising with friends, organised sport, and casual informal sport.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for exercise and socialising with friends.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for walking, relaxation, socialising with friends, dog walking / dog exercise, to look at nature, and children's play.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents were measurably more likely than average to visit these facilities for organised sports.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to visit these facilities for walking, relaxation, socialising with friends, and to look at nature.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English to visit these facilities for exercise, dog walking / dog exercise, and for children's play.
- ***Language other than English at home*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to visit these facilities for walking, relaxation, and to look at nature.

Reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Reason	Young children	Children	Adol' escents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults
Exercise	52.2%	53.5%	44.0%	69.1%	61.6%	51.1%
Walking	47.8%	43.0%	37.0%	62.4%	64.4%	59.3%
Foreshore / beach	43.5%	57.0%	40.0%	53.4%	54.2%	51.5%
Relaxation	19.6%	31.4%	21.0%	48.9%	52.5%	49.6%
Socialising / friends	58.7%	58.1%	56.0%	43.8%	47.5%	29.9%
Dog walking / exercise	19.6%	29.1%	32.0%	39.3%	49.7%	42.2%
To look at nature	47.8%	31.4%	19.0%	35.4%	44.1%	34.3%
Children's play	97.8%	83.7%	14.0%	23.6%	52.5%	13.4%
Organised sport	4.3%	38.4%	32.0%	10.7%	18.1%	11.2%
Casual informal sport	4.3%	23.3%	23.0%	11.8%	10.2%	4.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Total responses	**180**	**387**	**318**	**709**	**807**	**929**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*46 (100%)*	*85 (99.4%)*	*100 (100%)*	*177 (99.3%)*	*177 (100%)*	*267 (99.4%)*

Reason	Older adults	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	Multi-lingual
Exercise	58.0%	44.6%	53.9%	57.8%	57.0%	46.9%
Walking	55.7%	58.1%	51.3%	60.5%	55.2%	61.7%
Foreshore / beach	46.3%	37.2%	45.3%	50.5%	48.6%	45.3%
Relaxation	47.4%	50.0%	41.5%	47.5%	43.1%	57.0%
Socialising / friends	26.4%	20.9%	32.5%	40.4%	37.1%	35.2%
Dog walking / exercise	31.5%	14.2%	33.0%	36.0%	35.6%	26.6%
To look at nature	32.4%	26.4%	30.2%	36.3%	31.4%	50.0%
Children's play	15.3%	9.5%	27.6%	27.1%	28.1%	19.5%
Organised sport	7.4%	11.5%	16.6%	11.5%	15.1%	3.1%
Casual informal sport	2.8%	3.4%	10.1%	6.3%	8.3%	7.0%
Other	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Total responses	**1,140**	**410**	**2,242**	**2,660**	**4,438**	**451**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*351 (99.5%)*	*146 (98.7%)*	*651 (99.4%)*	*708 (99.6%)*	*1,228 (99.6%)*	*127 (99.2%)*

Reasons for visiting parks and gardens by perception of physical and mental health

The following table provides a breakdown of the reasons for visiting parks and gardens by the respondents' perception of their physical and mental health.

Apart from respondents who rated their physical health "fair" or "poor", there was relatively little significant variation observed. Attention is, however, drawn to the following:

- ***"Fair" or "poor" physical health*** – respondents were notably less likely to visit for exercise and more likely to visit for walking, foreshore / beach, socialising, to look at nature, and for children's play.
- ***"Fair" or "poor" mental health*** – respondents were notably less likely than average to visit for exercise or for children's play and more likely to visit for walking.

Reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces by perception of health
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents visited parks)

Reason	*Excellent*	*Very Good*	*Good*	*Fair / Poor*	*Can't say*
Perception of phyical health					
Exercise	59.9%	60.0%	51.9%	47.7%	64.7%
Walking	50.7%	59.8%	57.1%	51.1%	64.7%
Foreshore / beach	47.6%	54.0%	45.0%	38.1%	82.4%
Relaxation	44.2%	44.9%	41.7%	49.4%	70.6%
Socialising / friends	40.5%	42.8%	28.0%	33.5%	64.7%
Dog walking / exercise	34.7%	37.0%	32.5%	32.4%	35.3%
To look at nature	31.0%	34.2%	31.3%	37.5%	64.7%
Children's play	34.4%	30.5%	21.1%	17.6%	70.6%
Organised sport	17.3%	18.1%	10.4%	6.3%	5.9%
Casual informal sport	9.5%	11.0%	5.9%	2.8%	5.9%
Other	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
Total responses	**1,088**	**1,825**	**1,374**	**558**	**89**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*293 (99.5%)*	*462 (99.5%)*	*420 (99.5%)*	*174 (99.3%)*	*17 (100%)*

Reason	*Excellent*	*Very Good*	*Good*	*Fair / Poor*	*Can't say*
Mental health					
Exercise	56.1%	59.0%	58.5%	45.8%	0.0%
Walking	50.3%	55.3%	61.7%	53.2%	0.0%
Foreshore / beach	49.7%	49.5%	45.6%	47.7%	0.0%
Relaxation	47.1%	43.1%	42.9%	45.8%	0.0%
Socialising / friends	34.6%	38.8%	36.1%	35.2%	0.0%
Dog walking / exercise	26.3%	39.1%	33.8%	41.2%	0.0%
To look at nature	30.1%	33.2%	32.4%	37.0%	0.0%
Children's play	29.8%	30.1%	26.3%	18.5%	0.0%
Organised sport	10.9%	18.6%	15.2%	8.8%	0.0%
Casual informal sport	5.4%	12.8%	6.6%	7.4%	0.0%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Total responses	**1,064**	**1,428**	**1,585**	**738**	**89**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*310 (99.3%)*	*373 (99.2%)*	*441 (99.9%)*	*215 (99.4%)*	*27 (100%)*

Reasons for visiting parks and gardens by disability status

The following table provides a comparison of the reasons for visiting parks and gardens for respondents with a permanent or long-term disability and those without.

It is noted that respondents with a disability who visit parks and gardens at least infrequently were less likely than those without a disability to visit for exercise, walking, visiting foreshore / beach, socialising with friends, children's play, organised sport, or casual informal sport.

Respondents with a disability were, however, somewhat more likely than average to visit for relaxation and to look at nature.

It is important to bear in mind that the respondents' disability status was highly correlated with the respondents' age, with older respondents significantly more likely to have a disability than younger respondents. It is likely that at least some of the variation in these results reflects the age variation rather than purely the disability status of the respondents.

Reasons for visiting local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents visited parks)

Reason	*With a disability*		*Without a disability*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Exercise	211	48.3%	558	59.6%
Walking	232	53.1%	538	57.4%
Foreshore / beach	196	44.9%	466	49.7%
Relaxation	212	48.5%	402	42.9%
Socialising / friends	139	31.8%	366	39.1%
Dog walking / exercise	154	35.2%	320	34.2%
To look at nature	159	36.4%	301	32.1%
Children's play	75	17.2%	300	32.0%
Organised sport	41	9.4%	150	16.0%
Casual informal sport	19	4.3%	92	9.8%
Other	3	0.7%	1	0.1%
Total responses	**1,441**		**3,494**	
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*435 (99.7%)*		*931 (99.4%)*	

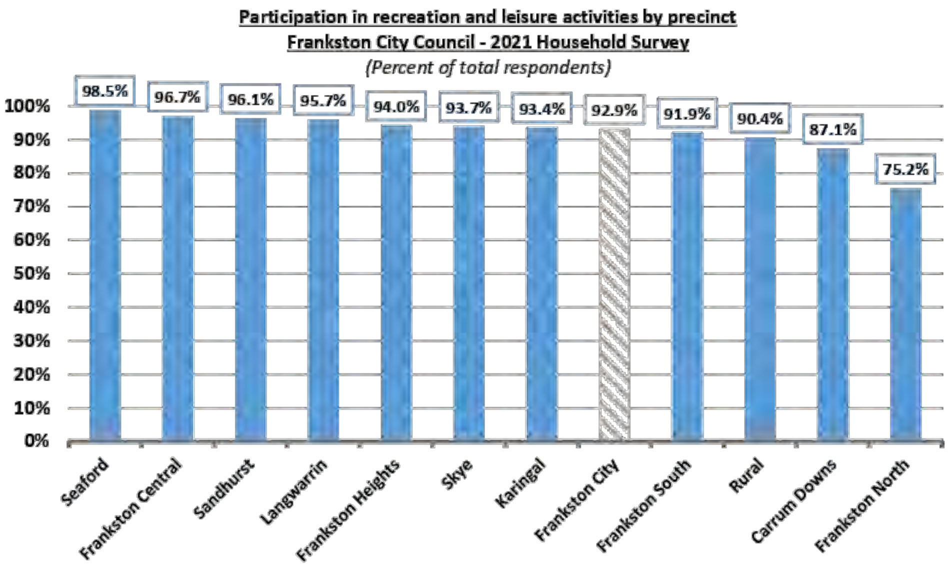
Recreation and leisure activities

Respondents were asked:

"What are all the recreation and leisure activities in which the person participates / attends?"

Almost all (92.9%), or 1,496 of the 1,610 respondents nominated at least one recreation and leisure activities in which they participate in or attend, from the precoded list of 16 (including "other") activities.

Whilst not a complete measure of participation in recreation and leisure activities, these results provide a broad proxy measure for participation in recreation and leisure activities across a broad range of activities.



These respondents reported an average of 5.4 activities each in which they attend or participate.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

There was some minor variation in participation / attendance with at least one of the 16 listed activities, with respondents from Seaford somewhat more likely than average to participate in at least one activity, whilst respondents from Frankston North were measurably less likely to participate in at least one.

Approximately half or more of the total respondents reported that they walk local streets and parks (72.1%), socialise with friends (62.5%), shopping (62.2%), visit coastal foreshore (56.9%), and visit nature reserves (47.8%).

These results do highlight the importance of open spaces, the beaches and foreshore, and nature reserves to the Frankston community, as a significant proportion of the community visit these facilities for exercise, relaxation, and socialisation (discussed in the preceding section), and that many engage in recreation and leisure activities in and around these facilities.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Walking street / parks	1,161	72.1%
Socialising with friends	1,006	62.5%
Shopping	1,001	62.2%
Visit coastal foreshore	916	56.9%
Visit nature reserves	769	47.8%
Gardening	690	42.9%
Swimming - beach	631	39.2%
Use social media	559	34.7%
Bike riding	403	25.0%
Swimming - pool	397	24.7%
Computer gaming	239	14.8%
Fishing	163	10.1%
Gambling	61	3.8%
BMX	48	3.0%
Skate boarding	47	2.9%
Other	42	2.6%
Total responses	**8,133**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*1,496 (92.9%)*	

There was some variation in the attendance at / participation in the listed recreation and leisure activities observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking streets / parks, visiting coastal foreshore, visiting nature reserves, swimming at the beach, and skateboarding.

- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in socialising with friends, visiting coastal foreshore, swimming at the beach, swimming at a pool, and skateboarding.

- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in visiting coastal foreshore and visiting nature reserves.

- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in other activities.

- ***Seaford*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking streets / parks, visiting coastal foreshore, and bike riding.

- ***Skye*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in bike riding and gambling.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

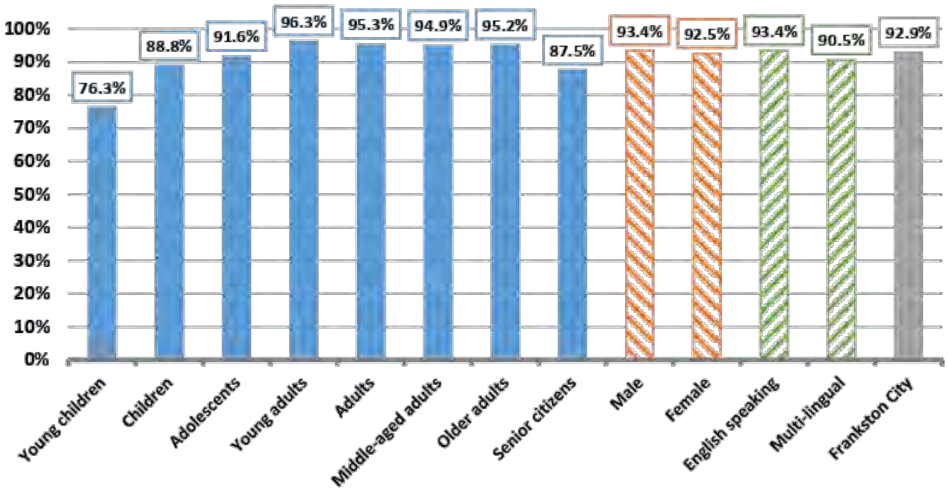
Activity	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Walking street / parks	73.5%	85.1%	71.8%	50.5%	74.7%	58.7%
Socialising with friends	61.9%	65.7%	72.5%	37.6%	68.2%	54.5%
Shopping	63.2%	69.1%	61.7%	45.0%	58.1%	67.8%
Visit coastal foreshore	50.3%	76.2%	65.8%	34.9%	68.7%	41.3%
Visit nature reserves	52.3%	61.9%	49.7%	23.9%	60.6%	41.3%
Gardening	41.3%	43.1%	40.3%	22.9%	47.5%	47.9%
Swimming - beach	30.3%	54.1%	47.7%	28.4%	40.9%	28.1%
Use social media	40.6%	34.3%	35.6%	19.3%	33.8%	34.7%
Bike riding	20.6%	27.1%	29.5%	6.4%	29.8%	22.3%
Swimming - pool	23.9%	32.6%	34.9%	23.9%	21.7%	28.9%
Computer gaming	21.9%	11.6%	17.4%	16.5%	10.6%	10.7%
Fishing	11.0%	8.3%	14.8%	12.8%	7.6%	7.4%
Gambling	2.6%	1.7%	4.7%	5.5%	5.6%	0.8%
BMX	3.2%	3.9%	6.7%	2.8%	2.5%	6.6%
Skate boarding	3.2%	6.6%	6.0%	1.8%	6.1%	0.0%
Other	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%	2.8%	4.5%	2.5%
Total responses	**777**	**1,055**	**834**	**365**	**1,071**	**549**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*135 (87.1%)*	*175 (96.7%)*	*140 (94.0%)*	*82 (75.2%)*	*182 (91.9%)*	*113 (93.4%)*

Activity	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Walking street / parks	68.8%	78.1%	84.3%	72.0%	62.3%	72.1%
Socialising with friends	61.0%	68.4%	63.4%	62.2%	62.3%	62.5%
Shopping	63.8%	59.4%	66.4%	53.1%	54.4%	62.2%
Visit coastal foreshore	48.2%	47.7%	76.1%	47.6%	33.3%	56.9%
Visit nature reserves	41.1%	38.1%	47.0%	39.2%	36.8%	47.8%
Gardening	46.1%	45.2%	42.5%	35.7%	34.2%	42.9%
Swimming - beach	38.3%	34.2%	55.2%	30.8%	28.1%	39.2%
Use social media	34.8%	37.4%	32.1%	37.1%	27.2%	34.7%
Bike riding	15.6%	21.9%	39.6%	32.9%	28.9%	25.0%
Swimming - pool	13.5%	19.4%	30.6%	30.1%	14.0%	24.7%
Computer gaming	15.6%	12.9%	11.9%	15.4%	19.3%	14.8%
Fishing	6.4%	6.5%	13.4%	14.7%	12.3%	10.1%
Gambling	5.0%	3.9%	2.2%	8.4%	1.8%	3.8%
BMX	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	3.0%
Skate boarding	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	3.5%	0.9%	2.9%
Other	1.4%	9.0%	3.7%	2.8%	5.3%	2.6%
Total responses	**652**	**750**	**763**	**696**	**481**	**8,133**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*135 (95.7%)*	*149 (96.1%)*	*132 (98.5%)*	*134 (93.7%)*	*103 (90.4%)*	*1,496 (92.9%)*

There was also some variation in the proportion of respondents who participate in at least one of the listed recreation and leisure activities observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to participate in at least one activity.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were somewhat, but not measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one of the listed activities.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were marginally but not measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English to participate in at least one of the listed activities.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



The following table provides a breakdown of participation in / attendance at the listed recreation and leisure activities by respondent profile.

There was measurable and significant variation in these results observed, as follows:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in swimming at the beach, bike riding, and swimming at a pool.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in socialising with friends, swimming at the beach, bike riding, swimming at a pool, computer gaming, BMX, and skateboarding.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in using social media.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in socialising with friends, swimming at the beach, using social media, computer gaming, and skateboarding.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking streets and parks, socialising with friends, visiting coastal foreshore, visiting nature reserves, swimming at the beach, using social media, bike riding, and swimming at a pool.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in gardening.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in bike riding, fishing, BMX, and skateboarding.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to participate in walking streets / parks, socialising with friends, shopping, visiting coastal foreshore, and gardening.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to participate in walking streets / parks, socialising with friends, and using social media.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
Walking street / parks	68.4%	62.1%	66.7%	77.0%	81.4%	74.5%
Socialising with friends	43.9%	70.5%	64.9%	81.8%	71.3%	58.6%
Shopping	28.1%	47.4%	52.6%	62.7%	68.1%	66.7%
Visit coastal foreshore	54.4%	60.0%	47.4%	59.8%	75.0%	56.7%
Visit nature reserves	45.6%	52.6%	28.1%	51.2%	66.0%	52.3%
Gardening	14.0%	13.7%	2.6%	27.3%	47.9%	48.6%
Swimming - beach	49.1%	69.5%	44.7%	52.6%	60.6%	39.6%
Use social media	7.0%	17.9%	51.8%	59.8%	50.0%	39.6%
Bike riding	50.9%	68.4%	29.8%	29.7%	36.7%	22.4%
Swimming - pool	56.1%	62.1%	22.8%	32.1%	37.8%	18.4%
Computer gaming	5.3%	46.3%	43.0%	30.1%	13.3%	5.3%
Fishing	5.3%	14.7%	7.9%	13.4%	14.4%	9.0%
Gambling	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%	4.8%	4.7%
BMX	7.0%	14.7%	4.4%	4.3%	5.9%	1.2%
Skate boarding	5.3%	10.5%	7.9%	6.7%	2.7%	1.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.5%	4.3%	2.5%
Total responses	**250**	**581**	**546**	**1237**	**1,203**	**1,609**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*43 (76.3%)*	*84 (88.8%)*	*104 (91.6%)*	*202 (96.3%)*	*179 (95.3%)*	*305 (94.9%)*

Activity	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Walking street / parks	76.6%	56.4%	68.9%	75.1%	73.2%	64.3%
Socialising with friends	57.3%	50.3%	58.5%	66.2%	63.4%	55.9%
Shopping	69.3%	55.9%	52.1%	71.7%	62.5%	59.4%
Visit coastal foreshore	57.8%	40.5%	53.3%	60.3%	57.4%	53.8%
Visit nature reserves	46.1%	33.3%	43.7%	51.7%	47.3%	52.4%
Gardening	60.0%	56.4%	37.7%	47.7%	43.4%	39.2%
Swimming - beach	25.9%	11.3%	38.1%	40.0%	39.0%	43.4%
Use social media	25.9%	12.8%	32.2%	37.1%	36.2%	22.4%
Bike riding	13.9%	6.7%	30.2%	20.2%	25.3%	23.8%
Swimming - pool	15.6%	7.7%	23.6%	25.7%	24.8%	23.1%
Computer gaming	4.9%	8.2%	21.3%	8.9%	15.1%	13.3%
Fishing	11.0%	3.1%	14.9%	5.8%	10.1%	11.9%
Gambling	6.1%	2.1%	4.5%	3.1%	4.0%	2.1%
BMX	0.5%	0.0%	5.3%	0.8%	3.0%	2.8%
Skate boarding	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	1.4%	2.9%	3.5%
Other	3.4%	2.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	4.9%
Total responses	**1,946**	**676**	**3,790**	**4,292**	**7,391**	**680**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*390 (95.2%)*	*171 (87.5%)*	*720 (93.4%)*	*767 (92.5%)*	*1,353 (93.4%)*	*130 (90.5%)*

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by disability status

The following table provides a comparison of participation in recreation and leisure activities between respondents with a permanent or long-term disability and those without.

Overall, it is noted that respondents with a disability were only marginally less likely to participate in at least one activity than were respondents without a disability (90.6% compared to 94.1%), although they tended to participate in different activities at different levels. Persons with a disability were:

- ***More likely to participate in*** – were somewhat more likely than respondents without a disability to in gardening.
- ***Less likely to participate in*** – were measurably less likely than respondents without a disability to participate in walking streets / parks, socialising with friends, visiting coastal foreshore, visiting nature reserves, swimming at the beach, using social media, bike riding, and swimming at a pool.

Metropolis Research notes the significant relationship between the respondents' age and their disability status, with older respondents significantly more likely to have a permanent or long-term disability than younger respondents. It is likely that at least some of the variation in these results is partly due to age rather than just disability status.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	With a disability		Without a disability	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Walking street / parks	354	64.5%	807	76.1%
Socialising with friends	297	54.1%	709	66.8%
Shopping	332	60.5%	669	63.1%
Visit coastal foreshore	277	50.5%	639	60.2%
Visit nature reserves	233	42.4%	536	50.5%
Gardening	254	46.3%	436	41.1%
Swimming - beach	136	24.8%	495	46.7%
Use social media	162	29.5%	397	37.4%
Bike riding	93	16.9%	310	29.2%
Swimming - pool	91	16.6%	306	28.8%
Computer gaming	77	14.0%	162	15.3%
Fishing	57	10.4%	107	10.1%
Gambling	25	4.6%	36	3.4%
BMX	10	1.8%	38	3.6%
Skate boarding	6	1.1%	41	3.9%
Other	11	2.0%	32	3.0%
Total responses	**2,415**		**5,720**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*497 (90.6%)*		*998 (94.1%)*	

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by volunteering status

The following table provides a comparison of participation in recreation and leisure activities between respondents who volunteer (at least sometimes) and those who do not volunteer.

It is noted, however, that respondents who volunteer participated in an average of six activities each, whilst respondents who do not volunteer only participated in an average of approximately five.

Overall, there was no variation in the proportion of respondents who participate in at least one of the listed recreation and leisure activities observed between those who volunteer and those who do not.

There was, however, some variation observed in terms of the types of recreation and leisure activities in which they participate, as follows:

- ***Volunteers*** – respondents who volunteer were measurably more likely than those who do not to participate in walking streets and parks, socialising with friends, shopping, visiting coastal foreshore, visiting nature reserves, gardening, swimming at the beach, bike riding, and notably more likely to participate in gambling.
- ***Non-volunteers*** – respondents were measurably more likely than volunteers to participate in using social media and computer gaming.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by volunteering
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	*Volunteer*		*Not a volunteer*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Walking street / parks	303	85.4%	706	71.5%
Socialising with friends	260	73.2%	590	59.7%
Shopping	261	73.5%	620	62.8%
Visit coastal foreshore	253	71.3%	530	53.6%
Visit nature reserves	207	58.3%	456	46.2%
Gardening	215	60.6%	429	43.4%
Swimming - beach	153	43.1%	350	35.4%
Use social media	124	34.9%	395	40.0%
Bike riding	100	28.2%	187	18.9%
Swimming - pool	77	21.7%	206	20.9%
Computer gaming	36	10.1%	138	14.0%
Fishing	41	11.5%	98	9.9%
Gambling	24	6.8%	36	3.6%
BMX	16	4.5%	10	1.0%
Skate boarding	12	3.4%	15	1.5%
Other	11	3.1%	28	2.8%
Total responses	**2,093**		**4,794**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*344 (96.7%)*		*939 (95.0%)*	

Metropolis RESEARCH

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by personal income

The following table provides a comparison of participation in recreation and leisure activities by respondents' personal income. These results include only respondents aged 15 years and over, consistent with the personal income question.

The personal income categories are based on the income quartiles for the City of Frankston, as follows: "very low" (up to $499 per week), "low" ($500 to $799 per week), "moderate" ($800 to $1,249 per week), and "high" ($1,250 or more per week).

There was some variation in these results observed by personal income, as follows:

- ***Very low income*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in shopping as a recreational or leisure activity.
- ***Moderate income*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to participate in socialising with friends, visiting nature reserves, using social media, and swimming at the beach as recreational or leisure activities.
- ***High income*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in walking local streets / parks, visiting coastal foreshore, visiting nature reserves, swimming at the beach, and bike riding, and notably more likely than average to participate in socialising with friends and swimming at a pool as recreational or leisure activities.

Participation in recreation and leisure activities by personal income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	All incomes	Personal income category			
		Very low	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*
Walking street / parks	73.2%	73.0%	77.1%	75.3%	84.1%
Shopping	64.7%	69.4%	65.2%	67.6%	67.6%
Socialising with friends	62.2%	58.6%	64.7%	68.9%	69.6%
Visit coastal foreshore	57.0%	53.2%	58.2%	58.0%	67.8%
Visit nature reserves	47.9%	43.0%	53.2%	54.3%	56.9%
Gardening	47.0%	48.9%	51.2%	45.7%	46.6%
Use social media	37.1%	39.9%	29.4%	46.6%	41.9%
Swimming - beach	36.4%	32.0%	33.3%	44.3%	49.3%
Bike riding	20.8%	18.7%	15.4%	21.0%	33.3%
Swimming - pool	20.5%	20.5%	17.4%	22.4%	26.8%
Computer gaming	12.4%	16.2%	6.5%	14.2%	11.2%
Fishing	10.0%	8.6%	10.9%	11.9%	13.0%
Gambling	4.3%	3.6%	6.0%	6.8%	5.0%
Skate boarding	2.1%	2.7%	1.5%	0.9%	3.5%
BMX	1.9%	1.8%	0.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Other	2.8%	1.8%	3.0%	2.3%	4.4%
Total responses	**7,045**	**2,182**	**991**	**1,190**	**1,980**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*1,321 (93.8%)*	*430 (96.9%)*	*186 (92.6%)*	*216 (98.7%)*	*332 (97.9%)*

Organised / formal sports and recreation activities

Respondents were asked:

"What are all the organised / formal sports and recreation activities in which the person participates / attends?"

A total of 729 of the 1,610 total respondents (45.3%) selected at least one organised / formal sports or recreation activity in which they participate, at an average of a little less than two organised or formal sports and recreation activities each.

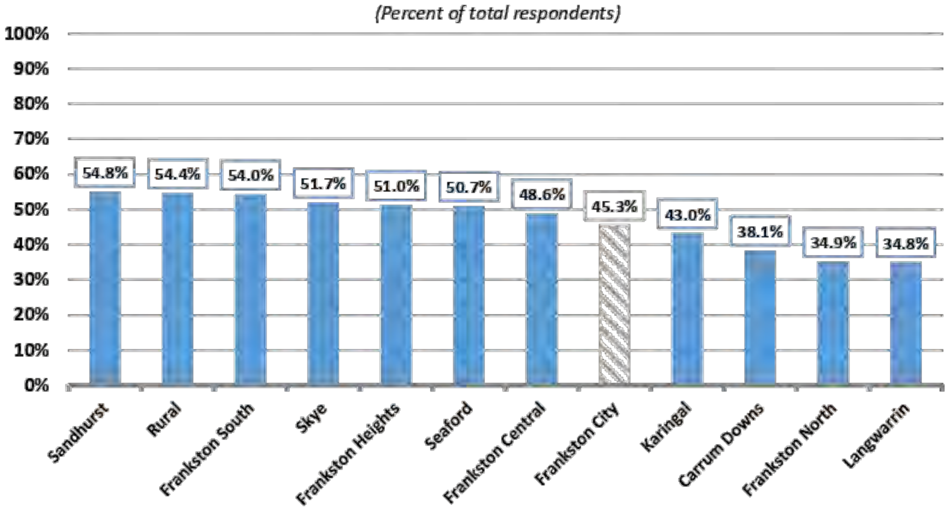
It is noted that whilst 92.9% of respondents participated in or attended at least one of the 16 listed recreation and leisure activities, less than half as many reported that they participate in at least one organised formal sports or recreation activity.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

There was some variation in the proportion of respondents who participated in at least one organised or formal sport or recreation activity observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Sandhurst, rural precinct, and Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in at least one organised or formal sports or recreation activity.
- ***Frankston North and Langwarrin*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one organised or formal sports or recreation activity.

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



The most common organised or formal sports or recreation activities in which respondents participate were gym / group fitness (14.4%), swimming (10.1%), and PARC Aquatic Centre (9.8%). It is noted that only a relatively small proportion of respondents reported that they participate in the other listed organised or formal sports or recreation activities.

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Gym / group fitness	232	14.4%
Swimming	163	10.1%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	157	9.8%
Cycling / bike riding	98	6.1%
Golf	93	5.8%
Australian Rules	92	5.7%
Basketball	86	5.3%
Netball	63	3.9%
Soccer	56	3.5%
Yachting / boating	36	2.2%
Cricket	35	2.2%
Tennis	29	1.8%
Gymnastics	20	1.2%
Surf lifesaving	14	0.9%
Equestrian	8	0.5%
Other	98	6.1%
Total responses	**1,280**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*729 (45.3%)*	

There was some variation in the participation in organised or formal sports or recreation activities observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in gym / group fitness, swimming, and PARC.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in gym / group fitness, PARC, and cycling, and measurably more likely to participate in football.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in gym / group fitness and measurably more likely to participate in golf.
- ***Seaford*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in gym / group fitness.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in cycling and measurably more likely to participate in Australian Rules.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in basketball.

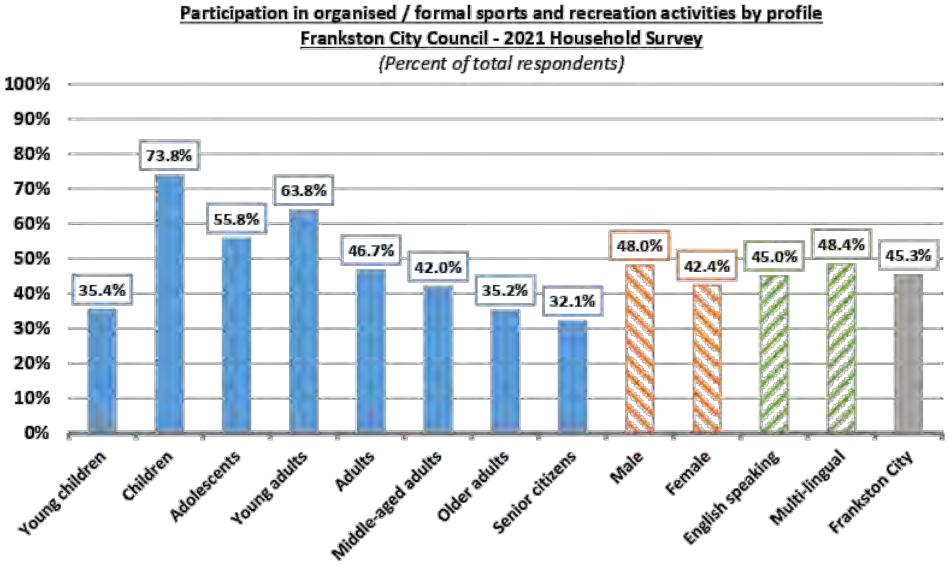
Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Gym / group fitness	12.3%	20.4%	19.5%	4.6%	12.1%	13.2%
Swimming	12.9%	15.5%	12.8%	11.9%	8.1%	7.4%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	8.4%	16.6%	14.1%	9.2%	12.6%	14.0%
Cycling / bike riding	5.2%	6.1%	10.7%	3.7%	5.1%	6.6%
Golf	0.6%	3.3%	8.1%	3.7%	7.1%	1.7%
Australian Rules	1.9%	5.5%	11.4%	0.9%	7.1%	3.3%
Basketball	5.2%	6.1%	2.7%	10.1%	9.1%	3.3%
Netball	0.6%	2.2%	6.0%	1.8%	4.0%	5.0%
Soccer	1.9%	2.8%	5.4%	0.9%	5.1%	5.0%
Yachting / boating	0.0%	3.3%	0.7%	0.9%	3.0%	3.3%
Cricket	0.6%	5.5%	2.7%	2.8%	3.5%	0.8%
Tennis	1.3%	2.8%	1.3%	0.9%	3.0%	1.7%
Gymnastics	0.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Surf lifesaving	1.3%	3.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Equestrian	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	6.5%	2.8%	4.7%	3.7%	12.1%	4.1%
Total responses						
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*59 (38.1%)*	*88 (48.6%)*	*76 (51.0%)*	*38 (34.9%)*	*107 (54.0%)*	*52 (43.0%)*

Activity	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Gym / group fitness	12.8%	21.9%	18.7%	11.2%	11.4%	14.4%
Swimming	5.0%	12.3%	11.9%	10.5%	8.8%	10.1%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	3.5%	0.0%	8.2%	14.0%	7.0%	9.8%
Cycling / bike riding	3.5%	4.5%	6.7%	8.4%	11.4%	6.1%
Golf	9.2%	24.5%	3.7%	7.0%	7.0%	5.8%
Australian Rules	5.7%	5.8%	9.0%	2.8%	11.4%	5.7%
Basketball	5.7%	2.6%	3.0%	8.4%	1.8%	5.3%
Netball	3.5%	3.9%	7.5%	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%
Soccer	5.0%	1.9%	2.2%	0.7%	2.6%	3.5%
Yachting / boating	1.4%	7.7%	1.5%	2.1%	7.9%	2.2%
Cricket	2.1%	2.6%	0.7%	0.7%	7.0%	2.2%
Tennis	0.7%	2.6%	3.0%	0.0%	4.4%	1.8%
Gymnastics	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.2%
Surf lifesaving	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Equestrian	0.7%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.5%
Other	3.5%	1.9%	7.5%	9.8%	10.5%	6.1%
Total responses						**1,280**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*49 (34.8%)*	*85 (54.8%)*	*68 (50.7%)*	*74 (51.7%)*	*62 (54.4%)*	*729 (45.3%)*

There was significant variation in participation in organised or formal sports or recreation activities observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Children, adolescents, and young adults (aged 5 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in at least one organised or formal sports or recreation activity.
- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years) and older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in at least one organised or formal sports or recreation activity.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in at least one organised or formal sports or recreation activity.



These results reinforce the view that a significant proportion of the Frankston community are actively involved in organise sports and recreation participation, regardless of their age or gender.

That said, clearly organised formal sporting activities are more generally participated in by school aged children through to young adults.

Consistent with the variation in participation in any organised or formal sports or recreation activities, there was notable variation observed for individual activities, as follows:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in swimming.

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in swimming, Australian Rules, basketball, netball, soccer, cricket, tennis, gymnastics, and surf lifesaving.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in Australian Rules, PARC, Australian Rules, basketball, netball, soccer, cricket, and equestrian.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in gym / group fitness and PARC.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to participate in cycling / bike riding, golf, Australian Rules, basketball, soccer, and cricket.
- ***Female*** - respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to participate in gym / group fitness.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to participate in Australian Rules.
- ***Language other than English at home*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in swimming, cycling / bike riding, soccer, and tennis.

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
Gym / group fitness	8.8%	2.1%	12.3%	31.6%	20.2%	12.5%
Swimming	31.6%	26.3%	7.0%	11.0%	6.9%	10.9%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	5.3%	16.8%	3.5%	16.3%	11.7%	9.3%
Cycling / bike riding	3.5%	10.5%	6.1%	9.1%	7.4%	9.7%
Golf	0.0%	3.2%	0.9%	4.3%	3.2%	5.3%
Australian Rules	0.0%	25.3%	10.5%	7.7%	4.3%	2.5%
Basketball	1.8%	23.2%	9.6%	8.1%	5.3%	1.6%
Netball	0.0%	8.4%	14.0%	7.2%	3.7%	1.2%
Soccer	0.0%	12.6%	10.5%	5.3%	3.2%	2.8%
Yachting / boating	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%	3.3%	1.1%	2.2%
Cricket	0.0%	6.3%	6.1%	2.9%	0.5%	1.9%
Tennis	0.0%	4.2%	2.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%
Gymnastics	1.8%	5.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%
Surf lifesaving	0.0%	6.3%	1.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%
Equestrian	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	5.3%	17.9%	7.9%	5.3%	8.0%	5.0%
Total responses	**32**	**162**	**111**	**244**	**152**	**221**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*20 (35.4%)*	*70 (73.8%)*	*64 (55.8%)*	*134 (63.8%)*	*88 (46.7%)*	*135 (42.0%)*

Activity	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Gym / group fitness	10.0%	11.3%	11.4%	16.9%	14.3%	16.8%
Swimming	7.1%	4.1%	9.7%	10.6%	9.2%	21.0%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	8.3%	4.6%	9.5%	10.1%	9.5%	12.6%
Cycling / bike riding	2.2%	2.1%	8.0%	4.3%	5.7%	11.2%
Golf	8.8%	10.3%	9.9%	2.1%	6.0%	4.2%
Australian Rules	3.2%	5.1%	8.0%	3.6%	6.1%	2.8%
Basketball	2.4%	4.6%	7.8%	2.9%	5.2%	7.0%
Netball	2.4%	1.5%	1.2%	6.5%	4.0%	3.5%
Soccer	1.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.4%	3.0%	7.7%
Yachting / boating	3.2%	2.1%	2.9%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%
Cricket	0.5%	3.1%	3.5%	0.8%	2.1%	1.4%
Tennis	0.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	4.9%
Gymnastics	1.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	4.9%
Surf lifesaving	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Equestrian	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Other	4.1%	4.6%	5.6%	6.5%	5.9%	7.7%
Total responses	**230**	**110**	**673**	**598**	**1,116**	**155**
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*144 (35.2%)*	*63 (32.1%)*	*370 (48.0%)*	*351 (42.4%)*	*652 (45.0%)*	*69 (48.4%)*

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by disability status

The following table provides a comparison of these results between respondents with a permanent or long-term disability and those without.

There was measurable and significant variation in these results observed. Respondents with a disability were measurably and significantly less likely to participate in at least one organised / formal sports or recreation activity than those without a disability (33.7% compared to 51.3%).

Persons with a disability were somewhat less likely than those without a disability to participate in almost all the organised or formal sports and recreation activities, apart from yachting / boating and gymnastics.

Metropolis Research notes the significant relationship between the respondents' age and their disability status, with older respondents significantly more likely to have a permanent or long-term disability than younger respondents. It is likely that at least some of the variation in these results is partly due to age rather than just disability status.

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by disability status
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Activity	*With a disability*		*Without a disability*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Gym / group fitness	65	11.8%	167	15.7%
Swimming	43	7.8%	120	11.3%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	42	7.7%	114	10.7%
Cycling / bike riding	21	3.8%	77	7.3%
Golf	24	4.4%	70	6.6%
Australian Rules	17	3.1%	75	7.1%
Basketball	24	4.4%	62	5.8%
Netball	18	3.3%	45	4.2%
Soccer	7	1.3%	48	4.5%
Yachting / boating	16	2.9%	20	1.9%
Cricket	9	1.6%	26	2.5%
Tennis	6	1.1%	23	2.2%
Gymnastics	9	1.6%	11	1.0%
Surf lifesaving	0	0.0%	14	1.3%
Equestrian	3	0.5%	6	0.6%
Other	27	4.9%	71	6.7%
Total responses	**331**		**949**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*185 (33.7%)*		*644 (51.3%)*	

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by volunteering status

The following table provides a comparison of participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities between respondents who volunteer (at least sometimes) and those who do not volunteer.

Overall, it is noted that respondents who volunteer were measurably more likely than those who do not to participate in at least one organised / formal sports or recreation activity, with 49.9% participating in at least one activity compared to 41.6% of respondents who do not volunteer. Respondents who volunteer participated in an average of 1.9 activities each, compared to an average of 1.6 for respondents who do not volunteer.

Respondents who volunteer were somewhat more likely than those who do not volunteer to participate in golf, Australian Rules, basketball, netball, soccer, yachting / boating, cricket, and tennis. It is noted, however, that less than ten percent of respondents who volunteer participated in any of these organised / formal sports or recreation activities.

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by volunteering
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	*Volunteer*		*Not a volunteer*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Gym / group fitness	56	15.8%	159	16.1%
Swimming	30	8.5%	79	8.0%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	34	9.6%	94	9.5%
Cycling / bike riding	34	9.6%	48	4.9%
Golf	29	8.2%	52	5.3%
Australian Rules	32	9.0%	28	2.8%
Basketball	22	6.2%	33	3.3%
Netball	21	5.9%	30	3.0%
Soccer	14	3.9%	21	2.1%
Yachting / boating	12	3.4%	22	2.2%
Cricket	12	3.4%	16	1.6%
Tennis	10	2.8%	14	1.4%
Gymnastics	2	0.6%	11	1.1%
Surf lifesaving	5	1.4%	1	0.1%
Equestrian	3	0.8%	5	0.5%
Other	22	6.2%	52	5.3%
Total responses	**338**		**665**	
Respondents identifying at least one activity	*177 (49.9%)*		*411 (41.6%)*	

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by personal income

The following table provides a comparison of participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by respondents' personal income. These results include only respondents aged 15 years and over, consistent with the personal income question.

The personal income categories are based on the income quartiles for the City of Frankston, as follows: "very low" (up to $499 per week), "low" ($500 to $799 per week), "moderate" ($800 to $1,249 per week), and "high" ($1,250 or more per week).

There was relatively little meaningful variation in these results observed by personal income, although it is noted that:

- ***Low income*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in gym / group fitness as an organised / formal sports or recreation activity.
- ***High income*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to participate in cycling / bike riding as an organised / formal sports or recreation activity.

Participation in organised / formal sports and recreation activities by personal income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Activity	*All incomes*	*Personal income category*			
		Very low	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*
Gym / group fitness	15.7%	13.1%	20.9%	17.8%	15.3%
PARC (Aquatic Centre)	9.4%	9.0%	10.9%	11.0%	11.5%
Swimming	8.1%	11.9%	5.5%	5.9%	8.6%
Golf	6.3%	5.2%	7.0%	6.4%	6.2%
Cycling / bike riding	5.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	10.6%
Australian Rules	4.5%	3.8%	3.5%	2.3%	4.7%
Basketball	4.0%	4.1%	3.0%	3.7%	4.1%
Netball	3.7%	5.4%	1.0%	4.1%	2.7%
Soccer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%
Yachting / boating	2.4%	1.8%	3.5%	2.3%	3.5%
Cricket	2.0%	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%	2.4%
Tennis	1.7%	1.8%	3.0%	0.9%	2.1%
Gymnastics	1.0%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Equestrian	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Surf lifesaving	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	5.3%	5.6%	3.0%	5.0%	7.1%
Total responses	**1,031**	**325**	**142**	**152**	**284**
Respondents participating in at least one activity	*608 (43.2%)*	*183 (41.1%)*	*86 (42.8%)*	*96 (44.0%)*	*171 (50.6%)*

Metropolis RESEARCH

Community participation

Volunteering

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Does the person volunteer in the local community?"

A total of 1,343 of the 1,408 respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response to this question as to whether they volunteered in the local community.

Approximately one-quarter of respondents volunteered in the local community, with 10.9% volunteering regularly, 7.7% sometimes volunteering, and 7.7% rarely volunteering.

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

Metropolis Research also makes the point that with voluntary surveys of this type, particularly using the methodology that was required due to the COVID-19 lockdown, that these volunteering results may well be a slight over-estimate of the true extent of volunteering in the community.

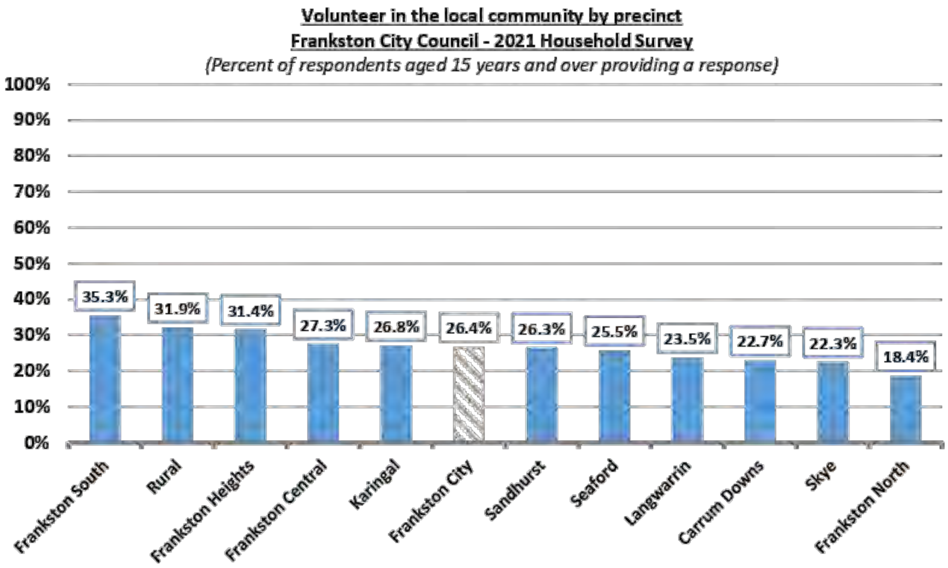
This reflects the fact that the residents who took the time to complete and return the survey may well have a slightly greater level of community engagement than the underlying population, which includes those residents who did not take the opportunity to complete and return their survey.

Be a volunteer in the local community
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Response	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Yes - regularly	147	10.9%
Yes - sometimes	104	7.7%
Yes - rarely	104	7.7%
Do not volunteer	988	73.6%
Not stated	65	
Total	**1,408**	**100%**

There was measurable variation in the extent of volunteering in the local community observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston, as follows:

- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to volunteer in the local community.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to volunteer in the local community.



The following table provides a breakdown of the complete results for volunteering in the local community by precinct.

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

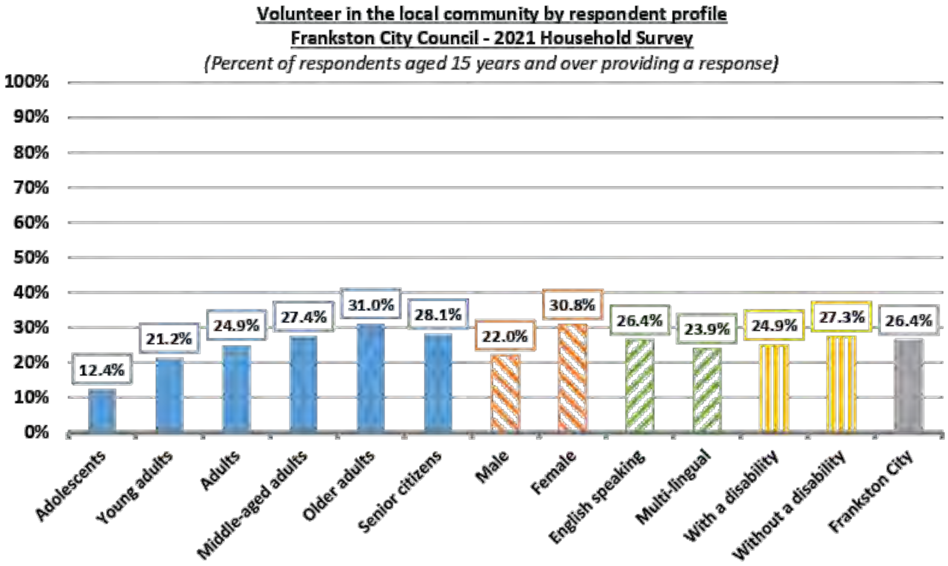
Volunteer in the local community by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

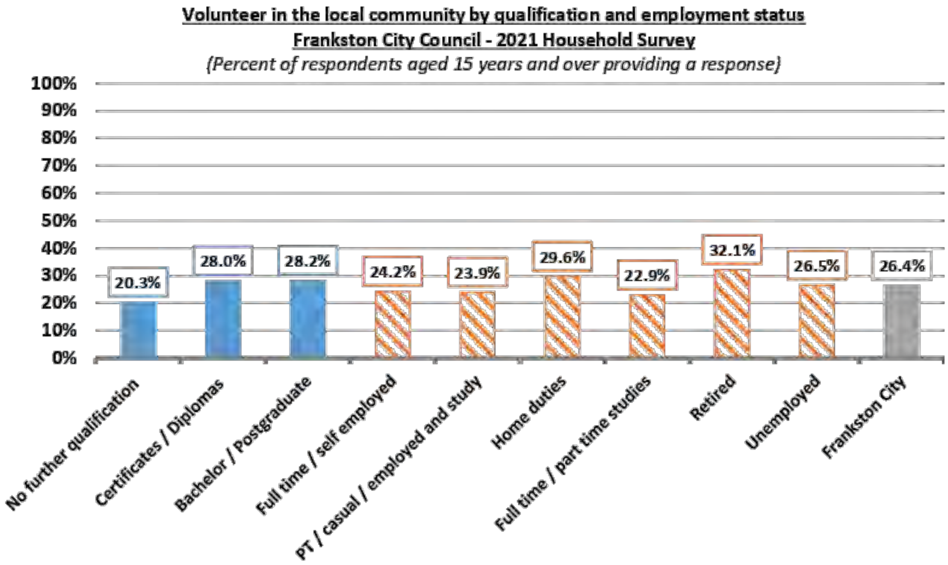
Response	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Yes - regularly	7.0%	13.3%	15.7%	5.4%	15.0%	13.4%
Yes - sometimes	6.3%	5.9%	9.9%	6.5%	11.8%	7.2%
Yes - rarely	9.4%	8.1%	5.8%	6.5%	8.5%	6.2%
Do not volunteer	77.3%	72.7%	68.6%	81.6%	64.7%	73.2%
Not stated	8	15	3	6	12	5
Total	**136**	**150**	**124**	**99**	**165**	**102**

Response	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Yes - regularly	13.3%	9.0%	6.8%	4.8%	14.8%	10.9%
Yes - sometimes	5.5%	6.0%	6.8%	11.9%	11.4%	7.7%
Yes - rarely	4.7%	11.3%	11.9%	5.6%	5.7%	7.7%
Do not volunteer	76.5%	73.7%	74.5%	77.7%	68.1%	73.6%
Not stated	5	4	1	4	3	65
Total	**133**	**137**	**119**	**130**	**91**	**1,408**

There was measurable and significant variation in the level of volunteering in the local community observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Age structure*** – the proportion of respondents who report that at least rarely volunteer in the local community increased with the respondents' age, with older adults (aged 60 to 74 years) the most likely to volunteer.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than male respondents to volunteer in the local community at least rarely.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed based on the preferred language spoken at home.
- ***Disability status*** – there was no measurable variation in this result observed between respondents with and respondents without a permanent or long-term disability.
- ***Qualifications*** – respondents with no post-secondary school qualification were notably less likely than those with a post-secondary school qualification to volunteer at least rarely.
- ***Retired*** – respondents who were retired were measurably more likely than other respondents to volunteer at least rarely.
- ***Engaged in home duties*** – respondents who were not employed and engaged in home duties were notably more likely than average to volunteer at least rarely.





When examined by the frequency of the respondents' volunteering, it is noted that:

- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** - were measurably more likely than younger respondents to volunteer regularly.
- ***Gender*** – female respondents were somewhat more likely than males to regularly volunteer and measurably more likely to sometimes volunteer.

- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were somewhat more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to regularly volunteer and less likely to sometimes volunteer.

Volunteer in the local community by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Response	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*	*Older adults*
Yes - regularly	1.3%	5.0%	9.2%	9.6%	16.1%
Yes - sometimes	6.4%	6.2%	8.8%	9.1%	8.0%
Yes - rarely	4.7%	10.0%	6.9%	8.7%	6.9%
Do not volunteer	87.6%	78.8%	75.1%	72.6%	69.0%
Not stated	6	9	2	8	16
Total	**84**	**209**	**188**	**321**	**410**

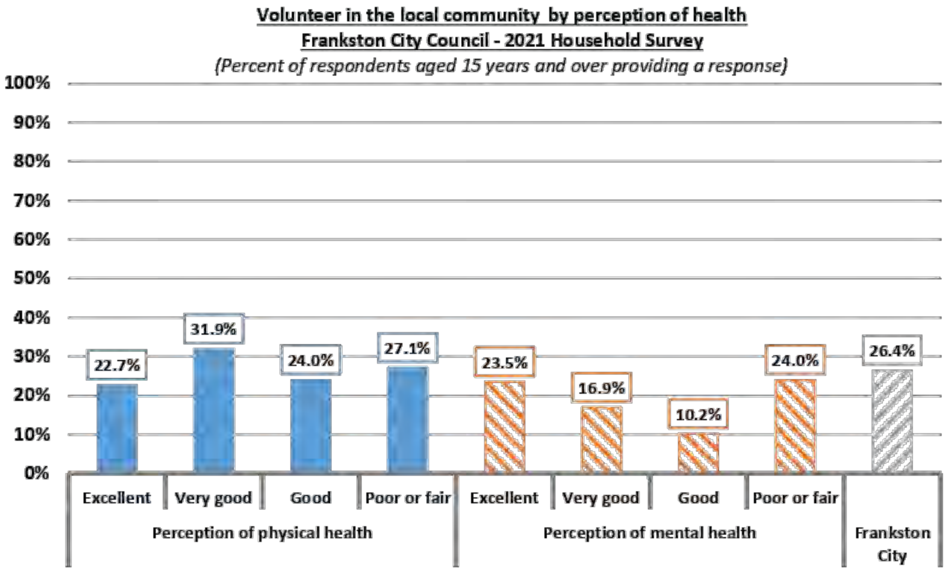
Response	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Yes - regularly	15.0%	9.1%	12.8%	11.2%	7.2%
Yes - sometimes	5.9%	5.0%	10.3%	7.4%	11.3%
Yes - rarely	7.2%	7.9%	7.7%	7.8%	5.4%
Do not volunteer	71.9%	78.0%	69.2%	73.6%	76.1%
Not stated	23	24	41	51	10
Total	**195**	**661**	**742**	**1,266**	**131**

Volunteering by perception of physical and mental health

The following graph provides a breakdown of volunteering (at least rarely) by the respondents' perception of their physical and mental health. Details as to the perception of physical and mental health are discussed in detail in the health and wellbeing section of this report.

It is noted that respondents who rated their physical health as "very good" were somewhat more likely than other respondents to volunteer at least rarely.

In relation to the respondents' perception of their mental health, it is noted that respondents who rated their mental health as "very good" or "good" were notably less likely than those who rated their mental health as either "excellent" or "fair / poor" to volunteer.



Community groups

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person participate in any community groups, and if yes, what groups?"

A total of 1,593 of the 1,610 respondents to the survey provided a response as to whether they participate in community groups.

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

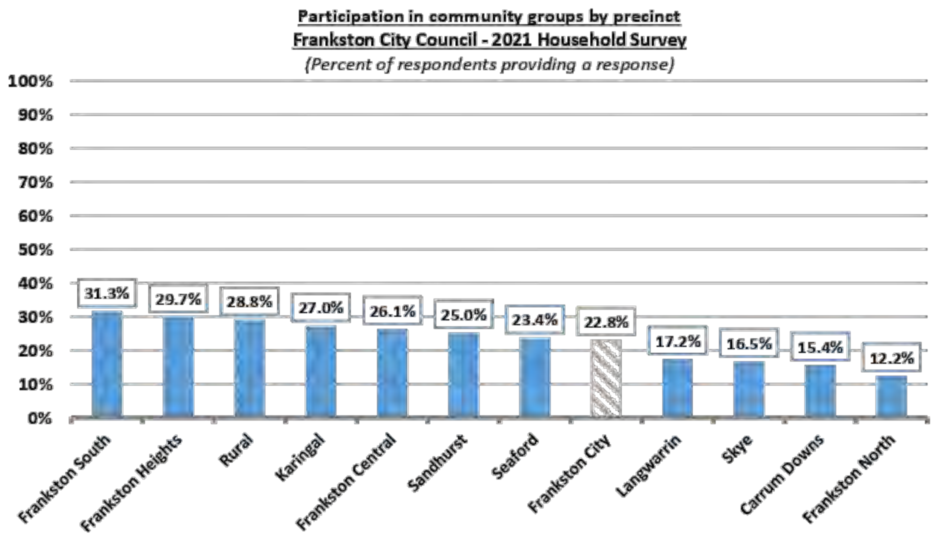
A little less than one-quarter (22.8%) of respondents reported that they participate in any community groups.

Participation in community groups
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes	328	22.8%
No	1,109	77.2%
Not stated	173	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

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

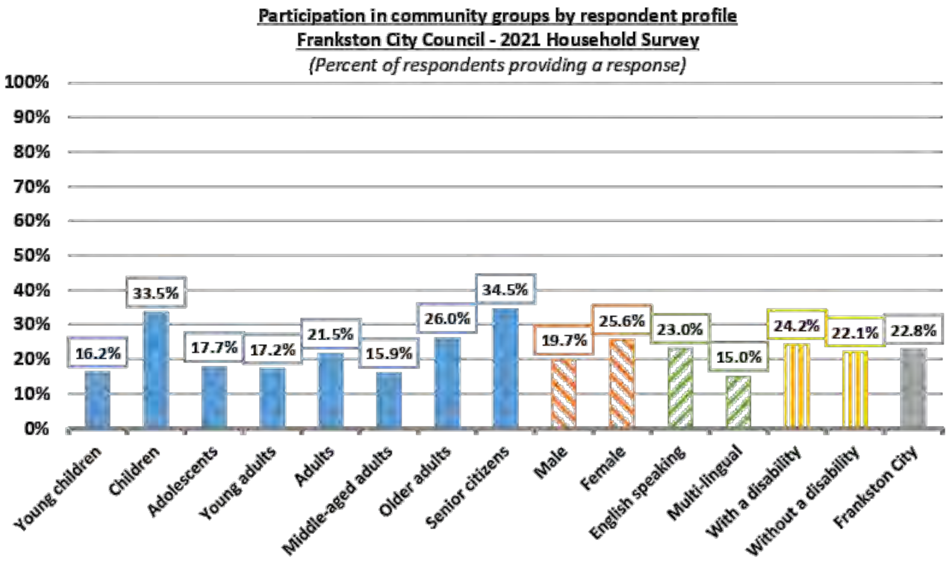
- ***Frankston South*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely to participate in community groups than the municipal average.
- ***Frankston Heights and the rural precinct*** – respondents were notably but not measurably more likely than average to participate in community groups.
- ***Skye and Carrum Downs*** – respondents were notably but not measurably less likely than average to participate in community groups.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to participate in community groups.

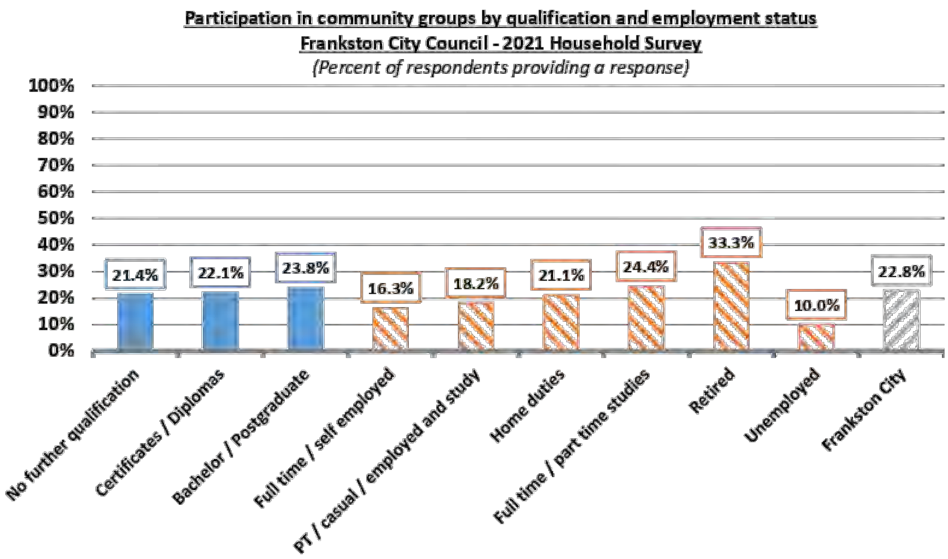


There was measurable variation in the participation in community groups observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years) and senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in community groups.
- ***Female*** - respondents were measurably more likely to participate in community groups than male respondents.
- ***English speaking*** - respondents were measurably more likely to participate in community groups than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home.
- ***Qualifications*** – there was no measurable variation in participation in community groups observed by the respondents' highest post-secondary school qualification.

- ***Full time / self-employed*** – respondents were somewhat less likely than average to participate in community groups.
- ***Retired*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to participate in community groups.
- ***Unemployed*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to participate in community groups.



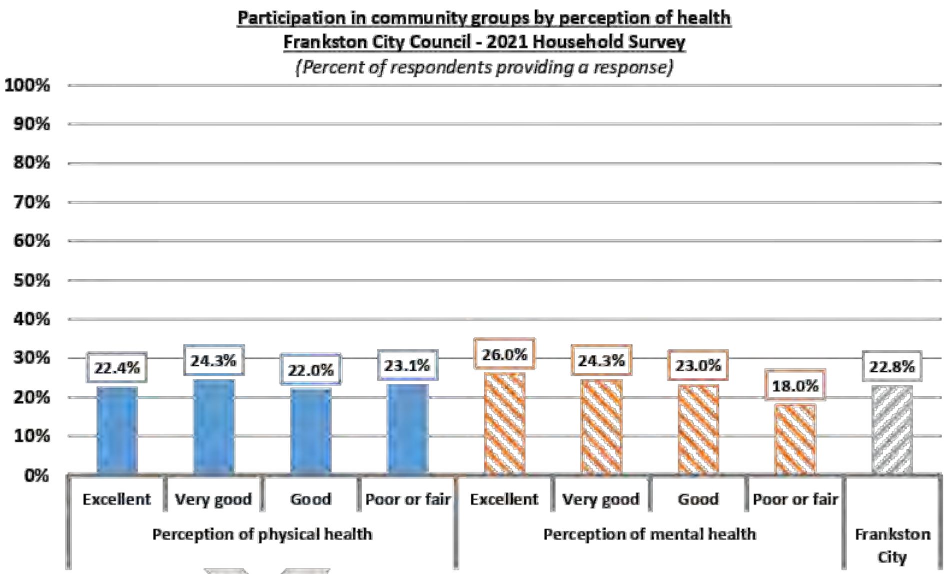


Participation in community groups by perception of physical and mental health

The following graph provides a breakdown of participation in community groups by the respondents' perception of their physical and mental health. Details as to the perception of physical and mental health are discussed in detail in the health and wellbeing section of this report.

There was no statistically significant or meaningful variation in the respondents' participation in community groups observed by their perception of their physical health.

There was, however, some minor variation in their participation in community groups observed by their perception of their mental health. Whilst the variation was not very large, it is noted that respondents who rated their mental health as "excellent" were notably more likely to participate in community groups than respondents who rated their mental health as "fair" or "poor".



Type of community groups

A total of 303 of the 328 respondents who reported that they participate in at least one community group provided details as to the group, at an average of a little more than one community group each.

The most common type of community group was sports and exercise clubs and groups, with 11.2% of all respondents participating in this type of group.

Approximately three percent of respondents reported that they participated in religious groups / places of Worship, and arts and cultural groups.

Type of community groups
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Sports clubs / exercise	180	11.2%
Religious groups / places of worship	56	3.5%
Arts and cultural	53	3.3%
Volunteer / welfare	19	1.2%
Environmental / community gardening	14	0.9%
Service clubs (Rotary, CWA, Lions)	13	0.8%
Seniors groups	11	0.7%
Kid's playgroups	5	0.3%
Mother's groups	4	0.2%
Multicultural / nationality groups	4	0.2%
Animal welfare	4	0.2%
Business groups	3	0.2%
Other	25	1.6%
Total responses	**391**	
Respondents identifying at least one type of group	*303 (92.5%)*	

There was relatively little variation in these results observed across the municipality, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Seaford*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in sports or exercise groups.
- ***Frankston Heights and the rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than respondents in other precincts to participate in religious groups / places of Worship.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in arts and cultural groups.

Type of community groups by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Sports clubs / exercise	9.0%	8.3%	14.8%	3.7%	13.1%	6.6%
Religious groups / places of worship	2.6%	2.8%	10.7%	3.7%	1.0%	7.4%
Arts and cultural	0.6%	5.0%	2.0%	1.8%	5.1%	7.4%
Volunteer / welfare	1.3%	3.3%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Environmental / community gardening	0.0%	2.8%	0.7%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%
Service clubs (Rotary, CWA, Lions)	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Seniors groups	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Kid's playgroups	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Mother's groups	0.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Multicultural / nationality groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Animal welfare	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Business groups	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.6%	2.8%	2.7%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%
Total responses	**26**	**55**	**56**	**15**	**50**	**33**
Respondents identifying at least one type of group	*19 (95.0%)*	*39 (95.1%)*	*40 (97.6%)*	*9 (75.0%)*	*47 (85.5%)*	*27 (90.0%)*

Type	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Sports clubs / exercise	12.8%	12.3%	16.4%	9.8%	12.3%	11.2%
Religious groups / places of worship	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	11.4%	3.5%
Arts and cultural	4.3%	1.3%	2.2%	1.4%	4.4%	3.3%
Volunteer / welfare	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Environmental / community gardening	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Service clubs (Rotary, CWA, Lions)	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Seniors groups	0.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Kid's playgroups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Mother's groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Multicultural / nationality groups	0.0%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Animal welfare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.2%
Business groups	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	1.4%	2.6%	0.7%	2.1%	2.6%	1.6%
Total responses	**31**	**35**	**32**	**27**	**41**	**390**
Respondents identifying at least one type of group	*20 (95.2%)*	*29 (85.3%)*	*29 (100%)*	*19 (82.6%)*	*32 (100%)*	*303 (92.5%)*

There was relatively little significant variation in participation in community groups observed by respondent profile, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years) and adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to participate in sports and exercise groups.
- ***Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in arts and cultural groups.
- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to participate in religious groups / places of Worship and arts and cultural groups.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to participate in sports and exercise groups.

Type of community groups by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Type	Young children	Children	Adol' escents	Young adults	Adults	Middle-aged adults
Sports clubs / exercise	14.0%	20.0%	14.9%	6.7%	16.5%	8.4%
Religious groups / places of worship	1.8%	1.1%	3.5%	3.3%	1.6%	2.5%
Arts and cultural	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%
Volunteer / welfare	0.0%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%	3.2%	1.6%
Environmental / community gardening	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Service clubs (Rotary, CWA, Lions)	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Seniors groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Kid's playgroups	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Mother's groups	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Multicultural / nationality groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Animal welfare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Business groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
Total responses	**12**	**24**	**22**	**31**	**49**	**54**
Respondents identifying at least one type of group	*6 (100%)*	*18 (80.5%)*	*18 (100%)*	*28 (84.0%)*	*33 (88.5%)*	*44 (92.9%)*

Type	Older adults	Senior citizens	Male	Female	English speaking	Multi-lingual
Sports clubs / exercise	10.0%	11.8%	12.2%	10.0%	12.0%	4.9%
Religious groups / places of worship	3.9%	8.7%	2.6%	4.3%	3.9%	0.7%
Arts and cultural	8.0%	5.6%	1.8%	4.7%	3.5%	2.1%
Volunteer / welfare	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Environmental / community gardening	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Service clubs (Rotary, CWA, Lions)	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%
Seniors groups	1.2%	2.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Kid's playgroups	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Mother's groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Multicultural / nationality groups	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.8%
Animal welfare	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Business groups	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Other	2.4%	3.1%	0.6%	2.2%	1.3%	2.8%
Total responses	**123**	**68**	**157**	**230**	**367**	**21**
Respondents identifying at least one type of group	*96 (96.6%)*	*54 (94.3%)*	*123 (90.6%)*	*178 (93.8%)*	*284 (92.7%)*	*17 (88.1%)*

The following table provides a breakdown of the community groups with which respondents participate, by type of community group.

Type of community groups
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Type	*Community group*	*Number*
Sports clubs / exercise (n = 180)	Sports	24
	Golf	21
	Netball	15
	Football	14
	Basketball	13
	Soccer	7
	Bowls (lawn)	6
	Exercise classes	6
	Gym	6
	Swimming	5
	Cricket Club	4
	FAB 50s Swim	4
	Kids sports	4
	Rugby league	4
	Sailing	4
	Walking club	4
	CPLJFC	3
	Baseball	2
	CDSC Cricket Club	2
	Denney Basketball	2
	Frankston Football Club	2
	Frankston Little Athletics	2
	Karate	2
	Local netball (couch)	2
	Mah-jong Club	2
	Netball ass's	2
	Surf life saving	2
	Target shooting	2
	Tennis	2
	Tennis PTA	2
	Aerobics / PARC	1
	AFL	1
	Bikes	1
	Canoeing Club	1
	Carrum Surf Lifesaving Club	1
	Community Centre Exercise Group	1
	Environment Group	1
	Fishing Club	1
	Gymnastic	1
	Indoor soccer	1
	Junior football	1
	Kung Fu	1

	L2P Frankston	1
	Men's health group	1
	Mt Martha LSC	1
	Pilates	1
	Running Group	1
	Skye FC	1
	Table tennis	1
	Water aerobics	1
	Yacht club	1
	YCW Netball	1
	Yoga	1

Religious groups / places of worship (n = 56)	Church	33
	Jehovah's Witness	5
	Seaford parish	5
	Uniting Church	3
	Church Mt Eliza	2
	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	2
	St Thomas More Catholic	2
	Chain Sang (community gardening)	1
	Choir	1
	Church knitting	1
	MPC Choir	1
	Pastoral care	1
	Religious group	1

Arts and cultural (n = 53)	U3A	18
	Book club	5
	Astronomy	4
	Woodturning	4
	Craft group	2
	Dance	2
	Musical Ensemble	2
	Plos	2
	Air radio	1
	Art societies	1
	Creative groups	1
	Frankston Camera Club	1
	Hot Arts	1
	Love where you live	1
	Music group	1
	Oak Hill Gallery	1
	Painting	1
	Peninsula Art Society	1
	Peninsula Woodturners	1
	Photography Club	1
	PLDs music and theatre	1
	Pottery	1
	Street Peace	1
	U3A Art	1

	U3A Bridge	1
	U3A Frankston	1

Volunteer / welfare (n = 19)	BLSC	3
	Frankston SES	3
	Beach Patrol	2
	Blue Ribbon Police Foundation	1
	Deaf community	1
	Frankston Life	1
	Knitting group for H/Space	1
	Make A Wish	1
	Mi Life Langwarrin	1
	NHW	1
	Op Shop	1
	Positivity Frankston Community Group	1
	PVA	1
	VVA	1
	Wallara	1

Environmental / community gardening (n = 14)	Beach clean	2
	Communal gardening	2
	Environmental	2
	Gardening Club	2
	Action Sweet Water	1
	Aust. Plant Society	1
	F.E.S.W.I	1
	General member at Lyrebird community centre	1
	MPKC	1
	Plastic free places	1
	Tree planting	1

Service clubs (Rotary, CWA, Lions) (n = 13)	CWA	5
	Lions	2
	Red Cross	2
	RSL	2
	Scouts	2
	Frankston Com House	1
	Frankston Rotary	1

Seniors' groups (n = 11)	Probus	8
	Seniors	3
	Age Strong	1
	Crafts with elderly neighbours	1
	Senior Citizens	1

Kid's playgroups (n = 5)	Playgroup	4
	Storytime	1

Mother's groups (n = 4)	Mothers group	4
	Mothers Group (Council based)	1

Multicultural / nationality groups (n = 4)	Serbian groups	3
	Multicultural groups	1
	Polish	1

Animal welfare (n = 4)	Dog walking	2
	Dog shelter	1
	Dog training	1
	Dressage	1
	Rescued with love	1

Business groups (n = 3)	Zonita International	2
	Business mentoring	1
	Project Management Institute	1

Other (n = 25)	Carrum Downs group	2
	Coffee	2
	Community centre	2
	Local	2
	Study group	2
	Support programs	2
	Activities for grandchildren	1
	Associations	1
	Car shows	1
	Community Club	1
	Council outings	1
	Frankston Dialysis and Transplant Association	1
	G.W.A	1
	Home group	1
	Lunch	1
	Men's shed	1
	Mental health	1
	Mt Eliza community centre	1
	Oncology, Frankston Hospital	1
	Personal growth	1
	Pregnancy assistance	1
	School	1
	Social	1
	Women's Group - SWAN (Southern Women's Action Network)	1

Communication

Preferred methods of interacting with / receiving information from Council

Respondents were asked:

"What are all the ways by which the person would like to interact with / receive information from Council?"

A total of 1,326 of the 1,610 total respondents selected at least one method by which they would like to interact with or receive information from Council, at an average of approximately two methods per respondent.

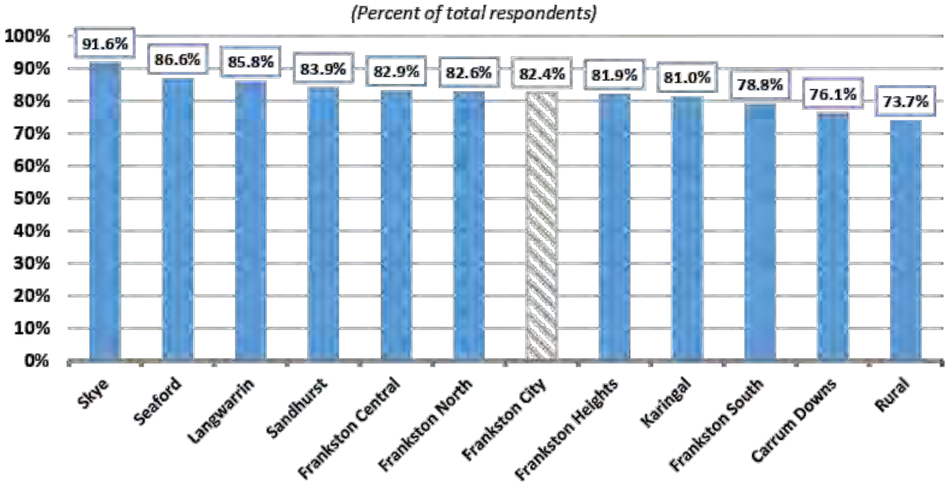
This result highlights the fact that most of the community would like to be able to interact with or receive information from Council, although research has also shown that this is dependent on the information being relevant to their needs.

This survey did not include a question on the type of information that respondents would like to receive from Council.

There was some variation in the proportion of respondents nominating at least one method by which they would like to interact with or receive information from Council observed by precinct, as follows:

- ***Skye*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to select at least one method by which they would prefer to interact with or receive Council information.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to select one method by which they would prefer to interact with or receive Council information.

At least one preferred method of interacting with / receiving Council information by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of total respondents)



The most preferred methods of interacting with or receiving information from Council were the local newspapers (32.9%), the Council website (31.4%), and the Frankston City News (30.4%).

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

The prominence of printed publications such as local newspapers and the *Frankston City News* in these municipal results does reflect, at least in part, the age-skew in the sample, although the impact is not significant, it should be borne in mind. A breakdown of these results by age, gender, and language is provided in this section, which does lay out the variation in preferred methods by age structure.

Metropolis Research notes that, on average, respondents nominated a little more than two methods each, which does highlight the importance of Council providing a variety of methods for the community to engage with or receive Council information.

Preferred method of interacting with / receiving information from Council
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Method	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Local newspapers	530	32.9%
Council website	506	31.4%
Frankston City News	490	30.4%
Social media	356	22.1%
e-newsletters	335	20.8%
SMS alerts	223	13.9%
Smart phone APP	160	9.9%
Telephone Council	91	5.7%
Local radio	88	5.5%
Visit Council office	70	4.3%
Mail / letterbox drop of information	15	0.9%
Email	11	0.7%
Other	3	0.2%
Total responses	**2,878**	
Respondents identifying at least one method	*1,326 (82.4%)*	

There was some variation in the preferred methods of interacting with or receiving information from Council observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information via SMS alerts.

- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via social media or a smart phone app.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via local newspapers and local radio.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via the *Frankston City News* and by telephoning Council.
- ***Seaford*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via the local newspapers.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council by mail or letterbox drop of information.

It is important to bear in mind that whilst the variations discussed above are statistically significant, they do not show that most respondents in each precinct prefer to interact with or receive information via the methods listed above.

For example, whilst respondents in the rural precinct are measurably more likely than average to prefer to receive information by mail or by a letterbox drop, this still only accounts for 6.1% of the respondents from the rural precinct.

Preferred method of interacting with / receiving information from Council by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

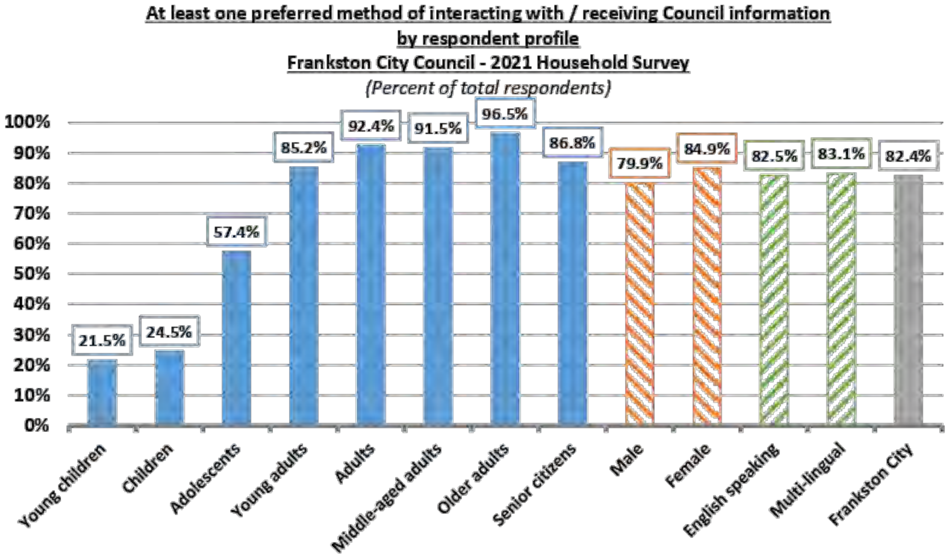
Method	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Local newspapers	25.2%	35.4%	35.6%	40.4%	28.3%	37.2%
Council website	31.0%	30.4%	28.9%	31.2%	30.8%	33.1%
Frankston City News	26.5%	38.7%	32.2%	31.2%	29.3%	43.0%
Social media	26.5%	24.3%	30.2%	20.2%	13.1%	10.7%
e-newsletters	28.4%	24.9%	15.4%	12.8%	25.3%	11.6%
SMS alerts	21.3%	12.7%	18.8%	8.3%	12.6%	11.6%
Smart phone APP	10.3%	16.6%	19.5%	12.8%	10.1%	4.1%
Telephone Council	2.6%	8.3%	6.0%	7.3%	6.1%	10.7%
Local radio	1.9%	6.6%	6.7%	11.0%	5.1%	2.5%
Visit Council office	1.9%	8.3%	4.0%	5.5%	4.5%	7.4%
Mail / letterbox drop of information	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Email	3.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	**277**	**377**	**298**	**198**	**327**	**209**
Respondents identifying at least one method	*118 (76.1%)*	*150 (82.9%)*	*122 (81.9%)*	*90 (82.6%)*	*156 (78.8%)*	*98 (81.0%)*

Method	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Local newspapers	32.6%	21.9%	41.8%	36.4%	22.8%	32.9%
Council website	31.2%	36.8%	35.1%	31.5%	27.2%	31.4%
Frankston City News	27.7%	18.7%	26.9%	37.8%	12.3%	30.4%
Social media	22.7%	26.5%	25.4%	28.0%	7.9%	22.1%
e-newsletters	18.4%	27.7%	20.1%	18.9%	23.7%	20.8%
SMS alerts	13.5%	11.0%	6.7%	16.8%	16.7%	13.9%
Smart phone APP	4.3%	10.3%	6.7%	14.0%	7.9%	9.9%
Telephone Council	5.0%	3.2%	5.2%	2.8%	1.8%	5.7%
Local radio	6.4%	2.6%	9.0%	7.0%	0.9%	5.5%
Visit Council office	5.0%	3.2%	2.2%	4.9%	1.8%	4.3%
Mail / letterbox drop of information	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	2.1%	6.1%	0.9%
Email	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Total responses	**238**	**252**	**241**	**288**	**147**	**2,878**
Respondents identifying at least one method	*121 (85.8%)*	*130 (83.9%)*	*116 (86.6%)*	*131 (91.6%)*	*84 (73.7%)*	*1,326 (82.4%)*

There was measurable and significant variation in the proportion of respondents who nominated at least one method by which they would like to interact with or receive information from Council observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children, children, and adolescents (aged 0 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably less likely than average to nominate at least one preferred method.

- ***Female*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than male respondents to nominate at least one preferred method.



There was some measurable variation in the preferred methods of interacting with or receiving information from Council observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via social media and SMS alerts.

- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via the Council website, social media, e-newsletters, and a smart phone app.

- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via the Council website, SMS alerts, and somewhat more likely to prefer to telephone Council.

- ***Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via local newspapers, Council website, and the Frankston City News.

- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via local newspapers or social media.

- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council by telephoning Council.

- ***Language other than English at home*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to prefer to interact with or receive information from Council via SMS alerts.

Preferred method of interacting with / receiving information from Council by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Method	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol'escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
Local newspapers	8.8%	6.3%	7.9%	24.4%	29.8%	29.9%
Council website	3.5%	5.3%	21.1%	36.4%	43.1%	39.3%
Frankston City News	0.0%	4.2%	8.8%	18.2%	29.3%	28.0%
Social media	8.8%	11.6%	22.8%	34.0%	41.5%	24.0%
e-newsletters	5.3%	5.3%	8.8%	22.0%	29.8%	24.3%
SMS alerts	7.0%	5.3%	10.5%	19.6%	16.0%	22.7%
Smart phone APP	0.0%	7.4%	5.3%	12.9%	16.0%	14.6%
Telephone Council	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.7%	10.6%
Local radio	1.8%	2.1%	2.6%	4.3%	6.9%	7.5%
Visit Council office	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	6.5%
Mail / letterbox drop of information	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%
Email	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses						
Respondents identifying at least one method	*12 (21.5%)*	*23 (24.5%)*	*66 (57.4%)*	*178 (85.2%)*	*174 (92.4%)*	*294 (91.5%)*

Method	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Local newspapers	45.9%	57.9%	29.8%	36.0%	32.9%	33.6%
Council website	38.5%	16.4%	30.6%	32.5%	31.3%	33.6%
Frankston City News	50.5%	42.1%	29.7%	31.3%	30.0%	33.6%
Social media	16.3%	7.2%	18.3%	25.2%	22.4%	21.0%
e-newsletters	26.3%	13.8%	19.7%	21.6%	20.8%	21.0%
SMS alerts	11.2%	6.2%	13.9%	13.8%	13.3%	21.0%
Smart phone APP	8.5%	4.1%	10.1%	9.8%	9.8%	11.2%
Telephone Council	7.1%	9.2%	5.1%	6.2%	5.9%	0.7%
Local radio	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	4.2%
Visit Council office	7.6%	6.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	5.6%
Mail / letterbox drop of information	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%
Email	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	3.5%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Total responses						
Respondents identifying at least one method	*395 (96.5%)*	*170 (86.8%)*	*616 (79.9%)*	*703 (84.9%)*	*1,195 (82.5%)*	*119 (83.1%)*

Education

Attendance at an educational institution

Respondents were asked:

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

A total of 387 of the 1,610 respondents or almost one-quarter (24.0%) reported that they attend an educational institution.

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents, which will have the effect of somewhat under-representing the proportion of the population who are attending an educational institution.

Of these 387 respondents, almost one-third (31.8%) were attending secondary school, one-fifth (19.6%) were attending primary school, approximately one-sixth (18.1%) were attending university, approximately one-sixth (16.9.8%) were attending TAFE or a similar institution, and 9.8% were attending preschool or kindergarten.

Metropolis Research draws attention to the fact that the overwhelming majority of respondents attending both primary and secondary school were attending public schools. Just one percent were attending private schools, and 2.1% attending religious primary schools, and 5.1% were attending religious secondary schools.

Attending educational institution
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Preschool / kinder	38	9.8%
Primary School	76	19.6%
Public	*64*	*16.5%*
Private	*4*	*1.0%*
Religious	*8*	*2.1%*
Secondary School	123	31.8%
Public	*99*	*25.6%*
Private	*4*	*1.0%*
Religious	*20*	*5.2%*
TAFE or similar	62	16.0%
University	70	18.1%
Other	18	4.7%
Not attending	1,223	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

Cognisant of the small precinct sample size for respondents attending educational institutions, there was some variation at the type of educational institution respondents attend observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Karingal*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be attending preschool / kindergarten.
- ***Frankston Heights, Frankston North, Frankston South, and the rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be attending primary school.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be attending secondary school and TAFE or similar institutions.
- ***Seaford*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be attending university.

As would be expected, there was measurable and significant variation in the type of educational institution respondents attend observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young children (aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending preschool / kindergarten.
- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending primary school.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending secondary school.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be attending university.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be attending university.
- ***Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be attending TAFE or similar institutions.
- ***Male*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to be attending primary school.
- ***Female*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than male respondents to be attending TAFE or similar institutions and university.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were notably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to be attending preschool / kindergarten, primary school, and secondary school.
- ***Language other than English at home*** – respondents were notably more likely than English speaking respondents to be attending university.

Attending educational institution by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Preschool / kinder	11.9%	7.0%	10.5%	4.3%	9.5%	17.2%
Primary School	14.3%	21.0%	34.2%	34.8%	33.4%	20.6%
Public	*14.3%*	*16.3%*	*26.3%*	*34.8%*	*28.6%*	*17.2%*
Private	*0.0%*	*4.7%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Religious	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*7.9%*	*0.0%*	*4.8%*	*3.4%*
Secondary School	33.3%	23.2%	21.1%	26.1%	28.6%	34.5%
Public	*19.0%*	*20.9%*	*13.2%*	*26.1%*	*23.8%*	*34.5%*
Private	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*2.6%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Religious	*14.3%*	*2.3%*	*5.3%*	*0.0%*	*4.8%*	*0.0%*
TAFE or similar	7.1%	16.3%	13.2%	17.4%	9.5%	20.8%
University	23.8%	23.3%	18.4%	13.0%	11.9%	6.9%
Other	9.6%	9.2%	2.6%	4.4%	7.1%	0.0%
Not attending	113	138	111	86	156	92
Total	**155**	**181**	**149**	**109**	**198**	**121**

Institution	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Preschool / kinder	9.4%	11.1%	8.8%	2.8%	0.0%	9.8%
Primary School	6.3%	13.9%	8.8%	24.3%	53.5%	19.6%
Public	*6.3%*	*8.3%*	*8.8%*	*18.9%*	*21.4%*	*16.5%*
Private	*0.0%*	*2.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*32.1%*	*1.0%*
Religious	*0.0%*	*2.8%*	*0.0%*	*5.4%*	*0.0%*	*2.1%*
Secondary School	46.9%	30.6%	29.4%	32.4%	10.7%	31.8%
Public	*40.6%*	*25.0%*	*26.5%*	*24.3%*	*7.1%*	*25.6%*
Private	*0.0%*	*2.8%*	*2.9%*	*5.4%*	*0.0%*	*1.0%*
Religious	*6.3%*	*2.8%*	*0.0%*	*2.7%*	*3.6%*	*5.2%*
TAFE or similar	25.0%	22.2%	20.6%	13.5%	17.9%	16.0%
University	12.4%	22.2%	29.4%	13.5%	17.9%	18.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	13.5%	0.0%	4.7%
Not attending	109	119	100	106	86	1,223
Total	**141**	**155**	**134**	**143**	**114**	**1,610**

Attending educational institution by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents attending an institution)

Institution	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*
Preschool / kinder	93.8%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary School	0.0%	81.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	5.2%
Public	*0.0%*	*69.5%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*2.9%*	*1.7%*
Private	*0.0%*	*4.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Religious	*0.0%*	*7.5%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*3.5%*
Secondary School	0.0%	6.4%	85.5%	7.9%	22.6%	10.8%
Public	*0.0%*	*3.5%*	*70.3%*	*7.9%*	*19.9%*	*10.8%*
Private	*0.0%*	*1.1%*	*0.4%*	*0.0%*	*2.7%*	*0.0%*
Religious	*0.0%*	*1.8%*	*14.8%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
TAFE or similar	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	34.6%	26.0%	24.2%
University	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	56.5%	23.4%	44.1%
Other	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	25.0%	15.7%
Not attending	31	6	12	156	167	285
Total	**57**	**95**	**114**	**209**	**188**	**321**

Institution	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*
Preschool / kinder	0.0%	6.5%	8.6%	10.6%	11.0%	2.9%
Primary School	0.0%	3.1%	24.2%	14.5%	20.5%	11.8%
Public	*0.0%*	*3.1%*	*20.3%*	*12.1%*	*17.7%*	*10.2%*
Private	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*1.0%*	*1.2%*	*1.2%*	*0.5%*
Religious	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*2.9%*	*1.2%*	*1.6%*	*1.1%*
Secondary School	26.9%	31.9%	34.7%	29.0%	33.4%	20.7%
Public	*18.9%*	*24.5%*	*27.7%*	*23.7%*	*26.6%*	*18.8%*
Private	*0.0%*	*7.4%*	*1.0%*	*1.1%*	*0.9%*	*1.9%*
Religious	*8.0%*	*0.0%*	*6.0%*	*4.2%*	*5.9%*	*0.0%*
TAFE or similar	43.8%	25.5%	13.5%	18.7%	12.8%	36.9%
University	18.4%	26.5%	15.9%	20.6%	17.0%	25.6%
Other	10.9%	6.5%	3.1%	6.6%	5.2%	2.1%
Not attending	373	176	572	645	1,119	91
Total	**410**	**195**	**771**	**828**	**1,449**	**143**

Suitability of educational opportunities in Frankston

Respondents were asked:

"Are the educational opportunities in Frankston suitable for the person's needs?"

A total of 523 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response to this question as to the suitability of educational opportunities available in Frankston for their needs. Many respondents who did not provide a response to this question would have done so as it was not applicable to their current or foreseeable future situation.

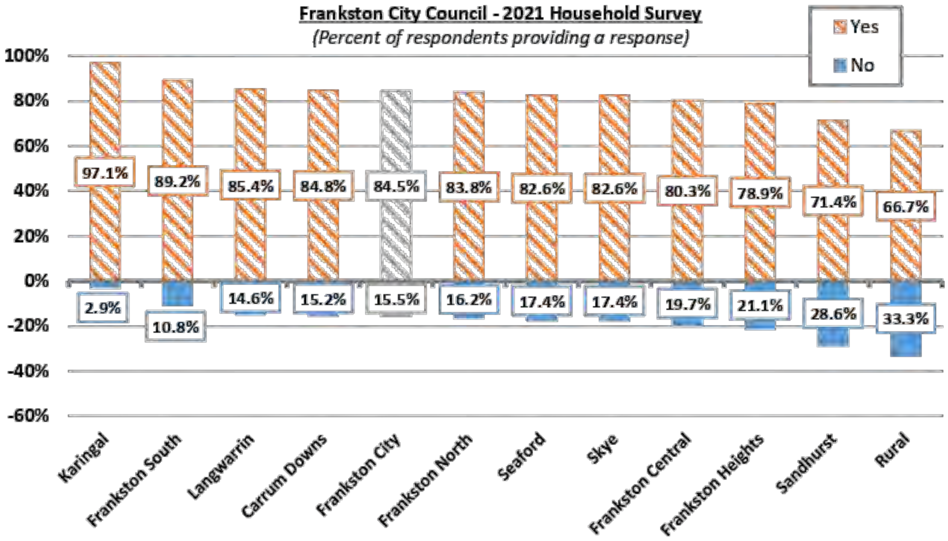
The overwhelming majority (84.5%) of respondents who provided a response to this question reported that the educational opportunities in Frankston were suitable for their needs.

Suitability of educational opportunities in Frankston
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021* *Number*	*Percent*
Yes	442	84.5%
No	81	15.5%
Not applicable / not stated	1,087	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

Cognisant of the small precinct population size for this question, it is noted that respondents from Sandhurst and the rural precinct were notably more likely than average to report that the educational opportunities available in Frankston were not suitable for their needs.

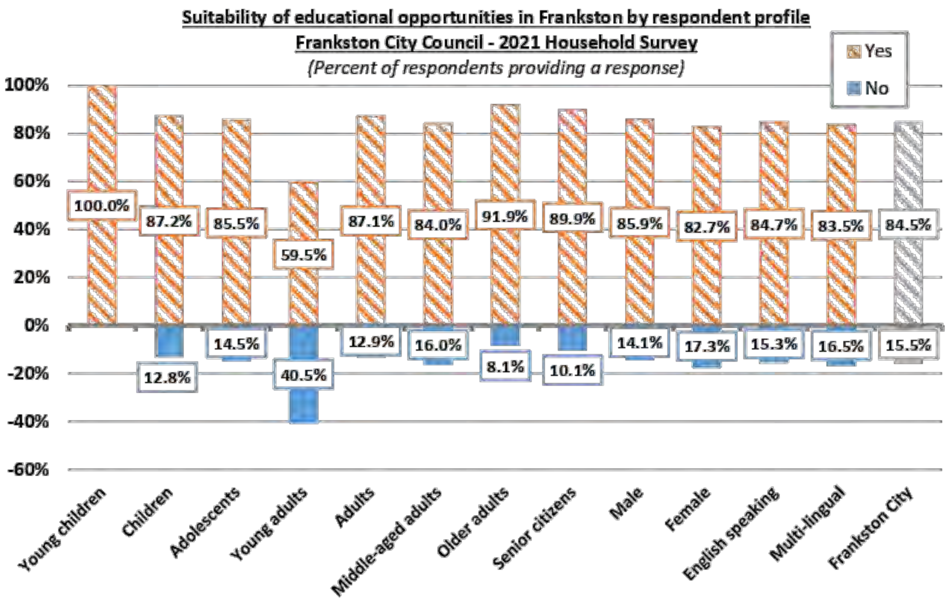
Suitability of educational opportunities in Frankston by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



Whilst cognisant of the relatively small sample size, there was some variation in the proportion of respondents who considered the educational opportunities in Frankston suitable for the respondents' needs observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to report that the educational opportunities available in Frankston were not suitable for their needs.

It is noted that there was no meaningful variation in this result observed by the respondents' gender or preferred language spoken at home.



Reasons for not having suitable education opportunities in Frankston

The 81 respondents who reported that the educational opportunities available in Frankston were not suitable for their needs were asked the reasons why they believed this to be the case. These responses are outlined in the following table, broken down by the respondents' age and gender, Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander status, and disability status.

The most common responses relate to the zoning of schools, and that the courses respondents are seeking are not available locally.

There were also some comments related to the quality of local government schools.

Reasons for not having suitable education opportunities in Frankston
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Group	*Reason*	*Number*
Men aged under 35 years (n = 27)	Zoned schools / out of zone	7
	Course is not offered in Frankston	3
	Government schools need huge improvement	2
	Need more / not enough choices in the area	2
	No electronic department in Chisholm anymore	2
	Not enough kinder, primary, and secondary. Zoned to Karingal, but I live in Langwarrin	2
	Culture not taught appropriately	1
	Didn't get in, was accepted La Trobe	1
	Doesn't prepare for Melbourne standard	1
	Need more college	1
	No good quality of schools	1
	No available	1
	Twice exceptional	1
	University in city	1
Women aged under 35 years (n = 25)	Course / degree is not offered	10
	No University with my degree / that is appropriate	4
	Not enough variety / limited options	3
	Doesn't prepare for Melbourne standard	1
	Loved FCCC Primary, did not like secondary teachings there	1
	Masters course not offered at Monash	1
	Need more	1
	Need universities	1
	No university	1
	Not enough good schools	1
	Nursing at Deakin Burwood	1
	Only have night course. Can't do	1
	TAFE is another suburb, not in Frankston	1
Men aged 35 years and over (n = 11)	No facility for my qualifications	2
	Cooking for seniors and advanced computer training	1
	COVID	1
	Lack of training	1
	Next would be PhD research	1
	No good quality of schools	1
	Online	1
	Unsure of opportunities	1
Women aged 35 years and over (n = 17)	Course not offered at local university	2
	Not enough variety, too expensive	2
	Depends what education they obtained	1
	Don't trust the quality / type of kids	1

	English classes would help	1
	Hours, doing online course	1
	Housewife	1
	Insufficient life learning options	1
	Master's degree	1
	No good quality of schools	1
	Not available	1
	Not enough free English course	1
	Online at Deakin	1

Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander (n = 1)	Online	1

Person with a disability (n = 16)	Not enough kinder, primary, and secondary. Zoned to Karingal, but I live in Langwarrin	2
	Zoned schools	2
	Areas I want to study more are unavailable here	1
	Cooking for seniors and advanced computer training	1
	COVID	1
	Depends what education they obtained	1
	Didn't get in, was accepted La Trobe	1
	Housewife	1
	Lack of training	1
	No good quality of schools	1
	Not available	1
	Not enough choices in the area	1
	Range of subjects	1
	University in city	1

Qualifications

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

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

A total of 1,285 of the 1,408 respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response as to their highest level of qualification.

Metropolis Research notes that the results presented in the following table are somewhat different to those recorded in the 2016 *Census*. This reflects the age skew of the survey sample that resulted from the use of a drop-off and mail-back methodology where there was no personal interaction with the residents.

The standard Metropolis Research methodology for the household survey includes personally speaking with each household when distributing the surveys and then personally returning to collect the completed survey. This has the effect of obtaining a sample that is much more reflective of the underlying community than can be achieved without a personal interaction.

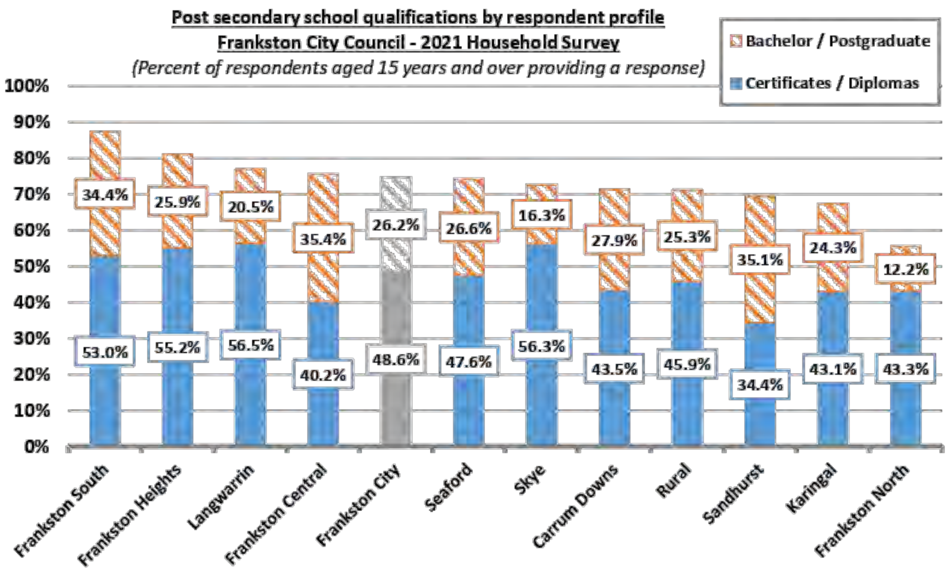
This variation in the methodology will be a significant factor underpinning the variation in the results for post-secondary school qualifications between the household survey and the *Census*. The results show that residents with less educational attainment were less likely to complete the survey without a personal interaction than were residents with higher educational attainment.

Post secondary school qualifications
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Qualification	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
No further qualification	306	23.8%	53.9%
Trade Certificate	206	16.0%	22.2%
Other Certificate	195	15.2%	0.0%
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	223	17.4%	9.6%
Bachelor Degree	229	17.8%	9.8%
Postgraduate	108	8.4%	3.8%
Other	18	1.4%	0.7%
Not stated	123		10,647
Total	**1,408**	**100%**	**126,739**

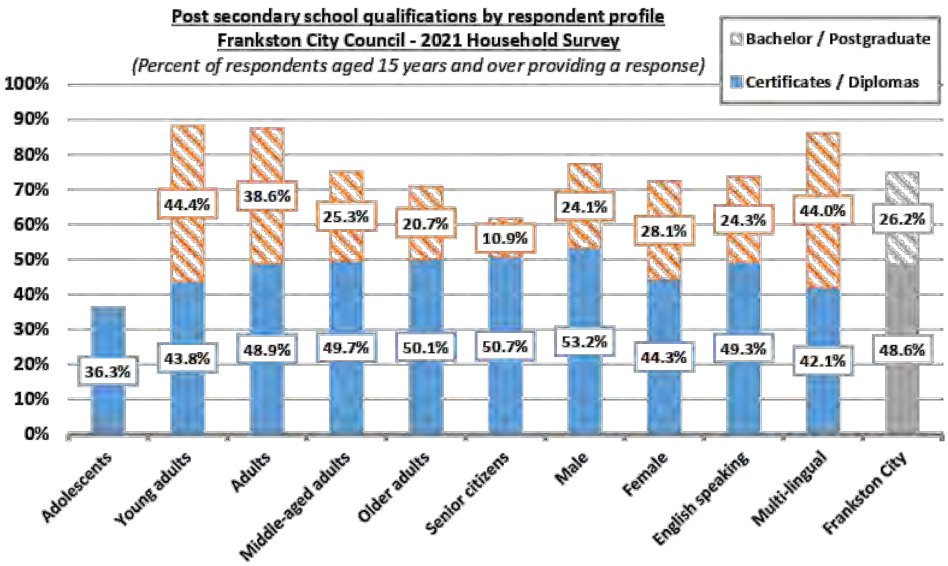
There was some variation in the post-secondary school qualifications results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- *Frankston South, Frankston Central, and Sandhurst* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a bachelor or higher qualification.



There was substantial variation in the post-secondary school qualifications observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have a bachelor or higher qualification.
- ***Gender*** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to have a certificate or diploma qualification and somewhat less likely to have a bachelor or higher qualification.
- ***Language other than English at home*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to have a bachelor or higher qualification, and somewhat less likely to have a certificate or diploma qualification.



Employment

Current employment status

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

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

A total of 1,379 of the 1,408 respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response as to their current employment status.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

Of the 1,379 respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response to this question:

- ***Labourforce*** - a little more than half (57.5%) were in the labourforce, in other words they were employed or unemployed seeking work, with 30.5% employed full time.
- ***Retired and other benefits*** - almost one-third (31.6%) of respondents were retired, a result that reflects the skew towards older over younger respondents, with a further 2.4% in receipt of Workcover or a disability pension.
- ***Studying*** – only 6.8% of respondents aged 15 years and over were engaged in full-time or part-time studies or were studying and were also working.
- ***Unemployment*** – 3.5% of respondents were unemployed, although it is noted that 6.5% of adolescents, 5.4% of young adults, and 5.3% of middle-aged adults were unemployed.

Employment status
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Status	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Full time employee	421	30.5%
Part time employee	152	11.0%
Casual employee	53	3.8%
Self employed	86	6.2%
Home duties	43	3.1%
Full time studies	57	4.1%
Part time studies	3	0.2%
Retired	436	31.6%
Unemployed	48	3.5%
Workcover	2	0.1%
Disability pension	32	2.3%
Other	11	0.8%
Employed and study	35	2.5%
Not stated	29	
Total	**1,408**	**100%**

There was some variation in the employment status of respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the 11 precincts, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Skye*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full-time.
- ***Frankston South and Rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be self-employed.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be unemployed.

Employment status by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Status	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Full time employee	38.9%	23.5%	28.3%	24.2%	32.5%	20.0%
Part time employee	11.5%	18.1%	10.8%	12.6%	8.6%	14.0%
Casual employee	3.1%	4.7%	5.0%	4.2%	6.1%	3.0%
Self employed	3.8%	8.1%	9.2%	2.1%	10.4%	4.0%
Home duties	3.8%	1.3%	3.3%	3.2%	1.8%	2.0%
Full time studies	7.6%	2.7%	2.5%	5.3%	1.2%	2.0%
Part time studies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%
Retired	19.8%	28.2%	31.7%	31.6%	33.7%	47.0%
Unemployed	6.9%	4.7%	0.8%	11.6%	3.1%	0.0%
Workcover	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disability pension	0.8%	4.0%	4.2%	2.1%	0.7%	4.0%
Other	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Employed and study	3.0%	3.4%	2.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Not stated	5	1	4	4	2	2
Total	**136**	**150**	**124**	**99**	**165**	**102**

Status	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Full time employee	30.3%	35.3%	27.0%	46.5%	27.5%	30.5%
Part time employee	11.4%	6.6%	7.0%	9.3%	18.7%	11.0%
Casual employee	1.5%	3.7%	3.5%	5.4%	8.8%	3.8%
Self employed	3.8%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	12.1%	6.2%
Home duties	4.5%	3.7%	3.5%	0.8%	2.2%	3.1%
Full time studies	5.3%	2.2%	6.1%	3.1%	2.2%	4.1%
Part time studies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Retired	34.1%	33.1%	35.7%	20.2%	23.1%	31.6%
Unemployed	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	3.1%	1.1%	3.5%
Workcover	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Disability pension	3.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.8%	1.1%	2.3%
Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Employed and study	3.1%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%	2.5%
Not stated	1	1	4	1	0	29
Total	**133**	**137**	**119**	**130**	**91**	**1,408**

There was significant variation in the employment status of respondents aged 15 years and over observed by respondent profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be studying full time, casually employed, and somewhat more likely to be unemployed.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time and somewhat more likely to be unemployed.
- ***Adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full-time or part-time.
- ***Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed full time and self-employed.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be retired.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed full-time.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed part-time, casually employed, and engaged in home duties.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to be employed full-time.
- ***Persons with a disability*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were measurably less likely than respondents without a disability to be employed full time, and somewhat less likely to be self-employed or employed part-time or casually employed. They were measurably more likely to be retired or in receipt of a disability pension, and they were somewhat more likely to be unemployed.

Employment status by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 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	2.8%	51.6%	58.4%	44.8%	15.8%	0.1%
Part time employee	7.5%	13.5%	19.6%	15.1%	8.3%	0.4%
Casual employee	16.3%	4.4%	1.8%	7.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Self employed	0.0%	3.7%	9.3%	12.0%	4.7%	2.4%
Home duties	0.0%	2.2%	3.1%	4.5%	3.0%	3.1%
Full time studies	50.7%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Part time studies	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	61.4%	92.5%
Unemployed	6.5%	5.4%	2.9%	5.3%	2.5%	0.0%
Workcover	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Disability pension	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%	4.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Employed and study	14.6%	8.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Not stated	3	7	5	2	7	5
Total	**84**	**209**	**188**	**321**	**410**	**195**

Status	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without disability*
Full time employee	42.9%	19.4%	31.1%	26.6%	16.1%	39.0%
Part time employee	5.5%	15.8%	10.5%	15.7%	8.1%	12.7%
Casual employee	1.8%	5.7%	3.9%	3.7%	2.5%	4.7%
Self employed	7.6%	5.1%	6.2%	7.7%	4.2%	7.5%
Home duties	0.1%	5.8%	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%	2.6%
Full time studies	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%	2.3%	5.3%
Part time studies	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Retired	30.1%	33.1%	31.5%	30.3%	49.5%	21.0%
Unemployed	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	4.9%	4.5%	2.9%
Workcover	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Disability pension	1.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	6.0%	0.1%
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%
Employed and study	1.9%	3.2%	2.8%	0.6%	1.1%	3.4%
Not stated	13	16	27	2	8	20
Total	**661**	**742**	**1,266**	**131**	**520**	**888**

Satisfaction with current employment status

Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

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

A total of 858 of the 1,408 respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response as to their satisfaction with their current employment status. Many respondents who were not employed did not provide a response to this question (e.g., those engaged in home duties and those who were retired).

A little more than 10% of respondents aged 15 years and over were not satisfied with their current employment status.

Satisfied with current employment situation
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 15 years and over)

Response	All respondents Number	All respondents Percent	Excluding retired Number	Excluding retired Percent	Employed	Unemployed
Yes	761	88.7%	687	87.7%	91.2%	32.3%
No	97	11.3%	96	12.3%	8.8%	67.7%
Not applicable / not stated	550		160		34	17
Total	**1,408**	**100%**	**943**	**100%**	**747**	**48**

It is noted that 8.8% of employed (full-time, part-time, casually employed, and self-employed) respondents were not satisfied with their current employment status, whilst 67.7% of unemployed respondents were not satisfied.

The following graphs exclude respondents who were retired.

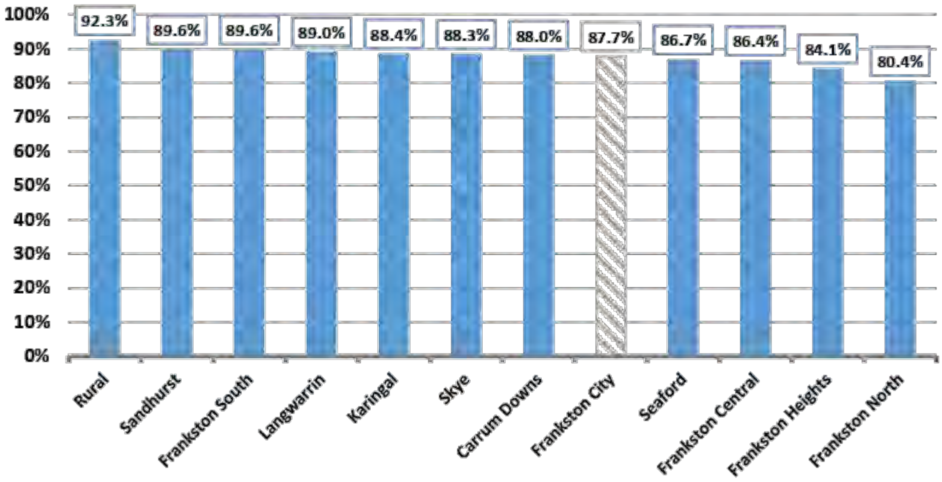
There was no statistically significant variation in the proportion of respondents (excluding retired respondents) aged 15 years and over who were satisfied with their current employment situation observed by precinct or by respondent profile.

It is noted, however, that:

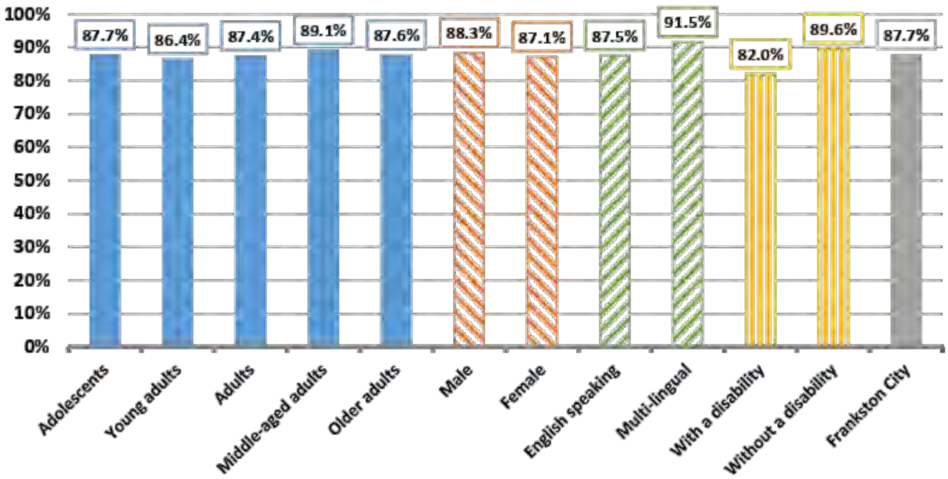
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents (excluding retired) were somewhat less likely to be satisfied than the municipal average.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English were somewhat more likely to be satisfied with their current employment situation than English speaking respondents.

- ***Disability status*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability (excluding retired) were notably less likely to be satisfied with their current employment situation than respondents without a disability.

Satisfaction with current employment situation by precinct
(excluding retired respondents)
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)



Satisfaction with current employment situation by respondent profile
(excluding retired respondents)
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)



Reason for dissatisfaction with current employment situation

Respondents dissatisfied with their current employment status were asked:

"If dissatisfied with their current employment situation, why is that?"

The 97 respondents who were dissatisfied with their current employment situation were asked the reasons why they were dissatisfied.

The responses received are outlined in the following table, broken down by the respondents age and gender, Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander and disability status.

The most common reason why respondents were dissatisfied with their current employment status was a preference or need to work or to earn more money.

A range of other issues were raised by a handful of respondents.

Reasons for dissatisfaction with current employment situation
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Group	*Reason*	*Number*
Men aged under 35 years (n = 15)	Need / want / looking for work	6
	Not enough money	2
	Wants part time work	1
	COVID instability	1
	Desire for full time employment	1
	Toxic environment	1
	Can't find work	1
	Apprenticeship wages	1
Women aged under 35 years (n = 14)	Between permanent jobs	2
	Recently redundant	2
	Want / seeking work	2
	Aiming to move into field of study	1
	Can't get a job	1
	Contract only	1
	Horrible boss and colleagues	1
	Travel time	1
	Want to have permanent job	1
	Wanting self-employed 100% of time	1

Men aged 35 years and over (n = 31)	Looking for work actively	5
	Low pay rate	5
	COVID	2
	Need more variety	2
	Too busy and too stressful	2
	Would like work closer to home	2
	Driving 90 km round trip each workday	1
	I usually do part time or volunteer work	1
	Long hours	1
	More money	1
	Not enjoying job	1
	Not well	1
	Overworked and underpaid	1
	Prefer full time	1
	Sometimes	1
	Stress and duress	1
	Want to use my skills, still have much to do and achieve	1

Women aged 35 years and over (n = 38)	Looking for new career / different job	5
	Lockdown affected	3
	Need more hours	3
	Still searching / can't find job	3
	Bored	2
	COVID	2
	Housewife	2
	Personal reasons / satisfaction	2
	Study takes too long - need a job	2
	Bullying and intimidation	1
	Fall between cracks because I am a casual worker	1
	Must do home schooling	1
	I would prefer to be well and working	1
	Long hours	1
	Low salary / need more money	1
	No contribution to family income	1
	Position will end in 1 year	1
	Prefer to be on aged pension doing voluntary work	1
	Retired on health grounds before was ready	1
	Seeking permanent job	1
	Shift work	1
	Travel to 3 hours walk is very long	1
	Wish for more experience	1
	Would like to work more hours but too hard with young children	1

Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander (n = 1)	Personal satisfaction	1
	Wish for more experience	1

Persons with a disability (n = 36)	Want a job / looking / can't find work	11
	Housewife	2
	Pay rate	2
	COVID instability	1
	Desire for full time employment	1
	Driving 90 km round trip each workday	1
	I usually do part time or volunteer work	1
	I would prefer to be well and working	1
	Lockdown prohibits work and funds	1
	No contribution to family income	1
	Not enjoying job	1
	Not well	1
	Overworked and underpaid	1
	Prefer full time	1
	Retired on health grounds before was ready	1
	Too stressful	1
	Toxic environment	1
	Travel to 3 hours walk is very long	1

Occupation

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"What is the person's usual occupation?"

A total of 709 of the 747 employed respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response as to their usual occupation. These responses have been categorised into the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) system, as outlined in the following table.

It is important to bear in mind that the categorisation of these results was based on the open-ended responses provided by respondents. This information was not always as clear as would be ideal, often with one or two-word answers. This is less information than is collected by the ABS for the *Census*, so there is a little less precision in these results than the *Census*.

Consistent with the difficulty of classifying occupations from open-ended responses, a total of 39 employed respondents or 5.5% of the sample providing a response were classified as "other / unspecified", which is a little higher than the 1.7% unspecified in the *Census*.

It is noted that the household survey somewhat results over-represent professionals and marginally under-represent sales workers, machinery operators / drivers, and labourers.

This slight skew in the data towards professionals is consistent with some of the other questions in the survey.

This result reflects the change to the methodology due to the COVID-19 restrictions, which made it impossible for Metropolis Research staff to personally engage with residents, explain the survey and its aims and to personally call back to collect the completed survey. This has resulted in fewer residents with lower educational qualifications taking the time to participate.

Occupation
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Occupation	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
Managers	71	10.0%	11.0%
Professionals	170	24.0%	16.4%
Technicians and tradespersons	114	16.1%	17.2%
Community / personal service	88	12.4%	11.8%
Clerical / administration	100	14.1%	14.0%
Sales workers	58	8.2%	11.2%
Machinery operators / drivers	28	3.9%	6.9%
Labourers	41	5.8%	9.9%
Other / unspecified	39	5.5%	1.7%
Not stated	38		
Total	**747**	**100%**	**63,407**

There was some variation in the occupations of employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as professionals.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as sales workers and labourers and related workers.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as labourers and related workers and in other / unspecified occupations.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as sales workers.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as Managers.
- ***Skye*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as machinery operators / drivers.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed as community / personal service workers.

Occupation by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Occupation	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Managers	3.9%	8.8%	10.9%	7.9%	15.4%	5.0%
Professionals	19.7%	38.5%	20.2%	18.4%	26.3%	12.5%
Technicians and tradespersons	17.0%	17.5%	15.6%	15.8%	20.9%	15.0%
Community / personal service	17.0%	8.8%	14.1%	7.9%	14.3%	12.5%
Clerical / administration	14.5%	12.5%	17.2%	7.9%	11.0%	15.0%
Sales workers	5.3%	6.3%	6.3%	13.2%	8.8%	7.5%
Machinery operators / drivers	3.9%	1.3%	4.7%	5.3%	1.1%	7.5%
Labourers	9.2%	1.3%	6.3%	18.4%	1.1%	10.0%
Other / unspecified	9.2%	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	1.1%	15.0%
Not stated	3	6	3	3	5	2
Total	**79**	**86**	**67**	**41**	**96**	**42**

Occupation	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skype*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Managers	14.1%	19.7%	9.6%	4.7%	15.0%	10.0%
Professionals	25.0%	23.9%	28.8%	24.1%	20.0%	24.0%
Technicians and tradespersons	12.5%	11.3%	15.4%	18.4%	11.7%	16.1%
Community / personal service	10.9%	7.0%	7.7%	12.6%	20.0%	12.4%
Clerical / administration	10.9%	19.7%	19.2%	16.1%	15.0%	14.1%
Sales workers	14.1%	11.3%	5.8%	5.7%	8.3%	8.2%
Machinery operators / drivers	4.7%	1.4%	3.8%	8.0%	1.7%	3.9%
Labourers	3.1%	1.4%	5.8%	6.9%	6.7%	5.8%
Other / unspecified	4.7%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%	1.6%	5.5%
Not stated	2	6	3	5	4	38
Total	**66**	**77**	**55**	**92**	**64**	**747**

There was also some notable variation in the occupations of employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed by respondent profile, including gender, language spoken at home, and disability status.

Attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Male*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than female respondents to be employed as Managers, technicians and tradespersons, and machinery operators / drivers.
- ***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 somewhat more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to be employed as clerical / administration workers and sales workers.

- ***Language other than English*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed as community / personal service workers.

- ***Disability status*** – respondents who did not have a permanent or long-term disability were somewhat more likely than respondents with a disability to be employed as clerical / administration workers.

Occupation by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Occupation	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without a disability*
Managers	11.8%	7.6%	10.1%	9.6%	12.2%	9.4%
Professionals	19.1%	29.0%	23.8%	24.8%	22.1%	24.5%
Technicians and tradespersons	26.9%	4.5%	15.9%	17.0%	16.6%	15.9%
Community / personal service	6.3%	19.2%	11.9%	18.2%	11.3%	12.7%
Clerical / administration	7.1%	21.9%	14.5%	10.5%	10.0%	15.3%
Sales workers	9.1%	7.4%	8.5%	5.6%	7.4%	8.5%
Machinery operators / drivers	6.7%	1.0%	3.9%	4.5%	5.5%	3.5%
Labourers	6.5%	5.0%	5.8%	5.2%	7.8%	5.2%
Other / unspecified	6.5%	4.4%	5.6%	4.6%	7.1%	5.0%
Not stated	21	18	31	7	10	28
Total	**387**	**356**	**675**	**70**	**164**	**583**

Industry of employment

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"In what industry does the person usually work?"

A total of 696 of the 747 employed respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response as to their usual industry of employment. These responses have been categorised into the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Industries (ANZSCI) system, as outlined in the following table.

It is important to bear in mind that the categorisation of these results was based on the open-ended responses provided by respondents. This information was not always as clear as would be ideal, often with one or two-word answers. This is less information than is collected by the ABS for the *Census*, so there is a little less precision in these results than the *Census*.

Consistent with the difficulty of classifying occupations from open-ended responses, a total of 51 employed respondents or 5.5% of the sample providing a response were classified as "other / unspecified", which is a little lower than the 6.7% unspecified in the *Census*.

It is noted that the household survey results over-represent healthcare and social assistance and education and training industries, and somewhat under-represents construction, and manufacturing.

This skew in the data is consistent with some of the other questions in the survey. This result reflects the change to the methodology due to the COVID-19 restrictions, which made it impossible for Metropolis Research staff to personally engage with residents, explain the survey and its aims and to personally call back to collect the completed survey. This has resulted in fewer residents with lower educational qualifications taking the time to participate.

This fact is likely to be a significant factor in the over-representation of respondents employed health care and social assistance as well as education and training. Those employed in these industries are generally more aware of the importance of social research in the formulation of government policy (including for example the funding of services) and are therefore more likely to take the time to complete the survey without the prompting that results from staff personally returning to pick up their completed survey.

Industry of employment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Industry	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
Healthcare and social assistance	148	21.3%	4.2%
Construction	86	12.4%	20.4%
Education and training	70	10.1%	4.0%
Retail trade	68	9.8%	9.5%
Manufacturing	44	6.3%	13.7%
Administrative and support services	34	4.9%	3.3%
Information, media and telecommunications	31	4.5%	1.6%
Other services	28	4.0%	4.1%
Public administration and safety	22	3.2%	4.6%
Transport, postal and warehousing	21	3.0%	5.9%
Arts and recreation services	21	3.0%	1.7%
Financial and insurance services	19	2.7%	2.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	19	2.7%	5.0%
Accommodation and food services	17	2.4%	4.4%
Utilities and waste services	13	1.9%	1.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	1.3%	0.7%
Wholesale trade	4	0.6%	4.8%
Mining	2	0.3%	0.3%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2	0.3%	1.2%
Inadequately described	38	5.5%	6.7%
Not stated	51		n.a.
Total	**747**	**100%**	**33,085**

There was some variation in the industries of employment of employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be employed in healthcare and social assistance and notably more likely to be employed in transport, postal, and warehousing.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in education and training and somewhat more likely to be employed in professional, scientific, and technical services.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in construction and somewhat more likely to be employed in accommodation and food services.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in administration and support services and somewhat more likely to be employed in mining.
- ***Karingal*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to be employed in accommodation and food services and other services.

Industry of employment by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Healthcare and social assistance	27.0%	22.8%	15.6%	18.9%	18.5%	25.0%
Construction	8.1%	8.9%	17.2%	13.5%	13.0%	15.0%
Education and training	8.1%	15.2%	9.4%	10.8%	12.0%	10.0%
Retail trade	9.5%	8.9%	6.3%	10.8%	9.8%	2.5%
Manufacturing	5.4%	2.5%	6.3%	5.4%	7.6%	2.5%
Administrative and support services	5.4%	7.6%	4.7%	10.8%	6.5%	7.5%
Info., media and telecommunications	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	6.5%	2.5%
Public administration and safety	2.7%	1.3%	1.6%	2.7%	4.3%	2.5%
Transport, postal and warehousing	6.8%	1.3%	1.6%	2.7%	2.2%	2.5%
Arts and recreation services	1.4%	2.5%	6.3%	0.0%	1.1%	5.0%
Financial and insurance services	0.0%	5.1%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	0.0%
Professional, scientific, technical	4.1%	6.3%	1.6%	2.7%	4.3%	2.5%
Accommodation and food services	2.7%	1.3%	6.3%	0.0%	1.1%	5.0%
Utilities and waste services	2.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other services	6.8%	3.8%	6.3%	5.4%	3.3%	7.5%
Inadequately described	6.6%	5.0%	9.0%	5.5%	2.1%	7.5%
Not stated	5	7	3	4	4	2
Total	**79**	**86**	**67**	**41**	**96**	**42**

- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in retail trade and somewhat more likely to be financial and insurance services.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in manufacturing and somewhat more likely to be employed arts and recreation services.
- ***Seaford*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in public administration and safety.
- ***Skye*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in manufacturing.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in construction and somewhat more likely to be employed in utilities and waste services, agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and rental, hiring, and real estate services.

Industry of employment by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skype*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Healthcare and social assistance	15.9%	15.5%	26.0%	24.1%	23.1%	21.3%
Construction	12.7%	8.5%	14.0%	8.4%	26.7%	12.4%
Education and training	11.1%	4.2%	10.0%	8.4%	5.4%	10.1%
Retail trade	17.5%	5.6%	10.0%	7.2%	7.1%	9.8%
Manufacturing	4.8%	11.3%	8.0%	14.5%	0.0%	6.3%
Administrative and support services	1.6%	7.0%	4.0%	1.2%	3.6%	4.9%
Info., media and telecommunications	7.9%	5.6%	2.0%	6.0%	3.6%	4.5%
Public administration and safety	1.6%	2.8%	10.0%	2.4%	0.0%	3.2%
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.6%	4.2%	2.0%	4.8%	1.8%	3.0%
Arts and recreation services	4.8%	9.9%	2.0%	1.2%	1.8%	3.0%
Financial and insurance services	6.3%	4.2%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.7%
Professional, scientific, technical	0.0%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	3.6%	2.7%
Accommodation and food services	1.6%	4.2%	0.0%	4.8%	3.6%	2.4%
Utilities and waste services	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	5.4%	1.9%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	5.4%	1.3%
Wholesale trade	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%
Mining	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.3%
Other services	1.6%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	4.0%
Inadequately described	4.8%	7.0%	6.0%	3.8%	0.0%	5.5%
Not stated	3	6	5	9	8	51
Total	**66**	**77**	**55**	**92**	**64**	**747**

There was notable variation in the industries of employment of employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed in construction and manufacturing, and notably more likely to be employed in information, media, and telecommunications, transport, postal, and warehousing, and financial and insurance services.

- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed in healthcare and social assistance and education and training, and notably more likely to be employed in administration and support services.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were notably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to be employed in construction, administration and support services, information, media and telecommunications, public administration and safety, transport, postal and warehousing, financial and insurance, and utilities and waste.
- ***Language other than English*** – respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed in healthcare and social assistance and manufacturing, and somewhat more likely to be employed in accommodation and food services.
- ***With a disability*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than other respondents to be employed in healthcare and social assistance, manufacturing, information, media, and telecommunications, public administration and safety, transport, postal, and warehousing, arts and recreation services, and accommodation and food services.
- ***Without a disability*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than those with a disability to be employed in education and training, administration and support services, and professional, scientific, and technical services.

Industry of employment by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Industry	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without a disability*
Healthcare and social assistance	8.1%	35.7%	19.6%	36.2%	24.8%	20.2%
Construction	21.0%	3.1%	12.8%	7.9%	11.9%	12.5%
Education and training	5.8%	14.9%	10.6%	5.1%	7.3%	10.8%
Retail trade	7.7%	12.1%	9.8%	9.7%	7.7%	10.4%
Manufacturing	8.8%	3.6%	5.8%	11.3%	8.1%	5.7%
Administrative and support services	3.4%	6.7%	5.2%	2.2%	2.2%	5.7%
Info., media and telecommunications	7.4%	1.2%	4.6%	0.9%	6.2%	4.0%
Public administration and safety	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	1.7%	4.5%	2.8%
Transport, postal and warehousing	4.1%	1.8%	3.3%	0.4%	4.3%	2.6%
Arts and recreation services	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	4.7%	4.3%	2.7%
Financial and insurance services	3.4%	1.5%	3.0%	0.6%	3.4%	2.6%
Professional, scientific, technical	3.3%	2.2%	2.7%	3.8%	1.1%	3.3%
Accommodation and food services	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	4.8%	4.1%	2.0%
Utilities and waste services	2.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.1%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.9%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Wholesale trade	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Mining	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other services	5.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	3.8%
Inadequately described	7.3%	3.4%	5.5%	4.6%	3.7%	5.9%
Not stated	25	25	42	8	12	38
Total	**387**	**356**	**675**	**70**	**164**	**583**

Employment location

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"In what suburb does the person usually work?"

A total of 701 of the 747 employed respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response as to the location of their employment.

The most common locations of employment were the suburb of Frankston (15.0%) and "various" locations (11.0%). Various locations include respondents who are not employed at a single site (e.g., an office or a retail venue, warehouse, factory), but who move around for their employment. This includes tradespersons and mobile sales workers.

Suburb / location of employment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Region	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Frankston	105	15.0%
Various	77	11.0%
Dandenong	54	7.8%
Melbourne	53	7.5%
Carrum Downs	40	5.7%
Mornington	30	4.3%
Langwarrin	25	3.5%
Seaford	21	2.9%
Cranbourne	20	2.9%
Mordialloc	18	2.6%
Clayton	17	2.4%
Moorabbin	16	2.3%
Rosebud	12	1.7%
Chelsea	10	1.4%
Mulgrave	9	1.3%
Keysborough	8	1.1%
Cheltenham	7	1.1%
Pearcedale	7	1.1%
Dandenong South	7	1.0%
Mt Eliza	6	0.9%
Frankston South	6	0.9%
Mt Waverley	5	0.8%
Arthurs Seat	5	0.7%
Hastings	5	0.7%
Bentleigh East	5	0.7%
Noble Park	5	0.7%
St Kilda	5	0.7%
Caulfield	5	0.6%
All other locations (77 locations)	117	16.7%
Not stated	46	
Total	**747**	**100%**

Metropolis RESEARCH

The following tables provide a summary of these employment locations into metropolitan Melbourne regions. Details of the regions are provided in the appendix to this report.

A significant proportion of employed respondents aged 15 years and over were employed either within the City of Frankston (28.2%) or within the southeastern region of Melbourne, excluding the City of Frankston (15.8%). The southeastern region is the region that contains the City of Frankston.

Attention is drawn to the fact that just 11.3% of employed respondents were employed in the inner region of Melbourne (the CBD and immediate surrounds), whereas 11% were employed in various locations. These results reflect the occupation profile of employed respondents.

Region of employment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

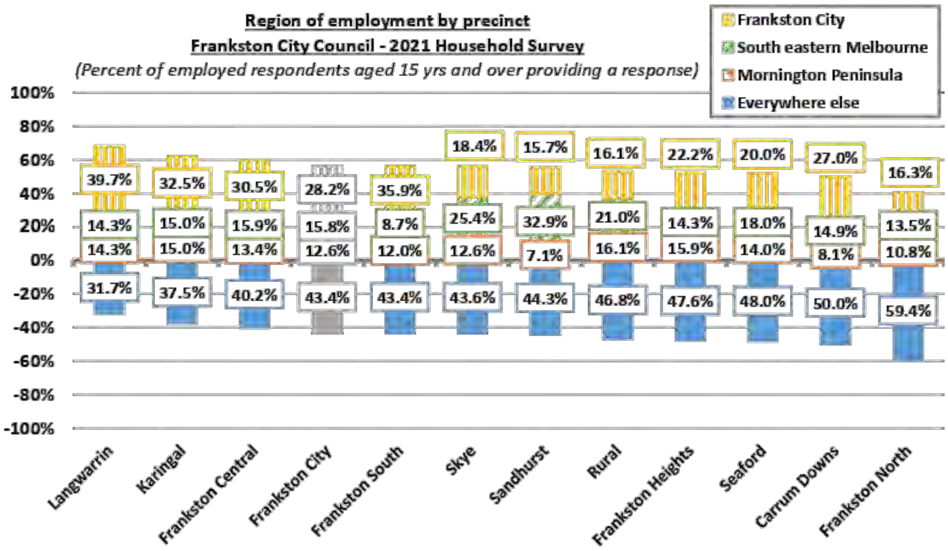
Region	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Frankston City	198	28.2%
South eastern Melbourne	111	15.8%
Mornington Peninsula	88	12.6%
Inner Melbourne	79	11.3%
Various	77	11.0%
Southern Melbourne	70	10.0%
Inner eastern Melbourne	49	7.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	15	2.1%
Outer western Melbourne	6	0.9%
North eastern Melbourne	3	0.4%
North western Melbourne	2	0.3%
Regional / rural Victoria	2	0.3%
Interstate	1	0.1%
Not stated	46	
Total	**747**	**100%**

There was some variation in the employment location of employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the municipality, as outlined in the following graph and table.

Attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in southern Melbourne.
- ***Frankston North*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in southern Melbourne.
- ***Frankston South*** – employed respondents were notably more likely than average to be employed in the City of Frankston.

- ***Karingal*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in various locations.
- ***Langwarrin*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in the City of Frankston.
- ***Sandhurst*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in southeastern Melbourne.
- ***Seaford*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in inner Melbourne.
- ***Skye*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in southeastern Melbourne.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in various locations.



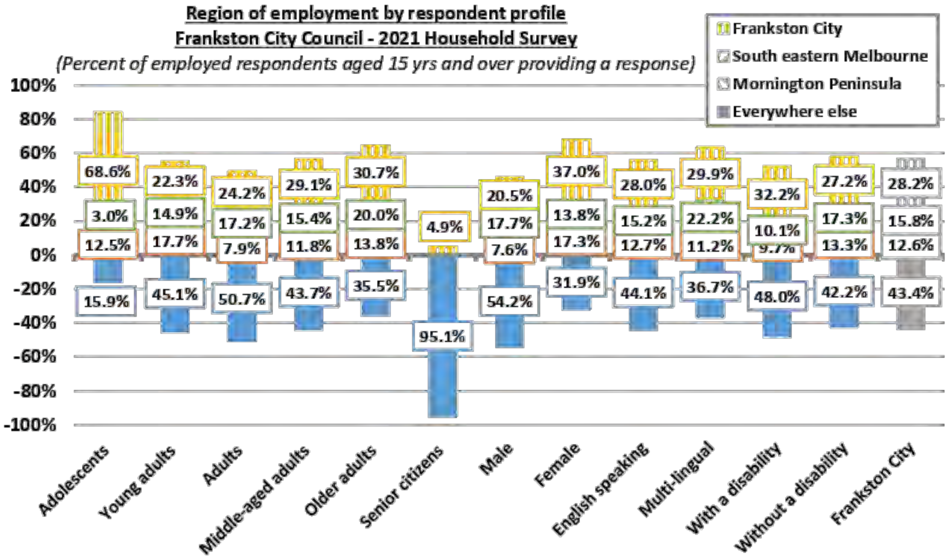
Region of employment by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Region	Carrum Downs	Frankston Central	Frankston Heights	Frankston North	Frankston South	Karingal
Frankston City	27.0%	30.5%	22.2%	16.3%	35.9%	32.5%
South eastern Melbourne	14.9%	15.9%	14.3%	13.5%	8.7%	15.0%
Mornington Peninsula	8.1%	13.4%	15.9%	10.8%	12.0%	15.0%
Inner Melbourne	6.8%	13.4%	11.1%	13.5%	15.2%	5.0%
Various	12.1%	11.0%	14.3%	18.9%	8.7%	20.0%
Southern Melbourne	18.8%	6.1%	9.5%	18.9%	5.4%	5.0%
Inner eastern Melbourne	6.8%	7.3%	6.3%	2.7%	7.6%	7.5%
Outer eastern Melbourne	1.4%	2.4%	1.6%	5.4%	4.3%	0.0%
Outer western Melbourne	2.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
North western Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Regional / rural Victoria	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	5	4	4	4	4	2
Total	**79**	**86**	**67**	**41**	**96**	**42**

Region	Langwarrin	Sandhurst	Seaford	Skye	Rural	Frankston City
Frankston City	39.7%	15.7%	20.0%	18.4%	16.1%	28.2%
South eastern Melbourne	14.3%	32.9%	18.0%	25.4%	21.0%	15.8%
Mornington Peninsula	14.3%	7.1%	14.0%	12.6%	16.1%	12.6%
Inner Melbourne	7.9%	12.9%	20.0%	11.5%	9.7%	11.3%
Various	4.8%	5.7%	10.0%	10.3%	22.6%	11.0%
Southern Melbourne	6.3%	11.4%	14.0%	8.0%	3.2%	10.0%
Inner eastern Melbourne	9.5%	8.6%	2.0%	9.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	1.6%	4.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	2.1%
Outer western Melbourne	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%
North eastern Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
North western Melbourne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%
Interstate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Not stated	3	7	5	5	2	46
Total	**66**	**77**	**55**	**92**	**64**	**747**

There was also some variation in the employment location of employed respondents aged 15 years and over observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be employed in the City of Frankston.
- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to be employed in southeastern Melbourne, inner Melbourne, various locations, and inner eastern Melbourne.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to be employed in the City of Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to be employed in inner Melbourne and various.
- ***Language other than English*** – respondents were notably more likely than English speaking respondents to be employed in southeastern and southern Melbourne.
- ***Disability status*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were marginally more likely than those without a disability to be employed in Frankston City, and less likely to be employed in southeastern Melbourne or the Mornington Peninsula.



Region of employment by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Region	Male	Female	English speaking	Multi-lingual	With a disability	Without a disability	Frankston City
Frankston City	20.5%	37.0%	28.0%	29.9%	32.2%	27.2%	28.2%
South eastern Melbourne	17.7%	13.8%	15.2%	22.2%	10.1%	17.3%	15.8%
Mornington Peninsula	7.6%	17.3%	12.7%	11.2%	9.7%	13.3%	12.6%
Inner Melbourne	14.8%	6.9%	11.5%	7.3%	11.0%	11.2%	11.3%
Various	15.4%	6.4%	11.5%	6.9%	12.9%	10.5%	11.0%
Southern Melbourne	9.8%	10.3%	9.4%	16.1%	13.1%	9.1%	10.0%
Inner eastern Melbourne	9.1%	4.8%	7.3%	4.2%	8.5%	6.6%	7.0%
Outer eastern Melbourne	2.6%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	2.4%	2.1%
Outer western Melbourne	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
North eastern Melbourne	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
North western Melbourne	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Regional / rural Victoria	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Interstate	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Not stated	25	21	39	6	13	32	46
Total	**387**	**356**	**675**	**70**	**164**	**583**	**747**

Working from home

Employed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Does the person work from home?"

A total of 715 of the 747 employed respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response to this question as to whether they work from home.

A little less than half (44.7%) of employed respondents reported that they work from at least sometimes.

Of these, 5.3% were working from home in a home-based business. This result is broadly consistent with results observed elsewhere, including 3.4% in the City of Whittlesea in 2019, as recorded in the *City of Whittlesea – 2019 Household Survey*.

Metropolis Research notes that this 39.4% of employed respondents working from home (excluding home-based businesses) is a significant proportion of the employed respondents at least sometimes working from home. By way of comparison, pre-COVID-19, Metropolis Research reported 23.1% working from home at least sometimes in the City of Whittlesea.

It is highly likely that the COVID-19 restrictions have had a significant impact on working from home, and it will be very interesting to observe how much these results change over the course of the next year, as the COVID-19 pandemic recedes. It is an open question as to whether the proportion of employees who work from home at least sometimes will decrease over time, or whether there has been a significant change in employment patterns resulting from the pandemic.

Work from home
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes - home based business	38	5.3%
Yes - sometimes	204	28.5%
Yes - often	65	9.1%
Yes - always	13	1.8%
Never	395	55.2%
Not stated	32	
Total	**747**	**100%**

There was some variation in the working from home results observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to sometimes work from home.
- ***Frankston Heights, Karingal, and Skye*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to never work from home.
- ***Frankston North*** – employed respondents were somewhat more likely than average to always work from home.
- ***Frankston South*** – employed respondents were measurably more likely than average to sometimes work from home and somewhat more likely to often work from home.
- ***Langwarrin*** – employed respondents were somewhat more likely than average to work from home in a home-based business.
- ***Sandhurst*** – employed respondents were somewhat more likely than average work from home in a home-based business and somewhat more likely to always work from home.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to work from home in a home-based business and to sometimes work from home.

Work from home by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Response	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Yes - home based business	1.4%	6.1%	3.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.4%
Yes - sometimes	19.2%	45.1%	22.7%	33.3%	36.7%	29.3%
Yes - often	8.2%	7.3%	10.6%	5.6%	15.6%	0.0%
Yes - always	2.7%	1.2%	0.0%	5.6%	1.1%	0.0%
Never	68.5%	40.2%	63.6%	55.6%	41.1%	68.3%
Not stated	6	4	1	5	6	1
Total	**79**	**86**	**67**	**41**	**96**	**42**

Response	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Yes - home based business	9.1%	8.3%	5.8%	3.4%	12.5%	5.3%
Yes - sometimes	28.8%	33.3%	26.9%	19.1%	35.9%	28.5%
Yes - often	10.6%	9.7%	11.5%	4.5%	4.7%	9.1%
Yes - always	3.0%	5.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Never	48.5%	43.1%	55.8%	71.9%	45.3%	55.2%
Not stated	0	5	3	3	0	32
Total	**66**	**77**	**55**	**92**	**64**	**747**

There was also some variation in the working from home results observed by the respondents' gender and language spoken at home, as follows:

- ***Male*** – respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to never work from home.
- ***Female*** – respondents were measurably more likely than male respondents to sometimes work from home.
- ***English speaking*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to sometimes and often work from home.
- ***Language other than English*** - respondents were measurably more likely than English speaking respondents to never work from home.
- ***Disability status*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were measurably more likely than average to never work from home, and less likely to work from home sometimes.

Work from home by gender and language
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

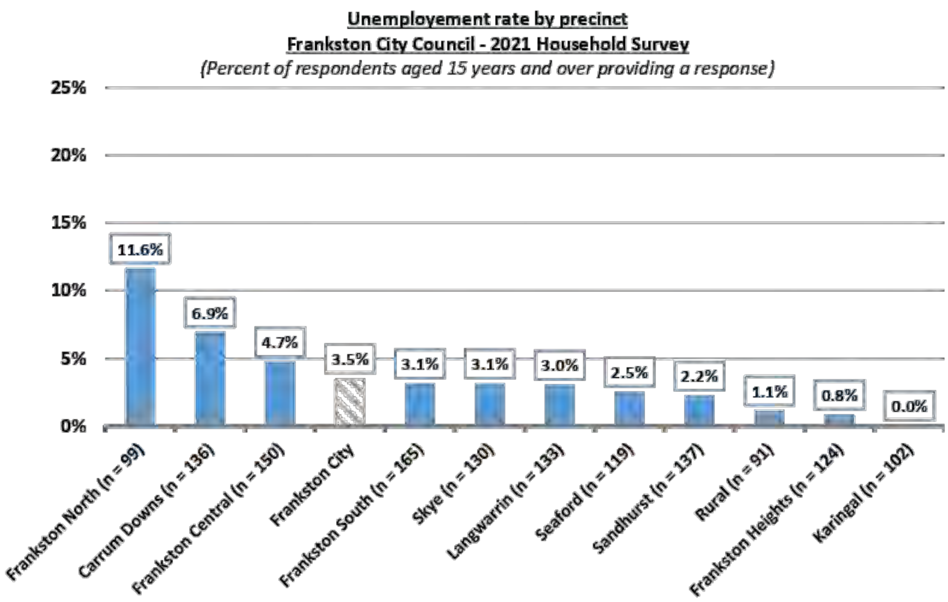
Response	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without a disability*	*Frankston City*
Yes - home based business	4.3%	5.9%	5.3%	5.3%	6.3%	5.0%	5.3%
Yes - sometimes	25.0%	32.1%	29.3%	20.7%	19.4%	31.1%	28.5%
Yes - often	8.4%	10.1%	9.6%	5.3%	7.6%	9.6%	9.1%
Yes - always	1.3%	2.3%	1.7%	2.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.8%
Never	61.0%	49.6%	54.2%	66.4%	63.7%	52.9%	55.2%
Not stated	16	16	29	4	8	24	32
Total	**387**	**356**	**675**	**70**	**164**	**583**	**747**

Unemployment

There were 48 unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over, representing 3.5% of the 1,408 respondents aged 15 years and over who provided a response to the current employment status question.

There was significant variation in the unemployment rate of respondents aged 15 years and over observed across the municipality, as follows:

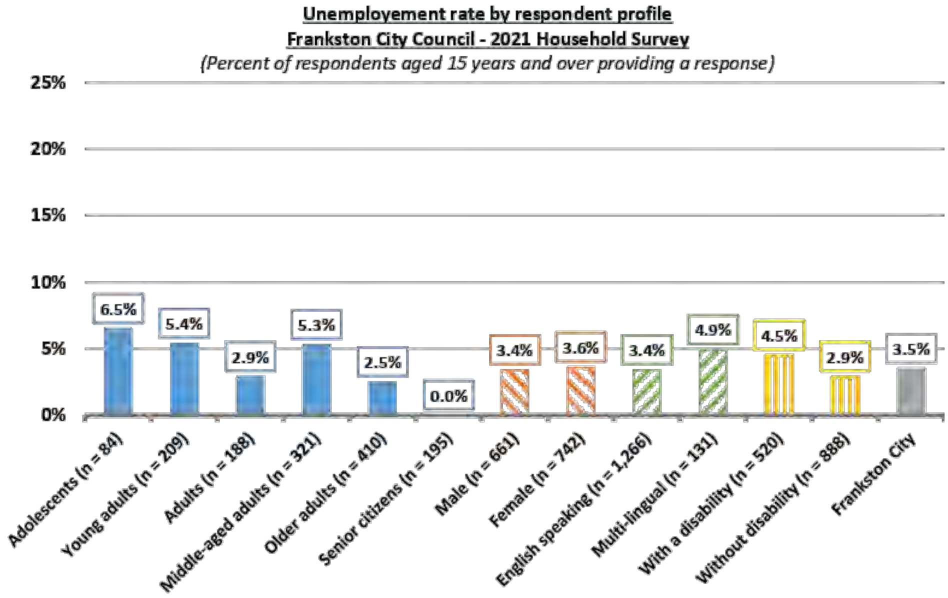
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents aged 15 years and over were measurably and significantly more likely to be unemployed than the municipal average.
- ***Rural precinct, Frankston Heights, and Karingal*** – one percent or less of respondents from these three precincts reported that they were unemployed.



There was also some variation in the unemployment rate of respondents aged 15 years and over observed by respondent profile, with adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years), young adults (aged 20 to 34 years), and middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years) slightly more likely to be unemployed than the municipal average.

There was no measurable variation in the unemployment rate observed between male and female respondents.

It is noted, however, that respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English were marginally more likely to be unemployed than were English speaking respondents, and respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were somewhat more likely to be unemployed than respondents without a disability.



Period of unemployment

Unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"How long has the person been looking for work?"

Of the 48 unemployed respondents, 31 provided a response as to how long they have been looking for work, as outlined in the following table.

It is noted that unemployed respondents reported being unemployed for a variety of times, with particular attention drawn to the fact that 41.9% of the unemployed respondents reported that they had been unemployed for one year or more.

Period of unemployment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Less than one month	6	19.4%
One to five months	8	25.8%
Six to 11 months	4	12.9%
One year or more	13	41.9%
Not stated	17	
Total	**48**	**100%**

Barriers to finding employment

Unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"Are there any barriers making it harder to find employment?"

The 48 unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked if there were any barriers making it harder for them to find employment. These open-ended responses are presented in the following table, broken down by the respondents age, gender, disability and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

Whilst it is important to bear in mind the small sample size for this question (48 respondents), it is noted that COVID-19 was identified as a barrier by some respondents, both male and female as well as younger and older respondents.

Other barriers nominated by unemployed respondents included a lack of employment opportunities, mental health, physical health, age, and a lack of experience.

Barriers to finding employment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Group	*Barrier*	*Number*
Men aged under 35 years (n = 11)	COVID	2
	Family commitments	2
	No suitable work available	2
	Lack of employment opportunities	2
Women aged under 35 years (n = 6)	Mental health	2
	Current climate	1
Men aged 35 years and over (n = 12)	Age	2
	Unemployed worker who gets degree of university can't get finance from government to get qualification of TAFE job training	2
	Back problem	1
	COVID shutdowns	1
Women aged 35 years and over (n = 21)	Health	2
	Lockdowns	2
	Want to change professional field completely - need qualifications	2
	COVID	1
	Everyone wants 5 years' experience	1
	Language (recovering from cancer)	1
	Language barrier	1
	Limited mobility	1
	Mental health	1

	My age	1
Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander (n = 3)	Current climate	1

Persons with a disability (n = 24)	Age	2
	Family commitments	2
	Health	2
	Mental health	2
	Unemployed worker who gets degree of university can't get finance from government to get qualification of TAFE job training	2
	Back problem	1
	Birth defect	1
	COVID	1
	Disability low IQ	1
	Everyone wants 5 years' experience	1
	Limited mobility	1
	Stress levels	1

Preferred type of employment

Unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked:

"What type of employment is the person looking for?"

The 48 unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over were asked what type of employment they were seeking.

Approximately one-third of the 48 unemployed respondents were seeking permanent part-time employment, a little less than one-third were seeking either an entry level full-time or apprenticeship, and approximately one-quarter were seeking experienced full-time or professional employment.

Preferred type of employment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of unemployed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Permanent part time	11	35.5%
Entry level fulltime	5	16.1%
Experienced fulltime	5	16.1%
Apprenticeship	4	12.9%
Casual work	2	6.5%
Professional	2	6.5%
Other	2	6.5%
Not stated	17	
Total	**48**	**100%**

Transport

Transport to work or study

Respondents were asked:

"What is the person's main form of transport to work or study?"

Work

A total of 718 of the 747 employed respondents aged 15 years and over provided a response to this question as to their main form of transport to work.

The overwhelming majority of these respondents reported that they travel to work by car, either as a driver (83.0%) or as a passenger (3.8%).

A little less than ten percent (8.8%) of respondents reported that they travel to work by public transport, including multi-modal trips such as car and public transport, whilst 1.7% reported that they walk or cycle to work.

Method of journey to work
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over)

Method	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Car *(as driver)*	596	83.0%
Car and public transport	29	4.0%
Car *(as passenger)*	27	3.8%
Train	27	3.8%
Worked at home	18	2.5%
Walking	11	1.5%
Multiple public transport	5	0.7%
Bus	1	0.1%
Tram	1	0.1%
Bicycle	1	0.1%
Car and bicycle	1	0.1%
Public transport and bicycle	1	0.1%
Not stated	29	
Total	**747**	**100%**

Cognisant of the relatively small sample size for some regions of employment, the following table provides a breakdown of the method of journey to work by location of employment.

Attention is drawn to the following variation:

- ***Southern Melbourne and southeastern Melbourne*** – respondents employed in these two regions were substantially more likely than average to journey to work by car.
- ***Frankston City*** – respondents employed in the City of Frankston more likely than those working outside the municipality to walk to work or be driven to work in a car, and naturally they were more likely to work from home.
- ***Inner Melbourne*** – respondents employed in the inner region of Melbourne were measurably more likely than average to travel to work by public transport (mostly by train), either directly by train or by car and public transport (i.e., driving or being dropped off at the train station).

Method of journey to work by selected region of employment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years & over)

Method	*Frankston City*	*South eastern Melbourne*	*Mornington Peninsula*	*Inner Melbourne*	*Southern Melbourne*	*All employed*
Car *(as driver)*	74.5%	92.6%	93.9%	49.1%	94.3%	83.0%
Car and public transport	2.9%	1.1%	2.6%	20.6%	3.5%	4.0%
Car *(as passenger)*	6.8%	2.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%
Train	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Worked at home	6.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Walking	4.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Multiple public transport	0.4%	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Bus	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Tram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%
Bicycle	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Car and bicycle	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Not stated	7	5	5	1	3	29
Total responses	**198**	**111**	**88**	**79**	**70**	**747**

There was no statistically significant variation in the method of journey to work observed across the municipality.

Method of journey to work by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Method	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Car *(as driver)*	85.0%	79.0%	89.2%	86.8%	77.2%	85.7%
Car and public transport	4.1%	4.9%	6.2%	2.6%	4.3%	7.1%
Car *(as passenger)*	4.1%	7.4%	3.1%	2.6%	1.1%	2.4%
Train	1.4%	2.5%	1.5%	8.0%	7.6%	0.0%
Worked at home	2.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.4%
Walking	2.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.4%
Multiple public transport	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Tram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	5	5	2	3	4	0
Total responses	**79**	**86**	**67**	**41**	**96**	**42**

Method	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skype*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Car *(as driver)*	84.4%	78.9%	77.8%	85.7%	84.5%	83.0%
Car and public transport	3.1%	5.3%	1.9%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%
Car *(as passenger)*	3.1%	2.6%	7.4%	3.3%	5.2%	3.8%
Train	1.6%	3.9%	11.1%	2.2%	0.0%	3.8%
Worked at home	4.7%	5.3%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	2.5%
Walking	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%	6.9%	1.5%
Multiple public transport	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Bus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Tram	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Not stated	2	1	1	2	6	29
Total responses	**66**	**77**	**55**	**92**	**64**	**747**

Apart from the small sample of 33 adolescent (aged 15 to 19 years) employed respondents, who were more likely to be driven to work or travel by car and train (i.e., being dropped at the station), there was no statistically significant variation in these results observed by the employed respondents age, gender, language spoken at home, or disability status.

Method of journey to work by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of employed respondents aged 15 years and over providing a response)

Method	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*	*Older adults*	*Senior citizens*
Car *(as driver)*	20.6%	85.5%	88.8%	82.0%	89.3%	100.0%
Car and public transport	21.9%	5.4%	0.8%	4.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Car *(as passenger)*	40.8%	1.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%
Train	3.1%	2.8%	5.8%	4.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Worked at home	0.0%	2.7%	3.6%	1.6%	3.7%	0.0%
Walking	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.7%	0.0%
Multiple public transport	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%
Bus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Tram	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Bicycle	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Car and bicycle	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	1	4	5	11	6	0
Total responses	**33**	**166**	**165**	**255**	**122**	**5**

Method	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without a disability*
Car *(as driver)*	84.0%	82.0%	83.0%	82.1%	84.3%	82.5%
Car and public transport	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	2.1%	4.6%
Car *(as passenger)*	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	5.3%	2.6%	4.1%
Train	4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	0.0%	2.4%	4.0%
Worked at home	1.6%	3.6%	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%
Walking	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	3.2%	3.6%	1.0%
Multiple public transport	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	2.8%	2.5%	0.2%
Bus	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Tram	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%
Bicycle	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Car and bicycle	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Public transport and bicycle	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Not stated	15	13	26	3	10	18
Total responses	**387**	**356**	**675**	**70**	**164**	**583**

Study

A total of 210 of the 345 respondents aged 5 years and over who were attending an educational institution provided a response as to their method of travel to study.

A little less than three-quarters (72.4%) of these respondents reported that they travel to study by car, either as a driver (48.1%) or as a passenger (24.3%).

Method of journey to study
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 yrs and over who are studying)

Method	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Car *(as driver)*	101	48.1%
Car *(as passenger)*	51	24.3%
Car and public transport	16	7.6%
Walking	12	5.7%
Bus	8	3.8%
Train	8	3.8%
Multiple public transport	4	1.9%
Worked from home	4	1.9%
Bicycle	2	1.0%
Tram	1	0.5%
Public transport and bicycle	1	0.5%
Other	2	1.0%
Not stated	135	
Total responses	**345**	**100%**

There was significant variation in the method of travel to study observed by the type of educational institution respondents were attending, as follows:

- ***Primary school*** – respondents attending primary were significantly more likely than average to be driven to study by car.
- ***Secondary school*** – respondents attending secondary school were substantially more likely than average to be driven to study by car, or to walk to school.
- ***TAFE of similar*** – respondents attending TAFE or similar institutions were significantly more likely than average to drive to study.
- ***University*** – respondents attending university were significantly more likely than average to drive to study. It is noted that university students were more likely than those attending TAFE or similar institutions to travel by car and public transport (i.e., drive or dropped at the train station), which is likely to reflect the location of universities compared to other institutions.

Method of journey to study by educational institution
Frankston City Council - 2021 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)*	10.1%	18.6%	83.5%	69.4%	48.1%
Car *(as passenger)*	70.8%	40.4%	5.6%	4.3%	24.3%
Car and public transport	0.0%	9.1%	2.8%	11.9%	7.6%
Walking	5.8%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Bus	3.3%	7.6%	0.0%	2.7%	3.8%
Train	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	4.6%	3.8%
Multiple public transport	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%	3.0%	1.9%
Worked from home	0.0%	2.4%	3.1%	0.7%	1.9%
Bicycle	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Tram	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.5%
Other	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Not stated	57	43	15	15	135
Total responses	**75**	**122**	**61**	**70**	**345**

Consistent with the results discussed above, there was substantial variation in the method of travel to study by the respondents' age structure. There was also some variation observed by the respondents' gender, preferred language spoken at home, and disability status, as follows:

- ***Children (aged 5 to 12 years)*** – respondents were substantially more likely than average to travel to study by car as passenger, walking, bicycle, and "other" methods.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were substantially more likely than average to travel to study by car as passenger, car and public transport, walking, and bus.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were substantially more likely than average to travel to study by car as driver.
- ***Adults (aged 35 years and over)*** – respondents were substantially more likely than average to travel to study by car as driver or to study at home.
- ***Persons with a disability*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to travel to study by car as a passenger, or to study from home. it is also noted that no respondents with a disability attending an educational institution travelled to study solely by train.

Method of journey to study by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents aged 5 years and over who are studying)

Method	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults aged 35 and over*	*Male*
Car *(as driver)*	0.0%	7.0%	78.2%	77.7%	40.1%
Car *(as passenger)*	73.0%	47.3%	3.5%	4.4%	29.2%
Car and public transport	0.0%	15.3%	7.6%	2.1%	6.6%
Walking	11.6%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Bus	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	2.7%	4.5%
Train	0.0%	4.9%	5.4%	2.9%	3.9%
Multiple public transport	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%	3.4%	0.9%
Worked from home	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	4.4%	3.6%
Bicycle	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Tram	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%
Other	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Not stated	59	34	6	35	76
Total responses	**78**	**102**	**53**	**112**	**180**

Method	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without a disability*
Car *(as driver)*	56.3%	47.9%	48.6%	53.3%	46.2%
Car *(as passenger)*	19.5%	23.0%	30.1%	12.8%	27.9%
Car and public transport	8.3%	7.8%	5.6%	5.4%	8.1%
Walking	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	9.1%	4.9%
Bus	3.3%	4.6%	0.0%	6.5%	3.0%
Train	3.8%	4.4%	1.1%	0.0%	5.1%
Multiple public transport	3.4%	1.3%	6.2%	3.7%	1.6%
Worked from home	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	7.3%	0.0%
Bicycle	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.7%
Tram	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Public transport and bicycle	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Not stated	58	117	15	55	80
Total responses	**164**	**292**	**50**	**107**	**238**

Due to the small precinct-level sample size of respondents aged 5 years and over attending educational institutions, no precinct results are published for this question. Data is available on request.

Public transport

Frequency of public transport use

Respondents were asked:

"How often does the person use public transport?"

A total of 1,384 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response as to the frequency of their public transport use.

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables and graph. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents, which will have the effect of somewhat under-representing the true extent of public transport use in the Frankston community.

Approximately ten percent (9.8%) of respondents reported that they frequently use public transport (i.e., at least once a week), whilst 37.9% occasionally use public transport (i.e., fortnightly, or less often).

The majority (52.2%) of respondents reported that they never used public transport.

Metropolis Research notes that the survey was conducted during COVID-19 lockdown, which may have had an impact on these results. Some respondents may have reported their typical public transport use (when not in lockdown), whilst some respondents may have reported their public transport use at the time the survey was implemented.

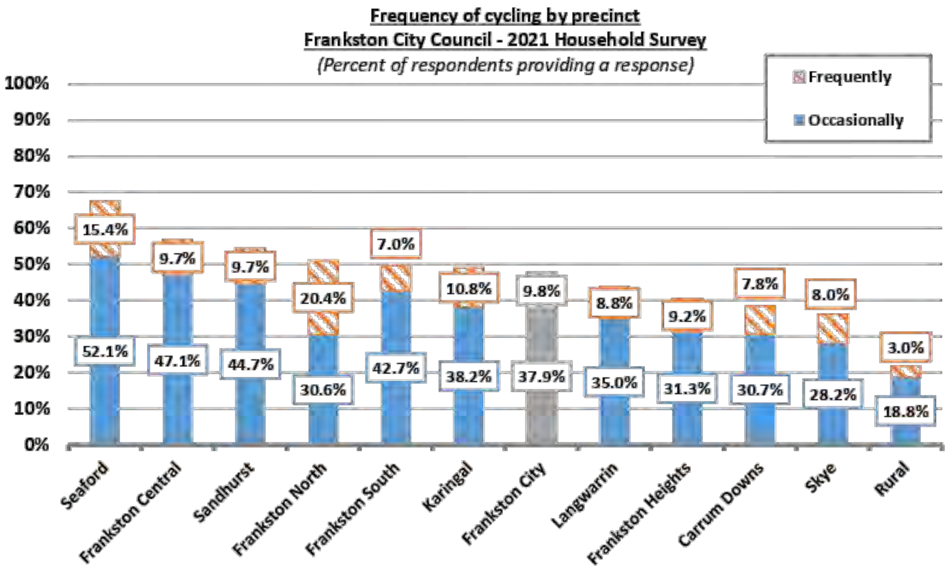
Given the significant variation in the results observed by age structure, Metropolis Research is of the view that the impact of COVID-19 will have been relatively minor on these results.

Frequency of using public transport
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Frequency	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Daily	36	2.6%
2 to 3 times per week	47	3.4%
Weekly	53	3.8%
Fortnightly	27	2.0%
Monthly	60	4.3%
Less than monthly	438	31.6%
Never	723	52.2%
Not stated	226	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was significant variation in the frequency of using public transport observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston, as follows:

- *Seaford and Frankston Central* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to occasionally use public transport.
- *Frankston North* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to frequently use public transport.
- *Carrum Downs, Skye, and Rural precinct* – respondents were measurably less likely to use public at all than the municipal average.



The following table provides the complete breakdown of the frequency of using public transport by precinct.

- *Carrum Downs, Skye, and rural precinct* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never use public transport.
- *Frankston Central, Frankston South, Sandhurst, and Seaford* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport less than monthly.
- *Frankston North* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport weekly.

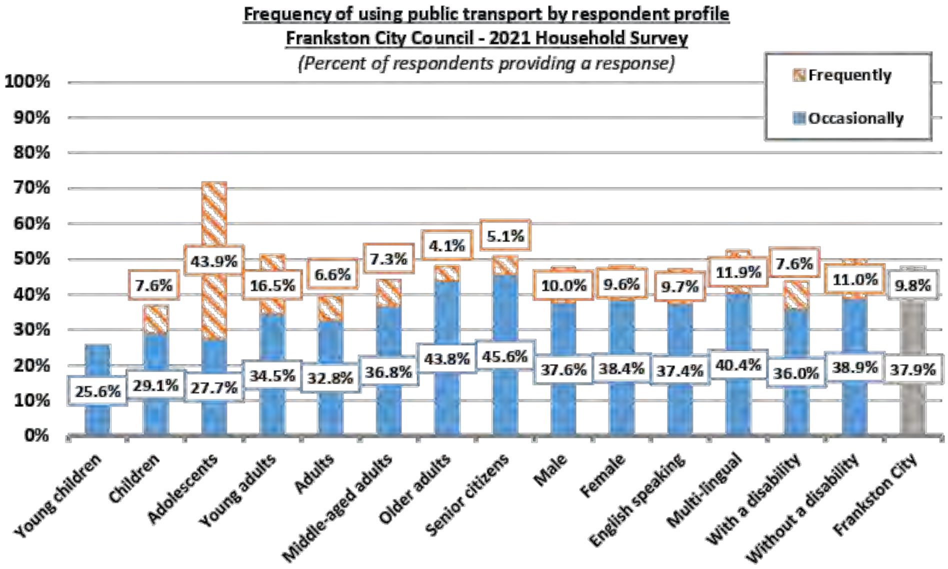
Frequency of using public transport by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Frequency	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Daily	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	1.1%	3.5%	2.0%
2 to 3 times per week	3.1%	3.9%	2.3%	4.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Weekly	1.6%	3.9%	3.8%	14.8%	0.0%	4.9%
Fortnightly	0.8%	0.6%	2.3%	3.4%	1.8%	7.8%
Monthly	3.1%	6.5%	1.5%	4.5%	3.5%	1.0%
Less than monthly	26.8%	40.0%	27.5%	22.7%	37.4%	29.4%
Never	61.5%	43.2%	59.5%	49.0%	50.3%	51.0%
Not stated	45	26	18	21	27	19
Total	**155**	**181**	**149**	**109**	**198**	**121**

Frequency	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Daily	0.0%	6.0%	5.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%
2 to 3 times per week	4.0%	0.7%	4.3%	3.2%	0.0%	3.4%
Weekly	4.8%	3.0%	6.0%	3.2%	1.0%	3.8%
Fortnightly	0.8%	3.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%
Monthly	3.2%	3.7%	13.7%	1.6%	1.0%	4.3%
Less than monthly	31.0%	37.3%	37.5%	25.8%	17.8%	31.6%
Never	56.3%	45.5%	32.5%	63.8%	78.2%	52.2%
Not stated	15	21	17	19	13	226
Total	**141**	**155**	**134**	**143**	**114**	**1,610**

There was some notable variation in the frequency of using public transport observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably and significantly more likely than average to frequently use public transport.
- ***Older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to occasionally use public transport.
- ***Persons with a disability*** – respondents were marginally less likely than respondents without a disability to frequently use public transport.



The following table provides the full breakdown of frequency of using public transport by respondent profile. Attention is drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Young children and children (aged 0 to 12 years) and adults (aged 35 to 44 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to never use public transport.
- ***Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport daily, two to three times per week, and weekly, and somewhat more likely to use it monthly.
- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport two to three times per week.
- ***Older adults (aged 60 to 74 years)*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to use public transport less than monthly.
- ***Senior citizens (aged 75 years and over)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to use public transport monthly and measurably more likely to use it less than monthly.
- ***Gender*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed between male and female respondents.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – there was no meaningful variation in these results observed by the preferred language spoken at home.
- ***Persons with a disability*** – respondents were measurably more likely than respondents with a disability to never use public transport.

Frequency of using public transport by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Frequency	*Young children*	*Children*	*Adol' escents*	*Young adults*	*Adults*	*Middle-aged adults*	*Older adults*
Daily	0.0%	2.3%	10.2%	4.2%	1.2%	3.1%	0.7%
2 to 3 times per week	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	8.5%	3.8%	1.0%	1.6%
Weekly	0.0%	5.3%	21.1%	3.9%	1.6%	3.2%	1.7%
Fortnightly	0.0%	3.0%	3.2%	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%	0.8%
Monthly	2.8%	1.5%	6.7%	4.1%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%
Less than monthly	22.8%	24.6%	17.8%	29.5%	26.3%	31.3%	39.0%
Never	74.4%	63.3%	28.3%	49.0%	60.6%	55.9%	52.2%
Not stated	32	48	19	11	11	14	44
Total	**57**	**95**	**114**	**209**	**188**	**321**	**410**

Frequency	*Senior citizens*	*Male*	*Female*	*English speaking*	*Multi-lingual*	*With a disability*	*Without a disability*
Daily	1.0%	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%	5.6%	1.5%	3.2%
2 to 3 times per week	1.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%	3.4%
Weekly	2.2%	3.5%	4.1%	3.9%	3.3%	2.7%	4.4%
Fortnightly	4.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	3.5%	2.1%	1.8%
Monthly	6.7%	5.1%	3.7%	4.1%	6.8%	3.8%	4.6%
Less than monthly	34.8%	30.3%	33.0%	31.4%	30.1%	30.1%	32.5%
Never	49.4%	52.5%	52.1%	53.0%	47.7%	56.4%	50.1%
Not stated	41	98	127	209	9	72	155
Total	**195**	**771**	**828**	**1,449**	**143**	**549**	**1,061**

Encourage additional public transport use

Respondents were asked:

"What would encourage the person to use public transport more?"

A total of 421 of the 1,610 respondents (26.1%) provided a response as to what would encourage them to use public transport more.

The fact that approximately one-quarter of respondents nominated at least one factor that may encourage them to use public transport more often does suggest that there is currently only a relatively modest level of potential unmet demand for public transport. That there were no factors nominated by a significant proportion of respondents strongly suggests relatively low unmet demand due to factors that respondents can articulate. This suggests personal preference is a strong factor underpinning current public transport use.

These respondents nominated an average of a little more than one response each, with the verbatim comments broadly categorised, as outlined in the following table.

The most common factors that may encourage additional public transport use in the City of Frankston appear to be lower or free fares (3.8%), more or better safety and security (3.5%), and public transport that is more convenient, ease to use, and / or closer (2.9%).

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Aspect	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Free / lower cost fares	61	3.8%
More / better safety and security	56	3.5%
More convenient / easier / closer	47	2.9%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	40	2.5%
When COVID / lockdown ends	40	2.5%
Better more frequent services / network	32	2.0%
More / frequent buses further than Frankston	22	1.4%
Faster / express services / shorter travel time	21	1.3%
Inability to drive / unavailability of car / loss of license	20	1.2%
Better timetables / timings / regular	18	1.1%
Higher reliability	15	0.9%
More / frequent trains further than Frankston	13	0.8%
More events / places to go to	12	0.7%
More / better cleanliness	11	0.7%
More / better / frequent routes	11	0.7%
Direct routes to work / other destinations	11	0.7%
Improved access to / on services	7	0.4%
More efficient services	7	0.4%
Completion of railway work	6	0.4%
More / better bus stops and buses	6	0.4%
More / better train stations	5	0.3%
More / better / frequent bus services	4	0.2%
Work in the CBD	4	0.2%
Better connecting services	3	0.2%
Better transport options	3	0.2%
Vaccination passports	3	0.2%
Less crowding	3	0.2%
More trains	2	0.1%
Better infrastructure and facilities	2	0.1%
Availability of public transport	2	0.1%
Availability of more jobs closer to home	1	0.1%
More / better services further than Frankston	1	0.1%
All other aspects	23	1.4%
Total responses	**512**	
Respondents identifying at least one factor	*421 (26.1%)*	

The following table provides a breakdown of the top five factors that may encourage additional public transport use for respondents from each of the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.

There was no statistically significant variation in these results observed, although it is noted that respondents from Frankston Heights (10.1%) were notably more likely than average to suggest that more or better safety and security might encourage additional public transport use.

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Carrum Downs		*Frankston Central*	
Free / lower cost fares	6.5%	When COVID / lockdown ends	7.2%
More convenient / easier / closer	6.5%	Better more frequent services / network	5.5%
More events / places to go to	3.2%	More / better safety and security	5.0%
More / better safety and security	2.6%	Better timetables / timings / regular	3.3%
Inability to drive / unavailability of car	1.9%	More efficient services	2.8%
All other aspects	9.7%	All other aspects	23.8%
Respondents identifying one factor	*37 (23.9%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*66 (36.5%)*

Frankston Heights		*Frankston North*	
More / better safety and security	10.1%	Free / lower cost fares	3.7%
Free / lower cost fares	5.4%	More / better bus stops and buses	2.8%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	4.0%	Better more frequent services / network	1.8%
When COVID / lockdown ends	3.4%	More / longer / free car parking at stations	1.8%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.4%	More convenient / easier / closer	1.8%
All other aspects	20.1%	All other aspects	5.5%
Respondents identifying one factor	*53 (35.6%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*15 (13.8%)*

Frankston South		*Karingal*	
More / better safety and security	5.6%	Free / lower cost fares	7.4%
Free / lower cost fares	3.0%	More convenient / easier / closer	5.8%
Better more frequent services / network	3.0%	More / longer / free car parking at stations	3.3%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	3.0%	Higher reliability	2.5%
When COVID / lockdown ends	2.5%	Inability to drive / unavailability of car	1.7%
All other aspects	16.2%	All other aspects	11.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*50 (25.3%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*35 (28.9%)*

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Langwarrin	
More/frequent buses further than Frankston	5.0%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	3.5%
More/frequent trains further than Frankston	3.5%
Inability to drive / unavailability of car	2.8%
Free / lower cost fares	1.4%
All other aspects	11.3%
Respondents identifying one factor	*35 (24.8%)*

Sandhurst	
More convenient / easier / closer	5.8%
Faster/express services/shorter travel time	5.2%
Better more frequent services / network	3.9%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	3.9%
Free / lower cost fares	3.2%
All other aspects	14.2%
Respondents identifying one factor	*43 (27.7%)*

Seaford	
More / better safety and security	5.2%
When COVID / lockdown ends	3.7%
Free / lower cost fares	2.2%
More convenient / easier / closer	2.2%
Faster/express services/shorter travel time	2.2%
All other aspects	9.0%
Respondents identifying one factor	*30 (22.4%)*

Skye	
Better more frequent services / network	4.2%
Free / lower cost fares	2.8%
More convenient / easier / closer	2.1%
Faster/express services/shorter travel time	2.1%
Less crowding	2.1%
All other aspects	9.8%
Respondents identifying one factor	*26 (18.2%)*

Rural	
Better transport options	5.3%
Better more frequent services / network	4.4%
More / better bus stops and buses	3.5%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.6%
More / better safety and security	2.6%
All other aspects	13.2%
Respondents identifying one factor	*32 (28.1%)*

Frankston City	
Free / lower cost fares	3.8%
More / better safety and security	3.5%
More convenient / easier / closer	2.9%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.5%
When COVID / lockdown ends	2.5%
All other aspects	16.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*421 (26.1%)*

There was also no statistically significant variation in the factors that may encourage additional public transport use observed by respondent profile, as outlined in the following tables.

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport by age structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Young children	
More convenient / easier / closer	1.8%
Respondents identifying one factor	*1 (2.2%)*

Children	
More/frequent buses further than Frankston	3.2%
More / better safety and security	2.1%
More convenient / easier / closer	1.1%
Better more frequent services / network	1.1%
Better transport options	1.1%
All other aspects	1.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*9 (9.4%)*

Adolescents	
More / better safety and security	4.4%
Free / lower cost fares	4.4%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.5%
Better timetables / timings / regular	1.8%
Work in the CBD	1.8%
All other aspects	6.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*22 (19.4%)*

Young adults	
Free / lower cost fares	5.3%
More convenient / easier / closer	4.3%
When COVID / lockdown ends	3.3%
Better more frequent services / network	2.9%
Higher reliability	2.9%
All other aspects	23.4%
Respondents identifying one factor	*73 (34.7%)*

Adults	
More / better safety and security	6.4%
More convenient / easier / closer	5.3%
Free / lower cost fares	5.3%
When COVID / lockdown ends	4.8%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	3.7%
All other aspects	18.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*65 (34.6%)*

Middle-aged adults	
Free / lower cost fares	6.2%
More / better safety and security	5.6%
Better more frequent services / network	4.0%
Inability to drive / unavailability of car	3.4%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.1%
All other aspects	19.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*103 (32.2%)*

Older adults	
More / longer / free car parking at stations	4.9%
When COVID / lockdown ends	3.7%
Free / lower cost fares	3.4%
More / better safety and security	3.2%
More convenient / easier / closer	2.7%
All other aspects	14.4%
Respondents identifying one factor	*108 (26.4%)*

Senior citizens	
More / longer / free car parking at stations	3.6%
Improved access to / on services	2.6%
Better timetables / timings / regular	2.1%
Inability to drive / unavailability of car	2.1%
More / better / frequent routes	2.1%
All other aspects	11.3%
Respondents identifying one factor	*37 (19.0%)*

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport by gender, language, and disability status
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Male		*Female*	
Free / lower cost fares	3.9%	More / better safety and security	3.9%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.1%	Free / lower cost fares	3.7%
More / better safety and security	3.0%	When COVID / lockdown ends	3.0%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.5%	More convenient / easier / closer	2.8%
Better more frequent services / network	1.8%	More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.5%
All other aspects	15.7%	All other aspects	18.0%
Respondents identifying one factor	*198 (25.6%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*221 (26.6%)*

English speaking		*Multi-lingual*	
Free / lower cost fares	3.7%	Better more frequent services / network	5.6%
More / better safety and security	3.3%	Free / lower cost fares	5.6%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.2%	More / better safety and security	4.9%
When COVID / lockdown ends	2.6%	More / longer / free car parking at stations	4.2%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.3%	Better timetables / timings / regular	4.2%
All other aspects	15.3%	All other aspects	26.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*360 (24.9%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*59 (40.8%)*

With a disability		*Without a disability*	
More / better safety and security	4.2%	Free / lower cost fares	4.1%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	4.2%	More / better safety and security	3.1%
Free / lower cost fares	3.3%	More convenient / easier / closer	2.9%
More convenient / easier / closer	2.9%	When COVID / lockdown ends	2.6%
Better more frequent services / network	2.2%	Better more frequent services / network	1.9%
All other aspects	15.7%	All other aspects	17.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*141 (25.6%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*280 (26.4%)*

Cycling

Bicycle ownership

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person own a bicycle?"

A total of 1,456 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response as to whether they own a bicycle.

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables and graph.

This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents, which will have the effect of somewhat under-representing the true extent of bicycle ownership.

A little less than half (42.6%) of respondents reported that they own a bicycle.

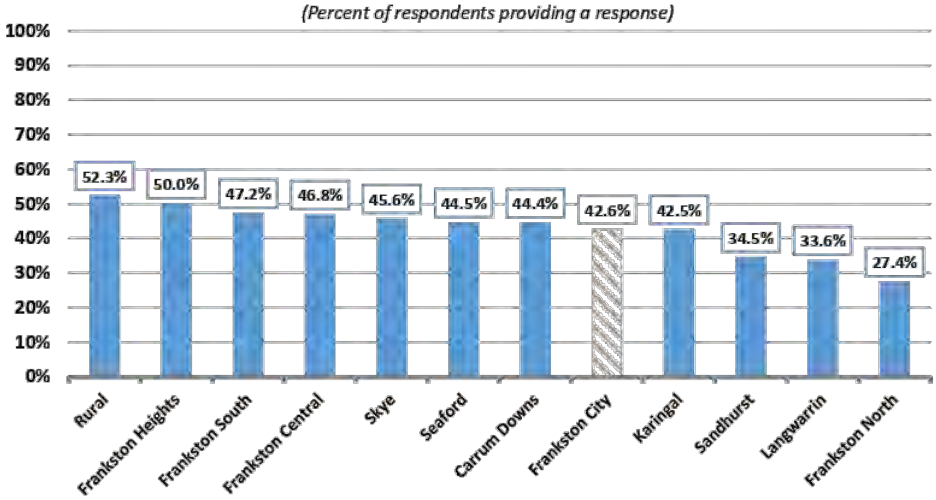
Own a bicycle
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes	620	42.6%
No	836	57.4%
Not stated	154	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

There was measurable variation in bicycle ownership observed across the municipality, as follows:

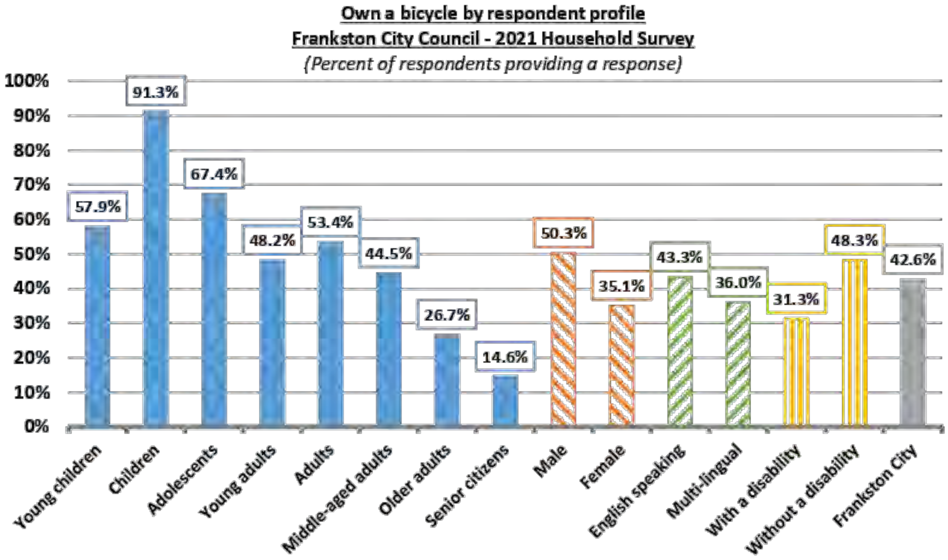
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to own a bicycle.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to own a bicycle.
- ***Sandhurst and Longwarrin*** – respondents were notably less likely than average to own a bicycle.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondents were measurably and significantly less likely than average to own a bicycle.

Own a bicycle by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondents providing a response)



There was measurable and significant variation in bicycle ownership observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- ***Age structure*** – bicycle ownership declined with the respondents' age, with children and adolescents (aged 5 to 19 years) measurably more likely than average to own a bicycle, and older adults and senior citizens (aged 60 years and over) measurably less likely.
- ***Gender*** – male respondents were measurably more likely than female respondents to own a bicycle.
- ***Language spoken at home*** – English speaking respondents were measurably more likely than respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home to own a bicycle.
- ***Disability status*** – respondents with a permanent or long-term disability were measurably and significantly less likely than those without a disability to own a bicycle.



Frequency of cycling

Respondents were asked:

"How often does the person cycle?"

A total of 596 of the 620 respondents who reported that they own a bicycle provided a response as to the frequency with which they cycle.

It is important to bear in mind that there was some age-related variation in these results, as discussed in the following tables and graph. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents, which will have the effect of marginally under-representing the true extent of cycling in the Frankston community.

The majority (57.9%) of respondents who own a bicycle reported that they only occasionally use their bicycle, with a further one-fifth (19.1%) never cycling.

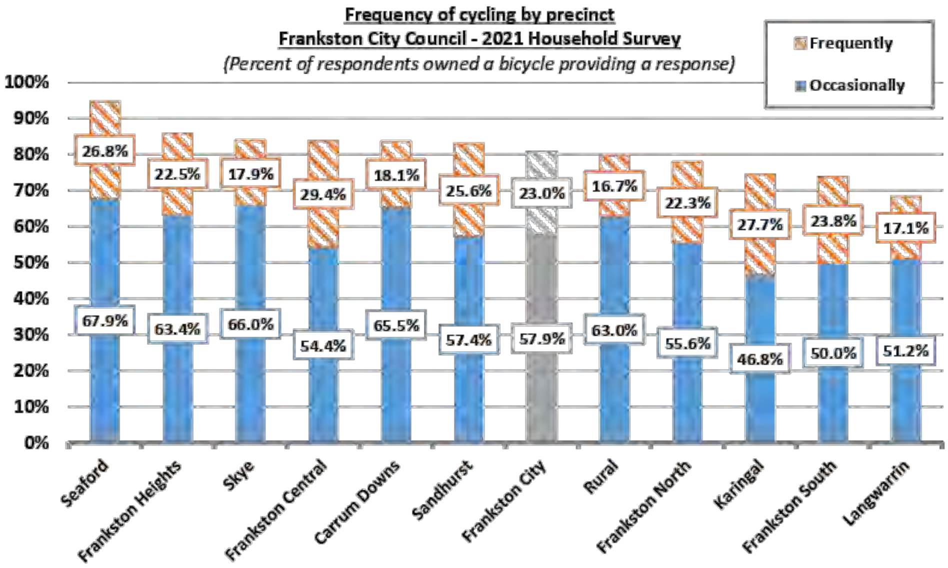
Just 4.9% of respondents with a bicycle reported that they cycle every day and one-sixth (18.1%) cycle on a weekly basis.

Frequency of cycling
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents owned a bicycle providing a response)

Frequency	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Daily	29	4.9%
Weekly	108	18.1%
Occasionally	345	57.9%
Never	114	19.1%
Not stated	24	
Total	**620**	**100%**

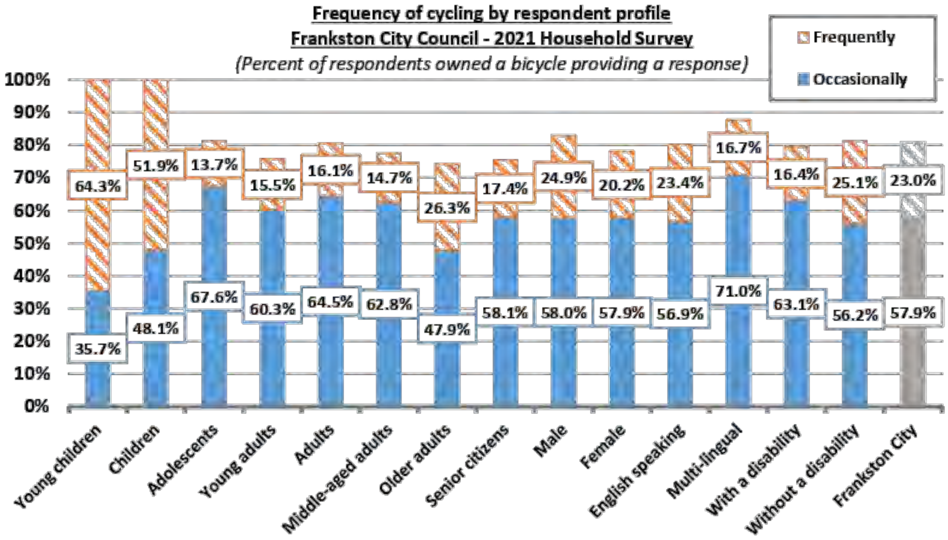
Cognisant of the small sample size of respondents who own a bicycle at the precinct level, there was relatively little meaningful variation in the frequency of cycling observed across the municipality.

Given the small sample size of just 56 respondents per precinct, the detailed breakdown of these results has not been published. Additional data is available on request.



Whilst cognisant of the small total sample of bicycle owners of just 320 respondents, it is noted that:

- ***Young children and children (aged 0 to 12 years)*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to cycle frequently (at least weekly).
- ***Persons with a disability*** – respondents were notably more likely than other respondents to occasionally cycle and less likely to frequently cycle.



Encourage additional cycling

Respondents were asked:

"What would encourage the person to cycle more?"

A total of 437 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response as to factors that may encourage them to cycle more, at an average of approximately one factor per respondent.

These responses have been broadly categorised, as outlined in the following table. The verbatim responses are available on request.

The fact that approximately one-quarter of respondents nominated at least one factor that may encourage them to cycle more suggest that there is currently only a relatively modest level of potential unmet demand for cycling.

That there were no factors nominated by a significant proportion of respondents strongly suggests relatively low unmet demand due to factors that respondents can articulate. This suggests personal preference is a strong factor underpinning the current level of cycling in the Frankston community.

The most common factor that may encourage additional cycling was more or better or dedicated bike tracks, with eight percent of the total respondents nominating this factor.

Three percent of respondents or less nominated a range of other factors, including access to a bicycle or a better bicycle (3.0%), good weather (2.9%), or more time, less work, or a better work-life balance (2.8%).

Factors to encourage more cycling
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Aspect	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	128	8.0%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	48	3.0%
Good weather	47	2.9%
More time / less work hours / better work-life balance	45	2.8%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	38	2.4%
Age / health / ability	36	2.2%
Safer roads	22	1.4%
More / better bike racks	16	1.0%
Incentives / free / cheaper bikes	16	1.0%
More cycling companions / clubs	13	0.8%
Less traffic / cars	8	0.5%
More / better / dedicated off-road bike tracks	7	0.4%
Better connected bike paths	6	0.4%
Availability of jobs nearby	6	0.4%
Better footpaths	5	0.3%
More parks / outdoor areas	5	0.3%
No lockdowns	4	0.2%
Safer crossings	3	0.2%
Easier / safer access	3	0.2%
More / better / dedicated on-road bike tracks	2	0.1%
Less regulations / restrictions	2	0.1%
Sealed roads / no dirt roads	1	0.1%
More driver awareness	1	0.1%
All other aspects	30	1.9%
Total responses	**492**	
Respondents identifying at least one factor	*437 (27.2%)*	

The following table outlines the top five factors that may encourage additional public transport use for respondents from each of the 11 precincts, with attention drawn to the following variations of note:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to nominate more or better or dedicated bike tracks, and safer bike tracks and conditions.

- ***Langwarrin*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to nominate more or better or dedicated bike tracks.

- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than average to nominate safer roads as a factor that may encourage additional bicycle use.

Factors to encourage more cycling by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Carrum Downs		Frankston Central	
Good weather	5.8%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	12.2%
Incentives / free / cheaper bikes	5.2%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	8.8%
Safer roads	3.9%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	5.0%
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	3.2%	Good weather	3.3%
More / better bike racks	3.2%	More time / less work hours	2.8%
All other aspects	15.5%	All other aspects	16.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*51 (32.9%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*71 (39.2%)*

Frankston Heights		Frankston North	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	10.1%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	3.7%
More time / less work hours	7.4%	Age / health / ability	2.8%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	4.0%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	1.8%
Good weather	2.7%	Incentives / free / cheaper bikes	1.8%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	2.7%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	0.9%
All other aspects	8.1%	All other aspects	4.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*52 (34.9%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*16 (14.7%)*

Frankston South		Karingal	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	11.1%	Age / health / ability	5.8%
More time / less work hours	3.0%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	4.1%
Less traffic / cars	2.5%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	3.3%
Age / health / ability	1.5%	Good weather	0.8%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	1.5%	More time / less work hours	0.8%
All other aspects	7.1%	All other aspects	4.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*49 (24.7%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*22 (18.2%)*

Langwarrin		Sandhurst	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	12.8%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	7.7%
Good weather	2.8%	More time / less work hours	4.5%
More time / less work hours	2.8%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	4.5%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	2.1%	Good weather	3.2%
More cycling companions / clubs	1.4%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	2.6%
All other aspects	5.7%	All other aspects	4.5%
Respondents identifying one factor	*30 (21.3%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*40 (25.8%)*

Factors to encourage more cycling by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Seaford	
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	5.2%
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	5.2%
Good weather	5.2%
Age / health / ability	3.0%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	3.0%
All other aspects	7.5%
Respondents identifying one factor	*36 (26.9%)*

Skye	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	9.1%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	5.6%
More / better bike racks	2.8%
Good weather	2.8%
More time / less work hours	2.8%
All other aspects	11.2%
Respondents identifying one factor	*47 (32.9%)*

Rural	
Safer roads	6.1%
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	5.3%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	4.4%
Safer crossings	4.4%
Good weather	3.5%
All other aspects	14.9%
Respondents identifying one factor	*35 (30.7%)*

Frankston City	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	8.0%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	3.0%
Good weather	2.9%
More time / less work hours	2.8%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	2.4%
All other aspects	11.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*437 (27.2%)*

There was no statistically significant variation in the factors that may encourage additional cycling observed by respondent profile, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Young adults (aged 20 to 34 years) and middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)*** – respondents were somewhat more likely than other respondents to nominate more or better or dedicated bike tracks as a factor that may encourage additional cycling.

There was no meaningful variation in these results observed by gender, preferred language spoken at home, or disability status.

Factors to encourage more cycling by age structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondents)

Young children		Children	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	3.5%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	6.3%
No lockdowns	3.5%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	5.3%
More parks / outdoor areas	3.5%	Good weather	3.2%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	1.8%	More / better bike racks	2.1%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	1.8%	No lockdowns	2.1%
All other aspects		All other aspects	11.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*7 (12.3%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*26 (27.4%)*

Adolescents		Young adults	
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	4.4%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	11.0%
Good weather	4.4%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	4.8%
More cycling companions / clubs	3.5%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	4.3%
Safer bike tracks / conditions	1.8%	More time / less work hours	4.3%
Safer roads	1.8%	Good weather	3.3%
All other aspects	4.4%	All other aspects	16.7%
Respondents identifying one factor	*22 (19.6%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*89 (42.5%)*

Adults		Middle-aged adults	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	9.6%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	13.4%
More time / less work hours	6.4%	Good weather	4.0%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	5.9%	More time / less work hours	3.4%
Good weather	5.3%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	3.1%
More / better bike racks	3.2%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	3.1%
All other aspects	12.2%	All other aspects	11.8%
Respondents identifying one factor	*69 (36.7%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*110 (34.4%)*

Older adults		Senior citizens	
More / better / dedicated bike tracks	7.6%	Age / health / ability	3.1%
Age / health / ability	4.6%	More / better / dedicated bike tracks	1.0%
Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	2.4%	More time / less work hours	1.0%
More time / less work hours	2.2%	Access to / ownership of bikes / better bike	0.5%
Good weather	2.2%	Safer bike tracks / conditions	0.5%
All other aspects	6.8%	All other aspects	2.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*93 (22.7%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*17 (8.8%)*

Factors to encourage more frequent use of public transport by gender, language, and disability status
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

(Number and percent of total respondents)

Male		*Female*	
Free / lower cost fares	3.9%	More / better safety and security	3.9%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.1%	Free / lower cost fares	3.7%
More / better safety and security	3.0%	When COVID / lockdown ends	3.0%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.5%	More convenient / easier / closer	2.8%
Better more frequent services / network	1.8%	More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.5%
All other aspects	15.7%	All other aspects	18.0%
Respondents identifying one factor	*198 (25.6%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*221 (26.6%)*

English speaking		*Multi-lingual*	
Free / lower cost fares	3.7%	Better more frequent services / network	5.6%
More / better safety and security	3.3%	Free / lower cost fares	5.6%
More convenient / easier / closer	3.2%	More / better safety and security	4.9%
When COVID / lockdown ends	2.6%	More / longer / free car parking at stations	4.2%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	2.3%	Better timetables / timings / regular	4.2%
All other aspects	15.3%	All other aspects	26.6%
Respondents identifying one factor	*360 (24.9%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*59 (40.8%)*

With a disability		*Without a disability*	
More / better safety and security	4.2%	Free / lower cost fares	4.1%
More / longer / free car parking at stations	4.2%	More / better safety and security	3.1%
Free / lower cost fares	3.3%	More convenient / easier / closer	2.9%
More convenient / easier / closer	2.9%	When COVID / lockdown ends	2.6%
Better more frequent services / network	2.2%	Better more frequent services / network	1.9%
All other aspects	15.7%	All other aspects	17.1%
Respondents identifying one factor	*141 (25.6%)*	*Respondents identifying one factor*	*280 (26.4%)*

Number of motor vehicles

Respondent households were asked:

"How many registered motor vehicles (including company cars and motorcycles, 4WDs, etc,) are owned or used privately by members of this household and usually garaged or parked near this dwelling?"

The average respondent household had 1.90 private motor vehicles usually garaged at or parked near their dwelling.

Of these 1.90 cars, 1.75 on average were parked on the property, whilst 0.18 were parked on the street.

Only a relatively small proportion of respondent households reported that they did not have at least one motor vehicle, with most households having either one (27.4%) or two (44.3%) motor vehicles.

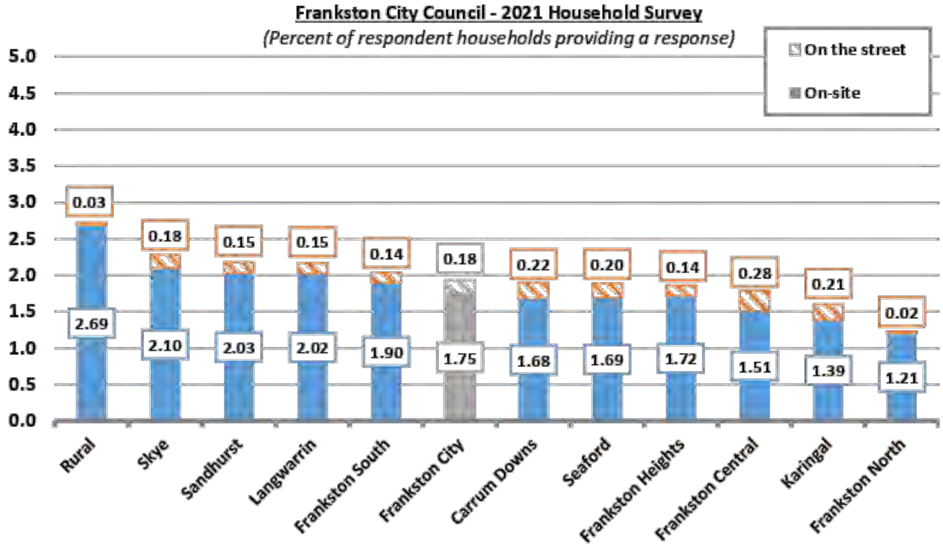
Number of motor vehicles per respondent household
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Motor vehicles	*Total cars*		*Parked*	
	Number	*Percent*	*On-site*	*On the street*
None	43	6.1%	7.7%	87.6%
One	193	27.4%	32.7%	8.9%
Two	312	44.3%	42.1%	1.9%
Three	102	14.5%	12.1%	1.0%
Four or more motor vehicles	54	7.7%	5.3%	0.5%
Total households	**704**	**100%**	**704**	**704**
Average number of motor vehicles	*1.90*		*1.75*	*0.18*

There was some variation in the average number of motor vehicles per respondent household observed across the municipality, as follows:

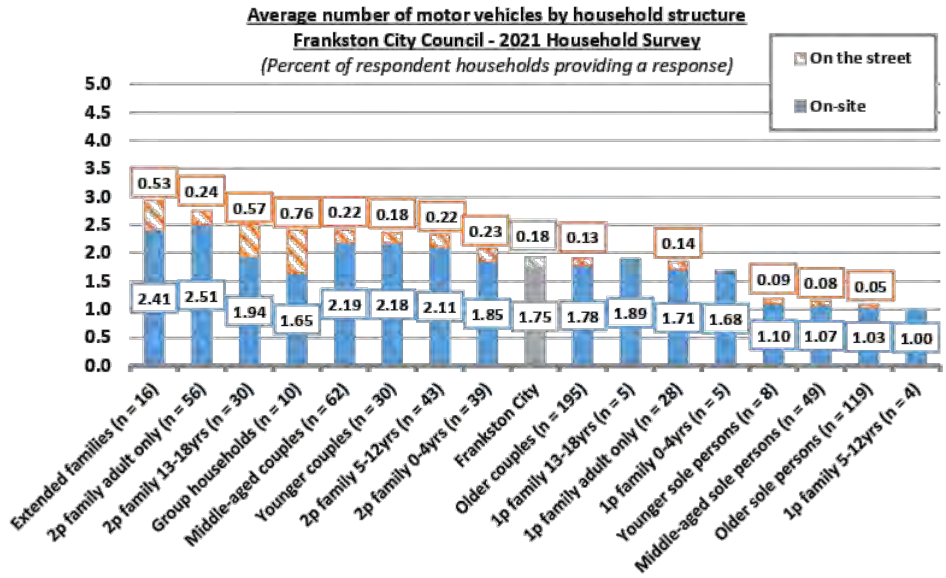
- *Rural precinct* – respondent households had a measurably more motor vehicles parked on-site than the municipal average.
- *Frankston North* – respondent households had a measurably fewer motor vehicles parks on site than the municipal average.

Average number of motor vehicles by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of respondent households providing a response)



There was also notable variation in the average number of motor vehicles observed by the respondent households' structure, as follows:

- ***Two-parent families (with youngest child aged 13 years and over) and extended families*** – had a measurably larger than average number of motor vehicles.
- ***Group households*** – had a notably larger than average number of motor vehicles.
- ***Younger and middle-aged couples (aged 15 to 59 years)*** – had a notably larger than average number of motor vehicles.
- ***Sole person households (of all ages)*** – had a measurably lower than average number of motor vehicles.
- ***One-parent families with youngest child aged 5 to 12 years)*** – the small sample of four households had an average of one motor vehicle.



Ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by different forms of transport

Respondent households were asked:

"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?"

An average of 566 of the 704 respondent households provided a response as to the ease of their household getting to surrounding suburbs using the five listed forms of transport.

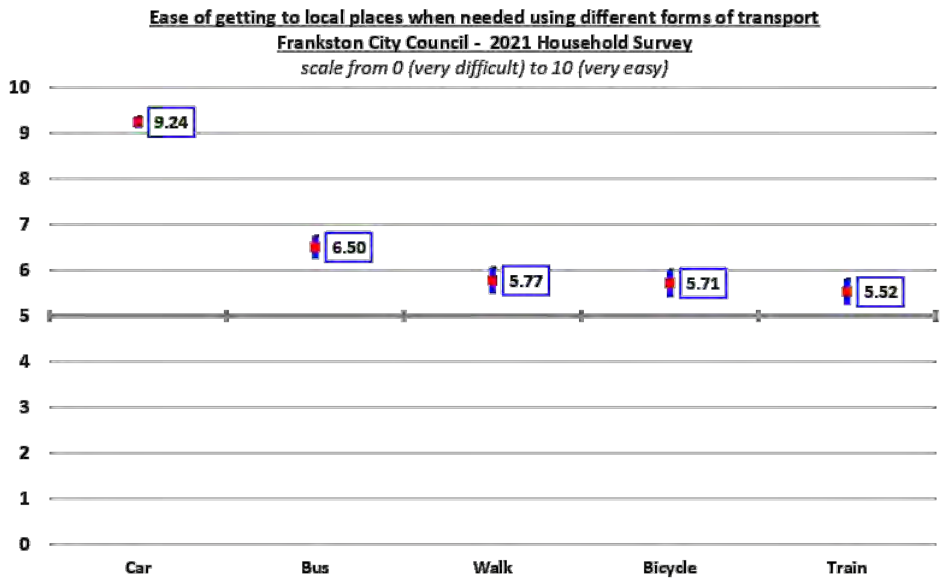
These results can be best be summarised as follows:

- ***Extremely easy*** – respondent households rated the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by car as "extremely easy" at 9.24 out of 10. Almost all (91.9%) of the 653 respondent households providing a response to this question rated it "very easy" (i.e., rated ease at eight or more), whilst just two percent rated it "difficult" (i.e., rated ease at less than five).
- ***Moderately easy*** – respondent households rated the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by bus as "moderately easy" at 6.50 out of 10. Of the 538 respondents providing a response, almost half rated it "very easy", whilst a little more than one-fifth rated it "difficult".
- ***Mildly easy*** – respondent households rated the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by walking, cycling, or train as "mildly easy" at averages of a little more than five out of 10. A little more than one-third of the respondents providing a response rated it "very easy", whilst approximately one-third rated it "difficult".

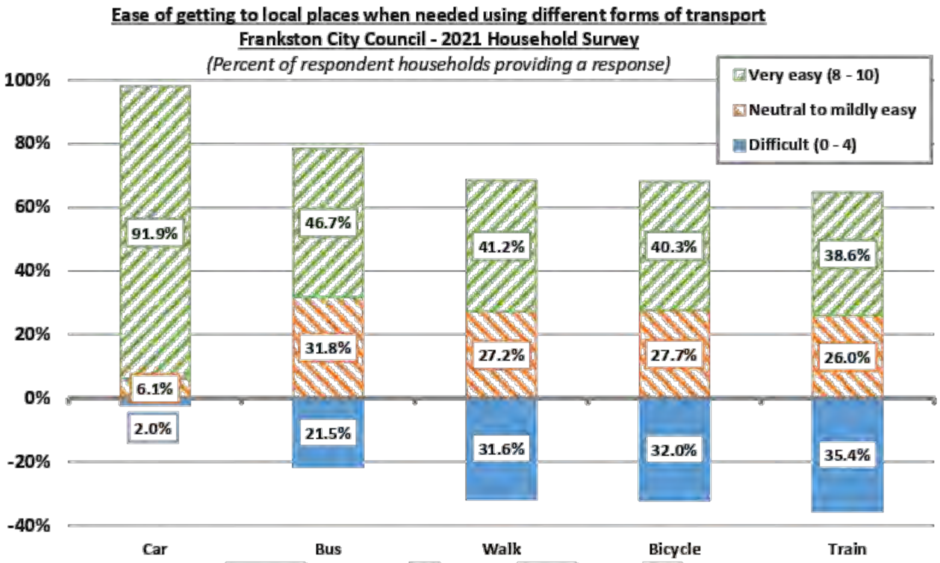
These results do suggest that for a significant proportion of the respondent households across the City of Frankston, getting to surrounding suburbs by walking, cycling, or train is not overly easy.

Metropolis Research has observed similar results elsewhere, where transport by private motor vehicle is considered easier by a significant proportion of the community than travel by other methods, including often active methods like walking and cycling.

This variation is clearly not entirely the result of practical issues such as (for example) cycling and walking infrastructure, although these can be issues in some locations some of the time. Rather these results appear to reflect a strong personal preference by many in the community to drive rather than walk or cycle to other locations in their local area and in surrounding suburbs.



The following graph provides a breakdown of these results into the proportion of respondent households who found it "very easy" to get to surrounding suburbs by the five methods of transport (i.e., rated ease at eight or more), those who found it "neutral to mildly easy" (rated ease at five to seven), and those who found it "difficult" (i.e., rated ease at less than five).

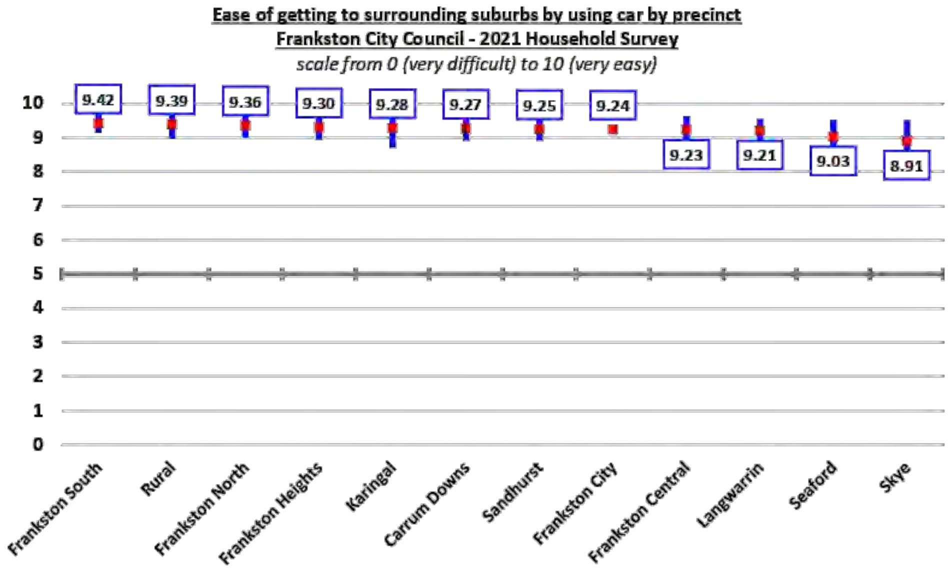


Ease of getting to surrounding suburbs using different forms of transport
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number, index score 0 - 10 and percent of respondent households providing a response)

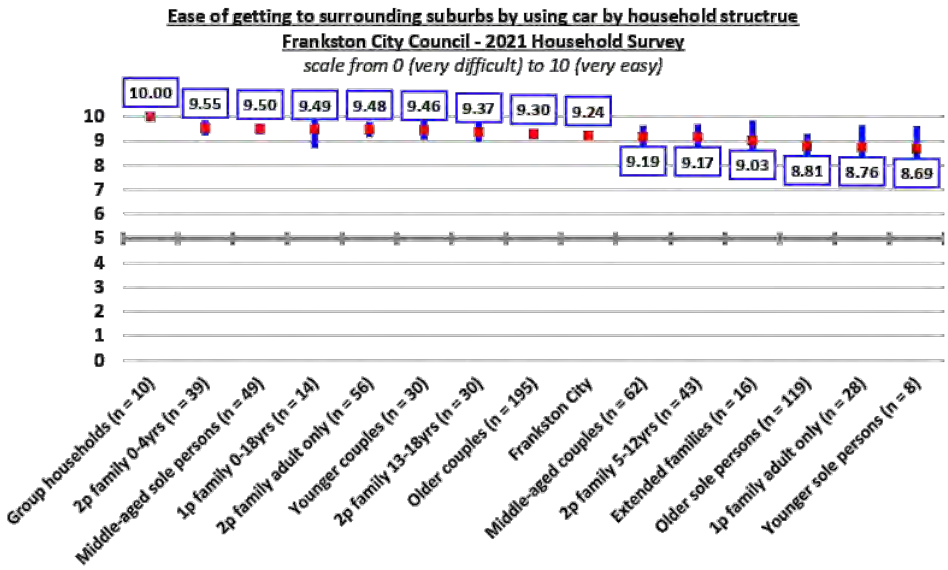
Response	Number	Average ease	Difficult (0 - 4)	Neutral to mildly easy	Very easy (8 - 10)
Car	653	**9.24**	2.0%	6.1%	91.9%
Bus	538	**6.50**	21.5%	31.8%	46.7%
Walk	590	**5.77**	31.6%	27.2%	41.2%
Bicycle	486	**5.71**	32.0%	27.7%	40.3%
Train	563	**5.52**	35.4%	26.0%	38.6%

Car

There was no statistically significant or meaningful variation in the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by car observed across the municipality.

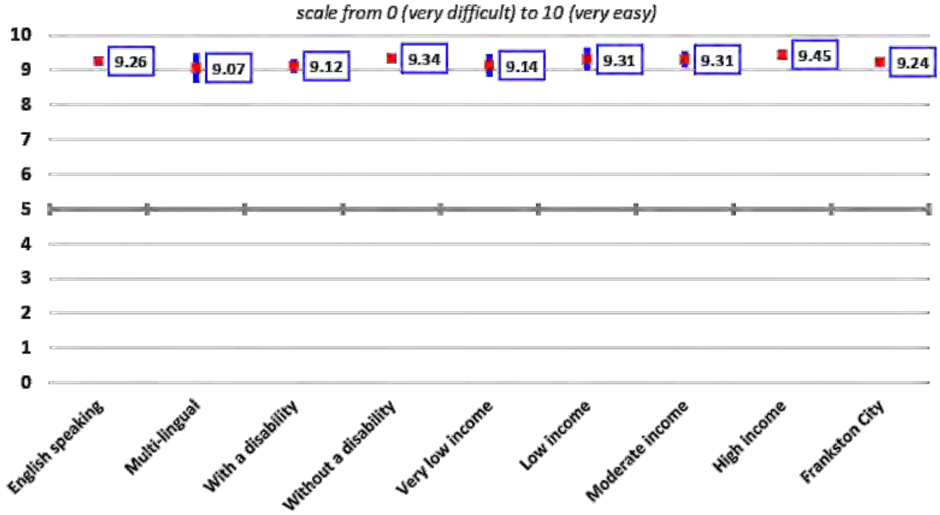


There was no measurable variation in this result observed by the respondent households' structure.



Nor was there any meaningful variation in this result observed by language, household disability status, or household income range.

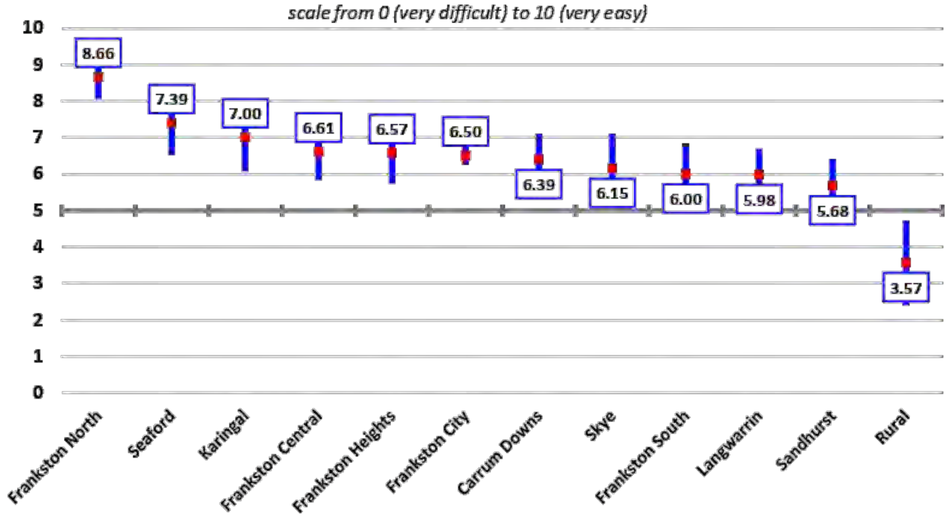
Ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by using car by respondent profile
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy)



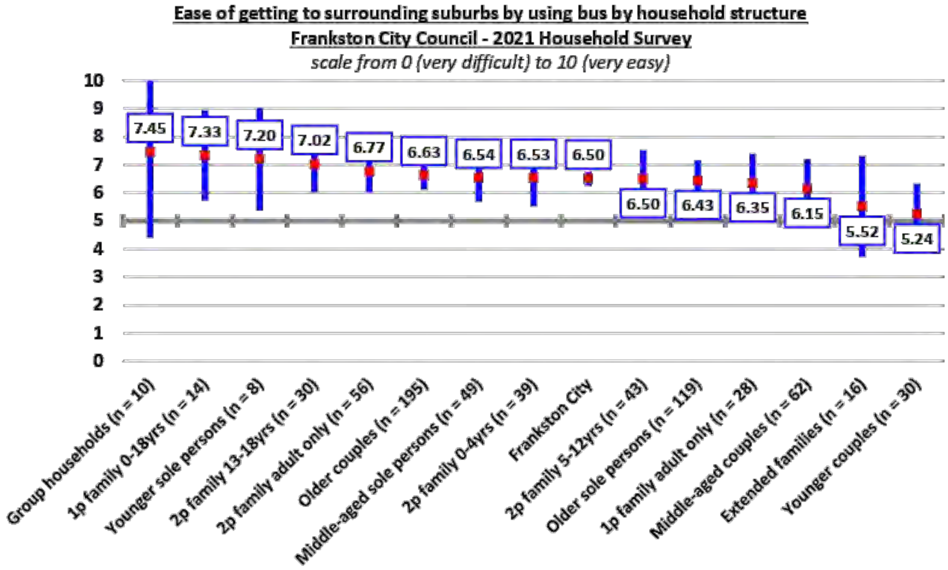
Bus

There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by bus observed across the municipality, with respondents from Frankston North rating it measurably easier and respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less easy.

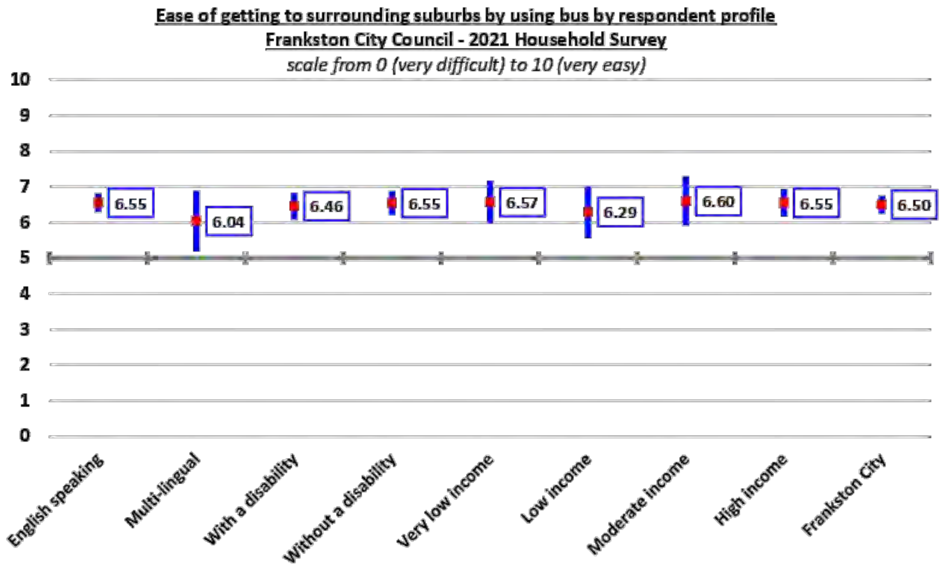
Ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by using bus by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very difficult) to 10 (very easy)



There was measurable variation in this result observed by household structure, with younger couples reporting it was measurably less easy to get to surrounding suburbs by bus than average.

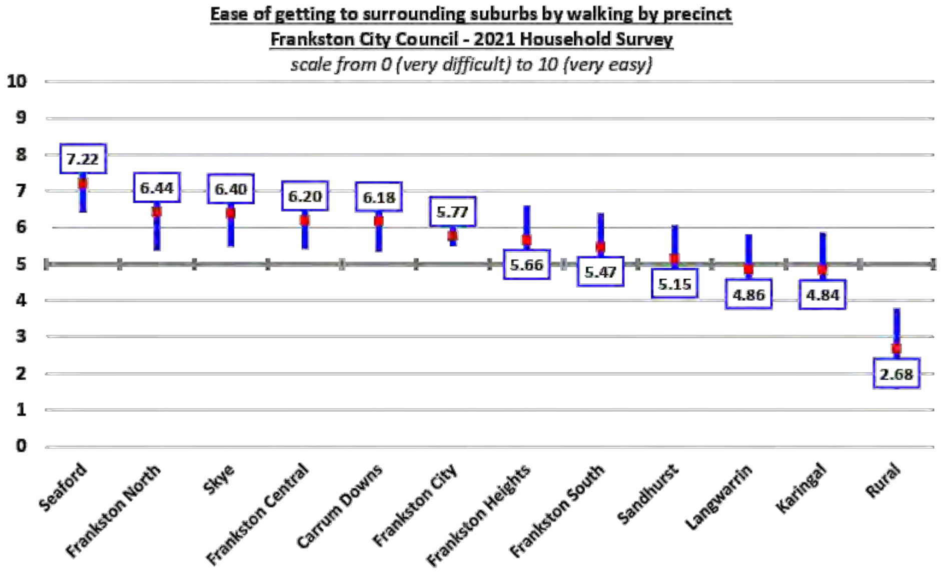


Multi-lingual households found it marginally less easy to get to surrounding suburbs by bus than English speaking households.

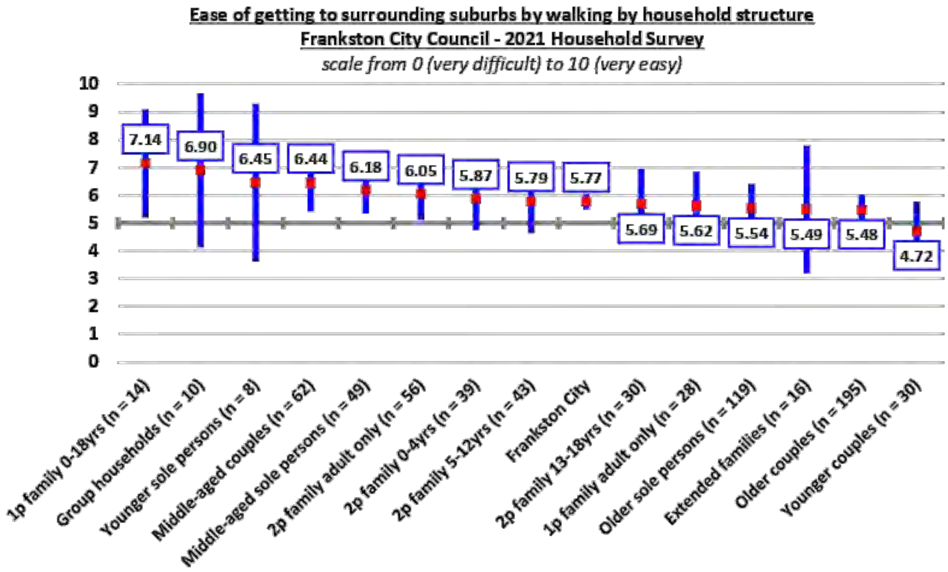


Walking

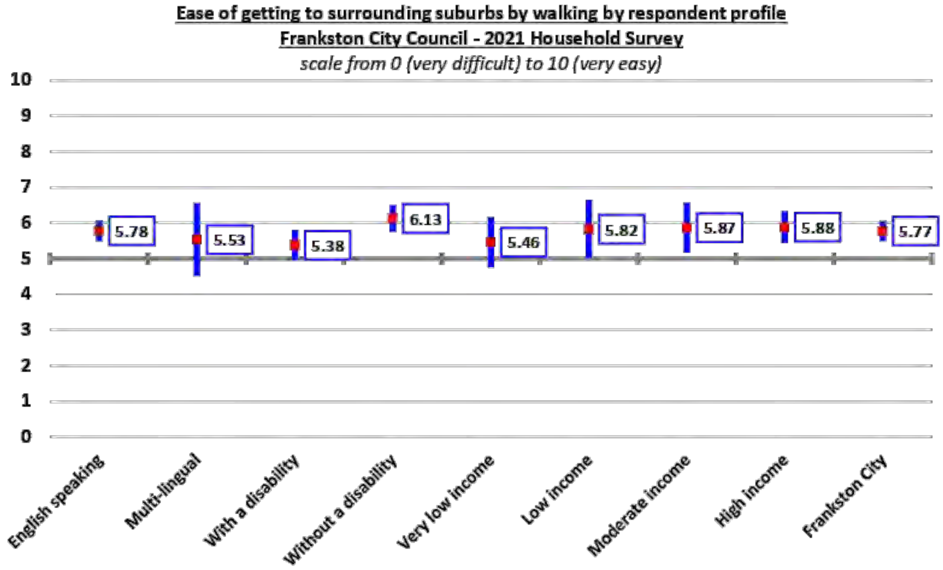
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by walking observed across the municipality, with respondents from Seaford rating it measurably easier and respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less easy.



There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by walking observed by household structure.

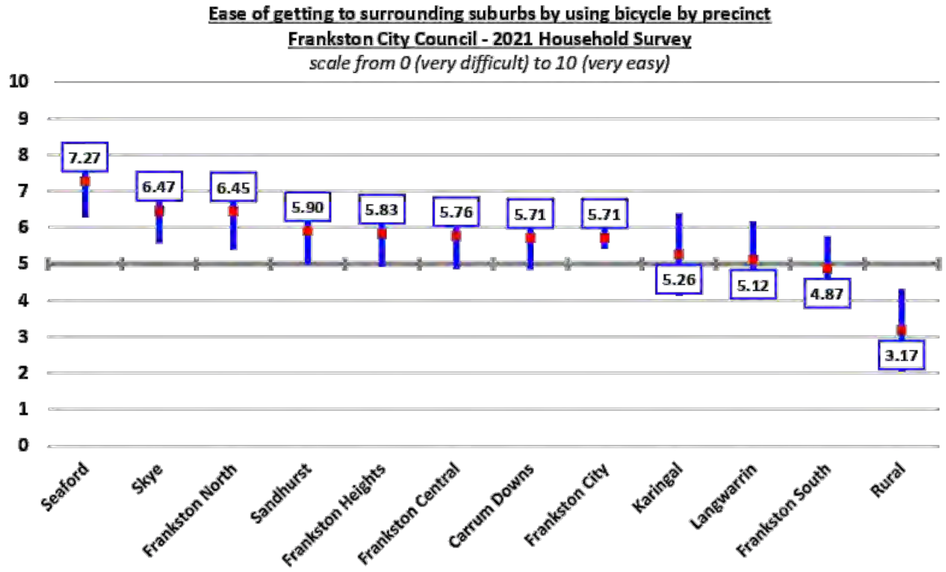


Households with a member with a disability found it measurably less easy to get to surrounding suburbs by walking than other households.

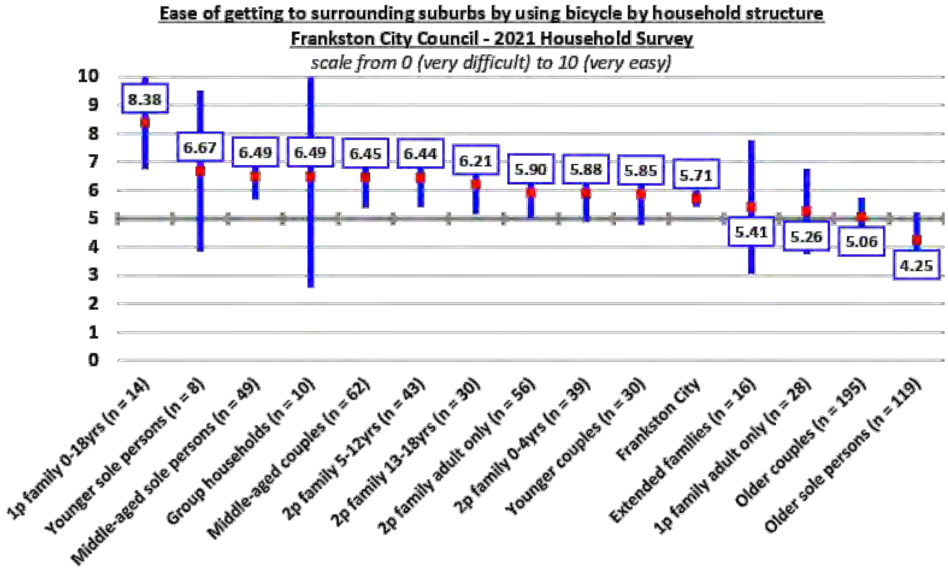


Bicycle

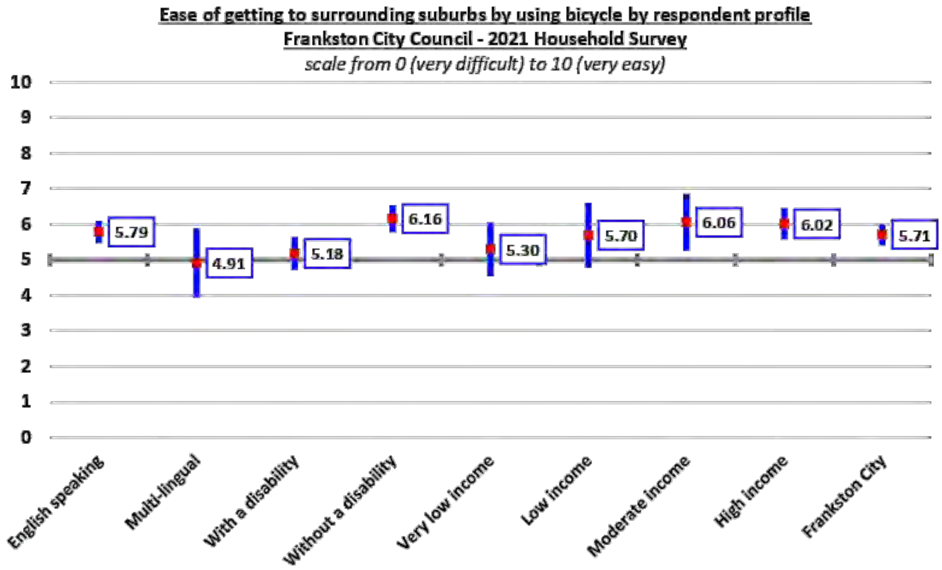
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by bicycle observed across the municipality, with respondents from Seaford rating it measurably easier and respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less easy.



There was also measurable variation observed by household structure, with one-parent families with children finding it measurably easier than average, and older couples and sole person households finding it measurably less easy than average.

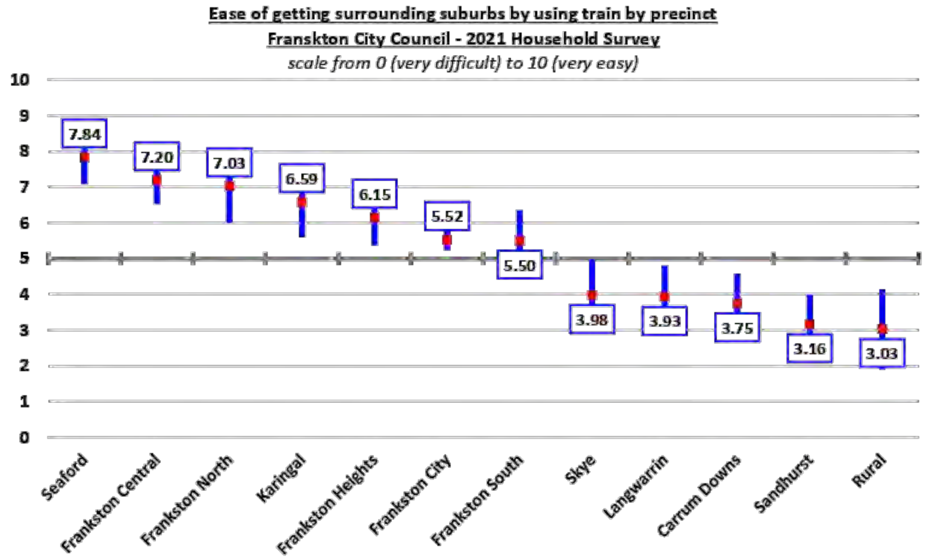


Multi-lingual households rated it notably less easy to get to surrounding suburbs by bicycle than English speaking households, whilst households with a member with a disability rated it measurably less easy than other households. Very low-income households rated it somewhat less easy than the municipal average.

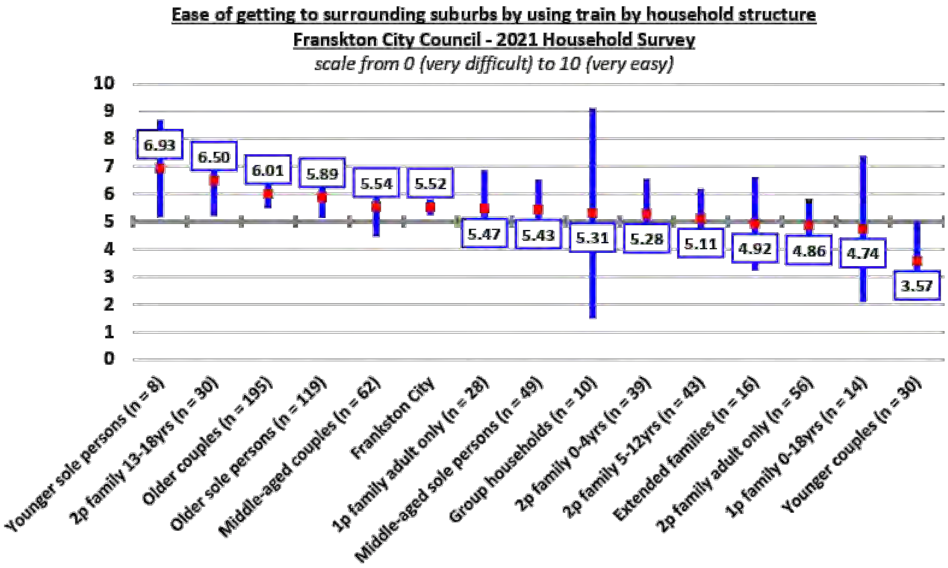


Train

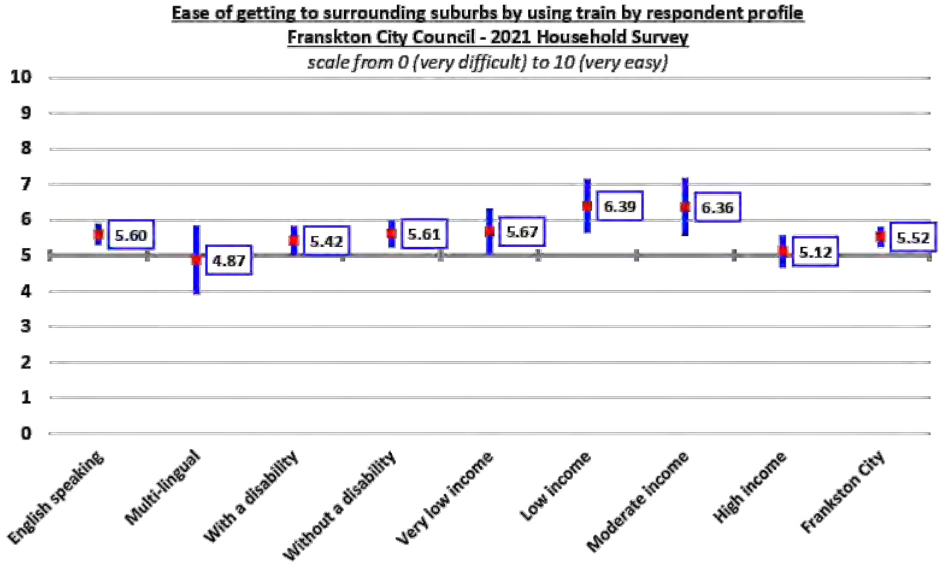
There was measurable variation in the ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by train observed across the municipality. Respondents from Seaford, Frankston Central and Frankston North rating it measurably easier and respondents from Sandhurst and the rural precinct rating it measurably less easy.



There was no statistically significant variation in the average ease of getting to surrounding suburbs by train observed by respondent profile.



Multi-lingual households rated it notably less easy to get to surrounding suburbs by train than English speaking households, whilst low- and moderate-income households rated it notably easier than the municipal average.



Reasons why transport to surrounding suburbs is difficult

Of the 308 respondent households who rated it difficult (i.e., less than five out of 10) to travel to surrounding suburbs by any of the five listed forms of transport; car, train, bus, walking, and cycling.

The question did not differential between the different methods, however, it is noted that just two percent of respondent households rated it "difficult" to travel to surrounding suburbs by car. Consequently, these results reflect, almost entirely, the reasons why respondent households find it "difficult" to travel to surrounding suburbs by train, bus, walking, or cycling.

The most common reason why respondents find it difficult to travel to surrounding suburbs by these methods of transport was that it was too far, with more than one-fifth of the responses around this issue. This is clearly an issue for many for the use of active transport methods, particularly walking.

Issues with public transport, including a lack of or poor accessibility to public transport (15.1%), poor public transport routes, timetables, network, or frequency (13.7%), and the distance to public transport such as train stations (9.5%), and the need to drive to get to train stations (4.2%) taken together are the most significant reasons why respondents find it difficult.

Reasons why difficult to get to surrounding suburbs using selected forms of transport
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households who rated difficult to get to surrounding suburbs)

Reason	2021 Number	2021 Percent
Distance too far	51	21.2%
Lack of / poor accessibility to public transport	37	15.1%
Poor public transport routes / timetables / network / frequency	33	13.7%
Distance to station / public transport	23	9.5%
Age, health and mobility	23	9.3%
Poor condition / lack of walkways and footpaths	14	5.9%
Lack of dedicated cycle lanes / unsafe for riding	14	5.7%
Do not have a bike / do not like riding / cannot ride	11	4.6%
Need to drive to get to public transport	10	4.2%
Inconvenient / time constraints / impractical	6	2.5%
Too hilly / wetlands	5	2.1%
Traffic	3	1.3%
Road condition / roadworks	3	1.3%
Lack of adequate parking	3	1.3%
Rural area	1	0.5%
General safety	1	0.2%
Other	4	1.7%
Not stated	67	
Total households	**308**	**100%**

Cognisant of the small sample of respondent households at the precinct-level who found it "difficult" to travel to surrounding suburbs by the five listed forms of transport, the following table provides a breakdown of the reasons why they found it "difficult" by precinct.

Reasons why difficult to get to surrounding suburbs using selected forms of transport
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households rated difficult to get to surrounding suburbs)

Carrum Downs	
Distance to station / public transport	25.8%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	16.1%
Distance too far	12.9%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	12.9%
Need to drive to get to public transport	9.7%
All other reasons	22.6%
Not stated	9
Total	**40**

Frankston Central	
Age, health and mobility	23.8%
Distance too far	19.0%
Lack of dedicated cycle lanes / unsafe	14.3%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	14.3%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	9.6%
All other reasons	19.0%
Not stated	10
Total	**31**

Frankston Heights	
Distance too far	38.1%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	14.4%
Age, health and mobility	9.5%
Do not have a bike / don't like / cannot ride	9.5%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	9.5%
All other reasons	19.0%
Not stated	6
Total	**27**

Frankston North	
Distance too far	18.2%
Poor condition/lack of walkways, footpaths	18.2%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	18.2%
Age, health and mobility	9.1%
Do not have a bike / don't like / cannot ride	9.1%
All other reasons	27.2%
Not stated	5
Total	**16**

Frankston South	
Distance too far	28.1%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	25.0%
Lack of dedicated cycle lanes / unsafe	12.5%
Age, health and mobility	9.4%
Poor condition/lack of walkways, footpaths	9.4%
All other reasons	15.6%
Not stated	6
Total	**38**

Karingal	
Distance too far	29.4%
Age, health and mobility	23.5%
Do not have a bike / don't like / cannot ride	11.8%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	11.8%
Lack of adequate parking	5.9%
All other reasons	17.6%
Not stated	4
Total	**21**

Reasons why difficult to get to surrounding suburbs using selected forms of transport
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households rated difficult to get to surrounding suburbs)

Langwarrin	
Distance too far	28.6%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	25.0%
Poor condition/lack of walkways, footpaths	14.3%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	7.1%
Need to drive to get to public transport	7.1%
All other reasons	17.9%
Not stated	4
Total	**32**

Sandhurst	
Lack of accessibility to public transport	38.2%
Distance to station / public transport	20.6%
Distance too far	11.8%
Age, health and mobility	5.9%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	5.9%
All other reasons	17.6%
Not stated	11
Total	**45**

Seaford	
Poor public transport routes / timetables	44.4%
Age, health and mobility	33.4%
Lack of dedicated cycle lanes / unsafe	11.1%
Too hilly / wetlands	11.1%
Not stated	4
Total	**13**

Skye	
Distance to station / public transport	33.3%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	28.6%
Traffic	9.5%
Age, health and mobility	4.8%
Inconvenient/time constraints/impractical	4.8%
All other reasons	19.0%
Not stated	12
Total	**33**

Rural	
Poor condition/lack of walkways, footpaths	13.8%
Road condition / roadworks	13.8%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	13.8%
Rural area	13.8%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	10.3%
All other reasons	34.5%
Not stated	1
Total	**30**

Frankston City	
Distance too far	21.2%
Lack of accessibility to public transport	15.1%
Poor public transport routes / timetables	13.7%
Distance to station / public transport	9.5%
Age, health and mobility	9.3%
All other reasons	31.2%
Not stated	67
Total	**308**

Major transport infrastructure improvements

Respondent households were asked:

"Which of the following major transport infrastructure improvements are important to you and members of this household?"

A total of 557 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one of the eight (including "other") major transport infrastructure improvements as being important to their household, at an average of a little more than three projects per respondent household.

The two most nominated projects were more or better commuter car parking at train stations (59.8%) and more express trains on the Frankston line (50.6%).

It is noted that less than one-sixth (14.8%) of respondent households nominated the electrification of the Frankston line to Leawarra as being important to their household.

Major transport infrastructure improvements
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*2021* *Number*	*Percent*
More / better commuter car parking at train stations	421	59.8%
More express trains on the Frankston line	356	50.6%
Bus timetables more aligned to train timetables	293	41.6%
More frequent train services on the Frankston line	250	35.5%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Langwarrin South	181	25.7%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Baxter	177	25.1%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Leawarra	104	14.8%
Other	31	4.4%
Total responses	**1,813**	
Respondents identifying at least one response	*557*	

As would be expected given the nature of these major infrastructure projects, there was significant variation in the importance of these projects to respondent households across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***More / better commuter car parking at train stations*** – respondent households from Karingal, Langwarrin, and the rural precinct were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.
- ***More express trains on the Frankston line*** – respondent households from Frankston South, Karingal, and Seaford were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.

- ***Bus timetables more aligned to train timetables*** – respondent households from Karingal were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.

- ***More frequent train stations on the Frankston line*** – respondent households Carrum Downs and Sandhurst were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.

- ***Electrification of the Frankton line to Langwarrin South*** – respondent households from Langwarrin and the rural precinct were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.

- ***Electrification of the Frankston line to Baxter*** – respondent households from Frankston Heights, Frankston South, and the rural precinct were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.

- ***Electrification of the Frankston line to Leawarra*** – respondent households from Frankston Heights, Karingal, and Langwarrin were measurably more likely than average to consider this project important to their household.

Major transport infrastructure improvements by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
More / better commuter car parking at train stations	55.1%	50.6%	62.5%	43.9%	57.0%	77.2%
More express trains on the Frankston line	47.8%	50.6%	54.7%	43.9%	62.0%	57.9%
Bus timetables more aligned to train timetables	44.9%	35.4%	45.3%	42.1%	44.3%	52.6%
More frequent train services on the Frankston line	42.0%	29.1%	34.4%	33.3%	38.0%	38.6%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Langwarrin South	11.6%	13.9%	28.1%	17.5%	16.5%	28.1%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Baxter	15.9%	16.5%	39.1%	24.6%	32.9%	28.1%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Leawarra	4.3%	7.6%	29.7%	17.5%	11.4%	22.8%
Other	2.9%	3.8%	9.4%	7.0%	5.1%	5.3%
Total responses	**155**	**164**	**194**	**131**	**211**	**177**
Respondents identifying at least one response	*48 (69.6%)*	*61 (77.2%)*	*54 (84.4%)*	*39 (68.4%)*	*64 (81.0%)*	*47 (82.5%)*

Response	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
More / better commuter car parking at train stations	66.7%	58.5%	54.7%	63.3%	66.7%	59.8%
More express trains on the Frankston line	37.9%	43.1%	59.4%	40.0%	33.3%	50.6%
Bus timetables more aligned to train timetables	39.4%	36.9%	35.9%	36.7%	35.9%	41.6%
More frequent train services on the Frankston line	33.3%	44.6%	32.8%	35.0%	30.8%	35.5%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Langwarrin South	60.6%	10.8%	20.3%	18.3%	38.5%	25.7%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Baxter	25.8%	16.9%	21.9%	18.3%	46.2%	25.1%
Electrification of the Frankston line to Leawarra	24.2%	7.7%	9.4%	10.0%	12.8%	14.8%
Other	4.5%	6.2%	0.0%	6.7%	7.7%	4.4%
Total responses	**193**	**146**	**150**	**137**	**106**	**1,813**
Respondents identifying at least one response	*53 (80.3%)*	*50 (76.9%)*	*56 (87.5%)*	*44 (73.3%)*	*29 (74.4%)*	*557 (79.1%)*

A total of 31 responses were received from respondent households as to other major transport infrastructure improvements that they considered to be important to their household, as outlined in the following table.

Other major transport infrastructure improvements
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Response	*Number*
More buses	2
Bus connecting Ballarto Rd and Frankston Cranbourne Rd along McClelland Dr	1
Bus route to / from school times and loop and location of bus stops in Lakewood area	1
Continued investment in bike infrastructure	1
Disabled parking spaces	1
Electrify Frankston line to Somerville	1
Extend Frankston line to Portsea	1
Free parking at train station	1
Free parking will attract visitors	1
Free tram line in the Frankston City Circle / beach area	1
Free travel for seniors and unemployed	1
More bus service and routes around Sandhurst and Cranbourne areas	1
More bus stops	1
More buses about that line up	1
More frequent buses services and more routes	1
More houses in some areas	1
More police patrolling transport	1
More services to Hastings	1
More train stations	1
Need more buses in outlying areas	1
No parking limit near stations	1
Reliable trains	1
Safe bike paths	1
Safety	1
Safety at train stations	1
Sealing our gravel road	1
Skype bus routes	1
Smaller buses	1
Trains to Cranbourne and Dandenong from Frankston	1
Western Highway upgrade to freeway, improved road arterials	1
Total	**31**

Housing

Dwelling type (current and preferred)

Respondent households were asked:

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

A total of 668 of the 704 respondent households provided a response as to their current, and 537 provided a response as to their preferred dwelling type.

It is noted that the survey results slightly over-estimate separate detached houses and under-represent medium density housing, when compared to the 2016 *Census results*. The results from the survey and the *Census* do not align completely, as the wording of the medium density housing types was slightly different in the survey under instruction from Council.

Given that the surveys were randomly distributed across the municipality, this slight skew reflects the lower response rate of residents living in these types of dwellings, a skew which is likely to, at least in part, reflect the age skew in the underlying sample.

The overwhelming majority of respondents were currently living in and would prefer to live in a separate detached dwelling. This includes approximately 34% of those living in medium density housing.

Current and preferred dwelling type
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Structure	Current Number	Current Percent	Preferred Number	Preferred Percent	2016 Census
Separate detached house	607	90.9%	504	93.9%	79.2%
Semi-detached, Town House / Multi-unit	49	7.3%	28	5.2%	19.9%
Apartment / Flat	11	1.6%	4	0.7%	
Other	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0.9%
Not stated	36		167		67
Total households	**704**	**100%**	**704**	**100%**	**49,696**

This preference for separate detached homes is commonly observed by Metropolis Research in housing research conducted in outer urban areas of metropolitan Melbourne.

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

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently and prefer to live in a semi-detached, town house, multi-unit dwelling.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently live in an apartment or flat.

- ***Rural precinct*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently live in "other" type of dwelling (including for example caravans).

Current and preferred dwelling type by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*Carrum Downs*		*Frankston Central*		*Frankston Heights*	
	Current	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*
Separate detached house	93.7%	92.5%	76.3%	88.1%	96.8%	92.4%
Semi-detached,Town House/Multi-unit	6.3%	7.5%	18.4%	10.2%	1.6%	3.8%
Apartment / Flat	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.6%	3.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	6	16	3	20	1	11
Total households	**69**	**69**	**79**	**79**	**64**	**64**

Response	*Frankston North*		*Frankston South*		*Karingal*	
	Current	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*
Separate detached house	89.4%	94.6%	96.1%	96.8%	96.2%	97.6%
Semi-detached,Town House/Multi-unit	6.4%	2.7%	2.6%	3.2%	3.8%	2.4%
Apartment / Flat	4.3%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	10	20	3	17	5	15
Total households	**57**	**57**	**79**	**79**	**57**	**57**

Response	*Langwarrin*		*Sandhurst*		*Seaford*	
	Current	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*
Separate detached house	92.1%	94.1%	92.1%	92.2%	81.0%	92.2%
Semi-detached,Town House/Multi-unit	7.9%	3.9%	7.9%	7.8%	14.2%	7.8%
Apartment / Flat	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	3	15	2	14	1	13
Total households	**66**	**66**	**65**	**65**	**64**	**64**

Response	*Skye*		*Rural*		*Frankston City*	
	Current	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*	*Current*	*Preferred*
Separate detached house	98.3%	95.2%	97.3%	100.0%	90.9%	93.9%
Semi-detached,Town House/Multi-unit	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	5.2%
Apartment / Flat	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.7%
Other	0.0%	2.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Not stated	2	18	2	13	36	167
Total households	**60**	**60**	**39**	**39**	**704**	**704**

There was relatively little meaningful variation in the current and preferred dwelling type observed by the respondent households' income range.

It is noted that low-income households were somewhat more likely to currently live in semi-detached housing and to prefer to live in semi-detached housing, whilst there were no high-income households living in apartments and flats. This may reflect both their higher income and a preference to live in detached homes, but it may also reflect a larger household size.

Current and preferred dwelling type by household income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Very low income		Low income		Moderate income		High income	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Separate detached	87.0%	92.6%	85.4%	88.8%	89.7%	93.8%	93.2%	95.1%
Semi-detached	8.7%	6.2%	11.1%	11.2%	7.4%	1.3%	6.8%	4.4%
Apartment / Flat	3.5%	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%	2.9%	4.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Other	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	13	38	6	29	2	11	5	42
Total households	**154**	**154**	**97**	**97**	**76**	**76**	**250**	**250**

There was also some variation in these results observed by the respondent household structure, with attention drawn to the following results:

- ***Two-parent families (with adult children only)*** – respondent households were less likely than average to prefer a separate detached house, and more likely to prefer a semi-detached.
- ***One-parent families*** – cognisant of the very small sample size of one-parent families by age of youngest child, it is noted that some of these households currently living in medium density housing would prefer to live in a separate detached house.
- ***Younger and middle-aged couples*** – respondent households were marginally more likely than average to live in a semi-detached, but all would prefer to live in a separate detached house.
- ***Younger sole person*** – respondent households were more likely than average to live in semi-detached or apartments / flats, with most, but not all, preferring to live in a separate detached house.
- ***Middle-aged and older sole person*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to live in semi-detached, but only slightly more likely to prefer to live in semi-detached.

These results clearly suggest that the overwhelming majority of the Frankston community is currently living in separate detached houses and that most prefer that type of dwelling.

There is little evidence in these results to suggest that there is currently significant interest on the part of older couples and sole person households to downsize away from the three- and four-bedroom separate detached houses in which they currently reside to live in medium density housing.

This is particularly evident in relation to apartments and flats, in which just 2.5% of middle-aged sole person households and just 0.7% of older sole person households would prefer to reside.

Current and preferred dwelling type by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	2p family (0 to 4 yrs)		2p family (5 to 12 yrs)		2p family (13 to 18 yrs)		2p family (adult only)	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Separate detached	99.2%	100.0%	96.1%	100.0%	94.9%	100.0%	94.1%	85.8%
Semi-detached	0.8%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	5.9%	14.2%
Apartment / Flat	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	4	0	13	1	5	2	9
Total households	**39**	**39**	**43**	**43**	**30**	**30**	**56**	**56**

Response	1p family (0 to 4 yrs)		1p family (5 to 12 yrs)		1p family (13 to 18 yrs)		1p family (adult only)	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Separate detached	64.4%	100.0%	100.0%	76.0%	71.1%	100.0%	95.1%	93.1%
Semi-detached	35.6%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	6.9%
Apartment / Flat	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	9
Total households	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**28**	**28**

Response	Younger couples		Middle-aged couples		Older couples		Younger sole persons	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Separate detached	94.9%	100.0%	93.6%	95.7%	93.3%	92.8%	75.6%	86.8%
Semi-detached	5.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	4.9%	6.0%	12.2%	13.2%
Apartment / Flat	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.2%	12.2%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	1	2	2	7	2	54	2	2
Total households	**30**	**30**	**62**	**62**	**195**	**195**	**8**	**8**

Response	Middle-aged sole persons		Older sole persons		Extended families		Group households	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
Separate detached	73.6%	87.6%	81.7%	91.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Semi-detached	19.8%	9.8%	16.3%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apartment / Flat	6.6%	2.5%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	3	7	23	40	0	5	0	2
Total households	**49**	**49**	**119**	**119**	**16**	**16**	**10**	**10**

Number of bedrooms (current and preferred)

Respondent households were asked:

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

A total of 667 of the 704 respondent households provided a response as to their current, and 532 provided a response as to their preferred number of bedrooms.

It is noted that the survey results slightly over-estimate four-bedroom homes, when compared to the 2016 *Census* results. Given that the surveys were randomly distributed across the municipality, this slight skew reflects the lower response rate of residents living in larger dwellings.

The overwhelming majority (90.5%) of respondent households were living in three or more-bedroom houses (compared to 80.7% from the *Census*), with 41% (29.1% in the *Census*) living in four or more-bedroom houses. Based on either set of figures, this is a significant proportion of the community living in large dwellings with many bedrooms.

This is particularly the case given that the average household size of respondent households to the survey was 2.24, whereas the average respondent household has 2.82 bedrooms.

This is important to bear in mind, particularly given the impacts of COVID-19 over the last 18 months, which has had the effect of likely increasing the number of residents who are working from home at least some of the time. This was discussed in more detailed in the working from home section of this report.

It is an open question as to whether the large proportion of respondents working from home will continue post-COVID-19, and therefore whether it will have an impact on the preferred number of bedrooms.

Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*Current*		*Preferred*		*2016*
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Census*
One	10	1.5%	2	0.4%	3.5%
Two	53	7.9%	52	9.8%	15.9%
Three	330	49.5%	199	37.4%	51.6%
Four	231	34.6%	231	43.4%	24.6%
Five or more	43	6.4%	48	9.0%	4.5%
Not stated	37		172		1,235
Total households	**704**	**100%**	**704**	**100%**	**49,689**

This preference for larger over smaller dwellings is best illustrated when cross tabulating the current and preferred number of bedrooms by the current household size.

The following points are noted:

- ***One person households*** - 24% of the one person households currently live in a bedsit, one-, or two-bedroom dwelling and 75% would prefer to live in three-or more bedroom dwelling.

- ***Two person households*** – 53% of two person households currently live in a three-bedroom dwelling and 50% prefer to live in a four-or more bedroom dwelling.

- ***Three person households*** – 51% currently live in a three-bedroom dwelling, whereas 70% would prefer to live in a four-or more bedroom dwelling.

Current and preferred number of bedrooms by household size
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Household size	*Current*					*Preferred*				
	One	*Two*	*Three*	*Four*	*Five+*	*One*	*Two*	*Three*	*Four*	*Five+*
One (n = 179)	5%	19%	53%	21%	3%	2%	23%	53%	20%	2%
Two (n = 331)	1%	6%	53%	33%	6%	0%	8%	43%	42%	8%
Three (n = 81)	0%	3%	51%	41%	6%	2%	2%	27%	59%	11%
Four (n = 77)	0%	3%	38%	53%	7%	0%	3%	5%	71%	20%
Five (n = 28)	0%	0%	21%	57%	21%	0%	0%	5%	82%	14%
Six (n = 8)	0%	0%	22%	33%	44%	0%	0%	11%	33%	56%
Total households	**2%**	**8%**	**50%**	**35%**	**6%**	**0%**	**10%**	**37%**	**43%**	**9%**

There was some variation in the current and preferred number of bedrooms observed by precinct, as follows:

- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to current live in a three-bedroom dwelling.

- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a three-bedroom dwelling.

- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were notably more likely to currently and prefer to live in a two or a three-bedroom dwelling.

- ***Frankston South, Langwarrin, Sandhurst, and Skye*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently and prefer to live in a four-bedroom dwelling.

- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently live in a three-bedroom dwelling.

- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently and prefer to live in a two-bedroom dwelling, but also notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a three-bedroom dwelling.

- ***Rural precinct*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a four-bedroom dwelling, with some preferring to love from two- or five-bedroom dwellings into four-bedroom dwellings.

Current and preferred number of bedrooms by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	Carrum Downs		Frankston Central		Frankston Heights	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
One	1.6%	0.0%	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Two	11.1%	13.2%	8.0%	11.9%	6.5%	7.5%
Three	55.5%	37.7%	62.7%	39.0%	53.1%	47.2%
Four	30.2%	35.9%	20.0%	44.0%	33.9%	30.2%
Five or more	1.6%	13.2%	4.0%	3.4%	6.5%	13.2%
Not stated	6	16	4	20	2	11
Total households	**69**	**69**	**79**	**79**	**64**	**64**

Response	Frankston North		Frankston South		Karingal	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
One	4.4%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two	13.0%	13.5%	6.5%	9.7%	5.7%	9.5%
Three	73.9%	48.6%	36.4%	25.8%	60.4%	38.1%
Four	8.7%	35.2%	41.5%	53.2%	26.4%	47.6%
Five or more	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	11.3%	7.5%	4.8%
Not stated	11	20	2	17	4	15
Total households	**57**	**57**	**79**	**79**	**57**	**57**

Response	Langwarrin		Sandhurst		Seaford	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Two	8.0%	7.9%	2.0%	3.2%	10.2%	11.1%
Three	28.0%	28.6%	43.1%	30.2%	46.9%	66.7%
Four	50.0%	50.8%	49.0%	65.1%	38.8%	19.0%
Five or more	14.0%	12.7%	5.9%	1.6%	4.1%	0.0%
Not stated	16	3	14	2	15	1
Total households	**66**	**66**	**65**	**65**	**64**	**64**

Response	Skye		Rural		Frankston City	
	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred	Current	Preferred
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Two	7.3%	3.4%	8.7%	0.0%	7.9%	9.8%
Three	34.1%	32.8%	26.1%	23.7%	49.5%	37.4%
Four	53.7%	60.3%	39.1%	60.5%	34.6%	43.4%
Five or more	4.9%	3.4%	26.1%	15.8%	6.4%	9.0%
Not stated	19	2	16	1	37	172
Total households	**60**	**60**	**39**	**39**	**704**	**704**

There was also variation in the current and preferred number of bedrooms that respondent households currently have and would prefer. Metropolis Research notes, however, that there is no linear relationship between the number of persons living in the dwelling and the preferred number of bedrooms.

- ***Two-parent families (youngest child aged 0 to 4 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently live in a five or more-bedroom dwelling and notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a four- or five-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Two-parent families (youngest child aged 5 to 18 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently live in a four-bedroom dwelling and were notably more likely than average to prefer to live in either a four or a five-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Two-parent families (adults only)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently live in a five or more-bedroom dwelling and notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a five or more-bedroom dwelling.
- ***One-parent families (youngest child aged 0 to 18 years)*** – the small sample of 14 one-parent families with children tended to be more likely to current live in three-bedroom dwellings and to prefer to live in three- or four-bedroom dwellings.
- ***One-parent families (adults only)*** – respondent households notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a four-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Younger couples (aged 15 to 34 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently live in a three-bedroom dwelling and to prefer to live in a four-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Middle-aged couples (aged 35 to 59 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a five or more-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Older couples (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to prefer to live in a three-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Younger sole person households (aged 15 to 34 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely to currently live in a one or a three-bedroom dwelling and to prefer to live in a five or more-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Middle-aged sole person household (aged 35 to 59 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently live and prefer to live in a one- or two-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Older sole person households (aged 60 years and over)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to live in a two, three, or four-bedroom dwelling and to prefer to live in a four or more-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Extended families*** – the small sample of 16 extended families were notably more likely than average to currently live in a four or more-bedroom dwelling and to prefer to live in a four-bedroom dwelling.
- ***Group households*** – the small sample of 10 group households were notably more likely than average to currently live and prefer to live in a three-bedroom dwelling.

Current and preferred number of bedrooms by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	2p family (0 to 4 yrs) Current	2p family (0 to 4 yrs) Preferred	2p family (5 to 12 yrs) Current	2p family (5 to 12 yrs) Preferred	2p family (13 to 18 yrs) Current	2p family (13 to 18 yrs) Preferred	2p family (adult only) Current	2p family (adult only) Preferred
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Two	7.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.0%
Three	54.5%	14.9%	35.5%	4.4%	25.8%	7.5%	43.7%	27.1%
Four	26.5%	56.9%	58.6%	79.8%	64.8%	81.9%	42.9%	48.4%
Five or more	12.0%	24.6%	5.9%	15.8%	9.4%	10.6%	11.3%	19.3%
Not stated	0	4	0	13	0	5	3	9
Total households	**39**	**39**	**43**	**43**	**30**	**30**	**56**	**56**

Response	1p family (0 to 4 yrs) Current	1p family (0 to 4 yrs) Preferred	1p family (5 to 12 yrs) Current	1p family (5 to 12 yrs) Preferred	1p family (13 to 18 yrs) Current	1p family (13 to 18 yrs) Preferred	1p family (adult only) Current	1p family (adult only) Preferred
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	6.9%
Three	100.0%	47.5%	92.2%	35.9%	28.9%	0.0%	57.4%	29.2%
Four	0.0%	52.5%	0.0%	56.2%	65.8%	100.0%	37.7%	63.9%
Five or more	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	7.9%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	9
Total households	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**28**	**28**

Response	Younger couples Current	Younger couples Preferred	Middle-aged couples Current	Middle-aged couples Preferred	Older couples Current	Older couples Preferred	Younger sole persons Current	Younger sole persons Preferred
One	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	12.2%	0.0%
Two	5.1%	0.0%	8.2%	7.3%	6.7%	9.7%	0.0%	13.2%
Three	70.1%	30.7%	52.6%	40.3%	48.0%	46.7%	68.7%	24.8%
Four	19.2%	63.4%	32.6%	36.4%	37.2%	37.0%	19.1%	41.5%
Five or more	5.6%	5.9%	6.6%	16.0%	6.7%	6.6%	0.0%	20.5%
Not stated	1	2	4	7	2	56	2	2
Total households	**30**	**30**	**62**	**62**	**195**	**195**	**8**	**8**

Response	Middle-aged sole persons Current	Middle-aged sole persons Preferred	Older sole persons Current	Older sole persons Preferred	Extended families Current	Extended families Preferred	Group households Current	Group households Preferred
One	8.5%	4.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two	22.5%	21.7%	18.5%	24.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	13.6%
Three	46.7%	41.3%	56.0%	63.3%	17.5%	16.1%	68.6%	53.3%
Four	19.8%	28.0%	20.2%	12.6%	59.8%	81.1%	23.2%	33.1%
Five or more	2.5%	4.4%	2.5%	0.0%	22.7%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%
Not stated	3	8	20	42	0	6	0	2
Total households	**49**	**49**	**119**	**119**	**16**	**16**	**10**	**10**

Preferred dwelling type and number of bedrooms

The following table provides a summary of the preferred dwelling type and number of bedrooms of respondent households from the survey.

Despite the skew towards older respondents over younger respondents, with the corresponding skew towards smaller over larger average household sizes, it is noted that 86.4% of respondent households preferred to live in a three or more-bedroom separate, detached house, with more than half (51.4%) preferring a four or more-bedroom house.

Preferred dwelling type and number of bedrooms
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
House with 1 bedroom	2	0.4%
House with 2 bedrooms	36	6.8%
House with 3 bedrooms	186	35.0%
House with 4 bedrooms	228	42.9%
House with 5+ bedrooms	45	8.5%
Townhouse / unit with 1 bedroom	0	0.0%
Townhouse / unit with 2 bedrooms	14	2.6%
Townhouse / unit with 3 bedrooms	9	1.7%
Townhouse / unit with 4 bedrooms	3	0.6%
Townhouse / unit with 5+ bedrooms	3	0.6%
Apartment / flat with 1 bedroom	0	0.0%
Apartment / flat with 2 bedrooms	2	0.4%
Apartment / flat with 3 bedrooms	2	0.4%
Apartment / flat with 4 bedrooms	0	0.0%
Apartment / flat with 5+ bedrooms	0	0.0%
Other type with 1 bedroom	0	0.0%
Other type with 2 bedrooms	0	0.0%
Other type with 3 bedrooms	2	0.4%
Other type with 4 bedrooms	0	0.0%
Other type with 5+ bedrooms	0	0.0%
Not stated	172	
Total households	**704**	**100%**

Importance of selected aspects in the choice to live in this dwelling

Respondent households were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), how important were each of the following aspects when choosing this dwelling to live in?"

An average of 639 of the 704 respondent households provided a rating of the importance of each of 14 aspects to them when choosing to live in their current dwelling.

These results are presented in two formats, firstly the average importance of each aspect, on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), where five is neither important nor unimportant.

The second format is a breakdown of results into the proportion of respondent households who considered each aspect to be "very important) (i.e., rated importance at eight or more out of 10), those who considered it "neutral to somewhat important" (rated five to seven), and those who rated it "unimportant" (rated less than five).

As is evident in the following graph, on average, respondent households rated each of the 14 aspects to be important, with the average importance best described as follows:

- ***Extremely Important*** – the type of dwelling, safety and security, affordability, space for car parking on the property, size of private open space, the number of bedrooms, the size of the dwelling, and the level of upkeep and maintenance required.
- ***Very Important*** – the energy and water efficiency, suitability for children, and the architectural style.
- ***Moderately Important*** – the space for car parking on the street and the suitability for frail, elderly, or persons with a disability.
- ***Mildly Important*** – the ability to work from home.

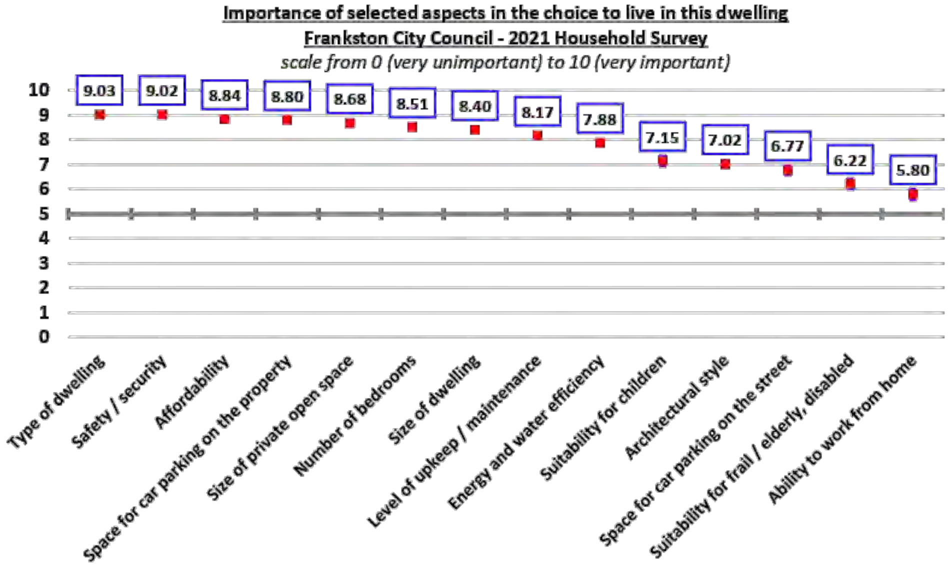
Attention is drawn to the fact that the most important aspect when choosing the dwelling was the type of dwelling, with an average importance of 9.03 out of 10. This aspect was measurably more important than all other aspects apart from safety and security, affordability, and space for car parking on the property.

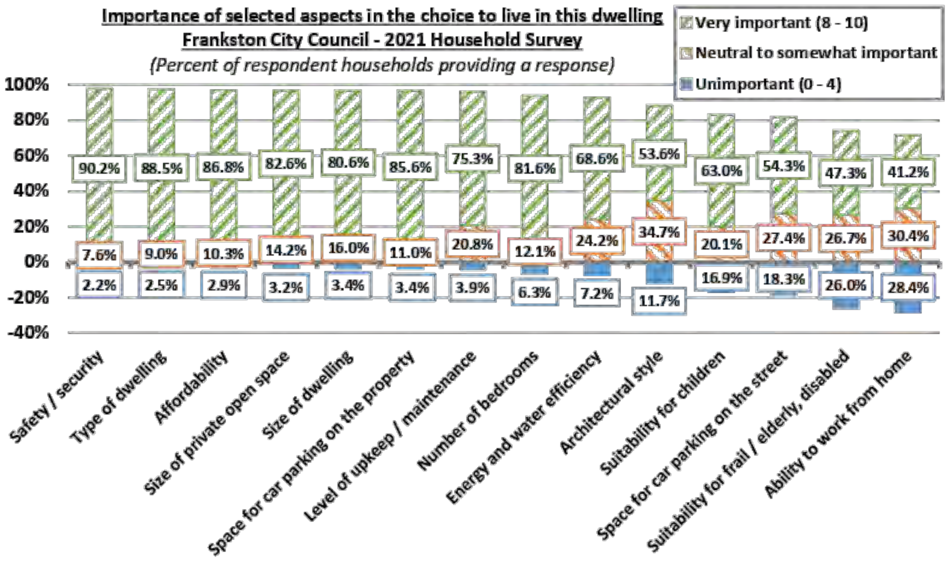
This reinforces a very significant housing characteristic that Metropolis Research has observed in many municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne, that households will choose to live in the type of dwelling that they prefer, be that a separate detached house or an apartment. This decision is more important than all others, including the exact location in which they will live. In other words, most households will choose the type of dwelling they want and then find the best dwelling of that type as close to their preferred location as possible.

It is also noted that suitability for frail, elderly, and persons with a disability as well as the ability to work from home were measurably less important than all other listed aspects.

This reflects the fact that not all households have a member who is frail, elderly, or has a disability, and not all households have a member who works from home.

It is noted that even though 39.4% of employed respondents currently work from home at least some of the time, the ability to work from home was still the least important of the 14 listed aspects.





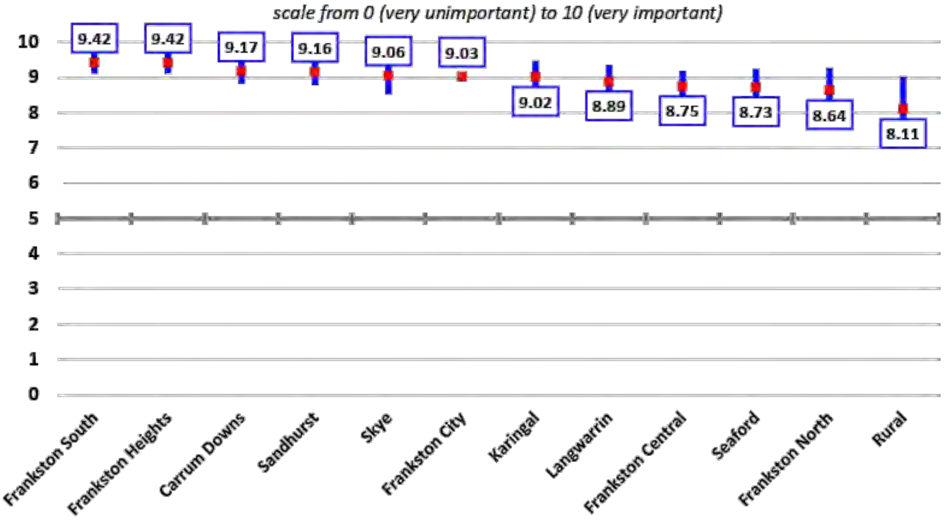
Importance of selected aspects in the choice to live in this dwelling
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number, index score 0 - 10 and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Aspect	Number	Average importance	Unimportant (0 - 4)	Neutral to somewhat important	Very important (8 - 10)
Type of dwelling	655	**9.03**	2.5%	9.0%	88.5%
Safety / security	650	**9.02**	2.2%	7.6%	90.2%
Affordability	652	**8.84**	2.9%	10.3%	86.8%
Space for car parking on the property	665	**8.80**	3.4%	11.0%	85.6%
Size of private open space	657	**8.68**	3.2%	14.2%	82.6%
Number of bedrooms	665	**8.51**	6.3%	12.1%	81.6%
Size of dwelling	646	**8.40**	3.4%	16.0%	80.6%
Level of upkeep / maintenance required	641	**8.17**	3.9%	20.8%	75.3%
Energy and water efficiency	641	**7.88**	7.2%	24.2%	68.6%
Suitability for children	612	**7.15**	16.9%	20.1%	63.0%
Architectural style	622	**7.02**	11.7%	34.7%	53.6%
Space for car parking on the street	639	**6.77**	18.3%	27.4%	54.3%
Suitability for frail / elderly, disabled	614	**6.22**	26.0%	26.7%	47.3%
Ability to work from home	590	**5.80**	28.4%	30.4%	41.2%

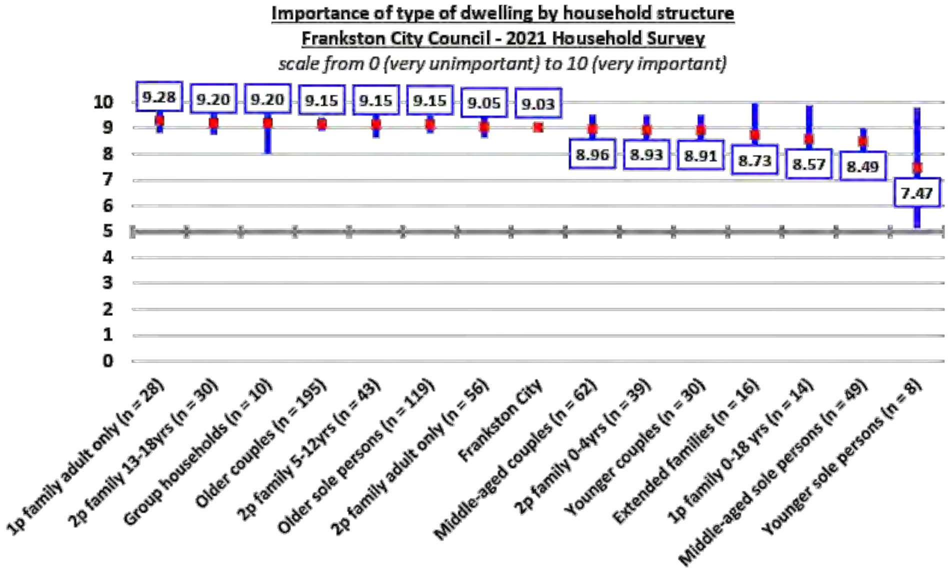
Type of dwelling

There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of the type of dwelling observed across the municipality, although it is noted that it was somewhat less important than average for respondent households from the rural precinct.

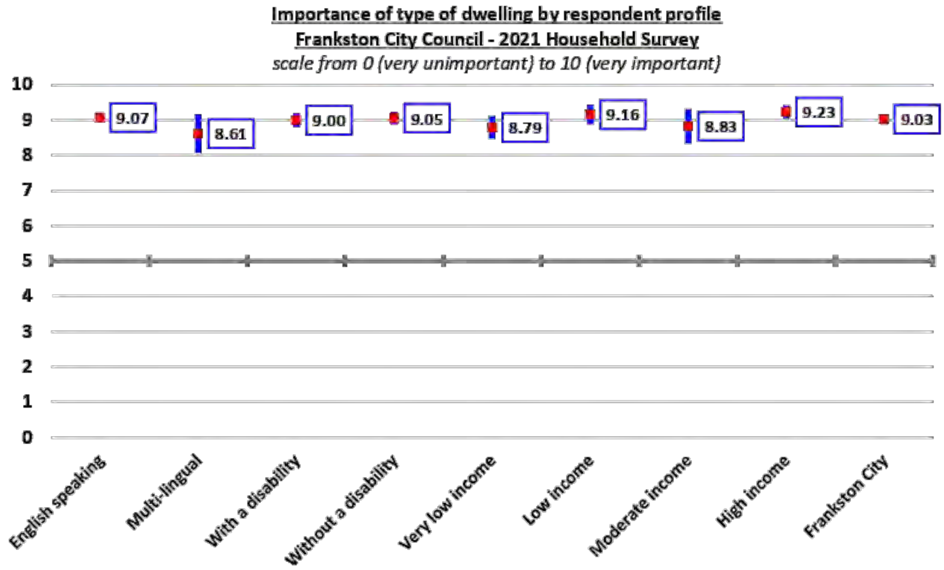
Importance of type of dwelling by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
scale from 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important)



There was no statistically significant variation in this result observed by household structure, although it is noted that the small sample of eight younger sole person households rated the importance of the type of dwelling lower than average.

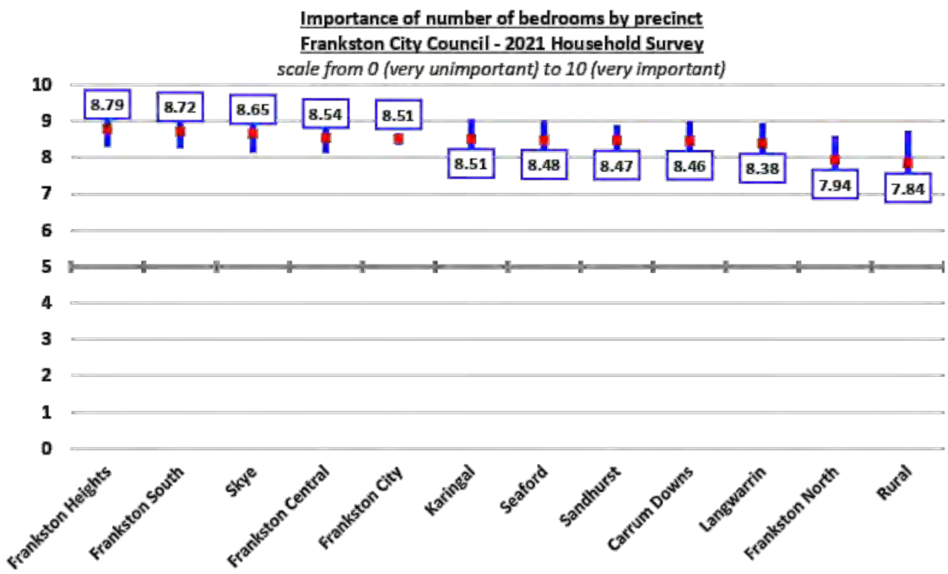


There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of the type of dwelling observed by the household profile, including language, disability status, or household income.

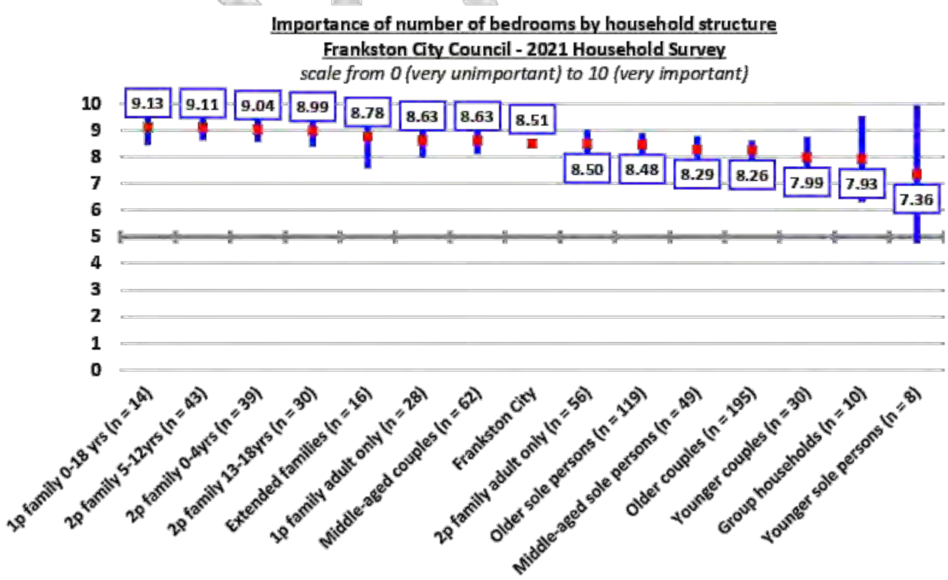


The number of bedrooms

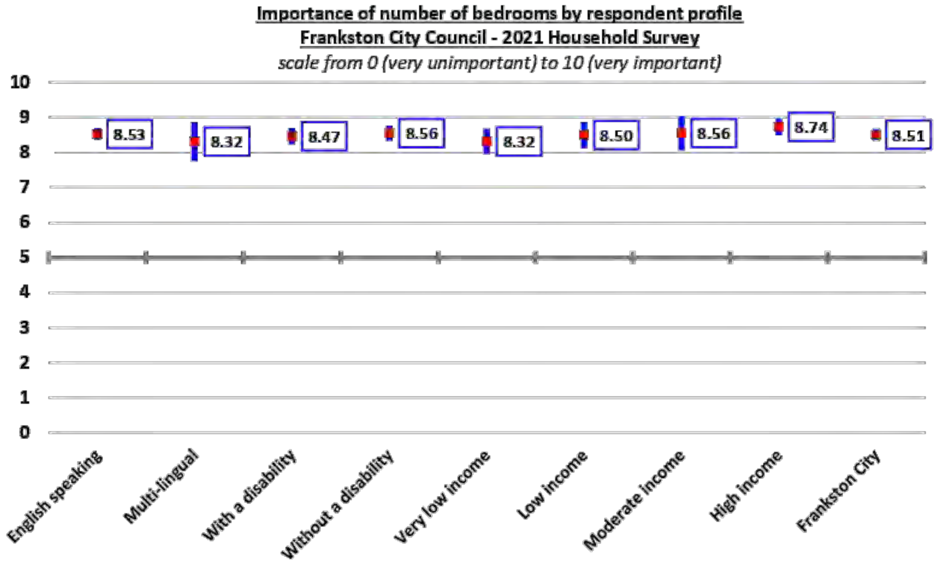
There was no statistically significant variation in the average importance of the number of bedrooms observed across the municipality.



There was no measurable variation in this result observed by household structure.

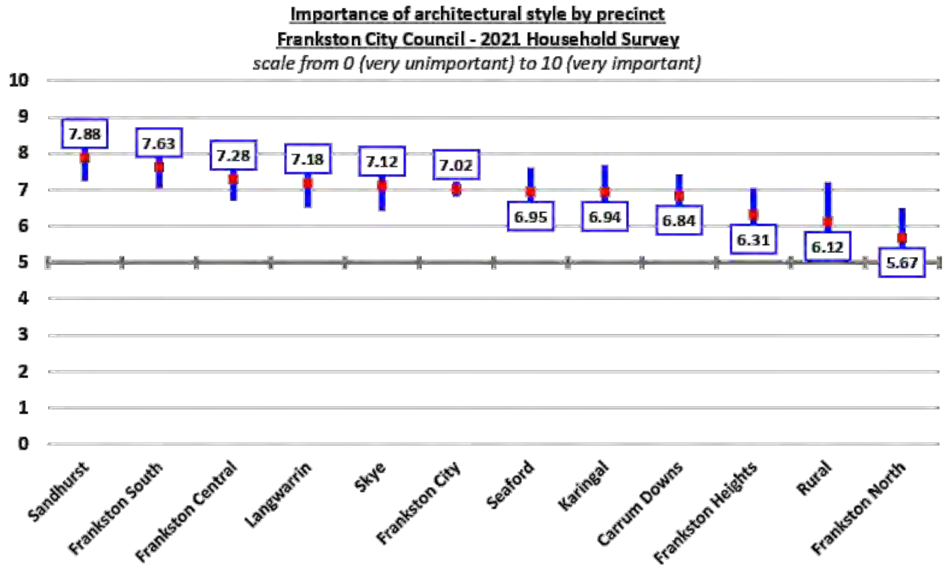


There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of the number of bedrooms observed by the household profile, including language, disability status, or household income.

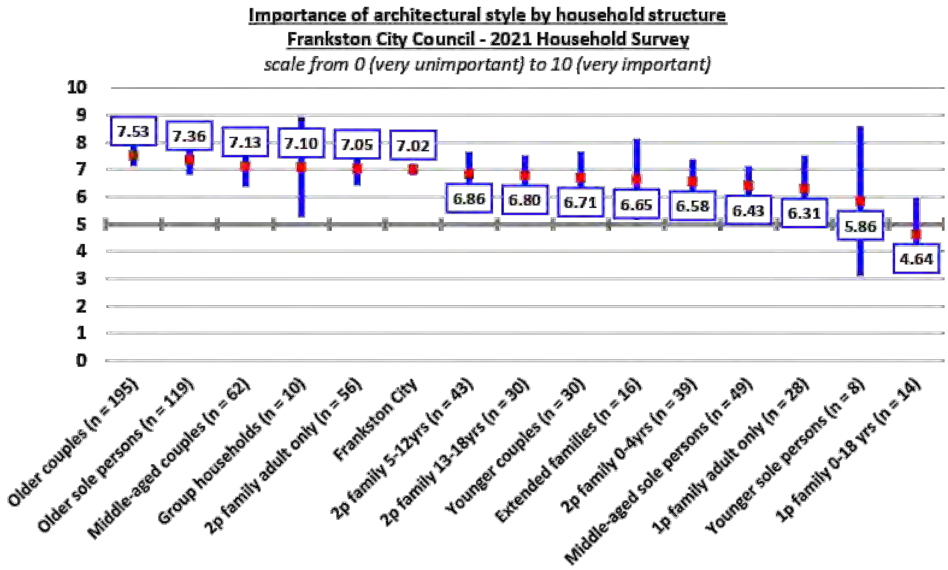


Architectural style of building

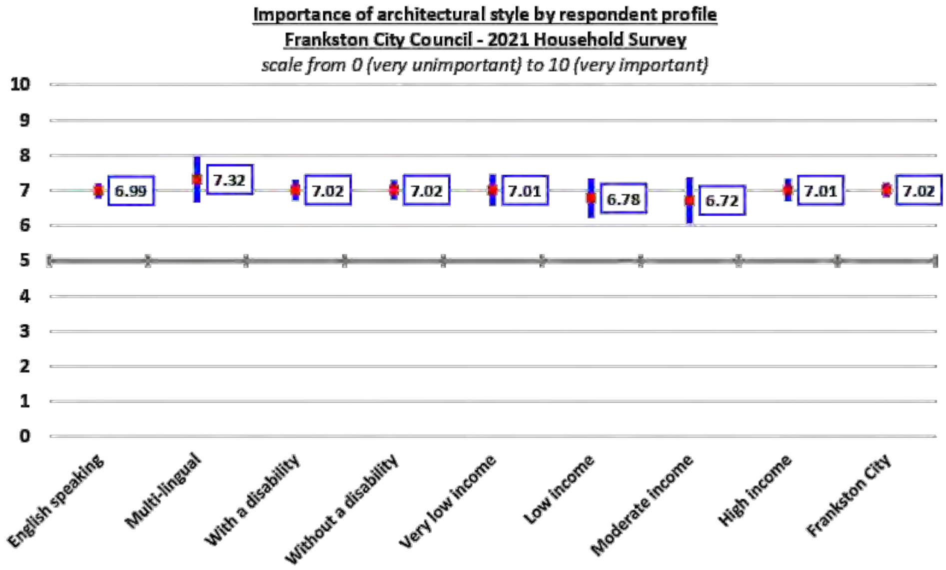
There was measurable variation in the importance of the architectural style of the dwelling observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Sandhurst rated it measurably more important, and respondent households from Frankston North rated it measurably less important.



There was some measurable variation in this result by household structure, with one-parent families with children aged under 18 years rating this measurably less important than average.

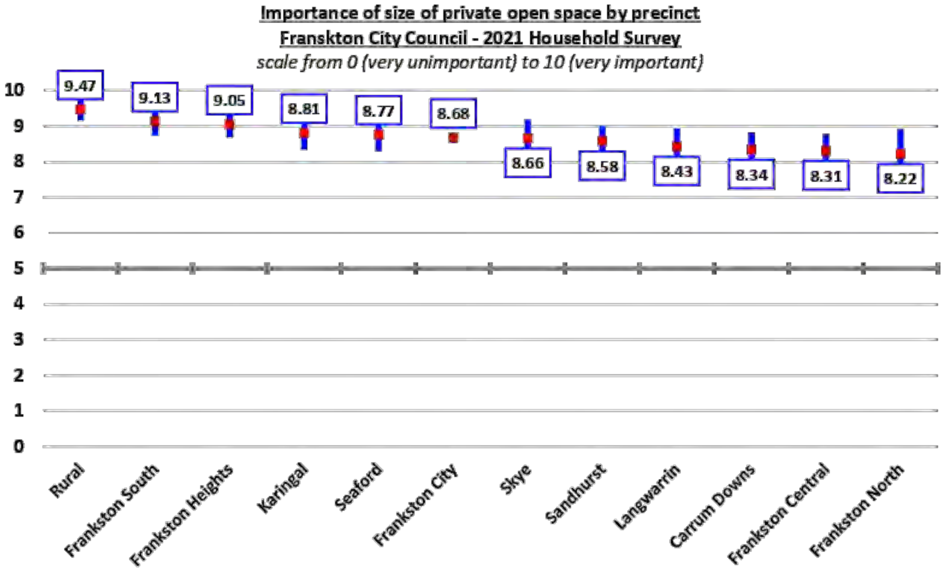


There was no measurable variation in the importance of architectural style observed by household profile, including language, disability status, or household income.

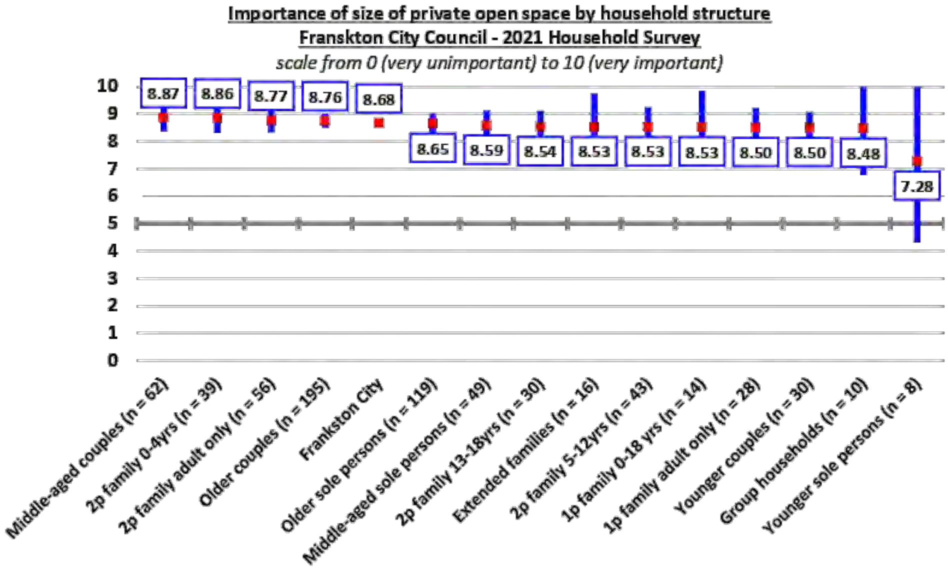


The size of private open space

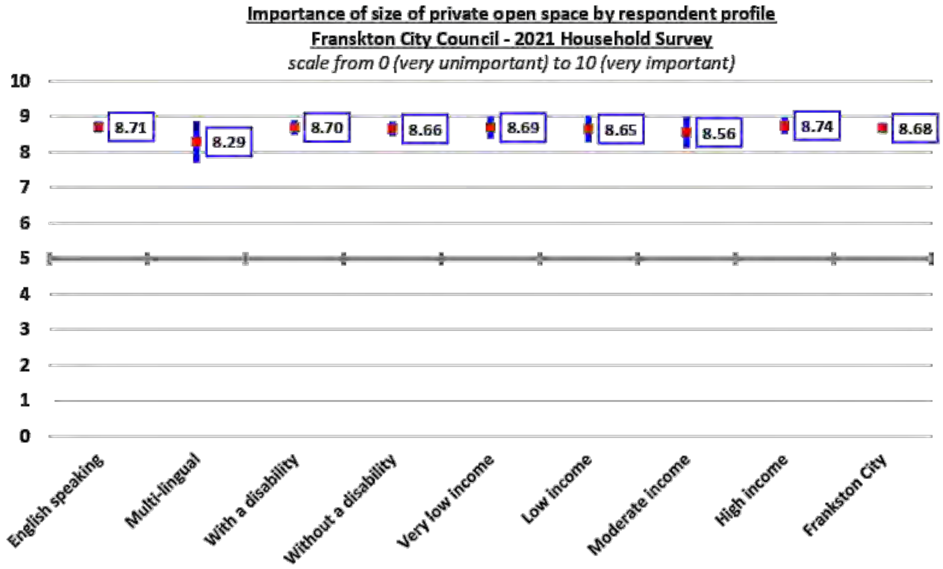
There was some measurable variation in the importance of the size of the private open space observed across the municipality, with respondent households from the rural precinct rating it measurably more important than average.



There was no statistically significant variation in the importance of the size of private open space observed by household structure.

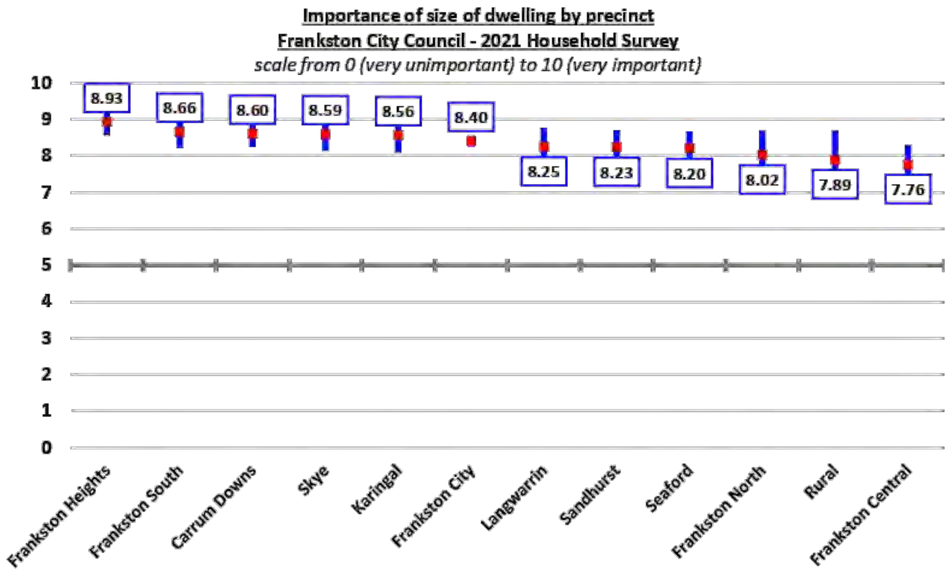


Whilst there was no measurable variation observed by household profile, it is noted that multi-lingual households rated this aspect somewhat less important than English speaking.

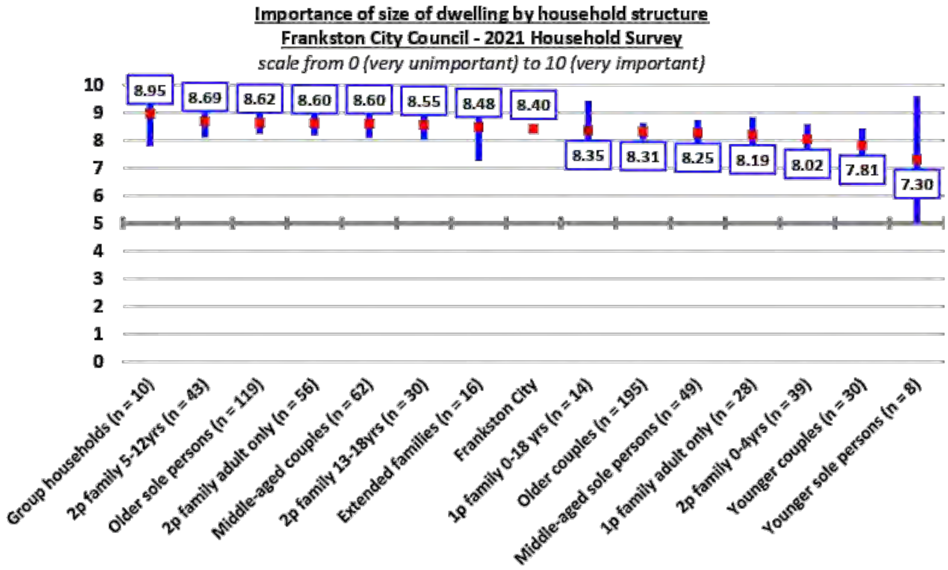


The size of dwelling

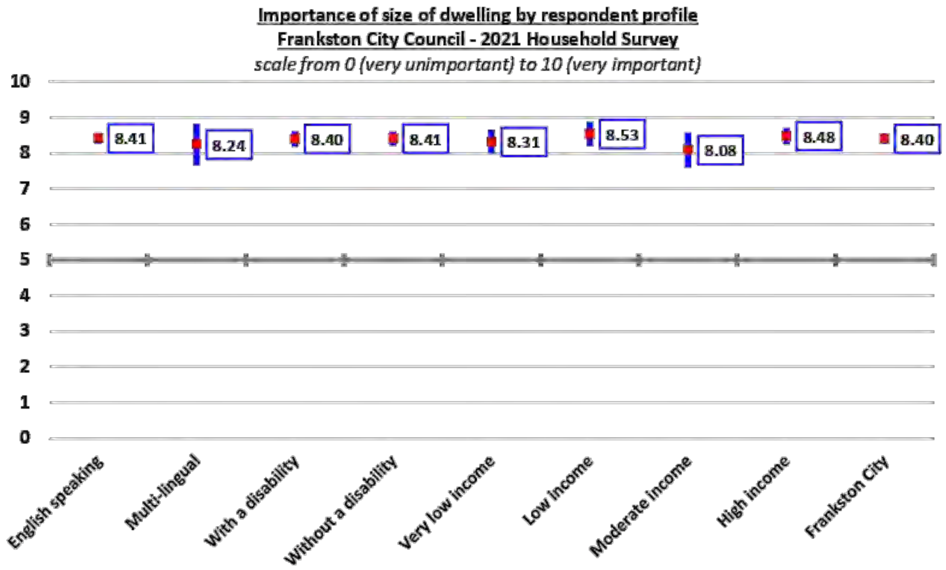
There was some measurable variation in the importance of the size of dwelling observed by precinct, with respondents from Frankston Heights rating this measurably more important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of the size of dwelling observed by household structure, although younger sole person and couple households rated it somewhat lower than the municipal average.

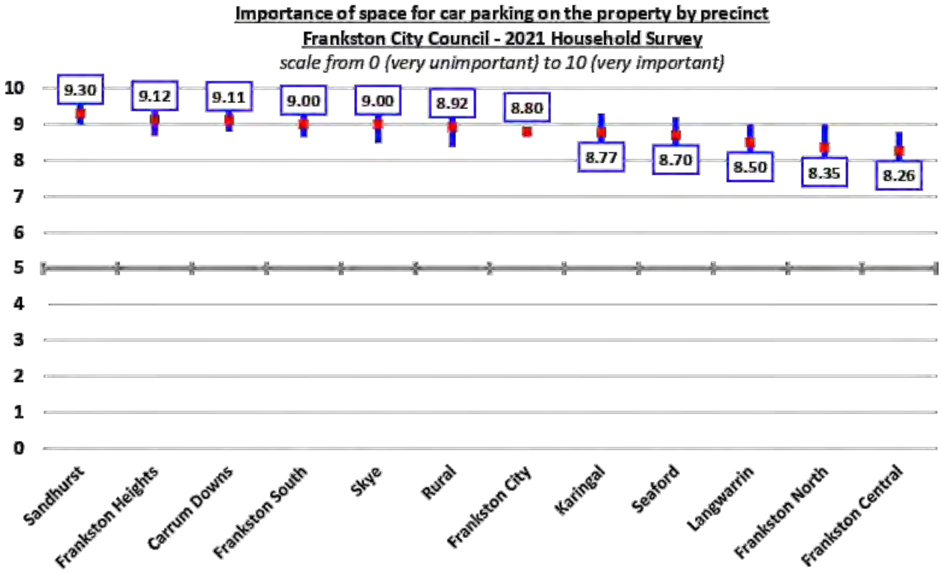


Whilst there was no measurable variation observed by household profile, it is noted that moderate income households rated this somewhat less important than the municipal average.

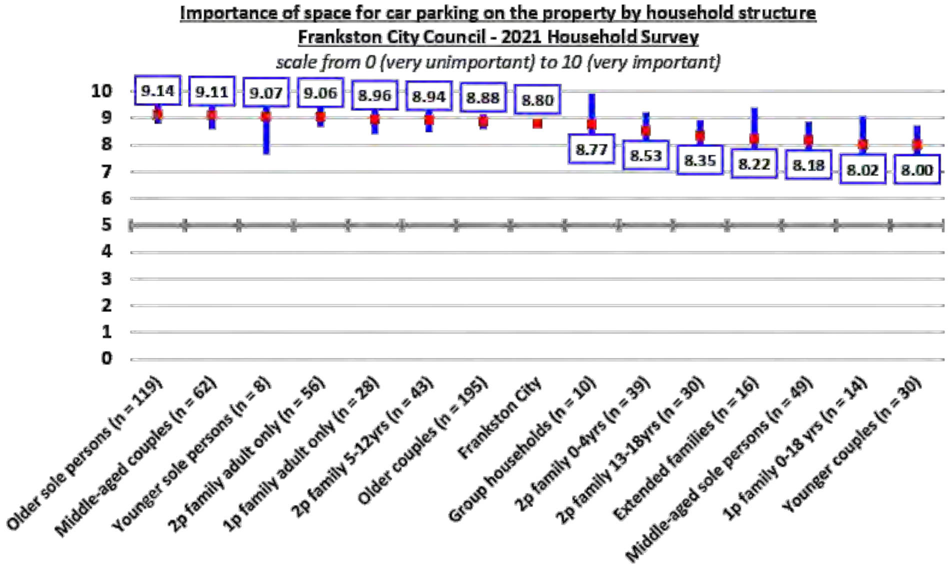


Space for car parking on the property

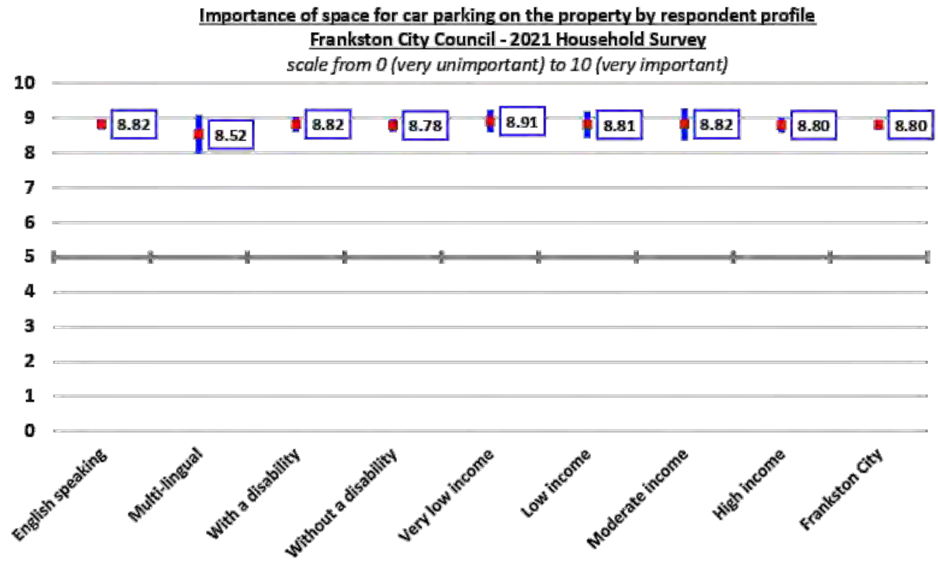
There was measurable variation in the importance of space for car parking on the property observed across the municipality, with respondent households from Sandhurst rating it measurably more important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the average importance of space for car parking on the property observed by household structure.

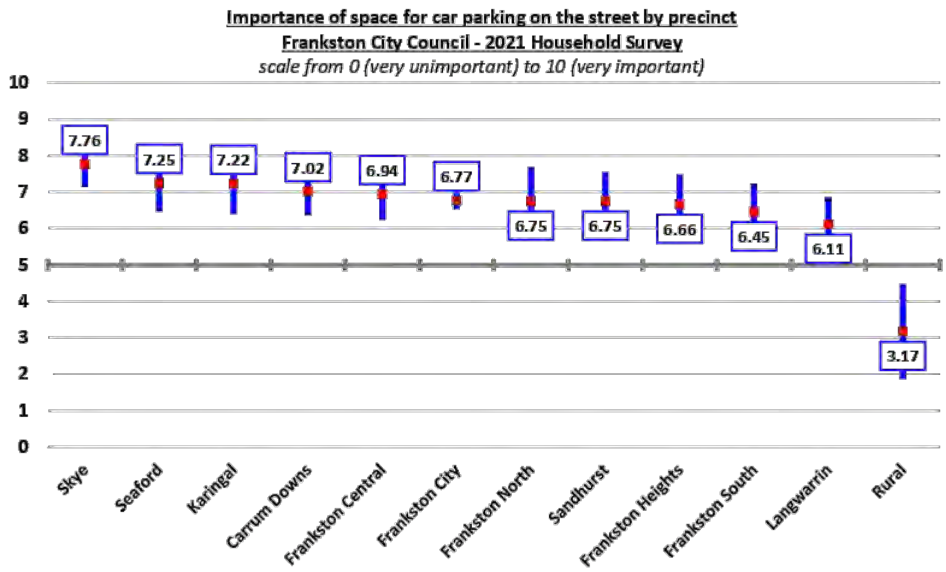


Whilst there was no measurable variation observed by household profile, it is noted that multi-lingual households rated this aspect somewhat less important than English speaking.

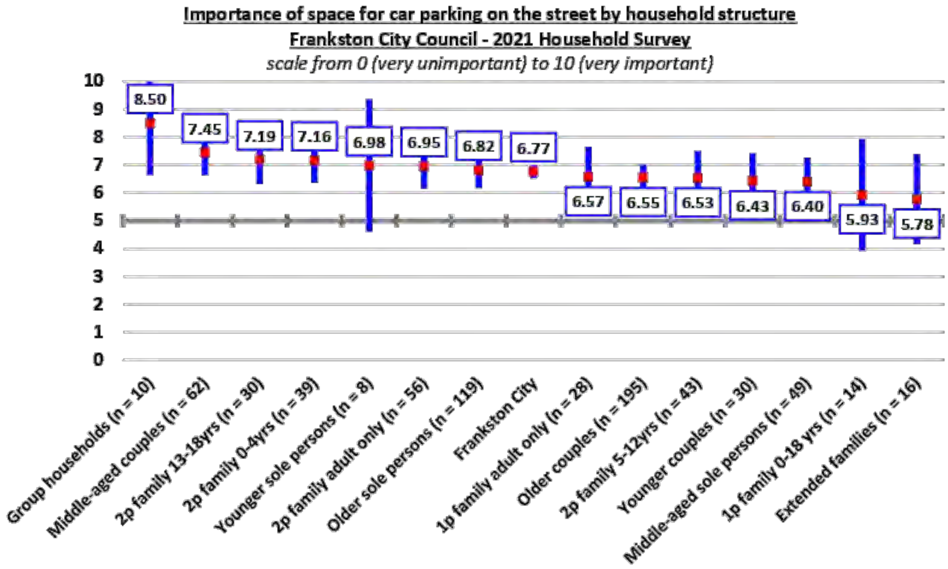


Space for car parking on the street

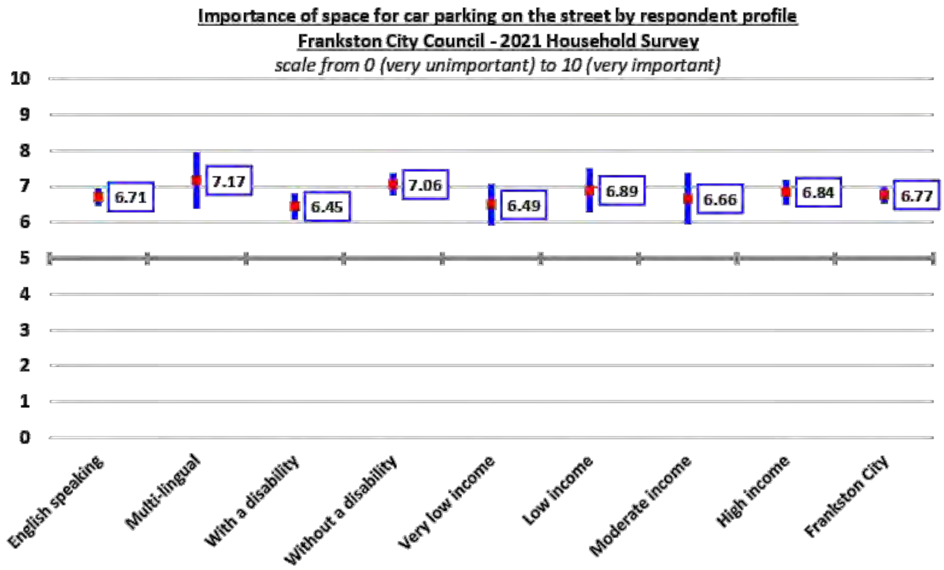
There was measurable variation in the importance of space for car parking on the street observed across the municipality. Respondent households from Skye rated it measurably more important than average, whilst respondent households from the rural precinct rated it measurably and significantly less important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of space for car parking on the street observed by household structure.

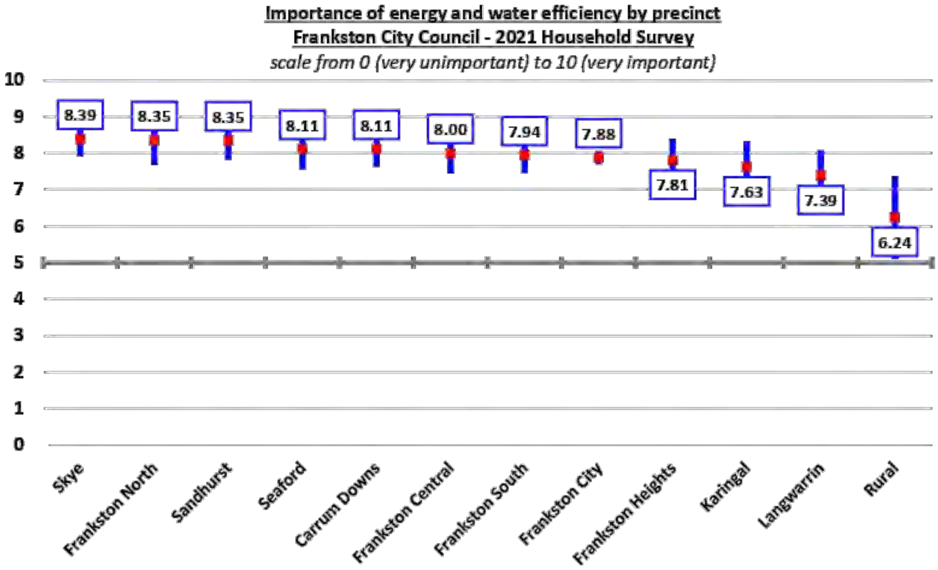


Whilst not statistically significant, it is noted that multi-lingual households rated this more important than English speaking, and households with a member with a disability rated it notably less important than other households.

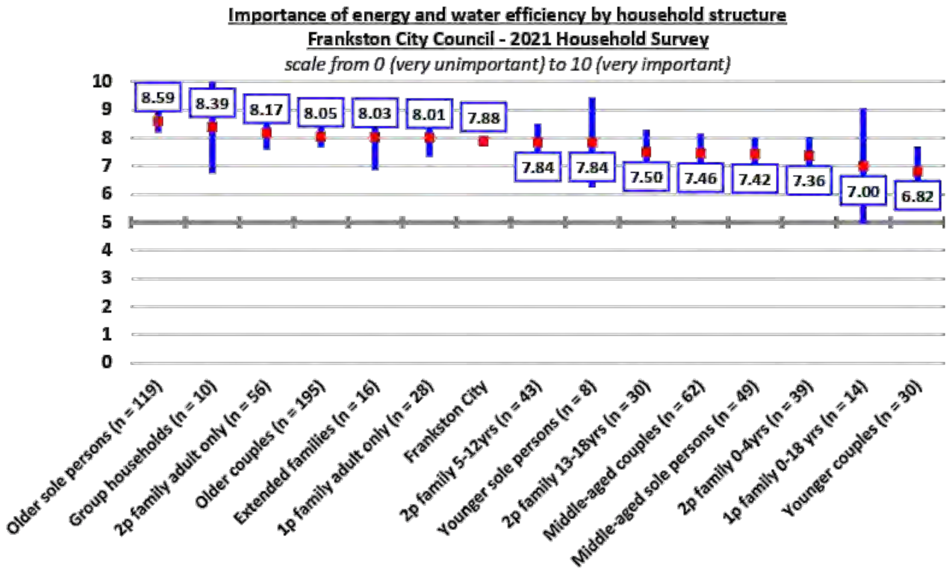


Energy and water efficiency

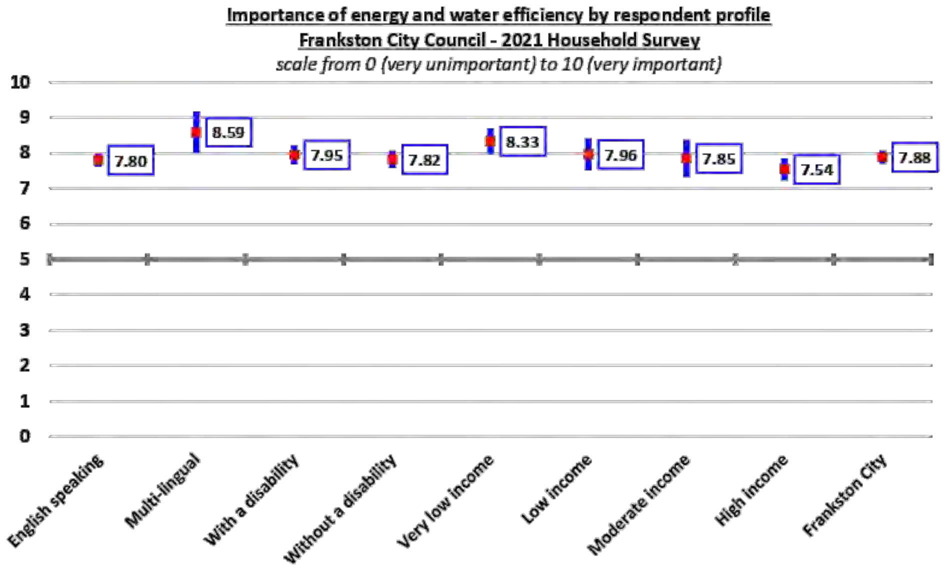
There was measurable variation in the importance of energy and water efficiency of the dwelling observed by precinct, with respondent households from the rural precinct rating it measurably and significantly less important than average.



There was also measurable variation in this result observed by household structure. Older sole person households rated this measurably more important than average, whilst younger couples rated it measurably less important.

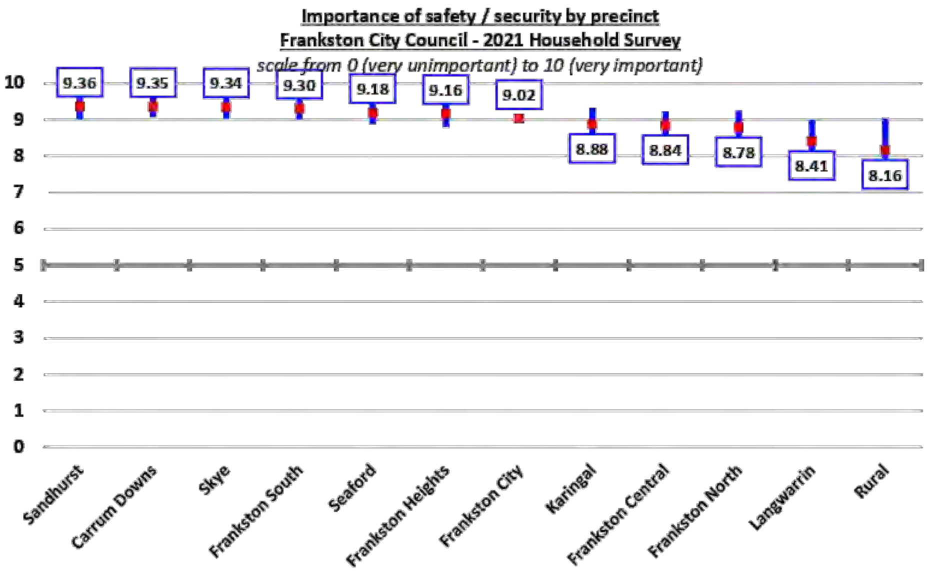


Multi-lingual households rated energy and water efficiency measurably more important than English speaking households. It is also noted that very low-income households rated this measurably and significantly more important than high income households.

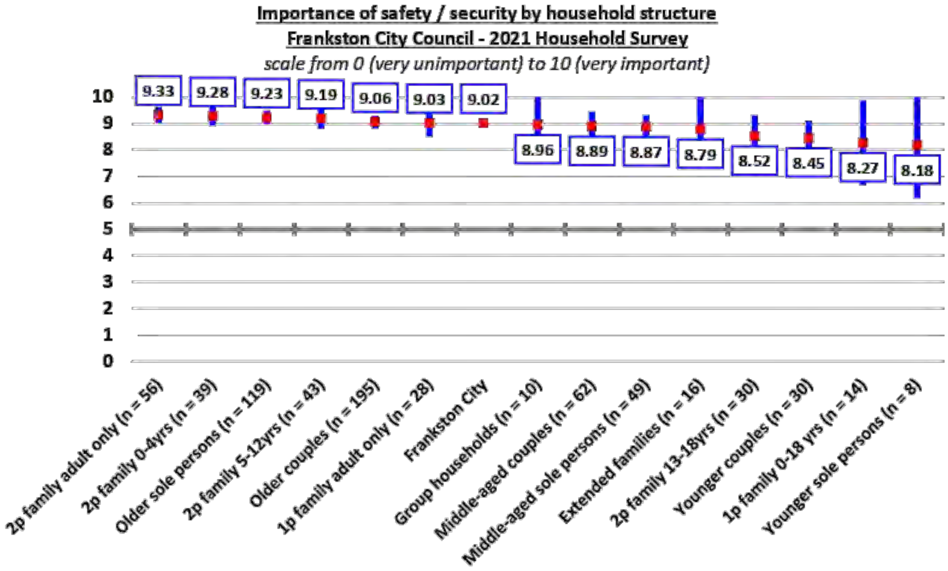


Safety and security

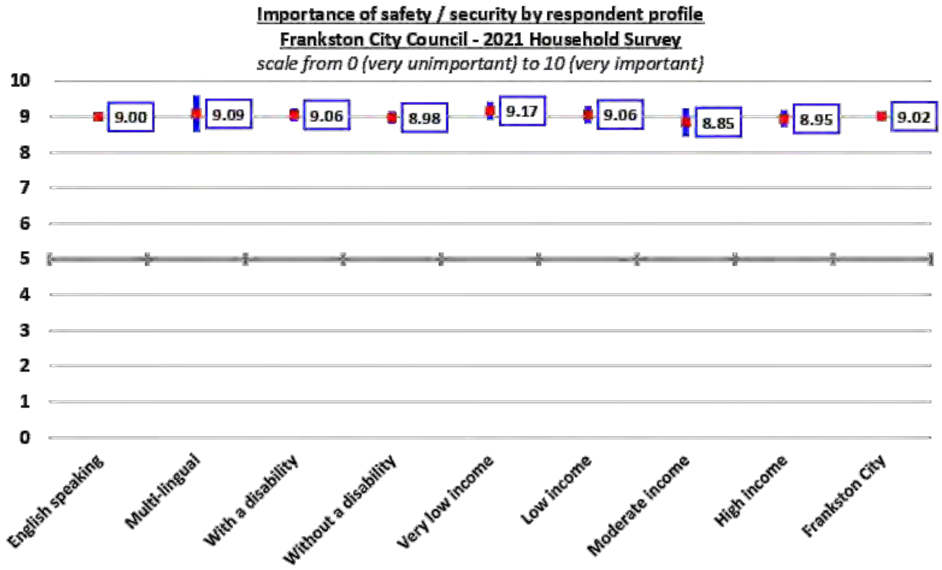
There was no measurable variation in the importance of safety / security observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.



There was also no measurable variation in the average importance of safety and security observed by household structure.

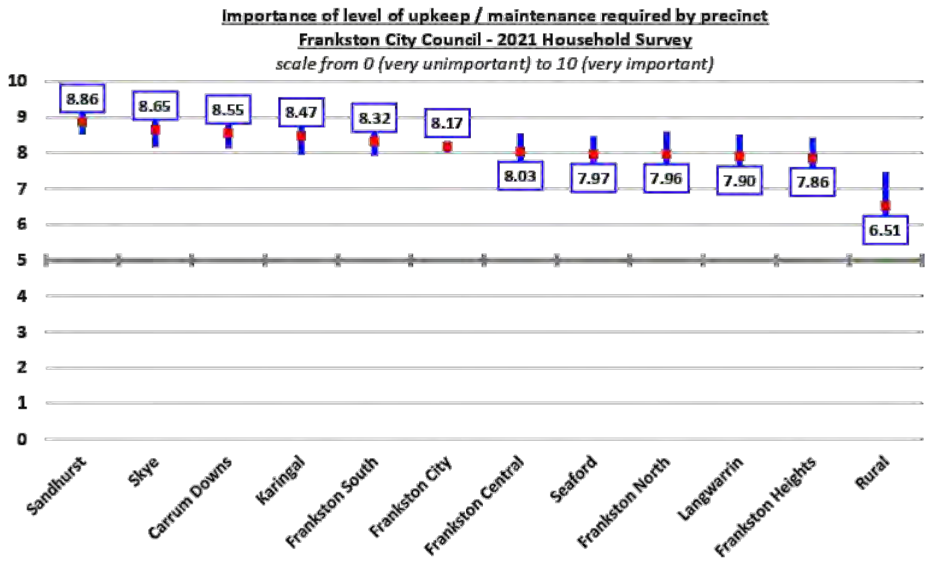


There was no measurable variation in the importance of safety and security observed by household profile, including language, disability status, or household income.

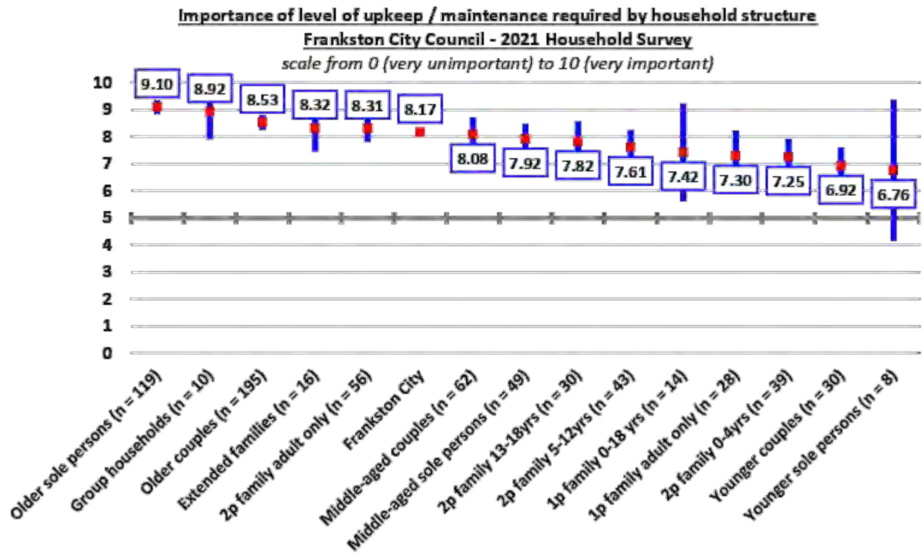


Level of upkeep / maintenance required

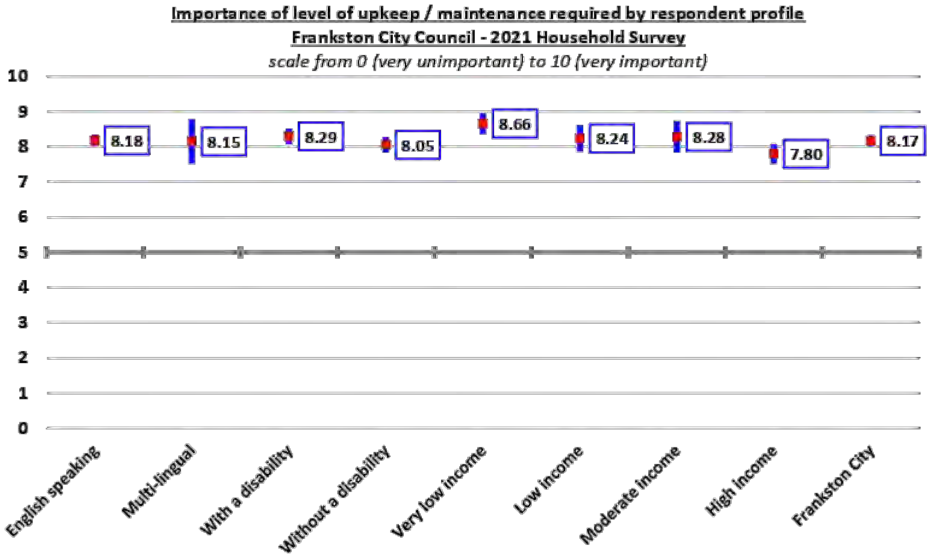
There was measurable variation in the importance of the level of upkeep and maintenance required observed by precinct. Respondent households from Sandhurst rated it measurably more important than average, whilst respondent households from the rural precinct rated it measurably less important.



There was also measurable variation observed by household structure. Older sole person households rated it measurably and significantly more important than average, whilst younger sole person households rated it measurably and significantly less important.

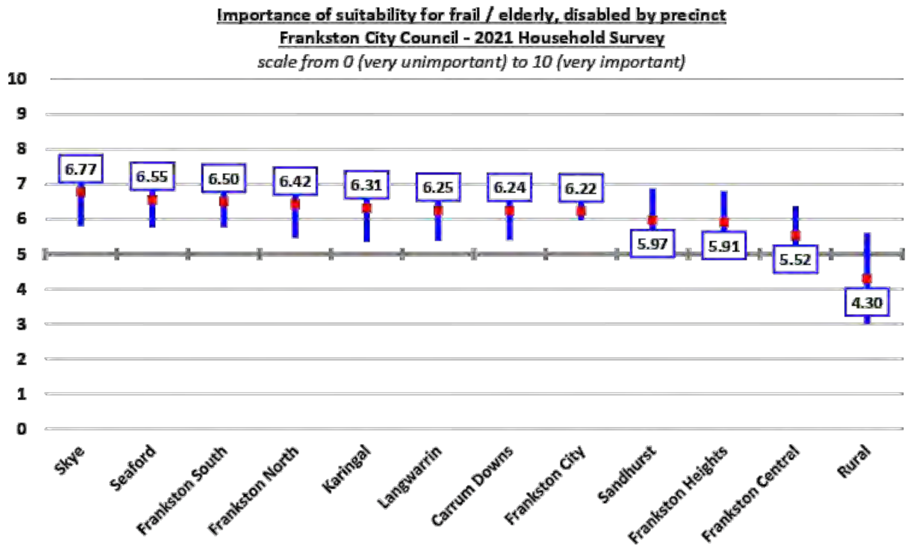


Households with a member with a disability rated this aspect somewhat more important than other households. Very low-income households rated this measurably more important than high-income households, who rated it measurably less important than the municipal average.

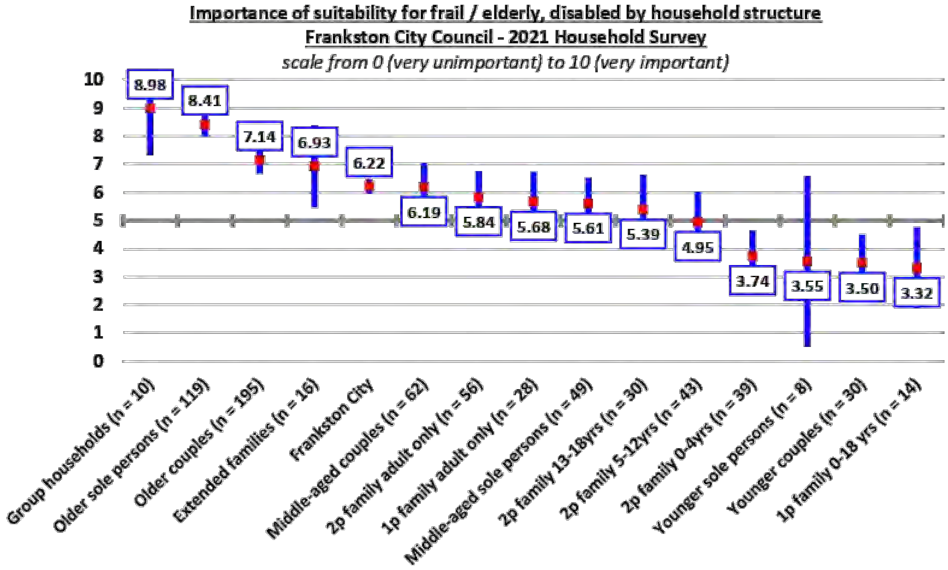


Suitability for frail, the elderly, and persons with a disability

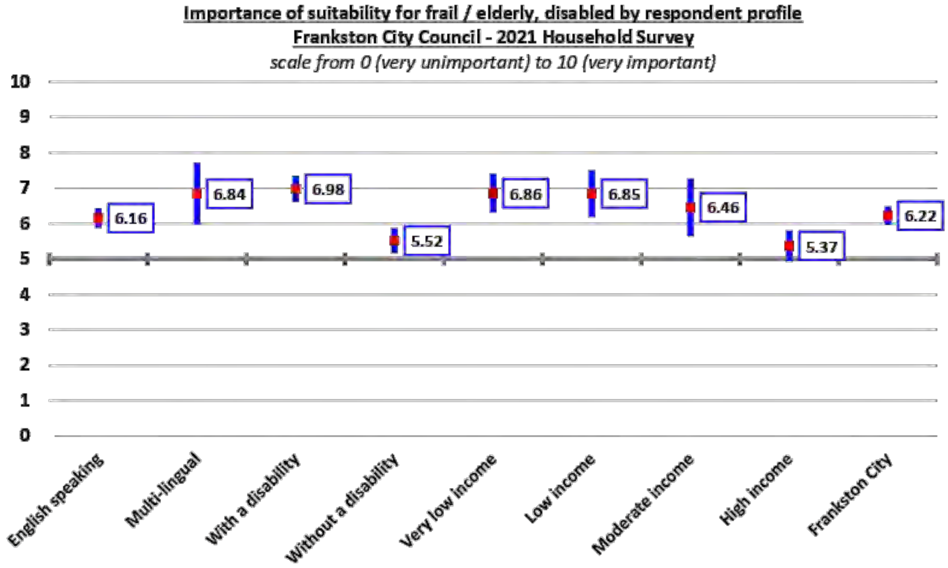
Cognisant of the smaller sample size of respondent households for this aspect, there was measurable variation in the importance of suitability for frail, elderly, or persons with a disability observed across the municipality. Respondents from the rural precinct rated this measurably less important than average.



Again, cognisant of the smaller sample size, it is noted that group households, older sole person and older couple households rated this measurably more important than average, whilst younger couples and one-parent families with children rated it measurably less important.

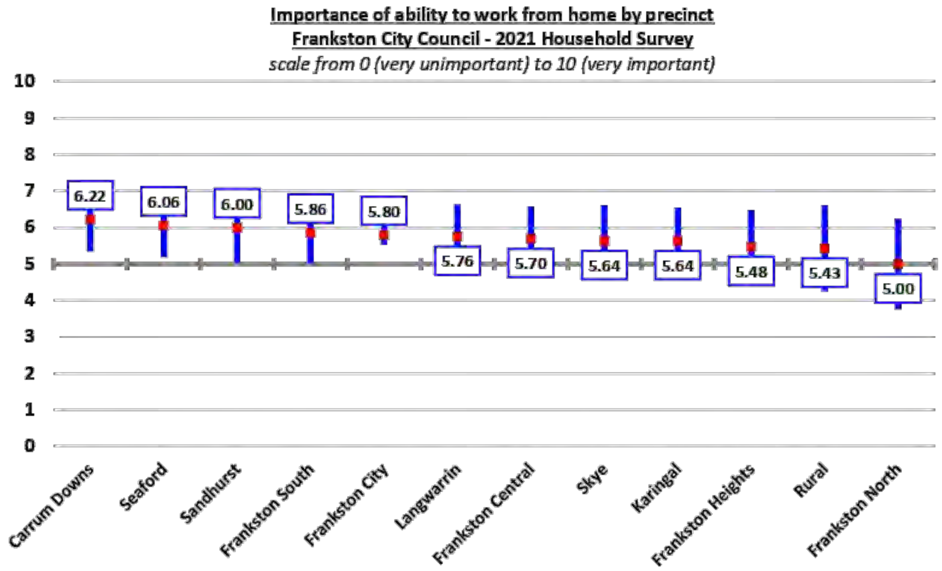


Multi-lingual households rated this somewhat more important than English speaking households, whilst households with a member with a disability rated it measurably and significantly more important than other households. High-income households rated this measurably and significantly less important than other households.

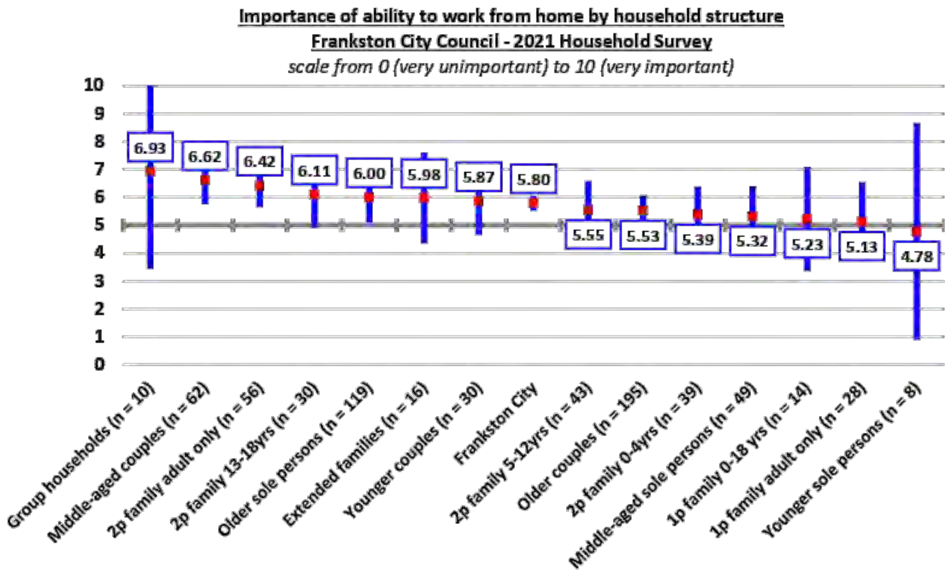


Ability to work from home

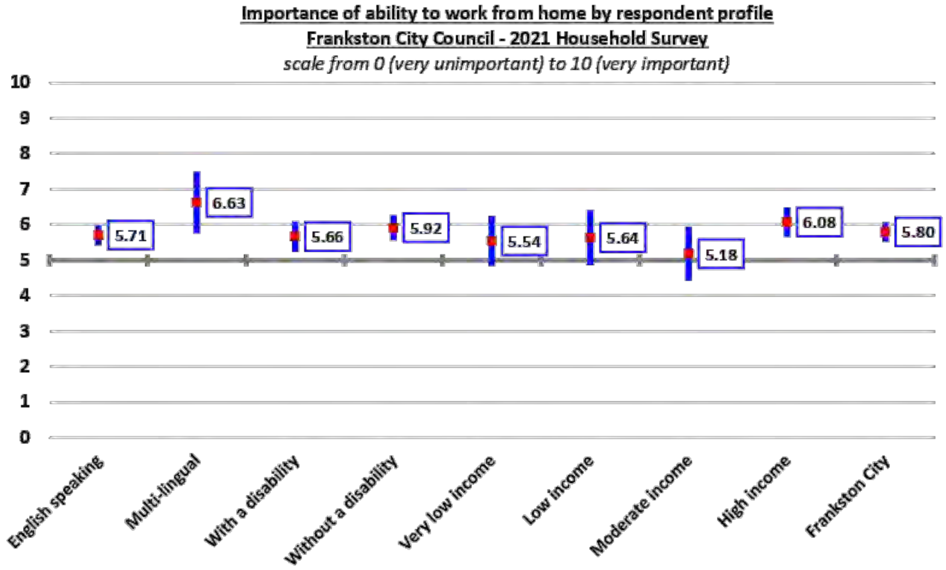
There was no measurable variation in the importance of the ability to work from home observed across the municipality.



Cognisant of the smaller sample size for this aspect of the dwelling, there was no statistically significant variation in the result observed.

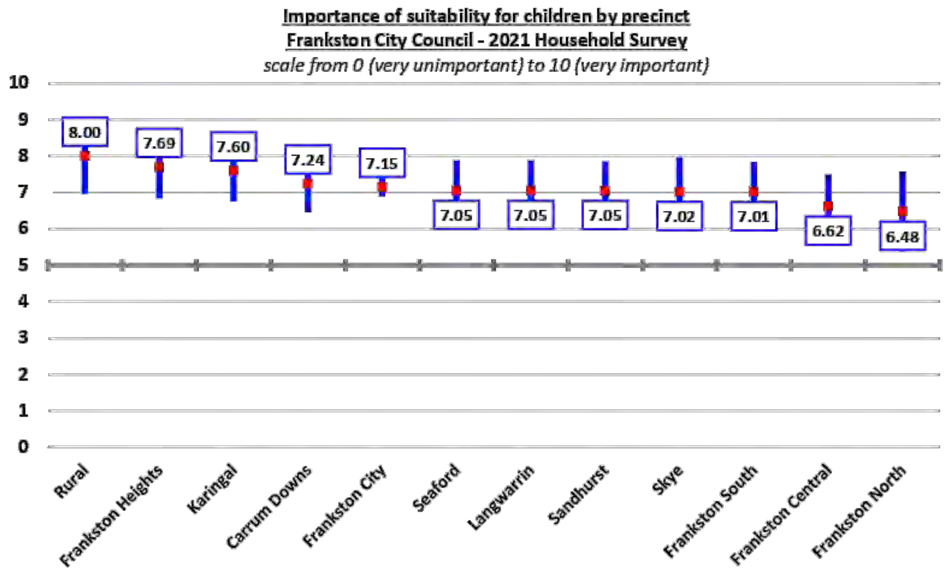


Multi-lingual households rated the ability to work from home notably more important than English speaking households, and high-income households rated it notably more important than other households.

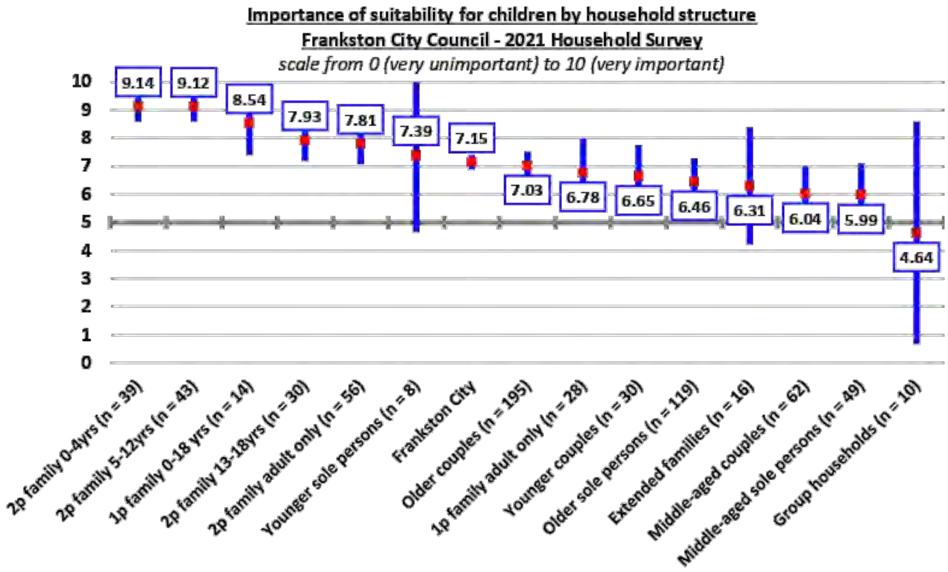


Suitability for children

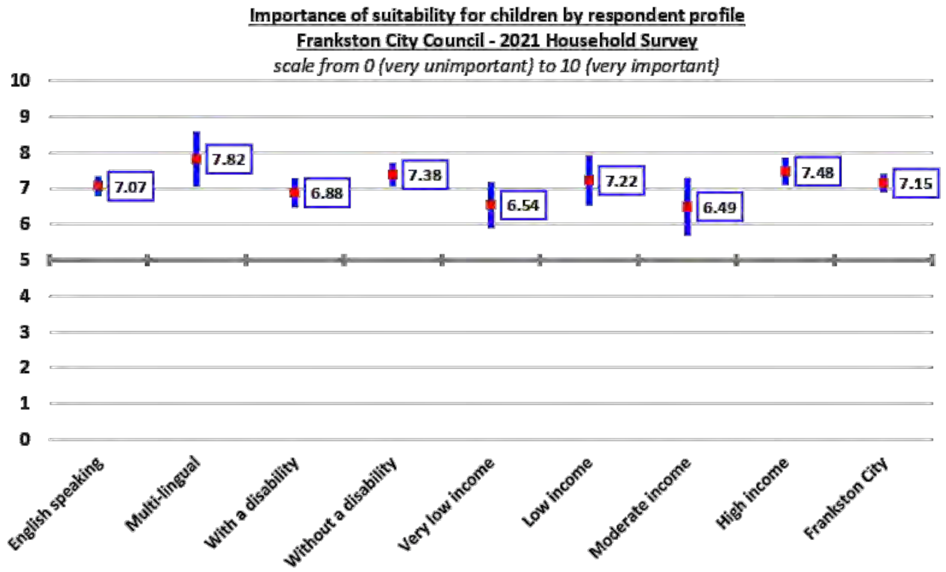
There was no measurable variation in the importance of suitability for children observed across the municipality.



There was, however, measurable variation observed by household structure. Both one and two-parent families with children rated this notably or measurably more important than average, whilst middle-aged sole person and couple households and group households rated it notably less important than average.

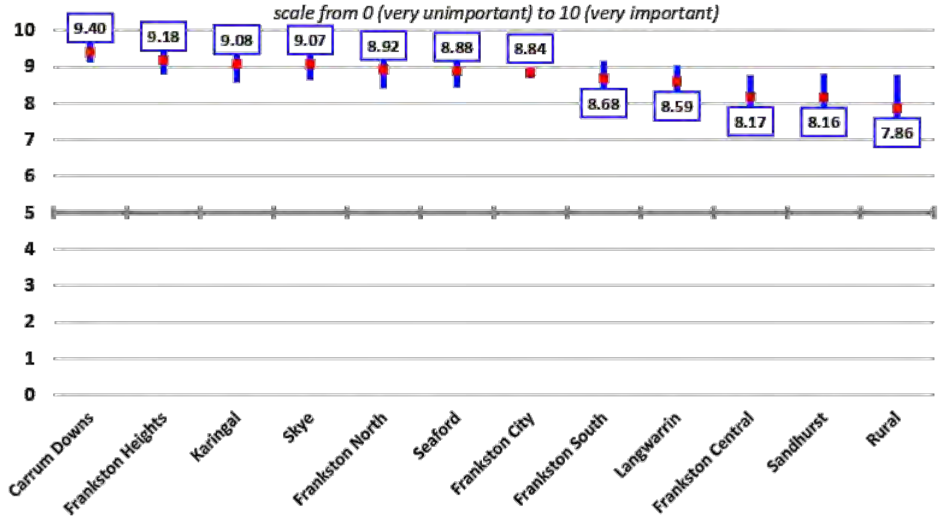


Multi-lingual households rated suitability for children somewhat more important than English speaking households. Households with a member with a disability rated it notably less important than other households. The household income results were mixed.

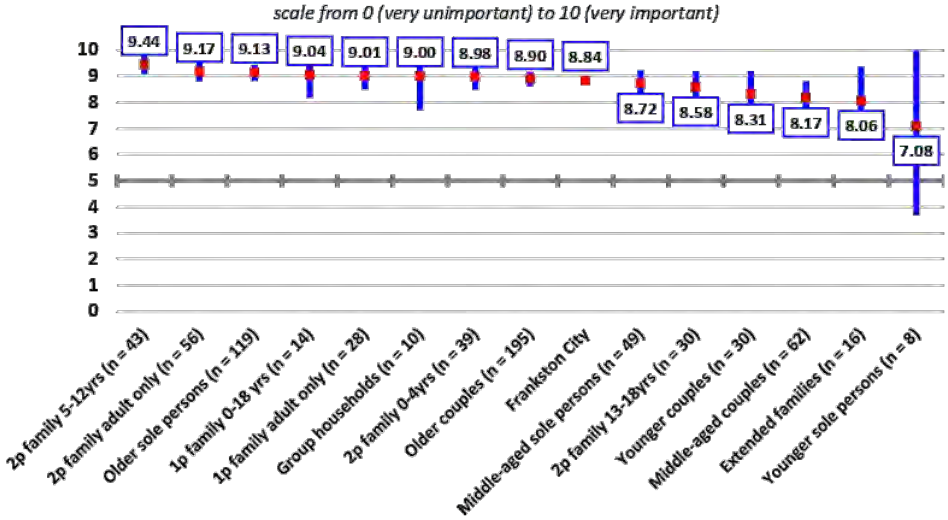


Affordability

There was measurable variation in the average importance of affordability observed across the municipality, with respondent households from Carrum Downs rating this measurably more important than average at a very high importance of 9.40 out of 10. Respondent households from the rural precinct rated it notably but not measurably less important.



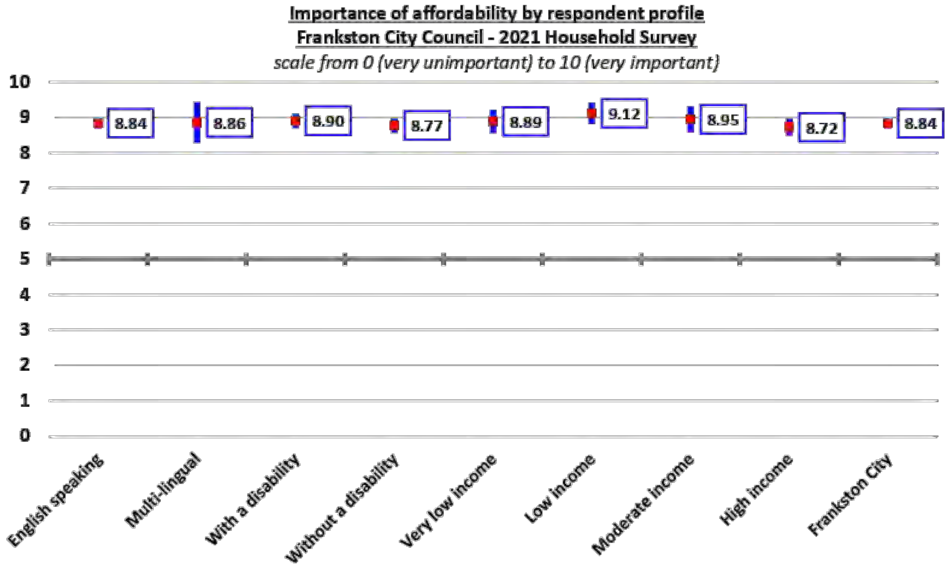
There was some measurable variation observed by household structure, with two-parent families with school-aged children rating it measurably more important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of affordability in the decision to live in the dwelling observed by household profile, including language, disability status or household income.

It is noted, however, that high-income households rated this marginally but not measurably less important than other households, although still extremely important.

This reinforces the fact that affordability is a relative, rather than an absolute term. High income households will still consider the affordability of the dwelling when making housing choices, with the requirement to have the cost of the dwelling within their financial reach.



Housing situation

Respondent households were asked:

"How would you describe your current housing situation?"

A total of 654 of the 704 respondent households provided a response as to their current housing situation.

It is noted that the survey over-represents homeowners, slightly under-represents mortgagor households, and notably under-represents rental households. These skews in the results reflect the age-skew of the total sample, as discussed throughout this report.

The skew in the results reflects the distribution and mail-back of the surveys without a personal interaction by staff of Metropolis Research. The process of personally speaking with households, leaving the survey with them to complete, and then returning to pick up the completed surveys has consistently obtained a sample that closely reflects the underlying population.

The need to distribute the surveys without personal interaction due to the COVID-19 restrictions that came into effect as the survey was due for distribution, has resulted in this skew in the results.

Housing situation
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*2016 Census*
Fully own this home	326	49.8%	27.2%
Purchasing this home *(mortgage)*	230	35.2%	41.8%
Renting this home	84	12.8%	27.2%
Public or social housing	14	2.1%	2.4%
Other	0	0.0%	1.4%
Not stated and other	50		1,396
Total households	**704**	**100%**	**49,682**

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

- ***Frankston South, Karingal, Langwarrin, Sandhurst, and the rural precinct*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to own their home outright.
- ***Carrum Downs and Skye*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to have a mortgage.
- ***Frankston Central, Frankston Heights, Frankston North, and Seaford*** – respondents were notably more likely than average to be renting their home.

Housing situation by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Fully own this home	32.8%	48.6%	47.6%	37.8%	57.5%	54.7%
Purchasing this home *(mortgage)*	54.7%	28.4%	31.7%	28.9%	34.2%	24.5%
Renting this home	10.9%	18.9%	19.0%	20.0%	6.8%	18.9%
Public or social housing	1.6%	4.1%	1.7%	13.3%	1.5%	1.9%
Not stated	5	5	1	12	6	4
Total households	**69**	**79**	**64**	**57**	**79**	**57**

Situation	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Fully own this home	55.9%	56.3%	52.5%	48.2%	57.9%	49.8%
Purchasing this home *(mortgage)*	37.3%	39.0%	26.2%	46.4%	39.5%	35.2%
Renting this home	6.8%	4.7%	18.0%	5.4%	2.6%	12.8%
Public or social housing	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Not stated	7	1	3	4	1	50
Total households	**66**	**65**	**64**	**60**	**39**	**704**

There was also some notable variation in the housing situation of respondent households observed by household structure, as follows:

- ***Two-parent families (with youngest child aged 0 to 18 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to have a mortgage.
- ***Two-parent families (with adults only)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to own their home outright.
- ***Older sole person and older couple*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to own their home outright.
- ***Younger and middle-aged sole person and couple*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to have a mortgage, although middle-aged sole person households were also notably more likely than average to be renting.
- ***One-parent families (with children aged 0 to 18 years)*** – the small sample of 14 respondent households were notably more likely than average to be renting their home.
- ***Group households*** – the small sample of 10 group households were notably more likely than average to be renting.

Housing situation by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 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	11.4%	21.0%	9.5%	56.7%	32.2%	40.0%
Purchasing this home	75.9%	61.7%	82.5%	36.3%	32.2%	0.0%
Renting this home	12.7%	16.0%	8.0%	7.0%	35.6%	60.0%
Public or social housing	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	1	0	0	4	0	1
Total households	**39**	**43**	**30**	**56**	**5**	**4**

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	37.3%	27.5%	1.1%	26.5%	88.2%	12.2%
Purchasing this home	0.0%	38.5%	80.0%	56.2%	7.2%	75.6%
Renting this home	62.7%	19.2%	18.8%	15.0%	4.0%	12.2%
Public or social housing	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Not stated	0	2	1	4	16	2
Total households	**5**	**28**	**30**	**62**	**195**	**8**

Situation	Middle-aged sole persons	Older sole persons	Extended families	Group households	Frankston City
Fully own this home	13.1%	75.4%	46.5%	31.4%	49.8%
Purchasing this home	49.8%	9.2%	43.1%	25.5%	35.2%
Renting this home	30.8%	12.3%	10.4%	34.9%	12.8%
Public or social housing	6.3%	3.1%	0.0%	8.2%	2.1%
Not stated	3	17	0	0	50
Total households	**49**	**119**	**16**	**10**	**704**

The following graph provides a comparison of housing situation by the respondent households' income range.

Attention is drawn to the fact that approximately two-thirds of the very low- and low-income respondent households reported that they own their home outright.

This is an important fact to bear in mind when interpreting the results to other questions where household income has been used to explore results. This is because many very low- and low-income households in the City of Frankston are households of retired sole person and couple households who clearly own their home outright.

These are commonly referred to as asset-rich but cash poor households.

Housing situation by household income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Situation	*Very low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Frankston City*
Fully own this home	64.4%	63.2%	57.3%	28.2%	49.8%
Purchasing this home *(mortgage)*	17.9%	14.1%	22.9%	60.6%	35.2%
Renting this home	14.7%	17.3%	18.3%	10.2%	12.8%
Public or social housing	3.1%	5.3%	1.5%	1.0%	2.1%
Not stated	13	5	2	11	50
Total households	**154**	**97**	**76**	**250**	**704**

Housing payments

Respondent households renting or with a mortgage were asked:

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

A total of 302 of the 328 mortgagor and rental respondent households provided a response to this question as to their weekly home loan or rental payment.

The median weekly housing costs of respondent households that have a mortgage or pay rent was $399 per week. When compared to the 2016 *Census:*

- ***Mortgage payment*** - the median monthly mortgage payment was from the survey was $1,880 per month compared to $1,621 from the *Census*, an increase of 16% over five years.
- ***Weekly rental payment*** – the median weekly rental payment from the survey was $352 per week, compared to $306 from the *Census*, an increase of 15% over five years.

Weekly home loan or rent payments
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of households with a mortgage or rental payments providing a response)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*	*Mortgagor*	*Rental*
$1 - $99 per week	9	3.0%	4.2%	0.0%
$100 - $199 per week	25	8.3%	6.8%	11.8%
$200 - $299 per week	38	12.6%	12.2%	13.3%
$300 - $399 per week	79	26.2%	18.5%	46.5%
$400 - $499 per week	69	22.8%	23.1%	22.1%
$500 or more per week	82	27.2%	35.1%	6.4%
Not stated	26		13	13
Total households	**328**	**100%**	**230**	**98**
Median housing cost per week	*$399 per week*		*$434*	*$352*

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The sample size of 328 respondent households was not large enough to facilitate a breakdown by precinct or by household structure. Additional data is available on request.

The following tables provide a breakdown of the weekly home loan and rental payments by the respondent household's income range.

Cognisant of the very small sample size for some income categories, both for mortgagor and rental households, it is noted that:

- High-income households are most likely to be paying $500 or more per week in mortgage, whilst the small sample of very low and low-income respondent households with a mortgage were much more likely to be paying no more than $400 per week.

It is noted also that there is a strong relationship between the respondent household's income range and their weekly rental payment.

- Very low-income households are most likely to be paying less than $300 per week, low- and moderate-income households are most likely to be paying $300 to $399 per week, and high-income rental households are most likely to be paying $300 or more per week.

Weekly home loan repayments by household income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households with a mortgage providing a response)

Response	*Very low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Frankston City*
$1 - $99 per week	8.4%	31.0%	2.9%	1.8%	4.2%
$100 - $199 per week	8.1%	4.2%	24.3%	2.3%	6.8%
$200 - $299 per week	18.4%	19.6%	5.8%	10.3%	12.2%
$300 - $399 per week	27.9%	8.0%	36.3%	16.4%	18.5%
$400 - $499 per week	15.8%	16.6%	13.5%	25.7%	23.1%
$500 or more per week	21.4%	20.6%	17.2%	43.5%	35.1%
Not stated	0	0	0	3	13
Total households	**25**	**13**	**17**	**145**	**230**

Weekly rent payments by household income
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households with rental payments providing a response)

Response	*Very low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Frankston City*
$1 - $99 per week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
$100 - $199 per week	32.5%	8.5%	4.0%	4.6%	11.8%
$200 - $299 per week	19.5%	24.9%	11.7%	0.0%	13.3%
$300 - $399 per week	35.0%	49.5%	60.2%	57.6%	46.5%
$400 - $499 per week	7.3%	6.5%	15.5%	37.8%	22.1%
$500 or more per week	5.7%	10.6%	8.6%	0.0%	6.4%
Not stated	4	3	1	4	13
Total households	**25**	**21**	**15**	**27**	**98**

Potential migration

Respondents were asked:

"Does the person expect to move from this dwelling within the next 12 months?"

A total of 1,480 of the 1,610 respondents provided a response as to whether they expect to move from their current dwelling within the next 12 months.

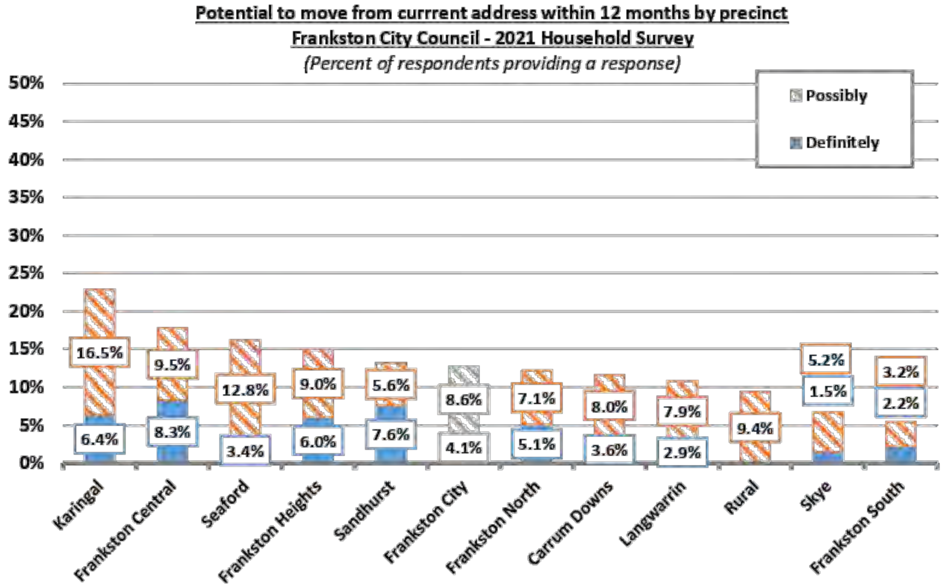
A little more than ten percent (12.7%) of respondents reported that they may potentially move from their current address within the next 12 months.

Potential to move from current address within 12 months
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents providing a response)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes - definitely	61	4.1%
Yes - possibly	127	8.6%
No	1,292	87.3%
Can't say	130	
Total	**1,610**	**100%**

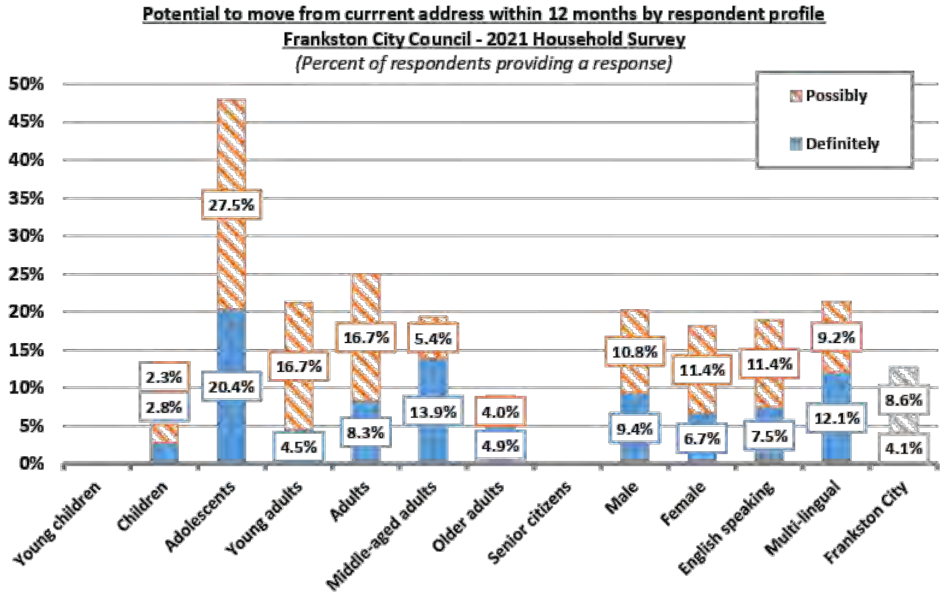
There was some notable variation in this result observed across the municipality, with respondents from Karingal notably more likely than average to possibly move within the next 12 months.

It is also noted that respondents from Frankston Central were somewhat more likely than average to definitely be moving within the next 12 months.



There was significant variation in the proportion of respondents potentially moving from their current address within the next 12 months observed by respondent profile, as follows:

- *Adolescents (aged 13 to 19 years)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be either definitely or possibly moving from their current address within the next 12 months.
- *Young adults and adults (aged 20 to 44 years)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be possibly moving from their current address within the next 12 months, and adults were notably more likely to be definitely moving.
- *Middle-aged adults (aged 45 to 59 years)* – respondents were measurably more likely than average to be definitely moving within the next 12 months.
- *Gender* – there was no measurable variation in this result observed by the respondents' gender.
- *Language spoken at home* – there was no measurable variation in this result observed between English speaking respondents and respondents who prefer to speak a language other than English at home.



Potential future location of residence

Respondents potentially moving within 12 months were asked:

"Where is the person most likely to move?"

A total of 121 of the 188 respondents potentially moving from their current address in the next 12 months provided a response as to their potential future suburb of residence.

Almost half (44.6%) of the respondents potentially moving from the current address in the next 12 months reported that they were most likely to stay in the southeastern region of Melbourne, either in the City of Frankston (32.3%) or the surrounding southeastern region (11.3%). A further 18.2% were potentially moving to the Mornington Peninsula.

It is noted that a small proportion (12.9%) of respondents were potentially moving interstate.

These results are consistent with the previous region of residence results discussed earlier in this report, which highlights the well-established trend of residents of metropolitan Melbourne tending to move relatively short distances and largely staying with the development corridor in which they currently live.

There was no measurable variation in these results observed by gender, although it is noted that older respondents were more likely than others to move to the Mornington Peninsula, regional or rural Victoria, or interstate, whilst younger respondents were more likely to move to southeastern Melbourne.

Potential future region of residence
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

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

Region	2021 Number	2021 Percent	Male	Female	Younger (0 - 34 yrs)	Middle-age (45 - 59 yrs)	Older (60+ yrs)
Frankston City	40	32.3%	33.4%	31.6%	32.1%	39.8%	24.2%
Mornington Peninsula	22	17.7%	15.6%	20.1%	9.5%	10.1%	39.5%
Interstate	16	12.9%	11.3%	14.1%	7.3%	14.4%	19.1%
South eastern Melbourne	14	11.3%	7.3%	14.9%	19.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Southern Melbourne	9	7.3%	10.5%	4.9%	11.3%	9.0%	0.0%
Regional / rural Victoria	6	4.8%	5.1%	4.1%	1.3%	2.9%	11.1%
Inner Melbourne	5	4.0%	5.2%	2.5%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%
North western Melbourne	3	2.4%	3.1%	1.9%	0.0%	4.2%	3.7%
International	3	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%
Various	3	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.7%	1.2%
Outer eastern Melbourne	2	1.6%	3.5%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North eastern Melbourne	1	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	3.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Not stated	64		32	34	33	21	13
Total	**188**	**100%**	**86**	**102**	**81**	**61**	**47**

Reasons for potentially moving from current dwelling

Respondents potentially moving within 12 months were asked:

"Why is the person moving from this dwelling?"

A total of 148 of the 188 respondents potentially moving from their current dwelling within the next 12 months provided a response as to the reasons why they move, at an average of approximately one reason per respondent.

The percentages refer to the percent of the sample of respondents potentially moving within the next 12 months (i.e., 188 respondents).

The most common reasons why respondents may potentially move from their current dwelling were lifestyle changes (9.6%) and upgrading (9.0%). It is noted that male respondents were marginally more likely to move due to lifestyle changes, whilst female respondents were marginally more likely to move due to upgrading.

Reasons for potentially leaving current address within 12 months
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents potentially moving within 12 months providing a

Reason	*2021*		*Male*	*Female*
	Number	*Percent*		
Lifestyle change	18	9.6%	11.6%	7.8%
Upgrading	17	9.0%	5.8%	11.8%
Purchasing a home / building house	14	7.4%	8.1%	6.9%
Downsizing	14	7.4%	7.0%	7.8%
Renting	14	7.4%	9.3%	5.9%
To be closer to family and / or friends	11	5.9%	3.5%	7.8%
To get better access to services	10	5.3%	7.0%	3.9%
Selling	10	5.3%	8.1%	3.9%
Retirement / nursing home	6	3.2%	3.5%	2.9%
Can't afford location	5	2.7%	3.5%	2.0%
Child leaving home / independent living	4	2.1%	4.7%	0.0%
Safer / better area	4	2.1%	1.2%	2.9%
Crime / safety	3	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%
Noisy neighbours	3	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%
Area becoming overcrowded / high density	2	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%
Converting to investment property	2	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
COVID related	2	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%
For employment	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%
Lack of / to be closer to public transport	1	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%
Lease is ending	1	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Upkeep difficult	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%
Other	13	6.9%	8.1%	6.9%
Total responses	**156**		**75**	**83**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*148 (78.4%)*		*69 (80.4%)*	*78 (76.6%)*

Cognisant of the small sample size of approximately 50 respondents for each broad age group, there was some variation in the reasons for potentially moving from the current dwelling observed, as follows:

- ***Younger and middle-aged (aged 0 to 34 years)*** - respondents were more likely to be upgrading than older respondents, and more likely to move to get better access to services.

- ***Younger (aged 0 to 34 years)*** - respondents were more likely to be purchasing a new home or building a home than were middle-aged or particularly older respondents and were more likely to be a child leaving home.

- ***Older (aged 60 years and over)*** - respondents were notably more likely to be downsizing than other respondents, and more likely to be moving to a retirement home or nursing home. They were also more likely to be moving due to noisy neighbours.

- ***Middle-aged (aged 35 to 59 years)*** – respondents were notably more likely to be moving due to renting.

Reasons for potentially leaving current address within 12 months by age structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondents potentially moving within 12 months providing a response)

Reason	*Younger (0 - 34 yrs)*	*Middle-aged (35 - 59 yrs)*	*Older (aged 60+ yrs)*	*Frankston City*
Lifestyle change	6.2%	13.1%	10.6%	9.6%
Upgrading	11.1%	11.5%	2.1%	9.0%
Purchasing a home / building house	9.9%	6.6%	2.1%	7.4%
Downsizing	0.0%	8.2%	19.1%	7.4%
Renting	6.2%	13.1%	2.1%	7.4%
To be closer to family and / or friends	4.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.9%
To get better access to services	7.4%	6.6%	0.0%	5.3%
Selling	4.9%	4.9%	6.4%	5.3%
Retirement / nursing home	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	3.2%
Can't afford location	2.5%	3.3%	2.1%	2.7%
Child leaving home / independent living	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Safer / better area	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Crime / safety	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	1.6%
Noisy neighbours	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	1.6%
Area becoming overcrowded / high density	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	1.1%
Converting to investment property	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
COVID related	1.2%	3.3%	0.0%	1.1%
For employment	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Lack of / to be closer to public transport	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Lease is ending	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Upkeep difficult	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.5%
Other	3.7%	8.2%	10.6%	6.9%
Total responses	**57**	**57**	**43**	**156**
Respondents identifying at least one reason	*55 (68.1%)*	*52 (86.1%)*	*40 (86.1%)*	*148 (78.4%)*

Community services

Respondent households were asked:

"Which of the following community services does your household use now and which do you think your household may require within the next five years?"

Respondent households were asked whether they currently use, require but cannot access, or may require within the next five years, each of 32 community services.

These services and facilities have been broken into three groups: nine children's and youth services, seven aged and disability services, and 15 community support services.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, which is important to bear in mind given the skew in the sample towards older over younger respondents.

This skew was a result of the change in the methodology away from a personal engagement with each resident to drop off and personally pick-up each completed survey, to a distribution that did not involve any personal interaction, and a mail-back of the completed survey. This change was the result of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown requirements.

To provide a more complete picture of the current and potential future use of the 32 community services, a breakdown is provided both by precinct as well as household structure.

This includes a breakdown for younger, middle-aged, and older sole person and couple only households, as well as families based on the age of the youngest child.

As would be expected, there was measurable and significant variation in the current and potential future use of many of these community services observed by household structure.

Children's and youth services

Respondent households were asked whether they currently use, require but cannot access, or may potentially require within the next five years, each of nine children's and youth services.

A total of 116 of the 704 (16.5%) respondent households reported that they currently use at least one of the nine listed children's and youth services, with these households using an average of approximately two services per household.

A total of just 16 of the 704 (2.2%) respondent households reported that they currently require at least one of these children's and youth services but cannot access. Six households reported that they could not access playgroups, five couldn't access immunisation services, and five couldn't access youth activities and services.

A total of 119 of the 704 respondent households reported that they may require within the next five years at least one of the nine listed children's and youth services, at an average of approximately four services per household.

Metropolis Research does note, however, the age-skew in the underlying sample, with the over-representation of older over younger respondents. This includes an over-representation of older sole person and older couples, and an under-representation of younger sole person, couples, and younger families. This skew is likely to lead to an under-estimation of the current and potential future demand for children's and youth services in these municipal level results.

Readers are strongly advised to refer to the household structure breakdowns of these results in the following pages for a more detailed understanding of the current and potential future use of children's and youth services by household structure.

It is noted that the overall proportion of respondent households that may require at least one of these services is not significantly larger than the proportion who currently use at least one service. However, these respondents may require an average of four services rather than the current two, which reflects different requirements within the community as children are born and age.

Metropolis Research notes that 12.2% of respondent households reported that they currently use immunisation services, compared to just 5.1% using Maternal and Child Health services. This significant difference in result is likely to reflect, at least in part, some respondent households referring to COVID-19 vaccinations rather than just childhood immunisation.

Apart from immunisation services, that are projected on these figures to decline from 12.2% of households to 7.2% within the next five years, the potential future demand for the remaining children's and youth services is projected to increase over current use.

Current and potenital future use of Children's and Youth Services
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*Current*		*Need but can't access*		*Future*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Before and after school care	16	2.3%	3	0.4%	62	8.8%
Playgroups	24	3.4%	6	0.9%	61	8.7%
3 year old kinder	24	3.4%	1	0.1%	57	8.1%
4 year old kinder	21	3.0%	1	0.1%	57	8.1%
School holiday programs	14	2.0%	1	0.1%	56	8.0%
Immunisation	86	12.2%	5	0.7%	51	7.2%
Maternal and Child Health Service	36	5.1%	1	0.1%	47	6.7%
Youth activities and services	10	1.4%	5	0.7%	46	6.5%
Pre-school storytime	12	1.7%	2	0.3%	37	5.3%
Total responses	**243**		**25**		**474**	
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*116 (16.5%)*		*16 (2.2%)*		*119 (16.9%)*	

There was some variation in the current and potential future demand for children's and youth services observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use immunisation services, and somewhat more likely to potentially require playgroups, 4-year-old kinder, immunisation, MCH services, and youth activity services.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use playgroups, school holiday programs, and immunisation services, and somewhat more likely to potentially require 4-year-old kinder, school holiday programs, and youth activity services.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use playgroups and MCH services.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require playgroups, 3-year-old kinder, 4-year-old kinder, school holiday programs, and MCH services.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use playgroups and somewhat more likely to potentially require immunisation services.

Current and potenital future use of Children's and Youth Services by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Carrum Downs		Frankston Central		Frankston Heights		Frankston North	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	2.9%	10.1%	2.5%	12.7%	3.1%	9.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Playgroups	1.4%	15.9%	7.6%	8.9%	6.3%	10.9%	3.5%	3.5%
3 year old kinder	5.8%	11.6%	2.5%	12.7%	4.7%	9.4%	1.8%	5.3%
4 year old kinder	2.9%	13.0%	1.3%	12.7%	4.7%	9.4%	0.0%	3.5%
School holiday programs	0.0%	8.7%	5.1%	12.7%	4.7%	6.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Immunisation	17.4%	11.6%	17.7%	5.1%	9.4%	6.3%	7.0%	5.3%
Maternal & Child Health Service	5.8%	11.6%	8.9%	5.1%	9.4%	7.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Youth activities and services	1.4%	10.1%	3.8%	10.1%	3.1%	9.4%	1.8%	3.5%
Pre-school storytime	1.4%	8.7%	3.8%	8.9%	1.6%	4.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Total responses	**27**	**70**	**42**	**70**	**30**	**47**	**14**	**18**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*13 (18.8%)*	*15 (21.7%)*	*18 (22.8%)*	*18 (22.8%)*	*11 (17.2%)*	*12 (18.8%)*	*5 (8.8%)*	*7 (12.3%)*

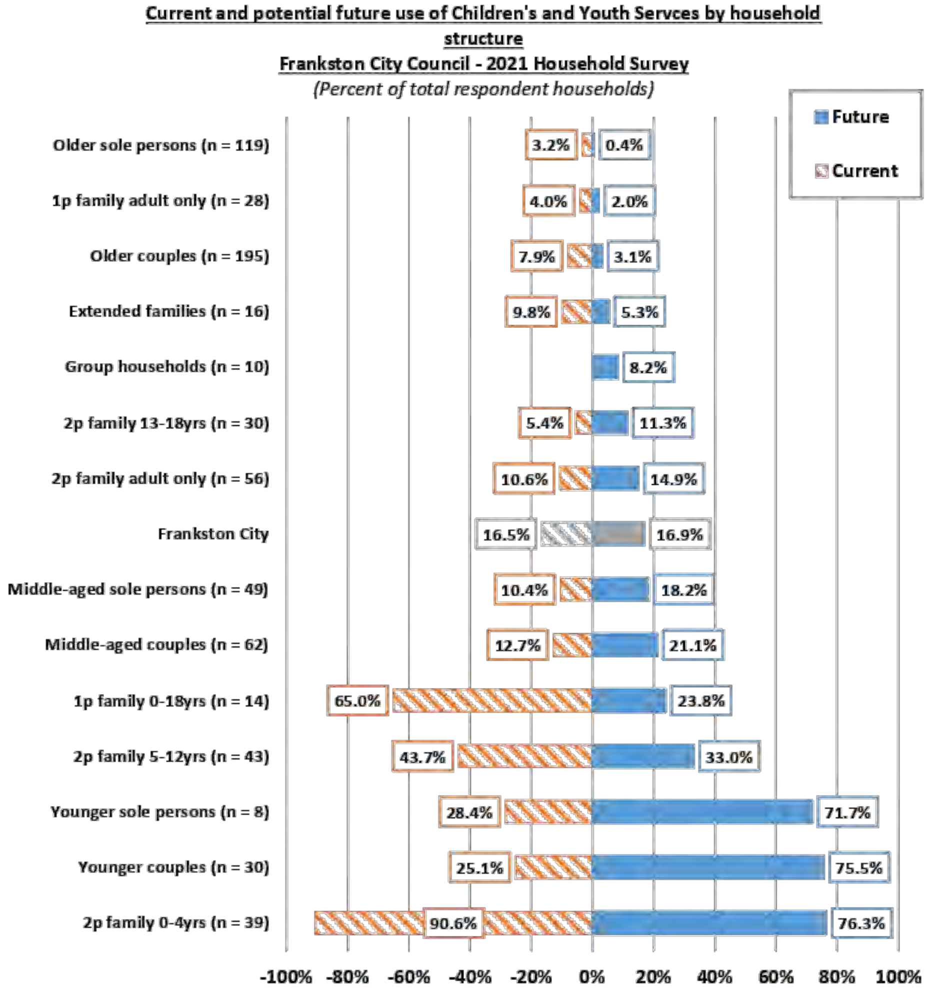
Service	Frankston South		Karingal		Langwarrin		Sandhurst	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	2.5%	8.9%	1.8%	12.3%	1.5%	6.1%	0.0%	6.2%
Playgroups	2.5%	2.5%	5.3%	14.0%	0.0%	6.1%	3.1%	9.2%
3 year old kinder	5.1%	2.5%	3.5%	14.0%	1.5%	4.5%	1.5%	9.2%
4 year old kinder	3.8%	1.3%	5.3%	15.8%	3.0%	4.5%	3.1%	6.2%
School holiday programs	3.8%	5.1%	1.8%	12.3%	0.0%	7.6%	1.5%	7.7%
Immunisation	13.9%	6.3%	15.8%	7.0%	7.6%	4.5%	7.7%	10.8%
Maternal & Child Health Service	3.8%	1.3%	7.0%	10.5%	1.5%	6.1%	3.1%	6.2%
Youth activities and services	2.5%	5.1%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	4.6%
Pre-school storytime	1.3%	2.5%	1.8%	8.8%	1.5%	3.0%	1.5%	4.6%
Total responses	**31**	**28**	**24**	**58**	**11**	**32**	**14**	**42**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*15 (19.0%)*	*9 (11.4%)*	*13 (22.8%)*	*14 (24.6%)*	*6 (9.1%)*	*8 (12.1%)*	*9 (13.8%)*	*11 (16.9%)*

Service	Seaford		Skye		Rural		Frankston City	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	1.6%	9.4%	3.3%	3.3%	5.1%	5.1%	2.3%	8.8%
Playgroups	3.1%	6.3%	6.7%	8.3%	5.1%	2.6%	3.4%	8.7%
3 year old kinder	3.1%	7.8%	0.0%	5.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.4%	8.1%
4 year old kinder	3.1%	7.8%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	8.1%
School holiday programs	1.6%	9.4%	1.7%	3.3%	2.6%	7.7%	2.0%	8.0%
Immunisation	9.4%	7.8%	11.7%	11.7%	7.7%	2.6%	12.2%	7.2%
Maternal & Child Health Service	4.7%	6.3%	3.3%	8.3%	2.6%	0.0%	5.1%	6.7%
Youth activities and services	1.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	1.4%	6.5%
Pre-school storytime	1.6%	4.7%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.3%
Total responses	**19**	**40**	**16**	**29**	**10**	**10**	**243**	**474**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*9 (14.1%)*	*9 (14.1%)*	*11 (18.3%)*	*10 (16.7%)*	*6 (15.4%)*	*5 (12.8%)*	*116 (16.5%)*	*119 (16.9%)*

There was significant variation in the current and potential future demand for at least one of the children's and youth services observed by household structure, as outlined in the following graph.

- ***One and two-parent families with children aged up to 18 years*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than other households to both currently use at least one service and potentially require at least one in the next five years.

- ***Younger sole person and couple households*** – respondent households were notably more likely to currently require at least one of these services and measurably and significantly more likely to potentially require at least one in the next five years.



There was measurable and significant variation in the current use and potential future demand for each of the nine children's and youth services observed by household structure, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years)*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to currently use and potentially require all nine of these services.
- ***Two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 12 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently require before and after school care, playgroups, school holiday programs, immunisation, and youth activity services. They were measurably more likely to potentially require school holiday programs in the next five years.
- ***Younger sole person and couples*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to potentially require all nine of the children's and youth services.

Current and potenital future use of Children's and Youth Services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*2p (0 to 4 yrs)*		*2p (5 to 12 yrs)*		*2p (13 to 18 yrs)*		*2p (adult only)*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	7.7%	59.0%	7.0%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%
Playgroups	23.1%	30.8%	7.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	8.9%
3 year old kinder	38.5%	53.8%	4.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%
4 year old kinder	38.5%	53.8%	9.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%
School holiday programs	7.7%	51.3%	11.6%	16.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Immunisation	74.4%	12.8%	27.9%	9.3%	3.3%	6.7%	8.9%	10.7%
Maternal & Child Health Service	71.8%	10.3%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	7.1%
Youth activities and services	10.3%	33.3%	9.3%	9.3%	0.0%	6.7%	1.8%	8.9%
Pre-school storytime	17.9%	33.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Total responses	**111**	**132**	**37**	**27**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**43**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*36 (90.6%)*	*30 (76.3%)*	*19 (43.7%)*	*14 (33.0%)*	*2 (5.4%)*	*3 (11.3%)*	*6 (10.6%)*	*8 (14.9%)*

Service	*1p (0 to 4 yrs)*		*1p (5 to 12 yrs)*		*1p (13 to 18 yrs)*		*1p (adult only)*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	40.0%	40.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Playgroups	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
3 year old kinder	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4 year old kinder	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
School holiday programs	0.0%	40.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Immunisation	60.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Maternal & Child Health Service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Youth activities and services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Pre-school storytime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Total responses	**10**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*5 (100%)*	*2 (32.2%)*	*2 (58.9%)*	*1 (13.5%)*	*2 (38.3%)*	*1 (24.4%)*	*1 (4.0%)*	*1 (2.0%)*

Current and potenital future use of Children's and Youth Services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*Younger couples*		*Middle-aged*		*Older couples*		*Younger sole*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	3.3%	30.0%	3.2%	8.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Playgroups	3.3%	66.7%	1.6%	11.3%	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	75.0%
3 year old kinder	0.0%	46.7%	4.8%	8.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	37.5%
4 year old kinder	0.0%	43.3%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	25.0%
School holiday programs	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	9.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Immunisation	20.0%	56.7%	11.3%	9.7%	6.2%	3.1%	25.0%	12.5%
Maternal & Child Health Service	10.0%	60.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	62.5%
Youth activities and services	0.0%	23.3%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	37.5%
Pre-school storytime	3.3%	30.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Total responses	**11**	**114**	**12**	**53**	**21**	**23**	**3**	**25**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*8 (25.1%)*	*23 (75.5%)*	*8 (12.7%)*	*13 (21.1%)*	*15 (7.9%)*	*6 (3.1%)*	*2 (28.4%)*	*6 (71.7%)*

Service	*Middle-aged sole*		*Older sole persons*		*Extended families*		*Group households*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Before and after school care	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Playgroups	6.1%	8.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3 year old kinder	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
4 year old kinder	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
School holiday programs	2.0%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Immunisation	6.1%	8.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Maternal & Child Health Service	4.1%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Youth activities and services	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Pre-school storytime	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	**10**	**37**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**
Respondents identifying at least one children's and youth service	*5 (10.4%)*	*9 (18.2%)*	*4 (3.2%)*	*1 (0.4%)*	*2 (9.8%)*	*1 (5.3%)*	*0 (0.0%)*	*1 (8.2%)*

Aged and disability services

Respondent households were asked if they current use, need but cannot access, or may potentially require within the next five years, each of seven listed aged and disability services.

A total of 156 of the 704 (22.1%) of the respondent households reported that they currently use at least one of the nine listed aged and disability service, at an average of a little less than two services per household.

Just 38 of the 704 respondent households reported that they require but cannot access any of these aged and disability services.

A total of 191 of the 704 respondent households reported that they may potentially require at least one of these nine listed aged and disability services within the next five years. Whilst this is not a dramatically larger proportion than the 22.1% who currently use these services, it is noted that these households reported they may potentially require an average of almost three services per households rather than the current use average of a little less than two.

Metropolis Research does note, however, the age-skew in the underlying sample, with the over-representation of older over younger respondents. This includes an over-representation of older sole person and older couples, and an under-representation of younger sole person, couples, and younger families. This skew is likely to lead to an over-estimate in these municipal level results in both the current and potential future use of aged and disability services. Readers are strongly advised to refer to the household structure breakdowns of these results in the following pages for a more detailed understanding of the current and potential future use of aged and disability services by household structure.

Current and potential future use of Aged and Disability Services
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Current		Need but can't access		Future	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Home maintenance	54	7.7%	22	3.1%	112	15.9%
Allied health	105	14.9%	16	2.3%	111	15.8%
In-home community care	45	6.4%	11	1.6%	96	13.6%
Community transport	17	2.4%	9	1.3%	76	10.8%
Senior citizens clubs	27	3.8%	11	1.6%	67	9.5%
Meals on Wheels	19	2.7%	11	1.6%	57	8.1%
Aged care housing	12	1.7%	6	0.9%	47	6.7%
Total responses	**279**		**86**		**566**	
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*156 (22.1%)*		*38 (5.4%)*		*191 (27.1%)*	

There was some notable variation in the current and potential demand for aged and disability services observed across the municipality, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use in-home community care and aged care housing.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use in-home community care and measurably more likely to potentially require home maintenance, in-home community care, community transport, and Meals on Wheels.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to potentially require allied health and in-home community care.
- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to potentially require community transport.

Current and potential future use of Aged and Disability Services by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Carrum Downs		Frankston Central		Frankston Heights		Frankston North	
	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future
Home maintenance	5.8%	8.7%	7.6%	8.9%	9.4%	18.8%	10.5%	15.8%
Allied health	14.5%	10.1%	12.7%	8.9%	18.8%	18.8%	19.3%	8.8%
In-home community care	1.4%	7.2%	8.9%	3.8%	6.3%	17.2%	14.0%	10.5%
Community transport	1.4%	8.7%	3.8%	8.9%	0.0%	6.3%	5.3%	7.0%
Senior citizens clubs	5.8%	8.7%	1.3%	2.5%	6.3%	7.8%	3.5%	5.3%
Meals on Wheels	2.9%	4.3%	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%	7.8%	5.3%	7.0%
Aged care housing	1.4%	4.3%	1.3%	3.8%	1.6%	7.8%	7.0%	5.3%
Total responses	**23**	**36**	**30**	**31**	**28**	**54**	**37**	**34**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*13 (18.8%)*	*10 (14.5%)*	*19 (24.1%)*	*12 (15.2%)*	*16 (25.0%)*	*21 (32.8%)*	*17 (29.8%)*	*11 (19.3%)*

Service	Frankston South		Karingal		Langwarrin		Sandhurst	
	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future
Home maintenance	10.1%	11.4%	8.8%	28.1%	4.5%	21.2%	4.6%	15.4%
Allied health	19.0%	16.5%	14.0%	19.3%	6.1%	22.7%	10.8%	13.8%
In-home community care	5.1%	11.4%	15.8%	26.3%	3.0%	21.2%	1.5%	9.2%
Community transport	3.8%	8.9%	3.5%	17.5%	0.0%	12.1%	3.1%	6.2%
Senior citizens clubs	2.5%	5.1%	5.3%	14.0%	1.5%	13.6%	3.1%	7.7%
Meals on Wheels	3.8%	5.1%	5.3%	17.5%	1.5%	9.1%	0.0%	3.1%
Aged care housing	2.5%	6.3%	1.8%	8.8%	0.0%	9.1%	1.5%	4.6%
Total responses	**37**	**51**	**31**	**75**	**11**	**72**	**16**	**39**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*21 (26.6%)*	*23 (29.1%)*	*16 (28.1%)*	*20 (35.1%)*	*7 (10.6%)*	*23 (34.8%)*	*11 (16.9%)*	*14 (21.5%)*

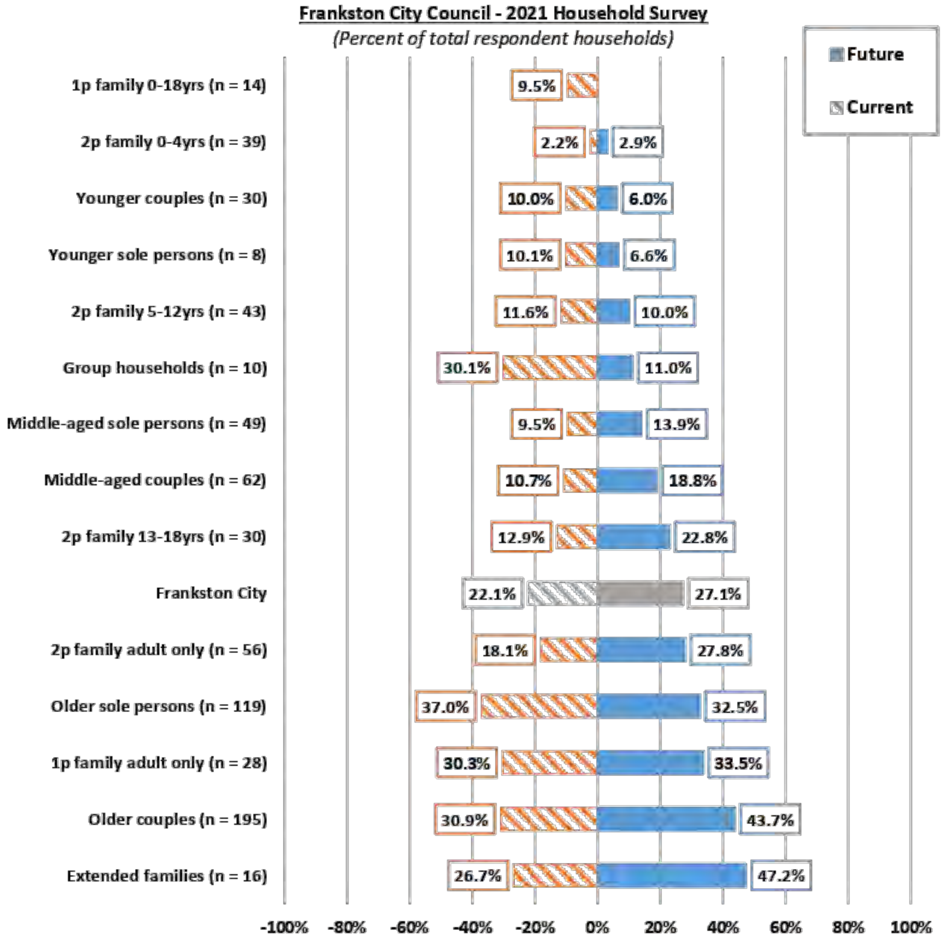
Service	Seaford		Skye		Rural		Frankston City	
	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future
Home maintenance	9.4%	18.8%	6.7%	11.7%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	15.9%
Allied health	18.8%	18.8%	18.3%	10.0%	2.6%	10.3%	14.9%	15.8%
In-home community care	7.8%	14.1%	3.3%	8.3%	0.0%	7.7%	6.4%	13.6%
Community transport	3.1%	15.6%	1.7%	11.7%	2.6%	7.7%	2.4%	10.8%
Senior citizens clubs	4.7%	14.1%	1.7%	13.3%	0.0%	5.1%	3.8%	9.5%
Meals on Wheels	1.6%	12.5%	0.0%	10.0%	2.6%	5.1%	2.7%	8.1%
Aged care housing	1.6%	6.3%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	7.7%	1.7%	6.7%
Total responses	**30**	**64**	**19**	**45**	**3**	**20**	**279**	**566**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*16 (25.0%)*	*22 (34.4%)*	*14 (23.3%)*	*18 (30.0%)*	*2 (5.1%)*	*4 (10.3%)*	*156 (22.1%)*	*191 (27.1%)*

As expected, there was measurable and significant variation in both the current and potential future demand for the nine aged and disability services observed by household structure, as outlined in the following graph and table.

There was measurable variation in the proportion of respondent households either currently using or potentially requiring at least one of the nine aged and disability services observed by household structure, as follows:

- ***Older sole person, older couples, one-parent families with adults only, and group households*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use at least one of the nine aged and disability services.
- ***One and two-parent families with adult children only, older sole person and couples, and extended families*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than other household structures to potentially require at least one service in the next five years.

Current and potential future use of Aged and Disability Services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Percent of total respondent households)



The following table provides the current and potential future use of each of the nine listed aged and disability services by household structure. Consistent with the graph discussed above, there was measurable variation observed as follows:

- ***One-parent families with adult children only*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently require allied health and in-home community services.
- ***Older couple*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use allied health and senior citizens clubs, and potentially more likely than average to use all nine services.
- ***Older sole person*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use and potentially require within five years all nine listed services.
- ***Extended families*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to potentially require home maintenance, allied health, in-home community care, community transport, and Meals on Wheels.

Current and potential future use of Aged and Disability Services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*2p (0 to 4 yrs)*		*2p (5 to 12 yrs)*		*2p (13 to 18 yrs)*		*2p (adult only)*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Home maintenance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	10.0%	5.4%	12.5%
Allied health	2.6%	2.6%	9.3%	9.3%	13.3%	13.3%	12.5%	23.2%
In-home community care	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	4.7%	0.0%	3.3%	1.8%	8.9%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	8.9%
Senior citizens clubs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	8.9%
Meals on Wheels	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%
Aged care housing	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	7.1%
Total responses	**1**	**1**	**6**	**15**	**4**	**12**	**12**	**40**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*1 (2.2%)*	*1 (2.9%)*	*5 (11.6%)*	*4 (10.0%)*	*4 (12.9%)*	*7 (22.8%)*	*10 (18.1%)*	*16 (27.8%)*

Service	*1p (0 to 4 yrs)*		*1p (5 to 12 yrs)*		*1p (13 to 18 yrs)*		*1p (adult only)*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Home maintenance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	17.9%
Allied health	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	25.0%	10.7%
In-home community care	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	7.1%
Community transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%
Senior citizens clubs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%
Meals on Wheels	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%
Aged care housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Total responses	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**17**	**15**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*0 (0.0%)*	*0 (0.0%)*	*0 (0.0%)*	*0 (0.0%)*	*1 (9.5%)*	*0 (0.0%)*	*8 (30.3%)*	*9 (33.5%)*

Current and potential future use of Aged and Disability Services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*Younger couples*		*Middle-aged*		*Older couples*		*Younger sole*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Home maintenance	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%	10.8%	27.7%	0.0%	12.5%
Allied health	10.0%	6.7%	6.5%	11.3%	20.0%	23.6%	0.0%	12.5%
In-home community care	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%	7.7%	25.6%	12.5%	12.5%
Community transport	0.0%	6.7%	1.6%	6.5%	3.1%	19.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Senior citizens clubs	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	6.5%	7.7%	17.4%	0.0%	12.5%
Meals on Wheels	0.0%	6.7%	3.2%	6.5%	3.6%	14.4%	0.0%	12.5%
Aged care housing	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.2%	2.1%	10.8%	0.0%	12.5%
Total responses	**3**	**12**	**7**	**33**	**107**	**271**	**1**	**4**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*3 (10.0%)*	*2 (6.0%)*	*7 (10.7%)*	*12 (18.8%)*	*60 (30.9%)*	*85 (43.7%)*	*1 (10.1%)*	*1 (6.6%)*

Service	*Middle-aged sole*		*Older sole persons*		*Extended families*		*Group households*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Home maintenance	10.2%	4.1%	17.6%	21.8%	6.3%	25.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Allied health	8.2%	10.2%	24.4%	18.5%	12.5%	25.0%	10.0%	0.0%
In-home community care	6.1%	2.0%	13.4%	18.5%	6.3%	31.3%	20.0%	0.0%
Community transport	6.1%	2.0%	4.2%	15.1%	0.0%	18.8%	10.0%	10.0%
Senior citizens clubs	2.0%	0.0%	8.4%	12.6%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Meals on Wheels	0.0%	2.0%	6.7%	10.1%	0.0%	18.8%	10.0%	0.0%
Aged care housing	2.0%	0.0%	3.4%	10.1%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Total responses	**17**	**11**	**93**	**126**	**4**	**24**	**6**	**2**
Respondents identifying at least one aged and disability service	*5 (9.5%)*	*7 (13.9%)*	*44 (37.0%)*	*39 (32.5%)*	*4 (26.7%)*	*7 (47.2%)*	*3 (30.1%)*	*1 (11.0%)*

Community support services

Respondent households were asked if they current use, need but cannot access, or may potentially require within the next five years, each of 15 listed community support services.

A total of 416 of the 704 (59.1%) of the respondent households reported that they currently use at least one of the 15 listed community service, at an average of a little less more than one service per household.

Just 66 of the 704 respondent (9.3%) households reported that they require but cannot access any of these community support services.

A total of 199 of the 704 (28.2%) respondent households reported that they may potentially require at least one of these 15 listed community support services within the next five years.

It is noted that the proportion of respondent households who reported that they may potentially require at least one of these community support services is approximately half the proportion who reported that they are currently using at least one of these services.

This variation largely reflects the fact that 55.7% of respondent households reported that they currently use a bulk billing doctor, whilst only 13.6% reported that they may require a bulk billing doctor within the next five years. Metropolis Research has observed this result when using this question in the past elsewhere, and it appears to be a weakness in how respondents respond specifically to the bulk billing doctor service. It is likely that all the respondents who currently require a bulk billing doctor will most likely continue to require this service.

Metropolis Research does note the age-skew in the underlying sample, with the over-representation of older over younger respondents. This includes an over-representation of older sole person and older couples, and an under-representation of younger sole person, couples, and younger families. Whilst noting that there was not as much variation in these results by household structure as there was for children's and youth or for aged and disability services, this skew should be borne in mind when interpreting these results.

Current and potential future use of Community Support services
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Current		Need but can't access		Future	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bulk billing doctors	392	55.7%	45	6.4%	96	13.6%
Post-secondary education	24	3.4%	3	0.4%	43	6.1%
Secondary schools	41	5.8%	3	0.4%	39	5.5%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	23	3.3%	5	0.7%	38	5.4%
Parenting education programs	8	1.1%	2	0.3%	34	4.8%
Individual and family counselling	43	6.1%	11	1.6%	33	4.7%
Community legal service	9	1.3%	3	0.4%	24	3.4%
Community Health Centre	19	2.7%	3	0.4%	24	3.4%
Financial counselling	8	1.1%	5	0.7%	23	3.3%
Gambling counselling	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	12	1.7%
Social housing	4	0.6%	4	0.6%	12	1.7%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	10	1.4%
Emergency housing	5	0.7%	3	0.4%	10	1.4%
Women's refuge	4	0.6%	2	0.3%	10	1.4%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	1	0.1%	4	0.6%	9	1.3%
Total responses	**583**		**97**		**417**	
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*416 (59.1%)*		*66 (9.3%)*		*199 (28.2%)*	

There was only a relatively small level of variation in the current use and potential future demand for the 15 listed community support services observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use bulk billing doctors and individual and family counselling.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use community health centres, and somewhat more likely to potentially require post-secondary education.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use bulk billing doctors, community centre / neighbourhood house, social housing, and in-patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require community legal service.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use a women's refuge.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require individual and family counselling.
- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use a bulk billing doctor and somewhat more likely than average to potentially require post-secondary education and community centre / neighbourhood house.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require a community health centre.

Current and potential future use of Community Support services by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*Carrum Downs*		*Frankston Central*		*Frankston Heights*		*Frankston North*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Bulk billing doctors	72.5%	11.6%	57.0%	6.3%	57.8%	15.6%	64.9%	14.0%
Post-secondary education	4.3%	5.8%	3.8%	5.1%	4.7%	10.9%	3.5%	5.3%
Secondary schools	5.8%	7.2%	6.3%	3.8%	3.1%	6.3%	7.0%	5.3%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	2.9%	7.2%	5.1%	5.1%	1.6%	3.1%	8.8%	7.0%
Parenting education programs	4.3%	4.3%	1.3%	6.3%	0.0%	4.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Individual & family counselling	11.6%	7.2%	7.6%	5.1%	4.7%	7.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Community legal service	0.0%	1.4%	2.5%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	3.5%	1.8%
Community Health Centre	2.9%	4.3%	2.5%	2.5%	6.3%	4.7%	1.8%	5.3%
Financial counselling	1.4%	4.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.6%	4.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Social housing	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.1%	3.5%	1.8%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.8%	3.5%
Emergency housing	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Women's refuge	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.5%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	3.5%
Total responses	**73**	**42**	**71**	**28**	**53**	**44**	**63**	**35**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*53 (76.8%)*	*19 (27.5%)*	*46 (58.2%)*	*16 (20.3%)*	*37 (57.8%)*	*20 (31.3%)*	*37 (64.9%)*	*12 (21.1%)*

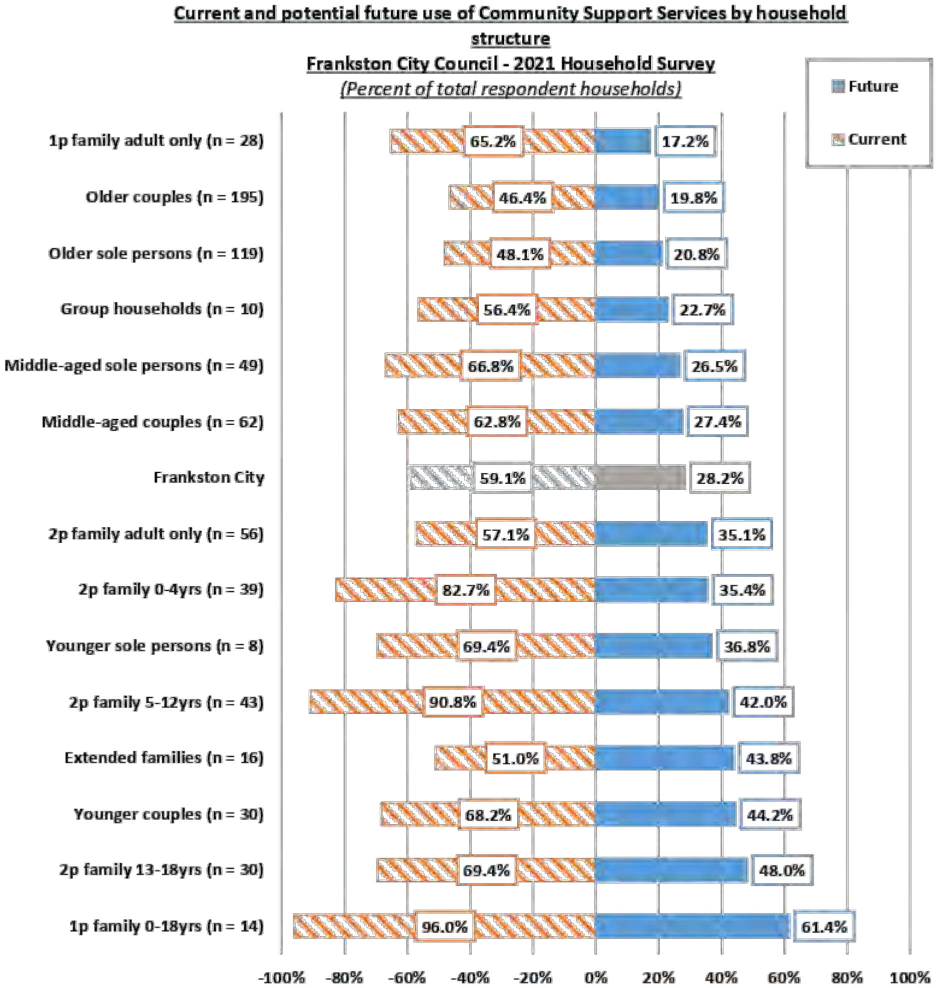
Service	*Frankston South*		*Karingal*		*Langwarrin*		*Sandhurst*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Bulk billing doctors	44.3%	8.9%	52.6%	15.8%	39.4%	16.7%	56.9%	27.7%
Post-secondary education	2.5%	2.5%	5.3%	5.3%	3.0%	4.5%	1.5%	7.7%
Secondary schools	8.9%	5.1%	7.0%	8.8%	4.5%	1.5%	3.1%	4.6%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	2.5%	2.5%	5.3%	8.8%	1.5%	3.0%	1.5%	3.1%
Parenting education programs	0.0%	3.8%	1.8%	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Individual & family counselling	5.1%	2.5%	3.5%	8.8%	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%	10.8%
Community legal service	1.3%	5.1%	1.8%	8.8%	1.5%	6.1%	1.5%	3.1%
Community Health Centre	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	3.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	3.1%
Financial counselling	2.5%	3.8%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	4.6%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Social housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%
Emergency housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Women's refuge	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Total responses	**54**	**28**	**45**	**49**	**39**	**35**	**47**	**50**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*42 (53.2%)*	*19 (24.1%)*	*34 (59.6%)*	*16 (28.1%)*	*27 (40.9%)*	*21 (31.8%)*	*40 (61.5%)*	*24 (36.9%)*

Current and potential future use of Community Support services by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Seaford		Skye		Rural		Frankston City	
	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future
Bulk billing doctors	64.1%	14.1%	60.0%	16.7%	46.2%	23.1%	55.7%	13.6%
Post-secondary education	1.6%	10.9%	1.7%	3.3%	5.1%	7.7%	3.4%	6.1%
Secondary schools	4.7%	6.3%	8.3%	8.3%	7.7%	7.7%	5.8%	5.5%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	3.1%	9.4%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	5.4%
Parenting education programs	0.0%	6.3%	1.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.8%
Individual & family counselling	9.4%	3.1%	8.3%	6.7%	0.0%	2.6%	6.1%	4.7%
Community legal service	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	5.0%	2.6%	2.6%	1.3%	3.4%
Community Health Centre	4.7%	4.7%	1.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	3.4%
Financial counselling	0.0%	3.1%	1.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.3%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%
Social housing	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.6%	1.7%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	1.4%
Emergency housing	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%
Women's refuge	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	1.3%
Total responses	**57**	**46**	**55**	**43**	**24**	**20**	**583**	**417**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*42 (65.6%*	*21 (32.8%)*	*36 (60.0%)*	*19 (31.7%)*	*20 (51.3%)*	*12 (30.8%)*	*416 (59.1%)*	*199 (28.2%)*

There was some variation in the proportion of respondent households who either currently used at least one of the 15 community support services or who may potentially require at least one in the next five years observed by household structure, as follows:

- ***Two-parent families with children under 19 years, younger sole person and couples, and one-parent families with children*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to currently use at least one of the 15 listed community support services.
- ***Older sole person and couple*** – respondent households were notably less likely than average to currently use at least one of the 15 listed community support services.
- ***Two-parent families (youngest child aged 5 to 18 years), younger couples, extended families, and one-parent families with children*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to potentially require at least one of the 15 listed community support services in the next five years.
- ***One-parent families with adults only, older sole person and older couple*** – respondent households were notably less likely than average to potentially require at least one of the 15 listed community support services in the next five years.



There was also notable variation in the proportion of respondent households who either currently used or may potentially require each of the 15 listed community support services observed by household structure, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use a bulk billing doctor, parenting education programs, and individual and family counselling. They were notably more likely than average to potentially require secondary schools, parenting education programs, and individual and family counselling.

- ***Two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 12 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use bulk billing doctors, community centres / neighbourhood houses, and parenting education programs. They were notably more likely than average to potentially require post-secondary school education and secondary schools.

- ***Two-parent families (youngest child 13 to 18 years)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use secondary schools and notably more likely to potentially require post-secondary school education, secondary schools, and community centres / neighbourhood houses.

- ***Two-parent families (adult children only)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to potentially require post-secondary school education, and somewhat more likely to potentially require programs for drug and alcohol addiction and a women's refuge.

- ***One-parent families (with children under 19 years)*** – the small sample of households were more likely than average to currently use a bulk billing doctor, although the small sample makes interpretation of their results difficult.

- ***One-parent families (adult children only)*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use a bulk billing doctor, and somewhat more likely than average to currently use social housing, programs for drug and alcohol addiction, emergency housing, a women's refuge, and in-patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital.

- ***Younger couple*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use bulk billing doctors and parenting education programs, and somewhat more likely than average to potentially require post-secondary education, secondary schools, community centre / neighbourhood houses, parenting education programs, and financial counselling.

- ***Middle-aged couple*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use social housing, and somewhat more likely than average to potentially require parenting education programs, community health centres, gambling counselling, social housing, programs for drug and alcohol addiction, and a women's refuge.

- ***Younger sole person*** – the small sample of respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use a bulk billing doctor and individual and family counselling, and somewhat more likely than average to potentially require all 15 listed community services.

- ***Middle-aged sole person*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to currently use a bulk billing doctor, community centres / neighbourhood houses, and individual and family counselling. They were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require secondary schools and programs for drug and alcohol addiction.

- ***Older sole person*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to currently use community legal service, community health centre, social housing, emergency housing, and a women's refuge.

- ***Extended families*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require secondary schools, community centres / neighbourhood houses, community legal service, and a women's refuge.

- ***Group households*** – the small sample of respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to potentially require post-secondary education.

Current and potential future use of Community Support services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	*2p (0 to 4 yrs)*		*2p (5 to 12 yrs)*		*2p (13 to 18 yrs)*		*2p (adult only)*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Bulk billing doctors	76.9%	12.8%	81.4%	9.3%	50.0%	6.7%	55.4%	25.0%
Post-secondary education	2.6%	7.7%	2.3%	14.0%	30.0%	33.3%	10.7%	12.5%
Secondary schools	5.1%	15.4%	32.6%	20.9%	50.0%	13.3%	5.4%	5.4%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	2.6%	5.1%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Parenting education programs	5.1%	20.5%	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Individual & family counselling	15.4%	12.8%	9.3%	7.0%	6.7%	10.0%	5.4%	1.8%
Community legal service	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Community Health Centre	5.1%	2.6%	4.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	5.4%
Financial counselling	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Social housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Emergency housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Women's refuge	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Total responses	**44**	**32**	**62**	**28**	**40**	**22**	**50**	**46**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*33 (82.7%)*	*14 (35.4%)*	*39 (90.8%)*	*18 (42.0%)*	*21 (69.4%)*	*14 (48.0%)*	*32 (57.1%)*	*20 (35.1%)*

Service	*1p (0 to 4 yrs)*		*1p (5 to 12 yrs)*		*1p (13 to 18 yrs)*		*1p (adult only)*	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Bulk billing doctors	100.0%	40.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%	20.0%	64.3%	14.3%
Post-secondary education	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Secondary schools	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	0.0%	40.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Parenting education programs	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Individual & family counselling	0.0%	40.0%	25.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
Community legal service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Community Health Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Financial counselling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Social housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Emergency housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Women's refuge	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Total responses	**5**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**14**	**4**	**28**	**9**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*5 (100%)*	*3 (64.4%)*	*4 (86.5%)*	*1 (27.5%)*	*5 (100%)*	*4 (85.2%)*	*18 (65.2%)*	*5 (17.2%)*

Current and potential future use of Community Support services by household structure
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Service	Younger couples		Middle-aged		Older couples		Younger sole	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Bulk billing doctors	70.0%	13.3%	58.1%	11.3%	44.6%	12.8%	75.0%	12.5%
Post-secondary education	0.0%	13.3%	1.6%	8.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Secondary schools	0.0%	10.0%	1.6%	4.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	0.0%	10.0%	1.6%	8.1%	3.1%	3.6%	0.0%	12.5%
Parenting education programs	6.7%	30.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	25.0%
Individual & family counselling	10.0%	6.7%	6.5%	8.1%	2.6%	2.6%	12.5%	12.5%
Community legal service	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.5%	5.1%	0.0%	12.5%
Community Health Centre	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	8.1%	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%	12.5%
Financial counselling	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Social housing	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Emergency housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%	12.5%
Women's refuge	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	4.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	12.5%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Total responses	**25**	**29**	**47**	**56**	**104**	**82**	**7**	**10**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*21 (68.2%)*	*13 (44.2%)*	*39 (62.8%)*	*17 (27.4%)*	*91 (46.4%)*	*39 (19.8%)*	*6 (69.4%)*	*3 (36.8%)*

Service	Middle-aged sole		Older sole persons		Extended families		Group households	
	Current	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*	*Current*	*Future*
Bulk billing doctors	63.3%	8.2%	47.1%	15.1%	50.0%	25.0%	60.0%	0.0%
Post-secondary education	0.0%	4.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Secondary schools	4.1%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	10.2%	4.1%	4.2%	6.7%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	10.0%
Parenting education programs	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Individual & family counselling	14.3%	6.1%	3.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Community legal service	2.0%	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Community Health Centre	2.0%	4.1%	5.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Financial counselling	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling counselling	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Social housing	0.0%	8.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Emergency housing	0.0%	2.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Women's refuge	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total responses	**48**	**29**	**88**	**44**	**9**	**14**	**6**	**2**
Respondents identifying at least one community support service	*33 (66.8%)*	*13 (26.5%)*	*57 (48.1%)*	*25 (20.8%)*	*8 (51.0%)*	*7 (43.8%)*	*6 (56.4%)*	*2 (22.7%)*

Services required but cannot access and the barriers to access

The following table outlines the services that respondent households reported that they required but could not access, as well as the barriers they had to accessing these services.

Community and / or health services requires but cannot access and the barriers to accessing
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Precinct	*Service*	*Barrier*	*Number*
Carrum Downs	Day care for ADHD child	Staff not equipped for a disruptive child	1
	Financial counselling	Resources information not accessible	1
	Funeral counselling	Hard to know fact, supply more commission	1
	Home loan counselling	Not broker who always recommend bank	1
	Insurance counselling (pet, car, private health)	Hard to know facts	1
	M.H OT	Cost	1
	Neurologists	Cost	1
	Physio	Cost	1
	Psychologist	Not taking patients - clinic is too busy	1
		Income means I cannot access with rebate, living expenses mean I can't afford to pay for sessions	1
Frankston Central	Art / craft	Times / finance	1
	Home car package	Wait time	1
	Mental health	Framework	1
		Funding	1
		Not enough places	1
	MTB / jumps, kids, and youth outdoor activities to get them off screen	Overport jumps not being built. We need an outlet for boys. Art classes for boys	1
	NDIS	Difficult to access	1
	Psychology	Wait lists / not taking patients	1
	Psychology	Finances	1
	Quality psychological services	They don't exist here	1
	Street party	Council approval	1
Frankston Heights	NDIS	My mobility	1
	Metro line	Unavailable	1
	Ocean Lap Pool	Unavailable	1
	Psychiatric	Mobility	1
Frankston North	Art / craft classes	Not available	1
	Book groups	Cost (library clubs not free)	1
	Camera surveillance	Cameras not installed in park	1
	Counselling	Availability / cost - needs to be bulk billed	1

	Help with jobs around the house	No one called me back	1
	Police patrol	Loose wild dogs, too many drunks at night	1
Frankston South	Doctor's visits	Surgery (does not bulk bill)	1
	Financial advice	Finding someone who is reasonably priced and unbiased	1
	Hospital	Private cover	1
	Playgroup	Availability	1
	Psychological	Chronic mental health conditions should have access to public / immediate psychological treatment	1
	Storytime	Availability	1
Karingal	Boat ramp	Needs to be dredged	1
	Hypnosis or ongoing psych	Expense	1
Langwarrin	Bulk Billing GP	Can't find good ones	1
	Speech, OT for kids	Long waiting times	1
Sandhurst	Activities	Don't know how to find them	1
	Social groups	Don't know how to find them	1
Seaford	Handyman	Difficult to find reliable person due to safety issues	1
	Public housing	Wait list far too long	1
Skye	Dog park	Too far	1
	Hospital	None in this area	1
	Weight loss centre	Affordability	1
Rural	Bike lanes	None	1
	Bus	Not regular enough	1
	Financial counselling	Cost	1
	Home care	Not enough so on wait list	1
	Internet	ADSL needs to improve with modern times	1

Local neighbourhood

Importance of selected aspects to living in the neighbourhood

Respondent households were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), how important are each of the following aspects to you living in this neighbourhood?"

Respondent households were asked to rate the importance of 29 aspects of the neighbourhood were to them living in the neighbourhood, and an average of 590 of the 704 respondent households provided an importance score for each of the 29 included aspects.

These results are presented in two formats, firstly the average importance of each aspect, on a scale from zero (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), where five is neither important nor unimportant.

The second format is a breakdown of results into the proportion of respondent households who considered each aspect to be "very important) (i.e., rated importance at eight or more out of 10), those who considered it "neutral to somewhat important" (rated five to seven), and those who rated it "unimportant" (rated less than five).

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results, which is important to bear in mind given the skew in the sample towards older over younger respondents. This skew was a result of the change in the methodology away from a personal engagement with each resident to drop off and personally pick-up each completed survey, to a distribution that did not involve any personal interaction, and a mail-back of the completed survey. This change was the result of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown requirements.

To provide a more complete picture of the relative importance of the 29 aspects of the local neighbourhood, a breakdown of the average importance is provided both by precinct as well as household structure. This includes a breakdown for younger, middle-aged, and older sole person and couple households, as well as families based on the age of the youngest child.

In summary, these results show that all 29 aspects of the local neighbourhood were, on average, important to respondent households living in the neighbourhood.

This importance varied from a high of 9.30 out of a potential 10 for the safety and security of the local area, to a low of 5.69 for heritage values.

These results can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Extremely Important*** – includes the safety and security of the local area, access to quality health care, close to local shops, sealed roads in the area, and the natural bushland setting. More than four-fifths of respondents rated these as "very important", whilst less than five percent rated them "unimportant".
- ***Very Important*** – includes the community feel of the area, close to nature reserves, access to passive recreation facilities, streetscapes / street trees, close to the foreshore / beach, the cost / affordability of housing, and close to good public transport. Approximately three-quarters of respondents rated these as "very important", whilst less than ten percent rated them as "unimportant".
- ***Important*** – includes the height of buildings in the area, the layout of the local streets, close to family / friends, homes having a front garden, wide grassed nature strips, country feel / semi-rural lifestyle, views to the bay / foreshore, views to rural landscapes / vistas, and the front and side building setbacks. More than half, up to two-thirds of respondents rated these as "very important", whilst between approximately ten to 14% rated them unimportant.
- ***Moderately Important*** – includes quality schools, access to active sporting facilities, the treatment of front fences, and the types of home building materials. Approximately half of the respondents rated these as "very important", whilst approximately one-sixth to one-fifth rated them "unimportant".

- *Mildly Important* – includes close to university, TAFE, or similar, diversity of housing choices, consistent design / style of housing, and heritage values. A little more than one-third of respondents rated these as "very important", whilst approximately one-quarter rated them "unimportant".

It is clear from these results that households across Frankston view safety and security as being very important to them, as is access to health care, convenience retail, parks and gardens, streetscapes and trees, and the natural environment. Functional transport aspects like sealed roads and access to public transport are very important to the community, as is the community feel.

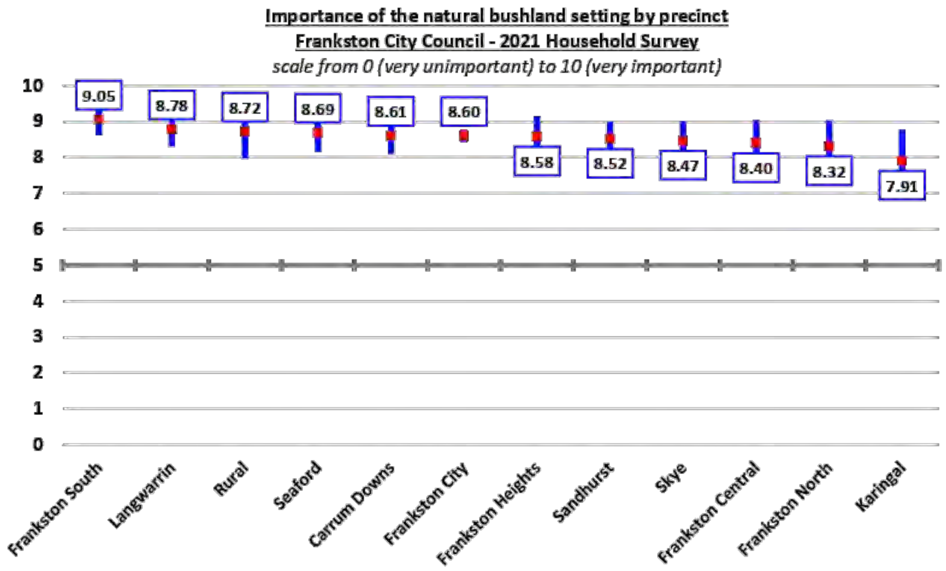
Aspects relating to the built environment, whilst important, are clearly less important the other aspects listed above.

Importance of selected aspects to living in the neighbourhood
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number, index score 0 - 10 and percent of respondent households providing a response)

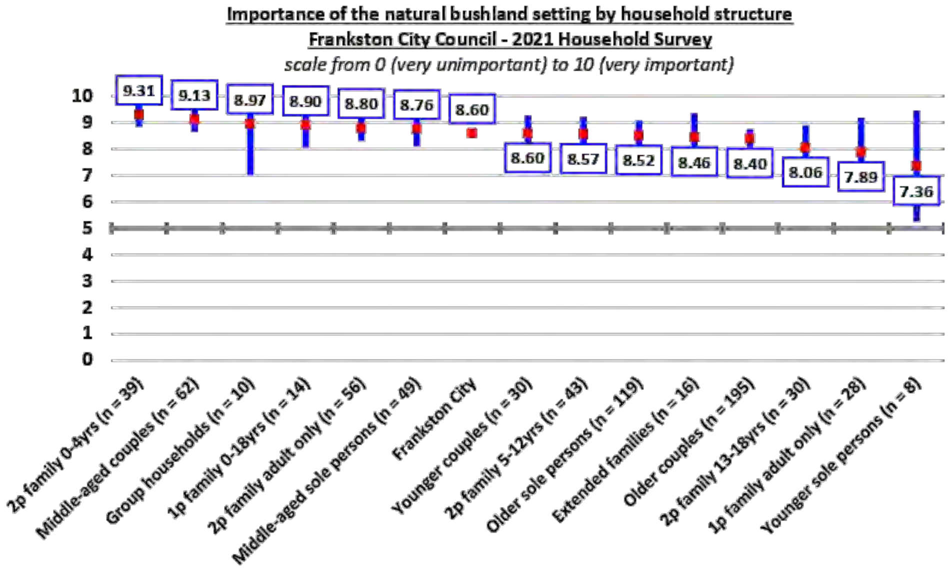
Aspect	*Number*	*Average importance*	*Unimportant (0 - 4)*	*Neutral to somewhat important*	*Very important (8 - 10)*
Safety / security of the local area	598	**9.30**	1.6%	6.1%	92.3%
Access to quality health care	615	**9.09**	2.6%	5.8%	91.6%
Close to local shops	615	**8.67**	2.7%	12.6%	84.7%
Sealed roads in the local area	612	**8.62**	3.2%	12.7%	84.1%
The natural bushland setting	601	**8.60**	4.1%	15.9%	80.0%
The community feel of the local area	597	**8.39**	3.6%	18.3%	78.1%
Close to nature reserves	600	**8.35**	3.5%	18.4%	78.1%
Access to passive recreation facilities	594	**8.25**	5.1%	18.1%	76.8%
Streetscapes / street trees	601	**8.15**	5.0%	22.1%	72.9%
Close to the foreshore / beach	606	**8.11**	6.1%	21.2%	72.7%
The cost / affordability of housing	595	**7.92**	9.3%	19.2%	71.5%
Close to good public transport	610	**7.84**	8.5%	20.3%	71.2%
The height of buildings in the area	599	**7.78**	8.0%	24.1%	67.9%
The layout of the local streets	594	**7.65**	6.8%	29.8%	63.4%
Close to family / friends	600	**7.62**	8.7%	29.0%	62.3%
Homes having a front garden	608	**7.47**	9.3%	28.6%	62.1%
Wide grassed nature strips	608	**7.25**	11.0%	30.7%	58.3%
Country feel / semi-rural lifestyle	574	**7.17**	13.9%	27.7%	58.4%
Views to the bay / foreshore	598	**7.12**	13.8%	30.2%	56.0%
Views to rural landscapes / vistas	581	**6.97**	15.0%	30.2%	54.8%
The front and side building setbacks	566	**6.95**	13.6%	34.1%	52.3%
Quality schools	572	**6.92**	20.3%	19.9%	59.8%
Access to active sporting facilities	582	**6.78**	16.7%	30.9%	52.4%
The treatment of front fences	568	**6.78**	14.4%	36.3%	49.3%
The types of home building materials	590	**6.77**	13.8%	36.8%	49.4%
Close to university / TAFE / similar	566	**6.08**	25.0%	30.7%	44.3%
Diverse housing choices	570	**6.06**	21.4%	39.9%	38.7%
Consistent design / style of housing	579	**5.80**	27.8%	34.4%	37.8%
Heritage values	576	**5.69**	29.2%	36.3%	34.5%

Natural bushland setting

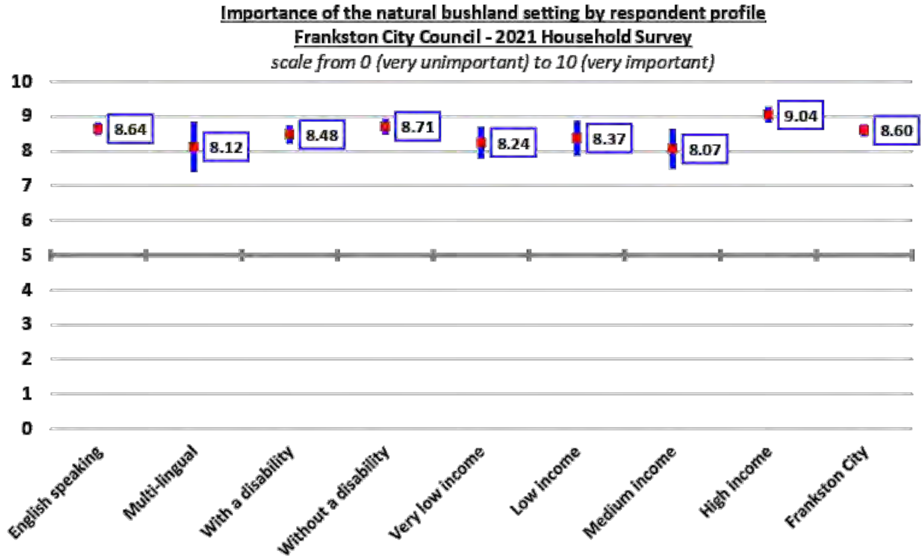
There was no measurable variation in the importance of the natural bushland setting observed across the municipality.



Neither was there any measurable variation in the importance of the natural bushland setting observed by household structure.

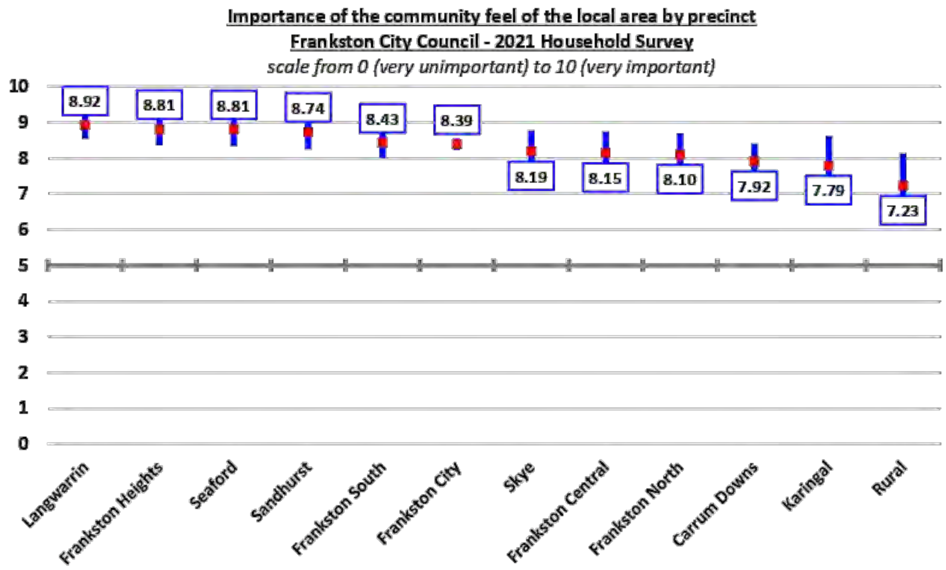


There was no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect by language or household disability status, although it is noted that "high" income households rated it measurably more important than average.

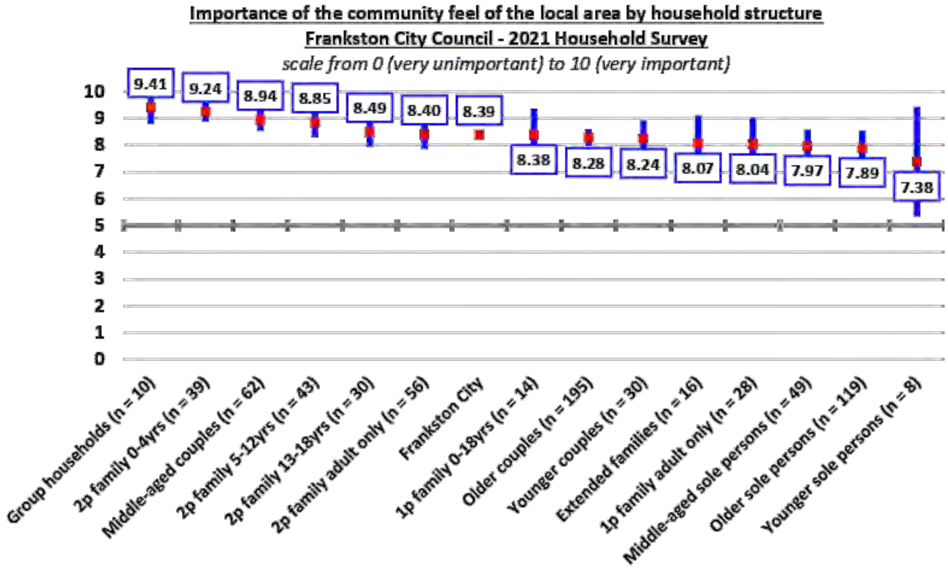


Community feel of the local area

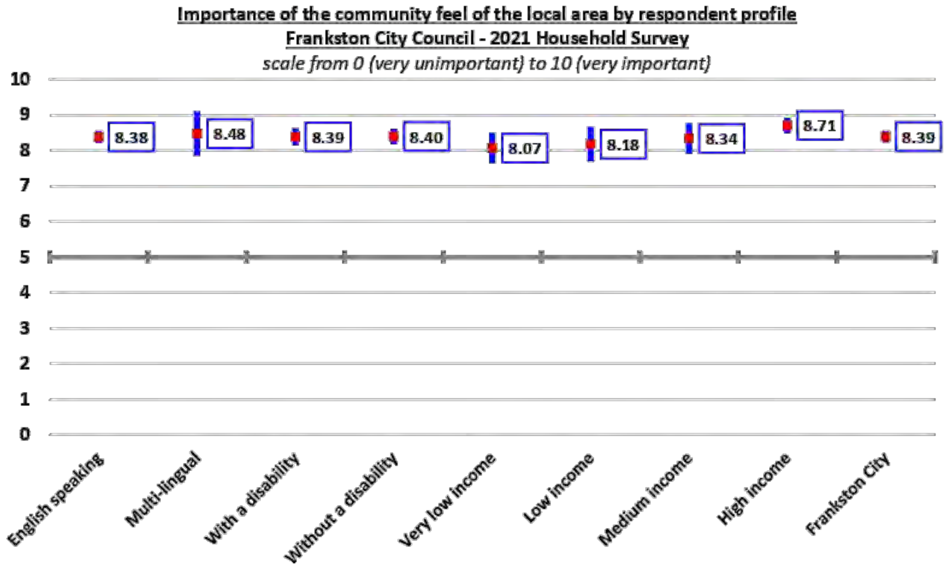
There was measurable variation in the importance of community feel observed across the municipality. Respondents from Langwarrin rated it measurably more important than average, whilst respondents from the rural precinct rated it measurably less important.



There was, however, no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

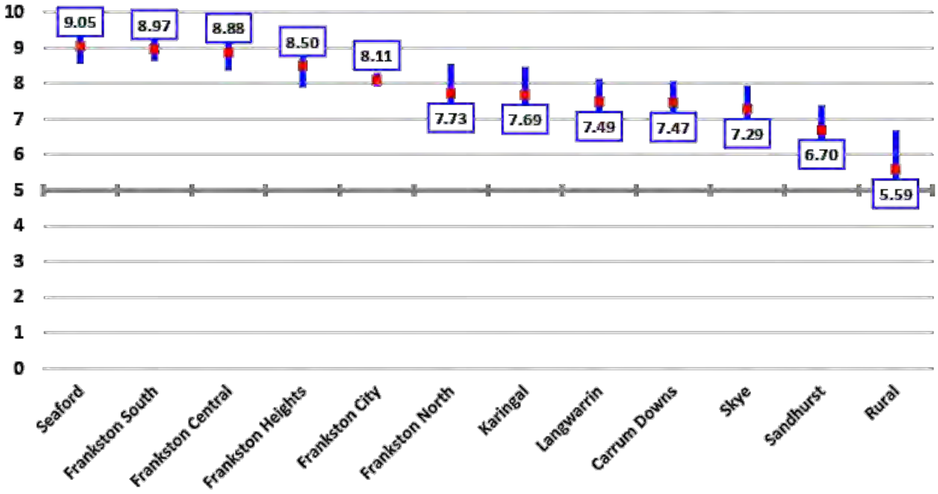


Whilst there was no measurable variation observed by language or household disability status, it is noted that very low income households rated this aspect less important than high income households.

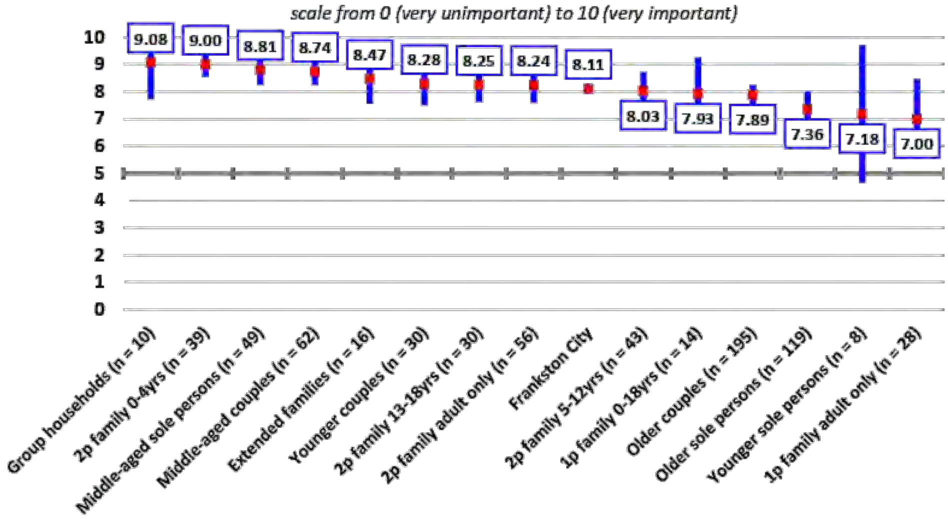


Close to the foreshore / beach

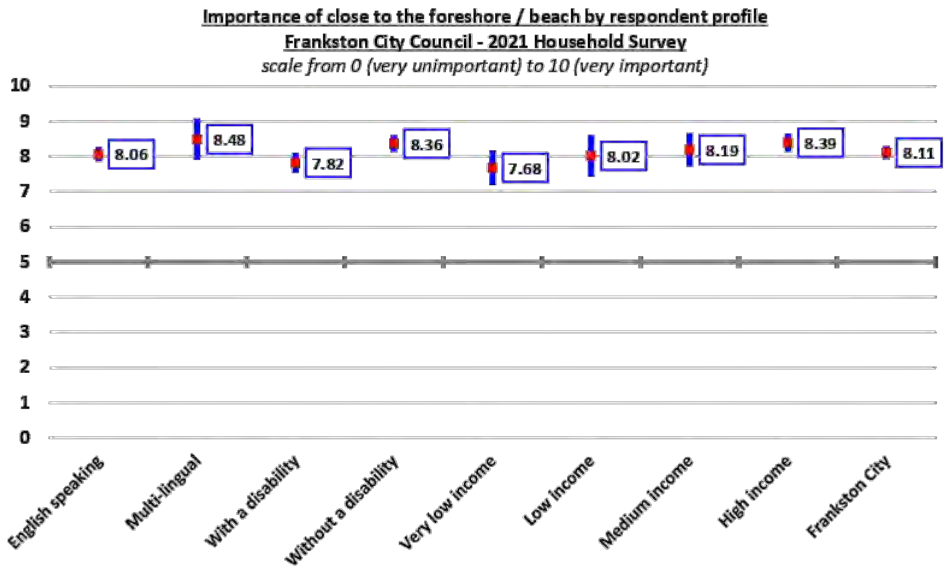
There was measurable variation in the importance of being close to the foreshore / beach observed by precinct. Respondents from Seaford, Frankston South, and Frankston Central rated it measurably more important, whilst respondents from Skye, Sandhurst, and the rural precinct rated it measurably less important.



There was, however, no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

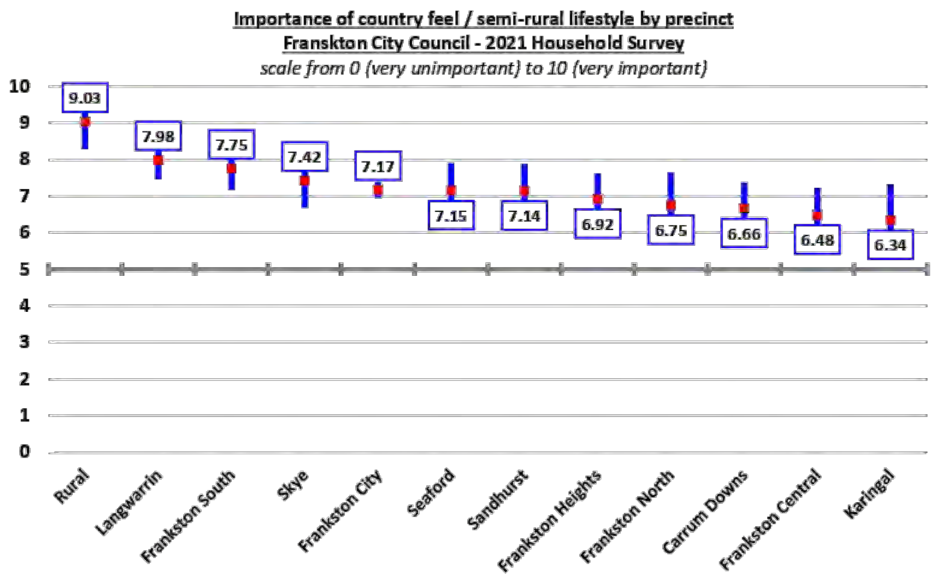


Households with a member with a disability rated this aspect measurably less important than other households, and low-income households rated it measurably lower than high income.

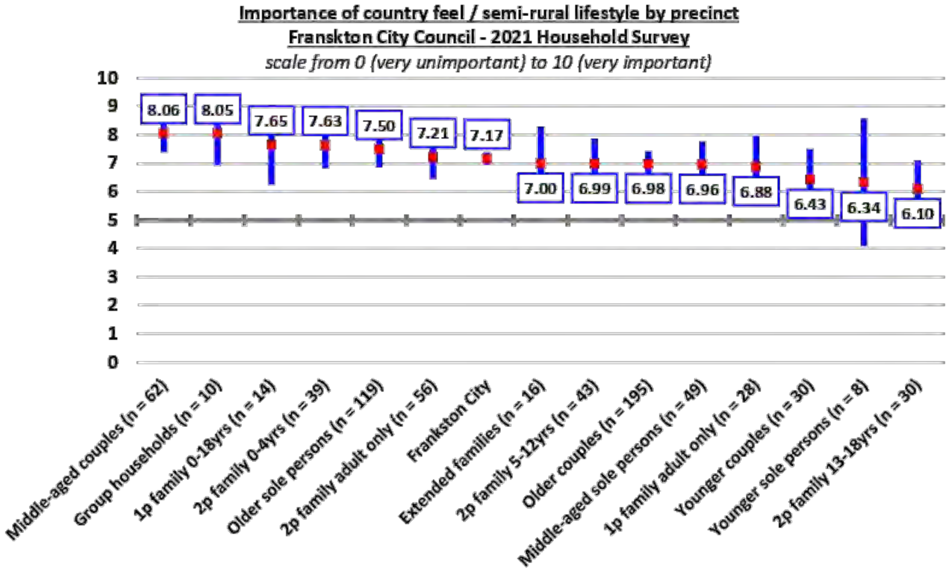


Country feel / semi-rural lifestyle

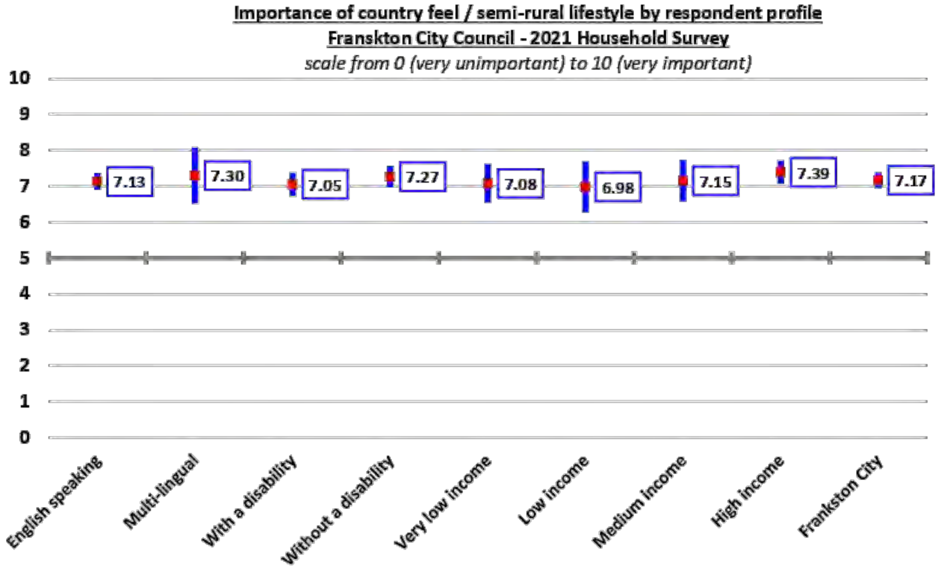
There was measurable variation in the importance of country feel / semi-rural lifestyle observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct and Langwarrin rating it measurably more important than average.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with middle-aged couples rating it measurably more important than average.

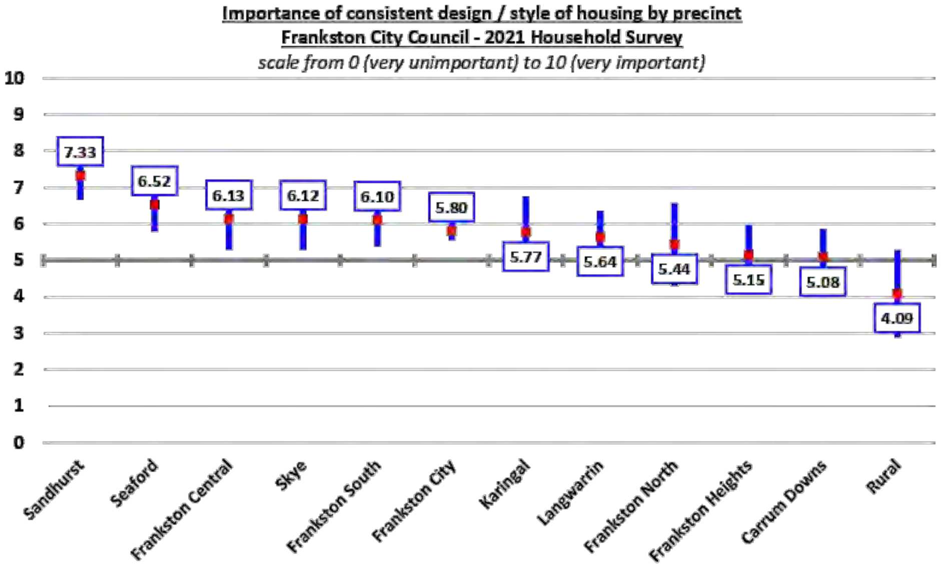


There was no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by language, disability status, or household income range.

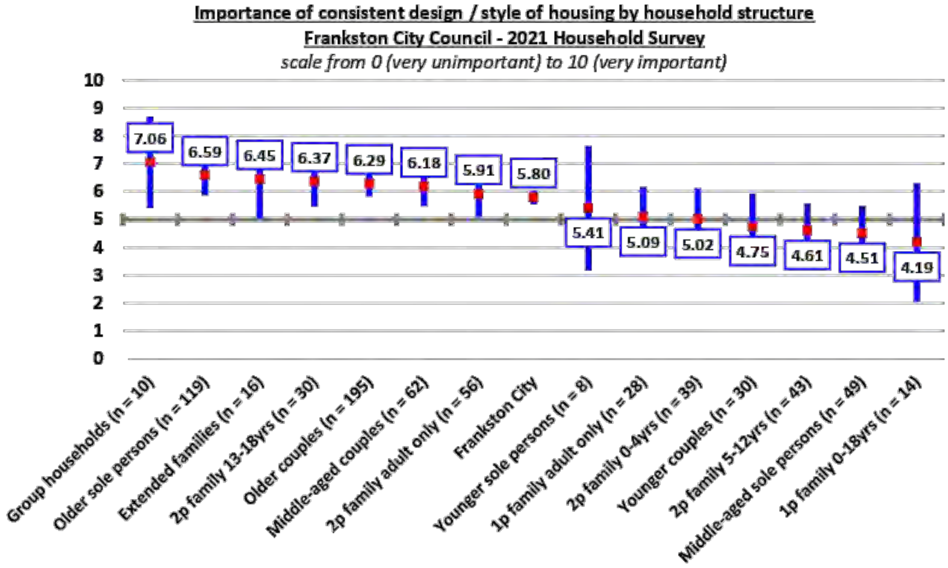


Consistent design / style of housing

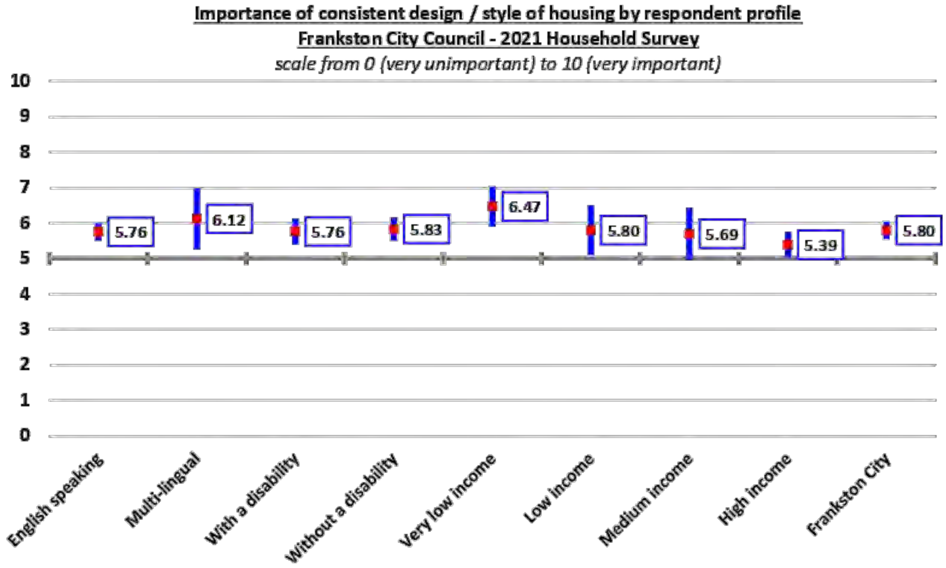
There was measurable variation in the importance of consistent design / style of housing observed across the municipality. Respondents from Sandhurst rated this measurably more important than average, whilst respondents from the rural precinct rated it measurably less.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with middle-aged sole person households rating it measurably less important.

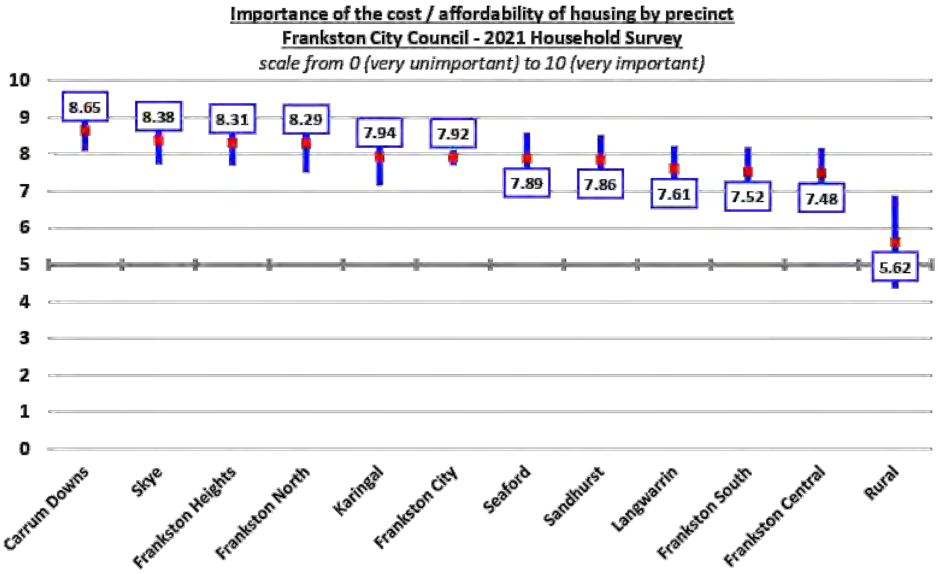


Interestingly, low-income households rated this aspect measurably more important than high income households.

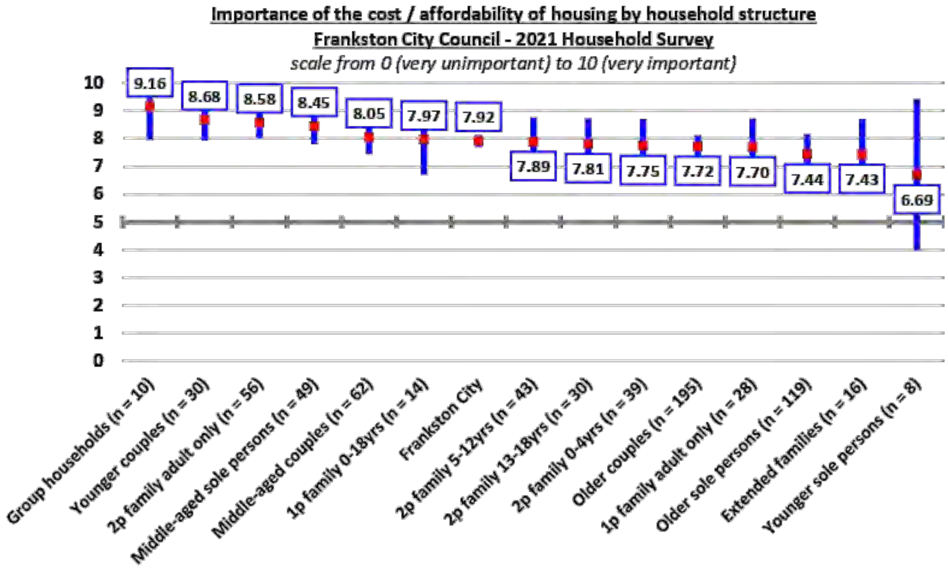


Cost / affordability of housing

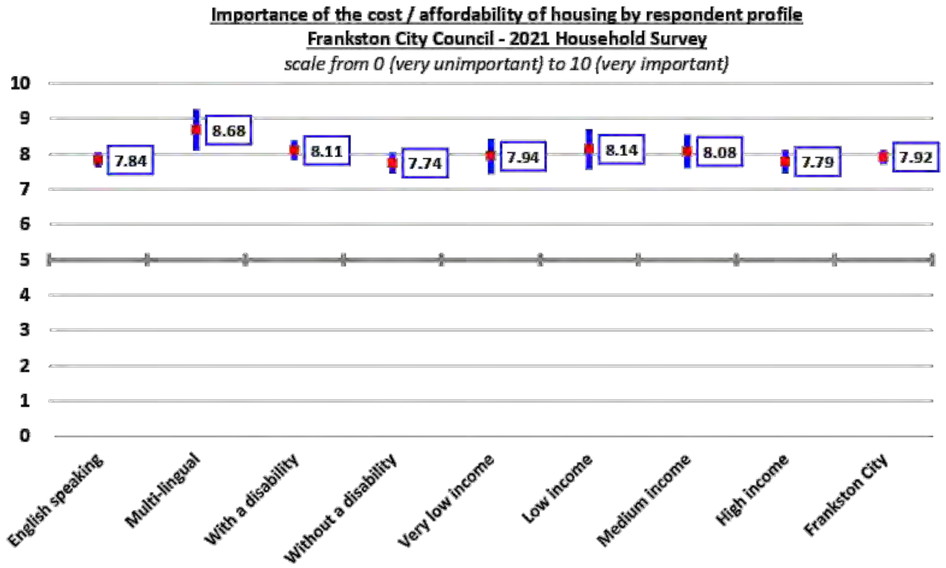
There was measurable variation in the importance of the cost / affordability of housing observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

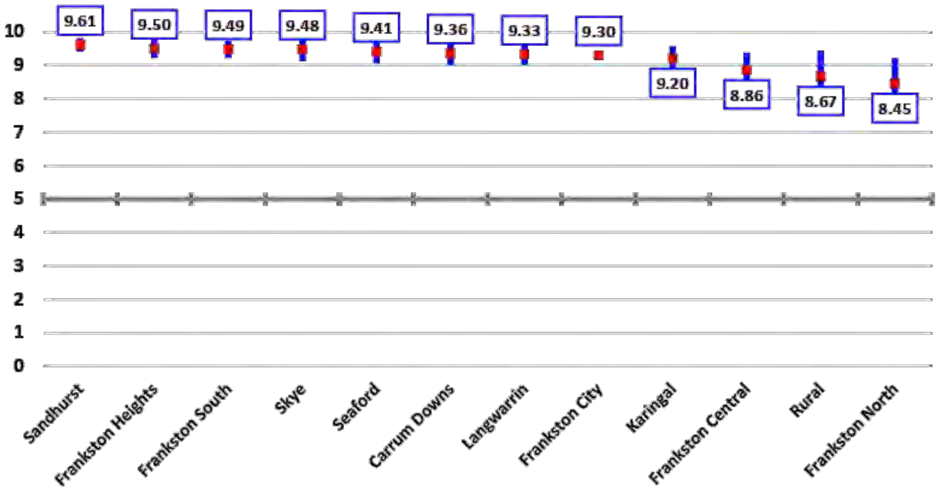


Multi-lingual households rated this aspect measurably more important than English speaking households. Cost and affordability was important to households of all income ranges.

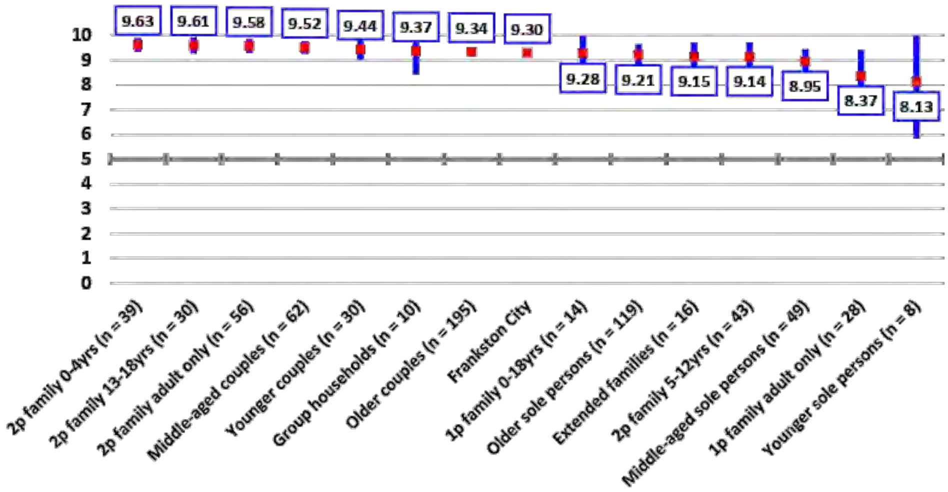


Safety / security of the local area

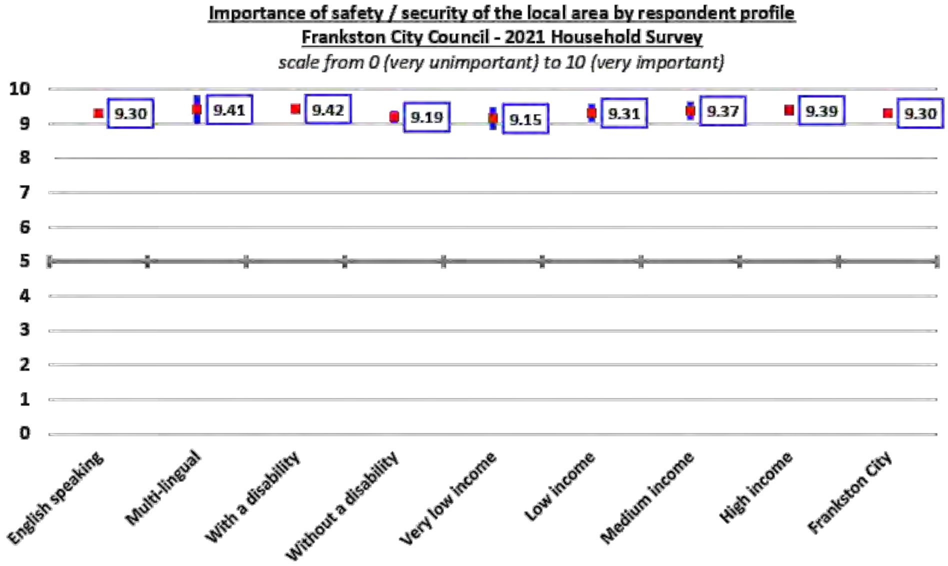
There was some measurable variation in the importance of safety / security observed across the municipality, with respondents from Sandhurst rating it measurably more important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

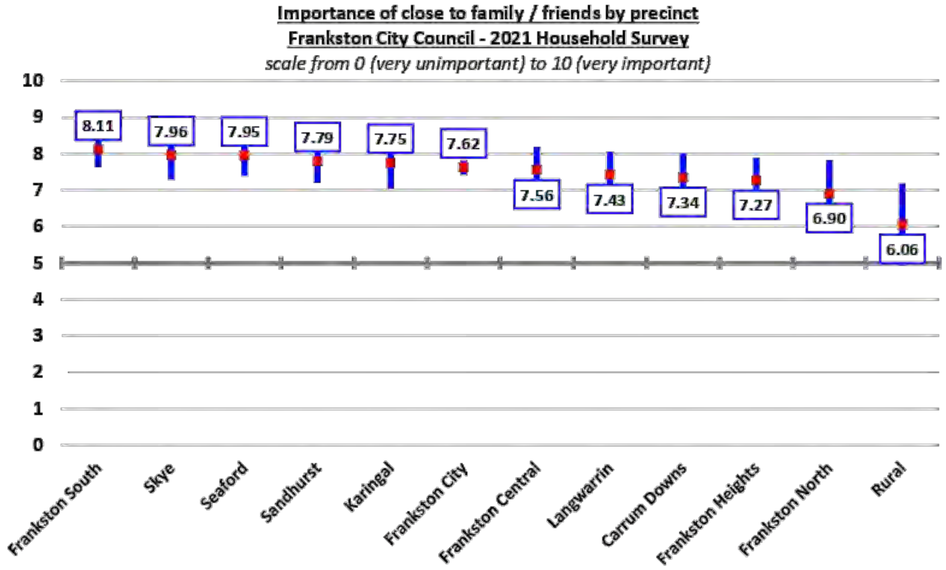


Safety and security was extremely important to all respondent households, regardless of language, disability status, or household income range.

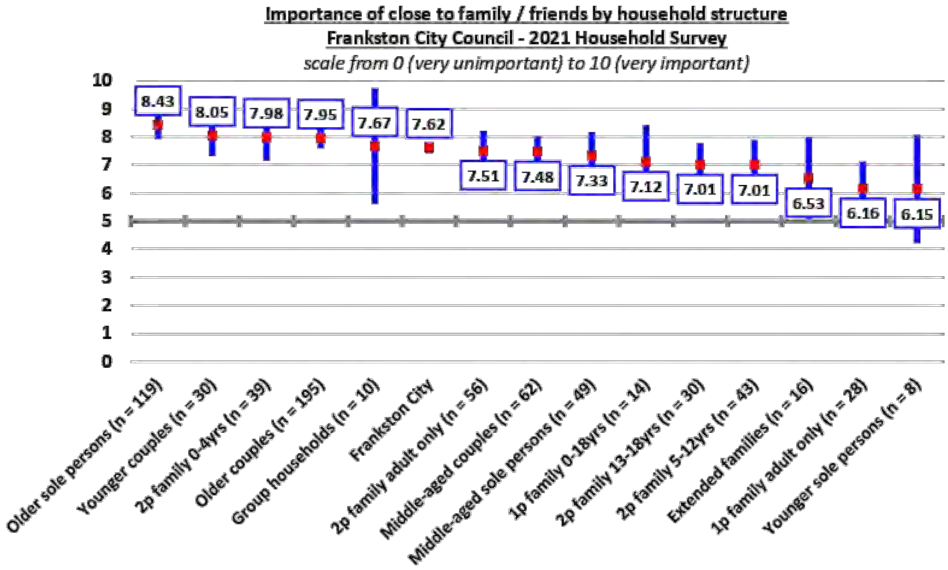


Close to family / friends

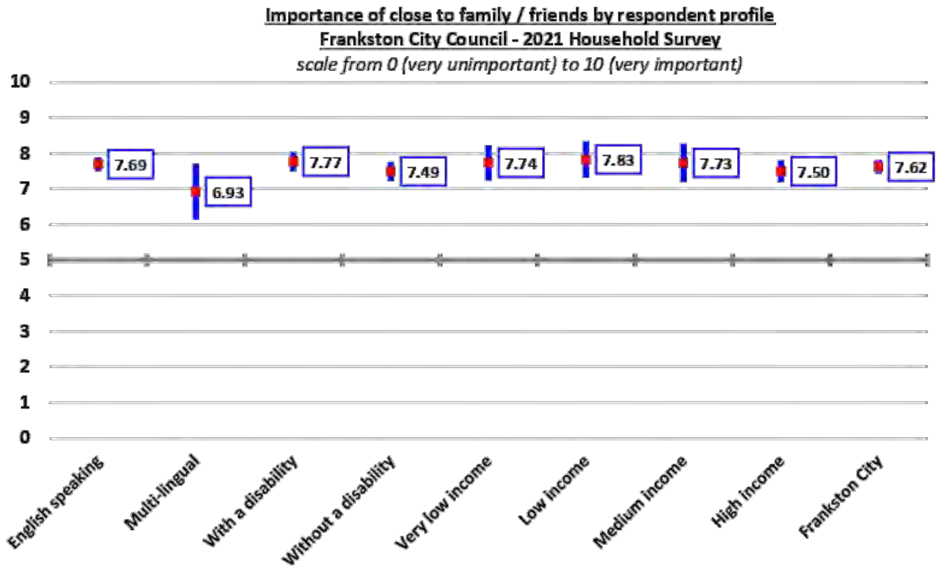
There was measurable variation in the importance of being close to family and friends observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating this measurably less important than average.



There was measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure. Older sole person households rated it measurably more important than average, whilst one-parent families with adult children only rated it measurably less important.

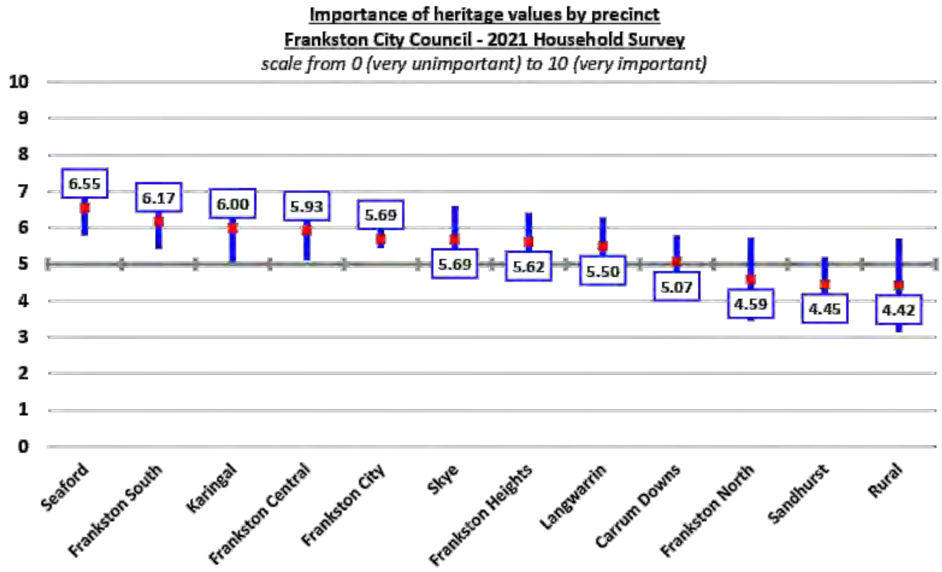


English speaking households rated this aspect notably more important than multi-lingual households, and households with a member with a disability rated it somewhat more important than other households.

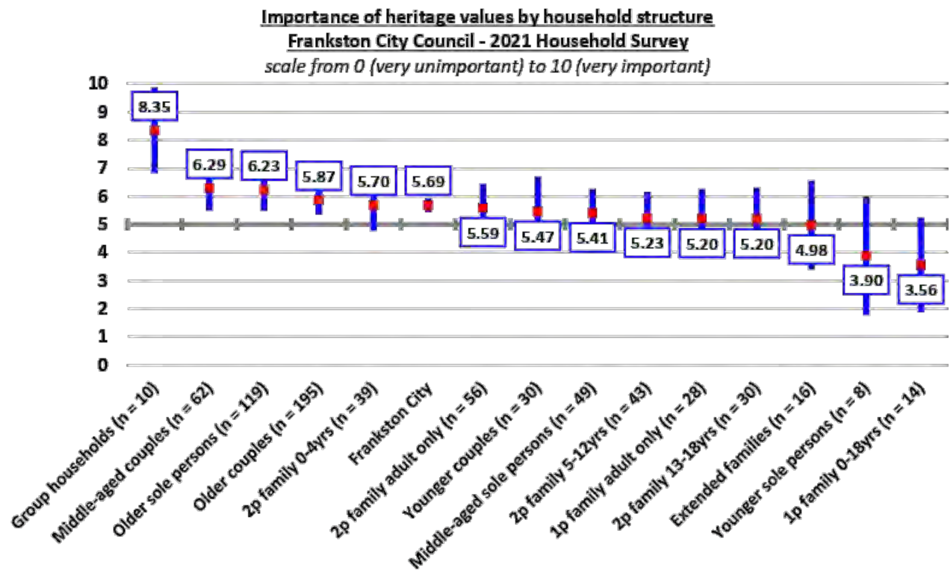


Heritage values

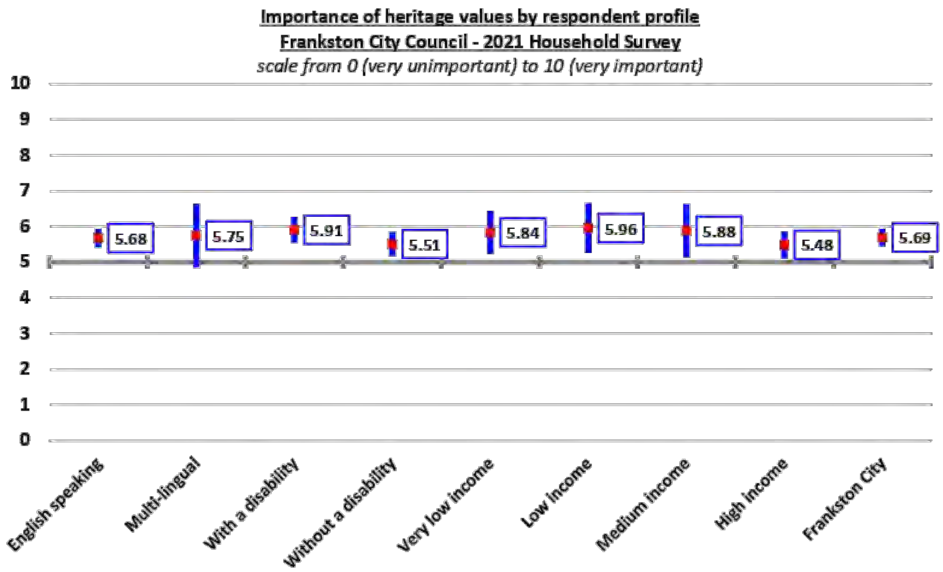
There was measurable variation in the importance of heritage values observed across the municipality, with respondents from Sandhurst rating it measurably less important than average.



There was measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with the small sample of 10 group households rating it measurably more important than average.

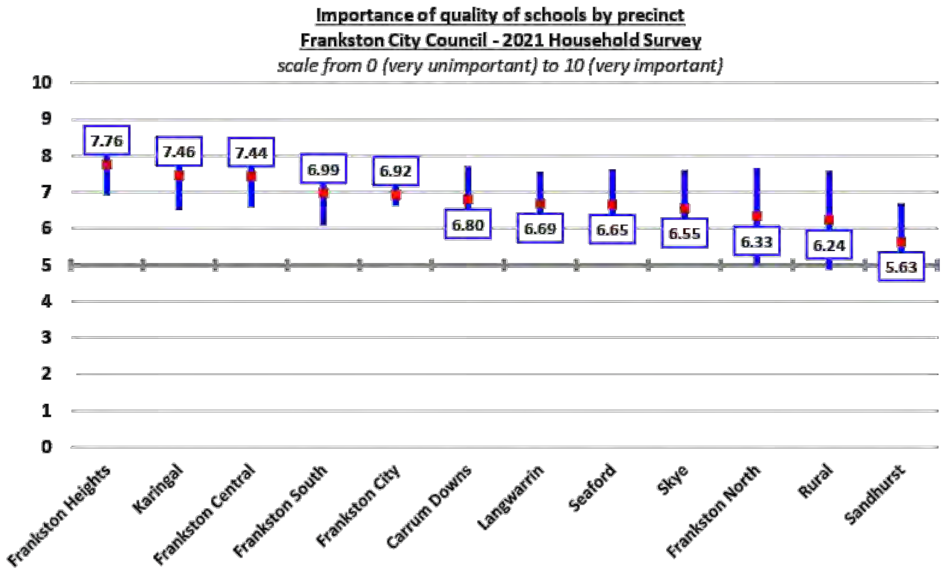


There was no measurable variation in the importance of heritage values observed by language, disability status, or household income range.

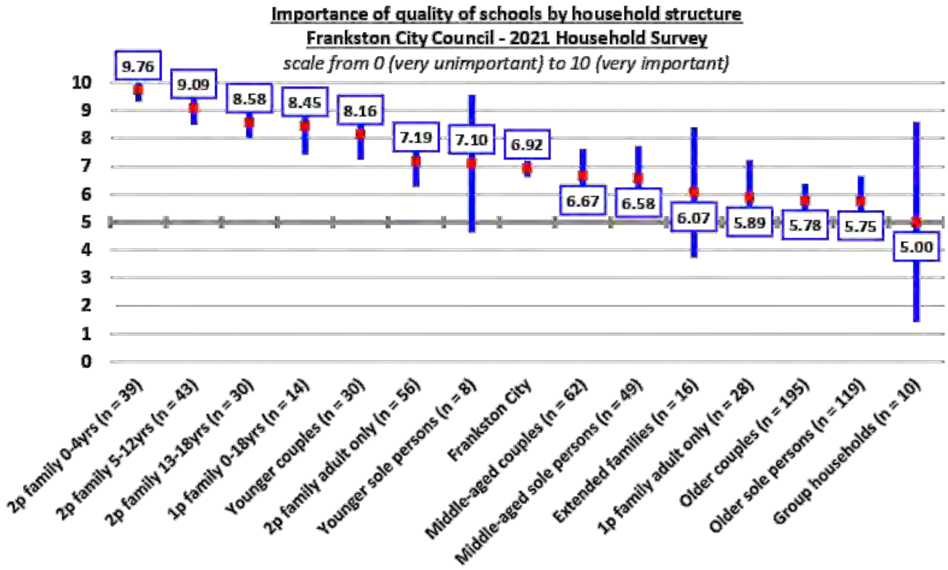


Quality of schools

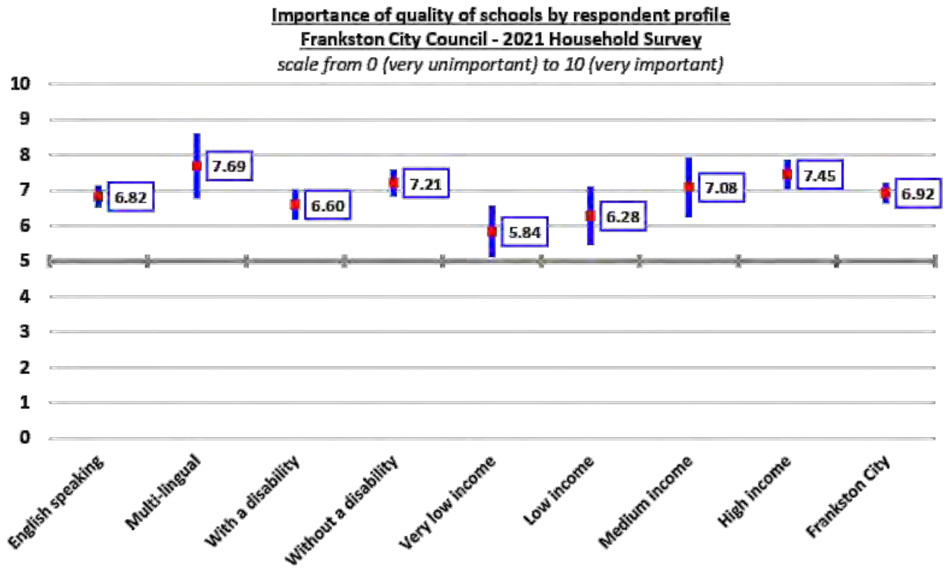
Whilst there was no measurable variation in the importance of quality schools observed by precinct, it is noted that respondents from Sandhurst rated it notably less important than average.



There was, however, measurable variation observed by household structure. One and two-parent families with children aged 0 to 18 years rated it measurably more important, whilst older sole person and couple households rated it measurably less important than average.

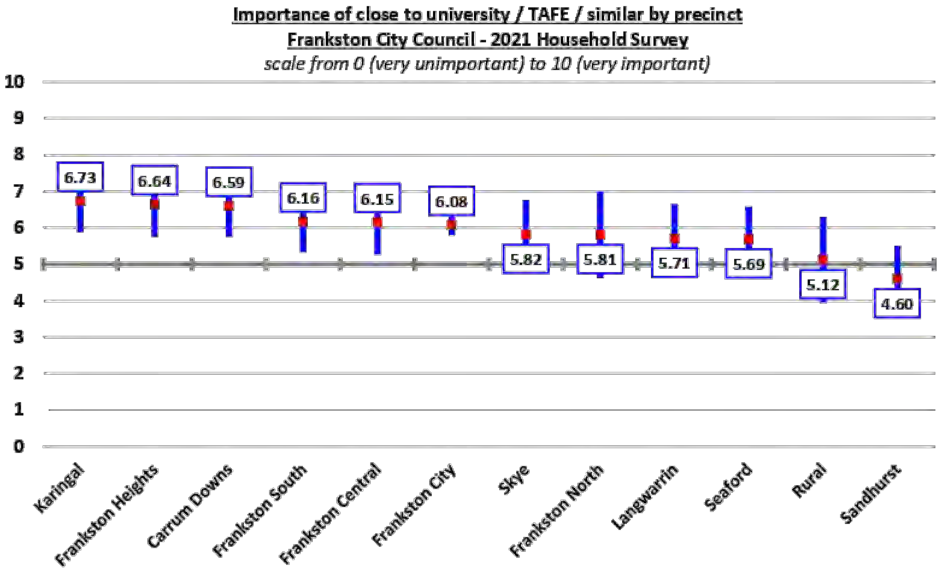


Multi-lingual households rated this aspect notably more important than English speaking households, and households with a member with a disability rated it less important than others. Higher income households rated this somewhat more important than lower incomes.

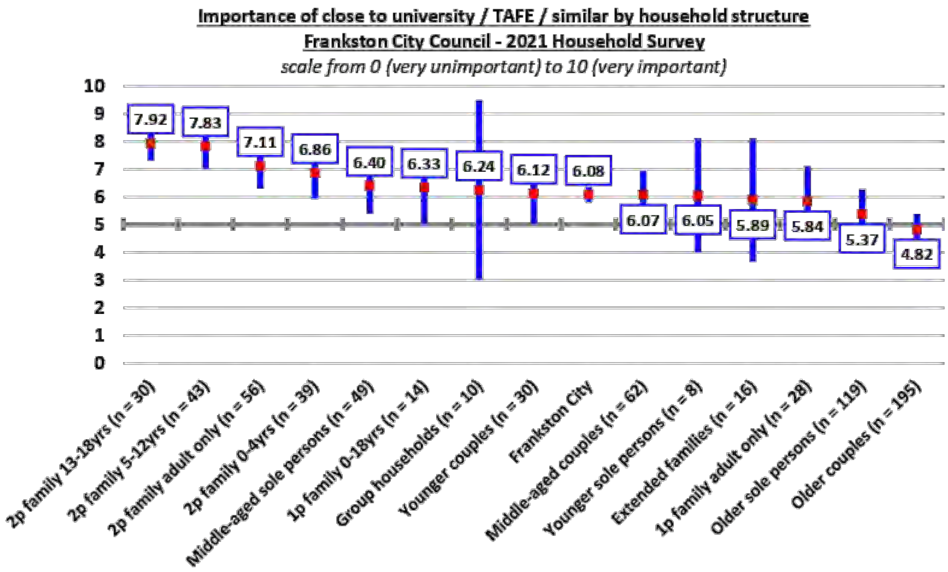


Close to university / TAFE / similar institutions

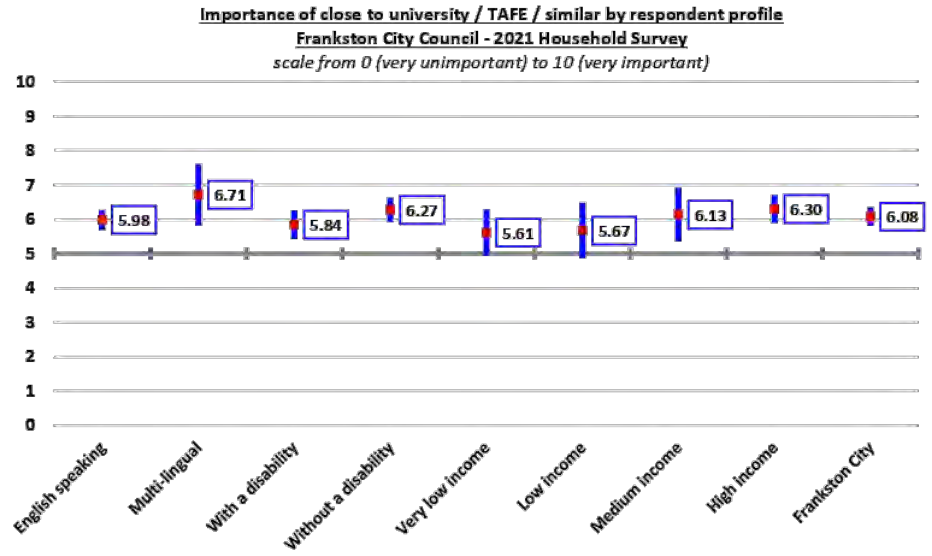
There was measurable variation in the importance of close to university, TAFE, or similar institutions observed by precinct, with respondents from Sandhurst rating it measurably less important than average.



There was measurable variation observed by household structure. Two parent families with youngest child aged 5 years and over rated it measurably more important than average, whilst older couple households rated it measurably less important than average.

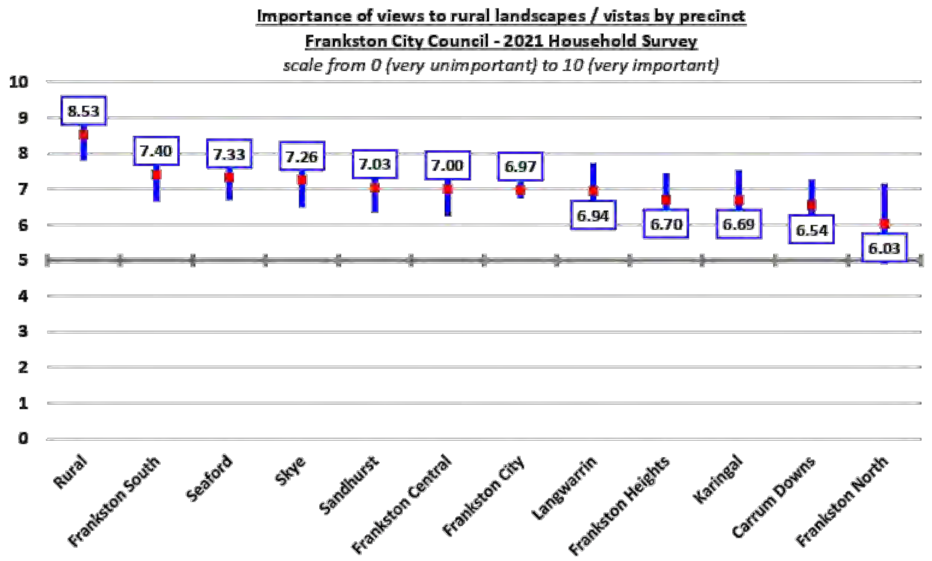


Multi-lingual households rated this aspect notably more important than English speaking, and households without disability rated it more important than households with a member with a disability. High income households rated it more important than very low-income.

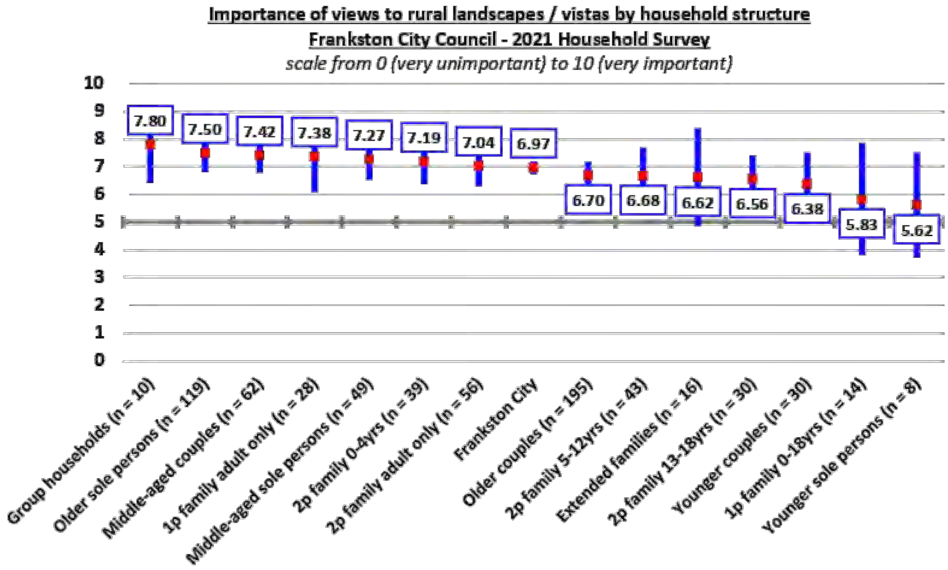


Rural landscapes / vistas

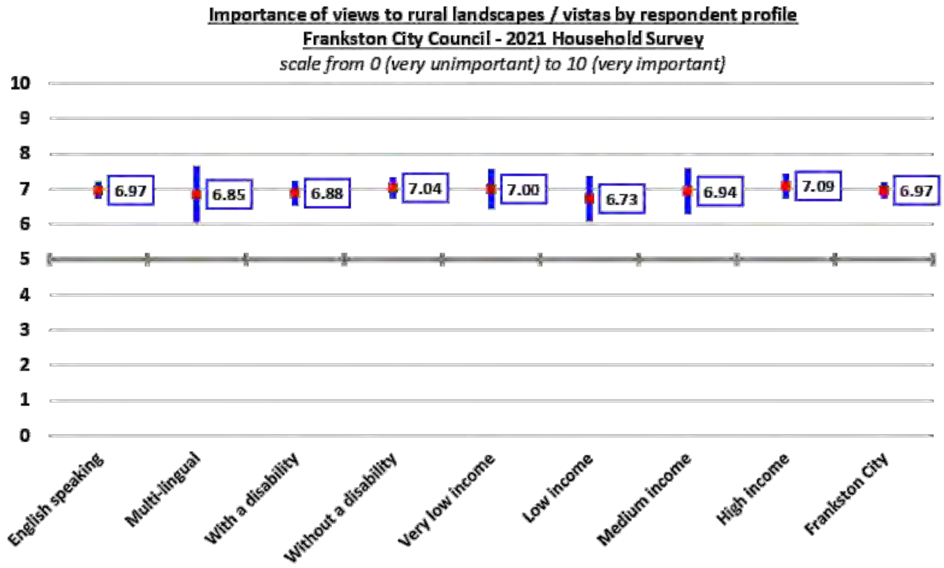
There was measurable variation in the importance of rural landscapes / vistas observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably more important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

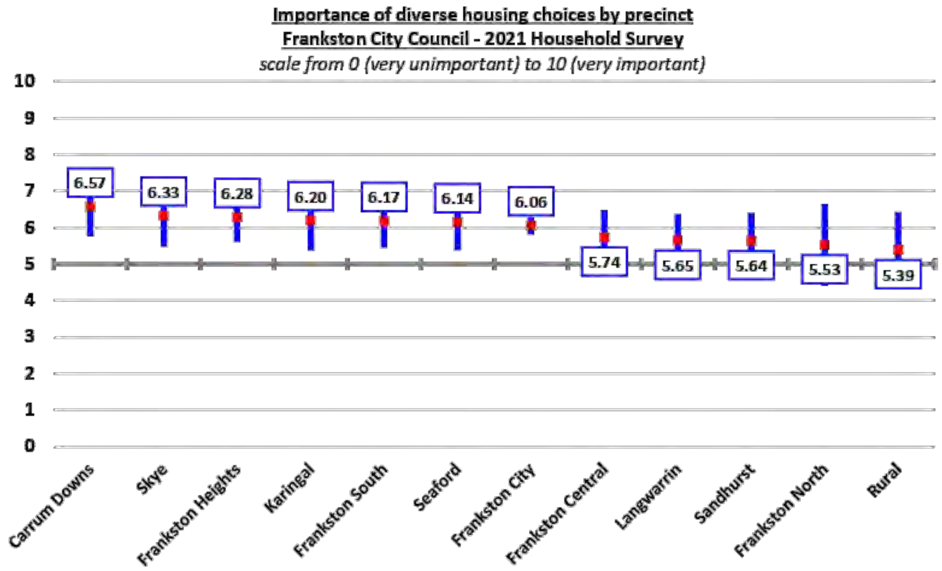


There was no meaningful variation in the importance of this aspect observed by language, disability status, or household income ranges.

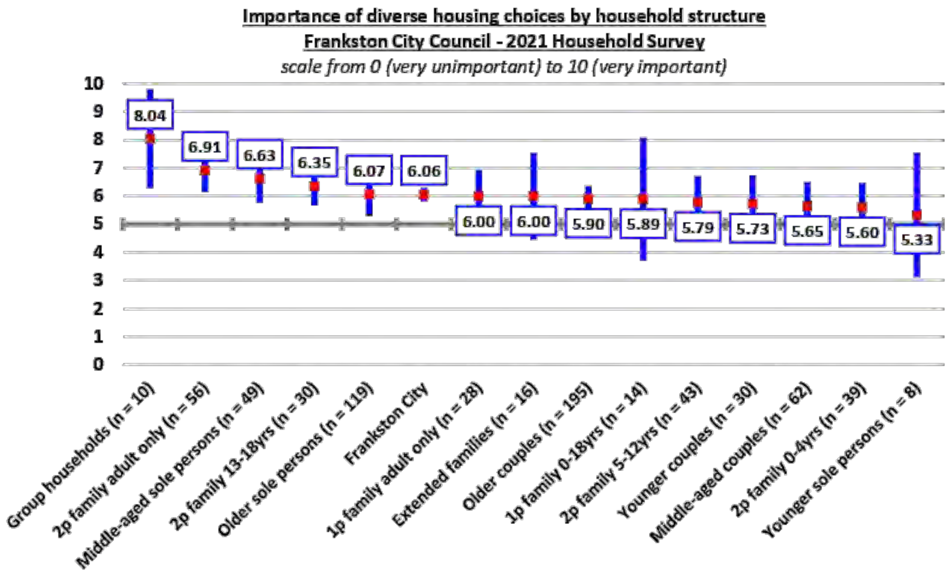


Diversity of housing

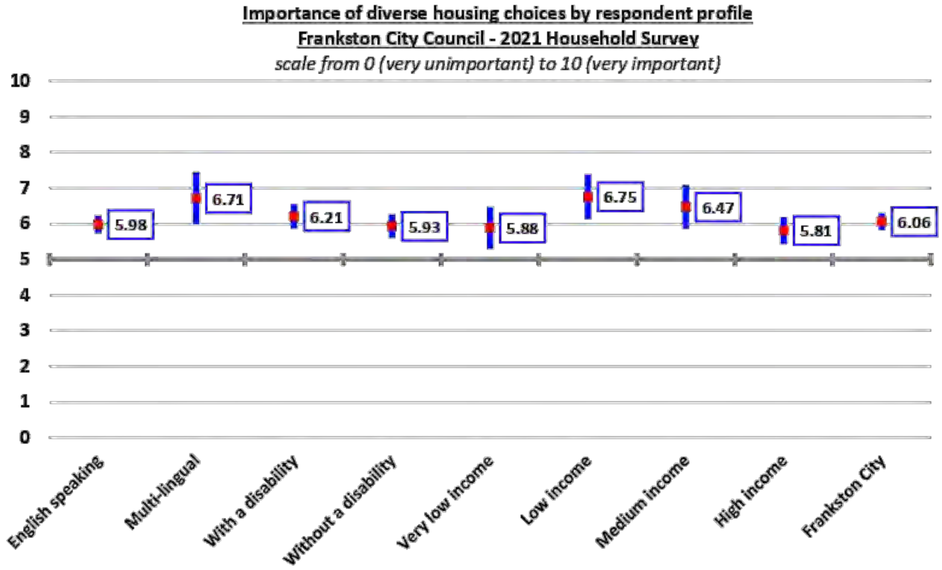
There was no measurable variation in the importance of a diversity of housing choices observed across the municipality.



There was also no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

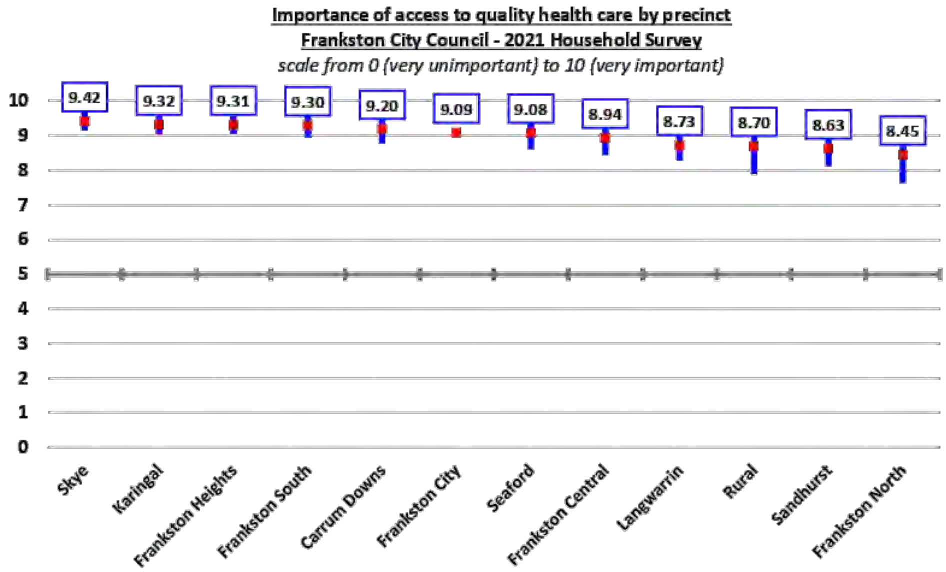


Multi-lingual households rated this aspect notably more important than English speaking, and low-income households rated it measurably more important than high income households.

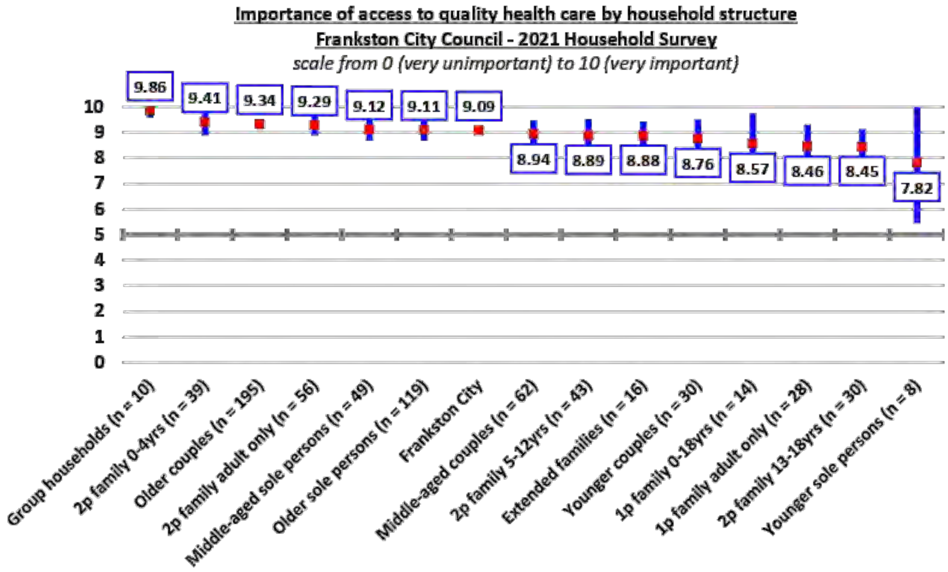


Access to quality health care

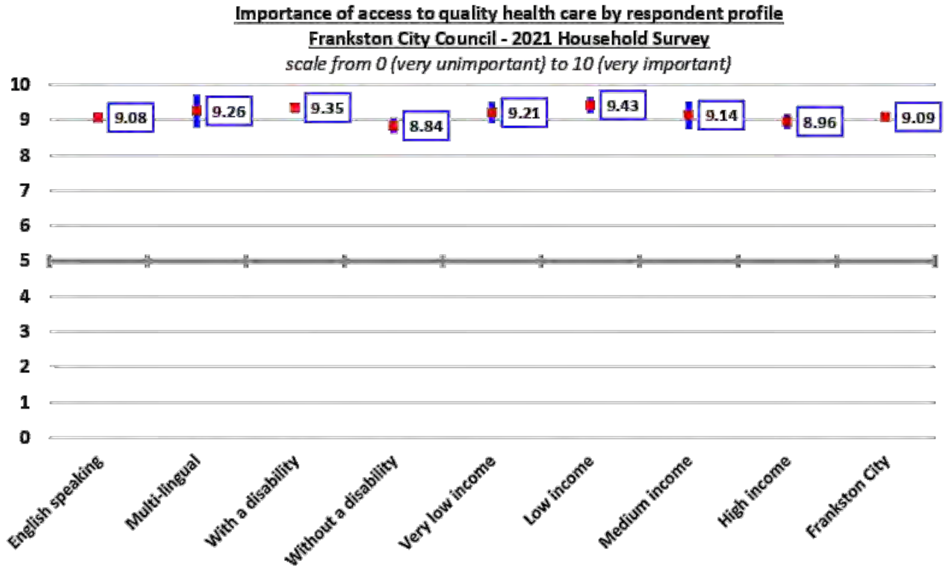
There was no measurable variation in the importance of access to quality health care observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.



There was also no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, although the small sample of 10 group households rated it notably more important than the municipal average.

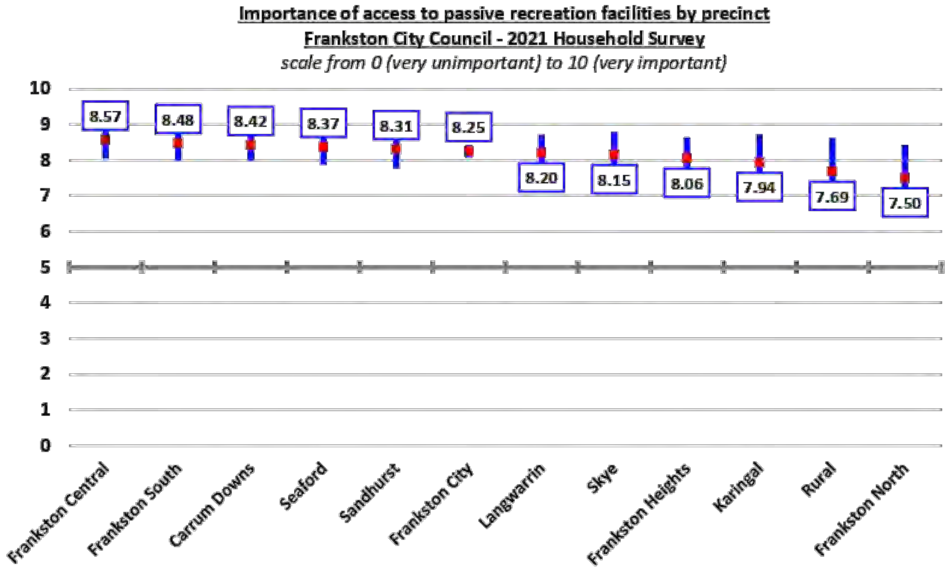


Whilst this aspect was extremely important to most respondent households, households with a member with a disability rated it measurably more important than other households.

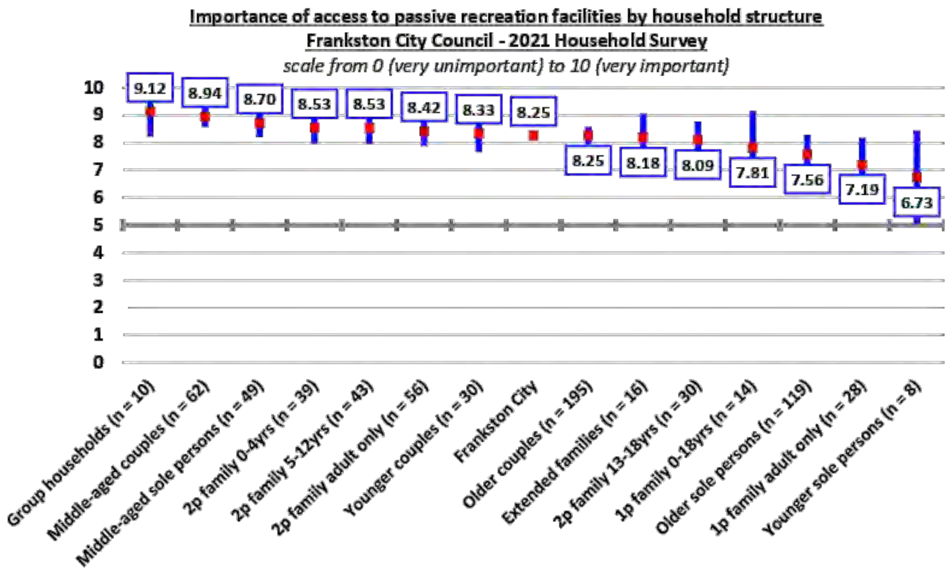


Access to passive recreation facilities

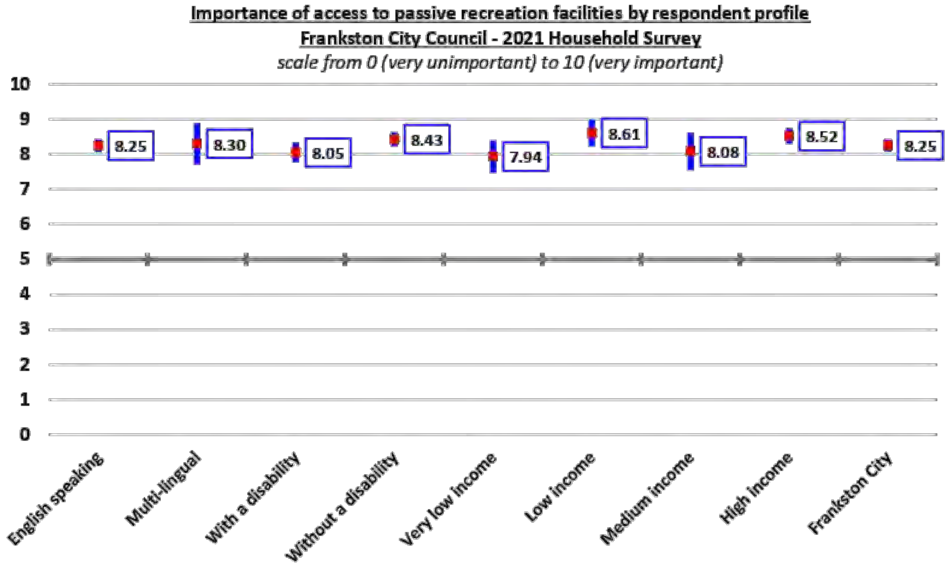
There was no measurable variation in the importance of access to passive recreation facilities observed across the municipality.



There was measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with middle-aged couple households rating it measurably more important than average, and the small sample of group households notably more important than average.

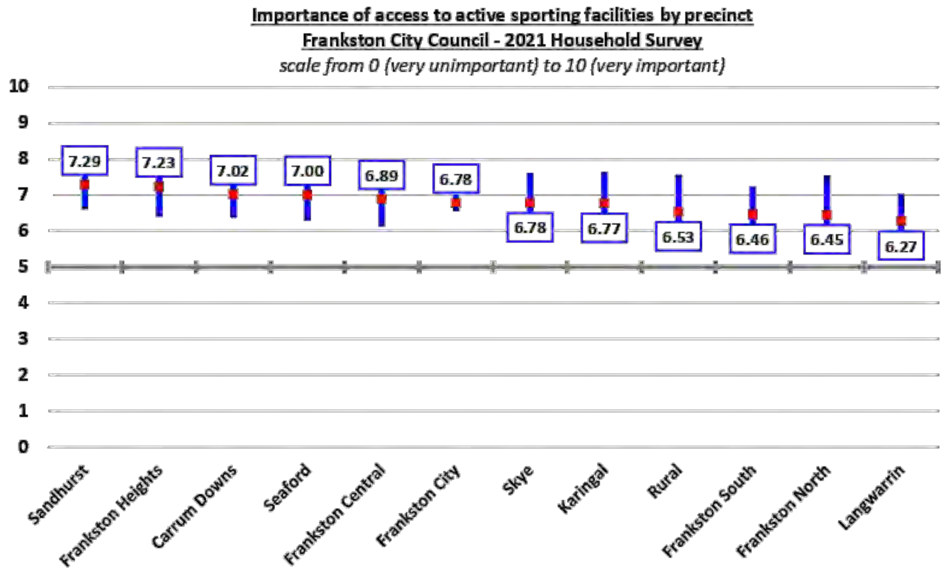


Respondent households with a member with a disability rated the importance of this aspect somewhat lower than other households, and very low-income households rated it notably lower than other households, although the results for income are somewhat uneven.

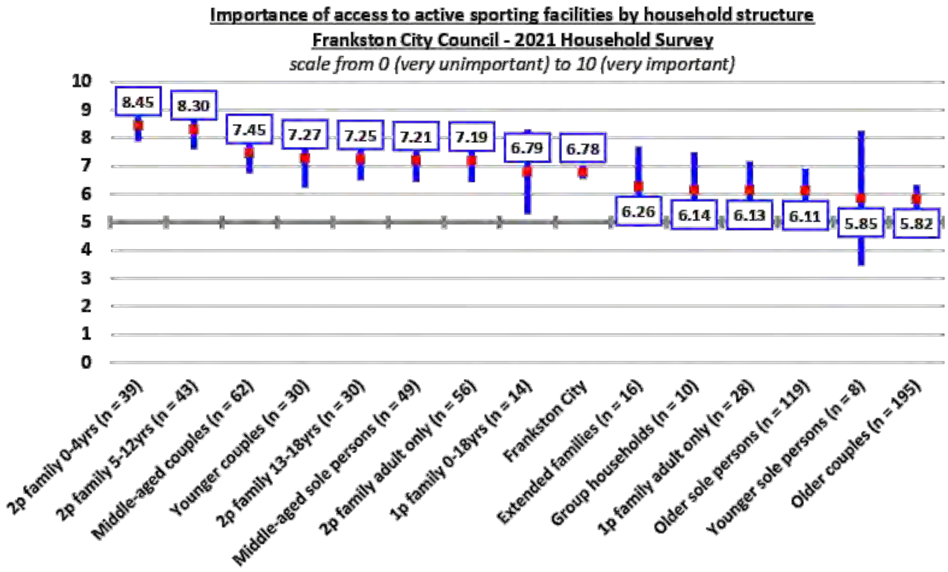


Access to active sporting facilities

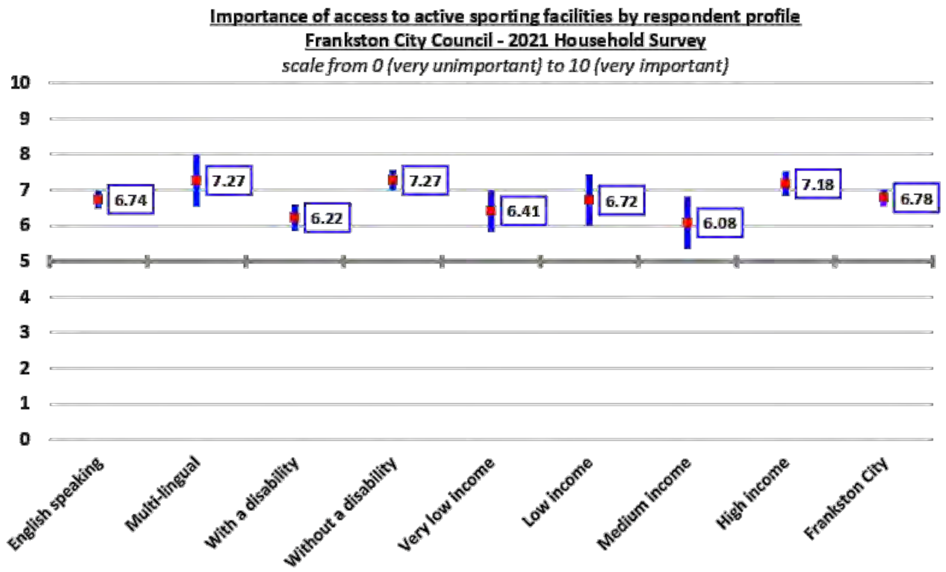
There was no measurable variation in the importance of active sporting facilities observed across the municipality.



There was, however, measurable variation in the importance observed by household structure. Two-parent families with youngest child aged 0 to 12 years rated it measurably more important than average, whilst older couple household rated it measurably less important than average.

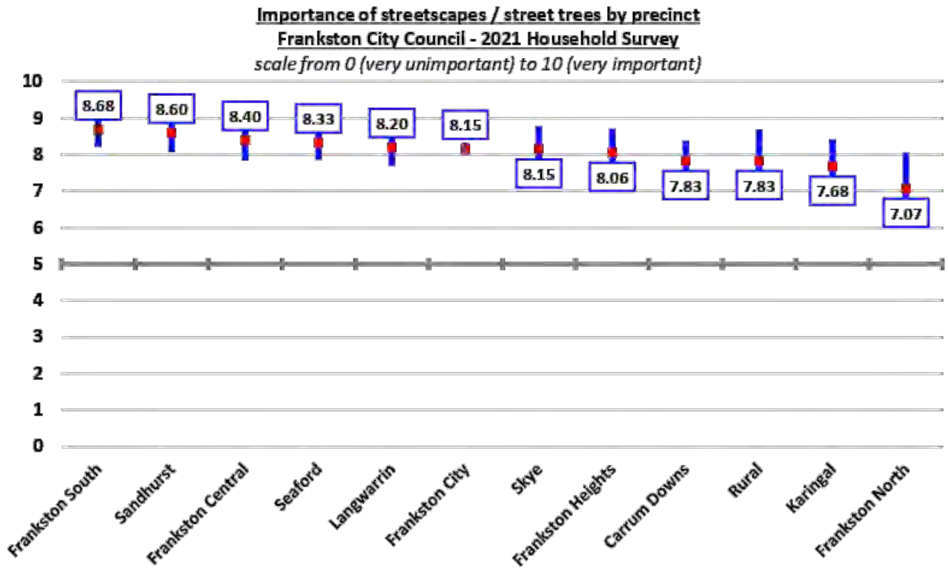


Multi-lingual households rated this aspect somewhat more important than English speaking, and households with a member with a disability rated it measurably lower than other households. High-income households rated this notably more important than others.

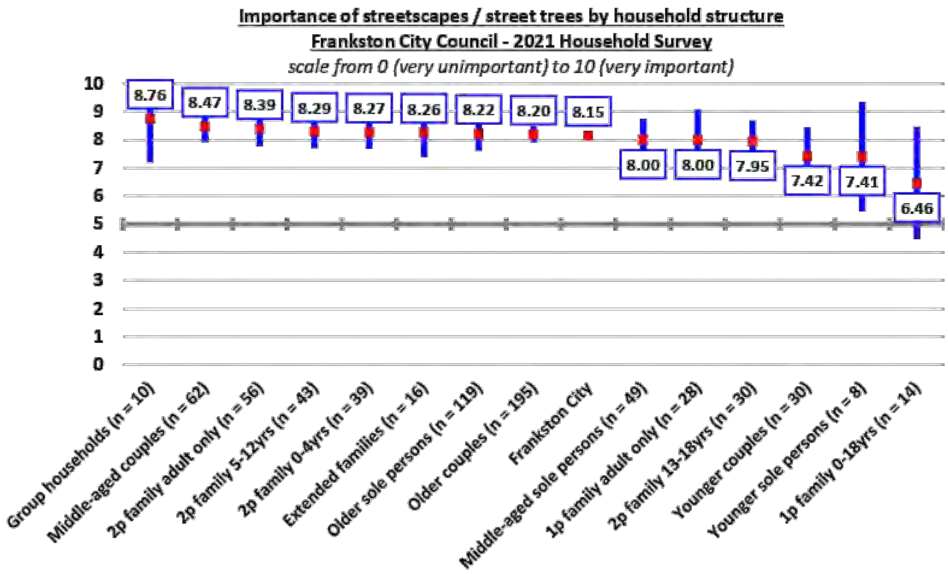


Streetscapes / street trees

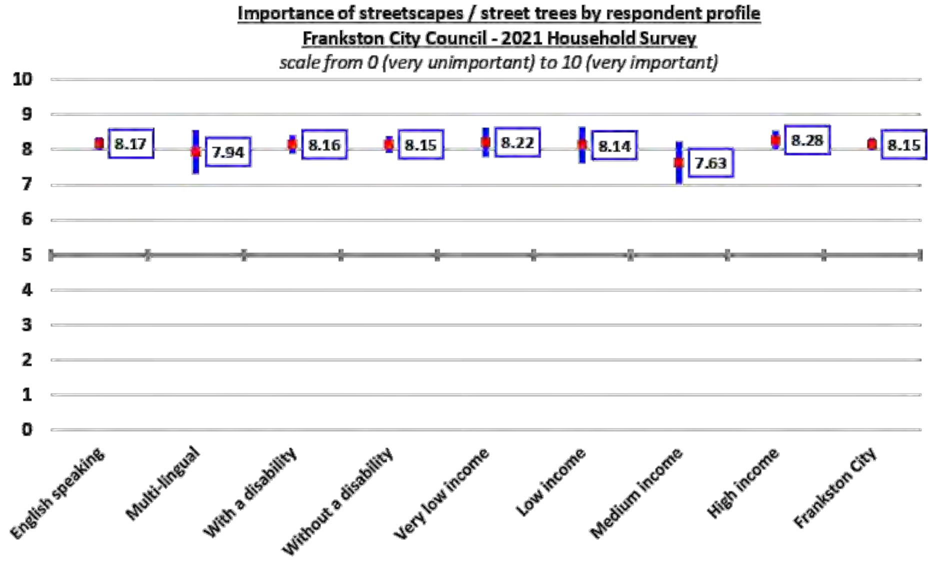
There was no measurable variation in the importance of streetscapes / street trees observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.



There was also no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

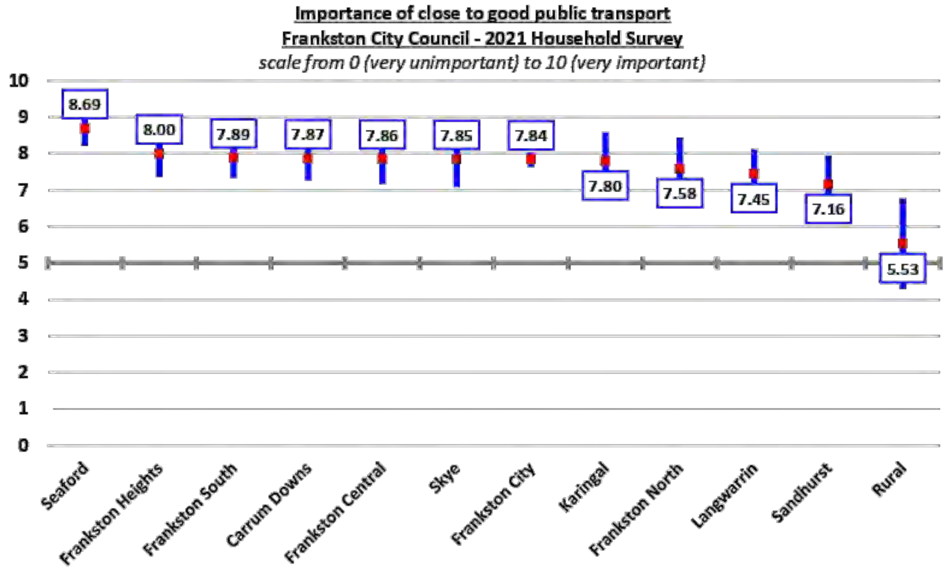


Moderate income households rated this aspect somewhat less important than other households.

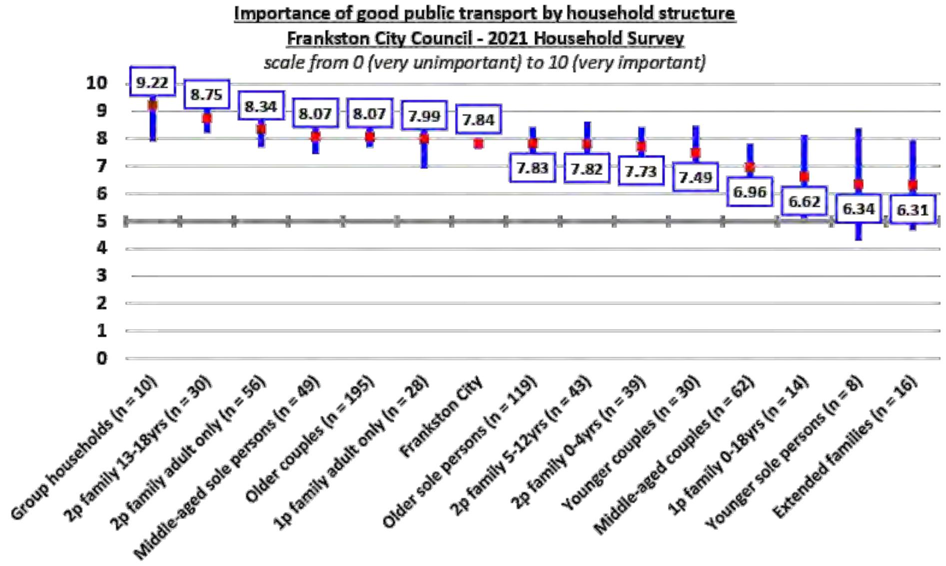


Good public transport

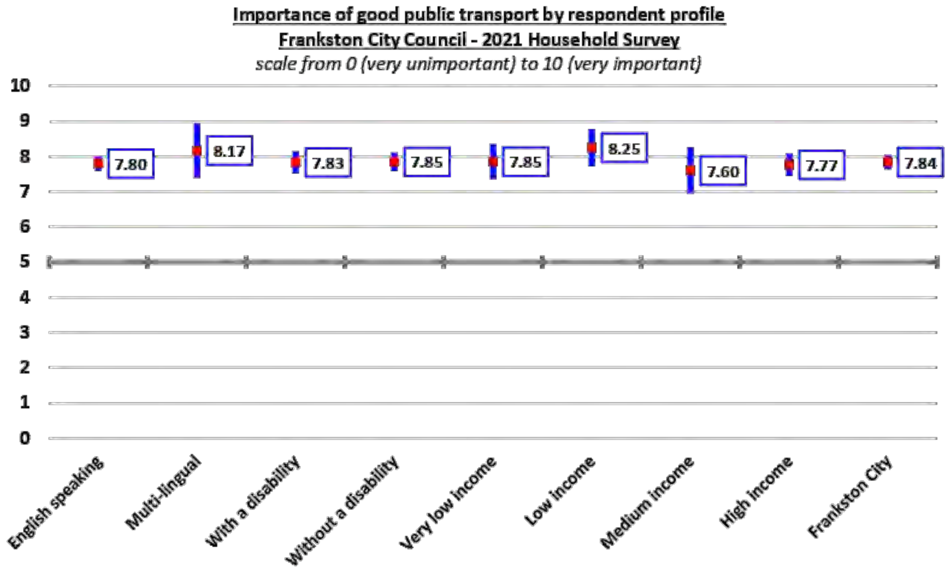
There was measurable variation in the importance of being close to good public transport observed across the municipality, with respondents from Seaford rating it notably but not measurably more important than average, and respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably and significantly less important.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with the small sample of group households rating it notably and two-parent families with youngest child aged 13 to 18 years rating it measurably more important than average.

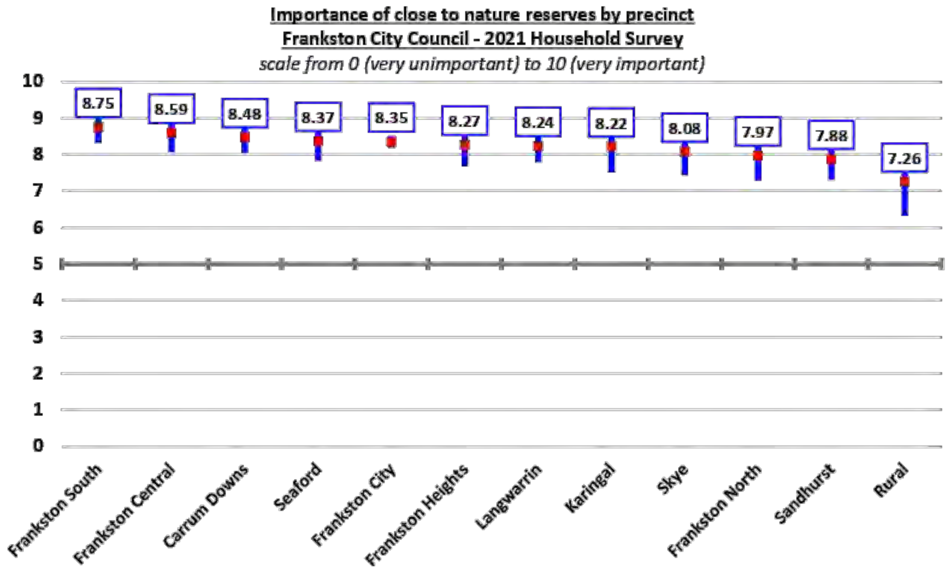


There was no measurable variation in the importance of good public transport observed by language or disability status, although low-income households rated it somewhat more important than average.

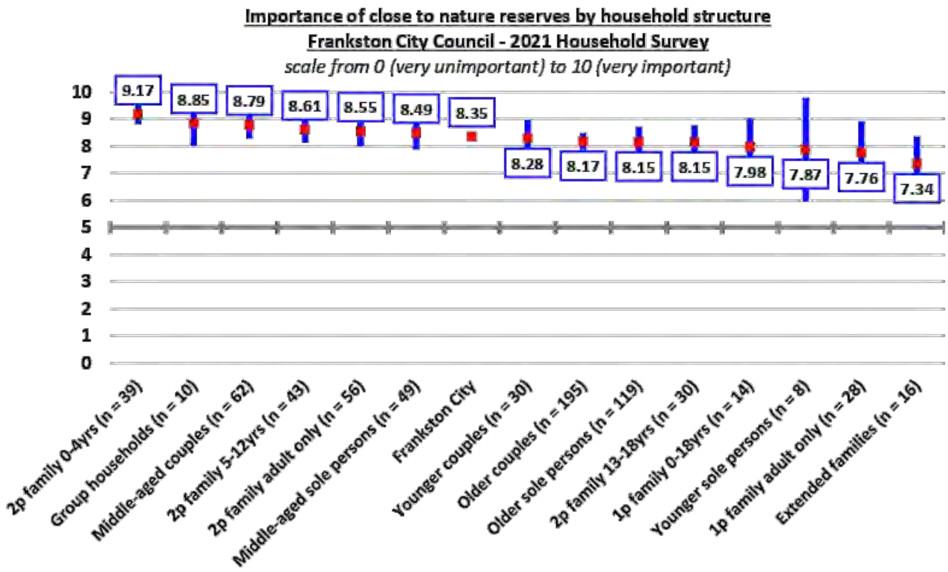


Close to nature reserves

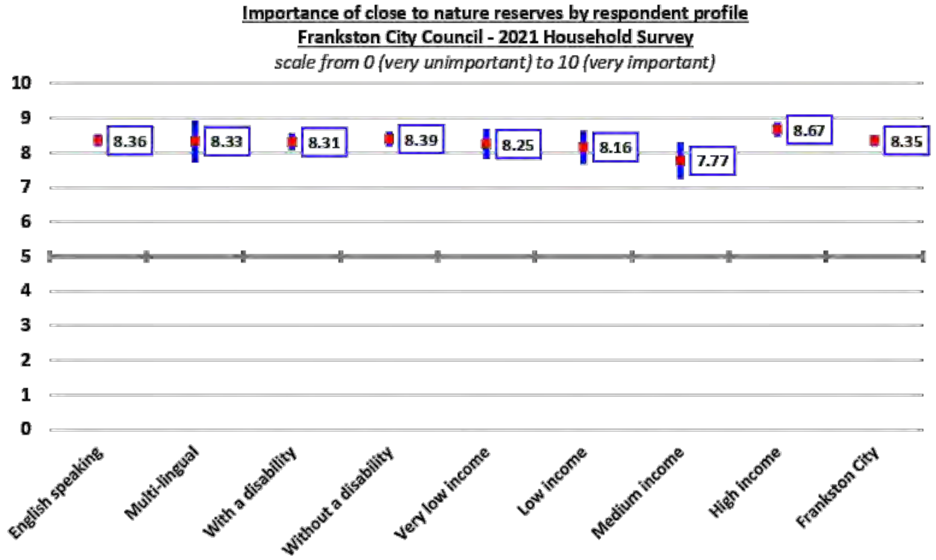
There was measurable variation in the importance of close to nature reserves observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less important than average.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with two-parent families with young children rating it measurably more important than average.

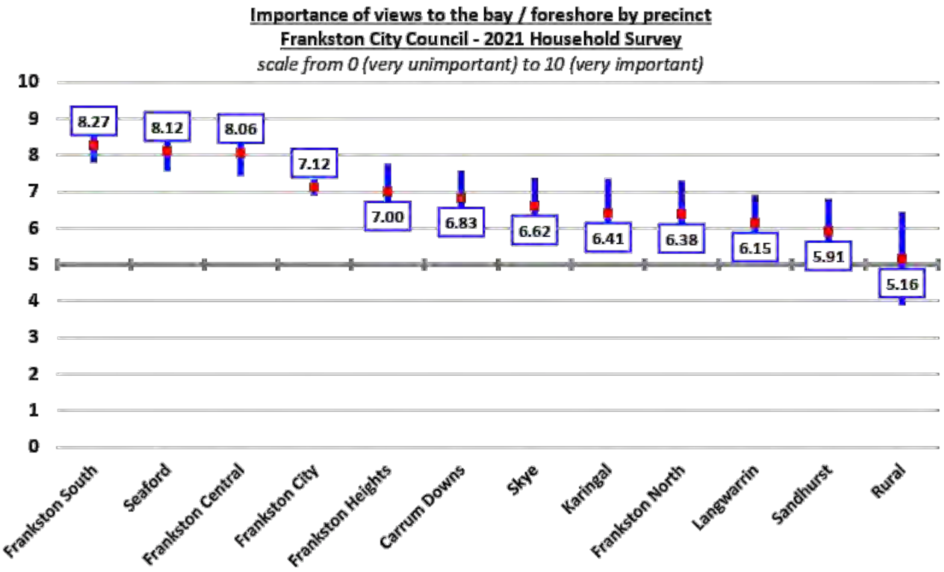


High-income households rated being close to nature reserves measurably more important than other households.

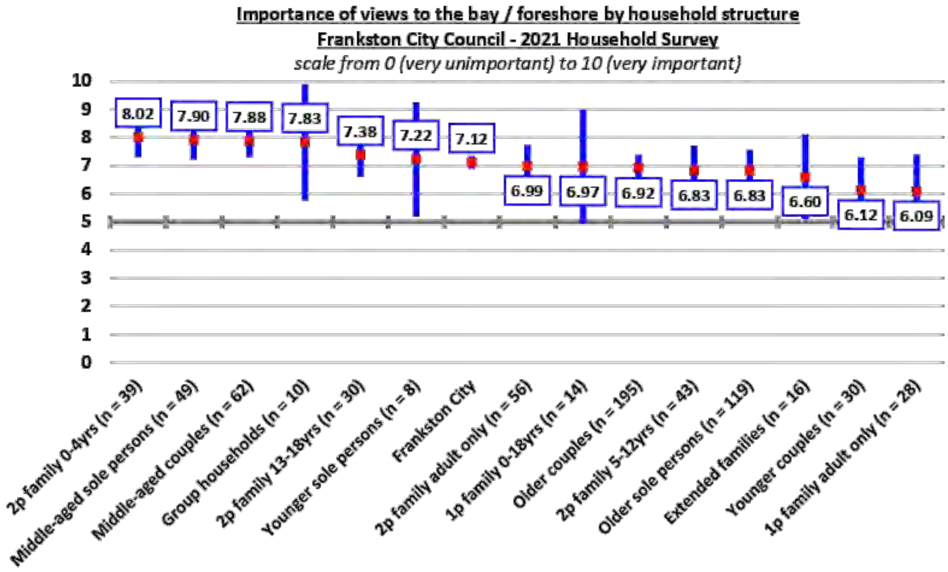


Views to the bay / foreshore

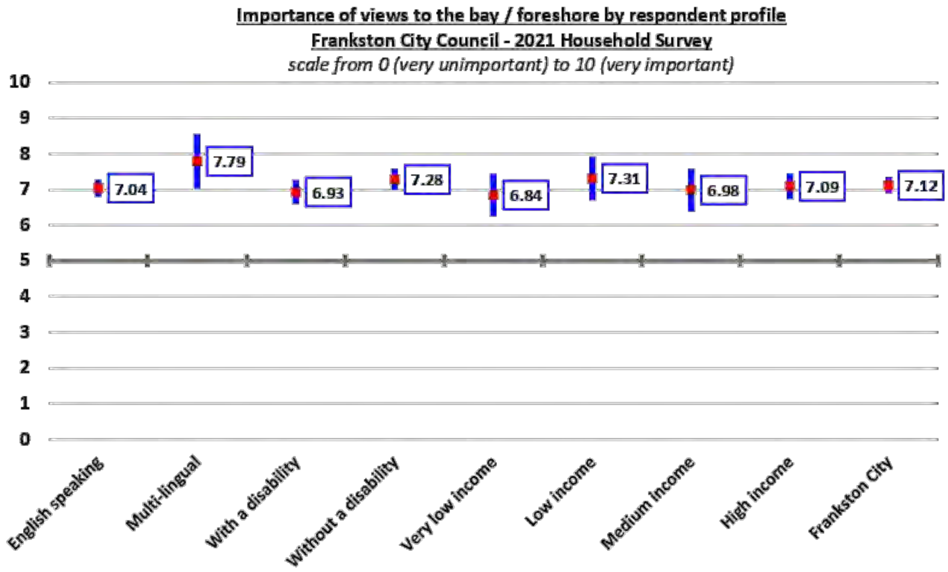
There was measurable variation in the importance of views to the bay / foreshore observed across the municipality. Respondents from Frankston South, Seaford, and Frankston Central rated it measurably more important than average, whilst respondents from the rural precinct rated it measurably less important than average.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure.

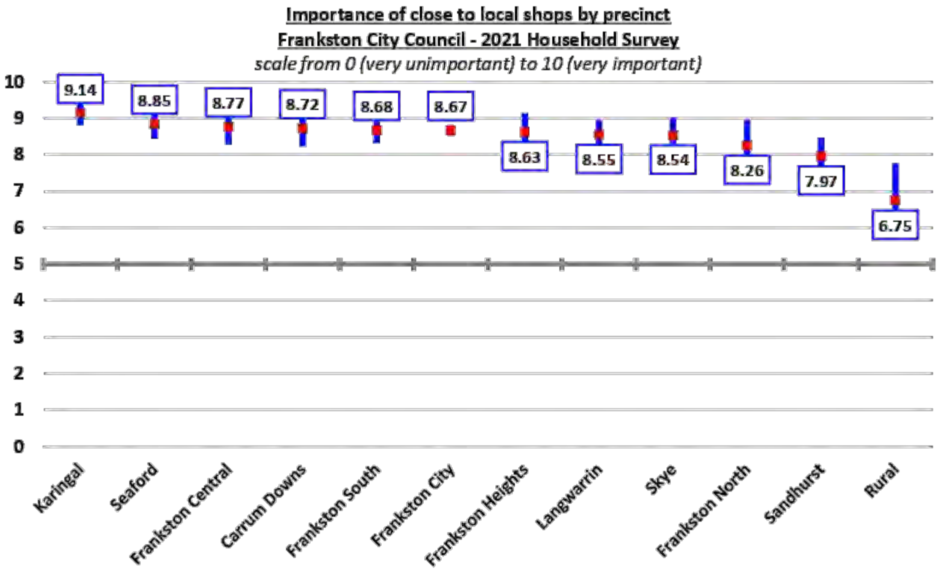


Multi-lingual households rated this aspect notably more important than English speaking households. There was little meaningful variation observed by household disability status or household income ranges.

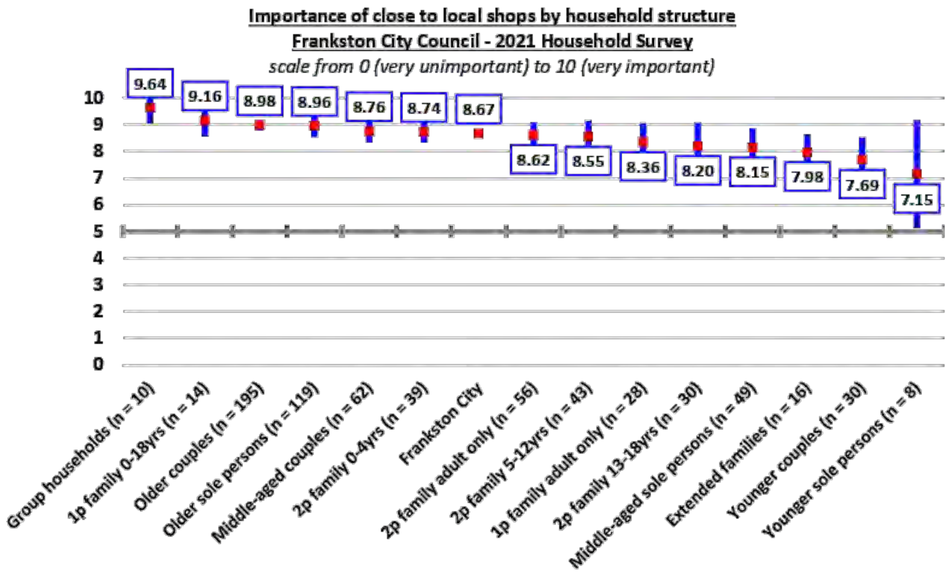


Close to local shops

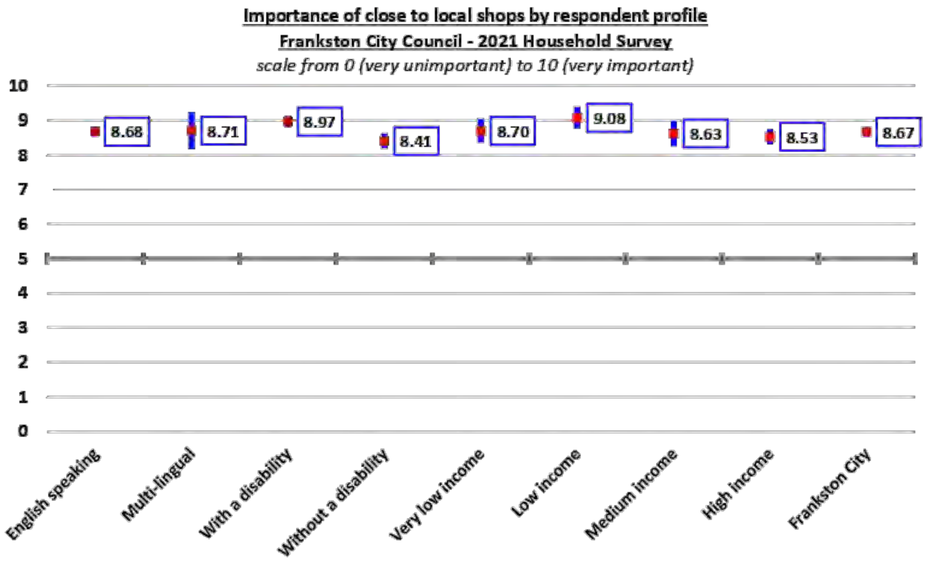
There was measurable variation in the importance of being close to local shops observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less important than average.



There was some variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure. The small sample of group households rated it measurably more important than average, whilst younger couple households rated it measurably less important than average.

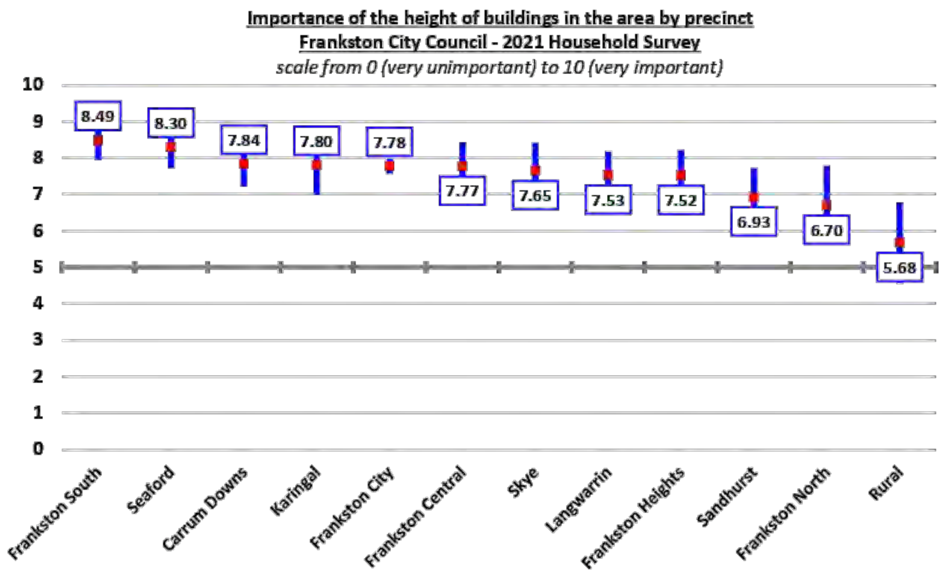


Being close to the local shops was measurably more important for households with a member with a disability than other households.

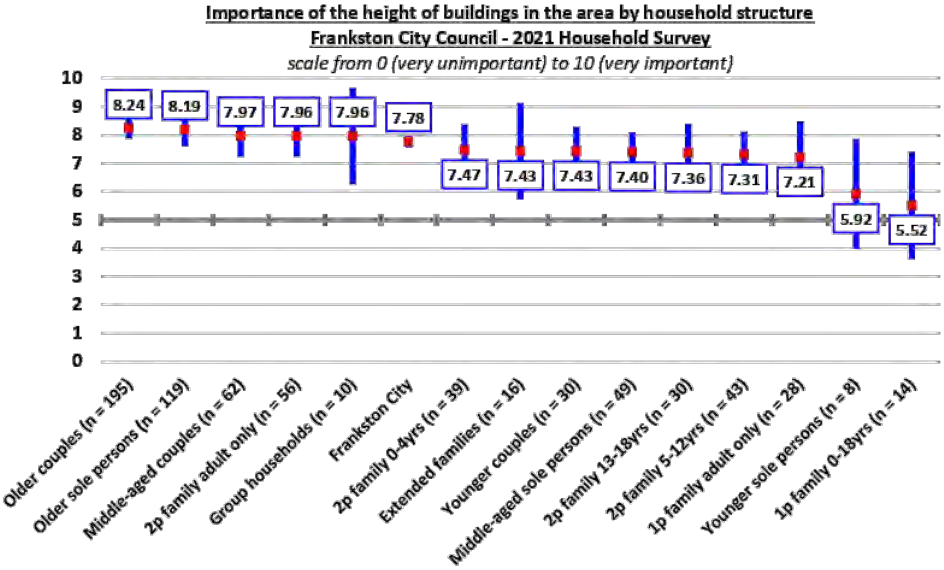


Height of the buildings in the area

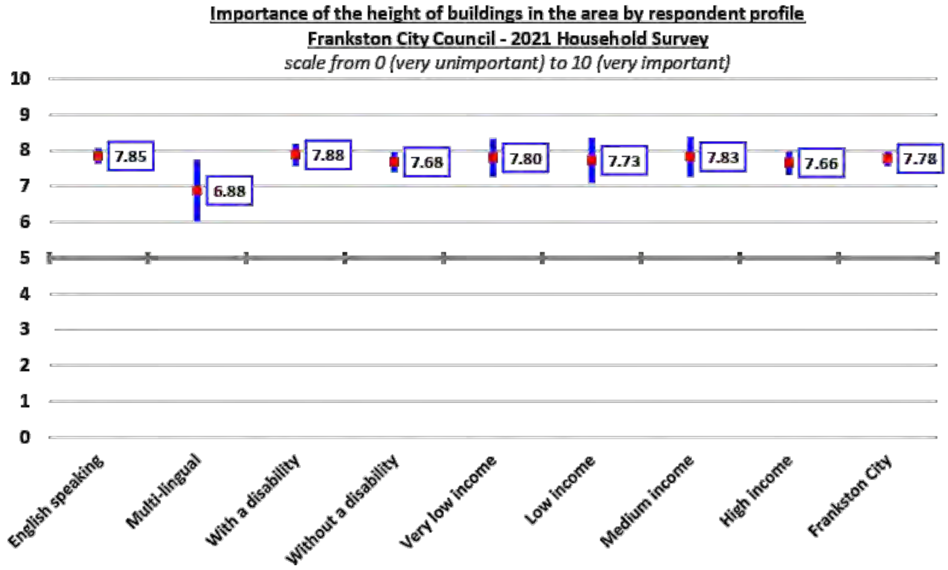
There was measurable variation in the importance of the height of buildings in the area observed across the municipality. Respondents from Frankston South rated it measurably more important than average, whilst respondents from the rural precinct rated it measurably less important than average.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with one-parent families with children rating it measurably less important than average.

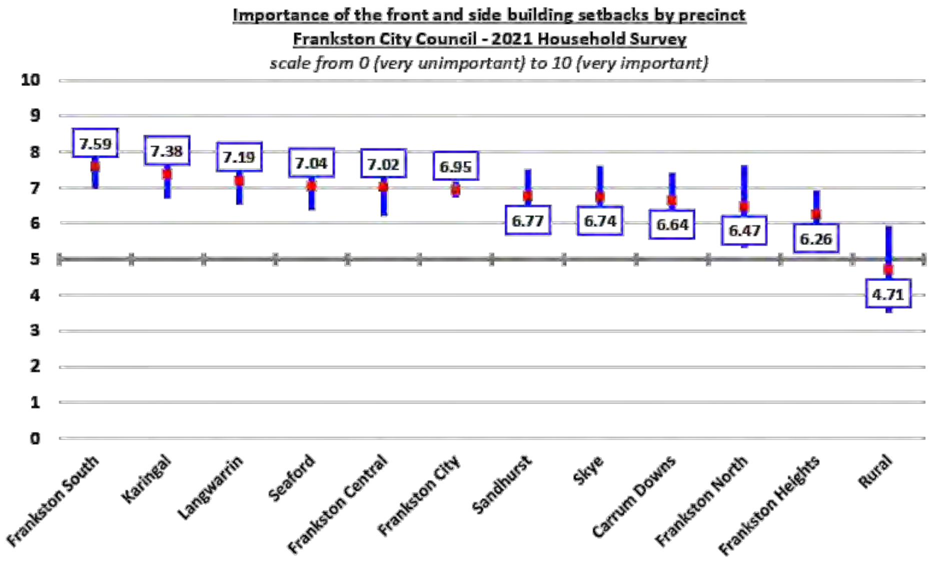


The height of the buildings in the area was measurably less important to multi-lingual households than to other respondent households.

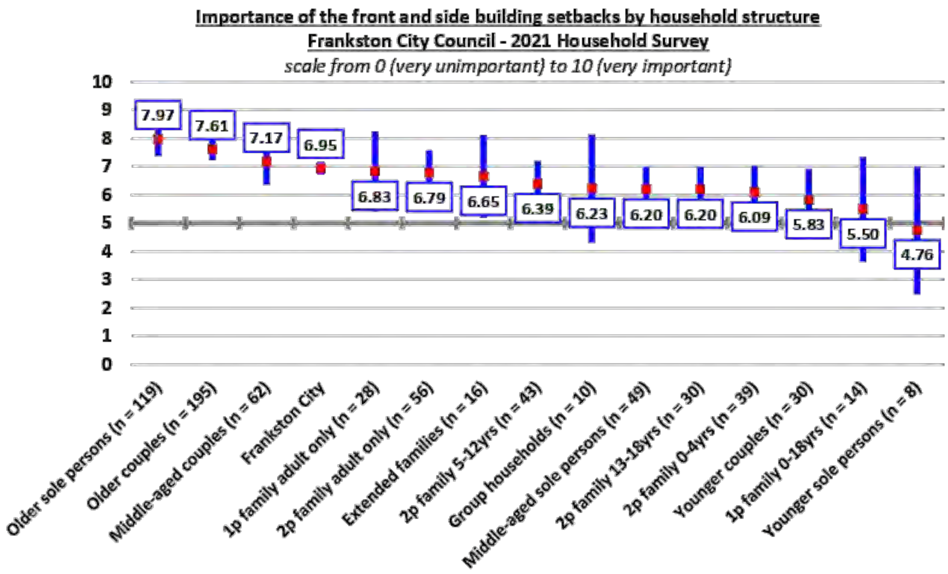


Front and side building setbacks

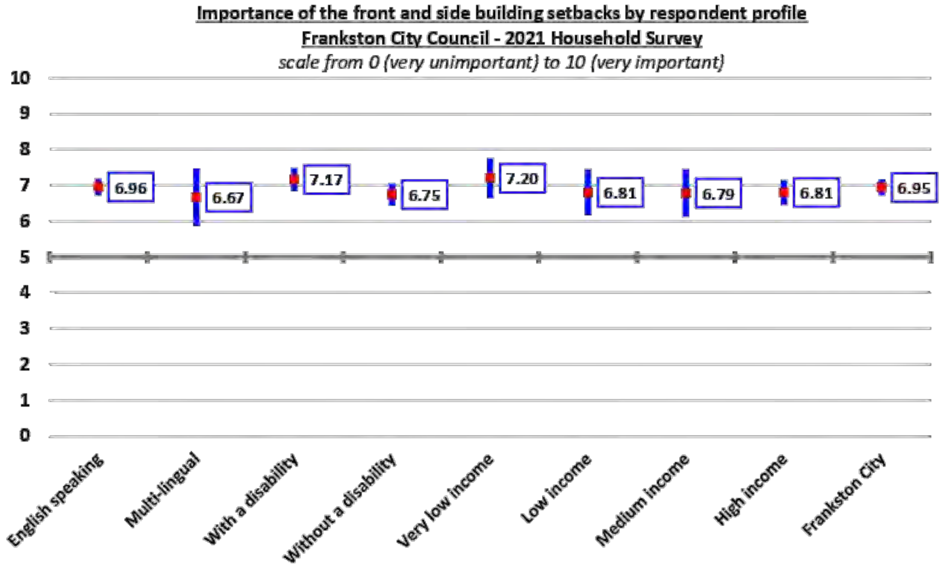
There was measurable variation in the importance of the front and side building setbacks observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less important than average.



There was also measurable variation in this result observed by household structure, with older sole person and couple households rating this measurably more important than average.

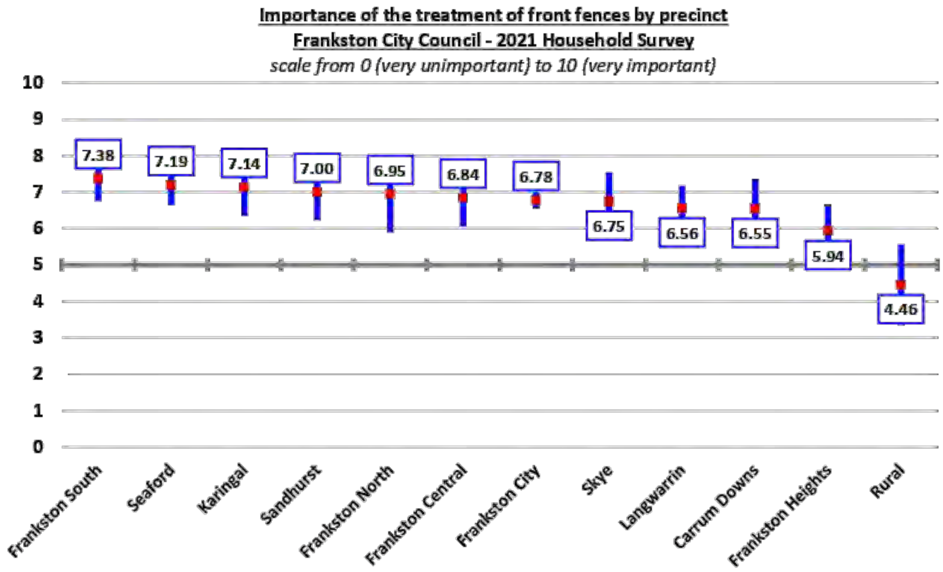


The front and side building setbacks were somewhat more important to households with a member with a disability than to other households.

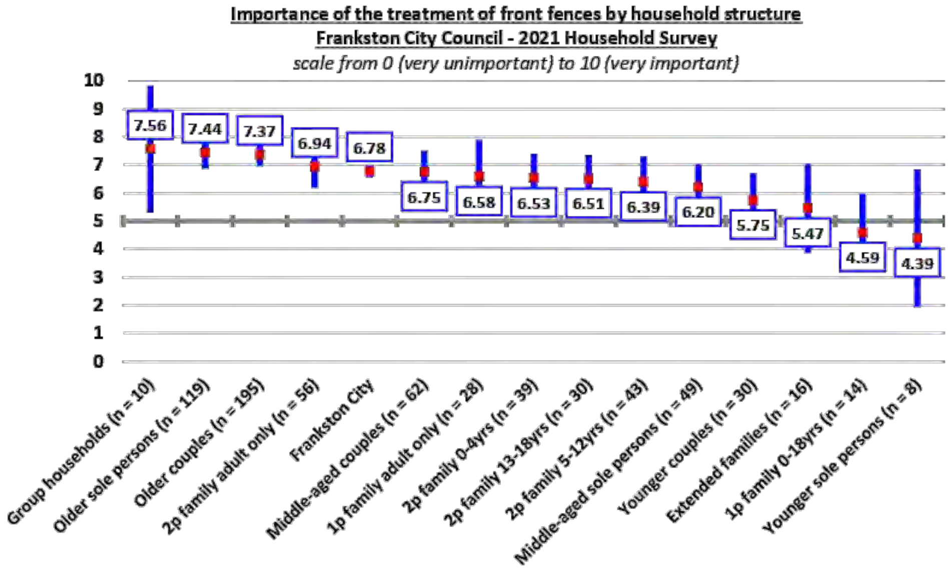


Treatment of front fences

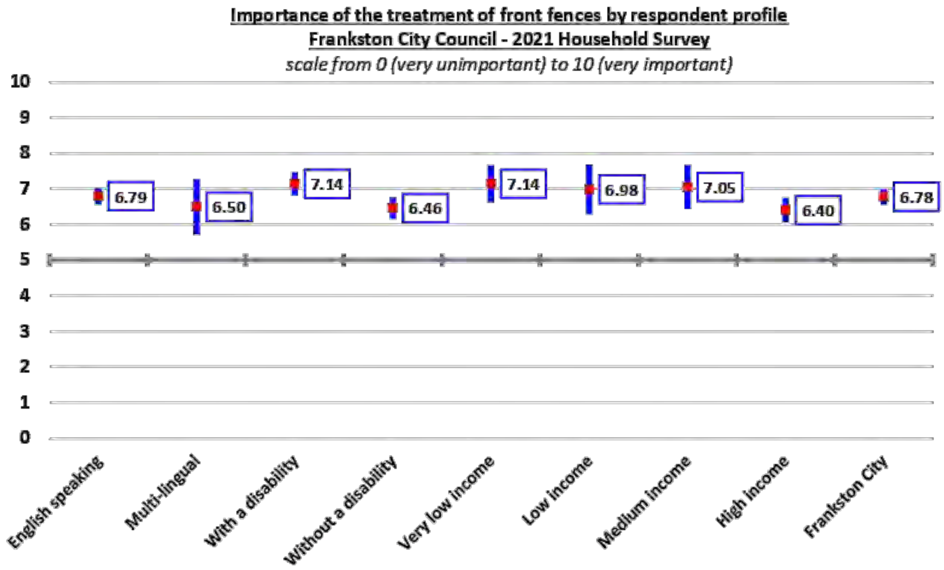
There was measurable variation in the importance of the treatment of front fences observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating it measurably less important than average.



There was also measurable variation in the impotence of this aspect observed by household structure, with one-parent families with children rating it measurably less important than average.

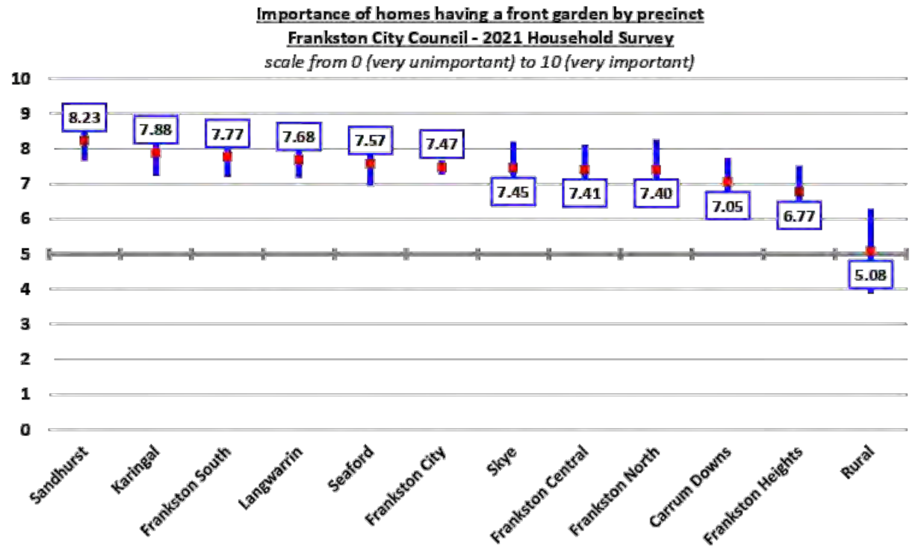


This aspect was measurably more important to households with a member with a disability than to other respondent households, and somewhat less important to high-income households.

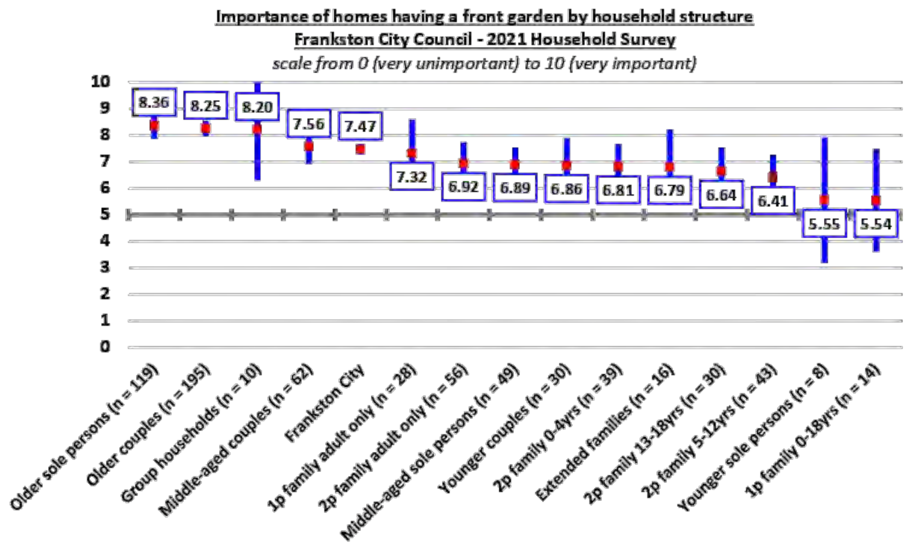


Homes having a front garden

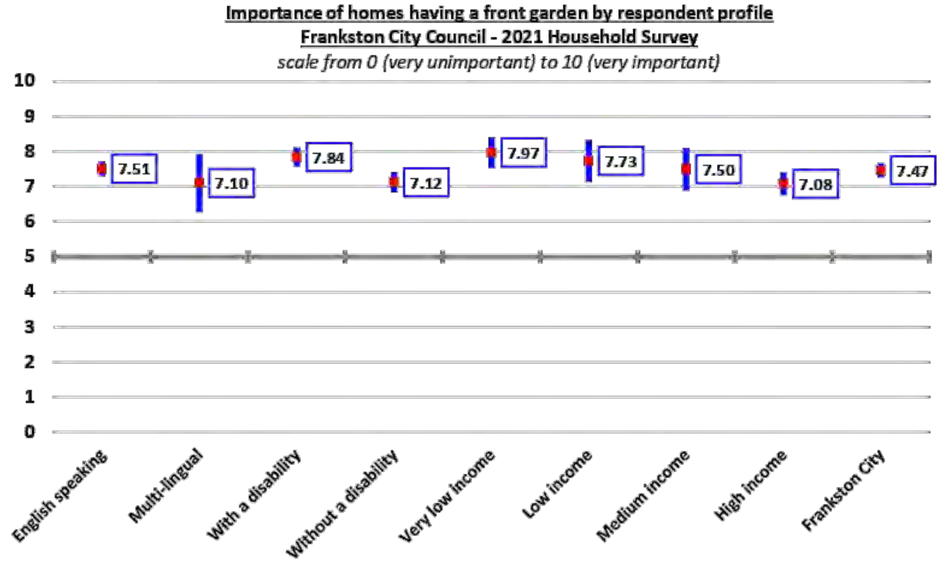
There was measurable variation in the importance of homes having a front garden observed across the municipality. Respondents from Sandhurst rated this measurably more important than average, whilst respondents from the rural precinct rated it measurably less important.



There was also measurable variation in this result observed by household structure. Older sole person and couple households rated this measurably more important than average, whilst two-parent families with school aged children rated it measurably less important. The small sample of younger sole person households and one-parent families with children rated it notably but not measurably less important than average.

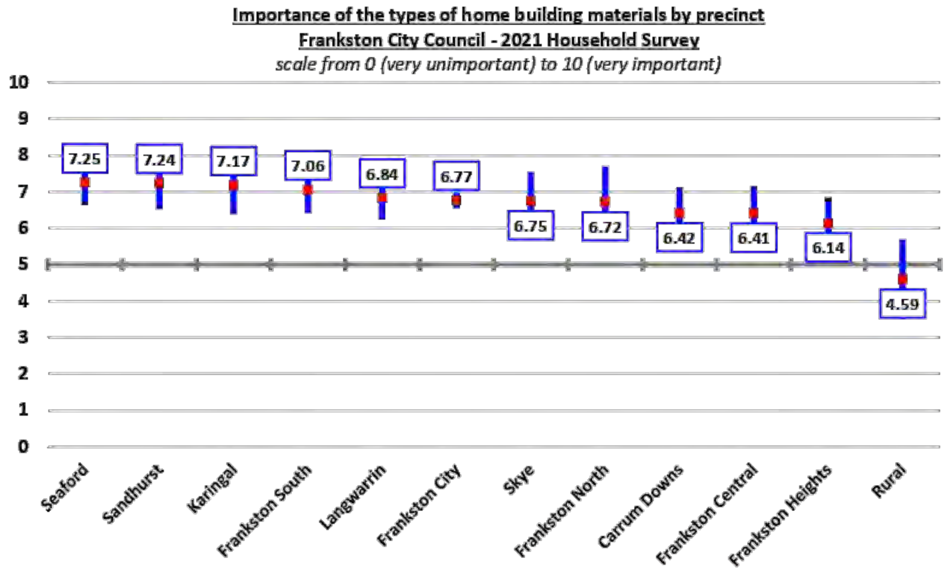


Homes having a front garden was measurably more important to households with a member with a disability than it was to other respondent households. It was also more important to very low-income households than it was to high-income households.

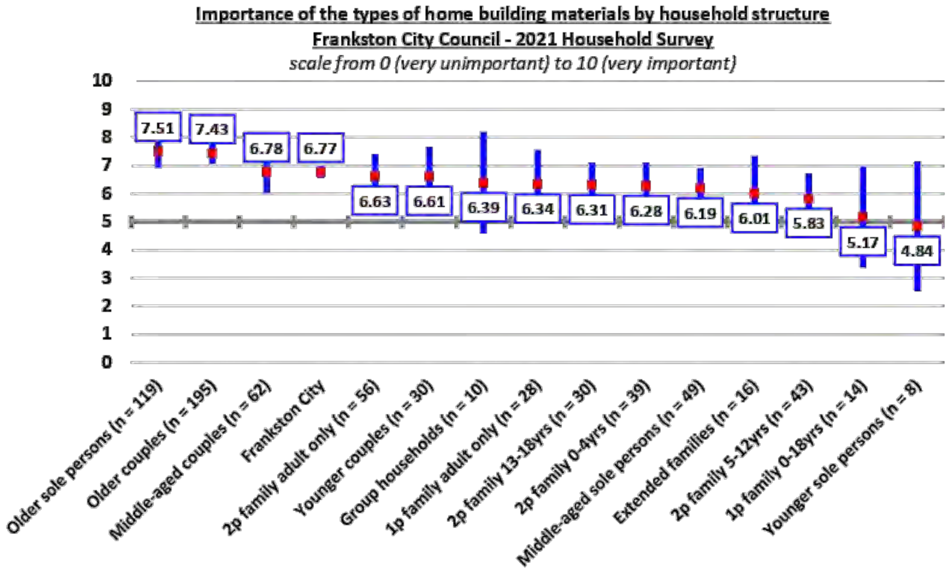


Types of home building materials

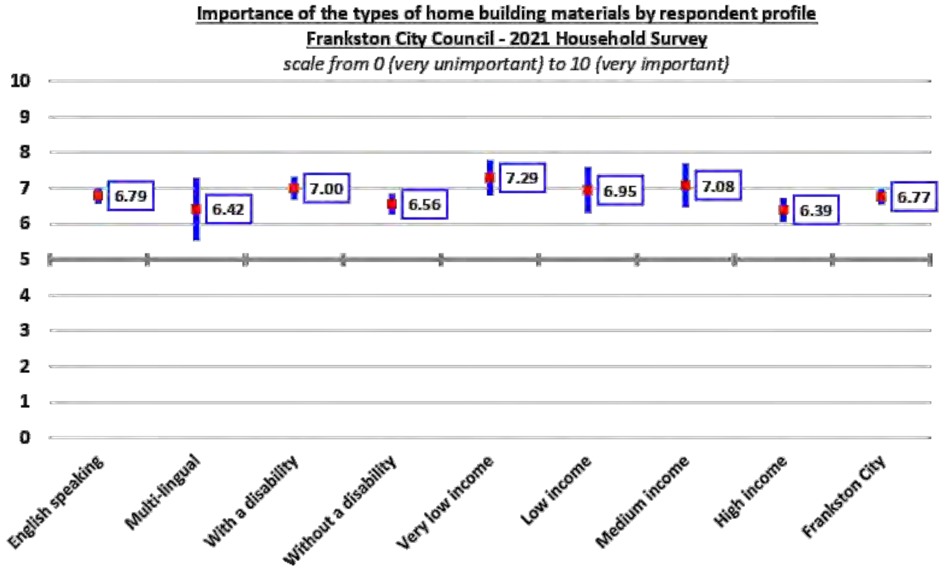
There was measurable variation in the importance of the types of home building materials observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating this measurably less important than the municipal average.



There was also measurable variation in this result observed by household structure, with older sole person and older couple households rating this measurably more important than average.

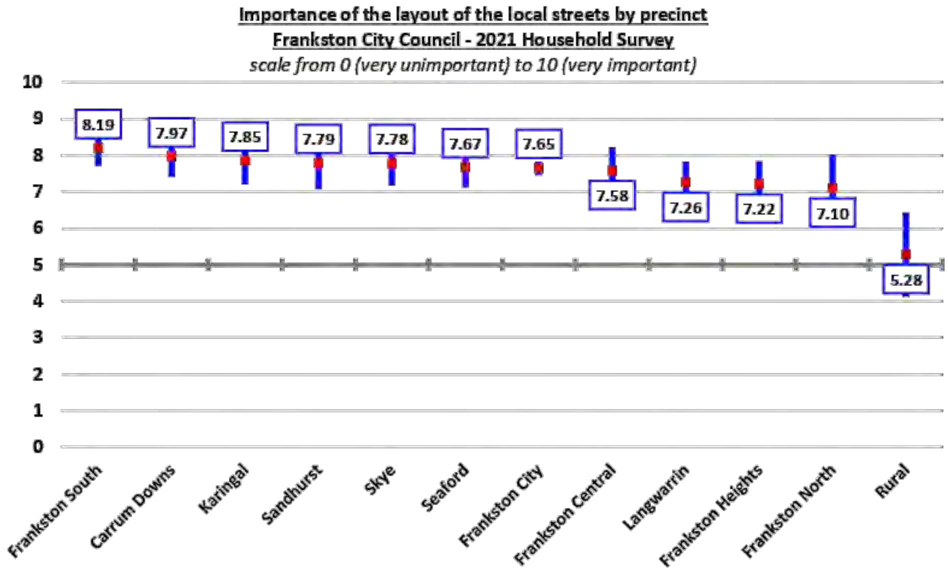


This aspect was somewhat more important to households with a member with a disability than it was to other households, and notably less important to high-income households.

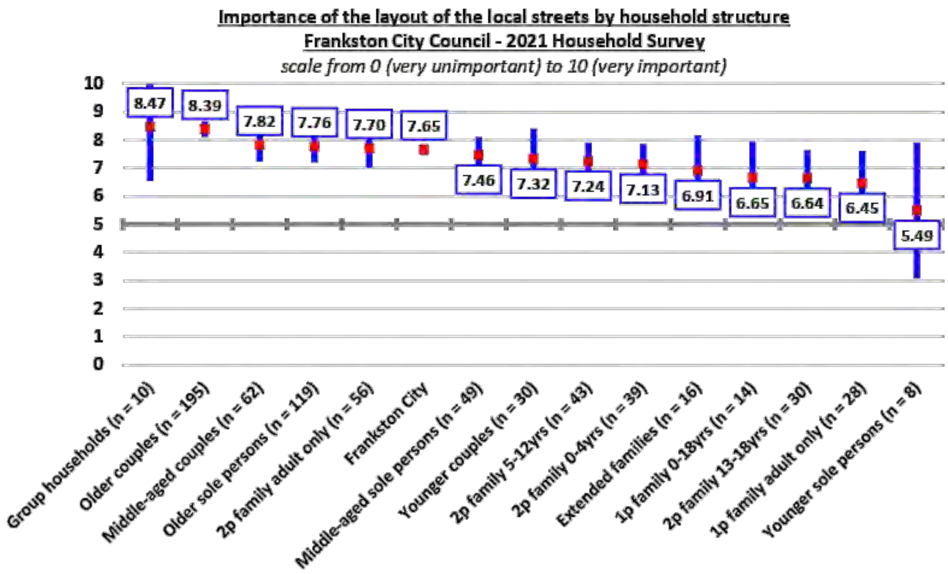


Layout of the local streets

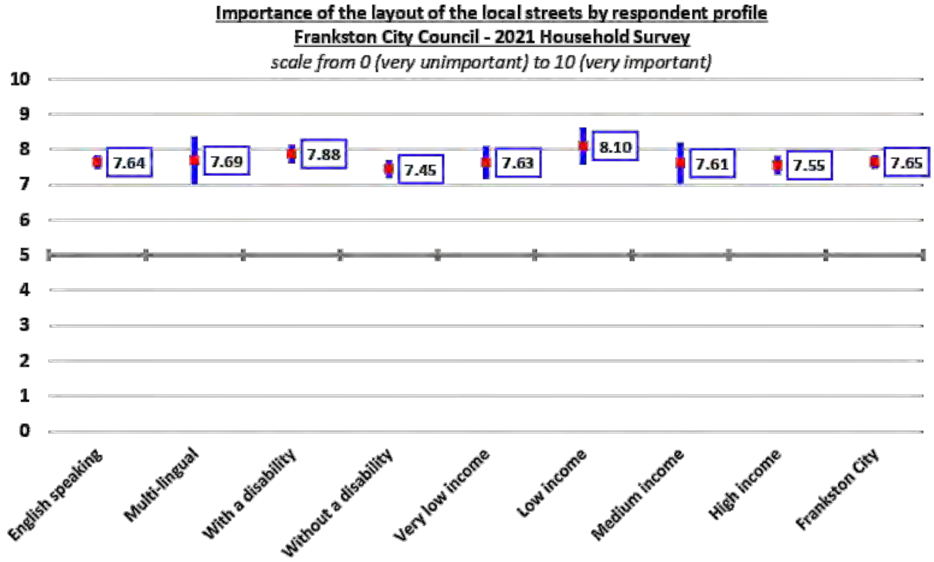
There was measurable variation in the importance of the layout of the local streets observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating this measurably less important than the municipal average.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure, with older couple households rating this measurably more important than average.

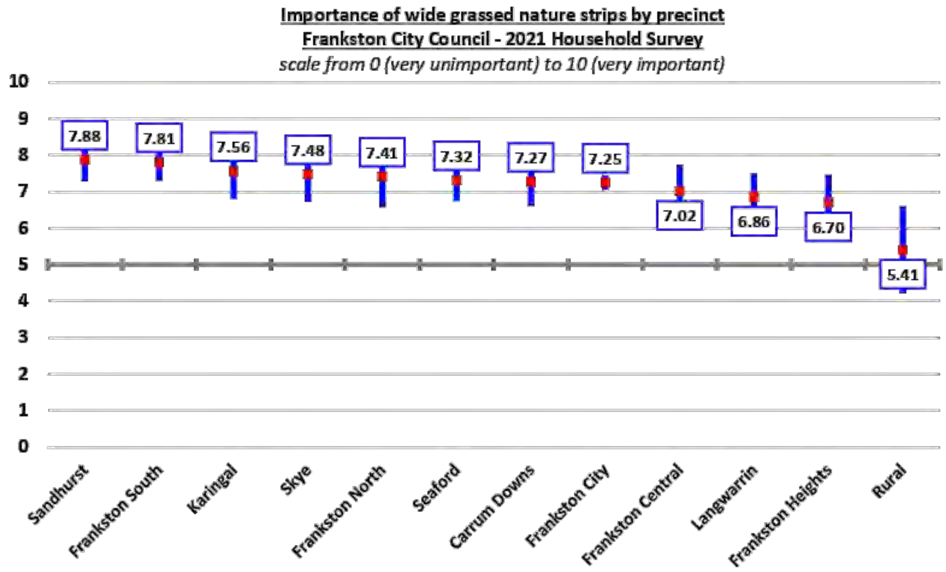


The layout of the local streets was somewhat more important to households with a member with a disability than it was to other households, and somewhat more important to low-income households.

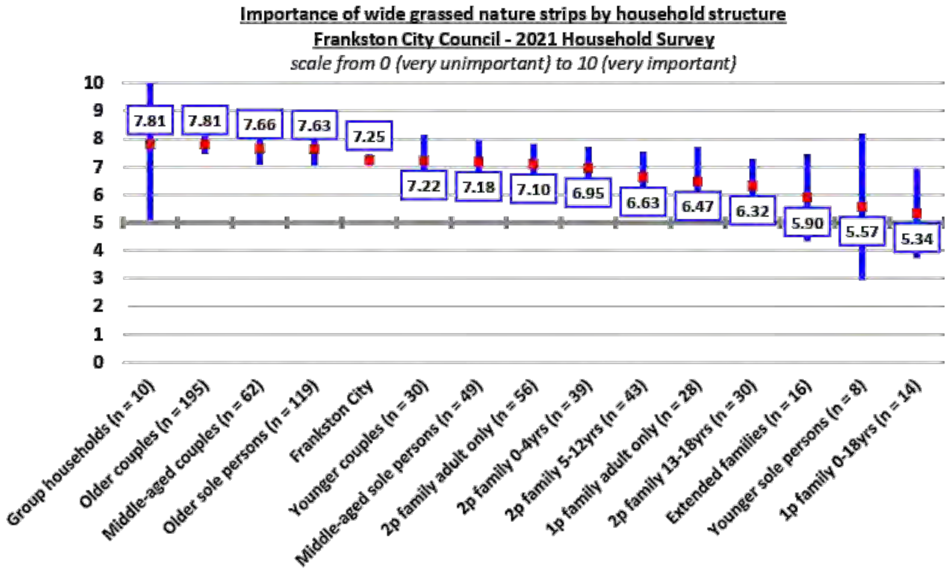


Wide grassed nature strips

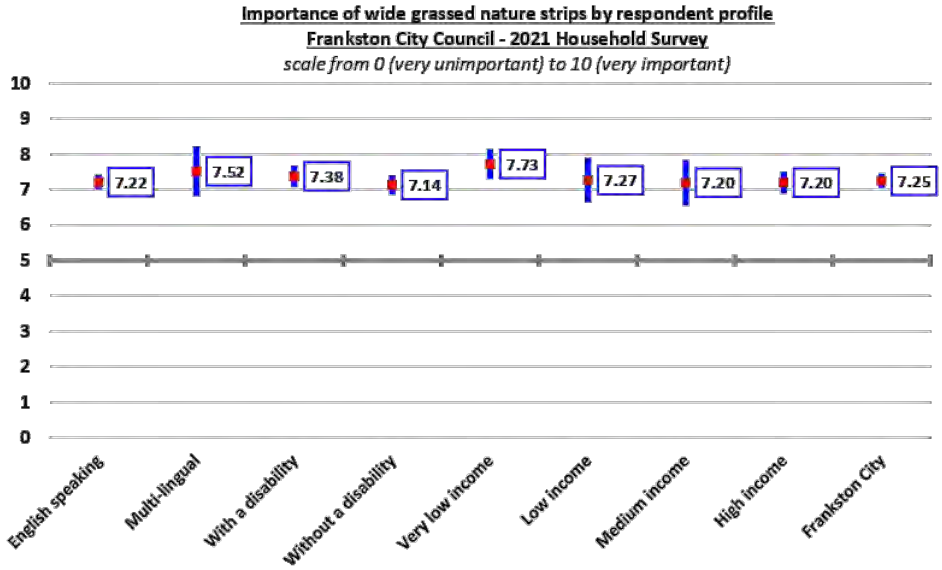
There was measurable variation in the importance of wide grassed nature strips observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct rating this measurably less important than the municipal average.



There was also measurable variation in the importance of this aspect observed by household structure. Older couple households rated this measurably more important than average, whilst one-parent families with children rated it measurably less important than average.

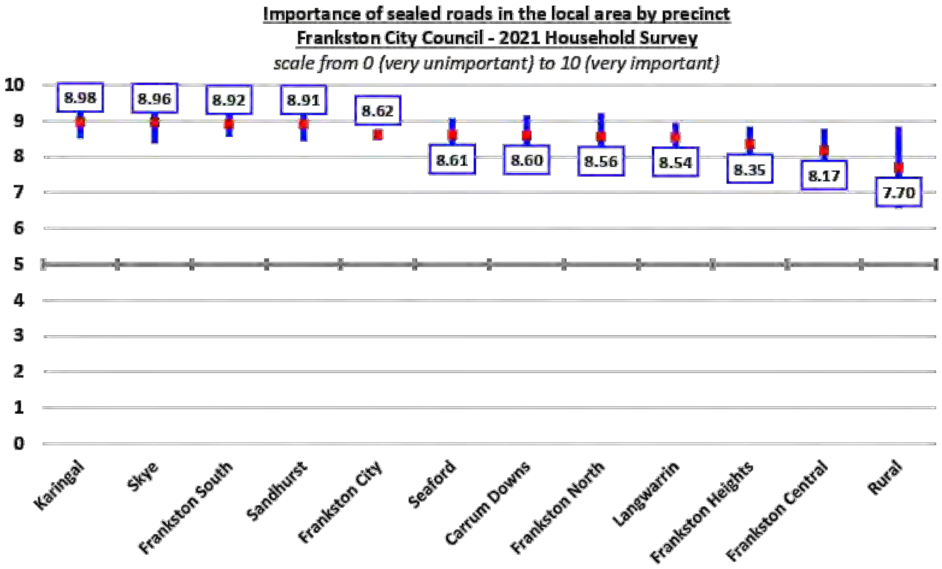


Wide grassed nature strips were somewhat more important to very low-income households than to other households.

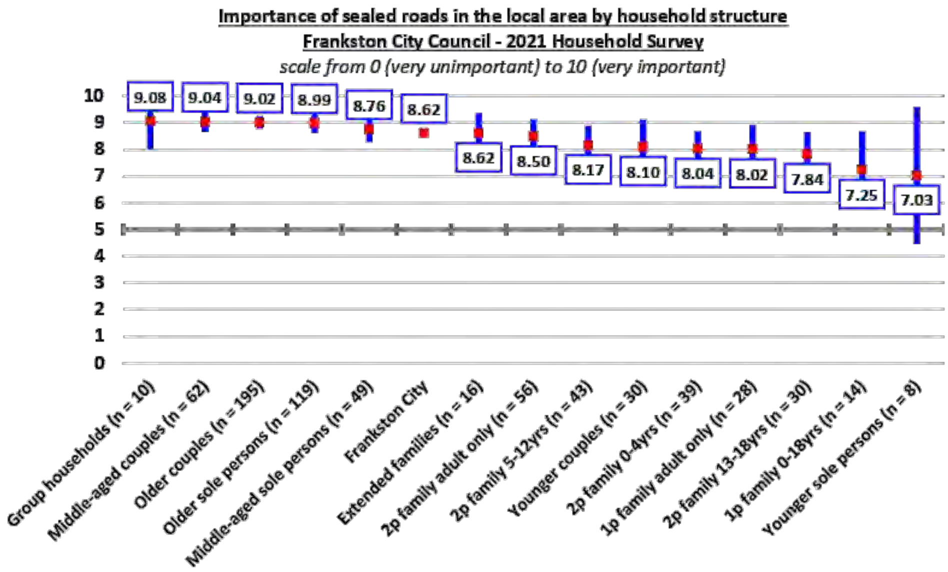


Sealed roads in the local area

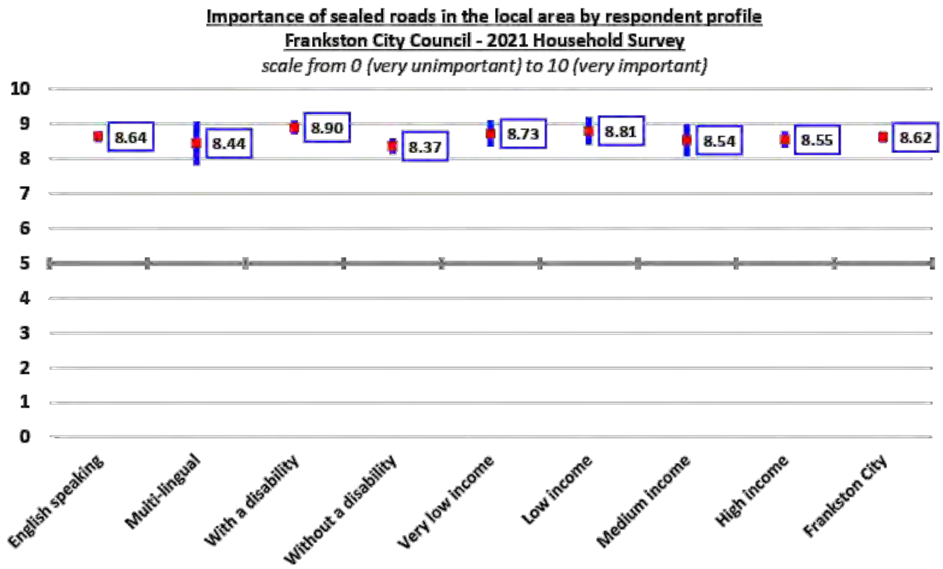
There was no measurable variation in the importance of sealed roads in the local area observed across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.



There was measurable variation in this result observed across the municipality, with older couple households rating this measurably more important than average, and the small sample of 10 group households and middle-aged couple households rating it notably more important.



Whilst sealed roads in the local area was very important to all household types, it is noted that it was somewhat more important than average for households with a member with a disability.



Other important aspects of design or character of the local neighbourhood

Respondent households were asked:

"Are there any other aspects that are important to you about the design or character of your local neighbourhood?"

A total of 232 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one other aspect that was important to them about the design or character of their local neighbourhood, at an average of approximately two aspects each.

The open-ended responses to this question have been broadly categorised, as outlined in the following table.

The percentage refers to the percent of the total sample of 704 respondent households.

The most common aspects nominated by respondents were for less high density, sub-divisions, and more individual houses (7.4%), more trees, native trees, and more street tree maintenance (5.1%), and less traffic and / or better traffic management (4.4%).

There were a wide range of other issues raised by respondent households in small numbers, including parking, parks and gardens, cleanliness and maintenance, safety and security, noise, footpaths, and other issues.

There was relatively little significant variation in these results observed across the municipality, although attention is drawn to the following:

- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to suggest less high-density development.
- ***Frankston Central and Frankston South*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to suggest less high-density development.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to suggest more parks, green spaces, and / or picnic facilities.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to suggest better safety / security.
- ***Skye and the rural precinct*** – respondent households were somewhat more likely than average to suggest better cleanliness and maintenance of the area.

Other important aspects about the design or character of your local neighbourhood
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Aspect	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Less high density, sub-division / more individual houses	52	7.4%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	36	5.1%
Less traffic / better traffic management	31	4.4%
More / better parks, green spaces, picnic amenities	27	3.8%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	19	2.7%
More / free parking	19	2.7%
Better / more cycling and walking paths	17	2.4%
Better maintenance of private and rental properties	17	2.4%
More off-street parking	14	2.0%
Better safety / security / policing	12	1.7%
More / better café, pubs, dining and entertainment options	12	1.7%
More / better street lighting	12	1.7%
Better / more footpaths on both sides of the road	10	1.4%
Less noise from traffic / industry / dogs	10	1.4%
Improve aesthetics of the area / streets	9	1.3%
Better planning / development	8	1.1%
Less high rises / restrict building heights	8	1.1%
Less graffiti	7	1.0%
Better / wider road design	6	0.9%
Less development	6	0.9%
Less illegal rubbish dumping	6	0.9%
More / better dog park / amenities	6	0.9%
Underground powerlines	6	0.9%
Better / more frequent public transport	5	0.7%
Maintenance of nature strips and verges	5	0.7%
Better use / maintenance of beach and foreshore	4	0.6%
Cleanliness and maintenance of shopping	4	0.6%
Improve atmosphere and shops in CBD	4	0.6%
Less / no gum and plane trees	4	0.6%
Maintaining minimum size acre blocks	4	0.6%
More community spirit / social groups	4	0.6%
Better / more fences	3	0.4%
Better animal management and control	3	0.4%
Better road maintenance and access	3	0.4%
Encourage bird, sea and wildlife / animal corridors	3	0.4%
Less pollution	3	0.4%
Less vacant shops	3	0.4%
More / better playgrounds and access	3	0.4%
More community activities and events	3	0.4%
More dog friendly areas in CBD / beach	3	0.4%
All other issues *(44 separately identified issues)*	62	8.8%
Total responses	**473**	
Respondents identifying at least one aspect	*232 (33.0%)*	

Other important aspects about the design or character of your local neighbourhood
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Carrum Downs	
Less high density and sub-division	5.8%
More off-street parking	5.8%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	4.3%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	4.3%
More / better café, pubs, dining, entertain.	4.3%
More / free parking	2.9%
Better planning / development	2.9%
Less noise from traffic / industry / dogs	2.9%
Less illegal rubbish dumping	2.9%
Maintaining minimum size acre blocks	2.9%
All other aspects	30.4%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*22 (31.9%)*

Frankston Central	
Less high density and sub-division	10.1%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	7.6%
Less traffic / better traffic management	5.1%
Better / more cycling and walking paths	5.1%
More / better parks, picnic amenities	5.1%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	3.8%
More / free parking	3.8%
Better footpaths on both sides of the road	3.8%
Better use / maint. of beach and foreshore	3.8%
Less high rises / restrict building heig	2.5%
All other aspects	38.0%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*34 (43.0%)*

Frankston Heights	
More / better parks, picnic amenities	9.4%
Less high density and sub-division	6.3%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	4.7%
Less traffic / better traffic management	4.7%
Better / more cycling and walking paths	4.7%
More / better café, pubs, dining, entertain.	3.1%
Encourage bird, sea and wildlife / anima	3.1%
Maintenance of nature strips and verges	1.6%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	1.6%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	1.6%
All other aspects	23.4%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*19 (29.7%)*

Frankston North	
Less high density and sub-division	3.5%
More / better street lighting	3.5%
Less noise from traffic / industry / dogs	3.5%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	1.8%
Better safety / security / policing	1.8%
More / better dog park / amenities	1.8%
Less / no gum and plane trees	1.8%
More / better parks, picnic amenities	1.8%
All other aspects	1.8%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*8 (14.0%)*

Frankston South	
Less high density and sub-division	12.7%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	10.1%
More / better parks, picnic amenities	7.6%
Less traffic / better traffic management	6.3%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	5.1%
More / free parking	3.8%
Better planning / development	2.5%
Less noise from traffic / industry / dogs	2.5%
Less / no gum and plane trees	2.5%
Less illegal rubbish dumping	2.5%
All other aspects	29.1%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*33 (41.8%)*

Karingal	
More / better parks, picnic amenities	5.3%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	3.5%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	3.5%
Less high density and sub-division	3.5%
Less traffic / better traffic management	3.5%
More / free parking	1.8%
Less high rises / restrict building heigts	1.8%
More / better street lighting	1.8%
Less vacant shops	1.8%
Less development	1.8%
All other aspects	10.5%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*11 (19.3%)*

Other important aspects about the design or character of your local neighbourhood
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Langwarrin	
Less traffic / better traffic management	7.6%
More / better street lighting	6.1%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	4.5%
Better safety / security / policing	3.0%
More / better dog park / amenities	3.0%
More / better café, pubs, dining, entertain.	3.0%
More off-street parking	3.0%
More / better parks, picnic amenities	3.0%
Better footpaths on both sides of the road	3.0%
Better / more frequent public transport	3.0%
All other aspects	25.8%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*21 (31.8%)*

Sandhurst	
Better safety / security / policing	10.8%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	6.2%
More community spirit / social groups	6.2%
More / better parks, picnic amenities	4.6%
Maintenance of nature strips and verges	3.1%
Better planning / development	3.1%
Underground powerlines	3.1%
Less graffiti	3.1%
Better road maintenance and access	3.1%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	1.5%
All other aspects	23.1%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*23 (35.4%)*

Seaford	
Less high density and sub-division	18.8%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	7.8%
More / free parking	6.3%
Less traffic / better traffic management	6.3%
Better / more cycling and walking paths	4.7%
Less development	3.1%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	1.6%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	1.6%
Cleanliness and maintenance of shopping	1.6%
Better planning / development	1.6%
All other aspects	26.6%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*26 (40.6%)*

Skye	
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	8.3%
Less high density and sub-division	5.0%
Better safety / security / policing	3.3%
More community spirit / social groups	3.3%
Better / wider road design	3.3%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	1.7%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	1.7%
More / free parking	1.7%
More / better street lighting	1.7%
Less noise from traffic / industry / dogs	1.7%
All other aspects	18.3%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*17 (28.3%)*

Rural	
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	7.7%
Better maintenance of biodiversity / bus	7.7%
Less traffic / better traffic management	5.1%
Better footpaths on both sides of the road	5.1%
Maintenance of the Green Belt	5.1%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	2.6%
More / free parking	2.6%
Better safety / security / policing	2.6%
Maintaining minimum size acre blocks	2.6%
Encour. bird,sea,wildlife,animal corridors	2.6%
All other aspects	7.7%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*10 (25.6%)*

Frankston City	
Less high density and sub-division	7.4%
More trees / natives, more maintenance	5.1%
Less traffic / better traffic management	4.4%
More / better parks, picnic amenities	3.8%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	2.7%
More / free parking	2.7%
Better / more cycling and walking paths	2.4%
Better maint. of private / rental properties	2.4%
More off-street parking	2.0%
Better safety / security / policing	1.7%
All other aspects	32.5%
Respondents identifying an aspect	*232 (33.0%)*

Development in Frankston

Housing development in Frankston

Respondent households were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about housing development in Frankston?"

Respondent households were asked to rate their level of agreement with 12 statements about housing development in Frankston. An average of approximately 550 of the 704 respondent households provided a rating for each of these 12 statements.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

The results are presented in two formats, firstly, the average agreement on a scale from zero (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), where five is neither agree nor disagree.

The second format is the percentage of respondents who "strongly agree" (i.e., rated agreement at eight or more out of 10), those who were "neutral to somewhat agreed" (rated agreement at five to seven), and those who "disagreed" (rated agreement at less than five).

In summary, these results can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Very Strong Agreement*** – "that I / we believe we will be able to stay in Frankston as we age". Almost three-quarters of respondent households strongly agreed with this statement, whilst 7.2% of respondent households disagreed.

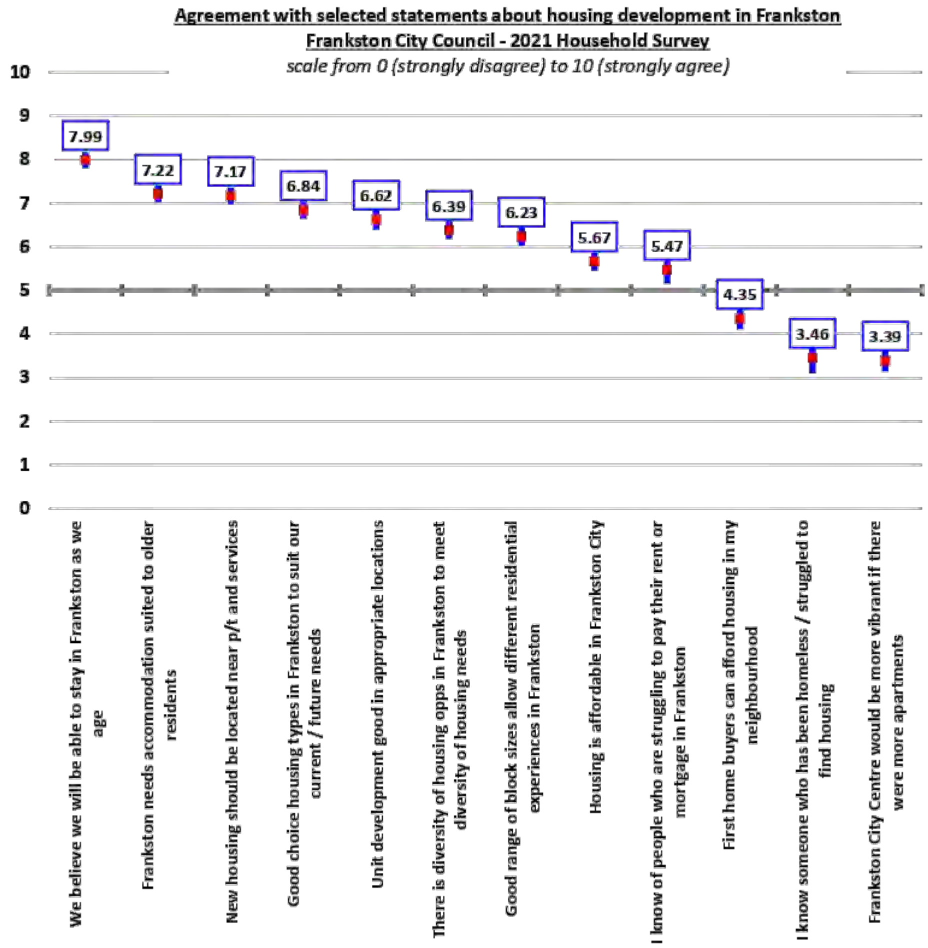
- ***Strong Agreement*** – that "Frankston needs accommodation suited to older residents / households" and "new housing should be located near public transport and services". More than half of the respondent households strongly agreed with these statements, whilst approximately ten percent disagreed.

- ***Moderate Agreement*** – that "there is a good choice of housing types in Frankston to suit my / our current and future needs", "unit developments are good if built in the right / appropriate locations", "there is a diversity of housing opportunities in Frankston to meet a diversity of housing needs", and "there is a good range of existing block sizes that allow different types of residential experiences in Frankston". Between 40% and 50% of respondents strongly agreed with these statements, whilst between 10% and 20% disagreed.

- ***Mild Agreement*** – that "housing is affordable in Frankston City" and "I know of people who are struggling to pay their rent or mortgage in Frankston". Approximately one-third of respondents strongly agreed with this statement, whilst a similar proportion disagreed.

- ***Mild Disagreement*** – that "first home buyers can afford housing in my neighbourhood". Almost one-fifth of respondents strongly agreed with this statement, whilst almost half disagreed.

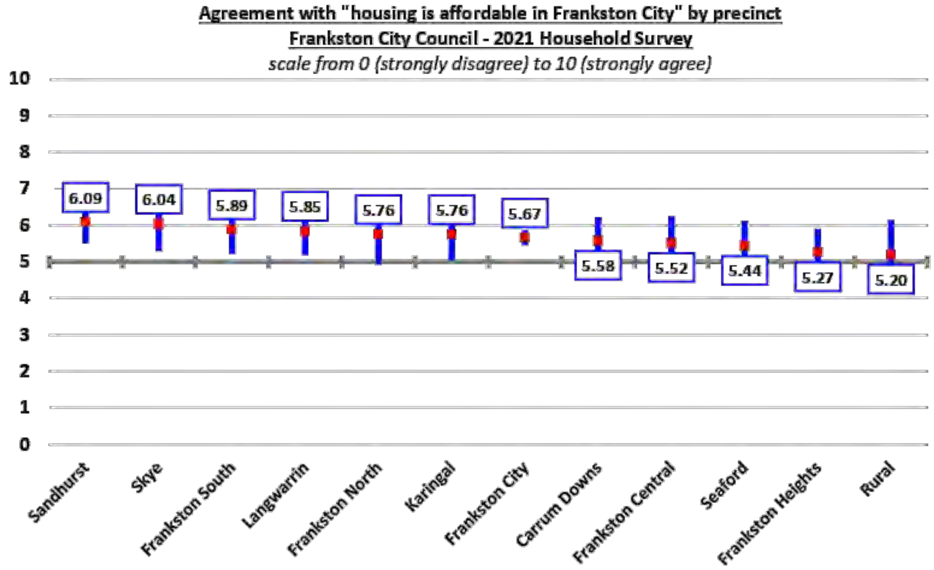
- ***Moderate Disagreement*** – that "I know somewhat who has been homeless and struggled to find housing" and "the Frankston City Centre would be more vibrant if there were more apartments". Between one-sixth and one-fifth of respondents strongly agreed with these statements, whilst a little less than two-thirds "disagreed"



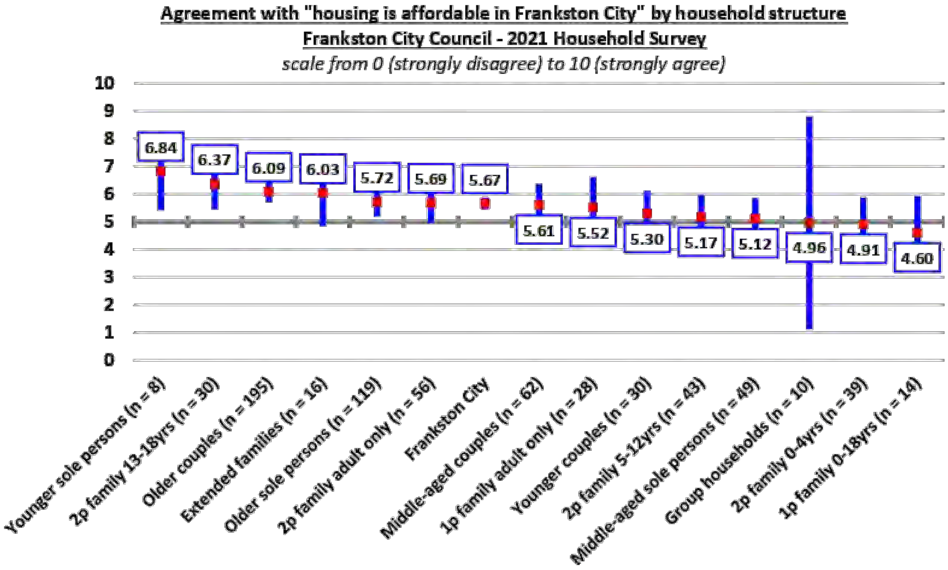
Agreement with selected statements about housing development in Frankston
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number, index score 0 - 10 and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Aspect	*Number*	*Average agreement*	*Disagree (0 - 4)*	*Neutral to somewhat agree*	*Strongly agree (8 - 10)*
I / we believe we will be able to stay in Frankston as we age	610	**7.99**	7.2%	20.9%	71.9%
Frankston needs accommodation suited to older residents / households	574	**7.22**	9.3%	36.2%	54.5%
New housing should be located near public transport and services	610	**7.17**	10.5%	34.0%	55.5%
There is a good choice of housing types in Frankston to suit my / our current and future needs	572	**6.84**	10.1%	40.6%	49.3%
Unit developments are good if built in the right / appropriate locations	632	**6.62**	18.1%	31.4%	50.5%
There is a diversity of housing opportunities in Frankston to meet a diversity of housing needs	554	**6.39**	16.8%	41.5%	41.7%
There is a good range of existing block sizes that allow different types of residential experiences in Frankston	562	**6.23**	19.1%	40.6%	40.3%
Housing is affordable in Frankston City	576	**5.67**	27.1%	45.4%	27.5%
I know of people who are struggling to pay their rent or mortgage in Frankston	427	**5.47**	32.1%	31.4%	36.5%
First home buyers can afford housing in my neighbourhood	577	**4.35**	48.4%	32.6%	19.0%
I know someone who has been homeless and struggled to find housing	395	**3.46**	56.3%	23.3%	20.4%
The Frankston City Centre would be more vibrant if there were more apartments	593	**3.39**	62.0%	23.9%	14.1%

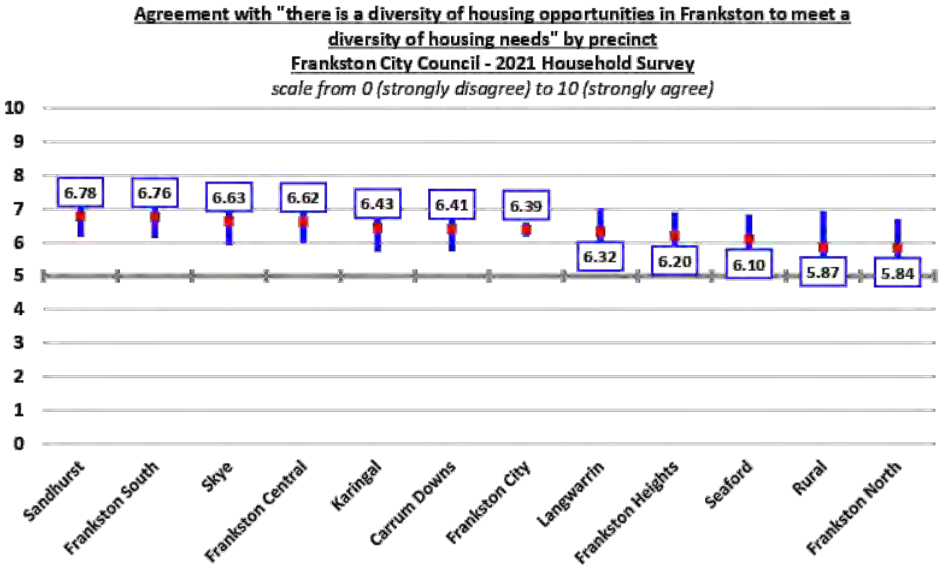
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "housing is affordable in Frankston City".



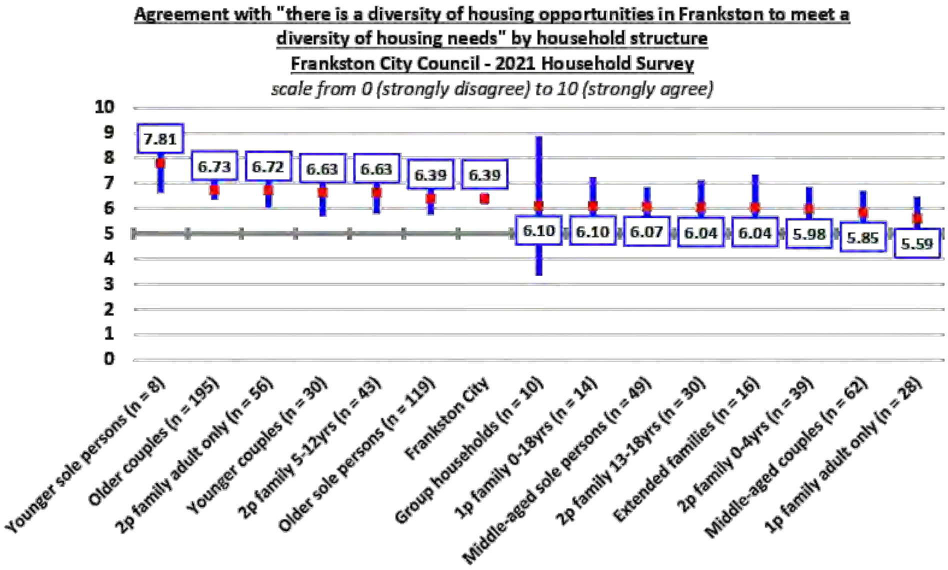
Whilst there was no statistically significant variation observed by household structure, it is noted that two-parent families with young children and one-parent families with children on average, disagreed with this statement.



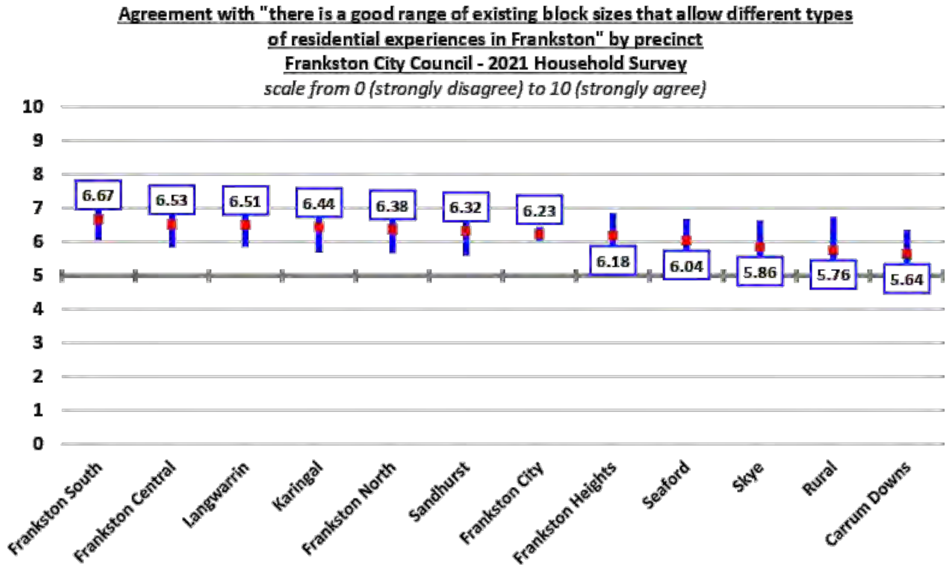
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "there is a diversity of housing opportunities in Frankston to meet a diversity of housing needs".



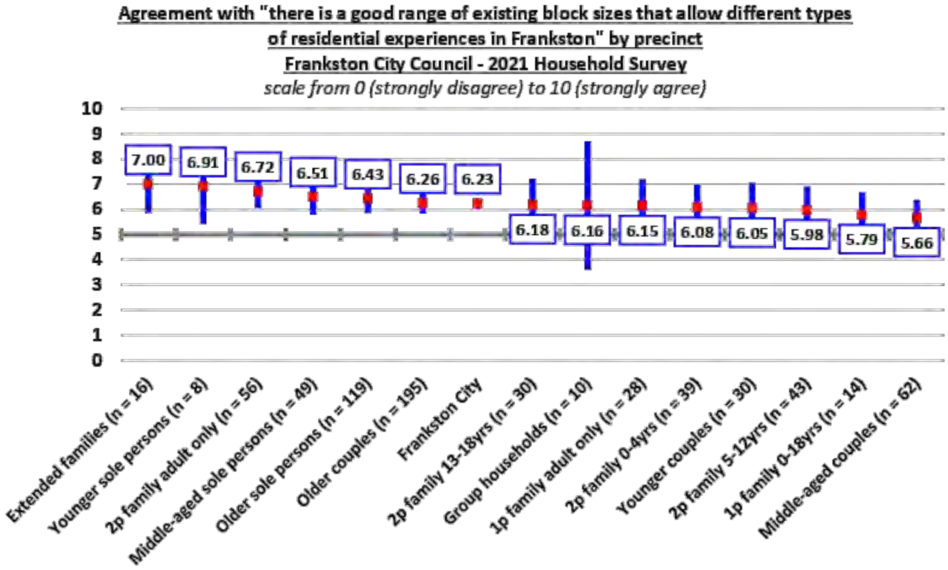
The small sample of eight younger sole person households were measurably more in agreement with this statement than average.



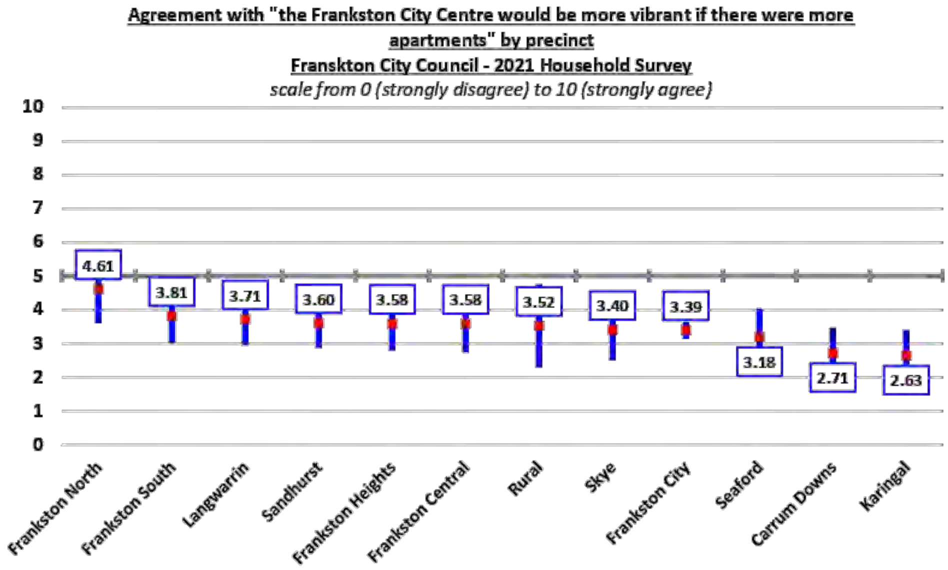
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "there is a good range of existing block sizes that allow different types of residential experiences in Frankston".



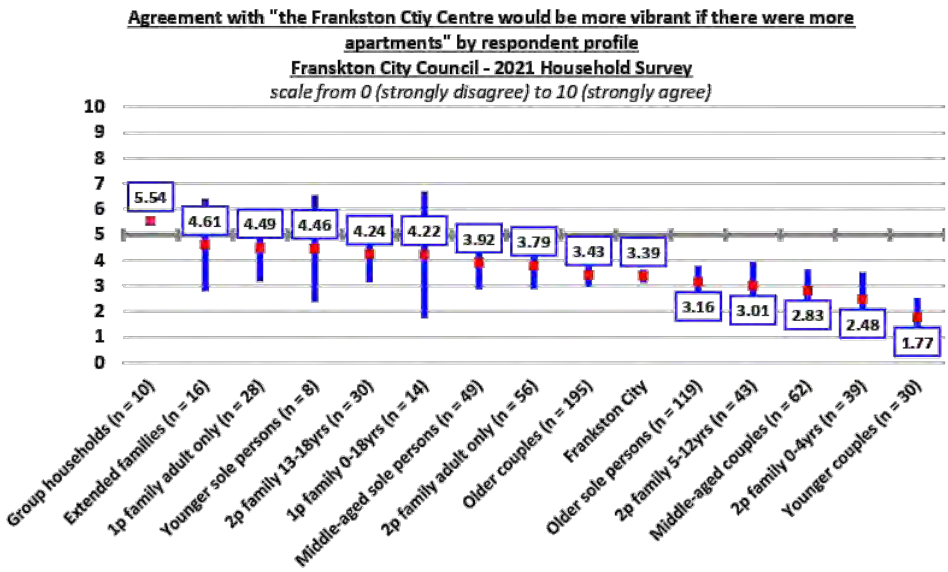
There was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by household structure.



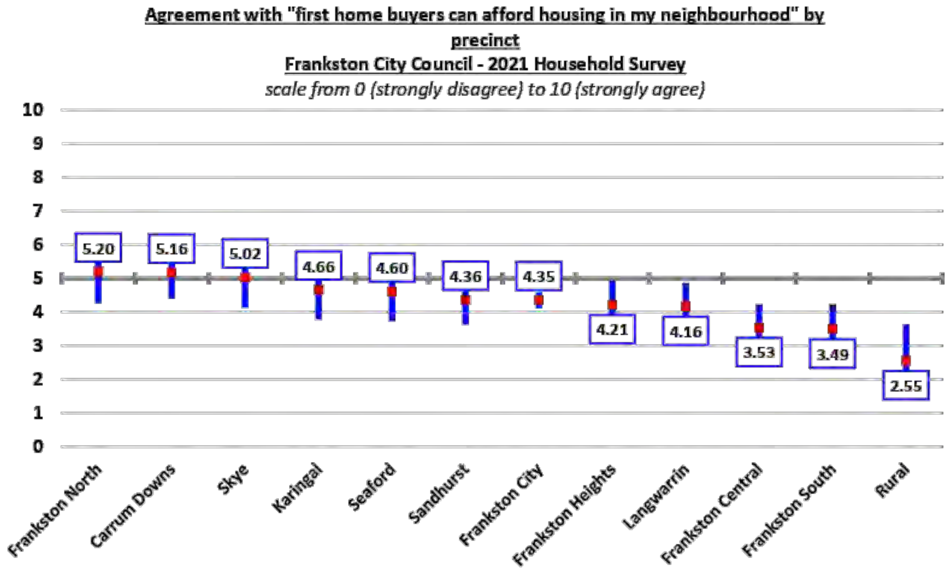
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "the Frankston City Centre would be more vibrant if there were more apartments", although respondents from Carrum Downs and Karingal were notably less in agreement.



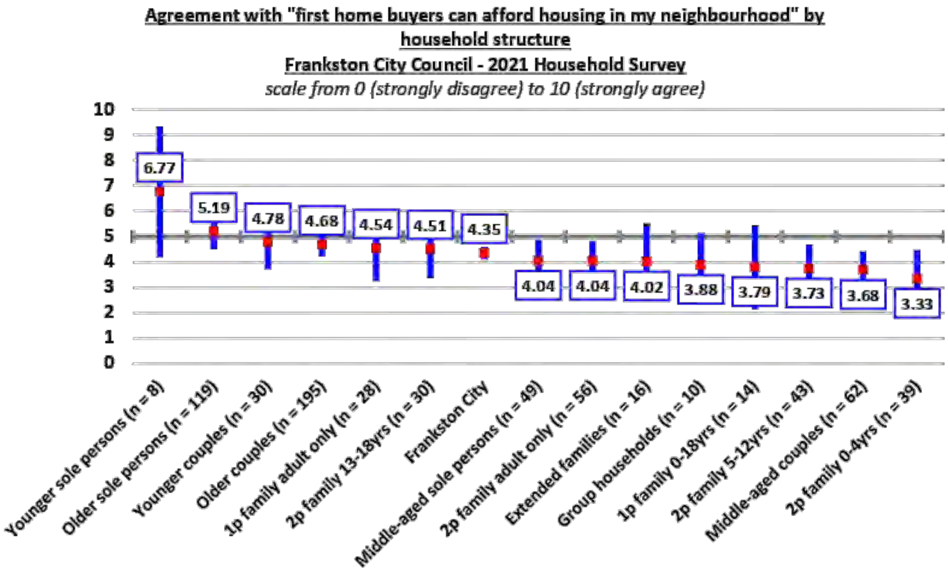
There was measurable variation in this result observed by household structure. Group households were measurably more in agreement, whilst younger couples were measurably less in agreement. It is noted that, on average, younger and middle-aged couples as well as families with young children strongly disagreed with this statement.



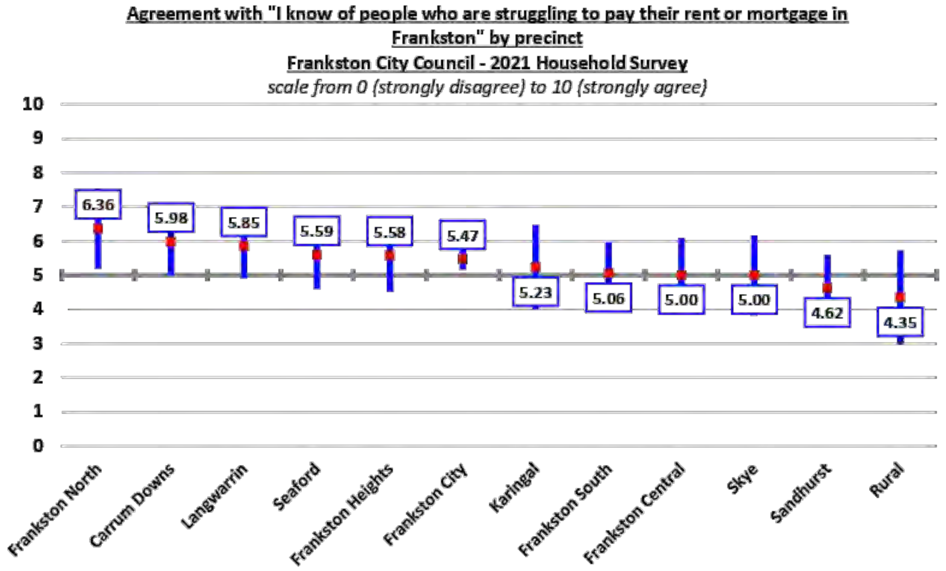
There was some variation in average agreement that "first home buyers can afford housing in my neighbourhood" observed across the municipality, with respondents in the rural precinct measurably less and respondents from Frankston Central and South notably less in agreement than the average.



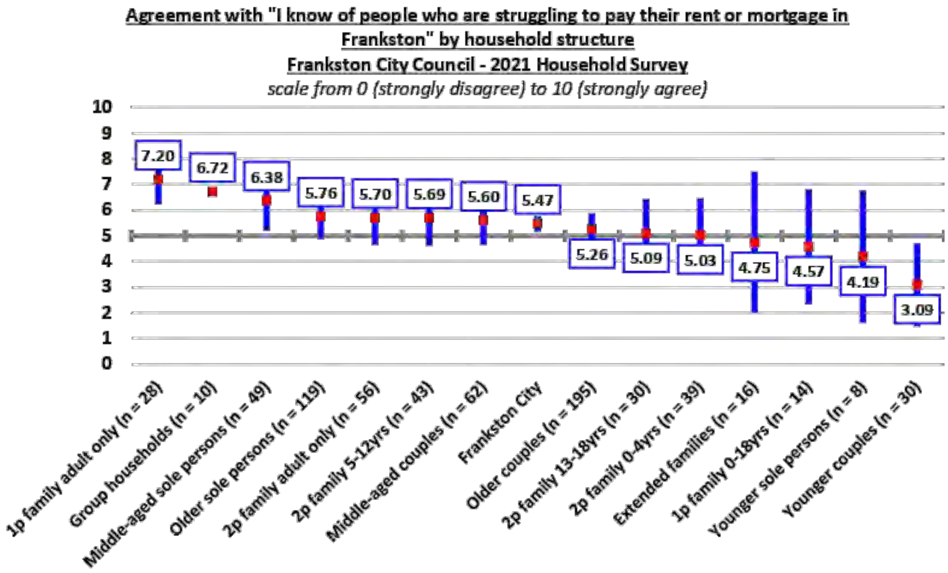
There was no measurable variation in agreement with this statement observed by household structure.



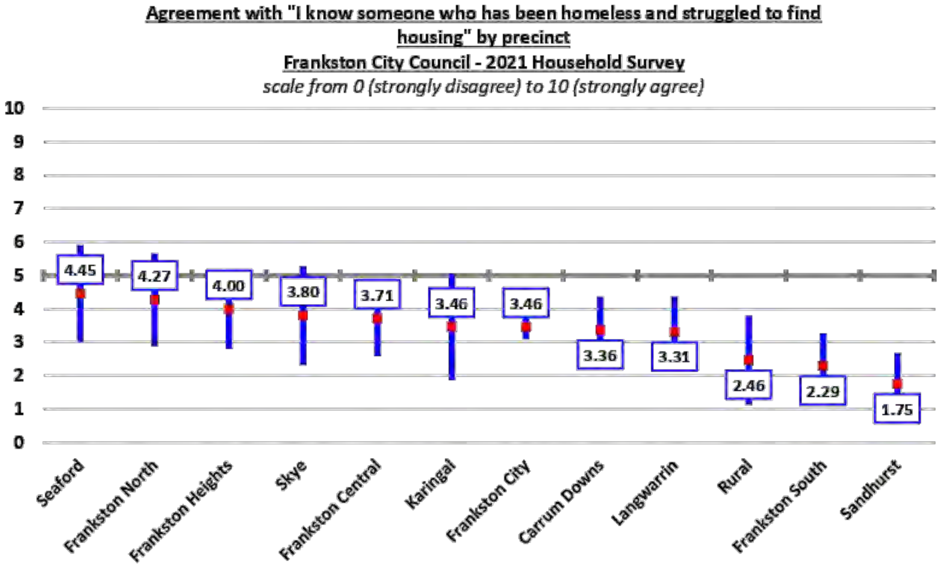
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "I know of people who are struggling to pay their rent or mortgage in Frankston", although respondents from Sandhurst and the rural precinct were notably less in agreement.



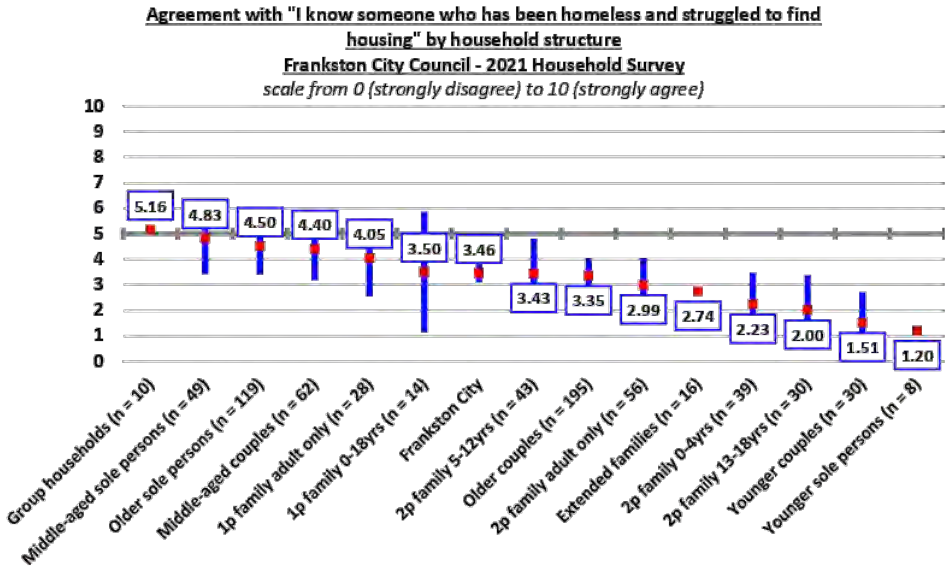
There was some variation in agreement with this statement observed by household structure. One-parent families with adult children only were measurably more in agreement, whilst younger couples were measurably less in agreement at a moderate level of disagreement.



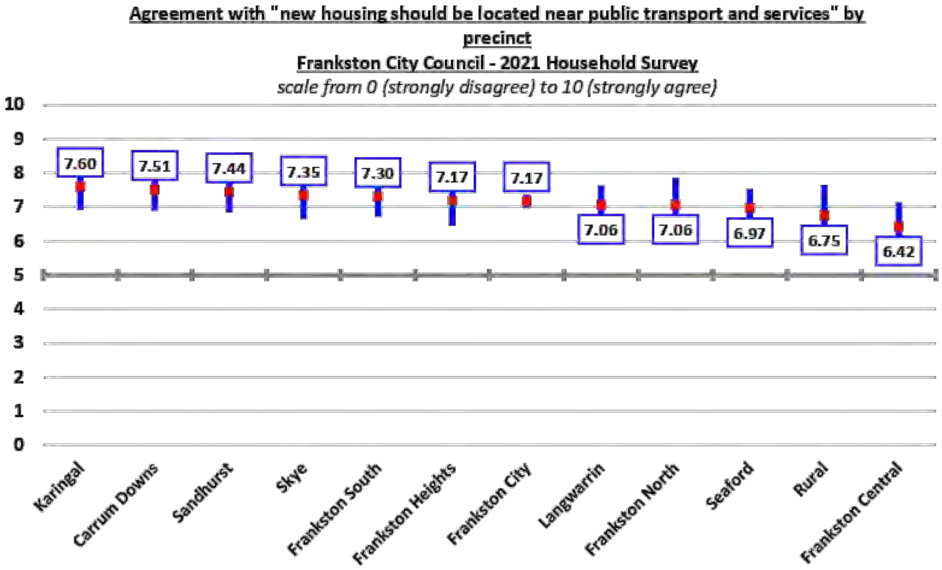
There was some variation in average agreement that "I know someone who has been homeless and struggled to find housing" observed across the municipality, with respondents from Sandhurst measurably less and respondents from Frankston South notably less in agreement than the average.



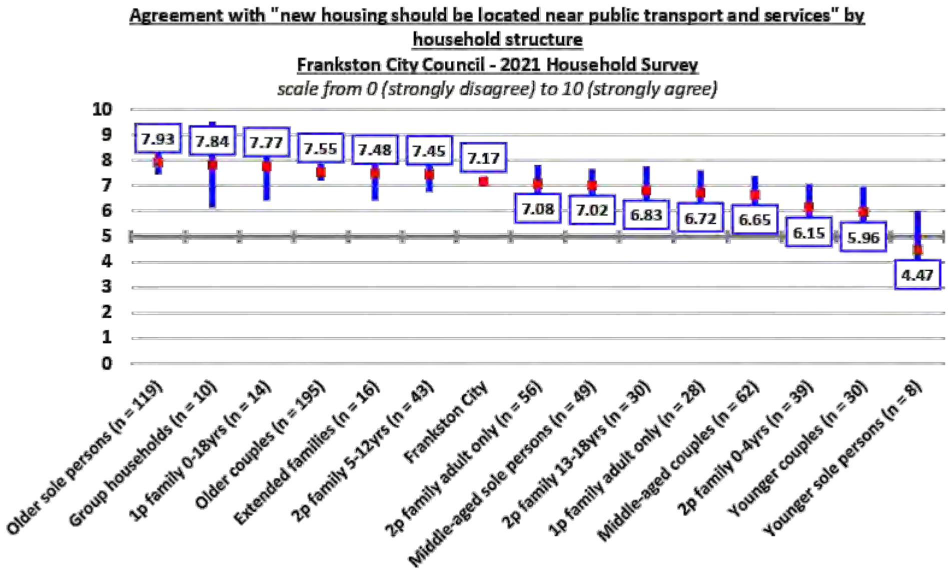
There was significant variation in this result observed by household structure. The small sample of group households were measurably more likely to agree, whilst younger sole person and couples were notably less likely to agree.



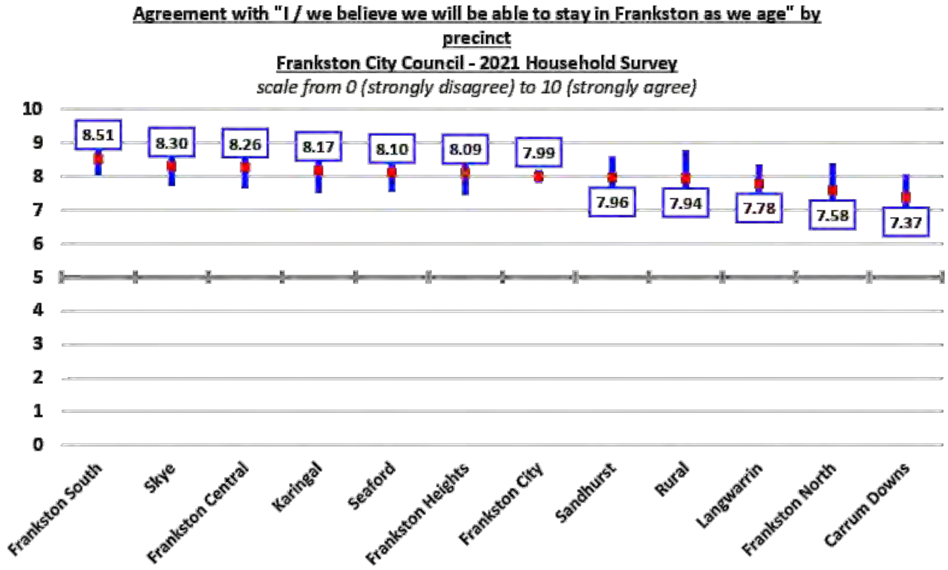
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "new housing should be located near public transport and services", although it is noted that respondents from Frankston Central were notably less in agreement than average.



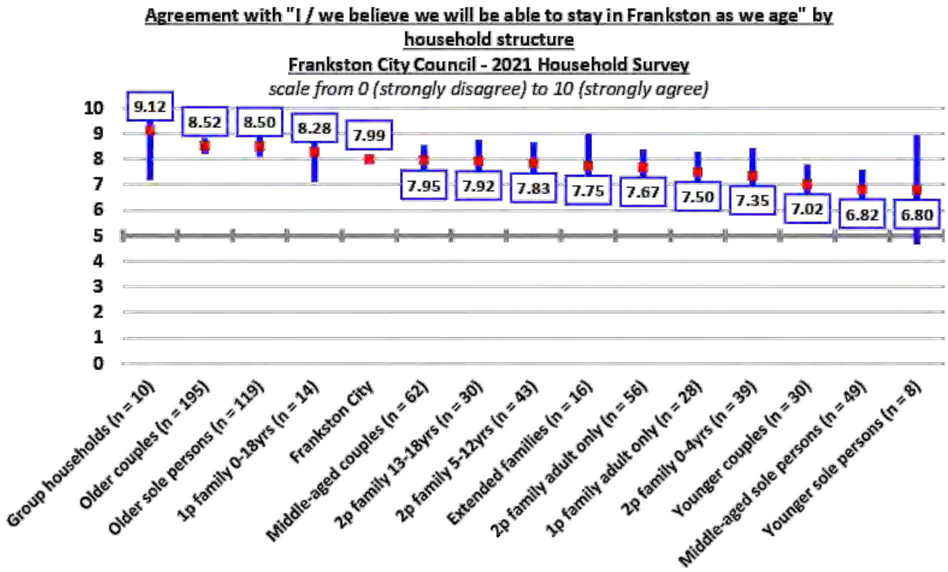
There was some variation in this result observed by household structure. Older sole person households were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst the small sample of younger sole person households were notably less in agreement.



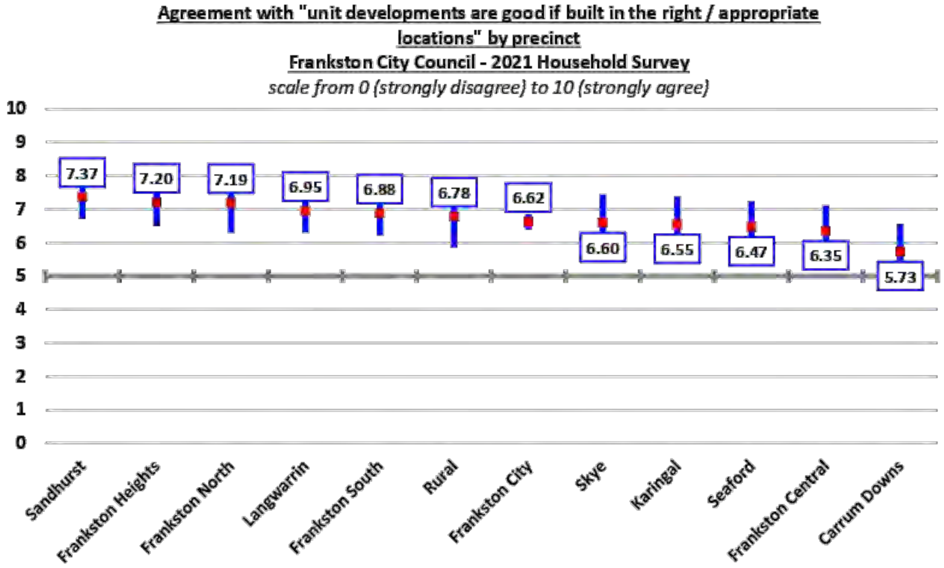
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "I / we believe we will be able to stay in Frankston as we age", although it is noted that respondents from Carrum Downs were notably less in agreement than average.



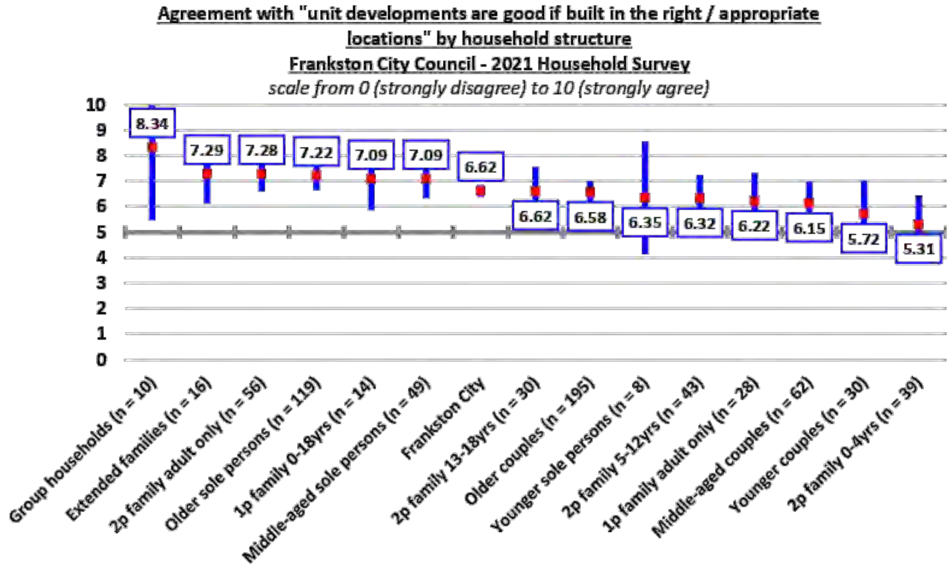
There was measurable variation in this result observed by household structure. Importantly, older couple households were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst younger couples and middle-aged sole person households were measurably less in agreement.



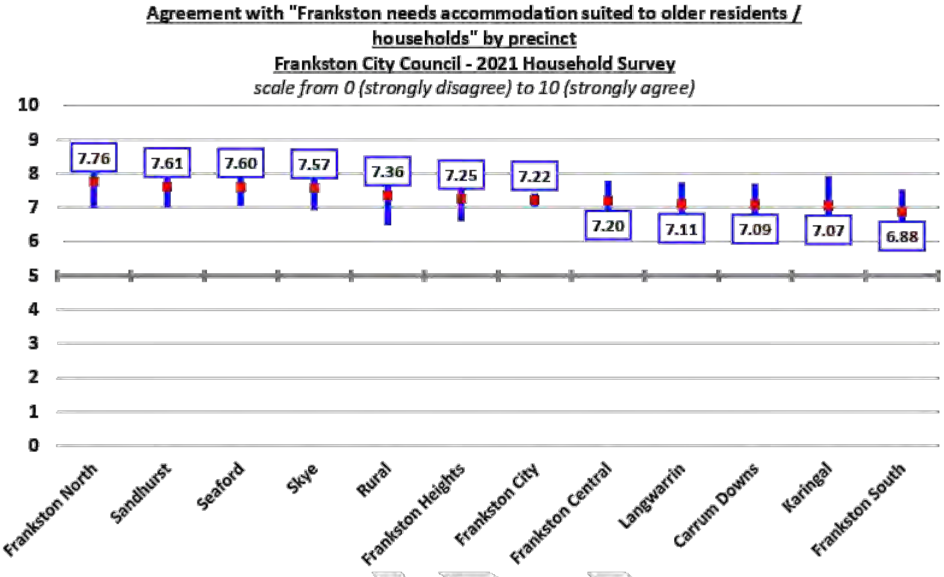
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "unit developments are good if built in the right / appropriate locations", although it is noted that respondents from Carrum Downs were notably less in agreement than average.



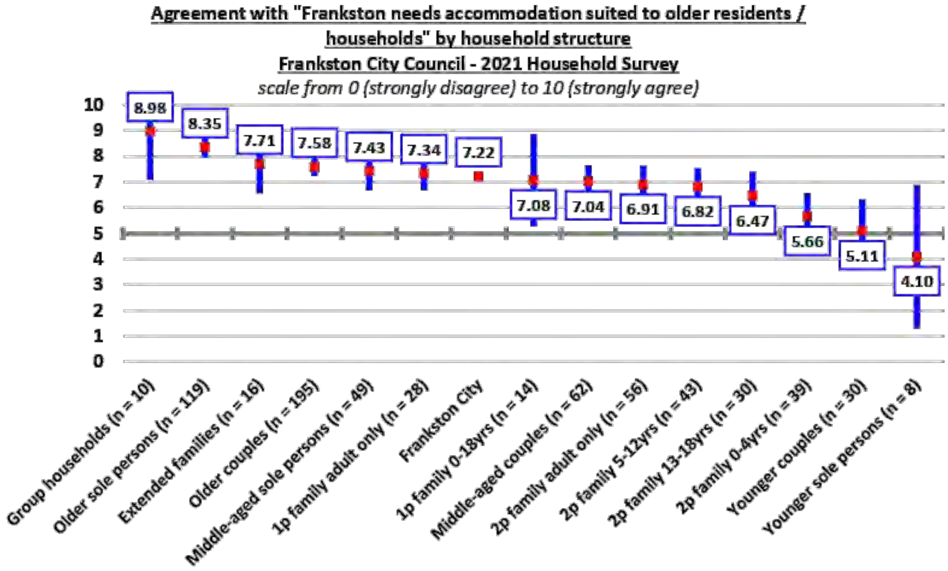
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement with this statement observed by household structure, although it is noted that younger couples and two-parent families with young children were notably less in agreement than the municipal average.



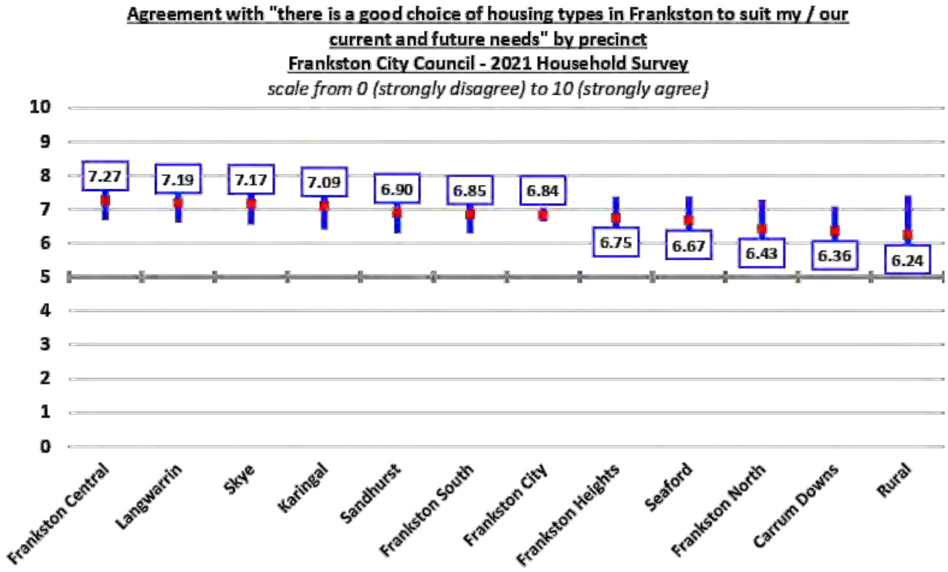
There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "Frankston needs accommodation suited to older residents / households".



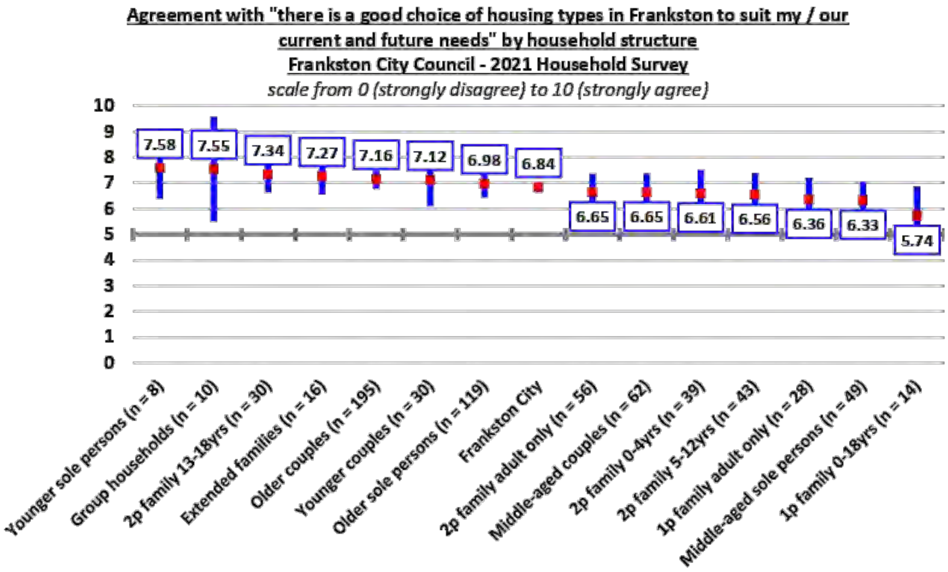
There was measurable variation in this result observed by household structure. Older sole person households were measurably more in agreement than average, whilst younger couples and two-parent families with young children were measurably less in agreement.



There was no statistically significant variation in agreement observed across the municipality that "there is a good choice of housing types in Frankston to suit my / our current and future needs".



There was no measurable variation in average agreement with this statement observed by household structure, although one-parent families with children were somewhat less in agreement than the municipal average.



Improvements to Frankston City

Respondent households were asked:

"On a scale of 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), how important is it that the following be improved in Frankston City Centre?"

Respondent households were asked to rate how important it is that 20 improvements be made to Frankston City Centre.

An average of 610 of the 704 respondent households provided an importance rating for each of these statements.

It is important to bear in mind that there will be some age-related variation in these results. This is important to bear in mind when interpreting the main results, as the sample is somewhat skewed towards older over younger respondents.

The results are presented in two formats, firstly, the average agreement on a scale from zero (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), where five is neither agree nor disagree.

The second format is the percentage of respondents who "strongly agree" (i.e., rated agreement at eight or more out of 10), those who were "neutral to somewhat agreed" (rated agreement at five to seven), and those who "disagreed" (rated agreement at less than five).

In summary, these results can best be summarised as follows:

- ***Extremely Important*** – "green spaces to sit and enjoy", "improved safety (lighting, visibility)", improved parking accessibility, and "cleaner shopfronts". Four-fifths or more of respondents rated these very important, whilst approximately two percent rated them unimportant.
- ***Very Important*** – "fewer vacant shops", "diversity of restaurants / cafes", "quality outdoor dining experiences", "more employment in the city", and "building heights that respect the foreshore and Kananook Creek". Approximately three-quarters of respondents rated these very important, whilst approximately five percent rated them unimportant.
- ***Important*** – "improved appearance of Nepean Highway buildings and landscaping", "more / better festivals and events", "safe bike riding paths to and within the city centre", and "more leisure activities on the waterfront". Approximately two-thirds of respondents rated these very important, whilst approximately ten percent rated them unimportant.
- ***Moderately Important*** – "nighttime activities", "community services", "collaboration and learning spaces for startup businesses", and "more street art". Between one-third and half of the respondents rated these very important, whilst between one-sixth and one-fifth rated them unimportant.
- ***Moderately Unimportant*** – "more apartments in the city centre". One-sixth of respondents rated this very important, whilst approximately half rated it unimportant.

Importance of selected aspects of improvements to Frankston City Centre
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number, index score 0 - 10 and percent of respondent households providing a response)

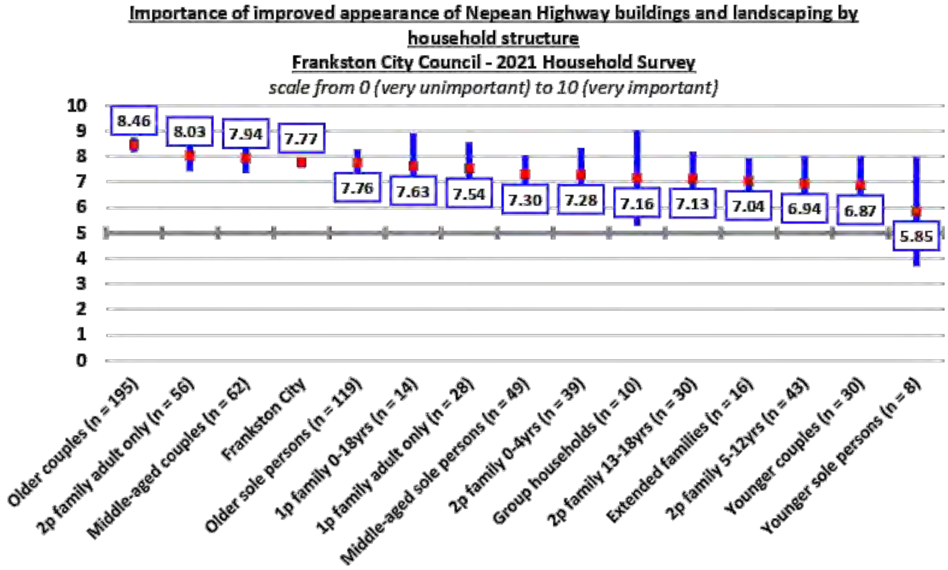
Aspect	*Number*	*Average importance*	*Unimportant (0 - 4)*	*Neutral to somewhat important*	*Very important (8 - 10)*
Green open spaces to sit and enjoy	648	**8.74**	2.1%	13.2%	84.7%
Improved safety (lighting, visibility)	641	**8.70**	2.0%	14.6%	83.4%
Improve parking accessibility	637	**8.68**	3.2%	13.1%	83.7%
Cleaner shopfronts	630	**8.58**	2.3%	18.2%	79.5%
Fewer vacant shops	632	**8.44**	4.0%	16.4%	79.6%
Diversity of restaurants / cafes	620	**8.41**	3.8%	16.5%	79.7%
Quality outdoor dining experiences	627	**8.13**	5.8%	19.7%	74.5%
More employment in the city	592	**8.10**	6.1%	20.9%	73.0%
Building heights that respect the foreshore and Kananook Creek	627	**8.02**	8.5%	19.3%	72.2%
Better pedestrian safety crossings on Nepean Highway	630	**7.80**	7.0%	24.9%	68.1%
Improved appearance of Nepean Highway buildings and landscaping	625	**7.77**	8.3%	25.3%	66.4%
More / better festivals and events	605	**7.33**	8.9%	33.1%	58.0%
Safe bike riding paths to and within the city centre	604	**7.31**	14.2%	23.6%	62.2%
More leisure activities on waterfront	618	**7.28**	10.4%	31.2%	58.4%
Better signage / way finding	595	**6.94**	13.2%	34.7%	52.1%
Night time activities	592	**6.92**	15.2%	31.4%	53.4%
Community services	534	**6.32**	19.2%	38.2%	42.6%
Collaboration and learning spaces for start-up businesses	538	**6.22**	17.8%	46.0%	36.2%
More street art	621	**6.02**	22.4%	36.7%	40.9%
More apartments in the city centre	607	**3.92**	51.8%	32.4%	15.8%

There was relatively little significant variation in these results observed from respondent households across the 11 precincts comprising the City of Frankston.

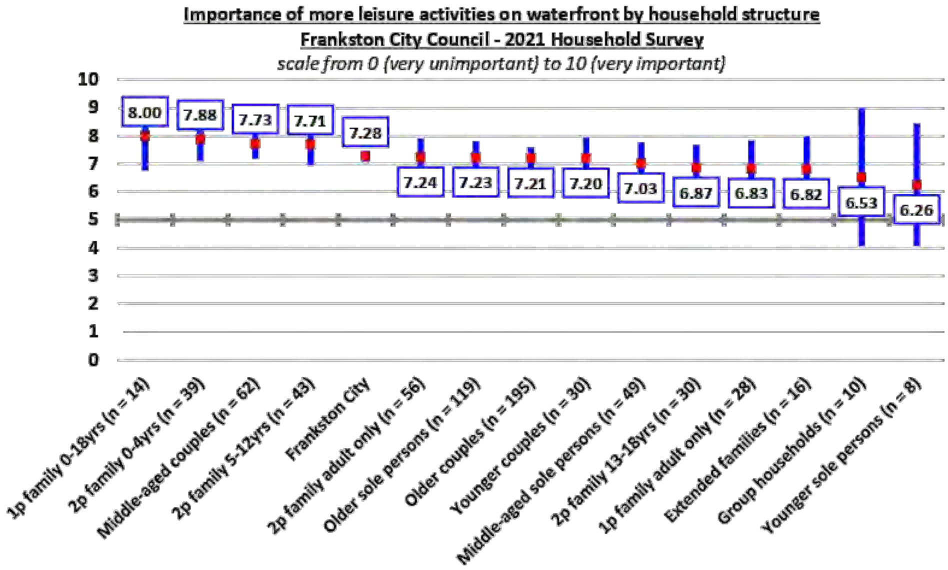
It is noted, however, that respondent households from the rural precinct tended to rate the importance of each of these improvements lower than the municipal average.

There was, however, some measurable variation in the average importance of these improvements to the Frankston City Centre observed by household structure, as outlined in the following graphs.

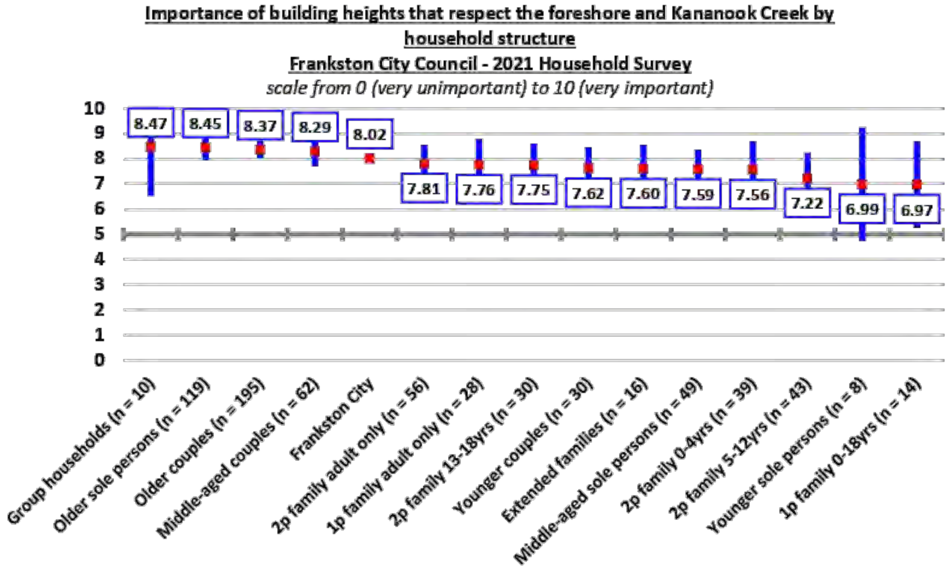
There was no measurable variation in the importance of improved appearance of the Nepean Highway buildings and landscaping observed by household structure.



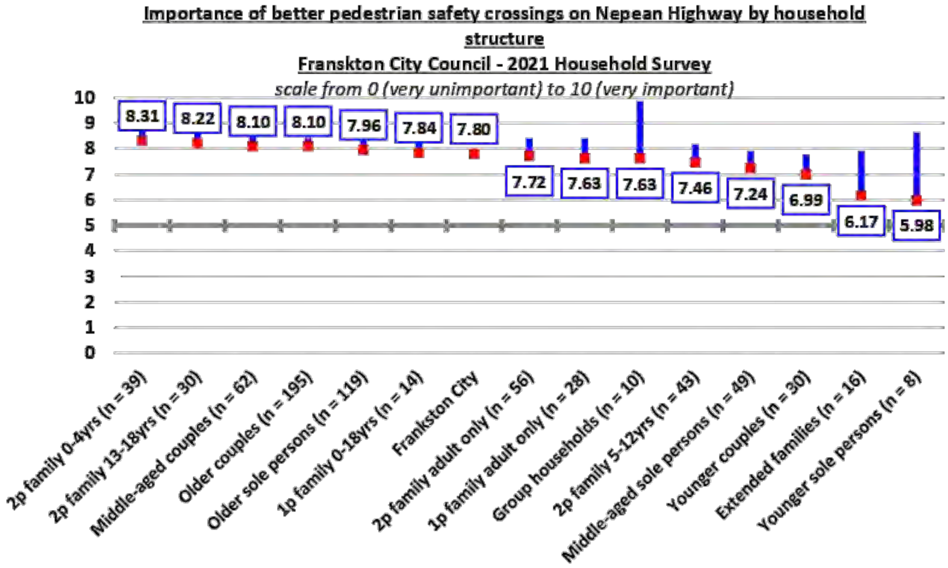
There was no measurable variation in the importance of more leisure activities on the waterfront observed by household structure.



There was no measurable variation in the importance of building heights that respect the foreshore and Kananook Creek observed by household structure.

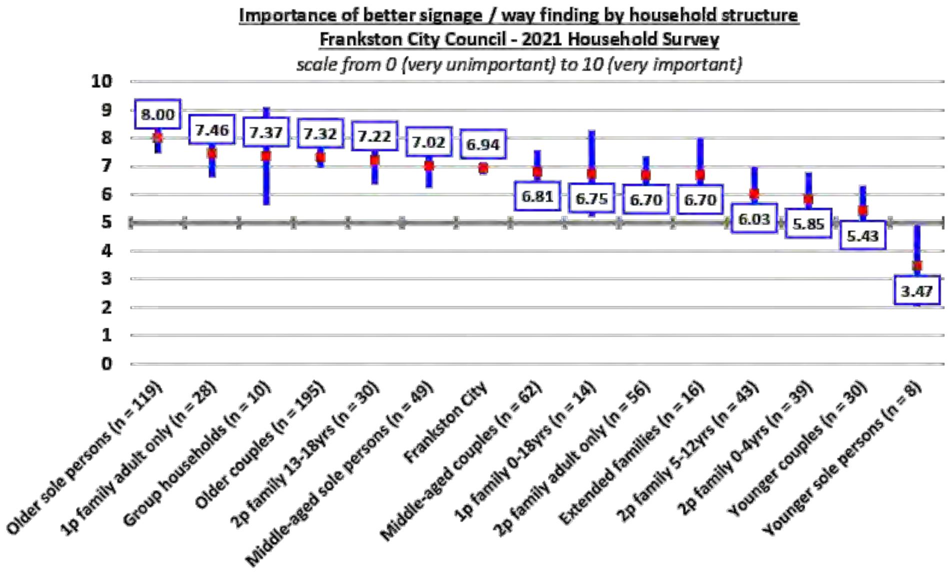


There was no measurable variation in the importance of better pedestrian safety crossing on Nepean Highway observed by household structure.

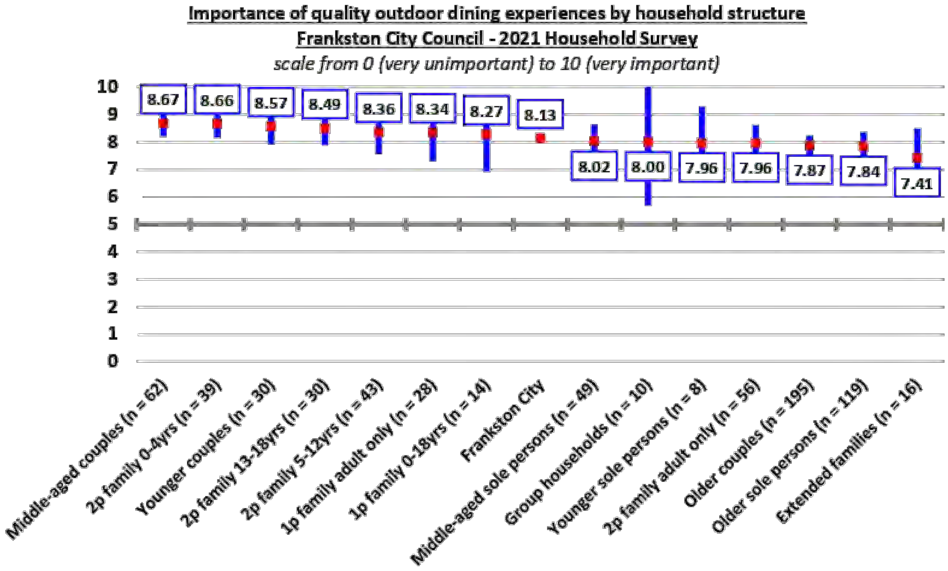


There was some measurable variation in the importance of safe bike riding paths to and within the city centre observed by household structure, with the small sample of group households rating this measurably more important than the average.

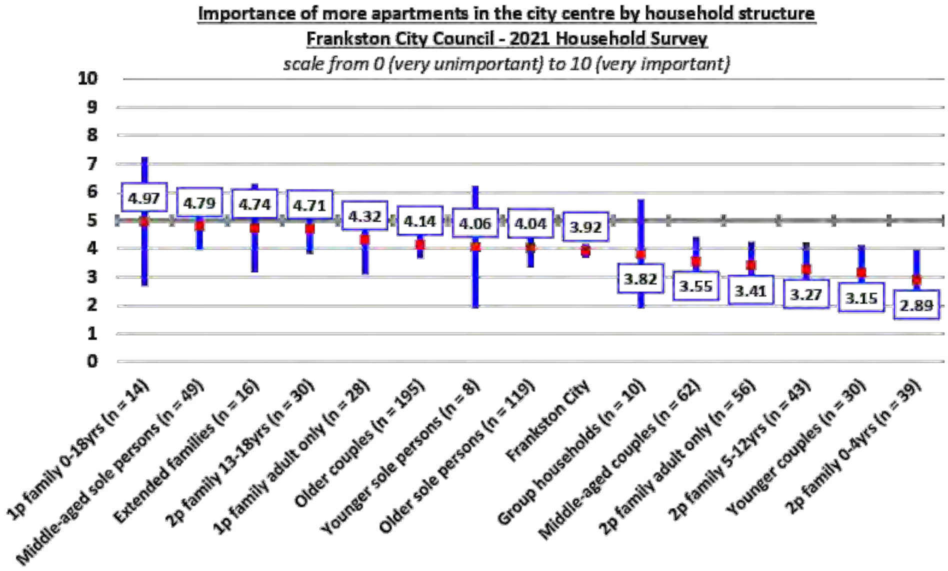
There was measurable variation in the importance of better signage / way findings observed by household structure. Older sole person households rated this measurably more important than the average, whilst younger sole person households rated it measurably less important.



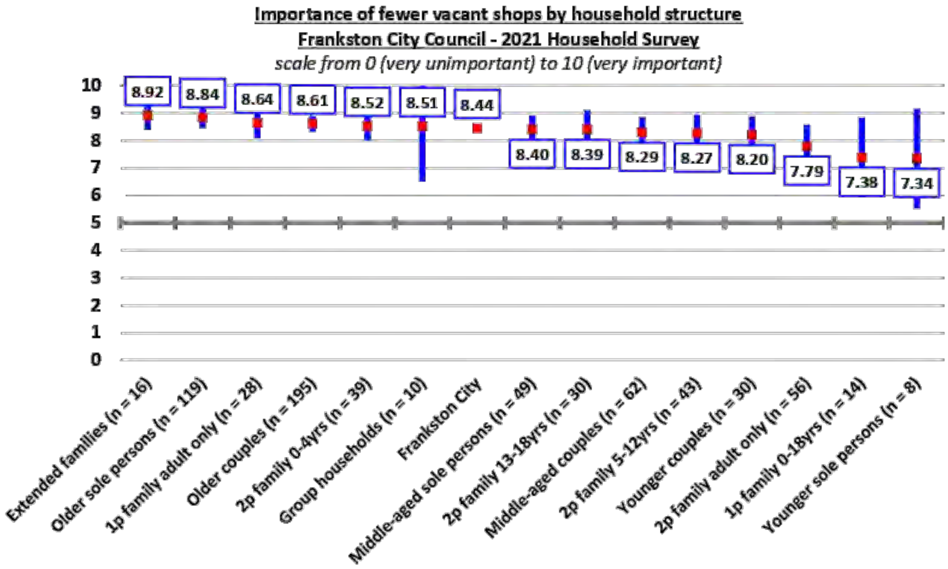
There was no measurable variation in the average importance of quality outdoor dining experiences observed by household structure.



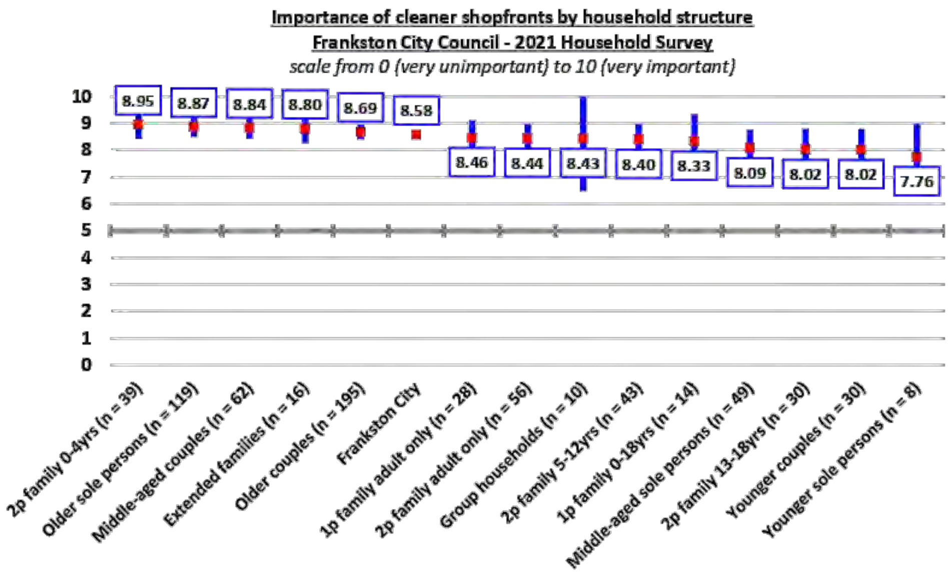
There was no measurable variation in the average importance of more apartments in the city centre observed by household structure, and it is noted that, on average, all household structure types rated this unimportant.



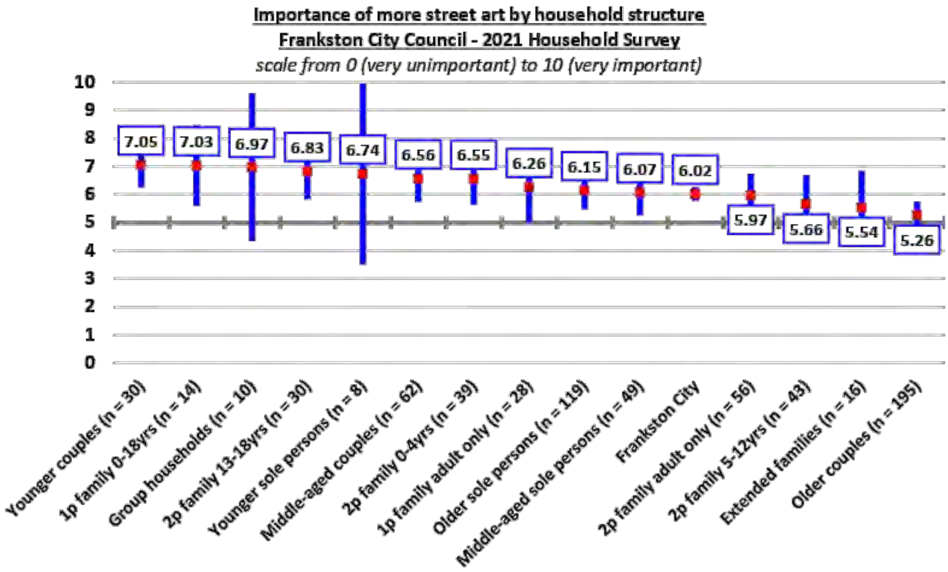
There was no measurable variation in the average importance of fewer vacant shops observed by household structure.



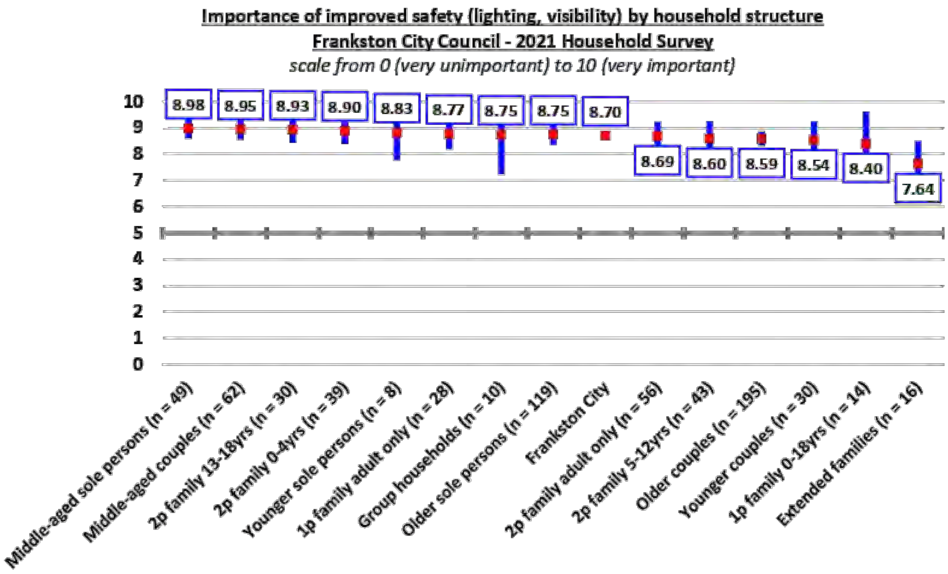
There was no measurable variation in the average importance of cleaner shopfronts in Frankston City Centre observed by household structure.



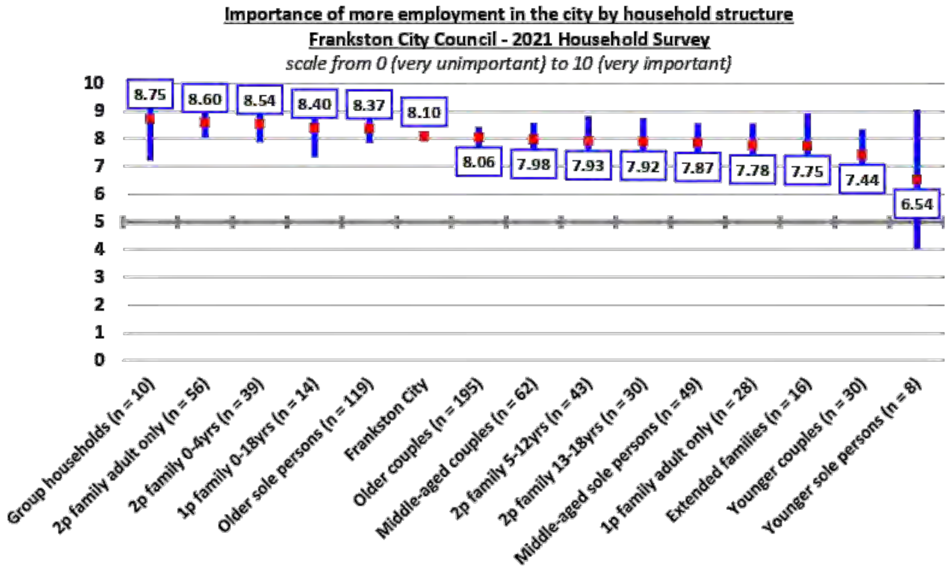
There was measurable variation in the average importance of more street art in Frankston City Centre observed by household structure. Younger couple households rated this measurably more important than average, whilst older couples rated it measurably less important.



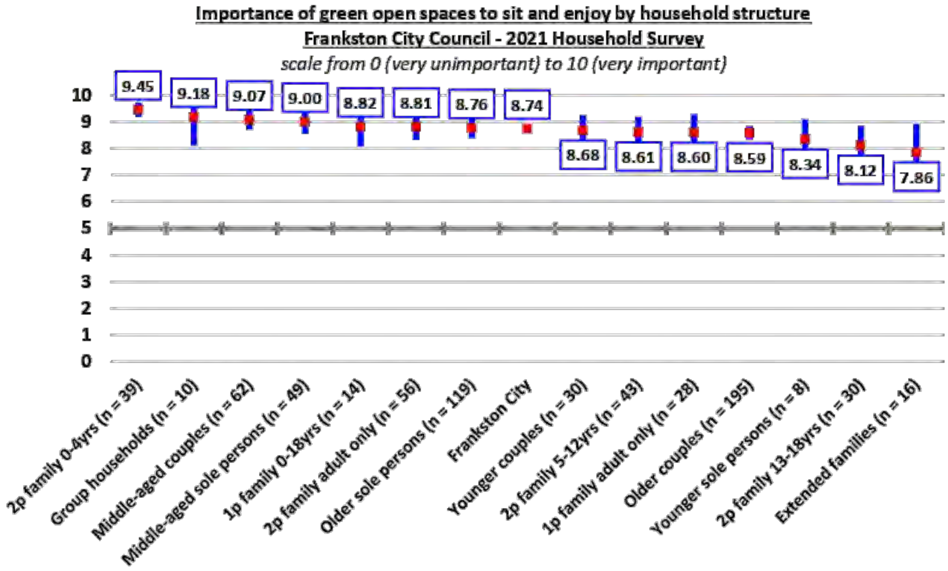
There was measurable variation in the average importance of improved safety (lighting, visibility) observed by household structure, with extended families rating it measurably less important than average.



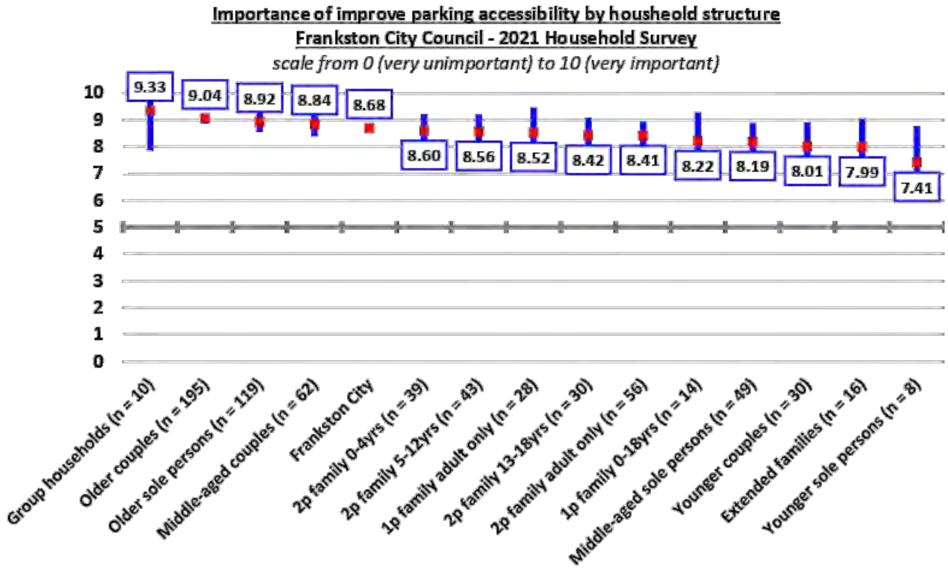
There was no measurable variation in the average importance of more employment in the city observed by household structure.



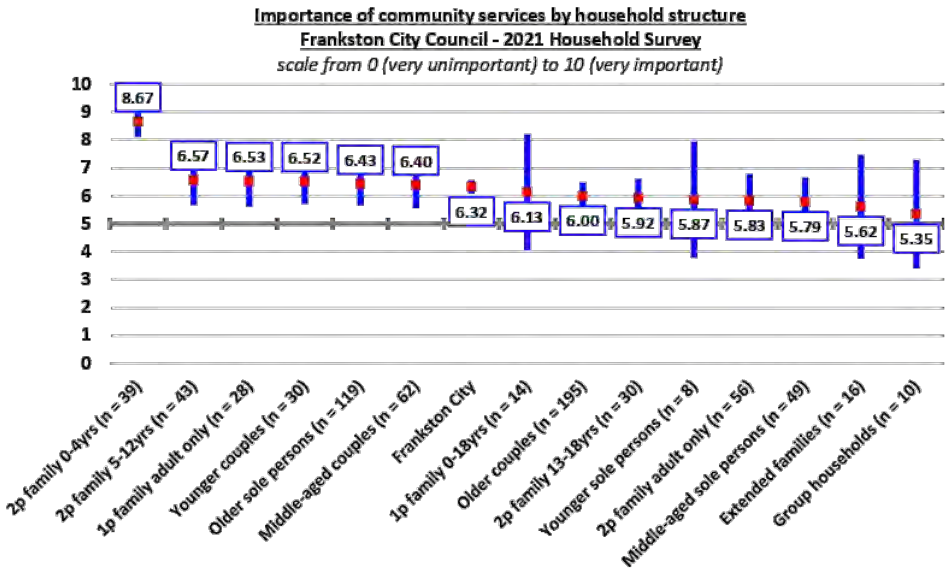
There was measurable variation in the average importance of more green spaces to sit and enjoy observed by household structure, with two-parent families with young children rating it measurably more important than the municipal average.



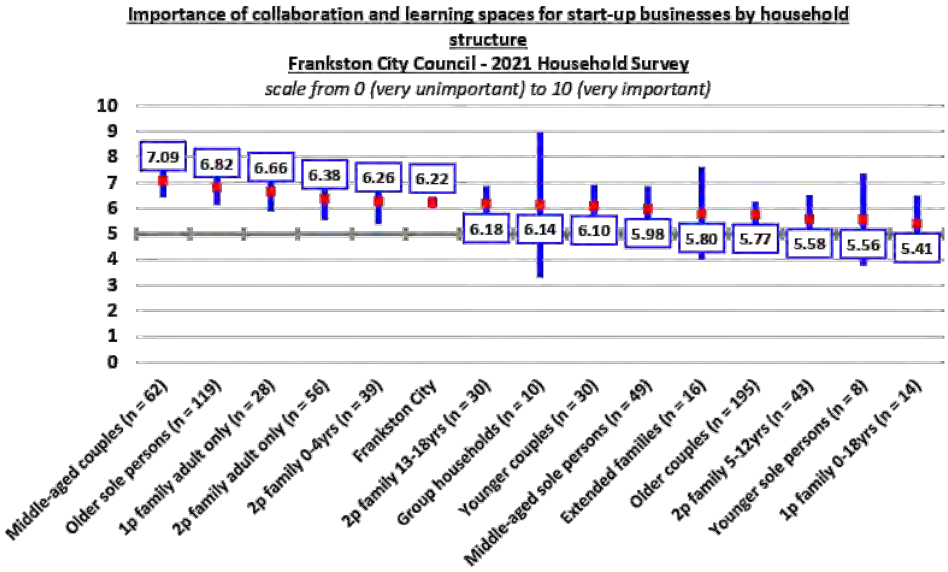
There was measurable variation in the average importance of improved parking accessibility observed by household structure, with older couple households rating it measurably more important than the municipal average.



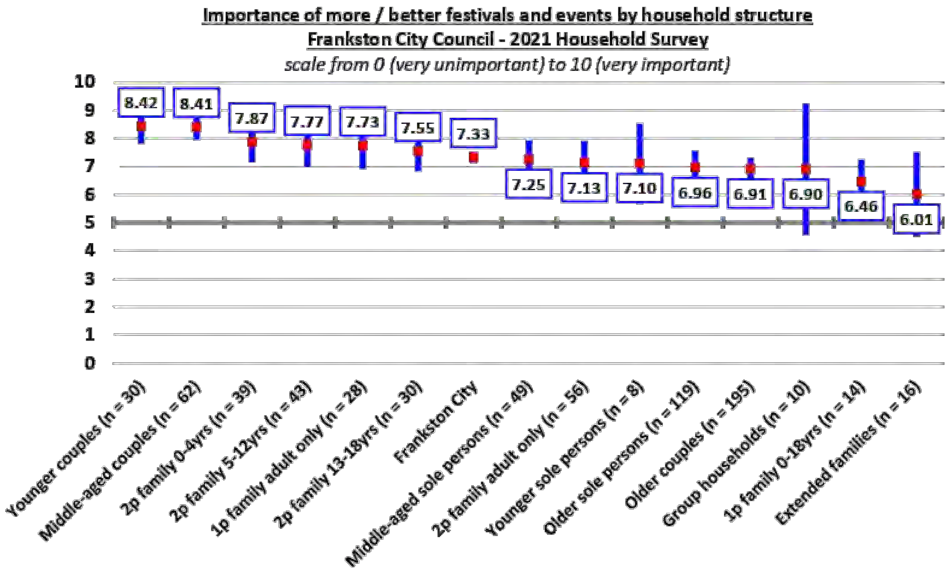
There was measurable variation in the average importance of community services observed by household structure, with two-parent families with young children rating it measurably more important than the municipal average.



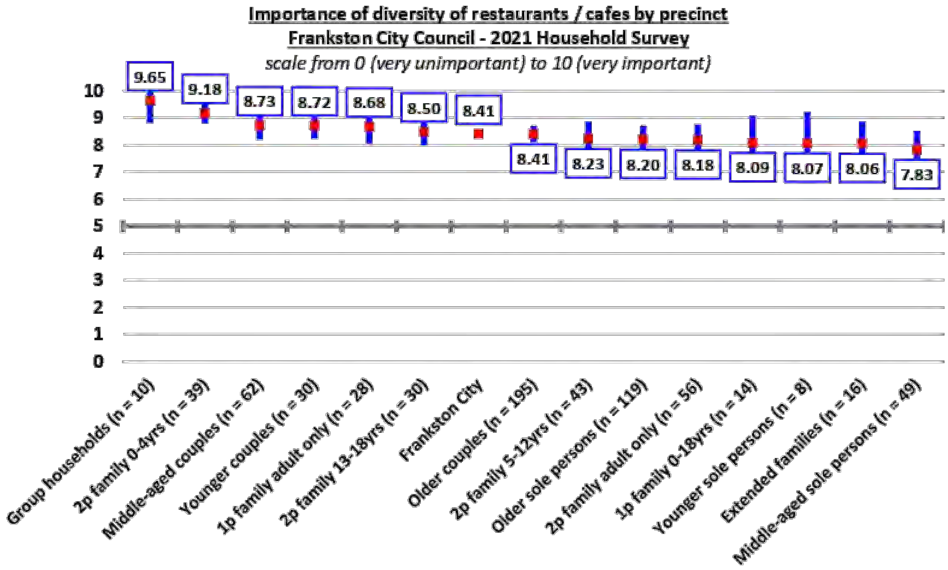
There was measurable variation in the average importance of collaboration and learning spaces for start-up businesses observed by household structure, with middle aged couple households rating it measurably more important than the municipal average.



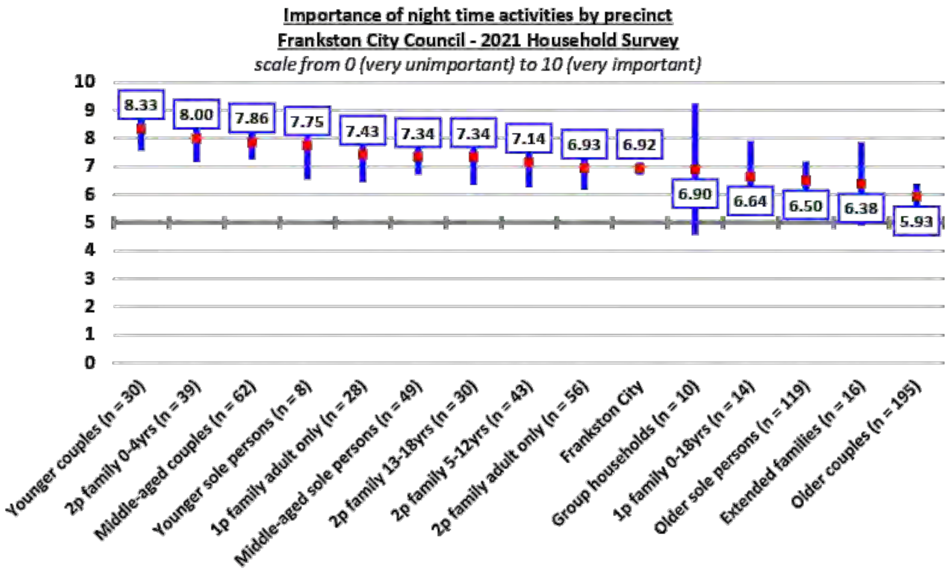
There was measurable variation in the average importance of more / better festivals and events observed by household structure, with younger and middle-aged couple households rating it measurably more important than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation in the average importance of a diversity of restaurants / cafes observed by household structure, with middle-aged couple households rating it measurably more important than the municipal average.



There was measurable variation in the average importance of night-time activities observed by household structure. Younger couple households rated this measurably more important than average, whilst older couple households rated it measurably less important.



Other ideas to improve Frankston City

Respondent households were asked:

"Do you have any other ideas about how to improve the Frankston City Centre?"

A total of 211 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one other idea about how to improve the Frankston City Centre, at an average of approximately 1.5 ideas each.

These open-ended responses have been broadly categorised, as outlined in the following table.

The most common ideas about how to improve the Frankston City Centre related to more or free car parking (5.4%) and better safety, security, policing (5.1%).

There were a wide range of other ideas presented with only a small number of respondent households suggesting each idea, as outlined in the table.

The verbatim comments underpinning these results are available on request.

Other ideas about how to improve the Frankston City Centre
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Response	*2021* *Number*	*Percent*
More / free parking	38	5.4%
Better safety / security / policing	36	5.1%
Better cleanliness and maintenance of area	18	2.6%
More / better café, pubs, dining and entertainment options	18	2.6%
Clean up, improve shopping strips / CBD	17	2.4%
More activities, events and festivals	12	1.7%
Activating vacant shops / shopping center / CBD	10	1.4%
Clean up / get rid of drug problem / druggies	9	1.3%
Better traffic management	8	1.1%
More / better parks and open spaces	8	1.1%
More outdoor dining	8	1.1%
Less high rises / high density	7	1.0%
Better use / maintenance of beach and foreshore	6	0.9%
Demolish Ambassador Hotel	6	0.9%
Nepean Highway redesign / re-vamp	6	0.9%
Better reputation / image	5	0.7%
More dog friendly areas	5	0.7%
Better planning / development	4	0.6%
Get rid of drug services	4	0.6%
IMore infrastructure / seating	4	0.6%
More / better playground for kids	4	0.6%
More community spirit / social groups	4	0.6%
More trees / greenery	4	0.6%
Better / easier disability access	3	0.4%
Better / more frequent public transport	3	0.4%
Lower rates	3	0.4%
More / better street lighting	3	0.4%
More street art / entertainment	3	0.4%
Activate / focus on waterfront	2	0.3%
Better / more disabled car parking	2	0.3%
Better cycling paths	2	0.3%
Better enforcement of local laws	2	0.3%
Better maintenance of private and rental properties	2	0.3%
Better recycling	2	0.3%
Council accountability / transparency	2	0.3%
All other issues *(38 separately identified issues)*	44	6.3%
Total responses	**314**	
Respondents identifying at least one response	*211 (30.0%)*	

Retail trade

Respondent households were asked:

"Where does the household currently shop most often for the following items?"

Respondent households were asked where their household currently shops most often for five types of shopping: daily household needs (such as bread, milk, etc.), regular grocery shopping, clothing and other comparison goods shopping, larger household goods (e.g., whitegoods, electrical, etc.), and dining out and entertainment.

The survey included a precoded list of 24 separate shopping centres, located within the City of Frankston and surrounding suburbs, as well as some major regional centres.

Daily needs

A total of 592 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one of the 24 shopping centres as where their household currently shops most often for daily needs.

As would be expected, there were a range of centres nominated by a small proportion of respondent households. This reflects the geographical nature of daily shopping needs, with many households most often visiting centres nearby their home, or convenient on the transport links they use most often.

There were six centres that were commonly visited by respondent households for daily shopping needs, those being Karingal Hub (16.9%), Carrum Downs Shopping Centre (16.3%), The Gateway, Langwarrin (11.5%), Bayside Shopping Centre (11.4%), Towerhill Shops (10.9%), and Carrum Downs Plaza (9.5%).

Daily household needs
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Karingal Hub	119	16.9%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	115	16.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	81	11.5%
Bayside Shopping Centre	80	11.4%
Towerhill Shops	77	10.9%
Carrum Downs Plaza	67	9.5%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	53	7.5%
Carrum Downs Village	52	7.4%
Seaford Village	49	7.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	47	6.7%
Langwarrin Plaza	46	6.5%
Frankston's city centre	43	6.1%
Mt. Eliza Village	43	6.1%
Karingal Village Shops	35	5.0%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	16	2.3%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	12	1.7%
Frankston Power Centre	7	1.0%
Main Street Mornington	7	1.0%
Southland Shopping Centre	7	1.0%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	4	0.6%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	3	0.4%
Eastland Shopping Centre	2	0.3%
Melbourne CBD	1	0.1%
Other shops	42	6.0%
Total responses	**1,008**	
Respondents identifying at least one location	*592 (84.1%)*	

There was measurable variation in the shopping centres most often visited by respondent households for daily shopping needs observed across the municipality, as outlined in the following table. In summary, the following outlines the top four centres visited by respondent households from each precinct for daily shopping needs:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, Carrum Downs Plaza, and Carrum Downs Village for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Towerhill Shops, and Frankston City Centre for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Towerhill Shops, Karingal Hub, and Baxter Village for daily shopping needs.

- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were most likely to Belvedere Shops (including ALDI), Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, and Carrum Downs Plaza for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Towerhill Shops, Baxter Village Plaza, and Bayside Shopping Centre for daily shopping needs.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Karingal Hub, Karingal Village Shops, and Bayside Shopping Centre for daily shopping needs.

Daily household needs by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Karingal Hub	5.8%	5.1%	28.1%	8.8%	5.1%	71.9%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	69.6%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	1.8%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Bayside Shopping Centre	2.9%	36.7%	10.9%	14.0%	20.3%	17.5%
Towerhill Shops	1.4%	24.1%	39.1%	1.8%	30.4%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Plaza	31.9%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	10.1%	3.8%	0.0%	38.6%	1.3%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Village	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Seaford Village	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	1.8%	30.4%	1.8%
Langwarrin Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Frankston's city centre	4.3%	19.0%	10.9%	1.8%	10.1%	1.8%
Mt. Eliza Village	1.4%	16.5%	1.6%	3.5%	26.6%	1.8%
Karingal Village Shops	0.0%	2.5%	10.9%	1.8%	2.5%	28.1%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	2.9%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Frankston Power Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	1.8%
Main Street Mornington	0.0%	2.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%
Southland Shopping Centre	2.9%	1.3%	3.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Eastland Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Melbourne CBD	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other shops	1.4%	5.1%	7.8%	7.0%	8.9%	3.5%
Total responses	**118**	**96**	**84**	**90**	**111**	**76**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*61 (88.4%)*	*58 (73.4%)*	*53 (82.8%)*	*43 (75.4%)*	*72 (91.1%)*	*47 (82.5%)*

- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were most likely to visit The Gateway Langwarrin, Langwarrin Plaza, and Karingal Hub for daily shopping needs.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Carrum Downs Village, Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, and Marriott Waters Shopping Centre for daily shopping needs.
- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Seaford Village, Belvedere Shops (including ALDI), and Bayside Shopping Centre for daily shopping needs.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Carrum Downs Plaza, Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, and Carrum Downs Village for daily shopping needs.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were most likely to visit Baxter Village Plaza, Carrum Downs Plaza, and The Gateway Langwarrin for daily shopping needs.

Daily household needs by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Karingal Hub	19.7%	0.0%	1.6%	16.7%	15.4%	16.9%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	1.5%	47.7%	3.1%	55.0%	5.1%	16.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	66.7%	1.5%	0.0%	5.0%	15.4%	11.5%
Bayside Shopping Centre	1.5%	0.0%	6.3%	5.0%	5.1%	11.4%
Towerhill Shops	3.0%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	5.1%	10.9%
Carrum Downs Plaza	0.0%	21.5%	0.0%	65.0%	20.5%	9.5%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	1.5%	6.2%	18.8%	13.3%	2.6%	7.5%
Carrum Downs Village	0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	18.3%	12.8%	7.4%
Seaford Village	0.0%	1.5%	48.4%	1.7%	0.0%	7.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	6.7%
Langwarrin Plaza	39.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	6.5%
Frankston's city centre	3.0%	0.0%	3.1%	3.3%	0.0%	6.1%
Mt. Eliza Village	0.0%	3.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.6%	6.1%
Karingal Village Shops	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%	2.6%	5.0%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	1.5%	35.4%	0.0%	6.7%	2.6%	2.3%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	3.0%	6.2%	1.6%	5.0%	2.6%	1.7%
Frankston Power Centre	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%
Main Street Mornington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.6%	1.0%
Southland Shopping Centre	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Eastland Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Melbourne CBD	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other shops	1.5%	3.1%	15.6%	1.7%	12.8%	6.0%
Total responses	**98**	**124**	**66**	**125**	**61**	**1,008**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*58 (87.9%)*	*56 (86.2%)*	*49 (76.6%)*	*55 (91.7%)*	*35 (89.7%)*	*592 (84.1%)*

Grocery shopping

A total of 640 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one of the 24 listed shopping centres as a centre they visit most often for regular grocery shopping. Respondent households nominated an average of approximately two centres per household.

The three centres that were commonly visited by respondent households for regular grocery shopping were Karingal Hub (28.7%), Bayside Shopping Centre (25.3%), and Carrum Downs Shopping Centre (19.3%).

A little less than one-sixth of respondent households visited The Gateway Langwarrin (14.3%) and Carrum Downs Plaza (13.6%).

Metropolis Research notes that all five of these shopping centres are in the City of Frankston, suggesting relatively little leakage of grocery shopping expenditure outside the municipality.

Regular grocery shopping
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Karingal Hub	202	28.7%
Bayside Shopping Centre	178	25.3%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	136	19.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	101	14.3%
Carrum Downs Plaza	96	13.6%
Mt. Eliza Village	71	10.1%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	70	9.9%
Baxter Village Plaza	69	9.8%
Towerhill Shops	64	9.1%
Carrum Downs Village	62	8.8%
Langwarrin Plaza	54	7.7%
Seaford Village	46	6.5%
Karingal Village Shops	38	5.4%
Frankston's city centre	36	5.1%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	29	4.1%
Main Street Mornington	24	3.4%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	24	3.4%
Southland Shopping Centre	10	1.4%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	7	1.0%
Frankston Power Centre	6	0.9%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	3	0.4%
Melbourne CBD	2	0.3%
Eastland Shopping Centre	1	0.1%
Other shops	40	5.7%
Total responses	**1,369**	
Respondents identifying at least one location	*640 (90.9%)*	

There was some variation in the shopping centres that respondent households visit for grocery shopping observed across the municipality, with the top three centres per precinct as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, Carrum Downs Plaza, and Carrum Downs Village for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Towerhill Shops, and Mt. Eliza Village for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Karingal Hub, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Towerhill Shops for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Belvedere Shops (including ALDI), Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Carrum Downs Plaza for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Baxter Village, and Mt. Eliza Village for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Karingal Hub, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Karingal Village for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were most likely to visit The Gateway Langwarrin, Langwarrin Plaza, and Karingal Hub for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Marriott Waters Shopping Centre, Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, and Carrum Downs Village for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Seaford Village, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Belvedere Shops (including ALDI) for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Carrum Downs Plaza, Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, and Carrum Downs Village for regular grocery shopping.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were most likely to visit Baxter Village Plaza, The Gateway Langwarrin, and Carrum Downs Plaza for regular grocery shopping.

Regular grocery shopping by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Karingal Hub	11.6%	15.2%	57.8%	15.8%	12.7%	84.2%
Bayside Shopping Centre	8.7%	69.6%	31.3%	24.6%	41.8%	21.1%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	72.5%	0.0%	1.6%	31.6%	1.3%	5.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	1.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	3.8%	7.0%
Carrum Downs Plaza	44.9%	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%	1.3%	1.8%
Mt. Eliza Village	1.4%	22.8%	6.3%	1.8%	36.7%	5.3%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	15.9%	6.3%	3.1%	36.8%	2.5%	5.3%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	5.1%	25.0%	0.0%	41.8%	1.8%
Towerhill Shops	0.0%	24.1%	28.1%	1.8%	22.8%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Village	31.9%	0.0%	1.6%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Langwarrin Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Seaford Village	1.4%	6.3%	0.0%	5.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Karingal Village Shops	0.0%	5.1%	14.1%	3.5%	2.5%	17.5%
Frankston's city centre	1.4%	12.7%	6.3%	1.8%	7.6%	1.8%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Main Street Mornington	1.4%	8.9%	1.6%	1.8%	7.6%	3.5%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	2.9%	3.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Southland Shopping Centre	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	5.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%
Frankston Power Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Melbourne CBD	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Eastland Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other shops	2.9%	3.8%	7.8%	7.0%	3.8%	3.5%
Total responses	**142**	**148**	**124**	**100**	**149**	**96**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*61 (88.4%)*	*72 (91.1%)*	*62 (96.9%)*	*46 (80.7%)*	*73 (92.4%)*	*52 (91.2%)*

Regular grocery shopping by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Karingal Hub	40.9%	6.2%	9.4%	16.7%	15.4%	28.7%
Bayside Shopping Centre	7.6%	9.2%	28.1%	10.0%	2.6%	25.3%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	4.5%	50.8%	7.8%	56.7%	15.4%	19.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	72.7%	3.1%	1.6%	8.3%	23.1%	14.3%
Carrum Downs Plaza	4.5%	33.8%	6.3%	60.0%	23.1%	13.6%
Mt. Eliza Village	1.5%	4.6%	9.4%	1.7%	5.1%	10.1%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	4.5%	7.7%	17.2%	0.0%	5.1%	9.9%
Baxter Village Plaza	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	16.7%	30.8%	9.8%
Towerhill Shops	3.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.6%	9.1%
Carrum Downs Village	3.0%	49.2%	3.1%	18.3%	12.8%	8.8%
Langwarrin Plaza	40.9%	0.0%	3.1%	3.3%	12.8%	7.7%
Seaford Village	1.5%	0.0%	34.4%	1.7%	0.0%	6.5%
Karingal Village Shops	3.0%	0.0%	3.1%	8.3%	2.6%	5.4%
Frankston's city centre	3.0%	0.0%	7.8%	3.3%	0.0%	5.1%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	4.5%	66.2%	1.6%	13.3%	7.7%	4.1%
Main Street Mornington	0.0%	1.5%	3.1%	8.3%	0.0%	3.4%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	11.7%	2.6%	3.4%
Southland Shopping Centre	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Frankston Power Centre	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Melbourne CBD	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Eastland Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Other shops	3.0%	13.8%	14.1%	3.3%	5.1%	5.7%
Total responses	**140**	**166**	**109**	**149**	**65**	**1,369**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*62 (93.9%)*	*63 (96.9%)*	*55 (85.9%)*	*56 (93.3%)*	*33 (84.6%)*	*640 (90.9%)*

Clothing and comparison goods

A total of 613 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one of the 24 listed shopping centres as a centre that they visit most often for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.

Comparison goods shopping includes goods such as might be found at a discount department store such as Kmart or Target, and include small electrical, books, homewares, and other goods.

More than half (54.3%) of the respondent households reported that they visit Bayside Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.

The other main centre commonly visited for clothing and other comparison goods shopping were Karingal Hub (34.9%), Southland Shopping Centre (24.1%), Frankston Power Centre (19.9%), and Main Street Mornington (17.8%).

It is noted that, in addition to the 24.1% of respondent households that were travelling outside the municipality to Southland Shopping Centre, a little less than one-sixth of respondent households were travelling outside the municipality to Cranbourne Shopping Centre (15.8%) and Chadstone Shopping Centre (15.5%).

Clothing and comparison goods
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Bayside Shopping Centre	382	54.3%
Karingal Hub	246	34.9%
Southland Shopping Centre	170	24.1%
Frankston Power Centre	140	19.9%
Main Street Mornington	125	17.8%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	111	15.8%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	109	15.5%
Frankston's city centre	88	12.5%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	66	9.4%
Melbourne CBD	51	7.2%
Karingal Village Shops	37	5.3%
Mt. Eliza Village	30	4.3%
Eastland Shopping Centre	27	3.8%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	13	1.8%
Carrum Downs Village	12	1.7%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	11	1.6%
Carrum Downs Plaza	9	1.3%
Seaford Village	4	0.6%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	4	0.6%
Langwarrin Plaza	3	0.4%
Baxter Village Plaza	3	0.4%
Towerhill Shops	2	0.3%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	1	0.1%
Other shops	57	8.1%
Total responses	**1,701**	
Respondents identifying at least one location	*613 (87.1%)*	

There was some variation in the shopping centres that respondent households visit for clothing and other comparison goods shopping observed across the municipality, with the top three centres per precinct as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Karingal Hub, and Carrum Downs Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Main Street Mornington, and Southland Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Karingal Hub, and Frankston Power Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Karingal Hub, and Carrum Downs Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Main Street Mornington, and Frankston Power Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Karingal Hub, Bayside Shopping Centre, Frankston Power Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Karingal Hub, and Cranbourne Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Chadstone Shopping Centre, and Southland Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Southland Shopping Centre, and Karingal Hub for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Bayside Shopping Centre, Karingal Hub, Southland Shopping Centre, and Cranbourne Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were most likely to visit Karingal Hub, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Cranbourne Shopping Centre for clothing and other comparison goods shopping.

Clothing and comparison goods by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	Carrum Downs	Frankston Central	Frankston Heights	Frankston North	Frankston South	Karingal
Bayside Shopping Centre	46.4%	57.0%	64.1%	35.1%	67.1%	47.4%
Karingal Hub	40.6%	16.5%	46.9%	22.8%	16.5%	56.1%
Southland Shopping Centre	26.1%	20.3%	18.8%	10.5%	21.5%	15.8%
Frankston Power Centre	8.7%	15.2%	23.4%	10.5%	25.3%	26.3%
Main Street Mornington	13.0%	21.5%	21.9%	3.5%	29.1%	14.0%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	24.6%	3.8%	6.3%	8.8%	5.1%	7.0%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	15.9%	19.0%	10.9%	7.0%	16.5%	14.0%
Frankston's city centre	8.7%	16.5%	6.3%	8.8%	21.5%	15.8%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	27.5%	0.0%	3.1%	12.3%	1.3%	5.3%
Melbourne CBD	10.1%	3.8%	4.7%	3.5%	10.1%	14.0%
Karingal Village Shops	4.3%	2.5%	9.4%	8.8%	1.3%	5.3%
Mt. Eliza Village	2.9%	8.9%	4.7%	1.8%	11.4%	7.0%
Eastland Shopping Centre	7.2%	2.5%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Village	2.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	2.9%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Plaza	5.8%	0.0%	1.6%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Seaford Village	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Langwarrin Plaza	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Towerhill Shops	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other shops	11.6%	3.8%	3.1%	7.0%	10.1%	5.3%
Total responses	**183**	**156**	**149**	**88**	**190**	**136**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*59 (85.5%)*	*63 (79.7%)*	*58 (90.6%)*	*39 (68.4%)*	*70 (88.6%)*	*49 (86.0%)*

Clothing and comparison goods by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Bayside Shopping Centre	45.5%	49.2%	68.8%	43.3%	33.3%	54.3%
Karingal Hub	45.5%	20.0%	25.0%	38.3%	46.2%	34.9%
Southland Shopping Centre	31.8%	30.8%	31.3%	30.0%	7.7%	24.1%
Frankston Power Centre	27.3%	6.2%	20.3%	18.3%	17.9%	19.9%
Main Street Mornington	18.2%	15.4%	14.1%	16.7%	15.4%	17.8%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	40.9%	15.4%	4.7%	30.0%	30.8%	15.8%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	10.6%	33.8%	17.2%	23.3%	17.9%	15.5%
Frankston's city centre	9.1%	9.2%	12.5%	18.3%	7.7%	12.5%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	9.1%	18.5%	4.7%	20.0%	12.8%	9.4%
Melbourne CBD	4.5%	9.2%	4.7%	5.0%	7.7%	7.2%
Karingal Village Shops	7.6%	4.6%	3.1%	13.3%	0.0%	5.3%
Mt. Eliza Village	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	4.3%
Eastland Shopping Centre	3.0%	6.2%	3.1%	5.0%	2.6%	3.8%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	0.0%	1.5%	1.6%	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Village	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	1.7%	7.7%	1.7%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Carrum Downs Plaza	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Seaford Village	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Langwarrin Plaza	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%
Towerhill Shops	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Other shops	9.1%	13.8%	9.4%	6.7%	10.3%	8.1%
Total responses	**179**	**156**	**149**	**172**	**86**	**1,701**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*62 (93.9%)*	*57 (87.7%)*	*56 (87.5%)*	*54 (90.0%)*	*33 (84.6%)*	*613 (87.1%)*

Larger household goods

A total of 538 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one of the 24 listed shopping centres as a centre they visit most often for larger household goods shopping.

Larger household goods include items such as furniture, major electrical, whitegoods, and similar items.

The Frankston Power Centre dominated this type of shopping for respondent households across the City of Frankston, with 57.0% of respondent households visiting this centre.

The other two centres visited for larger household goods in significant numbers were Bayside Shopping Centre (13.9%) and Frankston City Centre (11.2%).

Larger household goods
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Frankston Power Centre	401	57.0%
Bayside Shopping Centre	98	13.9%
Frankston's city centre	79	11.2%
Karingal Hub	42	6.0%
Southland Shopping Centre	37	5.3%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	23	3.3%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	20	2.8%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	16	2.3%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	14	2.0%
Main Street Mornington	13	1.8%
Karingal Village Shops	8	1.1%
Carrum Downs Village	8	1.1%
Melbourne CBD	6	0.9%
Eastland Shopping Centre	5	0.7%
Carrum Downs Plaza	4	0.6%
Mt. Eliza Village	3	0.4%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	2	0.3%
Baxter Village Plaza	2	0.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	1	0.1%
Other shops	48	6.8%
Total responses	**830**	
Respondents identifying at least one location	*538 (76.4%)*	

There was some variation in the shopping centres that respondent households visit for larger household goods shopping observed across the municipality, with the top three centres per precinct as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Frankston City Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Frankston City Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Karingal Hub for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, Frankston City Centre, and Karingal Hub for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Frankston City Centre, and Bayside Shopping Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Karingal Hub, and Bayside Shopping Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Frankston City Centre, and Bayside Shopping Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Chadstone Shopping Centre, and Bayside Shopping Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Seaford*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Frankston City Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Frankston City Centre for larger household goods shopping.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston Power Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Cranbourne Shopping Centre for larger household goods shopping.

Larger household goods by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Frankston Power Centre	37.7%	55.7%	78.1%	26.3%	69.6%	63.2%
Bayside Shopping Centre	14.5%	19.0%	17.2%	10.5%	8.9%	19.3%
Frankston's city centre	10.1%	17.7%	6.3%	5.3%	13.9%	10.5%
Karingal Hub	2.9%	1.3%	10.9%	5.3%	1.3%	21.1%
Southland Shopping Centre	10.1%	6.3%	7.8%	1.8%	5.1%	3.5%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	4.3%	5.1%	1.6%	3.5%	2.5%	5.3%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	7.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	3.5%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Main Street Mornington	0.0%	3.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Karingal Village Shops	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.8%	0.0%	3.5%
Carrum Downs Village	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Melbourne CBD	2.9%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Eastland Shopping Centre	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Plaza	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Mt. Eliza Village	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other shops	11.6%	2.5%	1.6%	5.3%	8.9%	0.0%
Total responses						
Respondents identifying at least one location	*49 (71.0%)*	*58 (73.4%)*	*57 (89.1%)*	*32 (56.1%)*	*65 (82.3%)*	*48 (84.2%)*

Larger household goods by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Frankston Power Centre	69.7%	26.2%	46.9%	60.0%	56.4%	57.0%
Bayside Shopping Centre	12.1%	7.7%	12.5%	15.0%	10.3%	13.9%
Frankston's city centre	15.2%	3.1%	7.8%	13.3%	5.1%	11.2%
Karingal Hub	6.1%	3.1%	3.1%	5.0%	5.1%	6.0%
Southland Shopping Centre	0.0%	6.2%	4.7%	10.0%	2.6%	5.3%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	0.0%	12.3%	1.6%	8.3%	0.0%	3.3%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	6.1%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	2.8%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	3.0%	6.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.3%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	1.5%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%
Main Street Mornington	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Karingal Village Shops	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Carrum Downs Village	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	1.7%	2.6%	1.1%
Melbourne CBD	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Eastland Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Carrum Downs Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Mt. Eliza Village	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other shops	7.6%	10.8%	7.8%	13.3%	10.3%	6.8%
Total responses	**85**	**61**	**58**	**83**	**41**	**830**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*54 (81.8%)*	*37 (56.9%)*	*43 (67.2%)*	*49 (81.7%)*	*27 (69.2%)*	*538 (76.4%)*

Dining out and / or entertainment

A total of 488 of the 704 respondent households nominated at least one centre they visit most often for dining out and entertainment, at an average of approximately 2.5 centres per household.

The two centres most visited by respondent households for dining out and entertainment were Main Street Mornington (31.5%) and Frankston City Centre (27.3%).

More than ten percent of respondent households also visited Bayside Shopping Centre (15.1%), Karingal Hub (14.1%), Melbourne CBD (13.5%), and Mt. Eliza Village (11.9%).

Dining out and / or entertainment
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Main Street Mornington	222	31.5%
Frankston's city centre	192	27.3%
Bayside Shopping Centre	106	15.1%
Karingal Hub	99	14.1%
Melbourne CBD	95	13.5%
Mt. Eliza Village	84	11.9%
Seaford Village	60	8.5%
Southland Shopping Centre	53	7.5%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	37	5.3%
Karingal Village Shops	25	3.6%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	22	3.1%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	20	2.8%
Carrum Downs Plaza	14	2.0%
Frankston Power Centre	14	2.0%
Eastland Shopping Centre	14	2.0%
Carrum Downs Village	12	1.7%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	9	1.3%
Towerhill Shops	8	1.1%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	7	1.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	7	1.0%
Langwarrin Plaza	6	0.9%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	5	0.7%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	2	0.3%
Other shops	73	10.4%
Total responses	**1,186**	
Respondents identifying at least one location	*488 (69.3%)*	

There was some variation in the shopping centres that respondent households visit for larger household goods shopping observed across the municipality, with the top three centres per precinct as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Frankston City Centre, and Melbourne CBD for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston Central*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Frankston City Centre, and Mt. Eliza Village for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston Heights*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston City Centre, Main Street Mornington, and Melbourne CBD for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Frankston City Centre, Bayside Shopping Centre, and Karingal Hub for daily shopping needs.
- ***Frankston South*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Frankston City Centre, and Mt. Eliza Village for daily shopping needs.
- ***Karingal*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Frankston City Centre, and Karingal Hub for daily shopping needs.
- ***Langwarrin*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Frankston City Centre, and Karingal Hub for daily shopping needs.
- ***Sandhurst*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Seaford Village, Main Street Mornington, Frankston City Centre, and Bayside Shopping Centre for daily shopping needs.
- ***Skye*** – respondent households were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Karingal Hub, Frankston City Centre, and Bayside Shopping Centre for daily shopping needs.
- ***Rural precinct*** – respondents were most likely to visit Main Street Mornington, Karingal Hub, and Frankston City Centre for daily shopping needs.

Dining out and / or entertainment by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Carrum Downs*	*Frankston Central*	*Frankston Heights*	*Frankston North*	*Frankston South*	*Karingal*
Main Street Mornington	21.7%	48.1%	29.7%	3.5%	45.6%	36.8%
Frankston's city centre	21.7%	36.7%	31.3%	19.3%	35.4%	29.8%
Bayside Shopping Centre	15.9%	20.3%	15.6%	17.5%	15.2%	12.3%
Karingal Hub	13.0%	7.6%	12.5%	12.3%	10.1%	21.1%
Melbourne CBD	17.4%	16.5%	17.2%	5.3%	13.9%	12.3%
Mt. Eliza Village	2.9%	29.1%	7.8%	0.0%	31.6%	12.3%
Seaford Village	7.2%	6.3%	1.6%	1.8%	2.5%	1.8%
Southland Shopping Centre	15.9%	6.3%	7.8%	5.3%	2.5%	1.8%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	10.1%	5.1%	3.1%	3.5%	2.5%	3.5%
Karingal Village Shops	4.3%	2.5%	7.8%	7.0%	2.5%	3.5%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	3.5%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	7.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Plaza	7.2%	1.3%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Frankston Power Centre	0.0%	3.8%	1.6%	5.3%	2.5%	1.8%
Eastland Shopping Centre	5.8%	1.3%	3.1%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%
Carrum Downs Village	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Towerhill Shops	1.4%	1.3%	6.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	0.0%	1.3%	3.1%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Langwarrin Plaza	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other shops	8.7%	5.1%	9.4%	8.8%	10.1%	10.5%
Total responses	**127**	**154**	**103**	**70**	**145**	**87**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*44 (63.8%)*	*57 (72.2%)*	*48 (75.0%)*	*35 (61.4%)*	*60 (75.9%)*	*35 (61.4%)*

Dining out and / or entertainment by precinct
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

Location	*Langwarrin*	*Sandhurst*	*Seaford*	*Skye*	*Rural*	*Frankston City*
Main Street Mornington	34.8%	27.7%	23.4%	35.0%	17.9%	31.5%
Frankston's city centre	30.3%	15.4%	17.2%	21.7%	15.4%	27.3%
Bayside Shopping Centre	9.1%	6.2%	17.2%	21.7%	7.7%	15.1%
Karingal Hub	22.7%	12.3%	4.7%	28.3%	17.9%	14.1%
Melbourne CBD	13.6%	10.8%	7.8%	15.0%	7.7%	13.5%
Mt. Eliza Village	9.1%	4.6%	6.3%	5.0%	2.6%	11.9%
Seaford Village	1.5%	0.0%	40.6%	8.3%	2.6%	8.5%
Southland Shopping Centre	4.5%	13.8%	9.4%	15.0%	0.0%	7.5%
Chadstone Shopping Centre	4.5%	16.9%	3.1%	8.3%	5.1%	5.3%
Karingal Village Shops	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	8.3%	7.7%	3.6%
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre	1.5%	4.6%	0.0%	5.0%	5.1%	3.1%
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	3.0%	4.6%	1.6%	8.3%	2.6%	2.8%
Carrum Downs Plaza	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	8.3%	10.3%	2.0%
Frankston Power Centre	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Eastland Shopping Centre	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%	2.0%
Carrum Downs Village	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	6.7%	2.6%	1.7%
The Gateway, Langwarrin	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Towerhill Shops	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI)	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Baxter Village Plaza	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%
Langwarrin Plaza	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Carrum Downs Power Centre	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%
Other shops	15.2%	12.3%	10.9%	8.3%	25.6%	10.4%
Total responses	**106**	**96**	**98**	**127**	**53**	**1,186**
Respondents identifying at least one location	*48 (72.7%)*	*44 (67.7%)*	*43 (67.2%)*	*42 (70.0%)*	*27 (69.2%)*	*488 (69.3%)*

Environment and sustainability

Environmental actions

Respondent households were asked:

"Does your household do any of the following environmental actions?"

Respondent households were asked whether they were already doing, considering doing within the next 12 months, or not considering doing 16 actions or initiatives that have a positive environmental impact.

An average of approximately 556 of the 704 respondent households provided a direct response in relation to each action, with the remaining either responding "don't know" or not responding. These have been included as a percentage in the results, as they reflect those in the community who were not aware whether they would or would not be participating in these environmental actions.

A significant majority of respondent households reported that they had already installed energy efficient lights (80.7%), used water efficient showerheads (65.4%), and had a low water use garden (58.1%).

Approximately half of the respondent households reported that they already purchase sustainable products (53.2%), installed insulation batts (52.0%), and reduce heat transfer from windows (49.9%).

It is noted, however, that approximately one-third of respondent households were not considering using rainwater tanks (31.4%), installing solar power (32.6%), composting or worm farming (33.8%), or limiting their use of vehicles (39.7%).

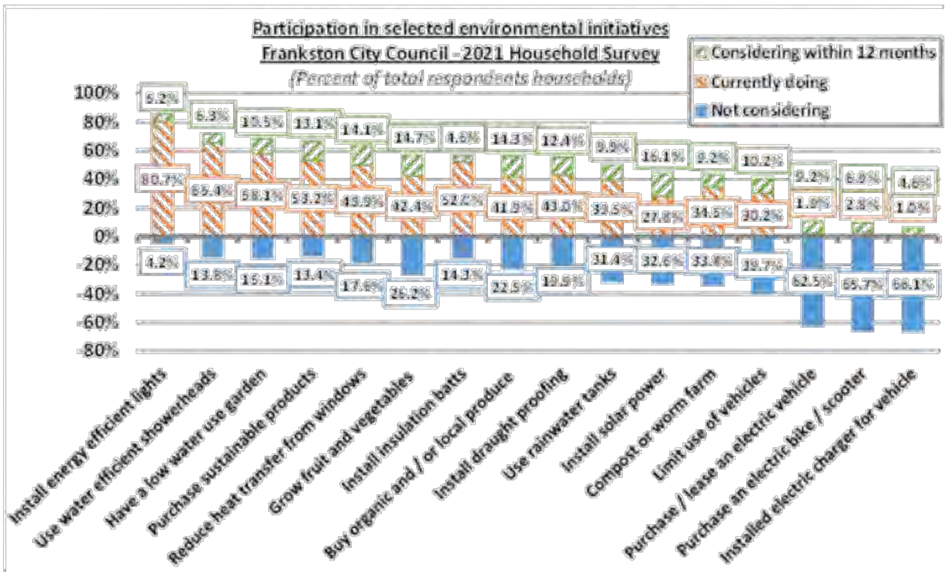
Approximately two-thirds of respondent households were not considering purchasing or leasing an electric vehicle (62.5%), purchasing an electric bike or scooter (65.7%), or installing electric charger for vehicles (66.1%).

It is important to bear in mind when interpreting these municipal-level results, that there will be significant variation in some of these results based on the household structure of the respondent households (including their age), as well as their dwelling type and housing situation.

The sample of respondent households is somewhat skewed towards older residents, homeowners, and separate detached dwellings. This skew resulted from the higher response rate of these residents over other residents due to the change in the methodology that was required in response to the COVID-19 lockdown.

The lockdown meant that Metropolis Research staff could not personally engage with residents at their door, explain the nature of the research and why it was important, invite them to participate, and then call back in person to collect the completed survey. This methodology, when employed, has a proven track record of more effectively reflecting the underlying population.

Detailed breakdowns of the results for each environmental initiative are therefore provided by precinct (geographical distribution across the municipality), by household structure (including the age of sole person and couple households, and the age of youngest child of family households), as well as by housing situation (owners / mortgagors and renters), and dwelling type (separate detached house and multi-units).

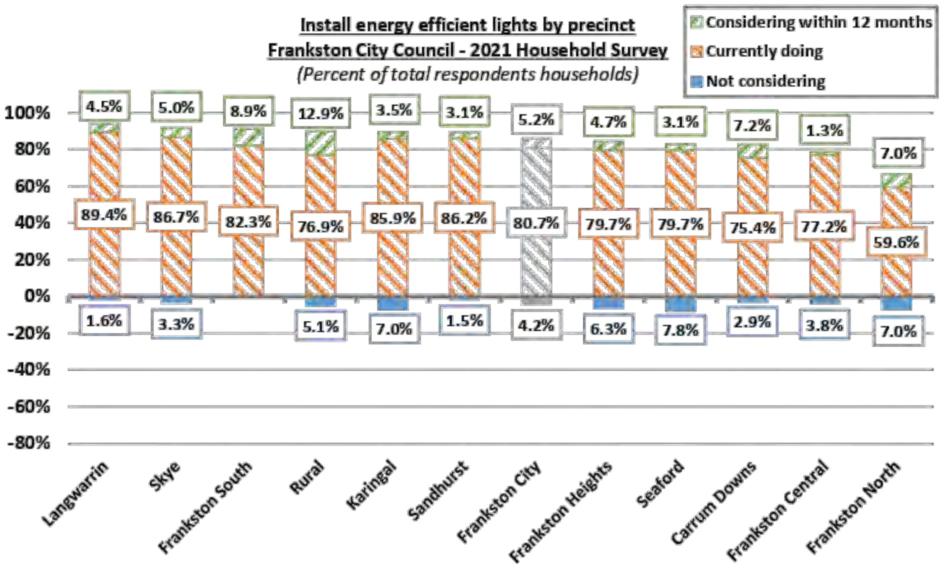


Current and potential future participation in selected environmental initiatives
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of total respondent households)

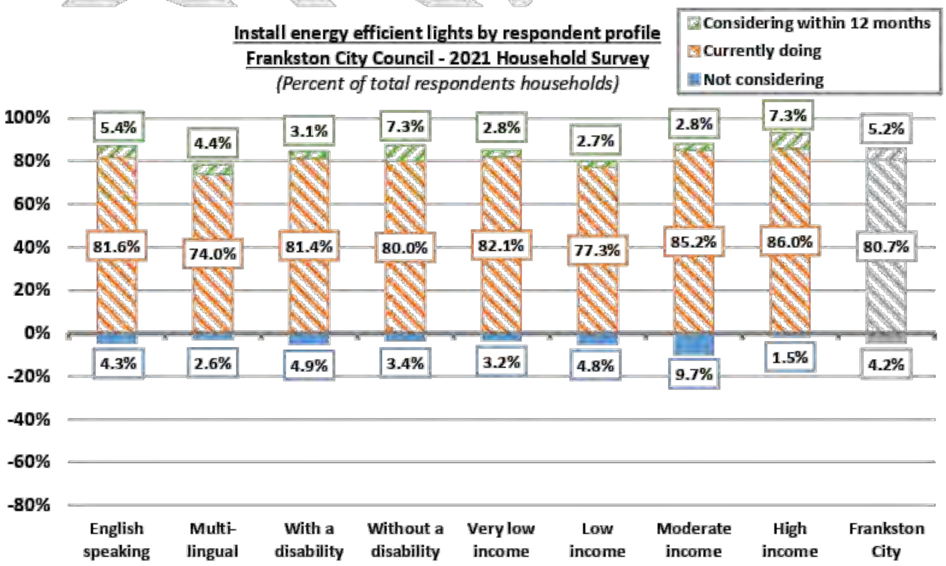
Response	*Currently doing*	*Considering within 12 months*	*Not considering*	*Don't know*	**Total households**
Install energy efficient lights	80.7%	5.2%	4.2%	9.9%	704
Use water efficient showerheads	65.4%	6.3%	13.8%	14.5%	704
Have a low water use garden	58.1%	10.5%	15.1%	16.3%	704
Purchase sustainable products	53.2%	13.1%	13.4%	20.3%	704
Install insulation batts	52.0%	4.6%	14.3%	29.1%	704
Reduce heat transfer from windows	49.9%	14.1%	17.6%	18.4%	704
Install draught proofing	43.0%	12.4%	19.9%	24.7%	704
Grow fruit and vegetables	42.4%	14.7%	26.2%	16.7%	704
Buy organic and / or local produce	41.9%	14.3%	22.5%	21.3%	704
Use rainwater tanks	39.5%	9.9%	31.4%	19.2%	704
Compost or worm farm	34.5%	9.2%	33.8%	22.5%	704
hicles by walking, cycling, or public transport v	30.2%	10.2%	39.7%	19.9%	704
Install solar power	27.8%	16.1%	32.6%	23.5%	704
Purchase an electric bike / scooter	2.8%	6.9%	65.7%	24.6%	704
Purchase / lease an electric vehicle (car)	1.9%	9.2%	62.5%	26.4%	704
Installed electric charger for vehicle at home	1.0%	4.6%	66.1%	28.3%	704

Install energy efficient lights

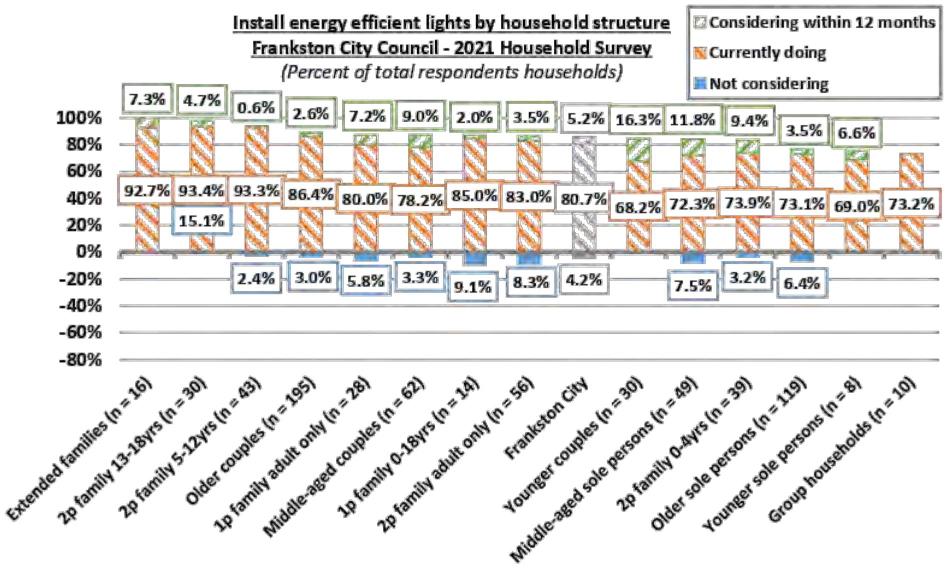
There was measurable variation in the installation of energy efficient lights observed across the municipality. Respondents from Langwarrin and Skye measurably more likely than average to have installed them, and respondents from Frankston North measurably less likely.



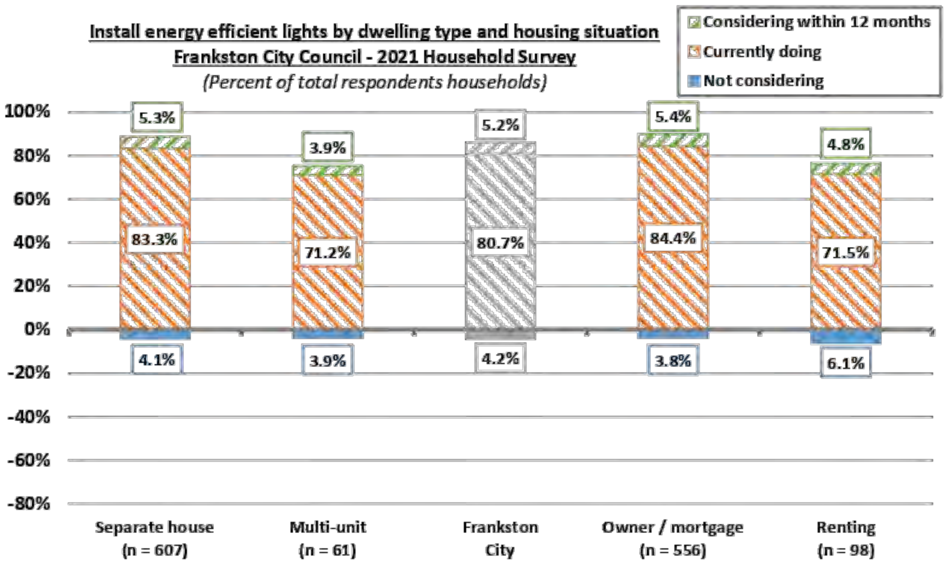
There was no meaningful variation in the installation of energy efficient lights observed by household profile, including language, disability status, or household income range.



Extended families and two-parent families (youngest child aged 5 to 18 years) were notably more likely than average to have installed energy efficient lights, whilst the small sample of younger sole person and group households were notably less likely.

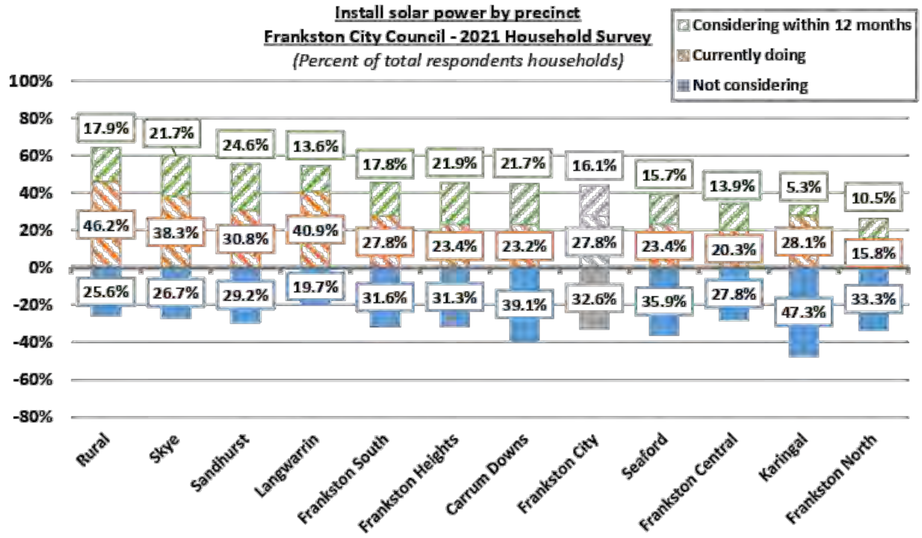


Respondents in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely than those in other forms of housing and renters to have installed these.

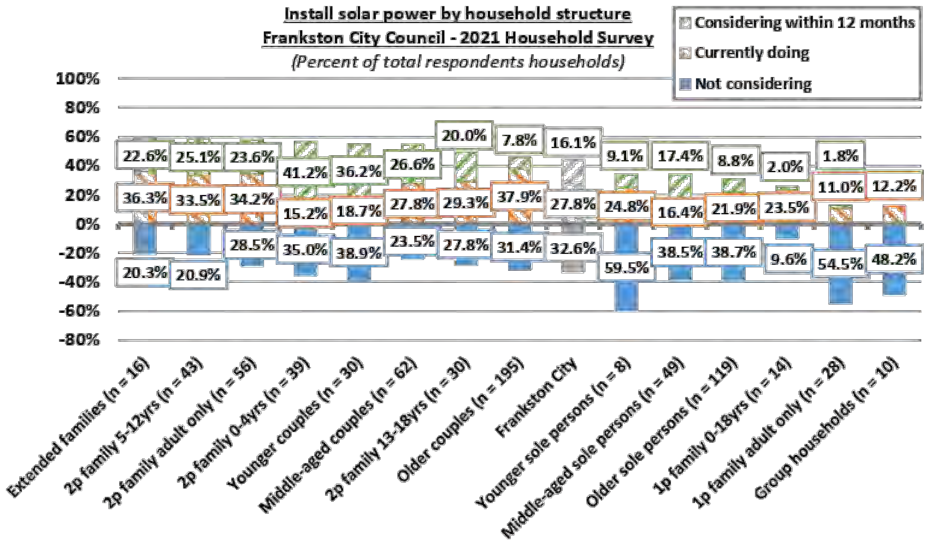


Install solar power

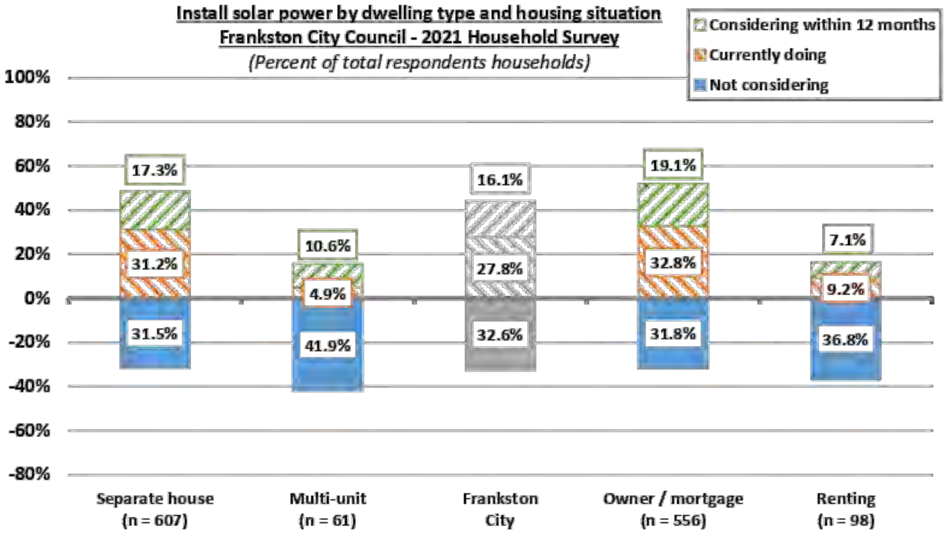
There was measurable variation in the installation of solar power observed across the municipality. Respondents from the rural precinct, Skye, and Langwarrin were measurably more likely than average to have already installed them, and respondents from Sandhurst measurably more likely to be considering installing them. Respondents from Karingal were measurably more likely than average to not be considering installing them.



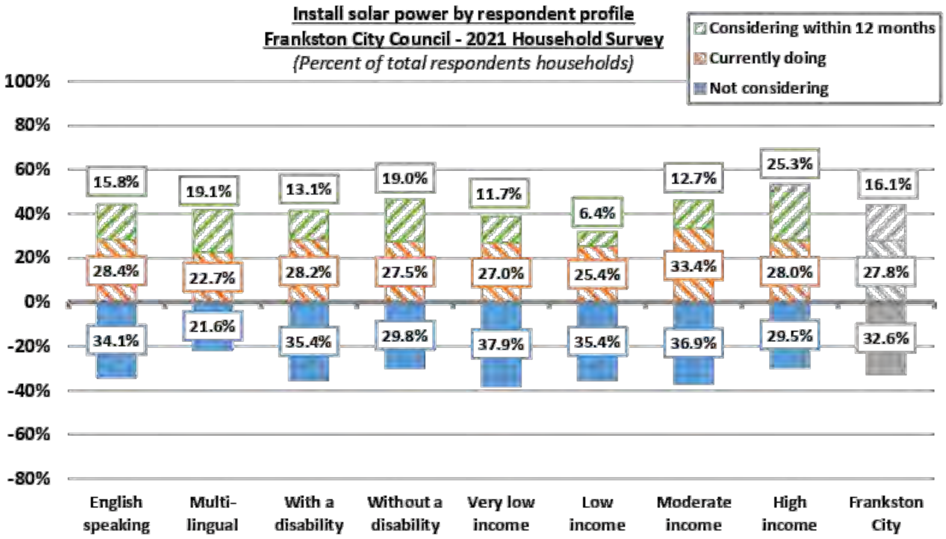
Extended families and older couples were notably more likely to have installed solar power, whilst two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 12 years), younger and middle-aged couples were notably more likely than average to be considering installing them within the next year.



Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely than those living in other forms of housing and renters to have already installed solar power or to be considering installing it within the next year.

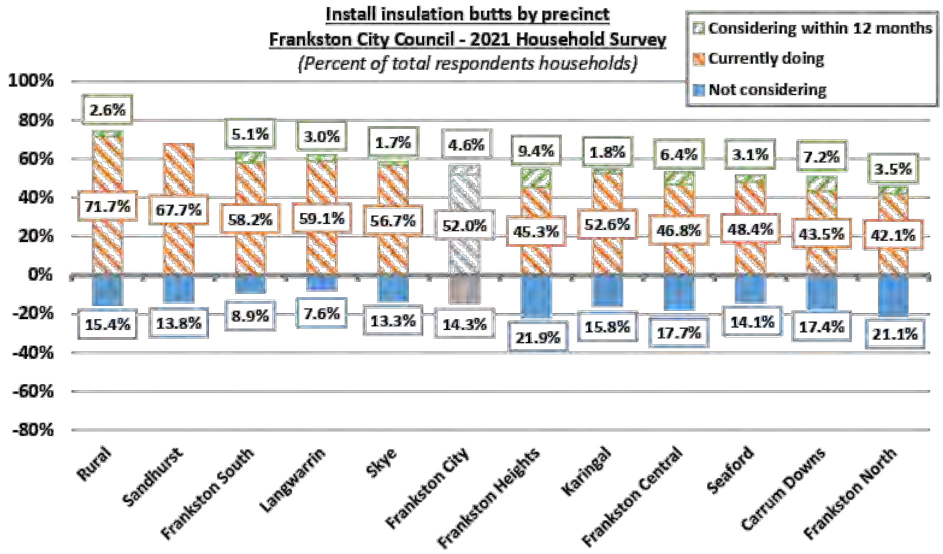


English speaking households were somewhat more likely than multi-lingual households to not be considering installing solar power, and households with a member with a disability were less likely than other households to be considering doing so within the next year. High-income households were measurably and significantly more likely to be considering installing solar power than the municipal average.

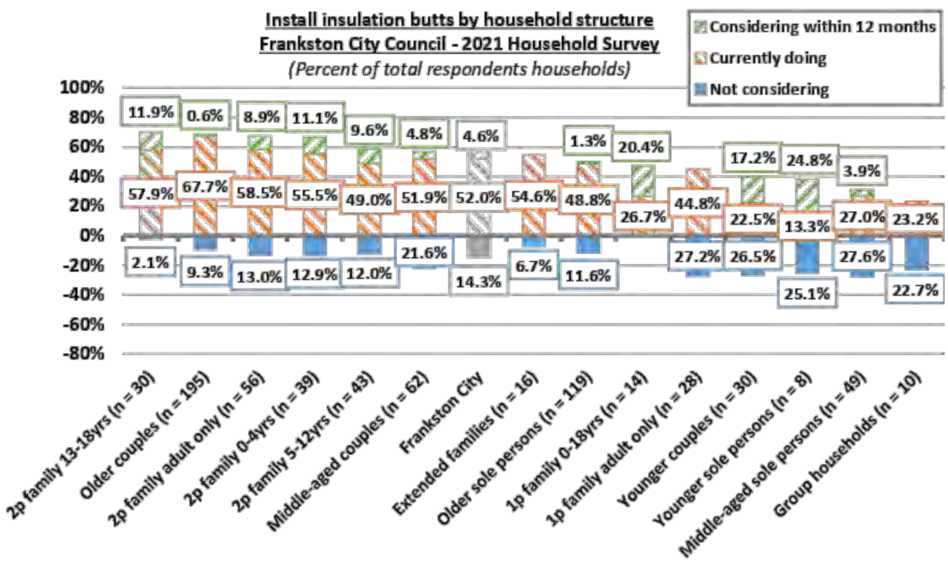


Install insulation batts

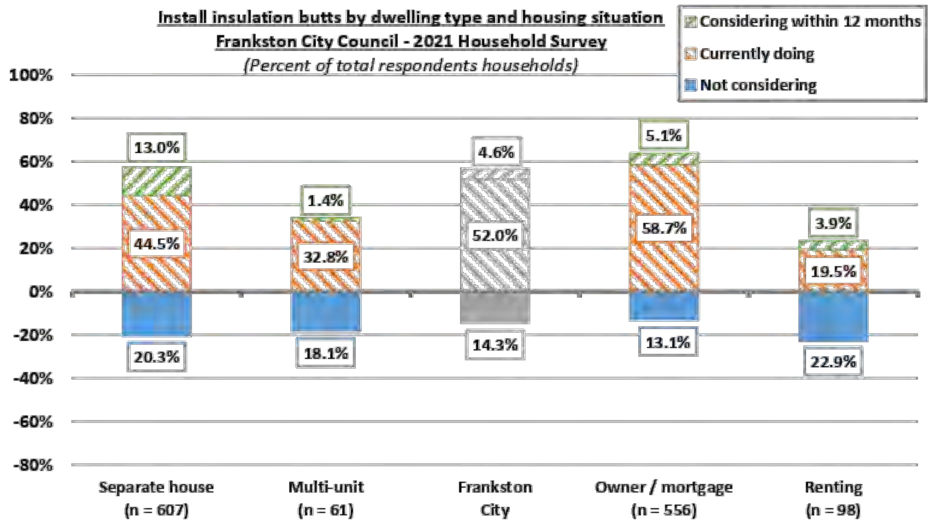
There was measurable variation in the installation of insulation observed across the municipality. Respondents from the rural precinct, Sandhurst, Frankston South, and Langwarrin were measurably more likely than average to have installed them, whilst respondents from Carrum Downs and Frankston North were measurably less likely.



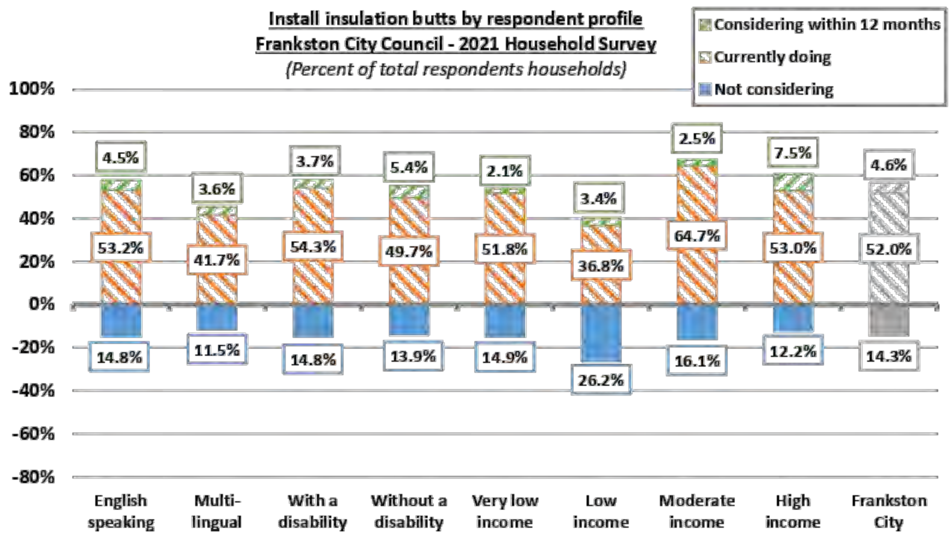
Older couples were more likely to have already installed insultation batts, whilst two-parent families (youngest child 13 to 18 years), younger couples, and middle-aged sole persons were more likely to be considering doing so within the next year.



Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably and significantly more likely to have installed insulation batts than those living in other forms of housing and rental households.

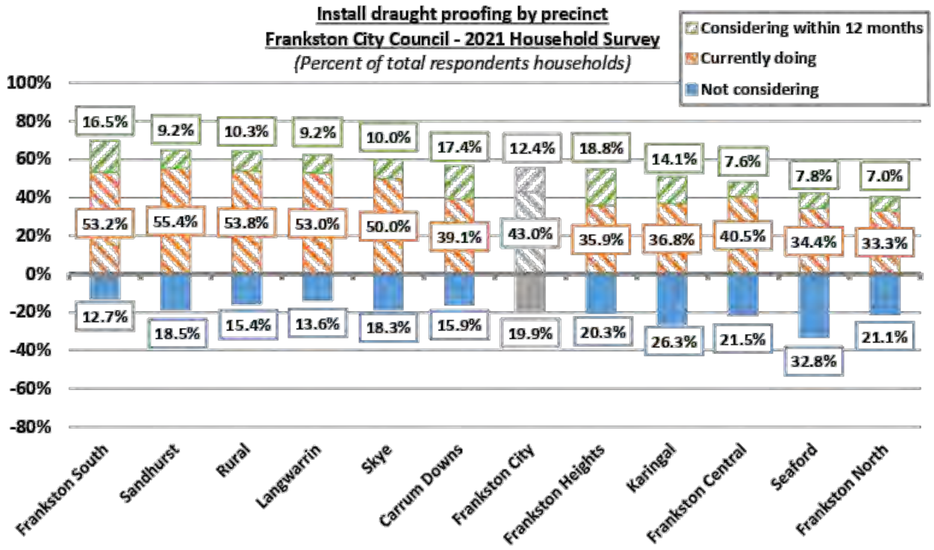


English speaking households were measurably more likely than multi-lingual households to have already installed insulation batts. There was no measurable variation observed by household disability status. Low-income households were measurably less likely to have already installed insulation batts than the average, whilst moderate income households were measurably more likely to have already installed them.

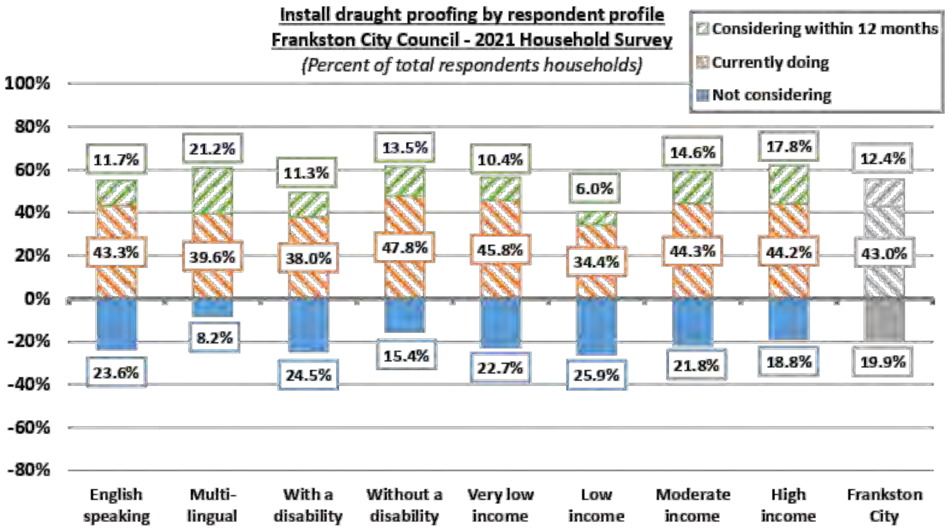


Install draught proofing

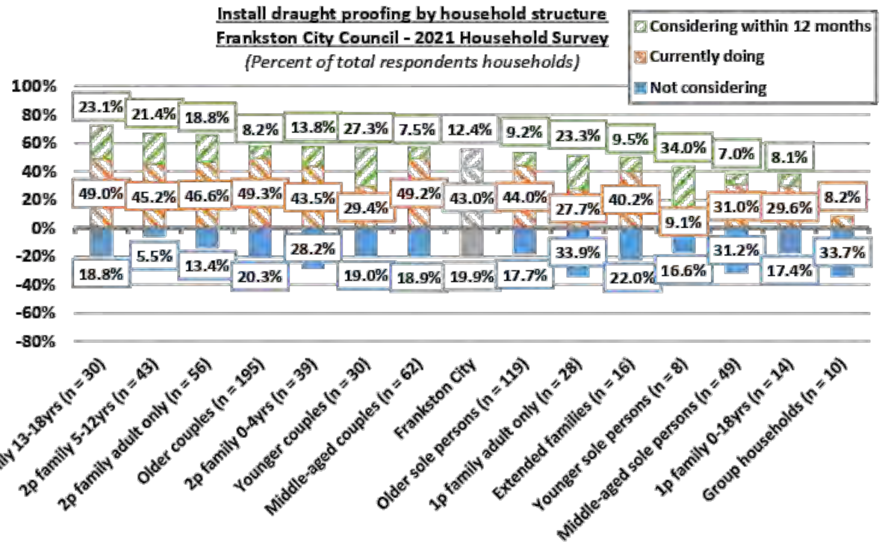
There was measurable variation in the installation of draught proofing observed by precinct. Respondents from Frankston South, Sandhurst, the rural precinct, Langwarrin, and Skye were measurably more likely than average to have installed them, whilst respondents from Seaford and Frankston North were measurably less likely. Respondents from Seaford were also measurably more likely than average to not be considering installing.



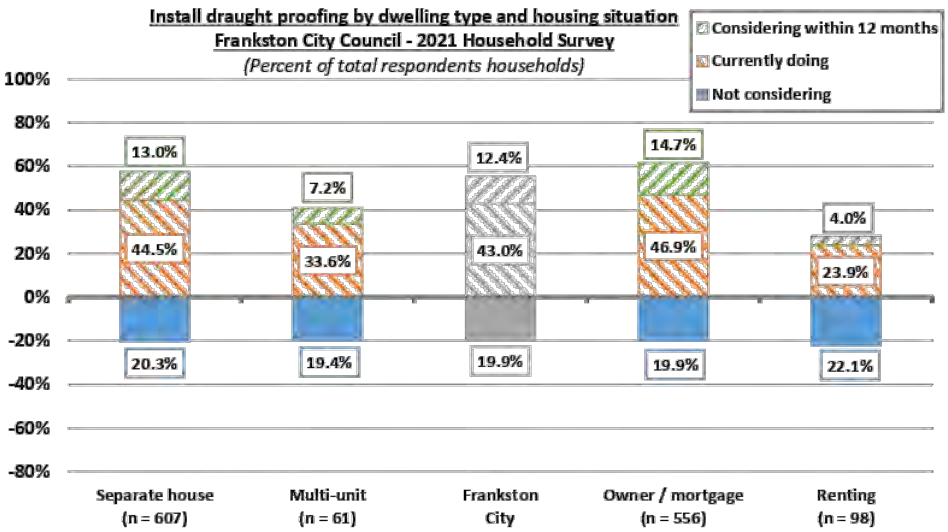
Multi-lingual households were measurably more likely to be considering installing draught proofing than English speaking households, and households with a member with a disability were measurably more likely than other households. Low-income households were notably less likely to have already installed draught proofing than other households.



Two-parent families (youngest child aged 5 to 18 years), one-parent families with adults only, and middle-aged sole person households were notably more likely than average to be considering installing them within the next year. One-parent families with adults only and middle-aged sole person households were notably more likely to not be considering.

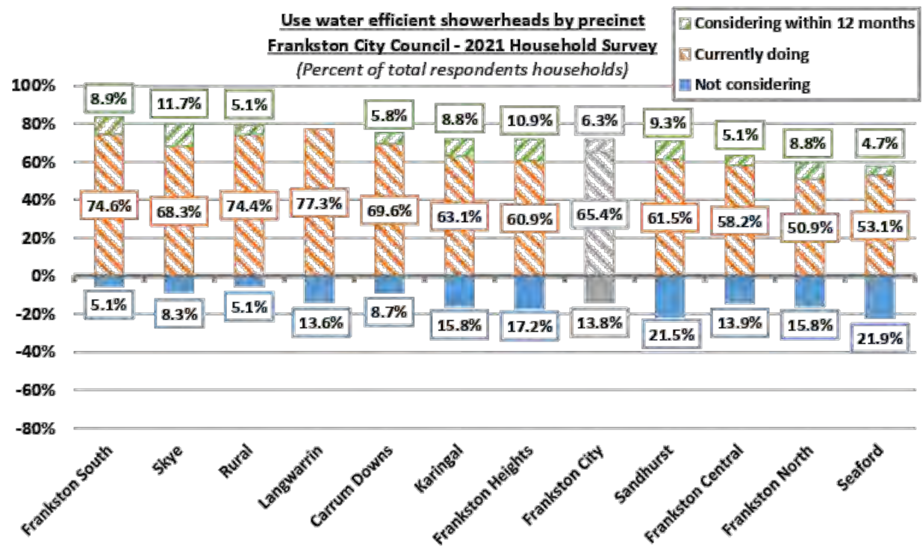


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably and significantly more likely to have installed or be considering installing draught proofing than those living in other forms of housing and rental households.

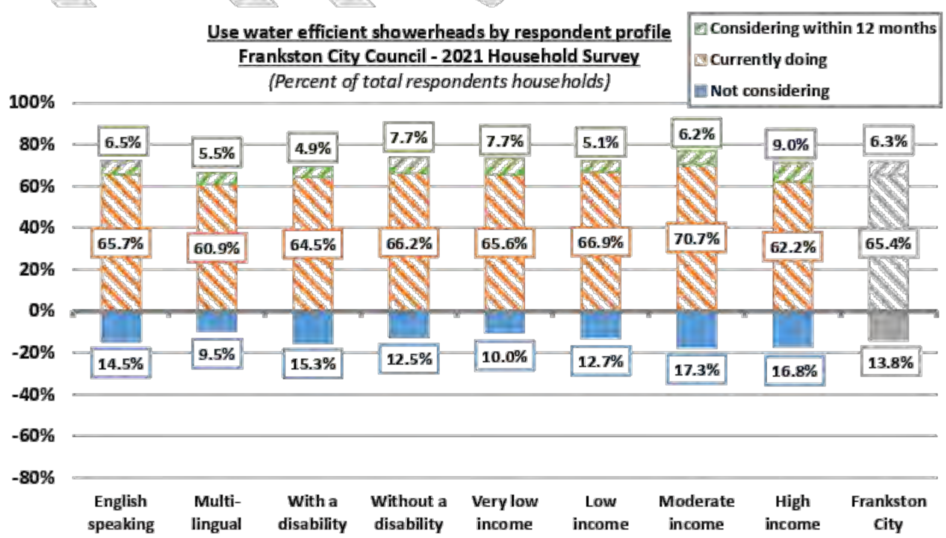


Use water efficient showerheads

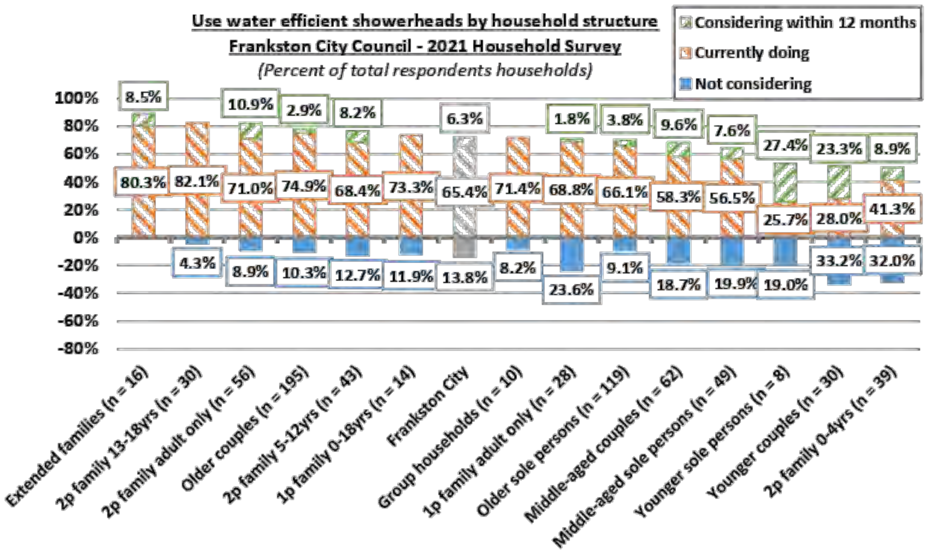
There was measurable variation in the use of water efficient showerheads observed across the municipality. Respondents from Frankston South, Skye, the rural precinct, and Langwarrin were measurably more likely than average to use them, whilst respondents from Frankston North and Seaford were measurably less likely. Respondents from Sandhurst and Seaford were measurably less likely than average to be considering using them.



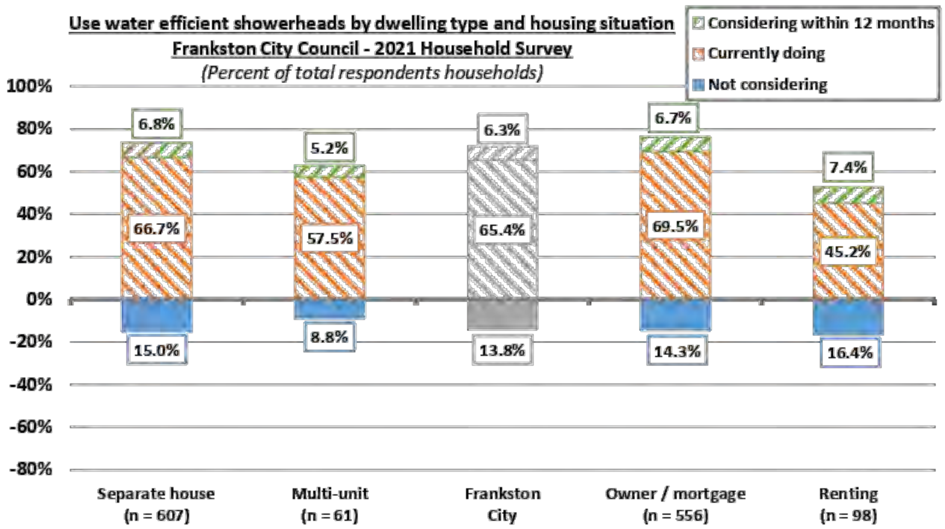
English speaking households were marginally more likely to be using these than multi-lingual households. There was no meaningful variation observed by disability status, and no measurable variation observed by household income range.



Extended families, two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 18 years), and older couples were notably more likely than average to already use them. Younger sole person and younger couples were less likely to be using them, but more likely to be considering or not considering.

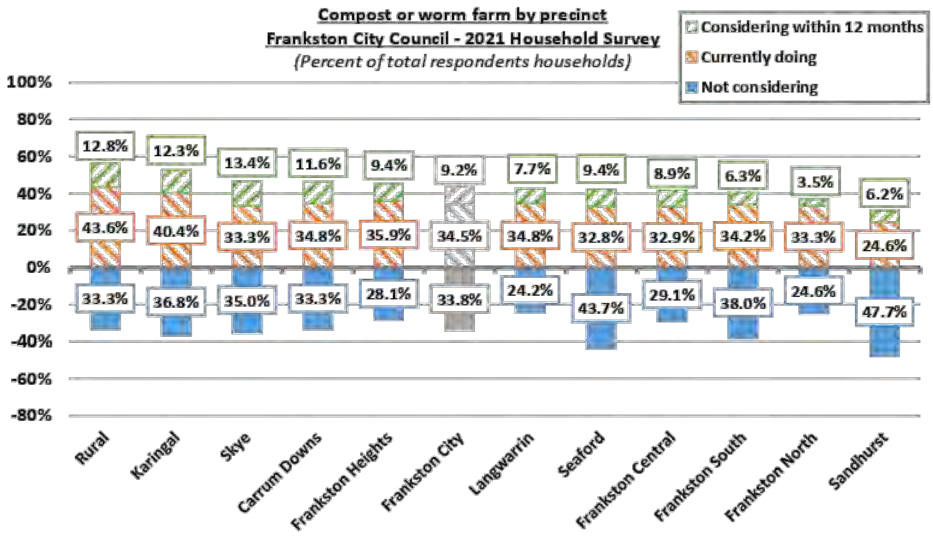


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to using water efficient showerheads than those living in other forms of housing and rental households, although they were not measurably more likely to be considering doing so within the next year.

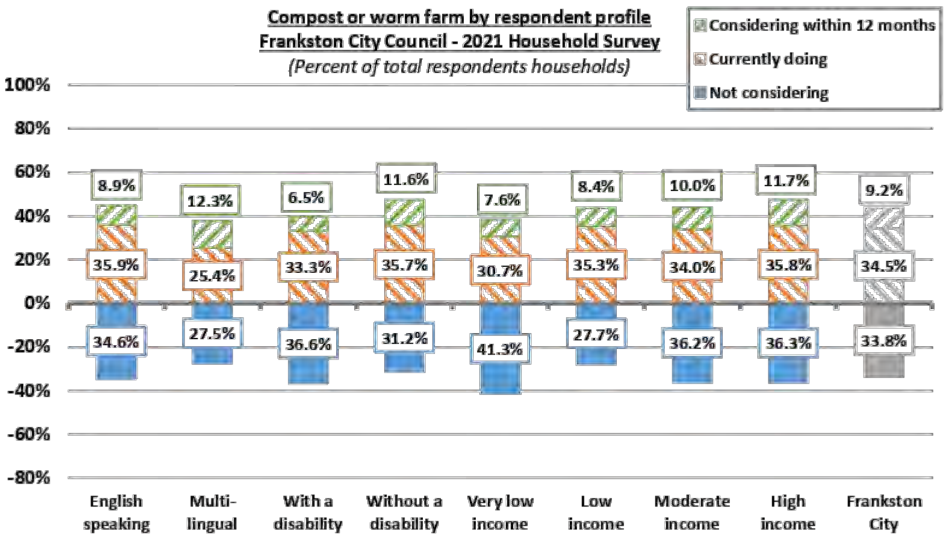


Compost or worm farm

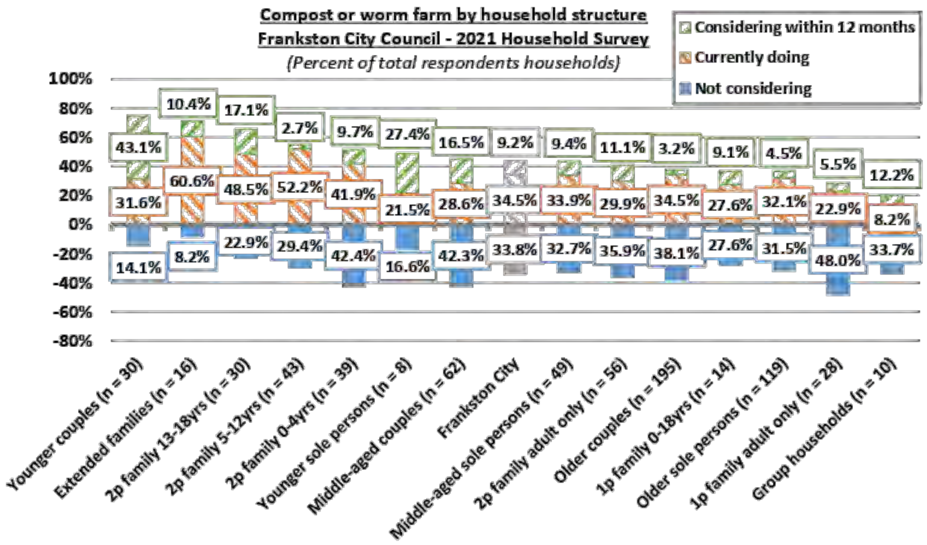
There was measurable variation in the use of composting or worm farming observed across the municipality, with respondents from the rural precinct measurably more likely than average to be using them. Respondents from Seaford and Sandhurst were measurably more likely than average to not be considering using them.



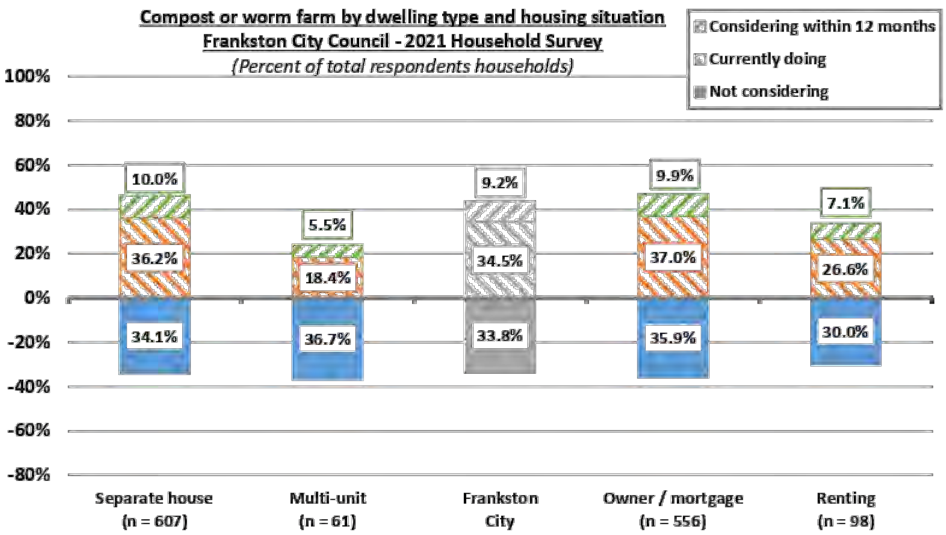
English speaking households were measurably more likely than multi-lingual households to be composting / worm farming. Households without a member with a disability were notably more likely than households with a disability to be considering doing so within the next year.



Extended families and two-parent families with children were notably more likely than average to be already composting or worm farming, whilst younger sole person and couple households were more likely to be considering doing so. One-parent families with adult children only were less likely to be doing and more likely to not be considering doing so, whilst the small sample of group households were notably less likely to be composting.

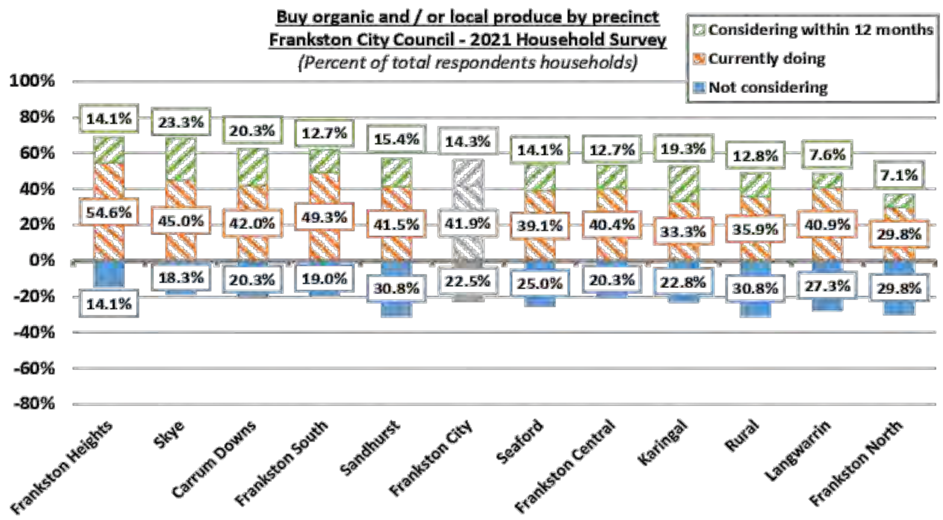


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to composting or worm farming than those living in other forms of housing and rental households, although they were not measurably more likely to be considering doing so within the next year.

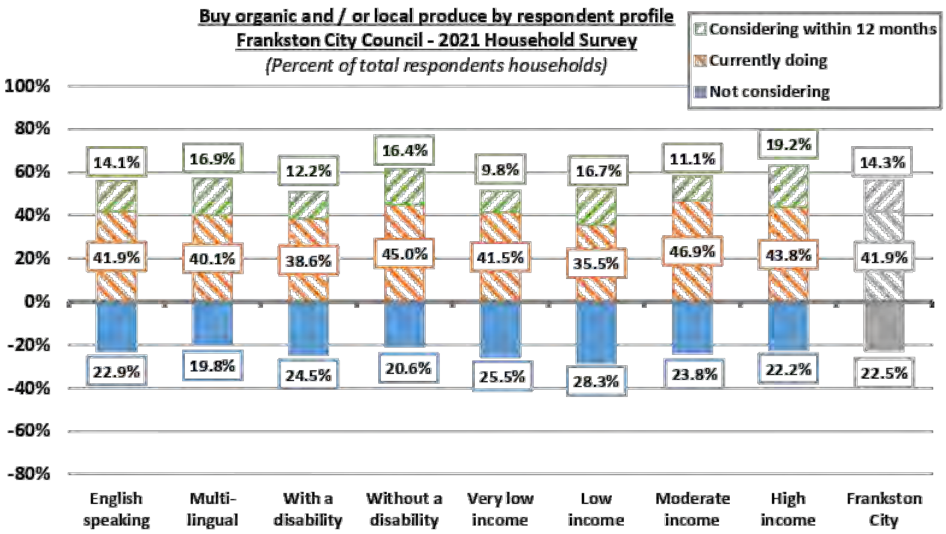


Buy organic and / or local produce

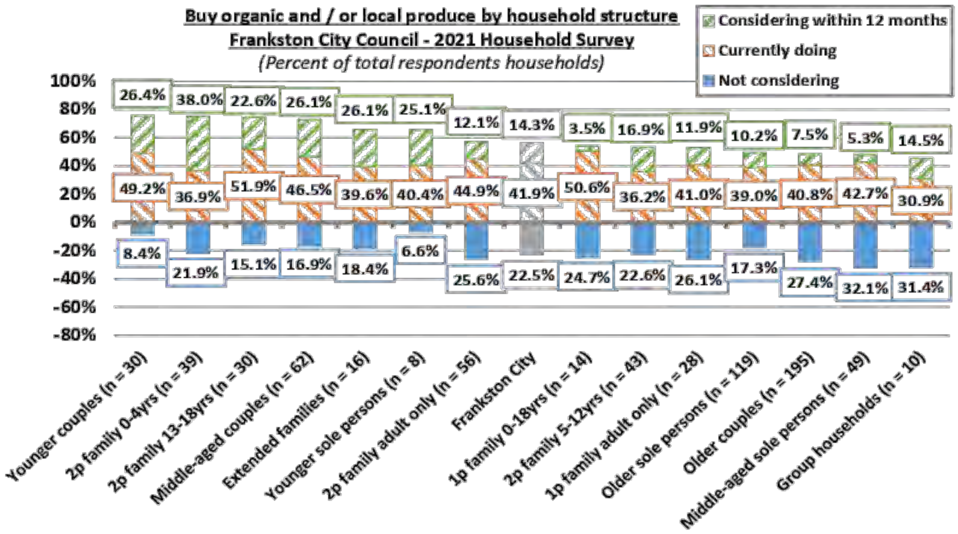
Respondents from Frankston Heights and Frankston South were measurably more likely than average to already be purchasing them, whilst respondents from Skye were measurably more likely to be considering doing so within the next year. Respondents from Sandhurst and the rural precinct were measurably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing.



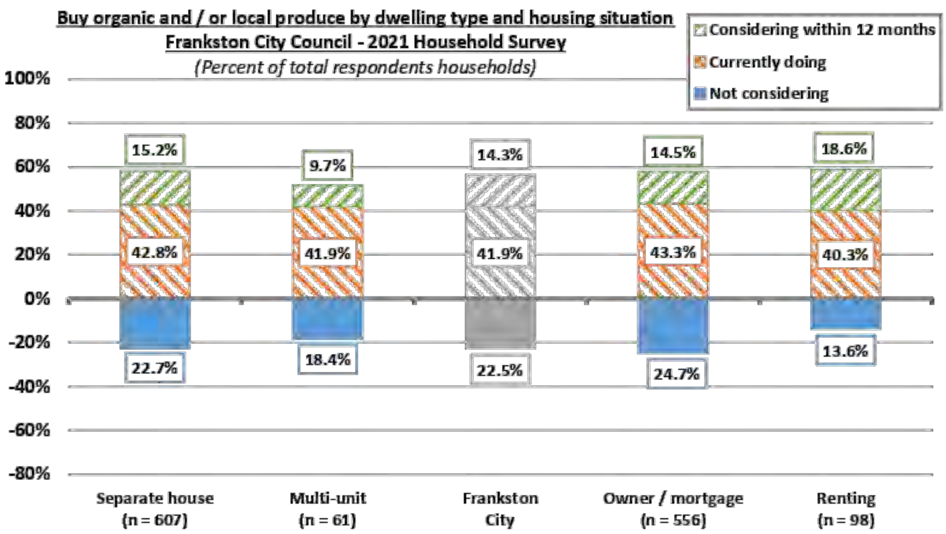
Households without a member with a disability were notably more likely to buy organic / or local produce than households with a member with a disability. High income households were more likely than other households to be considering doing so within the next year.



Younger couples and two-parent families (youngest child 13 to 18 years) were notably more likely than average to be purchasing these, whilst younger sole person and couples, younger and middle-aged couples, and extended families were more likely to be considering doing so within the next year. Middle-aged sole person and group households were notably more likely to not be considering doing so within the next year.

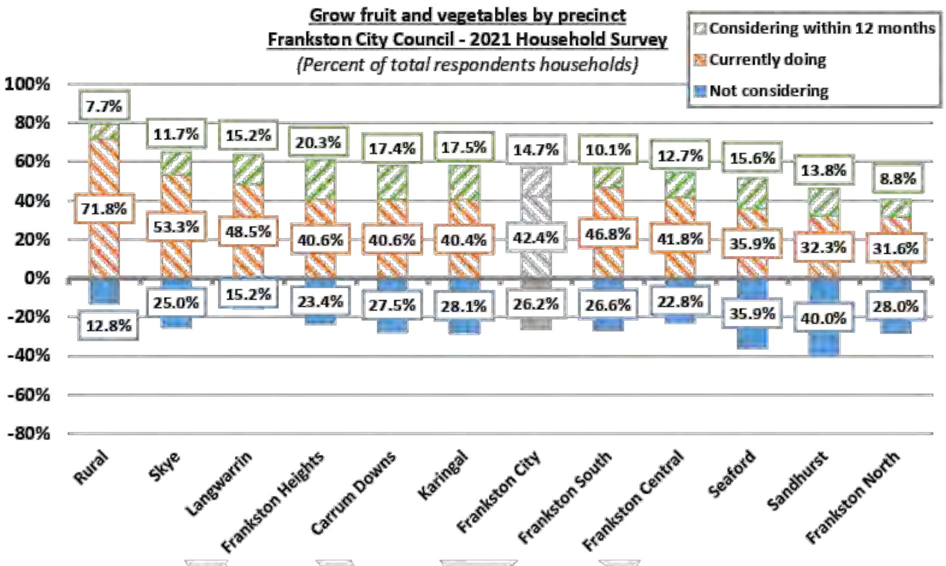


There was no statistically significant variation in the buying of organic and / or local produce observed by dwelling type or housing situation.

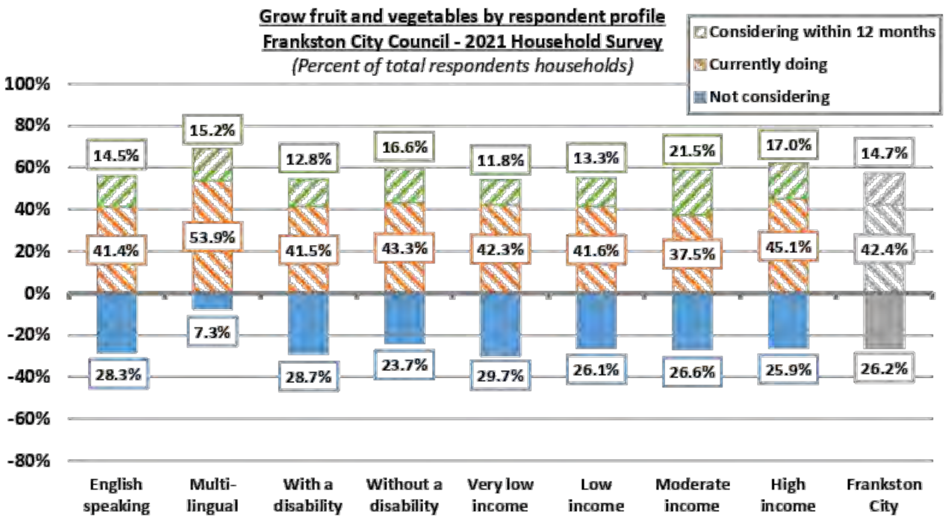


Grow fruit and vegetables

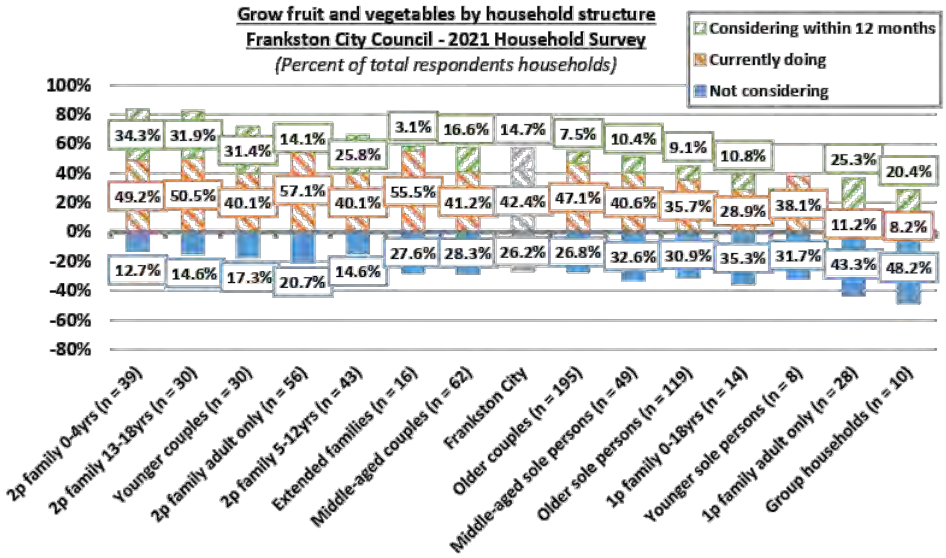
There was measurable variation in the growing of fruit and vegetables observed across the municipality. Respondents from the rural precinct and Skye were measurably more likely than average to be already growing them, whilst respondents from Sandhurst were measurably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing them.



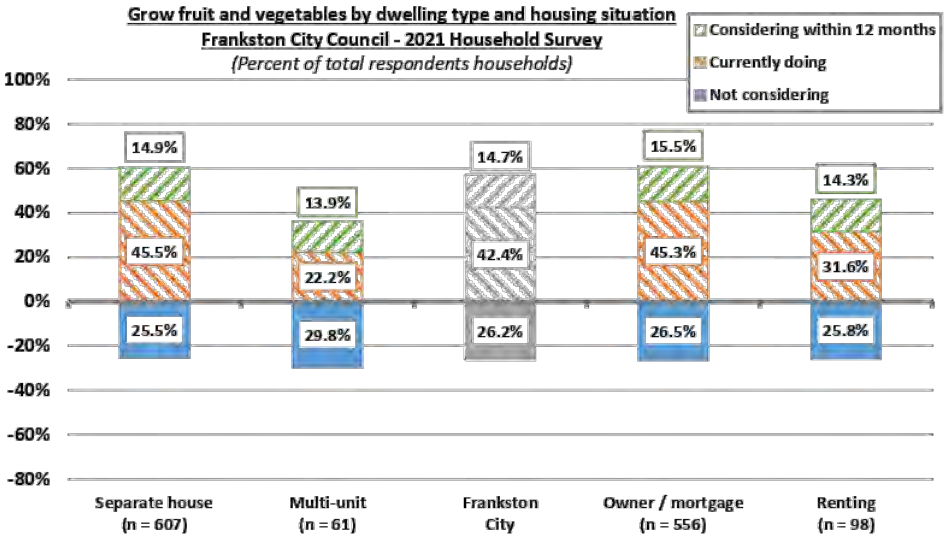
Multi-lingual households were measurably more likely to be growing fruit and vegetables than English speaking households, who were measurably more likely to not be considering doing so. Moderate income households were somewhat more likely to be considering doing so.



Two-parent families (adults only) and extended families were notably more likely than average to already be growing fruit and vegetables, whilst two-parent families with children, younger couples, and one-parent families with adults only were notably more likely to be considering growing them within the next year. One-parent families with adults only and group households were notably more likely to not be considering growing them.

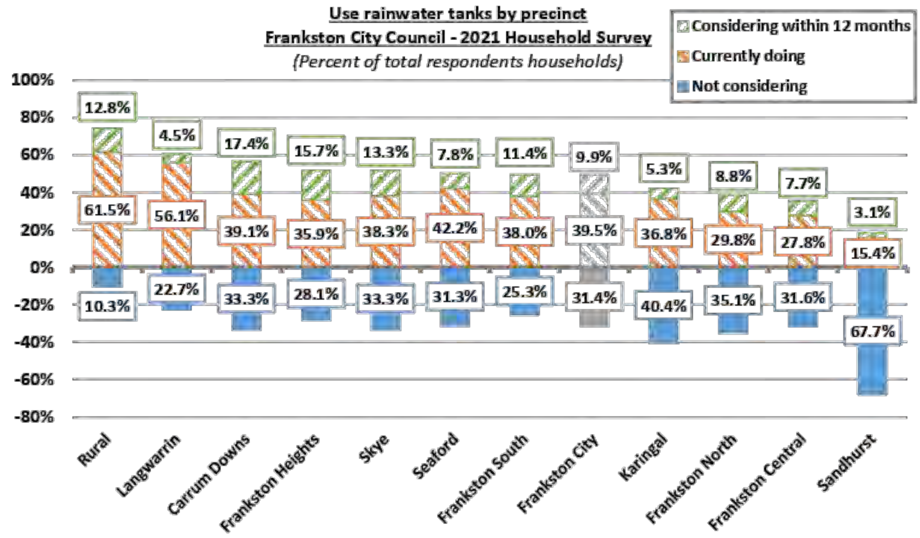


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to growing fruit and vegetables than those living in other forms of housing and rental households, although they were not measurably more likely to be considering doing so within the next year.

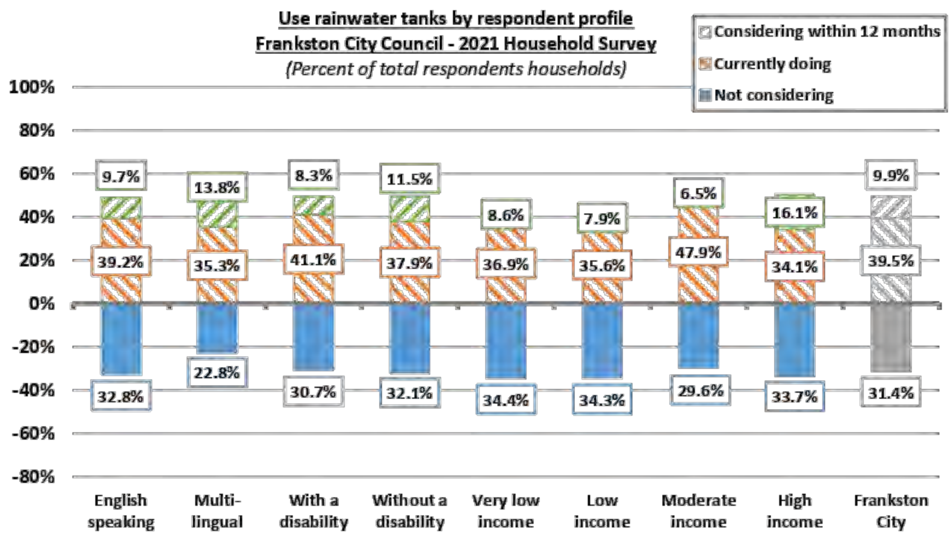


Use rainwater tanks

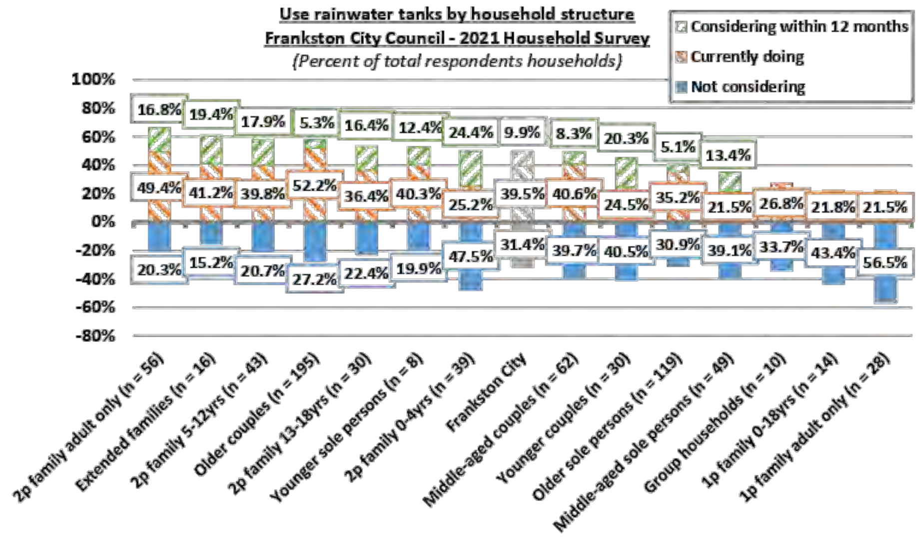
There was measurable variation in the use of rainwater tanks observed across the municipality. Respondents from the rural precinct and Langwarrin were measurably more likely than average to use them, whilst respondents from Sandhurst were measurably and significantly more likely than average to not be considering using them.



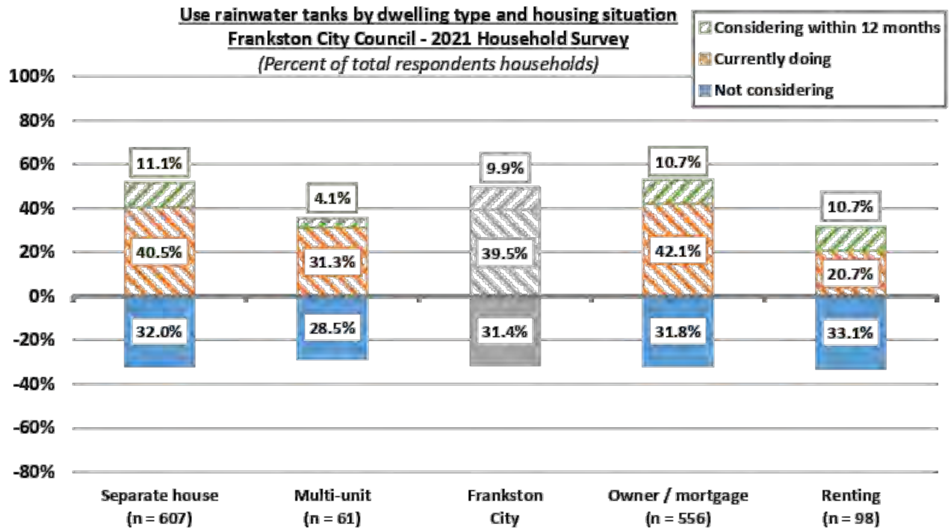
English speaking households were measurably more likely than multi-lingual households to not be considering using a rainwater tank within the next year. Moderate income households were measurably more likely to already use a rainwater tank than other households.



Two-parent families with adults only and older couples were notably more likely than average to already use a rainwater tank, whilst extended families, two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years), and younger couples were notably more likely to be considering within the next year. Two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years), middle aged sole persons and one-parent families with adults only were notably more likely than average to not be considering.

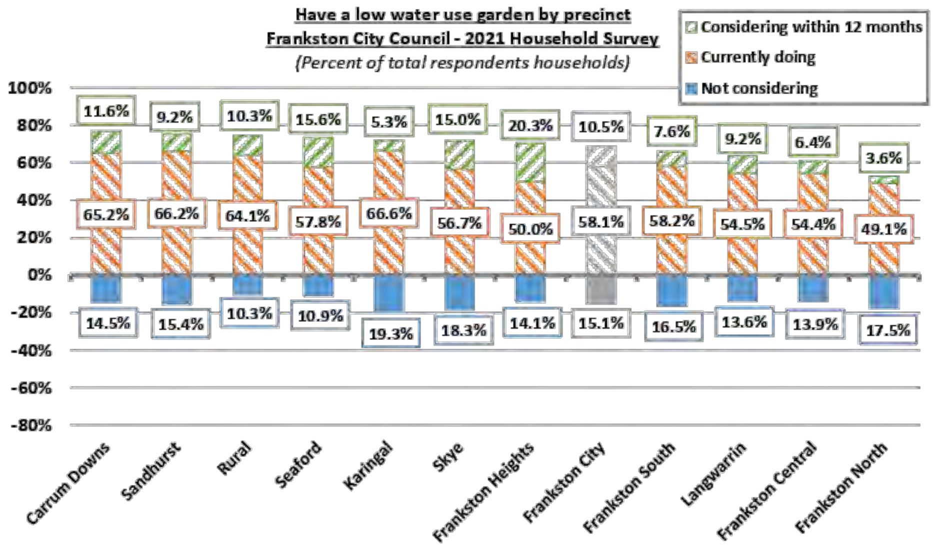


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to currently use a rainwater tank than those living in other forms of housing and rental households, although they were not measurably more likely to be considering doing so within the next year.

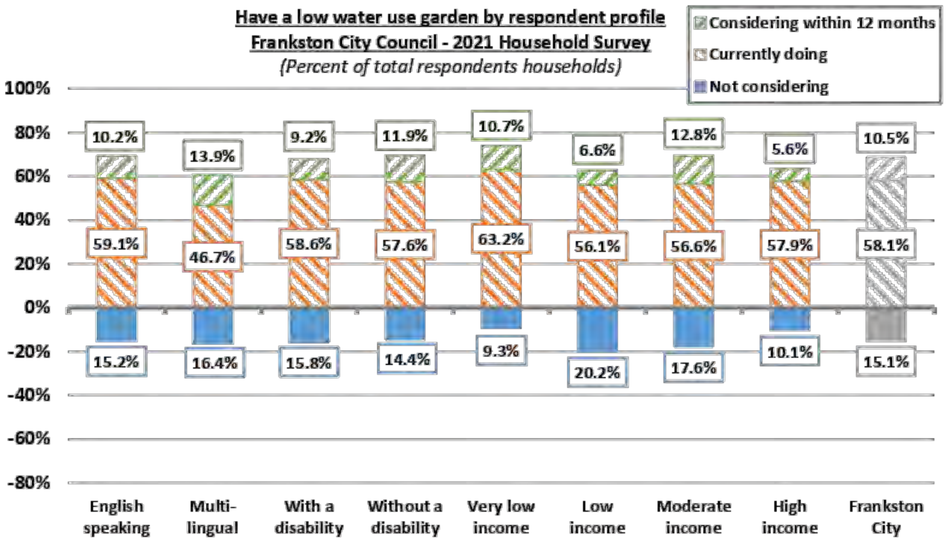


Have a low water-use garden

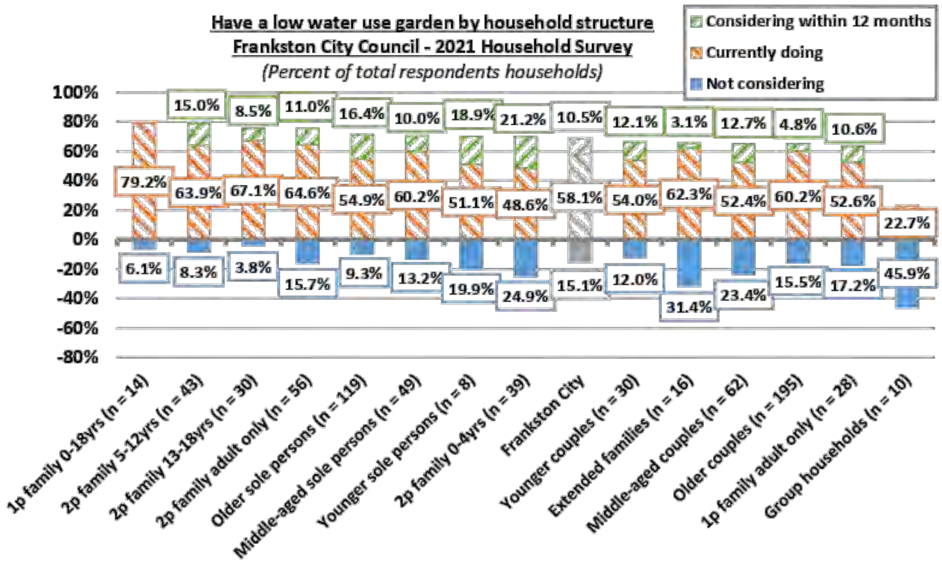
There was measurable variation in having a low water-use garden observed across the municipality. Respondents from Carrum Downs, Sandhurst, and Karingal were notably more likely than average to already have them, whilst respondents from Frankston Heights were measurably more likely than average to be considering doing so within the next year.



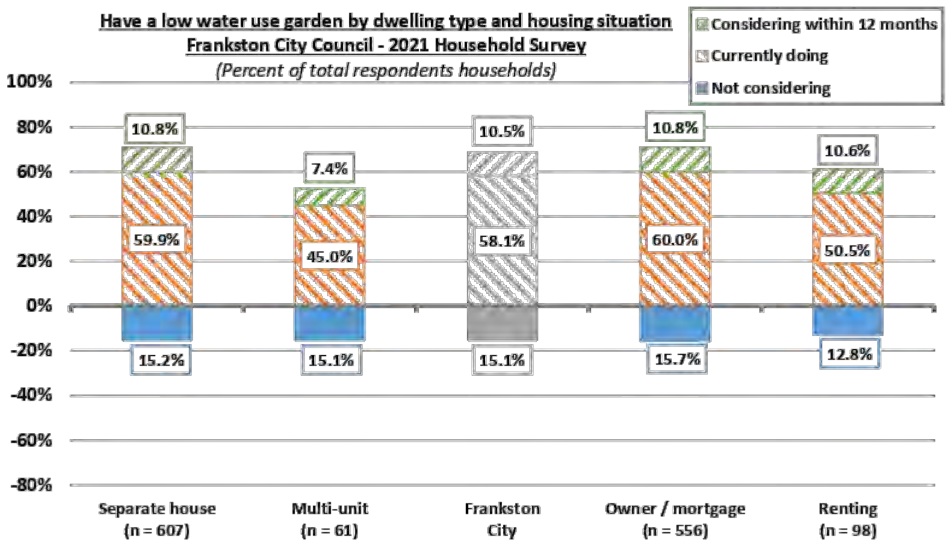
English speaking household were measurably more likely than multi-lingual households to have a low water-use garden, and very low-income households were marginally more likely than other households to have a low water-use garden.



One-parent families with children were notably more likely than average to already have a low water-use garden, whilst two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years) were notably more likely to be considering having one within the next year. Extended families and group households were notably more likely than average to not be considering having one.

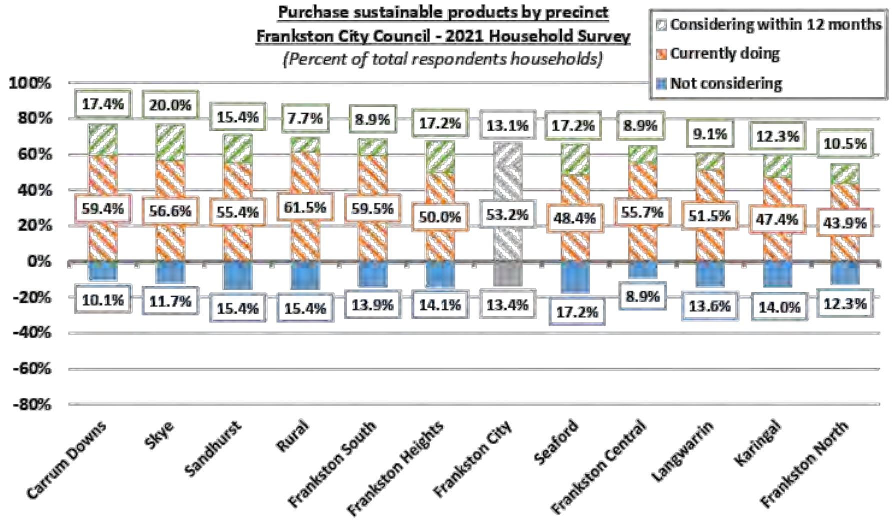


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to have a low water-use garden than those living in other forms of housing and rental households, although they were not measurably more likely to be considering doing so within the next year.

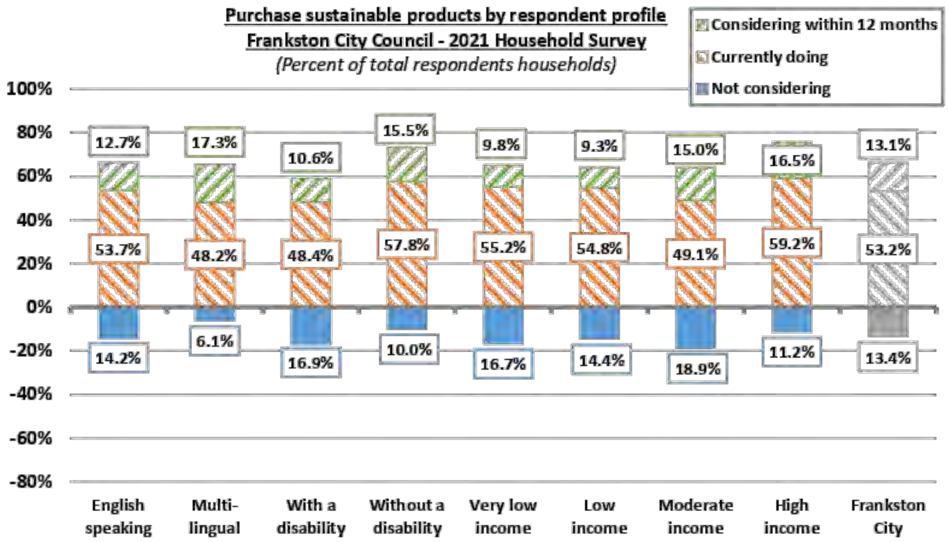


Purchase sustainable products

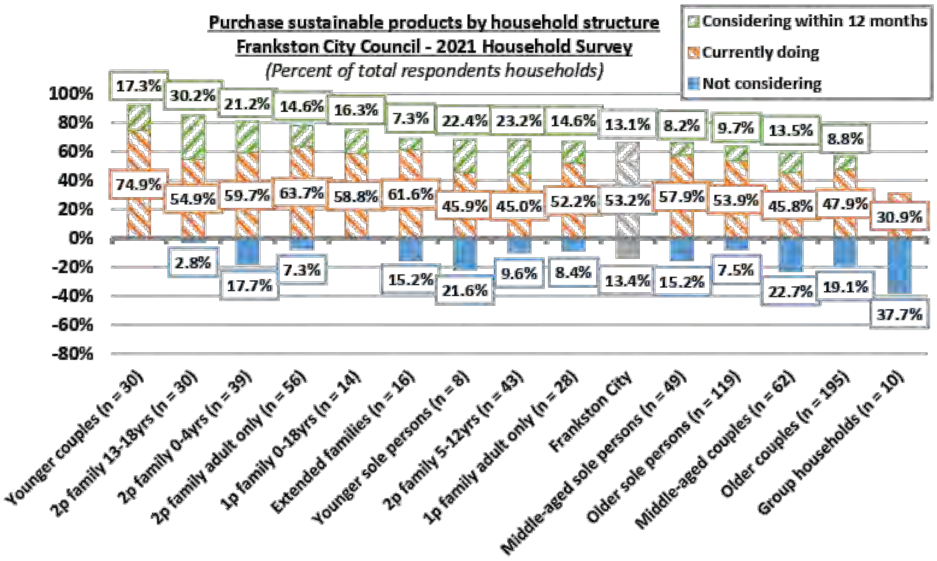
There was notable variation in the purchasing of sustainable products observed across the municipality. Respondents from Carrum Downs, Skye, the rural precinct, and Frankston South were notably more likely than average to already buy them, whilst respondents from Skye were notably more likely than average to also be considering buying them.



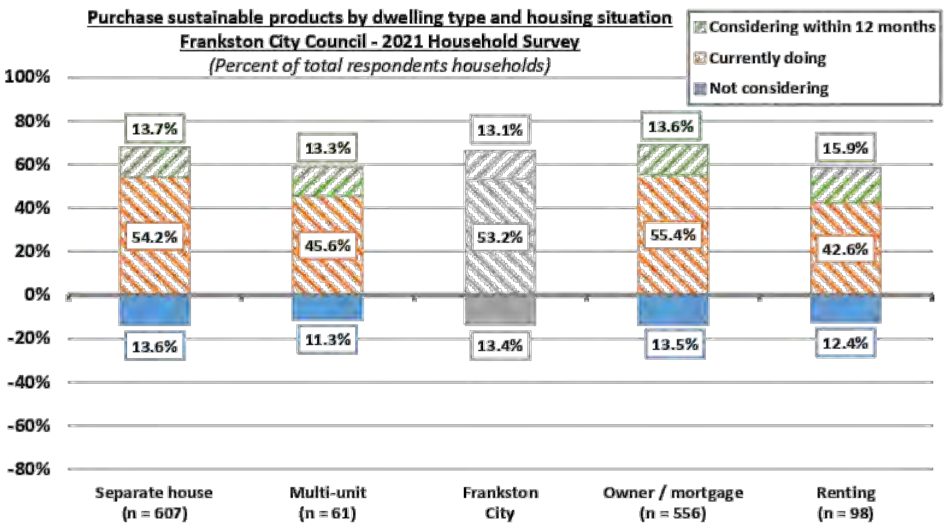
English speaking households were marginally more likely to already be purchasing sustainable products than multi-lingual households, and households without a member with a disability were measurably more likely than those with a disability to already be purchasing these. High-income households were somewhat more likely to already by purchasing than others.



Younger couples, two-parent families with adults only, and extended families were notably more likely than average to already purchase these, whilst two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 18 years) and younger sole persons were notably more likely to be considering purchasing them within the next year. Middle-aged couples and group households were notably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing them.

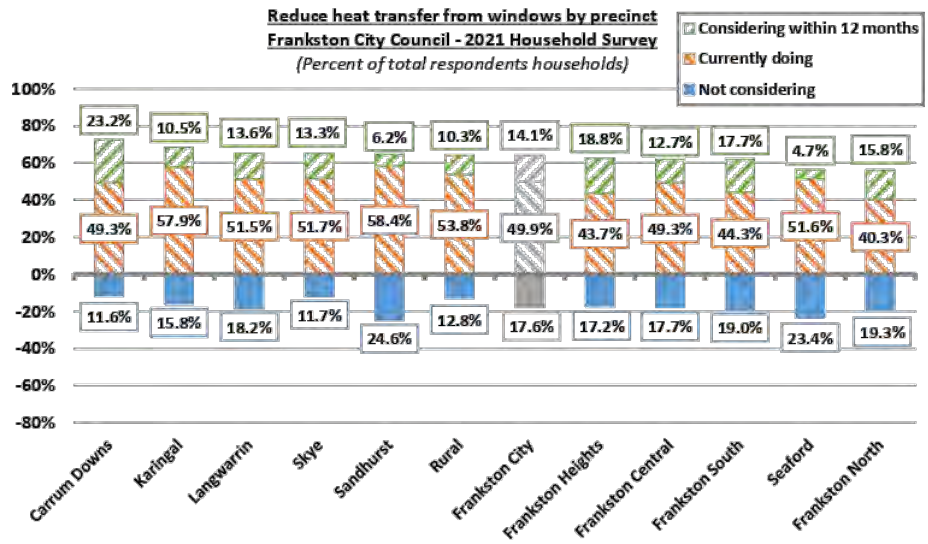


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to purchase sustainable products than those living in other forms of housing and rental households.

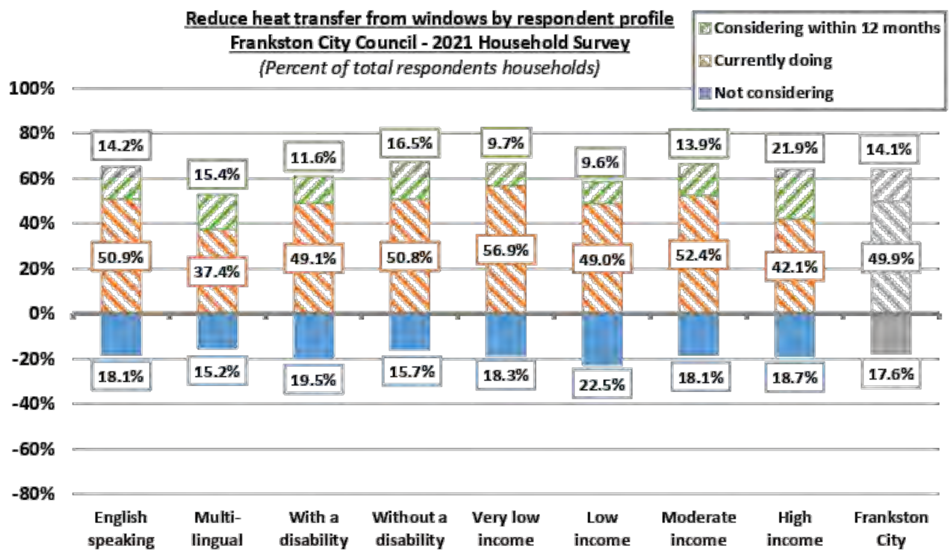


Reduce heat transfer from windows

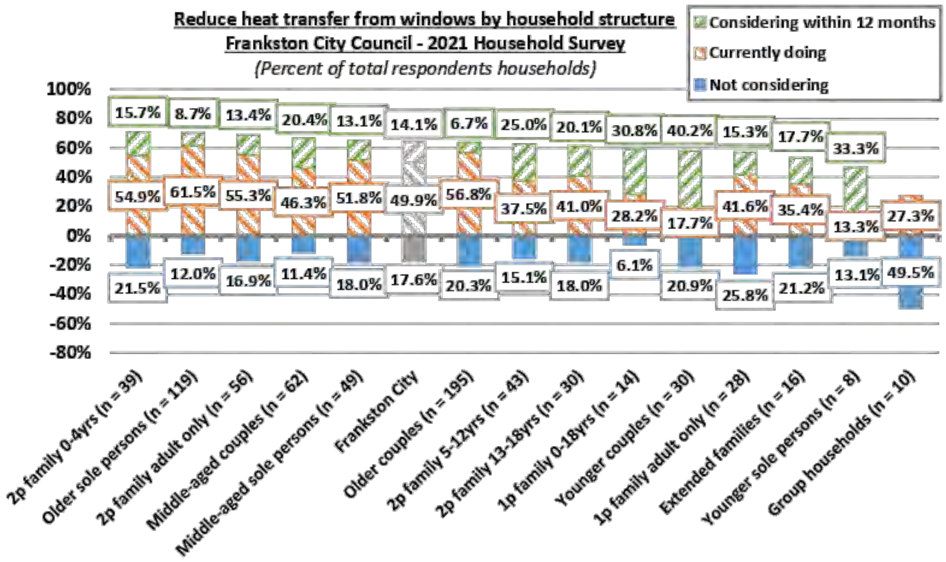
There was measurable variation in the reduction of heat transfer from windows observed across the municipality. Respondents from Karingal and Sandhurst were measurably more likely than average to already be reducing heat transfer, whilst respondents from Carrum Downs were measurably more likely than average to be considering doing so. Respondents from Sandhurst were notably more likely than average to not be considering doing so.



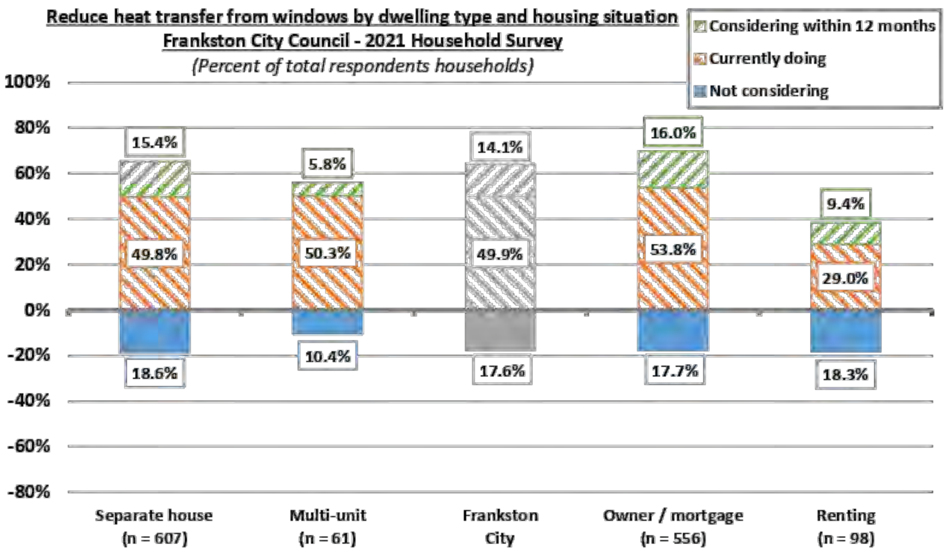
English speaking households were measurably more likely than multi-lingual to already reduce heat transfer from windows. High-income households were somewhat more likely to be considering doing so within the next year than other households.



Older sole persons were notably more likely than average to already reduce heat transfer, whilst two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 12 years) one-parent families with children, younger couples, and younger sole person households were notably more likely to be considering reducing heat transfer within the next year. Group households were notably more likely to not be considering doing so.

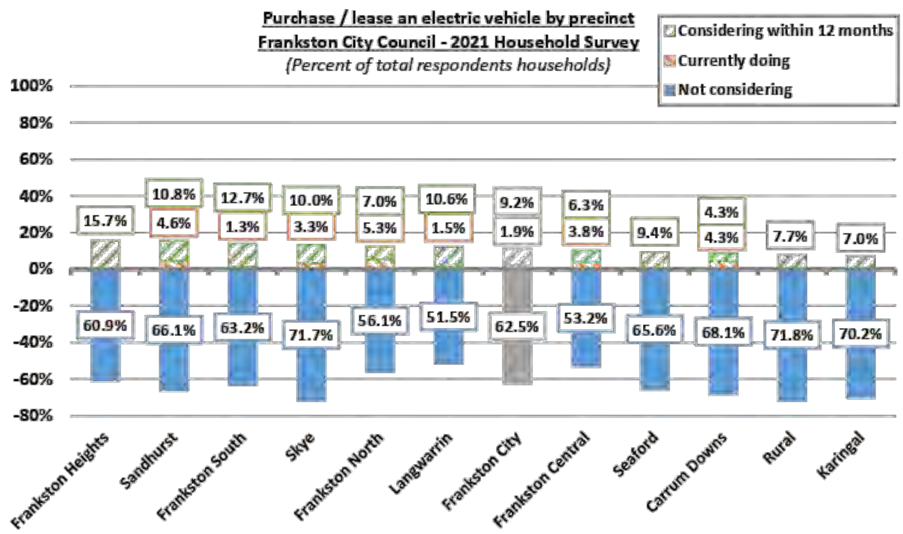


Respondents living in separate houses were notably more likely than those in other forms of housing to be considering reducing heat transfer. Homeowners / mortgagor households were measurably more likely to be reducing heat transfer than rental household respondents.

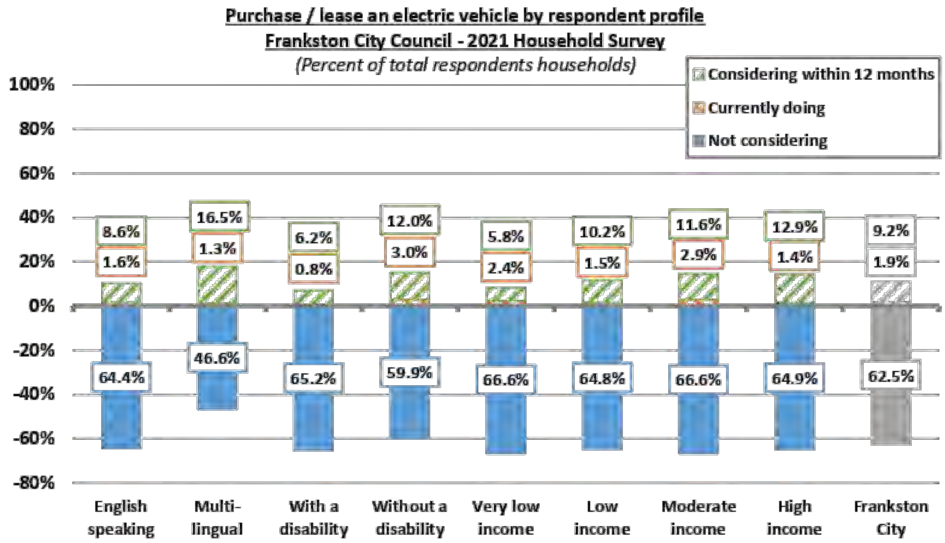


Purchase / lease an electric vehicle

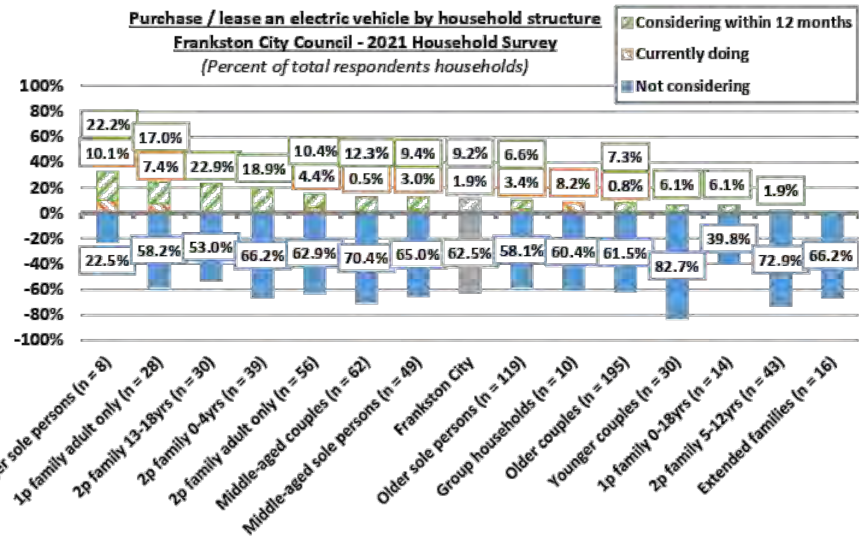
There was measurable variation in the purchasing / leasing of an electric vehicle observed across the municipality, with respondents from Frankston Heights measurably more likely than average to be considering doing so within the next 12 months. Respondents from Skye, rural precinct, and Karingal were measurably more likely than average to not be considering.



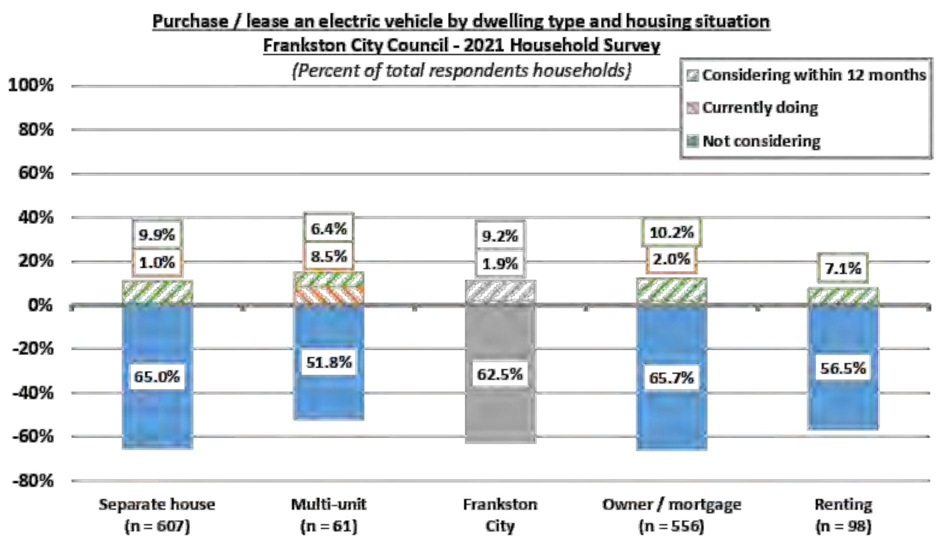
Multi-lingual households were measurably more likely to be considering purchasing within the next year than English speaking households, and households with a member with a disability were measurably more likely to be considering than households with a disability. Very low-income households were notably less likely to be considering than the average.



The small sample of younger sole person households were notably more likely than average to already have or be considering purchasing an electric vehicle within the next year. Two-parent families (youngest child 13 to 18 years) were also notably more likely to be considering purchasing. Younger couples and two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 12 years) were notably more likely than average to not be considering.

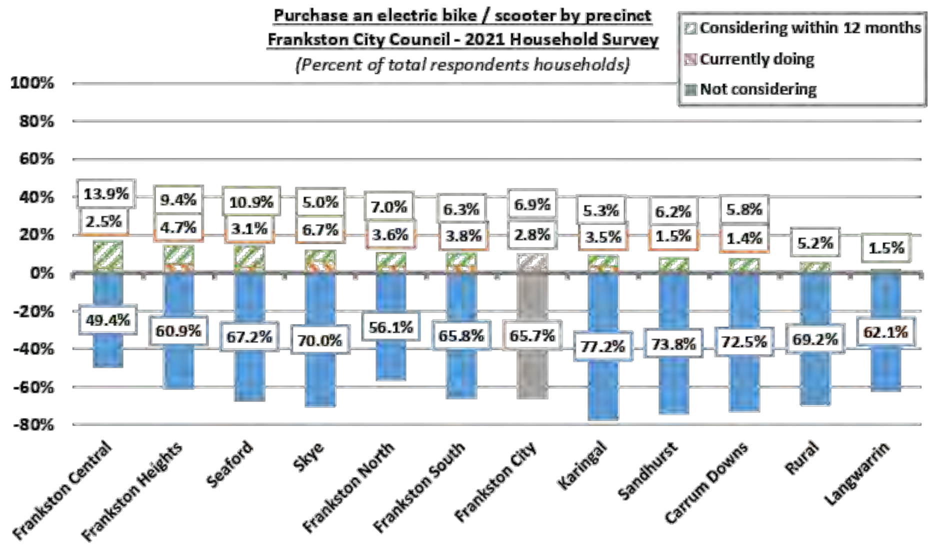


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagors were measurably more likely than those living in other forms of housing and those renting to not be considering purchasing or leasing an electric vehicle.

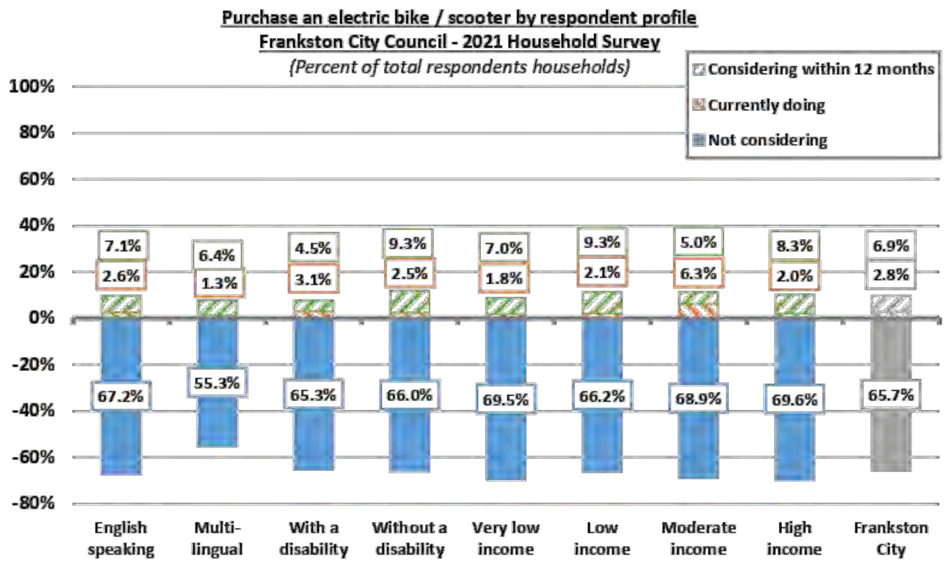


Purchase an electric bike / scooter

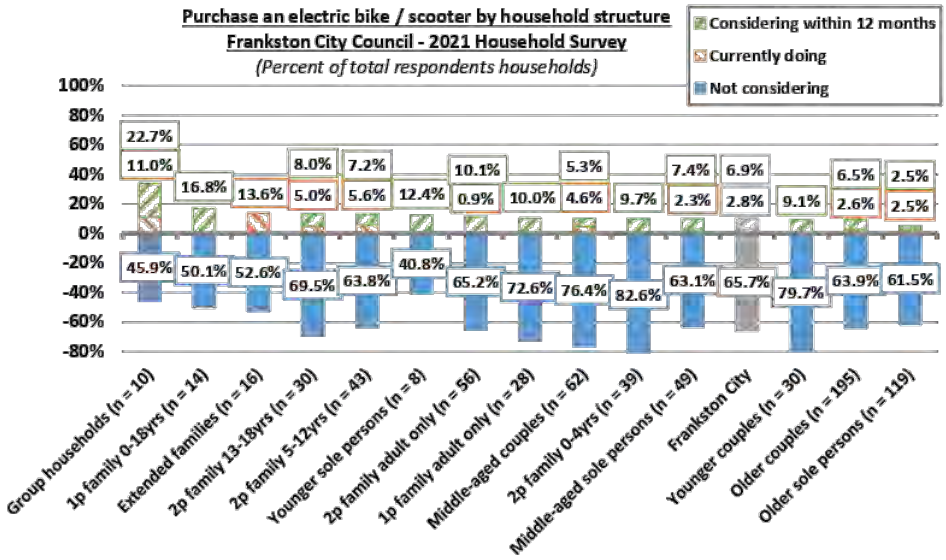
There was some notable variation in the purchasing of an electric bike or scooter observed across the municipality, with respondents from Frankston Central notably more likely than average to be considering doing so within the next year. Respondents from Karingal, Sandhurst, and Carrum Downs were measurably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing an electric bike or scooter.



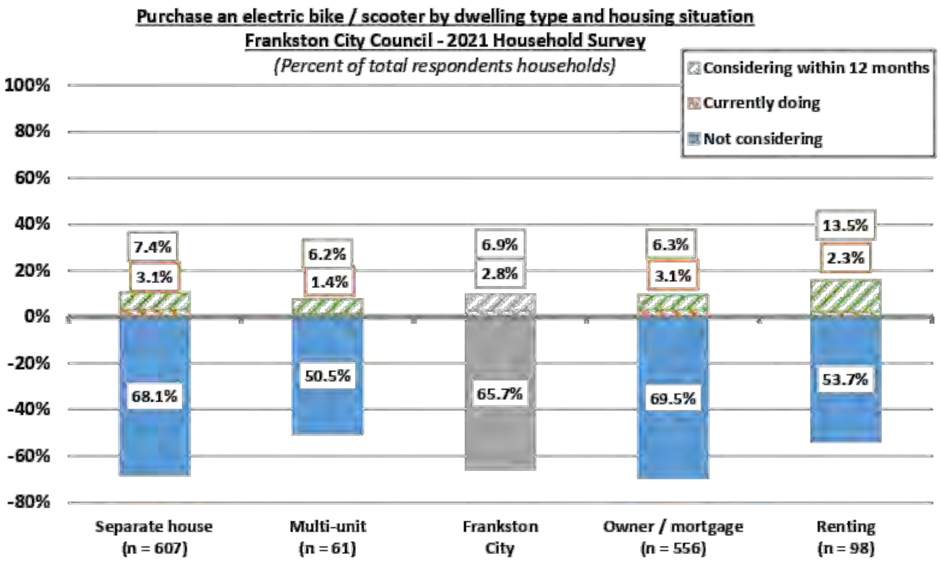
English speaking households were more likely to not be considering purchasing an electric scooter than multi-lingual. There was no meaningful variation by disability or income.



The small sample of group households and one-parent families with children were somewhat more likely than average to be considering purchasing an electric bike or scooter within the next year. Younger, middle aged, and older couples, and two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years) were notably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing them.



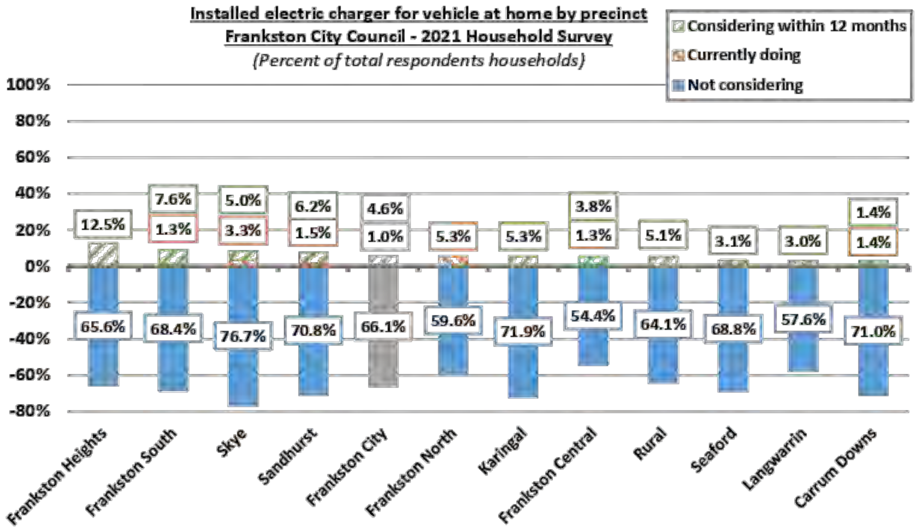
Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagors were measurably more likely than those living in other forms of housing and those renting to not be considering purchasing or leasing an electric vehicle.



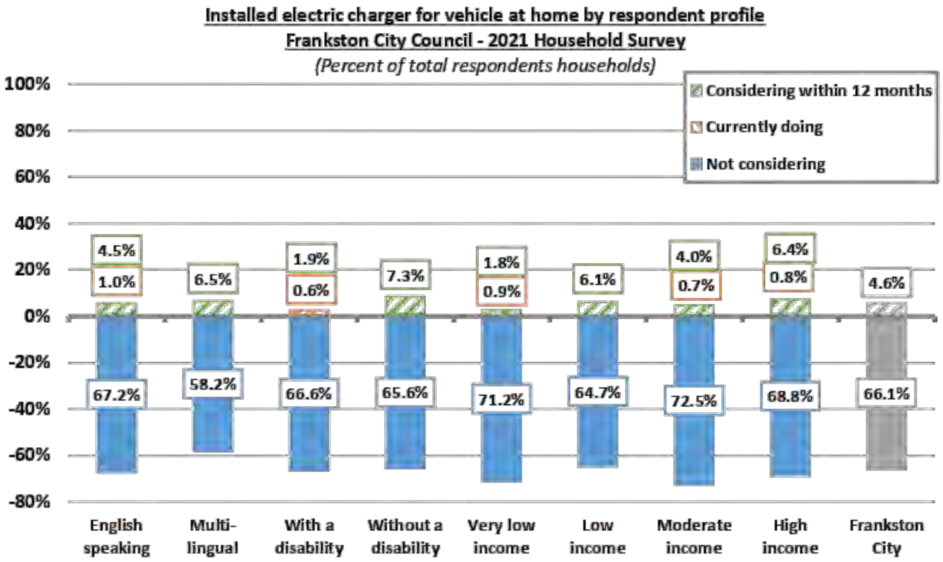
Metropolis RESEARCH

Install an electric charger for a vehicle

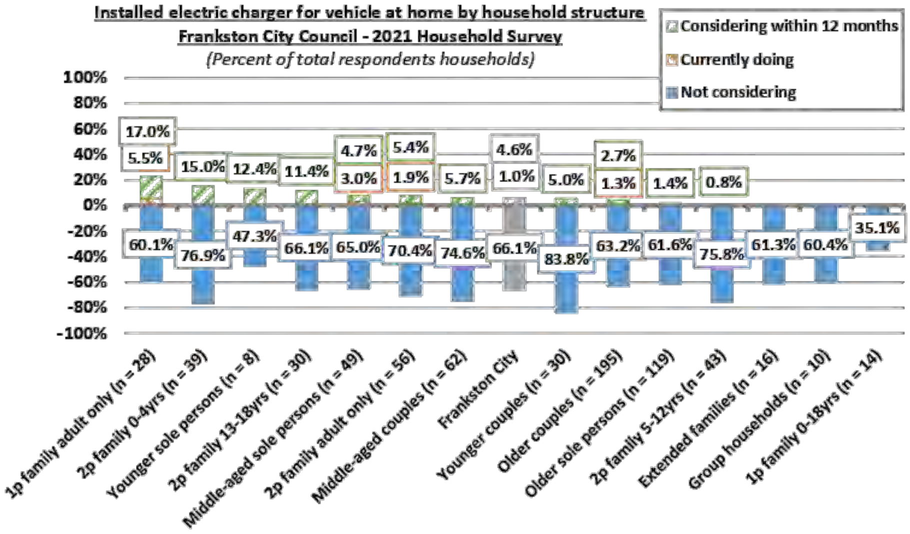
There was measurable variation in the installation of an electric charger for a vehicle observed across the municipality, with respondents from Frankston Heights measurably more likely than average to be considering doing so within the next 12 months. Respondents from Skye were measurably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing or leasing one.



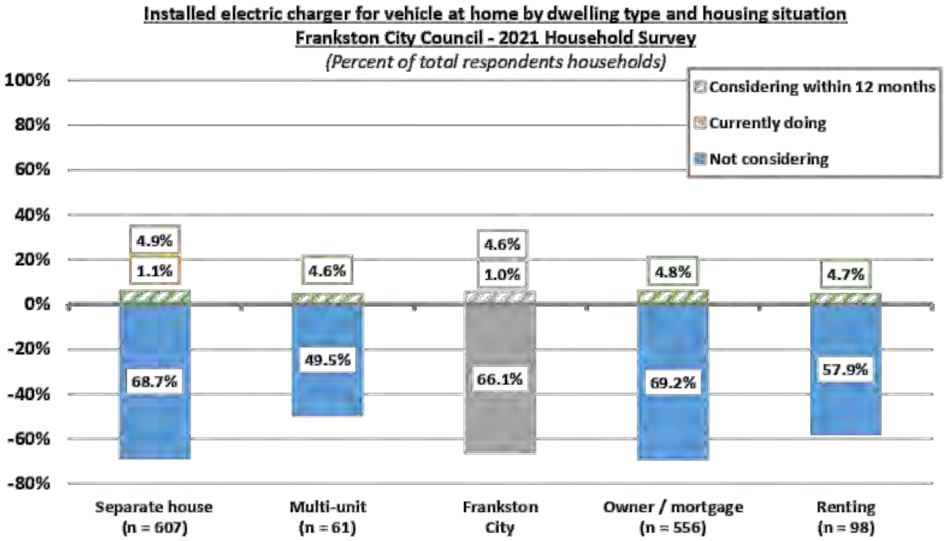
There was no significant variation in the proportion of households who have already installed or were considering installing an electric charger for a vehicle observed by household profile.



One-parent families with adults only and two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years) were notably more likely than average to be considering purchasing these within the next year. Two-parent families (youngest child 0 to 4 years), younger and middle-aged couples, and two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 12 years) were notably more likely than average to not be considering purchasing these.

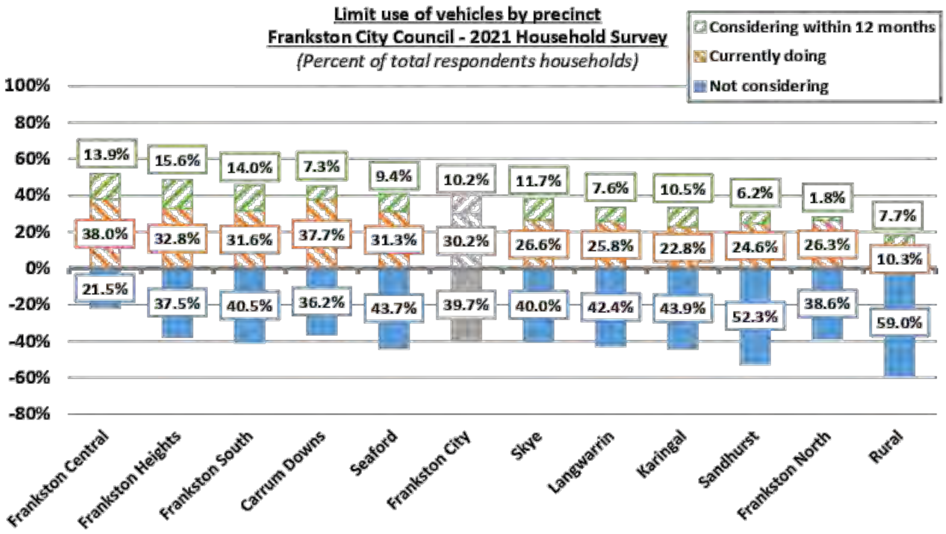


Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagors were measurably more likely than those living in other forms of housing and those renting to not be considering installing an electric charger for a vehicle.

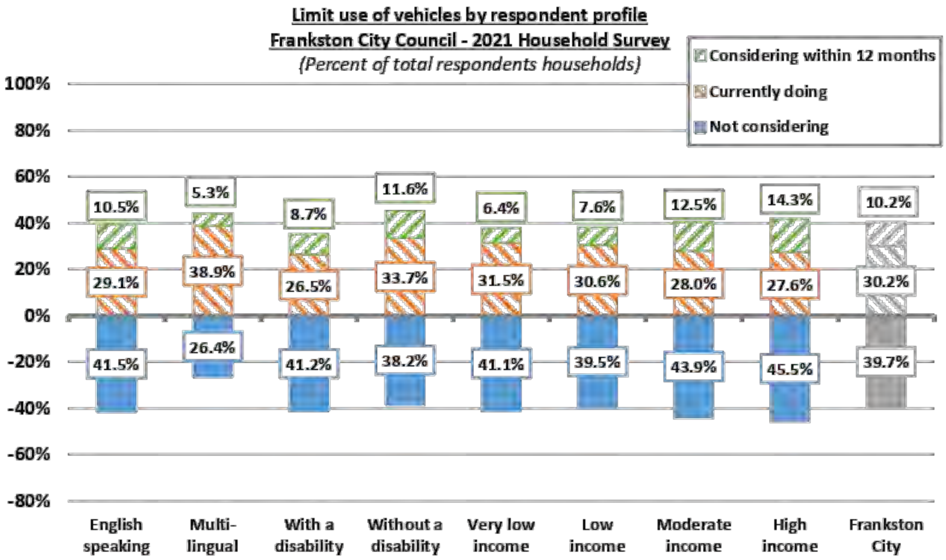


Limit use of vehicles

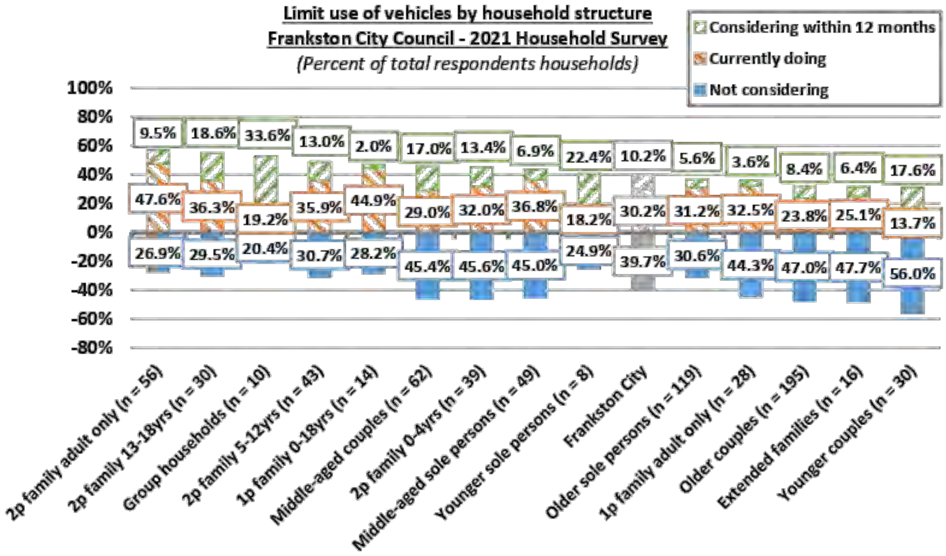
There was measurable variation in limiting the use of vehicles observed across the municipality. Respondents from Frankston Central and Carrum Downs were measurably more likely than average to be already limiting their use, whilst respondents from Sandhurst and the rural precinct were measurably more likely than average to not be considering.



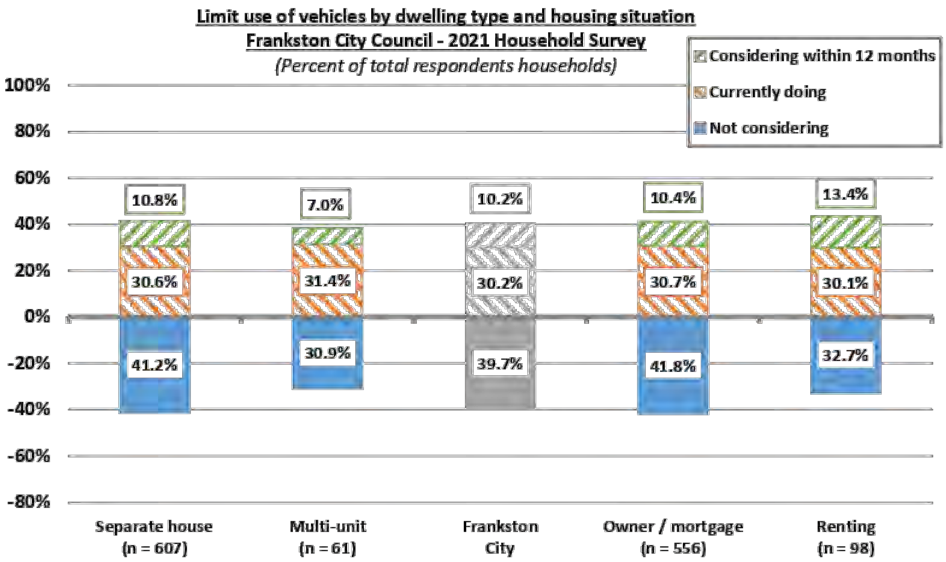
Multi-lingual households were measurably more likely to limit the use of vehicles than English speaking households. Households without disability were somewhat more likely to already limit or be considering limiting vehicle use than households with a member with a disability.



Two-parent families with adults only and one-parent families with children were notably more likely than average to already limit use of vehicles, whilst group households, and younger sole person households were more likely to be considering doing so within the next year. Younger couples were notably more likely than average to not be considering limiting.



Respondents living in separate houses and homeowners / mortgagors were measurably more likely than those living in other forms of housing and those renting to not be considering limiting the use of vehicles.



Preparedness to cope with extreme weather

Respondent households were asked:

"On a scale from 0 (very unprepared) to 10 (very prepared), how prepared is your household to cope with extreme weather (e.g., extreme heat, flooding, bushfire)?"

A total of 661 of the 704 respondent households provided a response to this question as to how prepared their household was to cope with extreme weather such as extreme heat, flooding, or bushfire.

The average level of preparedness was 7.13 out of a potential 10, or a strong level of preparedness.

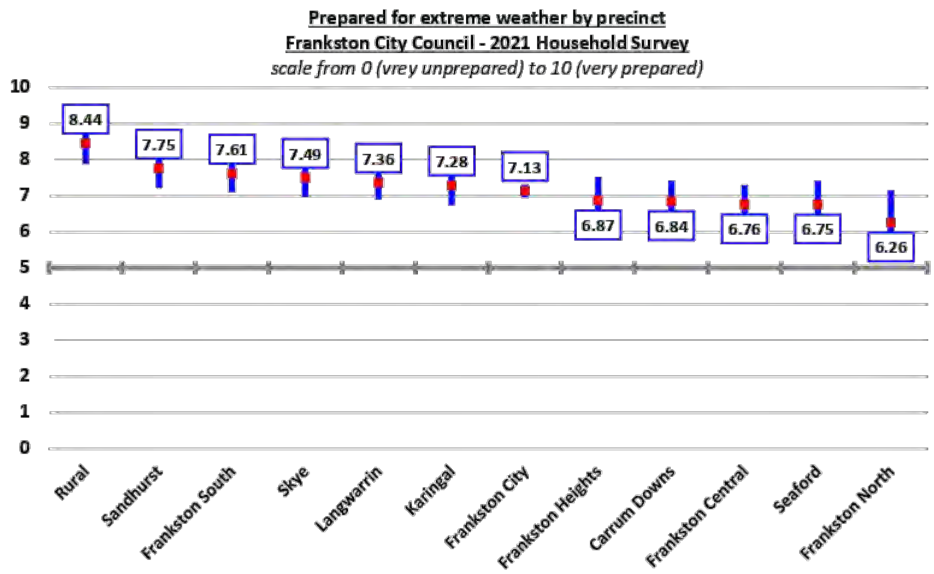
More than half (53.9%) of the respondent households reported that they were "very prepared" (i.e., rated preparedness at eight or more), whilst 8.9% were "unprepared" (rated preparedness at less than five).

Prepared for extreme weather
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number, index score 0 - 10 and percent of respondent households providing a response)

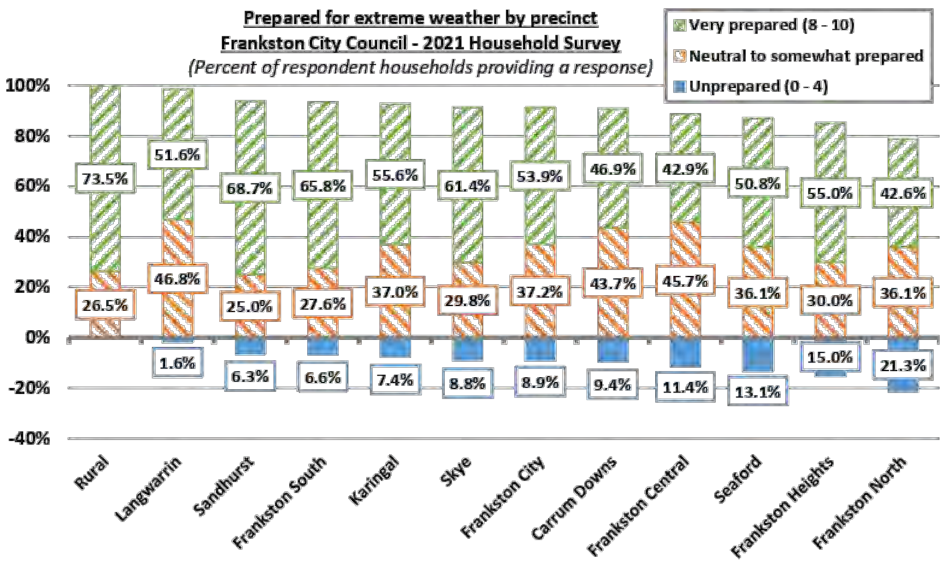
Response	*Number*	*Average mean*	*Unprepared (0 - 4)*	*Neutral to somewhat prepared*	*Very prepared (8 - 10)*
Prepared for extreme weather	661	**7.13**	8.9%	37.2%	53.9%

There was measurable and significant variation in the average preparedness for extreme weather observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Rural precinct*** – respondent households were measurably and significantly more prepared for extreme weather than the municipal average.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were notably but not measurably less prepared than the municipal average.

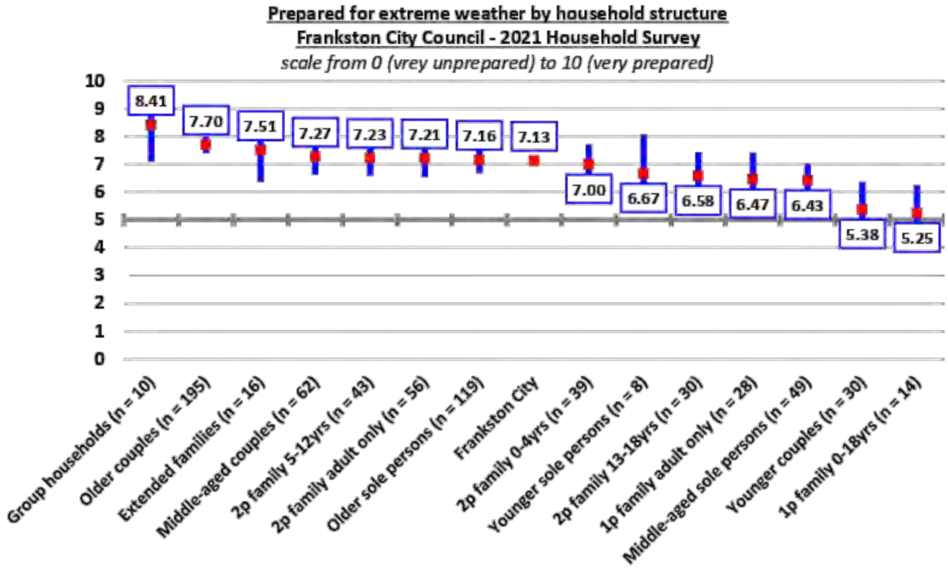


Attention is drawn to the fact that none of the rural precinct respondent households reported that they were "unprepared" for extreme weather (i.e., rated their preparedness at less than five out of 10). It is also noted that more than one-fifth of the respondent households from Frankston North reported that they were unprepared for extreme weather.

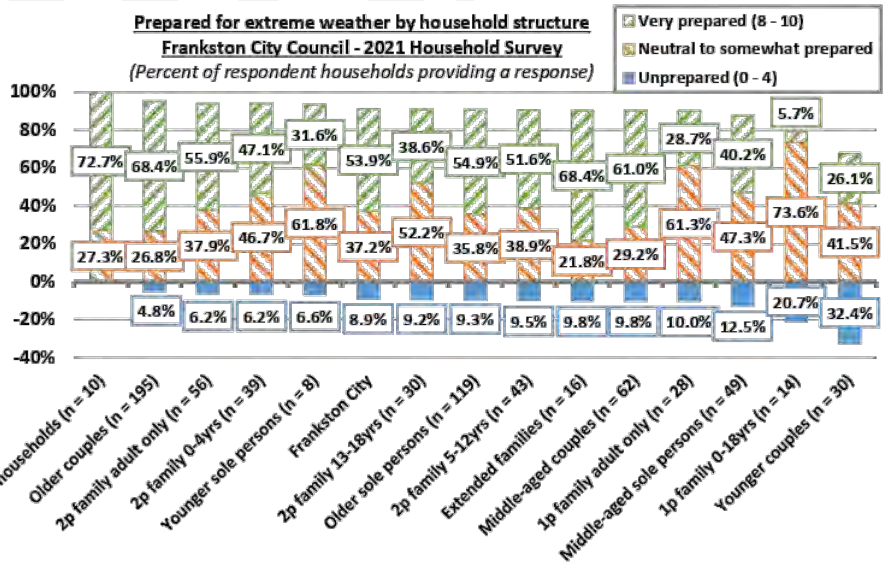


There was measurable variation in the average preparedness for extreme weather observed by household structure, as follows:

- ***Older couple*** – respondent households were measurably more prepared for extreme weather than the municipal average.
- ***Younger couples and one-parent families with children*** – respondent households were measurably less prepared for extreme weather than the municipal average.

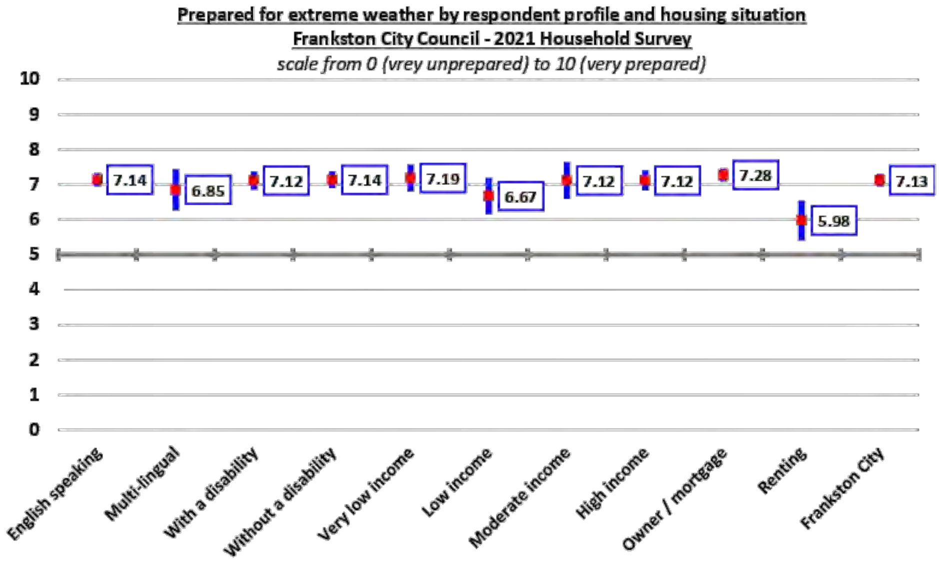


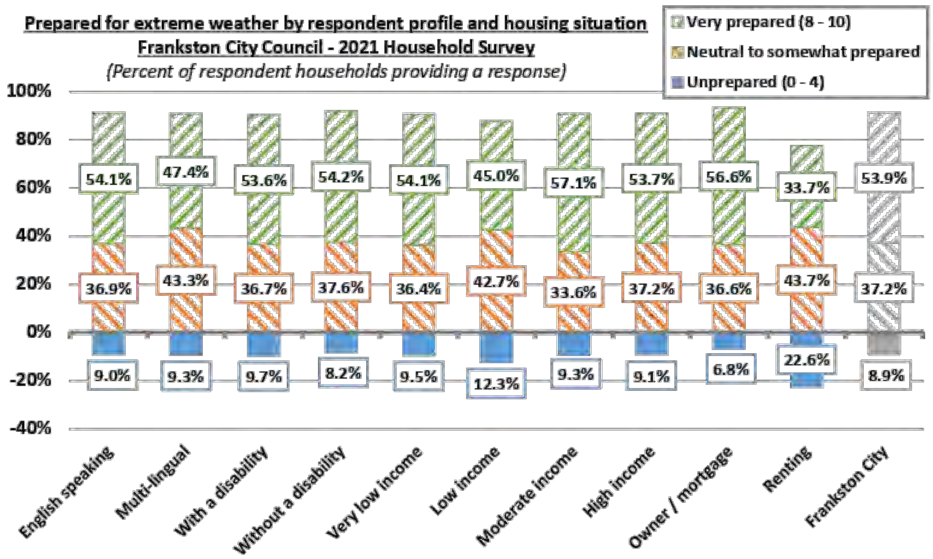
It is noted that almost one-third of the 30 younger couple respondent households reported that they were unprepared for extreme weather, as well as one-fifth of the 14 one-parent families with children.



There was some variation in the level of preparedness for extreme weather events observed by the profile of respondent households, as follows:

- ***English speaking*** – households were marginally more prepared for extreme weather events than multi-lingual households.
- ***Low income*** – households were notably less likely to be very prepared for extreme weather events than other households.
- ***Rental*** – households were measurably and significantly less prepared for extreme weather than average.





Heating and cooling

Respondent households were asked:

"Have there been any times in the last year where you needed to use your household heating or cooling but chose to go without to save money?"

A total of 666 of the 704 respondent households provided a response to this question as to whether, in the last year, they had needed heating or cooling but chose to go without to save money.

Almost half (47.5%) of the respondent households providing a response reported that they had gone without heating or cooling at least a few times in the last year to save money, including approximately one-sixth (17.0%) who had gone without heating or cooling many times.

Needed to use heating or cooling but chose to go without to save money
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Yes - many times	113	17.0%
Yes - a few times	203	30.5%
No	350	52.6%
Don't know / can't say	38	
Total households	**704**	**100%**

It is important to bear in mind when interpreting these results that the question asks only about going without heating or cooling to "save" money, rather than because they did not have the money available to use the heating or cooling.

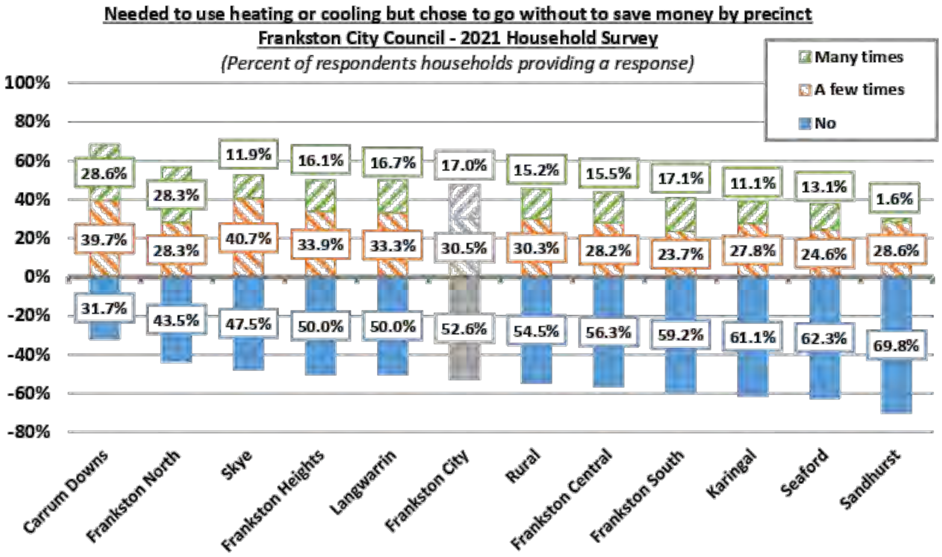
Whilst subtle, this may be a factor underpinning the high proportion of respondent households who reported going without heating or cooling, as they may have been prioritising other expenditures, whether or not they were critical expenditures like food or housing costs.

There was some variation in the proportion of respondent households who needed to use heating or cooling but chose not to to save money observed across the municipality, as follows:

- ***Carrum Downs*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have not used heating or cooling when needed to save money a few times or many times in the last year.
- ***Frankston North*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have not used heating or cooling when needed to save money many times in the last year.

- ***Skye*** – respondent households were measurably more likely than average to have not used heating or cooling when needed to save money a few times in the last year.

- ***Karingal, Seaford, and Sandhurst*** – respondents were measurably more likely than average to have never not used heating or cooling when needed to save money in the last year.



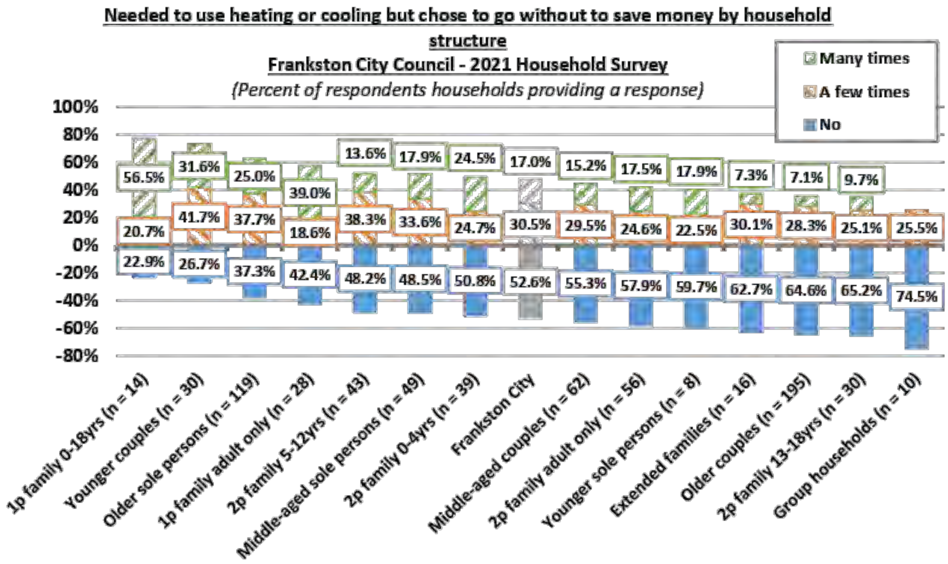
Cognisant of the small sample size for some household structures, there was notable variation in the proportion of respondent households who had not used heating or cooling when needed to save money observed by household structure, as follows:

- ***One-parent families with children, one-parent families with adults only, and older sole person households*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to have not used heating or cooling when needed many times in the last year to save money.

- ***Younger couple*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to have not used heating or cooling when needed a few times or many times in the last year to save money.

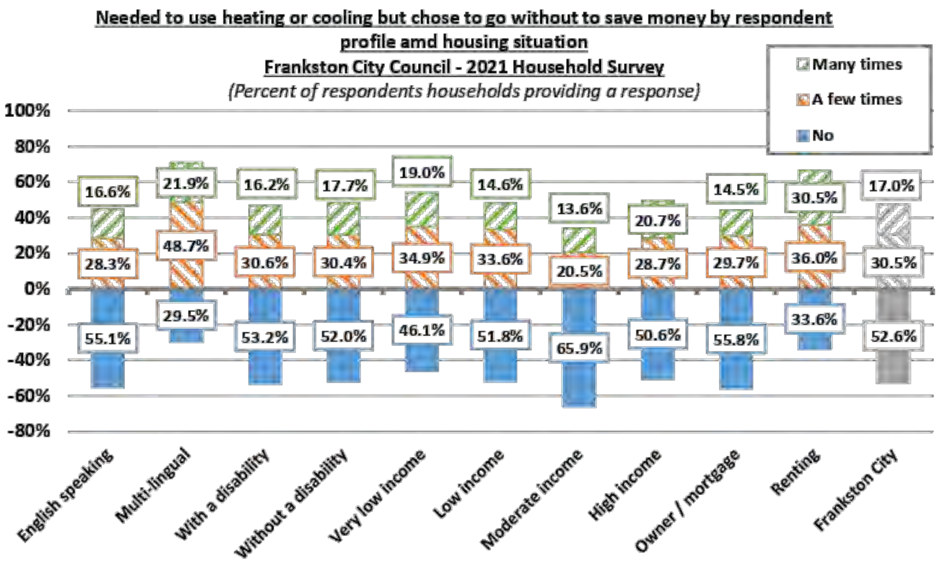
- ***Two-parent families (youngest child 5 to 12 years)*** - respondent households were notably more likely than average to have not used heating or cooling when needed many times in the last year to save money.

- ***Extended families, older couples, two-parent families (youngest child 13 to 18 years), and group households*** – respondent households were notably more likely than average to have never gone without heating or cooling when needed to save money in the last year.



There was also measurable variation in these results observed by household profile, with attention drawn to the following:

- ***Multi-lingual*** – households were measurably more likely than English speaking households to have foregone heating or cooling to save money at least a few times in the last year.
- ***Disability status*** – there was no measurable or significant variation in these results observed between households with a member with a disability and other households.
- ***Very low-income*** – households were marginally more likely than average to have foregone heating or cooling to save money at least a few times in the last year
- ***Moderate income*** - households were measurably more likely to have not foregone heating or cooling to save money in the last year.
- ***Housing situation*** – rental households were measurably and significantly more likely than other households to have foregone heating or cooling to save money either a few times or many times in the last year



Rural land

Own or live on rural land in the Frankston City Council area

Respondent households were asked:

"Do you own or live on a rural property in the Frankston City Council area?"

A total of 664 of the 704 respondent households provided a response to this question as to whether they own or live on a rural property in the City of Frankston.

Just 3.5% of respondent households reported that they did own or live on a rural property. As expected, these respondent households were highly concentrated in the rural precinct, which includes Langwarrin South and the rural component of Skye.

Own or live on a rural property in the Frankston City Council area
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number and percent of respondent households providing a response)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Yes	23	3.5%
No	641	96.5%
Not stated	40	
Total households	**704**	**100%**

Agribusiness

Respondent households owning or living on rural land were asked:

"Are you undertaking an agribusiness on your land? If yes, what is it? If no, why not?"

There were only two respondent households that reported that they undertake an agribusiness on their rural land.

Undertaking an agribusiness on your land
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondent households owned/lived on a rural property)

Response	*2021 Number*	*2021 Percent*
Yes	2	9.5%
No	19	90.5%
Not stated	2	
Total households	**23**	**100%**

One respondent household was fattening steers and horse agistment, whilst the other was engaged in sale delivery goods.

Type of agribusiness undertaking on your land
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Response	*Number*
Fattening steers, horse agistment	1
Sale delivery goods	1
Total	**2**

The 19 respondent households that owned or lived on a rural property in the City of Frankston who did not engage in an agribusiness were asked why they did not.

The reasons why they do not engage in an agribusiness on their rural land are outlined in the following table.

Reasons for not undertaking an agribusiness on your land
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Reason	*Number*
8 acres is too small to make it financially viable	1
Both working other jobs	1
Dealing with Council regulations is a bitch. Bugger off and mind your own business. Less government, not more	1
Hobby size farm	1
Lifestyle / tree planting	1
Non suitability	1
Not profitable to earn an income	1
Only renting the house	1
Small acreage - sandy soil not suited to agribusiness	1
The plan is to first rehabilitate the property, remove possums and revegetate with local and indigenous plants. After that maybe native vegetable garden	1
Why should I?	1
Not stated	8
Total	**19**

Land management practices

Respondent households owning or living on rural land were asked:

"Which of the following land management practices are you currently undertaking on your property?"

A total of 15 of the 21 respondent households that own or live on rural land provided a response to this question as to the land management practices that they undertake.

A little more than half (52.2%) of these respondent households reported that they participate in repairing soil erosion, whilst approximately one-third participate in fire preparedness and protection of native vegetation.

Land management practices undertaking on your rural property
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number & percent of respondent households owned/lived on a rural property)

Response	*2021*	
	Number	*Percent*
Repairing soil erosion	12	52.2%
Fire preparedness	9	39.1%
Protection of native vegetation	8	34.8%
Pest animal control	5	21.7%
Pasture improvement	3	13.0%
Soil health improvement	3	13.0%
Revegetation / establishment of biolinks	3	13.0%
Other	1	4.3%
Total responses	**44**	
Respondents identifying at least one response	*15 (63.2%)*	

General comments

Respondent households were asked:

"Are there any other comments you would like to make?"

There was a total of 147 general comments received from respondents to the survey this year.

The verbatim comments are included in the following tables, broken down by broad subject area. In summary, the following were received:

- General positive – 15 comments
- Street trees – 13 comments
- Waste, recycling, and hard rubbish collection – 12 comments
- Environment / local wildlife – 12 comments
- Planning, housing, and development – 7 comments
- Sports and recreation facilities – 7 comments
- Comments on the survey – 7 comments
- Electric vehicles – 6 comments
- Parks, gardens, and open spaces – 6 comments

- Shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues – 6 comments
- Bike and shared pathways – 5 comments
- Roads, traffic, and public transport – 5 comments
- Council services – 5 comments
- Rates, rebates, and charges – 5 comments
- General negative – 5 comments
- Cleaning and maintenance of the area and streets – 5 comments
- Parking – 4 comments
- Safety, crime, and policing – 4 comments
- COVID-19 and lockdowns – 3 comments
- Heritage, aesthetics of the place – 3 comments
- Social housing – 3 comments
- Footpaths – 3 comments
- Animal management – 3 comments
- Country feel – 3 comments
- Infrastructure – 2 comments
- Street lighting – 2 comments
- Other issues – 9 comments

General comments
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey
(Number of total responses)

Response	*Number*
Street trees	
More trees please	2
Remove the enormous gums from the nature strips, stop planting gum trees	2
I have been waiting to have a rotten gum tree removed from green belt behind my house - months since the other half of tree fell down	1
Larger trees are aging and need replacing in Sweetwater Creek - no plantings in decades	1
Look after the trees on nature strips not electric wires only	1
Planting more natives and nesting boxes where applicable	1
Protection of all river red gums in our area	1
Remove trees from centre of Frankston Freeway	1
Review requirements for maintenance of trees in private areas	1
Seriously, plant more trees! There is so little canopy it is ridiculous especially in Sweetwater Creek!	1
When trees are planted by Council / VIC Roads or whoever on main roads, why aren't they attended?	1
Total	**13**
Waste, recycling, hard rubbish collection	
Being more proactive on rubbish dumping, more cameras, higher fines	1
Concerned about illegal rubbish dumping in our area	1
Council publishes information about which cycling re meat trays etc. How about providing more comprehensive recycling options	1
Council should consider free green waste days	1
Free compost bin for homeowners	1
I think the recycling centre is great and the compost caddies for the green bin	1
Local tip fees are far too expensive, need to lower to stop the dumping of rubbish / furniture etc, lower rates, too high compared to more affluent suburbs	1
More frequent Council roadside collections	1
More places that accept soft plastic recycling	1
Replace hard rubbish once a year collection with "on demand" and allow two free a year	1
Tip - hard rubbish (free) to stop roadside dumping	1
We like green waste / food bin and use it a lot	1
Total	**12**

Environment / local wildlife	
As a renter I have installed solar and upkeep and improve property but can't afford to insulate it	1
Council grants to assist with installation of insulation batts etc.	1
Difficult while renting. We do purchase 100% government accredited green power, plus we purchase offsets annually through GreenFleet (for fuel, gas)	1
Encourage manufacturers and retailers to provide less packaging / plastics	1
Financial assistance or other assistance to encourage residents to adopt solar energy	1
More bio-links between bushlands	1
Reduction of heaters outside of restaurants and cafes	1
Solar panels are not viable on our roof pitch etc. otherwise we would have installed	1
Strict rules on land cleaning, saving what is left of natural bushland	1
Subsidies for environmental actions would be helpful	1
To see more protection for our local wildlife	1
Minimal lighting, air condition and heating use at night and businesses	1
Total	**12**

Planning, housing, and development	
I think there is too much subdividing in Langwarrin	1
Regarding more apartments in the city centre	1
Less houses	1
People can't buy houses because they sell to developers for excess money. We want bigger blocks, but it is impossible in this area	1
Seaford needs to maintain its residential character, not be flooded with units and subdivisions	1
Stop spread of small business in residential areas, please utilise existing space in CBD (see Beach St medical services)	1
Where I live too many townhouses on blocks, lots of cars parked in street, cars use my street as access to Kars Street and lots of them speed	1
Total	**7**

Sports / recreation facilities	
Do something with Frankston Beach Yacht Club	1
Kinder spots are difficult to get as the criteria only suits ethnicity, low income, abusive situations, 100% all kids should get education. No criteria, or selection process	1
Make the Pines pool indoor	1
No pool	1
People in and around Peninsula Park would like a workout station in the park for adults to use when gyms are closed, please	1
Pines pool to be open for a longer season (more months), upgrade it with artificial grass around the pool. More seating area around it	1
Total	**6**

Electric vehicles	
Need more charging stations for electric vehicles	1
Will never purchase an EV. There is no point using electricity when fuel is cheap and available. And what happens when the dickhead Premier closes all the electricity plants. No more transport. You are all blind idiots	1
Would think about electric car if Council had a rebate	1
I would love to purchase and electric car, but they are so expensive	1
I travel huge distances for work and fear the cost of electricity for charging battery car. Household electricity is ridiculous even though we are mindful of usage	1
When it comes to electricity, costs are far too high. Would love to have electric car and be green	1
Total	**6**

Parks, gardens, and open spaces	
I find it disappointing that FCC is not incentivising native verge gardens on footpaths unlike other Councils. Instead of having to pay a $150 application fee, you should incentives sustainability at home. Provide native plants for free	1
Keep hands off Green Wedge	1
More native strips for planting and community gardens	1
No parks with toilets	1
Seaford foreshore in summer has become dangerous. Clean up foreshore / treed area so it is safer	1
Update the park at Lady Emily Reserve	1
Total	**6**

Shops / restaurants / entertainment venues	
Build designated shopfronts to rent on Nepean Highway	1
Encourage more bars and restaurants to open	1
I live in Langwarrin and there is nowhere to go out for dinner and Frankston isn't nice or safe, so we spend very little time in our own area for recreation	1
It would be great to have a couple fine dining restaurants	1
Lower rents for shops	1
No cafes / restaurants	1
Total	**6**

Comments on survey	
Best wishes for the survey	1
Can future surveys please be conducted online to save the trees	1
Don't consider most of these questions are applicable to pensioners	1
I feel that these questions are structured to get the answers you have already factored	1
I hope this survey is helpful in gaining positive outcomes for the beautiful city we call home	1
Some of these questions are pointless and unnecessary. You don't need to know income or balance of mortgage	1
Stop wasting trees we are in 21st century this needs to done online	1
Total	**7**

Bike paths / shared paths	
Link bike paths across Frankston. Currently they finish abruptly, and you have to ride on roads between them with no bike lanes	1
No share bike paths with dog leash free areas e.g., Maple Street Reserve Seaford very dangerous	1
Please seal the remainder of walking path around Frank St Oval	1
Safer bike lanes built	1
There is enough bike lanes	1
Total	**5**

Roads, traffic, and public transport	
A designated school crossing at Lindrum Road for Ballam Park Primary & Secondary school students	1
Better control of fast-moving traffic along Nepean Hwy and the Seaford shopping strip. Speed should be 40kmh	1
Better footpaths for these areas to connect with rest of surrounding area	1
Get rid of tolls on Eastlink. Freeway should be free when paid off	1
If there were more Frankston train express lines, I would take the train much more often	1
Total	**5**

Council services	
No library	1
Please offer more art / craft / making / reading groups that are free in the library / community centres to enable social connection	1
More art / culture	1
Council services hardly exist in my area, they only realise we exist when rates are due	1
Council to act on the derelict / deserted house on corner of Berberis and Derna Cres, Frankston. It is attracting the wrong types	1
Total	**5**

Rates / rebates / charges	
Rates are too high	2
Cloth nappy rebate would be good	1
Lower your rates please!!	1
Reduce service charges especially with Southeast Water. My usage of water is only 1/4 of bill - no incentive to save or reduce water	1
Total	**5**

Cleaning and maintenance of area / streets	
Beach cleaning	1
Fix / renovate the 80's bricks around Bayside	1
Improve foreshore	1
More street cleaning / sweeping	1
Street cleaning is not done well. Our court is frequently missed	1
Total	**5**

Parking	
Make 1 hour of parking free at Bayside	1
More free parking at Bayside and Karingal	1
Parking required for residents	1
School parking and shelters	1
Total	**4**

Safety, crime, and policing	
Increase police to combat crime and teenage crime. Make the streets safer	1
Please support Neighbourhood Watch. Please help people connect more. More social and interest groups. More social events with better advertising - we are lonely out here	1
Why Carrum Downs Police Station closed most of time, why not more often	1
Love Frankston but safety remains an issue for me!	1
Total	**4**

COVID / lockdowns	
COVID has rendered most activities null and void. I go to work and shop at Aldi's, nothing else	1
Hope lockdown ends	1
Stop the lockdowns, you are killing people	1
Total	**3**

Heritage / aesthetics of the place	
Frankston is a lovely place but when you arrive from the Nepean Highway into Frankston, it is very disappointing. Old buildings, derelict buildings, no nice gardens to welcome people	1
Heritage areas need to be maintained	1
Streetscape across Frankston CBD needs big improvements	1
Total	**3**

Social housing	
Homes run by department of housing need to be better maintained, generally a disgrace in appearance. Tenants have no care factor	1
Need more social housing!	1
We are living a housing ministry house so limited as to what we can do	1
Total	**3**

Footpaths	
If all the Councillors had to use a mobile scooter, then all footpaths would be as smooth as the road	1
Urgent need of footpaths in Edward St Langwarrin	1
Would walk more if it were safer - no footpaths around my street which makes walking with pram stressful and dangerous	1
Total	**3**

Animal management	
Dog area fenced off	1
Feral cats are a huge problem in Frankston Green Belt. They have killed all our tawny frogmouths and possums. Frankston needs a feral cat eradication program	1
Need to get onto the cat problem we have. Sick of cats roaming day and night defecating in our gardens and killing wildlife	1
Total	**3**

Infrastructure	
Boat ramps are terrible, need to use Patterson Lakes	1
Internet / mobile coverage should be considered in semi-rural areas	1
Total	**2**

Street lighting	
Lighting in Frankston South is needed	1
More lights in the streets - safer for young single woman	1
Total	**2**

Country / rural feel	
When we arrived in Frankston, over 50 years ago, it was a lovely "country" town. Now we avoid the centre like the plague	1
We live in a rural road (unsealed) and concerned the Council may like to convert us to suburbia	1
Keep rural areas rural	1
Total	**3**

School / education	
Education of the youth and everyone is the key to higher employment rates better Frankston	1
Schools outside Frankston High zone are bad	1
Total	**2**

General positive	
Keep up the good work	2
As we are very old, we have found online grocery shopping and home delivery to be great. Council's home support service e.g., broken door etc. is excellent	1
Frankston has always been a good place to live I have loved it here in area for our 50 years now. Keep up good work	1
Frankston is a great place to live	1
Generally, Council is doing a good job improving parks, reserves and street maintenance	1
I really love Frankston; I love my local areas such as Foot St shops	1
It is great idea to have these surveys now and then	1
Our overall experience of living in Frankston is good	1
Thank you for your time	1
The best thing about Frankston Council services is the library and the kitchen garden rubbish bins	1
The parks are amazing, would be great to take my dog through	1
This has been a good initiative Frankston City Council! Good to see you taking on feedback	1
We love Frankston and proudly tell others would like "I love Frankston" stickers, T-shirts etc.	1
We love the area, accessibility to freeways for city or Peninsula. Just not everyone's entitled attitudes	1
Total	**15**

General negative	
Sack Dan Andrews	2
Lived here for 5 years - lots of changes - not all good ones	1
This survey is stupid cause you will do what you want anyway	1
Victoria is screwed	1
Total	**5**

Other	
Fuel station on empty block across Budget car / truck rental	1
Invest in the Pines estate. I am over being treated as a second-class citizen	1
Make residents aware when they have internal open wood fires that they be conscious of their neighbours who have chronic respiratory health problems as the smoke make	1
Motorcycle needs to be banned because of noise	1
Really miss the Local Leader Newspaper	1
Senior citizen clubs and other community organisations are struggling to get permanent homes	1
Support the organisations	1
There is a trailer and a boat tied up together on a nature strip in Regal Court Carrum Downs it is a eye sore	1
Very disappointed there was no ANZAC Dawn service this year in Frankston and had to go to Mornington to attend one	1
Total	**9**

Appendix One: Regions (postcode to region concordance)

The following table provides a breakdown of the regions used for location-based questions in the survey by the individual suburbs located within each region. The suburbs listed within each region reflect only those that were reported in the previous and potential future suburbs of residence, as well as the suburb of employment questions in the survey this year.

Suburb to region concordance
Frankston City Council - 2021 Household Survey

City of Frankston	Seaford	Carrum Downs
	Frankston	Langwarrin
	Frankston North	Frankston South
Southeastern Melbourne	Berwick	Hallam
	Cardinia	Hampton Park
	Cockatoo	Keysborough
	Cranbourne	Lynbrook
	Dandenong	Narre Warren
	Dandenong South	Noble Park
	Doveton	Pakenham
	Emerald	Springvale
	Endeavor Hills	
Mornington Peninsula	Arthurs Seat	Mt Eliza
	Baxter	Mt Martha
	Carrum	Pearcedale
	Chelsea	Red Hill
	Crib Point	Rosebud
	Hastings	Rye
	Mornington	
Southern Melbourne	Beaumaris	Heatherton
	Bentleigh	Highett
	Bentleigh East	Malvern
	Brighton	Mentone
	Caulfield	Mentone
	Chadstone	Moorabbin
	Cheltenham	Mordialloc
	Clayton South	Oakleigh South
	Dingley	Sandringham
	Hampton	
Inner eastern Melbourne	Templestowe	Glen Waverley
	Doncaster	Oakleigh
	Hawthorn	Clayton
	Blackburn	Mulgrave
	Mitcham	Camberwell
	Ashburton	Box Hill
	Mt Waverley	

Outer eastern Melbourne	Bayswater	Monbulk
	Boronia	Mooroolbark
	Chirnside Park	Ringwood
	Croydon	Rowville
	Ferntree Gully	Sassafras
	Knoxfield	Upwey
	Lilydale	Wantirna

Inner Melbourne	Carlton	Prahran
	Caulfield	Richmond
	Collingwood	South Melbourne
	Docklands	South Yarra
	Elwood	Southbank
	Melbourne	St Kilda
	Port Melbourne	

Northeastern Melbourne	Northcote	Heidelberg
	Ivanhoe	

Northwestern Melbourne	Brunswick	Tullamarine
	Brunswick East	Craigieburn

Outer western Melbourne	Maidstone	Ascot Vale

Regional / rural Victoria	Ballarat	Fumina South
	Bendigo	Shepparton
	Upper Plenty	

Appendix Two: Survey form

2021 Frankston City Household Survey

Purpose:

The survey provides the most important means of understanding the characteristics, needs, and expectations of the community.

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:

1. Please take the time to complete the survey form.
2. Please ensure that this form is completed by a person aged 15 years or over.
3. Most questions are answered by circling the appropriate number.
4. Please answer all the questions for every person, unless the form asks you not to.
5. If you are not sure of an answer, please give the best answer you can.
6. If you cannot answer all the questions, we are still interested in receiving your survey.

Confidentiality:

Your completed survey form remains confidential to Frankston City Council and its agents and will be destroyed after the data has been compiled. No information will be kept or released in a manner that would enable any individual or household to be identified. Frankston City Council will not provide any information on individuals or households to internal Council departments or any State or Federal Government departments or agencies.

Help available:

If you require any assistance in completing this form, or have any other enquiries, please feel free to ask your survey collector, or contact:

Metropolis Research Pty Ltd: (03) 9272 4600

Rachel Masters Frankston City Council: (03) 9768 1669

		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
		Prefer another term:	4	Prefer another term:	4	Prefer another term:	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?	Not required for Person One		Husband, wife or partner	1	Husband, wife or partner	1
				Parent	2	Parent	2
				Child	3	Child	3
				Other relative	4	Other relative	4
				Unrelated housemate	5	Unrelated housemate	5
	(please circle one only)			Other *(please specify)*	9	Other *(please specify)*	9
4	In which country was the person born?	Australia	1	Australia	1	Australia	1
		Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9
5	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
6	Does the person prefer to speak a language other than English at home?	Yes *(specify)*	1	Yes *(specify)*	1	Yes *(specify)*	1
		No	2	No	2	No	2
7	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
8	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:	
9	Does the person expect to move from this dwelling within the next 12 months?	Yes - definitely	1	Yes - definitely	1	Yes - definitely	1
		Yes - possibly	2	Yes - possibly	2	Yes - possibly	2
		No *(go to q.12)*	3	No *(go to q.12)*	3	No *(go to q.12)*	3
		Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
1	Male	1	Male	1	Male	1
	Female	2	Female	2	Female	2
	non-binary	3	non-binary	3	non-binary	3
	Prefer another term:	4	Prefer another term:	4	Prefer another term:	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 *(please specify)*	9	Other *(please specify)*	9	Other *(please specify)*	9
4	Australia	1	Australia	1	Australia	1
	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9
5	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
6	Yes *(specify)*	1	Yes *(specify)*	1	Yes *(specify)*	1
	No	2	No	2	No	2
7	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
8	**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**		**Suburb, town or country:**	
9	Yes - definitely	1	Yes - definitely	1	Yes - definitely	1
	Yes - possibly	2	Yes - possibly	2	Yes - possibly	2
	No *(go to q.12)*	3	No *(go to q.12)*	3	No *(go to q.12)*	3
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
10	Where is the person most likely to move?	Suburb, town or country:		Suburb, town or country:		Suburb, town or country:	
11	Why is the person moving from this dwelling?	Reason:		Reason:		Reason:	
12	How would the person rate their physical health?	Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	1
		Fair	2	Fair	2	Fair	2
		Good	3	Good	3	Good	3
		Very Good	4	Very Good	4	Very Good	4
		Excellent	5	Excellent	5	Excellent	5
		Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
13	How would the person rate their mental health?	Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	1
		Fair	2	Fair	2	Fair	2
		Good	3	Good	3	Good	3
		Very Good	4	Very Good	4	Very Good	4
		Excellent	5	Excellent	5	Excellent	5
		Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
14	If mental health rated poor or fair, has the person sought help or support?	Yes - formal counselling or support	1	Yes - formal counselling or support	1	Yes - formal counselling or support	1
		Yes - informal support e.g., family / friends	2	Yes - informal support e.g., family / friends	2	Yes - informal support e.g., family / friends	2
		No	3	No	3	No	3
15	How long did the person spend doing moderate to vigorous physical activity within the last week? *(exercise that causes your heart to beat faster or shortness of breath)*	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
16	Does the person usually consume at least 5 servings of vegetables every day?	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
		No	2	No	2	No	2
		Can't say	3	Can't say	3	Can't say	3
17	Does the person usually consume at least 2 servings of fruit every day?	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
		No	2	No	2	No	2
		Can't say	3	Can't say	3	Can't say	3

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
10	Suburb, town or country:		Suburb, town or country:		Suburb, town or country:	
11	Reason:		Reason:		Reason:	
12	Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	1
	Fair	2	Fair	2	Fair	2
	Good	3	Good	3	Good	3
	Very Good	4	Very Good	4	Very Good	4
	Excellent	5	Excellent	5	Excellent	5
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
13	Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	1
	Fair	2	Fair	2	Fair	2
	Good	3	Good	3	Good	3
	Very Good	4	Very Good	4	Very Good	4
	Excellent	5	Excellent	5	Excellent	5
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
14	Yes – formal counselling or support	1	Yes – formal counselling or support	1	Yes – formal counselling or support	1
	Yes - informal support e.g., family / friends	2	Yes - informal support e.g., family / friends	2	Yes - informal support e.g., family / friends	2
	No	3	No	3	No	3
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
16	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
	No	2	No	2	No	2
	Can't say	3	Can't say	3	Can't say	3
17	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
	No	2	No	2	No	2
	Can't say	3	Can't say	3	Can't say	3

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
18	**Does the person have a permanent or long term disability?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Hearing impairment	1	Hearing impairment	1	Hearing impairment	1
		Vision impairment	2	Vision impairment	2	Vision impairment	2
		Physical disability / limited mobility	3	Physical disability / limited mobility	3	Physical disability / limited mobility	3
		Learning or intellectual disability	4	Learning or intellectual disability	4	Learning or intellectual disability	4
		Mental health or psychological condition	5	Mental health or psychological condition	5	Mental health or psychological condition	5
		Acquired brain injury	6	Acquired brain injury	6	Acquired brain injury	6
		Long-term medical condition	7	Long-term medical condition	7	Long-term medical condition	7
		Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9
19	**If the person has a disability, do they require assistance with their disability?**	Yes *(specify)*:	1	Yes *(specify)*:	1	Yes *(specify)*:	1
		No	2	No	2	No	2
		Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3
20	**If the person is aged 15 years and over, what is the highest qualification the person has attained since leaving school?** *(please circle one only)*	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	6	Postgraduate	6	Postgraduate	6
		Other	9	Other	9	Other	9
21	**If the person attends an educational institution, which type do they attend?** *(please circle one only)*	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
22	**Are the education opportunities in Frankston suitable for the person's needs?**	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
		No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2
		Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3

Q	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
18	Hearing impairment	1	Hearing impairment	1	Hearing impairment	1
	Vision impairment	2	Vision impairment	2	Vision impairment	2
	Physical disability / limited mobility	3	Physical disability / limited mobility	3	Physical disability / limited mobility	3
	Learning or intellectual disability	4	Learning or intellectual disability	4	Learning or intellectual disability	4
	Mental health or psychological condition	5	Mental health or psychological condition	5	Mental health or psychological condition	5
	Acquired brain injury	6	Acquired brain injury	6	Acquired brain injury	6
	Long-term medical condition	7	Long-term medical condition	7	Long-term medical condition	7
	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9
19	Yes *(specify)*:	1	Yes *(specify)*:	1	Yes *(specify)*:	1
	No	2	No	2	No	2
	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3
20	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	6	Postgraduate	6	Postgraduate	6
	Other	9	Other	9	Other	9
21	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
22	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
	No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2
	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
23	**If the person is aged 15 years and over, what is the person's current status?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Full time employee	1	Full time employee	1	Full time employee	1
		Part time employee	2	Part time employee	2	Part time employee	2
		Casual employee	3	Casual employee	3	Casual employee	3
		Self employed	4	Self employed	4	Self employed	4
		Home duties	5	Home duties	5	Home duties	5
		Full time studies	6	Full time studies	6	Full time studies	6
		Part time studies	7	Part time studies	7	Part time studies	7
		Retired	8	Retired	8	Retired	8
		Unemployed	9	Unemployed	9	Unemployed	9
		Workcover	10	Workcover	10	Workcover	10
		Disability pension	11	Disability pension	11	Disability pension	11
		Other	12	Other	12	Other	12
24	**Is the person satisfied with their current employment situation?**	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
		No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2
		Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3
25	**If unemployed, how long has the person been looking for work?**	Less than one month	1	Less than one month	1	Less than one month	1
		One to five months	2	One to five months	2	One to five months	2
		Six to 11 months	3	Six to 11 months	3	Six to 11 months	3
		One year or more	4	One year or more	4	One year or more	4
26	**Are there any barriers making it harder to find employment?**	**Barriers:**		**Barriers:**		**Barriers:**	
27	**If unemployed, what type of employment is the person looking for?**	Casual work	1	Casual work	1	Casual work	1
		Permanent part time	2	Permanent part time	2	Permanent part time	2
		Apprenticeship	3	Apprenticeship	3	Apprenticeship	3
		Entry level fulltime	4	Entry level fulltime	4	Entry level fulltime	4
		Experienced fulltime	5	Experienced fulltime	5	Experienced fulltime	5
		Professional	6	Professional	6	Professional	6
		Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9
28	**What is the person's usual occupation?**	**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**	
29	**In what industry does the person usually work?**	**Industry:**		**Industry:**		**Industry:**	
30	**In what suburb does the person usually work?**	**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**	

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
23	Full time employee	1	Full time employee	1	Full time employee	1
	Part time employee	2	Part time employee	2	Part time employee	2
	Casual employee	3	Casual employee	3	Casual employee	3
	Self employed	4	Self employed	4	Self employed	4
	Home duties	5	Home duties	5	Home duties	5
	Full time studies	6	Full time studies	6	Full time studies	6
	Part time studies	7	Part time studies	7	Part time studies	7
	Retired	8	Retired	8	Retired	8
	Unemployed	9	Unemployed	9	Unemployed	9
	Workcover	10	Workcover	10	Workcover	10
	Disability pension	11	Disability pension	11	Disability pension	11
	Other	12	Other	12	Other	12
24	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
	No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2	No *(why is that?)*	2
	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3	Not applicable	3
25	Less than one month	1	Less than one month	1	Less than one month	1
	One to five months	2	One to five months	2	One to five months	2
	Six to 11 months	3	Six to 11 months	3	Six to 11 months	3
	One year or more	4	One year or more	4	One year or more	4
26	**Barriers:**		**Barriers:**		**Barriers:**	
27	Casual work	1	Casual work	1	Casual work	1
	Permanent part time	2	Permanent part time	2	Permanent part time	2
	Apprenticeship	3	Apprenticeship	3	Apprenticeship	3
	Entry level fulltime	4	Entry level fulltime	4	Entry level fulltime	4
	Experienced fulltime	5	Experienced fulltime	5	Experienced fulltime	5
	Professional	6	Professional	6	Professional	6
	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9	Other *(specify)*	9
28	**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**		**Occupation:**	
29	**Industry:**		**Industry:**		**Industry:**	
30	**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**		**Suburb:**	

No.	Question	Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
31	**If employed, does the person work from home?**	Yes - *home-based business*	1	Yes - *home based business*	1	Yes - *home based business*	1
		Yes - *sometimes*	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
32	**What is the person's MAIN FORM of transport to work or study?**	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
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	Bicycle	7	Bicycle	7	Bicycle	7
		Worked at home	8	Worked at home	8	Worked at home	8
		Motorcycle / scooter	9	Motorcycle / scooter	9	Motorcycle / scooter	9
		Other *(specify)*	10	Other *(specify)*	10	Other *(specify)*	10
33	**How often does the person use public transport?**	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
34	**What would encourage the person to use public transport more?**	**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**	
35	**Does the person own a bicycle?**	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
		No *(go to q.37)*	2	No *(go to q.37)*	2	No *(go to q.37)*	2
36	**How often does the person cycle?**	Daily	1	Daily	1	Daily	1
		Weekly	2	Weekly	2	Weekly	2
		Occasionally	3	Occasionally	3	Occasionally	3
		Never	4	Never	4	Never	4
37	**What would encourage the person to cycle more?**	**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**	
38	**Does the person volunteer in the local community?**	Yes - regularly	1	Yes - regularly	1	Yes - regularly	1
		Yes - sometimes	2	Yes - sometimes	2	Yes - sometimes	2
		Yes - rarely	3	Yes - rarely	3	Yes - rarely	3
		Do not volunteer	4	Do not volunteer	4	Do not volunteer	4

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
31	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
32	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
	Worked at home	8	Worked at home	8	Worked at home	8
	Motorcycle / scooter	9	Motorcycle / scooter	9	Motorcycle / scooter	9
	Other *(specify)*	10	Other *(specify)*	10	Other *(specify)*	10
33	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
34	**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**	
35	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
	No *(go to q.37)*	2	No *(go to q.37)*	2	No *(go to q.37)*	2
36	Daily	1	Daily	1	Daily	1
	Weekly	2	Weekly	2	Weekly	2
	Occasionally	3	Occasionally	3	Occasionally	3
	Never	4	Never	4	Never	4
37	**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**		**Encourage:**	
38	Yes - regularly	1	Yes - regularly	1	Yes - regularly	1
	Yes - sometimes	2	Yes - sometimes	2	Yes - sometimes	2
	Yes - rarely	3	Yes - rarely	3	Yes - rarely	3
	Do not volunteer	4	Do not volunteer	4	Do not volunteer	4

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
39	**Does the person participate in any community groups, and if yes, what groups?**	No	1	No	1	No	1
		Yes *(specify)*	2	Yes *(specify)*	2	Yes *(specify)*	2
		1		1		1	
		2		2		2	
		3		3		3	
		4		4		4	
40	**How often does the person visit parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces?**	Daily	1	Daily	1	Daily	1
		Every few days	2	Every few days	2	Every few days	2
		Once a week	3	Once a week	3	Once a week	3
		Every few weeks	4	Every few weeks	4	Every few weeks	4
		Occasionally	5	Occasionally	5	Occasionally	5
		Rarely / never	6	Rarely / never	6	Rarely / never	6
		Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
41	**What are all the reasons why the person visits local parks, gardens, reserves, and open spaces?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Organised sport	1	Organised sport	1	Organised sport	1
		Casual informal sport	2	Casual informal sport	2	Casual informal sport	2
		Exercise	3	Exercise	3	Exercise	3
		Relaxation	4	Relaxation	4	Relaxation	4
		Socialising / friends	5	Socialising / friends	5	Socialising / friends	5
		Children's play	6	Children's play	6	Children's play	6
		Walking	7	Walking	7	Walking	7
		Dog walking/exercise	8	Dog walking/exercise	8	Dog walking/exercise	8
		Foreshore / beach	9	Foreshore / beach	9	Foreshore / beach	9
		To look at nature	10	To look at nature	10	To look at nature	10
		Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11
42	**What are all the ways by which the person would like to interact with / receive information from Council?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Council website	1	Council website	1	Council website	1
		Local newspapers	2	Local newspapers	2	Local newspapers	2
		Frankston City News	3	Frankston City News	3	Frankston City News	3
		Social media	4	Social media	4	Social media	4
		Smart phone APP	5	Smart phone APP	5	Smart phone APP	5
		SMS alerts	6	SMS alerts	6	SMS alerts	6
		e-newsletters	7	e-newsletters	7	e-newsletters	7
		Visit Council office	8	Visit Council office	8	Visit Council office	8
		Telephone Council	9	Telephone Council	9	Telephone Council	9
		Local radio	10	Local radio	10	Local radio	10
		Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
39	No	1	No	1	No	1
	Yes *(specify)*	2	Yes *(specify)*	2	Yes *(specify)*	2
	1		1		1	
	2		2		2	
	3		3		3	
	4		4		4	
40	Daily	1	Daily	1	Daily	1
	Every few days	2	Every few days	2	Every few days	2
	Once a week	3	Once a week	3	Once a week	3
	Every few weeks	4	Every few weeks	4	Every few weeks	4
	Occasionally	5	Occasionally	5	Occasionally	5
	Rarely / never	6	Rarely / never	6	Rarely / never	6
	Can't say	9	Can't say	9	Can't say	9
41	Organised sport	1	Organised sport	1	Organised sport	1
	Casual informal sport	2	Casual informal sport	2	Casual informal sport	2
	Exercise	3	Exercise	3	Exercise	3
	Relaxation	4	Relaxation	4	Relaxation	4
	Socialising / friends	5	Socialising / friends	5	Socialising / friends	5
	Children's play	6	Children's play	6	Children's play	6
	Walking	7	Walking	7	Walking	7
	Dog walking/exercise	8	Dog walking/exercise	8	Dog walking/exercise	8
	Foreshore / beach	9	Foreshore / beach	9	Foreshore / beach	9
	To look at nature	10	To look at nature	10	To look at nature	10
	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11
42	Council website	1	Council website	1	Council website	1
	Local newspapers	2	Local newspapers	2	Local newspapers	2
	Frankston City News	3	Frankston City News	3	Frankston City News	3
	Social media	4	Social media	4	Social media	4
	Smart phone APP	5	Smart phone APP	5	Smart phone APP	5
	SMS alerts	6	SMS alerts	6	SMS alerts	6
	e-newsletters	7	e-newsletters	7	e-newsletters	7
	Visit Council office	8	Visit Council office	8	Visit Council office	8
	Telephone Council	9	Telephone Council	9	Telephone Council	9
	Local radio	10	Local radio	10	Local radio	10
	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
43	**What are all the arts and cultural activities in which the person participates / attends?**	Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	1	Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	1	Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	1
		Cube 37 programs and events	2	Cube 37 programs and events	2	Cube 37 programs and events	2
		Street art / public art walking tours	3	Street art / public art walking tours	3	Street art / public art walking tours	3
		Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	4	Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	4	Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	4
		Council run - Pet's Day Out	5	Council run - Pet's Day Out	5	Council run - Pet's Day Out	5
		Council run - Festival of Lights	6	Council run - Festival of Lights	6	Council run - Festival of Lights	6
		Council run - Waterfront Festival	7	Council run - Waterfront Festival	7	Council run - Waterfront Festival	7
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	Council run - Party in the Park	8	Council run - Party in the Park	8	Council run - Party in the Park	8
		Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9	Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9	Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9
		Externally run outdoor events	10	Externally run outdoor events	10	Externally run outdoor events	10
		Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11
44	**What are all the recreation and leisure activities in which the person participates / attends?**	Walking street/parks	1	Walking street/parks	1	Walking street/parks	1
		Bike riding	2	Bike riding	2	Bike riding	2
		Skate boarding	3	Skate boarding	3	Skate boarding	3
		BMX	4	BMX	4	BMX	4
		Visit coastal foreshore	5	Visit coastal foreshore	5	Visit coastal foreshore	5
		Fishing	6	Fishing	6	Fishing	6
		Swimming - pool	7	Swimming - pool	7	Swimming - pool	7
		Swimming - beach	8	Swimming - beach	8	Swimming - beach	8
		Gardening	9	Gardening	9	Gardening	9
		Computer gaming	10	Computer gaming	10	Computer gaming	10
		Gambling	11	Gambling	11	Gambling	11
	(please circle as many as appropriate)	Socialising with friends	12	Socialising with friends	12	Socialising with friends	12
		Shopping	13	Shopping	13	Shopping	13
		Visit nature reserves	14	Visit nature reserves	14	Visit nature reserves	14
		Use Social media	15	Use Social media	15	Use Social media	15
		Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
43	Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	1	Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	1	Frankston Arts Centre programs and events	1
	Cube 37 programs and events	2	Cube 37 programs and events	2	Cube 37 programs and events	2
	Street art / public art walking tours	3	Street art / public art walking tours	3	Street art / public art walking tours	3
	Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	4	Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	4	Frankston City Libraries services, activities, and events	4
	Council run - Pet's Day Out	5	Council run - Pet's Day Out	5	Council run - Pet's Day Out	5
	Council run - Festival of Lights	6	Council run - Festival of Lights	6	Council run - Festival of Lights	6
	Council run - Waterfront Festival	7	Council run - Waterfront Festival	7	Council run - Waterfront Festival	7
	Council run - Party in the Park	8	Council run - Party in the Park	8	Council run - Party in the Park	8
	Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9	Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9	Council run - Ventana Fiesta	9
	Externally run outdoor events	10	Externally run outdoor events	10	Externally run outdoor events	10
	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11	Other *(specify)*	11
44	Walking street/parks	1	Walking street/parks	1	Walking street/parks	1
	Bike riding	2	Bike riding	2	Bike riding	2
	Skate boarding	3	Skate boarding	3	Skate boarding	3
	BMX	4	BMX	4	BMX	4
	Visit coastal foreshore	5	Visit coastal foreshore	5	Visit coastal foreshore	5
	Fishing	6	Fishing	6	Fishing	6
	Swimming - pool	7	Swimming - pool	7	Swimming - pool	7
	Swimming - beach	8	Swimming - beach	8	Swimming - beach	8
	Gardening	9	Gardening	9	Gardening	9
	Computer gaming	10	Computer gaming	10	Computer gaming	10
	Gambling	11	Gambling	11	Gambling	11
	Socialising with friends	12	Socialising with friends	12	Socialising with friends	12
	Shopping	13	Shopping	13	Shopping	13
	Visit nature reserves	14	Visit nature reserves	14	Visit nature reserves	14
	Use Social media	15	Use Social media	15	Use Social media	15
	Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16

		Person One		Person Two		Person Three	
45	**What are all the ORGANISED / FORMAL sports and recreation activities the person usually plays / participates?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	Swimming	1	Swimming	1	Swimming	1
		Gym / group fitness	2	Gym / group fitness	2	Gym / group fitness	2
		Cycling / bike riding	3	Cycling / bike riding	3	Cycling / bike riding	3
		Gymnastics	4	Gymnastics	4	Gymnastics	4
		Surf lifesaving	5	Surf lifesaving	5	Surf lifesaving	5
		Tennis	6	Tennis	6	Tennis	6
		Australian Rules	7	Australian Rules	7	Australian Rules	7
		Basketball	8	Basketball	8	Basketball	8
		Netball	9	Netball	9	Netball	9
		Soccer	10	Soccer	10	Soccer	10
		Cricket	11	Cricket	11	Cricket	11
		Golf	12	Golf	12	Golf	12
		Yachting / boating	13	Yachting / boating	13	Yachting / boating	13
		Equestrian	14	Equestrian	14	Equestrian	14
		PARC (Aquatic Centre)	15	PARC (Aquatic Centre)	15	PARC (Aquatic Centre)	15
		Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16
46	**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?** *(please circle one only)* **PLEASE NOTE THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND CANNOT BE LINKED TO ANY INDIVIDUAL**	Negative or Nil	1	Negative or Nil	1	Negative or Nil	1
		$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	2	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	2	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	2
		$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 – $15,599 per yr)*	3	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	3	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	3
		$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	4	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	4	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	4
		$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 – $25,999 per yr)*	5	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 – $25,999 per yr)*	5	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	5
		$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	6	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	6	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	6
		$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	7	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	7	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	7
		$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	8	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	8	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	8
		$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	9	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 – $64,999 per yr)*	9	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	9
		$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	10	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	10	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	10
		$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	11	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	11	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	11
		$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	12	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	12	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	12
		$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	13	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	13	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	13
		$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	14	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	14	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	14

	Person Four		Person Five		Person Six	
45	Swimming	1	Swimming	1	Swimming	1
	Gym / group fitness	2	Gym / group fitness	2	Gym / group fitness	2
	Cycling / bike riding	3	Cycling / bike riding	3	Cycling / bike riding	3
	Gymnastics	4	Gymnastics	4	Gymnastics	4
	Surf lifesaving	5	Surf lifesaving	5	Surf lifesaving	5
	Tennis	6	Tennis	6	Tennis	6
	Australian Rules	7	Australian Rules	7	Australian Rules	7
	Basketball	8	Basketball	8	Basketball	8
	Netball	9	Netball	9	Netball	9
	Soccer	10	Soccer	10	Soccer	10
	Cricket	11	Cricket	11	Cricket	11
	Golf	12	Golf	12	Golf	12
	Yachting / boating	13	Yachting / boating	13	Yachting / boating	13
	Equestrian	14	Equestrian	14	Equestrian	14
	PARC (Aquatic Centre)	15	PARC (Aquatic Centre)	15	PARC (Aquatic Centre)	15
	Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16	Other *(specify)*	16
46	Negative or Nil	1	Negative or Nil	1	Negative or Nil	1
	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	2	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	2	$1 - $149 per week *($1 - $7,799 per yr)*	2
	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	3	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	3	$150 - $299 per week *($7,800 - $15,599 per yr)*	3
	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	4	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	4	$300 - $399 per week *($15,600 - $20,799 per yr)*	4
	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	5	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	5	$400 - $499 per week *($20,800 - $25,999 per yr)*	5
	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	6	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	6	$500 - $649 per week *($26,000 - $33,799 per yr)*	6
	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	7	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	7	$650 - $799 per week *($33,800 - $41,599 per yr)*	7
	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	8	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	8	$800 - $999 per week *($41,600 - $51,999 per yr)*	8
	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	9	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	9	$1,000 - $1,249 p/w *($52,000 - $64,999 per yr)*	9
	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	10	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	10	$1,250 - $1,499 p/w *($65,000 - $77,999 per yr)*	10
	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	11	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	11	$1,500 - $1,749 p/w *($78,000 - $90,999 per yr)*	11
	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	12	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	12	$1,750 to $1,999 p/w *($91,000 to $103,999 p/yr)*	12
	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	13	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	13	$2,000 to $2,999 p/w *($104,000 to $155,999 p/yr)*	13
	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	14	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	14	$3,000 or more p/w *($156,000 or more per yr)*	14

47

Which of the following community services does your household use now and which do you think your household may require within the next five years?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH SERVICES	*Currently Use*	*Need but can't access*	*May need within 5 yrs*
Playgroups	1	1	1
Immunisation	2	2	2
Maternal and Child Health service	3	3	3
3 year old kinder	4	4	4
4 year old kinder	5	5	5
Youth activities and services	6	6	6
School holiday programs (5 - 12 years)	7	7	7
Pre-school storytime	8	8	8
Before and after school care	9	9	9
AGED AND DISABILITY SERVICES			
In-home community care	10	10	10
Meals on Wheels	11	11	11
Senior citizens clubs	12	12	12
Community transport	13	13	13
Home maintenance	14	14	14
Aged care housing	15	15	15
Allied health (e.g. podiatry, physiotherapy, nursing, etc)	16	16	16
COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES			
Financial counselling	17	17	17
Individual and family counselling *(including psychological)*	18	18	18
Parenting education programs	19	19	19
Gambling counselling	20	20	20
Community legal service	21	21	21
Community Centre / Neighbourhood houses	22	22	22
Secondary schools	23	23	23
Post-secondary education	24	24	24
Programs for drug and alcohol addiction	25	25	25
In patient drug and alcohol rehabilitation in hospital	26	26	26
Social housing	27	27	27
Emergency housing	28	28	28
Community Health Centre	29	29	29
Bulk billing Doctors	30	30	30
Women's refuge	31	31	31
Bulk billing Doctors	32	32	32

48				
	Are there any community and / or health services that you or your household requires but cannot access, and what are the barriers to you accessing them?			
	Service:		**Barrier:**	
	Service:		**Barrier:**	
	Service:		**Barrier:**	

49

On a scale of 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), how important are each of the following aspects to you living in this neighbourhood?

(please circle one number for each)

	Very unimportant			*Neutral*						*Very important*		
1. The natural bushland setting	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. The community feel of the local area	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. Close to the foreshore / beach	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. Country feel / semi-rural lifestyle	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
5. Consistent design / style of housing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
6. The cost / affordability of housing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
7. Safety / security of the local area	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
8. Close to family / friends	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
9. Heritage values	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
10. Quality schools	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
11. Close to university / TAFE / similar	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
12. Views to rural landscapes / vistas	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
13. Diverse housing choices	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
14. Access to quality health care	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
15. Access to passive recreation facilities	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
16. Access to active sporting facilities	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
17. Streetscapes / street trees	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
18. Close to good public transport	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
19. Close to nature reserves	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
20. Views to the bay / foreshore	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
21. Close to local shops	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
22. The height of buildings in the area	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
23. The front and side building setbacks	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
24. The treatment of front fences	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
25. Homes having a front garden	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
26. The types of home building materials	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
27. The layout of the local streets	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
28. Wide grassed nature strips	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
29. Sealed roads in the local area	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

50

Are there any other aspects that are important to you about the design or character of your local neighbourhood?

One	
Two	
Three	

51

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)

	Very difficult				*Neutral*					*Very easy*		
1. Walk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. Bicycle	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. Car	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. Train	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
5. Bus	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

52

If any of Q51 rated less than 5, what are the reasons why you find it difficult?

53

On a scale of 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), how important were each of the following aspects when choosing this dwelling to live in?

(please circle one number for each)

	Very unimportant				*Neutral*					*Very important*		
1. Type of dwelling *(e.g., house, unit)*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. Number of bedrooms	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. Architectural style	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. Size of private open space *(e.g., yard, courtyard, or balcony)*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
5. Size of dwelling	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
6. Space for car parking on the property	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
7. Space for car parking on the street	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
8. Energy and water efficiency	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
9. Safety / security	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
10. Level of upkeep / maintenance required	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
11. Suitability for frail / elderly, disabled	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
12. Ability to work from home	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
13. Suitability for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
14. Affordability *(e.g., cost of housing)*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

54

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

(please circle one currrent and one preferred number only)

	Current	Preferred
Separate detached house	1	1
Semi-detached, Town House / Multi-unit	2	2
Apartment / Flat	3	3
Other *(specify)*	9	9

55

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

(please circle one currrent and one preferred number only)

	Current	Preferred
One	1	1
Two	2	2
Three	3	3
Four	4	4
Five or more	5	5

56

How would you describe your current housing situation?

(please circle one number only)

Fully own this home *(go to q.58)*	1
Purchasing this home *(mortgage)*	2
Renting this home	3
Public or social housing	4
Other *(specify)*	9

57

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

(please circle one number only)

$1 - $99 per week	1	$300 to $399 per week	4
$100 to $199 per week	2	$400 to $499 per week	5
$200 to $299 per week	3	$500 or more per week	6

58

How many registered motor vehicles (including company cars and motorcycles, 4wd etc.) owned or used privately by members of this household are usually garaged or parked near this dwelling?

On-site *(e.g. garage, driveway)*	0	1	2	3	4+
On the street	0	1	2	3	4+

59

On a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree), please rate your agreement with the following statements about housing development in Frankston?

(please circle one number for each)

	Strongly disagree				Neutral					Strongly Agree	
1. Housing is affordable in Frankston City	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. There is a diversity of housing opportunities in Frankston to meet a diversity of housing needs	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. There is a good range of existing block sizes that allow different types of residential experiences in Frankston *(e.g., rural living, low density, and regular housing apartments)*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. The Frankston City Centre would be more vibrant if there were more apartments	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
5. First home buyers can afford housing in my neighbourhood	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
6. I know of people who are struggling to pay their rent or mortgage in Frankston	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
7. I know someone who has been homeless and struggled to find housing	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
8. New housing should be located near public transport and services	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
9. I / we believe we will be able to stay in Frankston as we age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
10. Unit developments are good if built in the right / appropriate locations	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
11. Frankston needs accommodation suited to older residents / households	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
12. There is a good choice of housing types in Frankston to suit my / our current and future needs *(e.g., houses, units, apartments)*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

60

Which of the following major transport infrastructure improvements are important to you and members of this household?

(please circle as many as appropriate)

Electrification of the Frankston line to Leawarra	1
Electrification of the Frankston line to Langwarrin South	2
Electrification of the Frankston line to Baxter	3
More express trains on the Frankston line	4
More frequent train services on the Frankston line	5
Bus timetables more aligned to train timetables	6
More / better commuter car parking at train stations	7
Other *(specify)*	9

61

Where does the household currently shop most often for the following items?

(please circle as many as appropriate) *Local Centres*	*Daily needs (e.g. bread, milk)*	*Grocery shopping*	*Clothing & Comparison goods (e.g., small electric)*	*Larger household goods*	*Dining out and / or Entertainment*
Bayside Shopping Centre	1	1	1	1	1
Frankston's city centre *(outide Bayside Centre)*	2	2	2	2	2
Karingal Hub	3	3	3	3	3
Karingal Village Shops	4	4	4	4	4
Seaford Village *(Nepean Hwy / Station St)*	5	5	5	5	5
Belvedere Shops (including ALDI) *Seaford Rd / Frankston-Dandenong Rd*	6	6	6	6	6
Carrum Downs Village *Frankston-Dandenong Rd*	7	7	7	7	7
Carrum Downs Shopping Centre, *Hall Rd*	8	8	8	8	8
Carrum Downs Plaza, *Ballarto Rd*	9	9	9	9	9
Carrum Downs Power Centre	10	10	10	10	10
The Gateway, Langwarrin	11	11	11	11	11
Langwarrin Plaza	12	12	12	12	12
Towerhill Shops	13	13	13	13	13
Baxter Village Plaza	14	14	14	14	14
Frankston Power Centre	15	15	15	15	15
Centres located outside of Frankston City					
Main Street Mornington	16	16	16	16	16
Chadstone Shopping Centre	17	17	17	17	17
Southland Shopping Centre	18	18	18	18	18
Eastland Shopping Centre	19	19	19	19	19
Melbourne CBD	20	20	20	20	20
Marriott Waters Shopping Centre	21	21	21	21	21
Cranbourne Shopping Centre	22	22	22	22	22
Mt. Eliza Village	23	23	23	23	23
Other shops	24	24	24	24	24

62

On a scale of 0 (very unprepared) to 10 (very prepared), how prepared is your household to cope with extreme weather (e.g., extreme heat, flooding, bushfire)

	Very Unprepared				*Neutral*				*Very Prepared*		
1. Prepared for extreme weather	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

63

Have there been times in the last year where you needed to use your household heating or cooling but chose to go without to save money?

(please circle one only)

Yes - many times	1	No	3
Yes - a few times	2	Don't know / can't say	9

64

On a scale of 0 (very unimportant) to 10 (very important), how important is it that the following be improved in Frankston City Centre?

(please circle one number for each)

	Very unimportant				*Neutral*					*Very important*	
1. Improved appearance of Nepean Highway buildings and landscaping	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
2. More leisure activities on waterfront	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
3. Building heights that respect the foreshore and Kananook Creek	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
4. Better pedestrian safety crossings on Nepean Highway	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
5. Safe bike riding paths to and within the city centre	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
6. Better signage / way finding	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
7. Quality outdoor dining experiences	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
8. More apartments in the city centre	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
9. Fewer vacant shops	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
10. Cleaner shopfronts	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
11. More street art	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
12. Improved safety (lighting, visibility)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
13. More employment in the city	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
14. Green open spaces to sit and enjoy	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
15. Improve parking accessibility	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
16. Community services (e.g., childcare, kinder, MCH)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
17. Collaboration and learning spaces for start-up businesses	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
18. More / better festivals and events	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
19. Diversity of restaurants / cafes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*
20. Night time activities	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*Can't say*

65

Do you have any other ideas about how to improve the Frankston City Centre?

66

Do you own or live on a rural property in the Frankston City Council area?

Yes	1	No *(go to Q69)*	2

67

Are you undertaking an agribusiness on your land?

Yes	1	*What is it?:*	
No	2	*Why not?:*	

68	**Which of the following land management practices are you currently undertaking on your property?** *(please circle as many as appropriate)*	
	Pasture improvement	1
	Soil health improvement	2
	Fire preparedness *(e.g., mowing or slashing)*	3
	Repairing soil erosion	4
	Weed control	5
	Protection of native vegetation	6
	Pest animal control *(e.g., rabbits, foxes)*	7
	Revegetation / establishment of biolinks	8
	Other *(specify)*	9

69	**Does your household do any of the following environmental actions?** *(please circle one number for each activity)*				
		Currently doing	*Considering within 12 months*	*Not considering*	*Don't know*
	1. Install energy efficient lights *(e.g. LED)*	1	2	3	9
	2. Install solar power	1	2	3	9
	3. Install insulation batts	1	2	3	9
	4. Install draught proofing *(e.g., sealing gaps around doors and windows)*	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 *(e.g. fruit, veggies and meat)*	1	2	3	9
	8. Grow fruit and vegetables	1	2	3	9
	9. Use rainwater tanks	1	2	3	9
	10. Have a low water use garden	1	2	3	9
	11. Purchase sustainable products *(e.g. minimal packaging, recycled content, low toxicity)*	1	2	3	9
	12. Reduce heat transfer from windows *(e.g., external awnings, heavy blinds or double glazed windows)*	1	2	3	9
	13. Purchase / lease an electric vehicle (car)	1	2	3	9
	14. Purchase an electric bike / scooter	1	2	3	9
	15. Installed electric charger for vehicle at home	1	2	3	9
	16. Limit use of vehicles by walking, cycling, or public transport when possible	1	2	3	9

70	**Are there any other comments you would like to make?**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME COMPLETING THIS SURVEY